



Department of

# Employment Gazette

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## August 1978

- Winning the battle against inflation
- After the Work Experience Programme
- The young and out of work
- Household spending in 1977

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## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

August 1978 (pages 889-1016)

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## News and Notes

### Job programmes get green light across the country

The 28 area boards set up to develop the two new programmes to help unemployed people—the Youth Opportunities Programme for young people and the Special Temporary Employment Programme for adults—have had their plans for implementation of the schemes throughout the country approved by the Manpower Services Commission's special programmes board.

If the targets contained in the plans are met by the end of March next year they will provide training and work experience for 200,000 unemployed young people and temporary jobs for over 35,000 adults.

Chairman of the special programmes board and head of the MSC, Mr Richard O'Brien giving details of the proposals said: "The plans are very much more than numbers. A very considerable amount of work has gone into their preparation and there has been consultation at all stages with employers, trade unions, voluntary organisations and the careers service to ensure that the Youth Opportunities Programme's aim of matching opportunities to the need of individuals is realised."

He added that special attention had been paid to the needs of the most disadvantaged and the least well-qualified.

### How the places have been building up

By the end of June this year there were already 65,000 places available under the Youth Opportunities Programme. In addition there were 5,500 places in existence under the Community Industry scheme and about 40,000 training places in industry. Some 15,000 young people are still engaged on Job Creation Projects.

There are many applications for projects under the new programmes in the pipeline. More than 100 applications for training workshops are nearing approval and there are further enquiries for at least 100 more. Together these should provide between 7,000 and 8,000 places in training workshops alone by the end of this year.

### Where the opportunities are

#### Special programmes completions targets and planning budgets by region 1978/79

Region	Youth Opportunities Programme		Special temporary employment programme	
	Target completions	Planning budget (£m)	Target completions	Planning budget (£m)
Scotland	33,500	21.5	5,000	5.3
North	23,700	12.5	3,800	3.7
Yorks & Humberside	19,800	10.8	2,950	3.4
North West	33,550	22.3	5,650	6.7
Midlands	30,200	17.2	4,750	6.2
Wales	18,600	10.2	2,950	2.6
South West	16,650	9.3	3,450	3.1
Greater London	8,300	8.1	3,200	3.9
South East	24,000	14.1	3,750	5.1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>208,300</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>40.0</b>
From area plans (Central Reserve)		14.0		10.0
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>140.0</b>		<b>50.0</b>

### Important exceptions

Several important exceptions have been made to the rules covering eligibility for the Youth Opportunities Programme.

● Disabled young people, whether registered or otherwise who leave school this summer without jobs will be able to go onto the programme at once without having to wait until the end of August like others.

● Provided that there are no young

people in the area who have been unemployed for six weeks or more who could take places, they will be immediately available to disabled young people; young people who are subject to care or supervision orders; those discharged from borstal or detention centres; and by people not previously registered for employment who are referred by recognised specialist workers in the careers service and elsewhere.

### Employers' premises

At the moment most of the available opportunities provide for work experience on employers' premises. But by March 1979 just under half the total number of places under the Youth Opportunities Programme will be work experience with employers. There should be over 10,000 places in training workshops; 15,000 on work experience projects; 12,000 on community service projects and another 12,000 on short industrial courses.

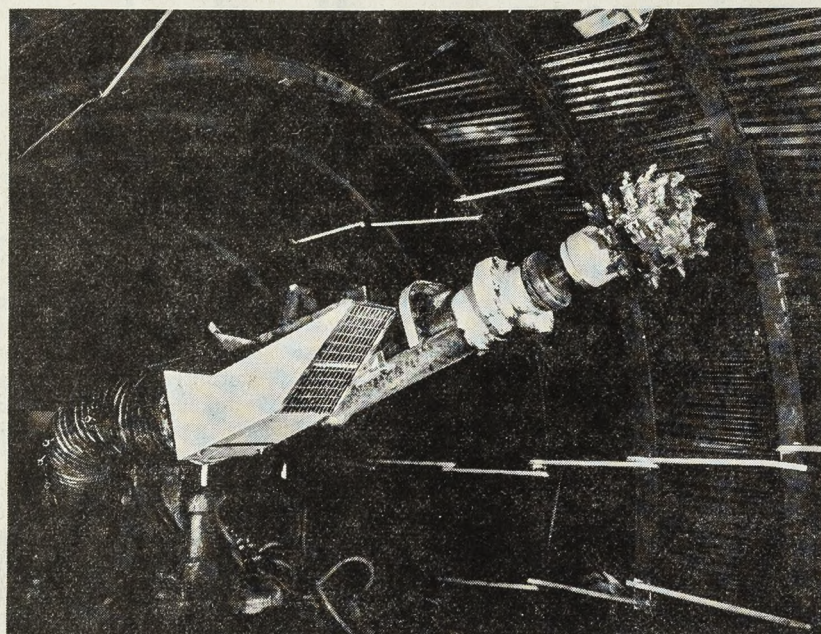
### August onwards

The special programmes board is still anxious for sponsors to come forward with work experience projects and community service schemes, including voluntary organisations. So far these elements in the programme "have made a relatively slow start".

The Special Temporary Employment Programme has also made a slow start, but the number of available projects should grow "dramatically" from the end of August onwards as the present Job Creation projects come to an end. The special projects board has said it would like to see existing sponsors of Job Creation projects converting them either to the Special Temporary Employment Programme or to work experience or other projects in the Youth Opportunities Programme.



## Dust control pays off in pits



Exhaust duct entry on a boom-type heading machine at Silverwood Colliery shows how dust control measures are getting to grips with the pneumoconiosis problem.

The overall accident rate in coal mining last year was the lowest so far recorded, says the National Coal Board's annual report for 1977-78.

This was achieved through a further reduction on previous years in the incidence of minor accidents.

The prevalence of certifiable pneumoconiosis amongst mine-workers x-rayed at 60 collieries was also the lowest ever recorded at 1.8 per cent. The report says that this downward trend reflects the increasingly effective dust control measures adopted over recent years in the industry.

## Employment service handles more jobs

The numbers of vacancies notified to the public employment service in the year ended March 31, 1978 totalled 2,359,000—an increase of 8.9 per cent on the previous year. The numbers of people placed in jobs rose by nearly the same proportion to over 1,600,000 in the same year.

These figures are contained in the annual report of the Manpower Services Commission published recently. It says that just over 28 per cent of those people looking for jobs through the general placing service were successfully placed compared with 27.6 per cent in the previous year. The proportion of vacancies filled, rose slightly from 67.4 per cent to 67.6 per cent.

## Marked rise

There was a particularly marked rise in the numbers of people who already had jobs who made use of the service—from 624,000 in 1976/77 to 909,000 in 1977/78.

Nearly 100,000 people received training under the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) in the year, and more than 100,000 obtained temporary work under the Job Creation Programme. Work experience was provided for 53,000 young people and 40,000 training places were provided within industry.

## Provisional expenditure

Detailing provisional expenditure for the last financial year, the Commission's report shows that £122 million went on the employment services; £291.9 million on training services; £14.7 million on the work experience programme; and a further £3.9 million on preparations for dispersal of the Commission to Sheffield and other central expenses. In addition to the total £432.5 million spent directly by the Commission a further £111 million went on services provided on behalf of the Department of Employment.

## Adult employment subsidy trial in three areas

An experimental subsidy to encourage the employment of people who have been out of work for 12 months or more has been announced by Employment Secretary, Mr Albert Booth.

Starting early in August an experiment to assess the effectiveness of a subsidy will run in Merseyside, Tyneside and Leeds for nine months.

## Every eligible person

Employers in industry and commerce and the nationalised industries in each area will receive a £20 per week subsidy for up to 26 weeks for every eligible person taken into full-time employment.

The prospective employees must have been registered unemployed for 12 months or more, aged 19 to 64 for men and 19 to 59 for women, and registered in the respective areas.

## Road haulage loses wages council

Following the recommendation of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), the Employment Secretary Mr Albert Booth has decided to abolish the Road Haulage Wages Council, with effect from September 4, 1978.

The question of abolishing the wages council was referred to ACAS over two years ago and they were subsequently asked to consider whether the council should be converted to a statutory joint industrial council. In a report in February last year ACAS said that the wages council was no longer necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of pay for workers in the industry. The majority were covered by voluntary agreements and adequate levels of pay could be left to trade union bargaining. ACAS also recommended that the Road Haulage Wages Council should not be converted into a statutory joint industrial council.

## Objections

Objections to the abolition plan were received after Mr Booth gave notice of his intention to abolish the Council in March last year. But after further consultation with ACAS it was decided that no fresh evidence had been put forward to justify reversing the decision.

## Microelectronics gets fresh boost from Government

A new electronics applications division has been set up within the Department of Industry to stimulate awareness of the competitive advantages offered by micro-electronic techniques—in particular micro-processors—and to encourage companies in all sectors of British industry and commerce to use them where they can be of benefit.

## Microprocessor

The new division will be responsible for implementing the microprocessor application project, the initial mechanism to be used, and for developing further initiatives with the same objectives.

## Statement

This follows the Prime Minister's statement of June 19 about the importance of realizing the full benefits of microelec-

tronics, and the introduction by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, on July 4 of the Microprocessor Application Project.

To complement the division's work, engineers will be appointed within the Department's other sponsoring divisions with specific responsibility for promoting the application of microelectronics in their sectors of industry.

## New division

The new division will in addition be the sponsoring division for the instrument and automation industries; sponsorship of the microelectronics device industry will remain with that of the electronics and computer industries generally, under the computer systems and electronics division.

The new division will be headed by Mr John Major, Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, London SW1.



Prime Minister: realizing full benefits

## New procedures will benefit "all those who have to appear before tribunals"

Changes in procedures to enable industrial tribunals to get to the heart of cases more readily have been proposed to Parliament.

## Day-to-day running

They should benefit all those who have to appear before tribunals and are based on experience of the day-to-day running of industrial tribunals. It is hoped to bring in the new procedures this month.

## In future cases

In future:

- Applicants and respondents will be asked to set out fuller details of their cases on the forms.

At present some applicants and respondents do not give enough detail to show what the case is about and time has to be spent at the outset of hearings establishing the basic facts.

- Tribunals may ask for more details from applicants or respondents before a hearing.

At present a tribunal can only ask for further particulars at the request of one of the parties.

- Tribunals may dismiss cases where applicants, without explanation, do not attend hearings.

- Tribunals will have powers, similar to those of County Courts, to authorise a party to the hearing to take copies of documents held by the other party.

At present a tribunal can require only that documents are produced at hearings, not that they can be copied.

- A tribunal will be able to review the decision of another tribunal where it is impracticable for the original tribunal to do so, or where it was the decision of a chairman sitting alone.

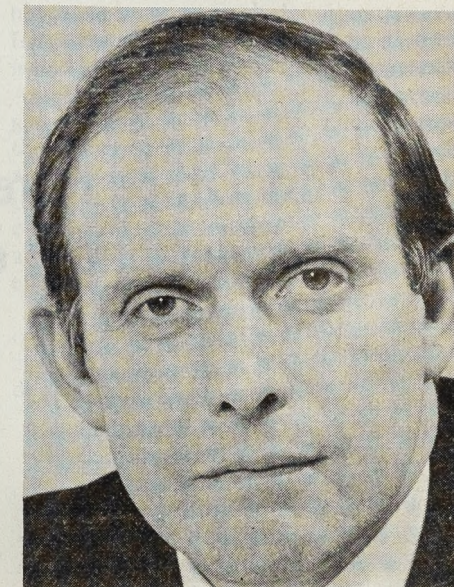
## Review decision

The present rules only enable a tribunal in certain circumstances to review "its decision". This can of course be impossible if one of the members has died or is seriously ill.

● Industry Secretary, Mr Eric Varley has announced a £70 million scheme over five years to help the development and manufacture of micro-electronic products.

## Selective

Assistance will be given on a selective basis to viable projects which will contribute to the strengthening of the UK micro-electronics industry as a whole and which require help in their realisation.



Varley: £70m scheme over next five years



## News and Notes

## Industrial diseases compensation could be extended . . .

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council has been asked to consider whether changes should be made to the present provisions for compensating occupational diseases.

### Following recommendations

Following recommendations by the Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury the Council will consider whether, in the light of experience and of advances in knowledge, adjustments should be made in the terms

of their prescription. It will also consider whether, in addition to compensating listed diseases compensation should be extended to any individual who can show that his disease is occupational in origin and a particular risk of his occupation.

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council will be prepared to consider evidence in connection with its enquiry from interested persons and organisations. Arrangements for receiving evidence will be announced by the Council shortly.

## . . . including deafness payment

Industrial injuries benefits for occupational deafness should be extended to workers in certain noisy occupations, says a recent report\* by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council.

### Drilling

The provisions for compensating occupational deafness should apply to workers who supervise or assist in the use of pneumatic percussive tools or who use these tools on metal or for drilling coal or rock says the report. They should also apply to certain workers employed in the textile industry and in nail manufacture, and to people operating plasma guns for the deposition of metal.

Also recommended are changes in the way occupational deafness is diagnosed and how resulting disablement is assessed. It is suggested that a hearing loss of 110dB

should be taken as equalling 100 per cent disablement rather than a 90dB hearing loss as at present. The report adds that any claimants whose awards would be reduced if this change came about should continue to receive the same rate of benefit they are already receiving.

### Operation

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council was asked in February 1976 by the Government to review the operation of the occupational deafness provisions of the industrial injuries scheme and to consider whether they should be extended as and when financial and other resources became available.

\* Occupational deafness. Report by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council in accordance with section 141 of the Social Security Act 1975 on the operation of the provisions for occupational deafness and on other processes with severe noise levels (Cmnd. 7266). HMSO, price 70p.

## Post Office to research industrial democracy experiment

The Post Office management and trade unions have invited two teams of researchers to help monitor and evaluate their experiment in industrial democracy. The experiment involves worker participation on the Post Office Board and on decision-making bodies at regional and local levels.

The research teams are from the Social Science Research Council's industrial relation research unit at the University of Warwick, and the industrial sociology unit at Imperial College.

In addition the Post Office and the Council of Post Office Unions will themselves be monitoring the experiment throughout its progress, and the findings of the two research teams will supplement this.

The results will form a significant part of the information on which the Post Office and COPOU will base their reports to the Secretary of State for Industry at the end of the two-year experimental period.

## Vinyl chloride protection planned throughout EEC

The Council of Ministers of the EEC has adopted a directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of member states on the protection of the health of workers exposed to vinyl chloride monomer (VCM).

This represents a first stage in a specific EEC project for the protection of workers against emissions of harmful substances.

In view of the threat to workers' health posed by high concentrations of vinyl chloride monomer at places where this substance is processed or used, the directive aims at the adoption of technical preventive and protective measures, based on the latest scientific knowledge, so that the concentrations of VCM in works' atmosphere can be reduced to the lowest possible levels. Since there are certain differences in the protective measures adopted by the various member states, the Directive aims to harmonize and improve existing national laws.

The protection of workers laid down by this Directive comprises:

- technical preventive measures;
- the establishment of limit values for the atmospheric concentration of vinyl chloride monomer in the working area;
- the definition of measuring methods and the fixing of provisions for monitoring the atmospheric concentration of vinyl chloride monomer in the working area;
- personal protection measures;
- adequate information for workers on the risks to which they are exposed and the precautions to be taken;
- the keeping of a register of workers with particulars of the type and duration of their work and the exposure to which they have been subjected;
- medical surveillance provisions (according to the latest medical knowledge).

The provisions of the directive may be re-examined on the basis of experience gained and in the light of developments in medical techniques and knowledge in this field, the final objective being to achieve optimum protection of workers.

In July 1976 the Council adopted a directive prohibiting the use of vinyl chloride monomer as an aerosol propellant for any purpose whatsoever.

## News and Notes

## Employment rights in one Act soon

Individuals' rights in employment, at present provided under a number of separate Acts, will be brought together in a single comprehensive piece of legislation from November 1, now that the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Bill has been given Royal Assent.

The new Act will make things simpler in future for anyone dealing with the various employment rights, but it does not amend or add to any of them.

Its main provisions are the right not to be unfairly dismissed; entitlements to a written statement of terms and conditions of employment; guarantee pay; time off work for trade union duties; redundancy pay; minimum periods of notice; and maternity rights.

The various rights covered by the new legislation are taken from the Redundancy Payments Act 1975; the Contracts of Employment Act 1972; the Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and 1976; and the Employment Protection Act 1975.

Provisions of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts and the Employment Protection Act other than those concerned with individual rights are not affected.

## Changes in assisted areas

Three minor adjustments in the boundaries of the assisted areas in Scotland and Wales to take in small extensions of existing special development areas (SDAs) have been announced by the Department of Industry. Two are sites identified for industrial development—Bloak Moss in Ayrshire and Briton Ferry in West Glamorgan—where an SDA/DA boundary runs through their middle. The third change is at Livingston new town in Scotland where the SDA boundary is being extended to correspond to the recently extended boundary of the new town. The changes took effect on August 24.

Industrial development in the areas concerned will get an increase from 20 per cent to 22 per cent in the rate of regional development grants.

- About 2,500 new job opportunities are expected to be provided as a result of a £10 million extension to the advance factory programme for assisted areas in England, announced this month by industry minister, Mr Alan Williams.

Mr Booth on the right lines with Job Creation



Job creation took a step back recently into the last century when Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, opened a 700-yard extension to the Crich Tramway Museum near Matlock, Derbyshire.

The extension is the first full scale one to be carried out by the museum in the past 30 years. Some 100 young and older people have worked at the museum over a three-year period under Manpower Services Commission schemes. Projects have included restoration of the museum's trams, a horse-drawn power wagon and steam

engine, and the building of a new electrical power sub-station.

Workers have gained experience of electrical and mechanical engineering, wood and metal work and brick and stone laying, and many have gone on to full employment after a time at the museum.

Mr Booth laid a commemorative stone to the "contribution made to the development of the Tramway Museum by the Job Creation Programme". In addition to talking to some of the people currently working on restoration projects, Mr Booth took over the controls of a tram.



News and Notes

## "Opinion formers" agree to have details of disabled employees published

Employers who influence public opinion, including newspapers and television companies, face the same problems as the public sector in recruiting their quota of disabled people, said Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment in reply to a Parliamentary Question from Mr Terry Walker MP (Kingswood). The minister included in his reply the figures for unions, employers' organisations, political parties, the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

### Agreed

All the employers concerned have agreed to the publication of their quota figures.

"In seeking their permission, I also invited them to comment on the quota scheme, including any difficulties which they may have experienced in meeting the quota," said Mr Grant.

It was important to recognise that only

those disabled people who were registered under the terms of the 1944 Act could be counted towards an employer's quota, Mr Grant said. There was no obligation to disclose registration to an employer. Most "opinion formers" had indicated that they were employing disabled people who were not registered, so their quota figures did not truly represent their contribution to the employment of the disabled.

The reluctance of disabled people to register and the shortage of suitably qualified disabled people were valid reasons why some employers were below quota, Mr Grant continued.

"At the same time, I was disappointed that a few replies from 'opinion formers' assumed that jobs which require specialised or professional staff with high academic qualifications automatically ruled out disabled people. This is a real misconception.

## European survey into training for women's equality at work

The Manpower Services Commission is taking part in a survey of training initiatives for women in Common Market countries, designed to find out how women are being trained to compete on equal terms for jobs.

The survey is sponsored by the European Centre for Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP) which has its headquarters in West Berlin. All nine EEC countries will participate and in the UK the work is being done by the MSC's Training Services Division.

### Systematic review

It will involve a systematic review of new initiatives in training and vocational guidance programmes which are aimed at achieving equal opportunities for women in entering or re-entering employment, followed by detailed studies of some of them.

### Innovative

To qualify for inclusion, all schemes must be innovative, in that they increase women's range of occupational choice and prepare them for functions normally carried out by men; they must promise a long-term improvement in women's employment; involve vocational training; and have been initiated in recent years.

### Major task

The first major task for the Manpower Services Commission's researchers will be actually to find suitable initiatives. Many projects which would qualify are likely to be mounted by smaller firms and organisations, and consequently might escape notice. In order to make the maximum number of schemes available for consideration, the Commission is appealing for information from anyone who knows of a project which could qualify. Details should go to Marie Alexander, Survey Unit, Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division), 95 Wigmore Street, London W1H 9AA (Tel. 01-486 6688).

The review stage of the survey is to be completed by September and the final report will be presented to CEDEFOP in January 1979.

Quota position of 'opinion formers'

Employer	Date to which information relates	Registered disabled employees	Quota position %
Trade Union Congress	22.5.78	5	3.1
Transport and General Workers Union	20.3.78	27	2.1
Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers	9.6.78	*15.5	3.4
General & Municipal Workers Union	May 1978	14	1.7
Confederation of British Industry	5.5.78	6	1.7
National Farmers Union	15.2.78	3	1.3
Engineering Employers Federation	15.5.78	Nil	Nil
National Federation of Building Trade Employers	10.4.78	Nil	Nil
Conservative Unionist Central Office	4.5.78	1	0.3
The Labour Party	17.2.78	3	1.6
ATV Network Ltd	27.1.78	16	0.9
London Weekend Television	14.3.78	18	1.5
Yorkshire Television	15.5.78	14	1.1
Thames Television Ltd	9.5.78	19	1.1
Granada Television Ltd	12.5.78	13	1.1
Guardian Newspapers Ltd	24.5.77	51	2.1
Evening Standard Co Ltd	9.1.78	7	0.4
Daily Telegraph	24.2.78	93	3.0
Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd	14.6.78	94	1.8
Associated Newspapers Group Ltd	8.6.78	150	3.1
Newsgroup Newspapers Ltd	20.2.78	36	0.9
The Times Newspapers Ltd	3.2.78	87	1.4
The Morning Star Cooperative Society Ltd	3.5.78	6	4.0
House of Commons	28.6.78	7	1.3
House of Lords	28.6.78	4	2.2

\*The column headed "registered disabled employees" in the table shows in the case of the AUEW 0.5 of a decimal place. This is because registered disabled people who are normally employed between 10-30 hours per week count as half a unit of staff for the purpose of calculating an employer's quota percentage. A similar rule applied to the total number of staff employed.

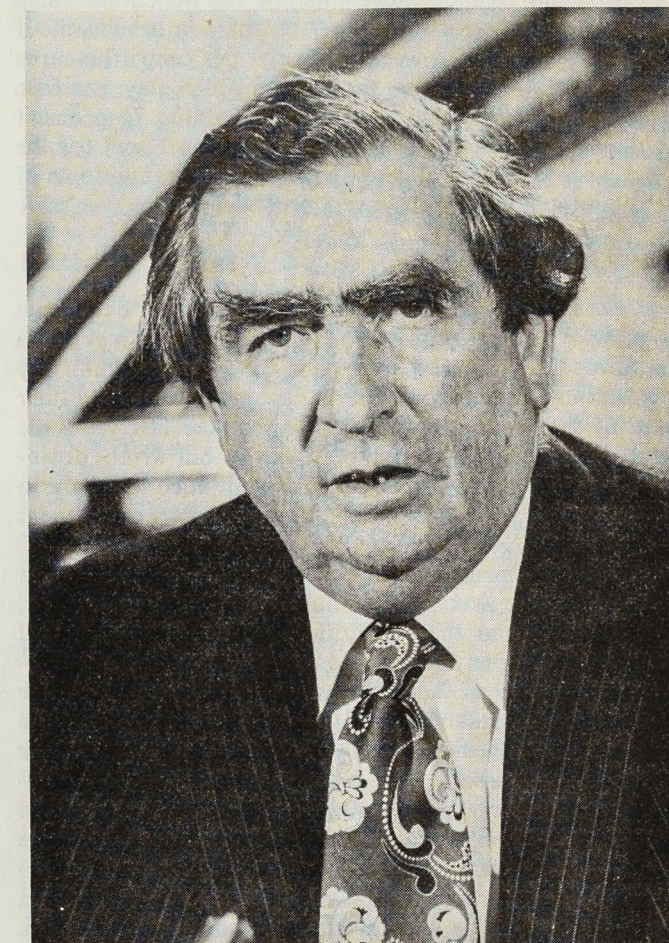
The Express Group was approached but declined to allow publication of its quota figures.

# Winning the battle against inflation

## The Government's White Paper in full\*

"The nation owes a debt to trade unionists and employers alike for the commonsense they have shown in observing the Government's guidelines in the last twelve months. Inflation will remain around eight per cent for the rest of this year at least. We must now ensure that it does not rise into double figures again next year. This means that earnings must increase substantially less in the coming pay round than in the current round. Our aim should be to keep the increase next year to half what it has been this year. The climate for pay negotiation is now very much more favourable to moderate settlements than it was a year ago. Nevertheless, the Government cannot rely on this alone. It must give a clear lead—it must accept the responsibility for fixing guidelines which will enable us to keep inflation in single figures. The White Paper published today therefore sets a guideline for pay settlements for the coming round at five per cent—half the level of the guideline in the current round."

Chancellor of the Exchequer,  
Denis Healey, House of Commons,  
July 21, 1978



Picture: Financial Times

In the past year, inflation has come down from 17 per cent to around eight per cent, the lowest for almost six years. This dramatic success has been partly due to a higher exchange rate and stable commodity prices. The Government's monetary and fiscal policies have also played a vital role. But it was the firm pay policies over the past three years, and the responsible co-operation by employers and trade unions in observing them, which made the achievement possible.

These policies have gained wide support as people have experienced the real advantages to be gained from a sustained attack on inflation. Reducing the rate of inflation by negotiating moderate pay settlements does not mean tightening belts and making sacrifices. Real living standards have been rising. Moderate gains in real wages have been supplemented by tax cuts and better child benefits for those in work. Those who depend on pensions and other social benefits have more than held the real advances they have gained since 1974.

Taking account of all the fiscal changes from last October

onwards, for a family with two children under 11, mother not working and father earning £75 a week the fiscal changes alone will provide an increase in net income of some six per cent or the equivalent of a gross pay increase of about eight per cent. For the same family where the father earns £50 a week, the increase is greater; just over eight per cent or the equivalent of a gross pay increase of nearly 12 per cent. For a married couple with no children, wife not working, the fiscal changes are worth just under five per cent (just under six per cent in gross pay terms) if the

\* Cmnd 7293 HMSO 25p net.



husband earns £75 a week and over six per cent (over eight per cent in gross pay terms) if he earns £50 a week. For pensioners, the increase in the married couples' retirement pension to £28 last November meant an improvement in purchasing power of over 15 per cent since the previous Government's last uprating in October 1973. Those dependent on other social benefits also experienced an improvement in real terms over the same period—some 11 per cent for single parents receiving long-term supplementary benefit for example. Short-term supplementary benefit for a family with two children was four per cent higher in real terms. And there will be further increases in all these benefits in November. Thus the married couples' retirement pension will rise to £31.20. Child Benefit will increase by 70p, and will increase again by another £1 next April. For a family with two children under eleven, these Child Benefit increases will mean about a further six per cent rise in net income if the father earns £75 a week and eight per cent if he earns £50 a week. The extra percentage gross pay increase necessary to achieve the same effect would be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for the £75 a week family and just over 11 per cent for the £50 a week one. For all these groups the slowing-down of the rate of inflation means a very great deal.

#### Lower rate of inflation

A lower rate of inflation is also essential if we are to create more jobs and keep British goods competitive, both at home and abroad. In the past year, at a time of great difficulty in world markets, British exports have more than held their share of the world total. Over most of the last year, the trend of unemployment has been slowly but firmly downwards. These improvements must be continued if we are to achieve a high wage, high output, high employment economy.

Although at around eight per cent our current inflation rate is about the average for industrial countries and lower, for example, than that of France and Canada it is still considerably higher than some of our most active competitors like Germany and Japan. The inflation rate is the product of changes in several factors. We can have little influence over those which are external, such as basic commodity prices, but these are the same for our competitors. The rate of exchange and the level of taxation required to sustain the social wage themselves depend to a large extent on the rate of inflation as well as contributing to it. Other main factors, which are within our power as a country to influence, are productivity and labour costs. The latest indications are that unit labour costs in the United Kingdom are now growing faster than in other major countries, while productivity overall remains lower despite the gains made in some cases in the current round. Unless there is a noticeable improvement in the growth of productivity or a substantial decrease in the growth of money earnings—and preferably both—unit labour costs in the United Kingdom will continue to grow too fast and inflation will once again start on an upward spiral.

Our gains so far will all be lost if we fail to build on our success. Twelve months ago, the Government set a guideline for the growth of earnings of ten per cent—very much lower than the increase in the Retail Price Index over the previous year at that time. In fact earnings will prove to have risen somewhat higher than this although the increase in the value of the pound in 1977 offset the adverse effects

of the excess. Part of the excess has arisen from self-financing productivity deals and would not have fed through into prices; on the contrary, it will contribute to that improvement in our industrial performance which is our prime objective. But if we do no better in the coming year than in the past year, inflation will be driven back into double figures, the competitiveness which we are only just holding will be undermined, and we could all too easily see prices and incomes spiralling upwards again, dashing our hopes of reducing unemployment.

So the increase in earnings for next year must be substantially lower. Only in this way can we be sure of making the present success a lasting one. The Government has therefore decided to adopt a pay policy to apply from August 1, 1978 in which the guideline will be set at five per cent.

This may seem an ambitious objective. But in many of our competitor countries settlements have been at or below this level. With determination there is no reason why we cannot return to the same standards ourselves.

It is the Government's view that the country should aim at a long-term approach in which collective bargaining is based each year on a broad agreement between Government, unions and employers about the maximum level of earnings which is compatible with keeping inflation under control in the following 12 months. The policy for next year has been shaped so as to permit a transition to such longer term arrangements.

#### The 1978-79 pay round

The Government has discussed the coming pay round with the TUC, whose partnership in the attack on inflation has been of vital importance. These discussions have taken place in the context of economic and social policy as a whole. The Government has found such consultations valuable in widening its understanding of the TUC's point of view and achieving a broad measure of consensus on economic and social objectives. The Government intends to keep in close and continuous consultation with the trade union movement on the whole range of its economic policies. The CBI and other bodies have also been consulted and their views too are reflected in parts of this White Paper. There was general agreement amongst all concerned on the economic objectives to be pursued for jobs, prices and output.

Moreover, the Government has an inescapable responsibility at this time to indicate the level of growth in earnings which it considers to be appropriate for the coming pay round and consistent with preventing an increase in the rate of inflation. It is itself directly or indirectly involved in pay bargaining for the public sector—some 30 per cent of the labour force—and it has overriding responsibility for the economic welfare of the nation as a whole. It would be neither fair nor practicable for the Government to set a guideline for earnings growth in the public sector and leave the private sector subject only to the constraint of market forces. Britain has a highly structured and interlocking pay system, each section of which has repercussions on others. These considerations make it necessary for the Government to give guidance for the whole economy.

In these circumstances the Government's duty is to advocate a policy which provides the best possible foundation for a further reduction in inflation, an increase in jobs

and output, and an improved standard of living. In achieving that end what matters is the total increase, from all sources, in the average earnings of the group concerned and other costs required to be taken into account. Settlements must be assessed for this purpose on the basis of past experience. In the Government's view, the total increase for any group compared with the previous year (apart from those exceptions described elsewhere in this White Paper) should not be more than five per cent.

#### Flexibility

In formulating its policy the Government has had to reconcile the need to contain inflation with the need for flexibility in pay bargaining. Each of the last two rounds of pay policy has been more flexible than its predecessor. The rigid £6 round was replaced by one with a guideline of five per cent, within a floor of £2.50 and a ceiling of £4. This in turn gave way to a guideline of 10 per cent. In the 10 per cent round the kitty principle enabled negotiators to structure their settlements in whatever way suited their circumstances and many used this flexibility, for example to consolidate into basic rates the supplements outstanding from the previous two rounds. The Government wishes to continue this flexibility. But the Government cannot ensure that the flexibility it recommends is fully used: this is the responsibility of employers and unions, who should shape their settlements in a way best suited to meeting their special needs.

The pay policies of the past three years have in varying degrees inhibited the adjustment of internal pay structures and external pay relativities that would otherwise have occurred. However, even where desirable, such adjustments must not be allowed to promote leap-frogging claims. Where they are absolutely necessary the flexibility which is provided by the provisions in this White Paper and which was largely present in the previous guidelines—notably the ability for negotiators to adjust internal pay structures within the overall limit on increases for the group or groups concerned—offers an effective means for dealing with many of them progressively. This flexibility should be increasingly used for this purpose.

Nevertheless, the Government did recognise in a small number of cases—firemen, police, the armed forces, others covered by Review Bodies, and university teachers—that some exceptional increase was needed. The pay of the groups concerned was determined very largely by external comparisons and this process was interrupted by the introduction of the £6 policy in July 1975. In each case the necessary increase was identified and quantified on the basis of independent recommendations, and the balance over and above the guidelines increase in the current round is to be paid in two equal stages on the next two annual settlements dates for the group concerned. Each stage is estimated to result in total in an increase in the index of average earnings of the order of 0.15 per cent.

It may be that there is a small number of groups in a similar position for whom similar treatment might be appropriate when they reach their settlement date. If so, there must be prior clearance through the Department of Employment or, for public sector groups, through sponsor Departments. It would be self-defeating if more than a few groups were accorded such treatment, and the Government

will therefore examine any proposals put forward very critically to see how far the same considerations apply.

#### Lower incomes

Although families on low incomes will benefit significantly from the general reduction in the rate of inflation, the Government recognises their special needs. However, the recent report of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth showed that some 40 per cent of lower incomes families have income from earnings. For those dependent on State benefits, the arrangements already in force ensure that these benefits are protected against inflation, and in the majority of cases are increased in real terms. To help the lowest earners, however, the Government would be ready to see higher percentage increases where the resulting earnings were no more than £44.50 for a normal full-time week. This level of earnings represents the TUC minimum pay target of £30 in 1974-75 updated by the maximum increases generally available under subsequent policies including those set out in this White Paper. The Government expects those on higher earnings in the same or other industries to accept the consequential relative improvement in the position of the lowest paid.

#### Settlement dates

Responsible collective bargaining must preserve an orderly pattern of settlements through the maintenance of existing practices as regards the date of settlements.

For these reasons the Government looks to those concerned with pay determination in the public and private sector to respect their existing annual settlement date. There may be an exceptional case where a highly fragmented bargaining situation needs to be rationalised. The Government will be prepared to consider such a case on the basis that the overall level of the settlement takes account of any costs involved.

#### Productivity

The Industrial Strategy is dedicated to increasing British industry's share of home and overseas markets by improving productivity and competitiveness through higher investment and better use of our productive resources. By supporting investment projects under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972, the Government has made a major contribution towards improving the level and direction of investment in British manufacturing industry. But the evidence from the Sector Working Parties shows also that major improvements must be made in the way industrial assets are used. Pay policy has a role to play in achieving these improvements. First, the flexibility provided by the kitty principle makes it possible to adjust pay structures within the overall limit to meet changing technological requirements. Secondly, in the current pay round there have been examples of marked increases in productivity through self-financing productivity deals. The Government has therefore decided to continue providing for such deals in the next round, on the same conditions—that any deal of this nature should never increase unit costs and so far as possible should reduce them. It must be demonstrated to be self-financing before any payments are made, and payments should continue only if regular checks confirm that it is still self-financing. The savings generated by such deals should be shared between the workers, the enterprise and consumers,



so that they may contribute towards the cost of other pay increases, assist investment and restrain prices.

### Hours

Much attention has been focused on the possibility of reducing working hours and the contribution this could make to increasing job opportunities. The Government welcomes the recent TUC initiative on the reduction of overtime working. There appears to be significant scope—particularly in those areas of employment in which overtime has recently increased substantially—for additional jobs in substitution for overtime working at no increased cost. There could also be scope for reduction in working hours without loss of individual earnings where revised shift arrangements or other working practices make possible additional job opportunities with a corresponding increase in output, and overall unit costs are not increased. In many areas industrial plant is less intensively and effectively used in the United Kingdom than in some competing countries, and moves in this direction could contribute towards the high income, high output, high employment economy which is our objective.

The introduction to this White Paper has emphasised the importance of our unit costs, particularly labour costs in relation to productivity, by comparison with those of other countries, and the question of hours generally is an important element in these costs. If more people were employed to produce the same output without any reduction in individual earnings, labour costs would inevitably be that much higher. For example, a reduction from 40 to 39 hours, other things being equal, would result in an increase in labour costs of over 2½ per cent. The consequent price increases would reduce sales and eventually lead to unemployment; this effect would be reinforced if our main competitors in home as well as overseas markets were not adopting similar changes. The Government has indeed taken the initiative in discussions within the European Community to encourage parallel moves, but must emphasise the dangers for the United Kingdom in increasing costs through reductions in hours in advance of our competitors.

In general, therefore, the Government can accept a reduction in hours as part of a normal pay settlement on condition that it is demonstrated that the settlement as a whole does not lead to any increase in unit costs above what would have resulted from a straight guideline settlement on pay. Indeed the cost of any improvement in conditions of employment such as holidays, hours and fringe benefits must count towards the level of settlements—subject to the same exceptions as in the current round for improved pension benefits, sick pay, job security, etc.—save in so far as any cost involved is fully offset by increased productivity, in which case this must be subject to all the conditions applied to other productivity deals, including regular checking.

### The public sector

The Government will do everything possible to secure that full account is taken by employers and unions of the guidance in this White Paper throughout the public sector. The cash limits for 1978–79 have already been published

in Cmnd 7161 and no general changes in them are planned as a result of this White Paper. For 1979–80 the assumptions used for the cash limits will reflect the Government's policy on pay.

### The private sector

In the private sector the Government relies on employers and unions to act responsibly and moderately, as the CBI and the TUC have given assurance they will. In the light of these assurances the Government trusts it will not be necessary for the guidelines to be involved in the application of its discretionary powers. However, the Government will, if necessary, take account of any failure to observe the guidelines in exercising its discretion in the fields of statutory assistance and other appropriate discretionary powers. The pay clauses in existing Government contracts will remain in force, and they will continue to be included in new contracts.

### The Remuneration, Charges and Grants Act 1975

The provisions of the Remuneration, Charges and Grants Act 1975 expire on July 31, 1978 and the Government does not propose to seek their renewal. It is recognised that in some cases observance of the guidelines in this White Paper may conflict with existing contractual obligations. This should, however, be much less widespread in the coming pay round than in the past three years. Where such cases arise it is open to the parties concerned to make the necessary modifications by mutual arrangements and the Government would expect them to do so.

### Prices and Dividends

The Government regards continuing price control as an important part of the attack on inflation. The Price Commission Act 1977, which has been in force since last August, replaced a detailed and inevitably inflexible price code related to additional costs with a policy under which the Price Commission reports selectively on individual companies and industries whose pricing *prima facie* justifies investigation. We are now seeing the results of this new policy.

Between August 1977 and June 1978 the Price Commission initiated 24 investigations into pricing by individual enterprises, of which 18 have been completed. In 15 of these the price increases sought were wholly or partly restricted during the investigation; and in nine cases prices are being held or restricted for various periods after the investigation. At the same time action has been taken to follow up Price Commission examinations of sectors of industry. This has led to reductions or restrictions in the prices of tea, coffee and beer. In the nationalised industries, as elsewhere, price increases have been far lower than for several years. Rebates worth £100 million have been returned to telephone subscribers. No major increases are expected in nationalised industry prices for the remainder of this year.

Over the coming months the Price Commission will maintain an active programme of investigations into individual companies, and will also examine, at the direction of the Government, pricing practices in different sectors of industry. In addition, the very existence of the Price Commission encourages companies to examine carefully the justification for price increases. Companies may be induced to withdraw or reduce notified increases so as to avoid

(continued on page 907)



Work Experience: an opportunity to assess capabilities; develop skills; test occupational preferences

## After the Work Experience Programme: following their progress

by Sheila Smith and Roger Lasko, *Manpower Intelligence and Planning  
Division, Manpower Services Commission*

An earlier article published in *Employment Gazette* (March 1978 pp 294-297) described the objectives and operation of the Work Experience Programme (WEP) which was run by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) between September 1976 and March 1978. The article provided an analysis of the places made available for young people in that programme and described the characteristics of young people joining WEP. It also included a summary of the preliminary results from a follow-up survey of trainees after they had left WEP

schemes. This article presents more information from that exercise which included questions on young people's employment position before and after joining WEP as well as their attitudes towards, and experience of, WEP. The material from the survey also enabled the estimates of the net cost of work experience in *Young People and Work* to be refined<sup>1</sup>.

The MSC's new Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) in which WEP was incorporated from April 1978, has a basic objective of trying to improve participants'



chances of employment in the present highly competitive labour market. The programme aims to achieve this by giving unemployed young people aged between 16-18 years an opportunity to gain first-hand experience of working life in a range of industrial and commercial activities, and to assess their own capabilities, to develop their skills and test occupational preferences.

One assessment of the relative effectiveness of the programme can therefore be measured by the extent to which individuals move from a scheme into permanent employment, education or training. Other dimensions can also be examined, for example, increased self confidence, improved communications with adults and so on, but the work undertaken so far concentrates mainly on the employment effect of the programme on individuals and participants' views of the programme. The information on which this article is based was collected by personal interviews in September and October 1977 with a random sample of almost half the young people who joined WEP schemes in the first four months of the programme. A total of 1,004 young people were interviewed representing a response rate of 85 per cent (the fieldwork and data processing were undertaken by National Opinion Poll Market Research Ltd).

#### Cautious interpretation

For several reasons the sample selected and their experience may not be typical of the 60,000 young people who had gone through the programme by March 1978 nor of the young people now participating in YOP. One of the reasons for cautious interpretation of the material lies in the fact that they were a very early group of WEP trainees. Consequently while the socio-economic characteristics of the sample were similar to the particular group from which they were selected, they are different in a number of respects from the total of young people helped by WEP. As pointed out in the earlier article, the characteristics of young people joining WEP changed markedly from quarter to quarter and as table 1 shows the sample who were interviewed were a little older, contained more females and were better qualified than subsequent trainees. However a more important reason for caution in generalising their experience is that they were the first trainees taken on by employers running WEP schemes. Consequently the content of their scheme, their induction and general experience may differ from young people entering as a third or fourth "generation" in a scheme. In some cases they may have received an exceptional amount of

**Table 1 Characteristics of sample and entrants to the Work Experience Programme**

		Sample	All entrants Sept. to Dec. 1976	All entrants Jan. to Dec. 1977
	Nos.	1004	2414	47571
Sex	Male	38	35	44
	Female	62	65	56
Age on entry	16	56	57	68
	17	32	30	25
	18+	12	13	7
Before entry to WEP Highest educational qualification	None	24	25	32
	CSE	30	40	39
	O Level	38	29	25
	A Level	4	3	2
	Other eg RSA	4	3	2
	No job before WEP	65	65	74
Had job before WEP No. weeks unemployed before WEP	up to 4 weeks	19	17	34
	5-8 weeks	13	10	17
	9-13 weeks	13	10	15
	14-26 weeks	44	51	23
	27-52 weeks	8	7	7
	52 and over	2	2	2
	Not stated	1	3	2

attention while in others, because of employers' uncertainty in interpreting and applying a new programme, the young people may not have fully benefited from the scheme. The experiences of WEP reported by the sample may therefore not reflect the present position. Finally a substantial proportion of the sample went on to be recruited into the permanent labour force of their WEP employer and there must be some doubt whether that result—or indeed the overall employment figures—can be replicated for later generations of trainees entering work experience on employers' premises.

The type of schemes which respondents joined naturally reflected the opportunities which were available in the first few months of WEP and the characteristics of firms offering places also changed as the programme developed. At that time the majority of available places were in the distribution and service sectors, with over half the places being approved in large scale organisations, that is with over one thousand employees, although the take-up or occupancy of places was higher in small, non-distributive sector schemes.

The sample, and indeed all the entrants in the last quarter of 1976, included a larger proportion of young people who had been unemployed for more than three months compared to all entrants to the programme, about half of whom were drawn from the short term unemployed, that is up to two months. The major difference occurs on the educational qualifications of WEP entrants

**Table 2 Educational qualifications of young people**

Highest qualifications achieved	WEP survey	16-18 year olds in the April 1977 JCP survey	Surveys undertaken for "Young People and Work" <sup>1</sup>			All school leavers in 1976/77 <sup>4</sup>
			Employed sample <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed sample <sup>2</sup>	Unemployed sample <sup>3</sup>	
No qualifications	24	53	25	48	53	18
CSE below grade 1	34	31	31	22	28	33
1-4 'O' levels or CSE grade 1	30	21	26	17	15	27
5 or more 'O' levels or CSE grade 1	8		10	4	4	6
A-levels	4	3	8	8	0	16

1. *Young People and Work*, Manpower studies No. 19781, Manpower Services Commission

2. Fieldwork undertaken by NOP

3. Field work undertaken by Social Community and Planning Research

4. *Social Trends*, No. 8, 1977, Central Statistical Office, HMSO. This includes young people who have gone to further and higher education.



For most, work experience was the first taste of a job: afterwards over 75 per cent wanted more training.

where the level of qualifications obtained by entrants from which the sample was drawn was among the highest achieved by all WEP entrants. Furthermore the respondents to the survey were drawn from the better qualified in the sample.

The relatively good position of this group in terms of educational qualification compared to other young people is highlighted in table 2.

#### Educational attainment

The pattern of educational attainment is very close to that of young people in employment; considerably better than entrants to the MSC's Job Creation Programme or unemployed young people in general, and with the exception of passes at 'A' Level, little lower than for all school-leavers. Of the WEP sample which was interviewed 38 per cent had passes at CSE Grade 1 or at 'O' Level; on average about one CSE Grade 1 and two 'O' Level passes were obtained and about one-third of these passes were in subjects such as English, mathematics and technical drawing.

Only 11 per cent of the sample went into full-time further education on leaving school, almost all taking examination courses for 'O' or 'A' Levels. It would therefore appear that in its first few months WEP trainees tended to be drawn from the middle rather than the least qualified of the school leaver population, that is, from those who might well have got jobs in normal circumstances but who were unsuccessful because of the depressed state of the labour market.

About three quarters of the sample had had a clear idea of the type of work they wanted to do on leaving school, girls mainly mentioning clerical and other non-manual jobs and boys tending to look for manual occupations, the most popular choice being from the manufacturing sector. At this stage the majority were aware of likely difficulties in obtaining employment particularly for young people with limited qualifications. Seventy-seven per cent hoped for a job which would involve training.

#### Employment and unemployment before WEP

As well as obtaining information on the trainees' employment position after WEP, the survey included a number of questions on their labour market behaviour before WEP. On leaving full-time education, only 13 per cent managed to find a full-time job with a further five per cent finding some part-time employment. The vast majority (80 per cent) registered immediately as unemployed. The experience of those with the poorest educational qualifications was rather different; 20 per cent of those without any passes in school examinations went straight from school into a full-time job compared with only 10 per cent of those with some examination passes. This difference may reflect a greater willingness to take the first job which came along or that while their colleagues were sitting examinations these young people were looking for employment.

A further 22 per cent did manage to obtain a job at some stage between leaving school and the period of unemployment before entering WEP, leaving 65 per cent of the sample without employment before joining the programme. The work which was found tended to be clerical or in retail distribution for the girls, and in manufacturing or service type occupations for boys. The employment was generally stable, two-thirds being in one job, but only for 16 weeks, with the older entrants having longer employment in their first job. Only one-fifth of the jobs was reported to have included any instruction or training and of that small number, about one tenth of the respondents described themselves as being in a formal training scheme or apprenticeship. The reasons given for leaving the employment before WEP are shown in table 3 and although half left for what could be described as voluntary reasons only 15 per cent expected it would be easy to find another job. Thus the majority of entrants had not worked before joining WEP and where they had worked, half had left the job voluntarily, probably because they failed to find the type of work they wanted.

**Table 3 Reasons for leaving last job before WEP**

	%
Job was casual or temporary	16
Redundancy	12
Dismissed	17
Boring/poor job satisfaction	16
Disliked superior or boss	6
Not enough money	5
Other voluntary reasons	34
Don't know	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>110*</b>

\* Note: Total adds to more than 100 per cent because respondents could give more than one reason.



The average length of unemployment before joining WEP was 16 weeks; for those who had not worked since leaving full-time education it was 20 weeks, and 70 per cent of this group had been unemployed for more than three months. For those who had worked before WEP the duration of unemployment was much shorter, with 78 per cent being on the register for three months or less; on average this group were unemployed for ten weeks. Some, of course, had experienced unemployment before finding a job, as well as before WEP, and including that the total length of unemployment spells was on average 17 weeks.

Whether they had worked before or not, respondents gave similar answers on why they thought they could not find a job—39 per cent mentioned that there were too many applicants for the same job, 35 per cent thought they had inadequate qualifications and a further 35 per cent felt that employers wanted experience which they could not offer. The reasons given for why young people wanted to join WEP reinforced the responses given on difficulties on finding employment: 40 per cent said that they had wanted to join WEP in order to get basic work experience; 25 per cent thought it might be easier to obtain a job afterwards, 22 per cent that it sounded interesting and 20 per cent because there seemed to be no prospect of a permanent job; 43 per cent thought anything would be better than unemployment. A significant number (13 per cent) hoped that they might be able to get a permanent job with the WEP employer and indeed 16 per cent of respondents reported that they had tried unsuccessfully to get a job earlier with the employer running the WEP scheme.

#### Reactions to WEP

Once a trainee joined a WEP scheme the majority (70 per cent) were aware that there was someone in the organisation allocated to look after them, most frequently the supervisor or foreman directly supervising the trainee (38 per cent), a personnel officer (24 per cent) or another management representative (11 per cent). Inevitably, this pattern varied between firms according to their size; in smaller organisations where there is less likely to be a personnel department, the young person's contact tended to be the supervisor and in larger firms it was more likely to be a personnel officer. Almost half of the respondents did approach their supervisor or manager with a problem and reported that they usually found them to be helpful in discussing problems. Where there was a trade union or staff association in the organisation about a quarter of the respondents had some contact with the shop steward or lay representative and again they were usually found to be helpful. The great majority of the trainees (88 per cent) said they were made to feel part of the firm and more generally three quarters said they got on "very well" with the people they worked with on the scheme and most of the remainder said they got on "quite well".

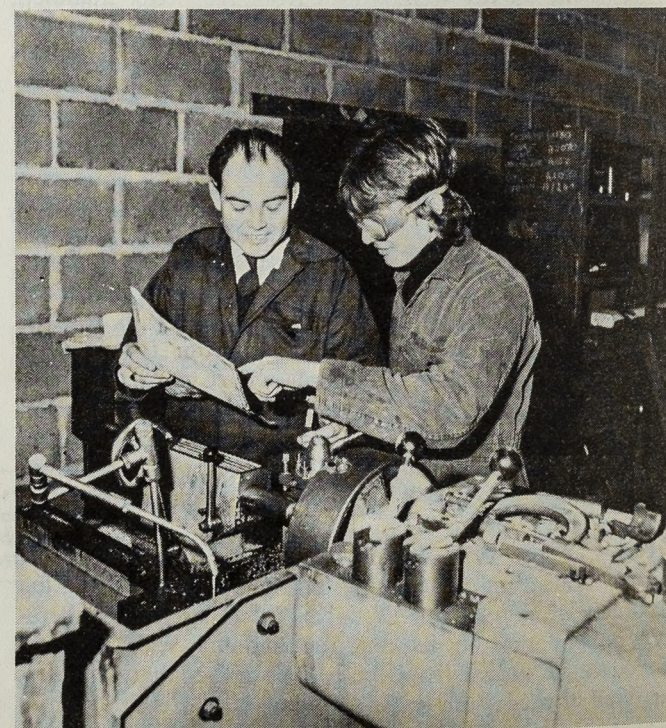
One of the main aims of the programme was to provide experience of several discrete and fairly simple activities typical of those being carried out in the organisation, many of which would be common to different industries, eg issuing stores, maintaining files and so on while others would be unique to particular industries. Over half the respondents (52 per cent) were in fact given experience of several jobs and 31 per cent said they had done a few.

The survey showed that the opportunity for providing schemes with a wide variety of jobs varied between industries and tended to be lowest in the distributive trades. However, only a minority (six per cent) reported their dislike in staying too long on just a few jobs and about two thirds of those who experienced only one job left their WEP scheme early.

#### Favourable response

More generally respondents were asked what, if anything, they particularly liked or disliked about being on WEP. There was a very positive response in favour of the programme. Whereas only five per cent could think of nothing good to say about the programme, 40 per cent could find nothing bad to say about it. The aspects most liked by the young people were that it gave them a chance to get basic work experience (41 per cent), that it was better than being unemployed (36 per cent), that it provided the chance to work with adults (27 per cent) and to mix with other young people (24 per cent). However, among those with a positive dislike the most frequently mentioned aspect was the feeling of being used as cheap labour.

The use of trainees as cheap labour would represent a most serious abuse of the programme, but unfortunately this survey does not provide information on the number of respondents who meant anything more than they were working alongside employees whose pay was higher than their allowance (£16 per week at that time). The picture is made more complex by the fact that at least three quarters of those who made the "cheap labour" criticism also said something good about WEP and this group were no more likely to vote with their feet and leave the scheme earlier than respondents who did not make this complaint. The majority of respondents (63 per cent) felt that the length of their WEP scheme was "about right" and a



Once on the Programme, the majority were aware that someone in the organisation was allocated to look after them.

quarter felt it too short. There was surprisingly little difference here between those who completed their course and those who left early.

Firms running WEP schemes are encouraged to include a period of formal training or education and 10 per cent of respondents were sent on such courses. The courses they attended divided roughly equally into training in a specific skill (45 per cent of those who were sent on a training course) and general education or coping skills (this included a very small number who attended "Life and Social Skills" courses). One third of those sent on courses went to Colleges of Further Education, and 40 per cent were trained at the establishment where the WEP scheme was or at another establishment belonging to the WEP employer. Most responded favourably to these courses saying that the courses had increased their abilities, their self-confidence or had helped them decide what they wanted to do. A minority (25 per cent) thought the courses a waste of time.

#### Employment after WEP

While on the programme nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) of the sample kept looking for work and this applied equally to those who left early and to those who completed; respondents with the lowest educational qualifications were less likely to continue active job search but even in this group the proportion looking for work was over half. The main reason given for not continuing to look for permanent employment was the hope that the WEP employer would recruit them. However, the majority of trainees clearly perceived WEP as a temporary measure and they continued to look for permanent jobs by, for example, looking at newspaper advertisements (44 per cent), contacting employment or career services offices (40 per cent), directly approaching their WEP employer (12 per cent) and so on.

In practice exactly half left their scheme early—after 15 weeks on average—and two thirds of this group left their scheme in order to take up a permanent job either with their WEP or another employer. The proportions leaving, and the reasons for leaving early, varied from industry to industry and the main features are shown in table 4.

