



EMPLOYMENT

March 1979

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Volume 87 No 3

GAZETTE

Department of Employment

Unfair dismissal applications and the industrial tribunal system

Retail prices in 1978

The effect of rising prices on low income households

Korean industrial relations

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE March 1979 (pages 225-328)

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BACKFILE VOLUMES

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

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News and Notes

Early retirement is now possible for many more

Qualifying age for men comes down from May 1

From May 1 this year the age at which men can opt for early retirement under the Government's Job Release Scheme will be reduced to 62. At present the lower age limit is 64—one year before the statutory pensionable age. The qualifying age for women under the scheme is to remain unchanged at 59.

Ministers at the Department of Employment are confident that the change in the age limit will result in the number of applicants doubling over the next year to around 1,200 a week.

Disabled men qualify sooner

In addition men who could qualify as disabled under section 1 of the Disabled Persons Act will be able to retire at 60 from the same date—five years before the pension age. Announcing the revised scheme, the Employment Secretary, Mr Albert Booth said that when an employer released a disabled person under the scheme, wherever possible another disabled person should be taken on from the unemployment register. He was replying to a Parliamentary question from Mr Max Madden MP.

Allowance paid

From April this year the allowance paid to people who opt for the Job Release Scheme will be increased to £40 a week for a married person with a dependent spouse earning no more than £8.50 a week. All other applicants will receive £31.50 a week.

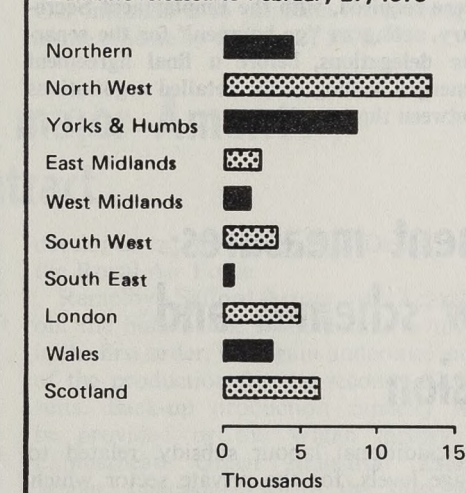
Until now the allowance has not been subject to income tax, but from April 1980 it will be taxed to take account of the increased number of years for which it can be claimed. Mr Booth said that the intention was to increase the value of the allowance when it became liable for tax, so that on average there would be no loss to recipients.

Since the Job Release Scheme was introduced in January 1977, 48,000 people have taken advantage of it. Although when it started the scheme only applied to the Assisted Areas of Great Britain it was extended in April last year to cover the whole country. A separate scheme operates in Northern Ireland.

To date the North West has attracted the most applicants with over 13,000 choosing to retire from work early. The fewest number of applicants has been from the South East outside London with only 645 taking advantage of the scheme, but the capital has had nearly 5,000 applicants.

The regional picture

Numbers released to February 27, 1979



Who may benefit?

The Job Release Scheme was introduced as one of the special temporary measures to ease the high levels of unemployment being experienced. It is still classed as a temporary scheme. The spare capacity created with employers when people nearing the end of their working lives are encouraged to retire early can only be filled by people registered as unemployed. The employer does not have to fill exactly the same job provided a vacancy is created by the early retirement somewhere in the chain.

People taking advantage of the scheme must agree not to take up any other paid employment or go into business on their own account except where earnings from such activities do not exceed £4 per week. They must not apply for unemployment benefit, sickness or other social security benefits, although in cases of need supplementary benefit can be claimed. The Job Release Allowance does not affect any occupational pension or terminal bonus than an employer may pay. People are free to return to work if they wish, but the allowance ceases to be paid from the date on which they do so.

Application forms for the revised scheme will be available shortly from Unemployment Benefit Offices, Employment Offices and Jobcentres.

Loss-makers not subsidised "just to save jobs"

The Government has not been pumping millions of pounds into loss-making projects just to save jobs, Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment declared recently.

"To make this assumption on the basis of the 'leaked' Treasury document was to take a blinkered view of a situation that contained many vital factors other than pure accountancy."

Speaking to the Fabian Society in Salford, Mr Booth said: "The newspaper stories about the Treasury document have nuisance value. But they do not give the whole picture and they have misled people into thinking that the Government is wasting money. One vital fact missing

from the story is that the Anglesey Aluminium smelter project and the second Polish shipping order will not go ahead with Government assistance.

"Government officials had to do their sums and consider what advice to give to Ministers," he continued. "But in fact, the leaked document had been overtaken by events. All the evidence was available to Ministers when they made their decisions with the aim of strengthening Britain's industrial position."

"Government support for industrial projects has involved a careful balance of the need to expand and sustain employment and the need to develop an industrial strategy that improves Britain's economic performance."

News and Notes

Secret talks led up to *Times* negotiations

Mr Albert Booth's decision earlier this month that the time was right for a fresh initiative to be taken in the *Times* newspaper dispute was not a complete surprise. The eleven hours of talks with the general secretaries of NATSOPA, NGA, NUJ, SOGAT, SLADE and the representatives of the *Times* management were the culmination of a series of secret approaches by Mr. Booth to the unions and management separately over a period of days.

First tentative formula

The first tentative formula for a settlement arose from the proposals and counter proposals arising out of these moves, enabling the two sides to be brought progressively towards the meeting which many people viewed as the last chance to get the *Times* back into production.

Seven redrafts of this original formula



Booth: "go-between"

were required, with the Employment Secretary, acting as "go-between" for the separate delegations, before a final agreement emerged leading to the detailed negotiations between the two sides.

Special employment measures: proposals for new schemes and expansion

Special employment measures available for twelve months from April 1, 1979 were announced by Employment Secretary, Albert Booth, last month.

These include:

- Expansion of the Manpower Services Commission's Youth Opportunities Programme, Special Temporary Employment Programme, and Community Industry to provide up to 300,000 opportunities for unemployed young people and adults and also some changes in the rules governing the operation of the Youth Opportunities programme in 1979.
- Replacement of the Temporary Employment Subsidy, which closes for applications on March 31, with a national scheme to encourage employers to use short-time working as an alternative to redundancies on which there will be consultations with the CBI and TUC.
- Continuation of Job Release Scheme for a further year.

Mr Booth also announced that it was proposed to introduce as soon as possible,

an additional labour subsidy, related to wage levels, for the private sector which could be made available in some restructuring situations with the objective to preserve jobs which would otherwise disappear.

Costs

The costs of these measures will be met from funds already allocated to the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission.

Short-time working

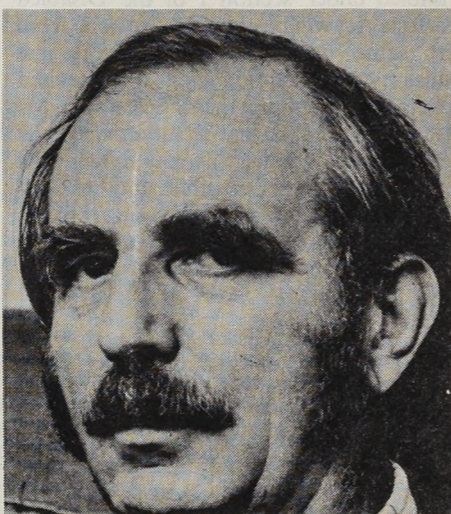
The Government has already announced its intention to introduce a statutory short-time working scheme. Subject to consultations and the approval of Parliament this temporary scheme will enable workers on short-time to be paid 75 per cent of their normal pay for each day's work lost and their employers will be fully compensated by the Department of Employment. The subsidy will be paid for up to 12 months and is open to both private and public sectors.

Clegg appointed to pay comparability commission

Professor Hugh Clegg has been appointed as chairman of the new Standing Commission on Pay Comparability announced by the Prime Minister earlier this month.

The commission is being set up to examine the terms and conditions of employment of particular groups of workers referred to it by the Government in agreement with the employers and unions concerned, and to report in each case on the possibility of establishing acceptable bases of comparison, including comparisons with terms and conditions for other comparable work and of maintaining appropriate internal relativities.

During the recent negotiations on the pay of local authority manual workers, National Health Service ancillary workers, ambulancemen and university manual workers, it was agreed as part of the



Clegg: particular groups of workers

proposed settlements that a study should be made of acceptable bases of comparisons for these groups. It has also been agreed that they should be investigated by this new Standing Commission.

In the case of these groups the Commission will make recommendations which the Government and the trade unions concerned have undertaken to accept. The Commission is being asked to report on them by August 1, 1979.

The members of the commission will include Sir Leslie Williams, Sir William Ryland, Mr. Peter Gibson, Mr. Harry Urwin and Dr. Joan Mitchell. Other members will be announced in due course.

Three times as many benefit from disabled fares for work

The number of severely disabled people benefiting from the fares-to-work scheme since it was revised in July last year to cover people who do not qualify for the mobility allowance or who are permanently or temporarily unable to drive to work—has increased almost three times.

Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Employment, told Parliament recently that in the last six months of 1978, 280 applications were approved by the Manpower Services Commission, compared with 103 in the same period the year before.

The number of disabled people claiming allowances under the scheme on a permanent basis was now twice the number of those claiming on a temporary basis, as opposed to half the number before the revisions were introduced.

Under the revised scheme the average weekly payment made is £9.38. Assistance is usually towards taxi fares subject to a maximum of £25 per week for people who because of their handicap are unable to use public transport or who permanently or temporarily are unable to drive their own cars to work.

● Up to 8,000 more men and women were able to claim mobility allowance from March 7 when the upper age-limit was extended to 60. The upper age limit had been 58.

Replying to a Parliamentary Question, Mr Alfred Morris, Minister for the Disabled, said: "I shall let the House have details of the timing for the phasing-in of the remaining age-groups as soon as possible. Our intention is to complete the phasing-in of the scheme by the end of 1979."

Remploy wins major American contract

Remploy Ltd, the government supported company set up to employ severely disabled people, has won a follow-up contract from the American Government to provide the US Air Force with protective clothing.

The order is for £223,000 worth of barrier suits for pilots and it follows the successful completion by Remploy last year of an order for 27,000 of the suits for the United States Defence Department. The garments are manufactured in a material especially developed to withstand gas and germ warfare. They were originally

developed by the Ministry of Defence for the Royal Air Force.

Remploy's Salford factory, which carried out the bulk of the manufacture involved in the first order, will again undertake most of the production for the second—22,000 suits. Back-up production capacity will be provided by the Wigan factory at Lamberhead Green Industrial Estate, Wigan, Lancashire where the suits will also be pressure packed for shipment. The first shipment will be delivered in May.

About 8,000 disabled people are employed in 87 Remploy factories throughout the country.

Disabled jobless total fell

Unemployment among disabled people has been reduced by nearly 9,000 in a year. MSC figures show that in January 1979, the number of unemployed disabled people was 139,745 compared with 148,688 at the same time last year.

Replying to a Parliamentary Question recently, Mr John Grant, junior employment minister, welcomed the decrease as an indication of the effectiveness of the measures being taken to improve employment opportunities for disabled people.

Building Careers Service set up

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Institute of Building have joined forces to set up the Building Industry Careers Service (BICS). The initiative is designed to promote the building industry as a career prospect for young people.

The new service will provide a central point for careers information concerning the building industry. It will also aim to inform head teachers, careers teachers and careers advisers both at school and university level that building careers should be

The eighth of the series of year books setting out British labour statistics compiled by the Department of Employment has been published. It relates to 1976 and is available from HMSO, price £20.

Subjects covered include wage rates and earnings; hours of work; retail prices; employment; labour turnover; unemployment; vacancies; family expenditure; membership of trade unions; industrial disputes; industrial accidents; costs per unit of output; employers' total labour costs and output per person employed. Regional analyses of many items are also shown.

Where appropriate, comparative figures covering ten years are included. Many of the tables have already appeared in *Employment Gazette*, but they have now been brought together in one volume for easy reference. Some of the tables contain new material which became available after their original publication.

The year books supplement the information contained in *British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968* the standard work of reference, published by HMSO in June 1971. The previous volumes of the year books cover 1969 to 1975 inclusive.

given a high priority rather than being considered as a last resort at times of high unemployment. Particular emphasis will be made by the service at technical, supervisory and site management levels where it considers the biggest gap in the quality of recruitment exists.

Speaking at the launching of the new service Mr Allan Hay, BICS's principal said: "In no other industry does the workforce have such a profound influence in the creation of national wealth, the provision of jobs outside the building industry itself and in the creation of the quality of life in society as a whole."

Junior employment minister, Mr John Golding, welcomed the building industry's initiative and stressed the need for the level of craft and technical apprenticeships to be maintained.

"If the industry is to make further progress", said Mr Golding, "then it must do more to attract the young trainees who still see prospects in the building trades as being bleak. It must do more to ensure that these young trainees have the necessary skills to take on the technical, supervisory and management jobs which are available to them now, and will be increasingly important as the industry picks up in the future."

News and Notes

News and Notes

Only those with something to hide need fear race clause—minister

Proposals for a race relations clause in Government contracts should cause no fuss or anxiety "unless employers are either entrenched in complacency or have something to hide", Mr John Grant, junior employment minister, said recently. The proposals, reported in last December's *Employment Gazette*, would make it a condition of Government contracts that firms should be prepared to give the Department of Employment details of their policies to eliminate unlawful discrimination.

Speaking in London, Mr Grant said there was a firm Government commitment to take an active role on those lines and consultations were under way with the CBI, the TUC and the Commission for Racial Equality. He said: "There is no question of placing undue or unfair burdens on industry. Indeed, firms which operate genuine equal opportunity policies need scarcely bat an eyelid. But it is surely sensible and proper to monitor what steps are being taken through a firm's general employment policies and practices to avoid unlawful discrimination and it is surely reasonable to look firstly to those with whom Government does

business and with whom public funds are spent.

"There are still too many employers and people among the ranks of senior management who readily subscribe to the concept of equal opportunity but who turn a blind eye to discriminatory practices, some of which may be of such long standing that they have become the accepted norm."

Not satisfied with rate

Mr Grant said he was not satisfied with the rate of progress by employers in adopting formal written racial equality policies and there were too many poor excuses. And disquiet by employers about monitoring was unnecessary. How else could they be sure that a policy is achieving its objective?

He also disclosed that the Department of Employment and other responsible Departments have been reviewing the race relations policies and practices of the nationalised industries and other public sector bodies. He had needed to do "some chasing" but the majority had now expressed a firm commitment to an active non-discrimination policy, reinforced by formal written statements, and this was most encouraging.

Work research conference

New developments in work organisation which attempt to increase the satisfaction and motivation of employees is to be the subject of a one-day conference to be held at the Aldermaston Court Conference Centre, Aldermaston, Reading on May 9, 1979. It is the latest in a series being organised by the Department of Employment's Work Research Unit.

Aimed at senior managers and trade unionists the conference is designed to show how developments can be applied to participants' own organisations. Emphasis will be given to ways in which changes in organisation can be initiated and the implications for management and supervisory roles, payment systems and the effects of new technology on jobs.

For further details contact Mr L. Philpott, Work Research Unit, Department of Employment, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LN (Telephone 01-273 4652).

Coloured youngsters are not using Youth Opportunities Programme

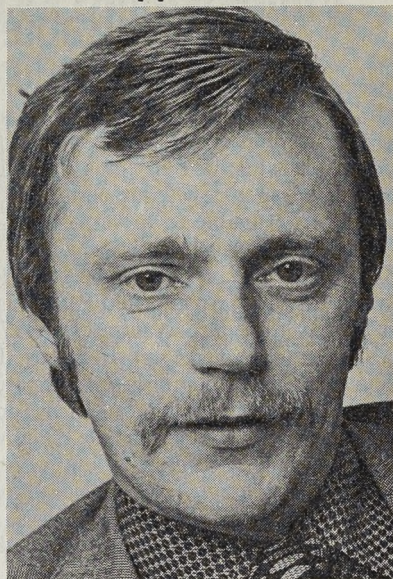
Unemployed youngsters from ethnic minority groups are not taking their fair share of opportunities under the Manpower Services Commission's youth programme.

Although the chances for work experience and for training are there, the proportion of young coloureds coming forward with applications is nowhere near the proportion they represent among the unemployed.

"This situation requires urgent remedy," said a spokesman for the Youth Opportunities Programme, announcing the formation last month of a joint MSC/Commission for Racial Equality task group to tackle the problem.

The group is headed by Mr Charles Boxer, Director of Community Affairs and Liaison at the Commission for Racial Equality, and Mr Barry Cornish and Mr Colin Ball, senior

ACAS appointment



Picture: TUC

Mr John Monks, head of the organisation and industrial relations department of the TUC, has been appointed to the nine-man council of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), by the Employment Secretary Mr Booth. Mr Monks (pictured) replaces Sir George Smith, who died last November.

officials of the MSC. The appointment of the group was ratified at a meeting between MSC chairman Mr Richard O'Brien and the CRE chairman, Mr David Lane.

The group will aim to focus attention on particular areas of high unemployment where long-standing problems of racial unemployment need urgent attention.

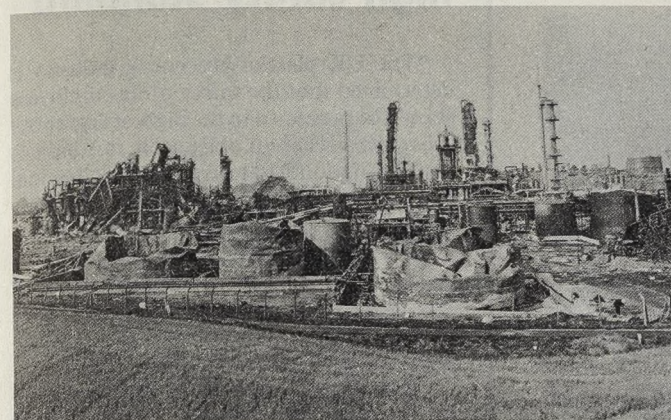
Self-help groups

Voluntary organisations and self-help groups play a crucial part in developing MSC aid to ethnic minorities and through their networks, local groups are to be approached directly for ideas and support.

The main areas of the country where the problem will be tackled are expected to include Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Greater London, Liverpool, Manchester and Wolverhampton.

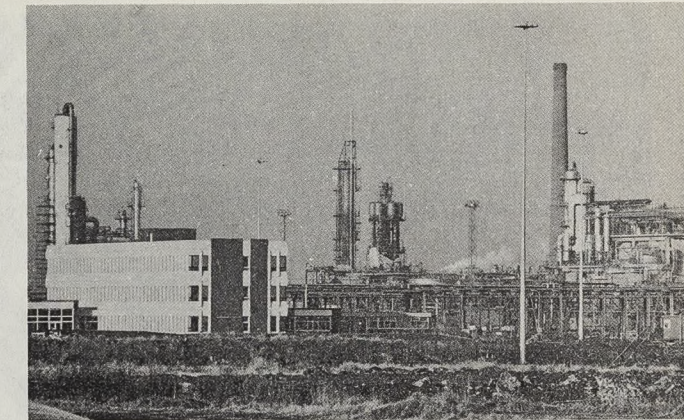
News and Notes

Health and Safety Executive say "no" to butane tanks at Nypro plant



Flashback to 1974: Nypro in ruins

Picture: HSE



1979: the new plant risen from the ashes

Picture: Scunthorpe E. Telegraph

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has advised Glanford Borough Council against the building of butane storage tanks at Nypro (UK) Ltd's Flixborough site.

Detailed consideration

This explanation has been given in a letter from the HSE's South Yorkshire and Humberside area director, Mr Brian Lupson and is the result of detailed consideration by the executive's major hazards risk appraisal group of assessments by specialist inspectors. Mr Lupson says: "The application by Nypro (UK) Ltd to install at their Flixborough site three tanks for the storage of butane (LPG), each tank

having a capacity of 400 tons, has now been considered by the major hazards risk appraisal group in the light of specialist inspectors' comments. It is noted by the group that the proposed tanks are to be sited approximately 0.4 and 0.6 of a mile respectively from the villages of Amcotts and Flixborough.

Cannot be discounted

"It is the view of the group that the probability of an accidental major release of butane from the storage facilities because, for example, of a fractured process feed pipe or the catastrophic failure of one of the storage tanks, although remote,

cannot entirely be discounted. Should such a major release of LPG occur and a flammable vapour cloud be formed and ignited, the group considers that the resulting overpressures could be sufficient to cause severe damage to houses in the nearby villages as well as to buildings on Nypro's site, including a multi-storey office block in which more than 70 people will be employed.

Permission refused

"The group's conclusion is that the proposal by Nypro (UK) Ltd to install butane storage tanks on their Flixborough site should not be permitted."

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

● A Crown improvement notice has been served by the Health and Safety Executive on the Redbridge and Waltham Forest Area Health Authority for work being carried out on Category "B" pathogens in Whipps Cross Hospital laboratories at Leytonstone.

Though the conditions at the laboratories do not give rise to immediate danger, the Executive considers that certain improvements are necessary and the notice says that these must be made by May 1, 1979.

The notice requires that the work being carried out should follow the recommendations contained in the Howie Report, which is a code of practice for the prevention of infection in clinical laboratories.

● A practical and non-technical guide to new regulations on the packaging and labelling of dangerous chemicals is available from the Health and Safety Executive. The guide is intended to help suppliers of dangerous chemicals understand better their responsibilities under the Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1978.

● Printer's obligations under health and safety law are the subject of a new booklet published by the British Printing Industries Federation. It contains notes on most legal provisions on safety and health affecting printers and a useful list of the more common notices, placards and other documents the law requires.

● In an effort to cut the number of accidents involving timber pallets, the Health and Safety Executive has drawn up special guidance* on their safe use. It sets out the considerations which should be taken into account in the design of pallets and makes specific recommendations for their inspection. Accidents involving pallets stem from a number of causes: poor design and construction; bad handling; use of damaged or unsuitable pallets. The note, which is illustrated, also contains an 11 point check list as a guide for the basis of proper pallet inspection.

* Safety in the use of Timber Pallets (Guidance Note PM 15), available from HM Stationery Office, price 30p plus postage.

News and Notes

The youth opportunities road show gets under way



Thousands of youngsters throughout the country will be able to learn about the Youth Opportunities Programme from expert staff manning a mobile help centre. A specially equipped van, run by the Manpower Services Commission, began its journey to areas of high unemployment last month when it was officially launched at the Sobell Sports Centre, Islington, London.

The launch was attended by Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment and MP for Islington Central (left) and Mr John Golding, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment (right), who met disc jockey Graham Dene of Capital Radio which joined forces with the MSC to promote the van in London.

Mills and Allen get computer training development grant from MSC

Computer assisted training (CAT), a recent concept to enable industry to adapt training programmes in response to technological change, is to be helped by a grant of £95,000 contributed by the Manpower Services Commission to Mills & Allen Communications Limited of London.

Mills & Allen, one of the largest suppliers of information to Prestel, the Post Office viewdata service, will undertake a three year development project with the aim of demonstrating that in carefully selected areas of business, industry and commerce, the computer can be an effective means of carrying out and promoting training.

The project has three objectives: an appraisal of training needs in industries selected for their likely potential; the establishment of three contrasting pilot projects to demonstrate that CAT is cost-reasonable and effective, and thirdly, the promotion via seminars and training materials for instructors and computer staff of the advantages—and limitations—of computer assisted training.

CAT enables a trainee to study at a computer terminal to receive course material presented in a variety of ways including question and answer sessions, problem solving and simulation.

"British plastics must not be penalised for high safety standard"

"The UK plastics processing industry is determined that the safety of its employees should be protected to the highest degree but Government has an obligation, not only to assist its national industry and thus national employment but perhaps more importantly to act positively as a member of the European Economic Community, to upgrade the standard of worker protection in other European countries." Mr Richard Edy, British Plastics Federation communications manager, said recently.

"It cannot be acceptable for employees in, for example, France, Germany and Italy to be subjected to risks that the UK has proved are unnecessary," he added.

The British Plastics Federation, the UK plastics industry trade association, has taken an initiative in defining the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act for the most important plastics processing technique— injection moulding. Items as large as dustbins to tiny gear wheels, are produced by this process.

The Federation has just published a code of practice for the safeguarding of injection moulders which gives practical technical guidance to machine manufacturers, users and their employees on meeting the general requirements of the Act.

Mr Edy told *Employment Gazette*:

"What must not be forgotten, however, is that the UK trades in a world environment and the Government's Industrial Strategy places an emphasis on improving international competitiveness and increasing import substitution. A relatively large, unproductive cost imposed on UK moulders will not help these aims if the standards of safety in the western world remain as low as they are at present.

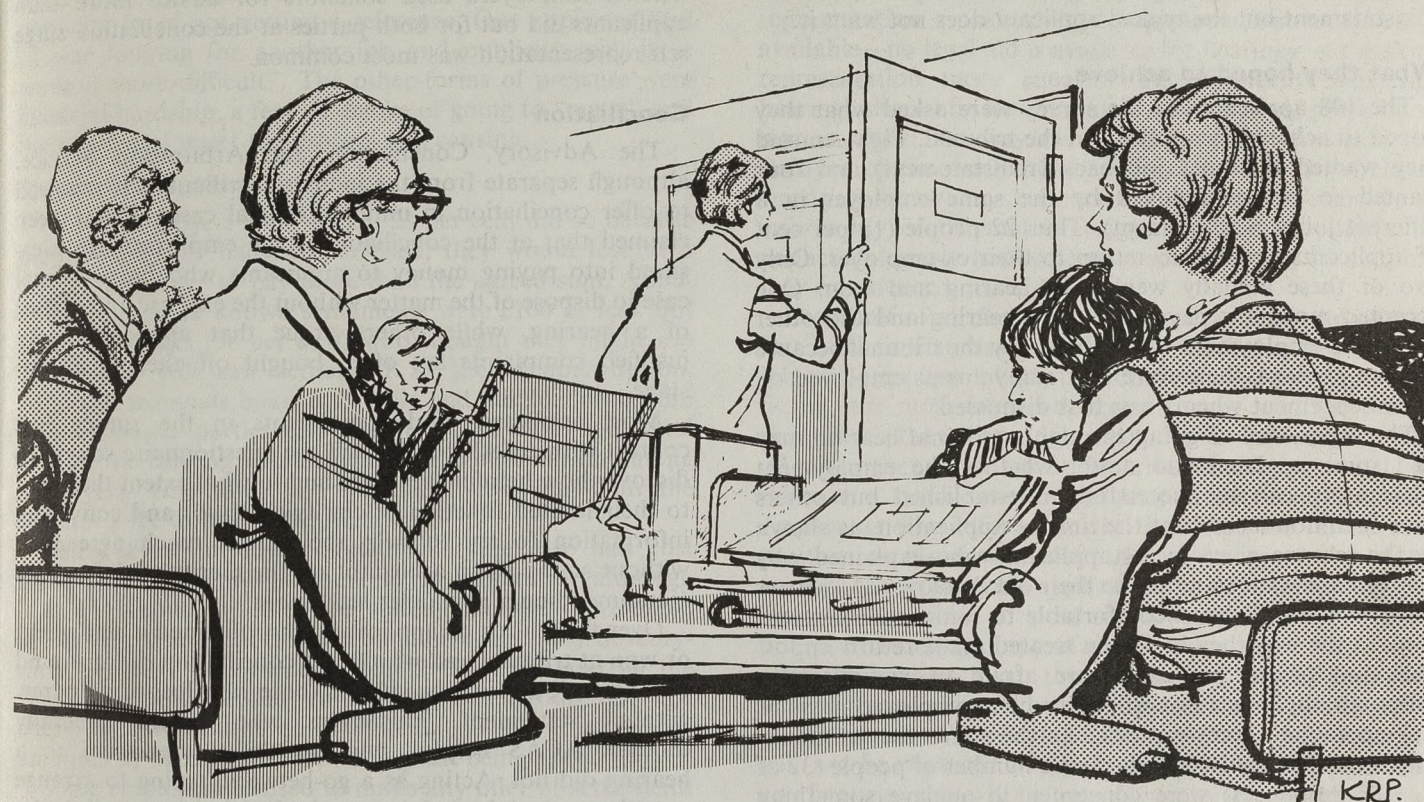
Paper and board

● Hazards to health and safety in the paper and board industry are the latest to be singled out for special scrutiny by the Health and Safety Commission, which has set up an industry advisory committee covering this manufacturing sector.

The committee, which is the sixth to be set up covering specific industry groups, will be chaired by Mrs Muriel Simpson, an area director of the Factory Inspectorate and responsible for the inspectorate's paper and board National Industry Group. The secretary will be Mr Ralph Such, leader of the National Industry Group.

Unfair dismissal applications and the industrial tribunal system

by Linda Dickens, Industrial Relations Research Unit of the Social Science Research Council



The jurisdiction and case load of industrial tribunals has expanded considerably since their establishment under the Industrial Training Act 1964. Now the bulk of some 46,000 annual applications concerns unfair dismissal. A statutory means of seeking redress for unfair dismissal was one part of the Industrial Relations Act 1971 which was re-enacted in the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. The coverage of this provision has been extended: the service qualification has been reduced from two years to six months and the exemption for small employers removed. The resulting increase in case load has been accompanied by increasing criticism. Sometimes it is directed at the legislation itself but a number of complaints have been made about the nature and operation of the industrial tribunal system.

Postal questionnaire

Although the arguments about unfair dismissal and the industrial tribunal system have at times become heated, they have been conducted in the absence of any empirical data. Figures published in *Employment Gazette* are used to "support" conflicting points and single unfavourable experiences are generalised into universal truths. This

article is an attempt to provide some data as a contribution to the current debate. It is based on the results of a postal questionnaire survey of applicants and respondent employers in a random sample of 228 unfair dismissal cases handled by one English regional office of tribunals during the period August to December 1976.

Overall response

The overall response rate was 34 per cent. 108 applicants returned usable questionnaires as did 48 respondent employers. Proportionately more applicants and employers in cases withdrawn with settlement and applicants who won at tribunal replied than did other groups. Although the response rate, particularly from employers, was lower than hoped for, the achieved sample appears fairly representative. For example, both among respondent employers as a whole and among those in the achieved sample, small firms predominate. Seventy per cent of employers had fewer than 500 employees. Forty per cent of applicants in the achieved sample (34 per cent nationally) were under 30 years old and just under three-quarters (both in the sample and nationally) had less than five years service, almost half less than two years.

The provision of a remedy for unfair dismissal was expected to lead to greater job security but even though tribunals now have the power to order (and not just recommend) reinstatement, which is intended to be the prime remedy, hardly anyone returns to his former employer. (Although masculine terminology is used here it should be noted that 25 per cent of all unfair dismissal applications come from women.) Compensation is the most common remedy. This has led some to argue that the legislation merely puts a price on dismissal while against this it is said that tribunals are quite prepared to use their power to order reinstatement but the typical applicant does not want it.

What they hoped to achieve

The 108 applicants in the survey were asked what they hoped to achieve by applying to the tribunal. Eighteen said they wanted their old job back (reinstatement) and four wanted to be re-employed by the same employer in a different job (re-engagement). Thus 22 people (18 per cent of applicants) wanted to return to their ex-employer. Only two of these actually went to a hearing and won. One accepted monetary payment at the hearing and the other refused re-employment when offered by the tribunal because "I didn't believe there were that many creeps employed on the management when I was first dismissed".

The experience of going through a tribunal hearing may lead some applicants to doubt whether the employment relationship can be successfully re-established but others have such doubts even at the time of application, as shown by the reasons given by 21 applicants who explained why they did not want to return to their old employer. A quarter thought it would be uncomfortable to return; 20 per cent thought the way they had been treated made return impossible and fifteen per cent were afraid of victimisation. Although applicants not willing to be re-employed must be seeking money compensation, as these are the tribunals' only remedies, the survey showed a number of people (32 of the 123 responses) were concerned to achieve something else. A quarter of these wanted "satisfaction" or "justice" while 38 per cent of the "something else" responses concerned clearing the applicant's name of accusations such as bad workmanship.

Sources of advice

Applicants were asked who advised them about making a claim. The main response (32 per cent, some naming more than one source) was the Department of Employment (including unemployment benefit offices and job centres). As this is the place where many unemployed people go first and as forms are available from them this is not surprising. However, some employers feel that local DE staff are too zealous in explaining to dismissed employees that they can go to a tribunal; handing out application forms to all and sundry and even encouraging people to apply by saying they have a good case. The DE argues its staff are instructed to give factual information only.

Of the 53 applicants in the survey mentioning the DE, 35 identified the nature of advice given. In fact in 46 per cent of cases no advice was given—only leaflets and relevant documents, while in a further 17 per cent of cases the applicant was given general information or merely advised of his rights. Thus in 63 per cent of cases where information is available, the role of DE staff appears to have been minimal.

The next most frequent source of advice about how to apply was friends, workmates and relations (29 per cent) but generally in conjunction with the DE or more specialised sources such as solicitors (15 per cent) Citizen Advice Bureaux (11 per cent) or unions (eight per cent). The low incidence of unions here reflects low membership among applicants. (In this survey 24 per cent of applicants were union members. A larger interview survey currently being analysed puts the proportion nearer one-third, compared with about 50 per cent unionisation in the workforce as a whole.) Employers used solicitors for advice more than applicants did but for both parties at the conciliation stage self representation was most common.

Conciliation

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, although separate from the industrial tribunals, is required to offer conciliation in unfair dismissal cases. It has been claimed that at the conciliation stage employers are pressured into paying money to applicants who have no real case to dispose of the matter without the expense and bother of a hearing, while others argue that applicants with justified complaints are often bought off cheaply at this stage.

Most applicants and respondents in the survey had contact with ACAS officers and the questionnaire sought to discover how helpful they were and to what extent they kept to their limited function of clarifying issues and conveying information to try to help the parties reach agreement without acting as an arbitrator on the merits of the case or recommending a particular settlement.

Over two-thirds of applicants who obtained a settlement or won at tribunal and who saw a conciliation officer found him helpful; as did a quarter of those who lost or withdrew without settlement. Employers who settled generally thought ACAS helpful, whereas those who went to a hearing did not. Acting as a go-between, trying to arrange a settlement; giving advice on the legislation or tribunals; pointing out strengths/weaknesses of the case were the functions most frequently mentioned by those applicants and employers who found ACAS helpful.

Thirty-nine per cent of applicants and 46 per cent of employers said that the ACAS officer had given them advice and 48 per cent of these applicants and 68 per cent of these employers claimed to have received advice which appears to exceed the conciliation officers' role. For example, 26 per cent of advised applicants and 59 per cent of advised employers said they were told to settle/accept or make an offer/drop the case. But evaluation is difficult here. Without getting closer to the conciliation process it is difficult to know to what extent factual statements about the way tribunals operate, or information conveyed from the other side is interpreted by the parties as advice to settle, or whatever. This is not of course to argue that conciliation officers never exceed their narrowly defined role. But clearly the line between giving factual advice and conveying information on the one hand and actually suggesting, or appearing to push for, a settlement on the other is a difficult one for the conciliation officer to tread.

Reasons for not going to a hearing

The applicant can withdraw his application any time before the hearing and some 60 per cent of cases never get

to a tribunal. Often the case is withdrawn in return for a settlement from the employer, but not always. Twenty applicants in the survey withdrew without settlement, five because they realised or were advised that they were unqualified (for example had too short service). Of the 48 applicants who withdrew in return for a settlement, 28 per cent did so because they achieved what they wanted or as much as they thought they would get at tribunal. However, a slightly larger group, 30 per cent, accepted settlements because they felt under pressure to do so. There were four main types of pressure, the most frequent being fear of publicity or of not getting a reference. One applicant said "I was looking for another job and publicity may have made it more difficult". The other forms of pressure were financial hardship, a fear or dislike of going to "court" and the strain and upset the process was causing.

Settlement option

Of the employers who settled, 23 per cent did so because they thought, or had been advised, they would lose at a hearing and have to pay more than the agreed sum. About three-quarters of known settlements were £100 or less. But some employers (38 per cent) who thought they might win at tribunal still saw settlement as the cheaper option. Although tribunals boast a "simple and flexible" procedure and emphasise parties can put their own case, solicitors' fees for the hearing was an important consideration among employers. One said "the settlement cost less than the solicitor's fee to attend the hearing".

Thirty-seven employers stated what the case had cost them, apart from any payment to the applicants (although it is not known whether the stated amounts represented actual fees, time spent or a combination of the two). Seventy-three per cent said the case cost £100 or less and all the employers who settled came into this group. Of the employers who went to a hearing 59 per cent stated amounts in excess of £100, the highest being £600.

Some employers refused to make any offer of settlement, generally because they thought they were in the right or had a good case (in the event half of these lost at the hearing). Others were concerned about creating a bad precedent, harming the morale of managers who carried out the dismissal or that to settle would amount to an admission of guilt. These employers went to a hearing.

Tribunal hearings

Forty applicants and 22 respondent employers in the sample had cases which went to a hearing. Forty-five per cent of applicants (higher than national figures) won. No-one was re-employed and the average known compensation award was £460. Unsuccessful applicants and employers were asked why they thought they lost. Some gave the facts of the case as the reason but three-quarters of applicants and just over half of the employers offered other explanations. Three employers blamed bias in the legislation or in the conduct of the hearing. Only one applicant thought the tribunal biased against him but a number thought the employer was in a stronger position for other reasons.

Twenty-seven per cent of unsuccessful applicants thought they lost because unequal or inadequate representation put them at a disadvantage: "I had no solicitor to give me an equal chance in cross examination". Although applicants gave this as the reason they lost we cannot of course conclude they would have fared any better had they had

legal representation. One of the applicants blaming inadequate representation was in fact legally represented but "my solicitor was inexperienced in this area—knew nothing about the (type of work)". A number of applicants blamed their lack of success on their lesser ability to obtain witnesses.

All applicants who attended a hearing were asked whether there was any way in which it could have been improved. Of the 31 who answered this question, almost half (15, ten of whom won their cases) thought no improvements were necessary. Of the other 16, five made suggestions concerning representation (making legal representation more easily available—no legal aid is available for hearings—or making representation more equal). Four applicants suggested hearings should be less formal and two wanted more information about the way the tribunal would be conducted. Because of the small numbers involved here it would be wrong to draw any conclusions about the formality or informality of tribunal hearings generally although some applicants clearly had expected something less formal than they experienced.

Over half of all the applicants in the sample thought the fact of their dismissal had made it harder to find another job and, after the inability to produce a good reference/black listing, the most frequently given reason was the fact of applying to the tribunal. One said "some interviewers shied off when they knew about the tribunal. It was as if I was taken as a trouble maker and they didn't want to know". Applicants who ultimately win their case are in the same position as those who lose until their case is heard (on average ten weeks from application in this survey) and they have no evidence to produce to prospective employers until they receive a copy of the decision about three weeks after the hearing. Even then however they may encounter difficulties as indicated by a comment made by an employer in the survey: "A litigant even (especially?) if successful will not be regarded as an ideal recruit by employers and any financial gain will be outweighed by irreparable damage to career prospects".

Conclusions

This survey is limited in size and scope and it would be premature to draw firm conclusions or to advocate particular changes until the wider research is complete. Nevertheless this survey does indicate that some of the complaints about the system may be ill-founded. Although most applicants are seeking money compensation a number of them are concerned about something else, such as clearing their name. Re-employment is little sought not because of the lure of "easy" money but because of doubts about re-establishing a viable employment relationship.

The Department does not appear to be overstepping its role and although the role of ACAS officers is difficult to evaluate a significant proportion of applicants and employers find them helpful. A number of employers were found to have made a money settlement as a perceived cheaper alternative to going to a tribunal hearing but there is little evidence that applicants who think they will lose none the less pursue their claims in the hope of achieving some "nuisance" payment.

Whilst this survey highlights problems faced by both sides it reveals that in many ways the various parts of the system appear to be operating with a fair degree of satisfaction on the part of applicants and respondent employers. ■

The Family Expenditure Survey and annual revision of the weights for the retail prices indices

The **Retail Prices Index (RPI)** measures the change in the cost of a representative basket of goods and services. The composition of this basket—that is the relative importance, or “weight”, attached to the various goods and services it contains—is brought up to date at the beginning of each year by reference to the latest available results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Data from the FES for the year ending June 1978 have been used as a basis for calculating the weights of the RPI to be used in 1979. Some broad features of the RPI are described, with special reference to the weights. The weights for the General Index of retail prices are given below but those for the retail prices indices for “pensioner” households will be published in the April issue of *Employment Gazette*.

An account of the construction of the RPI was given in *The unstatistical reader's guide to the Retail Prices Index* which appeared in *Employment Gazette* for October 1975, and a fuller account of the FES was given in the article *Family expenditure: a plain man's guide to the family expenditure survey*, in the February 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

General Index

The main RPI has, as its full title, the General Index of Retail Prices, the word “General” being used because of the index's wide representativeness of many households and to distinguish it from the separate indices which are compiled for low income “pensioner” households. The General Index covers all households with the exception of (a) “pensioner” households as described below and (b) those households in which the head has an income above a certain limit which in the second half of 1977 was £150 per week and in the first half of 1978 £160 per week. This income limit is set so as to exclude some four per cent of households. This group and the “pensioner” households are excluded because they have patterns of expenditure which differ markedly from that of the great majority of households (see chart 1).

With these households excluded, the General Index covers the expenditure of virtually all households headed by manual workers and most of those headed by salaried workers.

“Pensioner” households

The “pensioner” households covered by the special price indices are those of limited means. A “pensioner” household is defined as one in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to, or instead of, such pensions. All heads of household included, whether men or women, are over 60 years of age. The term “national insurance and similar pensions” covers, as well as national insurance pensions proper, national insurance disablement and war disability pensions, and supplementary benefit in conjunction with these disability payments; in a small number of

cases it also covers unemployment, sickness and industrial injury benefits paid to men and women over retirement age.

The intention is to identify income from the state (other than occupational pensions) paid to people who have ceased to work on account of age. The list above does not include income received by anyone under 60. “Pensioner” households amount to about 11 per cent of households.

The form of this definition excludes most households in which there is a retired person in receipt of a sizeable occupational pension in addition to NI retirement or similar pensions; also any household in which there is significant earned income. In fact, the number of retired persons (men 65 and over, women 60 and over, not working) in the survey was 2,738 of whom only 1,033 were located in “pensioner” households as defined for the retail prices index. Most of the remainder were part of General Index households, some 709, or nearly 12 per cent, of such households having a retired head. Of the 793 “pensioner” households in the survey, 508 consisted of one person, and 271 of two persons, leaving 14 larger “pensioner” households.

Although the patterns of expenditure of the “pensioner” households differ appreciably from those of the General Index households, “pensioner” price indices move fairly closely in line with the General Index. On the base January 1974 = 100, the values of the one- and two-person “pensioner” indices in the fourth quarter of 1978 were 207.1 and 205.9 respectively. These compare with 205.3 for the General Index, exclusive of housing (housing is not included in the “pensioner” indices). The difference is only 0.1 per cent per annum between the average annual rate of increase of the two-person “pensioner” index and the General Index excluding housing over the period from January 1974.

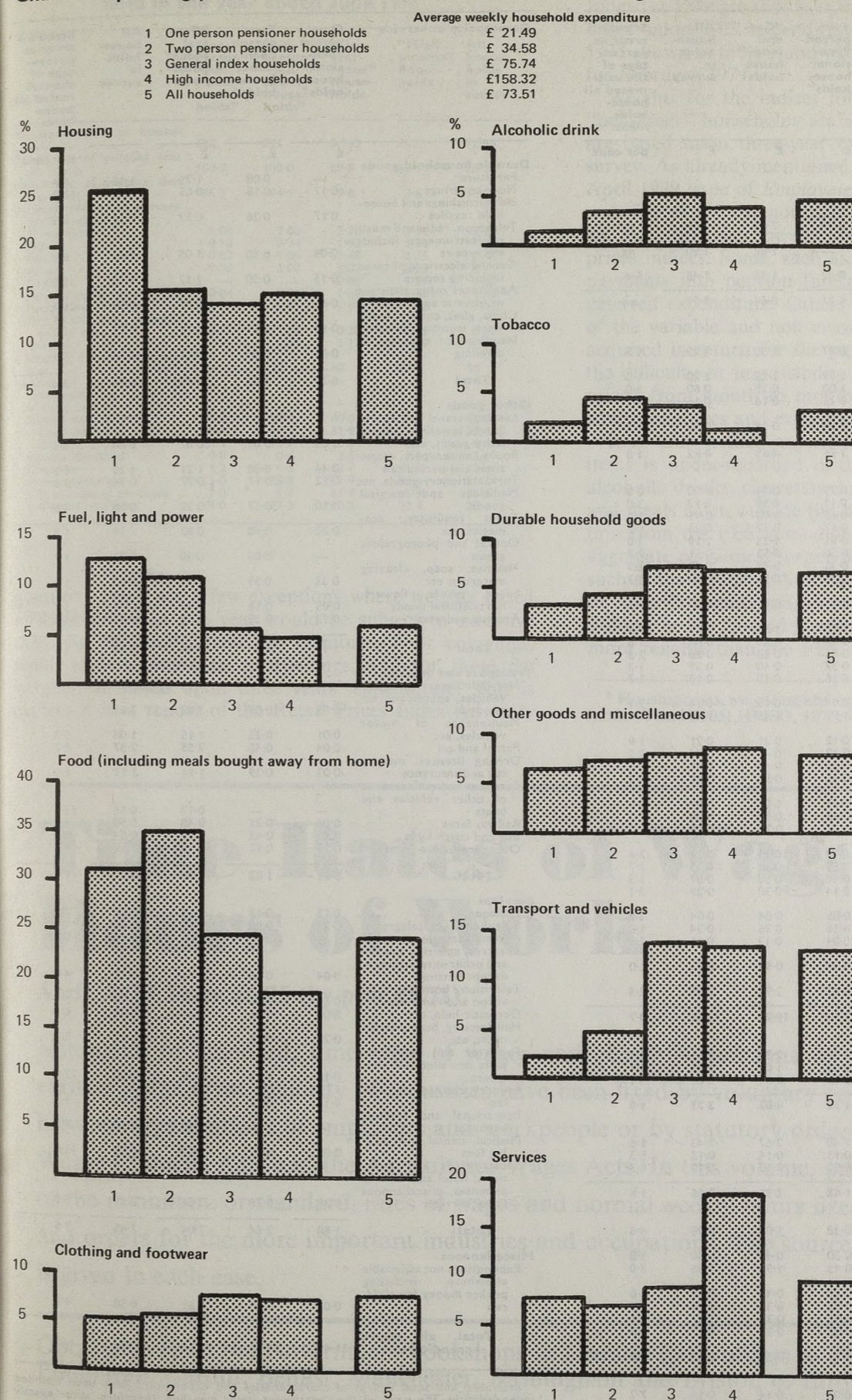
The household characteristics of the groups covered by the price indices

Table 2 shows some of the characteristics of the household groups which have been discussed in relation to the price indices, with the “all households” figures shown alongside for comparison. The “pensioner” households differ markedly from the others in consisting wholly of adults, whereas in other households about one-third of the members are children. A high proportion of the one-person “pensioner” households are female; much higher than the proportion of females in the total population. Among households as a whole, about 43 per cent are in rented unfurnished accommodation while the proportion who are owner-occupiers is now just over half. For two-person “pensioner” households the proportion who are owner-occupiers is a little over one-quarter while for high income households it is almost 90 per cent.

Weights for retail prices indices

Since January 1975 most of the weights for the General Index have been based upon FES expenditure data over the one-year period ending in the June previous to the year in

Chart 1 Spending patterns of General Index, Pensioner and High Income households



NOTE: Percentages are expenditure on commodity or service as a percentage of total household expenditure

Table 1 Average weekly household expenditure grouped by type of household in the year ended June 1978

| Commodity or service | One-person "pensioner households" | | Two-person "pensioner households" | | Standard error as percentage of the estimated all-households mean |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| Housing | | | | | |
| Payments such as rent or net mortgage interest, rates, water, insurance of structure, less receipts from (sub-) letting | 5.03 | 3.74 | 7.09 | 7.14 | na |
| Net mortgage interest included above | — | — | 1.87 | 1.90 | na |
| Repairs, maintenance and decorations | 0.13 | 0.47 | 1.56 | 1.45 | 6.4 |
| Total | 5.16 | 4.21 | 8.64 | 8.59 | na |
| Fuel, light and power | | | | | |
| Gas and hire of gas appliances | 0.66 | 0.87 | 1.30 | 1.29 | 1.5 |
| Electricity and hire of electric appliances | 1.21 | 1.59 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 1.0 |
| Coal | 0.70 | 1.00 | 0.59 | 0.60 | 5.0 |
| Coke | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 11.1 |
| Fuel oil, and other fuel and light | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 4.3 |
| Total | 2.85 | 3.96 | 4.63 | 4.62 | 1.0 |
| Food | | | | | |
| Bread, rolls, etc | 0.45 | 0.79 | 0.94 | 0.90 | 0.9 |
| Flour | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 3.0 |
| Biscuits, cakes, etc | 0.40 | 0.65 | 0.95 | 0.91 | 1.1 |
| Breakfast and other cereals | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 1.6 |
| Beef and veal | 0.38 | 0.96 | 1.23 | 1.19 | 2.0 |
| Mutton and lamb | 0.24 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 2.7 |
| Pork | 0.13 | 0.35 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 2.9 |
| Bacon and ham (uncooked) | 0.23 | 0.50 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 1.3 |
| Ham, cooked (including canned) | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 1.6 |
| Poultry, other and undefined meat | 0.51 | 1.05 | 1.56 | 1.49 | 1.3 |
| Fish | 0.20 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.44 | 1.6 |
| Fish and chips | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 2.3 |
| Butter | 0.22 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 1.3 |
| Margarine | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 1.7 |
| Lard, cooking fats and other fat | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 2.1 |
| Milk, fresh | 0.64 | 1.07 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.0 |
| Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 1.9 |
| Cheese | 0.16 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 1.2 |
| Eggs | 0.22 | 0.36 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 1.0 |
| Potatoes | 0.17 | 0.35 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 1.2 |
| Other and undefined vegetables | 0.38 | 0.67 | 1.02 | 0.98 | 0.9 |
| Fruit | 0.37 | 0.63 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 1.2 |
| Sugar | 0.15 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 1.2 |
| Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 2.6 |
| Sweets and chocolates | 0.14 | 0.31 | 0.56 | 0.53 | 1.7 |
| Tea | 0.28 | 0.46 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 1.3 |
| Coffee | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 2.1 |
| Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 2.9 |
| Soft drinks | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 1.8 |
| Ice cream | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 2.6 |
| Other food, foods not defined | 0.38 | 0.58 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 2.0 |
| Meals bought away from home | 0.33 | 0.42 | 2.95 | 2.85 | 2.4 |
| Total | 6.87 | 12.60 | 19.24 | 18.55 | 0.7 |
| Alcoholic drink | | | | | |
| Beer, cider, etc | 0.17 | 0.84 | 2.34 | 2.11 | 2.1 |
| Wines, spirits, etc | 0.15 | 0.41 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 3.1 |
| Drinks not defined | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.64 | 0.61 | 4.1 |
| Total | 0.34 | 1.32 | 4.02 | 3.77 | 1.8 |
| Tobacco | | | | | |
| Cigarettes | 0.44 | 1.48 | 2.67 | 2.43 | 1.6 |
| Pipe tobacco | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 5.3 |
| Cigars and snuff | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 6.3 |
| Total | 0.48 | 1.62 | 2.91 | 2.66 | 1.5 |
| Clothing and footwear | | | | | |
| Men's outer clothing | 0.07 | 0.38 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 4.6 |
| Men's underclothing and hosiery | 0.06 | 0.30 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 3.8 |
| Women's outer clothing | 0.36 | 0.43 | 1.94 | 1.86 | 3.0 |
| Women's underclothing and hosiery | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 3.0 |
| Boys' clothing | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.33 | 0.30 | 5.3 |
| Girls' clothing | — | 0.01 | 0.36 | 0.33 | 5.4 |
| Infants' clothing | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 5.8 |
| Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 2.8 |
| Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 7.2 |
| Footwear | 0.37 | 0.48 | 1.27 | 1.20 | 2.7 |
| Total | 1.24 | 2.14 | 6.43 | 6.14 | 1.8 |
| Commodity or service | £ | £ | £ | £ | per cent |
| Durable household goods | | | | | |
| Furniture | — | 0.08 | 1.21 | 1.10 | 8.6 |
| Floor coverings | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.65 | 0.58 | 12.8 |
| Soft furnishings and household textiles | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 5.9 |
| Television, radio and musical instruments, including repairs | 0.08 | 0.40 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 9.1 |
| Gas and electric appliances, including repairs | 0.15 | 0.30 | 1.17 | 1.13 | 5.9 |
| Appliances other than gas or electric appliances | 0.01 | — | 0.09 | 0.09 | 21.3 |
| China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc | 0.13 | 0.29 | 0.76 | 0.75 | 3.5 |
| Insurance of contents of dwelling | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 1.9 |
| Total | 0.77 | 1.60 | 5.62 | 5.36 | 3.4 |
| Other goods | | | | | |
| Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.87 | 0.84 | 5.1 |
| Books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals | 0.46 | 0.80 | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1.3 |
| Toys, stationery goods, etc | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 3.0 |
| Medicines and surgical goods | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 4.6 |
| Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc | 0.22 | 0.40 | 0.82 | 0.78 | 1.5 |
| Optical and photographic goods | — | 0.06 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 7.7 |
| Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc | 0.33 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 1.1 |
| Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods | 0.05 | 0.16 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 3.9 |
| Animals and pets | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 3.7 |
| Total | 1.44 | 2.54 | 5.69 | 5.54 | 1.4 |
| Transport and vehicles | | | | | |
| Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories | 0.03 | 0.09 | 3.83 | 3.61 | 3.1 |
| Maintenance of motor vehicles, etc | 0.01 | 0.22 | 1.15 | 1.08 | 5.7 |
| Petrol and oil | 0.04 | 0.45 | 2.55 | 2.37 | 1.7 |
| Driving licences, motor tax and insurance | 0.03 | 0.29 | 1.21 | 1.13 | 1.0 |
| Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats | — | — | 0.17 | 0.16 | 13.9 |
| Railway fares | 0.04 | 0.21 | 0.48 | 0.50 | 4.8 |
| Bus and coach fares | 0.22 | 0.43 | 0.93 | 0.84 | 2.3 |
| Other travel and transport | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 9.4 |
| Total | 0.51 | 1.82 | 10.91 | 10.27 | 1.7 |
| Services | | | | | |
| Postage | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 2.1 |
| Telephones and telegrams | 0.23 | 0.30 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 1.4 |
| Cinema admissions | — | — | 0.11 | 0.10 | 5.2 |
| Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment except betting | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.61 | 0.57 | 4.0 |
| Television licences, television and radio rental | 0.55 | 0.66 | 1.04 | 0.99 | 1.1 |
| Domestic help, etc | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 6.4 |
| Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc | 0.20 | 0.36 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 2.4 |
| Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 12.8 |
| Laundry, cleaning and dyeing | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 3.7 |
| Educational and training expenses | — | — | 0.40 | 0.60 | 7.5 |
| Medical, dental and nursing fees | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 13.8 |
| Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services | 0.34 | 0.78 | 2.61 | 2.89 | 6.9 |
| Total | 1.80 | 2.64 | 7.04 | 7.45 | 3.0 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| Expenditure not assignable elsewhere, including pocket money for children | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.61 | 0.58 | 4.8 |
| Total, all above expenditure | 21.49 | 34.58 | 75.74 | 73.51 | na |

Individual and total figures of characteristics and expenditure have been rounded independently. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree exactly with the totals shown.
— Nil or negligible.
na Not available

Table 2 Household characteristics by type of household in the year ended June 1978

| | One-person "pensioner households" | Two-person "pensioner households" | "General Index" households | "High income" households | All households in survey |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Total number of households | 508 | 271 | 5,993 | 308 | 7,094 |
| Percentage of persons that are adults | 100.0 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 63.7 | 70.9 |
| Percentage of persons that are retired | 96.5 | 94.9 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 14.0 |
| Average number of persons per household | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.90 | 3.51 | 2.76 |
| All persons | 0.18 | 0.94 | 1.43 | 1.76 | 1.33 |
| Males | 0.82 | 1.06 | 1.48 | 1.75 | 1.42 |
| Females | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 2.23 | 1.95 |
| Children | — | — | 0.88 | 1.27 | 0.80 |
| Persons working | 0.04 | 0.06 | 1.50 | 1.69 | 1.35 |
| Persons not working | 0.97 | 1.95 | 1.40 | 1.82 | 1.41 |
| Men 65 and over, women 60 and over | 0.97 | 1.90 | 0.28 | 0.13 | 0.39 |
| Others | — | 0.05 | 1.12 | 1.69 | 1.02 |
| Average age of head of household | 74 | 72 | 47 | 46 | 50 |
| Percentage distribution of households by type of housing tenure | | | | | |
| Rented unfurnished | 83.0 | 69.3 | 40.0 | 7.5 | 42.8 |
| Local authority | 58.6 | 54.2 | 31.9 | 3.6 | 33.4 |
| Other | 24.4 | 15.1 | 8.1 | 3.9 | 9.4 |
| Rented furnished | 0.8 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 3.1 |
| Rent-free | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| Owner-occupied | 15.0 | 28.8 | 53.9 | 89.3 | 51.7 |
| In process of purchase | 1.0 | 1.5 | 33.7 | 65.9 | 31.4 |
| Owned outright | 14.0 | 27.3 | 20.2 | 23.4 | 20.3 |

question. There are a few exceptions where weights based on expenditure in one year would be subject to excessive sampling variation; these are furniture, floor coverings, repair and maintenance of dwellings, and for these the weights are based upon three years' expenditure. This is explained in a report of the Retail Prices Index Advisory

Committee in February 1975*. The weights for the General Index for 1979 are shown at the end of this article. They are based upon FES expenditure for the period ended June 1978 shown in table 1 and will take effect as from the index for February 1979.

