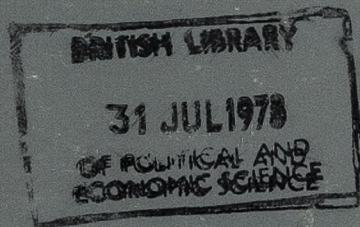




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Employment Gazette

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July 1978

Equal pay and opportunity

Impact of rising prices on different types of household

How well are the Jobcentres working?

Volume 86 No. 7

£1.25

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Annual subscription, inclusive of postage, £17.64

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

July 1978 (pages 769-888)

Contents

NEWS AND NOTES

- PAGE 771 Special unit will uncover underpaid homeworkers—Many employers' attitudes do not reflect aims of women's equality laws—Laporte man for CBI—Fortnightly benefit—More trade unionists on steel board—Spanish camp site disaster: specialist will go from safety executive—Float-out at Highland Fabricators—Unemployment benefit paid—Training levy approved—Employment legislation working as planned: Booth—Industry and education unit will improve liaison between employers and schools—Minister asks unions to give details of members with lung disease—Youth programme well on way to meeting target—Local authorities praised for jobs initiatives—Minimum standards for crew accommodation next year—Job creation brings past to life—Car scheme will help disabled workers—Small firms' service will cover country soon—Warning marks on buildings could protect firemen.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- ~~777~~ Equal pay and opportunity
 781 Impact of rising prices on different types of household
World employment
~~785~~ Employment, age and civil rights
~~791~~ How well are the Jobcentres working?
 795 Industrial democracy: no longer a question of 'if' but 'when and how'.
 798 Quarterly results from the Family Expenditure Survey
 799 Quarterly estimates of employees in employment—March 1978
 804 Occupations in engineering—annual inquiry into occupations of employees in engineering and related industries: Great Britain: May 1977
~~815~~ Employment topics

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS

- 820 Two-job people—Small firms—Training Opportunities Scheme—Redundancy provisions—Employment comparisons—Unemployed teachers and STEP—Retail prices over last 30 years—Unemployment comparisons—EEC Social Fund—Health and safety—Bank holidays—Disabled people—Notified job vacancies—Changes due to new technology—Average earnings over last 30 years—Women in training—Women in work—Newly qualified teachers—Unemployed general labourers—Agency licence fees—Asbestos—Industrial tribunals—Notifiable industrial accidents—Work time evaluation—Working population comparisons—Ethnic minority workers—Closed shops—Skilled engineers—Central Policy Review Staff—Constituency member involvement—Young people—Training Opportunities scheme—Group training schemes in engineering industry—Central Arbitration Committee—Notified vacancies

MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 830 Summary

STATISTICAL SERIES

- 845 General summary

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Annual subscription inclusive of postage £17.64
 All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the *Department of Employment Gazette* should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; 41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1W; Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 30 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY.

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Reprints from the *Gazette* should be ordered within one week of publication. Orders for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P2c), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1 1BN.

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

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment, 12 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LL (01-214 6159).

For enquiries about latest figures etc., please ring 01-214 8748, 8440 or 8561.