Once again trainees in distribution differed from other WEP participants; they were less likely to leave because they had found another job and more likely to leave of their own accord. In general respondents were more likely

Table 4 Reasons for leaving WEP early

	Total all schemes	Manufacturing	Distribution
Percentage* who:	%	%	%
Transferred to permanent workforce of WEP employer	14	15	13
Joined another employer	19	22	13
Dismissed	3	2	4
Just wanted to leave	5	5	8
Other incl. ill health	9	10	7
<b>Total percentage* leaving WEP early</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>

\* Percentages relate to early leavers as a proportion of all Programme participants in the survey.

to leave early from those schemes run by large organisations (1,000 or more employees), and there was a greater tendency to leave schemes with larger numbers of places for young people. Not surprisingly, those who had worked before WEP were more likely to leave early than those who had not worked since leaving full-time education, as were respondents with higher educational qualifications (57 per cent of those with more than four 'O' Level passes left early).

In contrast, a lower proportion of those who completed their scheme went directly into full-time employment but a much higher proportion were recruited by their WEP employer compared to the early leaver group. The employment position immediately on leaving WEP for both groups is shown in table 5.

Table 5 Employment position immediately after WEP

	All respondents	Early leavers	Completed schemes
Percentage who:	%	%	%
Transferred to permanent workforce of WEP employer	38	30	47
In full-time job with another employer	23	41	6
Unemployed	35	26	43
Other incl. full-time education, part-time job	4	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

While among the sample as a whole 61 per cent moved directly into employment (23 per cent with their WEP employer) 35 per cent were unemployed, concentrated mainly among those who completed schemes. The results would suggest that many of the young people who did complete their scheme, staying on average 26 weeks, did so either because they expected to be taken on to the permanent labour force or because they were unable to find a job. Educational qualifications appeared not to be a determinant in recruitment by the WEP employers; those young people with lower qualifications (no passes at school or CSE below grade 1) were just as likely to be recruited as those with higher qualifications.

However, the employment position shown in table 5 only reveals part of the material generated by the survey. It might be expected that among those young people who were unemployed immediately after WEP or who could only find a part-time job, more time spent on searching for a job might enable them to obtain employment. The questionnaire therefore included questions on their employment position at the time of their interview which was on average approximately five months after they had left WEP and the results are shown in table 6.

#### Educational qualifications

Once again, the early leaver group had a slightly larger proportion in employment but there was a difference in the employment position by type of educational qualifications which indicates difficulties among the less well qualified in finding and retaining employment with a non-WEP employer. It suggests that when given an opportunity to prove themselves with an employer during a WEP scheme,



**Table 6 Employment position at time of interview**

	All respondents	Early Leavers	Completed schemes	No qualification or CSE below Grade 1	CSE Grade 1 or above
Percentage	%	%	%	%	%
In full time employment	72	74	70	68	78
Unemployed	23	23	24	29	16
Other including full-time education, part-time job	5	3	6	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

the less well qualified are as capable as the better qualified and as attractive in terms of recruitment by a WEP employer; but when they have to compete for a job with an employer who can only judge on the basis of an interview or application form they fare less well than the better qualified candidates.

In the periods between the snapshots shown in tables 5 and 6, individuals naturally moved into and out of employment, education etc and indeed in and out of the labour market. Of those who were not in full-time employment immediately after their scheme (39 per cent), 58 per cent did manage to find employment by the time of the interview, thus bringing the proportion with experience of employment after WEP to 84 per cent. This compares with 35 per cent who had worked in the generally much longer time period between leaving school and joining WEP.

Again the proportion who found work was higher for early leavers (89 per cent) and as might be expected among those who had worked before WEP (87 per cent). However, the survey revealed that 14 per cent had moved from WEP into unemployment and had remained on the register, on average for 21 weeks; a further three per cent had been unemployed on leaving WEP and had subsequently had broken spells of employment.

#### Benefits derived

Respondents taken on by employers other than the WEP employer were asked how useful they thought WEP had been in obtaining that employment: 81 per cent had told their employer they had been on WEP and of those, over half (57 per cent) felt that WEP had helped them to get the job, mainly because they could offer experience and also because they had done the particular types of work they were applying for. For just over half of all respondents, the first job after WEP involved at least some of the tasks as encountered on WEP and two thirds said the sort of things they did on WEP helped them in doing the job. In fact there was a marked difference in the type of work obtained by respondents between those who left their schemes early and those who completed it (table 7.)

**Table 7 Type of work done in first job after WEP**

	All respondents	Early leavers	Completed schemes
Percentage in:	%	%	%
Clerical	32	40	23
Sales	26	18	36
Manufacturing	21	20	22
Other	21	22	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Early leavers were much more likely to go into clerical than selling jobs compared to those who completed; the proportions entering manufacturing and other jobs were broadly similar. Not surprisingly the strongest link was between the type of industry in which the respondents had been on WEP and the type of industry in which they got their first job. For example, of the 22 per cent in the sample who were on schemes in the distributive trades (SIC order xiii), 55 per cent of these went to employment in that industry. Similarly, 37 per cent had been in schemes in the manufacturing sector, and 44 per cent of that group found jobs there. This degree of association can only in part be explained by WEP employers taking trainees onto their permanent labour force.

#### High percentage

Most male respondents went from WEP into manual jobs (76 per cent) and female tended to go into non-manual employment. Over a fifth (22 per cent) of males went into a job which was either an apprenticeship or involved formal training leading to a qualification, but the proportion among females was only eight per cent. However, the proportion going into apprenticeships or a job with formal training was equally high for completers and early leavers and with no differentiation by type of educational qualifications.

By the time of the interview, 78 per cent of respondents were still in the same job they had taken on or after leaving WEP and they had been in that job on average 21 weeks. Respondents who had got a job straight from WEP—most of whom were taken on by the WEP employer—were much more likely to have stayed in that job than respondents who got their job later. This pattern might possibly be explained by the fact that young people moving straight into a job were probably the more able, and that where they were recruited by the WEP employer there was less chance of an induction crisis. However, even among those who were no longer with their first employer about half had found another job. An overall comparison of the employment position before and after WEP is shown in table 8.

While only 35 per cent had held a job before WEP, the proportion afterwards was 84 per cent and many had been continuously employed since leaving the programme.

**Table 8 Employment before and after WEP**

	Before WEP	After WEP
Percentage in at least one job	35%	84%
Average number of weeks unemployed	19 weeks	5 weeks
Average number of weeks employed	5 weeks	17 weeks

The survey also provided information on the level of supplementary and unemployment benefits received by young people before they entered WEP and these were recalculated to take account of the increase in benefits in 1976 and 1977. This data enabled the estimated net costs of providing work experience on employer's premises to be refined and compared to those shown for the whole of YOP in *Young People and Work*<sup>2</sup>. The gross costs of a programme such as WEP and YOP do not take account of the benefits which would have been paid to young people if they had remained on the unemployment register and not entered the programme. These "savings" in benefits together with any changes in indirect taxes such as VAT or excise duties paid by young people on the WEP allowance represent the offsets which should be deducted from the gross cost to provide an estimate of the net costs of the programme.

#### Costs involved

At present the gross cost of providing a place for work experience on employer's premises is estimated to be £22 per week. Taking account of the offsetting factors it is estimated that the net cost of providing a place on such a programme in 50 per cent of the gross cost, or approximately £11 per week. The net cost in fact falls as the age of the trainee increases, between 52 per cent for a 16 year

#### Winning the battle against Inflation

(continued from page 900)

investigation. All this in turn influences leading competitors, suppliers, and trade customers of the enterprise concerned. At the same time the Price Commission is required by law to discharge its functions in a way which takes account of other objectives in our national economic policy. The Commission must have regard, among other matters, to the promotion of new investment and technological innovation, the encouragement of industrial efficiency, the appropriate level of profits and dividends and the interests of consumers. Thus the Commission not only has a duty to identify excessive price increases and to recommend the steps needed to correct them, but also in doing so to take full account of the wider economic background against which such price increases are put forward.

The present statutory powers to control dividends expire on July 31, 1978. The Government intends to introduce a Bill to extend the statutory control for a further 12 months from August 1, 1978 on the present basis and with the present provisions for exceptions and with one addition. This is that from August 1, 1978 no company will be

old and 42 per cent in the example of an 18 year-old, and therefore the net cost of the programme as a whole will vary according to the age distribution of the trainees participating in it.

There is a limit on the extent to which the survey results described above can be used to evaluate the success of the programme in providing unemployed young people with a better chance of finding and retaining employment and some further analyses are being undertaken by the MSC. We are attempting to examine what might have happened to the young people in the absence of the programme in terms of continuing unemployment and subsequent employment. In addition the group described above will be re-contacted to provide longitudinal information on their employment progress in the labour market and the experience of a second cohort of WEP trainees will be examined to determine the reliability of the results for later entrants to the programme.

Further information on the survey can be obtained from the MSC, 166 High Holborn, London WC1.

#### References

1. *Young People and Work*, Manpower Services Commission, May, 1977.
2. op. cit.

required by the controls to increase its dividend cover above the highest level achieved since the current controls began. This will enable companies to increase their dividends in line with profits or in line with the statutory limit, whichever is the higher, but they will not be permitted to distribute funds accumulated in the past. A separate announcement giving details of this provision will be made.

#### Fight against inflation

The Government is convinced that the British people will not throw away the gains it has made in the last three years in the fight against inflation. The guidelines set out in this White Paper offer a far better course—the opportunity for pay negotiators to use their freedom in reaching settlements with responsibility and moderation, to consolidate the success of the last three years. They can do so with confidence that this, within the framework of the Government's continuing monetary and other policies, will build on the solid foundations which have already been laid for economic growth. It will encourage the regeneration of industry, guarantee living standards and make possible a continuing fall in unemployment, bringing lasting benefits to all sections of the community.



A depressing feature of the current recession has been the particularly high levels of unemployment amongst young people. It is a phenomenon which has affected not just this country but most western industrialised countries too. Recent figures from the EEC, for instance, showed that more than 35 per cent of France's unemployed were young people under 25. In the Netherlands the figure was well over 40 per cent and in Belgium just under 35 per cent. In this country as in others the problem has led to the introduction of special measures specifically aimed at alleviating the unemployment of young people.

A number of reasons can be advanced to explain changes in the levels of unemployment amongst young people over time and this article examines the available evidence with the help of statistical technique: regression analysis.

## The young and out of work

It is to be expected that youth unemployment, like total unemployment, is responsive to the buoyancy of the economy. However, there are a number of reasons why unemployment amongst young workers might be relatively worse during a recession. Firms will respond to a downturn in demand and the need to reduce their labour force by ceasing or reducing recruitment (and allowing natural wastage to reduce employment), as well as by declaring redundancies. Cut backs in recruitment will particularly affect young people who are joining the labour market (such as school leavers) or who have relatively little experience of employment. Moreover young workers tend to change jobs relatively frequently, and they will be more exposed to a fall in levels of recruitment caused by recession. It has been argued also that redundancy policies may reflect a "last-in, first-out" pattern to the detriment of young workers with relatively short service. However studies of large scale redundancies suggest that older workers are most affected by redundancies and probably redundancies do not disproportionately affect young people.

### Changes in demand

Some explanations point to changes in employers demand for young people. The main argument is that increases in the pay of some young people relative to adults have priced them out of the market. Certainly the pay of young people has risen considerably in relation to that of adults, as charts 1 and 2 demonstrate. This increase in relative pay may reflect a number of influences—a trend towards payment of adult male wage rates at ages below 21, Equal Pay, the effect of the 1972 raising of the school leaving age in removing from the labour market 15 year olds, (who may have been lower paid than 16 year olds\*), and the effects of flat rate incomes policies.

Another argument that relates particularly to girls is that an increasing number of adult women have been seeking employment in competition with young people. This may be important if employers prefer female labour with more experience and a tendency to lower turnover rates. Such a trend towards increasing adult female activity rates may not be significant in an expanding economy, but may be an influence if there are limited employment opportunities.

Young people have increased as a percentage of the total population since 1970 and it has been argued that this demographic change may have increased the unemployment of young people. It is of course to be expected that if the number of young people aged 15-19 increases then the absolute number of young people unemployed will also increase; but it has been argued that a larger youth cohort will increase the percentage of young people unemployed since larger numbers cannot be accommodated in an inflexible job structure in which there are limits to the number of jobs that can be done by young people.

Another possible explanation is that the willingness of young people to seek employment may have been influenced by changes in social security benefits; thus, if the gap between net earnings and available benefits has reduced, employment may have become relatively less attractive to youngsters.

One other argument is that legislation to safeguard the rights of workers in employment (the Employment Protection Act, Redundancy Payments Act and Trade Union and Labour Relations Act) has decreased redundancy and dismissal amongst older workers, and so worsened the employment prospects of younger workers. Yet recent research† has found no general indication in manufacturing that employment protection legislation was inhibiting management from taking on labour where they would otherwise have done so, certainly in larger firms.

Other changes have also been cited from time to time such as a long term decline in manufacturing industry; however young people are not disproportionately employed in manufacturing, and this argument is not examined here.

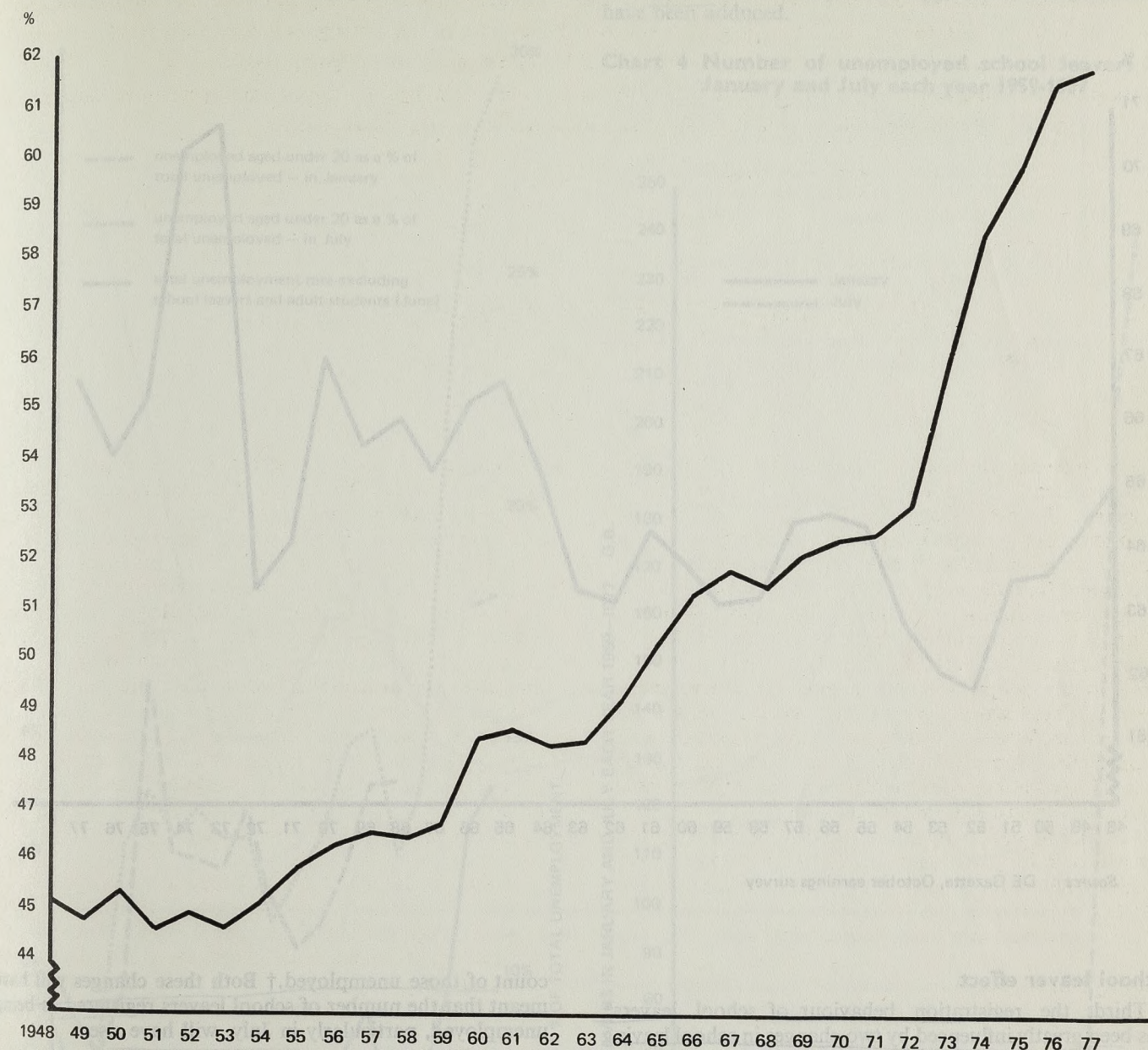
### Evidence

Evidence on changes in youth unemployment comes from the age and duration analysis of the unemployed which

\* Most national agreements cited in *Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work* April 1973 showed a lower rate for 15 than 16 year olds (pages 254 to 268).

† W. W. Daniel *The effects of employment protection laws in manufacturing industry. Employment Gazette* June 1978.

Chart 1 Average hourly earnings of youths and boys aged under 21 as a per cent of adult male hourly earnings 1948-1976 — manual workers, all industries UK



Source: DE Gazette, October earnings survey

have been carried out in January and July each year. Such evidence covers those who are registered as unemployed and this does impose a number of measurement problems when changes over time in youth unemployment are analysed.

### Unemployed register

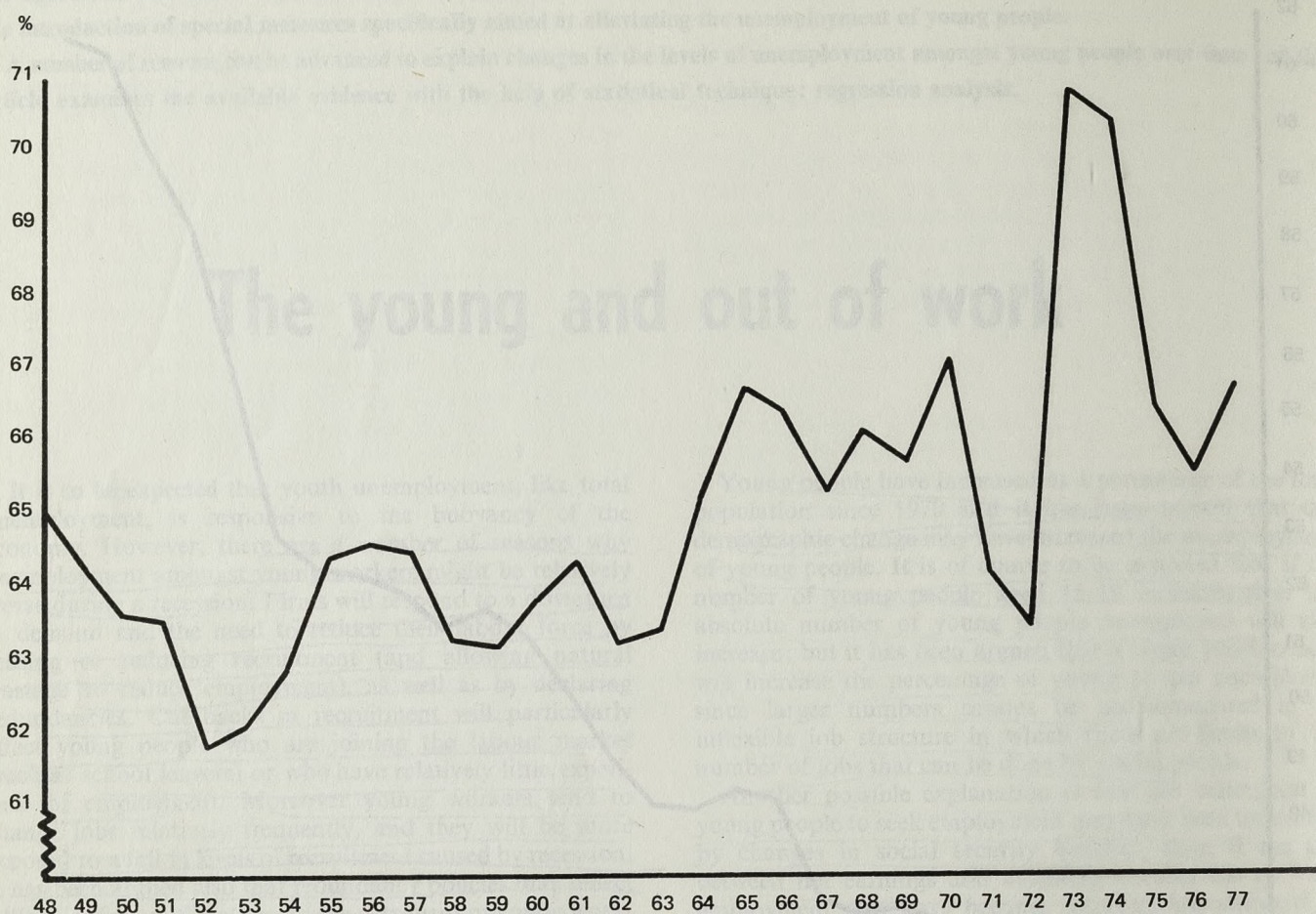
First, the propensity of young people to register as unemployed could vary between periods of low and high unemployment. Young people form a high proportion of those who are unemployed for short periods, and it may be that during a boom many young people are unemployed for such short periods that they do not register as unemployed. A small increase in the average duration of unem-

ployment during a recession may induce this group to register as unemployed with a consequent disproportionate increase in the figures of registered unemployment for young people.

Second, younger women who tend to be paying full national insurance contributions are more likely to register as unemployed than those older married women who have opted out of paying full contributions and who are therefore not entitled to claim unemployment benefit. (About 60 per cent of married women in Great Britain have opted out of paying full contributions). Therefore, when unemployment increases younger women may make up a larger share of registered unemployment simply due to their greater propensity to register.



**Chart 2 Average hourly earnings of girls (aged under 18) as a per cent of adult females hourly earnings 1948-1976 — manual workers, all industries UK**



Source: DE Gazette, October earnings survey

**School leaver effect**

Third, the registration behaviour of school leavers\* has been greatly influenced by two changes in school leaving arrangements during the 1970s which affect comparisons between years.

The raising of the school leaving age came into effect in 1972 and had an immediate effect on the unemployment of school leavers in 1973 through reducing the number of young people leaving school, and a longer term effect by influencing the registration of school leavers. Prior to that it was possible to leave school at the age of 15, which is below the age of eligibility for supplementary benefit, whereas after the raising of the school leaving age, school leavers (now mostly aged 16) could claim supplementary benefit immediately after leaving school. This change will have increased the incentive to register as unemployed. The other important change was the relaxation of rules governing the time of leaving school, particularly during the summer term, made officially in 1976; this change brought school leavers into the labour force much earlier in the year, and considerably increased the number of school leavers covered in the July

count of those unemployed.† Both these changes will have meant that the number of school leavers registered as being unemployed, particularly in July, will have risen.

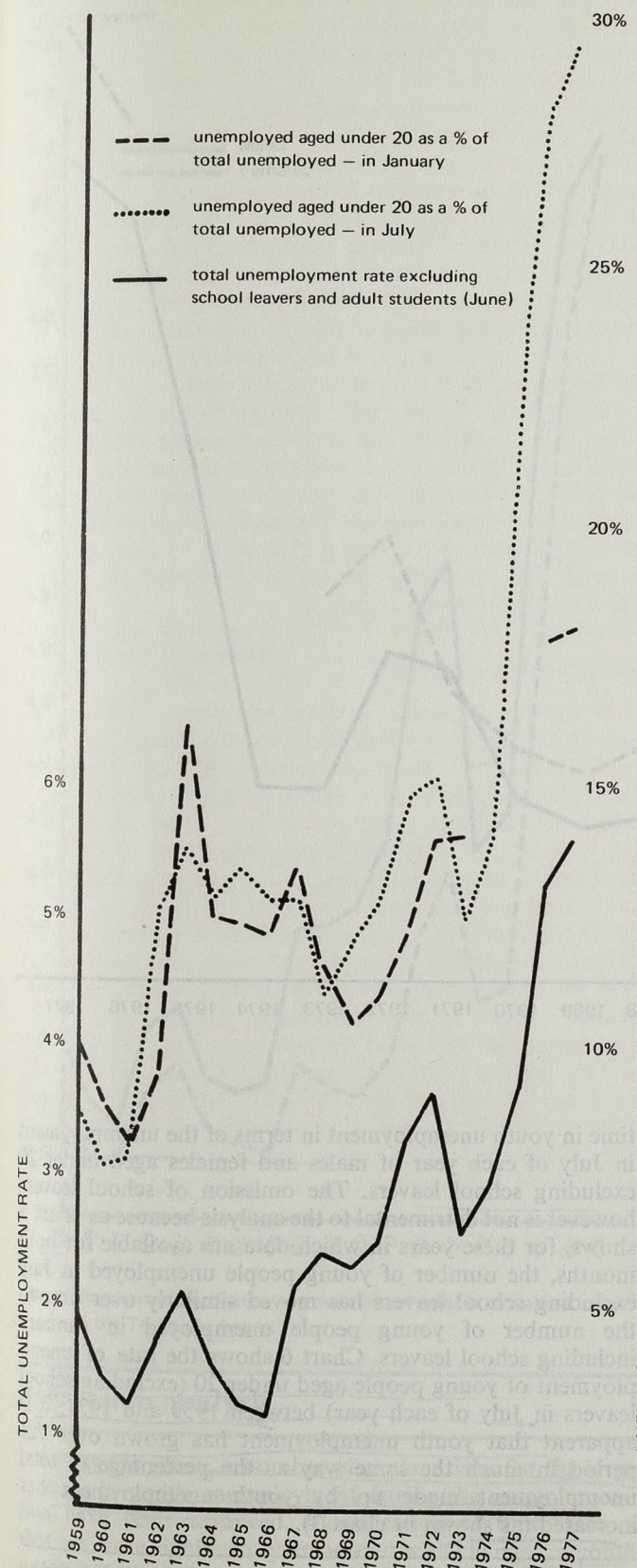
**Influencing factors**

These factors, which affect the relative registration behaviour of young people, influence the apparent trends in youth unemployment over time. The first and second factor means that young people will tend to form a higher proportion of total unemployment as unemployment increases. The third factor means that in the mid 1970s school leavers will be registering as unemployed in July, who, in previous years, would have been either still at school or unemployed but not registered, since they would

\* Unemployed school leavers are defined as unemployed persons aged under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full time education.

† The pattern in Scotland is somewhat different to England and Wales since a much greater percentage of school leavers leave in December (25 per cent as compared with about two per cent in England and Wales). However the Education (Scotland) Act 1976 did mean that there were about 4,500 additional leavers in the summer of 1976. See *Employment Gazette* June 1977.

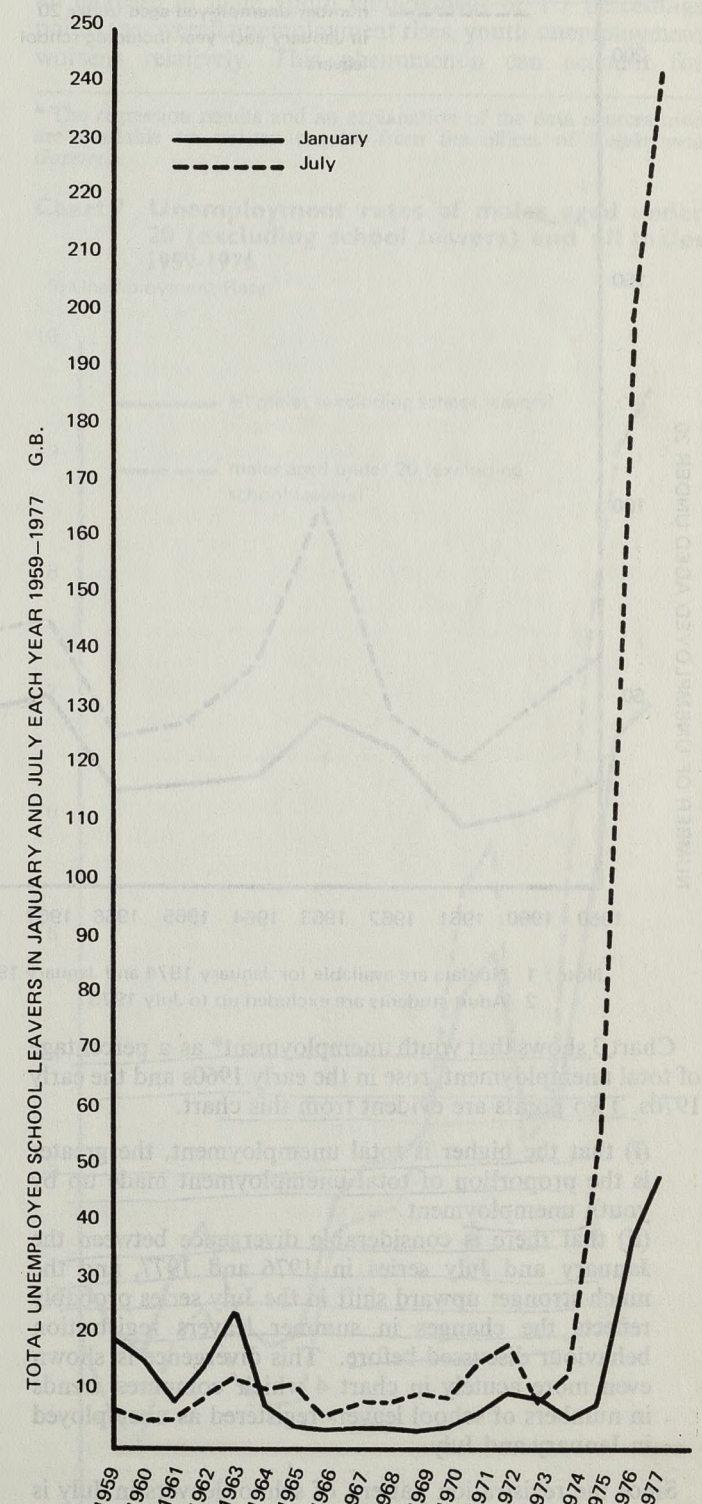
**Chart 3 Unemployed young people as a proportion of total unemployment; 1959-1977**



Note: Adult students are included in numbers unemployed aged under 20 up to July 1975.

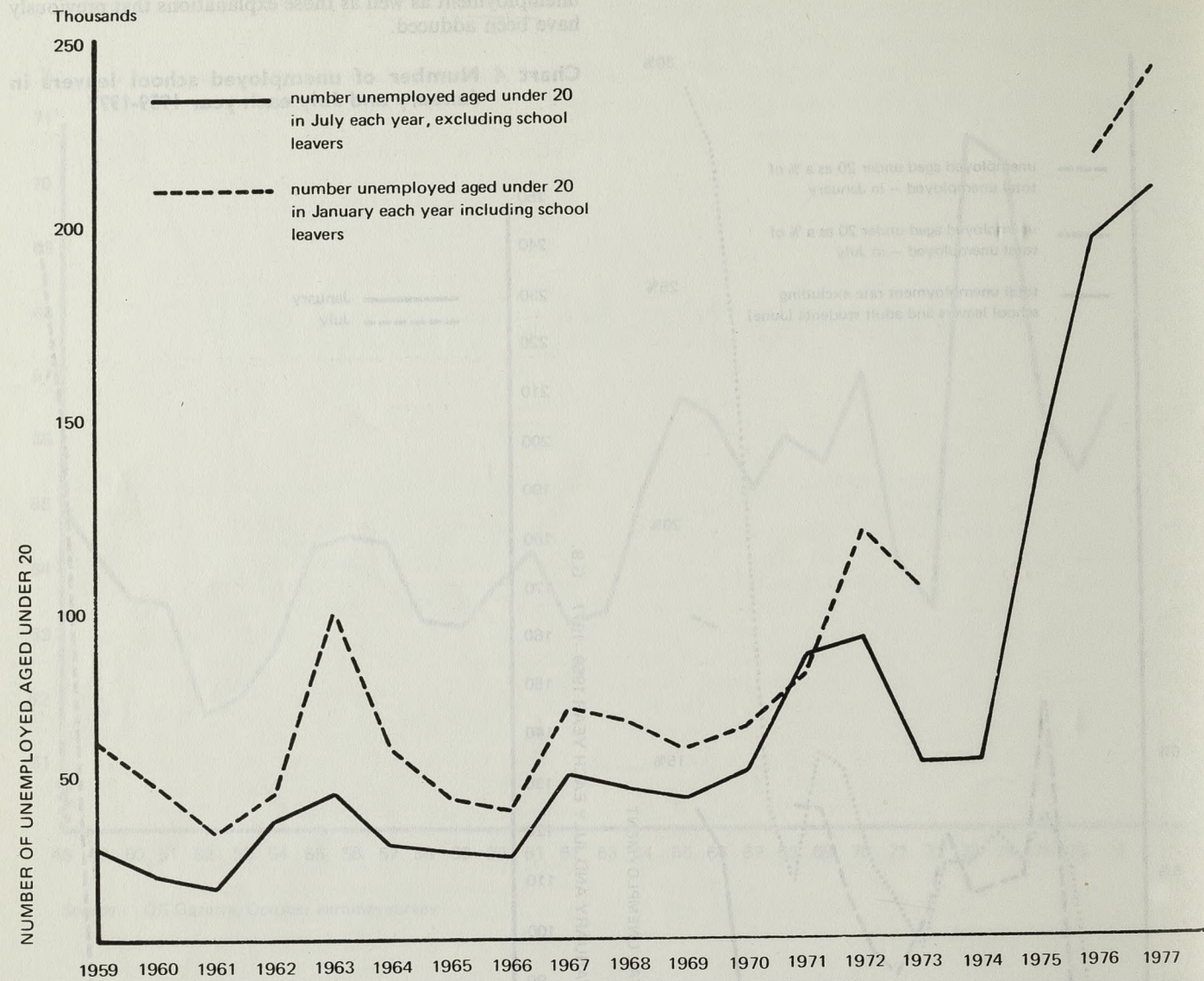
not have been eligible for benefit. These features need to be borne in mind when examining trends over time in youth unemployment as well as those explanations that previously have been adduced.

**Chart 4 Number of unemployed school leavers in January and July each year 1959-1977**





**Chart 5 Comparison of numbers of young people aged under 20 unemployed in January including school leavers and July excluding school leavers 1959-1977**



Note: 1 No data are available for January 1974 and January 1975  
2 Adult students are excluded up to July 1975

Chart 3 shows that youth unemployment\* as a percentage of total unemployment, rose in the early 1960s and the early 1970s. Two points are evident from this chart.

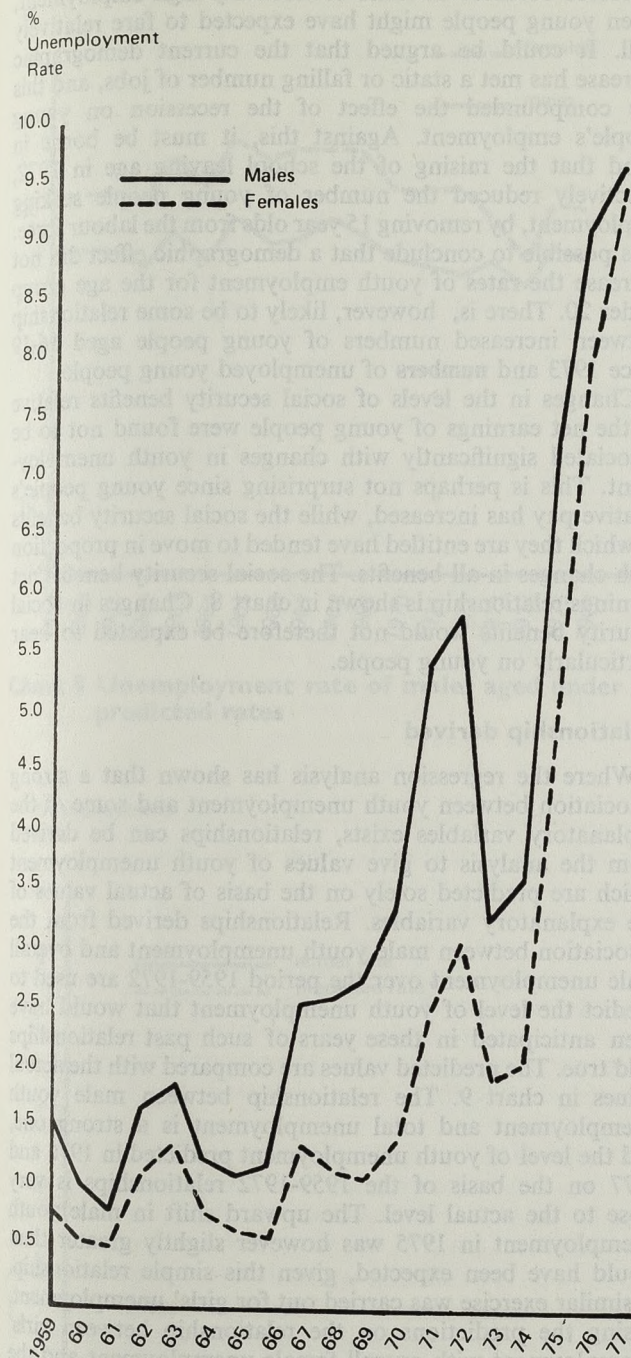
- (i) that the higher is total unemployment, the greater is the proportion of total unemployment made up by youth unemployment
- (ii) that there is considerable divergence between the January and July series in 1976 and 1977, and the much stronger upward shift in the July series probably reflects the changes in summer leavers registration behaviour discussed before. This divergence is shown even more acutely in chart 4 which compares trends in numbers of school leavers registered as unemployed in January and July.

Since the registration pattern of school leavers in July is affected by the particular institutional changes in the mid 1970s and the January series of youth unemployment is incomplete†, the rest of this article examines trends over

time in youth unemployment in terms of the unemployment in July of each year of males and females aged under 20 excluding school leavers. The omission of school leavers however is not detrimental to the analysis because as chart 5 shows, for these years in which data are available for both months, the number of young people unemployed in July excluding school leavers has moved similarly over time to the number of young people unemployed in January including school leavers. Chart 6 shows the rate of unemployment of young people aged under 20 (excluding school leavers in July of each year) between 1959 and 1977; it is apparent that youth unemployment has grown over this period in much the same way as the percentage of total unemployment made up by youth unemployment has increased (as shown in chart 3).

\* Defined in terms of numbers of unemployed young people including school leavers aged under 20.  
† No data are available for January 1974 and 1975. The January series is also affected by changes in school leaving arrangements in 1963.

**Chart 6 Unemployment rates of males and females aged under 20 (excluding school leavers) 1959-1977**



Note: The derivation of these unemployment rates is explained in full in the Technical Annex

**Regression analysis**

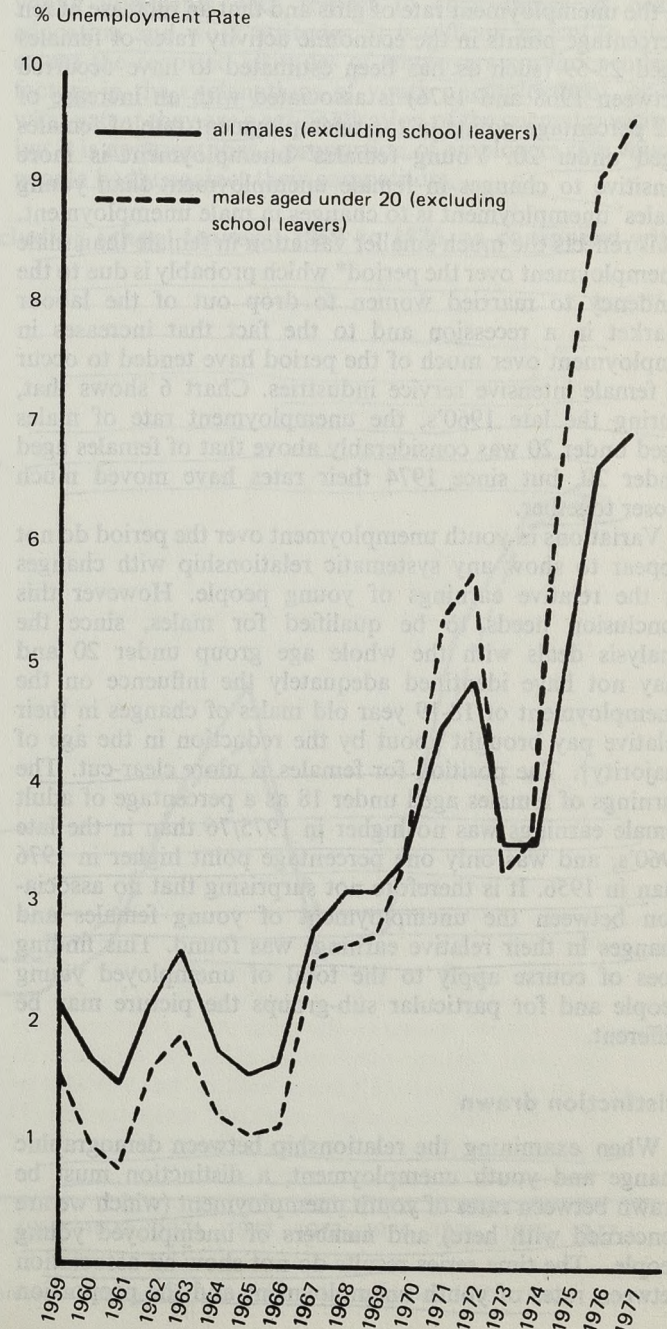
As has been seen, a number of explanations for the large increase in youth unemployment during the current recession have been advanced. Identification of those factors that are more significantly associated with changes in youth unemployment than others is of course difficult. The remainder of this article presents the results of an analysis of the degree of association between changes in youth

unemployment and the major possible explanations of such changes—total unemployment, relative pay, adult female activity rates, demographic changes and social security—using a statistical technique, namely regression analysis\*.

The results show that male youth unemployment is closely related to overall male unemployment, moving with overall male unemployment but with a greater amplitude. It appears that an increase of one percentage point in the rate of overall male unemployment is associated with an increase in male youth unemployment of 1.7 percentage points; as overall unemployment rises, youth unemployment worsens relatively. This phenomenon can account for

\* The regression results and an explanation of the data sources used are available on written request from the offices of *Employment Gazette*.

**Chart 7 Unemployment rates of males aged under 20 (excluding school leavers) and all males 1959-1976**





persistent features of the labour market during the 1970s which might at first sight seem more amenable to other explanations. For example, before 1970 the rate of male youth unemployment was always below the overall male rate, as shown in chart 7; since 1970 it has been below it only once. But this can be explained by the fact the male unemployment has been much higher since 1970, and as the regression results show, the higher is male unemployment, the higher is relative male youth unemployment.

**Percentage variations**

Changes in the unemployment of girls are closely associated with the rate of female unemployment, but a fuller explanation of changes in girls' unemployment requires the inclusion of the economic activity rate of adult women as an influence. The results suggest that an increase of one percentage point in the unemployment rate of females is associated with a rise of almost three percentage points in the unemployment rate of girls and that an increase of ten percentage points in the economic activity rates of females aged 25-59 (such as has been estimated to have occurred between 1968 and 1976) is associated with an increase of 1.2 percentage points in the unemployment rate of females aged under 20. Young females' unemployment is more sensitive to changes in female unemployment than young males' unemployment is to changes in male unemployment. This reflects the much smaller variation in female than male unemployment over the period\* which probably is due to the tendency to married women to drop out of the labour market in a recession and to the fact that increases in employment over much of the period have tended to occur in female intensive service industries. Chart 6 shows that, during the late 1960's, the unemployment rate of males aged under 20 was considerably above that of females aged under 20, but since 1974 their rates have moved much closer together.

Variations in youth unemployment over the period do not appear to show any systematic relationship with changes in the relative earnings of young people. However this conclusion needs to be qualified for males, since the analysis deals with the whole age group under 20 and may not have identified adequately the influence on the unemployment of 18-19 year old males of changes in their relative pay brought about by the reduction in the age of majority†. The position for females is more clear-cut. The earnings of females aged under 18 as a percentage of adult female earnings was no higher in 1975/76 than in the late 1960's, and was only one percentage point higher in 1976 than in 1956. It is therefore not surprising that no association between the unemployment of young females and changes in their relative earnings was found. This finding does of course apply to the total of unemployed young people and for particular sub-groups the picture may be different.

**Distinction drawn**

When examining the relationship between demographic change and youth unemployment, a distinction must be drawn between rates of youth unemployment (which we are concerned with here) and numbers of unemployed young people. The time series results do not show an association between rates of youth unemployment and the proportion

of young people in the population. It may be that the regression analysis has not adequately identified the effect of demographic change since previous demographic increases occurred at times of relatively high employment, when young people might have expected to fare relatively well. It could be argued that the current demographic increase has met a static or falling number of jobs, and this has compounded the effect of the recession on young people's employment. Against this, it must be borne in mind that the raising of the school leaving age in 1972, effectively reduced the number of young people seeking employment, by removing 15 year olds from the labour force. It is possible to conclude that a demographic effect did not increase the rates of youth employment for the age group under 20. There is, however, likely to be some relationship between increased numbers of young people aged 16-19 since 1973 and numbers of unemployed young people.

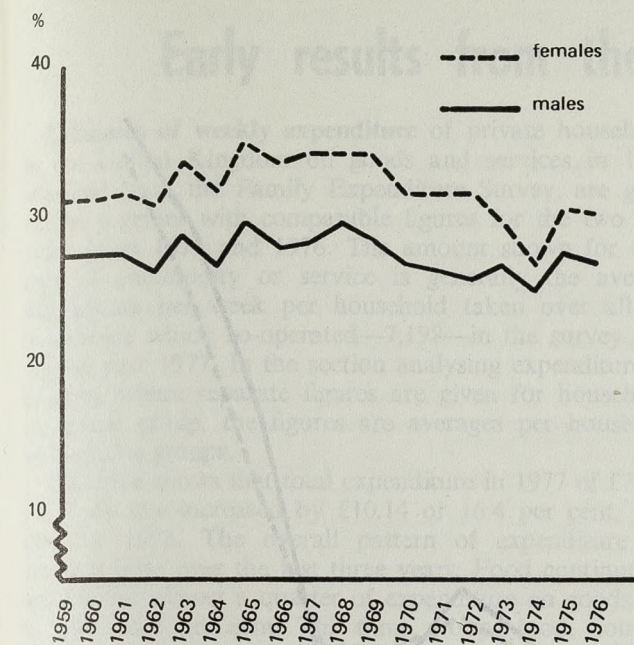
Changes in the levels of social security benefits relative to the net earnings of young people were found not to be associated significantly with changes in youth unemployment. This is perhaps not surprising since young people's relative pay has increased, while the social security benefits to which they are entitled have tended to move in proportion with changes in all benefits. The social security benefits/net earnings relationship is shown in chart 8. Changes in social security benefits would not therefore be expected to bear particularly on young people.

**Relationship derived**

Where the regression analysis has shown that a strong association between youth unemployment and some of the explanatory variables exists, relationships can be derived from the analysis to give values of youth unemployment which are predicted solely on the basis of actual values of the explanatory variables. Relationships derived from the association between male youth unemployment and overall male unemployment over the period 1959-1972 are used to predict the level of youth unemployment that would have been anticipated in these years of such past relationships held true. The predicted values are compared with the actual values in chart 9. The relationship between male youth unemployment and total unemployment is a strong one, and the level of youth unemployment predicted in 1976 and 1977 on the basis of the 1959-1972 relationships is very close to the actual level. The upward shift in male youth unemployment in 1975 was however slightly greater than would have been expected, given this simple relationship. A similar exercise was carried out for girls' unemployment, basing the predictions on the relationship between girls' unemployment with overall female unemployment and the activity rates of adult females; the predicted values are

\* If changes in the unemployment rate of young females are compared with changes in the rate of male unemployment, it is found that between 1959 and 1976 a change of one percentage point in the male unemployment rate tended to be associated with a change of 1.2 percentage points in the unemployment rate of females aged under 20 (compared of course to a change of 1.66 percentage points in the unemployment rates of males aged under 20. This demonstrates that the apparent greater sensitivity of young females unemployment reflects the small degree of variation in overall female unemployment rather than any tendency for the unemployment rate of young females to vary more than the unemployment rate of young males.  
† Separate information on the earnings of males aged 18-19 is not available for the whole period, and this prevents a satisfactory analysis for the 18-19 male age group.

**Chart 8 Scale rate supplementary benefits as a percentage of the net earnings of young people**

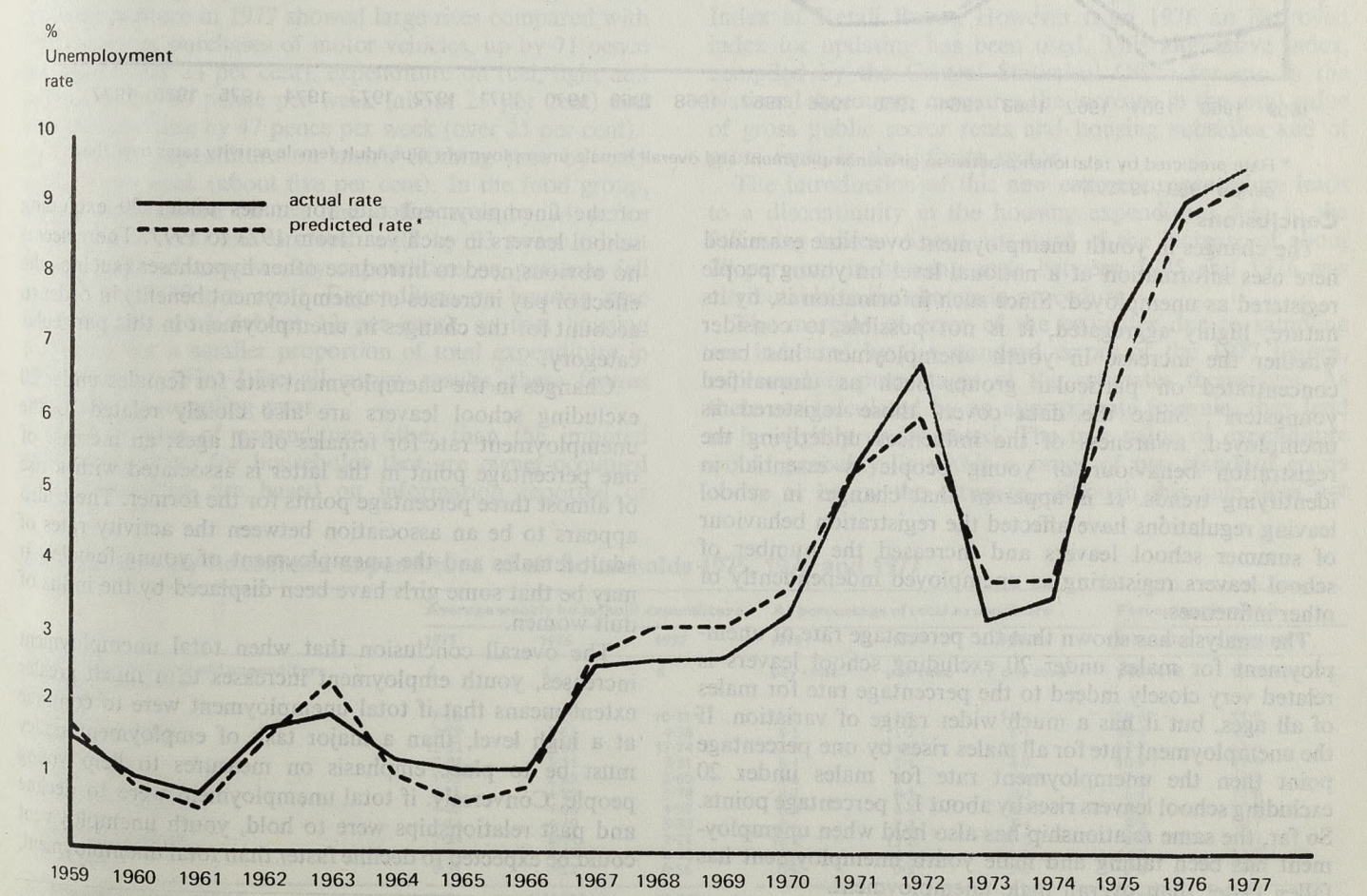


compared with the actual values in chart 10. The level of girls' unemployment is under-predicted by this relationship, by just under one percentage point in 1975 and 1976, and half a percentage point in 1977.

**Other evidence**

Some influences, such as employers' attitudes to young people, are not amenable to examination using regression analysis. There is little evidence to suggest a strong shift in employers' preferences away from young people but it is apparent from an employers' survey carried out for the Manpower Services Commission report *Young People and Work* that young people must compete for employment against others, particularly married women. There was also a sizeable minority of employers (31 per cent) who felt that there had been some deterioration in the quality of young applicants with respect to such things as basic education and work attitudes. It is difficult to say to what extent the reported attitudes of employers are independent factors in the explanations of youth unemployment, or to what extent they are a rationalisation of the current position, but it is apparent that a proportion of employers rate young people badly against their competitors.

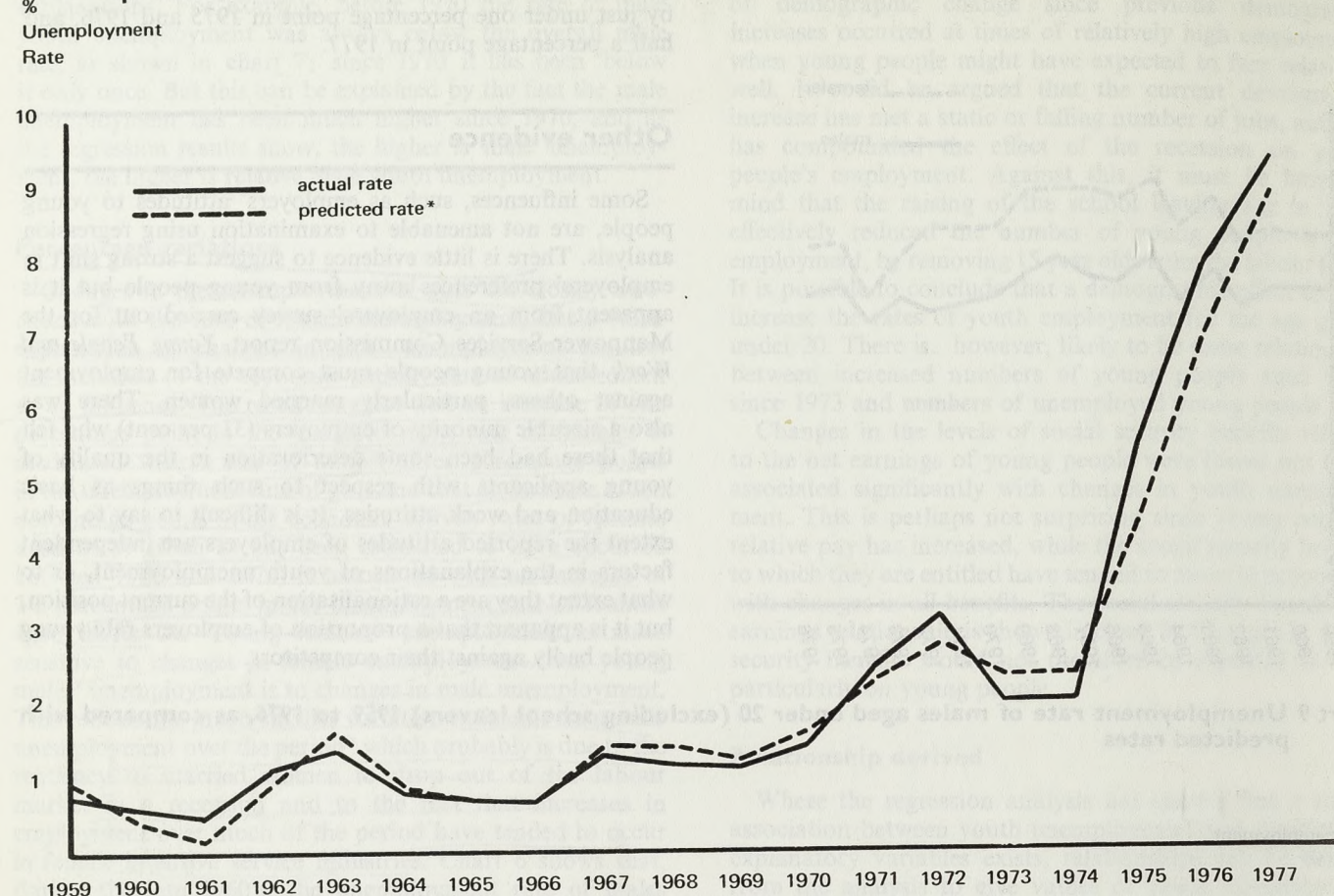
**Chart 9 Unemployment rate of males aged under 20 (excluding school leavers) 1959 to 1976, as compared with predicted rates**



\* Rate predicted by relationship between male youth unemployment and overall male unemployment over the period 1959-1972



Chart 10 Unemployment rate of females aged under 20 (excluding school leavers) 1959 to 1976, as compared with predicted rates



\* Rate predicted by relationship between girls unemployment and overall female unemployment plus adult female activity rates over the period 1959-1972.