Weights for the indices for one-person and two-person "pensioner" households are also revised each January but are based upon three-year expenditure patterns from the survey. As already mentioned, they will be published in the April 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

A few of the categories of expenditure given in table 1 are excluded from the calculation of weights for the retail prices indices. Some, such as life assurance premiums and payments into pension funds, are regarded as savings or deferred expenditure. Others are excluded largely because of the variable and non-measurable nature of the services acquired in return for the payments made and because of the difficulty or impossibility of identifying a "unit" to be priced from month to month. Examples are medical fees, educational fees and expenditure at hotels, etc.

It is known that expenditure on a limited number of items is under-recorded in the FES results; examples are alcoholic drinks, cigarettes, tobacco, sweets and chocolates and meals eaten outside the home. In these cases, information from the FES is modified or replaced by estimates of aggregate consumers' expenditure from alternative sources, such as the National Accounts, H.M. Customs and Excise, or sales information from manufacturers. Such data are utilised in the limited areas where they are known to be more reliable than the FES results and are used to make

* Housing costs, weighting and other matters affecting the retail prices index (Cmd 5905) HMSO, 1975.

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.

Table 3 General index of retail prices annual revision of weights

| Weights to be used in 1979 | | Weights to be used in 1979 | |
|--|------------|--|--------------|
| FOOD | | | |
| Bread | 13 | CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR | |
| Flour | 1 | Men's outer clothing | 13 |
| Other cereals | 4 | Men's underclothing | 5 |
| Biscuits | 6 | Women's outer clothing | 24 |
| Cakes, buns, pastries, etc | 6 | Women's underclothing | 3 |
| Beef | 18 | Children's outer clothing | 10 |
| Lamb | 8 | Children's underclothing | 2 |
| Pork | 6 | Hose | 3 |
| Bacon | 8 | Clothing materials | 1 |
| Ham (cooked) | 3 | Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc | 4 |
| Other meat and meat products | 19 | Men's footwear | 6 |
| Fish | 8 | Women's footwear | 7 |
| Butter | 6 | Children's footwear | 4 |
| Margarine | 2 | Total, Clothing and footwear | 82 |
| Lard and other cooking fats | 2 | TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES | |
| Cheese | 6 | Purchase of motor vehicles | 57 |
| Eggs | 6 | Maintenance of motor vehicles | 16 |
| Milk, fresh | 20 | Petrol and oil | 33 |
| Milk, canned, dried, etc | 3 | Motor licences | 8 |
| Tea | 4 | Motor insurance | 8 |
| Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks | 3 | Cycles and other vehicles | 2 |
| Soft drinks | 4 | Rail transport | 7 |
| Sugar | 4 | Road transport | 12 |
| Jam, marmalade and syrup | 1 | Total, Transport and vehicles | 143 |
| Potatoes | 9 | MISCELLANEOUS GOODS | |
| Other vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen | 15 | Books | 3 |
| Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | 10 | Newspapers and periodicals | 12 |
| Sweets and chocolates | 17 | Writing paper and other stationers' goods | 5 |
| Ice cream | 3 | Medicine and surgical, etc goods | 3 |
| Other foods | 11 | Toiletries | 8 |
| Food for animals | 6 | Soap and detergents | 5 |
| Total, Food | 232 | Soda and polishes | 2 |
| ALCOHOLIC DRINK | | Other household goods | 3 |
| Beer | 48 | Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc | 15 |
| Spirits, wines, etc | 29 | Photographic and optical goods | 4 |
| Total, Alcoholic drink | 77 | Toys | 5 |
| TOBACCO | | Plants, flowers, horticultural goods, etc | 4 |
| Cigarettes | 40 | Total, Miscellaneous goods | 69 |
| Tobacco | 4 | SERVICES | |
| Total, Tobacco | 44 | Postage | 2 |
| HOUSING | | Telephones and telegrams | 11 |
| Rent | 32 | Television licences and set rentals | 13 |
| Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments | 31 | Other entertainment | 12 |
| Owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent | 3 | Domestic help | 3 |
| Rates and water charges | 34 | Hairdressing | 7 |
| Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc | 8 | Boot and shoe repairing | 1 |
| Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc | 12 | Laundry | 1 |
| Total, Housing | 120 | Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services | 9 |
| FUEL AND LIGHT | | Total, Services | 59 |
| Coal | 8 | MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME | |
| Smokeless fuels | 2 | | 51 |
| Gas | 16 | TOTAL, ALL ITEMS | |
| Electricity | 29 | | 1,000 |
| Oil and other fuel and light | 4 | <small>Note: Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of at least £150 a week in the second half of 1977, £160 a week in the first half of 1978 and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.</small> | |
| Total, Fuel and light | 59 | | |
| DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS | | | |
| Furniture | 14 | | |
| Radio, television, etc | 10 | | |
| Other household appliances | 16 | | |
| Floor coverings | 7 | | |
| Soft furnishings | 7 | | |
| Chinaware, glassware, etc | 2 | | |
| Hardware, ironmongery, etc | 8 | | |
| Total, Durable household goods | 64 | | |

adjustments to these expenditure figures prior to calculating the weights for the General Index.

Under-recording is believed to be a much less serious matter in the case of "pensioner" households and as there is little firm information on which to base adjustments none are made.

An adjustment is also made to the housing expenditure figures recorded in the FES whereby, for owner-occupiers, mortgage interest net of tax relief is introduced in place of the rental equivalent.

A further adjustment to the figures is necessary before the weights can be calculated. The expenditure recorded in the FES was spread over the complete 12 months ending in June 1978 and is, therefore, at the prices prevailing at the various times of recording. These figures have to be re-valued

to a common time-point if they are to be put onto a comparable basis. The time chosen is January 1979. This is because the retail prices index each year measures the change in prices since January, with the results for successive years being "chained" together using the values of the RPI in January. After the adjustment for under-recording, the expenditure data in table 1 are re-valued quarter by quarter to January prices in some considerable detail using the component series of the RPI. The General Index weights shown in table 3 are those re-valued expenditures expressed in relative terms as a proportion of 1,000.

As a consequence of these various adjustments made to the FES expenditure, the weights shown in table 3 differ somewhat from the proportionate expenditures implied by the figures in table 1. ■

Retail prices in 1978

Between January 1978 and January 1979 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the General Index of Retail Prices, rose by 9.3 per cent, compared with rises of 9.9 per cent during 1977, 16½ per cent during 1976, 23½ per cent during 1975 and 20 per cent during 1974.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the percentage increase in the General Index of Retail Prices over the preceding 12 months, continued to fall, from 9.9 per cent in January to 7.4 per cent in June, the lowest level since September 1972. The percentage increase remained at about eight per cent before rising at the end of the year, reaching 9.3 per cent in January 1979.

The movement of prices during the year was influenced by a number of factors. First, a major stabilising influence was a fall in the wholesale prices of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry. These prices were on average between one and three per cent lower than a year earlier for the first three quarters of 1978, compared with an increase of nearly 15 per cent between 1976 and 1977. Contributory factors were an improvement in the sterling exchange rate from 1.935 dollars in January 1978 to 2.005 a year later, and a fall in some world commodity prices, notably the sterling price of crude oil.

Secondly, the rate of increase in the index stabilised following a period, up to the first quarter, 1978, when the rate of increase in labour costs per unit output had steadied at an annual rate of under ten per cent.

Chart 2 shows movements in the retail prices index and in the indices of prices of materials and labour costs.

Thirdly, interest rates rose in the second half of the year, the Bank of England's minimum lending rate rising from around seven per cent in the first quarter to stand at 12½ per cent at year end. The Building Societies Association's mortgage interest rate rose from 9½ per cent in January to 11½ per cent at year end.

Fourthly, a period of severe winter weather in January 1979 and industrial action by some lorry drivers contributed

to an increase of 3.3 per cent in food prices between December and January, including sharp increases in the prices of vegetables, fruit, eggs and fish.

Table 1 shows the percentage change in the index between mid-January 1978 and mid-January 1979 for each of the 11 component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index. The figures in this table are illustrated in chart 1. Table 2, on pages 242 and 243, gives similar information for each of the groups and sub-groups of items as well as the monthly indices throughout the period.

Housing showed the largest percentage increase over the year (nearly 16 per cent) and, together with food (nearly 11 per cent) and transport and vehicles (ten per cent), accounted for over 60 per cent of the increase in the all items index. The index for all items excluding food rose by 8.9 per cent over the year. Prices for goods and services mainly produced by the nationalised industries rose by 6.5 per cent.

The movements in the sub-group indices in table 2 indicate where the major increases took place. The level of mortgage interest payments made by owner-occupiers rose by 39 per cent reflecting increases both in the interest rate and in house prices, while the prices of vegetables rose by 29 per cent. Cars rose 16 per cent in price and there were increases of 15 per cent in the prices of edible fats (butter etc) and meat. On the other hand, the prices of tea, coffee, cocoa etc fell by eight per cent and those of fruit by three per cent, whilst there was no change in the prices of gas or in postage and telephone charges. Petrol prices rose by only three per cent and prices of tobacco products by only four per cent.

Chronological summary of monthly changes during the year

The principal factors contributing to the monthly changes in the index during the year were as follows:

January-February (+0.6 per cent). Increases in motoring costs and in the prices of clothing, alcoholic drinks and some foods; these increases were partially offset by a reduction in the level of mortgage interest payments made by owner-occupiers.

February-March (+0.6 per cent). Increases in the prices of alcoholic drinks, cars, some foods (particularly vegetables) and small increases over a wide range of goods and services.

March-April (1.5 per cent). Increases in local rates and water charges, rents, and other housing costs; increases in the prices of some foods, particularly vegetables, meat and bread; and increases in the prices of cars, alcoholic drinks and meals bought and consumed outside the home.

April-May (+0.6 per cent). Increases in the prices of meat and some other foods; increases in motoring costs and electricity charges; and a small number of increases spread over a wide range of household expenditure.

Table 1

| Expenditure group | Change in group index between January 1978 and January 1979 | Effect on "all-items" index of change in group index between January 1978 and January 1979 |
|--|---|--|
| | per cent | per cent |
| Food | +10.9 | +2.5 |
| Alcoholic drink | +5.3 | +0.4 |
| Tobacco | +3.9 | +0.2 |
| Housing | +15.8 | +1.8 |
| Fuel and light | +6.0 | +0.4 |
| Durable household goods | +6.9 | +0.4 |
| Clothing and footwear | +7.6 | +0.6 |
| Transport and vehicles | +10.0 | +1.4 |
| Miscellaneous goods | +9.0 | +0.6 |
| Services | +8.3 | +0.5 |
| Meals bought and consumed outside the home | +9.6 | +0.5 |
| All items | +9.3 | +9.3 |

Table 2 Indices and weights for "all items", groups and sub-groups from January 1978 to January 1979

| | Group and sub-group weights | 1978 | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Jan. 17 | Feb. 14 | March 14 | April 18 | May 16 | June 13 | July 18 |
| All items | 1,000 | 189.5 | 190.6 | 191.8 | 194.6 | 195.7 | 197.2 | 198.1 |
| All items other than food | 767 | 187.6 | 188.8 | 189.9 | 192.7 | 193.6 | 194.5 | 195.9 |
| Food | 233 | 196.1 | 197.3 | 198.4 | 201.6 | 203.2 | 206.7 | 206.1 |
| Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 31 | 197.1 | 198.4 | 199.4 | 206.4 | 207.1 | 207.4 | 208.4 |
| Meat and bacon | 58 | 162.8 | 164.1 | 165.7 | 168.6 | 173.0 | 175.8 | 178.3 |
| Fish | 8 | 186.5 | 185.4 | 184.4 | 186.2 | 187.1 | 187.8 | 189.3 |
| Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats | 11 | 225.4 | 224.7 | 223.8 | 224.8 | 227.2 | 231.8 | 239.3 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 36 | 192.2 | 191.1 | 191.7 | 191.5 | 191.1 | 190.1 | 190.2 |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc | 15 | 277.2 | 277.9 | 271.0 | 265.4 | 264.3 | 264.9 | 265.6 |
| Sugar, preserves and confectionery | 21 | 249.3 | 252.6 | 254.5 | 256.5 | 259.4 | 259.8 | 263.2 |
| Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen | 19 | 189.9 | 195.2 | 203.2 | 215.1 | 212.3 | 233.8 | 201.3 |
| Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | 13 | 210.2 | 207.9 | 206.5 | 209.2 | 212.0 | 222.4 | 231.7 |
| Other food | 21 | 204.8 | 208.3 | 209.0 | 212.5 | 212.7 | 214.6 | 215.8 |
| Alcoholic drink | 85 | 188.9 | 191.0 | 194.8 | 196.6 | 196.6 | 196.6 | 197.5 |
| Beer | 52 | 201.3 | 204.9 | 210.0 | 212.5 | 212.5 | 212.5 | 212.9 |
| Spirits, wine, etc | 33 | 171.8 | 171.8 | 174.0 | 174.7 | 174.7 | 174.7 | 176.4 |
| Tobacco | 48 | 222.8 | 222.8 | 222.8 | 224.2 | 224.2 | 224.2 | 224.2 |
| Housing (including owner occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent) | 113 | 164.3 | 162.1 | 162.3 | 170.6 | 171.0 | 172.1 | 174.1 |
| Rent | 32 | 152.9 | 153.6 | 154.0 | 160.1 | 160.6 | 162.8 | 163.4 |
| Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments | 23 | 124.1 | 114.0 | 113.0 | 114.8 | 115.9 | 116.9 | 123.2 |
| Rates and water charges | 34 | 193.9 | 193.9 | 193.9 | 213.8 | 213.2 | 213.2 | 213.2 |
| Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations | 22 | 206.6 | 207.9 | 210.2 | 215.6 | 216.2 | 217.3 | 217.9 |
| Fuel and light (including oil) | 60 | 219.9 | 221.1 | 222.0 | 223.6 | 226.4 | 228.9 | 230.6 |
| Coal and smokeless fuels | 11 | 221.0 | 221.0 | 221.0 | 221.0 | 222.4 | 222.4 | 223.4 |
| Gas | 16 | 176.0 | 176.0 | 176.0 | 176.0 | 176.0 | 176.1 | 176.1 |
| Electricity | 29 | 244.8 | 247.5 | 249.7 | 253.3 | 259.1 | 264.9 | 268.5 |
| Durable household goods | 64 | 175.2 | 177.1 | 178.8 | 180.1 | 181.0 | 181.7 | 181.8 |
| Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings | 29 | 177.4 | 179.8 | 181.9 | 183.0 | 184.2 | 184.5 | 184.6 |
| Radio, television and other household appliances | 25 | 167.3 | 168.5 | 169.7 | 171.1 | 171.6 | 172.5 | 172.3 |
| Pottery, glassware and hardware | 10 | 192.8 | 195.3 | 197.4 | 199.0 | 200.0 | 201.2 | 202.4 |
| Clothing and footwear | 80 | 163.6 | 167.1 | 167.9 | 169.1 | 169.8 | 170.3 | 170.9 |
| Men's outer clothing | 13 | 167.9 | 172.1 | 172.9 | 173.9 | 175.7 | 177.1 | 178.0 |
| Men's underclothing | 5 | 196.4 | 205.0 | 208.2 | 206.4 | 206.7 | 207.5 | 212.4 |
| Women's outer clothing | 22 | 146.9 | 151.7 | 152.2 | 153.3 | 153.3 | 153.1 | 153.4 |
| Women's underclothing | 3 | 178.4 | 179.7 | 181.3 | 181.9 | 185.0 | 183.4 | 183.7 |
| Children's clothing | 12 | 178.5 | 181.4 | 180.9 | 182.4 | 182.9 | 184.4 | 182.3 |
| Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials | 8 | 157.7 | 159.7 | 162.6 | 164.8 | 165.6 | 166.0 | 167.6 |
| Footwear | 17 | 164.5 | 165.4 | 166.2 | 167.7 | 168.2 | 168.5 | 170.0 |
| Transport and vehicles | 140 | 198.7 | 201.1 | 201.8 | 203.3 | 204.8 | 206.3 | 207.9 |
| Motoring and cycling | 119 | 193.8 | 196.4 | 197.2 | 198.4 | 200.0 | 201.5 | 202.7 |
| Purchase of motor vehicles | 51 | 197.0 | 199.3 | 201.6 | 204.2 | 207.2 | 210.2 | 212.4 |
| Maintenance of motor vehicles | 15 | 205.9 | 213.6 | 213.6 | 213.6 | 217.3 | 217.3 | 217.3 |
| Petrol and oil | 34 | 187.5 | 188.1 | 187.5 | 186.1 | 185.6 | 185.8 | 186.0 |
| Fares | 21 | 231.5 | 233.3 | 233.4 | 236.9 | 237.4 | 238.9 | 243.6 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 70 | 198.6 | 199.8 | 200.5 | 203.4 | 204.7 | 205.2 | 207.9 |
| Books, newspapers and periodicals | 17 | 224.0 | 224.7 | 224.8 | 229.0 | 230.4 | 230.4 | 234.7 |
| Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toilet requisites | 12 | 177.8 | 178.8 | 178.5 | 180.4 | 181.8 | 181.8 | 184.2 |
| Soap, detergents, soda, polishes, matches, etc | 10 | 220.2 | 220.9 | 223.4 | 223.4 | 225.2 | 226.6 | 226.6 |
| Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc | 31 | 186.7 | 188.2 | 189.1 | 192.6 | 193.6 | 194.4 | 197.0 |
| Services | 56 | 186.6 | 187.7 | 188.8 | 190.1 | 190.7 | 191.2 | 191.8 |
| Postage, telephones and telegrams | 14 | 205.2 | 205.2 | 205.2 | 205.2 | 205.2 | 205.2 | 205.2 |
| Entertainment | 23 | 157.2 | 157.6 | 157.8 | 157.9 | 158.6 | 158.6 | 159.0 |
| Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering | 19 | 207.5 | 210.5 | 213.9 | 217.8 | 218.6 | 220.4 | 221.8 |
| Meals bought and consumed outside the home | 51 | 199.5 | 200.6 | 201.7 | 203.9 | 205.4 | 206.7 | 208.9 |

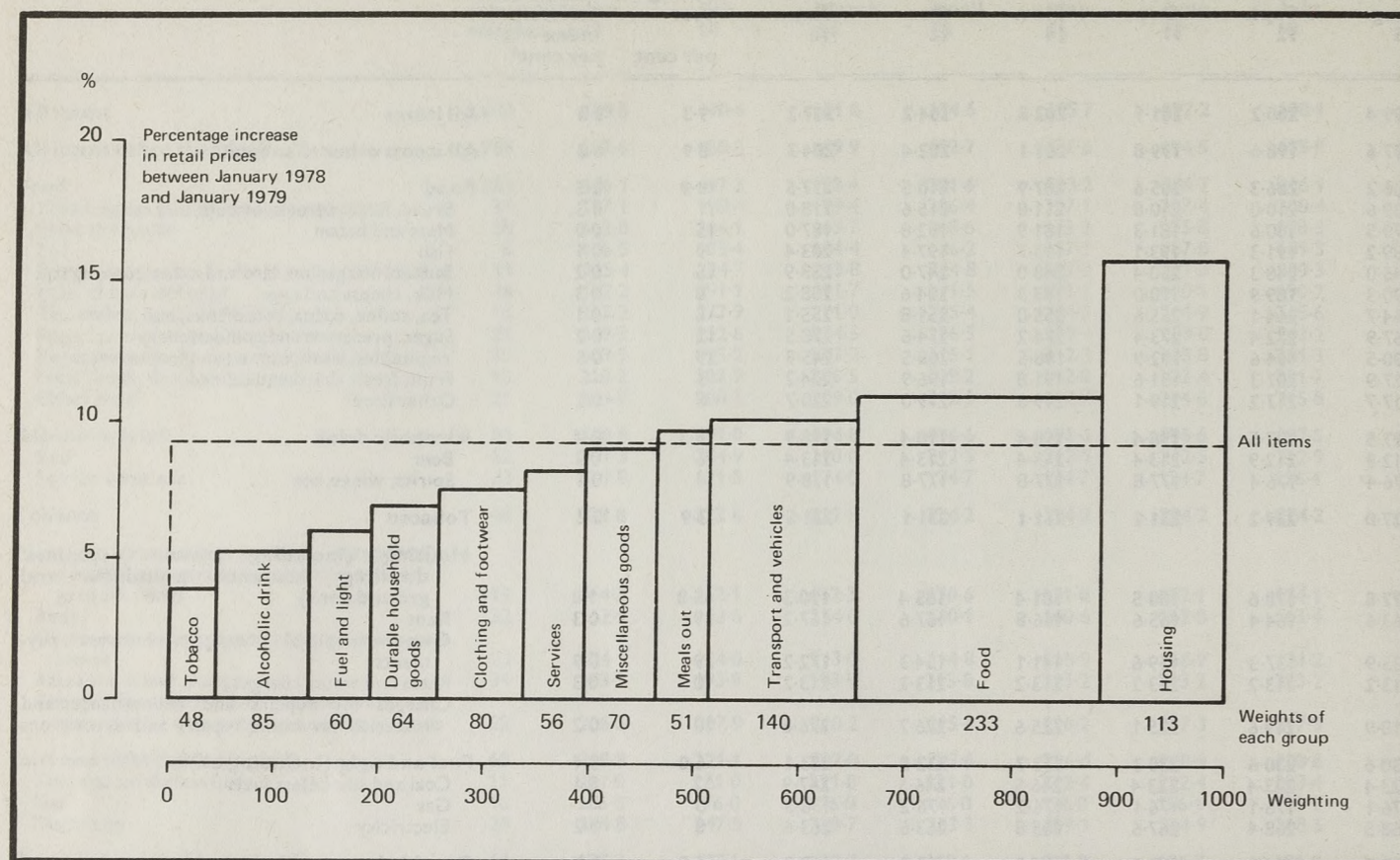
* Due to rounding the sum of the constituent items may not agree exactly with the effect at group level and above.

Table 2 (continued)

| | | | | | | January 15, 1974=100 | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | | | | 1979 | Change during year | Effect of change on "all items" index | | |
| Aug. 15 | Sept. 12 | Oct. 17 | Nov. 14 | Dec. 12 | Jan. 16 | per cent | per cent* | | | |
| 199.4 | 200.2 | 201.1 | 202.5 | 204.2 | 207.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | All items | | |
| 197.6 | 198.6 | 199.8 | 201.1 | 202.4 | 204.3 | 8.9 | 6.8 | All items other than food | | |
| 206.2 | 206.3 | 205.6 | 207.9 | 210.5 | 217.5 | 10.9 | 2.5 | Food | | |
| 209.6 | 210.0 | 210.8 | 211.8 | 215.6 | 218.0 | 11 | 0.3 | Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | | |
| 179.5 | 180.6 | 181.3 | 181.9 | 182.8 | 187.0 | 15 | 0.9 | Meat and bacon | | |
| 189.2 | 191.3 | 193.1 | 193.7 | 197.4 | 203.4 | 9 | 0.1 | Fish | | |
| 245.0 | 248.3 | 250.4 | 248.0 | 247.0 | 258.9 | 15 | 0.2 | Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats | | |
| 190.3 | 189.9 | 190.0 | 199.3 | 204.6 | 208.2 | 8 | 0.3 | Milk, cheese and eggs | | |
| 264.7 | 264.1 | 255.6 | 255.0 | 251.8 | 255.1 | -8 | -0.1 | Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc | | |
| 267.9 | 272.4 | 273.4 | 274.2 | 274.6 | 278.5 | 12 | 0.2 | Sugar, preserves and confectionery | | |
| 190.5 | 194.6 | 192.9 | 198.5 | 208.5 | 245.9 | 29 | 0.6 | Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen | | |
| 227.9 | 207.3 | 191.6 | 191.8 | 196.9 | 204.2 | -3 | — | Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | | |
| 217.7 | 217.2 | 219.1 | 219.6 | 219.0 | 220.7 | 8 | 0.2 | Other food | | |
| 197.5 | 197.5 | 198.4 | 198.4 | 198.4 | 198.9 | 5.3 | 0.4 | Alcoholic drink | | |
| 212.9 | 212.9 | 213.4 | 213.4 | 213.4 | 213.4 | 6 | 0.3 | Beer | | |
| 176.4 | 176.4 | 177.8 | 177.8 | 177.8 | 178.9 | 4 | 0.1 | Spirits, wines, etc | | |
| 227.0 | 229.2 | 231.1 | 231.1 | 231.1 | 231.5 | 3.9 | 0.2 | Tobacco | | |
| 177.8 | 178.6 | 180.5 | 181.4 | 185.4 | 190.3 | 15.8 | 1.8 | Housing (including owner occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent) | | |
| 163.6 | 164.4 | 165.6 | 166.8 | 167.6 | 167.2 | 9 | 0.3 | Rent | | |
| 135.9 | 137.3 | 139.6 | 141.1 | 154.3 | 172.2 | 39 | 0.9 | Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments | | |
| 213.2 | 213.2 | 213.2 | 213.2 | 213.2 | 213.2 | 10 | 0.3 | Rates and water charges | | |
| 218.9 | 219.6 | 225.1 | 225.6 | 226.7 | 226.8 | 10 | 0.2 | Charges for repairs and maintenance and materials for home repairs and decorations | | |
| 230.6 | 230.6 | 230.3 | 233.7 | 232.8 | 233.1 | 6.0 | 0.4 | Fuel and light (including oil) | | |
| 223.4 | 223.4 | 223.4 | 246.5 | 246.5 | 247.9 | 12 | 0.1 | Coal and smokeless fuels | | |
| 268.5 | 268.4 | 267.6 | 265.8 | 263.6 | 263.6 | 8 | 0.2 | Gas | | |
| 183.9 | 184.9 | 185.9 | 187.0 | 188.2 | 187.3 | 6.9 | 0.4 | Electricity | | |
| 187.8 | 189.7 | 191.1 | 191.7 | 193.1 | 191.6 | 8 | 0.2 | Durable household goods | | |
| 173.4 | 173.6 | 173.9 | 175.4 | 176.1 | 175.9 | 5 | 0.1 | Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings | | |
| 203.6 | 204.4 | 206.6 | 207.4 | 209.4 | 208.2 | 8 | 0.1 | Radio, television and other household appliances | | |
| 172.5 | 174.0 | 175.3 | 175.6 | 176.3 | 176.1 | 7.6 | 0.6 | Pottery, glassware and hardware | | |
| 179.4 | 180.4 | 184.6 | 185.8 | 186.2 | 186.1 | 11 | 0.1 | Clothing and footwear | | |
| 215.0 | 216.8 | 219.3 | 219.7 | 220.7 | 220.7 | 12 | 0.1 | Men's outer clothing | | |
| 153.5 | 156.1 | 155.3 | 155.0 | 154.8 | 153.8 | 5 | 0.1 | Men's underclothing | | |
| 190.4 | 191.0 | 195.4 | 195.5 | 197.0 | 198.5 | 11 | — | Women's outer clothing | | |
| 186.8 | 187.2 | 187.4 | 187.7 | 188.3 | 187.8 | 5 | 0.1 | Women's underclothing | | |
| 168.2 | 168.8 | 170.8 | 170.9 | 173.8 | 174.8 | 11 | 0.1 | Children's clothing | | |
| 171.5 | 172.8 | 174.4 | 175.1 | 176.0 | 176.3 | 7 | 0.1 | Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials | | |
| 209.6 | 210.8 | 211.8 | 214.3 | 215.7 | 218.5 | 10 | 1.4 | Footwear | | |
| 204.5 | 205.8 | 206.9 | 209.6 | 211.0 | 212.8 | 10 | 1.2 | Transport and vehicles | | |
| 215.3 | 218.3 | 220.9 | 223.4 | 226.0 | 228.8 | 16 | 0.8 | Motoring and cycling | | |
| 222.4 | 222.4 | 222.4 | 225.0 | 225.7 | 226.4 | 10 | 0.2 | Purchase of motor vehicles | | |
| 186.0 | 185.8 | 185.9 | 190.3 | 191.3 | 192.7 | 3 | 0.1 | Maintenance of motor vehicles | | |
| 244.2 | 245.3 | 245.4 | 246.6 | 247.5 | 257.3 | 11 | 0.2 | Petrol and oil | | |
| 209.0 | 210.3 | 212.6 | 213.7 | 214.6 | 216.4 | 9.0 | 0.6 | Fares | | |
| 235.7 | 238.5 | 242.8 | 243.1 | 243.1 | 243.7 | 9 | 0.1 | Miscellaneous goods | | |
| 186.2 | 186.9 | 189.0 | 188.8 | 189.2 | 188.6 | 6 | 0.1 | Books, newspapers and periodicals | | |
| 228.2 | 227.7 | 229.7 | 230.9 | 232.8 | 234.3 | 6 | 0.1 | Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toilet requisites | | |
| 197.7 | 199.0 | 200.6 | 202.6 | 203.8 | 207.2 | 11 | 0.3 | Soap, detergents, soda, polishes, matches, etc | | |
| 192.4 | 194.2 | 195.2 | 196.0 | 199.0 | 202.0 | 8.3 | 0.5 | Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc | | |
| 205.2 | 205.2 | 205.2 | 205.2 | 205.2 | 205.2 | 0 | — | Services | | |
| 159.2 | 161.4 | 161.8 | 162.4 | 167.2 | 170.5 | 8 | 0.2 | Postage, telephones and telegrams | | |
| 223.2 | 225.8 | 228.4 | 230.2 | 232.3 | 236.8 | 14 | 0.3 | Entertainment | | |
| 211.1 | 211.4 | 213.2 | 215.1 | 215.7 | 218.7 | 9.6 | 0.5 | Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering | | |
| | | | | | | | | Meals bought and consumed outside the | | |

Chart 1 Contributions of the main groups of goods and services to the increase in the 'all items' index in 1978

The area of each bar (weight × price increase) shows the amount each group contributed to the overall increase for the year (9.3 per cent, see table 1).



May-June (+0.8 per cent). Increases in the prices of meat and some fresh fruits and vegetables; increases in the prices of cars and in electricity charges.

June-July (+0.5 per cent). An increase in the level of mortgage interest payments; increases in the prices of cars and some foods, particularly meat and fruit; increases in bus and rail fares and increases in average charges for electricity and for canteen and restaurant meals. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for potatoes and tomatoes.

July-August (+0.7 per cent). Increases in the levels of mortgage interest payments and the costs of motoring; increases in the prices of some articles of food and clothing; and higher prices for cigarettes and some household goods.

August-September (+0.4 per cent). Increases in the prices of cars, some articles of clothing and footwear, and many small increases over a wide range of non-seasonal foods, household goods and services. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for seasonal foods, particularly fresh fruits.

September-October (+0.4 per cent). Increases in housing and motoring costs; increases in the levels of prices of clothing and footwear, cigarettes, wines and spirits. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for seasonal foods, particularly fresh fruits and vegetables.

October-November (+0.7 per cent). Increases in the prices of fresh milk and some other foods; increases in motoring costs, particularly in the prices of cars and petrol and increases in the prices of solid fuels for domestic heating.

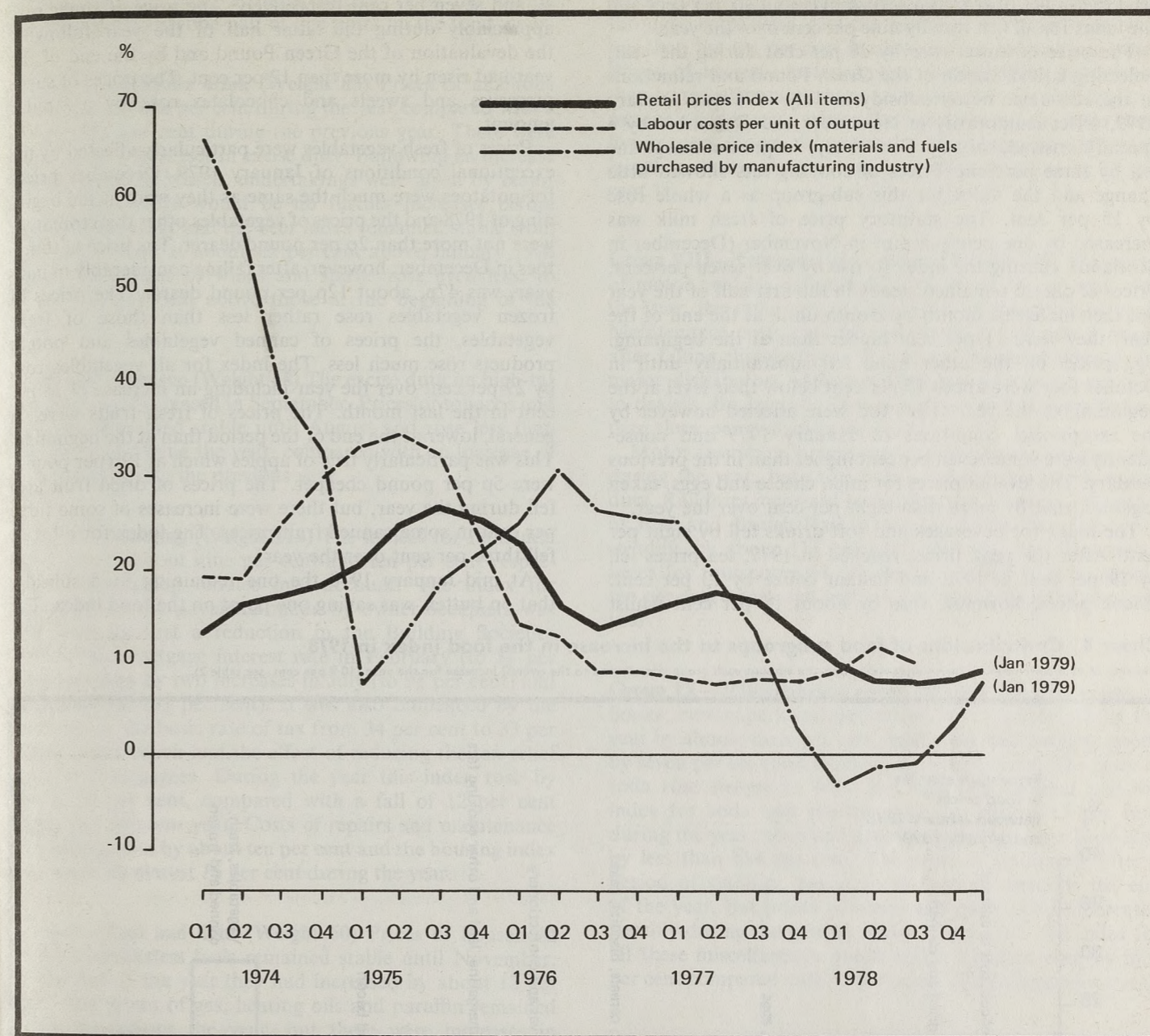
November-December (+0.8 per cent). Increases in mortgage interest payments, motoring costs and television licence fees; increases in the prices of vegetables, eggs and bread.

December-January (+1.5 per cent). Increases in the prices of fresh foods, particularly vegetables, meat and dairy produce; an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments; increases in motoring costs and passenger fares, and increases in charges for meals bought and consumed outside the home.

Movement of prices within the major groups

Group I—Food (Weight 233) The contributions of the several food sub-groups to the increase in the food index as a whole are illustrated in chart 3. The index rose by 5.4 per cent between January and June. Reductions in the prices of seasonal foods between June and October then offset increases in the prices of other foods and the food index as a whole did not resume its rise until November. Exceptional weather conditions in January 1979, however, caused the index to rise to a level 10.9 per cent higher than at January 1978, compared with an increase of 7.1 per cent

Chart 2 The Retail Prices Index and materials and labour costs: percentages on a year earlier



during the previous year. The index for seasonal foods, which includes fresh fruit and vegetables, rose by 19.4 per cent during the year, including an increase of over 13 per cent in the last month, the largest monthly increase since April 1962. Non-seasonal food prices on the other hand rose gradually throughout the year by 9.5 per cent. While prices of foods which are mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom rose by 8.4 per cent and those of foods mainly imported for direct consumption by 7.2 per cent, prices of non-seasonal foods which are mainly home produced for direct consumption rose, in contrast, by 14 per cent.

Following an increase in the Common Market levy on flour, the statutory maximum price for a standard loaf of bread was raised to 28p in April. In December it was raised to 29½p. These increases, together with reductions in trade discounts, caused the index for bread to rise by more than

13 per cent during the year. Flour itself however rose in price by only six per cent, so that the index for the sub-group, which also includes cereals, biscuits and cakes, rose by less than 11 per cent.

The prices of meat and bacon rose by almost 15 per cent. A devaluation of 7½ per cent in the Green Pound agreed in January by the European Economic Commission Agricultural Ministers, affected the prices of beef and pork which rose over the year by 22 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. The prices of lamb, both home-killed and imported, rose sharply in April and May; the prices of home-killed then settled, but those of imported lamb continued to rise gradually so that by the end of the year, the index for lamb was more than 18 per cent higher than at the beginning. Fresh fish prices fell in the first half of 1978, but then began to rise, particularly in January 1979 when

they were affected by severe weather and transport difficulties; the prices of frozen fish rose by about six per cent and the index for all fish rose by nine per cent over the year.

The price of butter rose by 28 per cent during the year, reflecting a devaluation of the Green Pound and reductions in the consumer butter subsidy in July 1978 and January 1979, offset temporarily in November and December by a special Christmas subsidy. Conversely, the price of margarine fell by three per cent. Prices of cooking fats showed little change and the index for this sub-group as a whole rose by 15 per cent. The statutory price of fresh milk was increased by one penny a pint in November (December in Scotland), causing the index to rise by over seven per cent. Prices of cheese remained steady in the first half of the year but then increased month by month until, at the end of the year, they were 11 per cent higher than at the beginning. Egg prices on the other hand fell substantially until in October they were about 15 per cent below their level at the beginning of the year. They too were affected however by the exceptional conditions of January 1979 and consequently were some seven per cent higher than in the previous January. The level of prices for milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, rose by more than eight per cent over the year.

The index for beverages and soft drinks fell by eight per cent. After the peak prices reached in 1977, tea prices fell by 19 per cent in 1978 and instant coffee by 13 per cent. Cocoa prices, however, rose by about 15 per cent whilst

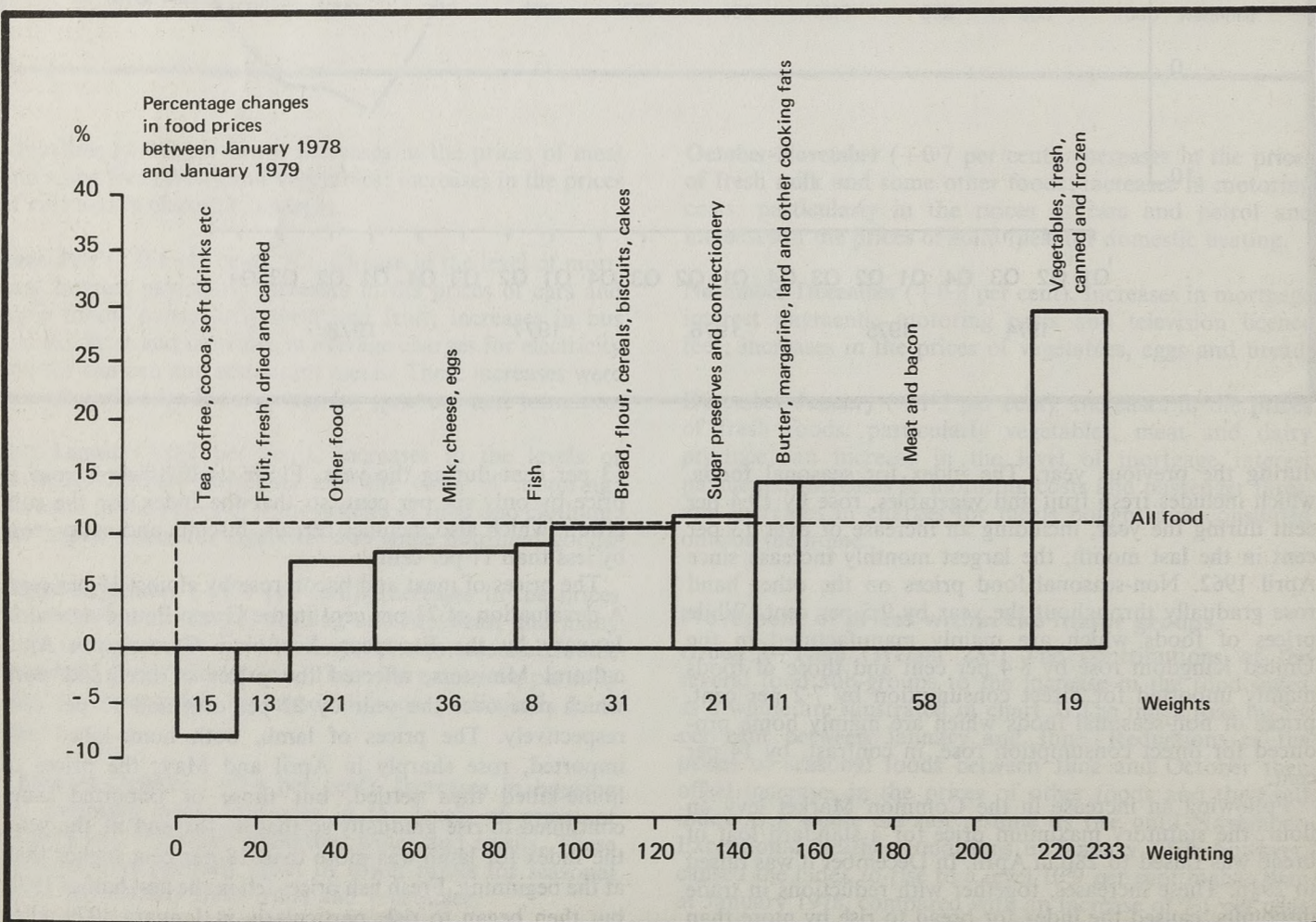
those of proprietary food drinks and soft drinks rose by 12 and seven per cent respectively. The price of sugar rose appreciably during the latter half of the year following the devaluation of the Green Pound and by the end of the year had risen by more than 12 per cent. The prices of sugar preserves and sweets and chocolates rose by a similar amount.

Prices of fresh vegetables were particularly affected by the exceptional conditions of January 1979. December prices for potatoes were much the same as they were at the beginning of 1978 and the prices of vegetables other than tomatoes were not more than 2p per pound dearer. The price of tomatoes in December, however, after falling considerably in mid-year, was 47p, about 12p per pound dearer. The prices of frozen vegetables rose rather less than those of fresh vegetables, the prices of canned vegetables and potato products rose much less. The index for all vegetables rose by 29 per cent over the year including an increase of 18 per cent in the last month. The prices of fresh fruits were, in general, lower at the end of the period than at the beginning. This was particularly true of apples which at 19p per pound, were 5p per pound cheaper. The prices of dried fruit also fell during the year, but there were increases of some three per cent in some canned fruit prices. The index for all fruit fell three per cent over the year.

At mid-January 1978 the one remaining food subsidy, that on butter, was saving one point on the food index. The

Chart 3 Contributions of food subgroups to the increase in the food index in 1978

The area of each bar (weight × price increase) shows the amount each group contributed to the overall increase for the year (10.9 per cent, see table 2).



two reductions in the subsidy, to 5½ pence per pound, during the year meant that at mid-January 1979 the saving amounted to about one-half of one point on the food index.

Group II—Alcoholic drink (Weight 85) Prices of alcoholic drinks rose by five per cent during the year compared with a rise of nine per cent during the previous year. There were no budgetary increases in excise duty. Following an increase in beer prices in March, undertakings were given by major brewers that there would be no further increases before the end of the year and the beer index remained stable from April to January at about six per cent above January 1978 prices. The prices of wines and spirits rose even less, to about four per cent above those at the beginning of the year.

Group III—Tobacco (Weight 48) The excise duty on high-tar cigarettes was increased in September. Prices of tobacco and cigarettes remained stable until August and rose less than four per cent during the year, compared with an increase of 15 per cent during the previous year.

Group IV—Housing (Weight 113) The indices for rents and rates rose by about nine per cent and ten per cent respectively after taking rebates into account. The index for mortgage interest payments made by owner-occupiers was influenced by first a reduction in the Building Societies Association mortgage interest rate in February (to 8½ per cent) and then by two increases in July (to 9¾ per cent) and December (to 11¾ per cent). It was also influenced by the reduction in the basic rate of tax from 34 per cent to 33 per cent in April which had the effect of reducing the tax relief given to mortgagees. During the year this index rose by almost 39 per cent, compared with a fall of 12 per cent during the previous year. Costs of repairs and maintenance of dwellings rose by about ten per cent and the housing index as a whole by almost 16 per cent during the year.

Group V—Fuel and light (Weight 60) Prices of household coal and smokeless fuels remained stable until November. By the end of the year they had increased by about 12 per cent. The prices of gas, heating oils and paraffin remained stable throughout the year, but there were increases in electricity charges of almost ten per cent in the first half of the year. The electricity index fell towards the end of the year due to the effects of the special winter discount scheme for those in receipt of supplementary benefits and rent and rate rebates and allowances. The index for fuel and light as a whole rose by only six per cent during the year compared with more than ten per cent during the previous year.

Group VI—Durable household goods (Weight 64) Prices of furniture, floor coverings, soft furnishings, pottery, glassware and hardware rose gradually throughout the year by about eight per cent. The prices of electrical and other household appliances also rose gradually by about six per cent whilst those of television sets, radios, tape recorders, record players etc rose only three per cent. For the durable household goods group, the level of prices rose by less than seven per cent, compared with over 11 per cent during the previous year.

Group VII—Clothing and footwear (Weight 80) Apart from sales, prices of clothing and footwear rose gradually throughout the year, and the increase, of 7½ per cent, was less than the ten per cent increase during the previous year. Prices of hosiery, materials and underclothing rose more than some other sub-groups such as children's clothing and women's outer-wear where the increase was no more than five per cent. Prices of footwear rose by seven per cent, much less than during the previous year when they rose by 15 per cent.

Group VIII—Transport and vehicles (Weight 140) The prices of motor vehicles rose steadily, by about 16 per cent over the year, the same rate of increase as in the previous year. Maintenance costs rose by ten per cent, but petrol prices after falling slightly began to rise in November when some major distributors withdrew their price-support payments to dealers. By January 1979 petrol prices had risen by less than three per cent over the year.

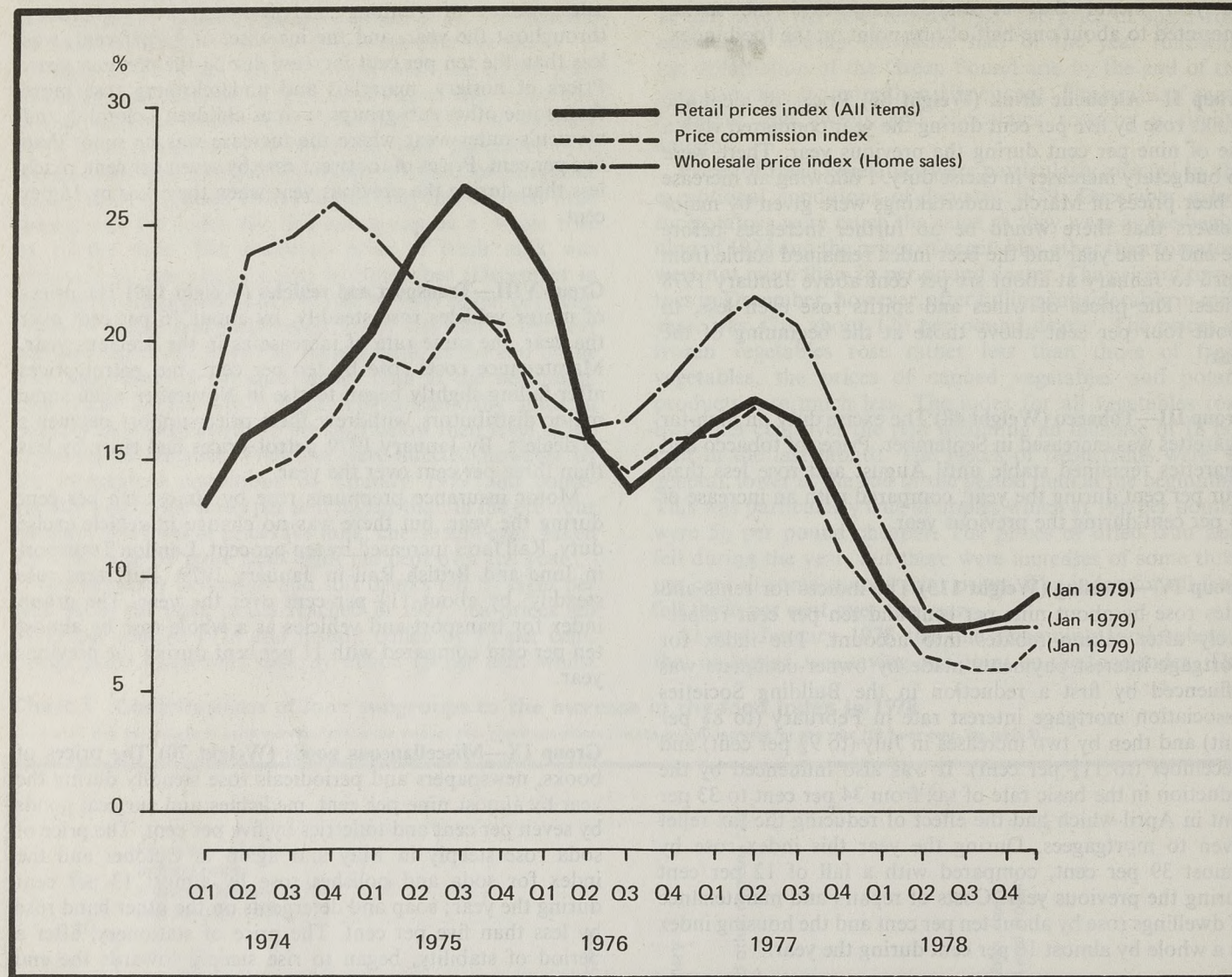
Motor insurance premiums rose by almost ten per cent during the year, but there was no change in vehicle excise duty. Rail fares increased by ten per cent, London Transport in June and British Rail in January 1979. But fares rose steadily, by about 11½ per cent over the year. The group index for transport and vehicles as a whole rose by almost ten per cent compared with 11 per cent during the previous year.

Group IX—Miscellaneous goods (Weight 70) The prices of books, newspapers and periodicals rose steadily during the year by almost nine per cent, medicines and surgical goods by seven per cent and toiletries by five per cent. The price of soda rose steeply in May and again in October and the index for soda and polishes rose by almost 13 per cent during the year; soap and detergents on the other hand rose by less than five per cent. The price of stationery, after a period of stability, began to rise steeply towards the end of the year, but prices of travel and sport goods, increased steadily during the year by about 12 per cent. The index for all these miscellaneous goods taken together, rose by nine per cent compared with 13 per cent during the previous year.

Group X—Services (Weight 56) There was no change in postal and telephone charges during the year. Television rental charges also remained unchanged but licence fees were increased in December. Charges for other entertainments, including cinemas, dance halls and football matches rose by about 13 per cent in the course of the year, compared with 16 per cent during the previous year. Other services such as domestic help, hairdressing, shoe repairing, laundering and dry-cleaning rose on average by about 14 per cent. The group index for all these services taken together rose by about eight per cent, compared with 12 per cent in the previous year.

Group XI—Meals bought and consumed outside the home (Weight 51) There was no change in the charge for state school meals during the year. Charges for canteen meals however, rose by almost eight per cent and those for meals in restaurants and cafes by over 11 per cent. The group index

Chart 4 Retail Prices Index and related indicators: percentage changes on a year earlier



rose by less than ten per cent, compared with an increase of 16 per cent in the previous year.

Retail prices index and related indicators

Some indications of prospective changes in the RPI are given by recent movements in certain index number series. The wholesale price index of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry increased more rapidly at the end of 1978 and was eight per cent higher in January 1979 than a year earlier, compared with decreases over a year of between one and three per cent recorded in the first three quarters of 1978. These series are shown in chart 2.

Further indications are given by the wholesale price

indices (WPI) of home sales of manufactured products and the index of proposed price increases constructed by the Price Commission. Neither covers the whole range of goods and services as does the RPI. The WPI covers only manufactured goods and excludes a whole range of services which enter into household consumption. The Price Commission index is based on notifications of price increases by the largest enterprises operating in the manufacturing, service and nationalised industries. It does not therefore cover certain transport and housing costs, the prices of fresh food and imported consumer goods and it gives greater weight to the sectors dominated by large companies. The three series are plotted in chart 4.

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The effect of rising prices on low income households

Whether the faster rise in prices experienced during the 1970s has particularly affected low income households as compared with the average household has been the subject of much recent debate. It has been argued that because low income households have a different pattern of expenditure from that of the generality of households, with a greater proportion spent on food and other basic necessities, prices affecting these households rise faster than prices in general. Some people argue for a separate official index for low income households.

The Department of Employment has looked at the various published indicators that shed light on the increases in prices experienced by low income households in relation to the average household.

One such indicator is the retail prices index for low income two person pensioner households compiled and published every month in *Employment Gazette*. Another source of data is the annual price indicators in *Employment Gazette* (see last month's issue, "The impact of rising prices on different types of household"). Both sets of data show only small differences in experience as between low income households and households in general. In addition this article considers the index compiled by the independent Low Pay Unit (LPU) relating to "low paid" households.

The reason for expecting that rising prices might have a different impact on low income households lies in the different pattern of their expenditure, with the greater emphasis on food and other basic necessities. So the expenditure patterns used as weights in the pensioner and LPU indices in relation to the weights used in the general RPI need to be examined. The greater importance of food and fuel is particularly apparent. But, despite these differences in patterns of expenditure, their effect on the corresponding index numbers is very small.

Another issue examined is the pattern of expenditure used in the general RPI from the point of view of being representative of the average household. Over a substantial span of incomes in the middle ranges the patterns of expenditure differ only slightly, with the pattern of the general RPI a

Table 1 Comparison of the pensioner indices with the General Index of Retail Prices

| Official retail prices indices (excluding housing) | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | General RPI | One person pensioner | Two person pensioner |
| Index Numbers | | | |
| Jan 1974 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Jan 1975 | 121.2 | 118.5 | 118.3 |
| Jan 1976 | 149.8 | 150.2 | 149.5 |
| Jan 1977 | 175.0 | 178.9 | 178.1 |
| Jan 1978 | 193.0 | 196.3 | 194.6 |
| Dec 1978 | 206.7 | 208.6 | 207.4 |
| Percentage change on a year earlier | | | |
| Jan 1975 | 21.2 | 18.5 | 18.3 |
| Jan 1976 | 23.6 | 26.8 | 26.4 |
| Jan 1977 | 16.8 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Jan 1978 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 9.3 |
| Dec 1978 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| Average annual rate | 15.9 | 16.1 | 16.0 |

little above the centre; this has a negligible effect on the index.

The difference in experience of low income households is small and in the Department's view not sufficient to justify the calculation of separate monthly official indices for low income households in addition to those already calculated for low income pensioner households.

Indices for low income pensioner households

One guide to the impact of rising prices on low income households as compared with households in general is provided by the official indices for one and two person pensioner households. The households covered by these indices are those with low incomes, that is, households in which three-quarters or more of the income comes from national insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits. These low income pensioner households account for a little under half of all pensioner households. Their pattern of expenditure, is even more heavily weighted towards basic essentials such as food and fuel than is that for low income households in general.

The index for two person pensioner households is more appropriate as an indicator of the experience of low income households in general than the one person pensioner index where the pattern of expenditure is more extreme, being much influenced by there being only one person in the household. The pensioner indices do not cover housing because of the technical difficulty of measuring price changes for housing as they affect these households. The exclusion of housing is likely to mean that the pensioner indices show a greater rise compared with the general RPI than if they included housing, since pensioners on low incomes are eligible for a range of Government assistance on housing costs which have held down the rate of increase.

In table 1 the pensioner indices are compared with the general RPI exclusive of housing. Over the period of nearly five years, from January 1974 when the RPI was rebased, to December 1978, the latest date for which the pensioner indices are available, the two person pensioner index increased at an annual rate of 16.0 per cent (and the one person pensioner index by 16.1 per cent) compared with 15.9 per cent for the general RPI. In individual years the divergences were greater and not always in one direction. For example, in the year to January 1975 the two person pensioner index increased by 18.3 per cent, compared with 21.2 per cent for the general RPI, although in the next year the position was reversed, with the two person pensioner index increasing by 26.4 per cent as against 23.6 per cent for the general RPI.

The period covered by these comparisons was one when prices rose rapidly but the figures show that, even in circumstances of that kind, when it is sometimes suggested that low income households are relatively worse affected, the difference in the rate of increase in prices is small.

In fact the two person pensioner index, shows virtually the same rate of increase over the period as that for the general RPI. When allowance is made for housing, not included in these comparisons, it is likely that the rate of

increase for two person pensioner households could have been somewhat less than that for households in general.

In addition, reflecting the pattern of expenditure as discussed next, the experience of low income households is likely to be intermediate between the two person pensioner households and the general RPI, so that any divergence there may be between the two person pensioner index and the general RPI is likely to set an upper limit to any divergence experienced by low income households.

Annual price indicators

Relatively small differences in the effect of rising prices on different types of household, including those with low incomes, are also shown in the special annual price indicators covering the period 1970-1977 published in *Employment Gazette* last month in the article "The impact of rising prices on different types of households."

That showed separate indicators for the three groups of low income households obtained by segregating the quarter with the lowest incomes within two adult households, households with two adults and one or two children, and households with two adults and three or four children. The price indicators, inclusive of housing, for all households for 1977 is 248 (1970 = 100). The indicators for all the various groups of household identified (not just the low income groups) lie in the narrow range of 247 to 253, that is, over the seven years in aggregate, $-\frac{1}{2}$ to +2 per cent on either side of the indicator for all households. The indicators for the three low income groups are 251, 248 and 249, all close to the overall indicator for all households and not showing a consistent pattern. The indicator for retired households relates to all such households, and not to the narrower category of low income pensioner households to which the pensioner indices relate, and accordingly is not an indicator of the experience of low income households.

The indicators in the article which exclude housing also show only small differences in experience between different types of household, though a little greater than for the indicators inclusive of housing. The indicator for all households for 1977 is 244 (1970 = 100) and for the three low income groups of household 247, 246 and 248. However, though these figures would appear to suggest a divergence from the overall price indicator of about one per cent over the seven years, it needs to be borne in mind that the housing costs of lower income households over the period between 1970 and 1977 have risen less than those of other households because of the rent rebates and allowances and rate rebates which are available to lower income households. Accordingly, there was probably little, if any, difference in experience of the low income households as compared with households in general.

Index for low income households compiled by the Low Pay Unit

The Low Pay Unit compiles a "low paid price index" and this also can be considered for the indication it might give of the relative experience of low income households.

A technical note on page 252 describes certain limitations, partly unavoidable, of the LPU index. It is necessary at this stage to note one of these limitations which particularly affects the comparison of the LPU index with the RPI. It concerns the treatment of housing. The LPU index uses an

Table 2 Comparison of the Low Pay Unit price index with the General Index of Retail Prices

| | Indices on the LPU basis | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Including housing | | Excluding housing | |
| | General RPI adjusted to LPU basis | LPU Index | General RPI adjusted to LPU basis | LPU Index |
| Jan 1974 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Jan 1975 | 120.2 | 119.4 | 121.8 | 121.7 |
| Jan 1976 | 149.8 | 150.9 | 152.1 | 153.8 |
| Jan 1977 | 175.1 | 176.9 | 178.3 | 182.0 |
| Jan 1978 | 192.4 | 195.3 | 196.7 | 200.2 |
| Dec 1978 | 207.6 | 210.3 | 211.0 | 214.4 |
| Percentage change on a year earlier | | | | |
| Jan 1975 | 20.2 | 19.4 | 21.8 | 21.7 |
| Jan 1976 | 24.6 | 26.4 | 24.9 | 26.4 |
| Jan 1977 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 18.3 |
| Jan 1978 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.0 |
| Dec 1978 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.8 |
| Average annual rate | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.8 |

indicator of housing prices based on the housing components in the general RPI. This is inappropriate since low income households, as already mentioned in the case of low income pensioner households, attract a range of special provisions on housing which are likely to make their experience of price increases for housing less than that of households in general. Accordingly, the LPU index exclusive of housing is likely to show a greater rise than that actually experienced by low income households.

In addition, the LPU index is calculated on a different basis to the RPI (see "Technical note on LPU index"); for comparison purposes it is necessary for the RPI to be adjusted to the basis used in the LPU index.

If this is done, and if the LPU index is accepted, notwithstanding its limitations, as an indicator of the experience of low income households, then the figures, inclusive of housing, show an increase for the LPU index of 16.3 per cent at an annual rate over the period January 1974 to December 1978, compared with 16.0 per cent for the RPI adjusted to the LPU basis (Table 2). However, because of the way housing is treated in the LPU index, it is likely to

Table 3 Low income households (pensioner indices and LPU index) compared with General RPI households

| | General Index h'holds | Two-person pensioner weights h'holds | LPU index | One-person pensioner h'holds |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Food | 247 | 358 | 294 | 314 |
| Alcoholic drink | 83 | 34 | 56 | 16 |
| Tobacco | 46 | 47 | 49 | 24 |
| Housing | 112 | 130 | 173 | 235 |
| Fuel and light | 58 | 117 | 81 | 134 |
| Household durables | 63 | 35 | 52 | 29 |
| Clothing and footwear | 82 | 62 | 64 | 51 |
| Transport and vehicles | 139 | 55 | 88 | 22 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 71 | 81 | 66 | 74 |
| Services | 54 | 73 | 50 | 89 |
| Meals out | 45 | 8 | 27 | 12 |
| Total | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

Note: The expenditure patterns given for the official indices are based on the weights used in compiling these indices in 1977.

overstate the rise in prices for low income households and accordingly the difference in experience is likely to be less than the 0.3 per cent shown. If housing is excluded, the difference between the LPU index and the RPI adjusted to the LPU basis comes out at 0.4 per cent a year. However, as already indicated, price increases for housing will have been less for low income households than for households in general, so that had housing been included, and on an appropriate basis, the difference in experience would have been narrower.

Patterns of expenditure and weighting

The basis for believing that rising prices may affect low income households more than households in general rests on the fact that their pattern of expenditure is different, with a greater proportion on food and other "essentials", the prices of which may have risen faster than prices as a whole. It has already been shown that, in spite of the different expenditure patterns reflected in the weighting of the pensioner indices, the annual price indicators and the LPU indices, there is very little difference in the rates of increase shown by the indices. This is the essential test—that, in practice, the differences in weighting, when used to combine the separate corresponding price movements make little difference to the resulting indices. This is because generally there is a broad similarity in the rate of increase in prices of the various goods and services making up expenditure. It requires marked differences in the price increases for different goods, combined with markedly different weighting, to produce much difference in the relevant overall index numbers. The similarity of experience of

different types of household was shown in the article in the February *Employment Gazette* already referred to.

The patterns of expenditure for the general RPI, the one and two person pensioner indices and the LPU index are shown in table 3. The greater importance of food and fuel in the pensioner and LPU indices compared with the general RPI is clearly apparent, so that in periods when food prices, for example, are rising faster than prices generally this may be expected to show up in the indices, and likewise when they are rising less fast. The faster rise has, of course, to be in the foods of importance to low income households—the overall food index in the RPI is not always a good guide to these trends.

It is also apparent from table 3 that the pattern for the LPU index households is generally between that of the two person pensioner households and the general RPI households. (The LPU index households, it should be noted include pensioner households). Moreover, as mentioned earlier, the pattern of expenditure of the one person pensioner households differs from that of the general RPI households by a greater amount than the two person pensioner households' expenditure pattern.

Pattern of expenditure used in the general RPI

The pattern of expenditure used in the general RPI is obtained by aggregating the expenditure of all index households. These consist of all households except for the low income pensioner households (covered by the separate indices) as well as the top 3.4 per cent of households in the income distribution, which are excluded because their

Technical note on the LPU index

There are certain technical features of the LPU index which need to be noted as affecting the precision of the results. One concerns the treatment of housing and is of some significance. Two other features, though of lesser importance, are (a) the level of detail at which the LPU calculations are made, and (b) the use of a single set of fixed weights in a chained index, rather than separate sets of up-to-date weights as used in annual links in the RPI.

The treatment of housing in the LPU index, and its effect on the relative movements of that index compared with the general RPI and pensioner indices, is referred to earlier in the article. The problem is that the LPU, in the absence of separate information on the housing costs of low income households, have used the housing components of the general RPI, which relate to the experience of all households. This will overstate the rise in housing costs of low income households because they have received Government assistance in the form of rent and rates rebates expressly designed to restrain the impact on them of these rising housing costs.

In the general RPI, the housing index takes account of the rent and rates rebates because they affect some of the households included in the RPI coverage. However, an index of housing costs for low income households would need to give much greater weight to the rebates. It is not possible to construct such an index without separate information on the rents and rates net of rebates paid by these households. This is why the LPU uses the overall housing information from the general RPI. As explained, it produces an inadequate substitute for an index appropriate to the low income households.

The second feature arises from the level of detail at which special indices, such as the LPU index or the official pensioner indices, are calculated. This detail determines the degree to which the special features of the expenditure patterns are reflected in the calculations. The finer the detail the more sensitive the calculations. Outside the Government service the number of detailed groupings which can be used is limited to about 70 by the extent to which separate price indices are published. The LPU index is based

on about 40 groups. In calculating the official pensioner indices many more groups are used, the detail being somewhat finer than the published categories. The use of additional detail in the calculations does not make a large difference to the results but represents a more thorough and reliable basis which has the greater potential to reflect any special price trends which might affect pensioners.

The third feature is the weighting system used in the LPU calculations. The system is different from that used in the RPI where the weights, reflecting the evolving pattern of expenditure, are brought up to date each January and are used to calculate annual links in the series. The LPU weighting system does not follow an orthodox formula. The index is chain linked from January to January as for the RPI but the same set of weights is used each year, based on the 1976 pattern of expenditure. These weights are only strictly appropriate for an index for 1977, and are not appropriate for use in constructing an index of price movements over other years.

Table 4 Patterns of household expenditure analysed by income of household

| Commodity or service | Weekly income of household | | | | | | | 1976 |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Under £25 | £26 to £40 | £40 to £60 | £60 to £70 | £70 to £80 | £80 to £90 | £90 to £100 | over £100 |
| Food | 30 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 19 |
| Alcoholic drink | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Tobacco | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Housing | 19 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| Fuel and light | 11 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Durable household goods | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Clothing and footwear | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Transport and vehicles | 6 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Services | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Meals out | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |

Note: The individual percentages do not sum to 100 in all cases, due to rounding. No adjustments have been made for under-recording of alcoholic drink and tobacco.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey 1976.

pattern of expenditure also differs markedly from the general pattern. Aggregation of the expenditure of households in this way is the normal method of constructing national retail prices index numbers, and it means that the aggregate corresponds to the overall basket of goods and services bought by index households.

Within this aggregate, expenditure of households with higher incomes has greater weight than that of households with lower incomes so that the overall aggregate expenditure has a pattern which corresponds to that for households above the centre of the range. In fact, the pattern of expenditure changes only very gradually in the middle ranges of income, as table 4 shows, and there are only small differences in the pattern of expenditure over a substantial span of incomes in the central areas of distribution. The pattern for the RPI aggregate expenditure differs only moderately from that of households with average incomes. It follows

that index numbers based on these two patterns of expenditure will differ only slightly.

Calculations show that if the overall pattern for the RPI were recalculated with, for example, equal weights to each household's pattern (the so-called "democratic" index), the pattern so calculated would differ only a little from that used in the RPI, and accordingly an index based on it would likewise differ little from the RPI. Thus, although it might be correct in a narrow technical sense to say that the pattern of aggregate expenditure on which the general RPI is based corresponds most closely to that of households with incomes above the middle of the income distribution of households, in fact the difference in this pattern from that of households with average incomes is slight, with a negligible effect on the index. Accordingly, it does not follow that the RPI is not representative of the experience of the average household. ■

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Korean industrial relations expand with its industry

from a special correspondent

Britain's trade with Korea is expanding rapidly and last year our exports increased by 70 per cent, reaching £130 million. The Korean economy continues to grow at phenomenal speed, with average annual growth of Gross National Product (GNP) over the last ten years well above ten per cent and 12.5 per cent in 1978.

As the economy grows so does industry, and reliable forecasts indicate that by the end of the next decade Korea will be fully industrialised. Against this background the organisation of industrial relations will be increasingly important for the well-being of Korean society and as a basic factor in determining the place which Korea will occupy in the world economy.

At the end of 1977 the population of the republic was approximately 36.5 million, of whom 12.9 million were economically active. Of these 5.4 million were engaged in agriculture, fishing and forestry, 2.9 million in manufacture and mining and 4.6 million in social overhead capital and other services. (This category covers principally: public services such as electricity, gas and water, construction, restaurants and hotels, transportation and storage, financing and insurance and the wholesale and retail trade.) Virtually the whole of the agricultural sector and the greater part of the distributive system consists of small scale enterprises.

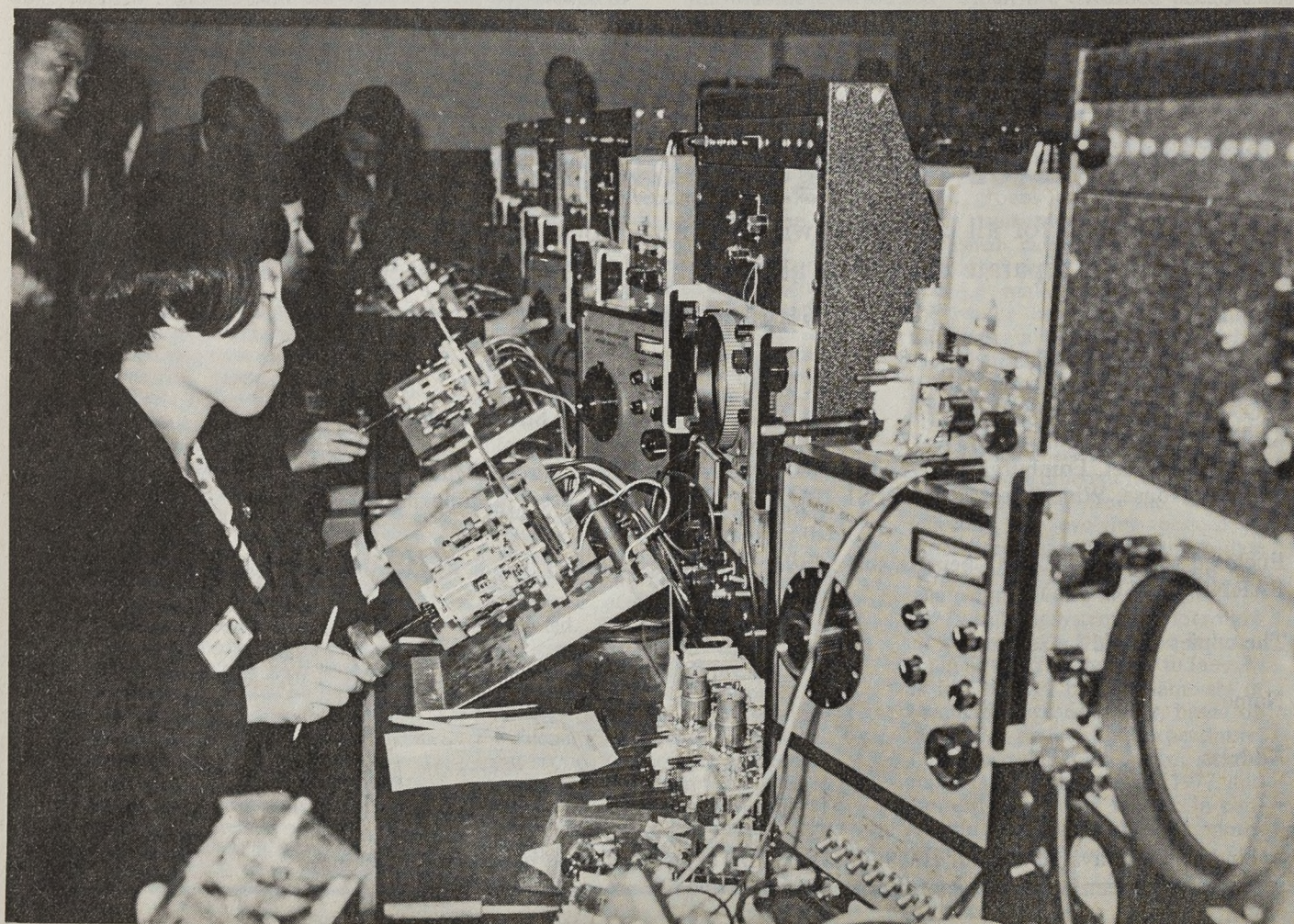
No fewer than 7.2 million of the workforce were either self-employed or engaged in small family businesses. A further 2.4 million were daily or temporary workers. This leaves only 3.3 million workers who were regular employees.

As a result the number of workers whose relations with their employers are capable of being formalised is relatively small. Even so industrial relations are conducted under several different systems. The three main labour movements are house unions, the *Saemaul Undong* or New Community Movement and craft unions.

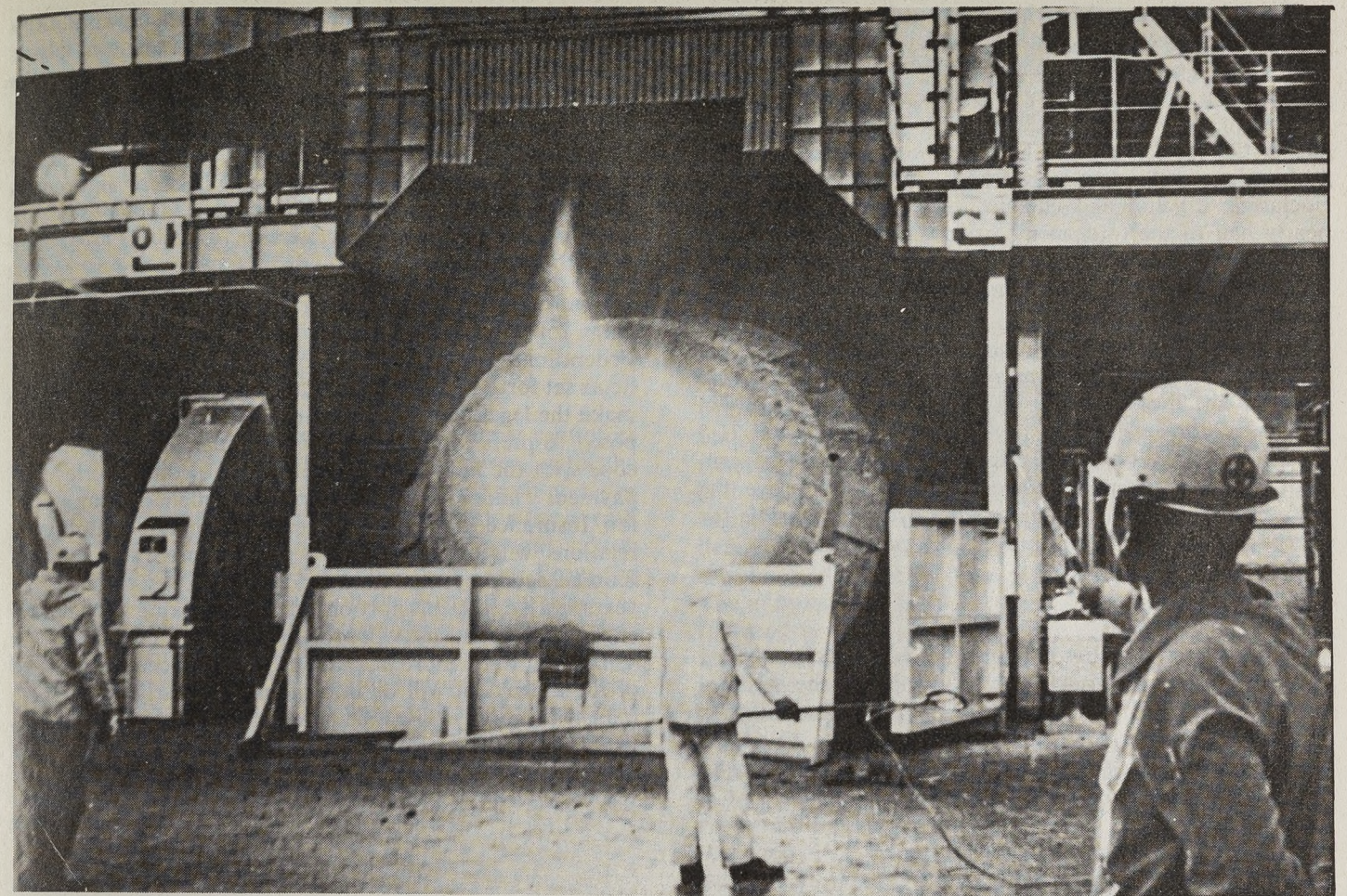
House unions formed

In many of the largest companies, particularly the major heavy industrial undertakings, the tendency is towards the formation of house unions. They cover all types and grades of employees and there is a working system of regular discussion and consultation about terms and conditions of employment.

In outward appearances the distinction between management and workers is deliberately blurred and it is often difficult to determine to which of the traditionally Western categories many of the employees belong. An example of



An electronics manufacturing plant in Seoul



House unions are the tendency in the major heavy industries

this is the practice for everybody in an industrial plant from the factory floor to the board room to turn out in the same company uniform of overalls.

In a significant and growing number of enterprises industrial relations are conducted wholly under the aegis of the *Saemaul Undong*. This is particularly true of companies situated in or near predominantly rural areas. The movement was founded by President Park in 1970 and is a curious and uniquely Korean blend of national endeavour and local self-help. It has played a vital part in the rapid economic and social development of the country during this decade and provided the inspiration for a surge of activity which has revolutionised the rural scene. The standard of housing has improved out of all recognition and there is now scarcely a village on the mainland without mains electricity and very few which lack piped water.

A symbol

The importance of the *Saemaul* movement in the life of the nation today is symbolised by the fact that the *Saemaul* banner flies alongside the national flag on every public building throughout the country, as well as many offices and factories.

It remains to be seen to what extent the driving force of the movement is capable of being applied to the industrial as opposed to agricultural sector of the economy. Certainly during the present stage of the country's development it

has been shown to have a valuable contribution to make towards the smooth conduct of labour relations in factory and farm. It should be noted in passing that in the field of labour relations there is an increasing tendency for the areas covered by house unions and the *Saemaul* movement to overlap.

Trade union movement

By no means least important are the craft unions which are organised on a pattern familiar to the Western observer. The history of the trade union movement in Korea is short but chequered. Its first manifestations after the First World War were quickly suppressed under Japanese occupation. Following the liberation in 1945, rival communist and anti-communist federations emerged, the former being outlawed in 1947 by the United States military government. When the Republic of Korea was founded in 1948, the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) was the sole national union organisation. The first labour laws were enacted during the 1950s and by the end of 1960 the membership of the FKTU amounted to 320,000. During that year more than one fifth of its members became involved in over 200 strikes. Martial law was temporarily imposed after a military coup in 1961 and all trade union activity was suspended. But at the end of 1963, the federation was re-established with a membership of 270,000 organised in 16 separate unions.

Since then the movement has continued to expand and the rate of increase has mounted in recent years in line with the pace of industrial development. By law all unions must be affiliated to the FKTU. The present membership is in excess of a million, double the figure in 1971 and ten per cent higher than that for 1977. There are now 17 unions in the Federation, with textile workers, automobile workers (including drivers) and chemical workers accounting for nearly half of the total membership. Only the print union shows a decrease over the last couple of years probably because that industry has become more mechanised and less labour intensive.

Securing higher wages has not so far been the principal aim of the trade unions. One reason is that incomes have kept well ahead of inflation and wages have risen steadily in real terms, for example by 16.8 per cent in 1978 and 21.5 per cent in 1977. Over the last four or five years the government has also taken a number of steps to improve the welfare of employees by making employers responsible for sick pay, medical care and redundancy payments.

Improvements for lower paid

On the wages front therefore the unions have concentrated on trying to secure a relative improvement in the incomes of the lowest paid, particularly women, and in this they appear to have had some success.

In other fields much of the unions' effect has been directed

towards trying to bring about improvement in conditions of work. Conditions in most of the new industrial plants and textile mills are good by any standard, but many of the older factories and most of the construction sites and mines leave much to be desired. Safety precautions are often inadequate and the accident rate is high. In 1977, for example, approximately 100,000 people were injured in industrial accidents, almost 1,000 of them fatally.

Health and safety

In a recent FKTU newsletter the importance of the campaign for industrial safety and health was emphasised. The Federation said: "It is desirable to fully review the legal items set forth under existing Labour Standards Law and to make the legal items an object of negotiation." It also proposed to press for legislation as a fundamental measure to cope with the increasing accidents and to raise the level of payment under the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Law. It is generally accepted that labour relations will assume steadily greater importance as the Korean economy continues to develop. Over the next ten years or so the proportion of the working population engaged in agriculture will probably decline from the present 43 per cent to no more than about 20-25 per cent—and most of the movement will be into industry. Nearly all of these industrial employees will be potential recruits for the unions who can also be expected to extend their responsibilities into service industries. ■

Falling into the safety net

A brief look at the new occupations now covered by health and safety legislation

by Susan Mawer, resources and planning division, Health and Safety Executive

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 places duties on employers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, workers' health and safety at work and to protect members of the public who may be affected. Thus in one way or another almost everyone in the population is affected by the Act, and many of them are "new entrants" in that they receive no protection at work under previous health and safety legislation. This term includes such diverse work activities as schools, fairgrounds, hospitals, window cleaning, refuse collection, gravedigging.

There is as yet no legal requirement either to report to the Health and Safety Executive accidents to people protected by the Act or to register premises or activities subject to the Act. Employers in workplaces covered by previous legislation, the Factories Act and Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, do have such an obligation, but the information available to the Executive on problems and conditions in new entrant activities is still limited. To overcome this problem the Health and Safety Commission

asked the Executive to set up pilot studies in certain major work activities to look at the existing working conditions and identify the hazards and kind of problems which inspectors would encounter.

Four studies completed

Four of these studies have been completed so far—one on water service, another on the hospital service and two covering the complete range of educational establishments. Two smaller studies, on fairgrounds and licensed clubs, are nearing completion. The relevant employing bodies, trade unions and staff professional associations in the four major areas have been or are currently being informed of the Executive's approach to inspection and enforcement in their activity.

The provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act relating to most of these activities are enforced by the Factory Inspectorate, which is organised into geographical

areas throughout the country, each responsible for inspection of all premises within that area. The task of co-ordinating enforcement and inspection nationally for a particular work activity rests with National Industry Groups (NIGs) each of which is based on a different geographical area office. Both health services and educational establishments have their own NIGs, which have arranged meetings throughout the country with unions, associations and employing bodies, to discuss the implications of the pilot studies and to ensure that the approach of the inspectorate is fully understood.

Inspection programme

Initially each area is inspecting annually 20 per cent of its higher education and health service premises, with the intention of completing basic inspection of all such premises by 1982. They are also being incorporated within the overall inspection programme of all places of employment, taking into account the presence or absence of hazard. From the information in the pilot study on the hospital services it is evident that inspectors will be faced with some unfamiliar problems when inspecting these premises and they are being given additional training before tackling them. The organisation, lines of control and finance in these activities are very different from those in industry and in education establishments the presence in large numbers of students and other non-employed persons is an added complication.

Relevance of safety precautions

Safety precautions traditionally enforced in factory situations may seem irrelevant or even obstructive to highly skilled and trained research workers in laboratories accustomed only to voluntary imposed constraints. In hospitals a range of hazards not normally encountered elsewhere poses further problems as does the question of the application of the Health and Safety at Work Act to patients. Here inspectors will initially take the line that they will not concern themselves with the professional or nursing care of patients except where this is necessary in order to deal with systems of work or fitness of equipment. In all premises, inspectors, who are experienced in widely varying occupational conditions, will assess the situation during the programme of inspection to determine the most effective way to apply their expertise and to take full account of the particular difficulties.

Degree of protection

It is the intention of the Health and Safety Commission that employees in medical and education establishments shall receive no less a degree of protection against risk of

injury or danger to health than they would receive in other areas of employment. Although it is recognised that financial and staff resources may not always be available to remedy immediately all the matters identified as requiring attention, as with other employers inspectors will be prepared to discuss priorities with management with a view to phasing less urgent matters and will try where possible to agree any programme with management.

Aims of the inspection

Before any visit of basic inspection, inspectors are arranging to discuss with the various authorities concerned the purpose of and arrangements for inspection and the employers' overall safety policy and delegation of duties under that policy. The first aim of inspection will be to ensure that each employing body has an adequate health and safety policy and that it has set up a management organisation to implement that policy. This will include a definition of the various levels of responsibility at which the duties described in the policy are to be carried out. The approach of the inspectorate will be analogous to that followed in other areas of employment but will cover the special considerations of both hospitals and education. So it will be stressed that the safety policy of an educational establishment should cover the health and safety of non-employed persons, particularly students and pupils, both on and outside the premises as well as the control of hazards in laboratories, other hazards, and occupational health. In the health service safety policies cover, among other things, the control of infection, arrangements for the control of hazards of radiation, use of dangerous drugs and toxic materials, storage and use of flammable liquids and gases and procedures for the protection of employees against violence.

Familiar conditions

Some of the processes and hazards that inspectors will face during their inspection of these premises will be familiar and inspectors will apply similar standards to them as in other premises. It is intended that all standards of technical guidance affecting the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these establishments will in due course be reviewed by the Health and Safety Executive and discussed with the issuing body so that the standards can be agreed and recognised.

The pilot studies have enabled the Executive to examine major work activities not previously covered by health and safety legislation and to assess the implications of the Health and Safety at Work Act. They were, however, only a beginning to the long-term process of establishing appropriate health and safety standards in these new areas. This process will continue, reinforced by the growing experience of inspectors gained from these visits, in close consultation with the appropriate trade unions, professional bodies and employers' organisations in each activity. ■

Table 2 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: February 8, 1979

| Region | Age | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 16-17 | | 18 | | 19-24 | | 25-44 | | 45+ over | | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | |
| South East§ | 839 | 504 | 544 | 395 | 3,144 | 1,825 | 5,870 | 2,273 | 3,669 | 882 | 19,945 |
| East Anglia | 21 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 62 | 55 | 87 | 46 | 78 | 8 | 396 |
| South West | 54 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 142 | 85 | 287 | 73 | 136 | 19 | 857 |
| West Midlands | 550 | 441 | 349 | 320 | 1,844 | 1,323 | 2,297 | 1,143 | 2,393 | 437 | 11,097 |
| East Midlands | 126 | 106 | 229 | 118 | 653 | 577 | 1,025 | 640 | 1,026 | 153 | 4,653 |
| Yorkshire and Humbersides§ | 201 | 101 | 131 | 69 | 571 | 267 | 1,178 | 324 | 967 | 110 | 3,919 |
| North West§ | 211 | 129 | 152 | 71 | 635 | 418 | 1,479 | 405 | 1,024 | 101 | 4,625 |
| North | 21 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 78 | 37 | 147 | 33 | 98 | 6 | 448 |
| Wales | 18 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 62 | 32 | 140 | 34 | 117 | 11 | 452 |
| Scotland | 28 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 103 | 34 | 189 | 47 | 108 | 4 | 536 |
| Total (GB) | 2,069 | 1,351 | 1,477 | 1,020 | 7,294 | 4,653 | 12,699 | 5,018 | 9,616 | 1,731 | 46,928 |
| Country of origin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Africa* | 136 | 126 | 186 | 140 | 843 | 1,060 | 1,330 | 987 | 1,303 | 202 | 6,313 |
| Other Africa* | 69 | 41 | 47 | 62 | 306 | 231 | 962 | 306 | 401 | 53 | 2,478 |
| West Indies† | 1,081 | 689 | 618 | 422 | 2,799 | 982 | 3,330 | 923 | 1,950 | 580 | 13,374 |
| India | 311 | 307 | 262 | 241 | 1,462 | 1,608 | 3,028 | 2,145 | 2,870 | 675 | 12,909 |
| Pakistan | 404 | 152 | 289 | 123 | 1,399 | 509 | 2,726 | 348 | 2,003 | 106 | 8,059 |
| Bangladesh | 28 | 6 | 19 | 5 | 121 | 27 | 465 | 33 | 496 | 18 | 1,218 |
| Other Commonwealth territories‡ | 40 | 30 | 56 | 27 | 364 | 236 | 858 | 276 | 593 | 97 | 2,577 |

See footnotes on previous page.



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Employment topics

The New Earnings Survey

The New Earnings Survey is conducted annually each April by the Department of Employment and is intended to give a detailed picture of the pattern of earnings across the whole economy.

In this New Earnings Survey, employers are asked each year to provide the Department of Employment with some information about the earnings and hours of a one per cent random sample of employees in employment of all kinds in Great Britain in April. The survey is conducted under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. This year the survey is also being used to meet the United Kingdom's obligations, under EEC Regulation 495 of 1978, to provide information on the structure and distribution of earnings in industry and commerce as part of a Common Market survey being undertaken, on a common basis, in each of the nine countries. This has involved additional questions in the New Earnings Survey but no increase in the size of the sample. This arrangement has avoided a completely separate large scale compulsory survey on behalf of the EEC in between the New Earnings Survey in 1978 and 1979 and a consequential heavy increase in the form-filling burden. A similar survey is to be held in Northern Ireland.

The sample consists of those employees whose national insurance number ends with 14 and who, for income tax and national insurance purposes, are members of PAYE schemes. Details of their employers is being provided to the Department of Employment by Inland Revenue offices, as authorised under the Finance Act 1969. Many of these employees will also have been in the 1978 survey sample, possibly with the same employer; this leads to more reliable estimates of changes in average earnings between the two survey dates.

The questionnaire although somewhat longer has been kept as simple as possible. In the first part, the questions are essentially the same as in the 1978 survey and request the

following information for each specified employee:

Characteristics

- sex
- calendar year of birth
- job title and description and whether the employee has been doing this kind of work for the employer for at least 12 months
- geographical area (town, county or district of the workplace or base if mobile)
- whether within scope of a wages council or board
- whether affected by a major collective agreement listed in the survey documents
- length of pay-period

Gross earnings for the particular pay-period (including April 4)

- total and whether affected by absence
- components, where applicable:
 - : overtime pay
 - : payments - by - results, bonus, commission and other incentive payments
 - : premium payments for shift, night and week-end work

Hours

- normal basic hours per week (if specified), excluding main meal breaks and overtime
- where hours are not specified, whether full-time or part-time employee
- paid overtime hours during this period

The 1978 survey special question on collective bargaining arrangements affecting the employee has been replaced by one on the employee's national insurance category. This question will identify the reference letter of the National Insurance contribution table relevant to the employee. This information will provide an improved basis for

actuarial calculations relating to earnings-related national insurance contributions of employees who are contacted out and who are not contacted out of the new state pension scheme. In the second part, information is being sought on

- the employee's length of service with the company. This question was last included in the 1976 survey.
- the employee's earnings for a twelve-month period and the annual and other periodical bonuses included. This question was included in the 1975 survey, but only for employees in commerce
- the size of the company and, for those in manufacturing establishments, the size of the establishment. There was a question on the size of commercial companies in the 1975 survey.

● the "job categories" used with EEC, of employees in industry and commerce.

A wide range of the survey's results will be published in the October issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The full details will be published separately and include analyses of the information on earnings by length of service and by size of company or establishment and of annual earnings. Analyses will cover the whole economy and not be restricted to the sectors covered by the EEC survey.

The information required by the EEC for each employee in the sample within scope of the Community survey will be transmitted on magnetic tape to the Statistical Office of the European Communities for computer processing. It will not disclose the identity of either the employee or the company and will be used only in the compilation of statistical analyses. The Community survey results will be published in EUROSTAT publications in due course.

Disabled people

Returns of unemployed disabled people at January 11, 1979

| Section I | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Registered | 49,160 | 7,530 | 56,690 |
| Unregistered | 55,833 | 14,398 | 70,231 |

| Section II | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Registered | 7,491 | 1,521 | 9,012 |
| Unregistered | 2,975 | 837 | 3,812 |

Placings of disabled people from December 2, 1978 to January 5, 1979

| | | Males | Females | Total |
|-------------------|------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Registered | Section I | 1,349 | 341 | 1,690 |
| Disabled people | Section II | 141 | 47 | 188 |
| Unregistered* | Section I | 1,147 | 403 | 1,550 |
| Disabled people | | | | |
| Total of Placings | | 2,637 | 791 | 3,428 |

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

Notes: (a) Section I classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment. Section II classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions. (b) At April 17, 1978, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and 1958 was 494,877. (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 January 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. Changes in school leaving regulations in 1976 mean that this is more marked in the last three years than in 1975.

Estimated unemployment rates by age, Great Britain

| | Percentages | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | July 1975 | January 1976 | July 1976 | January 1977 | July 1977 | January 1978 | July 1978 | October 1978 | January 1979 | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 26.8 | 12.9 | 28.7 | 13.4 | 27.5 | 12.5 | 11.4 | |
| 18-19 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 10.6 | |
| 20-24 | 6.8 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.4 | |
| 25-34 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.6 | |
| 35-44 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.4 | |
| 45-54 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 | |
| 55-59 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.2 | |
| 60 and over | 7.7 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.0 | |
| All ages | 5.4 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 7.0 | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 10.4 | 12.0 | 25.7 | 14.3 | 29.8 | 15.8 | 27.8 | 14.5 | 12.3 | |
| 18-19 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.1 | |
| 20-24 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.3 | |
| 25-34 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | |
| 35-44 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | |
| 45-54 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | |
| 55-59 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | |
| 60 and over | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| All ages | 2.1 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 26.2 | 13.4 | 29.3 | 14.5 | 27.6 | 13.4 | 11.8 | |
| 18-19 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 10.4 | |
| 20-24 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 9.0 | |
| 25-34 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.8 | |
| 35-44 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | |
| 45-54 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | |
| 55-59 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | |
| 60 and over | 5.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | |
| All ages | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.9 | |

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.

Special employment measures

The number of people covered by special employment and training measures in Great Britain is as follows:

| | Number covered | Date of Count |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Temporary Employment Subsidy | 95,250 | January 31 |
| Short-time Working Compensation Scheme | 8,956 | January 31 |
| Small Firms Employment Subsidy | 25,999 | January 31 |
| Job Release Scheme | 20,998 | February 6 |
| Adult Employment Subsidy | 620 | February 8 |
| Job Introduction Scheme | 181 | January 31 |
| Youth Opportunities Programme | 65,000 | January 31 |
| Community Industry | 5,056 | January 11 |
| Special Temporary Employment Programme | 10,000 | January 31 |
| Training places supported in industry | 25,017 | December 31 |

Accidents at work

Provisional figures issued by the Health and Safety Executive show that 160 people were killed at work and another 79,681 were injured in the third quarter of 1978. These figures bring the provisional totals of deaths at work to 430 during the first nine months last year with 249,630 people injured.

The figures include accidents, so far as they were reported, among "new entrants", the seven to eight million employees who were brought within the scope of safety legislation for the first time by the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (see page 256). About 4,100 accidents involved new entrants, but it is not known how

representative this figure is as employers of new entrants have no statutory duty to report accidents at present.

In addition 29 cases of industrial disease were reported to the Executive during the third quarter of 1978 making a total of 78 for January to September.

There were 414 prosecutions by the Executive's Inspectors and other enforcement agencies during the third quarter, making a total of 1,209 in the first nine months. They also issued 3,405 enforcement notices in the quarter, making a total of 11,300 for the nine months.

All figures quoted are based on reports to the Inspectorates of Factories, Explosives, Mines and Quarries, Agriculture, Railways, Nuclear Installations and Alkali and Clean Air, and to local authorities.

Wage rates indices

As announced in *Employment Gazette* in January 1977 (page 40), separate monthly indices of basic rates of wages of men, women and juveniles have not been published for January 1977 and subsequent months. Nevertheless, as promised figures have been calculated and made available, to various users, on request, although the basis for these

calculations has become progressively less satisfactory. This facility was for a limited period only, primarily to provide time for users to change arrangements (for example price-escalation clauses in contracts) which were dependent on these particular index numbers. Such users were advised that figures would be available for possibly one or at most two years. Figures were calculated up to December 1978 but are no longer compiled.

Accidents in Great Britain notified to the Health and Safety Executive (1) Provisional figures to September 1978

| Standard Industrial Classification | July-September 1978 | | January-September 1978 | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | Fatal | Total | Fatal | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 26 | 1,168 | 43 | 3,353 |
| Mining and quarrying | 21 | 10,676 | 62 | 34,577 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 5 | 6,507 | 12 | 18,933 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 2 | 348 | 3 | 1,172 |
| Chemical and allied industries | 1 | 2,568 | 7 | 8,117 |
| Metal manufacture | 9 | 5,185 | 26 | 16,946 |
| Mechanical engineering | 5 | 5,492 | 13 | 17,613 |
| Instrument engineering | — | 314 | — | 1,031 |
| Electrical engineering | — | 2,615 | 2 | 8,167 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 1 | 1,530 | 4 | 5,505 |
| Vehicles | 1 | 4,480 | 9 | 14,177 |
| Metal goods, not elsewhere specified | 2 | 3,499 | 6 | 11,313 |
| Textiles | 4 | 2,535 | 7 | 8,306 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | — | 144 | 2 | 529 |
| Clothing and footwear | — | 650 | — | 2,161 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc | 5 | 2,417 | 9 | 7,168 |
| Timber, furniture etc | 2 | 1,440 | 8 | 4,741 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 4 | 2,189 | 10 | 6,944 |
| Other manufacturing industries | — | 1,921 | 2 | 5,928 |
| Construction | 35 | 8,568 | 107 | 25,344 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 1 | 1,140 | 4 | 3,340 |
| Transport and communications | 16 | 2,578 | 44 | 8,409 |
| Distributive trades | 1 | 1,098 | 4 | 3,264 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services | — | 4 | — | 23 |
| Professional and scientific services | 2 | 608 | 4 | 1,614 |
| Miscellaneous services | 11 | 1,922 | 20 | 5,872 |
| Public administration and defence | 3 | 2,425 | 6 | 5,488 |
| Industry not known (2) | 3 | 5,720 | 16 | 19,840 |
| Total | 160 | 79,841 | 430 | 250,060 |

Notes: (1) Numbers of deaths or injuries causing absence from work for more than three days (serious injuries only in mining other than coal mining, and quarrying including opencast mining). (2) Including all accidents reported to local authorities.

If you have vacancies for young people, we have the experience to fill them.

As an employer, you know the problems of recruiting young people to suit your needs. It can be time-consuming and costly. Fortunately, professional help could be, literally, just around the corner. Simply call your local Careers Service office.

Our staff know a good deal about the abilities of local school leavers who are looking for jobs. In fact, we were in contact with many of them before they even left school.

With our experience and specialised skills, we can use this knowledge to identify the most suitable candidates.

Which means you only have to spend a little time selecting from a short list. As well as saving time, you could also save money. You see, there's no fee for this service.

Incidentally, being part of the local education authority, we can also advise you on academic standards, apprenticeship schemes, day release and other further education, as well as on Government schemes to help unemployed youngsters.

So get the help of our experienced professional staff in filling vacancies for young people. Call your local Careers Service office. Or fill in the coupon.



Careers Service

Please ask my local Careers Service office to contact me.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

County _____ Tel. No. _____

Return to: Roger Murphy, Careers Service Branch, Department of Employment, 97 Tottenham Court Rd., London W1P 0ER.

Questions in Parliament

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between February 1 and March 5 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.

People laid-off

Mr James Scott-Hopkins (West Derbyshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was his estimate of the number of people prevented from working, or put on short-time working, as a consequence of industrial disputes in which they themselves had not been involved, in each of the weeks since January 1.

Mr Walker: Estimates of the number of people laid-off as a result of the transport disputes are shown below. Figures before and after the dates shown are not available, but it is believed that virtually all of those who were so laid-off will have been recalled by their employers by now. Figures for those who were not laid-off but were on short-time working as a result of the disputes are not available.

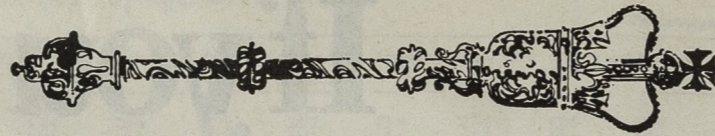
| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Thurs Jan 18—Fri Jan 19 | 135,000 to 130,000 |
| Mon Jan 22—Fri Jan 26 | 175,000 to 215,000 |
| Mon Jan 29—Fri Feb 2 | 235,000 to 125,000 |
| Mon Feb 5 | 85,000 |

(February 20).

Cost of living

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment to what extent the proposed increases of 24p a gallon in the price of draught beer, the 3p to 4p a gallon on petrol, the 9 per cent plus in train fares and the 20 per cent in certain newspapers would increase the cost of living; and whether he would make a statement.

Mr Walker: An increase of 24p per gallon of draught beer would add about 3/10 of one per cent to the retail prices index. The direct effect of a 3p to 4p increase in the price of petrol would add about 3/20 of one per cent to the retail prices index; there would also be an indirect effect on the prices of other goods and services in the index. The recent increases of 10-20 per cent in the price of certain national daily and Sunday newspapers and of over 9 per cent in rail fares added, respectively, 1/50 and 1/20 of one per cent to the retail prices index for January 1979. (February 23)



Department of Employment Ministers

Rt. Hon. Albert Booth M.P., Secretary of State

Harold Walker M.P., Minister of State

John Golding M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

John Grant M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Youth Opportunities and Special Temporary Employment Programmes

Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what were the latest up-to-date target figures set by the Manpower Services Commission for the youth opportunities and special temporary employment programmes and what was the number of places which the Manpower Services Commission had expected to have had available by February 1, the number of actual places negotiated, and the number of places occupied, giving each figure under the respective sub-headings of the youth opportunities programme, namely work experience on employers' premises, training workshops, community service, and project-based work experience, with separate figures for the special temporary employment programme.