### Conclusions

The changes in youth unemployment over time examined here uses information at a national level on young people registered as unemployed. Since such information is, by its nature, highly aggregated, it is not possible to consider whether the increase in youth unemployment has been concentrated on particular groups such as unqualified youngsters\*. Since the data covers those registered as unemployed, awareness of the influences underlying the registration behaviour of young people is essential in identifying trends. It is apparent that changes in school leaving regulations have affected the registration behaviour of summer school leavers and increased the number of school leavers registering as unemployed independently of other influences.

The analysis has shown that the percentage rate of unemployment for males under 20 excluding school leavers is related very closely indeed to the percentage rate for males of all ages, but it has a much wider range of variation. If the unemployment rate for all males rises by one percentage point then the unemployment rate for males under 20 excluding school leavers rises by about 1.7 percentage points. So far, the same relationship has also held when unemployment has been falling and male youth unemployment has fallen faster than overall male unemployment.

This relationship is confirmed by the fact that when based on the date for 1959-72 it gave a very accurate prediction

of the unemployment rate for males under 20 excluding school leavers in each year from 1973 to 1977. There seems no obvious need to introduce other hypotheses (such as the effect of pay increases or unemployment benefit) in order to account for the changes in unemployment in this particular category.

Changes in the unemployment rate for females under 20 excluding school leavers are also closely related to the unemployment rate for females of all ages; an increase of one percentage point in the latter is associated with a rise of almost three percentage points for the former. There also appears to be an association between the activity rates of adult females and the unemployment of young females. It may be that some girls have been displaced by the influx of adult women.

The overall conclusion that when total unemployment increases, youth employment increases to a much greater extent means that if total unemployment were to continue at a high level, than a major task of employment policy must be to place emphasis on measures to help young people. Conversely, if total unemployment were to decline and past relationships were to hold, youth unemployment could be expected to decline faster than total unemployment.

\*See *Unqualified, Untrained, Unemployed*. Report of the Working Party from the National Youth Employment Council. HMSO (1977).

## Household spending in 1977

### Early results from the Family Expenditure Survey

Estimates of weekly expenditure of private households in the United Kingdom on goods and services in 1977, obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey, are given below, together with comparable figures for the two previous years 1975 and 1976. The amount shown for each type of commodity or service is generally the average expenditure per week per household taken over all the households which co-operated—7,198—in the survey during the year 1977. In the section analysing expenditure on housing, where separate figures are given for households by tenure group, the figures are averages per household within these groups.

The table shows that total expenditure in 1977 of £71.84 per week has increased by £10.14 or 16.4 per cent, over that for 1976. The overall pattern of expenditure has changed little over the last three years. Food continues to account for almost a quarter of expenditure on goods and services, 24.7 per cent. The three groups food, housing, and transport and vehicles together represent 52.6 per cent of the recorded expenditure, as compared with 53.0 per cent in 1976 and 51.7 per cent in 1975.

Commodity groups and items on which average household expenditure in 1977 showed large rises compared with 1976 were net purchases of motor vehicles, up by 71 pence per week (over 25 per cent), expenditure on fuel, light and power, up by 85 pence per week (about 25 per cent) and women's clothing by 47 pence per week (over 25 per cent): by contrast, expenditure on men's clothing rose by only 6 pence per week (about five per cent). In the food group, weekly expenditure on tea and coffee rose by 24 pence (over 60 per cent) and on fresh milk by 23 pence (about 20 per cent) whereas weekly expenditure on potatoes fell by 16 pence (20 per cent). Expenditure on housing rose by £1.10 per week (about 12 per cent), so that housing accounted for a smaller proportion of total expenditure in 1977 than in 1976. Like all survey results, these figures are subject to sampling error.

The estimates of expenditure, other than the imputed rental equivalents for households that are owner-occupied or live rent-free, are based on information reported or

recorded by the households without adjustment, but it is known that survey estimates of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and some kinds of confectionery tend to be low. The estimates of expenditure on gas and electricity from 1976 take account of subsequent rebates where payments are made by slot meter; in earlier years this adjustment was not made. The effect of the change in both 1976 and 1977 is to reduce average weekly household expenditure on gas by about 2p and on electricity by about 2p.

For owner-occupied households a notional amount has been included in expenditure as an estimate of the rent which would have been paid had the dwelling been rented instead of being owner-occupied. (A similar allowance is also made for the few households that pay no rent.) The rateable value, which is assessed on the basis of the letting value of the dwelling, is used to provide an estimate of this notional rent. The rateable value is assessed only at intervals of some years and, in the interim, estimates are made using a suitable indicator to update the last official assessment. Up to 1975, the rateable values were updated by the increase in the rent component of the General Index of Retail Prices. However from 1976 an improved index for updating has been used. This alternative index, compiled by the Central Statistical Office for use in the National Accounts, measures the increase in the total value of gross public sector rents and housing subsidies and of gross rents in the private sector.

The introduction of this new estimating procedure leads to a discontinuity in the housing expenditure data in the following tables. About one-third of the increase of about 29 per cent in housing costs between 1975 and 1976 was attributable to the change in procedure.

The margins of error of the estimates due to sampling are indicated by the standard errors of the 1977 figures, expressed as percentages of the estimates themselves. As these are calculated by an approximate formula, they tend to be slightly under-stated. The true value of expenditure would probably lie within a range of two standard errors above or below the estimate, although this rule does not

Average weekly household expenditure of all households 1975, 1976 and 1977

	Average weekly household expenditure			As percentage of total expenditure			Percentage increase	
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976*	1977*	1975/1976	1976/1977
	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
<b>Average weekly household expenditure</b>	<b>£ 54.58</b>	<b>£ 61.70*</b>	<b>£ 71.84*</b>				<b>13.0*</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Commodity or service</b>								
<b>Group totals</b>								
Housing	7.16	9.21*	10.31*	13.1	14.9	14.4	28.6*	11.9
Fuel, light and power	2.99	3.53	4.38	5.5	5.7	6.1	18.1	24.1
Food	13.52	15.37	17.74	24.8	24.9	24.7	13.7	15.4
Alcoholic drink	2.81	3.11	3.51	5.1	5.1	4.9	10.7	12.9
Tobacco	1.95	2.29	2.60	3.6	3.7	3.6	17.4	13.5
Clothing and footwear	4.75	4.99	5.78	8.7	8.1	8.0	5.1	15.8
Durable household goods	4.03	4.06	4.99	7.4	6.6	6.9	0.7	22.9
Other goods	4.14	4.49	5.33	7.6	7.3	7.4	8.5	18.7
Transport and vehicles	7.54	8.14	9.71	13.8	13.2	13.5	8.0	19.3
Services	5.39	6.19	6.93	9.9	10.0	9.7	14.8	12.0
Miscellaneous	0.31	0.32	0.56	0.5	0.5	0.8	3.2	75.0

\* These figures are affected by the change in definition mentioned above.



take account of low recording on certain items described above. The difference between the estimates for two individual years has a greater margin of error than the estimate for either of the years, and is probably not significant unless it is greater than about three times the 1977 standard error.

As the individual and total average figures have been rounded independently, the sums of the separate items

**Average weekly household expenditure of all households 1975, 1976 and 1977 (continued)**

	1975	1976	1977	Standard error as percentage of the estimated 1977 mean
<b>Number of households by type of housing tenure</b>				
Rented unfurnished	3,077	3,100	3,172	
Local authority	2,288	2,342	2,471	
Other	789	758	701	
Rented furnished	309	314	211	
Rent free	198	187	157	
Owner-occupied	3,619	3,602	3,658	
In process of purchase	2,128	2,034	2,192	
Owned outright	1,491	1,568	1,466	
<b>Average weekly housing expenditure in each tenure group</b>				
<b>Rented unfurnished</b>				
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	4.99	5.77	6.69	0.8
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.41	0.46	0.53	10.9
<b>Local authority</b>				
Payments as defined above				
Rent, etc	5.24	6.07	6.99	0.8
Repairs, etc	0.43	0.45	0.51	12.8
<b>Other</b>				
Payments as defined above				
Rent, etc	4.27	4.85	5.64	2.7
Repairs, etc	0.35	0.49	0.62	21.0
<b>Rented furnished</b>				
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	8.29	9.96	11.11	4.5
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.14	0.22	0.38	46.2
<b>Rent-free</b>				
Payment such as rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from sub-letting	4.05	8.57*	9.45*	6.8
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	3.57	5.48*	6.84*	7.1
Payment by household for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.42	0.80	0.83	31.9
<b>Owner-occupied</b>				
Payment such as rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from letting	6.89	9.27*	10.63*	0.9
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	4.63	6.60*	7.43*	0.9
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	1.81	2.42	2.30	8.1
<b>In process of purchase</b>				
Payments as defined above				
Rates, etc	7.43	9.96*	11.49*	1.0
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	4.94	7.03*	7.96*	1.1
Repairs, etc	2.24	2.70	2.77	10.0
<b>Owned outright</b>				
Payments as defined above				
Rates, etc	6.11	8.36*	9.35*	1.5
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	4.19	6.04*	6.65*	1.5
Repairs, etc	1.19	2.04	1.59	12.6

**Characteristics of households**

	1975	1976	1977
<b>Total number of households</b>	7,203	7,203	7,198
<b>Total number of persons</b>	20,254	19,793	19,885
<b>Total number of adults</b>	14,094	13,978	14,072
<b>Average number of persons per household</b>			
All persons	2.81	2.75	2.76
Males	1.37	1.35	1.34
Females	1.44	1.40	1.42
Adults	1.96	1.94	1.95
Persons under 65	1.60	1.57	1.59
Persons 65 and over	0.35	0.37	0.36
Children	0.86	0.81	0.81
Children under 2	0.08	0.07	0.08
Children 2 and under 5	0.15	0.13	0.13
Children 5 and under 18	0.63	0.61	0.60
Persons working	1.35	1.34	1.35
Persons not working	1.46	1.41	1.41
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.38	0.39	0.39
Others	1.08	1.02	1.02

may not agree exactly with the totals shown in the table. The full report of the 1977 survey will be published towards the end of the year. It will contain a general description of the survey and definitions of the terms used, as well as many other analyses of results for a variety of household groupings and a range of household characteristics.

Commodity or service	1975	1976	1977	Standard error as percentage of the estimated 1977 mean
<b>Average weekly household expenditure</b>				
£	£	£	£	per cent
<b>Housing</b>				
Payments as defined in preceding section averaged over all households	6.06	7.77*	8.88*	0.7
Rent, rates, etc	1.10	1.44	1.43	6.8
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	1.10	1.44	1.43	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>9.21*</b>	<b>10.31*</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Fuel, light and power</b>				
Gas and hire of gas appliances	0.78	0.91	1.20	1.4
Electricity and hire of electric appliances	1.44	1.77	2.06	0.9
Coal	0.43	0.48	0.61	5.1
Coke	0.10	0.11	0.17	11.3
Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0.23	0.25	0.35	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Food</b>				
Bread, rolls, etc	0.63	0.71	0.84	0.8
Flour	0.06	0.07	0.10	3.1
Biscuits, cakes, etc	0.70	0.74	0.85	1.2
Breakfast and other cereals	0.19	0.21	0.24	1.6
Beef and veal	0.92	0.99	1.12	2.0
Mutton and lamb	0.38	0.42	0.49	2.7
Pork	0.27	0.33	0.40	2.8
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.41	0.47	0.52	1.3
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.15	0.16	0.17	1.8
Poultry, other and undefined meat	1.12	1.28	1.42	1.2
Fish	0.33	0.36	0.41	1.7
Fish and chips	0.11	0.11	0.25	2.0
Butter	0.29	0.36	0.39	1.3
Margarine	0.10	0.12	0.18	1.6
Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.12	0.12	0.14	2.2
Milk, fresh	0.86	1.09	1.32	0.9
Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc	0.15	0.16	0.19	2.1
Cheese	0.27	0.31	0.38	1.3
Eggs	0.33	0.37	0.41	1.0
Potatoes	0.54	0.81	0.65	1.2
Other and undefined vegetables	0.80	0.89	1.01	0.9
Fruit	0.68	0.72	0.84	1.2
Sugar	0.26	0.25	0.26	1.2
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.10	0.10	0.12	2.6
Sweets and chocolates	0.42	0.44	0.47	1.7
Tea	0.17	0.21	0.36	1.4
Coffee	0.13	0.18	0.27	3.3
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.02	0.02	0.03	2.9
Soft drinks	0.30	0.34	0.32	1.9
Ice cream	0.12	0.12	0.11	2.9
Other food, foods not defined	0.75	0.83	0.89	2.0
Meals bought away from home	1.85	2.09	2.59	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.52</b>	<b>15.36</b>	<b>17.74</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>				
Beer, cider, etc	1.69	1.93	2.06	2.1
Wines, spirits, etc	0.90	0.95	0.96	2.9
Drinks not defined	0.22	0.23	0.48	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Tobacco</b>				
Cigarettes	1.77	2.09	2.37	1.6
Pipe tobacco	0.11	0.12	0.14	5.0
Cigars and snuff	0.08	0.08	0.09	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>				
Men's outer clothing	0.83	0.96	0.97	4.5
Men's underclothing and hosiery	0.32	0.33	0.38	4.0
Women's outer clothing	1.42	1.37	1.80	3.1
Women's underclothing and hosiery	0.33	0.33	0.37	3.0

**Average weekly household expenditure of all households 1975, 1976 and 1977 (continued)**

Commodity or service	1975	1976	1977	Standard error as percentage of the estimated 1977 mean
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	per cent
<b>Clothing and footwear (cont)</b>				
Boys' clothing	0.19	0.25	0.25	5.6
Girls' clothing	0.21	0.24	0.31	5.5
Infants' clothing	0.16	0.17	0.19	5.7
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0.23	0.25	0.30	3.0
Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.15	0.13	0.13	7.8
Footwear	0.91	0.97	1.09	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Durable household goods</b>				
Furniture	0.69	0.84	1.04	9.1
Floor coverings	0.48	0.37	0.55	13.3
Soft furnishings and household textiles	0.46	0.42	0.53	6.2
Television, radio and musical instruments, including repairs	0.75	0.73	0.90	8.1
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	0.94	0.90	1.05	6.7
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	0.08	0.06	0.08	20.5
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc	0.54	0.61	0.69	3.9
Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.09	0.11	0.14	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Other goods</b>				
Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	0.62	0.74	0.81	4.7
Books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals	0.87	0.96	1.14	1.7
Toys, stationery goods, etc	0.53	0.55	0.69	3.2
Medicines and surgical goods	0.23	0.25	0.30	5.4
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	0.62	0.66	0.74	1.6
Optical and photographic goods	0.27	0.25	0.32	7.9
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc	0.40	0.43	0.49	1.2
Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0.21	0.26	0.31	4.5
Animals and pets	0.40	0.39	0.53	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Transport and vehicles</b>				
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	2.50	2.64	3.35	3.1

Commodity or service	1975	1976	1977	Standard error as percentage of the estimated 1977 mean
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	per cent
<b>Transport and vehicles (cont)</b>				
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	3.53	3.76	4.48	2.1
Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats	0.11	0.16	0.17	14.5
Railway fares	0.35	0.38	0.46	5.0
Bus and coach fares	0.62	0.77	0.81	2.3
Other travel and transport	0.42	0.43	0.43	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>8.14</b>	<b>9.71</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Services</b>				
Postage, telephone, telegrams	0.70	0.91	0.97	1.2
Cinema admissions	0.07	0.07	0.08	5.1
Theatres, sporting events and other entertainments, except betting	0.37	0.43	0.49	3.7
Television licences, television and radio rental	0.76	0.86	0.91	1.1
Domestic help, etc	0.23	0.22	0.24	6.2
Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc.	0.35	0.40	0.46	2.2
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0.14	0.13	0.16	14.6
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.15	0.15	0.16	3.8
Educational and training expenses	0.35	0.40	0.52	7.1
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.14	0.16	0.16	9.7
Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services	2.13	2.46	2.78	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Expenditure not assignable elsewhere, including pocket money to children	0.31	0.32	0.56	5.7
<b>Total, all above expenditure</b>	<b>54.58</b>	<b>61.70*</b>	<b>71.84*</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Other payments recorded</b>				
Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	12.14	13.65	14.30	1.5
National insurance contributions	2.58	2.96	3.43	1.0
Purchase or alteration of dwelling, including mortgage payments	3.52	3.86	4.37	3.9
Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	2.51	2.81	3.22	1.9
Sickness and accident insurance, subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0.09	0.07	0.08	4.8
Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	0.15	0.16	0.18	6.3
Savings and investments	0.87	1.02	0.93	8.6
Betting, payments less winnings	0.32	0.40	0.37	12.3

\* These figures are affected by the change in definition mentioned above.



# Earnings and hours of manual workers in certain industries: April 1978

The New Earnings Survey conducted by the Department of Employment is the main and most comprehensive source of detailed statistics of earnings of employees in the various industries and occupations in Great Britain. It relates to April each year and the results of the 1978 survey will be published shortly in *Employment Gazette*. However, in addition and at the request of organisations in the industries concerned, the Department has also carried out a separate survey into the earnings and hours of manual workers in the industries listed below in the United Kingdom in April 1978, as in earlier years. The numbers of workers covered by these returns are much larger than the New Earnings Survey sample number in these industries although New Earnings Survey provides a wider range of information—for example on the distribution and make-up of gross earnings.

## Manufacturing:

biscuits (MLH 213)  
 coke ovens and manufactured fuel (MLH 261)  
 pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations (MLH 272)  
 insulated wires and cables (MLH 362)  
 aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (MLH 383)  
 cans and metal boxes (MLH 395)  
 jute (MLH 415)  
 other textile industries (MLH 429)  
 leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery (MLH 431)

## Service:

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

## Results

The results of the survey, which is conducted on a voluntary basis, are given in the table on page 921. Forms were sent to some 950 establishments and about 900 were returned in time to be included in the results. The results are classified according to the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The results of the April 1977 survey were published on page 801 of the August 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette*: those of the regular full-scale October 1977 survey into the earnings and hours of manual workers appeared on pages 151-161 of the February 1978 issue.

## Coverage

The survey covers manual workers only, including foremen (other than works and other higher level foremen), transport workers, warehousemen and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned rather than an indepen-

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

## Date of survey

The figures relate to the pay-week which included April 12, 1978, or, if the establishment was stopped for the whole or part of that week because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute, the nearest week of an ordinary character. The results cover those workers who were at work for the whole or part of the survey week: thus some workers who were paid for less than a full week would be included.

## Weekly earnings

The figures represent gross earnings in the survey week before deductions for PAYE income tax, workers national insurance contributions or any other deductions. They include payments for supplements, overtime, piecework, shift-work, night-work, those made under guaranteed week agreements and the proportionate weekly value of non-contractual gifts and annual and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly: they exclude income in kind.

## Weekly hours

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

## Averages

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

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

## Average weekly earnings, hours worked and hourly earnings of manual workers in April 1978\*

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum list heading	Numbers shown on returns received	Average weekly earnings £	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings p
<b>Men (21 years and over)</b>					
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
Biscuits	213	9,028	79.97	47.7	167.8
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	5,638	85.21	45.6	186.9
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	10,583	79.28	45.2	175.5
Insulated wires and cables	362	16,909	81.74	45.4	180.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	72,497	80.80	42.0	192.5
Cans and metal boxes	395	7,485	89.62	45.7	196.2
Jute	415	3,336	61.96	42.6	145.3
Other textile industries	429	7,998	79.51	44.8	177.6
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	7,265	65.11	43.1	150.9
<b>Service:</b>					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	460	62.76	43.5	144.3
Repair of boots and shoes	895	918	62.37	43.1	144.7
<b>Youths and boys (under 21 years)</b>					
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
Biscuits	213	727	56.77	42.8	132.8
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	227	57.65	41.1	140.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	702	50.09	40.9	122.3
Insulated wires and cables	362	1,002	50.10	39.4	127.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	6,736	42.05	39.0	107.8
Cans and metal boxes	395	689	55.31	41.1	134.6
Jute	415	336	44.51	40.9	108.9
Other textile industries	429	379	56.42	39.9	141.4
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,194	46.59	40.1	116.2
<b>Service:</b>					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	75	—	—	—
Repair of boots and shoes	895	347	32.02	40.6	78.9
<b>Full-time women (18 years and over)</b>					
<b>Manufacturing:</b>					
Biscuits	213	8,245	48.87	38.3	127.7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	7	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	8,638	51.19	38.5	132.9
Insulated wires and cables	362	4,544	52.24	37.8	138.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	5,998	56.66	38.1	148.6
Cans and metal boxes	395	3,471	55.51	38.9	142.8
Jute	415	1,716	46.82	38.3	122.2
Other textile industries	429	1,215	52.14	37.6	138.5
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,606	44.52	36.6	121.7
<b>Service:</b>					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	660	37.68	38.0	99.1
Repair of boots and shoes	895	347	38.03	37.7	100.8
<b>Part-time women (18 years and over) †</b>					
<b>Manufacturing:</b>					
Biscuits	213	12,461	28.04	22.4	125.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	25	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	3,199	25.31	20.5	123.4
Insulated wires and cables	362	1,209	28.35	21.8	130.3
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	1,354	30.70	22.7	135.1
Cans and metal boxes	395	2,330	27.66	22.8	121.3
Jute	415	305	21.08	20.4	103.3
Other textile industries	429	398	26.09	20.7	126.0
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	433	23.27	20.8	112.1
<b>Service:</b>					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	383	20.79	21.7	95.8
Repair of boots and shoes	895	269	19.52	21.1	92.7
<b>Girls (under 18 years)</b>					
<b>Manufacturing:</b>					
Biscuits	213	589	38.52	38.4	100.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	671	36.00	39.2	91.9
Insulated wires and cables	362	247	34.02	38.1	89.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	123	—	—	—
Cans and metal boxes	395	182	—	—	—
Jute	415	81	—	—	—
Other textile industries	429	43	—	—	—
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	83	—	—	—
<b>Service:</b>					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	28	—	—	—
Repair of boots and shoes	895	51	—	—	—

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



# Managers in road transport

by David Barnett, divisional manager, Planning and Intelligence RTITB

Each autumn the Road Transport Industry Training Board updates its overall strategic training plan for the industry. It recently became clear to them that to be really effective more information was needed about the complexity of managers, management organisation, individual responsibilities, and the

backgrounds of the people themselves. So in 1977 it was decided to carry out a major survey of managers in the industry. In the words of the Board "this was to be the most far-reaching survey of management ever carried out in any industry".



When the Road Transport Industry Training (RTITB) Board came into existence in 1966 there was no manpower information available at all about the industry. From the beginning, the board took the view that without manpower planning neither it nor the industry could make much progress in the modern world. Thus, a manpower planning system was one of the Board's first priorities.

Manpower planning is more talked about than practiced and many people still take the view that it is difficult, if not impossible. On the other hand, the RTITB, recognising the key importance to the economy of the road transport industry, has evolved for itself and the industry one of the most highly sophisticated manpower planning systems enjoyed by any industry.

At first, the system concentrated on the general picture within the industry. This is still important. However, for several years the board has moved on from the general to the particular, recognising that decisions are taken about specific problems, concerning specific groups of people, in

specific places, at specific times. Thus, it has concentrated on both local manpower studies on the one hand and surveys of particular key occupational groups on the other.

Last year, the board published six of over thirty local manpower studies carried out over the last few years. Now *Managers in Road Transport* represents an in-depth study of a key occupational group in the industry.

In practice, the range and depth of this study is unique, not only in terms of the Road Transport Industry, but for the British economy in general. For the first time the Board have found out

who managers are  
how, when and where they achieved managerial status  
what they actually do (and do not do)  
where they have come from  
and what they have done previously.

All this is set out in 18 chapters of close analysis and over 150 detailed tables of statistics.

Road transport is, of course, of key importance to the economy. The significance of this study lies both in what it tells us about this key service industry and the gaps it indicates in our knowledge about other industries. While some of the features of management in road transport are singular to that industry, many others are shared with large sections of British industry as a whole.

Since 1971 the board has based its activities on its overall strategic training plan for the industry. In practice, this has led to a major review of future policies in the management training area.

Obviously, for this to be successful it was necessary to provide a sound information base, from which decisions could be taken in the full knowledge of the complexity of management organisation, responsibilities, backgrounds etc. in the industry. Thus it was necessary to provide a suitable in-depth data base. The board decided that the way to do this was to carry out a major survey of management in the industry.

The survey itself was carried out by means of a questionnaire designed for self-completion by the individual manager. No names were attached and it was completely anonymous.

The questionnaire covered four major areas,

- personal information, including age and sex
- educational, technical and professional qualifications
- details of present job, including length of service, job title, the activity of major importance in the job, responsibilities for staff, the significant components of the job, and the level at which it was performed
- details of previous jobs, covering overall career pattern with both present and previous employers.

The validity of both the survey itself and the questionnaire were tested in a pilot exercise in the Summer of 1976. This was highly successful and the full-scale survey was carried out in the Spring and Summer of 1977.

## Sample

A sample of 1,300 companies was made, just under ten per cent of all leviable companies. Completed questionnaires were received back from 7,000 managers, which was one-eighth of all managers employed in the industry.

Eleven main areas are examined in detail. All information is sub-divided into eight separately identifiable sectors of the road transport industry, four major geographical breakdowns and several size-bands of company.

## Management occupations

It must be stressed that the average size of company in road transport is 17 employees, and 80 per cent of the 45,000 companies in the industry have fewer than ten staff. Over 60,000 managers are employed and additionally about 20,000 companies are managed by their proprietors. Thus, half the management in the industry is of companies of the very smallest size, where one person does everything, and another quarter manage companies where the management structure is of the simplest kind, involving no more than three or four people.

1 Areas of management activity

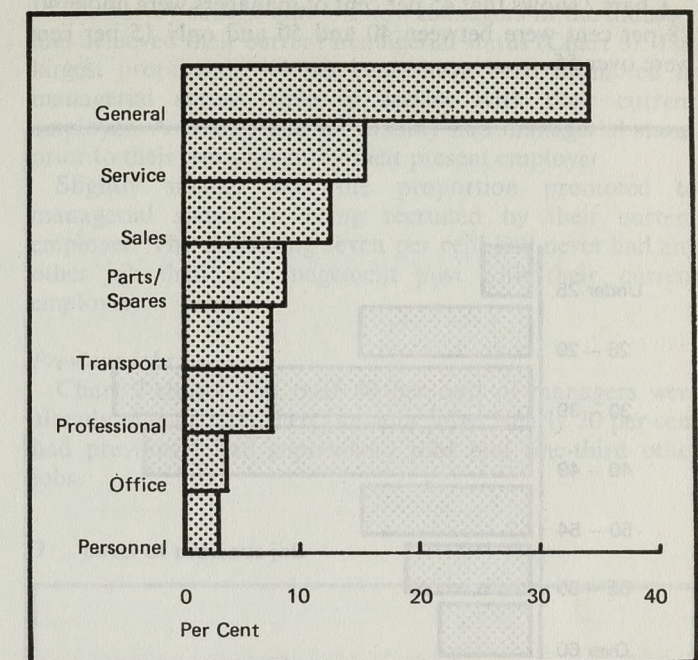


Chart 1 shows that in terms of broad areas of managerial activity,

- (i) one third of managers in the industry are in the general management area
- (ii) just under a sixth in the service area
- (iii) one eighth in sales
- (iv) just under 10 per cent each in parts/stores management, transport/traffic management and the professional area
- (v) four per cent in office management
- (vi) and three per cent in the personnel/specialist management services area.

These patterns vary in terms of the different sectors of the industry. Thus in furniture removals, nearly two-thirds of all managers are in the general management area.

## Sex/Age structure

Only three per cent of managers in the industry were women compared with 17 per cent nationally, over 25 per cent in the Distributive industry and over 20 per cent in clothing and footwear. Most of the 1,600 female managerial staff in the industry were to be found in only four of the 22 occupational areas,

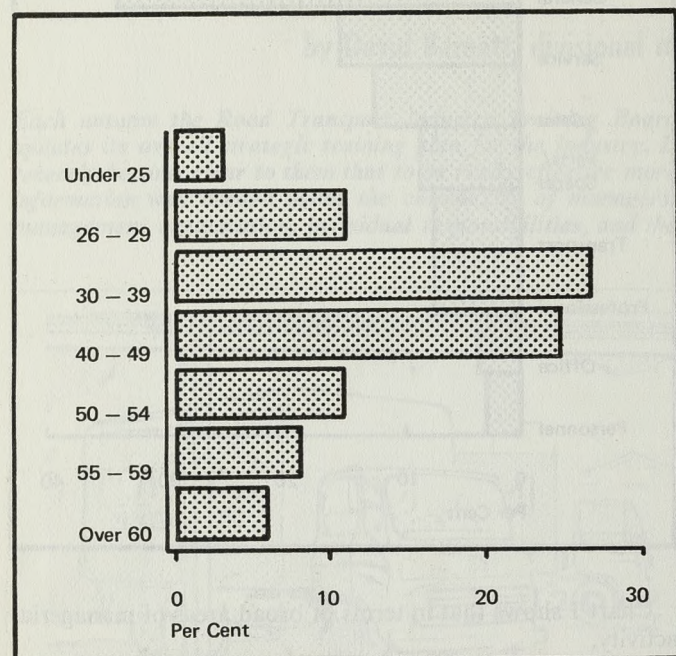
general branch managers  
company secretaries  
accountants  
office/administration management.

The industry's overall age structure for managers compares favourably with most other industries. The average age was 42 years compared with just over 44 for managers nationally. As a point of interest, the average age of 42 years compares with 44 years for craftsmen in the industry, 40 for HGV drivers and 41 for PSV drivers. For passenger trans-



port the average age was much higher, nearly 47.

Chart 2 shows that 45 per cent of managers were under 40, 28 per cent were between 40 and 50 and only 15 per cent were over 55.



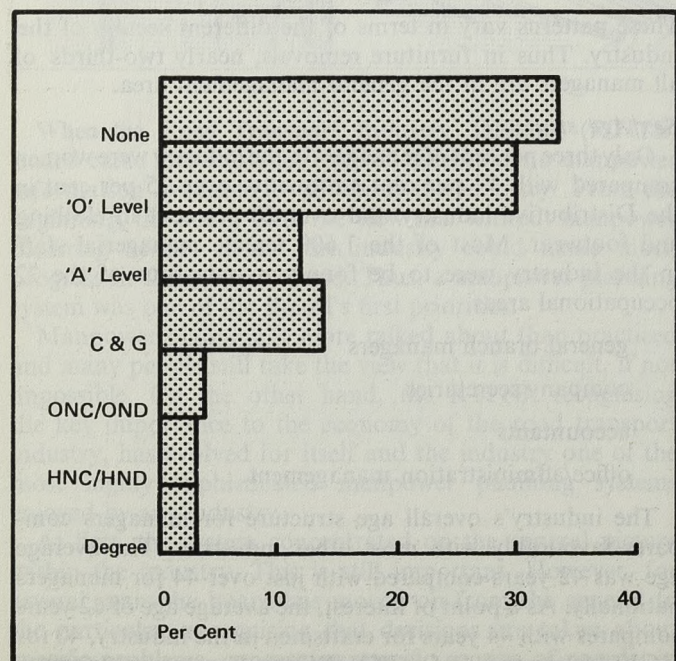
**2 Age distribution**

Seven per cent of managers will retire within five years and 15 per cent within ten years. For passenger transport 28 per cent will retire within ten years.

*Educational qualifications*

This is an area covered in great detail by the survey. Some of the more salient points to emerge (Chart 3) are: one-third

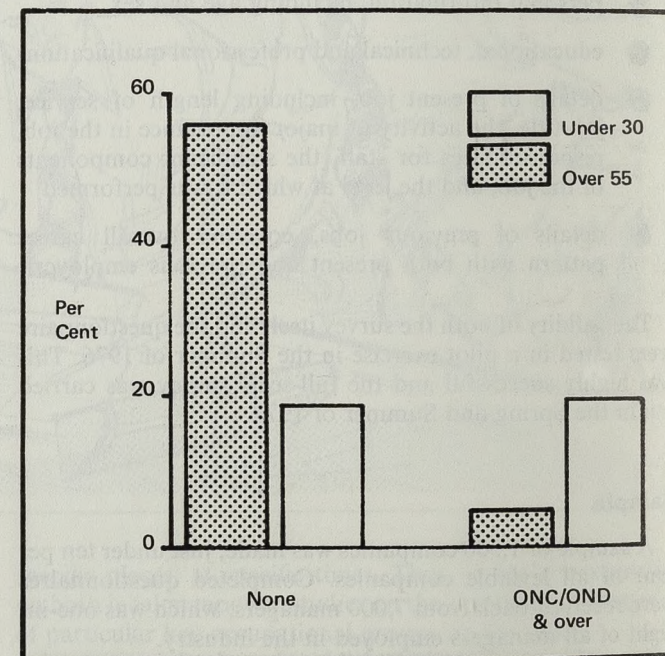
**3 Educational qualifications**



of managers had no formal educational qualifications at all; a further third had a highest educational qualification up to GCE "O" level or equivalent; 12 per cent had a highest educational qualification up to GCE "A" level or equivalent; seven per cent had ONC/OND or HNC/HND; only three per cent were graduates; a further 15 per cent had City and Guilds as their highest qualification.

Educational qualifications vary widely between the different sectors. Thus in vehicle bodybuilding the proportion of managers with no formal educational qualifications was nearly half and for road haulage 43 per cent. Conversely, far more managers in warehousing and passenger transport were graduates, nearly eight per cent compared with three per cent for the industry as a whole.

There were also major variations in educational qualifications for the different age groups of managers. Taking the two extremes, chart 4 shows that half the managers aged 55 and over had no educational qualification and under four per cent had a highest qualification of ONC/OND or above compared with 19 per cent for both for those managers aged under 30. Nearly nine per cent of managers aged under 30 were graduates compared with three per cent overall.



**4 Educational qualifications by age**

*Apprenticeship*

Well over one-third of managers in the industry had served a formal apprenticeship, mostly as light vehicle mechanics.

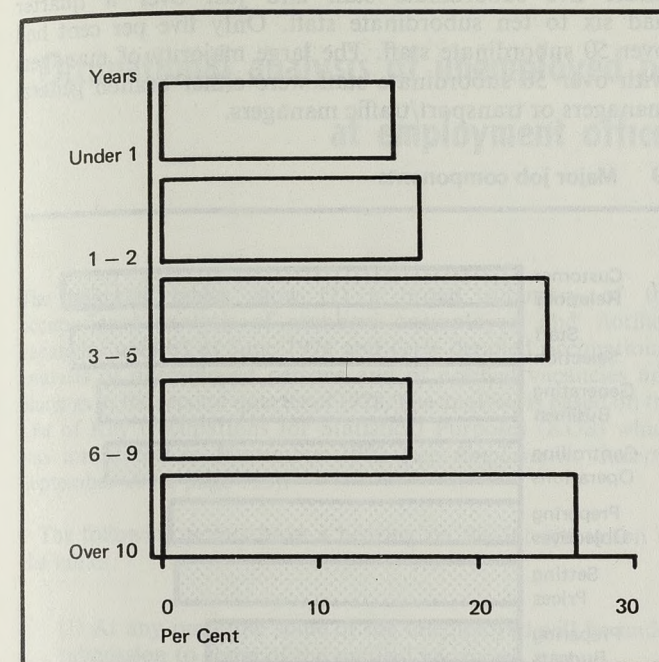
*Membership of professional institutions*

Only a quarter of the managers in the industry were members of a professional body. Much the most common were the IMI, IRTE, and CIT. For furniture removals the proportion was over half, for agricultural machinery only nine per cent.

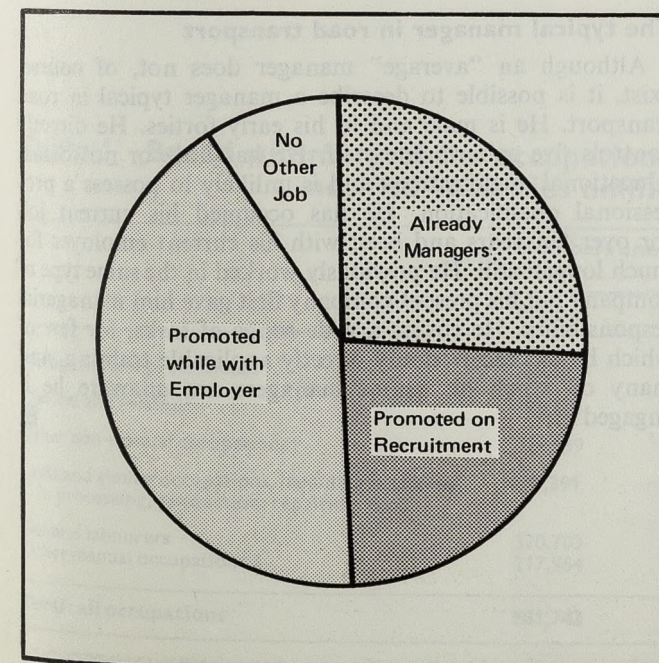
*Length of service*

Over half the managers in the industry had been employed by their current employer for ten years or more. Over a quarter of managers had been in their current job for over ten years (chart 5).

**5 Length of service in current job**



There were very marked differences between industrial sectors. While nearly half the managers in vehicle bodybuilding had been in their present jobs for ten years or more, in motor factoring half had been in their present jobs for under two years.



**6 Recruitment patterns**

*Recruitment patterns*

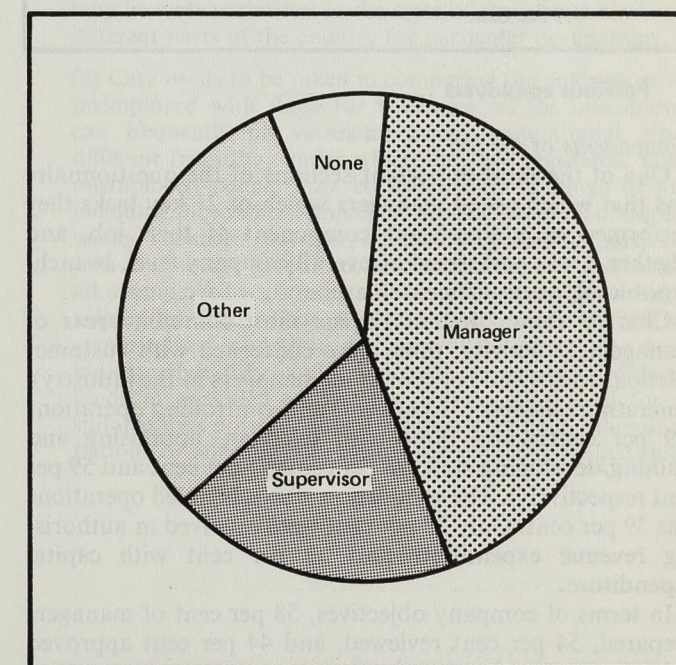
The survey sought data on how managers in the industry had achieved their current managerial status (Chart 6). The largest proportion (44 per cent) have been promoted to managerial status while in service with their current employer. A further quarter already had managerial status prior to their recruitment by their present employer.

Slightly smaller was the proportion promoted to managerial status on being recruited by their current employer. The remaining seven per cent had never had any other job than a management post with their current employer.

*Previous jobs*

Chart 7 shows that over 40 per cent of managers were already managers in their previous jobs. Nearly 20 per cent had previously had supervisory jobs and one-third other jobs.

**7 Level of previous job**

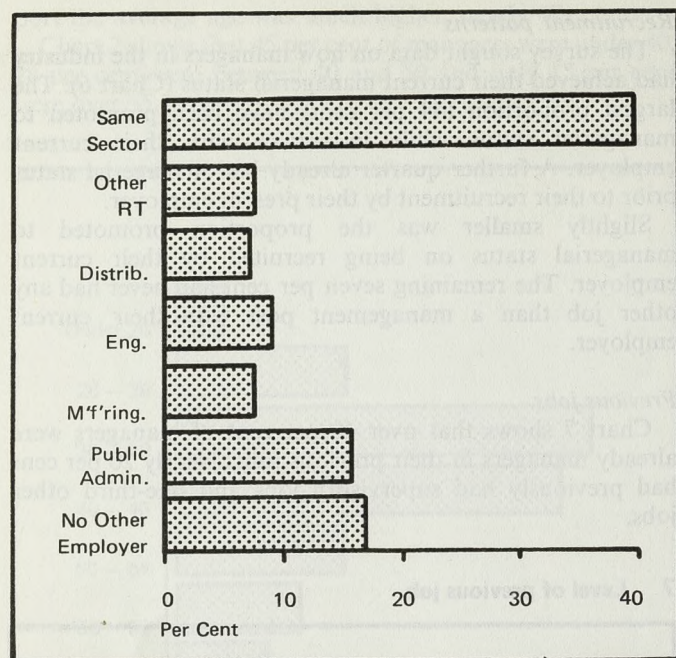


*Previous employers*

Management in road transport is fairly self-contained. Over one-sixth of managers had never worked for any other employer than their present one (Chart 8). Of those who had, just over 40 per cent had come from companies in the same sector of the road transport industry. A further sixth each came from other sectors of road transport or from distribution on the one hand and from manufacturing on the other. Of those from manufacturing, half came from engineering and half from other manufacturing industries. Yet a further sixth came from public administration and the armed Forces.

Over 40 per cent of managers in the retail motor trade had previously worked for other motor traders, but only seven per cent of managers in warehousing previously worked in the same sector. In furniture removals over a quarter of all managers came from the armed forces or public administration.





**8 Previous employers**

*Components of the job*

One of the most important sections of the questionnaire was that which asked managers which of 21 key tasks they performed as a significant component of their job, and whether it was performed at overall company level, branch/depot level, or departmental level.

Chart 9 shows that of the six most common areas of management activity, three were concerned with customer relations (nearly 80 per cent of all managers in the industry), generating business (71 per cent) and controlling operations (69 per cent); and three with selecting, appraising and training/developing staff (78 per cent, 71 per cent and 59 per cent respectively). The proportion who scheduled operations was 59 per cent. Only 38 per cent were involved in authorising revenue expenditure and 33 per cent with capital expenditure.

In terms of company objectives, 58 per cent of managers prepared, 54 per cent reviewed, and 44 per cent approved objectives.

Of the managers involved in any particular major task, usually well under half were involved in the activity at company level as compared with branch/depot or departmental level.

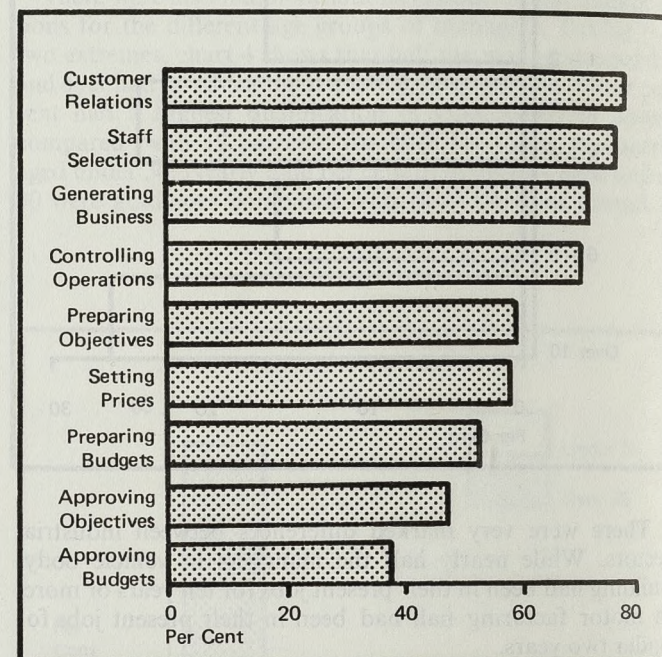
Perhaps the most important point to emerge in this area is that far more junior and middle managers, especially branch managers, are involved in certain specific tasks than their own more senior managers are aware of, or believe to be company policy. This implies either organisational or

communications problems, or both. Moreover, far more managers in all occupational areas are involved in all activities than have received any form of training in them.

*Responsibilities for subordinate staff*

Four per cent of managers in the industry had no subordinate staff. The highest proportion (one-third) had under five subordinate staff and just over a quarter had six to ten subordinate staff. Only five per cent had over 50 subordinate staff. The large majority of managers with over 50 subordinate staff were either branch general managers or transport/traffic managers.

**9 Major job components**



**The typical manager in road transport**

Although an "average" manager does not, of course, exist, it is possible to describe a manager typical in road transport. He is male and in his early forties. He directly controls five subordinate staff. He has little or no formal educational qualifications and is unlikely to possess a professional qualification. He has occupied his current job for over ten years and been with his current employer for much longer still. He previously worked in the same type of company but his present company first gave him managerial responsibility. He covers a wide range of tasks, for few of which he has received any directly applicable training, and many of which his senior managers are unaware he is engaged in.

# Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation, Great Britain

## Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, March 1978-June 1978

The following tables show (1) a broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at June 1978 and (2) a detailed occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings in the second quarter of 1978. The analysis is based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972 (see *Employment Gazette*, September 1972, page 799).

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

- (1) At any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies.
- (2) The vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and it is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977, that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the economy as a whole. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local offices of the

Employment Service Department can vary for different occupations.