Mr Golding: pursuant to his answer (Official Report February 5, vol 962 col 27) I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that its targets are to enable 187,000 young people to enter the Youth Opportunities Programme in the period September 1978—August 1979 and to have 80,000 filled places under the Programme at the end of March 1979. There is a good prospect of both these targets being met. The target for the Special Temporary Employment Programme is to maintain occupancy at a level of 25,000 filled places, and it is hoped that this level will be reached by end-June 1979. No specific targets were set for either programme for February 1. By the end of December 1978

there had been 100,000 starts on the Youth Opportunities Programme and 8,800 starts on the Special Temporary Employment Programme since the Programmes began on April 1, and the number of places occupied at end December was some 55,000 and 8,000 respectively. These figures cannot reliably be broken down by type of scheme except at disproportionate cost. The number of places negotiated from the beginning of the Programmes is as follows:

| Scheme | Places negotiated |
|--|-------------------|
| Work Experience on Employers' Premises | 49,200 |
| Project based Work Experience | 8,000 |
| Training Workshops | 3,900 |
| Community Service | 8,000 |
| Work Preparation Courses | 20,200 |
| Special Temporary Employment Programme | 16,800 |

(February 5)

Small firms

Mr Esmond Bulmer (Kidderminster) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, when he expected to publish the findings of the research which he had put in hand to assess the effect of the Employment Protection Act on employment by firms employing fewer than 50 people.

Mr Walker: I hope to publish a detailed assessment of the findings of the research undertaken last year by the Opinion Research Centre within the next few months. A preliminary summary was published on August 17, 1978. (February 20).

Earnings

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, further to his reply to the Honourable Member for North Norfolk Official Report January 31, col 467, why it was that earnings figures were collected for men aged 21 years and over and for women aged 18 years and over, and whether, in order to simplify analysis, he would consider standardising the information.

Mr Walker: These traditional age group limits are used to maintain full comparability with statistics for earlier years, and, particularly in relation to manual men, to obtain statistics from which most of those not on full "adult" rates of pay are excluded. This practice has been reviewed from time to time and a further review is envisaged later this year in consultation with CBI and TUC. Year of birth of employees is obtained in the New Earnings Survey and this permits flexibility in the analyses compiled. A wide range of results of that survey is available using common age-group limits. Unfortunately such results were available for the reply to only one of the two replies to the Hon-Member on January 31, (*Hansard* vol 961 col 439 and 467). (February 21)

Mr Michael McGuire (Ince) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he give details of the number of adults in whole-time employment whose gross cash earnings were between, (a) £40 to £50 per week, (b) £51 to £60 per week, (c) £61 to £70 per week, (d) £71 to £80 per week, (e) £81 to £90 per week, (f) £91 to £100 per week, (g) £101 to £110 per week, (h) £111 to £120 per week, (i) £121 to £130 per week and (j) £131 to £140 per week; what proportion of the working population, expressed as a percentage, was represented by each wage band; and what was the present assumed average wage.

Mr Golding: The following estimates are based on the New Earnings Survey and are subject to sampling error. They relate to April 1978 and take no account of subsequent increases in earnings. They relate to full-time employees aged 18 and over at January 1, 1978 whose pay for the April reference pay-period was not affected by absence. Consequently they take no account of those who were paid for only part of that pay-period or received no pay at all for the period. The estimated numbers in each range of earnings have been expressed as a percentage of all full time employees whose pay for the period was not affected by absence. It would not be meaningful to express them as a percentage of the working population, including self-employed, HM

Forces, young persons, part-time workers, full-time workers whose pay was affected by absence and those not at work.

Estimated number and percentage of full-time adult employees, whose pay was not affected by absence, with gross weekly earnings in specified ranges, April 1978

| Weekly earnings (£40-£50 means £40 or more but less than £50) | Number (millions) | % |
|---|-------------------|------|
| £40 to £50 | 1.8 | 11.6 |
| £50 to £60 | 2.3 | 14.7 |
| £60 to £70 | 2.2 | 14.3 |
| £70 to £80 | 2.0 | 13.0 |
| £80 to £90 | 1.7 | 11.3 |
| £90 to £100 | 1.3 | 8.5 |
| £100 to £110 | 0.9 | 5.7 |
| £110 to £120 | 0.7 | 4.3 |
| £120 to £130 | 0.4 | 2.7 |
| £130 to £140 | 0.3 | 1.9 |

The overall average weekly earnings of all full-time male and female employees aged 18 and over whose pay for the April pay-period was not affected by absence were £78.10. (March 5).

Incomes policy

Mr Ivor Clemitson (Luton East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he had any plans to commission research externally into the effect of incomes policy on firms.

Mr Booth: I have recently commissioned an independent research organisation, Industrial Facts and Forecasting (IFF) Limited, to carry out the pilot stage of a small scale survey into qualitative effects of pay policy at company and plant level. If the pilot stage is completed satisfactorily it is my intention to commission IFF to undertake a full survey which will consist of about 600 interviews with management and trade union representatives. (February 16)

Distribution of earnings

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was his latest estimate of the number of adults with a basic wage, excluding overtime, of less than £45 a week; and how many of these were in the public sector.

Mr Walker: The latest available information on distributions of earnings excluding overtime pay is derived from the New Earnings Survey. It relates to April 1978 and to full-time workers whose

Questions in Parliament

Computation of unemployment figures

Mr Michael McGuire (Ince) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would give details of how unemployment figures and percentage rates of unemployment were computed.

Mr Golding: The count of the unemployed is carried out at local employment offices and careers offices on a selected day in each month, normally the second Thursday. The unemployed are defined as persons registered at local offices, whether claiming benefit or not, who, on the reference date, have no job and are capable of and available for work. Severely disabled persons, adult students, non-claimants to benefit seeking only part-time work and people who are temporarily stopped are not included in the count. Statistics of the numbers unemployed are provided for each employment office area. They comprise the numbers registered at the employment office together with those registered at any careers office in the area. Adjustments are made in some cases where careers office and employment office area boundaries do not coincide. Claimants to benefit registered at Professional and Executive Offices are allocated to employment office areas.

Where an employment office area is "self-contained" (that is, a sufficiently high proportion of those living in the area also work in the area and a high proportion of those who work in the area also live there), an unemployment rate is calculated for that area. This is done by expressing the number registered as unemployed as a percentage of the appropriate mid-year estimate of employees, including both the employed (derived from the latest census of employment) and the unemployed. Where a single employment office area does not fulfil the above criteria of self-containment, it is combined with adjacent areas in order to satisfy the criteria. Such a combined area is termed a travel-to-work area. (March 5).

pay for the survey reference period was not affected by absence. It indicates that there were then about 2.1 million such workers aged 18 and over (0.6 million males and 1.5 million females) with gross earnings of less than £45 per week, excluding overtime pay. The corresponding estimates for the public sector exclude males aged 18 to 20 and are less than 0.1 million males and about 0.3 million females. (March 5).

Questions in Parliament

Health and safety

Mrs Margaret Bain (East Dumbartonshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what recent investigations had revealed concerning precautions taken in processing and effluent treatment and disposal arising in: (a) dye-handling processing and (b) textile dye stripping processes which involve benzidine azo dyes and may result in the substantial release of highly carcinogenic benzidine.

Mr Grant: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission informs me that during 1978 tests were made in several dye houses in West Yorkshire to determine the quantity of amine base evolved during dye stripping processes. Nothing of significance was discovered.

The Factory Inspectorate is stressing the need to take general precautions in colour stores and dye houses to limit as far as practicable contact with benzidine azo dyes.

The water authorities and Water Research Centre are examining effluent treatment and disposal for dyes generally including benzidine azo dyes. No special problem involving benzidine azo dyes has emerged as yet. (February 13)

Mr Bob Cryer (Keighley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment who he considered should enforce the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 in shop premises; and if he was satisfied that the Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1977 gave sufficient power to local authorities to enforce the Act.

Mr Grant: In reply to the first part of my hon friend's question, the local authorities are the proper enforcing authority for the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 as regards the majority of shop premises.

In reply to the second part of the question, the Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1977 do not in themselves give local authorities power to enforce the Act. They set out to define classes of premises in respect of which Local Authorities shall exercise powers conferred on them by the Health and Safety at Work Act ss 18(4) and 19(1).

Manufacturing jobs lost

Mr John Watkinson (West Gloucestershire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the estimate of jobs lost in manufacturing industry between the years 1970 to 1978.

Mr Golding: Precise information about job gains and job losses is not available

I am satisfied that those provisions confer sufficient power on local authorities to enforce the Act. (February 21)

Mr Cryer went on to ask what representations he had received concerning the wording of paragraph 1 of the First Schedule of the Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1977; and what advice, if any, he has given.

Mr Grant: My Rt Hon Friend has received no such representations.

I am advised by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that one local authority has raised the question whether shop premises are included in the class of premises assigned to local authorities by schedule 1 part 1 paragraph 1. The authority was advised that such premises come within the terms of paragraph 1 of the schedule unless specifically excluded by sub-paragraphs (a) and (h) and therefore of Regulation 3. (February 21)

Mr Bruce George (Walsall South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the manning levels at the British Approval Service for Electrical Equipment in Flammable Atmospheres; and what was the length of time before approvals were given to British manufacturers.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the time taken by the British Approval Service For Electrical Equipment in Flammable Atmospheres (BASEEFA) to respond to applications varies considerably according to the nature of each application. I am aware, however, that some manufacturers have experienced lengthy delays. This is a serious matter. As I stated in reply to the hon member for Woking (Mr Onslow) on February 5, the whole position at BASEEFA, including the manning levels, is under thorough and urgent review by the Health and Safety Executive. The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission and the director of the Health and Safety Executive share my concern that this review be completed as soon as possible. (February 20)

but an indication of the net change can be seen by comparing the levels of employees in employment at different dates. Between June 1970 and June 1978 the number of people employed in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell by 1,003,000. The figure used for June 1978 is provisional. (February 19).

Microcomputers

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied that a sufficient pool of skilled and semi-skilled people existed to channel into the manufacture of microcomputers as the demand increases.

Mrs Short went on to ask if he was satisfied that a sufficient pool of skilled people existed to channel into the software industry as the demand increases.

Mr Golding: the Government are aware that the development of micro-electronic technology would be inhibited if there were not sufficient skilled and semi-skilled workers available. Such shortages could affect the development of computer technology and usage generally as well as the speed of application of micro-electronic technology to various industrial processes and products. The Government have therefore taken steps to support the training of such workers by the industry in order to try to ensure that such shortages do not develop. The Manpower Services Commission have put in hand, through the national training system a three year programme beginning this year to ensure that computer manufacturers and users expand their training in software skills and new areas of skill for which systematic training has hitherto not been available generally. My right hon friends the Secretaries of State for Employment, for Industry and for Education and Science presented a joint paper to the National Economic Development Council on December 6, which set out, among other things, the action the Government is taking to ensure that skill shortages do not become a constraint. Copies of this paper were laid in the library of the House. (February 1)

Disabled people

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he had any plans to introduce a single wage structure for all disabled workers in sheltered employment as recommended by the consultative document "Sheltered Employment".

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that there are no plans for introducing a single wages structure for severely disabled workers in sheltered employment. However a working party of the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People is currently examining the wages structure. (March 5).

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 in mid-January 1979 was 9,032,100 (6,771,600 males and 2,260,300 females). The total included 7,118,600 (5,044,000 males and 2,074,500 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,233,700 (1,131,800 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 49,200 lower than that for December 1978 and 65,600 lower than in January 1978. The total in manufacturing industries was 48,500 lower than in December 1978 and 72,300 lower than in January 1978. The number in construction was 1,300 lower than in December 1978 and 7,100 higher than in January 1978. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.2 (88.2 at mid-December 1978) and for manufacturing industries 87.0 (87.1 at mid-December 1978).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers in Great Britain on February 8, 1979 was 1,350,913. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,301,900, representing 5.6 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,280,100 in January 1979. In addition, there were 36,719 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,387,632, a fall of 3,588 since January 11, 1979. This total represents 5.9 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in February 1979, 199,752 (14.4 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 February 2, 1979 was 214,823; 1,234 higher than on January 5, 1979. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 229,800, compared with 234,600 in January 1979. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on February 2, 1979 was 23,186; 1,981 lower than on January 5, 1979.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on February 8, 1979 was 39,854, a rise of 21,864 since January 11, 1979.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended January 13, 1979 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,630,900. This is about 32.0 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.2 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 14.68 millions (15.23 millions in December 1978). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 70,900 or about 1.4 per cent of all operatives, each losing 15.8 hours on average.

Average earnings

In January 1979 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 11.7 per cent higher than in January 1978. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 344.4 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 351.0 in December 1978 and was 12.5 per cent higher than in January 1978.

Basic rates of wages

At February 28, 1979, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 16.7 per cent higher than at February 28, 1978. This increase reflects that nationally negotiated rates for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. An article on the effect on these indices was published in the May 1978 *Employment Gazette*, page 584. The index was 277.6 (July 31, 1972 = 100).

Index of retail prices

The index of retail prices for all items for February 13, 1979 was 208.9 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent [on January 1979 (207.2)] and of 9.6 per cent on January 1978 (190.6).

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in February which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 142, involving approximately 228,300 workers. During the month approximately 412,100 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 2,200,000 working days were lost, including 1,714,000 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-January 1979, for the two preceding months and for January 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.

Employees in employment: Great Britain

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Order or MLH of SIC | January 1978* | | | November 1978* | | | December 1978* | | | January 1979* | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Total, Index of Production Industries † † | | 6,817.1 | 2,280.7 | 9,097.7 | 6,802.7 | 2,291.6 | 9,094.5 | 6,795.5 | 2,285.7 | 9,081.3 | 6,771.6 | 2,260.3 | 9,032.1 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries ‡ | | 5,094.1 | 2,096.8 | 7,190.9 | 5,072.1 | 2,105.8 | 7,177.9 | 5,067.0 | 2,100.1 | 7,167.1 | 5,044.0 | 2,074.5 | 7,118.6 |
| Mining and quarrying | II | 326.4 | 14.4 | 340.8 | 320.1 | 14.4 | 334.6 | 319.3 | 14.4 | 333.8 | 319.5 | 14.4 | 334.0 |
| Coal mining | 101 | 282.8 | 9.9 | 292.7 | 276.5 | 9.9 | 286.5 | 275.7 | 9.9 | 285.7 | 275.9 | 9.9 | 285.9 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | III | 416.4 | 277.8 | 694.1 | 416.3 | 281.4 | 697.6 | 415.4 | 279.0 | 694.3 | 410.8 | 271.3 | 682.1 |
| Grain milling | 211 | 16.5 | 5.0 | 21.5 | 15.7 | 4.9 | 20.5 | 15.6 | 4.9 | 20.5 | 15.7 | 4.8 | 20.5 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 212 | 64.1 | 36.4 | 100.4 | 64.9 | 37.2 | 102.1 | 64.0 | 36.9 | 100.9 | 63.0 | 36.2 | 99.2 |
| Biscuits | 213 | 16.0 | 26.1 | 42.2 | 16.2 | 26.8 | 43.0 | 16.1 | 26.3 | 42.4 | 16.0 | 25.5 | 41.5 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 214 | 53.8 | 49.7 | 103.5 | 52.8 | 49.2 | 102.0 | 52.8 | 49.1 | 102.0 | 52.1 | 48.3 | 100.4 |
| Milk and milk products | 215 | 40.8 | 14.8 | 55.6 | 40.9 | 14.8 | 55.7 | 40.9 | 14.9 | 55.8 | 40.3 | 14.7 | 55.0 |
| Sugar | 216 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 13.6 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 9.4 | 3.0 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 3.1 | 13.5 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 217 | 33.1 | 39.4 | 72.5 | 33.6 | 40.6 | 74.2 | 33.5 | 39.9 | 73.3 | 33.3 | 38.8 | 72.1 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 218 | 28.4 | 32.3 | 60.7 | 27.8 | 32.1 | 59.9 | 27.7 | 31.9 | 59.5 | 27.2 | 30.4 | 57.6 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 219 | 21.6 | 4.9 | 26.5 | 21.6 | 4.8 | 26.4 | 21.6 | 4.8 | 26.3 | 21.4 | 4.7 | 26.1 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 221 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 229 | 19.9 | 13.9 | 33.8 | 19.8 | 14.1 | 33.9 | 19.6 | 13.9 | 33.4 | 19.3 | 13.5 | 32.8 |
| Brewing and malting | 231 | 55.9 | 13.0 | 68.9 | 56.0 | 13.0 | 69.0 | 56.3 | 13.0 | 69.3 | 55.7 | 12.9 | 68.6 |
| Soft drinks | 232 | 15.7 | 8.7 | 24.4 | 16.5 | 9.4 | 26.0 | 16.5 | 9.4 | 25.9 | 15.7 | 8.7 | 24.5 |
| Other drinks industries | 239 | 20.1 | 12.9 | 32.9 | 20.7 | 13.8 | 34.5 | 20.7 | 13.5 | 34.2 | 20.3 | 12.9 | 33.3 |
| Tobacco | 240 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 30.6 | 14.8 | 15.9 | 30.8 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 30.8 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 29.6 |
| Coal and petroleum products | IV | 33.1 | 4.0 | 37.1 | 32.6 | 4.0 | 36.6 | 32.5 | 4.0 | 36.5 | 32.1 | 4.0 | 36.1 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 261 | 10.5 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 10.1 | 5.0 | 15.1 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 14.9 | 9.9 | 5.0 | 14.9 |
| Mineral oil refining | 262 | 16.7 | 2.1 | 18.8 | 16.4 | 2.0 | 18.5 | 16.4 | 2.0 | 18.4 | 16.3 | 2.0 | 18.3 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 263 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | V | 306.8 | 121.2 | 428.0 | 309.0 | 123.8 | 432.9 | 309.4 | 123.9 | 433.3 | 308.7 | 121.7 | 430.3 |
| General chemicals | 271 | 113.9 | 22.0 | 135.9 | 115.0 | 22.3 | 137.3 | 115.0 | 22.4 | 137.4 | 114.9 | 22.2 | 137.1 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 272 | 40.5 | 31.6 | 72.1 | 41.4 | 32.8 | 74.2 | 41.4 | 32.9 | 74.3 | 41.4 | 32.7 | 74.1 |
| Toilet preparations | 273 | 8.6 | 14.2 | 22.9 | 8.9 | 15.0 | 23.9 | 8.9 | 14.9 | 23.7 | 8.7 | 14.2 | 23.0 |
| Paint | 274 | 19.5 | 7.2 | 26.7 | 19.7 | 7.5 | 27.2 | 19.7 | 7.3 | 27.0 | 19.6 | 7.2 | 26.8 |
| Soap and detergents | 275 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 16.9 | 10.6 | 6.6 | 17.2 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 17.2 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 16.9 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 276 | 42.7 | 8.6 | 51.3 | 43.0 | 8.2 | 51.3 | 43.1 | 8.3 | 51.3 | 43.0 | 8.2 | 51.2 |
| Dyestuffs and pigments | 277 | 18.9 | 3.5 | 22.4 | 18.6 | 3.5 | 22.2 | 18.7 | 3.5 | 22.2 | 18.6 | 3.5 | 22.0 |
| Fertilizers | 278 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 11.3 |
| Other chemical industries | 279 | 42.7 | 25.9 | 68.6 | 42.3 | 26.2 | 68.4 | 42.6 | 26.3 | 68.9 | 42.4 | 25.6 | 68.0 |
| Metal manufacture | VI | 419.1 | 53.5 | 472.7 | 401.7 | 52.6 | 454.3 | 401.3 | 52.7 | 454.0 | 399.2 | 52.4 | 451.6 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 311 | 212.4 | 20.0 | 232.4 | 199.1 | 19.3 | 218.3 | 198.7 | 19.2 | 217.8 | 197.5 | 19.0 | 216.5 |
| Steel tubes | 312 | 42.9 | 6.9 | 49.8 | 41.5 | 6.4 | 48.0 | 41.4 | 6.4 | 47.8 | 41.1 | 6.4 | 47.5 |
| Iron castings etc. | 313 | 69.0 | 6.9 | 75.9 | 67.3 | 6.9 | 74.2 | 67.4 | 7.0 | 74.4 | 67.2 | 7.0 | 74.2 |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 321 | 42.8 | 7.6 | 50.4 | 42.3 | 7.3 | 49.6 | 42.2 | 7.3 | 49.5 | 42.2 | 7.3 | 49.5 |
| Copper, brass and other copper alloys | 322 | 33.9 | 8.1 | 42.1 | 34.0 | 8.5 | 42.6 | 34.1 | 8.7 | 42.8 | 34.0 | 8.6 | 42.6 |
| Other base metals | 323 | 18.1 | 4.0 | 22.1 | 17.5 | 4.1 | 21.6 | 17.5 | 4.1 | 21.6 | 17.3 | 4.0 | 21.3 |
| Mechanical engineering | VII | 785.5 | 146.2 | 931.7 | 779.0 | 143.8 | 922.8 | 777.7 | 144.2 | 921.9 | 774.1 | 143.4 | 917.5 |
| Agricultural machinery (except tractors) | 331 | 25.7 | 4.1 | 29.8 | 24.2 | 3.9 | 28.1 | 24.4 | 4.0 | 28.4 | 24.3 | 4.0 | 28.3 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 332 | 56.2 | 9.4 | 65.6 | 55.3 | 9.2 | 64.5 | 55.1 | 9.2 | 64.3 | 55.1 | 9.2 | 64.3 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 333 | 70.5 | 14.7 | 85.2 | 69.8 | 14.5 | 84.3 | 69.9 | 14.5 | 84.4 | 69.7 | 14.6 | 84.2 |
| Industrial engines | 334 | 25.9 | 4.1 | 30.0 | 25.8 | 4.1 | 29.9 | 25.7 | 4.0 | 29.7 | 25.4 | 4.0 | 29.4 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 335 | 20.3 | 3.7 | 24.0 | 19.5 | 3.5 | 23.0 | 19.6 | 3.5 | 23.2 | 19.4 | 3.5 | 22.9 |
| Construction and earth-moving equipment | 336 | 39.0 | 4.5 | 43.6 | 38.7 | 4.4 | 43.1 | 38.8 | 4.4 | 43.2 | 38.6 | 4.4 | 43.0 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 337 | 52.9 | 8.4 | 61.4 | 53.0 | 8.6 | 61.6 | 52.4 | 8.6 | 61.0 | 52.0 | 8.5 | 60.5 |
| Office machinery | 338 | 15.9 | 6.6 | 22.5 | 15.9 | 6.6 | 22.5 | 15.9 | 6.7 | 22.6 | 15.9 | 6.6 | 22.5 |
| Other machinery | 339 | 179.9 | 36.7 | 216.7 | 180.2 | 35.8 | 216.0 | 180.1 | 35.9 | 216.0 | 179.1 | 35.6 | 214.6 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 341 | 138.8 | 17.0 | 155.8 | 139.3 | 16.9 | 156.2 | 138.2 | 16.9 | 155.1 | 137.5 | 16.8 | 154.3 |
| Ordnance and small arms | 342 | 17.3 | 4.4 | 21.7 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 21.3 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 21.3 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 21.3 |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 349 | 143.1 | 32.4 | 175.5 | 140.3 | 32.1 | 172.3 | 140.6 | 32.1 | 172.8 | 140.1 | 32.0 | 172.1 |
| Instrument engineering | VIII | 96.0 | 52.8 | 148.9 | 95.8 | 52.9 | 148.7 | 96.2 | 53.0 | 149.2 | 96.0 | 52.7 | 148.7 |
| Photographic and document copying equipment | 351 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 12.0 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 11.6 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 11.5 |
| Watches and clocks | 352 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 11.9 |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 353 | 15.8 | 11.2 | 27.0 | 15.8 | 10.9 | 26.6 | 15.8 | 10.8 | 26.6 | 15.8 | 10.7 | 26.4 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 354 | 65.8 | 32.1 | 97.9 | 66.0 | 32.6 | 98.6 | 66.4 | 32.8 | 99.1 | 66.2 | 32.6 | 98.8 |
| Electrical engineering | IX | 465.4 | 275.1 | 740.5 | 469.9 | 277.4 | 747.4 | 469.2 | 275.4 | 744.6 | 468.1 | 273.4 | 741.5 |
| Electrical machinery | 361 | 101.0 | 33.1 | 134.1 | 101.3 | 32.9 | 134.2 | 101.1 | 32.9 | 134.0 | 100.7 | 32.7 | 133.4 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 362 | 31.4 | 12.5 | 43.9 | 31.2 | 12.1 | 43.4 | 31.4 | 12.1 | 43.5 | 31.2 | 12.0 | 43.2 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | 363 | 41.3 | 24.3 | 65.6 | 40.0 | 25.3 | 65.3 | 39.8 | 25.5 | 65.2 | 39.9 | 25.3 | 65.2 |
| Radio and electronic components | 364 | 63.4 | 65.7 | 129.1 | 64.2 | 66.1 | 130.2 | 64.1 | 65.8 | 129.9 | 64.2 | 65.4 | 129.6 |
| Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | 365 | 24.8 | 27.3 | 52.1 | 24.0 | 26.0 | 50.0 | 23.5 | 24.8 | 48.3 | 23.4 | 24.5 | 47.9 |

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the June 1977 census of employment are available.
 † Industries included in Index of Production, namely Orders II-XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).
 ‡ Order III-XIX.
 § Under 1,000.
 ¶ From February 1978 there has been a change in the method of estimating the construction figures. For further details see page 511 of the May 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Order or MLH of SIC | January 1978* | | | November 1978* | | | December 1978* | | | January 1979* | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Electronic computers | 366 | 32.3 | 11.9 | 44.2 | 34.2 | 12.5 | 46.7 | 34.3 | 12.7 | 47.0 | 34.3 | 12.7 | 47.0 |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 367 | 67.6 | 26.3 | 93.9 | 68.9 | 26.8 | 95.6 | 68.9 | 26.7 | 95.6 | 68.6 | 26.6 | 95.2 |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 368 | 41.1 | 21.1 | 62.1 | 41.8 | 21.7 | 63.5 | 41.7 | 21.6 | 63.3 | 41.5 | 21.4 | 62.8 |
| Other electrical goods | 369 | 62.5 | 53.0 | 115.5 | 65.4 | 54.0 | 119.3 | 64.4 | 53.4 | 117.8 | 64.3 | 52.8 | 117.1 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | X | 161.7 | 13.1 | 174.8 | 160.3 | 13.3 | 173.6 | 159.5 | 13.3 | 172.8 | 158.3 | 13.3 | 171.6 |
| Vehicles | XI | 675.1 | 93.6 | 768.7 | 671.3 | 93.3 | 764.6 | 670.3 | 93.1 | 763.4 | 668.7 | 92.1 | 760.8 |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturing | 380 | 33.5 | 2.7 | 36.2 | 30.8 | 2.5 | 33.3 | 30.8 | 2.5 | 33.2 | 30.8 | 2.5 | 33.2 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 381 | 425.2 | 58.5 | 483.7 | 419.4 | 57.4 | 476.8 | 418.0 | | | | | |

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended January 13, 1979 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,630,900, or about 32.0 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.2 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 70,900 or 1.4 per cent of all operatives, each losing 15.8 hours on average.

The estimates are based on returns from a sample of employers. They are analysed by industry and by region, in the table below.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: week ended January 13, 1979

| Industry | OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME | | | | OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Number of operatives (000's) | Percentage of all operatives (per cent) | Hours overtime worked | | Stood off whole week | | Working part of a week | | Total | | Number of operatives (000's) | Percentage of all operatives (per cent) | Hours lost | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total (000's) | Average per operative working overtime | Number 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) | Average per operative on short-time | | | | | | |
| Great Britain analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 170.0 | 32.6 | 1,621.7 | 9.5 | 3.8 | 152.5 | 11.0 | 170.6 | 15.5 | 14.8 | 2.8 | 323.1 | 21.8 | | | | | | | |
| Food industries (211-229) | 132.2 | 32.0 | 1,309.5 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 152.2 | 10.2 | 151.4 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 303.6 | 21.7 | | | | | | | |
| Drink industries (231-239) | 34.1 | 39.8 | 290.7 | 8.5 | — | 0.3 | 0.8 | 19.2 | 22.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 19.5 | 23.0 | | | | | | | |
| Tobacco (240) | 3.6 | 16.0 | 21.5 | 6.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | |
| Coal and petroleum products | 8.4 | 34.3 | 81.9 | 9.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | |
| Chemical and allied industries | 77.4 | 29.6 | 716.9 | 9.3 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 11.4 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 17.5 | 10.6 | | | | | | | |
| General chemicals (271) | 27.0 | 32.5 | 266.9 | 9.9 | — | — | 0.2 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 3.6 | | | | | | | |
| Metal manufacture | 131.8 | 39.4 | 1,208.6 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 15.7 | 2.9 | 26.8 | 9.4 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 42.5 | 13.1 | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel (general) (311) | 50.6 | 32.4 | 457.1 | 9.0 | — | 0.8 | 0.8 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 8.2 | 9.8 | | | | | | | |
| Other iron and steel (312-313) | 47.1 | 50.0 | 445.0 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 16.7 | 9.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 21.1 | 11.4 | | | | | | | |
| Non-ferrous metals (321-323) | 34.0 | 40.6 | 306.5 | 9.0 | 0.3 | 10.5 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 13.2 | 23.7 | | | | | | | |
| Mechanical engineering | 261.6 | 43.6 | 2,025.0 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 14.5 | 4.6 | 47.6 | 10.3 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 62.1 | 12.4 | | | | | | | |
| Instrument engineering | 30.7 | 34.2 | 217.7 | 7.1 | — | 0.3 | — | 0.4 | 12.8 | — | — | 0.7 | 18.5 | | | | | | | |
| Electrical engineering | 132.9 | 28.8 | 1,025.4 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 59.3 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 64.5 | 12.0 | | | | | | | |
| Electrical machinery (361) | 28.4 | 33.9 | 212.2 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 15.2 | | | | | | | |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 43.9 | 33.7 | 444.8 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 10.8 | 8.7 | | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | 188.1 | 34.7 | 1,370.4 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 132.8 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 143.3 | 14.6 | | | | | | | |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) | 123.5 | 33.6 | 867.4 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 132.8 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 2.7 | 143.0 | 14.6 | | | | | | | |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383) | 33.2 | 32.3 | 251.3 | 7.6 | — | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 0.3 | 40.0 | | | | | | | |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 147.0 | 36.2 | 1,114.8 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 21.7 | 3.3 | 35.2 | 10.7 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 57.0 | 14.8 | | | | | | | |
| Textiles | 83.7 | 22.7 | 691.6 | 8.3 | 0.9 | 34.7 | 7.4 | 88.2 | 11.9 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 122.9 | 14.9 | | | | | | | |
| Production of man-made fibres (411) | 6.9 | 29.5 | 66.8 | 9.7 | 0.4 | 16.9 | — | — | — | 0.4 | 1.8 | 16.9 | 40.0 | | | | | | | |
| Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413) | 14.6 | 20.6 | 122.1 | 8.4 | — | 1.0 | 1.0 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 16.4 | 15.9 | | | | | | | |
| Woolen and worsted (414) | 19.3 | 30.0 | 185.0 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 19.5 | 9.9 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 27.7 | 12.7 | | | | | | | |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods (417) | 9.6 | 10.3 | 58.0 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 14.5 | 7.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 18.0 | 9.0 | | | | | | | |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 7.0 | 21.8 | 55.5 | 7.9 | — | 0.7 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | | | | | | | |
| Clothing and footwear | 22.0 | 7.1 | 121.2 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 33.0 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 37.8 | 7.5 | | | | | | | |
| Clothing industries (441-449) | 14.9 | 6.1 | 88.6 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 14.2 | 7.7 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 18.4 | 9.5 | | | | | | | |
| Footwear (450) | 7.1 | 11.4 | 32.6 | 4.6 | — | 0.6 | 3.1 | 18.8 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 19.4 | 6.3 | | | | | | | |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 70.6 | 34.9 | 634.6 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 24.6 | 10.4 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 32.2 | 12.6 | | | | | | | |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 64.8 | 32.2 | 464.4 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 62.7 | 1.5 | 20.8 | 13.5 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 83.5 | 26.9 | | | | | | | |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 120.1 | 32.8 | 1,003.6 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 19.7 | 2.6 | 39.9 | 15.6 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 59.5 | 19.5 | | | | | | | |
| Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) | 46.8 | 30.2 | 432.5 | 9.2 | 0.2 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 39.4 | 15.6 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 47.3 | 17.4 | | | | | | | |
| Printing and publishing (485-489) | 73.3 | 34.6 | 571.1 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 11.7 | — | 0.5 | 13.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 37.0 | | | | | | | |
| Other manufacturing industries | 71.0 | 28.7 | 596.9 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 17.0 | 2.5 | 44.1 | 18.0 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 61.1 | 21.2 | | | | | | | |
| Rubber (491) | 24.9 | 31.0 | 197.8 | 7.9 | — | 0.6 | 1.5 | 29.8 | 19.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 30.5 | 20.1 | | | | | | | |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 1,630.9 | 32.0 | 13,394.9 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 379.2 | 61.5 | 744.5 | 12.1 | 70.9 | 1.4 | 1,123.8 | 15.8 | | | | | | | |
| Analysis by region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East and East Anglia | 507.1 | 37.9 | 4,206.5 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 38.4 | 3.4 | 47.4 | 13.9 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 85.8 | 19.6 | | | | | | | |
| West Midlands | 104.5 | 35.0 | 850.2 | 8.1 | — | — | 3.5 | 27.5 | 7.9 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 27.5 | 7.9 | | | | | | | |
| West Midlands | 212.6 | 29.1 | 1,622.3 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 24.0 | 14.9 | 171.3 | 11.5 | 15.5 | 2.1 | 195.2 | 12.6 | | | | | | | |
| East Midlands | 137.1 | 31.1 | 1,051.3 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 57.2 | 6.4 | 79.4 | 12.4 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 136.6 | 17.4 | | | | | | | |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 179.2 | 33.4 | 1,490.8 | 8.3 | 2.9 | 114.3 | 6.5 | 73.9 | 11.3 | 9.4 | 1.8 | 188.2 | 20.0 | | | | | | | |
| North West | 208.3 | 28.4 | 1,758.7 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 91.3 | 11.8 | 156.2 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 1.9 | 247.5 | 17.6 | | | | | | | |
| North | 89.2 | 27.3 | 799.4 | 9.0 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 34.3 | 10.6 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 39.5 | 11.7 | | | | | | | |
| Wales | 62.9 | 27.2 | 551.5 | 8.8 | — | 0.6 | 3.0 | 53.7 | 17.9 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 54.3 | 18.0 | | | | | | | |
| Scotland | 130.2 | 28.1 | 1,064.3 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 48.3 | 8.7 | 100.8 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 2.1 | 149.2 | 15.1 | | | | | | | |

Notes: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included. Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. They are shown in this way in order to give as much information as is available about the extent of the change from month to month.

Unemployment on February 8, 1979

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on February 8, 1979, was 1,350,913, 4,055 more than on January 11, 1979. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,301,900 (5.6 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 21,800 between

the January and February counts, and by an average of 6,800 per month between November and February.

Between January and February the number unemployed fell by 3,588. This change included a fall of 7,643 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on February 8, 1979 had been registered for up to four weeks was 14.4 per cent. The corresponding proportion for January was 14.5 per cent.

Regional analysis of unemployment: February 8, 1979

| | South East | Greater London* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humberside | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Total Great Britain | Northern Ireland | Total United Kingdom |
|--|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|---------|--------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Unemployed, excluding school leavers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual | 298,989 | 145,139 | 35,896 | 103,521 | 123,125 | 77,801 | 122,547 | 201,688 | 118,027 | 88,909 | 180,410 | 1,350,913 | 61,561 | 1,412,474 |
| Seasonally adjusted | 286,300 | 140,800 | 33,500 | 97,300 | 121,000 | 75,200 | 117,900 | 196,200 | 115,100 | 86,000 | 173,700 | 1,301,900 | 60,600 | 1,362,500 |
| Percentage rates† | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 11.1 | 5.7 |
| School leavers (included in unemployed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 1,742 | 966 | 221 | 788 | 1,132 | 394 | 1,149 | 3,481 | 1,672 | 1,296 | 6,574 | 18,449 | 1,585 | 20,034 |
| Females | 1,834 | 797 | 233 | 864 | 1,727 | 622 | 1,684 | 3,338 | 1,610 | 1,653 | 4,705 | 18,270 | 1,099 | 19,369 |
| Unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 302,565 | 146,902 | 36,350 | 105,173 | 125,984 | 78,817 | 125,380 | 208,507 | 121,309 | 91,858 | 191,689 | 1,387,632 | 64,245 | 1,451,877 |
| Males | 226,401 | 112,206 | 27,004 | 74,608 | 89,235 | 57,899 | 90,769 | 148,193 | 86,825 | 64,320 | 128,679 | 993,933 | 45,527 | 1,039,460 |
| Females | 76,164 | 34,696 | 9,346 | 30,565 | 36,749 | 20,918 | 34,611 | 60,314 | 34,484 | 27,538 | 63,010 | 393,699 | 18,718 | 412,417 |
| Married females‡ | 27,698 | 10,612 | 3,613 | 11,930 | 15,265 | 9,163 | 15,045 | 26,076 | 17,118 | 12,783 | 31,492 | 170,183 | 10,006 | 180,189 |
| Percentage rates† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4.0 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 11.8 | 6.1 |
| Males | 5.0 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 7 | | | | | | | |

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at February 8, 1979 (continued)

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Numbers unemployed | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Great Britain | | | United Kingdom | | |
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 26,054 | 7,083 | 33,137 | 26,405 | 7,158 | 33,563 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 1,510 | 339 | 1,849 | 1,549 | 343 | 1,892 |
| Hand tools and implements | 793 | 201 | 994 | 802 | 204 | 1,006 |
| Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc | 1,004 | 342 | 1,346 | 1,279 | 347 | 1,626 |
| Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc | 1,249 | 275 | 1,524 | 1,009 | 277 | 1,286 |
| Wire and wire manufactures | 613 | 336 | 949 | 1,261 | 338 | 1,599 |
| Cans and metal boxes | 633 | 419 | 1,052 | 628 | 435 | 1,063 |
| Jewellery and precious metals | 19,727 | 379 | 20,106 | 636 | 382 | 1,018 |
| Metal industries not elsewhere specified | | 4,792 | 24,519 | 19,991 | 4,832 | 24,823 |
| Textiles | 15,666 | 10,228 | 25,894 | 17,111 | 11,422 | 28,533 |
| Production of man-made fibres | 1,176 | 380 | 1,556 | 1,487 | 462 | 1,949 |
| Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems | 1,992 | 1,013 | 3,005 | 2,454 | 1,321 | 3,775 |
| Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres | 1,379 | 680 | 2,059 | 1,517 | 827 | 2,344 |
| Woolen and worsted | 3,209 | 1,645 | 4,854 | 3,251 | 1,698 | 4,949 |
| Jute | 656 | 252 | 908 | 658 | 257 | 915 |
| Rope, twine and net | 253 | 205 | 458 | 221 | 221 | 507 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 1,727 | 2,936 | 4,663 | 1,889 | 3,228 | 5,117 |
| Lace | 119 | 104 | 223 | 120 | 106 | 226 |
| Carpets | 1,181 | 573 | 1,754 | 1,297 | 617 | 1,914 |
| Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) | 396 | 323 | 719 | 410 | 342 | 752 |
| Made-up textiles | 730 | 773 | 1,503 | 769 | 924 | 1,693 |
| Textile finishing | 2,109 | 1,128 | 3,237 | 2,219 | 1,198 | 3,417 |
| Other textile industries | 739 | 216 | 955 | 754 | 221 | 975 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 2,060 | 988 | 3,048 | 2,100 | 1,002 | 3,102 |
| Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery | 1,317 | 249 | 1,566 | 1,344 | 252 | 1,596 |
| Leather goods | 617 | 651 | 1,268 | 628 | 659 | 1,287 |
| Fur | 126 | 88 | 214 | 128 | 91 | 219 |
| Clothing and footwear | 5,527 | 15,561 | 21,088 | 5,803 | 17,344 | 23,147 |
| Weatherproof outerwear | 287 | 660 | 947 | 298 | 677 | 975 |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 1,156 | 3,586 | 4,742 | 1,218 | 3,929 | 5,147 |
| Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 749 | 1,966 | 2,715 | 755 | 1,985 | 2,740 |
| Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc | 421 | 2,384 | 2,805 | 520 | 3,269 | 3,789 |
| Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc | 1,065 | 4,381 | 5,446 | 1,124 | 4,745 | 5,869 |
| Hats, caps and millinery | 97 | 155 | 252 | 102 | 168 | 270 |
| Dress industries not elsewhere specified | 350 | 1,002 | 1,352 | 360 | 1,088 | 1,448 |
| Footwear | 1,402 | 1,427 | 2,829 | 1,426 | 1,483 | 2,909 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 9,629 | 2,122 | 11,751 | 10,047 | 2,181 | 12,228 |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods | 2,349 | 212 | 2,561 | 2,445 | 221 | 2,666 |
| Pottery | 1,647 | 908 | 2,555 | 1,667 | 929 | 2,596 |
| Glass | 2,696 | 731 | 3,427 | 2,756 | 745 | 3,501 |
| Cement | 301 | 47 | 348 | 340 | 50 | 390 |
| Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified | 2,636 | 224 | 2,860 | 2,839 | 236 | 3,075 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 10,998 | 1,976 | 12,974 | 11,353 | 2,023 | 13,376 |
| Timber | 3,444 | 382 | 3,826 | 3,557 | 390 | 3,947 |
| Furniture and upholstery | 4,447 | 666 | 5,113 | 4,631 | 686 | 5,317 |
| Bedding, etc | 653 | 478 | 1,131 | 666 | 485 | 1,151 |
| Shop and office fitting | 796 | 146 | 942 | 816 | 149 | 965 |
| Wooden containers and baskets | 694 | 106 | 800 | 697 | 107 | 804 |
| Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures | 964 | 198 | 1,162 | 986 | 206 | 1,192 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 11,149 | 5,788 | 16,937 | 11,394 | 6,004 | 17,398 |
| Paper and board | 2,334 | 635 | 2,969 | 2,373 | 653 | 3,026 |
| Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials | 1,842 | 1,304 | 3,146 | 1,916 | 1,381 | 3,297 |
| Manufactured stationery | 454 | 297 | 751 | 466 | 304 | 770 |
| Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified | 617 | 342 | 959 | 625 | 347 | 972 |
| Printing, publishing of newspapers | 1,471 | 564 | 2,035 | 1,515 | 615 | 2,130 |
| Printing, publishing of periodicals | 984 | 572 | 1,556 | 990 | 584 | 1,574 |
| Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc | 3,447 | 2,074 | 5,521 | 3,509 | 2,120 | 5,629 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 12,167 | 5,941 | 18,108 | 12,755 | 6,122 | 18,877 |
| Rubber | 3,398 | 4,296 | 7,694 | 3,718 | 973 | 4,691 |
| Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc | 499 | 99 | 598 | 506 | 99 | 605 |
| Brushes and brooms | 239 | 193 | 432 | 246 | 202 | 448 |
| Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment | 1,615 | 1,757 | 3,372 | 1,624 | 1,761 | 3,385 |
| Miscellaneous stationers' goods | 264 | 188 | 452 | 269 | 188 | 457 |
| Plastics products not elsewhere specified | 5,037 | 2,041 | 7,078 | 5,257 | 2,121 | 7,378 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 1,115 | 765 | 1,880 | 1,135 | 778 | 1,913 |
| Construction | 201,456 | 3,580 | 205,036 | 217,745 | 3,784 | 221,529 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 7,352 | 1,373 | 8,725 | 7,528 | 1,429 | 8,957 |
| Gas | 2,198 | 481 | 2,679 | 2,240 | 490 | 2,730 |
| Electricity | 3,867 | 652 | 4,519 | 3,967 | 699 | 4,666 |
| Water supply | 1,287 | 240 | 1,527 | 1,321 | 240 | 1,561 |
| Transport and communication | 53,377 | 7,608 | 60,985 | 54,987 | 7,880 | 62,867 |
| Railways | 5,438 | 570 | 6,008 | 5,516 | 581 | 6,097 |
| Road passenger transport | 8,754 | 1,468 | 10,222 | 9,029 | 1,487 | 10,516 |
| Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward | 13,439 | 670 | 14,109 | 13,980 | 696 | 14,676 |
| Other road haulage | 1,429 | 157 | 1,586 | 1,482 | 165 | 1,647 |
| Sea transport | 6,017 | 474 | 6,491 | 6,185 | 486 | 6,671 |
| Port and inland water transport | 3,205 | 175 | 3,380 | 3,302 | 181 | 3,483 |
| Air transport | 1,969 | 514 | 2,483 | 1,988 | 534 | 2,522 |
| Postal services and telecommunications | 8,951 | 2,114 | 11,065 | 9,249 | 2,249 | 11,498 |
| Miscellaneous transport services and storage | 4,175 | 1,466 | 5,641 | 4,256 | 1,501 | 5,757 |
| Distributive trades | 77,839 | 60,048 | 137,887 | 80,661 | 62,586 | 143,247 |
| Wholesale distribution of food and drink | 10,363 | 3,285 | 13,648 | 10,970 | 3,486 | 14,456 |
| Wholesale distribution of petroleum products | 666 | 175 | 841 | 682 | 179 | 861 |
| Other wholesale distribution | 9,769 | 4,615 | 14,384 | 10,067 | 4,788 | 14,855 |
| Retail distribution of food and drink | 16,309 | 14,996 | 31,305 | 16,883 | 15,623 | 32,506 |
| Retail distribution of other goods | 27,961 | 35,172 | 63,133 | 28,752 | 36,619 | 65,371 |
| Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies | 4,094 | 667 | 4,761 | 4,444 | 712 | 5,156 |
| Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery | 8,677 | 1,138 | 9,815 | 8,963 | 1,179 | 10,142 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 18,375 | 11,271 | 29,646 | 18,808 | 11,697 | 30,505 |
| Insurance | 3,995 | 2,508 | 6,503 | 4,087 | 2,612 | 6,699 |
| Banking and bill discounting | 3,161 | 2,101 | 5,262 | 3,201 | 2,240 | 5,441 |
| Other financial institutions | 1,153 | 969 | 2,122 | 1,171 | 1,025 | 2,196 |
| Property owning and managing, etc | 2,161 | 1,002 | 3,163 | 2,241 | 1,052 | 3,293 |
| Advertising and market research | 710 | 579 | 1,289 | 721 | 592 | 1,313 |
| Other business services | 7,010 | 4,000 | 11,010 | 7,201 | 4,062 | 11,263 |
| Central offices not allocable elsewhere | 185 | 112 | 297 | 186 | 114 | 300 |

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at February 8, 1979

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Numbers unemployed | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Great Britain | | | United Kingdom | | |
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Total, all industries and services | 993,933 | 393,699 | 1,387,632 | 1,039,460 | 412,417 | 1,451,877 |
| Total, index of production industries | 470,788 | 99,085 | 569,873 | 495,372 | 104,460 | 599,832 |
| Total, manufacturing industries | 237,676 | 93,753 | 331,429 | 245,546 | 98,860 | 344,406 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 23,322 | 3,857 | 27,179 | 25,241 | 3,927 | 29,168 |
| Agriculture and horticulture | 18,918 | 3,762 | 22,680 | 20,659 | 3,826 | 24,485 |
| Forestry | 764 | 37 | 801 | 801 | 39 | 840 |
| Fishing | 3,640 | 58 | 3,698 | 3,781 | 62 | 3,843 |
| Mining and quarrying | 24,304 | 379 | 24,683 | 24,553 | 387 | 24,940 |
| Coal mining | 21,093 | 213 | 21,306 | 21,105 | 213 | 21,318 |
| Stone and slate quarrying and mining | 753 | 26 | 779 | 740 | 31 | 771 |
| Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction | 345 | 12 | 357 | 381 | 13 | 394 |
| Petroleum and natural gas | 1,507 | 90 | 1,597 | 1,511 | 91 | 1,602 |
| Other mining and quarrying | 606 | 38 | 644 | 616 | 39 | 655 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 29,271 | 15,643 | 44,914 | 30,820 | 16,419 | 47,239 |
| Grain milling | 1,135 | 176 | 1,311 | 1,011 | 184 | 1,195 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 7,259 | 2,454 | 9,713 | 7,608 | 2,551 | 10,159 |
| Biscuits | 916 | 1,207 | 2,123 | 926 | 1,231 | 2,157 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 4,579 | 3,081 | 7,660 | 5,012 | 3,261 | 8,273 |
| Milk and milk products | 1,973 | 703 | 2,676 | 2,167 | 765 | 2,932 |
| Sugar | 1,073 | 280 | 1,353 | 1,077 | 283 | 1,360 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 1,542 | 1,578 | 3,120 | 1,557 | 1,598 | 3,155 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 2,371 | 2,255 | 4,626 | 2,452 | 2,313 | 4,765 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 1,602 | 375 | 1,977 | 1,729 | 408 | 2,137 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 407 | 82 | 489 | 412 | 85 | 497 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 1,079 | 815 | 1,894 | 1,088 | 823 | 1,911 |
| Brewing and malting | 1,974 | 423 | 2,397 | 2,036 | 431 | 2,467 |
| Soft drinks | 1,870 | 664 | 2,534 | 1,969 | 682 | 2,651 |
| Other drink industries | 800 | 907 | 1,707 | 811 | 910 | 1,721 |
| Tobacco | 867 | 643 | 1,510 | 965 | 894 | 1,859 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 1,848 | 222 | 2,070 | 1,872 | 225 | 2,097 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 364 | 12 | 376 | 367 | 13 | 380 |
| Mineral oil refining | 1,346 | 185 | 1,531 | 1,366 | 187 | 1,553 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 138 | 25 | 163 | 139 | 25 | 164 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 11,843 | 4,797 | 16,640 | 11,985 | 4,850 | 16,835 |
| General chemicals | 4,167 | 971 | 5,138 | 4,194 | 981 | 5,175 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 1,266 | 906 | 2,172 | 1,286 | 919 | 2,205 |
| Toilet preparations | 476 | 805 | 1,281 | 478 | 811 | 1,289 |
| Paint | 1,045 | 258 | 1,303 | 1,055 | 262 | 1,317 |
| Soap and detergents | 562 | 312 | 874 | 567 | 312 | 879 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 2,129 | 550 | 2,679 | 2,152 | 555 | 2,707 |
| Dyestuffs and pigments | 393 | 58 | 451 | 395 | 60 | 455 |
| Fertilizers | 299 | 43 | 342 | 338 | 45 | 383 |
| Other chemical industries | 1,506 | 894 | 2,400 | 1,520 | 905 | 2,425 |
| Metal manufacture | 24,974 | 2,164 | 27,138 | 25,129 | 2,186 | 27,315 |

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at February 8, 1979 (continued)

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Numbers unemployed | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Great Britain | | | United Kingdom | | |
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Professional and scientific services | 25,965 | 31,184 | 57,149 | 26,883 | 33,442 | 60,325 |
| Accountancy services | 846 | 592 | 1,538 | 863 | 733 | 1,596 |
| Educational services | 13,030 | 12,027 | 25,057 | 13,571 | 12,750 | 26,321 |
| Legal services | 848 | 1,610 | 2,458 | 856 | 1,715 | 2,571 |
| Medical and dental services | 7,706 | 15,175 | 22,881 | 7,999 | 16,492 | 24,491 |
| Religious organisations | 600 | 224 | 824 | 620 | 234 | 854 |
| Research and development services | 782 | 324 | 1,106 | 785 | 325 | 1,110 |
| Other professional and scientific services | 2,153 | 1,132 | 3,285 | 2,189 | 1,193 | 3,382 |
| Miscellaneous services | 92,979 | 62,060 | 155,039 | 95,558 | 63,815 | 159,373 |
| Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc | 7,042 | 3,060 | 10,102 | 7,125 | 3,096 | 10,221 |
| Sport and other recreations | 5,321 | 1,910 | 7,231 | 5,436 | 1,951 | 7,387 |
| Betting and gambling | 3,466 | 2,264 | 5,730 | 3,619 | 2,320 | 5,939 |
| Hotels and other residential establishments | 24,307 | 21,073 | 45,380 | 24,676 | 21,477 | 46,153 |
| Restaurants, cafes, snack bars | 6,335 | 6,615 | 12,950 | 6,448 | 6,856 | 13,304 |
| Public houses | 5,932 | 3,990 | 9,922 | 6,352 | 4,108 | 10,460 |
| Clubs | 2,996 | 1,637 | 4,633 | 3,071 | 1,654 | 4,725 |
| Catering contractors | 1,787 | 1,581 | 3,368 | 1,816 | 1,637 | 3,453 |
| Hairdressing and manicure | 1,273 | 4,325 | 5,598 | 1,297 | 4,482 | 5,779 |
| Private domestic service | 1,047 | 2,866 | 3,913 | 1,070 | 3,019 | 4,089 |
| Laundries | 1,596 | 2,110 | 3,706 | 1,652 | 2,170 | 3,822 |
| Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc | 586 | 536 | 1,122 | 602 | 568 | 1,170 |
| Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations | 16,755 | 3,964 | 20,719 | 17,443 | 4,088 | 21,531 |
| Repair of boots and shoes | 209 | 97 | 306 | 211 | 98 | 309 |
| Other services | 14,327 | 6,032 | 20,359 | 14,740 | 6,291 | 21,031 |
| Public administration and defence | 59,496 | 20,262 | 79,758 | 62,345 | 21,524 | 83,869 |
| National government service | 20,985 | 8,376 | 29,361 | 22,564 | 9,271 | 31,835 |
| Local government service | 38,511 | 11,886 | 50,397 | 39,781 | 12,253 | 52,034 |
| Ex-service personnel not classified by industry | 3,845 | 488 | 4,333 | 3,950 | 498 | 4,448 |
| Other persons not classified by industry | 167,947 | 97,836 | 265,783 | 175,655 | 102,588 | 278,243 |

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 February 8, 1979

| | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------------|
| DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS† | | | | | | | | |
| South Western DA | 12,885 | 5,418 | 18,303 | 11.0 | | | | |
| Hull and Grimsby DA | 16,006 | 4,794 | 20,800 | 8.1 | | | | |
| Whitby and Scarborough DA | 2,051 | 743 | 2,794 | 9.1 | | | | |
| Merseyside SDA | 61,785 | 25,007 | 86,792 | 11.5 | | | | |
| Northern DA | 86,825 | 34,484 | 121,309 | 8.9 | | | | |
| North East SDA | 59,670 | 22,186 | 81,856 | 9.5 | | | | |
| West Cumberland SDA | 2,901 | 1,714 | 4,615 | 7.7 | | | | |
| Welsh DA | 55,641 | 23,626 | 79,267 | 8.6 | | | | |
| North West Wales SDA | 4,379 | 1,705 | 6,084 | 11.5 | | | | |
| South Wales SDA | 15,173 | 7,192 | 22,365 | 9.6 | | | | |
| Scottish DA | 124,762 | 61,466 | 186,228 | 8.9 | | | | |
| Dundee and Arbroath SDA | 6,569 | 3,522 | 10,091 | 9.4 | | | | |
| Girvan SDA | 386 | 174 | 560 | 13.2 | | | | |
| Glenrothes SDA | 826 | 668 | 1,494 | 8.4 | | | | |
| Leven and Methill SDA | 1,068 | 555 | 1,623 | | | | | |
| Livingston SDA | 1,062 | 786 | 1,848 | 9.9 | | | | |
| West Central Scotland SDA | 65,506 | 31,177 | 96,683 | 9.9 | | | | |
| Total all Development Areas | 359,955 | 155,538 | 515,493 | 9.2 | | | | |
| Of which, special Development Areas | 219,325 | 94,686 | 314,011 | 10.2 | | | | |
| Northern Ireland | 45,527 | 18,718 | 64,245 | 11.8 | | | | |
| INTERMEDIATE AREAS† | | | | | | | | |
| South Western | 7,025 | 3,482 | 10,507 | 8.3 | | | | |
| Oswestry | 710 | 209 | 919 | 6.9 | | | | |
| High Peak | 904 | 360 | 1,264 | 3.2 | | | | |
| North Lincolnshire | 2,800 | 1,025 | 3,825 | 9.8 | | | | |
| North Midlands | 7,334 | 2,227 | 9,561 | 5.2 | | | | |
| Yorks and Humberside | 72,712 | 29,074 | 101,786 | 5.7 | | | | |
| North West | 86,408 | 35,307 | 121,715 | 5.8 | | | | |
| North Wales | 2,999 | 1,248 | 4,247 | 10.6 | | | | |
| South East Wales | 5,680 | 2,664 | 8,344 | 7.7 | | | | |
| Aberdeen | 3,917 | 1,544 | 5,461 | 4.3 | | | | |
| Total all intermediate areas | 190,489 | 77,140 | 267,629 | 5.9 | | | | |
| Local Areas (by region) | | | | | | | | |
| South East | | | | | | | | |
| *Aldershot | 1,853 | 630 | 2,483 | 3.0 | | | | |
| *Aylesbury | 791 | 342 | 1,133 | 2.6 | | | | |
| *Basingstoke | 1,227 | 456 | 1,683 | 3.7 | | | | |
| *Bedford | 1,943 | 972 | 2,915 | 3.5 | | | | |
| *Braintree | 927 | 419 | 1,346 | 3.8 | | | | |
| *Brighton | 6,280 | 1,878 | 8,158 | 6.0 | | | | |
| *Canterbury | 1,750 | 577 | 2,327 | 5.9 | | | | |
| *Chatham | 5,284 | 2,384 | 7,668 | 6.5 | | | | |
| *Chelmsford | 1,711 | 622 | 2,333 | 3.4 | | | | |
| *Chichester | 1,814 | 623 | 2,437 | 5.1 | | | | |
| *Colchester | 1,983 | 792 | 2,775 | 4.8 | | | | |
| *Crawley | 2,923 | 1,056 | 3,979 | 2.5 | | | | |
| *Eastbourne | 1,638 | 407 | 2,045 | 5.0 | | | | |
| *Guildford | 1,766 | 560 | 2,326 | 2.5 | | | | |
| *Harlow | 1,862 | 772 | 2,634 | 3.6 | | | | |
| *Hastings | 2,268 | 616 | 2,884 | 6.6 | | | | |
| *Hertford | 608 | 181 | 789 | 2.1 | | | | |
| *High Wycombe | 1,568 | 446 | 2,014 | 2.2 | | | | |
| *Hitchin | 1,185 | 474 | 1,659 | 3.1 | | | | |
| *Luton | 4,211 | 2,022 | 6,233 | 4.7 | | | | |
| *Maidstone | 1,961 | 699 | 2,660 | 3.3 | | | | |
| *Newport (loW) | 2,157 | 888 | 3,045 | 7.5 | | | | |
| *Oxford | 4,833 | 2,465 | 7,298 | 4.1 | | | | |
| *Portsmouth | 8,028 | 3,220 | 11,248 | 5.6 | | | | |
| *Ramsgate | 2,075 | 796 | 2,871 | 8.3 | | | | |
| East Anglia | | | | | | | | |
| *Reading | 3,611 | 1,095 | 4,706 | 2.8 | | | | |
| *Slough | 2,004 | 710 | 2,714 | 2.3 | | | | |
| *Southampton | 6,630 | 2,364 | 8,994 | 4.2 | | | | |
| *Southend-on-Sea | 9,739 | 3,099 | 12,838 | 6.6 | | | | |
| *St. Albans | 1,485 | 495 | 1,980 | 2.2 | | | | |
| *Stevenage | 1,219 | 511 | 1,730 | 4.5 | | | | |
| *Tunbridge Wells | 1,933 | 644 | 2,577 | 3.2 | | | | |
| *Watford | 2,396 | 750 | 3,146 | 2.6 | | | | |
| *Worthing | 1,917 | 531 | 2,448 | 4.2 | | | | |
| West Midlands | | | | | | | | |
| *Birmingham | 1,755 | 548 | 2,303 | 2.7 | | | | |
| *Cambridge | 2,428 | 836 | 3,264 | 8.8 | | | | |
| *Great Yarmouth | 3,235 | 1,076 | 4,311 | 4.0 | | | | |
| *Ipswich | 1,398 | 459 | 1,857 | 6.6 | | | | |
| *Lowestoft | 4,595 | 1,434 | 6,029 | 4.8 | | | | |
| *Norwich | 2,770 | 1,270 | 4,040 | 5.9 | | | | |
| *Peterborough | | | | | | | | |
| South West | | | | | | | | |
| *Bath | 1,973 | 692 | 2,665 | 5.7 | | | | |
| *Bournemouth | 6,004 | 2,057 | 8,061 | 5.8 | | | | |
| *Bristol | 14,384 | 4,641 | 19,025 | 5.9 | | | | |
| *Cheltenham | 2,240 | 751 | 2,991 | 4.2 | | | | |
| *Chippenham | 781 | 508 | 1,289 | 4.6 | | | | |
| *Exeter | 3,062 | 1,210 | 4,272 | 5.9 | | | | |
| *Gloucester | 2,276 | 915 | 3,191 | 4.8 | | | | |
| *Plymouth | 6,807 | 3,378 | 10,185 | 8.3 | | | | |
| *Salisbury | 1,319 | 644 | 1,963 | 5.1 | | | | |
| *Swindon | 3,151 | 1,553 | 4,704 | 5.9 | | | | |
| *Taunton | 1,293 | 437 | 1,730 | 4.2 | | | | |
| *Torbay | 5,146 | 2,026 | 7,172 | 10.3 | | | | |
| *Trowbridge | 640 | 287 | 927 | 3.6 | | | | |
| *Yeovil | 1,198 | 647 | 1,845 | 4.6 | | | | |
| West Midlands | | | | | | | | |
| *Birmingham | 30,520 | 11,571 | 42,091 | 6.0 | | | | |
| *Burton-upon-Trent | 1,037 | 440 | 1,477 | 4.0 | | | | |
| *Coventry | 9,949 | 5,547 | 15,496 | 6.3 | | | | |
| *Dudley/Sandwell | 8,935 | 3,388 | 12,323 | 4.2 | | | | |
| *Hereford | 1,487 | 647 | 2,134 | 5.9 | | | | |
| *Kidderminster | 1,534 | 618 | 2,152 | 5.4 | | | | |
| *Leamington | 1,380 | 652 | 2,032 | 4.1 | | | | |
| *Oakengates | 3,069 | 1,576 | 4,645 | 8.1 | | | | |
| *Redditch | 1,227 | 534 | 1,761 | 5.2 | | | | |
| *Rugby | 982 | 615 | 1,597 | 5.2 | | | | |
| *Shrewsbury | 1,402 | 500 | 1,902 | 4.6 | | | | |
| *Stafford | 1,167 | 600 | 1,767 | 3.2 | | | | |
| *Stoke-on-Trent | 6,488 | 1,925 | 8,413 | 4.2 | | | | |
| *Walsall | 7,142 | 3,101 | 10,243 | 5.8 | | | | |
| *Wolverhampton | 6,177 | 2,706 | 8,883 | 6.1 | | | | |
| *Worcester | 2,716 | 983 | 3,699 | 5.2 | | | | |
| East Midlands | | | | | | | | |
| *Chesterfield | 3,394 | 1,152 | 4,546 | 5.6 | | | | |
| *Coalville | 1,239 | 325 | 1,564 | 3.4 | | | | |
| *Corby | 1,484 | 791 | 2,275 | 7.3 | | | | |
| *Derby | 4,058 | 1,579 | 5,637 | 3.8 | | | | |
| *Kettering | 882 | 256 | 1,138 | 3.8 | | | | |
| *Leicester | 8,521 | 3,482 | 12,003 | 5.2 | | | | |
| *Lincoln | 2,675 | 1,436 | 4,111 | 6.5 | | | | |
| *Loughborough | 956 | 453 | 1,409 | 3.2 | | | | |
| *Mansfield | 2,8 | | | | | | | |

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at February 8, 1979 (continued)

| | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate | | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| *Burnley | 1,505 | 775 | 2,280 | 4.5 | COUNTIES (by region)§ | | | | |
| *Bury | 2,003 | 960 | 2,963 | 4.7 | South East | | | | |
| *†Chester | 2,305 | 1,187 | 3,492 | 6.5 | Bedfordshire | 5,957 | 2,920 | 8,877 | 4.3 |
| *Crewes | 1,548 | 950 | 2,498 | 3.9 | Berkshire | 6,398 | 2,108 | 8,506 | 2.7 |
| *Lancaster | 2,538 | 1,041 | 3,579 | 7.6 | Buckinghamshire | 4,366 | 1,770 | 6,136 | 3.4 |
| *Leigh | 1,737 | 910 | 2,647 | 6.1 | East Sussex | 10,039 | 2,898 | 12,937 | 5.9 |
| *Liverpool | 43,118 | 15,978 | 59,096 | 12.2 | Essex | 18,966 | 6,450 | 25,416 | 5.3 |
| *Manchester | 31,889 | 9,431 | 41,320 | 5.8 | Greater London (GLC area) | 112,206 | 34,696 | 146,902 | 3.8 |
| *Nelson | 873 | 411 | 1,284 | 5.0 | Hampshire | 18,500 | 6,925 | 25,425 | 4.4 |
| *Northwich | 1,333 | 757 | 2,090 | 5.2 | Hertfordshire | 8,532 | 2,951 | 11,483 | 2.7 |
| *Oldham | 3,308 | 1,213 | 4,521 | 4.6 | Isle of Wight | 2,157 | 888 | 3,045 | 7.5 |
| *Preston | 5,045 | 2,666 | 7,711 | 5.3 | Kent | 20,713 | 7,748 | 28,461 | 5.6 |
| *Rochdale | 2,195 | 832 | 3,027 | 5.8 | Oxfordshire | 5,855 | 2,900 | 8,755 | 4.3 |
| *Southport | 2,041 | 897 | 2,938 | 8.9 | Surrey | 6,650 | 1,900 | 8,550 | 2.5 |
| *St. Helens | 3,582 | 1,714 | 5,296 | 8.1 | West Sussex | 6,062 | 2,010 | 8,072 | 3.3 |
| *Warrington | 2,733 | 1,623 | 4,356 | 5.6 | East Anglia | | | | |
| *Widnes | 3,520 | 2,120 | 5,640 | 10.3 | Cambridgeshire | 7,299 | 2,781 | 10,080 | 4.6 |
| *†Wigan | 4,222 | 2,467 | 6,689 | 9.5 | Norfolk | 12,023 | 3,992 | 16,015 | 6.2 |
| North | | | | | Suffolk | 7,682 | 2,573 | 10,255 | 4.5 |
| *Alnwick | 657 | 347 | 1,004 | 9.4 | South West | | | | |
| Carlisle | 1,784 | 947 | 2,731 | 5.4 | Avon | 18,251 | 6,276 | 24,527 | 6.1 |
| *Central Durham | 3,303 | 1,372 | 4,675 | 7.0 | Cornwall | 10,717 | 4,667 | 15,384 | 11.6 |
| *Consett | 2,486 | 988 | 3,474 | 11.1 | Devon | 19,509 | 8,312 | 27,821 | 8.4 |
| *Darlington and S/West Durham | 3,901 | 1,636 | 5,537 | 6.8 | Dorset | 8,282 | 3,219 | 11,501 | 5.9 |
| *Furness | 1,441 | 1,241 | 2,682 | 5.9 | Gloucestershire | 6,500 | 2,658 | 9,158 | 4.5 |
| Hartlepool | 4,359 | 1,528 | 5,887 | 13.1 | Somerset | 4,937 | 2,161 | 7,098 | 4.8 |
| *Morpeth | 3,917 | 1,493 | 5,410 | 8.9 | Wiltshire | 6,412 | 3,272 | 9,684 | 5.1 |
| *North Tyne | 15,813 | 5,338 | 21,151 | 7.8 | West Midlands | | | | |
| *Peterlee | 1,969 | 953 | 2,922 | 11.0 | West Midlands Metropolitan | 56,338 | 22,980 | 79,318 | 5.7 |
| *South Tyne | 14,341 | 5,080 | 19,421 | 10.9 | Hereford and Worcester | 8,726 | 3,349 | 12,075 | 5.4 |
| *Teesside | 15,163 | 5,734 | 20,897 | 9.2 | Salop | 6,129 | 2,613 | 8,742 | 6.0 |
| *Wearside | 12,376 | 5,043 | 17,419 | 12.3 | Staffordshire | 13,023 | 5,043 | 18,066 | 4.7 |
| *Whitehaven | 1,451 | 839 | 2,290 | 7.8 | Warwickshire | 5,019 | 2,764 | 7,783 | .. |
| *Workington | 1,450 | 875 | 2,325 | 7.7 | East Midlands | | | | |
| Wales | | | | | Derbyshire | 12,587 | 4,221 | 16,808 | 4.3 |
| *Bargoed | 2,211 | 944 | 3,155 | 11.8 | Leicestershire | 11,542 | 4,781 | 16,323 | 4.5 |
| *Cardiff | 12,423 | 3,463 | 15,886 | 8.0 | Lincolnshire | 9,343 | 4,221 | 13,564 | 6.9 |
| *Ebbw Vale | 2,803 | 1,133 | 3,936 | 12.9 | Northamptonshire | 6,208 | 2,405 | 8,613 | 4.2 |
| *Llanelli | 1,668 | 1,043 | 2,711 | 7.5 | Nottinghamshire | 18,219 | 5,290 | 23,509 | 5.3 |
| *Neath | 1,616 | 738 | 2,354 | 9.0 | Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | |
| *Newport | 4,486 | 2,128 | 6,614 | 7.5 | South Yorkshire Metropolitan | 26,113 | 10,770 | 36,883 | 6.3 |
| *Pontypool | 2,684 | 1,338 | 4,022 | 8.0 | West Yorkshire Metropolitan | 36,569 | 13,517 | 50,086 | 5.5 |
| *Pontypridd | 3,972 | 1,857 | 5,829 | 8.6 | Humberside | 19,911 | 6,675 | 26,586 | 7.6 |
| *Port Talbot | 3,748 | 2,070 | 5,818 | 7.3 | North Yorkshire | 8,176 | 3,649 | 11,825 | 5.1 |
| *†Shotton | 2,145 | 1,513 | 3,658 | 7.5 | North West | | | | |
| *Swansea | 5,318 | 2,296 | 7,614 | 7.1 | Greater Manchester Metropolitan | 51,756 | 18,238 | 69,994 | 5.8 |
| *Wrexham | 3,437 | 1,673 | 5,110 | 12.4 | Merseyside Metropolitan | 59,895 | 23,314 | 83,209 | 11.4 |
| Scotland | | | | | Cheshire | 13,747 | 7,979 | 21,726 | 6.1 |
| *Aberdeen | 3,917 | 1,544 | 5,461 | 4.3 | Lancashire | 22,795 | 10,783 | 33,578 | 6.2 |
| *Ayr | 3,025 | 1,600 | 4,625 | 10.2 | North | | | | |
| *Bathgate | 2,831 | 1,939 | 4,770 | 9.9 | Cleveland | 19,522 | 7,262 | 26,784 | 9.9 |
| *Dumbarton | 2,266 | 1,223 | 3,489 | 11.6 | Cumbria | 7,427 | 4,545 | 11,972 | 6.2 |
| *Dumfries | 1,631 | 789 | 2,420 | 7.1 | Durham | 13,939 | 5,862 | 19,801 | 8.1 |
| Dundee | 5,911 | 3,063 | 8,974 | 9.3 | Northumberland | 5,758 | 2,255 | 8,013 | 8.2 |
| *Dunfermline | 2,676 | 1,633 | 4,309 | 8.6 | Tyne and Wear Metropolitan | 40,179 | 14,560 | 54,739 | 9.8 |
| *Edinburgh | 13,015 | 5,303 | 18,318 | 6.5 | Wales | | | | |
| *Falkirk | 2,941 | 1,989 | 4,930 | 7.3 | Clwyd | 8,774 | 4,463 | 13,237 | 10.2 |
| *Glasgow | 38,423 | 15,176 | 53,599 | 9.1 | Dyfed | 6,447 | 2,941 | 9,388 | 8.6 |
| *Greenock | 3,733 | 1,939 | 5,672 | 11.1 | Gwent | 10,986 | 5,014 | 16,000 | 8.6 |
| *Irvine | 3,754 | 2,043 | 5,797 | 14.5 | Gwynedd | 5,719 | 2,269 | 7,988 | 10.2 |
| *Kilmarnock | 2,213 | 1,125 | 3,338 | 9.3 | Mid-Glamorgan | 11,366 | 5,289 | 16,655 | 9.1 |
| *Kirkcaldy | 3,447 | 2,055 | 5,502 | 8.4 | Powys | 1,195 | 456 | 1,651 | 5.9 |
| *North Lanarkshire | 10,801 | 6,623 | 17,424 | 11.9 | South Glamorgan | 11,203 | 2,966 | 14,169 | 8.0 |
| *Paisley | 4,506 | 2,650 | 7,156 | 7.7 | West Glamorgan | 8,630 | 4,140 | 12,770 | 7.4 |
| *Perth | 1,697 | 722 | 2,419 | 6.4 | Scotland | | | | |
| *Stirling | 2,179 | 1,312 | 3,491 | 7.4 | Borders | 1,328 | 507 | 1,835 | 4.7 |
| Northern Ireland | | | | | Central | 5,120 | 3,301 | 8,421 | 7.4 |
| Armagh | 1,260 | 477 | 1,737 | 14.5 | Dumfries and Galloway | 3,131 | 1,777 | 4,908 | 9.1 |
| †Ballymena | 3,277 | 1,663 | 4,940 | 11.1 | Fife | 6,845 | 4,127 | 10,972 | 8.3 |
| †Belfast | 18,505 | 8,367 | 26,872 | 8.9 | Grampian | 6,441 | 3,056 | 9,497 | 5.3 |
| †Coleraine | 2,746 | 1,074 | 3,820 | 15.7 | Highlands | 5,695 | 2,614 | 8,309 | 11.2 |
| Cookstown | 984 | 357 | 1,341 | 24.5 | Lothians | 16,131 | 7,393 | 23,524 | 6.9 |
| †Craigavon | 2,793 | 1,316 | 4,109 | 9.9 | Orkneys | 279 | 106 | 385 | 6.1 |
| †Downpatrick | 1,313 | 698 | 2,011 | 12.8 | Shetlands | 175 | 66 | 241 | 3.4 |
| †Dungannon | 1,681 | 566 | 2,247 | 22.2 | Strathclyde | 72,868 | 34,942 | 107,810 | 9.9 |
| Enniskillen | 1,690 | 704 | 2,394 | 15.8 | Tayside | 9,416 | 4,832 | 14,248 | 8.3 |
| †Londonderry | 5,104 | 1,575 | 6,679 | 16.9 | Western Isles | 1,250 | 289 | 1,539 | 18.8 |
| Newry | 2,885 | 895 | 3,780 | 22.8 | | | | | |
| Omagh | 1,253 | 596 | 1,849 | 15.7 | | | | | |
| Strabane | 2,036 | 430 | 2,466 | 28.4 | | | | | |

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1976 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed). 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, Maesteg, Pontardawe, Ystradllys, Ammanford and Garnant 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 Kirkcaldy and Burntisland 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 February 8, 1979 was 39,854.

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 February 8, 1979: regional analysis

| Region | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| South East | 3,230 | 256 | 3,486 |
| Greater London | 708 | 84 | 792 |
| East Anglia | 974 | 62 | 1,036 |
| South West | 1,640 | 76 | 1,716 |
| West Midlands | 4,416 | 410 | 4,826 |
| East Midlands | 3,489 | 296 | 3,785 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 6,739 | 188 | 6,927 |
| North West | 3,832 | 1,970 | 5,802 |
| North | 4,358 | 343 | 4,701 |
| Wales | 1,775 | 99 | 1,874 |
| Scotland | 5,494 | 207 | 5,701 |
| Great Britain | 35,947 | 3,907 | 39,854 |

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on February 8, 1979: industrial analysis

| Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on February 8, 1979 | | | Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on February 8, 1979 | | |
|--|--|---------|--------|--|--|---------|--------|
| | Males | Females | Total | | Males | Females | Total |
| Total, all industries and services | 35,947 | 3,907 | 39,854 | Textiles | 546 | 310 | 856 |
| Total, index of production industries | 30,256 | 3,335 | 33,591 | Leather, leather goods and fur | 24 | 11 | 35 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 7,467 | 3,270 | 10,737 | Clothing and footwear | 89 | 64 | 153 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 3,753 | 136 | 3,889 | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 765 | 146 | 911 |
| Mining and quarrying | 182 | — | 182 | Timber, furniture, etc | 228 | 46 | 274 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 793 | 833 | 1,626 | Paper, printing and publishing | 63 | 18 | 81 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 1 | — | 1 | Other manufacturing industries | 136 | 41 | 177 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 38 | 30 | 68 | Construction | 22,603 | 65 | 22,668 |
| Metal manufacture | 1,345 | 22 | 1,367 | Gas, electricity and water | 4 | — | 4 |
| Mechanical engineering | 744 | 20 | 764 | Transport and communication | 1,336 | 43 | 1,379 |
| Instrument engineering | — | 15 | 15 | Distributive trades | 257 | 141 | 398 |
| Electrical engineering | 266 | 1,050 | 1,316 | Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 22 | 15 | 37 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 13 | — | 13 | Professional and scientific services | 25 | 25 | 50 |
| Vehicles | 1,016 | 323 | 1,339 | Miscellaneous services | 249 | 206 | 455 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 1,400 | 341 | 1,741 | Public administration | 49 | 6 | 55 |

"Strikes in Britain: A research study of industrial stoppages in the United Kingdom" by C T B Smith, Richard Clifton, Peter Makeham, S W Creigh and R V Burn.

Department of Employment Manpower Paper No. 15

This major study of Britain's industrial stoppage record from 1966 onwards, the main conclusions of which were outlined in the November issue of *Employment Gazette*, has now been published. It is available from HMSO bookshops, price £6.

"The economic implications of industrial democracy" by Richard Clifton (Government Economic Service Working Paper no. 7 (Department of Employment Working Paper no. 1))

This paper examines the likely economic effects associated with the various proposals to extend industrial democracy in Britain which are currently being publicised. It takes as its starting point the majority proposals of the Bullock Committee (1977) and approaches the economic consequences by discussing the cases for and against these proposals.

Copies of this paper are available from Monica Crooks, Civil Service College, 11 Belgrave Road, London SW1V 1RB (telephone 01-834

Notified vacancies

THE number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on February 2, 1979 was 214,823; 1,234 higher than on January 5, 1979.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on February 2, 1979 was 229,800; 4,800 lower than that for January 5, 1979 and 100 lower than on November 3, 1978.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on February 2, 1979 was 23,186; 1,981 lower than on January 5, 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 February 2, 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 1 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on February 2, 1979: regional analysis

| Region | Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on February 2, 1979 | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| | At employment offices* | At careers offices* |
| South East | 100,717 | 12,980 |
| Greater London | 53,905 | 7,474 |
| East Anglia | 6,067 | 756 |
| South Western | 13,398 | 1,217 |
| West Midlands | 12,909 | 2,093 |
| East Midlands | 14,551 | 1,372 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 14,229 | 1,439 |
| North Western | 16,813 | 1,585 |
| Northern | 9,647 | 503 |
| Wales | 7,877 | 373 |
| Scotland | 18,615 | 868 |
| Great Britain | 214,823 | 23,186 |

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

| Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number of unfilled vacancies remaining unfilled on February 2, 1979 | | Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number of unfilled vacancies remaining unfilled on February 2, 1979 | |
|--|---|---------------------|--|---|---------------------|
| | At employment offices* | At careers offices* | | At employment offices* | At careers offices* |
| Total, all industries and services | 214,823 | 23,186 | Clothing and footwear | 8,518 | 1,454 |
| Total, index of production industries | 88,185 | 9,479 | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 1,427 | 202 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 70,451 | 8,194 | Timber, furniture, etc | 3,322 | 534 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 1,598 | 386 | Paper, printing and publishing | 3,091 | 772 |
| Mining and quarrying | 777 | 27 | Paper, cardboard and paper goods | 1,275 | 230 |
| Coal mining | 562 | 16 | Printing and publishing | 1,816 | 542 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 4,117 | 445 | Other manufacturing industries | 3,428 | 444 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 189 | 20 | Construction | 15,212 | 1,140 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 3,196 | 330 | Gas, electricity and water | 1,745 | 118 |
| Metal manufacture | 2,551 | 248 | Transport and communication | 10,211 | 672 |
| Mechanical Engineering | 11,466 | 726 | Distributive trades | 28,496 | 5,145 |
| Instrument engineering | 2,309 | 255 | Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 10,397 | 1,953 |
| Electrical engineering | 8,691 | 735 | Professional and scientific services | 19,785 | 1,313 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 798 | 47 | Miscellaneous services | 39,133 | 2,488 |
| Vehicles | 5,983 | 213 | Entertainment, sports, etc | 2,686 | 197 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 7,043 | 1,027 | Catering (MLH 884-888) | 17,009 | 530 |
| Textiles | 3,745 | 577 | Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc | 878 | 147 |
| Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) | 542 | 50 | Public Administration | 17,018 | 1,750 |
| Woollen and worsted | 438 | 71 | National government service | 6,218 | 1,337 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 577 | 165 | Local government service | 10,800 | 413 |

* 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.

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 the *Gazette*.

The latest available values of the principal new index, covering virtually the whole economy, are given in the table, together with corresponding indices for the various industry groups (Order groups of the Standard Industrial Classification).

There are three sets of industry groups:

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

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

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

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

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

| SIC Order | Type | | LATEST FIGURES (January 1976 = 100) | | PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING | | | | | |
|------------|------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| | | | Dec 1978 | Jan* 1979 | Dec 1977 | March 1978 | June 1978 | Sept 1978 | Dec 1978 | Jan* 1979 |
| I to XXVII | B | WHOLE ECONOMY | 138.0 | 135.7 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 13.3 | 11.7 |
| I | C | Agriculture and forestry † | 134.8 | not available | 5.9 | 12.8 | 14.1 | 10.4 | 12.7 | not available |
| II | A | Mining and quarrying | 153.4 | 152.1 | 7.7 | 20.7 | 26.0 | 25.7 | 29.2 | 28.2 |
| III to XIX | C | ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | 142.8 | 140.3 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 12.2 |
| III | A | Food, drink and tobacco | 146.5 | 140.7 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 12.4 |
| IV | A | Coal and petroleum products | 142.5 | 143.0 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 13.5 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 15.2 |
| V | A | Chemicals and allied industries | 144.5 | 136.4 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 11.9 | 9.1 |
| VI | A | Metal manufacture | 142.0 | 134.4 | 9.1 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 8.2 |
| VII | C | Mechanical engineering | 145.7 | 143.2 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 13.6 |
| VIII | A | Instrument engineering | 147.7 | 146.3 | 14.8 | 11.3 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 15.5 | 14.5 |
| IX | C | Electrical engineering | 140.1 | 140.0 | 9.1 | 11.7 | 18.2 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 12.8 |
| X | C | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 131.2 | 137.1 | 4.3 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 17.6 | 12.9 | 13.3 |
| XI | A | Vehicles | 139.1 | 138.0 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 13.4 | 12.1 |
| XII | A | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 143.1 | 142.1 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 16.4 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 10.7 |
| XIII | A | Textiles | 139.8 | 138.6 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 16.2 | 12.2 | 16.5 | 14.0 |
| XIV | A | Leather, leather goods and fur | 132.5 | 135.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 16.5 | 10.8 | 8.4 |
| XV | A | Clothing and footwear | 143.9 | 144.1 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 12.2 |
| XVI | A | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 144.7 | 137.8 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 11.4 |
| XVII | A | Timber, furniture, etc | 139.2 | 139.1 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 17.6 | 16.4 | 15.4 | 13.5 |
| XVIII | C | Paper, printing and publishing | 143.9 | 142.6 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 16.5 | 19.0 | 17.3 | 14.6 |
| XIX | A | Other manufacturing industries | 139.7 | 138.3 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 15.5 | 13.6 | 16.1 | 12.3 |
| XX | C | Construction | 140.7 | 133.2 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 13.2 | 9.0 |
| XXI | A | Gas, electricity and water | 137.0 | 138.0 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 33.2 | 20.7 | 17.0 | 17.5 |
| XXII | C | Transport and communication | 130.1 | 128.9 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 17.8 | 15.5 | 11.5 | 10.6 |
| XXIII | B | Distributive trades | 147.4 | 146.0 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 13.9 |
| XXIV | B | Insurance, banking and finance | 131.1 | 134.2 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 15.6 | 22.1 | 10.8 | 14.5 |
| XXV | B | Professional and scientific services | 129.0 | 126.9 | 4.4 | 7.9 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 9.9 | 7.8 |
| XXVI | C | Miscellaneous services | 145.8 | 142.7 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 14.5 |
| XXVII | B | Public administration | 128.5 | 127.5 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 11.2 | 10.1 |

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 324.

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

| 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 | 51.8 | 52.1 | 52.5 | 53.0 | 53.4 |
| 1971 | 54.1 | 55.0 | 55.3 | 55.3 | 54.8 | 55.2 | 55.6 | 56.1 | 56.3 | 56.6 | 56.4 | 56.5 |
| 1972 | 56.7 | * | 57.6 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 57.8 | 58.2 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 58.5 | 58.2 | 57.9 |
| 1973 | 58.0 | 58.3 | 59.1 | 59.7 | 60.3 | 60.5 | 60.9 | 61.7 | 62.4 | 63.4 | 64.5 | 65.7 |
| 1974 | 66.5 | 67.5 | 67.9 | 69.9 | 71.2 | 73.8 | 75.5 | 77.9 | 80.3 | 83.2 | 86.3 | 88.0 |
| 1975 | 89.5 | 90.9 | 93.3 | 96.4 | 98.1 | 100.3 | 102.2 | 103.9 | 104.9 | 105.1 | 107.2 | 108.8 |
| 1976 | 110.3 | 110.5 | 110.9 | 111.1 | 112.0 | 113.1 | 114.8 | 115.2 | 115.7 | 115.6 | 117.1 | 118.2 |
| 1977 | 119.2 | 119.8 | 121.5 | 122.7 | 124.5 | 124.6 | 125.3 | 125.0 | 126.6 | 129.0 | 131.7 | 133.5 |
| 1978 | 135.0 | 136.3 | 137.6 | 139.0 | 139.9 | 140.6 | 140.4 | 141.5 | 144.1 | 146.6 | 148.8 | |

* 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 February 28, 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 | | | | | |
| September 30 | 266.5 | 99.4 | 268.1 | 16.3 | 16.3 |
| October 31 | 270.6 | 99.4 | 272.2 | 17.9 | 17.9 |
| November 30 | 272.1 | 99.4 | 273.8 | 17.7 | 17.7 |
| December 31 | 273.3 | 99.4 | 275.0 | 17.3 | 17.3 |
| 1979 | | | | | |
| January 31 | 277.0 | 99.4 | 278.8 | 17.1 | 17.1 |
| February 28 | 277.6 | 99.3 | 279.6 | 16.7 | 16.8 |

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 February

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

Knitting industries—England and Wales: Increase of 5 per cent for adult operatives, other than hourly paid workers. Increase of up to 10 per cent for experienced hourly paid adult workers. Increases in excess of 5 per cent not to result in hourly rates exceeding 111.25p an hour (January 1).
Electrical contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland: Increases in standard rates of amounts ranging from 13p to 21p an hour, according to occupation for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices (first full pay week following January 1).
Water industry—England and Wales: Introduction of a revised grading structure. Increases of varying amounts for workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (pay week including December 3, 1978) consolidation into minimum rates of the phase I supplement of £6 a week (Pay week including February 11).
Retail food trades (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Minimum statutory remuneration increased by £7.40 a week for workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (December 11, 1978).
Retail meat trade—England and Wales: Increases in basic rates of £5 a week for workers 20 (previously 21) and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (Pay week beginning February 19).
Laundry (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Increases in general minimum time rates of £7.00 a week for adult workers 18 (previously 19) and over, with varying amounts for young workers (February 20).

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 February indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 815,000 workers were increased by a total of £5,045,000, 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 February with operative effect from earlier months (625,000 workers and £3,765,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £5,045,000 about £2,595,000 resulted from statutory wages orders, £2,020,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial

councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £420,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions and £10,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index. Reports received in February indicated that 7,000 workers (including 2,000 workers from an earlier month) had their normal weekly hours reduced by one hour.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to February 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 | 285,000 | 1,795,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1,000 | 10,000 | — | — |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 10,000 | 55,000 | — | — |
| Coal and petroleum products | — | — | — | — |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 10,000 | 50,000 | — | — |
| Metal manufacture | — | — | — | — |
| Mechanical engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Instrument engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Electrical engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 80,000 | 380,000 | — | — |
| Vehicles | — | — | — | — |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | — | — | — | — |
| Textiles | 115,000 | 345,000 | — | — |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | — | — | — | — |
| Clothing and footwear | — | — | — | — |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc. | 10,000 | 65,000 | — | — |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 100,000 | 675,000 | — | — |
| Paper, printing and publishing | — | — | — | — |
| Other manufacturing industries | 2,000 | 10,000 | — | — |
| Construction | 55,000 | 360,000 | — | — |
| Gas, electricity and water | — | — | — | — |
| Transport and communication | 40,000 | 160,000 | — | — |
| Distributive trades | 95,000 | 590,000 | — | — |
| Public administration and professional services | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous services | 585,000 | 6,730,000 | — | — |
| Totals—January-February 1979 | 1,390,000 | 11,225,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Totals—January-February 1978 | 1,795,000 | 8,665,000 | — | — |

Table (b)

| Month | Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements | | | Normal weekly hours of work | |
|-----------|---|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Approximate number of workers affected by increases | Estimated net amount of increase | Approximate number of workers affected by reductions | Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours | |
| | (000's) | (£000's) | (000's) | (000's) | |
| 1978 | | | | | |
| February | 475 | 50 | 2,330 | — | |
| March | 360 | — | 1,675 | — | |
| April* | 3,100 | — | 30,345 | — | |
| May | 480 | — | 2,020 | — | |
| June | 1,205 | — | 5,855 | — | |
| July | 750 | — | 3,510 | — | |
| August | 190 | — | 1,600 | — | |
| September | 245 | — | 1,210 | — | |
| October* | 2,365 | — | 7,215 | 2 | |
| November* | 570 | — | 3,800 | — | |
| December* | 395 | — | 2,540 | 125 | |
| 1979 | | | | | |
| January* | 1,200 | — | 9,945 | — | |
| February | 190 | — | 1,280 | 5 | |

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

Retail prices, February 13, 1979

The index of retail prices for all items on February 13, 1979 was 208.9 (January 15, 1974=100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on January 1979 (207.2) and of 9.6 per cent on February 1978 (190.6). The index for February 1979 was published on March 16, 1979.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to

increases in motoring costs, particularly in the prices of cars and petrol and in charges for maintenance and insurance; to increases in the prices of eggs and other foods; and to increases in the prices of many household goods and articles of clothing and footwear from the reduced sales prices of the previous month.

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 | |

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Reduction in the prices of fresh fish and some fresh vegetables were more than offset by increases in the prices of other foods, particularly eggs, butter and cheese, causing the food index to rise by one half of one per cent to 218.7, compared with 217.5 in January. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather less than one half of one per cent to 208.2, compared with 207.6 in January.

Alcoholic drink: Increases in the prices of some beers caused the group index to rise by about one half of one per cent to 200.1, compared with 198.9 in January.

Fuel and light: Increases in the prices of some solid fuels and heating oil caused the group index to rise by about one half of one per cent to 234.4, compared with 233.1 in January.

Durable household goods: There were increases in the prices of many goods from the reduced prices of the January sales, particularly in furniture, soft furnishings, crockery and kitchenware. The group index rose by about 1½ per cent to 190.3, compared with 187.3 in January.

Clothing and footwear: Prices of many articles of clothing and footwear rose as the January sales came to an end, causing the group index to rise by almost 1½ per cent to 178.6, compared with 176.1 in January.

Transport and vehicles: There were increases in the prices of cars and petrol and in the costs of maintenance and insurance, causing the group index to rise by 1½ per cent to 221.7, compared with 218.5 in January.

Miscellaneous goods: There were increases in the prices of some newspapers, stationery, leather goods, gramophone records and toys, causing the group index to rise by one per cent to 218.7, compared with 216.4 in January.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in the charges for canteen and restaurant meals caused the group index to rise by about one half of one per cent to 220.1, compared with 218.7 in January.

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 | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------|
| | February 13, 1979 | | 1 month | 12 months |
| All items | 208.9 | | + 0.8 | + 9.6 |
| All items excluding food | 206.2 | | + 0.9 | + 9.2 |
| Food | 218.7 | | + 0.6 | +10.8 |
| Seasonal food | 208.2 | | + 0.3 | +19.3 |
| Other food | 220.8 | | + 0.6 | + 9.5 |
| Alcoholic drink | 200.1 | | + 0.6 | + 4.8 |
| Tobacco | 231.5 | | + 0.0 | + 3.9 |
| Housing | 191.4 | | + 0.6 | +18.1 |
| Fuel and light | 234.4 | | + 0.6 | + 6.0 |
| Durable household goods | 190.3 | | + 1.6 | + 7.5 |
| Clothing and footwear | 178.6 | | + 1.4 | + 6.9 |
| Transport and vehicles | 221.7 | | + 1.5 | +10.2 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 218.7 | | + 1.1 | + 9.5 |
| Services | 202.9 | | + 0.4 | + 8.1 |
| Meals out | 220.1 | | + 0.6 | + 9.7 |

Retail prices index February 13, 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 |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| I Food: Total | 218.7 | +11 | VI Durable household goods: Total | 190.3 | +7 |
| Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 219.0 | +10 | Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings | 194.9 | +8 |
| Bread | 213.9 | +13 | Radio, television and other household appliances | 177.1 | +5 |
| Flour | 214.1 | +4 | Pottery, glassware and hardware | 216.5 | +11 |
| Other cereals | 233.4 | +10 | | | |
| Biscuits | 230.3 | +5 | VII Clothing and footwear: Total | 178.6 | +7 |
| Meat and bacon | 187.8 | +14 | Men's outer clothing | 188.6 | +10 |
| Beef | 212.2 | +20 | Men's underclothing | 222.4 | +8 |
| Lamb | 199.4 | +18 | Women's outer clothing | 155.3 | +2 |
| Pork | 181.3 | +12 | Women's underclothing | 206.3 | +15 |
| Bacon | 174.3 | +11 | Children's clothing | 191.5 | +6 |
| Ham (cooked) | 162.4 | +11 | Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials | 178.8 | +12 |
| Other meat and meat products | 174.6 | +11 | Footwear | 178.0 | +8 |
| Fish | 200.4 | +8 | | | |
| Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats | 263.0 | +17 | VIII Transport and vehicles: Total | 221.7 | +10 |
| Butter | 324.6 | +31 | Motoring and cycling | 216.2 | +10 |
| Margarine | 200.7 | -1 | Purchase of motor vehicles | 230.9 | +16 |
| Lard and other cooking fats | 185.1 | +3 | Maintenance of motor vehicles | 236.2 | +11 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 212.1 | +11 | Petrol and oil | 195.3 | +4 |
| Cheese | 241.4 | +13 | Motor licences | 199.0 | +0 |
| Eggs | 137.0 | +21 | Motor insurance | 205.2 | +11 |
| Milk, fresh | 243.4 | +7 | Fares | 258.7 | +11 |
| Milk, canned, dried, etc | 250.7 | +14 | Rail transport | 271.8 | +10 |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc | 259.4 | -7 | Road transport | 252.0 | +11 |
| Tea | 278.9 | -16 | | | |
| Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks | 320.9 | -11 | IX Miscellaneous goods: Total | 218.7 | +9 |
| Sugar, preserves and confectionery | 279.0 | +10 | Books, newspapers and periodicals | 246.6 | +10 |
| Sugar | 273.3 | +12 | Books | 243.0 | +8 |
| Jam, marmalade and syrup | 237.8 | +10 | Newspapers and periodicals | 247.5 | +10 |
| Sweets and chocolates | 274.1 | +10 | Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toiletries | 189.1 | +6 |
| Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen | 243.6 | +25 | Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc | 234.6 | +6 |
| Potatoes | 267.1 | +27 | Soap and detergents | 215.9 | +4 |
| Other vegetables | 223.8 | +24 | Soda and polishes | 266.4 | +12 |
| Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | 204.4 | -2 | Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc | 210.3 | +12 |
| Other foods | 222.6 | +7 | | | |
| Food for animals | 201.6 | +4 | X Services: Total | 202.9 | +8 |
| | | | Postage, telephones and telegrams | 205.2 | +0 |
| II Alcoholic drink: Total | 200.1 | +5 | Postage | 247.6 | +0 |
| Beer | 215.5 | +5 | Telephones and telegrams | 191.7 | +0 |
| Spirits, wines, etc | 178.9 | +4 | Entertainment | 170.7 | +8 |
| | | | Entertainment (other than TV) | 208.7 | +13 |
| III Tobacco: Total | 231.5 | +4 | Other services | 239.5 | +14 |
| Cigarettes | 230.9 | +4 | Domestic help | 259.5 | +12 |
| Tobacco | 237.8 | +4 | Hairdressing | 242.6 | +15 |
| | | | Boot and shoe repairing | 235.0 | +14 |
| IV Housing: Total | 191.4 | +18 | Laundry | 220.9 | +12 |
| Rent | 167.9 | +9 | | | |
| Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments | 174.1 | +53 | XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home | 220.1 | +10 |
| Rates and water charges | 213.2 | +10 | | | |
| Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance | 228.5 | +10 | All items | 208.9 | +10 |
| | | | | | |
| V Fuel and light: Total (including oil) | 234.4 | +6 | | | |
| Coal and smokeless fuels | 248.4 | +12 | | | |
| Coal | 250.9 | +12 | | | |
| Smokeless fuels | 238.6 | +12 | | | |
| Gas | 176.4 | +0 | | | |
| Electricity | 265.3 | +7 | | | |

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 level.

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on February 13, 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 200 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 February 13, 1979

| Item | Number of quotations February 13, 1979 | Average price February 13, 1979 | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell | Item | Number of quotations February 13, 1979 | Average price February 13, 1979 | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Beef: Home-killed | | | | Fresh vegetables | | | |
| Chuck | 781 | 105.2 | 96-118 | Potatoes, old loose | | | |
| Sirloin (without bone) | 742 | 178.2 | 150-225 | White | 506 | 5.5 | 5-7 |
| Silverside (without bone)* | 811 | 145.3 | 130-158 | Red | 304 | 6.0 | 5-7 |
| Back ribs (with bone)* | 518 | 99.6 | 84-126 | Potatoes, new loose | | | |
| Fore ribs (with bone) | 601 | 95.2 | 80-112 | Tomatoes | 726 | 43.5 | 36-54 |
| Brisket (without bone) | 747 | 93.4 | 79-112 | Cabbage, hearted | 390 | 13.0 | 8-16 |
| Rump steak* | 816 | 193.7 | 160-216 | Cauliflower or broccoli | 590 | 12.6 | 8-16 |
| | | | | Brussels sprouts | 128 | 31.4 | 20-50 |
| | | | | Carrots | 602 | 17.4 | 14-22 |
| | | | | Onions | 721 | 10.1 | 8-15 |
| | | | | Mushrooms, per ½ lb | 756 | 11.4 | 9-16 |
| | | | | | 681 | 20.1 | 18-23 |
| Lamb: Home-killed | | | | Fresh fruit | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 635 | 131.4 | 110-150 | Apples, cooking | 692 | 16.2 | 12-20 |
| Breast* | 614 | 40.0 | 30-50 | Apples, dessert | 764 | 18.7 | 14-24 |
| Best end of neck | 545 | 92.8 | 55-124 | Pears, dessert | 685 | 22.6 | 18-28 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 615 | 85.1 | 72-110 | Oranges | 652 | 19.7 | 15-25 |
| Leg (with bone) | 644 | 122.2 | 110-140 | Bananas | 715 | 22.7 | 20-26 |
| | | | | Bacon | | | |
| | | | | Collar* | 436 | 79.3 | 68-92 |
| Lamb: Imported | | | | Gammon* | 492 | 110.2 | 96-134 |
| Loin (with bone) | 462 | 101.6 | 90-114 | Middle cut*, smoked | 369 | 93.6 | 84-108 |
| Breast* | 430 | 32.0 | 25-40 | Back, smoked | 308 | 107.3 | 98-122 |
| Best end of neck | 395 | 80.3 | 58-100 | Back, unsmoked | 428 | 104.4 | 89-122 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 467 | 71.9 | 64-82 | Streaky, smoked | 258 | 77.3 | 66-92 |
| Leg (with bone) | 479 | 107.0 | 98-116 | Ham (not shoulder) | 638 | 136.4 | 108-168 |
| | | | | Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can | 562 | 32.0 | 24-38 |
| Pork: Home-killed | | | | Canned (red) salmon, half-size can | 581 | 89.0 | 79-99 |
| Leg (foot off) | 727 | 81.8 | 68-100 | Milk, ordinary, per pint | | 13.5 | |
| Belly* | 735 | 62.1 | 55-70 | Butter | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 804 | 101.9 | 94-130 | Home-produced | 569 | 71.5 | 64-79 |
| | | | | New Zealand | 399 | 69.6 | 64-73 |
| Pork sausages | 813 | 52.5 | 44-60 | Danish | 555 | 75.0 | 70-78 |
| Beef sausages | 655 | 46.0 | 40-56 | Margarine | | | |
| Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3lb) | 566 | 47.8 | 44-54 | Standard quality, per ½ lb | 132 | 14.4 | 122-16 |
| Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready | 541 | 57.5 | 49-65 | Lower priced, per ½ lb | 104 | 13.5 | 122-15 |
| | | | | Lard | 697 | 24.8 | 21-30 |
| Fresh and smoked fish | | | | Cheese, cheddar type | 739 | 77.7 | 69-86 |
| Cod fillets | 402 | 100.2 | 90-120 | Eggs | | | |
| Haddock fillets | 396 | 109.3 | 90-130 | Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen | 484 | 69.3 | 63-78 |
| Haddock, smoked whole | 321 | 104.7 | 86-126 | Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen | 542 | 60.1 | 54-66 |
| Plaice fillets | 369 | 111.3 | 90-140 | Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen | 222 | 50.3 | 42-60 |
| Herrings | 198 | 62.6 | 50-74 | Sugar, granulated, per kg | 648 | 30.4 | 29-32 |
| Kippers, with bone | 406 | 81.4 | 70-94 | Pure coffee instant, per 4oz | 503 | 103.1 | 98-116 |
| | | | | Tea | | | |
| Bread | | | | Higher priced, per ½ lb | 164 | 27.0 | 22-31 |
| White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf | 749 | 28.0 | 25-30 | Medium priced, per ½ lb | 1,247 | 22.8 | 20-25 |
| White, per 800g unwrapped loaf | 452 | 29.9 | 27-33 | Lower priced, per ½ lb | 766 | 20.6 | 19-25 |
| White, per 400g loaf | 534 | 19.0 | 17-20 | | | | |
| Brown, per 400g loaf | 609 | 20.1 | 19-21 | | | | |
| | | | | Flour | | | |
| | | | | Self-raising, per 1½ kg | 686 | 36.1 | 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 on 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 Employment Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in February* which came to the notice of the Department, was 142. In addition, 82 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 338,100 consisting of 228,300 involved in stoppages which began in February and 109,800 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 3,300 workers involved for the first time in February in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 228,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in February 207,500 were directly involved and 20,800 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 1,736,000 working days lost in February includes 864,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during February

During the month public service manual workers, in local authorities and health services across the country, continued industrial action in pursuit of their pay claim. (The action included full scale stoppages in selected areas, as well as other industrial action, such as bans on overtime and work to rule which are not covered by the statistics.)

The seven month stoppage by local authority social workers also continued throughout the month.

The stoppage by 4,000 construction workers on the North Sea oil rigs which began on January 5, ended on February 26.

At a Birmingham car plant about 16,500 workers walked out on February 7 following disagreement over the interpretation of their parity payments scheme. Work was resumed on February 14.

Nearly 4,000 employees of a record deck manufacturer in East Kilbride resumed work on February 26 following a seven week stoppage over pay.

The two largest Civil Service unions called a one day national stoppage on February 23. About 153,000 members of the grades concerned, stopped work in support of their demand for implementation of the findings of the pay research unit. Their action was followed by a series of selective strikes, involving 1,400 staff in computer and other Government offices.

Stoppages of work in the first two months of 1979 and 1978

| Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968 | January to February 1979 | | | January to February 1978 | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | No. of stoppages beginning in period | Workers involved | Working days lost | No. of stoppages beginning in period | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Agriculture, forestry fishing | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coal mining | 21 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 47 | 18,600 | 32,000 |
| All other mining and quarrying | 1 | 100 | † | 4 | 300 | 1,000 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 10 | 3,500 | 34,000 | 23 | 10,600 | 87,000 |
| Coal and petroleum products | — | — | — | 1 | 200 | 2,000 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 7 | 2,900 | 15,000 | 10 | 1,400 | 13,000 |
| Metal manufacture | 26 | 8,900 | 72,000 | 27 | 10,200 | 67,000 |
| Engineering | 66 | 34,400 | 441,000 | 58 | 20,700 | 159,000 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 7 | 8,800 | 163,000 | 9 | 1,600 | 9,000 |
| Motor vehicles | 27 | 32,500 | 135,000 | 33 | 32,800 | 466,000 |
| Aerospace equipment | 6 | 14,100 | 47,000 | 9 | 1,600 | 19,000 |
| All other vehicles | 4 | 1,400 | 4,000 | 4 | 900 | 11,000 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 16 | 4,300 | 34,000 | 22 | 7,000 | 21,000 |
| Textiles | 7 | 1,000 | 6,000 | 17 | 5,500 | 24,000 |
| Clothing and footwear | 5 | 1,300 | 6,000 | 4 | 800 | 2,000 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 7 | 1,800 | 5,000 | 11 | 5,600 | 33,000 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 3 | 300 | 2,000 | 9 | 1,700 | 8,000 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 10 | 11,100 | 154,000 | 20 | 2,000 | 18,000 |
| All other manufacturing industries | 12 | 2,500 | 16,000 | 12 | 3,100 | 30,000 |
| Construction | 25 | 4,500 | 34,000 | 29 | 6,800 | 57,000 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 3 | 2,500 | 21,000 | 3 | 600 | 3,000 |
| Port and inland water transport | 5 | 3,900 | 20,000 | 13 | 9,200 | 43,000 |
| Other transport and communication | 20 | 84,200 | 970,000 | 19 | 4,300 | 13,000 |
| Distributive trades | 7 | 2,500 | 15,000 | 11 | 2,400 | 8,000 |
| Administrative financial and professional services | 26 | 1,460,000 | 2,129,000 | 10 | 31,900 | 316,000 |
| Miscellaneous services | 5 | 1,400 | 4,000 | 4 | 700 | 2,000 |
| Total | 326 | 1,690,900 | 4,331,000 | 404† | 180,300 | 1,443,000 |

Causes of stoppages

| Principal cause | Beginning in January 1979 | | Beginning in the first two 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 | 81 | 194,500 | 192 | 1,606,900 |
| —extra-wage and fringe benefits | 6 | 1,100 | 6 | 1,100 |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 6 | 900 | 8 | 900 |
| Redundancy questions | 3 | 900 | 5 | 1,700 |
| Trade union matters | 8 | 3,200 | 19 | 5,900 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 8 | 700 | 29 | 3,700 |
| Manning and work allocation | 18 | 3,600 | 39 | 7,200 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measures | 12 | 2,600 | 28 | 3,600 |
| Miscellaneous | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 142 | 207,500 | 326 | 1,631,000 |

Duration of stoppages ending in February

| Duration of stoppage in working days | Number of stoppages | Workers directly involved | Working days lost by all workers involved |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Not more than 1 day | 18 | 5,200 | 12,000 |
| Over 1 and not more than 2 days | 17 | 1,500 | 11,000 |
| Over 2 and not more than 3 days | 19 | 8,400 | 25,000 |
| Over 3 and not more than 6 days | 26 | 18,400 | 108,000 |
| Over 6 and not more than 12 days | 25 | 5,000 | 52,000 |
| Over 12 days | 47 | 17,700 | 758,000 |
| Total | 152 | 56,100 | 966,000 |

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 322 of Employment 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 500 working days.