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

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

**Table 1 Broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at June 1978, Great Britain**

	Numbers unemployed and registered at employment offices			Notified vacancies unfilled at employment offices
	Males	Females	Total	Total
Managerial and professional	65,545	27,931	93,476	18,522
Clerical and related*	75,141	98,487	173,628	35,010
Other non-manual occupations†	24,999	45,497	70,496	19,282
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc ‡	127,391	9,682	137,073	56,896
General labourers	370,703	69,395	440,098	10,581
Other manual occupations §	217,964	69,100	287,064	85,658
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>881,743</b>	<b>320,092</b>	<b>1,201,835</b>	<b>225,949</b>

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



**Table 2 Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: March, 1978 to June, 1978**

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 9, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 3, 1978	Vacancies notified March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978	Placings March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,316,109</b>	<b>184,173</b>	<b>691,789</b>	<b>439,660</b>	<b>280,915</b>	<b>158,745</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	40	5	21	24	23	1
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,673	42	35	13	12	1
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>15,238</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>112</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	692	18	9	4	4	—
Company secretaries	242	35	7	6	5	1
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	7	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	88	7	5	1	1	—
Accountants	1,960	469	487	137	130	7
Estimators, valuers and assessors	387	216	26	20	19	1
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	421	33	23	15	12	3
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	1,841	175	182	60	45	15
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	513	235	161	58	52	6
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	248	26	39	9	7	2
Systems analysts and computer programmers	1,234	406	194	50	45	5
Marketing and sales managers and executives	2,926	202	149	58	52	6
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	802	20	20	11	8	3
Purchasing officers and buyers	1,006	153	109	43	3	4
Property and estate managers	309	9	8	—	1	—
Librarians and information officers	778	17	68	44	22	22
Public health inspectors	62	24	6	2	2	—
Other statutory and similar inspectors	156	24	66	14	11	3
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	131	55	—	11	7	4
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	167	5	9	3	3	—
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,268	45	129	67	38	29
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>28,884</b>	<b>5,828</b>	<b>9,419</b>	<b>4,293</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>3,461</b>
University academic staff	1,631	3	18	14	7	7
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	671	9	4	2	1	1
Secondary teachers	5,140	24	81	55	25	30
Primary teachers	4,332	10	21	16	2	14
Pre-primary teachers	105	12	12	—	—	—
Special education teachers	243	13	24	12	7	5
Vocational/industrial trainers	559	291	234	47	42	5
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	67	7	55	26	10	16
Social and behavioural scientists	588	9	51	22	9	13
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	3,880	848	1,875	969	354	615
Clergy, ministers of religion	40	18	—	9	—	—
Medical practitioners	309	3	—	—	—	—
Dental practitioners	81	1	3	1	—	1
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	446	460	495	57	8	49
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	4,501	2,573	3,024	1,167	61	1,106
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	3,489	746	2,247	1,360	106	1,254
Pharmacists	126	7	9	3	2	—
Medical radiographers	194	1	5	1	—	—
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	41	11	13	6	2	4
Remedial therapists	302	44	103	31	9	22
Chiropodists	24	—	—	—	—	—
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	253	38	75	20	3	17
Veterinarians	55	—	1	—	—	—
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,807	710	1,063	475	175	300
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>14,446</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>419</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	2,016	48	53	20	16	4
Artists, commercial artists	2,298	37	131	80	61	19
Industrial designers	928	21	22	13	9	4
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	6,545	63	286	255	174	81
Photographers and cameramen	1,006	49	131	62	39	23
Sound and vision equipment operators	363	45	118	48	39	9
Window dressers	404	73	128	53	72	43
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	490	120	89	36	22	14
All other literary, artistic and sports	396	130	500	275	53	222
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>17,477</b>	<b>4,757</b>	<b>4,307</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>219</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	1,590	29	65	55	42	13
Chemical scientists	766	90	70	29	24	5
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	758	49	31	13	13	—
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	542	97	44	28	26	2
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	69	4	21	3	3	—
Mechanical engineers	859	345	275	61	58	3
Aeronautical engineers	85	84	—	6	6	—
Electrical engineers	1,026	428	274	81	81	—
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical engineers	154	61	41	14	14	—
Production engineers	234	159	78	24	24	—
Planning and quality control engineers	524	210	80	29	27	2
Heating and ventilating engineers	122	50	15	3	3	—
General and other engineers	199	67	64	14	14	—
Metallurgists	123	27	19	10	10	—
All other technologists	313	57	44	6	5	1
Engineering draughtsmen	1,648	1,423	1,045	342	317	25
Architectural and other draughtsmen	267	49	94	22	20	2
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	2,668	583	915	379	240	139
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	1,779	609	466	125	120	5
Architects and town planners	785	21	20	13	13	—
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	956	117	315	132	120	12
Quantity surveyors	531	93	22	19	18	1
Building, land and mining surveyors	378	16	31	9	8	1
Aircraft flight deck officers	315	2	7	3	3	—
Air traffic planners and controllers	89	2	10	4	4	—

**Table 2 (continued)**

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 2, 1978	Unemployed at June 8, 1978		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>210,353</b>	<b>225,949</b>	<b>1,201,835</b>	<b>881,743</b>	<b>320,092</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>21</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	1	1	33	31	2
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	21	43	1,508	1,489	19
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>13,358</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>2,458</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	16	7	568	450	118
Company secretaries	16	20	215	190	25
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	—	—	7	—	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	3	8	82	74	8
Accountants	323	496	1,800	1,672	128
Estimators, valuers and assessors	80	142	344	335	9
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	19	22	368	342	26
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	102	195	1,545	1,026	519
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	148	190	497	466	31
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	9	47	197	161	36
Systems analysts and computer programmers	160	390	1,072	867	205
Marketing and sales managers and executives	105	188	2,589	2,422	167
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	16	13	707	528	179
Purchasing officers and buyers	79	140	938	835	103
Property and estate managers	3	13	254	242	12
Librarians and information officers	25	16	623	287	336
Public health inspectors	3	8	52	40	12
Other statutory and similar inspectors	27	49	133	128	5
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	2	42	118	84	34
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	8	3	122	84	38
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	52	55	1,127	660	467
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>25,552</b>	<b>8,345</b>	<b>17,207</b>
University academic staff	5	2	1,496	1,130	366
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	6	5	633	443	190
Secondary teachers	22	28	4,158	1,886	2,272
Primary teachers	9	6	3,436	539	2,897
Pre-primary teachers	3	10	60	4	56
Special education teachers	7	18	207	61	146
Vocational/industrial trainers	148	330	536	469	67
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	16	20	72	51	21
Social and behavioural scientists	13	25	460	248	212
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	817	937	3,511	1,653	1,858
Clergy, ministers of religion	2	7	35	23	12
Medical practitioners	4	5	314	213	101
Dental practitioners	2	1	59	39	20
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	384	514	420	98	322
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	1,471	2,959	4,339	414	3,925
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	677	956	3,336	269	3,067
Pharmacists	7	6	119	73	46
Medical radiographers	5	1	177	33	144
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	9	26	17	9	8
Remedial therapist	49	67	233	65	168
Chiropodists	—	—	24	13	11
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	51	42	260	67	193
Veterinarians	1	—	45	29	16
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	323	975	1,596	508	1,088
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>12,652</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>4,232</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	26	55	1,628	1,045	583
Artists, commercial artists	63	25	2,055	1,393	662
Industrial designers	13	17	756	314	442
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	54	40	5,865	4,121	1,744
Photographers and cameramen	68	50	897	786	111
Sound and vision equipment operators	62	53	318	299	19
Window dressers	76	72	357	127	230
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	55	118	394	235	159
All other literary, artistic and sports	181	174	382	100	282
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>16,069</b>	<b>14,316</b>	<b>1,753</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	11	28	1,181	815	366
Chemical scientists	8	91	691	627	64
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	38	59	615	558	57
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	5	17	513	502	11
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	156	403	885	69	5
Mechanical engineers	11	67	84	82	2
Aeronautical engineers	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineers	163	458	988	969	19
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical engineers	17	71	148	140	8
Production engineers	66	147	208	208	—
Planning and quality control engineers	15	169	554	538	16
Heating and ventilating engineers	30	47	108	108	—
General and other engineers	9	87	200	199	1
Metallurgists	35	27	129	123	6
All other technologists	613	60	303	277	26
Engineering draughtsmen	60	61	1,595	1,511	84
Architectural and other draughtsmen	566	235	2,488	1,641	847
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	316	634	1,706	1,688	18
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	9	19	615	613	2
Architects and town planners	130	170	894	745	82
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	32	64	448	445	3
Quantity surveyors	23	15	344	334	6



**Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: March, 1978 to June 1978**

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 9, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 3, 1978	Vacancies notified March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978	Placings March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group V Professional—(continued)</b>						
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	190	11	13	10	9	1
Ships' engineer officers	139	4	41	35	35	—
Ships' radio officers	88	—	2	1	1	—
All other professional & related in science, engineering & other technologies & similar fields	280	70	205	68	61	7
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>	<b>26,528</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>5,594</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>467</b>
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	2,551	422	403	142	140	2
Engineering maintenance managers	1,274	181	135	29	27	2
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	2,882	177	221	114	111	3
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	126	4	4	2	2	—
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	1,156	95	124	52	48	4
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	1,289	148	257	95	93	2
Office managers—National Government	3,795	344	484	166	138	28
Office managers—Local Government						
Other office managers	319	48	93	30	26	4
Managers—wholesale distribution	1,133	200	375	142	104	38
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	1,560	308	570	214	114	100
Branch managers of shops other than above	706	104	211	85	55	30
Managers of independent shops	837	61	114	39	32	7
Hotel and residential club managers	890	55	50	13	11	2
Publicans	2,042	239	487	169	98	71
Catering and non-residential club managers	675	57	167	75	62	13
Entertainment and sports managers	320	7	4	—	—	—
Farm managers	5	—	—	—	—	—
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	7	—	—	—	—	—
Police Officers (inspectors and above)	5	—	—	—	—	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	41	2	1	—	—	—
Fire service officers	4,915	951	1,892	736	575	161
All other managers						
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>	<b>188,810</b>	<b>29,420</b>	<b>115,502</b>	<b>63,277</b>	<b>12,671</b>	<b>50,606</b>
Supervisors of clerks	2,300	341	886	353	169	184
Clerks	146,492	16,197	69,015	40,119	9,931	30,188
Retail shop cashiers	2,056	787	3,426	1,899	1,007	1,892
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,173	508	3,012	1,983	138	1,845
Receptionists	7,559	902	4,368	2,236	105	2,131
Supervisors of typists, etc.	192	98	225	28	2	26
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	7,848	4,218	11,386	4,452	55	4,397
Other typists	7,535	3,151	11,632	5,904	78	5,826
Supervisors of office machine operators	104	29	61	17	6	11
Office machine operators	4,140	1,141	3,470	1,512	258	1,254
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	151	16	108	67	5	62
Telephonists	6,415	1,010	4,719	2,696	133	2,563
Radio and telegraph operators	896	188	452	213	67	146
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	16	5	8	1	—	—
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	1,933	829	2,734	1,797	1,454	343
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>	<b>74,595</b>	<b>13,518</b>	<b>47,552</b>	<b>27,235</b>	<b>8,784</b>	<b>18,451</b>
Sales supervisors	1,107	596	1,286	518	227	291
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	56,647	6,975	34,862	20,453	4,278	16,175
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	1,032	445	2,437	1,378	805	573
Roundsmen and van salesmen	1,598	449	2,125	1,488	1,384	104
Technical sales representatives	2,557	775	697	260	241	19
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	7,476	986	1,631	725	610	115
Other sales representatives and agents	4,178	3,292	4,514	2,413	1,239	1,174
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>232</b>
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	20	61	29	27	—	—
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	257	40	44	22	22	—
Policemen (below sergeant)	79	840	72	88	74	16
Firemen	230	140	234	109	107	2
Prison officers below principal officer	32	54	39	23	17	6
Security officers and detectives	4,106	1,699	3,795	2,426	2,326	100
Security guards, patrolmen	514	567	1,062	698	16	682
Traffic wardens	23	48	128	59	38	21
All other in security and protective service	376	275	856	421	350	71
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>	<b>81,695</b>	<b>32,344</b>	<b>149,054</b>	<b>89,816</b>	<b>38,915</b>	<b>50,901</b>
Catering supervisors	3,867	1,469	3,606	1,353	752	601
Chefs, cooks	7,274	3,947	11,258	4,920	2,954	1,966
Waiters, waitresses	5,792	2,792	13,303	7,034	1,500	5,534
Barmen, barmaids	6,457	2,555	12,775	6,599	2,869	3,730
Counter hands/assistants	6,524	2,195	13,628	8,814	1,235	7,579
Kitchen porters/hands	8,064	2,186	23,583	18,317	13,633	4,684
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	633	273	680	226	104	122
Domestic housekeepers	460	503	533	171	9	162
Home and domestic helpers, maids	12,890	3,460	13,815	7,937	404	7,533
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	309	146	520	259	33	226
Travel stewards and attendants	838	73	341	111	8	99
Ambulancemen	73	45	188	42	34	61
Hospital/ward orderlies	3,145	786	2,365	1,395	216	1,179
Hospital porters	751	239	836	477	20	477
Hotel porters	1,512	461	2,371	1,268	1,238	30
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	131	193	475	139	70	69
Caretakers	1,356	575	1,912	724	655	69
Road sweepers (manual)	140	115	736	538	442	96
Other cleaners	12,314	5,492	27,696	18,217	6,178	12,039
Railway stationmen	88	164	473	352	312	40
Lift and car park attendants	236	120	1,216	962	899	63
Garment pressers	1,004	647	1,374	767	260	507
Hairdressing supervisors	33	14	22	6	4	2
Hairdressers (men), barbers	526	147	217	67	28	39
Hairdressers (ladies)	2,345	1,071	2,094	641	38	603
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	4,933	2,676	13,037	8,358	4,460	3,898

**Table 2 (continued)**

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 2, 1978	Unemployed at June 8, 1978		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group V Professional—(continued)</b>					
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	4	10	193	192	1
Ships' engineer officers	2	8	138	138	—
Ships' radio officers	—	1	90	88	2
All other professional & related in science, engineering & other technologies & similar fields	61	146	262	252	10
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>24,304</b>	<b>22,044</b>	<b>2,260</b>
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	240	443	2,476	2,448	28
Engineering maintenance managers	109	178	1,204	1,195	9
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	138	146	2,491	2,482	9
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	4	2	110	110	—
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	77	90	1,064	1,049	15
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	140	170	1,277	1,250	27
Office managers—National Government	303	359	3,586	3,246	340
Office managers—Local Government					
Other office managers	58	53	316	296	20
Managers—wholesale distribution	179	254	1,040	862	178
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	292	372	1,415	1,175	240
Branch managers of shops other than above	115	115	697	603	94
Managers of independent shops	70	66	687	586	101
Hotel and residential club managers	38	54	801	727	74
Publicans	264	293	1,893	1,487	406
Catering and non-residential club managers	4	7	594	497	97
Entertainment and sports managers	1	2	263	249	14
Farm managers	—	—	2	2	—
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	—	—	4	4	—
Police Officers (inspectors and above)	—	—	—	—	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	—	—	43	—	2
Fire service officers	—	—	—	—	—
All other managers	882	1,225	4,340	3,735	605
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>	<b>45,651</b>	<b>35,994</b>	<b>175,597</b>	<b>76,989</b>	<b>98,608</b>
Supervisors of clerks	511	363	2,278	1,948	330
Clerks	25,315	19,778	137,729	70,897	66,832
Retail shop cashiers	1,307	1,007	1,840	1,110	1,730
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	839	698	1,036	21	1,015
Receptionists	1,827	1,207	5,880	261	5,619
Supervisors of typists, etc.	92	203	182	7	180
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	6,211	4,941	7,160	22	7,083
Other typists	5,021	3,858	6,741	99	6,642
Supervisors of office machine operators	11	30	63	24	39
Office machine operators	1,528	1,571	3,975	768	3,207
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	30	27	132	59	73
Telephonists	1,913	1,207	5,791	473	5,318
Radio and telegraph operators	220	107	791	402	389
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	9	3	21	19	2
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	785	981	1,948	1,829	119
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>	<b>16,433</b>	<b>17,402</b>	<b>68,465</b>	<b>22,336</b>	<b>46,129</b>
Sales supervisors	628	736	1,130	644	486
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	11,120	10,264	51,844	8,659	43,185
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	875	629	982	337	645
Roundsmen and van salesmen	484	602	1,455	1,315	140
Technical sales representatives	487	755	2,369	2,304	457
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	842	1,050	6,824	6,207	617
Other sales representatives and agents	2,027	3,366	3,861	2,870	991
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>5,303</b>	<b>5,111</b>	<b>192</b>
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	2	61	8	8	—
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	27	35	227	218	9
Policemen (below sergeant)	74	803	72	48	24
Firemen	60	205	227	226	1
Prison officers below principal officer	24	46	22	18	4
Security officers and detectives	1,199	1,869	3,894	3,788	106
Security guards, patrolmen	393	522	458	447	11
Traffic wardens	25	92	18	9	9
All other in security and protective service	325	385	377	349	28
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>	<b>46,312</b>	<b>45,270</b>	<b>71,396</b>	<b>25,856</b>	<b>45,540</b>
Catering supervisors	1,823	1,899	2,880	1,973	907
Chefs, cooks	5,194	5,091	5,731	3,642	2,089
Waiters, waitresses	4,221	4,840	3,903	1,340	2,563
Barmen, barmaids	4,043	4,688	5,495	3,156	2,339
Counter hands/assistants	3,719	3,290	6,370	320	6,050
Kitchen porters/hands	4,408	3,044	7,286	4,226	3,060
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	387	340	561	330	231
Domestic housekeepers	367	498	450	19	431
Home and domestic helpers, maids	4,510	4,828	11,130	204	10,926
School helpers and school supervisory assistants</					



**Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: March, 1978 to June, 1978**

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 9, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 3, 1978	Vacancies notified March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978	Placings March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>18,059</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>8,278</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>2,894</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	165	107	193	148	144	4
General farm workers	4,836	101	596	421	372	49
Dairy cowmen	248	26	66	29	28	1
Pig and poultry men	370	50	156	103	89	14
Other stockmen	1,463	48	210	131	128	3
Horticultural workers	761	132	619	457	269	188
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	1,627	349	1,689	921	879	42
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	2,518	448	1,846	1,224	1,201	23
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	523	84	461	266	265	1
Forestry workers	403	52	190	157	157	—
Supervisors/mates—fishing	229	1	41	39	39	—
Fishermen	1,138	13	518	508	507	1
All other in farming and related	3,778	521	4,315	3,874	1,306	2,568
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>10,475</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>12,995</b>	<b>8,103</b>	<b>6,430</b>	<b>1,673</b>
Foremen—tannery production workers	9	—	—	—	—	—
Tannery production workers	78	22	126	90	84	6
Foremen—textile processing	171	42	78	28	24	4
Preparatory fibre processors	493	93	400	278	206	72
Spinners, doublers/twisters	908	90	511	361	218	143
Winders, reelers	644	95	391	274	84	190
Warp preparers	99	43	121	57	38	19
Weavers	452	121	327	245	155	90
Knitters	358	149	342	196	122	74
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	315	76	296	199	170	29
Burlers, menders, darners	168	47	76	57	4	53
Foremen—chemical processing	47	9	47	6	6	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	494	136	937	650	599	51
Foremen—food and drink processing	116	61	89	32	31	1
Bread bakers (hand)	827	249	963	448	383	65
Flour confectioners	169	77	259	157	95	62
Butchers, meat cutters	3,004	978	3,207	1,612	1,419	193
Foremen—paper and board making	10	—	5	—	—	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	2	1	1	1	—	1
Machinemen, dryer men, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	21	8	8	7	4	3
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc.	33	4	19	8	7	1
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	24	4	68	49	46	3
Kiln setting	10	—	7	6	—	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastic)	3	—	12	11	—	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	5	3	12	5	—	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	89	46	250	185	171	14
Man-made fibre makers	7	—	1	—	—	—
Sewage plant attendants	7	13	38	16	16	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,912	733	4,404	3,125	2,526	599
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>39,192</b>	<b>12,623</b>	<b>33,395</b>	<b>21,082</b>	<b>14,518</b>	<b>6,564</b>
Foremen—glass working	16	3	3	1	1	—
Glass formers and shapers	169	107	255	149	108	41
Glass finishers and decorators	35	14	35	22	17	5
Foremen—clay and stone working	14	7	12	7	6	1
Casters and other pottery makers	74	31	108	53	37	16
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	120	34	67	50	9	—
Foremen—printing	73	21	19	9	—	—
Compositors	795	139	251	88	65	23
Electrotypers, stereotypers	95	—	—	1	—	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	197	28	47	15	12	3
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	287	75	81	20	17	3
Printing machine minders (lithography)	295	118	154	42	34	8
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	10	1	19	8	7	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	148	22	68	45	23	22
Screen and block printers	467	96	328	170	138	32
Foremen—bookbinding	8	3	2	—	—	—
Foremen—paper products making	8	—	2	—	—	—
Bookbinders and finishers	514	87	317	167	66	101
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	132	59	159	78	69	9
Foremen—textile materials working	166	78	106	33	15	18
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	428	150	160	55	22	33
Dressmakers	141	37	88	34	3	31
Coach trimmers	81	33	62	16	15	1
Upholsterers, mattress makers	532	167	208	92	77	15
Milliners	10	13	2	2	—	—
Furriers	34	34	13	8	5	—
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	208	39	47	26	17	9
Other clothing cutters and markers	584	230	513	204	135	69
Hand sewers and embroiderers	260	267	350	187	10	177
Linkers	100	71	332	61	2	59
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	6,572	4,518	6,624	4,631	216	4,415
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	37	22	15	14	11	3
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	190	88	112	53	47	6
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	149	48	144	70	48	22
Footwear lasters	74	17	72	31	14	17
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	220	238	231	173	13	160
Footwear finishers	27	11	34	18	9	9
Foremen—woodworking	479	116	233	140	140	—
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	14,346	1,902	9,860	6,399	6,391	8
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	503	89	1,079	1,009	1,009	—
Carpenters and joiners (others)	1,123	385	936	498	464	4
Cabinet makers	759	251	459	268	251	—
Case and box makers	132	42	101	70	70	—
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	239	83	230	150	148	2
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	533	184	472	232	231	1
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	393	254	568	356	351	5
Patternmakers (moulds)	152	164	84	44	44	—
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	239	13	178	136	136	—
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	62	48	37	15	15	—
Tyre builders	8	—	47	42	41	1

**Table 2 (continued)**

Vacancies cancelled March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 2, 1978	Unemployed at June 8, 1978			Key occupation
		Total	Males	Females	
2,328	2,226	15,918	13,401	2,517	<b>Group XI Farming, fishing, and related</b>
82	70	138	135	3	Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry
186	90	3,994	3,524	470	General farm workers
37	26	219	189	30	Dairy cowmen
72	31	294	255	39	Pig and poultry men
78	49	1,238	1,111	127	Other stockmen
163	131	670	439	231	Horticultural workers
488	629	1,439	1,381	58	Domestic gardeners (private gardens)
529	541	2,228	2,163	65	Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen
137	142	468	466	2	Agricultural machinery drivers/operators
45	40	333	329	4	Forestry workers
3	—	198	198	—	Supervisors/mates—fishing
9	14	1,014	1,011	3	Fishermen
499	463	3,685	2,200	1,485	All other in farming and related
3,908	4,095	10,114	8,353	1,761	<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>
—	—	8	8	—	Foremen—tannery production workers
27	31	64	60	4	Tannery production workers
49	43	166	153	13	Foremen—textile processing
147	68	489	427	62	Preparatory fibre processors
131	109	858	649	209	Spinners, doublers/twisters
134	78	655	199	456	Winders, reelers
40	57	112	59	53	Warp preparers
87	116	472	312	160	Weavers
133	162	331	273	58	Knitters
55	40	152	10	142	Bleachers, dyers, finishers
3	47	63	63	—	Burlers, menders, darners
181	242	476	465	11	Foremen—chemical processing
60	58	150	142	8	Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators
275	489	786	691	95	Foremen—food and drink processing
75	104	152	71	81	Bread bakers (hand)
1,263	1,310	2,822	2,767	55	Flour confectioners
3	2	7	7	—	Butchers, meat cutters
—	1	3	3	—	Foremen—paper and board making
—	—	—	—	—	Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)
3	6	28	28	—	Machinemen, dryer men, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)
10	10	38	37	1	Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc.
15	8	19	18	1	Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen
3	—	13	13	—	Kiln setting
—	1	6	6	—	Masticating millmen (rubber and plastic)
6	4	4	4	—	Rubber mixers and compounders
50	61	74	73	1	Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)
—	1	6	5	1	Man-made fibre makers
16	19	7	7	—	Sewage plant attendants
1,054	958	1,860	1,539	321	All other in processing materials (other than metal)
10,322	14,614	33,823	24,628	9,195	<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>
3	2	18	18	—	Foremen—glass working
76	137	161	147	14	Glass formers and shapers
15	12	34	31	3	Glass finishers and decorators
53	9	15	13	2	Foremen—clay and stone working
20	33	69	52	17	Casters and other pottery makers
13	18	59	54	5	Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)
135	167	653	582	71	Foremen—printing
—	—	56	56	—	Compositors
29	31	160	137	23	Electrotypers, stereotypers
61	75	251	228	23	Other printing plate and cylinder preparers
94	136	258	226	32	Printing machine minders (letterpress)
5	7	15	10	5	Printing machine minders (lithography)
34	11	123	109	14	Printing machine minders (photogravure)
116	138	420	364	56	Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)
3	2	8	6	2	Screen and block printers
—	—	9	9	—	Foremen—bookbinding
99	138	500	148	352	Foremen—paper products making
64	76	127	114	13	Bookbinders and finishers
60	91	159	60	99	Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)
88	167	428	310	118	Foremen—textile materials working
35	56	162	25	137	Bespoke tailors and tailoresses
15	64	78	67	11	Dressmakers
98	185	475	433	42	Coach trimmers
3	8	3	1	2	Upholsterers, mattress makers
10	28	36	28	8	Milliners
18	38	174	149	25	Furriers
252	287	560	427	133	Clothing cutters and markers (measure)
185	245	263	17	246	Other clothing cutters and markers
25	317	119	1	118	Hand sewers and embroiderers
2,286	4,225	6,736	283	6,453	Linkers
9	9	23	19	4	Sewing machinists (textile materials)
65	14	161	155	6	Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working
74	82	153	131	22	Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers
19	25	60	52	8	Leather and leather substitutes—cutters
73	223	73	73	150	Footwear lasters
16	11	63	47		



**Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: March, 1978 to June, 1978**

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 9, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 3, 1978	Vacancies notified March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978	Placings March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (continued)</b>						
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	520	175	1,006	671	546	125
Dental mechanics	137	26	24	7	6	1
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	6,297	1,984	7,043	4,393	3,293	1,100
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)</b>	<b>99,490</b>	<b>34,377</b>	<b>66,709</b>	<b>39,401</b>	<b>38,057</b>	<b>1,344</b>
Foremen—metal making and treating	89	49	57	15	15	—
Blast furnacemen	7	—	1	—	—	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	78	19	46	58	58	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	197	28	166	113	113	—
Rollermen (steel)	35	11	3	—	—	—
Metal drawers	55	17	85	73	71	2
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	471	138	138	98	96	2
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	375	42	134	89	87	2
Die casters	140	33	90	52	52	—
Smiths, forgemen	304	94	131	71	71	—
Electroplaters	267	58	131	75	75	—
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	94	30	70	44	44	—
Foremen—engineering machining	208	131	132	27	27	—
Press and machine tool setters	677	672	780	331	325	6
Roll turners, roll grinders	64	34	109	31	31	—
Other centre lathe turners	1,287	1,261	1,480	839	833	6
Machine tool setter operators	3,556	3,901	4,223	2,177	2,147	30
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	5,542	1,181	3,982	2,755	2,363	392
Press and stamping machine operators	1,868	335	1,352	963	629	334
Automatic machine attendants/minders	332	97	513	248	222	26
Metal polishers	456	153	360	211	193	18
Fettlers/dressers	252	93	356	239	236	3
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	149	39	65	15	15	—
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	246	201	1,069	402	401	1
Precision instrument makers	2,430	863	1,614	838	831	7
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	381	153	182	104	101	3
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	605	242	536	295	291	4
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	464	154	232	51	51	—
Machinery erectors and installers	871	122	305	255	255	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	7,317	3,547	5,725	3,220	3,203	17
Knitting machine mechanics (undustrial)	75	20	25	2	2	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	7,899	4,257	7,001	3,284	3,259	25
Other motor vehicle mechanics	124	38	124	68	66	2
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	187	77	78	23	23	—
Watch and clock repairers	136	20	16	9	9	—
Instrument mechanics	271	357	269	128	123	5
Office machinery mechanics	215	98	153	68	68	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	1,089	350	493	244	240	4
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	353	101	207	122	115	7
Production electricians	348	52	102	22	21	1
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	4,279	1,842	3,026	1,653	1,648	5
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	4,780	1,311	2,814	1,934	1,931	3
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	375	58	189	47	46	1
Radio, T.V. and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	2,882	869	940	417	417	—
Cable jointers and linesmen	259	77	124	70	70	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	538	126	174	54	54	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	6,196	1,454	4,128	2,576	2,575	1
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	972	366	594	258	258	—
Gas fitters	533	133	91	44	44	—
Sheet metal workers	2,439	1,909	2,536	1,200	1,196	4
Platers and metal shipwrights	1,727	633	1,006	702	702	—
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	34	14	136	104	102	2
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	2,961	67	303	248	248	—
Steel erectors	2,505	222	899	481	481	—
Scaffolders, staggers	1,795	71	242	101	101	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	8,919	1,206	4,439	3,070	3,063	7
Welders (skilled)	440	118	363	206	181	25
Other welders	19	8	12	4	4	—
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	258	76	85	53	40	13
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	95	15	37	18	17	1
Engravers and etchers (printing)	404	314	307	149	148	1
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	3	2	1	—	—	—
Aircraft finishers	215	164	123	84	84	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	10	8	8	3	3	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	15,824	3,082	11,261	8,142	7,766	376
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)						
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>	<b>41,921</b>	<b>7,353</b>	<b>36,810</b>	<b>25,059</b>	<b>15,889</b>	<b>9,170</b>
Foremen—painting and similar coating	309	36	186	112	112	—
Painters and decorators	19,735	1,160	9,932	6,511	6,491	20
Pottery decorators	238	44	232	121	92	29
Coach painters	2,054	460	1,646	859	842	17
Other spray painters	180	70	59	28	26	2
French polishers	104	37	84	37	32	5
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	4,667	1,032	5,085	3,760	1,679	2,081
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	132	41	68	20	15	5
Foremen—product inspection	1,769	974	1,376	698	636	62
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	724	343	660	366	288	78
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	189	50	250	112	86	26
Foremen—packaging	7,502	1,264	9,832	7,127	2,482	4,645
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	4,318	1,842	7,400	5,308	3,108	2,200
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related						
<b>Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere</b>	<b>77,519</b>	<b>7,154</b>	<b>40,137</b>	<b>29,053</b>	<b>28,978</b>	<b>75</b>
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	1,981	210	786	474	472	2
Bricklayers	10,450	1,419	7,631	4,618	4,609	9
Fixer/walling masons	271	53	156	87	87	—
Plasterers	4,445	301	1,641	1,003	1,000	3
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	755	39	147	53	53	—

**Table 2 (continued)**

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 2, 1978	Unemployed at June 8, 1978		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (continued)</b>					
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	263	247	486	442	44
Dental mechanics	20	23	136	129	7
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	2,265	2,369	5,609	4,732	877
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)</b>	<b>23,773</b>	<b>37,912</b>	<b>91,120</b>	<b>88,913</b>	<b>2,207</b>
Foremen—metal making and treating	40	51	103	101	2
Blast furnacemen	—	1	14	14	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	—	4	90	90	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	45	36	233	233	—
Rollermen (steel)	9	5	40	40	—
Metal drawers	13	16	51	51	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	67	111	359	340	19
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	59	28	250	242	8
Die casters	33	38	143	142	1
Smiths, forgemen	50	104	329	328	1
Electroplaters	53	25	229	227	2
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	31	25	103	102	1
Foremen—engineering machining	100	136	212	210	2
Press and machine tool setters	435	686	682	678	4
Roll turners, roll grinders	34	78	49	48	1
Other centre lathe turners	625	1,277	1,180	1,177	3
Machine tool setter operators	2,023	3,924	3,395	3,370	25
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	1,205	1,203	5,595	4,922	673
Press and stamping machine operators	397	327	1,821	1,035	786
Automatic machine attendants/minders	267	95	336	291	45
Metal polishers	145	157	421	406	15
Fettlers/dressers	125	85	294	286	8
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	35	54	145	145	—
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	535	1,303	914	913	1
Precision instrument makers	83	251	241	236	5
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	521	1,118	2,126	2,123	3
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	96	135	398	398	—
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	168	315	501	499	2
Machinery erectors and installers	163	172	435	435	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	65	107	725	725	—
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	2,146	3,906	6,838	6,832	6
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	16	27	60	60	—
Other motor vehicle mechanics	56	38	98	97	1
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	17	115	146	145	1
Watch and clock repairers	8	19	136	133	3
Instrument mechanics	115	383	234	233	1
Office machinery mechanics	74	109	213	213	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	21	32	65	61	4
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	272	327	1,047	1,038	9
Production electricians	79	107	357	328	29
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	56	76	313	312	1
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	1,268	1,947	4,154	4,147	7
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	944	1,247	4,505	4,500	5
Telephone fitters	57	143	321	319	2
Radio, T.V. and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	517	875	2,660	2,653	7
Cable jointers and linesmen	43	88	248	247	1
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	115	131	466	466	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	1,291	1,715	5,454	5,451	3
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	273	429	893	893	—
Gas fitters	53	127	407	407	—
Sheet metal workers	1,023	2,222	2,286	2,284	2
Platers and metal shipwrights	319	618	1,620	1,620	—
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	10	36	436	436	—
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	17	41	38	38	—
Steel erectors	53	69	2,369	2,368	1
Scaffolders, staggers	227	413	1,993	1,993	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	95	117	1,408	1,407	1
Welders (skilled)	1,090	1,485	7,636	7,619	17
Other welders	156	119	439	377	62
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	5	11	27	27	—
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	36	72	245	217	28
Engravers and etchers (printing)	9	25	83	74	9
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	120	352	325	325	—
Aircraft finishers	1	2	2	2	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	88	115	187	187	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	4	9	10	10	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	2,871	3,330	14,802	14,428	374
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>	<b>9,034</b>	<b>10,070</b>	<b>36,493</b>	<b>24,660</b>	<b>11,833</b>
Foremen—painting and similar coating	60	50	225	225	—
Painters and decorators	1,841	2,740	14,848	14,818	30
Pottery decorators	95	60	205	146	59
Coach painters	494	753	1,820		



**Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: March, 1978 to June, 1978**

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 9, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 3, 1978	Vacancies notified March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978	Placings March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b>						
Roofers and slaters	2,619	307	759	486	484	2
Glaziers	552	126	311	164	163	1
Railway lengthmen	91	50	340	278	273	5
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	481	33	255	191	191	—
Other roadmen	990	164	770	501	499	2
Concrete erectors/assemblers	130	—	33	21	21	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	497	33	206	141	140	1
General builders	2,041	231	1,007	611	606	5
Sewermen (maintenance)	59	49	67	50	50	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	1,049	94	430	231	230	1
Waste inspectors (water supply)	6	7	13	4	4	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	41,880	1,592	19,776	15,699	15,672	27
Civil engineering labourers	2,539	194	1,728	1,439	1,438	1
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	53	24	18	1	1	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	232	1,425	613	687	687	—
Tunnellers	226	—	4	3	3	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere.	6,172	803	3,446	2,311	2,295	16
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>	<b>102,144</b>	<b>11,341</b>	<b>63,202</b>	<b>42,851</b>	<b>41,544</b>	<b>1,307</b>
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	73	1	11	2	2	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	1,217	38	151	143	142	1
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	218	25	79	69	69	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	7	—	2	—	—	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	43	18	75	45	44	1
Secondmen (railways)	29	6	8	6	5	—
Railway guards	29	168	280	223	223	—
Railway signalmen and shunters	50	53	276	200	198	2
Foreman—road transport operating	133	17	37	14	14	—
Bus inspectors	72	2	38	20	20	—
Bus and coach drivers	2,031	730	1,717	1,147	1,137	10
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	18,692	2,490	13,308	8,688	8,663	25
Other goods drivers	39,296	2,042	14,751	10,627	10,128	499
Other motor drivers	1,635	388	1,637	997	950	47
Bus conductors	192	223	817	709	674	35
Drivers' mates	1,054	87	780	564	551	13
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	83	4	3	4	4	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	4,472	505	2,022	1,086	1,080	6
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	11	—	14	—	—	—
Crane drivers/operators	2,985	134	732	495	493	2
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	5,106	251	2,251	1,652	1,652	10
Foremen—materials moving and storing	695	132	505	255	248	7
Storekeepers, warehousemen	20,500	3,273	18,703	12,296	11,770	526
Stevedores and dockers	158	7	46	42	41	1
Furniture removers	138	12	113	68	68	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	1,366	430	3,076	2,240	2,181	59
Refuse collectors/dustmen	112	29	309	259	256	3
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere.	1,772	276	1,461	990	931	59
<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>	<b>472,286</b>	<b>10,495</b>	<b>86,740</b>	<b>72,187</b>	<b>61,339</b>	<b>10,848</b>
Foremen—miscellaneous	2,746	289	854	662	633	29
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	729	162	307	183	178	5
Turncocks (water supply)	4	3	11	4	4	—
General labourers	465,537	9,606	83,699	69,887	59,496	10,391
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	3,270	435	1,869	1,444	1,028	416

\* This table does not include unemployed persons, notified vacancies and placings at careers offices.

**Table 2 (continued)**

Vacancies cancelled March 4, 1978 to June 2, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 2, 1978	Unemployed at June 8, 1978			Key occupation
		Total	Males	Females	
249	331	2,265	2,265	—	<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b>
130	143	503	499	4	Roofers and slaters
29	83	86	86	—	Glaziers
60	37	443	443	—	Railway lengthmen
226	207	893	893	—	Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers
7	5	102	102	—	Other roadmen
42	56	402	401	1	Concrete erectors/assemblers
292	335	1,657	1,656	1	Concrete levellers/screeders
35	31	58	57	1	General builders
154	139	820	818	2	Sewermen (maintenance)
5	11	8	8	—	Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)
3,533	2,136	37,283	37,249	34	Waste inspectors (water supply)
277	206	1,697	1,697	—	Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere
—	41	70	70	—	Civil engineering labourers
70	1,281	272	271	1	Foremen/deputies—coalmining
1	—	249	249	—	Face-trained coalmining workers
943	995	4,841	4,829	12	Tunnellers
					All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere.
16,774	14,918	90,136	86,685	3,451	<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>
2	8	67	67	—	Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels
27	19	1,234	1,231	3	Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)
27	8	122	121	1	Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen
—	2	7	7	—	Foremen—rail transport operating
27	21	44	44	—	Railway engine drivers, motormen
—	8	19	7	12	Secondmen (railways)
115	110	42	42	—	Railway guards
60	69	51	51	—	Railway signalmen and shunters
20	20	184	178	6	Foreman—road transport operating
12	8	66	59	7	Bus inspectors
408	892	1,410	1,395	15	Bus and coach drivers
3,447	3,663	15,195	15,122	73	Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)
3,537	2,629	35,652	33,114	2,538	Other goods drivers
7	509	1,508	1,348	160	Other motor drivers
519	203	95	94	1	Bus conductors
128	110	973	958	15	Drivers' mates
193	3	58	58	—	Foremen—civil engineering plant operating
558	883	2,727	2,718	9	Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)
12	2	7	7	—	Foremen—materials handling equipment operating
194	177	2,788	2,781	7	Crane drivers/operators
518	322	4,804	4,790	14	Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators
219	163	690	681	9	Foremen—materials moving and storing
5,578	4,102	18,994	18,542	452	Storekeepers, warehousemen
3	8	190	188	2	Stevedores and dockers
39	18	147	146	1	Furniture removers
695	571	1,257	1,240	17	Warehouse, market and other goods porters
43	36	68	68	—	Refuse collectors/dustmen
393	354	1,677	1,628	49	All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere.
13,549	11,499	445,851	375,206	70,645	<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>
230	251	2,011	1,908	103	Foremen—miscellaneous
138	148	647	600	47	Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants
2	1	2	2	—	Turncocks (water supply)
12,837	10,581	440,098	370,703	69,395	General labourers
342	518	3,093	1,993	1,100	All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere



# Unemployment and vacancies by occupation

## Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified

The following tables give an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages 927-937 of this Gazette, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. Table 1 provides a broad summary

Occupational analysis of unemployed people and notified unfilled vacancies at employment offices by region: June 1978

	South East			East Anglia			South West			Unfilled vacancies		
	Unemployed			Unemployed			Unemployed					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
<b>Table 1 Broad summary</b>												
Managerial and professional	24,536	8,826	33,362	7,997	2,077	753	2,830	464	6,425	2,536	8,961	1,088
Clerical and related*	27,521	23,298	50,819	17,732	2,922	2,393	5,315	934	9,302	7,528	16,830	2,302
Other non-manual occupations†	7,709	7,503	15,212	8,792	823	1,068	1,891	517	2,492	3,270	5,762	1,302
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	31,329	1,397	32,726	22,013	2,824	110	2,934	1,821	9,283	353	9,636	3,523
General labourers	60,213	11,144	71,357	4,158	8,027	1,519	9,546	375	22,594	4,180	26,774	622
Other manual occupations§	61,337	14,895	76,232	38,711	6,751	1,827	8,578	2,647	16,395	5,151	21,546	7,315
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>212,645</b>	<b>67,063</b>	<b>279,708</b>	<b>99,403</b>	<b>23,424</b>	<b>7,670</b>	<b>31,094</b>	<b>6,758</b>	<b>66,491</b>	<b>23,018</b>	<b>89,509</b>	<b>16,152</b>

Table 2 Occupational groups

I Managerial (General management)	668	3	671	2	77	—	77	1	125	2	127	—
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	4,001	841	4,842	1,031	329	86	415	43	1,041	194	1,235	70
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,926	4,408	7,334	2,820	300	473	773	192	838	1,699	2,537	556
IV Literary, artistic and sports	5,055	2,332	7,387	208	174	74	248	16	528	317	845	43
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	4,698	545	5,243	2,228	439	54	493	114	1,544	142	1,686	224
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	7,188	697	7,885	1,708	758	66	824	98	2,349	182	2,531	195
VII Clerical and related	28,774	23,366	52,140	18,351	2,945	2,396	5,341	950	9,376	7,538	16,914	2,327
VIII Selling	6,947	7,689	14,636	7,823	785	1,081	1,866	439	2,539	3,385	5,924	1,298
IX Security and protective services	1,512	51	1,563	2,072	140	3	143	142	287	11	298	141
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	10,487	9,745	20,232	18,987	762	1,234	1,996	1,472	2,320	3,816	6,136	4,809
XI Farming, fishing and related	3,182	648	3,830	867	1,504	218	1,722	140	1,609	313	1,922	242
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,334	82	1,416	1,059	118	13	131	134	428	37	465	288
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	7,679	1,428	9,107	7,077	657	128	785	391	1,705	311	2,016	757
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	18,180	295	18,475	15,050	1,791	18	1,809	1,252	5,634	59	5,693	2,369
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	8,959	2,692	11,651	5,312	615	191	806	249	1,660	427	2,087	626
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	17,686	32	17,718	2,920	1,503	1	1,504	347	5,052	6	5,058	690
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	21,848	685	22,533	7,328	2,408	93	2,501	384	6,584	317	6,901	848
XVIII Miscellaneous	61,521	11,524	73,045	4,560	8,119	1,541	9,660	394	22,872	4,262	27,134	669
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,645</b>	<b>67,063</b>	<b>279,708</b>	<b>99,403</b>	<b>23,424</b>	<b>7,670</b>	<b>31,094</b>	<b>6,758</b>	<b>66,491</b>	<b>23,018</b>	<b>89,509</b>	<b>16,152</b>

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

# and region in the United Kingdom

## unfilled vacancies at employment offices by regions: June 1978

comparable with that for Great Britain on page 927 and table 2 gives information for the separate occupational groups. The points made about the interpretation of the figures in the introduction to the article on page 927 apply equally to these two tables.

	West Midlands				East Midlands				Yorkshire and Humberside				Broad summary
	Unemployed				Unemployed				Unemployed				
	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	
5,120	1,939	7,059	1,170	2,744	1,293	4,037	963	4,782	2,088	6,870	1,166	Managerial and professional	
5,147	8,420	13,567	1,595	4,095	5,040	9,135	1,661	5,360	7,255	12,615	2,259	Clerical and related*	
2,322	4,330	6,652	1,022	1,319	2,543	3,862	1,115	1,853	3,935	5,788	1,125	Other non-manual occupations†	
11,844	956	12,800	4,489	5,921	916	6,837	4,966	9,527	861	10,388	4,930	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	
31,481	5,306	36,787	513	26,165	4,602	30,767	758	39,420	6,294	45,714	837	General labourers	
24,545	9,279	33,824	4,441	11,167	3,961	15,128	4,276	16,882	6,138	23,020	5,669	Other manual occupations§	
<b>80,459</b>	<b>30,230</b>	<b>110,689</b>	<b>13,230</b>	<b>51,411</b>	<b>18,355</b>	<b>69,766</b>	<b>13,739</b>	<b>77,824</b>	<b>26,571</b>	<b>104,395</b>	<b>15,986</b>	<b>Total: all occupations</b>	

156	6	162	30	84	—	84	1	91	1	92	2	I Managerial (General management)
1,005	201	1,206	168	497	101	598	77	737	175	912	72	II Professional and related supporting management and administration
632	1,181	1,813	313	369	905	1,274	349	740	1,389	2,129	580	III Professional and related in education, welfare and health
359	208	567	24	201	113	314	39	453	213	666	32	IV Literary, artistic and sports
1,128	139	1,267	398	549	80	629	300	1,023	127	1,150	233	V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields
1,840	204	2,044	237	1,044	94	1,138	197	1,738	183	1,921	247	VI Managerial (excluding general management)
5,192	8,426	13,618	1,633	4,126	5,042	9,168	1,742	5,418	7,260	12,678	2,290	VII Clerical and related
2,085	4,369	6,454	917	1,221	2,563	3,784	1,040	1,700	3,987	5,687	1,069	VIII Selling
437	29	466	212	190	5	195	159	316	13	329	198	IX Security and protective services
1,581	4,053	5,634	1,891	1,147	2,584	3,731	1,884	1,431	3,761	5,192	2,856	X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service
1,208	177	1,385	131	929	179	1,108	152	1,171	392	1,563	151	XI Farming, fishing and related
524	119	643	301	544	59	603	375	1,843	531	2,374	619	XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)
1,925	869	2,794	745	1,129	964	2,093	1,363	1,483	708	2,191	864	XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)
11,428	1,423	12,851	3,729	4,023	46	4,069	2,672	7,226	96	7,322	3,220	XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)
3,221	2,783	6,004	690	1,099	766	1,865	458	1,478	1,078	2,556	595	XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related
6,378	10	6,388	461	3,258	2	3,260	1,221	4,421	2	4,423	1,029	XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere
9,576	514	10,090	804	4,737	224	4,961	901	6,911	300	7,211	1,042	XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing related
<b>31,784</b>	<b>5,519</b>	<b>37,303</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>26,264</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>30,892</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>39,644</b>	<b>6,355</b>	<b>45,999</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>XVIII Miscellaneous</b>
<b>80,459</b>	<b>30,230</b>	<b>110,689</b>	<b>13,230</b>	<b>51,411</b>	<b>18,355</b>	<b>69,766</b>	<b>13,739</b>	<b>77,824</b>	<b>26,571</b>	<b>104,395</b>	<b>15,986</b>	<b>Total</b>



	North West				North				Wales			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
<b>Table 1 Broad summary</b>												
Managerial and professional	7,666	3,219	10,885	1,585	3,295	1,901	5,196	1,326	4,086	1,889	5,975	982
Clerical and related*	7,884	14,425	22,309	2,673	3,640	8,319	11,959	1,795	3,671	6,827	10,498	1,171
Other non-manual occupations†	3,350	6,748	10,098	1,687	1,261	4,826	6,087	907	1,316	3,807	5,123	912
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	18,473	1,543	20,016	4,491	13,012	920	13,932	2,567	8,172	418	8,590	2,249
General labourers	66,658	13,212	79,870	820	37,796	6,684	44,480	638	26,464	4,795	31,259	363
Other manual occupations§	29,436	9,339	38,775	6,087	14,091	5,274	19,365	3,907	12,139	3,367	15,506	3,568
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>133,467</b>	<b>48,486</b>	<b>181,953</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>73,095</b>	<b>27,924</b>	<b>101,019</b>	<b>11,140</b>	<b>55,848</b>	<b>21,103</b>	<b>76,951</b>	<b>9,245</b>

	North West			North			Wales			Unfilled vacancies		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
<b>Table 2 Occupational groups</b>												
I Managerial (General management)	109	1	110	6	60	3	63	1	86	2	88	1
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,415	280	1,695	224	531	134	665	115	692	184	876	90
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	974	2,058	3,032	473	416	1,370	1,786	537	602	1,342	1,944	292
IV Literary, artistic and sports	659	419	1,078	56	225	129	354	42	265	123	388	90
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,743	184	1,927	418	885	110	995	438	969	127	1,096	246
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	2,766	277	3,043	408	1,178	155	1,333	193	1,472	111	1,583	263
VII Clerical and related	8,005	14,432	22,437	2,709	3,711	8,323	12,034	1,826	3,710	6,836	10,546	1,194
VIII Selling	2,878	6,765	9,643	1,572	985	4,869	5,854	728	1,213	3,859	5,072	833
IX Security and protective services	741	42	783	286	410	8	418	250	250	5	255	178
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,321	5,883	9,204	3,447	1,010	4,343	5,353	2,265	851	2,803	3,654	2,298
XI Farming, fishing and related	880	128	1,008	147	423	91	514	85	685	130	815	89
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,847	426	2,273	496	362	57	419	164	200	21	221	116
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	3,499	1,459	4,958	1,248	2,087	929	3,016	489	1,126	383	1,509	385
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	12,457	121	12,578	2,766	10,154	20	10,174	1,737	5,743	23	5,766	1,346
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,957	2,025	4,982	689	1,630	396	2,026	342	1,015	105	1,120	198
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	10,135	8	10,143	554	5,232	—	5,232	472	4,694	18	4,712	696
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	12,149	441	12,590	937	5,731	286	6,017	775	5,675	228	5,903	490
XVIII Miscellaneous	66,932	13,537	80,469	907	38,065	6,701	44,766	681	26,600	4,803	31,403	440
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,467</b>	<b>48,486</b>	<b>181,953</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>73,095</b>	<b>27,924</b>	<b>101,019</b>	<b>11,140</b>	<b>55,848</b>	<b>21,103</b>	<b>76,951</b>	<b>9,245</b>

	Scotland				Northern Ireland				United Kingdom				
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		
<b>Broad summary</b>													
Managerial and professional	4,814	3,487	8,301	1,781	1,566	1,489	3,055	215	67,111	29,420	96,531	18,737	Managerial and professional
Clerical and related*	5,599	14,982	20,581	2,888	1,699	5,253	6,952	354	76,840	103,740	180,580	35,364	Clerical and related*
Other non-manual occupations†	2,554	7,467	10,021	1,903	1,698	2,197	3,895	127	26,697	47,694	74,391	19,409	Other non-manual occupations†
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	17,006	2,208	19,214	5,847	8,492	1,056	9,548	420	135,883	10,738	146,621	57,316	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡
General labourers	51,885	11,659	63,544	1,497	13,889	1,843	15,732	321	384,592	71,238	455,830	10,902	General labourers
Other manual occupations§	25,221	9,869	35,090	9,037	12,679	4,519	17,198	504	230,643	73,619	304,262	86,162	Other manual occupations§
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>107,079</b>	<b>49,672</b>	<b>156,751</b>	<b>22,953</b>	<b>40,023</b>	<b>16,357</b>	<b>56,380</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>921,766</b>	<b>336,449</b>	<b>1,258,215</b>	<b>227,890</b>	<b>Total: all occupations</b>
<b>Occupational groups</b>													
I Managerial (General management)	64	3	67	—	52	5	57	4	1,572	26	1,598	48	I Managerial (General management)
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	652	262	914	154	237	63	300	48	11,137	2,521	13,658	2,092	II Professional and related supporting management and administration
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	548	2,382	2,930	811	285	1,261	1,546	43	8,630	18,468	27,098	6,966	III Professional and related in education, welfare and health
IV Literary, artistic and sports	501	304	805	54	120	57	177	2	8,540	4,289	12,829	606	IV Literary, artistic and sports
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,338	245	1,583	408	439	28	467	46	14,755	1,781	16,536	5,053	V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,711	291	2,002	354	433	75	508	72	22,477	2,335	24,812	3,972	VI Managerial (excluding general management)
VII Clerical and related	5,732	14,989	20,721	2,972	1,766	5,259	7,025	366	78,755	103,867	182,622	36,360	VII Clerical and related
VIII Selling	1,983	7,562	9,545	1,683	741	2,151	2,892	97	23,077	48,280	71,357	17,499	VIII Selling
IX Security and protective services	828	25	853	380	1,085	56	1,141	54	6,196	248	6,444	4,072	IX Security and protective services
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	2,946	7,318	10,264	5,361	1,117	2,918	4,035	161	26,973	48,458	75,431	45,431	X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,810	241	2,051	222	1,241	46	1,287	38	14,642	2,563	17,205	2,264	XI Farming, fishing and related
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,153	416	1,569	543	792	291	1,083	64	9,145	2,052	11,197	4,159	XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	3,338	2,016	5,354	1,295	2,029	1,054	3,083	190	26,657	10,249	36,906	14,804	XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	12,277	106	12,383	3,771	4,877	45	4,922	155	93,790	2,252	96,042	38,067	XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,026	1,370	3,396	911	973	936	1,909	61	25,633	12,769	38,402	10,131	XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	5,701	4	5,705	1,019	4,164	3	4,167	77	68,224	86	68,310	9,486	XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	11,066	363	11,429	1,409	5,321	55	5,376	118	92,006	3,506	95,512	15,036	XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related
XVIII Miscellaneous	53,405	11,775	65,180	1,606	14,351	2,054	16,405	345	389,557	72,699	462,256	11,844	XVIII Miscellaneous
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,079</b>	<b>49,672</b>	<b>156,751</b>	<b>22,953</b>	<b>40,023</b>	<b>16,357</b>	<b>56,380</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>921,766</b>	<b>336,449</b>	<b>1,258,215</b>	<b>227,890</b>	<b>Total</b>

Notes:  
 The occupational groups used in this table are those used in the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes which was introduced in November 1972. (See Department of Employment Gazette, September 1972, page 799). More detailed summaries are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment HQ, Statistics Branch C1 Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.  
 The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the table:  
 (a) at any time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;  
 (b) the vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and it is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the economy as a whole. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;  
 (c) there may be wide variations between different parts of a region in the state of the labour market for particular occupations;  
 (d) care needs to be taken in comparing the analyses of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are registered. Some unemployed people may be suitable for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered as "general labourers", so as to indicate that they could undertake a variety of different kinds of unskilled work. They will however be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.  
 This table does not include unemployed persons and notified unfilled vacancies at careers offices.



# Manpower in the local authorities

Information about the numbers of employees in local authorities at mid June each year was published annually in the Gazette up to June 1974. These figures had been collected and compiled by the Department of Employment since 1952 with the co-operation of local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales. From March 1975, local authorities in England and Wales, jointly with central

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

The figures for the surveys are compiled by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LAC-SAB) and the National Joint Council for Local Authority

Services (Scottish Councils) on behalf of central government and the local authority associations. The quarterly results for England and Wales were published for the first time in the November 1976 issue of the Gazette. Provisional figures for March 1978 are published in this issue together with revised figures for March 1977 and December 1977. The survey results for the latest six quarters will continue to be published quarterly. The Scottish figures appeared for the first time in the August 1977 issue. The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ in a number of

respects from those in England and Wales, for example in Scotland local authorities discharge responsibilities for water management which in England and Wales are the province of Regional Water Authorities.

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

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

TABLE A England (a)

Service	December 11, 1976			March 12, 1977			June 18, 1977 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	501,017	146,549	531,422	500,727	149,139	531,345	500,052	131,828	528,538
—Others	207,404	472,048	410,456	207,104	472,642	410,440	205,277	470,134	407,536
Construction	129,407	523	129,632	128,206	464	128,408	125,680	505	125,897
Transport	20,341	321	20,480	20,133	329	20,276	20,201	345	20,350
Social Services	123,872	147,803	185,774	123,898	148,810	186,249	123,868	147,319	185,617
Public libraries and museums	24,206	14,496	31,301	24,157	14,566	31,282	23,882	14,471	30,957
Recreation, parks and baths	61,922	14,850	68,258	61,182	14,928	67,561	66,471	17,149	73,792
Environmental health	19,912	1,989	20,754	19,857	1,990	20,700	20,118	2,015	20,972
Refuse collection and disposal	47,095	238	47,196	46,735	247	46,841	47,073	261	47,185
Housing	39,108	10,670	43,733	39,127	10,772	43,798	38,883	10,883	43,603
Town and country planning	20,785	572	21,077	20,556	588	20,854	20,365	555	20,648
Fire Service—Regular	30,772	—	30,772	30,808	—	30,808	30,939	—	30,939
—Others (b)	4,320	1,738	5,061	4,286	1,757	5,035	4,250	1,746	4,993
Miscellaneous services (c)	236,388	45,606	256,236	232,669	44,912	252,190	231,903	45,269	251,568
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>1,466,549</b>	<b>857,403</b>	<b>1,802,152</b>	<b>1,459,445</b>	<b>861,144</b>	<b>1,795,787</b>	<b>1,458,962</b>	<b>842,480</b>	<b>1,792,595</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	102,968	—	102,968	103,202	—	103,202	103,226	—	103,226
—Others (d)	38,796	7,579	42,055	38,027	7,430	41,219	37,041	7,437	40,236
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,411	3,018	15,858	14,410	3,030	15,865	14,135	3,120	15,636
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>1,622,724</b>	<b>868,000</b>	<b>1,963,033</b>	<b>1,615,084</b>	<b>871,604</b>	<b>1,956,073</b>	<b>1,613,364</b>	<b>853,037</b>	<b>1,951,693</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	7,549	85	7,584	8,164	9	8,169	7,832	6	7,835
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP)</b>	<b>1,615,175</b>	<b>867,915</b>	<b>1,955,449</b>	<b>1,606,920</b>	<b>871,595</b>	<b>1,947,904</b>	<b>1,605,532</b>	<b>853,031</b>	<b>1,943,858</b>

TABLE B Wales (a)

Service	December 11, 1976			March 12, 1977			June 18, 1977 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,608	5,058	33,580	33,078	4,866	33,891	32,669	4,680	33,689
—Others	12,875	26,360	23,982	12,725	26,368	23,827	12,619	25,595	23,384
Construction	10,857	19	10,866	10,752	26	10,763	10,763	29	10,776
Transport	2,161	32	2,174	2,112	33	2,126	2,112	36	2,128
Social Services	7,514	8,491	11,035	7,494	8,630	11,076	7,641	8,387	11,123
Public libraries and museums	1,376	668	1,702	1,402	664	1,727	1,362	669	1,689
Recreation, parks and baths	4,087	1,165	4,578	3,907	1,231	4,424	4,478	1,437	5,082
Environmental health	1,110	249	1,213	1,104	243	1,205	1,113	255	1,219
Refuse collection and disposal	2,379	7	2,382	2,356	22	2,365	2,411	6	2,413
Housing	1,664	370	1,834	1,621	412	1,811	1,637	416	1,828
Town and country planning	1,739	26	1,752	1,703	25	1,715	1,649	30	1,664
Fire Service—Regular	1,516	—	1,561	1,593	—	1,593	1,559	—	1,559
—Others (b)	317	116	367	309	111	355	306	113	353
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,823	3,546	21,319	19,747	3,508	21,226	19,757	3,521	21,243
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>100,071</b>	<b>46,107</b>	<b>118,345</b>	<b>99,903</b>	<b>46,139</b>	<b>118,104</b>	<b>100,076</b>	<b>45,174</b>	<b>118,150</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,165	—	6,165	6,145	—	6,145	6,112	—	6,112
—Others (d)	1,772	343	1,935	1,742	348	1,907	1,690	348	1,855
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	867	147	933	868	144	932	868	138	931
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>108,875</b>	<b>46,597</b>	<b>127,378</b>	<b>108,658</b>	<b>46,631</b>	<b>127,088</b>	<b>108,746</b>	<b>45,660</b>	<b>127,048</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	1,877	—	1,877	2,124	—	2,124	2,010	1	2,010
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP)</b>	<b>106,998</b>	<b>46,597</b>	<b>125,501</b>	<b>106,534</b>	<b>46,631</b>	<b>124,964</b>	<b>106,736</b>	<b>45,659</b>	<b>125,038</b>

Notes: (a) Source: Department of the Environment/Joint Manpower Watch surveys undertaken on behalf of central and local government by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board. (b) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the Fire Service. (c) Covers central services department (eg engineers and treasurers) and others not included in listed departments or services, school-crossing patrols, staff on special functions, trading services and agriculture and fisheries. (d) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets. (e) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents: Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0.11; Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0.53; Manual employees, 0.41; (f) Provisional figures.