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

Statistical series

Tables 101-134 in this section of 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 severely disabled people who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions, are also excluded. The number unemployed is expressed as a percentage of total employees (employed and unemployed) to indicate the incidence of unemployment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

| | |
|--------|---|
| .. | not available |
| — | nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown) |
| 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 | Working population | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|-------|---|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Males | Females | Total | | | | | | |
| A. UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | | |
| Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | June | 13,660 | 9,129 | 22,790 | 1,925 | 345 | 25,060 | 542 | 25,602 |
| | 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 | 13,549 | 9,172 | 22,721 | 1,886* | 340 | 24,947 | 1,145 | 26,092 |
| | December | 13,456 | 9,198 | 22,654 | 1,886* | 339 | 24,879 | 1,201 | 26,080 |
| 1976 | March | 13,345 | 9,071 | 22,416 | 1,886* | 337 | 24,639 | 1,285 | 25,924 |
| | June | 13,392 | 9,152 | 22,544 | 1,886* | 336 | 24,766 | 1,332 | 26,098 |
| | September | 13,448 | 9,172 | 22,620 | 1,886* | 338 | 24,844 | 1,456 | 26,300 |
| | December | 13,418 | 9,251 | 22,669 | 1,886* | 334 | 24,889 | 1,371† | 26,260 |
| 1977 | March | 13,318 | 9,181 | 22,499 | 1,886* | 330 | 24,715 | 1,383 | 26,098 |
| | June | 13,376 | 9,285 | 22,661 | 1,886* | 327 | 24,874 | 1,450 | 26,324 |
| | September | 13,431 | 9,288 | 22,720 | 1,886* | 328 | 24,934 | 1,609 | 26,543 |
| | December | 13,372 | 9,329 | 22,701 | 1,886* | 324 | 24,911 | 1,481 | 26,392 |
| 1978 | March | 13,298 | 9,253 | 22,551 | 1,886* | 321 | 24,758 | 1,461 | 26,219 |
| | June | 13,358 | 9,358 | 22,716 | 1,886* | 318 | 24,920 | 1,446 | 26,366 |
| | September | 13,408 | 9,394 | 22,802 | 1,886* | 320 | 25,008 | 1,518 | 26,526 |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | June | 13,672 | 9,118 | 22,790 | 1,925 | 345 | 25,060 | | 25,654 |
| | 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 | 9,164 | 22,712 | 1,886 | 336 | 24,934 | | 25,847 |
| | September | 13,495 | 9,163 | 22,658 | 1,886* | 340 | 24,884 | | 25,975 |
| | December | 13,433 | 9,168 | 22,601 | 1,886* | 339 | 24,826 | | 26,034 |
| 1976 | March | 13,412 | 9,126 | 22,538 | 1,886* | 337 | 24,761 | | 26,054 |
| | June | 13,402 | 9,140 | 22,542 | 1,886* | 336 | 24,764 | | 26,136 |
| | September | 13,390 | 9,163 | 22,553 | 1,886* | 338 | 24,777 | | 26,167 |
| | December | 13,399 | 9,212 | 22,611 | 1,886* | 334 | 24,831 | | 26,215 |
| 1977 | March | 13,386 | 9,244 | 22,630 | 1,886* | 330 | 24,846 | | 26,249 |
| | June | 13,383 | 9,273 | 22,656 | 1,886* | 327 | 24,869 | | 26,356 |
| | September | 13,374 | 9,277 | 22,651 | 1,886* | 328 | 24,865 | | 26,399 |
| | December | 13,356 | 9,287 | 22,643 | 1,886* | 324 | 24,853 | | 26,348 |
| 1978 | March | 13,365 | 9,319 | 22,684 | 1,886* | 321 | 24,891 | | 26,378 |
| | June | 13,364 | 9,346 | 22,710 | 1,886* | 318 | 24,914 | | 26,394 |
| | September | 13,352 | 9,383 | 22,735 | 1,886* | 320 | 24,941 | | 26,380 |
| B. GREAT BRITAIN | | | | | | | | | |
| Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | June | 13,363 | 8,933 | 22,297 | 1,864 | 345 | 24,506 | 515 | 25,021 |
| | 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 | 9,081 | 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 | 13,122 | 9,185 | 22,307 | 1,825* | 320 | 24,452 | 1,447 | 25,899 |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | June | 13,375 | 8,921 | 22,296 | 1,864 | 345 | 24,505 | | 25,070 |
| | 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 | | 25,171 |
| | June | 13,252 | 8,962 | 22,214 | 1,825 | 336 | 24,375 | | 25,250 |
| | September | 13,199 | 8,961 | 22,160 | 1,825* | 340 | 24,325 | | 25,372 |
| | December | 13,138 | 8,967 | 22,105 | 1,825* | 339 | 24,269 | | 25,430 |
| 1976 | March | 13,117 | 8,925 | 22,042 | 1,825* | 337 | 24,204 | | 25,445 |
| | June | 13,107 | 8,938 | 22,045 | 1,825* | 336 | 24,206 | | 25,524 |
| | September | 13,099 | 8,960 | 22,059 | 1,825* | 338 | 24,222 | | 25,556 |
| | December | 13,109 | 9,009 | 22,118 | 1,825* | 334 | 24,277 | | 25,606 |
| 1977 | March | 13,099 | 9,040 | 22,139 | 1,825* | 330 | 24,294 | | 25,640 |
| | June | 13,098 | 9,068 | 22,166 | 1,825* | 327 | 24,318 | | 25,744 |
| | September | 13,088 | 9,071 | 22,159 | 1,825* | 328 | 24,312 | | 25,784 |
| | December | 13,069 | 9,078 | 22,147 | 1,825* | 324 | 24,296 | | 25,728 |
| 1978 | March | 13,079 | 9,110 | 22,189 | 1,825* | 321 | 24,335 | | 25,759 |
| | June | 13,078 | 9,136 | 22,214 | 1,825* | 318 | 24,357 | | 25,771 |
| | September | 13,066 | 9,174 | 22,240 | 1,825* | 320 | 24,385 | | 25,758 |

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 December 1977 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 ¹ (June 1974 = 100) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------|---------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | | All industries and services | | | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Index of Production ² industries | of which manufacturing industries | Services industries | Index of Production industries | Manufacturing industries | Service industries | |
| | | Total | Males | Females | | | | | | | | |
| South East and East Anglia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | March | 35.93 | 7,907 | 4,621 | 3,286 | 108 | 2,598 | 2,072 | 5,201 | 93.7 | 93.1 | 101.4 |
| | 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 | 8,022 | 4,667 | 3,355 | 127 | 2,614 | 2,082 | 5,282 | 94.3 | 93.5 | 103.0 |
| South West | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | March | 6.79 | 1,494 | 885 | 609 | 48 | 560 | 430 | 886 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 100.4 |
| | 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 | 6.94 | 1,549 | 910 | 639 | 48 | 570 | 439 | 931 | 97.3 | 97.9 | 105.5 |
| West Midlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | March | 9.97 | 2,194 | 1,333 | 860 | 28 | 1,157 | 998 | 1,009 | 93.1 | 92.4 | 104.0 |
| | 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 | 9.98 | 2,217 | 1,340 | 878 | 30 | 1,167 | 1,008 | 1,021 | 93.9 | 93.3 | 105.2 |
| 1978 | March | 10.01 | 2,208 | 1,336 | 873 | 30 | 1,162 | 1,003 | 1,017 | 93.5 | 92.8 | 104.8 |
| | June | 9.96 | 2,213 | 1,334 | 879 | 31 | 1,160 | 1,001 | 1,022 | 93.3 | 92.6 | 105.2 |
| | September | 9.94 | 2,218 | 1,337 | 882 | 33 | 1,159 | 1,000 | 1,027 | 93.3 | 92.5 | 105.8 |
| East Midlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | March | 6.81 | 1,499 | 899 | 601 | 31 | 766 | 594 | 703 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 107.2 |
| | 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 |
| | June | 6.80 | 1,511 | 903 | 608 | 35 | 770 | 597 | 706 | 97.7 | 96.8 | 107.6 |

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: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Males | | Females |
| 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 | February 11 | 2.7 | 628.8 | 529.8 | 99.0 | 3.4 | 625.4 | 577.7 | 2.5 | +14.3 | +18.6 | 488.8 | 88.9 | — |
| | March 11 | 2.7 | 618.4 | 523.4 | 95.0 | 2.3 | 616.1 | 582.5 | 2.5 | +4.8 | +23.1 | 494.1 | 88.4 | 0.1 |
| | April 8 | 2.6 | 607.6 | 510.3 | 97.3 | 5.8 | 601.8 | 581.9 | 2.5 | -0.6 | +6.2 | 489.6 | 92.3 | 72.8 |
| | 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 | 1,196.9 | 5.0 | +30.4 | +36.1 | 942.8 | 254.1 | 127.1 |
| | February 12 | 5.5 | 1,304.4 | 1,014.6 | 289.8 | 30.1 | 1,274.3 | 1,224.6 | 5.1 | +27.7 | +31.9 | 958.5 | 266.1 | — |
| | March 11 | 5.4 | 1,284.9 | 997.7 | 287.2 | 23.4 | 1,261.5 | 1,238.1 | 5.2 | +13.5 | +23.9 | 964.6 | 273.5 | 0.1 |
| | April 8 | 5.4 | 1,281.1 | 994.2 | 287.0 | 22.7 | 1,258.4 | 1,251.5 | 5.2 | +13.4 | +18.2 | 971.6 | 279.9 | 179.3 |
| | May 13 | 5.3 | 1,271.8 | 982.9 | 288.9 | 37.8 | 1,234.1 | 1,260.1 | 5.3 | +8.6 | +11.8 | 976.2 | 283.9 | 0.3 |
| | June 10 | 5.6 | 1,331.8 | 1,009.4 | 322.4 | 122.9 | 1,208.9 | 1,270.5 | 5.3 | +10.4 | +10.8 | 979.5 | 291.0 | 6.0 |
| | July 8 | 6.1 | 1,463.5 | 1,071.2 | 392.2 | 208.5 | 1,255.0 | 1,285.6 | 5.4 | +15.1 | +11.4 | 983.5 | 302.1 | 108.8 |
| | August 12 | 6.3 | 1,502.0 | 1,093.2 | 408.8 | 203.4 | 1,298.6 | 1,304.5 | 5.5 | +18.9 | +14.8 | 989.9 | 314.6 | 122.7 |
| | September 9 | 6.1 | 1,455.7 | 1,059.8 | 395.9 | 149.8 | 1,305.9 | 1,310.3 | 5.5 | +5.8 | +13.3 | 990.4 | 319.9 | 131.8 |
| | October 14 | 5.8 | 1,377.1 | 1,010.0 | 367.1 | 82.7 | 1,294.4 | 1,305.9 | 5.5 | -4.4 | +6.8 | 984.1 | 321.8 | 9.1 |
| | November 11† | 5.7 | 1,371.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | December 9† | 5.7 | 1,371.0 | ... | ... | 51.0 | 1,320.0 | 1,320.3 | 5.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1977 | January 13 | 6.1 | 1,448.2 | 1,074.1 | 374.1 | 51.0 | 1,397.2 | 1,329.9 | 5.6 | +9.6 | ... | 994.6 | 335.3 | 10.3 |
| | February 10 | 6.0 | 1,421.8 | 1,055.5 | 366.3 | 41.8 | 1,380.0 | 1,330.0 | 5.6 | +0.1 | ... | 994.1 | 335.9 | — |
| | March 10 | 5.8 | 1,383.5 | 1,028.5 | 355.0 | 33.3 | 1,350.1 | 1,328.5 | 5.6 | -1.5 | +2.7 | 992.0 | 336.5 | — |
| | April 14 | 5.8 | 1,392.3 | 1,032.4 | 359.9 | 53.6 | 1,338.7 | 1,333.8 | 5.6 | +5.3 | +1.3 | 994.1 | 339.7 | 92.8 |
| | May 12 | 5.6 | 1,341.7 | 994.3 | 347.4 | 45.1 | 1,296.6 | 1,323.8 | 5.5 | -10.0 | -2.1 | 985.3 | 338.5 | 0.9 |
| | June 9 | 6.1 | 1,450.1 | 1,050.8 | 399.2 | 149.0 | 1,301.1 | 1,364.3 | 5.7 | +40.5 | +11.9 | 1,010.0 | 354.3 | 6.7 |
| | July 14 | 6.8 | 1,622.4 | 1,132.7 | 489.6 | 253.4 | 1,369.0 | 1,398.5 | 5.9 | +34.2 | +21.6 | 1,023.9 | 374.6 | 133.4 |
| | August 11 | 6.9 | 1,635.8 | 1,143.5 | 492.3 | 231.4 | 1,404.4 | 1,410.3 | 5.9 | +11.8 | +28.8 | 1,029.5 | 380.8 | 130.3 |
| | September 8 | 6.7 | 1,609.1 | 1,124.3 | 484.8 | 175.6 | 1,433.5 | 1,434.9 | 6.0 | +24.6 | +23.5 | 1,042.9 | 392.0 | 145.2 |
| | October 13 | 6.4 | 1,518.3 | 1,070.8 | 447.6 | 98.6 | 1,419.7 | 1,431.5 | 6.0 | -3.4 | +11.0 | 1,039.7 | 391.8 | 13.4 |
| | November 10 | 6.3 | 1,499.1 | 1,063.2 | 435.9 | 73.5 | 1,425.6 | 1,429.6 | 6.0 | -1.9 | +6.4 | 1,038.1 | 391.5 | — |
| | December 8 | 6.2 | 1,480.8 | 1,060.7 | 420.1 | 58.4 | 1,422.4 | 1,422.3 | 6.0 | -7.3 | -4.2 | 1,033.5 | 388.8 | 3.0 |
| 1978 | January 12 | 6.5 | 1,548.5 | 1,114.8 | 433.8 | 61.1 | 1,487.4 | 1,419.2 | 5.9 | -3.1 | -4.1 | 1,030.9 | 388.3 | 16.3 |
| | February 9 | 6.3 | 1,508.7 | 1,089.6 | 419.1 | 49.7 | 1,459.0 | 1,409.0 | 5.9 | -10.2 | -6.9 | 1,025.1 | 383.9 | 0.6 |
| | March 9 | 6.1 | 1,461.0 | 1,058.4 | 402.6 | 40.2 | 1,420.7 | 1,400.0 | 5.9 | -9.0 | -7.4 | 1,020.0 | 380.0 | 0.2 |
| | April 13 | 6.1 | 1,451.8 | 1,045.4 | 406.4 | 60.8 | 1,391.0 | 1,387.1 | 5.8 | -12.9 | -10.7 | 1,005.4 | 381.7 | 53.0 |
| | May 11 | 5.8 | 1,386.8 | 1,001.1 | 385.7 | 48.2 | 1,338.6 | 1,366.4 | 5.7 | -20.7 | -14.2 | 991.9 | 374.5 | 1.2 |
| | June 8 | 6.1 | 1,446.1 | 1,022.9 | 423.1 | 145.6 | 1,300.5 | 1,364.7 | 5.7 | -1.7 | -11.8 | 984.4 | 380.3 | 6.8 |
| | July 6 | 6.6 | 1,585.8 | 1,087.3 | 498.5 | 243.3 | 1,342.5 | 1,371.4 | 5.7 | +6.7 | -5.2 | 982.5 | 388.9 | 117.5 |
| | August 10 | 6.7 | 1,608.3 | 1,099.0 | 509.3 | 222.1 | 1,386.2 | 1,392.1 | 5.8 | +20.7 | +8.6 | 988.6 | 403.5 | 127.0 |
| | September 14 | 6.4 | 1,517.7 | 1,041.1 | 476.6 | 139.2 | 1,378.5 | 1,378.3 | 5.8 | -13.8 | +4.5 | 978.1 | 400.1 | 140.7 |
| | October 12 | 6.0 | 1,429.5 | 989.7 | 439.8 | 82.0 | 1,347.5 | 1,359.6 | 5.7 | -18.7 | -3.9 | 965.5 | 394.1 | 21.3 |
| | November 9 | 5.8 | 1,392.0 | 970.4 | 421.6 | 57.1 | 1,334.9 | 1,338.8 | 5.6 | -20.8 | -17.8 | 952.3 | 386.5 | — |
| | December 7 | 5.7 | 1,364.3 | 962.5 | 401.8 | 43.2 | 1,321.1 | 1,320.7 | 5.5 | -18.1 | -19.2 | 941.5 | 379.2 | 1.1 |
| 1979 | January 11 | 6.1 | 1,455.3 | 1,034.8 | 420.5 | 47.4 | 1,407.8 | 1,339.1 | 5.6 | +18.4 | -6.8 | 956.2 | 383.0 | 33.4 |
| | February 8 | 6.1 | 1,451.9 | 1,039.5 | 412.4 | 39.4 | 1,412.5 | 1,362.5 | 5.7 | +23.4 | +7.9 | 978.8 | 383.6 | 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-1976 estimate (23,871,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1976 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 1975 onwards has been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of the *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: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Males | Females |
| 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 | February 11 | 2.6 | 599.2 | 507.1 | 92.1 | 3.1 | 596.1 | 549.8 | 2.4 | +13.9 | +18.2 | 467.6 | 82.2 | — |
| | March 11 | 2.6 | 590.1 | 501.9 | 88.2 | 2.0 | 588.1 | 554.9 | 2.4 | +5.1 | +22.9 | 473.4 | 81.5 | — |
| | April 8 | 2.5 | 579.9 | 489.6 | 90.3 | 5.6 | 574.3 | 554.7 | 2.4 | -0.2 | +6.2 | 469.4 | 85.3 | 66.9 |
| | 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 | 628.7 | 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 | 617.8 | | | | | | | |

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) |
| SOUTH EAST‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 February 9 | 4.4 | 335.2 | 250.1 | 85.1 | 5.6 | 329.7 | 317.0 | 4.2 | -8.3 | -4.7 | 237.4 | 79.6 | 0.2 |
| March 9 | 4.3 | 323.3 | 242.3 | 81.0 | 4.4 | 318.9 | 313.9 | 4.2 | -3.1 | -4.5 | 235.7 | 78.2 | 0.1 |
| April 13 | 4.2 | 320.7 | 240.2 | 80.5 | 8.3 | 312.4 | 310.3 | 4.1 | -3.6 | -5.0 | 232.7 | 77.6 | 14.6 |
| May 11 | 4.0 | 304.6 | 228.6 | 76.0 | 6.3 | 298.3 | 306.4 | 4.1 | -3.9 | -3.5 | 230.5 | 75.9 | 0.5 |
| June 8 | 4.1 | 308.7 | 228.5 | 80.2 | 21.2 | 287.5 | 303.5 | 4.0 | -2.9 | -3.5 | 226.6 | 76.9 | 0.5 |
| July 6 | 4.4 | 334.3 | 240.3 | 94.0 | 38.3 | 296.0 | 304.0 | 4.0 | +0.5 | -2.1 | 225.2 | 78.8 | 22.3 |
| August 10 | 4.5 | 343.1 | 245.3 | 97.9 | 34.9 | 308.2 | 308.5 | 4.1 | +4.5 | +0.7 | 227.0 | 81.5 | 26.5 |
| September 14 | 4.3 | 325.1 | 232.7 | 92.4 | 19.4 | 305.7 | 303.5 | 4.0 | -5.0 | - | 222.7 | 80.8 | 30.3 |
| October 12 | 4.0 | 303.7 | 219.7 | 84.0 | 10.0 | 293.6 | 295.9 | 3.9 | -7.6 | -2.7 | 218.6 | 77.3 | 5.0 |
| November 9 | 3.9 | 293.0 | 213.9 | 79.1 | 6.4 | 286.6 | 288.1 | 3.8 | -7.8 | -6.8 | 214.0 | 74.1 | - |
| December 7 | 3.8 | 284.2 | 210.1 | 74.2 | 4.4 | 279.9 | 282.0 | 3.7 | -6.1 | -7.2 | 209.8 | 72.2 | 0.3 |
| 1979 January 11 | 4.0 | 305.4 | 227.6 | 77.8 | 4.2 | 301.2 | 284.2 | 3.8 | +2.2 | -3.9 | 212.1 | 72.0 | 9.5 |
| February 8 | 4.0 | 302.6 | 226.4 | 76.2 | 3.6 | 299.0 | 286.3 | 3.8 | +2.1 | -0.6 | 214.6 | 71.7 | - |
| EAST ANGLIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 February 9 | 5.5 | 38.6 | 29.0 | 9.6 | 0.7 | 37.9 | 35.5 | 5.0 | +0.4 | -0.4 | 26.5 | 9.0 | - |
| March 9 | 5.3 | 37.3 | 28.0 | 9.3 | 0.6 | 36.7 | 35.1 | 5.0 | -0.4 | -0.3 | 26.2 | 8.9 | - |
| April 13 | 5.3 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 9.3 | 1.1 | 35.9 | 34.7 | 4.9 | -0.4 | -0.1 | 26.0 | 8.7 | 2.0 |
| May 11 | 5.0 | 35.0 | 26.2 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 4.8 | -0.7 | -0.5 | 25.5 | 8.5 | - |
| June 8 | 5.0 | 35.3 | 25.7 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 32.0 | 33.6 | 4.8 | -0.4 | -0.5 | 25.0 | 8.7 | - |
| July 6 | 5.3 | 37.1 | 26.1 | 11.0 | 4.9 | 32.3 | 34.2 | 4.9 | +0.6 | -0.2 | 25.3 | 8.9 | 2.7 |
| August 10 | 5.3 | 37.3 | 26.2 | 11.1 | 4.2 | 33.1 | 34.4 | 4.9 | +0.2 | +0.1 | 25.2 | 9.3 | 2.6 |
| September 14 | 5.0 | 34.9 | 24.6 | 10.3 | 2.4 | 32.5 | 33.7 | 4.8 | -0.7 | - | 24.6 | 9.1 | 2.7 |
| October 12 | 4.7 | 33.3 | 23.6 | 9.7 | 1.3 | 32.0 | 32.9 | 4.7 | -0.8 | -0.4 | 24.1 | 8.9 | 0.1 |
| November 9 | 4.7 | 33.1 | 23.7 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 32.3 | 33.0 | 4.7 | +0.1 | -0.5 | 24.0 | 9.0 | - |
| December 7 | 4.7 | 32.9 | 23.9 | 9.0 | 0.6 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 4.6 | -0.7 | -0.5 | 23.6 | 8.7 | 0.2 |
| 1979 January 11 | 5.2 | 36.2 | 26.6 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 35.7 | 33.3 | 4.7 | +1.0 | +0.1 | 24.3 | 9.0 | 1.2 |
| February 8 | 5.2 | 36.4 | 27.0 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 35.9 | 33.5 | 4.8 | +0.2 | +0.2 | 24.6 | 8.9 | - |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 February 9 | 7.2 | 116.0 | 83.6 | 32.4 | 2.8 | 113.2 | 107.0 | 6.6 | -1.2 | -0.8 | 77.8 | 29.2 | - |
| March 9 | 6.9 | 111.8 | 81.1 | 30.6 | 2.3 | 109.5 | 104.7 | 6.5 | -2.3 | -1.1 | 76.6 | 28.1 | - |
| April 13 | 6.8 | 109.0 | 78.9 | 30.2 | 3.6 | 105.4 | 103.3 | 6.4 | -1.4 | -1.6 | 75.3 | 28.0 | 3.9 |
| May 11 | 6.3 | 101.8 | 74.2 | 27.5 | 2.7 | 99.0 | 101.8 | 6.3 | -1.5 | -1.7 | 74.2 | 27.6 | - |
| June 8 | 6.3 | 101.8 | 73.2 | 28.6 | 9.8 | 92.1 | 99.4 | 6.2 | -2.4 | -1.8 | 72.2 | 27.1 | 0.1 |
| July 6 | 6.8 | 109.0 | 76.4 | 32.5 | 14.9 | 94.0 | 99.6 | 6.2 | +0.2 | -1.2 | 72.0 | 27.7 | 7.3 |
| August 10 | 6.8 | 110.2 | 76.9 | 33.3 | 13.5 | 96.7 | 101.4 | 6.3 | +1.8 | -0.1 | 72.6 | 28.8 | 8.4 |
| September 14 | 6.5 | 104.1 | 72.8 | 31.4 | 7.6 | 96.5 | 100.5 | 6.2 | -0.9 | +0.4 | 71.8 | 28.7 | 10.1 |
| October 12 | 6.4 | 102.7 | 71.5 | 31.1 | 4.5 | 98.2 | 99.0 | 6.1 | -1.5 | -0.2 | 70.5 | 28.5 | 1.0 |
| November 9 | 6.4 | 102.4 | 71.2 | 31.2 | 3.1 | 99.3 | 97.1 | 6.0 | -1.9 | -1.4 | 69.2 | 27.9 | - |
| December 7 | 6.2 | 100.1 | 70.3 | 29.9 | 2.2 | 97.9 | 95.4 | 5.9 | -1.7 | -1.7 | 67.8 | 27.6 | 0.1 |
| 1979 January 11 | 6.6 | 106.3 | 75.0 | 31.3 | 2.1 | 104.2 | 96.5 | 6.0 | +1.1 | -0.8 | 68.6 | 27.9 | 2.2 |
| February 8 | 6.5 | 105.2 | 74.6 | 30.6 | 1.7 | 103.5 | 97.3 | 6.0 | +0.8 | +0.1 | 69.3 | 28.0 | - |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 February 9 | 5.5 | 126.9 | 90.6 | 36.3 | 4.1 | 122.8 | 120.7 | 5.2 | -1.1 | -1.2 | 87.2 | 33.6 | - |
| March 9 | 5.3 | 123.7 | 88.5 | 35.2 | 3.1 | 120.6 | 120.8 | 5.2 | +0.1 | -0.8 | 86.8 | 34.0 | - |
| April 13 | 5.4 | 125.5 | 89.1 | 36.5 | 6.0 | 119.5 | 120.9 | 5.2 | +0.1 | -0.3 | 86.6 | 34.3 | 4.2 |
| May 11 | 5.2 | 121.2 | 86.1 | 35.0 | 4.4 | 116.7 | 120.4 | 5.2 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 86.1 | 34.3 | 0.1 |
| June 8 | 5.3 | 123.4 | 86.6 | 36.8 | 8.4 | 114.9 | 120.1 | 5.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 85.6 | 34.5 | 0.3 |
| July 6 | 6.4 | 148.3 | 99.0 | 49.3 | 28.3 | 120.0 | 120.3 | 5.2 | +0.2 | -0.2 | 85.7 | 34.8 | 11.5 |
| August 10 | 6.5 | 150.9 | 100.6 | 50.3 | 25.8 | 125.1 | 122.8 | 5.3 | +2.5 | +0.8 | 86.5 | 36.3 | 13.3 |
| September 14 | 6.1 | 140.3 | 93.6 | 46.7 | 16.1 | 124.2 | 120.6 | 5.2 | -2.2 | +0.2 | 84.8 | 35.8 | 14.2 |
| October 12 | 5.6 | 129.0 | 87.5 | 41.5 | 8.9 | 120.1 | 119.7 | 5.2 | -0.9 | -0.2 | 84.4 | 35.3 | 2.8 |
| November 9 | 5.4 | 124.0 | 85.0 | 39.0 | 5.9 | 118.1 | 118.3 | 5.1 | -1.4 | -1.5 | 83.6 | 34.7 | - |
| December 7 | 5.2 | 120.4 | 83.7 | 36.7 | 4.1 | 116.3 | 117.6 | 5.1 | -0.7 | -1.0 | 82.8 | 34.8 | 0.1 |
| 1979 January 11 | 5.4 | 126.0 | 88.2 | 37.8 | 3.7 | 122.3 | 118.5 | 5.1 | +0.9 | -0.4 | 83.5 | 35.1 | 2.2 |
| February 8 | 5.4 | 126.0 | 89.2 | 36.7 | 2.9 | 123.1 | 121.0 | 5.2 | +2.5 | +0.9 | 86.1 | 34.9 | - |

* † 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) |
| EAST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 February 9 | 5.2 | 81.2 | 59.8 | 21.4 | 1.4 | 79.8 | 77.2 | 4.9 | +0.3 | -0.2 | 56.7 | 20.5 | - |
| March 9 | 5.0 | 79.1 | 58.5 | 20.6 | 1.2 | 77.9 | 76.6 | 4.9 | -0.6 | -0.1 | 56.6 | 20.0 | - |
| April 13 | 5.0 | 78.8 | 57.4 | 21.5 | 2.5 | 76.3 | 76.1 | 4.8 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 55.5 | 20.6 | 2.8 |
| May 11 | 4.8 | 75.5 | 55.2 | 20.3 | 2.0 | 73.5 | 75.2 | 4.8 | -0.9 | -0.7 | 55.1 | 20.1 | - |
| June 8 | 5.1 | 80.6 | 57.4 | 23.3 | 9.2 | 71.4 | 75.2 | 4.8 | - | -0.5 | 54.9 | 20.4 | 0.3 |
| July 6 | 5.6 | 88.6 | 60.8 | 27.8 | 13.3 | 75.3 | 76.5 | 4.9 | +1.3 | +0.1 | 55.2 | 21.2 | 7.2 |
| August 10 | 5.6 | 88.0 | 60.3 | 27.7 | 10.8 | 77.2 | 76.2 | 4.9 | -0.3 | +0.3 | 54.7 | 21.5 | 7.8 |
| September 14 | 5.3 | 82.6 | 57.3 | 25.3 | 6.0 | 76.6 | 75.2 | 4.8 | -1.0 | - | 54.1 | 21.0 | 8.3 |
| October 12 | 4.9 | 77.0 | 54.0 | 23.0 | 3.0 | 74.0 | 75.3 | 4.8 | +0.1 | -0.4 | 54.4 | 20.9 | 1.4 |
| November 9 | 4.8 | 74.7 | 53.0 | 21.7 | 1.9 | 72.9 | 74.1 | 4.7 | -1.2 | -0.7 | 53.4 | 20.7 | - |
| December 7 | 4.7 | 74.1 | 53.4 | 20.7 | 1.3 | 72.8 | 73.6 | 4.7 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 53.3 | 20.3 | - |
| 1979 January 11 | 5.0 | 78.5 | 57.2 | 21.3 | 1.2 | 77.3 | 73.7 | 4.7 | +0.1 | -0.5 | 53.5 | 20.2 | 2.6 |
| February 8 | 5.0 | 78.8 | 57.9 | 20.9 | 1.0 | 77.8 | 75.2 | 4.8 | +1.5 | +0.4 | 55.0 | 20.2 | - |
| YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 February 9 | 6.0 | 125.0 | 91.1 | 33.8 | 3.2 | 121.8 | 117.2 | 5.6 | -0.3 | +0.1 | 85.8 | 31.4 | - |
| March 9 | 5.8 | 120.8 | 88.7 | 32.1 | 2.5 | 118.3 | 116.3 | 5.6 | -0.9 | -0.2 | 85.8 | 30.5 | - |
| April 13 | 5.8 | 121.7 | 88.4 | 33.3 | 5.5 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 5.6 | - | -0.4 | 85.2 | 31.1 | 4.6 |
| May 11 | 5.6 | 117.4 | 85.5 | 32.0 | 4.4 | 113.1 | 116.1 | 5.6 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 85.3 | 30.8 | - |
| June 8 | 5.9 | 123.0 | 87.5 | 35.5 | 13.0 | 109.9 | 115.6 | 5.5 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 84.4 | 31.2 | 0.2 |
| July 6 | 6.6 | 137.4 | 93.9 | 43.5 | 24.9 | 112.4 | 115.6 | 5.5 | - | -0.2 | 83.7 | 31.9 | 11.7 |
| August 10 | 6.8 | 140.9 | 95.1 | 45.8 | 22.1 | 118.8 | 120.1 | 5.8 | +4.5 | +1.3 | 85.9 | 34.3 | 12.7 |
| September 14 | 6.4 | 133.7 | 90.9 | 42.8 | 14.4 | 119.3 | 119.2 | 5.7 | -0.9 | +1.2 | 85.1 | 34.1 | 13.5 |
| October 12 | 6.0 | 124.0 | 85.8 | 38.2 | 8.0 | 116.0 | 116.2 | 5.6 | -3.0 | +0.2 | 83.2 | 33.0 | 0.9 |
| November 9 | 5.8 | 120.2 | 84.2 | 36.0 | 5.2 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 5.5 | -1.0 | -1.6 | 82.5 | 32.7 | - |
| December 7 | 5.7 | 118.0 | 83.8 | 34.2 | 3.8 | 114.1 | 113.4 | 5.4 | -1.8 | -1.9 | 81.4 | 32.0 | - |
| 1979 January 11 | 6.0 | 125.5 | 89.9 | 35.6 | 3.6 | 121.9 | 115.6 | 5.5 | +2.2 | -0.2 | 83.1 | 32.5 | 2.1 |
| February 8 | 6.0 | 125.4 | 90.8 | 34.6 | 2.8 | 122.5 | 117.9 | 5.7 | +2.3 | +0.9 | 85.6 | | |

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) |
| WALES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 February 9 | 8.5 | 90.8 | 64.6 | 26.2 | 3.6 | 87.2 | 84.3 | 7.9 | +0.7 | +0.1 | 60.5 | 23.8 | — |
| March 9 | 8.3 | 88.5 | 62.8 | 25.7 | 3.0 | 85.4 | 84.2 | 7.9 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 60.5 | 23.7 | — |
| April 13 | 8.4 | 89.5 | 62.5 | 27.0 | 5.7 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 7.8 | -0.6 | — | 59.3 | 24.3 | 4.3 |
| May 11 | 8.1 | 86.8 | 61.3 | 25.5 | 4.4 | 82.4 | 84.0 | 7.9 | +0.4 | -0.1 | 60.2 | 23.9 | — |
| June 8 | 8.0 | 86.5 | 60.6 | 25.9 | 6.3 | 80.2 | 84.6 | 7.9 | +0.6 | +0.1 | 60.3 | 24.4 | 0.1 |
| July 6 | 9.1 | 98.1 | 66.0 | 32.1 | 16.0 | 82.1 | 84.8 | 7.9 | +0.2 | +0.4 | 60.0 | 24.8 | 9.3 |
| August 10 | 9.4 | 101.0 | 67.7 | 33.3 | 16.6 | 84.5 | 86.3 | 8.0 | +1.5 | +0.8 | 60.5 | 25.7 | 9.3 |
| September 14 | 8.8 | 95.1 | 63.8 | 31.3 | 11.0 | 84.1 | 85.1 | 7.9 | -1.2 | +0.2 | 59.6 | 25.6 | 10.5 |
| October 12 | 8.5 | 91.4 | 61.6 | 29.8 | 6.8 | 84.5 | 84.4 | 7.9 | -0.7 | -0.1 | 58.7 | 25.7 | 1.0 |
| November 9 | 8.3 | 89.2 | 60.1 | 29.2 | 5.0 | 84.2 | 83.6 | 7.8 | -0.8 | -0.9 | 57.7 | 25.9 | — |
| December 7 | 8.2 | 87.9 | 60.3 | 27.6 | 4.0 | 83.9 | 82.4 | 7.7 | -1.2 | -0.9 | 57.4 | 24.9 | — |
| 1979 January 11 | 8.6 | 92.5 | 64.4 | 28.1 | 3.6 | 88.9 | 84.2 | 7.8 | +1.8 | -0.1 | 59.1 | 25.1 | 1.3 |
| February 8 | 8.5 | 91.9 | 64.3 | 27.5 | 2.9 | 88.9 | 86.0 | 8.0 | +1.8 | +0.8 | 60.5 | 25.5 | — |
| SCOTLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 February 9 | 8.9 | 196.8 | 134.9 | 61.9 | 12.7 | 184.1 | 177.4 | 8.0 | -0.9 | +0.3 | 123.1 | 54.4 | 0.3 |
| March 9 | 8.6 | 191.0 | 130.9 | 60.1 | 10.5 | 180.5 | 177.1 | 8.0 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 122.8 | 54.3 | — |
| April 13 | 8.2 | 180.9 | 123.5 | 57.4 | 8.0 | 172.8 | 172.4 | 7.8 | -4.7 | -2.0 | 118.5 | 53.9 | 6.6 |
| May 11 | 7.7 | 171.2 | 116.5 | 54.7 | 6.4 | 164.8 | 168.4 | 7.6 | -4.0 | -3.0 | 115.4 | 53.0 | 0.3 |
| June 8 | 8.4 | 187.2 | 124.2 | 63.0 | 25.0 | 162.1 | 168.6 | 7.6 | +0.2 | -2.8 | 114.8 | 53.8 | 2.9 |
| July 6 | 8.7 | 191.9 | 125.9 | 66.0 | 26.9 | 165.0 | 168.2 | 7.6 | -0.4 | — | 113.2 | 55.0 | 12.7 |
| August 10 | 8.7 | 192.8 | 126.5 | 66.4 | 24.6 | 168.2 | 168.2 | 7.6 | — | -0.1 | 112.5 | 55.8 | 12.3 |
| September 14 | 8.1 | 179.9 | 118.2 | 61.7 | 15.2 | 164.7 | 168.1 | 7.6 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 112.2 | 55.9 | 14.1 |
| October 12 | 7.9 | 175.6 | 115.3 | 60.3 | 10.5 | 165.1 | 168.8 | 7.6 | +7.0 | +0.2 | 112.2 | 56.6 | 2.4 |
| November 9 | 7.8 | 173.9 | 114.5 | 59.4 | 7.7 | 166.2 | 167.0 | 7.5 | -1.8 | -0.4 | 111.3 | 55.7 | — |
| December 7 | 7.8 | 171.7 | 114.2 | 57.5 | 6.0 | 165.7 | 165.1 | 7.5 | -1.9 | -1.0 | 110.3 | 54.9 | — |
| 1979 January 11 | 8.6 | 190.3 | 126.9 | 63.4 | 13.0 | 177.3 | 167.0 | 7.5 | +1.9 | -0.6 | 111.6 | 55.4 | 4.4 |
| February 8 | 8.7 | 191.7 | 128.7 | 63.0 | 11.3 | 180.4 | 173.7 | 7.8 | +6.7 | +2.2 | 117.1 | 56.6 | 0.4 |
| NORTHERN IRELAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 February 9 | 11.5 | 62.8 | 44.4 | 18.4 | 3.1 | 59.7 | 58.7 | 10.8 | +0.5 | +0.7 | 41.7 | 17.1 | — |
| March 9 | 11.4 | 62.0 | 44.0 | 18.0 | 2.6 | 59.4 | 59.7 | 10.9 | +1.0 | +0.7 | 42.4 | 17.3 | — |
| April 13 | 11.8 | 64.3 | 45.5 | 18.8 | 4.1 | 60.2 | 60.7 | 11.1 | +1.0 | +0.8 | 43.1 | 17.6 | 0.4 |
| May 11 | 11.4 | 61.9 | 43.7 | 18.3 | 3.5 | 58.4 | 59.6 | 10.9 | -1.1 | +0.3 | 42.0 | 17.6 | 0.2 |
| June 8 | 11.9 | 64.7 | 44.9 | 19.8 | 6.4 | 58.3 | 60.0 | 11.0 | +0.4 | +0.1 | 42.1 | 17.8 | 2.0 |
| July 6 | 13.4 | 73.3 | 48.5 | 24.8 | 11.6 | 61.7 | 61.4 | 11.2 | +1.4 | +0.2 | 42.2 | 19.2 | 6.9 |
| August 10 | 13.5 | 73.9 | 48.9 | 25.0 | 11.2 | 62.7 | 61.3 | 11.2 | -0.1 | -0.6 | 42.3 | 19.0 | 7.0 |
| September 14 | 13.0 | 71.0 | 47.5 | 23.5 | 8.6 | 62.4 | 61.4 | 11.2 | +0.1 | +0.5 | 42.5 | 18.9 | 7.1 |
| October 12 | 11.8 | 64.6 | 43.7 | 20.9 | 5.6 | 59.0 | 59.9 | 11.0 | -1.5 | -0.5 | 41.5 | 18.4 | 2.7 |
| November 9 | 11.2 | 61.2 | 41.7 | 19.6 | 4.2 | 57.0 | 57.3 | 10.5 | -2.6 | -1.3 | 39.7 | 17.6 | — |
| December 7 | 11.2 | 61.1 | 42.2 | 18.9 | 3.4 | 57.7 | 58.2 | 10.7 | +0.9 | -1.1 | 40.7 | 17.5 | — |
| 1979 January 11 | 11.7 | 64.1 | 44.9 | 19.2 | 3.1 | 61.0 | 59.1 | 10.8 | +0.9 | -0.3 | 41.5 | 17.6 | 1.3 |
| February 8 | 11.8 | 64.2 | 45.5 | 18.7 | 2.7 | 61.6 | 60.6 | 11.1 | +1.5 | +1.1 | 42.9 | 17.6 | — |

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the following numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1976: South East 7,555,000, East Anglia 703,000, South West 1,611,000, West Midlands 2,313,000, East Midlands 1,571,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 2,083,000, North 1,359,000, Scotland 2,215,000 and Northern Ireland 546,000. The percentage rates for North West and Wales have been based on employment estimates of 2,837,000 and 1,069,000, respectively, up to May 1978. Following a re-alignment of boundaries described on page 816 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*, the estimates used to calculate rates for June 1978 are 2,831,000 for North West and 1,075,000 for Wales.

† The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 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 February 11‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 606 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 636 |
| March 11‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 598 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 627 |
| April 8 | 140 | 8 | 346 | 93 | 587 | 144 | 8 | 367 | 95 | 614 |
| 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‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1975 January 20‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 738 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 773 |
| 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 | 1,402 | 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 | 1,211 | 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 | |

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 XXIV-XXVI | Public administration and defence XXVII | Others not classified by industry | Total unemployed† |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | I | II | III-XIX | XX | XXI | XXII | XXIII | XXIV-XXVI | XXVII | | |
| Total number (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 November | 12.2 | 15.7 | 165.7 | 111.7 | 5.8 | 35.9 | 56.0 | 107.9 | 37.0 | 71.2 | 613.4 |
| 1975 February | 15.9 | 15.7 | 217.1 | 144.2 | 5.9 | 43.6 | 74.0 | 123.1 | 40.2 | 76.7 | 748.7 |
| May | 14.9 | 15.5 | 248.4 | 148.6 | 6.3 | 44.7 | 80.8 | 125.0 | 41.2 | 83.4 | 798.8 |
| August | 16.8 | 16.6 | 293.4 | 163.6 | 6.9 | 48.6 | 95.2 | 148.3 | 45.3 | 123.6 | 943.8 |
| 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 |
| May | 22.0 | 17.1 | 353.6 | 206.6 | 8.6 | 60.3 | 125.8 | 192.9 | 56.6 | 141.8 | 1,185.3 |
| August | 21.9 | 17.1 | 350.2 | 193.8 | 9.3 | 58.8 | 131.0 | 202.8 | 60.9 | 199.5 | 1,245.4 |
| 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 |
| May | 23.7 | 16.6 | 330.6 | 204.1 | 9.2 | 59.7 | 131.7 | 211.6 | 68.7 | 187.8 | 1,243.7 |
| August | 23.1 | 21.1 | 342.3 | 196.0 | 9.4 | 58.2 | 137.7 | 223.2 | 73.5 | 262.4 | 1,346.6 |
| 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 |
| May | 24.1 | 22.1 | 333.7 | 186.5 | 8.6 | 58.4 | 132.7 | 219.0 | 76.2 | 218.9 | 1,280.2 |
| August | 22.3 | 24.1 | 337.2 | 168.3 | 8.5 | 54.9 | 132.8 | 218.2 | 76.4 | 280.6 | 1,323.6 |
| 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 |
| Percentage rate‡ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 November | 3.0 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | .. | 2.7 |
| 1975 February | 4.0 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 10.1 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | .. | 3.2 |
| May | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 10.4 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | .. | 3.5 |
| August | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 11.5 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | .. | 4.1 |
| 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 |
| May | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 14.1 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 3.5 | .. | 5.1 |
| August | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 13.2 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.7 | .. | 5.3 |
| November** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 February | 6.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 15.5 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 4.3 | .. | 5.7 |
| May | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 13.9 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 4.2 | .. | 5.3 |
| August | 5.7 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 4.5 | .. | 5.8 |
| November | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 13.8 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 4.8 | .. | 5.9 |
| 1978 February | 7.2 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 15.1 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.9 | .. | 6.0 |
| May | 6.0 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 12.7 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.7 | .. | 5.5 |
| August | 5.5 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 11.5 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.7 | .. | 5.7 |
| November | 5.8 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 11.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 4.7 | .. | 5.5 |
| 1979 February | 6.8 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 14.0 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 4.9 | .. | 5.8 |
| Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)¶ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 November | 12.2 | 15.6 | 174.4 | 116.8 | 5.8 | 36.2 | 58.9 | 101.4 | 36.1 | 71.5 | 618.5 |
| 1975 February | 13.7 | 15.3 | 208.5 | 129.0 | 5.7 | 39.8 | 68.3 | 113.6 | 38.8 | 79.3 | 701.2 |
| May | 15.6 | 16.1 | 248.7 | 149.8 | 6.4 | 45.5 | 82.3 | 134.9 | 42.6 | 94.9 | 821.6 |
| August | 18.3 | 16.5 | 292.8 | 172.4 | 6.9 | 51.3 | 96.2 | 156.8 | 46.4 | 108.8 | 952.3 |
| 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 | 22.2 | 17.2 | 348.6 | 205.9 | 8.5 | 60.7 | 122.9 | 198.1 | 55.4 | 140.0 | 1,176.8 |
| May | 22.7 | 17.8 | 354.3 | 207.8 | 8.8 | 61.0 | 127.5 | 203.7 | 55.3 | 155.3 | 1,210.0 |
| August | 23.4 | 16.9 | 349.0 | 203.1 | 9.3 | 61.6 | 132.0 | 211.8 | 62.0 | 181.7 | 1,252.4 |
| November** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 February | 24.4 | 16.7 | 333.8 | 211.1 | 9.4 | 60.3 | 134.9 | 223.8 | 68.4 | 196.1 | 1,276.8 |
| May | 24.4 | 17.3 | 331.6 | 205.3 | 9.4 | 60.4 | 133.7 | 222.8 | 70.4 | 202.3 | 1,269.7 |
| August | 24.6 | 20.9 | 340.9 | 205.7 | 9.4 | 60.9 | 138.7 | 232.4 | 74.5 | 243.2 | 1,353.7 |
| November | 25.8 | 22.0 | 346.2 | 208.5 | 9.2 | 62.1 | 141.0 | 242.9 | 77.1 | 241.8 | 1,373.0 |
| 1978 February | 26.5 | 22.4 | 336.3 | 205.2 | 8.7 | 60.5 | 139.7 | 238.6 | 78.7 | 235.6 | 1,350.2 |
| May | 24.9 | 22.8 | 334.7 | 187.7 | 8.8 | 59.1 | 134.7 | 230.6 | 78.0 | 234.0 | 1,306.8 |
| August | 23.8 | 23.9 | 335.8 | 178.2 | 8.5 | 57.6 | 133.9 | 227.6 | 77.5 | 260.8 | 1,330.9 |
| November | 23.4 | 24.3 | 326.9 | 171.5 | 8.3 | 56.6 | 128.8 | 227.1 | 76.1 | 241.6 | 1,281.5 |
| 1979 February | 24.9 | 24.4 | 322.9 | 188.4 | 8.5 | 57.3 | 131.7 | 230.6 | 78.3 | 237.0 | 1,301.9 |

* 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—notified 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 unemployed 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, that for mid-1976 has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1976 onwards.

¶ The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of 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 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| MALES | | | | | | | |
| 1975 September | 51,489 | 76,294 | 19,248 | 112,510 | 377,729 | 195,076 | 832,346 |
| 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 |
| June | 56,787 | 74,202 | 23,640 | 141,193 | 361,428 | 230,633 | 887,883 |
| September | 65,013 | 83,773 | 24,860 | 137,903 | 374,066 | 231,679 | 917,294 |
| December† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 March | 64,069 | 80,607 | 26,592 | 153,581 | 379,340 | 247,363 | 951,552 |
| June | 70,053 | 76,662 | 25,969 | 143,324 | 368,032 | 227,579 | 911,619 |
| September | 81,801 | 86,430 | 27,352 | 142,279 | 390,725 | 233,194 | 961,781 |
| 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 |
| June | 65,545 | 75,141 | 24,999 | 127,391 | 370,703 | 217,964 | 881,743 |
| September | 75,100 | 80,501 | 25,147 | 120,936 | 379,214 | 214,152 | 895,050 |
| December | 70,827 | 75,114 | 24,557 | 119,473 | 372,326 | 215,673 | 877,970 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | |
| 1975 September | 6.2 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 13.5 | 45.4 | 23.4 | 100.0 |
| 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 |
| June | 6.4 | 8.4 | 2.7 | 15.9 | 40.7 | 26.0 | 100.0 |
| September | 7.1 | 9.1 | 2.7 | 15.0 | 40.8 | 25.3 | 100.0 |
| December† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 March | 6.7 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 16.1 | 39.9 | 26.0 | 100.0 |
| June | 7.7 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 15.7 | 40.4 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| September | 8.5 | 9.0 | 2.8 | 14.8 | 40.6 | 24.2 | 100.0 |
| 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 |
| June | 7.4 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 14.4 | 42.0 | 24.7 | 100.0 |
| September | 8.4 | 9.0 | 2.8 | 13.5 | 42.4 | 23.9 | 100.0 |
| December | 8.1 | 8.6 | 2.8 | 13.6 | 42.4 | 24.6 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | |
| 1975 September | 14,600 | 70,924 | 22,523 | 5,270 | 65,968 | 44,253 | 223,538 |
| 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 |
| June | 16,216 | 77,624 | 31,488 | 7,765 | 53,526 | 52,596 | 239,215 |
| September | 24,011 | 97,455 | 36,021 | 8,168 | 60,539 | 59,024 | 285,218 |
| December† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 March | 23,899 | 100,401 | 42,366 | 8,391 | 62,173 | 66,520 | 303,750 |
| June | 25,353 | 97,480 | 40,631 | 8,300 | 62,554 | 63,546 | 297,864 |
| September | 38,619 | 116,712 | 44,984 | 9,482 | 70,473 | 70,124 | 350,394 |
| 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 |
| June | 27,931 | 98,487 | 45,497 | 9,682 | 69,395 | 69,100 | 320,092 |
| September | 38,928 | 112,235 | 46,937 | 9,876 | 75,161 | 74,049 | 357,186 |
| December | 34,860 | 103,623 | 47,392 | 9,037 | 72,011 | 74,302 | 341,225 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | |
| 1975 September | 6.5 | 31.7 | 10.1 | 2.4 | 29.5 | 19.8 | 100.0 |
| 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 |
| June | 6.8 | 32.4 | 13.2 | 3.2 | 22.4 | 22.0 | 100.0 |
| September | 8.4 | 34.2 | 12.6 | 2.9 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 100.0 |
| December† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 March | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT

detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

| | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | Total ‡ |
|--|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---------|
| MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 July | 16.5 | 28.7 | 62.5 | 78.6 | 67.1 | 71.4 | 41.2 | 103.7 | 469.8 |
| 1974 January* | 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 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 July | 159.3 | 75.9 | 145.2 | 203.3 | 132.1 | 123.4 | 69.5 | 129.9 | 1,038.8 |
| 1978 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 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 July | 3.5 | 6.1 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 8.8 | 22.1 | 100.0 |
| 1974 January* | 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 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 July | 15.3 | 7.3 | 14.0 | 19.6 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 6.7 | 12.5 | 100.0 |
| 1978 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 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 July | 10.5 | 14.3 | 21.7 | 13.3 | 8.1 | 13.7 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 91.5 |
| 1974 January* | 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 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 July | 137.0 | 68.7 | 93.2 | 72.6 | 35.5 | 42.1 | 23.2 | 1.3 | 473.7 |
| 1978 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 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 July | 11.5 | 15.6 | 23.7 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 14.9 | 10.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 1974 January* | 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 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 July | 28.9 | 14.5 | 19.7 | 15.3 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 1978 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 |

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 1974 because of the energy crisis and 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 ‡ |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 July | 197.6 | 148.7 | 140.1 | 114.8 | 165.5 | 132.5 | 143.0 | 1,042.2 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1976 April | 120.1 | 90.5 | 152.4 | 151.1 | 249.4 | 256.7 | 211.0 | 1,231.2 |
| 1976 July | 213.4 | 142.9 | 206.7 | 142.7 | 223.6 | 243.5 | 229.8 | 1,402.5 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 April | 126.6 | 96.8 | 151.7 | 151.7 | 249.7 | 262.8 | 296.3 | 1,335.6 |
| 1977 July | 189.5 | 199.8 | 230.3 | 150.6 | 233.7 | 242.6 | 307.1 | 1,553.5 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 April | 115.3 | 104.6 | 149.0 | 148.1 | 253.8 | 284.4 | 332.3 | 1,387.5 |
| 1978 July | 214.9 | 151.3 | 214.1 | 133.8 | 226.9 | 243.0 | 328.4 | 1,512.5 |
| 1978 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 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 July | 19.0 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1976 April | 9.8 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 17.1 | 100.0 |
| 1976 July | 15.2 | 10.2 | 14.7 | 10.2 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 16.4 | 100.0 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 April | 9.5 | 7.2 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 18.7 | 19.7 | 22.2 | 100.0 |
| 1977 July | 12.2 | 12.9 | 14.8 | 9.7 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 100.0 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 April | 8.3 | 7.5 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 18.3 | 20.5 | 23.9 | 100.0 |
| 1978 July | 14.2 | 10.0 | 14.2 | 8.8 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 21.7 | 100.0 |
| 1978 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 |
| MALES | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 July | 134.2 | 106.5 | 108.9 | 90.9 | 132.8 | 112.5 | 129.2 | 814.9 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1976 April | 89.0 | 66.8 | 111.9 | 111.3 | 190.2 | 203.6 | 186.2 | 959.1 |
| 1976 July | 135.0 | 94.8 | 142.1 | 102.7 | 165.2 | 189.1 | 201.8 | 1,030.7 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 April | 88.6 | 70.3 | 108.0 | 106.9 | 179.4 | 189.8 | 249.5 | 992.5 |
| 1977 July | 119.3 | 122.1 | 148.1 | 105.5 | 162.8 | 175.0 | 254.5 | 1,087.3 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 April | 79.3 | 69.4 | 102.8 | 101.7 | 177.7 | 198.5 | 270.4 | 999.9 |
| 1978 July | 130.6 | 93.9 | 136.9 | 90.8 | 152.0 | 170.4 | 264.2 | 1,038.8 |
| 1978 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 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 July | 63.4 | 42.2 | 31.3 | 23.9 | 32.6 | 19.9 | 13.9 | 227.2 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1976 April | 31.1 | 23.7 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 59.2 | 53.1 | 24.8 | 272.1 |
| 1976 July | 78.4 | 48.0 | 64.6 | 40.0 | 58.3 | 54.4 | 28.0 | 371.8 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 April | 38.0 | 26.4 | 43.7 | 44.8 | 70.3 | 46.7 | 34.3 | 343.1 |
| 1977 July | 70.1 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 45.1 | 70.8 | 67.6 | 52.6 | 466.2 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 April | 36.0 | 35.2 | 46.2 | 46.3 | 76.1 | 85.9 | 61.9 | 387.6 |
| 1978 July | 84.3 | 57.4 | 77.2 | 43.0 | 74.9 | 72.7 | 64.2 | 473.7 |
| 1978 October | 42.4 | 37.5 | 57.0 | 52.9 | 93.1 | 65.5 | 66.4 | 418.9 |
| 1979 January | 37.8 | 25.1 | 51.0 | 54.1 | 87.8 | 79.6 | 66.0 | 401.3 |

* All the figures in this table are unadjusted in respect of amendments notified on the four days following the count.

† From October 1975 onwards the figures exclude adult students. Also from October 1975 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.

‡ Before October 1975, 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

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 |

Note: 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.

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UNEMPLOYMENT

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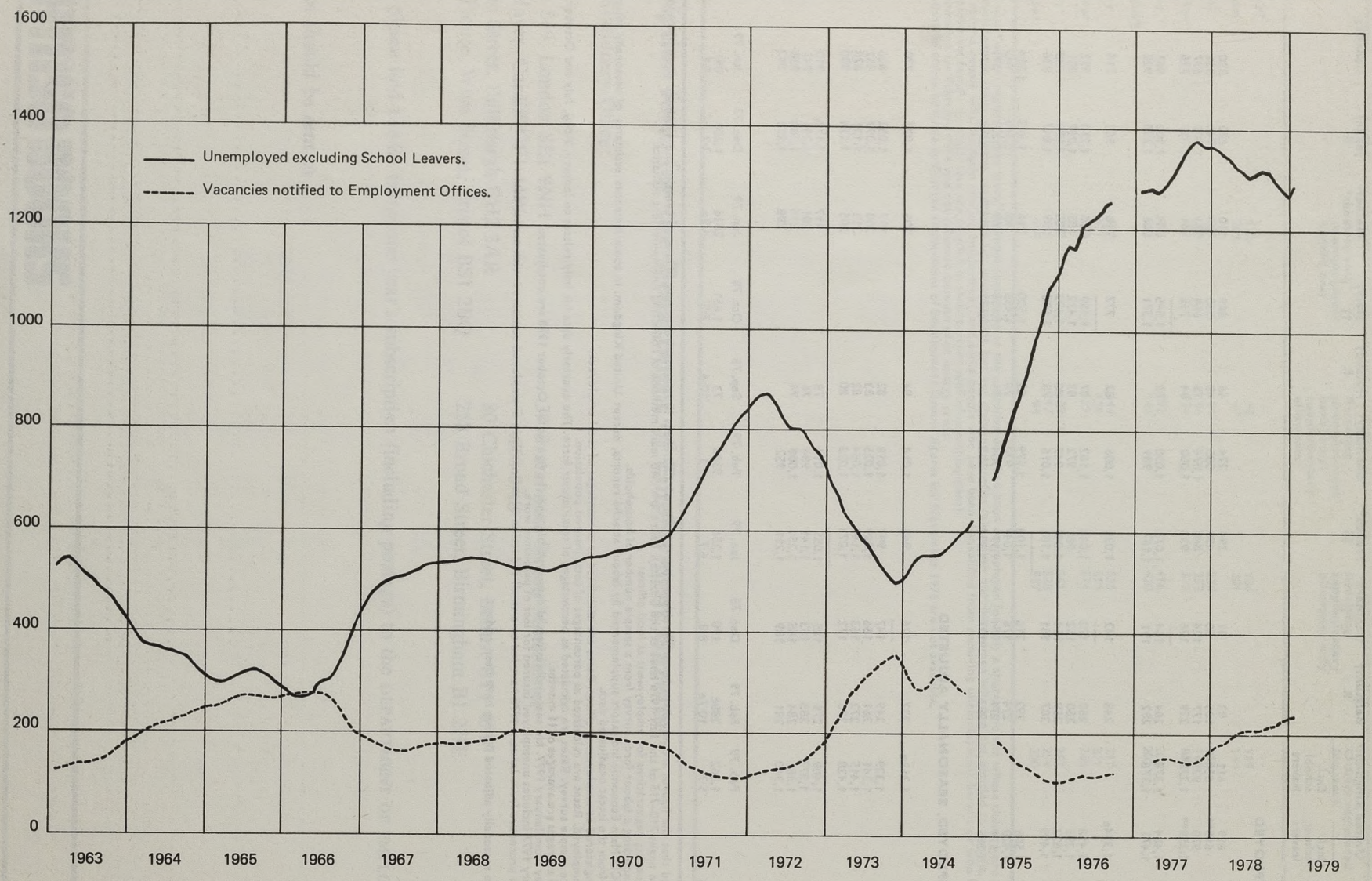
TABLE 113 THOUSANDS

| | United Kingdom* | | Belgium† | Denmark* | France* | Germany* | Ireland† | Italy‡ | Nether-lands* | Japan‡ | Canada‡ | United States‡ |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|----------------|
| | Incl. school leavers | Excl. school leavers | R | § | §§ | | R | †† | | R | | |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 619 | 611 | 92 | 21 | 394 | 274 | 44 | 669 | 110 | 670 | 520 | 4,305 |
| 1974 | 615** | 600** | 105 | 50 | 498 | 583 | 48 | 560 | 135 | 740 | 521 | 5,076 |
| 1975 | 978 | 929 | 177 | 124 | 840 | 1,074 | 75 | 654 | 195 | 1,000 | 697 | 7,830 |
| 1976 | 1,359** | 1,270** | 229 | 126 | 933 | 1,060 | 84 | 732 | 211 | 1,080 | 736 | 7,288 |
| 1977 | 1,484 | 1,378 | 264 | 164 | 1,073 | 1,030 | 82 | 1,545 | 204 | 1,100 | 862 | 6,856 |
| 1978 | 1,475 | 1,376 | 282 | 191 | 1,167 | 989 | | 1,571 | 206 | 1,238 | 922 | 6,047 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 4th | 1,374e | | 248 | 142 | 1,035 | 1,006 | 82 | 777 | 210 | 963 | 714 | 6,984 |
| 1977 1st | 1,418 | | 260 | 172 | 1,048 | 1,182 | 87 | 1,459 | 215 | 1,210 | 922 | 7,837 |
| 2nd | 1,395 | | 250 | 152 | 981 | 972 | 83 | 1,432 | 185 | 1,087 | 851 | 6,724 |
| 3rd | 1,622 | | 259 | 154 | 1,081 | 949 | 80 | 1,692 | 205 | 1,053 | 838 | 6,712 |
| 4th | 1,499 | | 287 | 181 | 1,181 | 1,016 | 78 | 1,598 | 209 | 1,047 | 836 | 6,149 |
| 1978 1st | 1,506 | | 292 | 216 | 1,108 | 1,179 | 82 | 1,520 | 216 | 1,343 | 1,014 | 6,705 |
| 2nd | 1,428 | | 274 | 176 | 1,047 | 930 | 76 | 1,455 | 186 | 1,240 | 945 | 5,823 |
| 3rd | 1,571 | | 271 | 174 | 1,179 | 904 | 71 | 1,658 | 209 | 1,203 | 891 | 6,055 |
| 4th | 1,395 | | 293 | 197 | 1,334 | 945 | | 1,651 | 212 | 1,163 | 839 | 5,604 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 4th | | 1,313e | 237 | 126 | 942 | 1,014 | 84 | | 206 | 1,037 | 770 | 7,443 |
| 1977 1st | | 1,329 | 249 | 147 | 997 | 1,018 | 82 | | 197 | 1,052 | 826 | 7,161 |
| 2nd | | 1,341 | 261 | 156 | 1,069 | 1,025 | 83 | | 200 | 1,099 | 852 | 6,889 |
| 3rd | | 1,415 | 272 | 163 | 1,149 | 1,054 | 82 | | 213 | 1,131 | 878 | 6,736 |
| 4th | | 1,428 | 276 | 172 | 1,073 | 1,023 | 80 | | 205 | 1,124 | 900 | 6,554 |
| 1978 1st | | 1,409 | 279 | 185 | 1,055 | 1,014 | 78 | | 197 | 1,173 | 910 | 6,155 |
| 2nd | | 1,373 | 285 | 183 | 1,141 | 984 | 76 | | 201 | 1,251 | 943 | 5,962 |
| 3rd | | 1,381 | 284 | 185 | 1,251 | 1,008 | 74 | | 216 | 1,288 | 938 | 6,054 |
| 4th | | 1,340 | 281 | 189 | 1,211 | 952 | | | 208 | 1,252 | 912 | 5,931 |
| Latest data | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Month | | Feb. 79 | Feb. 79 | Dec. 78 | Jan. 79 | Feb. 79 | Sep. 78 | Oct. 78 | Jan. 79 | Dec. 78 | Jan. 79 | Feb. 79 |
| Number | | 1,362 | 288e | 190 | 1,256 | 938e | 73 | 1,651 | 203e | 1,200 | 897 | 5,881 |
| Percentage rates | | 5.7 | 10.7e | 8.8 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 10.4 | 7.5 | 4.9e | 2.2 | 8.1 | 5.7 |

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 710-715 of the July 1976 issue of the 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: OECD Main Economic Indicators supplemented by labour attaché reports, except United Kingdom. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.
- * Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 - † Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
 - ‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. The quarterly data for Italy relates to January, April, July and October.
 - ** The annual averages are averages of 11 months.
 - †† New survey from January 1977. No seasonally adjusted data available, and the figures for October 1978 are unadjusted.
 - § From January 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work.
 - §§ Changes in procedure from January 1978 have led to a small reduction in the numbers unemployed compared with earlier dates.
 - 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†

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

| 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) |
| 1973 | April 9 | 210 | 76 | 286 | 232 | 80 | 312 | -22 | -4 | -26 | 235 | 213 | 22 |
| | July 9 | 210 | 74 | 283 | 223 | 77 | 300 | -13 | -4 | -17 | 232 | 217 | 15 |
| | October 8 | 206 | 73 | 278 | 219 | 76 | 295 | -13 | -4 | -17 | 233 | 222 | 11 |
| 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 8 | 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 8 | 226 | 134 | 361 | 226 | 136 | 363 | — | -2 | -2 | 219 | 215 | 3 |

* 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 adult 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

THOUSANDS

| | 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 |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Numbers notified to employment offices | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 December 3† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.7 | .. |
| 1977 January 7† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.8 | .. |
| 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 | 157.2 | 1.8 | 159.0 |
| 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 | 16.9 | 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 |
| Numbers notified to careers offices | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 December 3† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.5 | .. |
| 1977 January 7† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.5 | .. |
| 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 | 1.1 | 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 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 25.4 | 0.3 | 25.8 |
| May 5 | 15.7 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 33.2 | 0.3 | 33.6 |
| June 2 | 15.6 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 30.6 | 0.3 | 30.9 |
| June 30 | 14.9 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 27.8 | 0.3 | 28.1 |
| 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 | 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 | 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 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 23.2 | 0.3 | 23.4 |

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.
† Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, information for Great Britain is not available for December 1976 and January 1977.

VACANCIES

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

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

| | 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 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|-------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1974 February 6 | 130.8 | 15.0 | 21.9 | 21.5 | 17.6 | 20.4 | 23.4 | 11.8 | 7.8 | 15.8 | 281.6 | 3.4 | 285.0 |
| March 6 | 130.6 | 14.9 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 17.3 | 19.4 | 23.4 | 12.1 | 7.9 | 15.4 | 278.1 | 3.6 | 281.7 |
| April 3 | 137.8 | 13.6 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 18.6 | 22.2 | 26.7 | 12.5 | 8.7 | 17.4 | 300.4 | 3.8 | 304.2 |
| April 3 | 135.5 | 12.5 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 19.4 | 22.7 | 26.0 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 17.2 | 318.6 | 3.8 | 322.4 |
| May 8 | 143.2 | 13.5 | 27.7 | 25.1 | 20.5 | 23.5 | 27.9 | 13.4 | 9.4 | 19.2 | 323.2 | 3.8 | 327.0 |
| 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 | .. | 3.7 | .. |
| 1975 January 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| February 5 | 86.9 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 18.0 | 195.1 | 3.9 | 199.0 |
| March 5 | 81.6 | 6.0 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 6.7 | 19.1 | 188.0 | 3.6 | 191.6 |
| April 9 | 74.9 | 5.1 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 10.7 | 6.2 | 18.8 | 174.1 | 3.3 | 177.4 |
| May 7 | 66.8 | 4.7 | 10.7 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 10.4 | 5.6 | 18.2 | 158.4 | 3.0 | 161.4 |
| June 4 | 60.6 | 4.3 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 12.7 | 10.2 | 5.2 | 17.7 | 147.2 | 3.1 | 150.3 |
| July 9 | 53.7 | 4.0 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 16.5 | 132.8 | 2.7 | 135.5 |
| August 6 | 52.7 | 4.4 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 4.9 | 16.1 | 132.5 | 2.7 | 135.2 |
| September 3 | 52.2 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 11.4 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 15.8 | 128.1 | 2.5 | 130.6 |
| October 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 |
| November 7 | 43.1 | 3.4 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 14.8 | 111.8 | 2.4 | 114.2 |
| December 5 | 43.0 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 14.7 | 110.8 | 2.3 | 113.1 |
| 1976 January 2 | 42.1 | 3.4 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 14.0 | 108.8 | 2.3 | 111.1 |
| February 6 | 44.4 | 3.4 | 8.7 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 14.0 | 112.0 | 2.2 | 114.2 |
| March 5 | 46.6 | 3.6 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 14.5 | 116.7 | 2.1 | 118.8 |
| April 2 | 46.7 | 3.7 | | | | | | | | | | | |

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

| Week ended | OPERATIVES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------|------|
| | WORKING OVERTIME | | | | | | ON SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | |
| | Hours of overtime worked | | Total | | Total | | Working part of week | | Total | | Hours lost | | | |
| | 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) | Total (000's) | Number of operatives (000's) | Percentage of all operatives (per cent) | Average per operative on short-time | | |
| 1974 June 15 (a) * | 1,742 | 33.9 | 8.6 | 14.84 | 14.54 | 3 | 107 | 23 | 245 | 10.6 | 25 | 0.5 | 352 | 13.7 |
| June 15 (b) * | 2,066 | 36.7 | 8.6 | 17.71 | 17.65 | 3 | 115 | 25 | 260 | 10.6 | 27 | 0.5 | 375 | 13.7 |
| July 13 | 1,994 | 35.2 | 8.8 | 17.60 | 17.43 | 3 | 104 | 24 | 273 | 11.2 | 27 | 0.5 | 377 | 14.0 |
| August 17 | 1,880 | 33.1 | 8.8 | 16.47 | 17.50 | 4 | 140 | 31 | 306 | 9.9 | 34 | 0.6 | 446 | 13.0 |
| 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 | 13.4 |
| 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 | 15.4 |
| 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§ | 1,625 | 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 |

* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures relate to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.

† 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 270 for detailed analysis.

HOURS OF WORK
manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

| 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 | 99.1 | 103.3 | | 102.8 | 104.9 | 104.5 | 102.0 |
| 1960 | 103.9 | | 99.4 | 107.9 | 110.1 | 100.1 | 102.4 | | 101.7 | 101.7 | 104.8 | 101.7 |
| 1961 | 102.9 | | 101.9 | 102.9 | 104.7 | 101.3 | 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 | 97.3 | | 101.0 | 91.5 | 91.7 | 95.2 | 97.8 | | 98.8 | 98.4 | 100.3 | 99.0 |
| 1966 | 92.4 | | 96.8 | 86.1 | 84.4 | 92.8 | 97.1 | | 97.4 | 95.7 | 98.5 | 98.1 |
| 1967 | 91.5 | | 94.6 | 87.0 | 83.3 | 90.4 | 97.9 | | 96.6 | 95.7 | 97.3 | 98.0 |
| 1968 | 92.4 | | 96.1 | 88.3 | 83.6 | 90.8 | 98.0 | | 96.8 | 96.9 | 98.3 | 98.3 |
| 1969 | 90.2 | | 94.3 | 86.7 | 83.3 | 89.3 | 97.0 | | 97.3 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 98.4 |
| 1970 | 84.4 | | 87.2 | 82.1 | 74.0 | 85.9 | 95.1 | | 96.1 | 95.4 | 96.9 | 97.5 |
| 1971 | 81.3 | | 82.7 | 79.8 | 71.7 | 84.5 | 94.7 | | 93.4 | 93.2 | 96.3 | 96.6 |
| 1972 | 83.2 | | 85.8 | 82.6 | 71.2 | 85.4 | 96.5 | | 92.6 | 92.8 | 95.6 | 96.7 |
| 1973 | 81.0 | | 84.7 | 79.3 | 66.1 | 87.2 | 93.8 | | 94.9 | 95.1 | 96.7 | 97.4 |
| 1974 | 75.4 | | 80.2 | 75.1 | 60.9 | 82.0 | 92.8 | | 92.4 | 91.8 | 94.8 | 95.8 |
| 1975 | 73.8 | | 76.5 | 74.5 | 59.6 | 79.8 | 93.1 | | 92.5 | 92.5 | 93. | |

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 | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | £ 48.14 |
| 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 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | p 130.5 | p 163.7 | p 147.8 | p 149.2 | p 138.2 | p 127.0 | p 134.6 | p 153.8 | p 151.0 | p 133.3 | p 126.5 | p 116.2 | p 118.9 |
| 1976 Oct. | 145.6 | 178.9 | 162.6 | 167.5 | 154.1 | 144.4 | 150.1 | 166.1 | 170.1 | 150.2 | 141.0 | 129.7 | 130.3 |
| 1977 Oct. | 156.2 | 191.5 | 175.2 | 181.3 | 169.5 | 158.0 | 162.3 | 174.8 | 179.1 | 163.9 | 151.6 | 144.3 | 149.2 |
| 1978 Oct. | 181.6 | 222.4 | 203.5 | 210.4 | 193.9 | 179.8 | 187.3 | 202.4 | 205.0 | 189.5 | 174.2 | 164.1 | 163.4 |

| | 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 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | 44.5 | 43.1 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 45.2 | 42.3 | 47.3 | 43.2 | 42.7 | 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 | 44.0 |
| 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 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | p 137.2 | p 129.5 | p 153.7 | p 136.6 | p 139.9 | p 126.7 | p 133.6 | p 142.9 | p 134.9 | p 117.4 | p 115.5 | p 136.7 |
| 1976 Oct. | 151.9 | 143.6 | 169.4 | 153.0 | 155.9 | 143.0 | 148.5 | 159.9 | 149.9 | 133.4 | 126.4 | 152.2 |
| 1977 Oct. | 164.4 | 157.3 | 184.5 | 168.7 | 168.7 | 158.8 | 163.1 | 171.5 | 160.3 | 146.2 | 137.6 | 164.9 |
| 1978 Oct. | 192.7 | 181.0 | 217.0 | 192.9 | 194.9 | 179.1 | 182.1 | 205.1 | 180.4 | 166.4 | 155.4 | 188.9 |

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 | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | 37.7 | 38.6 | 37.9 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 36.8 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 35.5 |
| 1976 Oct. | 37.9 | 36.5 | 38.4 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 36.0 |
| 1977 Oct. | 38.1 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.1 |
| 1978 Oct. | 37.9 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.1 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | p 98.9 | p 111.2 | p 98.7 | p 96.5 | p 103.8 | p 94.9 | p 98.1 | p 105.9 | p 112.9 | p 93.5 | p 88.0 | p 77.1 | p 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 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 38.4 | 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 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | p 98.1 | p 99.4 | p 101.6 | p 88.3 | p 93.0 | — | p 81.2 | p 109.5 | p 106.2 | p 69.4 | p 95.9 | p 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | £ 67.83 | 43.5 | p 155.9 | £ 73.56 | 43.6 | p 168.7 | £ 84.77 | 43.5 | p 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† | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | £ 66.97 | 44.0 | p 152.2 | £ 72.89 | 44.2 | p 164.9 | £ 83.50 | 44.2 | p 188.9 |
| Full-time women (18 years and over) | 40.61 | 37.4 | 108.6 | 44.31 | 37.4 | 118.5 | 50.03 | 37.4 | 133.8 |
| Part-time women (18 years and over)* | 21.50 | 21.2 | 101.4 | 23.14 | 21.0 | 110.2 | 26.20 | 21.1 | 124.2 |
| Full-time boys (under 21 years) | 37.94 | 40.5 | 93.7 | 41.30 | 40.5 | 102.0 | 46.98 | 40.6 | 115.7 |
| Full-time girls (under 18 years) | 26.70 | 37.5 | 71.2 | 29.74 | 37.6 | 79.1 | 33.18 | 37.6 | 88.2 |

* Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

† The industries covered are manufacturing; mining and quarrying (except coal mining); construction; gas; electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London Transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

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

TABLE 124

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

| ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual | | | ALL MANUFACTURING 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 |
| 1971 April | 111.5 | 112.2 | 111.7 | 110.7 | 111.0 |
| 1972 April | 124.1 | 125.8 | 124.5 | 122.3 | 122.7 |
| 1973 April | 137.3 | 139.8 | 138.0 | 135.9 | 136.5 |
| 1974 April | 155.3 | 161.8 | 157.0 | 152.1 | 154.3 |
| 1975 April | 195.0 | 224.0 | 202.9 | 191.8 | 226.7 |
| 1976 April | 232.6 | 276.6 | 244.5 | 225.6 | 276.2 |
| 1977 April | 253.6 | 304.5 | 267.3 | 248.0 | 310.0 |
| 1978 April | 287.2 | 334.5 | 300.0 | 287.3 | 353.4 |
| Weights | 575 | 425 | 1,000 | 689 | 311 |

Note: These fixed weighted series are based on results of the New Earnings Survey and are described in articles in the May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and January 1976 (page 19) issues of the Gazette. They relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates: United Kingdom

TABLE 125

| | Average weekly wage earnings | Average hourly wage earnings | Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* | Average hourly wage rates† | Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4)) |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1963 April | + 3.0 | + 3.6 | + 4.0 | + 3.6 | + 0.4 |
| 1963 October | + 5.3 | + 4.1 | + 3.6 | + 2.3 | + 1.3 |
| 1964 April | + 9.1 | + 7.4 | + 6.5 | + 4.9 | + 1.6 |
| 1964 October | + 8.3 | + 8.2 | + | | |

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

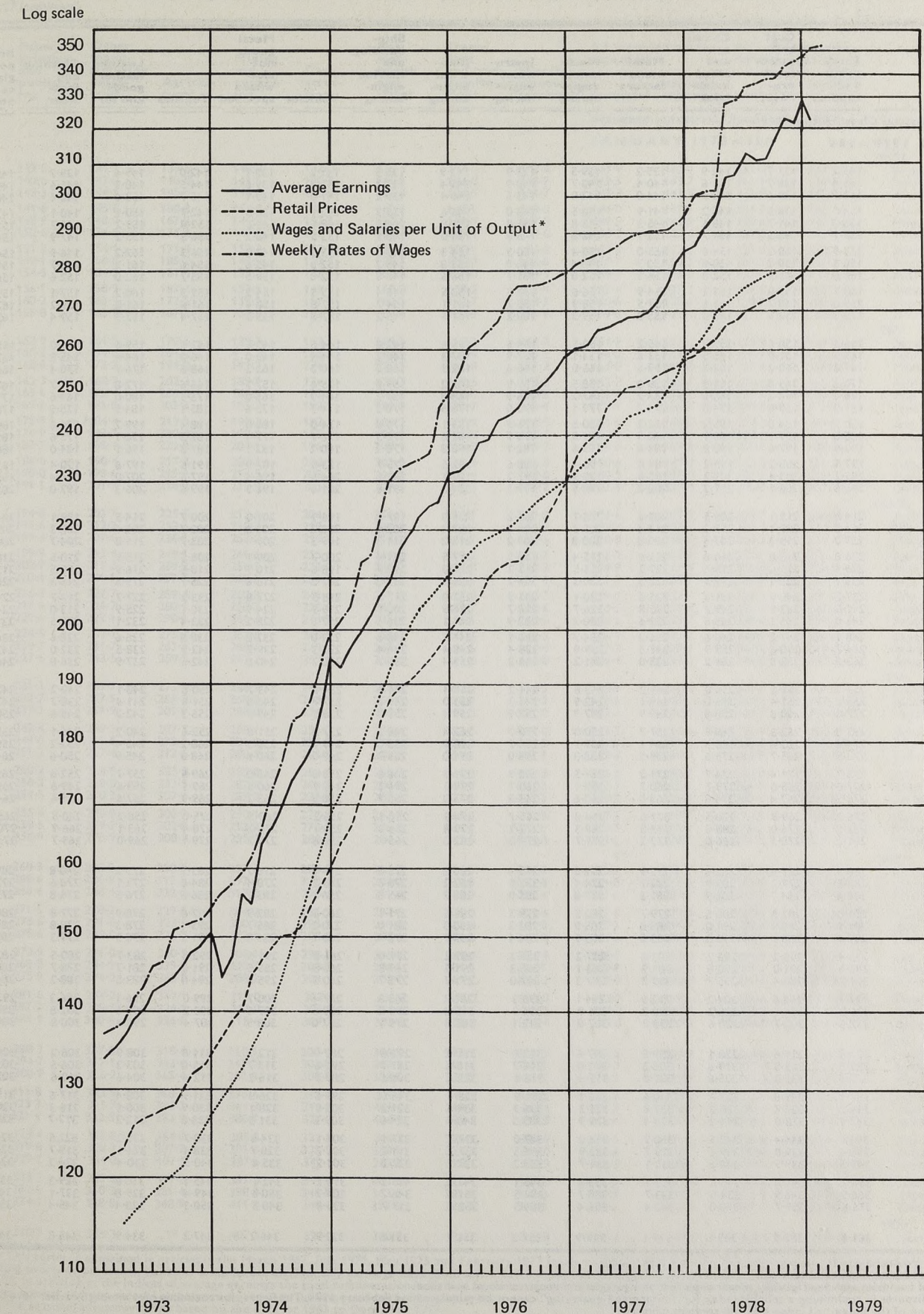
TABLE 126

| | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | | | | ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|--|
| | Average weekly earnings | | Average hours | Average hourly earnings | Average weekly earnings | | Average hours | Average hourly earnings | | |
| | | | excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | | | | excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | | | |
| | including those whose pay was affected by absence | excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | including overtime pay and overtime hours | excluding overtime pay and overtime hours | including those whose pay was affected by absence | excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | including overtime pay and overtime hours | excluding overtime pay and overtime hours | | |
| £ | £ | p | p | £ | £ | p | p | | | |
| FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| FULL-TIME ADULTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| (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 1972 | 35.6 | 36.8 | 43.1 | 84.6 | 35.0 | 35.9 | 42.1 | 84.1 | 82.9 | |
| April 1973 | 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 | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc | All manufacturing industries | | All industries and services covered | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | |
| JANUARY 1970 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 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 | 141.9 | 142.1 | 142.9 | 143.1 |
| January | 146.4 | 138.7 | 151.6 | 140.4 | 140.7 | 140.9 | 145.4 | 137.3 | 141.8 | 139.6 | 144.5 | 148.3 | 141.6 | 146.6 | 143.5 | 143.7 | 144.5 | 144.4 |
| February | 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 | 145.3 | 145.5 | 146.7 | 145.9 |
| March | 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 | 144.0 | 147.7 | 145.8 | 148.3 |
| April | 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 | 149.5 | 147.0 | 150.6 | 149.5 |
| May | 158.1 | 145.6 | 154.7 | 148.8 | 148.8 | 148.8 | 155.0 | 148.2 | 153.5 | 148.2 | 156.3 | 155.2 | 147.9 | 154.9 | 153.3 | 152.0 | 155.2 | 152.8 |
| June | 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 | 153.6 | 152.3 | 155.5 | 153.4 |
| July | 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 | 155.0 | 152.6 | 155.7 | 154.2 |
| August | 160.5 | 151.9 | 152.8 | 154.1 | 152.8 | 151.7 | 156.6 | 146.0 | 152.8 | 150.5 | 155.7 | 162.0 | 152.6 | 156.3 | 154.3 | 154.3 | 155.3 | 155.8 |
| September | 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 | 157.4 | 157.3 | 159.1 | 157.8 |
| October | 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 | 160.6 | 158.6 | 160.9 | 158.8 |
| November | 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 | 159.8 | 161.4 | 159.7 | 160.9 |
| December | 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 | 151.7 | 152.0 | 153.9 | 154.0 |
| 1974 | 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 | 154.8 | 155.1 | 156.9 | 156.8 |
| January†† | 169.0 | 160.2 | 162.3 | 163.5 | 165.0 | 166.6 | 162.9 | 158.5 | 160.3 | 163.3 | 168.6 | 176.1 | 170.4 | 166.2 | 165.0 | 165.2 | 167.6 | 166.6 |
| February†† | 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 | 162.7 | 163.1 | 166.1 | 165.2 |
| March | 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 | 168.8 | 168.6 | 173.9 | 174.9 |
| April | 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 | 177.9 | 176.7 | 183.4 | 177.5 |
| May | 186.2 | 184.0 | 185.2 | 181.2 | 180.5 | 176.9 | 183.1 | 174.0 | 180.0 | 188.4 | 199.2 | 176.6 | 180.1 | 181.8 | 177.9 | 180.0 | 183.6 | 181.0 |
| June | 188.6 | 197.1 | 188.1 | 180.5 | 181.8 | 176.9 | 182.6 | 170.5 | 178.7 | 177.4 | 187.5 | 190.1 | 175.6 | 181.8 | 185.4 | 182.1 | 184.9 | 185.7 |
| July | 193.6 | 197.6 | 190.8 | 185.5 | 182.1 | 190.8 | 182.1 | 180.2 | 184.8 | 180.2 | 187.3 | 196.1 | 184.0 | 188.5 | 190.7 | 186.5 | 190.9 | 188.8 |
| August | 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 | 189.4 | 193.5 | 190.8 | 191.9 |
| September | 209.2 | 203.4 | 195.0 | 198.3 | 198.3 | 197.2 | 199.1 | 197.2 | 204.5 | 196.4 | 197.6 | 207.0 | 194.4 | 199.4 | 205.4 | 200.2 | 201.7 | 199.2 |
| October | 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 | 194.2 | 202.4 | 203.8 | 207.7 |
| November | 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 | 209.6 | 203.6 | 203.8 | 205.6 |
| December | 214.5 | 209.1 | 213.2 | 214.4 | 205.3 | 204.2 | 208.4 | 202.8 | 200.2 | 203.8 | 203.7 | 209.1 | 202.3 | 207.0 | 208.9 | 203.7 | 210.2 | 210.1 |
| 1975 | 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 | 210.8 | 210.7 | 214.2 | 212.7 |
| January | 220.8 | 213.0 | 210.8 | 212.9 | 215.4 | 210.5 | 217.5 | 221.4 | 200.7 | 208.5 | 215.1 | 210.5 | 210.8 | 210.8 | 212.2 | 212.9 | 217.1 | 216.2 |
| February | 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 | 214.9 | 217.4 | 219.6 | 220.8 |
| March | 233.1 | 223.2 | 217.5 | 222.5 | 220.5 | 224.2 | 226.8 | 232.2 | 232.2 | 207.5 | 218.6 | 225.7 | 219.6 | 220.1 | 221.2 | 220.0 | 226.0 | 223.4 |
| April | 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 | 229.5 | 227.5 | 234.3 | 230.9 |
| May | 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 | 232.8 | 230.8 | 232.8 | 233.4 |
| June | 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 | 232.5 | 233.7 | 239.0 | 237.6 |
| July | 248.1 | 247.2 | 246.6 | 236.2 | 234.7 | 236.1 | 244.7 | 223.0 | 232.8 | 238.8 | 236.6 | 228.6 | 236.5 | 236.5 | 237.4 | 244.6 | 240.9 | 239.8 |
| August | 254.7 | 250.6 | 255.9 | 241.3 | 239.8 | 238.4 | 248.4 | 244.4 | 248.4 | 244.4 | 242.9 | 238.5 | 232.0 | 242.2 | 244.4 | 242.2 | 244.6 | 241.1 |
| September | 263.5 | 252.8 | 264.2 | 235.0 | 241.2 | 248.3 | 255.4 | 239.7 | 230.3 | 240.8 | 242.5 | 237.9 | 236.8 | 246.6 | 244.4 | 245.2 | 246.6 | 247.2 |
| October | 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 | 245.8 | 246.3 | 248.2 | 248.2 |
| November | 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 | 248.5 | 248.5 | 250.1 | 250.3 |
| December | 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 | 252.2 | 252.5 | 255.7 | 253.9 |
| 1976 | 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 | 253.3 | 254.6 | 255.9 | 255.4 |
| January | 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 | 258.0 | 268.2 | 262.0 | 259.3 |
| February | 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 | 261.8 | 262.4 | 263.9 | 261.4 |
| March | 275.7 | 271.4 | 274.7 | 271.3 | 261.5 | 260.9 | 271.3 | 246.8 | 253.0 | 263.0 | 269.5 | 257.7 | 252.6 | 261.3 | 269.3 | 273.2 | 262.1 | 262.9 |
| April | 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 | 264.6 | 260.8 | 265.0 | 266.4 |
| May | 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 | 270.1 | 263.6 | 266.4 | 268.3 |
| June | 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 | 272.0 | 263.3 | 269.1 | 269.8 |
| July | 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 | 276.0 | 273.3 | 276.2 | 272.3 |
| August | 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 | 282.4 | 274.5 | 275.5 | 275.7 |
| September | 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 | 281.3 | 276.1 | 278.1 | 277.9 |
| October | 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 | 284.5 | 276.8 | 278.8 | 279.0 |
| November | 308.4 | 284.7 | 285.9 | 281.3 | 277.8 | 285.9 | 288.7 | 265.8 | 256.7 | 283.2 | 286.6 | 276.5 | 278.8 | 275.8 | 286.5 | 281.6 | 285.3 | 283.1 |
| December | 291.0 | 282.9 | 286.5 | 279.7 | 280.5 | 279.3 | 288.5 | 271.1 | 260.3 | 282.9 | 287.6 | 278.9 | 280.0 | 280.0 | 287.8 | 281.3 | 284.0 | 283.6 |
| 1977 | 301.9 | 289.9 | 291.8 | 288.6 | 285.9 | 283.2 | 290.5 | 281.0 | 270.3 | 285.7 | 293.4 | 278.3 | 285.1 | 285.1 | 291.1 | 287.4 | 287.1 | 285.7 |
| January | 297.9 | 288.9 | 296.3 | 283.5 | 283.9 | 284.4 | 287.7 | 278.4 | 268.1 | 284.8 | 291.5 | 278.3 | 289.5 | 289.5 | 282.1 | 285.6 | 288.9 | 286.5 |
| February | 298.4 | 296.2 | 293.2 | 303.8 | 287.2 | 285.2 | 289.7 | 277.0 | 266.8 | 291.6 | 292.5 | 283.7 | 280.5 | 282.4 | 289.3 | 282.4 | 288.1 | 286.3 |
| March | 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 | 290.2 | 281.5 | 286.5 | 287.3 |
| April | 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 | 295.7 | 285.2 | 291.3 | 291.0 |
| May | 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 | 301.9 | 293.7 | 294.6 | 295.8 |
| June | 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 | 306.7 | 311.2 | 304.5 | 300.5 |
| July | 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 | 307.2 | 305.6 | 304.8 | 304.8 |
| August | 321.8 | 311.6 | 320.1 | 299.5 | 307.6 | 312.0 | 311.9 | 292.8 | 287.9 | 3 | | | | | | | | |

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

| Industry group SIC (1968) | Average weekly earnings including overtime premium | | | | | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | June 1976 | January 1977 | June 1977 | January 1978 | June 1978 | June 1976 | January 1977 | June 1977 | January 1978 | June 1978 | | |
| SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | | | | | p | | | | | | |
| Timeworkers | 403.2 | 452.0 | 446.7 | 473.0 | 501.6 | 85.14 | 448.7 | 475.4 | 493.4 | 506.5 | 553.6 | 182.0 |
| Skilled | 452.6 | 498.3 | 492.3 | 506.8 | 550.1 | 76.66 | 480.4 | 483.0 | 499.0 | 512.4 | 553.7 | 148.8 |
| Semi-skilled | 479.0 | 466.5 | 470.8 | 534.5 | 591.4 | 78.73 | 505.2 | 508.8 | 530.7 | 578.7 | 654.2 | 161.1 |
| Labourers | 436.5 | 483.5 | 477.1 | 503.4 | 540.1 | 81.93 | 479.7 | 500.7 | 517.3 | 535.3 | 585.5 | 169.3 |
| All timeworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payment-by-results workers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | 420.2 | 411.1 | 430.8 | 450.4 | 481.2 | 88.41 | 428.1 | 432.8 | 449.0 | 464.9 | 496.7 | 190.6 |
| Semi-skilled | 452.1 | 447.7 | 469.1 | 484.7 | 502.1 | 75.95 | 476.2 | 475.9 | 494.1 | 507.2 | 539.7 | 156.5 |
| Labourers | 401.2 | 426.4 | 423.7 | 457.4 | 509.4 | 80.00 | 441.3 | 457.4 | 479.3 | 474.4 | 527.7 | 151.5 |
| All payment-by-results workers | 426.4 | 419.7 | 438.6 | 458.6 | 486.3 | 84.19 | 438.8 | 441.7 | 458.7 | 474.3 | 504.4 | 177.6 |
| All skilled workers | 416.1 | 419.5 | 429.5 | 451.4 | 479.0 | 86.77 | 430.2 | 434.0 | 450.3 | 464.7 | 498.4 | 186.3 |
| All semi-skilled workers | 461.1 | 471.5 | 480.8 | 496.6 | 526.5 | 76.33 | 476.1 | 469.8 | 486.3 | 500.7 | 534.8 | 152.2 |
| All labourers | 432.9 | 448.8 | 447.1 | 490.3 | 543.3 | 79.35 | 474.1 | 487.6 | 509.5 | 536.9 | 588.1 | 156.3 |
| All workers covered | 428.8 | 434.3 | 442.9 | 465.2 | 494.4 | 83.03 | 448.5 | 448.8 | 464.9 | 481.2 | 515.4 | 173.3 |
| CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE† | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timeworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General workers | 414.6 | 425.6 | 449.3 | 468.2 | 503.7 | 85.39 | 484.1 | 494.0 | 503.7 | 534.1 | 565.1 | 187.7 |
| Craftsmen | 404.4 | 416.2 | 433.5 | 461.0 | 489.3 | 92.09 | 449.1 | 455.8 | 467.7 | 500.1 | 525.9 | 198.0 |
| All timeworkers | 413.2 | 424.7 | 446.0 | 467.6 | 501.1 | 87.10 | 477.7 | 486.7 | 496.7 | 528.1 | 557.7 | 190.3 |
| Payment-by-results workers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General workers | 395.1 | 411.9 | 418.6 | 448.7 | 469.3 | 83.46 | 402.8 | 415.0 | 424.4 | 444.7 | 472.6 | 181.3 |
| Craftsmen | 372.9 | 387.0 | 412.0 | 430.4 | 467.9 | 93.50 | 390.5 | 399.7 | 416.3 | 431.7 | 462.9 | 197.8 |
| All payment-by-results workers | 388.5 | 404.6 | 413.7 | 442.0 | 466.5 | 85.25 | 397.4 | 408.8 | 418.7 | 438.3 | 467.5 | 184.2 |
| All general workers | 406.3 | 418.0 | 439.1 | 459.2 | 492.2 | 85.13 | 453.9 | 463.8 | 473.2 | 501.0 | 529.9 | 186.8 |
| All craftsmen | 393.9 | 405.6 | 423.2 | 449.5 | 478.0 | 92.21 | 424.9 | 431.4 | 443.0 | 472.9 | 497.8 | 198.0 |
| All workers covered | 404.1 | 415.9 | 435.5 | 457.6 | 489.4 | 86.88 | 447.2 | 456.3 | 465.7 | 494.6 | 522.4 | 189.6 |
| ENGINEERING‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | | | | | p | | | | | | |
| Timeworkers | 339.8 | 373.4 | 424.7 | 82.77 | 381.6 | 410.6 | 472.3 | 183.8 | | | | |
| Skilled | 371.7 | 397.6 | 444.0 | 76.73 | 416.1 | 444.0 | 502.9 | 171.6 | | | | |
| Semi-skilled | 372.6 | 407.9 | 461.1 | 64.56 | 423.3 | 456.2 | 520.3 | 142.2 | | | | |
| Labourers | 359.1 | 390.0 | 440.4 | 78.75 | 402.8 | 431.8 | 493.8 | 175.3 | | | | |
| All timeworkers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payment-by-results workers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | 330.7 | 367.6 | 416.1 | 83.51 | 368.7 | 401.0 | 457.9 | 195.5 | | | | |
| Semi-skilled | 319.0 | 356.2 | 400.1 | 74.42 | 356.0 | 338.6 | 443.6 | 176.7 | | | | |
| Labourers | 352.5 | 385.9 | 445.6 | 66.26 | 406.9 | 435.6 | 498.9 | 147.4 | | | | |
| All payment-by-results workers | 326.6 | 363.0 | 409.3 | 78.45 | 364.7 | 396.5 | 452.2 | 184.5 | | | | |
| All skilled workers | 335.2 | 370.0 | 420.0 | 83.06 | 373.3 | 402.7 | 461.8 | 188.2 | | | | |
| All semi-skilled workers | 345.3 | 376.5 | 421.3 | 75.76 | 382.6 | 412.0 | 468.4 | 173.7 | | | | |
| All labourers | 368.0 | 402.8 | 458.0 | 65.00 | 420.3 | 451.9 | 516.4 | 143.5 | | | | |
| All workers covered | 343.3 | 376.4 | 424.8 | 78.63 | 382.8 | 412.3 | 471.0 | 178.8 | | | | |

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:
 * 370-1
 † 271-273; 276-278
 ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399

EARNINGS

Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain

TABLE 129

| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Annual average§ |
|--|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 102.2 | 103.3 | 105.5 | 106.7 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 108.3 | 108.5 | 110.6 | 111.3 | 106.0 |
| 1977 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 113.3 | 113.1 | 114.9 | 115.4 | 117.0 | 115.7 | 116.6 | 117.9 | 120.1 | 121.7 | 115.6 |
| 1978 | 121.5 | 122.7 | 125.0 | 127.2 | 129.4 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 131.7 | 134.2 | 135.2 | 136.1 | 138.0 | 130.6 |
| 1979 | 135.7¶ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries and services covered: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 79.4 | 79.8 | 80.2 | 80.4 | 80.6 | 81.2 | 82.4 | 82.2 | 83.1 | 83.7 | 84.6 | 84.2 | 81.8 |
| 1968 | 85.4 | 86.1 | 86.3 | 86.2 | 87.6 | 87.5 | 88.2 | 89.1 | 89.6 | 90.0 | 91.1 | 91.9 | 88.2 |
| 1969 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 92.7 | 94.0 | 93.4 | 95.0 | 95.3 | 96.7 | 97.5 | 98.2 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 95.2 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.9 | 106.3 | 106.9 | 108.9 | 109.3 | 110.6 | 112.0 | 113.1 | 106.7 |
| 1971 | 114.2 | 114.6 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 117.6 | 117.8 | 119.4 | 120.7 | 121.1 | 122.0 | 122.2 | 123.3 | 118.7 |
| 1972 | 124.4 | 128.3 | 129.4 | 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 | 248.2 | 250.3 | 253.9 | 255.4 | 259.3 | 261.4 | 262.9 | 266.4 | 266.8 | 269.8 | 270.0 | 275.7 | 261.9 |
| 1977 | 277.9 | 279.0 | 283.1 | 283.6 | 285.7 | 286.5 | 286.3 | 287.7 | 291.0 | 295.8 | 300.5 | 304.8 | 288.5 |
| 1978 | 306.3 | 311.2 | 314.8 | 325.7 | 327.2 | 334.0 | 332.7 | 333.2 | 338.0 | 344.8 | 343.5 | 351.0 | 330.2 |
| 1979 | 344.4¶ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 78.3 | 79.0 | 79.4 | 79.5 | 80.0 | 80.3 | 81.5 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 83.9 | 81.1 |
| 1968 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 85.9 | 85.6 | 87.1 | 87.4 | 88.0 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.3 | 90.4 | 91.7 | 87.8 |
| 1969 | 91.8 | 91.5 | 92.5 | 93.7 | 93.1 | 94.4 | 94.8 | 95.5 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 98.1 | 99.6 | 94.9 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.7 | 106.5 | 107.5 | 109.7 | 111.2 | 112.7 | 113.7 | 117.0 | 107.0 |
| 1971 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 118.1 | 118.0 | 119.3 | 120.6 | 121.4 | 122.2 | 122.6 | 123.6 | 118.9 |
| 1972 | 125.4 | 128.3 | 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 | 246.3 | 248.5 | 252.5 | 254.6 | 259.0 | 261.5 | 262.1 | 265.0 | 266.4 | 269.1 | 270.0 | 274.7 | 260.8 |
| 1977 | 276.5 | 277.8 | 281.3 | 283.0 | 284.7 | 284.9 | 285.4 | 286.5 | 290.0 | 294.6 | 300.7 | 305.6 | 287.6 |
| 1978 | 307.9 | 311.6 | 315.0 | 327.4 | 325.9 | 331.8 | 331.5 | 331.7 | 336.6 | 343.3 | 341.7 | 351.1 | 329.6 |
| 1979 | 345.5¶ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW SERIES: unadjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| 1978 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 15.4 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.0 |
| 1979 | 11.7¶ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries and services covered | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| 1968 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 7.8 |
| 1969 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| 1970 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 12.1 |
| 1971 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 11.3 |
| 1972 | 9.0 | —* | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 12.9 |
| 1973 | 15.0 | —* | 13.7 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 13.5 |
| 1974 | (7.7)† | (8.6)† | 14.2 | 11.3 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 18.0 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 21.6 | 25.4 | 29.1 | 17.8 |
| 1975 | (27)‡ | (28)‡ | 27.7 | 30.9 | 26.2 | 25.9 | 27.6 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 21.1 | 19.0 | 26.5 |
| 1976 | 20.7 | 19.1 | 19. | | | | | | | | | | |

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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

| 1968 Standard Industrial Classification | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Food, drink and tobacco | Chemicals and allied industries | All metals combined | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | Timber, furniture etc |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | IV and V | VI-XII | | | | | | |
| Basic weekly rates of wages | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1974 Average of monthly index numbers | 149 | 143 | 136 | 124 | 137 | 136 | 136 | 129 | 133 | 138 |
| 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 |
| 1977 January | 246 | 215 | 220 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 227 | 210 | 211 |
| February | 247 | 225 | 222 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 228 | 210 | 211 |
| March | 247 | 225 | 222 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 232 | 213 | 211 |
| April | 247 | 226 | 224 | 209 | 217 | 224 | 216 | 232 | 215 | 212 |
| May | 247 | 226 | 224 | 213 | 218 | 235 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| June | 247 | 226 | 228 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| July | 247 | 226 | 228 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| August | 247 | 226 | 230 | 227 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| September | 247 | 226 | 230 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| October | 247 | 226 | 231 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| November | 247 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| December | 250 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| 1978 January | 271 | 226 | 240 | 228 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| February | 273 | 249 | 240 | 227 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| March | 273 | 249 | 242 | 227 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 255 | 235 | 247 |
| April | 273 | 249 | 244 | 227 | 282 | 242 | 234 | 255 | 239 | 248 |
| May | 273 | 249 | 244 | 234 | 282 | 258 | 234 | 255 | 242 | 248 |
| June | 273 | 249 | 251 | 247 | 282 | 259 | 234 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| July | 273 | 249 | 251 | 247 | 282 | 259 | 234 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| August | 273 | 249 | 253 | 247 | 286 | 259 | 252 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| September | 273 | 249 | 253 | 247 | 286 | 260 | 252 | 255 | 246 | 250 |
| October | 273 | 249 | 256 | 247 | 298 | 260 | 252 | 259 | 246 | 250 |
| November | 273 | 249 | 265 | 247 | 298 | 260 | 252 | 259 | 256 | 250 |
| December | 273 | 249 | 265 | 247 | 298 | 261 | 252 | 259 | 257 | 250 |
| 1979 January | 308 | 249 | 265 | 249 | 299 | 263 | 252 | 259 | 258 | 268 |
| February | 310 | 249 | 265 | 249 | 299 | 263 | 252 | 259 | 258 | 268 |
| Normal weekly hours* | | | | | | | | | | |
| (42.2) | (36.0) | (40.0) | (40.0) | (40.0) | (40.0) | (40.0) | (40.0) | (40.0) | (40.1) | (40.0) |
| 1974 Average of monthly index numbers | 99.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1975 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1977 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1979 February | 95.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| Basic hourly rates of wages | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 Average of monthly index numbers | 150 | 143 | 136 | 124 | 137 | 136 | 136 | 129 | 134 | 138 |
| 1975 | 187 | 190 | 178 | 165 | 179 | 176 | 171 | 167 | 172 | 170 |
| 1976 | 233 | 211 | 210 | 199 | 214 | 211 | 200 | 213 | 204 | 199 |
| 1977 | 249 | 225 | 229 | 218 | 218 | 232 | 220 | 232 | 218 | 213 |
| 1977 January | 248 | 215 | 221 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 227 | 211 | 211 |
| February | 249 | 225 | 223 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 228 | 211 | 211 |
| March | 249 | 225 | 223 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 232 | 214 | 211 |
| April | 249 | 226 | 224 | 209 | 217 | 224 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| May | 249 | 226 | 224 | 213 | 218 | 235 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| June | 249 | 226 | 229 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 216 | 232 | 217 | 212 |
| July | 249 | 226 | 229 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 217 | 212 |
| August | 249 | 226 | 231 | 227 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 217 | 212 |
| September | 249 | 226 | 231 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| October | 249 | 226 | 232 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| November | 249 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| December | 252 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| 1978 January | 273 | 226 | 241 | 228 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| February | 275 | 249 | 241 | 227 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| March | 275 | 249 | 243 | 227 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 255 | 236 | 247 |
| April | 275 | 249 | 245 | 227 | 282 | 242 | 234 | 255 | 240 | 248 |
| May | 275 | 249 | 245 | 234 | 282 | 258 | 234 | 255 | 242 | 248 |
| June | 275 | 249 | 252 | 247 | 282 | 259 | 234 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| July | 275 | 249 | 252 | 247 | 282 | 259 | 252 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| August | 275 | 249 | 254 | 247 | 286 | 259 | 252 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| September | 275 | 249 | 254 | 247 | 286 | 260 | 252 | 259 | 246 | 250 |
| October | 275 | 249 | 257 | 247 | 298 | 260 | 252 | 259 | 246 | 250 |
| November | 275 | 249 | 266 | 247 | 298 | 260 | 252 | 259 | 256 | 250 |
| December | 275 | 249 | 266 | 247 | 298 | 261 | 252 | 259 | 257 | 250 |
| 1979 January | 323 | 249 | 266 | 249 | 299 | 263 | 252 | 259 | 258 | 268 |
| February | 325 | 249 | 266 | 249 | 299 | 263 | 252 | 259 | 258 | 268 |