September 10, 1977 (f)

Service	September 10, 1977 (f)			December 10, 1977 (f)			March 10, 1978 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	500,701	99,100	524,325	501,209	147,089	530,358	502,095	154,137	532,474
—Others	202,844	460,756	400,787	202,501	467,813	403,923	201,496	472,752	405,153
Construction	125,491	514	125,712	125,715	488	125,927	125,419	474	125,626
Transport	20,357	350	20,508	19,934	335	20,080	19,886	330	20,029
Social Services	124,127	148,639	186,427	124,814	151,630	188,399	125,227	152,816	189,329
Public libraries and museums	24,210	14,532	31,308	24,044	14,611	31,191	23,971	14,724	31,180
Recreation, parks and baths	66,631	16,868	73,843	61,385	15,234	67,909	61,378	15,744	68,133
Environmental health	20,065	1,962	20,897	19,694	1,872	20,487	19,634	1,841	20,416
Refuse collection and disposal	47,442	278	47,560	46,693	259	46,804	47,082	248	47,186
Housing	39,154	10,983	43,918	39,298	11,184	44,148	39,258	11,304	44,162
Town and country planning	20,547	560	20,833	20,507	559	20,793	20,574	554	20,856
Fire Service—Regular	30,875	—	30,875	30,617	—	30,617	30,181	—	30,181
—Others (b)	4,245	1,806	5,012	4,181	1,823	4,955	4,250	1,814	5,022
Miscellaneous services (c)	231,078	45,203	250,740	228,343	44,668	247,778	227,152	43,956	246,240
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>1,457,767</b>	<b>801,551</b>	<b>1,782,745</b>	<b>1,448,935</b>	<b>857,565</b>	<b>1,783,369</b>	<b>1,447,603</b>	<b>870,694</b>	<b>1,785,997</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	103,265	—	103,265	102,719	—	102,719	102,285	—	102,295
—Others (d)	36,386	7,440	39,583	36,283	7,477	39,495	35,771	7,497	38,992
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,414	3,306	16,010	14,383	3,270	15,954	14,385	3,366	16,002
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>1,611,832</b>	<b>812,297</b>	<b>1,941,603</b>	<b>1,602,320</b>	<b>868,312</b>	<b>1,941,537</b>	<b>1,600,044</b>	<b>881,557</b>	<b>1,943,276</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	8,116	24	8,126	8,012	48	8,036	8,029	166	8,102
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP)</b>	<b>1,603,716</b>	<b>812,273</b>	<b>1,933,477</b>	<b>1,594,308</b>	<b>868,264</b>	<b>1,933,501</b>	<b>1,592,015</b>	<b>881,391</b>	<b>1,935,174</b>

TABLE A England (continued)

Service	September 10, 1977 (f)			December 10, 1977 (f)			March 10, 1978 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	500,701	99,100	524,325	501,209	147,089	530,358	502,095	154,137	532,474
—Others	202,844	460,756	400,787	202,501	467,813	403,923	201,496	472,752	405,153
Construction	125,491	514	125,712	125,715	488	125,927	125,419	474	125,626
Transport	20,357	350	20,508	19,934	335	20,080	19,886	330	20,029
Social Services	124,127	148,639	186,427	124,814	151,630	188,399	125,227	152,816	189,329
Public libraries and museums	24,210	14,532	31,308	24,044	14,611	31,191	23,971	14,724	31,180
Recreation, parks and baths	66,631	16,868	73,843	61,385	15,234	67,909	61,378	15,744	68,133
Environmental health	20,065	1,962	20,897	19,694	1,872	20,487	19,634	1,841	20,416
Refuse collection and disposal	47,442	278	47,560	46,693	259	46,804	47,082	248	47,186
Housing	39,154	10,983	43,918	39,298	11,184	44,148	39,258	11,304	44,162
Town and country planning	20,547	560	20,833	20,507	559	20,793	20,574	554	20,856
Fire Service—Regular	30,875	—	30,875	30,617	—	30,617	30,181	—	30,181
—Others (b)	4,245	1,806	5,012	4,181	1,823	4,955	4,250	1,814	5,022
Miscellaneous services (c)	231,078	45,203	250,740	228,343	44,668	247,778	227,152	43,956	246,240
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>1,457,767</b>	<b>801,551</b>	<b>1,782,745</b>	<b>1,448,935</b>	<b>857,565</b>	<b>1,783,369</b>	<b>1,447,603</b>	<b>870,694</b>	<b>1,785,997</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	103,265	—	103,265	102,719	—	102,719	102,285	—	102,295
—Others (d)	36,386	7,440	39,583	36,283	7,477	39,495	35,771	7,497	38,992
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,414	3,306	16,010	14,383	3,270	15,954	14,385	3,366	16,002
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>1,611,832</b>	<b>812,297</b>	<b>1,941,603</b>						



### Manpower in the local authorities

**TABLE C Scotland (g)**

Service	December 11, 1976			March 12, 1977			June 18, 1977		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (h)	61,532	6,000	63,872	61,776	5,402	63,883	61,438	4,921	63,357
—others (i)	29,502	33,774	45,389	29,000	33,449	44,713	26,076	35,595	42,772
Construction	21,679	218	21,780	21,244	165	21,321	19,901	170	19,980
Transport	10,367	75	10,403	10,186	73	10,221	9,790	74	9,826
Social Services	16,710	20,700	26,359	16,532	20,347	26,022	16,204	20,239	25,640
Public libraries and museums	2,934	1,239	3,586	2,898	1,243	3,555	2,981	1,255	3,643
Recreation, leisure and tourism	11,763	1,932	12,682	11,666	1,877	12,559	13,165	2,235	14,225
Environmental health	2,145	456	2,357	2,143	451	2,353	2,136	503	2,369
Cleansing	9,731	270	9,855	9,593	259	9,713	9,755	238	9,865
Housing	3,894	385	4,078	3,883	373	4,040	3,930	416	4,133
Physical Planning	1,657	25	1,670	1,672	24	1,685	1,978	25	1,991
Fire Service—Regular	3,868	—	3,868	3,877	—	3,877	3,879	—	3,879
—others (j)	394	150	464	389	143	456	372	145	440
Miscellaneous services (k)	32,228	3,159	33,774	31,522	3,086	33,038	32,355	4,302	33,893
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>208,404</b>	<b>68,383</b>	<b>240,137</b>	<b>206,381</b>	<b>66,892</b>	<b>237,436</b>	<b>203,960</b>	<b>70,118</b>	<b>236,013</b>
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	12,698	—	12,698	12,732	—	12,732	12,488	—	12,488
—others (l)	3,336	2,296	4,409	3,271	2,287	4,360	3,173	1,023	4,196
Administration of District Courts	84	21	95	83	14	89	86	14	94
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>224,522</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>257,339</b>	<b>222,467</b>	<b>69,193</b>	<b>254,617</b>	<b>219,707</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>252,791</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	3,636	—	3,636	3,966	—	3,966	4,712	—	4,712
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP)</b>	<b>220,886</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>253,703</b>	<b>218,501</b>	<b>69,193</b>	<b>250,651</b>	<b>214,995</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>248,079</b>

**TABLE C Scotland (g)**

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

Notes: (g) Figures are based on surveys undertaken on behalf of central and local government by the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Scottish Councils). (h) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocational FE (that is courses of an academic nature or those leading to qualification). (i) Includes school-crossing patrols. (j) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the fire service. (k) Covers central services departments (for example engineers, treasurers and water employees) and others not included in listed departments or services. (l) Includes civilian employees of police, traffic wardens and police cadets\*. (m) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents: for lecturers and teachers 0.40; non-manual staff (excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen) 0.57; manual employees 0.45. Definitions: Full-time includes all employees with full-time engagements. Part-time includes employees normally working for not more than 30 hours per week. FT equivalent is the total of full-time and full-time equivalents of part-time employment converted by the factors at note (m). These derive from analyses of hours and earnings of local authority employees as reported in surveys. \* Prior to December 10, 1977 police cadets were (contrary to earlier footnotes) included in police (all ranks).

# Labour turnover: manufacturing industries

## June 1978

The table below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended June 10 1978. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

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

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries

and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

Trends in labour turnover in the manufacturing industries can be studied by forming a four quarter moving average from the available data. The June 1977 Gazette contained a time series from 1966 to 1976 of such an average in tabular and graphical forms. The latest averages are shown below. (See also the chart on page 947).

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

Year	Reference month†	Total engagements	Total discharges (and other losses)
1977	February	2.10	2.03
	May	2.08	2.03
	August	2.05	2.05
	November	2.00	2.05
1978	February	2.00	2.10

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	III	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.3	2.8	2.5
Grain milling	211	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.6
Bread and flour confectionery	212	5.7	5.2	5.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Biscuits	213	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8
Milk and milk products	215	2.9	4.8	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Sugar	216	1.6	3.9	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	2.1	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.1	1.9
Fruit and vegetable products	218	2.5	4.7	3.7	2.0	3.9	3.0
Animal and poultry foods	219	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	1.5	2.9	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	1.8	4.3	2.9	2.0	3.5	2.6
Brewing and malting	231	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.8
Soft drinks	232	7.3	7.3	7.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Other drink industries	239	2.3	3.2	2.7	1.3	2.4	1.7
Tobacco	240	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Coal and petroleum products	IV	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	0.8	1.8	0.8	2.5	0.7	2.5
Mineral oil refining	262	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.6
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Chemicals and allied industries	V	1.3	2.8	1.7	1.2	2.6	1.6
General chemicals	271	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	272	1.6	2.7	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.0
Toilet preparations	273	2.6	3.7	3.2	1.7	4.8	3.6
Paint	274	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3
Soap and detergents	275	1.5	5.6	3.1	1.7	2.3	1.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.9	4.4	1.5
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	0.8	2.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9
Fertilisers	278	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.2
Other chemical industries	279	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal manufacture	VI	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.9
Iron and steel (general)	311	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.1	2.4	2.1
Steel tubes	312	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5
Iron castings, etc.	313	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.0
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.3
Other Base metals	323	1.0	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2
Mechanical engineering	VII	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.8
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.8
Metal-working machine tools	332	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.6
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	1.5	3.4	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.6
Industrial engines	334	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.0
Textile machinery and accessories	335	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.6
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.8
Mechanical handling equipment	337	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.7
Office machinery	338	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.8
Other machinery	339	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steel-work	341	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.2
Ordnance and small arms	342	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.1
Instrument engineering	VIII	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.3
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.8	3.5	2.2
Watches and clocks	352	1.4	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.6
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.1	3.8	2.8
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.2
Electrical engineering	IX	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.4	1.8
Electrical machinery	361	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.6
Insulated wire and cables	362	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.5



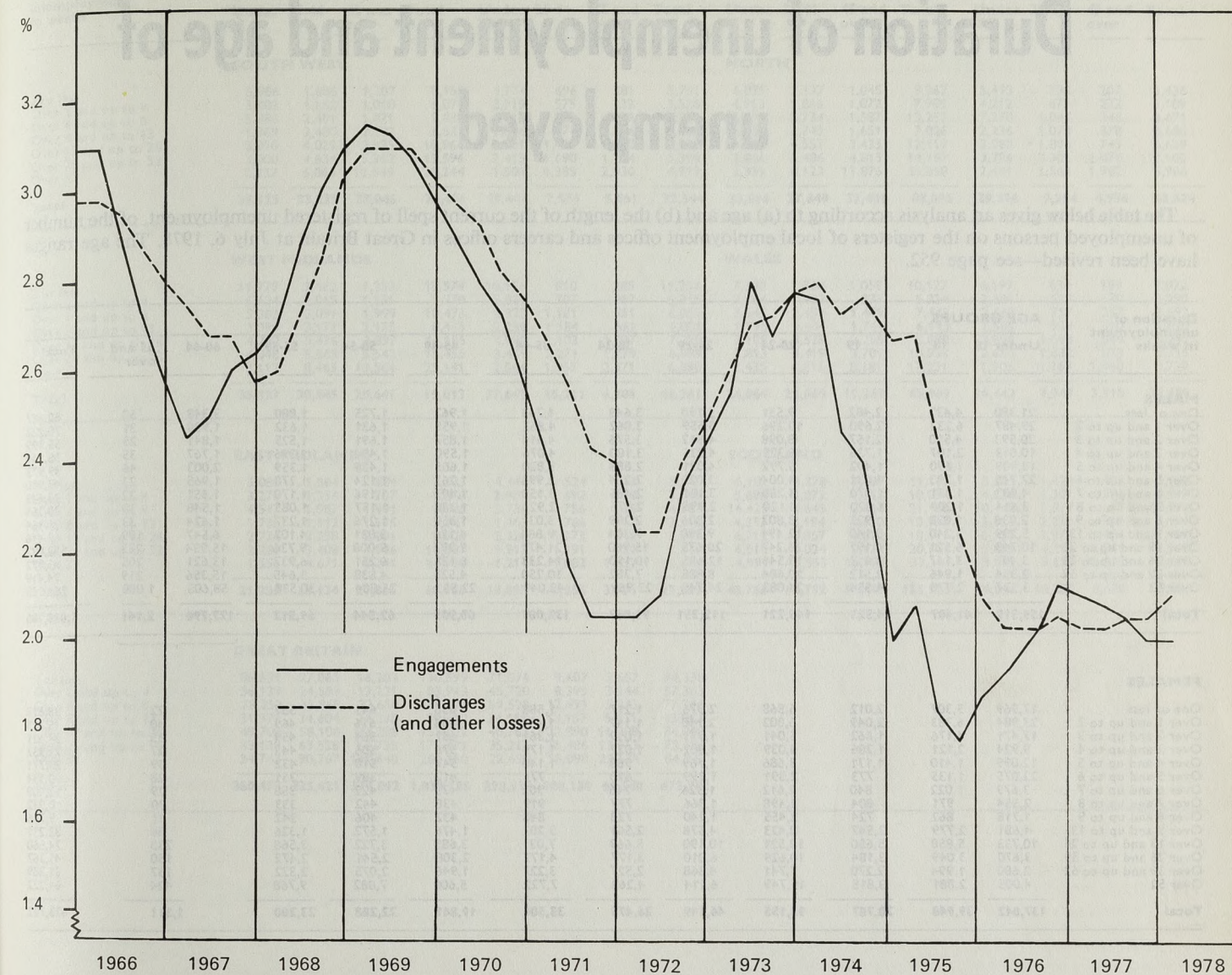
Labour turnover (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
Radio and electronic components	364	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.1
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.7	3.7	3.3
Electronic computers	366	1.5	2.2	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.6	1.9
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.8
Other electrical goods	369	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.7
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.4	1.2	1.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.0	2.1	1.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	0.8	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.2
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.0
Hand tools and implements	391	2.8	1.9	2.5	3.0	4.1	3.3
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc.	392	2.9	4.0	3.4	2.2	4.6	3.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.1
Wire and wire manufactures	394	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2
Cans and metal boxes	395	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.3	3.2	2.1
Jewellery and precious metals	396	2.2	4.4	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.8
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.3
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.2
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.4
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.4
Woollen and worsted	414	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.5
Jute	415	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.5	1.6	2.2
Rope, twine and net	416	1.7	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	2.2	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
Lace	418	1.8	2.2	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.2
Carpets	419	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.7
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.2
Made-up textiles	422	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.4
Textile finishing	423	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.1
Other textile industries	429	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.2
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1.6	0.9	1.5	4.4	2.3	3.9
Leather goods	432	1.1	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4
Fur	433	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.8	1.0	1.5

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.2
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	2.6	3.9	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	2.4	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.1
Overalls and mens' shirts underwear etc	444	3.0	3.7	3.6	2.3	3.2	3.1
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc	445	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.5	3.3
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	2.2	2.0	3.5	2.0	2.5
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	1.8	2.3	2.2	1.1	2.7	2.4
Footwear	450	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.9
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.7
Pottery	462	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0
Glass	463	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.4
Cement	464	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Abrasives and building materials etc not elsewhere specified	469	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.2
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Timber	471	3.0	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Furniture and upholstery	472	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.4
Bedding, etc	473	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.1
Shop and office fitting	474	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.6
Wooden containers and baskets	475	3.0	1.6	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	2.9	1.1	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.0
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Paper and board	481	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5
Packaging, products of paper, board and associated materials	482	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.2
Manufactured stationery	483	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.3
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	2.1	3.8	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.4
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	0.8	3.3	1.3	0.9	2.0	1.2
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	1.1	4.1	2.1	1.2	2.0	1.5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	1.6	2.9	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.7
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Rubber	491	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.6
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3
Brushes and brooms	493	1.6	4.4	3.1	1.1	1.8	1.5
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	2.9	5.4	4.4	2.1	2.8	2.5
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	1.2	3.3	2.2	0.8	4.2	2.5
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.3	2.6	2.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	4.1	3.2	3.7	2.6	1.8	2.2
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>		<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>

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

Four quarter moving average\*



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



# Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

The table below gives an analysis according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of unemployed persons on the registers of local employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain at July 6, 1978. The age ranges have been revised—see page 952.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS											Total	
	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65 and over
<b>MALES</b>													
One or less	21,380	4,432	2,482	9,531	5,190	3,649	4,743	1,967	1,725	1,880	3,348	50	60,377
Over 1 and up to 2	29,487	6,233	2,690	10,296	5,559	3,862	4,862	1,959	1,631	1,632	1,980	31	70,222
Over 2 and up to 3	20,593	4,510	2,157	8,098	4,912	3,576	4,614	1,857	1,691	1,525	1,841	25	55,399
Over 3 and up to 4	10,613	2,107	1,736	6,325	4,225	3,180	4,076	1,590	1,494	1,396	1,767	35	38,544
Over 4 and up to 5	13,909	1,690	1,402	5,792	4,021	2,888	3,820	1,605	1,438	1,359	2,003	46	39,973
Over 5 and up to 6	27,745	1,293	1,031	4,004	3,025	2,254	2,993	1,263	1,124	1,270	1,965	23	47,990
Over 6 and up to 7	4,802	1,271	1,070	4,280	3,131	2,485	3,158	1,407	1,196	1,170	1,651	22	25,643
Over 7 and up to 8	3,614	1,209	1,020	4,120	2,995	2,275	2,923	1,288	1,157	1,085	1,548	30	23,264
Over 8 and up to 9	2,036	1,038	922	3,802	2,806	2,209	3,031	1,350	1,276	1,237	1,624	33	21,364
Over 9 and up to 13	5,299	3,240	3,140	12,494	9,390	7,304	9,864	4,126	3,831	4,102	6,547	109	69,446
Over 13 and up to 26	10,743	6,521	6,197	26,247	20,675	15,960	21,471	9,297	9,008	9,736	15,934	233	152,022
Over 26 and up to 39	3,407	3,147	3,612	15,546	12,685	10,190	14,233	6,138	6,251	6,937	13,621	205	95,972
Over 39 and up to 52	2,354	1,946	2,512	10,604	8,888	7,282	10,250	4,525	4,838	5,645	15,356	219	74,419
Over 52	3,337	2,770	4,554	24,082	24,749	23,969	42,049	22,533	25,884	30,538	58,605	1,080	264,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,319</b>	<b>41,407</b>	<b>34,525</b>	<b>145,221</b>	<b>112,251</b>	<b>91,083</b>	<b>132,087</b>	<b>60,905</b>	<b>62,544</b>	<b>69,512</b>	<b>127,790</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>1,038,785</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>													
One or less	17,969	5,307	2,012	6,568	2,076	1,217	1,588	656	641	557	22	22	38,613
Over 1 and up to 2	23,984	6,383	2,049	8,802	2,140	1,147	1,459	656	616	469	40	40	45,725
Over 2 and up to 3	17,471	4,176	1,662	5,041	1,971	1,059	1,361	632	564	459	35	35	34,431
Over 3 and up to 4	9,924	2,121	1,286	4,039	1,802	1,027	1,179	578	506	443	27	27	22,932
Over 4 and up to 5	12,099	1,410	1,171	3,686	1,769	968	1,140	547	510	432	39	39	23,771
Over 5 and up to 6	22,075	1,135	773	2,391	1,199	610	771	412	389	351	28	28	30,134
Over 6 and up to 7	3,679	1,022	840	2,612	1,326	746	902	473	422	358	29	29	12,409
Over 7 and up to 8	2,354	971	804	2,498	1,366	777	919	438	442	333	20	20	10,932
Over 8 and up to 9	1,718	862	724	2,455	1,240	728	848	432	406	342	31	31	9,786
Over 9 and up to 13	4,681	2,779	2,547	8,423	4,578	2,561	3,202	1,476	1,572	1,326	86	86	33,231
Over 13 and up to 26	10,733	5,858	5,650	18,521	10,190	5,669	7,031	3,685	3,722	3,568	233	233	74,860
Over 26 and up to 39	3,670	3,049	3,184	10,629	6,010	3,177	4,177	2,308	2,541	2,472	150	150	41,367
Over 39 and up to 52	2,680	1,994	2,270	7,741	4,368	2,527	3,227	1,948	2,075	2,322	137	137	31,289
Over 52	4,005	2,881	3,815	11,749	6,114	4,262	7,722	5,600	7,882	9,768	424	424	64,222
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,042</b>	<b>39,948</b>	<b>28,787</b>	<b>93,155</b>	<b>46,149</b>	<b>26,475</b>	<b>35,506</b>	<b>19,841</b>	<b>22,288</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>473,702</b>

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

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES			FEMALES			MALES			FEMALES						
	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Under 25	25-44	45 and over				
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
2 or less	22,463	7,770	5,132	35,365	16,422	2,484	1,144	20,050	8,334	2,579	1,401	12,314	7,281	714	280	8,275
Over 2 and up to 4	12,142	6,629	3,815	22,586	8,505	2,041	941	11,487	6,197	2,265	1,152	9,614	5,448	596	254	6,298
Over 4 and up to 8	13,946	9,242	6,201	29,389	9,773	2,820	1,358	13,951	6,852	3,103	2,177	12,132	5,581	1,012	415	7,008
Over 8 and up to 13	7,553	9,100	6,676	23,329	4,972	2,822	1,476	9,270	2,823	2,948	2,161	7,932	2,362	1,009	426	3,797
Over 13 and up to 26	11,117	15,424	12,307	38,848	7,363	4,855	2,946	15,164	4,337	4,863	3,809	13,009	3,996	1,659	888	6,543
Over 26 and up to 52	8,474	15,219	16,482	40,175	5,607	4,405	3,338	13,350	3,515	5,191	6,380	15,086	3,214	1,689	1,169	6,072
Over 52	5,059	16,606	28,966	50,631	2,776	2,994	4,960	10,730	2,857	7,561	13,378	23,796	1,995	1,340	2,163	5,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,754</b>	<b>79,990</b>	<b>79,579</b>	<b>240,323</b>	<b>55,418</b>	<b>22,421</b>	<b>16,163</b>	<b>94,002</b>	<b>34,915</b>	<b>28,510</b>	<b>30,458</b>	<b>93,883</b>	<b>29,877</b>	<b>8,019</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>43,491</b>
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>																
2 or less	2,111	848	545	3,504	1,796	291	99	2,186	11,277	3,481	1,831	16,589	9,250	1,292	546	11,088
Over 2 and up to 4	1,329	624	380	2,333	918	233	101	1,252	9,655	3,632	1,684	14,971	7,761	1,234	445	9,440
Over 4 and up to 8	1,688	917	640	3,245	1,373	348	158	1,879	13,443	5,319	2,821	21,583	10,322	1,774	770	12,866
Over 8 and up to 13	670	793	752	2,215	534	319	172	1,025	5,163	4,867	2,959	12,989	3,715	1,947	866	6,528
Over 13 and up to 26	1,097	1,479	1,573	4,149	862	576	352	1,790	8,607	8,635	5,554	22,796	6,675	3,368	1,667	11,710
Over 26 and up to 52	870	1,416	1,869	4,155	659	182	317	1,158	7,749	9,866	7,815	25,430	5,771	3,434	2,138	11,343
Over 52	587	1,794	4,167	6,548	381	391	640	1,412	8,553	18,316	20,020	46,889	4,597	2,893	3,444	10,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,352</b>	<b>7,871</b>	<b>9,926</b>	<b>26,149</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>10,702</b>	<b>64,447</b>	<b>54,116</b>	<b>42,684</b>	<b>161,247</b>	<b>48,091</b>	<b>15,942</b>	<b>9,876</b>	<b>73,909</b>
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>																
2 or less	8,334	2,579	1,401	12,314	7,281	714	280	8,275	6,197	2,265	1,152	9,614	5,448	596	254	6,298
Over 2 and up to 4	6,197	2,265	1,152	9,614	5,448	596	254	6,298	6,852	3,103	2,177	12,132	5,581	1,012	415	7,008
Over 4 and up to 8	2,823	2,948	2,161	7,932	2,362	1,009	426	3,797	4,337	4,863	3,809	13,009	3,996	1,659	888	6,543
Over 8 and up to 13	3,515	5,191	6,380	15,086	3,214	1,689	1,169	6,072	2,857	7,561	13,378	23,796	1,995	1,340	2,163	5,498
Over 13 and up to 26	2,857	7,561	13,378	23,796	1,995	1,340	2,163	5,498	3,515	5,191	6,380	15,086	3,214	1,689	1,169	6,072
Over 26 and up to 52	2,857	7,561	13,378	23,796	1,995	1,340	2,163	5,498	2,857	7,561	13,378	23,796	1,995	1,340	2,163	5,498
Over 52	2,857	7,561	13,378	23,796	1,995	1,340	2,163	5,498	2,857	7,561	13,378	23,796	1,995	1,340	2,163	5,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,915</b>	<b>28,510</b>	<b>30,458</b>	<b>93,883</b>	<b>29,877</b>	<b>8,019</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>43,491</b>	<b>34,915</b>	<b>28,510</b>	<b>30,458</b>	<b>93,883</b>	<b>29,877</b>	<b>8,019</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>43,491</b>
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																
2 or less	2,111	848	545	3,504	1,796	291	99	2,186	11,277	3,481	1,831	16,589	9,250	1,292	546	11,088
Over 2 and up to 4	1,329	624	380	2,333	918	233	101	1,252	9,655	3,632	1,684	14,971	7,761	1,234	445	9,440
Over 4 and up to 8	1,688	917	640	3,245	1,373	348	158	1,879	13,443	5,319	2,821	21,583	10,322	1,774	770	12,866
Over 8 and up to 13	670	793	752	2,215	534	319	172	1,025	5,163	4,867	2,959	12,989	3,715	1,947	866	6,528
Over 13 and up to 26	1,097	1,479	1,573	4,149	862	576	352	1,790	8,607	8,635	5,554	22,796	6,675	3,368	1,667	11,710
Over 26 and up to 52	870	1,416	1,869	4,155	659	182	317	1,158	7,749	9,866	7,815	25,430	5,771	3,434	2,138	11,343
Over 52	587	1,794	4,167	6,548	381	391	640	1,412	8,553	18,316	20,020	46,889	4,597	2,893	3,444	10,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,352</b>	<b>7,871</b>	<b>9,926</b>	<b>26,149</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>10,702</b>	<b>64,447</b>	<b>54,116</b>	<b>42,684</b>	<b>161,247</b>	<b>48,091</b>	<b>15,942</b>	<b>9,876</b>	<b>73,909</b>

## Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed by region (continued)

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# Employment topics

## Trends in the labour market

### Regional differences

Changes in the numbers employed and unemployed by region during 1977, highlighted in the Manpower Services Commission's latest report, points to a divergence of regional unemployment rates, reversing the previous long-term trend towards a smoothing-out of geographical variations. There is now a striking difference between the South East, South West and Midlands—all regions with relatively low unemployment rates—and the rest of Great Britain.

The former regions accounted for about 60 per cent of the working population and virtually all of the increase in employment in 1977. But they accounted for less than a quarter of the increase in unemployment. As a result the unemployment rate for the South East in March 1978, for example, was unchanged on the previous March at 4.2 per cent. But over the same period the unemployment rate for the Northern region increased from 7.3 per cent to 8.4 per cent.

Other development areas shared in the North's experience with their average rate increasing from 8.2 per cent to 9.0 per cent. This relative deterioration shows up in individual localities such as Girvan special development area where the unemployment rate rose from 11 per cent to 13.8 per cent and Hartlepool area where it increased from 8.4 per cent to 13.8 per cent.

### Changes in numbers employed and unemployed December 1976-December 1977

Region	Employed	Unemployed
South East and East Anglia	+21	+ 8
South West	+11	+ 6
West Midlands	+10	+ 2
East Midlands	+ 3	+ 6
Yorks and Humberside	+ 3	+13
North West	- 3	+15
North	-	+16
Wales	- 1	+10
Scotland	- 4	+20
<b>Total</b>	<b>+38</b>	<b>+95</b>

### Labour market flows

Trends in employment and unemployment levels do not give a complete picture of the pace of labour market activity as these

are stocks, that is changes which represent only the net difference between much larger inflows and outflows. For example the average monthly inflow to the unemployed register during 1977/78 was 372,000 and the average outflow was 368,000, the difference of 4000 a month accounting for the increase in unemployment of 46,000 over the year.

It might be thought that the two types of unemployment flow should tend to move in opposite directions with a period of recession, bringing about a rise in the numbers joining the register and a fall in the numbers leaving it. But in fact inflow and outflow tend to increase and decrease together. In the first half of 1977/78 they were both about three per cent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. A small change of this kind should not be taken as positive evidence of an increase in labour market activity since the figures may be affected by the modernization of the employment service causing more people to register. On the other hand the rapid decrease in flow volumes in the second half of 1977/78 does appear to signal a real drop in the level of activity.

The contrast between gross flows and net changes is equally striking in relation to the employed labour force. The number of people leaving their jobs in recent years is almost exactly balanced by the numbers

entering jobs. Even in 1975/76, a year of unusually large decrease in employment, the net change was not more than 200,000. The numbers entering and leaving jobs vary cyclically, both being

highest when jobs are plentiful and lowest when they are scarce (Between 10½ and 11 million in 1973/75 compared with 8½ and 9 million in 1975/77).

Figures for manufacturing

### Unemployment flow volumes

Average for 3-month period	Inflow	Outflow
July-October 1977	386,000	379,000
October 1977-Jan 1978	358,000	357,000
Jan 1978-April 1978	358,000	375,000

industry which may indicate general trends suggest that labour turnover, and hence the number of job opportunities for the unemployed and new entrants to the labour force, has

not increased substantially since 1975, the bottom of the present recession. In December 1973 engagements per 100 workers in manufacturing stood at 3.2 and losses at 2.9 By December 1975 these figures had declined

to 1.4 engagements and 1.8 losses but in December 1977 had only risen to 1.7 engagements and 1.9 losses.

Source: Manpower Services Commission Annual Report 1977-78.

## Disabled people

### Returns of unemployed disabled people at June 8, 1978

Section I	Males	Females	Total
Registered	50,738	7,741	58,479
Unregistered	54,236	13,912	68,148

Section II	Males	Females	Total
Registered	8,116	1,603	9,719
Unregistered	3,145	846	3,991

### Placings of disabled people from May 6, 1978 to June 2 1978

	Males	Females	Total
Registered Section I	2,541	487	3,028
Disabled people Section II	127	25	152
Unregistered* Section I	1,734	540	2,274
Disabled people			
<b>Total of placings</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>5,454</b>

\* 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 special or 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).

● Details of the scheme whereby holders of a Mobility allowance can lease cars through "Motability" were given in the July "News and Notes". Although generally applications will continue to be phased in on a priority system according to age, disabled people who

need a car in order to get to work or to approved training may make an application as if they were in the current priority group by arrangement with their local disablement resettlement officer (DRO). The DRO can be contacted through any local job-centre or Employment Office.

## London Transport

Some figures, supplied by the London Transport Executive, of average weekly earnings of their manual workers in the pay-week which included 5 October 1977 are given below. They relate to males (including those aged under 21 years and a small number of part-time workers) and are comparable with those for October 1975 and October 1976 published on page 729 of the July 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The average hours worked in the October 1977 pay-week were about 43½.

Corresponding figures for a

pay-week in October 1978 will be published in due course.

Thereafter, London Transport propose to modify the form in which the statistics are compiled. This will, inter alia, enable the Department's regular October survey of the earnings and hours of manual workers to cover the whole of the Road passenger transport industry (Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading 702), rather than this industry excluding London Transport. Separate figures for London Transport employees will no longer be published.

### Earnings of manual workers—London Transport

	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings
Road staff	24,237	£88.74
Rail staff	14,188	£84.74
Common services staff	2,138	£83.29
All staff	40,563	£87.06

## British Rail

The regular surveys held by the Department of Employment into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover British Rail.

### Information

For a number of years, however, the British Railways Board has provided information about the earnings and hours of manual workers in its employment.

The table below gives a summary of the information available for the pay-week ended April 15, 1978. Information for April 1977 was published on page 729 of the July 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

### Earnings of manual workers—British Rail

	PAY-WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 8, 1977			PAY-WEEK ENDED APRIL 15, 1978		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
		£			£	
<b>Male adults</b>						
Wages other than workshop	91,488	76.02	48.0	91,093	76.69	48.3
Workshop wages staff	41,988	74.18	45.1	39,835	73.93	44.9
All wages staff	133,476	75.44	47.1	130,928	75.85	47.3
<b>Male juniors</b>	5,279	40.60	38.7	4,924	42.81	38.8
<b>Female adults</b>						
Full-time	3,112	53.63	43.2	3,198	53.79	43.2
Part-time	616	22.53	26.2	604	20.81	25.1
<b>Female juniors</b>	32	34.16	37.4	42	38.00	37.5

## Notified industrial diseases

### Year ended December 1977

Disease	Number of cases
Aniline	25
Anthrax	3
Arsenical	
Beryllium	1
Cadmium	1
Carbon bisulphide	
Chronic ulceration	120
Chronic benzene	1
Compressed air	
Epitheliomatous ulceration	15 (2)
Lead poisoning	12 (1)
Manganese	
Mercurial	
Phosphorus	
Toxic anaemia	
Toxic jaundice	
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>178 (3)</b>

Fatalities, if any, included in these figures are shown in brackets.

## Compressor noise

In April the Commission of the European Communities submitted to the Council a proposed Directive on the limitation of the noise emitted by compressors. The Council of Ministers has been asked to take a decision on the proposal within nine months. The European Assembly and the Economic and Social Committee have been asked to give their opinions on the draft Directive, in accordance with the requirements of the Treaty of Rome.

### Working group

The Commission's proposal reflects the position reached by a Council working group on the measurement of noise from machinery used in the construc-

tion industry. It lays down methods of testing the noise emitted by, and prescribes noise emission limits for, air compressors used as construction plant or equipment. It is proposed that equipment which meets the requirement of the Directive will enjoy free circulation throughout the Community.

### Design stage

The draft Directive, requires manufacturers to limit the noise at the design stage, which is generally recognised to be the most effective method of reducing noise in the long term. The desirability of this approach has been recognised in the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, which contains general obligations on designers, manufac-

turers, importers and suppliers to ensure that their machines are safe and without risks to health.

The proposal may require legislation, probably by subordinate instrument and Member States of the EEC will have a duty to ensure that all machines placed on the market comply with it. There are a number of points in the proposal which will need to be resolved during the discussions in the Council machinery.

### Consulted

Manufacturers Associations, user interests, research bodies and professional bodies have already been consulted and such consultation will continue. The CBI and TUC will also be consulted.



## Job mobility

The increasing willingness of people to consider moving from one geographical location to another when looking for work is demonstrated by the growing numbers of people taking advantage of the various Government incentives, operated through the Employment Service Division of the Manpower Services Commission.

Incentives to encourage geographical mobility of labour have existed for a long time. The Employment Transfer Scheme (ETS) came into being as such in 1972, but it replaced the Resettlement Transfer Scheme, which had operated for some time previously. Together with the Jobsearch Scheme, it provides financial assistance for unemployed workers and those under the threat of redundancy who have to move beyond daily travelling distance of their homes to look for and take up work.

## Key workers

There is also the Key Workers Scheme which is intended to help people who are transferred away from their home area to occupy key posts where their employers are setting up or extending in the designated assisted areas.

## Review

An Employment Service working party reviewing geographical mobility has just completed its second report and a number of proposals have been made for improving the Employment Transfer Scheme, which include increasing grants and allowances and the salary limit for applicants, as well as improvements in the administration and presentation of the scheme.

A further proposal to set up an experiment offering a premium payment on top of the normal ETS allowances covering particular identifiable types of vacancy is already under consideration by the Manpower Services Commission.

## Interim changes

Pending the final conclusions of the review, expected soon, some interim changes have been introduced to make the Employment Transfer Scheme more efficient. In particular retrospective applications and applications from students (except

mature students) during the first six months of leaving higher education will no longer be accepted.

It is not possible to identify separately the amounts paid under each of the individual schemes and the amounts in the

### Jobsearch scheme

Fare to attend interview  
Speculative temporary transfer allowance

Actual cost  
£5 for first night and £3.50 for subsequent nights.

### Employment Transfer and Keyworkers Schemes

Forward fare  
Settling-in grant  
Assisted home visits

Actual cost  
£15  
12 visits per year, four visits per for workers under 18 with no dependants. First pound of each return fare to be contributed by worker.

### Temporary separation allowance

£15

### Disturbance allowance

£6 per week (£12 per week for first three months of transfer).

### Continuing liability allowance

Up to £15 per week maximum.

### Household removal expenses

Actual cost.

### Fares for dependants

Actual cost.

### Legal expenses grant

Seventy-five per cent  
Seventy-five per cent of legal costs (maximum of £250)  
Seventy-five per cent of legal costs (maximum of £170)

### —for house sale

### —for house purchase

### Transfer grant

—for workers from non-Assisted Areas.

£150

—for workers from Assisted Areas.

£500

—for workers who have completed a course of training under the Training Opportunities Scheme and who are taking up their first job in the training trade within six months of completing the course.

£700

## Numbers of workers assisted in each financial year

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	*1976-77	1977-78
<b>Jobsearch Scheme</b>						
Fare to attend interview	6,391	4,946	4,649	7,894	10,273	13,553
Speculative temporary transfer	—	—	294	382	386	462
<b>Employment Transfer, Key Workers and Nucleus Labour Force Scheme</b>						
Settling-in grant	19,406	15,995	15,120	16,143	17,254	26,880
Forward fare	12,292	10,535	10,199	12,369	14,704	23,140
Assisted home visits	6,048	5,789	4,525	5,350	9,565	15,260
Temporary Separation Allowance	8,845	6,114	5,042	5,627	5,920	6,826
Disturbance Allowance	4,396	5,160	4,749	4,938	5,573	11,658
Continuing Liability		Not Available				
Household removal assistance (includes removal expenses, legal fees grant, transfer grant and fares for dependants)	7,808	7,716	5,637	6,594	6,363	14,974
<b>Total cost of all schemes</b>	<b>£ 4,463,350</b>	<b>£ 4,518,447</b>	<b>£ 4,372,296</b>	<b>£ 5,979,201</b>	<b>£ 10,912,023</b>	<b>£ 11,943,919</b>

\*Excludes quarter ending December 31 1976 for which figures are not available.

table cover expenditure for all the schemes. The figures given for settling-in grants represent the numbers of workers transferred under the ETS, Key Workers Scheme and Nucleus Labour Force Scheme (Now defunct). The figures in the table cover:

## Industrial relations

The volume of advisory work performed by ACAS continues to increase. In the first half of the year the Service's officials made 5,391 advisory visits compared with 4,627 in the corresponding period of 1977. In January-June 1978 a total of 3,647 advisory visits were made to firms with fewer than three hundred employees and 1,557 advisory visits to firms employing fewer than fifty people.

## Deep seated

In addition to the advisory visits, more detailed surveys and advisory projects were made to assess the causes of deep seated problems. Requests for these came mostly from small firms. In the first half of 1978 ACAS carried out 157 of these more extensive surveys and advisory projects compared with 131 in the first half of 1977.

## Unemployment

The age analysis of the unemployed, hitherto made only in January and July each year, will in future be made also in April and October. Information for July 1978 is given on page 948.

As more detailed information about the numbers unemployed in lower age groups is required in connection with the special measures to mitigate unemployment, the analysis has been revised to show those aged 18 and 19 separately. The numbers aged 35-39 and 40-44, formerly given separately, are now included as a single group and this has led to changes in the age ranges given in Table 110 on page 986.

For regions, the age groups given on pages 948-949 have been revised to show those under 25, 25-44 and 45 and over. More detailed information for regions is available from Statistics Division (C1), Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford.

The regional analysis of unemployment on page 963 shows the numbers unemployed for "up to four weeks" and "over four weeks". More detailed information also is given on these pages.

## Special exemption orders, June 1978

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

orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on June 30, 1978, according to the type of exemption granted were:

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		Total
		males	females	
Extended hours†	21,407	1,281	1,583	24,271
Double day shifts‡	38,477	3,389	2,695	44,561
Long spells	10,630	390	1,345	12,365
Night shifts	63,799	2,151	291	66,241
Part-time work§	14,780	121	214	15,115
Saturday afternoon work	4,053	302	199	4,554
Sunday work	52,816	1,294	1,792	55,902
Miscellaneous	6,343	364	163	6,870
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,305</b>	<b>9,292</b>	<b>8,282</b>	<b>229,879</b>

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

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

‡Includes 18,715 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

## Non-production workers in manufacturing industry

The proportion of non-production workers in UK manufacturing industry, such as managers, salesmen and technicians, has now levelled out at approximately a third of total employees.

This is one of the findings of a two year study by R. E. Crum and G. Gudgin of the University of East Anglia published by the Commission of the European Communities. The study was commissioned and financed by the EEC and the Department of Industry.

The report, *Non-production activities in UK manufacturing industry*, found that while the proportion of non-production workers has shown a steady increase over the last 50 years it has levelled out in recent years.

The study also found that there were considerable variations between industries and regions, with a maximum of 66 per cent in periodical printing and publishing, down to 11 per cent in manufacture of wood and cork products. The major differences can be attributed to a concentration of scientific and technical workers in the chemicals and engineering industries, and sales and distri-

bution workers in the consumer goods industries. Proportions have, however been increasing in all industries.

The regional differences in the numbers vary from 46 per cent in Greater London to 28 per cent in Wales which only partly reflect the regional structure of British industry. Also Head Offices and major research establishments detached from production sites tend to be concentrated in London and the South East. The distribution of non-production workers therefore tends to decrease with increasing distance from London.

The report shows that a figure of 46 per cent in Greater London declines to 42 per cent in the Outer Metropolitan Area and to 36.5 per cent in the rest of the South East. In the Midlands, the North West and Yorks and Humberside it drops below 32 per cent. The lowest figures are in Scotland at 31 per cent, just under 30 per cent in the North East and less than 29 per cent in Wales. In all regions non-production workers tend to be concentrated in urban conurbations. In general the study found that the spread of individual occupations followed that of the total category.

## Job design

The Department of Employment's Work Research Unit has produced four 30-minute videotapes which are available for sale or hire. Each videotape depicts a separate case study showing recent developments in work organisation in four companies in Britain.

### South Eastern Electricity Board of Brighton (Videotape 1)

Ninety-five years ago the world's first public supply of electricity was laid in Brighton. Today the South Eastern Electricity Board remain in the vanguard of change. The film traces the way in which clerical staff are involved in the Board's objectives and the decision, taken ten years ago, to computerise the keeping of consumer records. Despite automation the Board managed to make clerical work more interesting. The clerks involvement in the restructured system provides responsible and demanding jobs and has led to a decrease in absenteeism. Another result has been the vast improvement in customer service.

### Canadian Transport Terminals Ltd at Tilbury Dock. (Videotape 2)

Since 1967 Berth 42 in Tilbury Dock has been leased by this company. Its labour force of under 100 people are employed in handling and delivery of imported forestry products. The film illustrates the way in which the management and trade unions worked together to replace the traditional ideas on dock manning with a secure and autonomous working environment. The company have managed to make the work more varied and interesting which has created an efficient and trouble-free terminal.

### Helleman Deutsch of East Grinstead. (Videotape 3)

This company produce components for advanced technologies such as Concorde and heart and lung machines. The film shows ways the company, with a work force of over 650, has tried to improve the quality of working life for its employees. In the process it reduced staff turnover from 62 to 29 per cent. The development of autonomous working groups and the breadth of skills acquired by individual operators in highlighted. As a result the organisation of work is more flexible and can be restructured to accommodate the needs of the labour force.

### Baxi Heating of Preston (videotape 4)

This firm produces domestic central heating equipment with some 660 employees. In 1964 they wrote worker participation through job enrichment into the company objectives. Since then a works council has been set up, profit sharing introduced, piece rates abolished, and changes in work organisation established. The film shows how management and trade unions have co-operated in making jobs more varied and interesting. A new foundry where a job rotation system and autonomous group working was established is illustrated. The film demonstrates how job enrichment helped to alleviate boredom, a major problem in the technological age.

## Available

The videotapes are available from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, London W3 7JB. Tel: 01-743 5555. Hire charges are £25 and £35 for two or four case studies per week. Purchase prices are £55 each, £85 for two and £170 for four case studies.

## Work research

*Work stress and Mental strain*  
A review of literature by Hywel Murrell, Professor Emeritus, University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology.

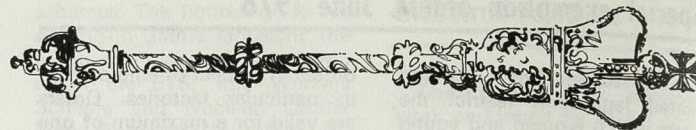
This Work Research Unit publication (WRU Occasional Paper No 7) forms the final report of a survey carried out by Professor Hywel Murrell, reviewing literature and critically assessing research on stress in industry. It looks at the short-term and long-term behavioural and physical effects of certain types of work with particular reference to paced assembly line work. The survey was commissioned by the Department of Employment through the Medical Research Council.

## Free of charge

Copies of this publication are available free of charge upon request from Leslie Philpott, Department of Employment, Work Research Unit, Steel House 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LN.



# Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between July 10 and July 28 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.

## Occupational carcinogens

*Mrs Margaret Bain (East Dunbartonshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when he expected ratification of the International Labour Office recommendations of June 1974 concerning the prevention of occupational cancer; and, in particular, when he expected the Health and Safety Executive to publish lists of known and suspected occupational carcinogens.*

Mr Grant: I am advised by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that proposals for Regulations to control the hazards to workpeople are currently being drafted.

When the Regulations are made I anticipate that HM Government will be in a position to ratify the ILO Convention but as the Commission are bound to carry out extensive consultations before submitting their proposals to me, it is too early to say when the Regulations will be made.

I am also advised that it is proposed that these Regulations will include lists of those known and suspected occupational carcinogens to which the Regulations will apply. The Health and Safety Executive publishes annually as Guidance Note EH15 the current list of threshold limit values together with lists of some known and suspected carcinogens as prepared by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. (July 11)

*Mrs Bain also asked if he would list in the Official Report the: (a) current and (b) proposed arrangements for keeping records of past, present and future known and suspected carcinogens used at individual places of work, and for making these records available to people who may subsequently develop cancers related to work activity.*

Mr Grant: I am advised by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the Carcinogenic Substances Regulations, 1967, the Mule Spinning (Health) Special Regulations 1953 and the Patent Fuel Manufacture (Health and Welfare)

## 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**

Special Regulations 1946 require the occupier to keep a register of all persons employed in connection with these work activities. There is no requirement in these Regulations for the occupier to keep any records of past, present and future known and suspected carcinogens used at individual places of work nor for the occupier to make the registers available to people who may subsequently develop cancers related to work activity.

However, in the Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977 there is an obligation on any employer to make available to safety representatives the registers referred to above and also, with certain reservations, any information within the employer's knowledge necessary to enable them to fulfil their functions. In addition, under the terms of the Administration of Justice Act 1970 the courts can require the production of any document relevant to a civil claim being pursued through the courts.

I am also advised that the Health and Safety Executive with a view to putting proposals to the Commission is examining the need for preparing draft Regula-

tions to control the hazards to workpeople from exposure to certain known and suspected carcinogens which will be named in lists forming part of these Regulations and that consideration is being given to the question of arrangements for keeping records and for making these available to workpeople. (July 11)

## Transportation of gases

*Mr Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would request the Health and Safety Executive to undertake research into which was the least hazardous form of transport for liquefied petroleum gas: (a) road or (b) rail.*

Mr Grant: I am informed by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the Health and Safety Executive are meeting employers in the industry shortly to discuss the conveyance of compressed and liquefied gases, in the light of the Spanish and Mexican accidents. The commissioning of research will depend on the outcome of these discussions. (July 24)

## Health and Safety—Canvey Island

*Sir Bernard Braine (South East Essex) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether the Health and Safety Executive had yet served notice on the British Gas Corporation to empty the pipeline containing liquefied petroleum gas from their methane terminal on Canvey Island and to take it out of service in order to remove the potential hazard to explosion for people who lived near the route of the pipeline; and by what date such action was to be completed.*

Mr Grant: I understand from the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that following the discussions between the Health and Safety Executive and the British Gas Corporation on May 25, 1978, the Corporation have informed the Executive that they will be taking steps to empty and take out of service the liquefied petroleum gas pipeline. A section of the line has already been emptied and the work is proceeding. It is expected that the whole of the line from Canvey Island to East Greenwich will be completely emptied within two months. In view of the undertaking given by the Corporation and the progress already made in this matter, the Health and Safety Executive will not be serving a notice on the British Gas Corporation. (July 17)

*Sir Bernard went on to ask if he was satisfied that the Health and Safety Executive possessed adequate power to require all oil companies that were preparing to build alkylation plants on Canvey Island to install the appropriate equipment to prevent the accidental release of hydrogen fluoride affecting people who lived in and around Canvey Island; and whether the companies had been told that these powers would be used.*

Mr Grant: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission informs me that he is satisfied that the Health and Safety Executive have adequate powers under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 to require oil companies that are preparing to build alkylation plants on Canvey Island to install the appropriate equipment to mitigate the effects of any accidental release of hydrogen fluoride affecting people who live on and around Canvey Island.

The one company so far concerned, is fully aware of the standards which the Health and Safety Executive will require, and the Health and Safety Executive will, if necessary, use their legal powers to have these standards implemented. The Health and Safety Executive has also

made clear their views that planning permission should not be granted unless the standards which the HSE recommend are complied with. (July 17)

*Sir Bernard then asked if he was satisfied that the Health and Safety Executive had adequate powers to implement the suggestion made in their recent report on the risks from fire and explosion to people living in and around Canvey Island that a new protective wall should be built round the site operated by the British Gas Corporation for the transshipment and storage of liquefied gases; if these would now be used without delay; and if such powers were inadequate, he would seek to strengthen them.*

Mr Grant: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission informs me that the report of the investigation of potential hazards from operations at the Canvey Island and Thurrock areas does not recommend that a new protective wall should be built round the whole of the site operated by the British Gas Corporation, for transshipment and storage of liquefied gases.

The building of containment walls of an appropriate height around the inground storage tanks, possible changes in the liquefied petroleum gas storage arrangement, the carrying out of a special study of the ways of minimising the consequences of any release of liquefied gases from ships at the jetty and the implementation of any necessary remedial action resulting from the study are suggested.

The measures required as a result of the report on the investigation of hazards from operations at Canvey Island have been notified to the British Gas Corporation and discussions on their implementation are currently taking place. The chairman is satisfied that the Health and Safety Executive have adequate powers to implement the measures necessary in relation to these matters. (July 17)

*Sir Bernard then asked whether, in view of the statement on page 84 of the Health and Safety Report on the risks to the people of Canvey Island from hazardous industries there that no detailed statistics were available for tankers carrying pressurised gases, he would take steps to ensure that such statistics were collected forthwith.*

Mr Grant: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission informs me that a pilot study of the factors affecting the vulnerability of road tankers in accidents

## Questions in Parliament

is already in progress. This work is to be carried out by the Safety and Reliability Directorate of the UKAEA on behalf of the Health and Safety Executive.

This work includes the collection of statistics both on the number of accidents and related mileage information. It is however limited at present to tankers carrying petroleum spirit but consideration will be given to extending the project to the conveyance of other hazardous substances if it proves successful. (July 17)

*Sir Bernard finally asked if he would list the qualifications of the 30 engineers, chemists and other specialists who had been utilised by the Health and Safety Executive at various stages of their recent investigation into the safety of the people who lived on and around Canvey Island from hazardous industrial activities in the area.*

Mr Grant: I am informed by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that all the members of the investigating team of engineers, chemists and other specialists utilised at various stages of the investigation into the potential hazards from operations in the Canvey Island/Thurrock area are professionally qualified, hold at least first degrees or equivalent technical qualifications, and possess experience highly relevant to the assessment work carried out. The team included members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Institution of Chemical Engineers, and Institute of Physics. (July 18)

## Advisory Committee for Railways

*Sir Bernard Braine (South East Essex) asked the Secretary of State for Employment why representatives of the travelling public had not been appointed to the new Advisory Committee for Railways set up by the Health and Safety Commission to consider ways of improving health and safety for workers engaged in the railway industry and the protection of the public from related hazards.*

Mr Grant: The safety of railway travellers falls in the main within the responsibility of my Right Honourable Friend the Secretary of State for Transport and was to that extent placed outside the remit of the Railway Industry Advisory Committee. (July 17)



## Questions in Parliament

### Equal employment opportunities

Mr John Tilley (Lambeth Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he was taking to ensure that public bodies or private companies adopted effective equal employment opportunities policies to eliminate discrimination or disadvantage based on race or sex.

Mr Grant: My Department's Race Relations Employment Advisory Service provides guidance on problems arising in the multi-racial work force; this Service is being expanded and in recent months the number of full-time Advisers has increased from 14 to 23 and will reach a total of 26 by the Autumn. This expansion provides for a more intensive approach to the promotion of racial equality policies in employment. Advice about equal pay and sex discrimination legislation is, provided by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Through the responsible Ministers, an approach has been made to the nationalised industries and other public bodies requesting them to review their policies for ensuring racial equality, and I hope that later in the year they will be in a position to let me know the outcome of the reviews. The assistance of the Advisory Service has been offered to the bodies concerned to help both in carrying out their reviews and in improving racial equality policies and procedures and I hope that full advantage will be taken of this.

I have also had consultations with the Ministers responsible for the health authorities and local authorities about the separate action which they have taken to draw attention to the importance which the Government attaches to effective racial equality policies and procedures in employment. (July 19).

### ACAS recommendations

Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he would arrange for a report to be published listing the recommendations made by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service so that precedents and caselaw could be established.

Mr Walker: In accordance with the requirements of the Employment Protection Act 1975, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service produces annual reports which are submitted to me, laid before Parliament and published. Appendices to the reports for 1976 and 1977 give short summaries of the reports on recognition references issued by the Service during the years in question. Copies of the reports on individual recognition references are available from the Service. (July 10)

### Pay policy

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment why he would not amend the pay policy to permit all persons below the national average wage level to receive an average of 30 per cent increase on the same basis as the top paid persons detailed in the Boyle Report.

Mr Walker: The recommended increases referred to by my hon Friend result from the very special circumstances of the groups concerned and would in general, if applied to other employees in place of the increases they have received since 1972, produce a substantial cut in pay. (July 28)

### Disabled people

Mr John Ovenden (Gravesend) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what had been the results of the 12 months' experimental period of the Job Introduction Scheme for disabled people, and if he would make a statement.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Job Introduction Scheme which was introduced experimentally for one year from July 4, 1977, enables the Employment Service Division to make grants of £30 per week for six weeks to employers who engage a disabled person, who has been unemployed for more than six months, for a trial period of employment. The scheme is operated selectively by Disablement Resettlement Officers and by Careers Officers in conjunction with DROs, in cases where an employer's reservations about the suitability of a disabled person might be removed by a trial period.

After an initially slow take-up, usage of the scheme increased and 639 disabled people have been placed by this method

during the 12 month period. Follow up of the 166 placements made during the first six months showed that 134 (81 per cent) were still in satisfactory employment one month after the end of their trial periods. Follow up reports on the placements made during the second six months will be analysed in September.

In the evaluation of this experiment, two modifications were recommended. Firstly, that the eligibility criterion of six months or more unemployment should be removed, and secondly, that extended trial periods of up to 13 weeks should exceptionally be granted, in those cases where disabled people need longer than six weeks to demonstrate their ability to do a job.