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

| 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§ |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 387 | 197 | 970 | 209 | 1,034 | 802 | 756 | 576 | 5,138 | 10,000 |
| 403 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 126 | 130 | 162 | 135 | 131 | 138 | 145 | 128 | 134.3 | 138.0 |
| 160 | 158 | 215 | 170 | 169 | 181 | 182 | 163 | 174.4 | 178.7 |
| 198 | 183 | 247 | 199 | 199 | 217 | 214 | 212 | 209.0 | 213.2 |
| 209 | 207 | 268 | 214 | 213 | 243 | 230 | 233 | 218.9 | 227.3 |
| 205 | 199 | 260 | 209 | 206 | 235 | 227 | 227 | 215.5 | 222.5 |
| 205 | 199 | 260 | 209 | 210 | 237 | 227 | 230 | 215.7 | 223.5 |
| 205 | 199 | 260 | 215 | 210 | 237 | 227 | 230 | 216.0 | 223.9 |
| 209 | 200 | 260 | 215 | 213 | 237 | 227 | 230 | 216.8 | 224.7 |
| 209 | 200 | 260 | 215 | 213 | 240 | 227 | 230 | 218.0 | 225.5 |
| 209 | 203 | 273 | 215 | 213 | 240 | 227 | 232 | 218.9 | 227.4 |
| 210 | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 232 | 219.3 | 228.2 |
| 212 | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 232 | 220.4 | 228.8 |
| 212 | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 232 | 220.9 | 229.0 |
| 213 | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 238 | 221.1 | 229.4 |
| 213 | 213 | 273 | 215 | 215 | 252 | 237 | 238 | 222.0 | 231.2 |
| 213 | 213 | 273 | 216 | 215 | 258 | 249 | 243 | 222.0 | 232.9 |
| 213 | 214 | 275 | 233 | 221 | 259 | 249 | 245 | 225.6 | 236.6 |
| 218 | 214 | 275 | 233 | 221 | 260 | 249 | 248 | 225.9 | 237.9 |
| 218 | 214 | 275 | 250 | 223 | 260 | 249 | 248 | 226.6 | 238.7 |
| 232 | 216 | 275 | 267 | 234 | 261 | 249 | 248 | 262.0 | 258.5 |
| 232 | 216 | 275 | 267 | 234 | 266 | 249 | 248 | 263.8 | 259.9 |
| 232 | 220 | 301 | 267 | 234 | 266 | 249 | 252 | 265.7 | 263.5 |
| 234 | — | 301 | 268 | 236 | 277 | 251 | 252 | 265.9 | 264.8 |
| 236 | — | 301 | 268 | 236 | 277 | 251 | 252 | 268.6 | 266.2 |
| 236 | — | 301 | 268 | 236 | 277 | 251 | 252 | 269.1 | 266.5 |
| 236 | — | 301 | 268 | 236 | 288 | 251 | 261 | 276.1 | 270.6 |
| 236 | — | 301 | 268 | 236 | 300 | 251 | 261 | 277.4 | 272.1 |
| 236 | — | 301 | 273 | 236 | 300 | 251 | 261 | 277.5 | 273.3 |
| 236 | — | 302 | 273 | 237 | 300 | 251 | 299 | 278.7 | 277.0 |
| 236 | — | 302 | 273 | 237 | 302 | 251 | 306 | 287.7 | 277.6 |
| (39.6) | (39.3) | (40.0) | (40.0) | (40.6) | (40.9) | (40.0) | (41.3) | (40.0) | (40.2) |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 99.5 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 99.4 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 99.4 |
| 100.0 | — | 99.7 | 97.4 | 99.6 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 99.3 |
| 126 | 130 | 162 | 138 | 131 | 141 | 145 | 132 | 134.2 | 138.7 |
| 160 | 159 | 215 | 175 | 169 | 185 | 182 | 168 | 174.5 | 179.8 |

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 | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| | | All | Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations | All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations | Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom | | | Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption | | | Items mainly imported for direct consumption |
| | | | | | Primarily from home-produced raw materials | Primarily from imported raw materials | All | | | | |
| JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weights | 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 |
| 1968 | 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 |
| 1969 | 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 |
| 1970 | 1,000 | 250 | 41.7-43.2 | 206.8-208.3 | 41.0-42.0 | 63.8-64.3 | 104.8-106.3 | 47.5 | 54.5 | 750 | 956.8-958.3 |
| 1971 | 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 | 958.6-960.4 |
| 1972 | 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 |
| 1973 | 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 |
| 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 |
| JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weights | 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 |
| 1974 | 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 |
| 1975 | 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 |
| 1976 | 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 |
| 1977 | 1,000 | 233 | 30.4-33.5 | 119.5-202.6 | 63.3-63.9 | 101.8-103.6 | 51.4 | 46.1-48.0 | 767 | 966.5-969.2 | |
| 1978 | 1,000 | 232 | 34.4-45 | 197.6-65 | 38.7-5 | 61.3-5 | 100.0-5 | 52.5 | 45.1-5 | 768 | 965.6-5 |
| 1979 | 1,000 | 232 | 34.4-45 | 197.6-65 | 38.7-5 | 61.3-5 | 100.0-5 | 52.5 | 45.1-5 | 768 | 965.6-5 |
| Monthly averages | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 125.0 | 123.2 | 121.7 | 123.8 | 118.9 | 126.1 | 123.5 | 119.0 | 125.7 | 125.2 | 125.2 |
| 1969 | 131.8 | 131.0 | 136.2 | 130.1 | 126.0 | 133.0 | 136.8 | 123.8 | 132.2 | 131.7 | 131.7 |
| 1970 | 140.2 | 140.1 | 142.5 | 139.9 | 136.2 | 143.4 | 140.8 | 145.6 | 133.3 | 140.2 | 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 | 181.5 | 162.7 | 162.7 | 164.1 | 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 | 121.6 | 121.1 | 121.0 | 121.3 | 115.9 | 120.9 | 119.2 | 128.2 | 119.3 | 121.9 | 121.7 |
| 1969 | 129.1 | 126.1 | 124.6 | 126.7 | 121.7 | 129.6 | 126.7 | 133.4 | 121.1 | 130.2 | 129.3 |
| 1970 | 135.5 | 134.7 | 136.8 | 134.5 | 130.6 | 137.6 | 135.1 | 140.6 | 128.2 | 135.8 | 135.5 |
| 1971 | 147.0 | 147.0 | 145.2 | 147.8 | 146.2 | 151.6 | 149.7 | 153.4 | 139.3 | 147.0 | 147.1 |
| 1972 | 159.0 | 163.9 | 158.5 | 165.4 | 158.8 | 163.2 | 161.8 | 176.1 | 163.1 | 157.4 | 159.1 |
| 1973 | 171.3 | 180.4 | 187.1 | 179.5 | 170.8 | 168.8 | 170.0 | 205.0 | 176.0 | 168.4 | 170.8 |
| 1974 | 191.8 | 216.7 | 254.4 | 209.8 | 196.9 | 190.9 | 193.7 | 224.5 | 227.0 | 184.0 | 189.4 |
| Monthly averages | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 108.5 | 106.1 | 103.0 | 106.9 | 111.7 | 115.9 | 114.2 | 94.7 | 105.0 | 109.3 | 108.8 |
| 1975 | 134.8 | 133.3 | 129.8 | 134.3 | 140.7 | 156.8 | 150.2 | 116.9 | 135.3 | 125.5 | 135.1 |
| 1976 | 157.1 | 159.9 | 177.7 | 156.8 | 161.4 | 171.6 | 167.4 | 147.7 | 142.9 | 156.4 | 156.5 |
| 1977 | 182.0 | 190.3 | 197.0 | 189.1 | 192.4 | 201.8 | 201.8 | 175.0 | 175.6 | 179.7 | 181.5 |
| 1978 | 197.1 | 203.8 | 180.1 | 208.4 | 210.8 | 231.1 | 222.9 | 197.8 | 187.6 | 195.2 | 197.8 |
| 1975 | 119.9 | 118.3 | 106.6 | 121.1 | 128.9 | 143.3 | 137.5 | 98.1 | 113.3 | 120.4 | 120.5 |
| 1976 | 147.9 | 148.3 | 158.6 | 146.6 | 151.2 | 162.4 | 157.8 | 137.3 | 132.4 | 147.9 | 147.6 |
| October 12 | 163.5 | 169.3 | 184.0 | 166.8 | 171.1 | 179.1 | 175.8 | 160.9 | 152.1 | 175.0 | 161.8 |
| November 16 | 165.8 | 172.7 | 192.8 | 169.1 | 172.6 | 182.2 | 178.3 | 160.2 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 164.8 |
| December 14 | 168.0 | 176.1 | 202.1 | 171.4 | 174.4 | 184.8 | 180.5 | 160.2 | 157.4 | 165.6 | 166.8 |
| 1977 | 172.4 | 183.1 | 214.8 | 177.1 | 178.7 | 189.7 | 185.2 | 169.6 | 165.7 | 169.3 | 170.9 |
| February 15 | 174.1 | 184.5 | 216.8 | 178.5 | 179.8 | 192.7 | 187.5 | 169.1 | 167.3 | 171.1 | 172.5 |
| March 15 | 175.8 | 186.5 | 215.7 | 181.0 | 197.8 | 192.7 | 192.7 | 168.9 | 167.9 | 172.6 | 174.3 |
| April 19 | 180.3 | 189.6 | 223.9 | 183.2 | 189.7 | 200.6 | 196.2 | 168.9 | 169.7 | 177.6 | 178.7 |
| May 17 | 181.7 | 189.9 | 213.7 | 185.4 | 191.8 | 205.0 | 199.6 | 179.9 | 179.3 | 180.5 | 180.5 |
| June 14 | 183.6 | 193.7 | 219.4 | 189.0 | 192.2 | 206.8 | 200.8 | 177.5 | 174.5 | 180.8 | 182.4 |
| July 12 | 183.8 | 192.0 | 194.1 | 191.8 | 196.3 | 210.2 | 204.5 | 178.4 | 177.5 | 181.5 | 183.5 |
| August 16 | 184.7 | 191.9 | 182.8 | 193.8 | 196.9 | 207.6 | 207.6 | 178.8 | 179.3 | 184.9 | 184.9 |
| September 13 | 185.7 | 192.5 | 176.9 | 195.6 | 198.3 | 216.9 | 209.4 | 179.7 | 182.1 | 183.8 | 186.2 |
| October 18 | 186.5 | 192.3 | 168.1 | 196.9 | 199.0 | 219.0 | 211.0 | 179.9 | 184.0 | 184.9 | 187.3 |
| November 15 | 187.4 | 192.9 | 166.9 | 197.5 | 200.3 | 220.5 | 212.3 | 179.5 | 188.2 | 185.9 | 188.2 |
| December 13 | 188.4 | 194.8 | 171.1 | 198.9 | 201.1 | 224.1 | 214.8 | 179.9 | 184.5 | 186.6 | 189.0 |
| 1978 | 189.5 | 196.1 | 173.9 | 200.4 | 202.8 | 222.4 | 214.5 | 186.7 | 183.9 | 187.6 | 190.2 |
| January 17 | 190.6 | 197.3 | 174.5 | 201.7 | 205.1 | 223.9 | 216.3 | 188.1 | 184.2 | 188.8 | 191.4 |
| February 14 | 191.8 | 198.4 | 179.0 | 202.2 | 206.1 | 224.4 | 217.0 | 189.9 | 182.7 | 189.9 | 192.4 |
| March 14 | 191.8 | 198.4 | 179.0 | 202.2 | 206.1 | 224.4 | 217.0 | 189.9 | 182.7 | 189.9 | 192.4 |
| April 18 | 194.6 | 201.6 | 186.3 | 204.7 | 209.3 | 228.0 | 220.4 | 196.6 | 183.1 | 192.7 | 195.0 |
| May 16 | 195.7 | 203.2 | 187.5 | 206.3 | 209.7 | 229.5 | 221.5 | 195.6 | 184.3 | 193.6 | 196.1 |
| June 13 | 197.2 | 206.7 | 200.8 | 207.9 | 210.4 | 230.3 | 222.3 | 198.2 | 186.4 | 194.5 | 197.2 |
| July 18 | 198.1 | 206.1 | 185.5 | 210.0 | 211.9 | 232.1 | 224.0 | 189.2 | 189.2 | 195.9 | 198.7 |
| August 15 | 199.4 | 206.2 | 177.9 | 211.7 | 212.5 | 235.0 | 225.9 | 191.0 | 191.0 | 197.6 | 200.4 |
| September 12 | 200.2 | 206.3 | 173.1 | 212.6 | 212.9 | 236.5 | 227.0 | 192.1 | 191.9 | 198.6 | 201.4 |
| October 17 | 201.1 | 205.6 | 168.2 | 212.7 | 215.0 | 236.0 | 227.5 | 202.1 | 191.3 | 199.8 | 202.4 |
| November 14 | 202.5 | 207.9 | 171.4 | 214.7 | 216.4 | 236.8 | 228.6 | 207.9 | 191.1 | 201.1 | 203.8 |
| December 12 | 204.2 | 210.5 | 183.0 | 215.8 | 217.2 | 238.0 | 229.6 | 209.0 | 198.4 | 202.4 | 205.1 |
| 1979 | 207.2 | 217.5 | 207.6 | 219.5 | 220.3 | 240.8 | 232.5 | 212.8 | 197.1 | 204.3 | 207.3 |
| February 13 | 208.9 | 218.7 | 208.2 | 220.8 | 220.1 | 241.6 | 233.7 | 213.0 | 199.7 | 206.2 | 209.1 |

* 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.
 || The number of quotations used in compiling the indices for these months was less than normal because of industrial action by some employees of the Department of Employment Group.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

| Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries† | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | Durable household goods | Clothing and footwear | Transport and vehicles | Miscellaneous goods | Services | Meals bought and consumed outside the home | JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100 | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|------------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Weights | 1968 |
| 95 | 63 | 66 | 121 | 62 | 59 | 89 | 120 | 60 | 56 | 41 | 1968 | |
| 93 | 64 | 68 | 118 | 61 | 60 | 86 | 124 | 66 | 57 | 42 | 1969 | |
| 92 | 66 | 64 | 119 | 61 | 60 | 86 | 126 | 65 | 55 | 43 | 1970 | |
| 91 | 65 | 59 | 119 | 60 | 61 | 87 | 136 | 65 | 54 | 44 | 1971 | |
| 92 | 66 | 53 | 121 | 60 | 58 | 89 | 139 | 65 | 52 | 46 | 1972 | |
| 89 | 73 | 49 | 126 | 58 | 58 | 89 | 135 | 65 | 53 | 46 | 1973 | |
| 80 | 70 | 43 | 124 | 52 | 64 | 91 | 135 | 63 | 54 | 51 | 1974 | |
| Monthly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 135.0 | 127.1 | 125.5 | 141.3 | 133.8 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 119.1 | 124.5 | 132.4 | 126.9 | 1968 | |
| 140.1 | 136.2 | 135.5 | 147.0 | 137.8 | 118.3 | 117.7 | 123.9 | 132.3 | 142.5 | 135.0 | 1969 | |
| 149.8 | 143.9 | 136.3 | 158.1 | 145.7 | 126.0 | 123.8 | 132.1 | 142.8 | 153.8 | 145.5 | 1970 | |
| 172.0 | 152.7 | 138.5 | 172.6 | 160.9 | 135.4 | 132.2 | 147.2 | 159.1 | 169.6 | 165.0 | 1971 | |
| 185.2 | 159.0 | 139.5 | 190.7 | 173.4 | 140.5 | 141.8 | 155.9 | 168.0 | 180.5 | 180.3 | 1972 | |
| 191.9 | 164.2 | 141.2 | 213.1 | 178.3 | 148.7 | 155.1 | 165.0 | 172.6 | 202.4 | 211.0 | 1973 | |
| 215.6 | 182.1 | 164.8 | 238.2 | 208.8 | 170.8 | 182.3 | 194.3 | 202.7 | 227.2 | 248.3 | 1974 | |
| 133.0 | 125.0 | 120.8 | 138.6 | 132.6 | 110.2 | 111.9 | | | | | | |

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 the home 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 | +10 | +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 | +25 | +19 | +11 | +20 | +22 | +33 | +23 | +44 |
| 1977 January 18 | +17 | +23 | +17 | +19 | +14 | +18 | +12 | +13 | +14 | +16 | + 8 | +18 | +15 |
| July 12 | +18 | +25 | +14 | +23 | +14 | +17 | +17 | +14 | +16 | +17 | + 8 | +18 | +12 |
| August 16 | +17 | +21 | +14 | +24 | +14 | +16 | +18 | +14 | +14 | +17 | + 8 | +18 | +11 |
| September 13 | +16 | +17 | +14 | +24 | +13 | +16 | +19 | +14 | +14 | +18 | + 7 | +21 | +10 |
| October 18 | +14 | +14 | +14 | +25 | +11 | +15 | +15 | +13 | +17 | +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 | + 9 | + 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 |

United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

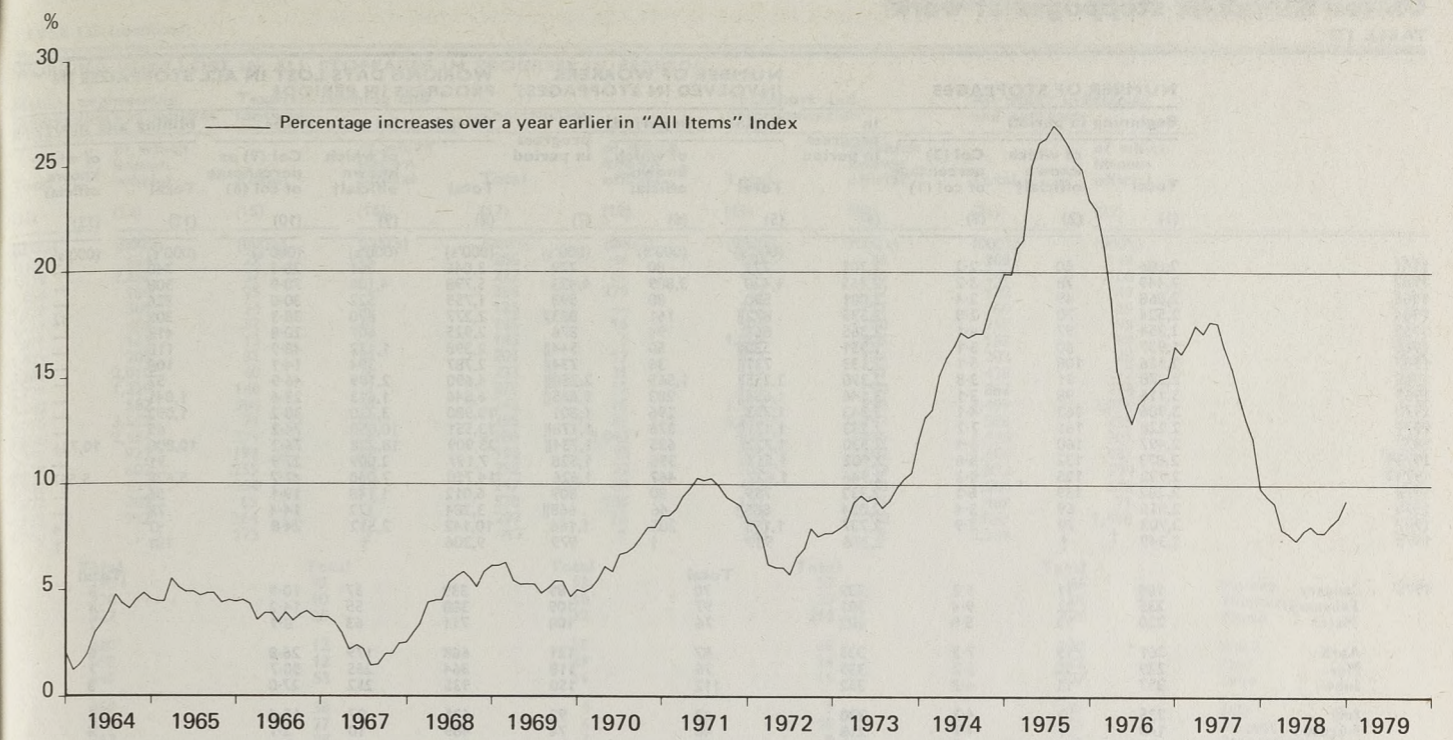
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

| | 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 | 162.5 | 164.4 | 167.0 | 171.0 | 161.8 | 163.7 | 166.7 | 170.3 | 157.4 | 159.5 | 162.4 | 165.5 |
| 1973 | 175.3 | 180.8 | 182.5 | 190.3 | 175.2 | 181.1 | 183.0 | 190.6 | 168.7 | 173.8 | 176.6 | 182.6 |
| 1974 | 199.4 | 207.5 | 214.1 | 225.3 | 199.5 | 208.8 | 214.5 | 225.2 | 190.7 | 201.9 | 208.0 | 218.1 |
| 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 | 157.3 | 160.5 | 170.2 | 151.4 | 156.6 | 160.4 | 168.0 |
| 1977 | 179.0 | 186.9 | 191.1 | 194.2 | 178.9 | 186.3 | 189.4 | 192.3 | 176.8 | 184.2 | 187.6 | 190.8 |
| 1978 | 197.5 | 202.5 | 205.1 | 207.1 | 195.8 | 200.9 | 203.6 | 205.9 | 194.6 | 199.3 | 202.4 | 205.3 |

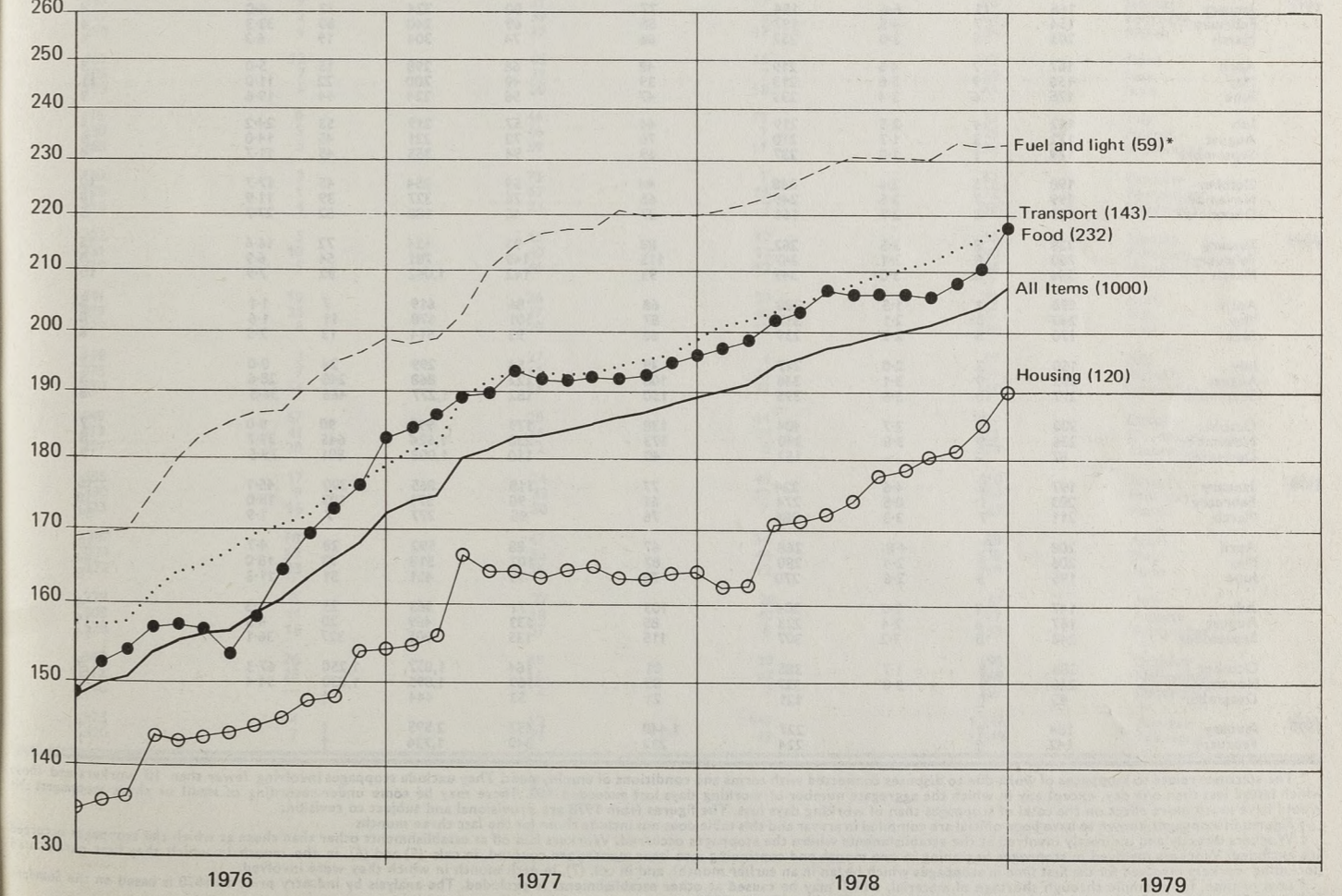
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

| 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 | 171.9 | 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 | 133.1 |
| 1976 | 159.9 | 155.8 | 160.5 | 171.9 | 180.7 | 146.3 | 139.7 | 171.4 | 168.2 | 157.1 | 159.5 |
| 1977 | 186.7 | 184.8 | 186.3 | 210.2 | 207.7 | 170.3 | 158.5 | 194.9 | 197.4 | 171.2 | 188.6 |
| 1978 | 201.6 | 196.9 | 199.8 | 226.6 | 226.0 | 186.1 | 172.7 | 211.7 | 217.8 | 188.5 | 209.8 |
| 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 | Beginning in period‡ | | In progress in period | All industries and services | | | | Mining and quarrying | | | |
| | Total | of which known official† | Col (2) percentage of col (1) | | 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) |
| 1961 | 2,686 | 60 | 2.2 | 2,701 | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | | |
| 1962 | 2,449 | 78 | 3.2 | 2,465 | 4,420 | 3,809 | 4,423 | 5,798 | 4,109 | 308 | 740 | — | — | | |
| 1963 | 2,068 | 49 | 2.4 | 2,081 | 590 | 80 | 593 | 1,755 | 527 | 326 | 326 | — | — | | |
| 1964 | 2,524 | 70 | 2.8 | 2,535 | 872 | 161 | 883 | 2,277 | 690 | 309 | 413 | — | — | | |
| 1965 | 2,354 | 97 | 4.1 | 2,365 | 868 | 94 | 876 | 2,925 | 607 | 208 | 118 | — | — | | |
| 1966 | 1,937 | 60 | 3.1 | 1,951 | 530 | 36 | 544 | 2,398 | 394 | 141 | 108 | — | — | | |
| 1967 | 2,116 | 108 | 5.1 | 2,133 | 731 | 50 | 734 | 4,690 | 2,199 | 46.9 | 57 | — | — | | |
| 1968 | 2,378 | 91 | 3.8 | 2,390 | 2,255 | 1,565 | 2,258 | 6,846 | 1,613 | 23.6 | 1,041 | — | — | | |
| 1969 | 3,116 | 98 | 3.1 | 3,146 | 1,654 | 283 | 1,665 | 10,980 | 3,320 | 30.2 | 1,092 | — | — | | |
| 1970 | 3,906 | 162 | 4.1 | 3,943 | 1,793 | 296 | 1,801 | 13,551 | 10,050 | 74.2 | 65 | — | — | | |
| 1971 | 2,228 | 161 | 7.2 | 2,263 | 1,171 | 376 | 1,178 | 23,909 | 18,228 | 76.2 | 10,800 | 10,726 | — | | |
| 1972 | 2,497 | 160 | 6.4 | 2,530 | 1,722 | 635 | 1,734 | 17,197 | 2,009 | 27.9 | 91 | 5,567 | — | | |
| 1973 | 2,873 | 132 | 4.6 | 2,902 | 1,513 | 396 | 1,528 | 14,750 | 7,040 | 47.7 | 56 | — | — | | |
| 1974 | 2,922 | 125 | 4.3 | 2,946 | 1,622 | 467 | 1,626 | 6,012 | 1,148 | 19.1 | 56 | — | — | | |
| 1975 | 2,282 | 139 | 6.1 | 2,332 | 789 | 80 | 809 | 4,72 | 14.4 | 78 | — | — | — | | |
| 1976 | 2,016 | 69 | 3.4 | 2,034 | 666 | 46 | 668 | 10,142 | 2,512 | 24.8 | 97 | 4 | — | | |
| 1977 | 2,703 | 79 | 2.9 | 2,737 | 1,155 | 205 | 1,166 | 9,306 | — | — | 181 | — | — | | |
| 1978 | 2,349 | † | † | 2,376 | 939 | † | 979 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | | | | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | | | |
| 1975 | January | 189 | 11 | 5.8 | 239 | 70 | 89 | 339 | 37 | 10.9 | 6 | — | — | January | 1975 |
| | February | 235 | 22 | 9.4 | 301 | 97 | 109 | 388 | 55 | 14.2 | 4 | — | — | February | |
| | March | 220 | 13 | 5.9 | 302 | 76 | 108 | 711 | 63 | 8.9 | 2 | — | — | March | |
| | April | 261 | 19 | 7.3 | 335 | 87 | 121 | 668 | 179 | 26.8 | 6 | — | — | April | |
| | May | 229 | 12 | 5.2 | 339 | 76 | 118 | 864 | 265 | 30.7 | 7 | — | — | May | |
| | June | 257 | 11 | 4.3 | 352 | 112 | 150 | 935 | 252 | 27.0 | 8 | — | — | June | |
| | July | 235 | 10 | 4.3 | 330 | 63 | 92 | 631 | 97 | 15.4 | 5 | — | — | July | |
| | August | 149 | 7 | 4.7 | 218 | 48 | 74 | 469 | 10 | 2.1 | 4 | — | — | August | |
| | September | 157 | 10 | 6.4 | 207 | 37 | 56 | 300 | 21 | 7.0 | 4 | — | — | September | |
| | October | 170 | 10 | 5.9 | 213 | 58 | 67 | 352 | 52 | 14.8 | 4 | — | — | October | |
| | November | 115 | 11 | 9.6 | 158 | 30 | 44 | 220 | 74 | 33.6 | 3 | — | — | November | |
| | December | 65 | 3 | 4.6 | 88 | 34 | 40 | 135 | 42 | 31.1 | 2 | — | — | December | |
| 1976 | January | 166 | 11 | 6.6 | 184 | 77 | 80 | 324 | 13 | 4.0 | 4 | — | — | January | 1976 |
| | February | 154 | 7 | 4.5 | 197 | 58 | 69 | 240 | 80 | 33.3 | 4 | — | — | February | |
| | March | 203 | 6 | 3.0 | 252 | 68 | 74 | 304 | 19 | 6.3 | 4 | — | — | March | |
| | April | 167 | 7 | 4.5 | 219 | 48 | 68 | 298 | 15 | 5.0 | 3 | — | — | April | |
| | May | 156 | 9 | 5.8 | 213 | 39 | 49 | 200 | 22 | 11.0 | 11 | — | — | May | |
| | June | 175 | 6 | 3.4 | 233 | 47 | 56 | 224 | 44 | 19.6 | 3 | — | — | June | |
| | July | 162 | 4 | 2.5 | 219 | 44 | 57 | 219 | 53 | 24.2 | 5 | — | — | July | |
| | August | 172 | 3 | 1.7 | 210 | 70 | 78 | 321 | 45 | 14.0 | 6 | — | — | August | |
| | September | 179 | 1 | 1.0 | 237 | 69 | 94 | 385 | 45 | 11.7 | 4 | — | — | September | |
| | October | 190 | 5 | 2.6 | 248 | 44 | 59 | 254 | 45 | 17.7 | 10 | — | — | October | |
| | November | 199 | 7 | 3.5 | 249 | 65 | 76 | 327 | 39 | 11.9 | 18 | — | — | November | |
| | December | 103 | 3 | 2.9 | 161 | 37 | 46 | 188 | 52 | 27.7 | 5 | — | — | December | |
| 1977 | January | 228 | 8 | 3.5 | 262 | 88 | 95 | 434 | 72 | 16.6 | 15 | — | — | January | 1977 |
| | February | 260 | 8 | 3.1 | 347 | 115 | 149 | 781 | 54 | 6.9 | 8 | — | — | February | |
| | March | 264 | 8 | 3.0 | 349 | 93 | 142 | 1,042 | 82 | 7.9 | 10 | — | — | March | |
| | April | 196 | 3 | 1.5 | 288 | 68 | 86 | 619 | 7 | 1.1 | 6 | — | — | April | |
| | May | 240 | 5 | 2.1 | 317 | 87 | 101 | 678 | 11 | 1.6 | 8 | — | — | May | |
| | June | 170 | 5 | 2.9 | 239 | 66 | 93 | 514 | 13 | 2.5 | 6 | — | — | June | |
| | July | 150 | 3 | 2.0 | 217 | 39 | 54 | 299 | 24 | 8.0 | 7 | — | — | July | |
| | August | 295 | 9 | 3.1 | 346 | 108 | 122 | 868 | 248 | 28.6 | 5 | — | — | August | |
| | September | 277 | 10 | 3.6 | 395 | 150 | 182 | 1,277 | 466 | 36.5 | 8 | — | — | September | |
| | October | 300 | 11 | 3.7 | 404 | 138 | 179 | 998 | 90 | 9.0 | 7 | — | — | October | |
| | November | 236 | 9 | 3.8 | 340 | 173 | 238 | 1,624 | 645 | 39.7 | 8 | — | — | November | |
| | December | 87 | — | — | 153 | 40 | 110 | 1,008 | 801 | 79.5 | 9 | — | — | December | |
| 1978 | January | 197 | 9 | 4.6 | 224 | 77 | 118 | 865 | 390 | 45.1 | 15 | — | — | January | 1978 |
| | February | 203 | 1 | 0.5 | 274 | 61 | 90 | 571 | 103 | 18.0 | 18 | — | — | February | |
| | March | 211 | 7 | 3.3 | 286 | 76 | 95 | 377 | 7 | 1.9 | 34 | — | — | March | |
| | April | 208 | 10 | 4.8 | 268 | 67 | 88 | 592 | 28 | 4.7 | 18 | — | — | April | |
| | May | 206 | 5 | 2.4 | 280 | 87 | 107 | 518 | 93 | 18.0 | 44 | — | — | May | |
| | June | 195 | 5 | 2.6 | 270 | 75 | 95 | 451 | 51 | 11.3 | 8 | — | — | June | |
| | July | 147 | 3 | 2.0 | 204 | 103 | 71 | 363 | 23 | 6.3 | 4 | — | — | July | |
| | August | 167 | 4 | 2.4 | 223 | 85 | 133 | 469 | 20 | 4.3 | 14 | — | — | August | |
| | September | 248 | 8 | 3.2 | 307 | 115 | 135 | 905 | 327 | 36.1 | 14 | — | — | September | |
| | October | 286 | 5 | 1.7 | 385 | 81 | 164 | 1,857 | 1,250 | 67.3 | 8 | — | — | October | |
| | November | 236 | 9 | 3.8 | 329 | 89 | 169 | 1,895 | 1,030 | 54.4 | 6 | — | — | November | |
| | December | 45 | † | † | 121 | 21 | 53 | 444 | † | † | — | — | — | December | |
| 1979 | January | 184 | † | † | 227 | 1,440 | 1,457 | 2,595 | † | † | 4 | — | — | January | 1979 |
| | February | 142 | † | † | 224 | 232 | 340 | 1,736 | † | † | 1 | — | — | February | |

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. There may be some under-recording of small or short stoppages; this would have 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.

‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.

§ Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

|| Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

¶ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10–March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973–March 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: 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 | of which known official | Total | of which known official | 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) | (23) | (24) |
| (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) |
| 1,464 | 624 | 22 | 14 | 285 | 44 | 230 | 36 | 305 | 143 | 305 | 143 |
| 4,559 | 3,652 | 37 | 21 | 222 | 61 | 431 | 275 | 241 | 100 | 241 | 100 |
| 854 | 189 | 25 | 4 | 356 | 279 | 72 | 7 | 122 | 49 | 122 | 49 |
| 1,338 | 501 | 34 | — | 125 | — | 312 | 117 | 160 | 29 | 160 | 29 |
| 1,763 | 455 | 52 | 20 | 135 | 16 | 305 | 20 | 257 | 95 | 257 | 95 |
| 871 | 163 | 12 | 4 | 145 | 6 | 1,069 | 906 | 183 | 93 | 183 | 93 |
| 1,422 | 205 | 31 | 10 | 201 | 17 | 823 | 136 | 202 | 26 | 202 | 26 |
| 3,363 | 2,010 | 40 | 6 | 233 | 12 | 559 | 41 | 438 | 112 | 438 | 112 |
| 3,739 | 1,229 | 140 | 7 | 278 | 12 | 786 | 90 | 862 | 274 | 862 | 274 |
| 4,540 | 587 | 384 | 58 | 242 | 10 | 1,313 | 590 | 3,409 | 2,076 | 3,409 | 2,076 |
| 6,035 | 3,552 | 71 | 10 | 255 | 21 | 6,539 | 6,242 | | | | |

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† |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 WHOLE ECONOMY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1a | 91.9 | 93.4 | 94.8 | 97.8 | 103.8 | 101.9 | 100.0 | 102.2 | 104.7 | |
| 1b | 99.7 | 99.3 | 97.6 | 98.3 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 100.0 | (99.5) | (99.8) | |
| 1c | 92.2 | 94.1 | 97.1 | 99.5 | 103.4 | 101.2 | 100.0 | (102.7) | (104.9) | |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1d | 47.3 | 51.0 | 56.4 | 62.1 | 66.8 | 78.2 | 100.0 | 114.3 | 126.9 | |
| 1e | 44.7 | 49.0 | 53.6 | 58.2 | 62.8 | 77.3 | 100.0 | 110.2 | 118.8 | |
| 1f | 44.2 | 48.6 | 53.2 | 57.9 | 62.1 | 76.7 | 100.0 | 111.3 | 120.3 | |
| 2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2a | 99.7 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 109.5 | 105.1 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 105.8 | 109.7 |
| 2b | 110.8 | 109.3 | 106.1 | 103.4 | 104.7 | 104.4 | 100.0 | (97.6) | (97.9) | (97.4) |
| 2c | 90.0 | 91.4 | 94.2 | 98.7 | 104.6 | 100.7 | 100.0 | (104.5) | (108.1) | (112.6) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2d | 43.9 | 48.9 | 53.1 | 56.7 | 60.8 | 76.6 | 100.0 | 111.5 | 119.1 | |
| 2e | 42.9 | 48.0 | 52.2 | 55.8 | 59.7 | 75.6 | 100.0 | 112.5 | 121.0 | |
| 3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3a | 97.7 | 98.1 | 97.5 | 100.1 | 108.3 | 106.5 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 102.8 | 103.6 |
| 3b | 111.3 | 111.0 | 107.4 | 103.9 | 104.5 | 104.7 | 100.0 | (97.0) | (97.8) | (97.4) |
| 3c | 87.7 | 88.3 | 90.8 | 96.3 | 103.6 | 101.8 | 100.0 | (104.6) | (105.1) | (106.4) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3d | 45.2 | 50.8 | 55.6 | 57.9 | 61.2 | 75.6 | 100.0 | 113.7 | 125.3 | |
| 3e | 43.8 | 49.5 | 54.4 | 56.9 | 60.2 | 74.9 | 100.0 | 114.7 | 127.5 | |
| 4 MINING AND QUARRYING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4a | 123.9 | 119.1 | 119.1 | 100.2 | 110.2 | 90.0 | 100.0 | 125.7 | 187.6 | 233.4 |
| 4b | 124.2 | 116.6 | 112.6 | 107.9 | 102.8 | 99.3 | 100.0 | (99.0) | (98.5) | (97.1) |
| 4c | 99.8 | 102.2 | 105.7 | 92.9 | 107.2 | 90.6 | 100.0 | (126.9) | (190.5) | (240.4) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4d | 31.8 | 34.3 | 35.2 | 51.7 | 49.5 | 84.6 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 60.7 | |
| 4e | 29.2 | 31.5 | 32.3 | 47.1 | 45.7 | 77.7 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 62.0 | |
| 5 METAL MANUFACTURE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5a | 125.3 | 124.9 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 125.1 | 114.6 | 100.0 | 106.9 | 102.0 | 100.5 |
| 5b | 118.1 | 118.9 | 111.9 | 103.9 | 103.8 | 102.2 | 100.0 | (95.0) | (95.5) | (92.5) |
| 5c | 106.1 | 105.1 | 101.9 | 109.8 | 120.5 | 112.1 | 100.0 | (112.5) | (106.8) | (108.6) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5d | 35.9 | 42.4 | 47.8 | 49.9 | 51.1 | 68.6 | 100.0 | 106.5 | 124.5 | |
| 5e | 34.4 | 40.6 | 45.9 | 47.8 | 49.4 | 67.4 | 100.0 | 107.0 | 125.4 | |
| 6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6a | 86.9 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 88.7 | 98.4 | 102.3 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 100.0 |
| 6b | 109.7 | 110.8 | 106.8 | 102.0 | 102.6 | 104.3 | 100.0 | (96.1) | (96.6) | (96.6) |
| 6c | 79.2 | 80.8 | 83.3 | 87.0 | 96.0 | 98.1 | 100.0 | (100.4) | (100.7) | (103.5) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6d | 51.1 | 56.7 | 61.7 | 62.8 | 64.8 | 77.3 | 100.0 | 118.7 | 131.0 | |
| 6e | 49.7 | 55.5 | 60.7 | 62.2 | 63.8 | 76.4 | 100.0 | 119.6 | 132.4 | |
| 7 VEHICLES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7a | 112.5 | 105.3 | 105.5 | 109.5 | 113.3 | 108.9 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 100.9 | 98.4 |
| 7b | 109.7 | 110.4 | 107.1 | 103.4 | 104.6 | 104.2 | 100.0 | (98.2) | (101.3) | (101.8) |
| 7c | 102.6 | 95.3 | 98.5 | 105.9 | 108.3 | 104.6 | 100.0 | (98.8) | (99.6) | (96.7) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7d | 38.2 | 45.4 | 49.6 | 53.4 | 60.2 | 71.8 | 100.0 | 117.7 | 123.6 | |
| 7e | 36.8 | 44.1 | 48.1 | 52.3 | 59.4 | 71.6 | 100.0 | 118.6 | 124.7 | |
| 8 TEXTILES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8a | 110.0 | 109.8 | 110.5 | 113.0 | 117.1 | 105.9 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 100.9 | 99.1 |
| 8b | 133.3 | 127.9 | 118.2 | 113.2 | 112.4 | 109.8 | 100.0 | (96.9) | (97.0) | (93.8) |
| 8c | 82.6 | 85.9 | 93.5 | 99.8 | 104.1 | 96.5 | 100.0 | (106.3) | (104.0) | (105.7) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8d | 47.5 | 50.2 | 52.9 | 55.0 | 66.8 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 111.6 | 127.2 | |
| 8e | 46.4 | 49.4 | 52.3 | 54.4 | 65.8 | 79.9 | 100.0 | 112.4 | 128.5 | |
| 9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9a | 80.9 | 84.1 | 87.4 | 93.6 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 102.9 | 107.0 | 109.5 |
| 9b | 114.3 | 110.1 | 105.6 | 100.4 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 100.0 | (99.9) | (98.9) | (99.3) |
| 9c | 70.8 | 76.4 | 82.7 | 93.2 | 101.7 | 101.0 | 100.0 | (103.0) | (108.2) | (110.3) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9d | 51.6 | 55.5 | 60.0 | 62.8 | 61.1 | 78.5 | 100.0 | 106.9 | 109.8 | |
| 9e | 50.1 | 53.8 | 58.0 | 60.6 | 59.7 | 76.8 | 100.0 | 108.1 | 111.0 | |

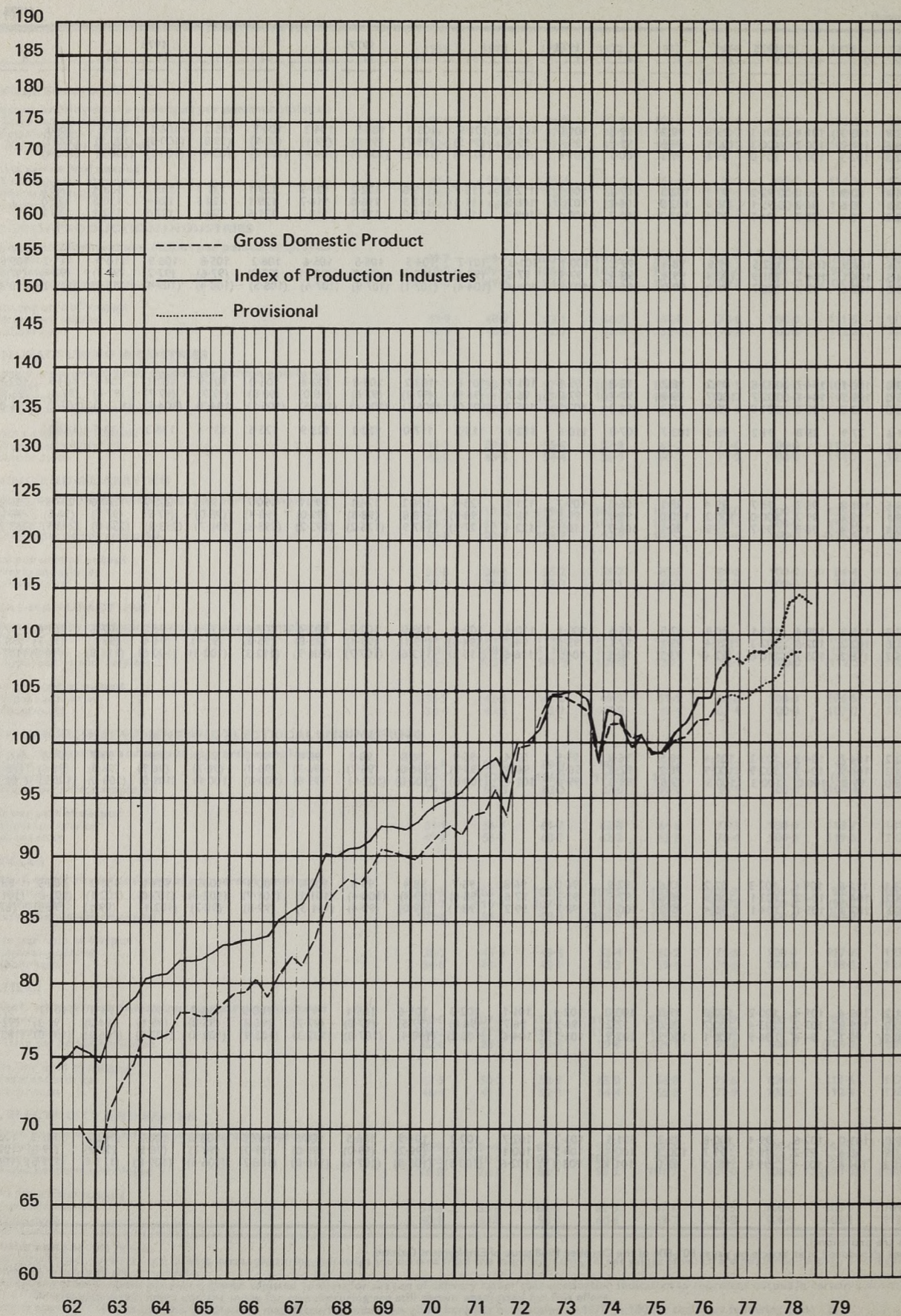
* Civil employment and HM Forces.
 ** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 279 of this issue.
 † Figures shown in brackets are provisional.
 ‡ As from 1970 the gross domestic product is 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)

| | 1973 | 1974 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1975 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1976 | 1 | 2 | 3† | 4† | 1977 | 1† | 2† | 3† | 4† | 1978 | 1† | 2† | 3† | 4 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|------|----|----|----|---|
| 103.7 | 100.1 | 102.9 | 103.3 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 99.8 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 101.0 | 101.7 | 101.9 | 103.9 | 104.5 | 104.3 | 104.9 | 105.2 | 106.1 | 108.3 | 108.6 | 1a | | | | | | |
| 100.5 | 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) | 1b | | | | | | |
| 103.2 | 99.7 | 102.3 | 102.3 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 100.1 | 101.6 | 102.3 | (102.4) | (104.3) | (104.7) | (104.4) | (105.0) | (105.4) | (105.4) | (105.4) | (105.4) | 1c | | | | | | |
| 70.1 | 71.6 | 74.4 | 80.9 | 86.0 | 93.2 | 97.1 | 102.5 | 107.1 | 108.9 | 112.5 | 115.7 | 119.8 | 122.2 | 124.7 | 129.1 | 131.4 | 135.3 | 138.4 | 142.2 | 1d | | | | | | |
| 66.6 | 71.4 | 73.1 | 78.6 | 86.2 | 95.1 | 96.9 | 103.0 | 105.1 | 107.7 | 108.5 | 111.3 | 113.5 | 116.0 | 116.7 | 120.1 | 122.5 | 126.4 | 130.5 | 132.0 | 1e | | | | | | |
| 66.0 | 70.7 | 72.2 | 78.1 | 85.7 | 94.5 | 97.1 | 103.2 | 105.3 | 108.1 | 109.6 | 112.5 | 115.0 | 117.2 | 118.2 | 121.6 | 124.1 | 127.9 | 132.1 | 133.7 | 1f | | | | | | |
| 109.0 | 102.6 | 107.6 | 106.9 | 103.5 | 102.5 | 99.6 | 98.4 | 99.5 | 100.1 | 101.8 | 101.7 | 104.5 | 105.5 | 105.6 | 106.2 | 105.8 | 106.9 | 110.9 | 111.2 | 109.9 | 2a | | | | | |
| 104.9 | 104.6 | 104.5 | 104.1 | 104.2 | 101.9 | 100.4 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 97.9 | 97.5 | (97.4) | (97.6) | (98.1) | (98.1) | (97.9) | (97.7) | (97.7) | (97.7) | (97.7) | 2b | | | | | | |
| 104.0 | 98.1 | 103.0 | 102.6 | 99.3 | 100.7 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 101.1 | 102.2 | 104.4 | (104.4) | (107.1) | (107.9) | (107.6) | (108.5) | (108.4) | (109.4) | (113.5) | (114.2) | 2c | | | | | | |
| 109.2 | 104.4 | 109.0 | 108.1 | 104.7 | 103.8 | 99.2 | 98.2 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 103.2 | 103.8 | 102.4 | 103.0 | 101.9 | 102.1 | 104.7 | 104.9 | 3a | | | | | | |
| 104.9 | 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) | (97.9) | (97.7) | (97.7) | (97.7) | 3b | | | | | | |
| 104.1 | 99.7 | 103.8 | 103.0 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 101.2 | 102.2 | 105.2 | (105.0) | (106.1) | (106.4) | (104.5) | (105.1) | (104.3) | (104.5) | (107.3) | (107.7) | 3c | | | | | | |
| 64.5 | 67.3 | 71.6 | 77.9 | 85.8 | 91.2 | 98.3 | 103.7 | 107.0 | 110.6 | 112.1 | 115.2 | 117.0 | 120.2 | 123.9 | 125.6 | 131.4 | 136.3 | 139.8 | 142.0 | 3d | | | | | | |
| 96.9 | 59.9 | 99.5 | 101.8 | 98.7 | 95.7 | 99.4 | 98.1 | 106.8 | 109.7 | 121.1 | 125.8 | 146.2 | 174.1 | 191.1 | 190.7 | 194.7 | 208.7 | 230.6 | 237.5 | 4a | | | | | | |
| 100.1 | 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) | 4b | | | | | | |
| 96.7 | 60.6 | 100.4 | 102.4 | 98.9 | 95.7 | 99.2 | 98.1 | 106.9 | 110.3 | 122.4 | (127.2) | (147.9) | (176.2) | (193.2) | (193.8) | (198.7) | (213.2) | (236.0) | (245.9) | 4c | | | | | | |
| 122.8 | 113.1 | 117.8 | 118.9 | 108.4 | 113.1 | 98.8 | 92.5 | 95.6 | 100.1 | 110.4 | 109.0 | 108.0 | 102.7 | 102.4 | 107.6 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 107.8 | 101.6 | 97.5 | 5a | | | | | |
| 103.0 | 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) | 5b | | | | | | |
| 119.2 | 110.8 | 115.7 | 116.3 | 105.7 | 110.6 | 97.4 | 93.3 | 98.5 | 104.7 | 116.6 | (115.2) | (113.6) | (107.7) | (106.9) | (112.3) | (100.3) | (100.6) | (115.8) | (110.8) | (107.5) | 5c | | | | | |
| 100.6 | 98.0 | 102.2 | 104.7 | 104.3 | 103.2 | 101.4 | 98.5 | 96.9 | 95.9 | 97.4 | 95.9 | 96.8 | 98.3 | 96.4 | 97.6 | 96.8 | 98.4 | 99.7 | 101.6 | 100.1 | 6a | | | | | |
| 103.6 | 103.7 | 104.3 | 104.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Output per person employed



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION
All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE
Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of 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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