In view of the encouraging results, it has been decided to continue the scheme for a further experimental period of 18 months, and to incorporate the two recommended modifications. In the light of a further evaluation, it is proposed that a decision will then be taken about making the scheme permanent. (July 28)

### Employment protection laws

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would make a statement on the findings of the recent report by the Policy Studies Institute (PSI) entitled "The Impact of Employment Protection Laws", particularly in the light of its failure to cover firms employing less than 50 people.

Mr Walker: I believe that the report is valid for firms of the size and type covered—establishments employing between 50 and 5,000 employees in manufacturing industry. Establishments in the size range account for over 80 per cent of all employees in manufacturing industry. I have commissioned some further research into the effects of the legislation in small firms employing less than 50 people.

It should be noted that the response from those smaller independent firms employing between 50 and 199 people in the PSI sample did not differ from that of the sample as a whole. (July 26)

## Questions in Parliament

### Redundancy fund

Mr Geoffrey Finsberg (Camden, Hampstead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the credit balance in the Redundancy Fund on December 31, 1977, March 31, 1978 and June 30, 1978.

Mr Golding: The following shows the credit balance in the Redundancy Fund at the dates given (July 14)

Date	Balance (£ million)
December 31, 1977	28.9
March 31, 1978	41.9
May 31, 1978 (latest available figure)	47.9

Mr Geoffrey Finsberg (Camden, Hampstead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what had been the balance standing to the credit of the Redundancy Fund at the date of reducing the employer's rebate from 50 per cent; what was the balance to the latest convenient date; and if he would now restore the 50 per cent rebate.

Mr Golding: Rebate was reduced from 50 per cent to 41 per cent on August 14, 1977. At July 31, 1977 the Redundancy Fund had a credit balance of £14.2 million. At May 31, 1978 the credit balance was £47.9 million. The possibility of restoring rebate to 50 per cent is under consideration (July 24)

### Industrial tribunals

Mr Bruce George (Walsall South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would estimate for each year for which statistics were available the number of successful complaints made through the industrial tribunal system on behalf of male applicants, and the number of successful complaints made through the industrial tribunal system on behalf of female applicants.

Mr Walker: This information is only available about applications made under the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts, which came into force on December 29, 1975. It is as follows:

### Applications upheld by industrial tribunals

	Female	Male
1976	229	8
1977	69	39

(July 26)

### Employment in Community countries

Mr John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether his department had received any complaints from British workers in Community countries about the non-receipt of earnings for work done in those countries negotiated by contractors in the United Kingdom.

Mr Walker: My department has received very few complaints of this kind in respect of employment in Community countries with UK based work contractors or employment businesses (staff contractors), but rather more have been received concerning non-receipt of earnings from staff contractors or other employers in the construction industry in Community countries for whom workers have been recruited by agents or representatives in the UK. (July 17)

Mr Prescott also asked if he would seek to introduce a system of licensing of contract agents in the United Kingdom who hired British employees and subcontracted them to employers in other community countries.

Mr Walker: The Employment Agencies Act 1973, which came into operation on July 1, 1976, already provides, *inter alia*, for the licensing and regulation of employment businesses carried on from premises in Great Britain who employ workers and supply them to act for and under the control of third parties in the United Kingdom or abroad. (July 17)

### Language training

Mr Maurice Macmillan (Farnham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if any of his department's retraining schemes provided for training in any of the languages of the European Community; and, if, they did not at present, would he consider instituting language courses to aid greater mobility of labour within the European Community.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that support is provided under the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) for suitably qualified people who need refresher training in foreign languages (including those of the European Community) in order to improve their employment prospects in such occupations as export management, overseas sales, advanced secretarial work, interpreting and translating. I understand that the Commission has no present plans for extending the scope of such support. (July 24)

### Training applications from foreign nationals

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, under what circumstances foreign nationals who had never worked in Great Britain were permitted to enrol in the Training Opportunities Programme sponsored training courses, and to draw training allowance.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that training applications may be accepted from foreign nationals provided they are resident in Great Britain at the time of application, allocation and commencement of training, and have declared that they intend to seek employment in their training trade in Great Britain (or, in the case of EEC nationals, employment within the EEC).

Applications are not accepted from foreign nationals whose stay in Great Britain is subject to time and/or employment restrictions.

Foreign nationals who are accepted for TOPS training receive TOPS allowances according to their personal circumstances. (July 12)

### Apprentice wage rates

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Zetland) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would seek to provide payments for apprentices more nearly equivalent to those paid to students at universities.

Mr Golding: No. The great majority of apprentices are trained in employment and their wage levels are settled through industrial negotiation. Where industrial training boards are currently sponsoring apprentices through award schemes in order to sustain recruitment levels, their allowances are fixed in the light of apprentice wage rates. (July 17)

### Early retirement

Mr John Watkinson (West Gloucestershire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many people had applied for early retirement under the job release scheme.

Mr Golding: Up to July 11, 1978 the number of applications approved under the Job Release Scheme in Great Britain was 29,207. (July 25)



## Questions in Parliament

### School leavers

*Mr Ron Thomas (Bristol North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if a youngster who left school at Easter and who was likely to have particular difficulty in finding suitable employment would have to wait until September 1, before he or she could take advantage of the Youth Opportunities Programme.*

Mr Golding: No. I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that Easter school leavers are eligible for entry to the Youth Opportunities Programme at any time after leaving school, provided that they have been registered as unemployed for at least six weeks. (July 12)

*Mr Thomas went on to ask what provision had been made for those youngsters who left school during or at the end of the summer term and who were likely to have particular difficulties in finding suitable employment, especially disabled school leavers; and if he would make a statement.*

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that young people leaving school during or at the end of the summer term will be eligible for entry to the Youth Opportunities Programme from September 1 in England and Wales and from August 1 in Scotland. However, disabled young people can enter courses within the programme at Employment Rehabilitation Centres or Residential Training Centres at any time after leaving school. In addition, in an area where unemployment is such that young people are likely to experience exceptional difficulties in finding employment, there is provision for the restriction on entry to the programme to be waived. The question of the eligibility conditions for disabled young people entering other parts of the programme and of additional provision for the particular needs of the disabled which might appropriately be made under the programme is currently being examined by the Manpower Services Commission. I shall make a statement in due course (July 12)

*Mr Thomas finally asked if a disabled youngster who left school at Easter would have to wait until September 1 before he or she could take advantage of the Youth Opportunities Programme.*

Mr Golding: No. I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that all Easter school leavers are eligible for entry to the Youth Opportunities programme at any time after leaving school provided that they have been registered

as unemployed for at least six weeks. Disabled Easter school leavers can enter courses within the programme which are specifically designed for their needs immediately after leaving school and they are eligible to take up other opportunities in the programme at any time provided that there is no waiting list of young people who have been registered as unemployed for six weeks or more. (July 12)

*Mr Neville Sandelson (Hillingdon, Hayes and Harlington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would ensure that there was an early reorganisation of the district manpower committees of the Manpower Services Commission so as to provide the district manpower committees with clear and positive objectives and adequate resources with which to tackle more effectively at local level the problems of youth employment.*

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that a review of district manpower committees is currently being undertaken. The review is looking at the way the committees are working and is also considering the role and form of advisory machinery best suited to meet the Commission's needs in carrying out its functions. (July 14)

*Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what assistance he proposes to give for the Careers Service to enable it to cope with extra work in connection with the Youth Opportunities Programme of the Manpower Services Commission.*

Mr Golding: In June 1977 when I announced the Government's decision to ask the Manpower Services Commission to operate the Youth Opportunities Programme I said that in view of the extra work falling on the Careers Service we should be providing an additional 170 unemployment specialist posts on top of the extra 320 posts already agreed and a new allowance for clerical support in respect of all these posts. I also said that I would keep the position under close review as the Programme developed.

It is now clear that the Careers Service will need further posts to help it cope with its part in the Youth Opportunities Programme and I am arranging together with my Rt Hon Friends the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales for a further 150 unemployment specialist posts to be provided, making a total of 640 in all, plus clerical support.

The cost can be met by reallocating employment programme spending priorities. Any extra expenditure this year will be met within existing cash limits. (July 27)

### Expenditure to relieve unemployment

*Mr Alec Woodall (Hemsworth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the total estimated expenditure in the current financial year on unemployment benefit and on supplementary benefit for the unemployed and on all social employment and training measures, such as temporary employment subsidy, to relieve unemployment.*

Mr Golding: Expenditure in the current financial year on measures to relieve unemployment is estimated as £530 million. I am informed by my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Social Services that expenditure in the same year on unemployment benefit is estimated at £688 million and on supplementary allowances payable to unemployed people as £775 million. (July 27)

*Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list those categories of persons who did not qualify to receive special unemployment assistance as was given to young people or those nearing retirement.*

Mr Golding: There are no categories of persons who are excluded from all the special employment and training measures. The Youth Opportunities Programme, Community Industry and in practice most of the special training programmes are confined to young people. The Special Temporary Employment Programme is limited to persons over 18 and is concentrated in the areas of highest unemployment with priority given to people aged 19 to 24 who have been unemployed six months or more and to people aged 25 and over who have been unemployed for at least 12 months. The Small Firms Employment Subsidy applies to small manufacturing firms in the private sector in Assisted Areas and the Inner City Partnership Areas but, as with the Temporary Employment Subsidy, the subsidies apply to workers of any age. The Job Release Scheme is restricted to 64 year old men and 59 year old women who give up their job but the replacement condition has no age limitation. The Job Introduction Scheme is directed at disabled people of any age. (July 14)

# Monthly Statistics

## Summary

### Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-June 1978 was 9,062,200 (6,781,900 males and 2,280,300 females). The total included 7,161,300 (5,064,900 males and 2,096,400 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,220,300 (1,118,400 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 14,600 higher than that for May 1978 and 57,100 lower than in June 1977. The total in manufacturing industries was 10,400 higher than in May 1978 and 43,600 lower than in June 1977. The number in construction was 4,000 higher than in May 1978 and 7,700 lower than in June 1977. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.7 (88.6 at mid-May) and for manufacturing industries 87.9 (87.8 at mid-May).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on July 6, 1978 was 1,280,787. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,310,000, representing 5.6 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,304,700 in June 1978. In addition, there were 231,700 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,512,487, a rise of 131,084 since June 1978. This total represents 6.5 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in July 1978, 366,243 (24.2 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 June 30, 1978 was 216,895; 9,054 lower than on June 2, 1978. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 209,200, compared with 215,500 in June 1978. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 30, 1978 was 27,770; 2,787 lower than on June 2, 1978.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on July 6, 1978 was 10,920 a rise of 1,807 since June 8, 1978.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended June 10, 1978 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,777,900. This is about 34.3 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.5 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.41 millions (15.67 millions in May). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 36,400 or about 0.7 per cent of all operatives, each losing 12.3 hours on average.

### Average earnings

In June 1978 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 15.4 per cent higher than in June 1977. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 333.8 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 327.2 in May 1978 and was 16.5 per cent higher than in June 1977.

### Basic rates of wages

At July 31, 1978, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 15.1 per cent higher than at July 31, 1977. This increase reflects that normally-negotiated rates for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. The index was 262.6 (July 31, 1972 = 100).

An article on recent movements in these indices was published in the May 1978 *Employment Gazette*, page 584.

### Index of retail prices

The index of retail prices for all items for July 18, 1978 was 198.1 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.5 per cent on June 1978 (197.2) and of 7.8 per cent on July 1977 (183.8).

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 104, involving approximately 31,400 workers. During the month approximately 62,500 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 311,000 working days were lost, including 159,000 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-June 1978, for the two preceding months and for June 1977.

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

For manufacturing industries, the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 have been used to provide a ratio of change since June 1976. For the remaining industries in the table, estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

### Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	June 1977*			April 1978*			May 1978*			June 1978*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries†</b>		<b>6,821.5</b>	<b>2,297.8</b>	<b>9,119.3</b>	<b>6,779.9</b>	<b>2,275.1</b>	<b>9,054.9</b>	<b>6,775.1</b>	<b>2,272.9</b>	<b>9,048.0</b>	<b>6,781.9</b>	<b>2,280.3</b>	<b>9,062.2</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>		<b>5,090.1</b>	<b>2,114.8</b>	<b>7,204.9</b>	<b>5,070.5</b>	<b>2,091.3</b>	<b>7,161.7</b>	<b>5,061.9</b>	<b>2,089.0</b>	<b>7,150.9</b>	<b>5,064.9</b>	<b>2,096.4</b>	<b>7,161.3</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>332.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>346.9</b>	<b>327.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>342.2</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>341.7</b>	<b>327.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>341.5</b>
Coal mining	101	288.9	9.9	298.8	284.1	9.9	294.1	283.6	9.9	293.6	283.4	9.9	293.4
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>419.4</b>	<b>282.4</b>	<b>701.9</b>	<b>413.6</b>	<b>275.4</b>	<b>689.0</b>	<b>413.4</b>	<b>275.9</b>	<b>689.3</b>	<b>417.0</b>	<b>279.0</b>	<b>696.0</b>
Grain milling	211	16.5	4.9	21.4	16.3	4.9	21.2	15.9	4.8	20.8	15.9	4.8	20.7
Bread and flour confectionery	212	65.2	36.8	102.0	63.7	36.0	99.7	63.0	35.5	98.5	64.4	36.0	100.4
Biscuits	213	16.2	26.2	42.5	15.7	26.3	42.0	16.4	26.4	42.8	16.4	26.5	42.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	54.8	50.4	105.2	53.2	48.8	102.0	52.8	48.8	101.6	53.2	49.5	102.8
Milk and milk products	215	42.3	15.9	58.2	41.9	15.5	57.4	42.2	15.6	57.8	42.4	15.9	58.3
Sugar	216	8.7	3.0	11.7	8.5	2.9	11.4	8.6	2.9	11.5	8.6	3.0	11.5
Cocoa, sugar and chocolate confectionery	217	32.2	38.7	70.9	32.9	38.6	71.5	33.0	39.0	72.0	33.2	39.3	72.5
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.3	31.8	60.1	27.5	30.8	58.3	27.3	30.8	58.1	27.5	31.2	58.7
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.6	5.0	26.7	21.3	4.8	26.1	21.4	4.7	26.1	21.2	4.7	25.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.6	1.4	7.0	5.7	1.4	7.2	5.7	1.4	7.2	5.8	1.5	7.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	222	20.2	1.9	22.1	20.0	1.7	21.7	19.8	1.8	21.6	19.8	1.4	21.2
Brewing and malting	231	55.8	13.0	68.8	55.8	13.0	68.9	55.8	12.9	68.7	55.9	12.9	68.9
Soft drinks	232	17.6	10.6	28.2	16.2	9.2	25.4	16.5	9.6	26.1	17.3	10.2	27.5
Other drinks industries	239	20.0	13.1	33.1	20.4	13.3	33.7	20.5	13.5	34.0	20.5	13.5	33.9
Tobacco	240	14.5	16.6	31.1	14.5	16.0	30.5	14.6	16.0	30.5	14.8	16.0	30.8
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	10.6	6	16.6	10.2	5	15.2	10.0	5	15.0	9.9	5	14.9
Mineral oil refining	262	16.7	2.1	18.8	16.6	2.1	18.7	16.5	2.1	18.6	16.5	2.0	18.5
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.8	1.5	7.3	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.9	1.5	7.5	6.0	1.6	7.5
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>306.5</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>427.1</b>	<b>306.1</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>428.4</b>	<b>305.9</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>428.8</b>
General chemicals	271	112.9	21.8	134.7	113.4	22.1	135.4	113.4	22.2	135.7	113.6	22.2	135.8
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.0	31.0	71.0	40.9	32.1	73.0	40.8	32.1	72.9	40.8	32.2	73.0
Toilet preparations	273	8.8	14.6	23.3	8.6	14.7	23.3	8.6	14.9	23.5	8.8	15.1	23.8
Paint	274	19.3	7.2	26.5	19.5	7.4	26.9	19.5	7.4	26.9	19.4	7.4	26.8
Soap and detergents	275	10.6	6.5	17.2	10.5	6.4	16.9	10.4	6.4	16.7	10.3	6.6	16.9
Synthetic resins and plastic materials and synthetic rubber	276	43.0	8.6	51.6	42.5	8.6	51.1	42.7	8.5	51.2	42.9	8.3	51.2
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.0	3.5	22.6	18.6	3.5	22.0	18.6	3.4	22.0	18.5	3.5	22.0
Fertilisers	278	9.7	1.6	11.3	9.5	1.6	11.1	9.5	1.6	11.1	9.5	1.6	11.1
Other chemical industries	279	43.1	25.8	68.9	42.7	26.5	69.2	42.2	26.3	68.5	42.1	26.0	68.1
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>421.9</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>476.1</b>	<b>413.2</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>466.6</b>	<b>409.2</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>462.3</b>	<b>406.0</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>458.9</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	216.2	19.8	236.0	207.1	19.7	226.8	204.2	19.6	223.8	201.6	19.3	220.9
Steel tubes	312	44.2	6.9	51.1	42.0	6.8	48.7	41.9	6.7	48.6	42.0	6.7	48.7
Iron castings etc.	313	67.1	7.3	74.3	69.5	6.9	76.4	68.9	6.8	75.8	68.2	6.8	75.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	42.7	7.9	50.6	42.8	7.6	50.3	42.7	7.5	50.2	42.7	7.5	50.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	33.9	8.2	42.1	34.0	8.3	42.3	33.8	8.3	42.1	34.0	8.4	42.3
Other base metals	323	17.8	4.2	22.0	17.9	4.1	22.0	17.7	4.1	21.8	17.4	4.2	21.6
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>778.8</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>922.8</b>	<b>782.2</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>926.6</b>	<b>781.2</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>925.8</b>	<b>780.3</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>924.7</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.8	4.0	29.8	25.6	4.1	29.7	25.2	4.1	29.3	25.2	4.0	29.2
Metal-working machine tools	332	55.0	9.1	64.1	55.8	9.3	65.2	55.8	9.3	65.1	55.6	9.3	64.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	69.7	14.6	84.3	70.2	14.6	84.8	69.6	14.4	84.0	69.7	14.6	84.3
Industrial engines	334	25.4	4.0	29.5	25.7	4.2	29.9	25.6	4.2	29.8	25.7	4.2	29.9
Textile machinery and accessories	335	20.6	3.8	24.4	20.5	3.5	24.0	20.0	3.5	23.5	19.7	3.4	23.1
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	38.4	4.5	42.9	38.6	4.5	43.1	38.6	4.4	43.0	38.4	4.4	42.9
Mechanical handling equipment	337	52.3	8.3	60.6	52.4	8.4	60.8	52.7	8.5	61.2	52.3	8.5	60.8
Office machinery	338	16.3	6.7	23.0	15.8	6.5	22.3	15.8	6.5	22.3	15.8	6.5	22.3
Other machinery	339	178.6	35.7	214.3	179.1	35.7	214.8	179.5	35.9	215.4	180.2	36.0	216.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	138.1	16.7	154.8	139.1	17.0	156.1	139.3	17.1	156.4	139.0	17.0	156.1
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.1	4.5	21.6	17.3	4.3	21.6	17.3	4.3	21.6	17.2	4.3	21.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	141.6	32.0	173.6	142.2	32.2	174.4	141.7	32.3	174.1	141.3	32.2	173.5
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>149.4</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>147.3</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.9	3.2	12.1	8.8	3.0	11.8	8.8	2.9	11.7	8.8	2.9	11.7
Watches and clocks	352	5.5	6.2	11.7	5.4	6.4	11.8	5.4	6.4	11.8	5.4	6.4	
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.2	11.7	27.9	15.6	11.0	26.5	15.4	10.9	26.3	15.6	10.9	26.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.4	32.3	97.6	65.0	32.0	97.0	64.9	32.1	97.0	65.2	32.1	97.3
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>463.1</b>	<b>274.1</b>	<b>737.2</b>	<b>465.7</b>	<b>274.5</b>	<b>740.3</b>	<b>465.2</b>	<b>273.8</b>	<b>738.9</b>	<b>465.2</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>739.6</b>
Electrical machinery	361	100.7	33.2	133.9	100.4	33.3	133.7	100.3	33.0	133.3	100.4	32.9	133.3
Insulated wires and cables	362	31.7	12.4	44.1	31.3	12.4	43.7	31.1	12.3	43.4	31.1	12.3	43.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	42.6	24.4	67.1	41.2	24.3	65.5	41.0	24.6	65.5	40.4	24.9	65.3
Radio and electronic components	364	63.2	66.2	129.3	63.5	64.7	128.2	63.5	64.6	128.1	63.4	64.5	127.9
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	24.7	27.0	51.7	24.2	26.1	50.3	24.1	25.9	50.1	24.0	25.6	49.6
Electronic computers	366	31.5	11.2	42.6	33.0	12.4	45.4	33.0	12.0	44.9	33.4	12.5	45.9
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	65.7	25.7	91.4	67.4	26.6	94.0	67.5	26.6	94.1	67.4	26.5	93.9
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	41.5	21.2	62.8	41.3	20.8	62.1	41.3	20.5	61.8	41.4	20.9	62.3
Other electrical goods	369	61.5	52.5	114.0	63.5	54.0	117.5	63.4	54.2	117.5	63.8	54.3	118.1

\* See footnote\* at end of table.  
 † 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)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	June 1977*			April 1978*			May 1978*			June 1978*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>162.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>161.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>174.9</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>174.5</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>666.4</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>758.5</b>	<b>672.5</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>765.4</b>	<b>671.9</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>764.9</b>	<b>671.3</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>764.3</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	33.0	2.6	35.6	32.9	2.6	35.5	32.4	2.6				



### Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended June 10, 1978 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,777,900, or about 34.3 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.5 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 36,400 or 0.7 per cent of all operatives, each losing 12.3 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 June 10, 1978

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week			Total			
			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)	Total Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
<b>Great Britain analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)</b>													
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	195.4	37.0	1,972.5	10.1	0.6	25.4	—	—	1.6	0.7	0.1	25.4	38.4
Food industries (211-229)	145.7	35.0	1,488.8	10.2	0.6	25.3	—	—	1.0	0.6	0.2	25.3	39.5
Drink industries (231-239)	44.5	50.2	451.3	10.1	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	—	—	1.8
Tobacco (240)	5.2	22.7	32.4	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	9.2	37.4	100.1	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	87.2	33.4	865.8	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General chemicals (271)	29.1	34.7	313.7	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	134.7	39.0	1,231.4	9.1	0.3	13.9	5.7	56.4	9.8	6.1	1.8	70.3	11.6
Iron and steel (general) (311)	48.7	29.9	445.0	9.1	—	1.9	2.1	20.9	10.0	2.1	1.3	22.8	10.7
Other iron and steel (312-313)	49.4	50.5	455.5	9.2	0.3	11.4	3.3	32.4	10.0	3.5	3.6	43.8	12.4
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	36.6	43.4	331.0	9.0	—	0.6	0.4	3.1	8.0	0.4	0.5	3.8	9.3
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	276.5	45.2	2,198.1	8.0	0.6	25.5	2.4	42.1	17.8	3.0	0.5	67.6	22.5
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	31.5	34.3	221.2	7.0	0.3	12.9	—	0.4	10.8	0.4	0.4	13.3	37.3
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	147.0	30.7	1,155.1	7.9	—	1.2	0.9	6.7	7.5	0.9	0.2	7.9	8.5
Electrical machinery (361)	32.6	37.1	243.9	7.5	—	1.2	0.3	1.3	5.1	0.3	0.3	2.5	8.7
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	53.3	39.4	522.1	9.8	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	40.0
<b>Vehicles</b>	194.7	35.4	1,393.5	7.2	0.3	11.7	8.2	70.6	8.6	8.5	1.5	82.3	9.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	144.7	38.2	1,014.9	7.0	0.3	11.6	3.7	34.8	9.3	4.0	1.1	46.4	11.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	24.7	25.0	180.1	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	158.7	38.5	1,234.9	7.8	0.1	3.3	2.9	29.2	10.0	3.0	0.7	32.5	10.8
<b>Textiles</b>	94.7	25.0	809.4	8.6	0.5	19.0	4.7	41.4	8.8	5.2	1.4	60.4	11.7
Production of man-made fibres (411)	9.8	42.3	101.1	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	15.9	21.9	132.9	8.3	—	—	0.5	6.1	13.0	0.5	0.6	6.1	13.0
Woolen and worsted (414)	22.7	33.8	217.4	9.6	—	0.4	0.7	6.6	8.8	0.8	1.1	7.0	9.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	9.5	9.9	63.4	6.7	0.1	5.8	2.8	21.5	7.6	3.0	3.1	27.3	9.2
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	6.3	19.2	46.9	7.5	—	—	0.5	5.8	11.5	0.5	1.5	5.8	11.5
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	25.7	8.2	133.1	5.2	0.1	3.1	4.2	26.8	6.3	4.3	1.4	29.9	6.9
Clothing industries (441-449)	17.5	7.0	96.7	5.5	0.1	3.1	1.0	8.9	8.7	1.1	0.4	11.9	10.9
Footwear (450)	8.2	13.0	36.4	4.4	—	—	3.2	17.9	5.6	3.2	5.1	17.9	5.6
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	79.8	38.8	794.0	10.0	0.2	7.5	0.2	2.0	9.2	0.4	0.2	9.5	23.4
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	73.6	37.1	544.2	7.4	—	0.5	1.0	14.9	15.2	1.0	0.5	15.4	15.5
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	135.3	36.9	1,224.3	9.1	0.1	2.4	0.7	5.7	8.1	0.8	0.2	8.2	10.6
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	53.5	34.3	530.3	9.9	0.1	2.4	0.7	5.7	8.1	0.8	0.5	8.2	10.6
Printing and publishing (485-489)	81.7	38.8	694.1	8.5	—	—	—	—	12.0	—	—	—	12.0
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	74.4	29.6	657.7	8.8	—	0.7	1.7	16.3	9.7	1.7	0.7	17.0	10.0
Rubber (491)	24.4	29.5	212.2	8.7	—	—	1.4	10.8	7.9	1.4	1.7	10.8	7.8
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	1,777.9	34.3	15,104.5	8.5	3.2	127.8	33.2	318.4	9.6	36.4	0.7	446.2	12.3
<b>Analysis by region</b>													
South East and East Anglia	524.1	38.3	4,507.7	8.6	0.1	4.8	2.8	23.5	8.4	2.9	0.2	28.3	9.7
South West	109.6	36.6	926.6	8.5	0.4	15.2	1.1	6.7	6.0	1.5	0.5	22.0	14.5
West Midlands	231.5	30.9	1,842.3	8.0	0.7	27.9	14.0	145.3	10.4	14.7	2.0	173.1	11.8
East Midlands	144.5	32.2	1,190.2	8.2	—	0.4	6.2	45.6	7.3	6.2	1.4	45.9	7.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	185.2	34.1	1,606.6	8.7	1.0	38.1	2.8	25.6	9.2	3.7	0.7	63.7	17.0
North West	253.4	33.9	2,167.9	8.6	0.1	3.2	1.9	23.1	12.2	2.0	0.3	26.3	13.3
North	102.1	30.8	896.1	8.8	0.7	27.6	1.0	14.4	14.2	1.7	0.5	42.0	24.6
Wales	61.0	26.3	523.6	8.7	0.1	4.4	1.0	6.6	6.9	1.1	0.5	10.9	10.2
Scotland	166.5	35.8	1,434.5	8.6	0.2	6.2	2.4	27.6	11.4	2.6	0.6	33.9	13.2

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 July 6, 1978

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on July 6, 1978, was 1,280,787, 38,565 more than on June 8, 1978. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,310,000 (5.6 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 5,300 between the June and July counts, and fell by an average of 5,500 per month between April and July.

Between June and July the number unemployed rose by 131,084. This change included a rise of 92,519 school leavers. The proportion of the number unemployed, who on July 6, 1978 had been registered for up to four weeks was 24.2 per cent. The corresponding proportion for June was 20.1 per cent.

#### Regional analysis of unemployment: July 6, 1978

	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
<b>Unemployed, excluding school leavers</b>														
Actual	295,981	144,736	32,250	94,020	120,012	75,251	112,429	196,071	107,697	82,105	164,971	1,280,787	61,708	1,342,495
Seasonally adjusted	304,000	148,500	34,200	99,600	120,300	76,500	115,600	197,500	109,300	84,800	168,200	1,310,000	61,400	1,371,400
Percentage rates*	4.0	3.8	4.9	6.2	5.2	4.9	5.5	7.0	8.0	7.9	7.6	5.6	11.2	5.7
<b>School-leavers (included in unemployed)</b>														
Males	21,133	7,978	2,561	8,256	14,450	7,138	12,961	21,113	13,110	8,298	15,171	124,191	6,236	130,427
Females	17,211	5,753	2,318	6,674	13,812	6,167	11,984	17,972	11,912	7,695	11,764	107,509	5,380	112,889
<b>Unemployed</b>														
Total	334,325	158,467	37,129	108,950	148,274	88,556	137,374	235,156	132,719	98,098	191,906	1,512,487	73,324	1,585,811
Males	240,323	118,632	26,149	76,406	99,013	60,755	93,883	161,247	89,095	65,989	125,925	1,038,785	48,513	1,087,298
Females	94,002	39,835	10,980	32,544	49,261	27,801	43,491	73,909	43,624	32,109	65,981	473,702	24,811	498,513
Married females†	26,593	10,819	3,632	10,361	13,758	8,963	13,060	23,103	15,366	11,851	28,573	155,260	10,089	165,349
<b>Percentage rates*</b>														
Total	4.4	4.1	5.3	6.8	6.4	5.6	6.6	8.3	9.8	9.1	8.7	6.5	13.4	6.6
Males	5.4	5.1	6.1	7.9	7.0	6.4	7.3	9.5	10.5	9.8	9.6	7.4	14.8	7.6
Females	3.1	2.6	4.0	5.1	5.5	4.5	5.4	6.5	8.5	8.0	7.3	5.1	11.4	5.3
<b>Length of time on register</b>														
up to 4 weeks	89,488	40,134	9,275	24,510	43,450	21,643	36,501	52,088	28,715	25,663	34,910	366,243	16,556	382,799
over 4 weeks	244,837	118,333	27,854	84,440	104,824	66,913	100,873	183,068	104,004	72,435	156,996	1,146,244	56,768	1,203,012
<b>Adult students (excluded from unemployed)</b>														
Males	13,288	4,666	1,475	4,194	6,656	4,154	6,582	10,305	4,588	5,034	7,565	63,841	3,544	67,385
Females	9,010	2,762	1,200	3,072	4,881	3,039	5,163	7,417	3,552	4,238	5,167	46,739	3,386	50,125

\* Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1976.  
† Included in females



### 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 the *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 July 6, 1978

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†</b>									
South Western DA	11,640	4,039	15,679	9.4	*Oxford	5,602	3,304	8,906	5.0
Hull and Grimsby DA	16,754	6,567	23,321	9.0	*Portsmouth	9,328	4,279	13,607	6.8
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,373	344	1,717	5.6	*Ramsgate	1,958	708	2,666	7.7
Merseyside SDA	65,284	29,823	95,107	12.6	*Reading	4,467	1,757	6,224	3.7
Northern DA	89,095	43,624	132,719	9.8	*Slough	2,389	931	3,320	2.8
North East SDA	61,736	28,587	90,323	10.5	*Southampton	7,156	3,204	10,360	4.8
West Cumberland SDA	2,979	2,121	5,100	8.6	*Southend-on-Sea	10,260	4,160	14,420	7.4
Welsh DA	57,392	27,783	85,175	9.2	*St Albans	1,745	802	2,547	2.8
North West Wales SDA	4,114	1,671	5,785	10.9	*Stevenage	1,201	654	1,855	4.8
South Wales SDA	14,956	8,782	23,738	10.3	*Tunbridge Wells	2,103	855	2,958	3.6
Scottish DA	122,812	64,609	187,421	9.0	*Watford	2,816	1,075	3,891	3.2
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,398	3,501	9,899	9.3	*Worthing	1,844	572	2,416	4.1
Girvan SDA	351	134	485	11.5	<b>East Anglia</b>				
Glenrothes SDA	844	742	1,586	8.5	*Cambridge	1,782	837	2,619	3.1
Leven and Methil SDA	1,087	581	1,668	8.5	*Great Yarmouth	1,468	410	1,878	5.1
Livingston SDA	883	731	1,614	10.2	*Ipswich	3,479	1,431	4,910	4.5
West Central Scotland SDA	68,333	34,522	102,855	10.5	*Lowestoft	1,344	525	1,869	6.6
<b>Total all Development Areas</b>	<b>364,350</b>	<b>176,789</b>	<b>541,139</b>	<b>9.7</b>	*Norwich	4,788	1,899	6,687	5.3
<b>Of which, Special Development Areas</b>	<b>226,965</b>	<b>111,195</b>	<b>338,160</b>	<b>11.0</b>	*Peterborough	2,618	1,342	3,960	5.8
Northern Ireland	48,513	24,811	73,324	13.4	<b>South West</b>				
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS†</b>					*Bath	2,244	954	3,198	6.9
South Western	7,709	4,034	11,743	9.3	*Bournemouth	5,481	1,670	7,151	5.2
Oswestry	681	280	961	7.2	*Bristol	15,439	5,710	21,149	6.6
High Peak	1,052	546	1,598	4.0	*Cheltenham	2,334	958	3,292	4.6
North Lincolnshire	1,916	789	2,705	6.9	*Chippenham	1,058	615	1,673	6.0
North Midlands	7,527	3,341	10,868	5.8	*Exeter	3,290	1,327	4,617	6.3
Yorks and Humberside	75,756	36,580	112,336	6.3	*Gloucester	2,444	1,317	3,761	5.7
North West	95,963	44,086	140,049	6.7	*Plymouth	7,483	3,952	11,435	9.3
North Wales	2,661	912	3,573	9.1	*Salisbury	1,496	904	2,400	6.2
South East Wales	5,936	3,414	9,350	8.7	*Swindon	3,914	2,247	6,161	7.8
Aberdeen	3,113	1,372	4,485	3.6	*Taunton	1,531	611	2,142	5.2
<b>Total all intermediate areas</b>	<b>202,314</b>	<b>95,354</b>	<b>297,668</b>	<b>6.6</b>	*Torbay	4,002	1,325	5,327	7.7
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)</b>					*Trowbridge	667	385	1,052	4.1
<b>South East</b>					*Yeovil	1,421	872	2,293	5.7
*Aldershot	2,204	1,089	3,293	4.0	<b>West Midlands</b>				
*Aylesbury	856	557	1,413	3.3	*Birmingham	33,946	14,798	48,744	7.0
*Basinstoke	1,427	699	2,126	4.6	*Burton-upon-Trent	1,261	723	1,984	5.4
*Bedford	2,086	1,277	3,363	4.1	*Coventry	11,015	6,877	17,892	7.3
*Braintree	1,022	681	1,703	4.8	*Dudley/Sandwell	10,274	4,961	15,235	5.2
*Brighton	6,805	2,139	8,944	6.6	*Hereford	1,475	729	2,204	6.1
*Canterbury	1,816	698	2,514	6.4	*Kidderminster	1,694	890	2,584	6.5
*Chatham	5,829	3,081	8,910	7.6	*Leamington	1,709	929	2,638	5.3
*Chelmsford	1,822	939	2,761	4.1	*Oakengates	3,277	2,024	5,301	9.3
*Chichester	1,678	646	2,324	4.9	*Redditch	1,327	774	2,101	6.2
*Colchester	2,070	1,156	3,226	5.6	*Rugby	1,304	886	2,190	7.1
*Crawley	2,918	1,220	4,138	2.6	*Shrewsbury	1,575	692	2,267	5.4
*Eastbourne	1,350	327	1,677	4.1	*Stafford	1,371	821	2,192	5.4
*Guildford	1,836	702	2,538	2.7	*Stoke-on-Trent	6,841	2,922	9,763	4.8
*Harlow	2,182	1,179	3,361	4.6	*Walsall	8,023	4,488	12,511	7.1
*Hastings	2,232	763	2,995	6.9	*Wolverhampton	7,129	3,890	11,019	7.6
*Hertford	600	272	872	2.3	*Worcester	2,885	1,179	4,064	5.7
*High Wycombe	1,522	756	2,278	2.5	<b>East Midlands</b>				
*Hitchin	1,288	678	1,966	3.7	*Chesterfield	3,567	1,714	5,281	6.5
*Luton	4,658	2,821	7,479	5.7	*Coalville	1,332	489	1,821	3.9
*Maidstone	2,192	954	3,146	4.0	*Corby	1,844	1,056	2,900	9.4
*Newport (IoW)	1,693	597	2,290	5.6	*Derby	4,918	2,560	7,478	5.1
					*Kettering	1,027	429	1,456	4.9
					*Leicester	8,902	3,999	12,901	7.3
					*Lincoln	2,883	1,738	4,621	4.0
					*Loughborough	1,120	662	1,782	6.3
					*Mansfield	2,708	1,152	3,860	6.0
					*Northampton	3,109	1,127	4,236	4.0
					*Nottingham	15,102	5,535	20,637	6.1
					*Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,104	365	1,469	4.2
					<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>				
					*Barnsley	4,207	1,951	6,158	7.6
					*Bradford	8,884	3,420	12,304	7.3
					*Castleford	3,001	1,407	4,408	7.1
					*Dewsbury	2,875	1,080	3,955	6.0
					*Doncaster	5,660	3,538	9,198	8.3
					*Grimsby	4,206	1,652	5,858	4.8
					*Halifax	2,664	1,160	3,824	4.8
					*Harrrogate	1,107	535	1,642	4.8
					*Huddersfield	2,617	1,701	4,318	9.6
					*Hull	12,548	4,915	17,463	5.8
					*Keighley	1,169	556	1,725	5.8
					*Leeds	14,368	5,962	20,330	5.9
					*Mexborough	2,144	1,270	3,414	11.3
					*Rotherham	3,663	1,809	5,472	9.0
					*Scunthorpe	2,596	1,766	4,362	6.8
					*Sheffield	10,916	5,088	16,004	5.5
					*Wakefield	3,015	1,355	4,370	5.9
					*York	2,514	1,360	3,874	4.6
					<b>North West</b>				
					*Accrington	1,186	603	1,789	6.1
					*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,828	1,748	5,576	5.9
					*Birkenhead	12,566	6,559	19,125	12.2
					*Blackburn	3,499	1,750	5,249	7.8

#### Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at July 6, 1978 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued</b>					<b>COUNTIES (by region)‡</b>				
*Blackpool	4,942	2,078	7,020	6.5	<b>South East</b>				
*Bolton	5,319	2,228	7,547	6.8	*Bedfordshire	6,534	4,025	10,559	5.1
*Burnley	1,698	949	2,647	5.3	*Berkshire	7,788	3,195	10,983	3.5
*Bury	2,256	1,090	3,346	5.3	*Buckinghamshire	4,208	2,472	6,680	3.7
*Chester	2,617	1,555	4,172	7.8	*East Sussex	10,203	3,240	13,443	6.2
*Crewe	1,923	1,305	3,228	5.1	*Essex	20,031	8,972	29,003	6.0
*Lancaster	2,499	1,070	3,569	7.6	*Greater London (GLC area)	118,632	39,835	158,467	4.1
*Leigh	2,009	1,202	3,211	7.4	*Hampshire	20,901	9,495	30,396	5.3
*Liverpool	44,836	18,415	63,251	13.1	*Hertfordshire	9,411	4,157	13,568	3.2
*Manchester	35,374	12,726	48,100	6.8	*Isle of Wight	1,693	597	2,290	5.6
*Nelson	1,102	584	1,686	6.5	*Kent	21,282	9,411	30,693	6.0
*Northwich	1,599	888	2,487	6.2	*Oxfordshire	6,607	3,889	10,496	5.1
*Oldham	3,720	1,520	5,240	5.3	*Surrey	7,064	2,523	9,587	2.7
*Preston	5,928	3,523	9,451	6.5	*West Sussex	5,969	2,191	8,160	3.3
*Rochdale	2,564	1,029	3,593	6.9	<b>East Anglia</b>				
*Southport	1,997	1,037	3,034	9.2	*Cambridgeshire	7,067	3,393	10,460	4.8
*St. Helens	4,017	2,328	6,345	10.4	*Norfolk	11,156	4,327	15,483	6.0
*Warrington	3,136	2,171	5,307	6.8	*Suffolk	7,926	3,260	11,186	5.0
*Widnes	3,865	2,521	6,386	11.7	<b>South West</b>				
*Wigan	4,427	2,735	7,162	9.6	*Avon	19,710	7,580	27,290	6.8
<b>North</b>					*Cornwall	9,878	3,475	13,353	9.9
*Alnwick	578	419	997	9.3	*Devon	18,690	7,919	26,609	8.0
*Carlisle	2,029	1,106	3,135	6.2	*Dorset	7,675	2,637	10,312	5.4
*Central Durham	3,490	2,011	5,501	8.3	*Gloucestershire	7,036	3,594	10,630	5.3
*Consett	2,579	1,318	3,897	12.4	*Somerset	5,725	2,836	8,561	5.7
*Darlington and S/West Durham	4,321	2,458	6,779	8.4	*Wiltshire	7,692	4,503	12,195	6.4
*Furness	1,622	1,512	3,134	6.9	<b>West Midlands</b>				



### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on July 6, 1978 was 10,920.

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 July 6, 1978: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	245	40	285
Greater London	72	7	79
East Anglia	101	54	155
South West	1,165	17	1,182
West Midlands	4,972	217	5,189
East Midlands	287	120	407
Yorkshire and Humberside	470	154	624
North West	300	57	357
North	284	233	517
Wales	278	39	317
Scotland	1,657	230	1,887
Great Britain	9,759	1,161	10,920

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

### Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 30, 1978 was 216,895; 9,054 lower than on June 2, 1978.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on June 30, 1978 was 209,200; 6,300 lower than that for June 2, 1978 and 7,200 higher than on April 7, 1978.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on June 30, 1978 was 27,770; 2,787 lower than on June 2, 1978.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on June 30, 1978. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

### Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on June 30, 1978: regional analysis

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	96,451	14,912
Greater London	51,270	9,340
East Anglia	6,755	773
South West	14,828	1,481
West Midlands	12,697	3,396
East Midlands	13,396	1,644
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,849	2,165
North West	15,758	1,065
North	10,264	728
Wales	8,989	456
Scotland	21,908	1,150
Great Britain	216,895	27,770

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

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

### Monthly index of average earnings: 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 index given in table 127 and the new table 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 inquiries before their recent extension.

SIC Order	Type	LATEST FIGURES (January 1976 = 100)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING							
			May 1978	June* 1978	June 1977	September 1977	December 1977	March 1978	May 1978	June* 1978
I to XXVII	B	WHOLE ECONOMY	129.4	133.1	8.2	7.7	9.4	10.4	12.6	15.4
I	C	Agriculture and forestry†	132.8	not available	4.9	19.5	5.9	12.8	11.8	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	137.8	141.9	7.0	7.3	7.7	20.7	23.1	25.9
III to XIX	C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	133.6	135.0	8.9	8.8	11.2	11.9	14.3	16.1
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	133.9	134.9	8.9	9.2	10.8	7.2	14.0	16.3
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	130.4	130.6	8.8	7.1	8.8	7.3	12.9	13.5
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	128.4	134.2	7.5	7.6	15.6	14.0	12.7	16.0
VI	A	Metal manufacture	140.1	138.3	9.3	9.8	9.1	14.1	17.1	17.7
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	133.9	135.9	10.0	10.2	12.9	13.1	14.0	16.6
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	137.8	136.0	10.2	8.8	14.8	11.3	18.8	16.7
IX	A	Electrical engineering	133.1	135.7	6.2	6.9	9.1	11.7	15.2	18.6
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	131.7	129.2	9.5	5.1	4.3	13.3	12.9	11.8
XI	A	Vehicles	130.8	132.2	7.3	4.1	11.7	12.9	13.2	15.3
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	134.7	135.3	9.3	12.3	12.3	11.7	14.9	15.7
XIII	A	Textiles	132.1	134.8	8.5	8.9	10.1	9.0	12.8	15.8
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	124.3	125.8	13.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.7	12.1
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	131.8	132.2	11.4	13.6	11.5	12.2	13.4	13.6
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	129.2	132.6	9.6	8.3	11.3	11.4	12.2	13.5
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	128.8	129.8	7.3	9.5	8.8	10.9	15.7	17.1
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	139.2	138.6	9.6	8.4	10.5	12.7	17.0	16.5
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	130.5	133.2	7.7	8.8	7.7	9.6	11.9	15.5
XX	C	Construction	128.3	132.4	11.6	10.0	9.5	6.5	8.9	11.6
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	155.2	155.8	8.6	4.7	6.6	2.8	35.0	33.3
XXII	C	Transport and communication	123.6	130.4	4.7	8.2	9.7	11.3	11.8	17.8
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	133.5	134.6	11.2	9.2	11.0	11.9	12.9	14.0
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	119.5	124.8	9.3	7.4	11.5	8.6	10.1	15.3
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	125.7	134.0	4.9	4.9	4.4	7.9	10.1	14.1
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	129.0	131.4	11.1	8.8	10.9	11.6	12.6	12.3
XXVII	B	Public administration	119.8	126.7	7.2	5.0	9.0	9.8	8.6	14.4

Note: Some relatively small industries are not covered; for example, fishing in Order I, sea transport in Order XXII and business services in Order XXIV.  
\*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 the *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 the *Employment Gazette*, page 1012.

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

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970	94.5	95.6	96.3	97.4	98.6	99.6	100.9	102.0	102.6	103.4	104.3	105.1
1971	106.1	107.7	108.3	108.2	107.3	108.0	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.5	110.2	110.4
1972	110.9	*	112.6	112.5	112.6	113.2	114.1	114.8	114.9	115.0	114.3	114.0
1973	113.8	114.4	116.0	117.7	119.5	120.3	121.2	122.2	123.7	125.7	129.0	131.2
1974	132.5	134.0	134.9	139.3	142.1	146.8	149.5	153.9	159.0	164.7	170.7	173.8
1975	176.3	178.2	182.8	188.6	192.6	196.5	200.2	203.1	205.0	205.2	208.9	211.4
1976	213.8	214.4	215.2	215.9	217.9	219.9	223.3	223.8	224.9	224.9	228.0	230.3
1977	232.5	233.8	237.3	240.5	245.6	245.9	247.3	245.7	248.7	252.7	257.5	261.0
1978	263.3	264.9	267.8	271.2								

\*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, e.g. at district, establishment or shop floor level. The figures do not, therefore, necessarily imply a corresponding change in the local rates or actual earnings of those who are being paid at rates above the basic or minimum rates. The figures are provisional and relate to full-time manual workers only.

#### Indices

At July 31, 1978, 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					
February 28	237.7	99.4	239.2	6.3	6.3
March 31	238.6	99.4	240.0	6.5	6.5
April 30	258.2	99.4	259.8	14.9	14.9
May 31	259.2	99.4	260.8	14.9	14.9
June 30	262.3	99.4	263.9	15.4	15.4
July 31	262.6	99.4	264.2	15.1	15.1

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 and September 1972.  
 3. As explained in articles in the May 1977 issue (page 463) and May 1978 issue (page 584) of the 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.  
 4. As announced in the May 1978 issue of the Gazette (page 584), the separate indices for the residual group, "Other manufacturing industries", have been discontinued from July 1978. There have been consequential changes in the weights used for combining the various indices for the manufacturing groups to compile the indices for "All manufacturing industries" and "All industries and services". Both the old and the new weights are now shown in Table 131.

#### Principal changes reported in July

Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are:  
**Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture—Great Britain:** Increase in minimum weekly rates of £3.70, after consolidation of previous supplements, for adult workers. Young workers receive proportional amounts (June 5).  
**Leather producing (tanning, currying and dressing)—Great Britain:** General increase of 10 per cent after consolidation of previous supplements, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (first full pay-week commencing on or after July 1).  
**Post Office (engineering, motor transport, supplies and rank and file grades)—United Kingdom:** Increases in national rates of varying amounts, according to grade for adult workers. Introduction of a single non-enhanceable supplement, replacing the previous phase I and II supplements. Young workers receive proportional amounts (July 1).  
**Unlicensed place of refreshment (Wages Council)—Great Britain:** Increases of varying amounts according to area, occupation or hours of duty after consolidation of previous supplements for workers 20 and over (previously 21). Young workers receive proportional amounts (June 19).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in July indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 415,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,420,000, but as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures relating to those changes which were reported in July with

operative effect from earlier months (240,000 workers and £1,360,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £2,420,000 about £1,270,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £575,000 from statutory wages orders and £575,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to July 1978, 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 net increases	Estimated net amount of increase £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	260,000	1,395,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	250,000	1,485,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	225,000	810,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	30,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	105,000	340,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering	2,315,000	26,975,000	—	—
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	305,000	1,185,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	25,000	105,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	265,000	835,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	85,000	390,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc	120,000	930,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	210,000	1,175,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	25,000	160,000	—	—
Construction	855,000	3,960,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	140,000	1,415,000	—	—
Transport and communication	835,000	4,130,000	—	—
Distributive trades	165,000	635,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	55,000	270,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	250,000	1,040,000	—	—
<b>Totals—January-July 1978</b>	<b>6,495,000</b>	<b>47,265,000</b>	—	—
<b>Totals—January-July 1977</b>	<b>5,950,000</b>	<b>15,180,000</b>	—	—

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1977				
July	770	2,125	—	—
August	195	800	—	—
September	245	1,045	—	—
October	360	1,630	3	4
November*	1,515	6,350	—	—
December	710	2,735	—	—
1978				
January*	1,315	6,305	—	—
February	475	2,330	—	—
March*	360	1,675	—	—
April*	2,950	29,550	—	—
May*	315	1,305	—	—
June*	1,025	5,045	—	—
July	175	1,055	—	—

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

### Retail prices, July 18, 1978

The index of retail prices for all items on July 18, 1978 was 198.1 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.5 per cent on June 1978 (197.2) and of 7.8 per cent on July 1977 (183.8). The index for July 1978 was published on August 18, 1978.

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

increase in the level of mortgage interest payments; to increases in the prices of cars and some foods, particularly meat and fruit; to increases in some bus and rail fares; and to increases in average charges for electricity and for canteen and restaurant meals. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for potatoes and tomatoes.

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		1 month	6 months
1977						
September	185.7	+0.5	+5.6	186.2	+0.7	+6.8
October	186.5	+0.4	+3.4	187.3	+0.6	+4.8
November	187.4	+0.5	+3.1	188.2	+0.5	+4.3
December	188.4	+0.5	+2.6	189.0	+0.4	+3.6
1978						
January	189.5	+0.6	+3.1	190.2	+0.6	+3.7
February	190.6	+0.6	+3.2	191.4	+0.6	+3.5
March	191.8	+0.6	+3.3	192.4	+0.5	+3.3
April	194.6	+1.5	+4.3	195.0	+1.4	+4.1
May	195.7	+0.6	+4.4	196.1	+0.6	+4.2
June	197.2	+0.8	+4.7	197.2	+0.6	+4.3
July	198.1	+0.5	+4.5	198.7	+0.8	+4.5

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** The food index fell by rather less than one half of one per cent to 206.1, compared with 206.7 in June, mainly because of lower prices for potatoes and tomatoes. Some other foods increased in price, particularly meat, some fresh fruits, butter, sugar, sweets and chocolates. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by about 7½ per cent to 185.5, compared with 200.8 in June.

**Alcoholic drink:** Increases in the prices of some wines and spirits caused the group index to rise by one half of one per cent to 197.5, compared with 196.6 in June.

**Housing:** The housing index rose by rather more than one per cent to 174.1, compared with 172.1 in June. The rise was due mainly to an increase in the rate of interest on house mortgages (from 8½ to 9½ per cent) which some building societies began to charge from the beginning of July.

**Fuel and light:** Increases in electricity charges caused the group index to rise by rather more than one half of one per cent to 230.6, compared with 228.9 in June.

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	
	July 18, 1978	July 18, 1977	1 month	12 months
All items	198.1	183.8	+0.5	+7.8
All items excluding food	195.9	183.8	+0.7	+7.9
Food	206.1	206.7	-0.3	+7.3
Seasonal food	185.5	200.8	-7.6	-4.4
Other food	210.0	206.7	+1.0	+9.5
Alcoholic drink	197.5	196.6	+0.5	+7.0
Tobacco	224.2	224.2	+0.0	+3.7
Housing	174.1	172.1	+1.2	+6.6
Fuel and light	230.6	228.9	+0.7	+6.5
Durable household goods	181.8	181.8	+0.1	+9.0
Clothing and footwear	170.9	170.9	+0.4	+8.6
Transport and vehicles	207.9	207.9	+0.8	+7.3
Miscellaneous goods	207.9	207.9	+1.3	+9.5
Services	191.8	191.8	+0.3	+10.9
Meals out	208.9	208.9	+1.1	+12.1



### Retail prices Index July 18, 1978

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

	Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months		Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months
<b>I Food</b>	<b>206.1</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>+9</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	208.4	+14	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	184.6	+9
Bread	201.9	+20	Radio, television and other household appliances	172.3	+7
Flour	212.3	+12	Pottery, glassware and hardware	202.4	+13
Other cereals	221.0	+10			
Biscuits	224.9	+11	<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>+9</b>
Meat and bacon	178.3	+13	Men's outer clothing	178.0	+11
Beef	199.6	+17	Men's underclothing	212.4	+16
Lamb	191.9	+22	Women's outer clothing	153.4	+4
Pork	170.4	+13	Women's underclothing	183.7	+8
Bacon	164.1	+9	Children's clothing	182.3	+10
Ham (cooked)	153.4	+11	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	167.6	+10
Other meat and meat products	167.1	+8	Footwear	170.0	+9
Fish	189.3	+12			
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	239.3	+13	<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>+7</b>
Butter	282.8	+27	Motoring and cycling	202.7	+6
Margarine	193.8	-4	Purchase of motor vehicles	212.4	+15
Lard and other cooking fat	181.1	-0	Maintenance of motor vehicles	217.3	+12
Milk cheese and eggs	190.2	+9	Petrol and oil	186.0	-10
Cheese	214.5	+12	Motor licences	199.0	+0
Eggs	105.9	+2	Motor insurance	197.0	+16
Milk, fresh	226.8	+9	Fares	243.6	+16
Milk, canned, dried etc	234.1	+20	Rail transport	252.9	+17
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	265.6	-6			
Tea	295.1	-20	<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>+9</b>
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	346.3	-3	Books, newspapers and periodicals	234.7	+9
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	263.2	+13	Books	233.1	+13
Sugar	251.5	+8	Newspapers and periodicals	235.1	+9
Jam, marmalade and syrup	225.0	+14	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	184.2	+7
Sweets and chocolates	260.1	+14	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	226.6	+8
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	201.3	-13	Soap and detergents	211.6	+8
Potatoes	197.9	-21	Soda and polishes	249.0	+14
Other vegetables	196.0	-9	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	197.0	+11
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	231.7	+1			
Other food	215.8	+9	<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>+11</b>
Food for animals	198.1	+11	Postage and telephones	205.2	+5
			Postage	247.6	+0
			Telephones, telegrams, etc	191.7	+6
			Entertainment	159.0	+11
			Entertainment (other than TV)	188.8	+11
			Other services	221.8	+15
			Domestic help	239.9	+11
			Hairdressing	221.5	+15
			Boot and shoe repairing	217.8	+14
			Laundering	205.7	+14
<b>II Alcoholic drink: Total</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>208.9</b>	<b>+12.1</b>
Beer	212.9	+9			
Spirits, wines etc	176.4	+4			
			<b>All items</b>	<b>198.1</b>	<b>+7.8</b>
<b>III Tobacco: Total</b>	<b>224.2</b>	<b>+4</b>			
Cigarettes	223.6	+4			
Tobacco	229.7	+3			
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>+7</b>			
Rent	163.4	+10			
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	123.2	-5			
Rates and water charges	213.2	+10			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	217.9	+9			
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>+6</b>			
Coal and smokeless fuels	223.4	+11			
Coal	225.7	+12			
Smokeless fuels	214.9	+8			
Gas	176.1	-1			
Electricity	268.5	+10			

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, i.e. at sub-group and group levels.

### Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on July 18, 1978 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 227 of the February 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

### Average prices (per lb unless otherwise stated) of certain foods

Item	Number of quotations July 18, 1978	Average price July 18, 1978	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations July 18, 1978	Average price July 18, 1978	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>				<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Chuck	783	96.4	88-104	Potatoes, old loose	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	746	168.9	136-200	White	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	800	138.6	130-150	Red	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	540	94.4	79-120	Potatoes, new loose	655	5.8	4-7
Fore ribs (with bone)	625	89.0	78-110	Tomatoes	751	29.6	24-36
Brisket (without bone)	754	86.5	60-104	Cabbage, greens	498	10.8	8-14
Rump steak*	805	188.9	150-210	Cabbage, hearted	403	11.3	8-15
				Cauliflower or broccoli	455	21.7	14-30
				Brussels sprouts	—	16.5	14-30
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Carrots	678	12.2	10-15
Loin (with bone)	626	129.1	110-150	Onions	750	12.2	10-15
Breast*	605	38.6	30-50	Mushrooms, per ½ lb	676	16.8	14-19
Best end of neck	536	92.4	50-126				
Shoulder (with bone)	609	84.1	74-110	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Leg (with bone)	638	120.0	110-140	Apples, cooking	487	24.8	18-30
				Apples, dessert	749	28.7	24-34
				Pears, dessert	413	35.4	28-40
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				Oranges	627	20.3	14-27
Loin (with bone)	501	94.8	86-106	Bananas	733	22.6	20-25
Breast*	488	29.2	22-38	<b>Bacon</b>			
Best end of neck	448	74.5	50-94	Collar*	400	74.2	64-88
Shoulder (with bone)	505	68.0	60-78	Gammon*	491	102.5	90-120
Leg (with bone)	517	100.6	95-110	Middle cut*, smoked	379	87.7	76-102
				Back, smoked	327	101.0	91-118
				Back, unsmoked	404	97.6	86-118
				Streaky, smoked	268	74.4	64-90
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				Ham, cooked (not shoulder)	658	129.2	100-156
Leg (foot off)	729	76.7	64-96	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	584	30.8	24-38
Belly*	734	59.3	52-68	Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	664	88.0	79-99
Loin (with bone)	798	95.0	88-120	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	12.5	—
Pork sausages	800	49.4	43-56	<b>Butter</b>			
Beef sausages	666	43.5	38-52	Home-produced	547	61.3	54-67
Roasting chicken (broiler)	574	45.8	42-50	New Zealand	579	60.5	56-64
frozen (3lb)	574	45.8	42-50	Danish	604	65.4	59-69
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	511	54.0	46-60	<b>Margarine</b>			
4lb oven ready	511	54.0	46-60	Standard quality, per ½ lb	167	14.4	12½-15½
				Lower priced, per ½ lb	128	13.8	12½-15
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Lard	790	24.5	21-29
Cod fillets	415	91.1	80-100	Cheese, cheddar type	744	68.9	58-76
Haddock fillets	404	98.7	85-116	<b>Eggs</b>			
Haddock, smoked whole	329	94.5	80-110	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	509	56.9	51-62
Plaice fillets	414	100.6	86-120	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	563	43.6	37-50
Herrings	227	60.1	48-70	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	252	37.0	29-45
Kippers, with bone	426	74.3	62-88	Sugar, granulated, per kg	815	27.7	27-30
<b>Bread</b>				Pure coffee instant, per 4 oz	697	112.5	108-120
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	750	26.1	23-29	<b>Tea</b>			
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	463	28.4	26-31	Higher priced, per ½ lb	243	27.9	24-31
White, per 400g loaf	548	18.1	17-20	Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,375	24.0	22-27
Brown, per 400g loaf	601	19.4	19-21	Lower priced, per ½ lb	826	22.5	21-25
<b>Flour</b>							
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	736	35.6	29-41				

\* 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. 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 July\* which came to the notice of the department, was 104. In addition, 52 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 62,500 consisting of 31,400 involved in stoppages which began in July and 31,100 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 17,100 workers involved for the first time in July in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 31,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 17,600 were directly involved and 13,800 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 311,000 working days lost in July includes 159,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during July

Widespread industrial action, which included selective stoppages of work by large numbers of industrial civil servants, took place for various periods from mid-June and continued throughout July. Defence establishments, including naval dockyards and Royal Ordnance factories, were particularly affected by the action which was in support of an improved pay offer and for assurances on future pay levels. The dispute remained unresolved at the end of the month.

A four-week stoppage of work at a power engineering plant in Stafford ended on July 29. Industrial action, which included an over-time ban and refusal to carry out certain duties in support of an improved pay offer, led to the suspension of about 1,000 workers two days before the factory closed for the annual two week holiday. When they returned, on July 17, a decision to continue sanctions resulted in the 2,500 hourly-paid labour force being laid off. Work was resumed to allow further negotiations to proceed.

At a Merseyside car plant 86 drivers stopped work at the beginning of July in support of a claim for a reduction in their working week from 47½ to 40 hours, which they claimed to be in line with EEC regulations. They also demanded a productivity bonus, which had been delayed due to Government pay policy, for the increased weight they drive. About 2,500 assembly workers withdrew their labour on July 11 in support of the drivers. The stoppage was still in progress on July 21 when the factory closed for the company's three week annual holiday.

## Stoppages of work in the first seven months of 1978 and 1977

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to July 1978			January to July 1977		
	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	1	†	†	2	100	†
Coal mining	188	73,900	134,000	139	32,800	54,000
All other mining and quarrying	9	900	2,000	3	800	6,000
Food, drink and tobacco	64	23,600	191,000	68	24,600	123,000
Coal and petroleum products	3	1,000	7,000	3	400	2,000
Chemicals and allied industries	24	5,100	35,000	36	12,600	188,000
Metal manufacture	80	31,900	219,000	94	31,600	517,000
Engineering	203	57,700	443,000	246	79,900	828,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	22	36,800	234,000	32	15,300	89,000
Motor vehicles	100	105,100	819,000	115	165,300	1,275,000
Aerospace equipment	21	9,500	82,000	31	18,500	72,000
All other vehicles	10	12,000	130,000	16	16,300	226,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	75	17,300	132,000	91	18,900	151,000
Textiles	37	8,100	73,000	41	5,600	26,000
Clothing and footwear	16	4,000	16,000	27	7,600	42,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	29	10,600	84,000	39	6,500	30,000
Timber, furniture, etc	16	3,100	12,000	10	2,000	4,000
Paper, printing and publishing	53	10,100	82,000	24	5,600	44,000
All other manufacturing industries	39	12,300	139,000	50	27,100	119,000
Construction	112	23,100	267,000	173	24,000	215,000
Gas, electricity and water	8	2,300	28,000	16	4,800	24,000
Port and inland water transport	40	15,800	74,000	62	16,200	71,000
Other transport and communication	64	16,300	77,000	69	14,100	91,000
Distributive trades	29	3,400	22,000	49	5,600	51,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	47	37,000	351,000	70	19,000	95,000
Miscellaneous services	15	1,400	10,000	15	1,400	21,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300‡</b>	<b>522,200</b>	<b>3,665,000</b>	<b>1,508‡</b>	<b>556,600</b>	<b>4,366,000</b>

### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in July 1978		Beginning in the first seven months of 1978	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage rates and earnings levels	64	7,400	730	186,200
—extra wage and fringe benefits	6	500	49	15,900
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	3,900	33	18,200
Redundancy questions	4	1,300	23	4,800
Trade union matters	4	500	68	9,600
Working conditions and supervision	5	1,700	101	18,300
Manning and work allocation	9	800	175	28,200
Dismisal and other disciplinary measures	9	1,700	121	23,200
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>104§</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>1,300§</b>	<b>304,500</b>

### Duration of stoppages ending in July

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	3	1,700	1,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	17	1,800	8,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	14	2,100	4,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	22	3,200	26,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	21	5,500	86,000
Over 12 days	30	4,600	180,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>305,000</b>

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 1010 of this *Gazette*. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers and 500 working days.

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

§ Includes one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.

## Statistical series

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

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

The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and regional statistics to the standard Regions for Statistical Purposes (see the *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 are given by industry group and for all manufacturing and all industries in table 131 (Table 130 has been discontinued.)

**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	THOUSANDS								
	Employees in employment			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1973	December	13,819	8,953	22,773	1,937	354	25,064	512	25,576
1974	March	13,620	8,997	22,617	1,931	349	24,897	618	25,515
	June	13,659	9,131	22,790	1,925	345	25,060	542	25,602
	September	13,726	9,209	22,935	1,915	347	25,197	650	25,847
1975	December	13,643	9,229	22,871	1,905	343	25,119	†	25,464
	March	13,534	9,094	22,629	1,895	338	24,862	803	25,665
	June	13,532	9,174	22,707	1,886	336	24,929	866	25,795
1976	September	13,545	9,172	22,717	1,886*	340	24,943	1,145	26,088
	December	13,453	9,198	22,651	1,886*	339	24,876	1,201	26,077
	March	13,342	9,070	22,412	1,886*	337	24,635	1,285	25,920
1977	June	13,388	9,151	22,539	1,886*	336	24,761	1,332	26,093
	September	13,447	9,171	22,618	1,886*	338	24,842	1,456	26,298
	December	13,419	9,248	22,667	1,886*	334	24,887	1,371†	26,258
1978	March	13,322	9,178	22,500	1,886*	330	24,716	1,383	26,099
	June	13,383	9,281	22,664	1,886*	327	24,877	1,450	26,327
	September	13,436	9,283	22,719	1,886*	328	24,933	1,609	26,542
December	13,385	9,321	22,705	1,886*	324	24,915	1,481	26,396	
1978	March	13,295	9,244	22,539	1,886*	321	24,746	1,461	26,207
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1973	December	13,783	8,956	22,739	1,937	354	25,030	†	25,540
1974	March	13,682	9,022	22,704	1,931	349	24,984	†	25,580
	June	13,671	9,120	22,791	1,925	345	25,061	†	25,656
	September	13,681	9,198	22,879	1,915	347	25,141	†	25,752
1975	December	13,613	9,215	22,828	1,905	343	25,076	†	25,572
	March	13,599	9,133	22,732	1,895	338	24,965	†	25,760
	June	13,545	9,164	22,709	1,886	336	24,931	†	25,846
1976	September	13,491	9,162	22,653	1,886*	340	24,879	†	25,971
	December	13,429	9,168	22,597	1,886*	339	24,822	†	26,028
	March	13,409	9,124	22,533	1,886*	337	24,756	†	26,048
1977	June	13,400	9,139	22,539	1,886*	336	24,761	†	26,136
	September	13,389	9,162	22,551	1,886*	338	24,775	†	26,166
	December	13,399	9,209	22,608	1,886*	334	24,828	†	26,207
1978	March	13,390	9,241	22,631	1,886*	330	24,847	†	26,246
	June	13,393	9,268	22,661	1,886*	327	24,874	†	26,367
	September	13,377	9,273	22,650	1,886*	328	24,802	†	26,402
December	13,366	9,280	22,646	1,886*	324	24,856	†	26,347	
1978	March	13,363	9,309	22,672	1,886*	321	24,879	†	26,362
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1973	December	13,525	8,761	22,286	1,874	354	24,514	484	24,998
1974	March	13,325	8,802	22,127	1,869	349	24,345	590	24,935
	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
1975	December	13,349	9,029	22,377	1,844	343	24,564	†	25,200
	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
1976	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
	March	13,050	8,870	21,920	1,825*	337	24,082	1,235	25,317
1977	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
1978	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	13,094	9,120	22,214	1,825*	324	24,363	1,420	25,783	
1978	March	13,003	9,044	22,047	1,825*	321	24,193	1,399	25,592
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1973	December	13,488	8,764	22,252	1,874	354	24,480	†	24,963
1974	March	13,387	8,827	22,214	1,869	349	24,432	†	24,999
	June	13,375	8,922	22,297	1,864	345	24,506	†	25,071
	September	13,386	8,999	22,385	1,854	347	24,586	†	25,167
1975	December	13,319	9,015	22,334	1,844	343	24,521	†	25,170
	March	13,305	8,932	22,237	1,834	338	24,409	†	25,253
	June	13,253	8,963	22,216	1,825	336	24,377	†	25,372
1976	September	13,199	8,962	22,161	1,825*	340	24,326	†	25,426
	December	13,137	8,967	22,104	1,825*	339	24,268	†	25,443
	March	13,117	8,924	22,041	1,825*	337	24,203	†	25,530
1977	June	13,109	8,938	22,047	1,825*	336	24,208	†	25,557
	September	13,098	8,961	22,059	1,825*	338	24,222	†	25,600
	December	13,107	9,009	22,116	1,825*	334	24,275	†	25,636
1978	March	13,100	9,039	22,139	1,825*	330	24,294	†	25,752
	June	13,101	9,068	22,169	1,825*	327	24,321	†	25,786
	September	13,086	9,072	22,158	1,825*	328	24,311	†	25,730
December	13,075	9,079	22,154	1,825*	324	24,303	†	25,730	
1978	March	13,071	9,109	22,180	1,825*	321	24,326	†	25,745

1. From June 1976 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.  
 2. 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 <sup>  </sup> (June 1974 = 100)				
		All industries and services			Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of Production*	of which manufacturing industries	Service industries	Index of Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	
		Total	Males	Females								
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>												
1976	September	35.85	7,932	4,656	3,275	129	2,601	2,063	5,201	93.8	92.7	101.4
	December	35.96	7,974	4,660	3,315	119	2,615	2,080	5,240	94.3	93.4	102.2
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
1978	December	35.99	7,995	4,652	3,343	117	2,619	2,090	5,260	94.5	93.9	102.6
	March	36.00	7,938	4,619	3,319	113	2,599	2,076	5,226	93.7	93.2	101.9
<b>South West</b>												
1976	September	6.84	1,514	896	618	48	559	426	907	95.4	95.0	102.7
	December	6.78	1,503	890	613	46	562	430	895	96.0	95.9	101.3
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
1978	December	6.82	1,514	894	619	46	569	438	899	97.1	97.7	101.8
	March	6.81	1,501	889	612	45	564	434	893	96.2	96.9	101.2
<b>West Midlands</b>												
1976	September	9.92	2,194	1,335	859	33	1,151	989	1,010	92.6	91.5	104.0
	December	9.96	2,208	1,339	869	31	1,157	996	1,020	93.1	92.2	105.1
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
1978	December	9.98	2,218	1,340	878	30	1,167	1,008	1,021	93.9	93.3	105.2
	March	10.01	2,208	1,335	873	30	1,161	1,003	1,017	93.4	92.8	104.8
<b>East Midlands</b>												
1976	September	6.81	1,506	904	602	37	768	594	702	97.4	96.4	107.1
	December	6.82	1,513	906	607	36	766	597	707	97.6	96.8	107.8
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
1978	December	6.82	1,516	903	613	35	775	603	706	98.3	97.7	107.7
	March	6.82	1,503	899	604	32						



**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis**

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

		Index of Production industries*			Manufacturing industries													
		Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1973	October	9,767	9,726	94.8	7,741	7,708	94.1		351	744	39	431	518	965	160	816	177	793
	November	9,805	9,751	95.0	7,779	7,732	94.4		349	749	39	434	517	971	161	827	177	790
	December	9,813	9,768	95.2	7,799	7,759	94.7		347	750	39	436	516	972	161	831	177	793
1974	January	9,711	9,732	94.8	7,719	7,726	94.3		346	741	39	431	511	960	160	827	176	789
	February	9,698	9,724	94.8	7,701	7,718	94.2		346	742	39	432	510	960	160	824	176	785
	March	9,660	9,704	94.6	7,686	7,716	94.2		344	741	39	431	508	959	159	825	175	782
	April	9,662	9,705	94.6	7,691	7,725	94.3		346	738	39	431	507	962	159	825	175	783
	May	9,674	9,716	94.7	7,708	7,745	94.6	404	347	739	39	433	505	964	158	829	174	783
	June	22,297	9,679	94.7	7,705	7,744	94.6		347	740	39	432	507	965	159	830	175	783
1975	July	9,713	9,710	94.6	7,739	7,743	94.5		346	751	40	437	509	969	159	835	174	783
	August	9,745	9,720	94.7	7,767	7,748	94.6		347	752	40	441	511	974	160	838	176	785
	September	22,441	9,728	94.5	7,748	7,727	94.3	400	348	744	40	441	512	977	159	837	178	787
	October	9,725	9,678	94.3	7,744	7,713	94.2		347	742	40	442	513	978	160	836	176	788
	November	9,682	9,625	93.8	7,730	7,678	93.8		347	741	40	442	514	978	160	832	178	788
	December	22,377	9,629	93.4	7,688	7,645	93.4	381	347	736	40	441	515	976	160	823	177	791
1976	January	9,549	9,565	93.2	7,612	7,617	93.0		347	728	40	440	512	973	159	809	176	786
	February	9,490	9,516	92.8	7,555	7,571	92.4		348	719	40	438	511	970	157	802	175	779
	March	22,135	9,437	92.4	7,503	7,531	92.0	370	350	710	40	436	510	966	157	797	175	771
	April	9,394	9,437	92.0	7,447	7,482	91.4		351	705	40	433	507	960	156	786	175	768
	May	9,352	9,392	91.5	7,389	7,426	90.7		350	702	40	430	505	955	154	777	174	757
	June	22,213	9,300	90.9	7,334	7,369	90.0	388	350	701	39	428	501	949	154	768	174	748
1977	July	9,294	9,285	90.5	7,318	7,319	89.4		349	716	40	430	498	945	153	761	173	741
	August	9,280	9,249	90.1	7,304	7,284	88.9		349	717	40	430	495	943	152	760	174	741
	September	22,224	9,251	89.9	7,280	7,254	88.6	391	349	707	39	428	493	944	152	757	174	742
	October	9,233	9,193	89.6	7,253	7,216	88.1		348	707	39	425	489	938	152	756	177	737
	November	9,217	9,168	89.4	7,239	7,196	87.9		348	709	39	423	487	936	151	753	177	736
	December	22,158	9,193	89.2	7,214	7,178	87.7	361	347	705	39	423	485	932	151	748	176	738
1978	January	9,118	9,134	89.0	7,150	7,158	87.4		348	692	39	419	480	926	150	740	176	735
	February	9,094	9,120	88.9	7,122	7,140	87.2		347	685	39	419	477	924	149	736	176	733
	March	21,920	9,070	88.8	7,104	7,131	87.1	358	346	683	39	419	475	921	148	734	176	732
	April	9,042	9,085	88.5	7,089	7,123	87.0		346	684	38	420	472	921	148	732	176	731
	May	9,040	9,080	88.5	7,082	7,120	86.9		346	685	38	420	471	918	148	729	176	729
	June	22,048	9,056	88.6	7,099	7,133	87.1	382	346	691	37	421	469	919	148	730	175	733
1979	July	9,098	9,089	88.6	7,142	7,142	87.2		345	709	38	423	470	919	148	732	176	735
	August	9,110	9,082	88.5	7,156	7,138	87.2		345	712	37	425	472	919	149	732	175	738
	September	22,126	9,119	88.6	7,172	7,146	87.3	390	345	704	38	425	475	925	148	735	177	745
	October	9,145	9,103	88.7	7,198	7,159	87.4		345	707	37	426	476	925	149	739	177	748
	November	9,153	9,104	88.7	7,209	7,166	87.5		344	707	38	427	476	925	149	741	176	751
	December	22,176	9,146	88.7	7,207	7,172	87.6	376	344	705	37	426	477	923	149	742	176	754

\* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).

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

‡ Figures after June 1976 are provisional.

§ Excludes private domestic service.

|| 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*.

**EMPLOYMENT**  
**employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain**

THOUSANDS

TABLE 103 (continued)

		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services†	Public administration and defence‡			
1973	October	572	551	43	413	299	289	582	351	1,338	336								October	1973
	November	577	553	43	415	300	289	584	353	1,342	335								November	
	December	580	556	43	415	301	289	586	354	1,331	335								December	
1974	January	573	549	43	410	296	283	584	347	1,310	336								January	1974
	February	572	547	43	407	294	282	585	345	1,316	335								February	
	March	570	545	43	406	293	280	584	346	1,295	335								March	
	April	574	546	43	406	294	279	583	348	1,288	338								April	
	May	576	547	43	408	295	279	586	351	1,283	337	1,483	2,707	1,101	3,284	2,088	1,551		May	
	June	577	546	42	404	295	278	582	351	1,290	337								June	
1975	July	582	545	42	403	295	276	585	355	1,290	338								July	
	August	581	547	42	405	297	276	587	357	1,292	339								August	
	September	579	542	42	403	294	274	586	354	1,292	341	1,493	2,709	1,107	3,353	2,078	1,570		September	
	October	580	537	42	402	292	274	586	356	1,292	342								October	
	November	579	532	42	403	290	271	587	354	1,262	343	1,494	2,767	1,092	3,414	2,021	1,577		November	
	December	576	525	42	401	284	268	584	349	1,250	344								December	
1976	January	569	516	42	395	284	263	579	343	1,246	343								January	1975
	February	564	510	42	392	283	263	574	336	1,244	343	1,500	2,699	1,081	3,433	2,027	1,587		February	
	March	558	503	42	389	281	263	572	333	1,241	343								March	
	April	554	500	41	388	278	262	568	328	1,253	343								April	
	May	547	498	42	386	275	260	565	325	1,270	343	1,495	2,709	1,088	3,465	2,157	1,608		May	
	June	542	494	41	383	270	259	559	323	1,273	343								June	
1977	July	540	492	42	381	269	258	558	323	1,283	344								July	
	August	537	491	42	380	269	259	556	322	1,281	345								August	
	September	535	486	42	378	266	260	555	321	1,276	347	1,492	2,703	1,091	3,495	2,188	1,613		September	
	October	533	483	42	377	265	260	552	322	1,285	347								October	
	November	532	482	42	377	264														



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult stud- ents regis- tered 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
				Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since pre- vious month	Average change over 3 months ended			
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1973	July 9	2.4	567.0	473.7	93.3	9.3	557.7	601.2	2.6	-18.8	-16.3	501.7	99.5	22.2
	August 13	2.5	582.3	482.3	100.0	23.1	559.2	577.7	2.5	-23.5	-18.8	483.7	94.0	21.7
	September 10	2.4	556.2	461.7	94.5	14.3	542.0	557.6	2.4	-20.1	-20.8	467.8	89.8	21.7
	October 8	2.3	533.8	444.8	89.0	5.9	527.9	539.2	2.3	-18.4	-20.6	454.8	84.4	3.4
	November 12	2.2	520.4	435.8	84.6	2.8	517.6	522.0	2.2	-17.2	-18.6	442.6	79.4	—
	December 10	2.2	511.5	431.6	79.9	2.0	509.3	513.0	2.2	-9.0	-14.9	434.2	78.8	2.0
1974	January 14	2.7	627.5	528.1	99.4	5.0	622.5	563.4	2.4	+50.4	+8.1	475.7	87.7	8.4
	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	+31.7	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	..	..	..	1,320.0	1,320.3	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9†	5.7	1,371.0	..	..	..	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	387.7	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

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the estimated 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 *Employment Gazette*.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult stud- ents regis- tered 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
				Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since pre- vious month	Average change over 3 months ended			
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1973	July 9	2.4	535.4	450.8	84.5	7.7	527.7	571.2	2.5	-17.8	-15.5	479.7	91.5	19.8
	August 13	2.4	551.6	460.1	91.5	21.6	530.0	548.5	2.4	-22.7	-22.7	462.1	86.4	19.2
	September 10	2.3	526.9	440.5	86.4	13.0	513.9	529.1	2.3	-19.4	-20.0	446.6	82.5	18.5
	October 8	2.2	506.8	425.2	81.6	5.1	501.6	511.9	2.3	-17.2	-19.8	434.5	77.4	2.8
	November 12	2.2	493.6	416.1	77.5	2.3	491.2	495.2	2.2	-16.7	-17.7	422.6	72.6	—
	December 10	2.1	484.3	411.3	73.0	1.8	482.5	486.2	2.1	-9.0	-14.3	414.3	71.9	1.9
1974	January 14	2.6	597.7	505.3	92.4	4.5	593.1	535.9	2.3	+49.7	+8.0	455.0	80.9	7.9



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
regional analysis

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†		Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)		
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		Percentage rate*	Change since previous month (000's)						Average change over 3 months ended (000's)
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
<b>SOUTH EAST‡</b>														
1977	July 14	4.9	371.3	270.3	101.0	45.5	325.8	333.9	4.4	+10.2	+5.7	251.7	82.2	29.1
	August 11	5.0	375.6	272.9	102.7	42.0	333.6	333.9	4.4	—	+6.3	251.1	82.8	29.2
	September 8	4.9	371.5	270.1	101.4	30.7	340.8	339.3	4.5	+5.4	+5.2	254.1	85.2	32.1
1977	October 13	4.6	347.7	254.3	93.4	15.1	332.6	334.8	4.4	-4.5	+0.3	250.7	84.1	3.2
	November 10	4.5	339.8	249.7	90.1	10.1	329.7	331.2	4.4	-3.6	-0.9	248.1	83.1	—
	December 8	4.4	332.7	247.1	85.6	7.5	325.2	327.3	4.3	-3.9	-4.0	245.4	81.9	1.4
1978	January 12	4.6	348.9	260.0	88.9	6.8	342.1	325.3	4.3	-2.0	-3.2	243.5	81.8	5.8
	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
1978	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
1978	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
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>														
1977	July 14	5.7	39.9	28.8	11.2	5.4	34.5	36.4	5.2	+0.8	+0.5	27.5	8.9	2.7
	August 11	5.7	40.4	29.2	11.2	4.9	35.4	36.7	5.2	+0.3	+0.9	27.7	9.0	2.6
	September 8	5.6	39.7	28.6	11.1	3.5	36.2	37.4	5.3	+0.7	+0.6	28.1	9.3	2.7
1977	October 13	5.4	37.9	27.4	10.5	1.9	36.0	36.9	5.2	-0.5	+0.2	27.6	9.3	0.1
	November 10	5.3	37.2	27.3	9.9	1.4	35.8	36.6	5.2	-0.3	—	27.4	9.2	—
	December 8	5.3	37.0	27.4	9.6	1.0	36.0	36.0	5.1	-0.6	-0.5	26.9	9.1	0.2
1978	January 12	5.4	38.3	28.6	9.7	0.9	37.4	35.1	5.0	-0.9	-0.6	26.2	8.9	0.4
	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	—
1978	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	—
1978	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
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>														
1977	July 14	7.2	115.3	82.9	32.4	15.0	100.3	105.9	6.6	+1.4	+1.3	78.5	27.4	8.7
	August 11	7.2	115.8	83.2	32.6	13.6	102.2	106.8	6.6	+0.9	+1.8	79.0	27.8	8.9
	September 8	7.2	116.2	83.3	32.9	10.7	105.5	109.4	6.8	+2.6	+1.6	80.4	29.0	10.1
1977	October 13	7.2	115.7	82.7	33.0	5.5	110.2	111.1	6.9	+1.7	+1.7	81.4	29.7	0.4
	November 10	7.2	116.0	82.7	33.3	4.7	111.3	109.3	6.8	-1.8	+0.8	80.1	29.2	—
	December 8	7.1	114.2	82.2	32.0	3.7	110.4	107.9	6.7	-1.4	-0.5	79.1	28.8	0.4
1978	January 12	7.4	119.2	85.9	33.3	3.4	115.8	108.2	6.7	+0.3	-1.0	78.9	29.3	1.2
	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	—
1978	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
1978	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
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>														
1977	July 14	6.7	154.9	105.3	49.6	29.2	125.7	126.0	5.4	+4.0	+1.4	91.5	34.5	14.0
	August 11	6.7	156.0	106.5	49.4	26.7	129.2	126.9	5.5	+0.9	+1.9	92.1	34.8	14.0
	September 8	6.6	152.5	103.4	49.0	20.5	132.0	128.7	5.6	+1.8	+2.2	92.8	35.9	15.0
1977	October 13	6.0	137.8	94.9	42.8	10.5	127.2	126.8	5.5	-1.9	+0.3	91.4	35.4	1.6
	November 10	5.7	131.7	91.4	40.3	7.4	124.3	124.5	5.4	-2.3	-0.8	89.5	35.0	—
	December 8	5.5	127.7	90.3	37.4	5.7	121.9	123.2	5.3	-1.3	-1.8	88.9	34.3	0.1
1978	January 12	5.7	130.8	93.0	37.8	5.2	125.6	121.8	5.3	-1.4	-1.7	87.9	33.9	1.4
	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	—
1978	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
1978	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

\* † ‡ 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 (000's)	Of which:		School leavers included in total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†		Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)			Percentage rate*	Change since previous month (000's)					
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>														
1977	July 14	5.6	88.3	61.8	26.5	13.8	74.5	75.7	4.8	+1.7	+0.9	55.9	19.8	8.1
	August 11	5.7	89.5	63.0	26.5	11.5	78.0	77.1	4.9	+1.4	+1.7	56.8	20.3	8.0
	September 8	5.5	87.1	61.9	25.2	8.1	79.0	77.7	4.9	+0.6	+1.2	57.4	20.3	8.7
1977	October 13	5.1	80.4	57.2	23.2	3.8	76.5	77.9	5.0	+0.2	+0.7	57.1	20.8	0.8
	November 10	5.0	79.2	57.1	22.1	2.7	76.5	77.7	4.9	-0.2	+0.2	57.0	20.7	—
	December 8	5.0	78.2	56.8	21.3	2.0	76.2	77.0	4.9	-0.7	-0.2	56.4	20.6	0.1
1978	January 12	5.2	82.2	60.1	22.1	1.8	80.4	76.9	4.9	-0.1	-0.3	56.2	20.7	0.9
	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	—
1978	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
1978	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
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>														
1977	July 14	6.5	134.9	92.8	42.2	24.9	110.1	113.3	5.4	+4.3	+2.5	83.1	30.2	13.5
	August 11	6.5	135.6	93.8	41.8	21.6	114.0	115.4	5.5	+2.1	+3.0	84.9	30.5	13.0
	September 8	6.4	134.1	93.5	40.6	16.1	118.0	117.9	5.7	+2.5	+3.0	86.7	31.2	14.4
1977	October 13	6.0	125.9	89.1	36.8	8.2	117.7	117.9	5.7	—	+1.5	86.5	31.4	0.6
	November 10	5.9	122.7	87.9	34.9	5.9	116.9	117.0	5.6	-0.9	+0.5	85.8	31.2	—
	December 8	5.9	122.2	88.4	33.8	4.4	117.7	117.0	5.6	—	-0.3	85.7	31.3	0.1
1978	January 12	6.1	127.6	92.9	34.8	3.9	123.7	117.5	5.6	+0.5	-0.1	85.9	31.6	1.1
	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	—
1978</														



**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:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†				Males	Females		
				Males	Females		School leavers included in total	Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month				Average change over 3 months ended
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)					(000's)	per cent		
<b>WALES</b>														
1977	July 14	8.6	92.0	63.2	28.8	15.3	76.7	79.4	7.4	+1.2	+1.1	57.5	21.9	9.6
	August 11	8.8	94.5	64.9	29.6	15.4	79.2	80.9	7.6	+1.5	+1.9	58.2	22.7	8.8
	September 8	8.8	94.6	64.6	30.0	12.3	82.3	83.3	7.8	+2.4	+1.7	59.5	23.8	9.9
	October 13	8.6	91.4	62.9	28.5	7.4	84.0	84.0	7.9	+0.7	+1.5	59.8	24.2	0.7
	November 10	8.5	91.1	63.4	27.7	5.9	85.3	84.7	7.9	+0.7	+1.3	60.6	24.1	—
	December 8	8.5	90.8	63.7	27.1	4.9	85.9	84.4	7.9	-0.3	+0.4	60.4	24.0	—
1978	January 12	8.7	93.1	66.0	27.1	4.8	88.3	83.6	7.8	-0.8	+0.1	60.1	23.5	—
	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	1.1
	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
<b>SCOTLAND</b>														
1977	July 14	8.8	194.3	131.1	63.2	27.8	166.5	169.7	7.7	+2.0	+2.5	118.2	51.5	12.0
	August 11	8.9	196.3	132.6	63.7	24.7	171.6	171.6	7.7	+1.9	+3.4	119.0	52.6	12.1
	September 8	8.5	189.1	127.4	61.7	18.1	171.0	174.4	7.9	+2.8	+2.2	120.4	54.0	14.3
	October 13	8.3	183.9	124.3	59.6	12.4	171.5	175.2	7.9	+0.8	+1.8	120.6	54.6	1.6
	November 10	8.4	185.2	125.5	59.7	9.4	175.8	176.5	8.0	+1.3	+1.6	121.6	54.9	—
	December 8	8.4	186.2	127.4	58.8	7.8	178.4	177.8	8.0	+1.3	+1.1	122.8	55.0	—
1978	January 12	9.2	203.6	139.5	64.1	15.1	188.5	178.3	8.0	+0.5	+1.0	123.5	54.8	1.8
	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	-1.4	113.2	55.0	12.7
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>														
1977	July 14	12.6	68.9	45.4	23.5	11.8	57.1	56.8	10.4	+1.7	+1.0	39.3	17.5	6.3
	August 11	12.6	68.8	45.6	23.2	11.1	57.8	56.6	10.4	-0.2	+0.8	39.4	17.2	5.7
	September 8	12.3	67.2	44.7	22.5	9.4	57.8	57.0	10.4	+0.6	+0.7	39.6	17.4	6.8
	October 13	11.3	61.8	42.1	19.7	6.0	55.7	56.6	10.4	-0.4	+0.1	39.7	16.9	1.8
	November 10	11.2	61.1	41.7	19.4	4.9	56.3	56.6	10.4	—	—	39.6	17.0	—
	December 8	11.2	61.1	42.2	18.9	4.0	57.1	57.6	10.5	+1.0	-0.2	40.4	17.2	—
1978	January 12	11.7	63.9	44.6	19.3	3.7	60.2	58.2	10.7	+0.6	+0.5	40.9	17.3	0.3
	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

\* 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 Northern Ireland 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 from June 1978 are 2,831,000 for Northern Ireland 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

THOUSANDS

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†
1973	July 9	124	8	314	96	542	130	8	337	98	573
	August 13	137	8	319	95	559	143	8	342	97	590
	September 10	124	8	309	93	534	130	8	330	95	563
	October 8	127	9	286	92	514	132	9	306	94	541
	November 12	112	8	288	91	499	117	8	309	92	526
	December 10	106	7	285	91	489	111	7	306	92	516
	January 14‡	..	..	..	..	610	..	..	..	..	640
	February 11‡	..	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	636
	March 11‡	..	..	..	..	598	..	..	..	..	627
1974	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‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	January 20‡	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	..	..	773
1975	February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
	March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	September 8‡	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	October 9‡	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	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								



**UNEMPLOYMENT**

**industrial analysis (excluding school leavers):\* Great Britain**

TABLE 108

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
		I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
<b>Total number (thousands)</b>												
1974	February	12.4	17.9	159.9	112.9	6.1	37.1	56.6	98.9	31.8	69.3	596.1
	May	10.0	15.9	146.5	95.8	5.7	32.7	49.8	83.4	32.3	65.8	530.4
	August	10.1	15.9	158.4	100.6	5.8	31.9	53.1	90.0	34.1	82.7	572.7
	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	123.8	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
<b>Percentage rates§</b>												
1974	February	3.0	4.9	2.0	8.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.0	..	2.6
	May	2.4	4.4	1.9	6.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	..	2.3
	August	2.5	4.4	2.0	7.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	..	2.5
	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
<b>Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)  </b>												
1974	February	10.3	17.5	151.3	98.7	6.0	33.3	51.7	89.9	30.2	70.7	549.8
	May	10.7	16.4	145.6	97.2	5.8	33.3	50.5	90.1	33.4	70.8	547.5
	August	11.6	16.0	159.7	108.3	5.8	34.9	54.5	97.3	35.2	74.8	588.0
	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	58.2	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

\* 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
<b>MALES</b>								
1975	March	39,611	60,357	15,150	89,931	269,213	146,304	620,566
	June	40,958	61,530	16,015	98,019	287,686	157,656	661,864
	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
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1975	March	6.4	9.7	2.4	14.5	43.4	23.6	100.0
	June	6.2	9.3	2.4	14.8	43.5	23.8	100.0
	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	25.0	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
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1975	March	9,199	38,908	14,645	3,351	28,518	29,065	123,686
	June	8,894	41,739	15,308	4,137	32,869	31,044	133,991
	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	52,526	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
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1975	March	7.4	31.5	11.8	2.7	23.1	23.5	



**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
<b>MALES</b>									
1972 July	35.0	47.1	100.9	123.1	101.3	97.7	53.4	117.5	676.0
1973 January	28.1	44.9	96.1	121.9	97.5	97.6	53.4	121.1	660.6
1973 July	16.5	28.7	62.5	78.6	67.1	71.4	41.2	103.7	469.8
1974 January*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974 July	21.2	32.4	69.8	88.8	67.5	69.0	37.3	94.4	480.3
1975 January*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 July	61.3	80.9	147.0	161.2	108.2	98.4	45.7	112.3	814.9
<hr/>									
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
<hr/>									
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>									
1972 July	5.2	7.0	14.9	18.2	15.0	14.5	7.9	17.4	100.0
1973 January	4.3	6.8	14.5	18.4	14.8	14.8	8.1	18.3	100.0
1973 July	3.5	6.1	13.3	16.7	14.3	15.2	8.8	22.1	100.0
1974 January*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974 July	4.4	6.7	14.5	18.5	14.1	14.4	7.8	19.6	100.0
1975 January*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 July	7.5	9.9	18.0	19.8	13.3	12.1	5.6	13.8	100.0
<hr/>									
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
<hr/>									
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1972 July	21.9	21.2	30.7	17.8	12.1	18.5	11.9	0.6	134.7
1973 January	18.9	22.8	30.6	19.2	12.1	18.9	12.2	0.6	135.4
1973 July	10.5	14.3	21.7	13.3	8.1	13.7	9.6	0.4	95.1
1974 January*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974 July	12.1	15.8	22.8	13.8	7.7	12.5	8.1	0.4	93.3
1975 January*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 July	43.7	47.0	56.4	29.3	16.8	21.6	11.6	0.9	227.2
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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
<hr/>									
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>									
1972 July	16.3	15.7	22.8	13.2	9.0	13.8	8.9	0.4	100.0
1973 January	14.0	16.8	22.6	14.2	8.9	13.9	9.0	0.4	100.0
1973 July	11.5	15.6	23.7	14.5	8.8	14.9	10.5	0.4	100.0
1974 January*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974 July	13.0	17.0	24.4	14.7	8.3	13.4	8.7	0.5	100.0
1975 January*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 July	19.2	20.7	24.8	12.9	7.4	9.5	5.1	0.4	100.0
<hr/>									
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

Note: The age ranges shown in this table have been revised—see note on page 952.  
 \* 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†
<b>TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES</b>								
1975 January†	140.9	141.9	132.4	108.4	147.9	113.3	135.6	920.4
1975 April	197.6	148.7	140.1	114.8	165.5	132.5	143.0	1,042.2
1975 July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 October‡	163.9	103.7	157.7	162.5	195.1	154.5	161.2	1,098.6
1976 January	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
1976 April	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	211.0	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
<hr/>								
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1975 January†	15.3	15.4	14.4	11.8	16.1	12.3	14.7	100.0
1975 April	19.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	15.9	12.7	13.7	100.0
1975 July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 October‡	14.9	9.4	14.4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
1976 January	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
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
<hr/>								
<b>MALES</b>								
1975 January†	104.9	97.4	103.5	85.4	121.9	97.5	122.9	733.5
1975 April	134.2	106.5	108.9	90.9	132.8	112.5	129.2	814.9
1975 July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 October‡	118.6	75.3	115.6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855.1
1976 January	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
1976 April	89.0	66.8	111.3	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
<hr/>								
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1975 January†	36.0	44.5	29.0	23.0	26.1	15.7	12.8	186.9
1975 April	63.4	42.2	31.3	23.9	32.6	19.9	13.9	227.2
1975 July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 October‡	45.2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
1976 January	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
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	73.0	46.7	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



**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
1973	November	150	41	180	122	494
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

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.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

**Selected countries: national definitions**

TABLE 113 THOUSANDS

	United Kingdom*		Belgium†	Denmark* ‡	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy‡ ††	Nether-lands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers										
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>												
<b>Annual averages</b>												
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	1,073R	1,030	82	1,545	204	1,100	862	6,856
<b>Quarterly averages</b>												
1976 2nd	1,295	1,217	217	108	853	989	84	693	194	1,083	726	6,950
3rd	1,474	1,374	224	111	868	928	82	776	209	1,010	718	7,308
4th	1,374e	1,248	248	142	1,035	1,006	82	777	210	963	714	6,984
1977 1st	1,418	1,260	260	172	1,048	1,182	87	1,459	215	1,210	922	7,837
2nd	1,395	1,250	250	152	981	972	83	1,432	185	1,087	851	6,724
3rd	1,622	1,454	259	154	1,081	949	80	1,692	205	1,053	838	6,712
4th	1,499	1,287	287	181	1,181R	1,016	78	1,598	209	1,047	836	6,149
1978 1st	1,506	1,292	292	216	1,108R	1,179	82	1,520	216	1,343	1,014	6,705
2nd	1,428	1,274	274	176	1,047	930	82	1,455	185	945	945	5,823
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
<b>Quarterly averages</b>												
1976 2nd	1,261	1,227	227	115	928	1,040	84	709	209	1,102	728	7,111
3rd	1,300	1,238	238	120	925	1,031	85	717	217	1,101	748	7,363
4th	1,313e	1,238	238	126	942	1,014	84	717	206	1,038	770	7,443
1977 1st	1,329	1,246	246	147	997	1,018	82	717	197	1,032	826	7,161
2nd	1,341	1,261	261	156	1,069	1,025	83	717	200	1,110	852	6,889
3rd	1,415	1,276	276	163	1,149	1,054	83	717	213	1,150	878	6,736
4th	1,428	1,276	276	171	1,073R	1,023	80	717	205	1,126	900	6,554
1978 1st	1,409	1,275	275	185	1,055R	1,014	77	717	197	1,146	910	6,155
2nd	1,373	1,285e	285e	183	1,141	984	77	717	200e	943	943	5,962
<b>Latest data</b>												
Month	July 78	July 78	June 78	July 78	July 78	July 78	Mar 78	Apr 78	June 78	Apr 78	June 78	June 78
Number	1,371	286e	183	1,241	1,008e	77e	1,455	204e	1,198	944	944	5,754
Percentage rates	5.7	10.6e	8.5	6.6	4.5e	11.0e	6.8	5.1e	2.2	8.6	5.7	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 April 1978 are unadjusted.

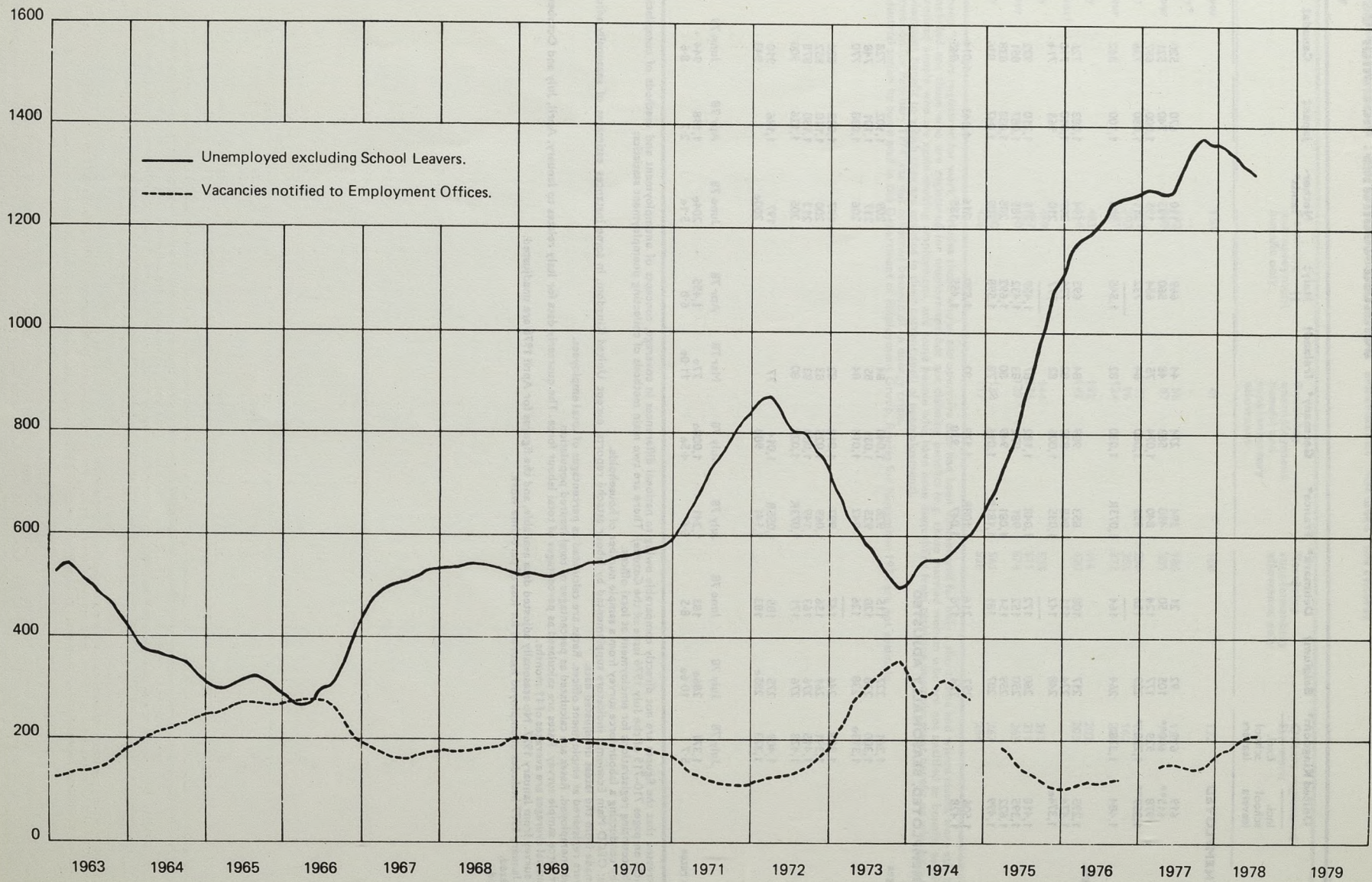
‡ From January 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work.

e Estimated.

R Revised.



**Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain**



Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

THOUSANDS

TABLE 117

Average of 3 months ended		UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
		Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow (10)	Outflow (11)	Excess of inflow over outflow (12)
		Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)			
1972	January 10	245	84	329	232	81	313	13	3	16	160	157	3
	April 10	230	78	308	228	78	306	2	—	2	163	159	4
	July 10	228	80	308	245	82	327	-17	-2	-19	174	172	2
	October 9	227	78	304	234	78	312	-7	-1	-8	180	174	5
1973	January 8	213	75	288	231	77	307	-18	-1	-19	198	182	16
	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	381	-9	-3	-11	221	221	—

\* 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	
<b>Numbers notified to employment offices</b>															
1976	May 7	46.2	3.8	9.4	6.1	6.9	10.1	10.6	7.6	5.6	15.6	122.0	2.4	124.4	
	June 4	48.9	3.8	9.5	6.1	7.0	9.7	10.9	7.9	5.3	15.7	124.8	2.2	127.0	
	July 2	50.1	4.0	9.1	6.4	7.2	10.4	11.0	8.6	5.7	14.5	127.1	2.0	129.1	
	August 6	50.3	3.9	8.9	6.9	7.7	10.4	11.1	8.5	5.5	14.9	128.0	1.8	129.8	
	September 3	54.7	4.0	9.7	8.3	8.5	11.1	12.3	8.8	6.3	15.8	139.3	2.3	141.6	
	October 8	57.0	4.1	7.9	8.0	8.7	11.2	11.9	8.5	5.5	14.8	137.7	2.1	139.8	
	November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..	
	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	
<b>Numbers notified to careers offices</b>															
1976	May 7	11.7	1.2	1.8	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.7	28.7	0.7	29.3	
	June 4	12.0	0.9	1.2	4.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	2.3	27.7	0.5	28.2	
	July 2	11.7	0.8	1.2	3.7	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.7	26.0	0.5	26.5	
	August 6	11.3	0.7	1.3	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	24.8	0.5	25.4	
	September 3	11.7	0.7	1.4	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	25.6	0.7	26.3	
	October 8	10.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	22.7	0.6	23.3	
	November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	
	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	2.5	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	

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 November and 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	
1973	July 4	149.4	12.1	26.2	25.6	21.0	22.5	26.3	14.2	9.2	18.3	324.8	2.9	327.7	
	August 8	152.6	12.3	26.8	26.1	21.1	22.9	27.1	14.1	9.0	18.8	330.9	3.1	334.0	
	September 5	156.1	12.8	27.9	27.7	21.8	24.6	28.3	15.2	9.3	19.3	343.2	3.2	346.4	
	October 3	161.6	13.2	28.2	29.1	22.5	25.3	29.9	15.8	9.8	19.8	354.9	3.3	358.2	
	November 7	167.0	13.4	28.6	29.1	22.2	25.7	30.0	15.6	9.8	20.0	360.8	3.5	364.3	
	December 5	164.8	12.9	27.6	28.8	22.1	25.5	29.9	15.1	9.8	19.4	356.1	3.6	359.7	
1974	January 9	142.6	14.7	23.9	24.4	18.9	21.8	25.3	12.8	8.7	17.7	307.6	3.5	311.1	
	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	17.4	318.6	3.8	322.4	
	May 8	143.2	12.5	27.7	25.1	20.5	23.5	27.9	13.4	8.7	19.2	318.6	3.8	322.4	
	June 5	144.7	11.5	26.6	24.7	19.9	24.5	28.1	13.9	9.4	19.7	323.2	3.8	327.0	
	July 3	145.3	10.6	26.0	24.1	19.1	23.4	27.1	13.6	9.5	19.9	319.1	4.2	323.3	
	August 7	136.3	9.9	23.2	22.2	18.0	22.1	24.4	13.2	9.2	19.4	298.8	4.1	302.9	
	September 4	132.5	9.8	22.8	21.0	17.6	21.7	24.7	13.0	9.2	21.2	294.3	4.1	298.4	
	October 9	129.5	9.2	20.9	20.8	16.9	21.0	23.7	13.2	8.9	22.2	286.4	4.2	290.6	
	November 6	121.6	8.3	18.5	17.9	16.5	19.7	21.8	12.2	8.7	21.7	267.5	3.9	271.4	
	December 4	..	..	17.6	16.3	15.0	18.0	20.5	11.7	8.0	21.7	..	..	..	
1975	January 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	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				



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

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME						ON SHORT-TIME							
	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week			Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives lost (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)	Hours lost	
Total (000's)									Average per operative working part of the week	Total (000's)			Average per operative on short-time	
1973 November 17	1,940	37.2	8.6	16.73	15.79	3	109	21	211	10.3	23	0.4	320	13.8
December 15	1,969	37.6	8.9	17.43	16.73	1	35	9	71	7.9	10	0.2	105	10.7
1974 January 19‡	1,264	24.4	7.8	9.81	10.74	8	309	1,130	15,543	13.8	1,137	22.2	15,852	13.9
February 16‡	1,397	27.1	7.7	10.79	11.42	8	317	941	12,430	13.2	949	18.5	12,747	13.4
March 16‡	1,586	30.8	8.1	12.89	13.55	8	319	227	2,725	12.0	235	4.6	3,044	13.0
April 6	1,735	33.7	8.4	14.53	14.78	3	110	33	360	11.0	35	0.7	470	13.2
May 18	1,769	34.3	8.5	15.13	14.87	6	221	28	244	8.6	34	0.6	465	13.7
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	17.68	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.5	375	13.7
July 13	1,994	35.2	8.8	17.60	17.46	3	104	24	273	11.2	27	0.5	377	14.0
August 17	1,880	33.1	8.8	16.47	17.51	4	140	31	306	9.9	34	0.6	446	13.0
September 14	1,989	35.1	8.7	17.31	17.08	6	226	58	722	12.5	63	1.1	948	15.0
October 19	2,011	35.5	8.5	17.00	16.28	23	927	59	769	13.1	82	1.4	1,696	20.7
November 16	2,017	35.6	8.5	17.07	15.99	19	740	65	632	9.7	84	1.5	1,373	16.4
December 14	2,003	35.7	8.6	17.19	16.14	8	321	64	686	10.7	72	1.3	1,008	13.9
1975 January 18	1,785	32.1	8.3	14.88	16.21	6	222	124	1,261	10.2	130	2.3	1,483	11.5
February 15	1,758	31.9	8.2	14.45	14.91	11	449	171	1,762	10.3	182	3.3	2,210	12.1
March 15	1,729	31.6	8.2	14.14	14.60	17	665	206	2,076	10.1	222	4.1	2,740	12.3
April 19	1,683	31.0	8.1	13.71	13.92	11	444	228	2,250	9.9	239	4.4	2,695	11.3
May 17	1,610	29.8	8.3	13.34	13.00	17	681	221	2,291	10.3	238	4.4	2,973	12.5
June 14	1,560	29.1	8.2	12.86	12.97	14	570	194	1,865	9.6	208	3.9	2,434	11.7
July 19	1,509	28.2	8.8	13.21	13.02	21	846	111	1,158	10.4	132	2.5	2,005	15.1
August 16	1,388	26.0	8.4	11.60	12.68	17	683	107	1,089	10.2	124	2.3	1,772	14.3
September 13	1,558	29.3	8.4	13.02	12.85	12	489	119	1,174	9.9	131	2.5	1,665	12.7
October 18	1,614	30.5	8.3	13.38	12.65	6	229	146	1,553	10.7	151	2.9	1,781	11.8
November 15	1,664	31.8	8.3	13.74	12.70	20	810	156	1,526	9.8	176	3.4	2,336	13.3
December 13	1,689	32.2	8.5	14.26	13.16	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	12.47	13	499	139	1,335	9.6	151	2.9	1,833	12.2
February 14	1,558	30.3	8.3	12.95	13.34	6	245	158	1,521	9.6	165	3.2	1,765	10.7
March 13	1,610	31.4	8.4	13.53	13.89	4	174	127	1,282	10.1	131	2.6	1,456	11.1
April 10	1,620	31.6	8.3	13.42	13.62	4	163	110	1,043	9.5	114	2.2	1,208	10.6
May 15	1,672	32.7	8.4	14.03	13.70	2	94	100	914	9.2	102	2.0	1,007	9.9
June 12	1,623	31.7	8.3	13.46	13.68	6	256	76	712	9.5	82	1.6	968	11.8
July 10§	1,649	32.0	8.6	14.11	13.89	2	83	51	481	9.5	53	1.0	563	10.7
August 14§	1,507	29.2	8.5	12.86	13.99	6	227	42	391	9.3	48	0.9	468	13.0
September 11§	1,695	32.7	8.6	14.58	14.45	3	103	52	486	9.4	54	1.0	589	10.9
October 16§	1,836	35.1	8.6	15.77	15.04	3	125	43	375	8.8	46	0.9	501	10.9
November 13§	1,858	35.4	8.5	15.88	14.87	3	133	30	313	10.6	33	0.6	446	13.6
December 11§	1,904	36.3	8.6	16.47	15.30	2	90	559	1,282	13.9	43	0.8	649	15.1
1977 January 15§	1,720	33.0	8.3	14.23	15.56	8	332	33	282	8.6	41	0.8	614	15.0
February 12§	1,840	35.2	8.6	15.85	16.20	5	189	36	434	12.0	41	0.8	623	15.3
March 12§	1,846	35.3	8.6	15.84	16.13	8	333	43	421	10.0	51	1.0	754	14.9
April 23§	1,816	34.7	8.5	15.52	15.72	13	532	33	278	8.5	46	0.9	809	17.7
May 14§	1,917	36.6	8.6	16.50	16.19	9	358	36	347	9.6	45	0.9	706	15.6
June 18§	1,785	34.0	8.7	15.44	15.72	6	239	33	354	10.7	39	0.7	592	15.2
July 16§	1,814	34.4	8.9	16.19	15.94	5	204	30	309	10.3	35	0.7	513	14.7
August 13§	1,625	30.8	9.0	14.58	15.74	24	936	26	238	9.2	50	0.9	1,174	23.8
September 10§	1,777	33.7	8.7	15.41	15.30	22	869	41	457	11.1	63	1.2	1,326	21.1
October 15§	1,878	35.8	8.7	16.25	15.52	13	498	36	339	9.6	48	0.9	837	17.5
November 12§	1,846	35.2	8.7	15.98	14.99	34	1,344	49	641	13.2	82	1.6	1,985	24.2
December 10§	1,885	36.0	8.7	16.43	15.24	4	145	27	272	10.0	31	0.6	417	13.5
1978 January 14§	1,748	33.6	8.4	14.70	16.03	4	176	43	573	13.5	47	0.9	749	16.0
February 11§	1,823	35.0	8.6	15.67	16.01	4	170	41	522	12.9	45	0.9	692	15.4
March 11§	1,857	35.7	8.7	16.18	16.43	4	145	36	396	11.0	40	0.8	542	13.7
April 15§	1,850	35.7	8.7	16.07	16.27	3	123	36	379	10.5	39	0.8	502	12.8
May 13§	1,872	36.2	8.5	15.97	15.67	3	99	33	333	10.2	35	0.7	432	12.3
June 10§	1,778	34.3	8.5	15.10	15.41	3	128	33	318	9.6	36	0.7	446	12.3

\* 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 related 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.  
 ‡ In January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.  
 § 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 962 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	100.1	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	98.8	97.4	98.5	98.1	
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	81.4	95.2	97.8	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5	
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	85.9	95.1	93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6	
1971	84.4		82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7	
1972	81.3		85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6	
1973	83.2		86.5	84.7	79.3	86.1	93.8	92.4	91.8	94.8	96.8	
1974	81.0		80.2	75.1	60.9	82.0	92.8	91.3	92.5	93.7	95.4	
1975	75.4		76.5	74.5	58.9	79.8	93.1	91.1	93.7	93.8	95.1	
1976	73.8		77.8	77.1	59.6	80.3	94.0	92.2	93.3	94.2		



### 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
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1974 Oct.	47.97	57.01	51.29	51.76	48.49	44.32	46.18	50.40	52.73	46.97	43.74	41.39	40.37
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
1976 Oct.	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53.30
1977 Oct.	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91	61.61
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1974 Oct.	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.7	43.6	44.2	41.1
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
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1974 Oct.	102.9	130.2	116.0	115.5	109.7	101.4	106.4	115.9	124.7	107.5	100.3	93.6	98.2
1975 Oct.	130.5	163.7	147.8	149.2	138.2	127.0	134.6	153.8	151.0	133.3	126.5	116.2	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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	50.40	45.61	54.96	48.23	49.12	48.46	48.75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
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
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1974 Oct.	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1976 Oct.	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
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
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	109.3	104.1	125.2	109.9	111.6	101.0	104.2	108.4	105.2	95.2	86.7	107.8
1975 Oct.	137.2	129.5	153.7	136.6	139.9	126.7	133.6	142.9	117.4	117.4	115.5	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	163.7	168.7	158.8	163.1	171.5	160.3	146.2	137.6	164.9

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
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1974 Oct.	28.75	31.41	28.73	27.38	30.02	26.87	28.21	28.01	33.48	26.79	25.52	22.38	24.04
1975 Oct.	37.28	42.91	37.40	38.94	35.41	39.19	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
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	37.2	36.1	36.1
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	37.8	37.5	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	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2	36.1
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1974 Oct.	75.7	81.0	74.8	73.0	79.0	70.9	75.8	76.3	88.3	72.2	68.6	62.0	66.6
1975 Oct.	98.9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103.8	94.9	98.1	105.9	112.9	93.5	88.0	77.1	80.9
1976 Oct.	115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	89.6	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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	27.54	28.86	30.09	26.27	27.05	—	23.92	29.89	34.58	21.73	29.18	27.01
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
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
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
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	75.9	76.6	77.8	70.1	72.7	—	62.8	81.4	81.6	56.2	73.9	72.2
1975 Oct.	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	—	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4
1976 Oct.	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6
1977 Oct.	123.9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	—	103.3	133.2	128.9	91.8	117.8	118.5

\* 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 1975			October 1976			October 1977		
	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
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	£		p	£		p	£		p
Full-time men (21 years and over)	59.74	42.7	139.9	67.83	43.5	155.9	73.56	43.6	168.7
Full-time women (18 years and over)	34.23	36.8	93.0	40.71	37.2	109.4	44.45	37.2	119.5
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	18.38	21.4	85.9	22.06	21.6	102.1	23.90	21.5	111.2
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	32.87	39.7	82.8	37.75	40.0	94.4	41.16	40.0	102.9
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	23.15	37.5	61.7	26.87	37.6	71.5	29.90	37.6	79.5
<b>All industries covered†</b>	59.58	43.6	136.7	66.97	44.0	152.2	72.89	44.2	164.9
Full-time men (21 years and over)	34.19	37.0	92.4	40.61	37.4	108.6	44.31	37.4	118.5
Full-time women (18 years and over)	18.02	21.2	85.0	21.50	21.2	101.4	23.14	21.0	110.2
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	33.08	40.4	81.9	37.94	40.5	93.7	41.30	40.5	102.0
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	23.03	37.5	61.4	26.70	37.5	71.2	29.74	37.6	79.1

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

### index of average salaries: non-manual employees: Great Britain Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

TABLE 124  
ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual

FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over) WOMEN (18 years and over)			
	Men	Women	Men and women
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 April	111.5	112.2	111.7
1972 April	124.1	125.8	124.5
1973 April	137.3	139.8	138.0
1974 April	155.3	161.8	157.0
1975 April	195.0	224.0	202.9
1976 April	232.6	276.6	244.5
1977 April	253.6	304.5	267.3
Weights	575	425	1,000

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

### annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates: 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)
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5



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

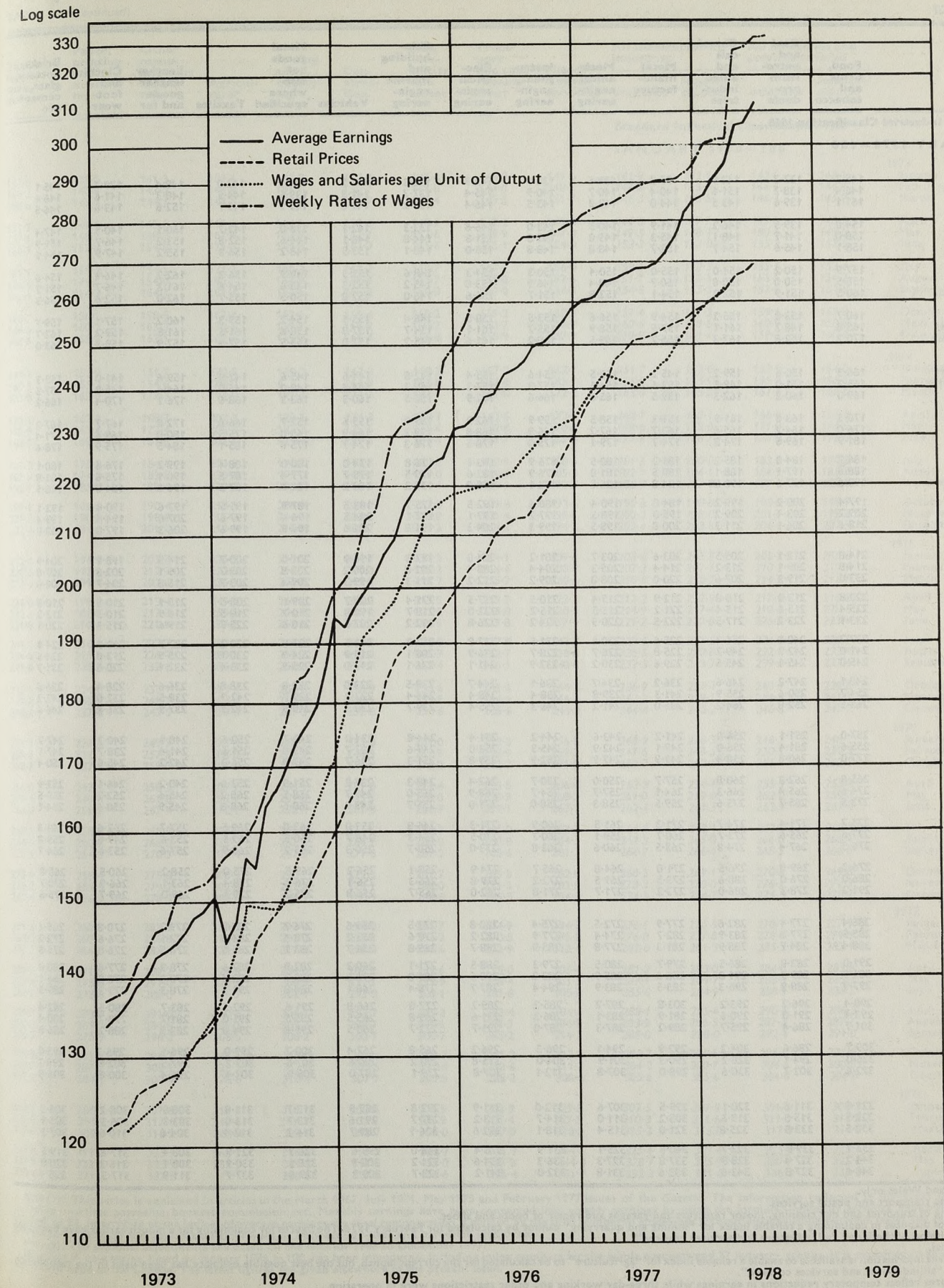
TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average hourly earnings
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding 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		
<b>FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over</b>										
<b>Manual occupations</b>										
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
<b>Non-manual occupations</b>										
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
<b>All occupations</b>										
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	43.0	166.8		166.6
April 1977	76.1	78.5	43.8	177.7	76.8	78.6	43.0	181.1		181.5
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>										
<b>Manual occupations</b>										
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
<b>Non-manual occupations</b>										
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
<b>All occupations</b>										
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
<b>FULL-TIME ADULTS</b>										
<b>(a) MEN, 21 years and over and WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>										
<b>All occupations</b>										
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
<b>(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over</b>										
<b>All occupations</b>										
April 1973	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1		82.9
April 1974	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6		95.5
April 1975	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3		126.0
April 1976	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6		151.6
April 1977	68.0	70.4	42.7	163.8	67.8	69.3	41.3	165.7		165.1

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





**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	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc
	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>														
<b>1973</b>														
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5
April	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4
May	158.0	141.7	148.1	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9
June	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	156.3	155.2	147.9	154.9
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9	154.6
August	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2
September	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	152.8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6	156.3
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0
<b>1974</b>														
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3
February††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1
August	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6	181.8
September	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	187.3	196.1	196.1	184.0	188.5
October	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4	192.1
November	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4
December	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0
<b>1975</b>														
January	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1	204.9
February	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0
March	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0
April	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5	210.8
May	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2
June	233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	215.3	220.1
July	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9
August	241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	228.7	236.9	200.1	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0	224.6
September	245.0	245.1	245.5	229.6	230.2	232.9	241.1	236.1	217.0	228.2	233.4	232.1	220.5	231.7
October	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6	236.5
November	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	238.4	248.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	232.0	242.2
December	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6
<b>1976</b>														
January	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2	247.7
February	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7	247.1
March	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6	250.4
April	265.8	262.3	260.8	257.7	250.0	250.7	262.4	248.3	237.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	246.1	253.9
May	274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	268.2	245.4	252.2	259.5
June	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1
July	275.7	271.4	274.7	271.3	261.5	260.9	271.3	246.8	253.0	263.0	269.5	257.7	252.6	261.3
August	277.6	265.6	273.7	260.7	259.1	260.7	270.5	254.3	248.7	260.5	269.1	253.6	249.6	259.8
September	276.3	267.4	274.8	263.5	260.6	263.8	273.0	258.7	250.3	263.2	269.9	257.6	253.6	264.7
October	276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5	265.8
November	286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	269.5	272.2	279.8	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	263.1	266.9	270.7
December	291.2	278.3	286.0	273.2	271.7	271.8	282.0	265.7	256.8	275.2	279.1	269.0	269.7	275.6
<b>1977</b>														
January	286.4	277.4	282.6	277.9	272.5	275.4	280.8	273.5	259.6	276.7	283.2	279.2	270.8	269.4
February	285.5	277.2	283.9	282.7	274.4	277.9	282.2	270.6	253.2	278.4	284.8	272.1	276.6	272.2
March	308.4	284.7	285.9	281.3	277.8	285.9	288.7	265.8	256.7	282.2	286.6	276.5	276.8	275.8
April	291.0	282.9	286.5	279.7	280.5	279.3	288.5	271.1	260.3	282.9	287.6	278.9	277.8	280.0
May	301.9	289.9	291.8	288.6	285.9	283.2	290.5	281.0	270.3	285.7	293.4	278.3	278.8	285.1
June	297.9	288.9	296.3	283.5	283.9	284.4	287.7	278.4	268.1	284.8	291.5	278.3	279.3	289.5
July	298.4	296.2	293.2	303.8	287.2	285.2	289.2	277.0	266.8	291.6	292.5	283.7	280.5	282.4
August	293.4	291.0	290.6	281.9	283.1	286.3	291.6	269.8	265.5	285.5	291.0	281.7	278.7	280.4
September	301.7	286.4	295.7	289.2	287.3	287.0	291.7	272.7	260.5	295.6	294.0	283.5	288.2	286.6
October	309.7	286.6	304.2	292.9	294.1	296.3	296.2	265.8	267.4	300.7	299.0	296.1	296.3	293.0
November	326.0	294.1	328.2	290.3	301.9	304.0	315.8	290.2	280.6	307.5	303.2	297.5	302.8	298.2
December	322.6	302.7	330.6	298.0	307.8	312.1	307.8	279.1	287.0	308.9	307.4	296.4	300.8	306.8
<b>1978</b>														
January	321.8	311.6	320.1	299.5	307.6	312.0	311.9	292.8	287.9	312.7	311.8	308.9	308.2	306.3
February	322.5	315.5	319.6	305.2	311.0	314.7	313.2	287.7	291.6	313.7	315.0	303.3	306.5	305.9
March	330.5	333.8	325.8	321.0	315.4	318.1	322.6	306.1	289.7	316.2	312.4	304.6	310.6	307.1
April	337.1	339.8	323.7	340.6	325.1	331.9	328.4	348.0	299.6	326.3	321.9	308.4	317.6	319.5
May	344.2	327.4	328.8	337.8	327.3	336.3	334.6	321.2	305.9	328.1	330.9	308.1	316.3	320.0
June††	346.6	327.8	343.6	333.6	331.8	332.0	341.2	323.7	309.2	329.6	337.7	311.9	317.3	328.4

\* England and Wales only.  
† Except sea transport and postal services.  
‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.  
§ Because of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for February 1974. The figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".  
¶ Provisional.  
\*\* Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".  
†† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

**EARNINGS**  
index of average earnings: all employers (monthly inquiry—older series): Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries	All industries and services covered
	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted					



## 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					
	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	January 1978	January 1978	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	January 1978	January 1978
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>												
	£						P					
Timeworkers	399.5	403.2	452.0	446.7	473.0	80.27	437.3	448.7	475.4	493.4	506.5	166.5
Skilled	438.7	452.6	498.3	492.3	506.8	70.63	455.3	480.4	483.0	499.0	512.4	137.7
Semi-skilled	404.1	479.0	466.5	470.8	534.5	71.15	464.2	505.2	508.8	530.7	578.7	142.5
Labourers	423.7	436.5	483.5	477.1	503.4	76.36	462.9	479.7	500.7	517.3	535.3	154.8
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	381.9	420.2	411.1	430.8	450.4	82.75	416.1	428.1	432.8	449.0	464.9	178.4
Skilled	409.2	452.1	447.7	469.1	484.7	73.32	459.6	476.2	475.9	494.1	507.2	147.1
Semi-skilled	375.2	401.2	426.4	423.7	457.4	71.83	425.5	441.3	457.4	479.3	497.4	142.8
Labourers	388.3	426.4	419.7	438.6	458.6	79.38	425.5	438.8	441.7	458.7	474.3	167.0
All payment-by-result workers	384.1	416.1	419.5	429.5	451.4	81.78	416.3	430.2	434.0	450.3	464.7	173.7
All skilled workers	425.1	461.1	471.5	480.8	496.6	72.60	454.8	476.1	469.8	486.3	500.7	142.5
All semi-skilled workers	392.9	432.9	448.8	447.1	490.3	71.61	450.8	474.1	487.6	509.5	536.9	142.5
All labourers	395.4	428.8	434.3	442.9	465.2	78.12	432.0	448.5	448.8	464.9	481.2	161.8
All workers covered												
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>												
Timeworkers	379.7	414.6	425.6	449.3	468.2	79.36	449.9	484.1	494.0	503.7	534.1	177.4
General workers	371.6	404.4	416.2	433.5	461.0	86.76	416.7	449.1	455.8	467.7	500.1	188.3
Craftsmen	379.1	413.2	424.7	446.0	467.6	81.28	443.8	477.7	486.7	496.7	528.1	180.2
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	352.6	395.1	411.9	418.6	448.7	79.80	371.4	402.8	415.0	424.4	444.7	170.6
General workers	333.1	372.9	387.0	412.0	430.4	86.02	361.2	390.5	399.7	416.3	431.7	184.5
Craftsmen	346.7	388.5	404.6	413.7	442.0	80.78	366.4	397.4	408.8	418.7	438.3	172.7
All payment-by-result workers	370.8	406.3	418.0	439.1	459.2	79.42	421.2	453.9	463.8	473.2	501.0	176.6
All general workers	361.3	393.9	405.6	423.2	449.5	86.71	393.9	424.9	431.4	443.0	472.9	188.1
All craftsmen	369.5	404.1	415.9	435.5	457.6	81.23	415.0	447.2	456.3	465.7	494.6	179.5
All workers covered												
	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977	June 1977	June 1977	June 1977	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977	June 1977	June 1977	June 1977
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>												
	£						P					
Timeworkers	339.8	373.4	373.4	373.4	410.6	72.78	381.6	410.6	410.6	410.6	459.8	159.8
Skilled	371.7	397.6	397.6	397.6	444.0	68.71	416.1	444.0	444.0	444.0	515.5	151.5
Semi-skilled	372.6	407.9	407.9	407.9	456.2	57.11	423.3	456.2	456.2	456.2	524.7	124.7
Labourers	359.1	390.0	390.0	390.0	431.8	69.74	402.8	431.8	431.8	431.8	513.3	153.3
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	330.7	367.6	367.6	367.6	401.0	73.78	368.7	401.0	401.0	401.0	471.2	171.2
Skilled	319.0	356.2	356.2	356.2	338.6	66.25	356.0	338.6	338.6	338.6	415.8	154.8
Semi-skilled	352.5	385.9	385.9	385.9	435.6	57.38	406.9	435.6	435.6	435.6	528.7	128.7
Labourers	326.6	363.0	363.0	363.0	396.5	69.57	364.7	396.5	396.5	396.5	461.8	161.8
All payment-by-result workers	335.2	370.0	370.0	370.0	402.7	73.17	373.3	402.7	402.7	402.7	464.1	164.1
All skilled workers	345.3	376.5	376.5	376.5	412.0	67.71	382.6	412.0	412.0	412.0	482.8	152.8
All semi-skilled workers	368.0	402.8	402.8	402.8	451.9	57.17	420.3	451.9	451.9	451.9	525.6	125.6
All labourers	343.3	376.4	376.4	376.4	412.3	69.67	382.8	412.3	412.3	412.3	485.5	156.5
All workers covered												

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:

\* 370-1  
† 271-273; 276-278  
‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399

## EARNINGS

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

TABLE 129 (new version)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average‡
<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.6	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	116.2	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†							
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered:</b>													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	—*	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	141.7	142.5	134.0*
1973	143.1	144.4	145.9	148.3	149.5	152.8	153.4	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.8	160.9	152.1
1974	(154.0)†	(156.8)†	166.6	165.2	174.9	177.5	181.0	185.7	188.8	191.9	199.2	207.7	(179.1)†
1975	205.6	210.1	212.7	216.2	220.8	223.4	230.9	233.4	237.6	239.8	241.1	247.2	226.6
1976	248.2	250.3	253.9	255.4	259.3	261.4	262.9	266.4	266.8	269.8	272.3	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	333.8†							
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>													
1967	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	80.0	80.3	81.5	81.6	82.6	83.3	84.0	83.9	81.1
1968	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.5	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7	87.8
1969	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6	94.9
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	109.7	111.2	112.7	113.7	107.0
1971	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	118.1	118.0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.6	123.6	118.9
1972	125.4	—*	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	331.6†							
<b>PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS</b>													
<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.1	7.3	7.7	8.7	8.6	9.4	9.0
1978	9.5	10.5	10.4	12.4	12.6	15.4†							
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered:</b>													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—*	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—*	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.5
1974	(7.7)†	(8.6)†	14.2	11.3	17.1								







**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 imported raw materials	All				
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
Weights 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	35.9-42.0	186.0-196.1	35.9-41.4	56.9-66.5	92.8-107.9	45.3-50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-964.1
1977	1,000	247	40.7-46.9	187.4-202.8	36.7-39.0	57.2-62.3	93.9-101.3	50.7-53.0	42.7-48.7	753	953.3-959.3
1978	1,000	233	32.1§	200.9§	39.4§	63.7§	103.1§	51.4§	46.5§	767	967.9§
<b>Monthly averages</b>											
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.2	125.2
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	145.6	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972	164.3	171.0	169.5	169.5	163.9	165.2	165.2	167.2	167.2	162.7	164.1
1973	179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7
1974	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1
1968	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
<b>Monthly averages</b>											
1974	108.5	106.1	102.0	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	120.9	135.3	135.1
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	156.4	156.5	156.5
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	175.6	179.7	181.5
1975	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
October 14	142.5	138.4	137.9	138.9	147.2	158.8	154.1	123.1	124.7	143.8	142.8
November 11	144.2	141.6	140.1	142.4	148.9	158.5	154.6	133.1	126.5	145.0	144.5
December 9	146.0	144.2	148.9	143.9	149.8	160.4	156.1	134.6	128.2	146.6	146.1
1976	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
February 17	149.8	152.1	173.5	148.2	153.9	164.5	160.2	137.5	134.1	149.1	149.0
March 16	150.6	153.8	181.2	148.6	154.3	165.0	160.6	138.0	134.4	149.8	149.5
April 13	153.5	156.7	189.9	150.4	157.4	166.6	162.8	139.6	135.5	152.7	152.2
May 18	155.2	157.1	184.8	151.9	157.9	167.6	163.6	141.3	137.9	154.7	154.2
June 15	156.0	156.7	174.3	153.5	157.8	168.4	164.1	144.7	139.7	157.9	155.4
July 13	156.3	153.4	149.0	154.8	160.3	169.6	165.8	145.6	140.6	157.2	156.8
August 17	158.5	158.4	163.6	157.8	162.0	173.5	168.8	148.7	143.2	158.6	158.5
September 14	160.6	164.4	178.6	161.9	163.8	175.5	170.7	157.2	146.5	159.5	160.0
October 12	163.5	169.3	184.0	166.8	171.1	179.1	175.8	160.9	152.1	161.8	162.8
November 16	165.8	172.7	192.8	169.1	172.6	182.2	178.3	160.2	163.8	164.8	164.8
December 14	168.0	176.1	202.1	171.4	174.4	184.8	180.5	161.8	160.5	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	185.1	197.8	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	169.9	170.9	179.3	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	214.9	207.6	178.8	179.3	182.7	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	184.2	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	192.5	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	200.3	189.2	195.9	198.7

\* See article on page 305 of March 1978 *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	Weights
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
<b>Monthly averages</b>												
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	1968	Weights
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										



**RETAIL PRICES**

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

TABLE 132 (continued)

	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1968 January 16	+3	+3	-0	+0	+6	+6	+1	+0	+3	+2	+3	†	+5
1969 January 14	+6	+4	+8	+12	+4	+4	+5	+3	+7	+12	+10	+7	+5
1970 January 20	+5	+7	+6	+1	+5	+5	+5	+5	+3	+5	+5	+7	+5
1971 January 19	+8	+9	+6	+2	+9	+5	+8	+7	+13	+11	+9	+10	+10
1972 January 18	+8	+11	+2	-0	+9	+10	+4	+6	+8	+10	+9	+13	+12
1973 January 16	+8	+10	+6	+2	+14	+6	+4	+7	+5	+2	+9	+10	+6
1974 January 15	+12	+20	+2	+0	+10	+6	+10	+13	+10	+7	+12	+21	+5
1975 January 14	+20	+18	+18	+24	+10	+25	+18	+19	+30	+25	+16	+19	+20
1976 January 13	+23	+25	+26	+31	+22	+35	+19	+11	+20	+22	+33	+23	+44
December 14	+15	+22	+14	+11	+14	+18	+7	+12	+13	+15	+8	+18	+15
1977 January 18	+17	+23	+17	+19	+14	+18	+12	+13	+14	+16	+8	+18	+15
February 15	+16	+21	+17	+19	+14	+17	+13	+12	+16	+16	+8	+17	+15
March 15	+17	+21	+18	+19	+14	+17	+14	+13	+16	+17	+8	+18	+15
April 19	+17	+21	+17	+27	+16	+16	+16	+13	+18	+17	+9	+17	+13
May 17	+17	+21	+16	+21	+15	+17	+17	+13	+17	+18	+8	+18	+13
June 14	+18	+24	+15	+23	+15	+17	+17	+13	+17	+18	+9	+18	+13
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	+8	+19	+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	+13	+11	+16	+12	+17	+11
1978 January 17	+10	+7	+9	+15	+7	+11	+12	+10	+11	+13	+12	+16	+11
February 14	+9	+7	+8	+15	+5	+12	+11	+11	+11	+12	+12	+15	+11
March 14	+9	+6	+9	+15	+4	+12	+10	+9	+11	+11	+12	+14	+11
April 18	+8	+6	+8	+9	+3	+10	+10	+10	+8	+9	+12	+14	+10
May 16	+8	+7	+7	+9	+4	+8	+10	+10	+7	+9	+11	+13	+9
June 13	+7	+7	+7	+4	+5	+7	+9	+9	+7	+9	+10	+12	+8
July 18	+8	+7	+7	+4	+7	+6	+9	+9	+7	+9	+11	+12	+9

† The Cost of Living Advisory Committee (now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee) recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups,

including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4, but there was no corresponding index for January 1967 to compare it with.

**United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households**

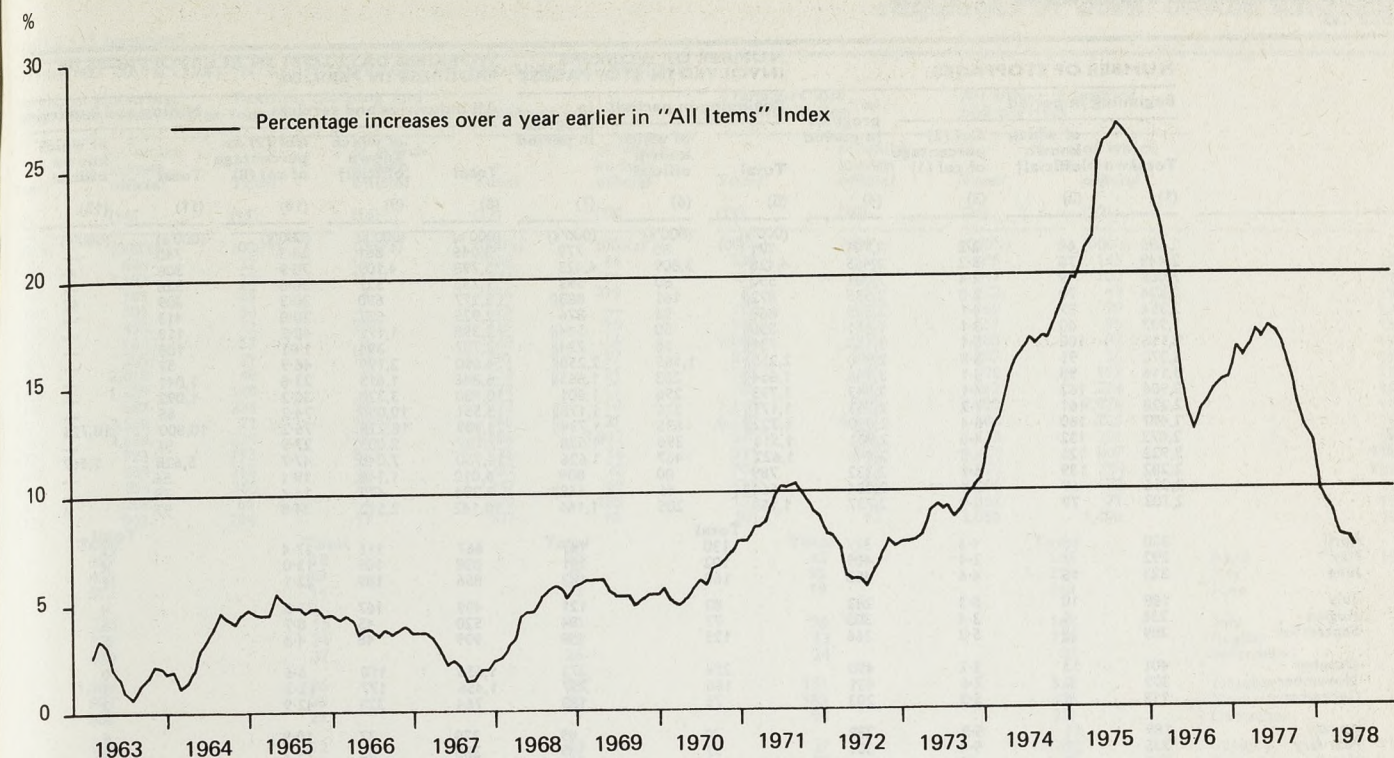
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

	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	
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>													
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	
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>													
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			195.8	200.9			194.6	199.3			

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
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188.6
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
1977	186.7	184.8	186.3	210.2	207.7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197.4	171.2	188.6
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7

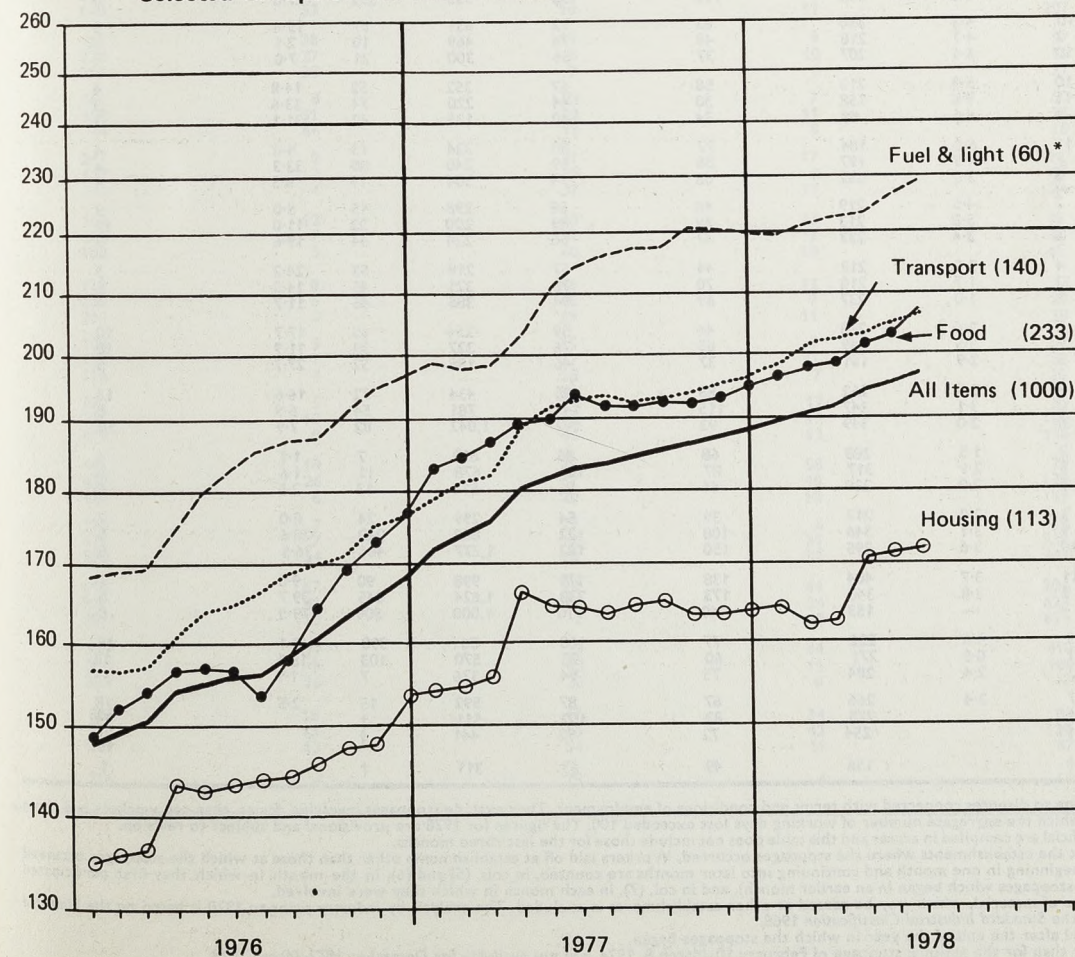
**Index of retail prices**



Log scale

**Selected Groups & "All Items" Index**

January 15, 1974 = 100



\* Figures in brackets are the 1978 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				
	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)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
				(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,654	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,178	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	
1973†	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	
1974†	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,322	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	
1976	2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	46	666	3,284	472	14.4	78	
1977	2,703	79	2.9	2,737	1,155	205	1,166	10,142	2,512	24.8	97	
				Total						Total		
1974	April	300	13	4.3	377	130	147	667	116	17.4	11	
	May	292	7	2.4	409	102	151	838	109	13.0	4	
	June	323	15	4.6	403	160	183	856	189	22.1	11	
	July	188	10	5.3	283	80	121	499	167	33.5	4	
	August	236	8	3.4	303	77	94	520	45	8.7	5	
	September	289	15	5.2	366	129	159	999	48	4.8	5	
	October	401	13	3.2	490	214	273	1,656	110	6.6	6	
	November	309	8	2.6	431	156	257	1,456	177	12.2	10	
	December	113	6	5.3	203	75	138	764	328	42.9	2	
1975	January	189	11	5.8	239	70	89	339	37	10.9	6	
	February	235	22	9.4	301	97	109	388	55	14.2	4	
	March	220	13	5.9	302	76	108	711	63	8.9	2	
	April	261	19	7.3	335	87	121	668	179	26.8	6	
	May	229	12	5.2	339	76	118	864	265	30.7	7	
	June	257	11	4.3	352	112	150	935	252	27.0	8	
	July	235	10	4.3	330	63	92	631	97	15.4	5	
	August	149	7	4.7	218	48	74	469	10	2.1	4	
	September	157	10	6.4	207	37	56	300	21	7.0	4	
	October	170	10	5.9	213	58	67	352	52	14.8	4	
	November	115	11	9.6	158	30	44	220	74	33.6	3	
	December	65	3	4.6	88	34	40	135	42	31.1	2	
1976	January	166	11	6.6	184	77	80	324	13	4.0	4	
	February	154	7	4.5	197	58	69	240	80	33.3	4	
	March	203	6	3.0	252	68	74	304	19	6.3	4	
	April	157	7	4.5	219	48	68	298	15	5.0	3	
	May	156	9	5.8	213	39	49	200	22	11.0	11	
	June	175	6	3.4	233	47	56	224	44	19.6	3	
	July	162	4	2.5	219	44	57	219	53	24.2	5	
	August	172	3	1.7	210	70	78	321	45	14.0	6	
	September	179	1	1.0	237	69	94	385	45	11.7	4	
	October	190	5	2.6	248	44	59	254	45	17.7	10	
	November	199	7	3.5	249	65	76	327	39	11.9	18	
	December	103	3	2.9	161	37	46	188	52	27.7	5	
1977	January	228	8	3.5	262	88	95	434	72	16.6	15	
	February	260	8	3.1	347	115	149	781	54	6.9	8	
	March	264	8	3.0	349	93	142	1,042	82	7.9	10	
	April	196	3	1.5	288	68	86	619	7	1.1	6	
	May	240	5	2.1	317	87	101	678	11	1.6	8	
	June	170	5	2.9	239	66	93	514	13	2.5	6	
	July	150	3	2.0	217	39	54	299	24	8.0	7	
	August	295	9	3.1	346	108	122	868	248	28.6	5	
	September	277	10	3.6	395	150	182	1,277	466	36.5	8	
	October	300	11	3.7	404	138	179	998	90	9.0	7	
	November	236	9	3.8	340	173	238	1,624	645	39.7	8	
	December	87	—	—	153	40	110	1,008	801	79.5	9	
1978	January	195	9	4.6	222	77	118	864	390	45.1	15	
	February	201	1	0.5	271	60	90	570	103	18.1	18	
	March	209	5	2.4	284	75	94	376	7	1.9	34	
	April	206	7	3.4	266	67	87	592	15	2.5	18	
	May	204	†	†	278	82	102	511	†	†	44	
	June	181	†	†	254	72	92	441	†	†	8	
	July	104	†	†	156	49	63	311	†	†	1	

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 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	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	117	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	871	205	31	10	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1967	1,422	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112
1968	3,363	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
1970	4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1973†	4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
1974†	5,837	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794
1975	3,932	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	172
1976	1,977	209	65	4	570	132	132	5	461	71
1977	6,133	962	264	19	297	18	301	12	3,050	1,498
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
1974	439	18	4	4	22	42	134	4	134	April
	455	29	4	4	41	92	217	92	217	May
	512	14	33	33	33	19	268	19	268	June
	275	15	10	10	10	26	168	26	168	July
	327	34	15	15	15	13	126	13	126	August
	820	37	26	26	26	24	87	24	87	September
	1,103	36	34	34	34	151	323	151	323	October
	903	25	30	30	30	183	305	183	305	November
	300	29	9	9	9	93	331	93	331	December
1975	195	12	13	13	13	27	86	13	86	January
	228	10	38	38	38	27	81	10	81	February
	327	23	32	32	32	218	109	23	109	March
	420	12	35	35	35	66	128	12	128	April



**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

(1970 = 100)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†	1977†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	96.4	98.3	100.0	101.5	104.4	110.7	109.6	107.4	108.7	110.4
1b	100.5	100.4	100.0	98.3	99.0	101.1	101.3	100.7	(100.2)	(100.5)
1c	95.9	97.9	100.0	103.3	105.5	109.5	108.2	106.7	(108.5)	(109.9)
Costs per unit of output										
1d	89.6	92.8	100.0	110.6	122.0	131.5	154.2	198.5	226.0	253.0
1e	88.2	91.1	100.0	109.0	118.7	128.2	157.9	205.7	227.3	246.3
1f	87.4	90.9	100.0	109.0	118.9	128.0	158.1	207.6	231.8	252.1
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	97.2	99.9	100.0	100.1	102.3	110.0	106.3	100.6	101.3	102.6
2b	101.6	101.4	100.0	96.9	94.7	95.8	95.5	91.5	(89.3)	(89.5)
2c	95.7	98.5	100.0	103.3	108.0	114.8	111.3	109.9	(113.4)	(114.6)
Costs per unit of output										
2d	85.5	90.1	100.0	107.5	114.2	124.9	158.2	206.5	232.9	242.5
2e	84.6	89.6	100.0	107.8	114.8	125.3	161.8	212.6	242.5	
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
3a	96.0	99.6	100.0	99.4	102.0	110.5	108.9	102.2	103.2	103.8
3b	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.7	93.6	94.1	94.3	90.1	(87.3)	(88.1)
3c	97.0	99.3	100.0	102.8	109.0	117.4	115.5	113.4	(118.2)	(117.8)
Costs per unit of output										
3d	83.1	88.4	100.0	108.8	113.4	121.2	150.0	195.7	221.0	232.0
3e	82.3	87.8	100.0	109.4	114.5	122.6	154.8	203.1	232.0	
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
4a	111.2	104.0	100.0	100.0	84.1	92.6	79.2	85.9	88.7	103.6
4b	117.4	106.6	100.0	96.6	92.6	88.2	85.2	85.8	(85.0)	(84.5)
4c	94.7	97.6	100.0	103.5	90.8	105.0	93.0	100.1	(104.4)	(122.6)
Costs per unit of output										
4d	89.2	92.7	100.0	101.0	139.3	130.3	219.6	290.8	310.2	
4e	89.2	92.8	100.0	100.7	144.7	136.7	234.5	311.7	332.7	
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a	98.0	100.3	100.0	91.3	91.4	100.0	91.7	78.6	85.3	80.6
5b	98.9	99.4	100.0	94.1	87.5	87.3	85.9	84.1	(79.9)	(80.4)
5c	99.1	100.9	100.0	97.0	104.5	114.5	106.8	93.5	(106.8)	(100.2)
Costs per unit of output										
5d	76.7	84.2	100.0	112.3	116.9	121.3	163.2	247.1	253.5	
5e	76.0	84.0	100.0	112.7	117.4	123.3	171.5	261.6	271.8	
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
6a	91.2	97.1	100.0	99.4	99.1	109.7	113.1	108.7	103.6	103.3
6b	97.6	99.0	100.0	96.4	92.0	92.6	94.2	90.3	(86.8)	(87.2)
6c	93.4	98.1	100.0	103.1	107.7	118.5	120.1	120.4	(119.4)	(118.5)
Costs per unit of output										
6d	85.6	89.4	100.0	108.2	110.1	115.4	139.3	179.2	211.8	
6e	84.6	88.9	100.0	108.8	111.4	116.5	144.5	187.1	224.0	
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a	102.9	106.9	100.0	100.2	104.0	107.6	103.0	95.3	91.9	93.3
7b	97.0	99.4	100.0	97.0	93.7	94.7	94.3	90.6	(89.0)	(91.7)
7c	106.1	107.5	100.0	103.3	111.0	113.6	109.2	105.2	(103.3)	(101.7)
Costs per unit of output										
7d	78.4	83.3	100.0	108.4	117.0	133.4	160.4	203.7	242.8	
7e	77.8	82.9	100.0	108.7	118.1	135.6	166.9	212.8	256.6	
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
8a	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8	97.4	93.7
8b	102.7	104.2	100.0	92.4	88.5	87.9	85.8	78.2	(75.8)	(75.9)
8c	94.5	96.2	100.0	108.9	116.3	123.5	115.6	119.9	(128.5)	(123.5)
Costs per unit of output										
8d	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.8	108.8	131.3	155.7	189.0	213.3	
8e	86.2	93.2	100.0	105.2	109.3	131.3	158.6	193.2	220.6	
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
9a	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.8	111.3	118.1	118.5	120.3	123.1	128.1
9b	108.1	103.8	100.0	95.9	91.2	88.6	89.2	90.8	(90.7)	(89.8)
9c	84.7	92.7	100.0	108.2	122.0	133.3	132.8	132.5	(135.7)	(142.7)
Costs per unit of output										
9d	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	112.6	111.3	141.8	184.8	210.2	
9e	93.4	94.1	100.0	108.7	112.9	113.2	145.9	190.8	220.0	

\* 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 967 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.

**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)

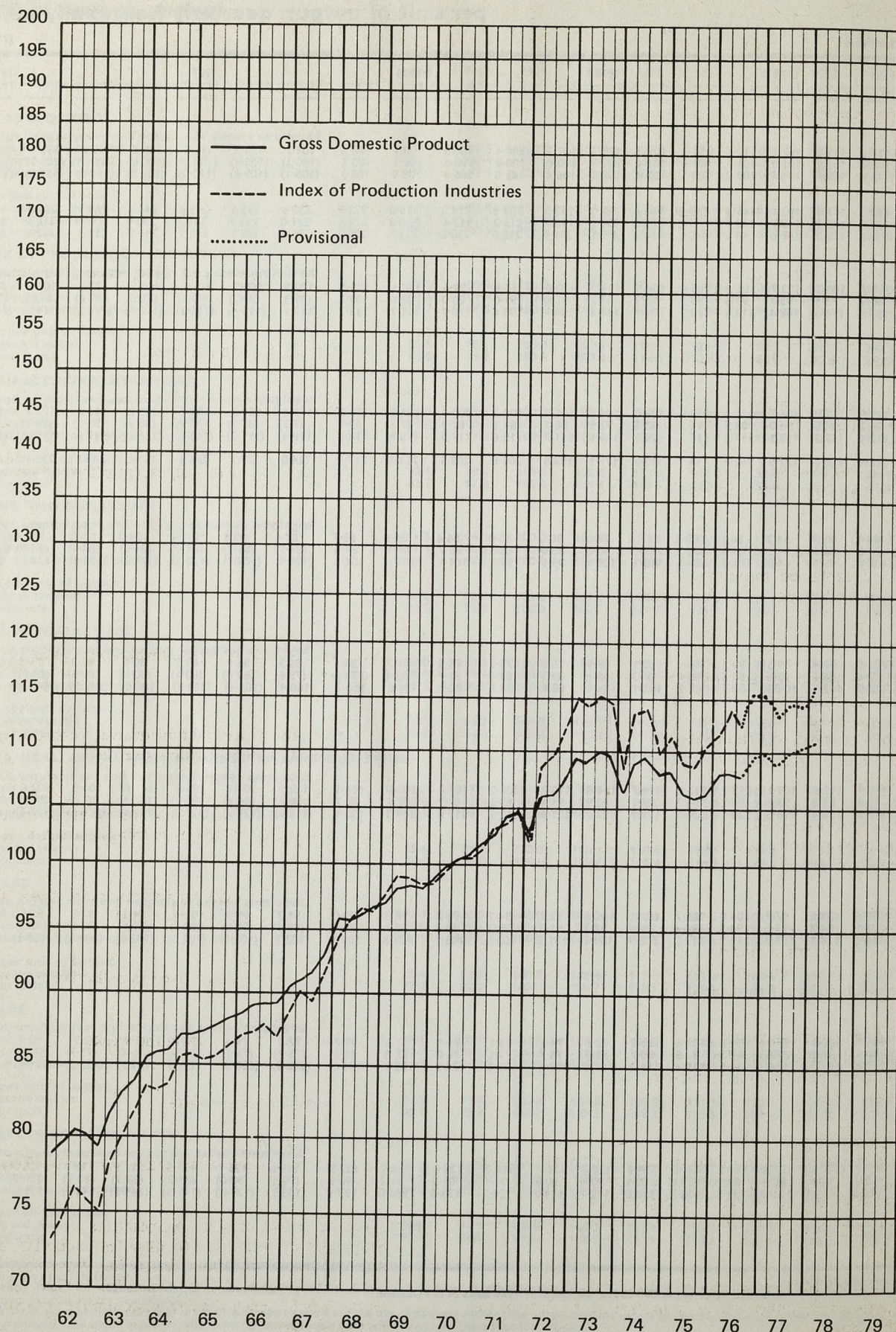
(1970 = 100)

1973	2	3	4	1974	2	3	4	1975	2	3	4	1976	2	3†	4†	1977	1†	2†	3†	4†	1978	1†
110.6	110.2	111.1	111.0	107.5	110.4	111.3	109.3	109.2	107.3	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.4	108.3	110.2	110.6	109.5	110.6	111.1	112.0	110.6	111.1
100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.0	101.3	101.6	101.4	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.4	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.5	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6
109.6	109.1	109.9	109.7	106.4	109.0	109.5	107.8	108.2	106.4	105.8	106.4	108.0	108.3	(108.1)	(109.8)	(110.0)	(108.8)	(110.0)	(110.5)	(111.3)	(111.3)	110.6
127.5	127.9	133.4	137.4	143.1	145.3	159.8	168.4	182.3	193.2	204.9	214.2	215.0	222.9	230.6	235.5	243.6	246.6	257.9	264.0	270.3	270.3	1d
121.7	125.2	130.7	135.1	149.7	148.9	159.6	173.6	192.5	199.7	213.2	217.6	220.8	224.5	231.0	232.9	241.3	240.0	247.4	256.6	263.6	263.6	1e
122.4	124.7	130.1	135.0	149.6	148.5	160.1	174.2	193.0	201.9	215.5	220.0	223.7	229.3	236.0	238.1	246.5	246.1	253.3	262.6	269.2	269.2	1f
110.0	109.7	110.7	109.7	103.7	108.4	108.4	104.5	103.9	100.0	98.8	99.6	100.1	101.5	100.9	102.9	103.2	101.9	102.8	102.3	103.3	103.3	2a
95.5	95.8	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.3	95.3	93.2	91.8	91.0	90.0	89.6	89.3	(89.2)	(89.2)	(89.5)	(89.8)	(89.6)	(89.2)	(89.4)	(89.4)	2b
115.2	114.5	115.4	114.4	108.4	113.4	113.7	109.7	111.5	108.9	108.6	110.7	111.7	113.7	(113.1)	(115.4)	(115.3)	(113.5)	(114.7)	(114.7)	(115.5)	(115.5)	2c
109.7	110.0	111.5	111.0	106.7	111.0	110.8	107.0	106.5	101.3	100.3	100.9	101.2	103.3	103.4	104.7	105.3	103.0	103.8	103.3	104.2	104.2	3a
93.7	94.0	94.2	94.5	94.3	94.5	94.5	93.8	92.5	90.7	89.1	87.9	87.3	87.1	(87.3)	(87.5)	(87.9)	(88.3)	(88.3)	(87.9)	(88.0)	(88.0)	3b
117.1	117.0	118.4	117.5	113.1	117.5	117.2	114.1	115.1	111.7	112.6	114.8	115.9	118.6	(118.4)	(119.7)	(119.8)	(116.6)	(117.6)	(117.5)	(118.4)	(118.4)	3c
114.7	119.2	122.4	128.6	133.8	142.7	154.1	169.7	179.1	192.6	202.8	208.5	214.5	217.9	224.0	227.7	234.5	244.0	247.2	257.1	265.3	265.3	3d
98.4	95.8	94.1	81.9	54.3	86.1	89.2	87.3	86.4	85.6	85.0	86.6	86.6	88.7	87.4	92.1	102.4	104.0	104.7	103.4	108.2	108.2	4a
90.4	89.0	87.6	85.9	84.9	85.0	85.3	85.5	85.8	86.0	85.8	85.7	85.4	84.8	(84.9)	(84.7)	(84.8)	(84.9)	(84.4)	(84.0)	(84.0)	(84.0)	4b
108.8	107.6	107.4	95.3	64.0	101.3	104.6	102.1	100.7	99.5	99.1	101.1	101.4	104.6	(102.9)	(108.7)	(120.8)	(122.5)	(124.1)	(123.1)	(128.8)	(128.8)	4c
100.9	101.2	100.5	97.4	89.5	93.2	96.1	88.1	89.9	75.8	73.5	75.3	81.7	88.1	86.3	85.1	83.9	80.5	83.3	74.8	76.8	76.8	5a
87.6	87.6	87.4	86.7	85.8	85.6	86.0	86.3	86.1	85.3	83.4	81.7	80.4	79.6	(79.6)	(80.0)	(80.3)	(80.5)	(80.6)	(80.0)	(79.5)	(79.5)	5b
115.2	115.5	115.0	112.3	104.3	108.9	111.7	102.1	104.4	88.9	88.1	92.2	101.6	110.7	(108.4)	(106.4)	(104.5)	(100.0)	(103.3)	(93.5)	(96.6)	(96.6)	5c
107.6	108.5	110.9	111.6	109.1	113.1	115.6	114.7	114.0	110.2	106.2	104.6	103.0	104.1	102.9	104.1	105.4	101.6	103.5	102.6	104.8	104.8	6a
91.9	92.3	92.6	93.5	93.6	94.2	94.7	94.1	92.9	91.1	89.2	87.9	87.1	86.7	(86.6)	(86.6)	(86.9)	(87.3)	(8				



**Output per person employed**

Log scale



**DEFINITIONS**

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

- WORKING POPULATION**  
All employed and registered unemployed persons.
- SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**  
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.
- HM FORCES**  
Serving, UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.
- MEN**  
Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
- EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE**  
Working population less the registered unemployed.
- WOMEN**  
Females aged 18 years and over.
- TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT**  
Employed labour force less HM Forces.
- ADULTS**  
Men and women.
- EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**  
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
- BOYS**  
Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
- 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).
- GIRLS**  
Females under 18 years of age.
- 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).
- YOUNG PERSONS**  
Boys and girls.
- UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS**  
Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.
- YOUTHS**  
Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
- 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.
- OPERATIVES**  
Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
- UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE**  
The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.
- MANUAL WORKERS**  
Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
- 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.
- 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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