Guide to some major articles 1977-1978

| 1977 | | 1978 | |
|---|------|---|-----|
| July | | | |
| Counter-inflation policy—statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer | 687 | Concentration of industrial stoppages in Great Britain: 1971-1975 | 9 |
| Employment Minister announces new employment schemes | 690 | Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1977 | 11 |
| Surveys carried out into special employment schemes | 692 | Rates of wages and hours of work in 1977 | 15 |
| Shop floor participation—two case studies | 697 | Quarterly estimates of employees in employment: September 1975-September 1977 | 20 |
| Finding a way to predict wastage of craftsmen and apprentices | 699 | Work humanisation in Japan | 28 |
| Behavioural science and manpower planning | 704 | Benefits for French motor car industry | 31 |
| Household spending in 1976 | 726 | Analysis of census of employment units | 37 |
| | | Social science students: first step in their careers | 41 |
| August | | | |
| Taking some of the guesswork out of industrial relations: disclosure of information | 799 | February | |
| Work preparation courses are helping handicapped school leavers for permanent jobs | 803 | A plain man's guide to the Family Expenditure Survey | 137 |
| The enterprise unions of Japan | 808 | Technical improvements in the retail prices index | 148 |
| Shop floor participation—two case studies | 814 | Special employment and training measures: development in the European Community | 162 |
| Manpower in local authorities | 816 | Special employment measures in EEC member states | 163 |
| Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation: Great Britain | 821 | Age qualifications in job vacancies | 166 |
| Unemployment and vacancies by occupation and region in the United Kingdom | 832 | Graduate supply and demand in 1978 | 173 |
| | | Safety at sea—co-ordinated policies | 199 |
| September | | | |
| Migration of managers from the UK | 903 | March | |
| Pay and hours—how satisfied are you? | 906 | Measures to alleviate unemployment in the medium term: early retirement | 283 |
| The UK's presidency of the Council of Ministers | 916 | Time-off for trade union duties | 289 |
| Human rights and the ILO | 919 | The foreseeable future—the new development programme for employing disabled people | 292 |
| Japanese unions in the low growth era | 922 | The Work Experience Programme | 294 |
| Labour costs in 1976 | 927 | The Family Expenditure Survey and annual revision of the weights of the retail prices indices | 305 |
| Industrial relations effects of mergers and takeovers | 944 | Retail prices in 1977 | 311 |
| Early careers of graduates | 947 | April | |
| The Grunwick Inquiry | 949 | Measures to alleviate unemployment in the medium term: work-sharing | 400 |
| Occupations in engineering and related industries: May 1976 | 954 | Conflict or co-operation?—the growth of industrial democracy | 404 |
| Some further characteristics of the unemployed | 965 | The Job Release Scheme | 422 |
| | | Youth Employment Subsidy—some survey results | 424 |
| | | Issue of work permits continues to decline | 429 |
| | | Equal pay and sex discrimination in 1977 | 434 |
| October | | | |
| The pattern of pay, April 1977: key results of the New Earnings Survey | 1047 | May | |
| Unfair dismissals | 1078 | Britain's industrial performance since the war | 512 |
| Occupational mortality 1970-72: a survey preview | 1081 | Trends in earnings: 1948-77 | 520 |
| Career attitudes of undergraduates | 1083 | Employment of the highly qualified | 531 |
| Manpower planning literature | 1093 | By far the largest measure—the effects of Temporary Employment Subsidy | 544 |
| | | Small firms employment subsidy—an evaluation of its effectiveness | 549 |
| November | | | |
| Pattern of household spending in 1976 | 1191 | June | |
| Decline of employment in metropolitan areas | 1199 | The effects of employment protection laws in manufacturing industry | 658 |
| Annual census of employment, results for June 1976 | 1206 | Young people leaving school | 662 |
| Employment of registered disabled people in the public sector | 1256 | Age qualifications for entry to occupations | 672 |
| | | Working efficiency, personality and body rhythms | 682 |
| December | | | |
| Earnings of employees in the private and public sectors | 1335 | July | |
| Industrial disputes; international comparisons | 1342 | Equal pay and opportunity | 777 |
| Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes | 1344 | Impact of rising prices on different types of household | 781 |
| Young people and work | 1345 | How well are the Jobcentres working? | 791 |
| Unemployed minority group workers | 1348 | Occupations in engineering | 804 |
| Annual census of employment: June 1976 | 1351 | | |
| Labour costs in Great Britain 1975: regional analyses | 1358 | | |
| Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: September 1977 | 1368 | | |

News and Notes

Special unit will uncover underpaid homeworkers

Firms will have to provide names

The Government plans to extend the highly successful intensive inspection tactics introduced two years ago to spotlight employers in wages council industries who were underpaying their workers. This time the target will be employers who exploit their homeworkers.

Extra resources

A special homeworking unit will be set up within the Department of Employment's wages inspectorate which is to get extra resources to carry out its task.

During the summer and autumn inspectors will be making spot checks in selected areas to see that firms in industries subject to statutory wages council pay rates and conditions are observing them for their homeworkers.

Saturation inspections

Last year saturation inspections of firms covered by the retail distribution, catering, and hairdressing wages councils in 11 towns



Grant: Powers to obtain information

Mr John Grant, the employment minister who has pioneered these wages inspection "blitzes", will chair a special advisory committee of trade union and employer representatives to monitor the homeworking unit's progress and see what further action may be needed.

In a written answer to a Parliamentary Question from Mr Jack Ashley MP (Stoke-on-Trent South) Mr Grant said that powers under section 95 of the Employment Protection Act would be used to obtain information from firms about the homeworkers they employed.

New system

In addition talks would take place with the TUC and CBI to discuss employee status for homeworkers and the Health and Safety Commission is also preparing legislative proposals for a new system of registration and control for homeworkers to improve their protection under the Health and Safety at Work Act.

revealed that 838 employees had been underpaid a total of £54,500.

In a sample of homeworkers employed in one industry covered by a wages council, over 90 per cent had not heard of the wages council nor of their entitlement to a statutory minimum rate of wages. This finding is contained in the report of an inquiry by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) into the workings of the Button Manufacturing Wages Council.

The report recommends that the wages council should consider how to make employees and homeworkers more aware of the statutory minimum rates which apply to them and also of the right of homeworkers to complain about their wages to the Department of Employment's wages inspectorate.

It also suggests that the considerations applying to the homeworkers in the button manufacturing industry are in varying degrees common to all homeworkers in industry.

The majority of the homeworkers interviewed by ACAS were generally satisfied, although they were not guaranteed a regular weekly income. But over a third thought their rates of pay were too low and a small number said they thought homework to be an exploitation of their circumstances. Dissatisfaction with rates of pay was most strongly felt by women tied to the home by young children whose earnings from homework were a more important supplement to the household income. Several people said that they were underpaid but put up with the conditions imposed by the employer

as there was no suitable alternative employment available.

Most of the homeworkers involved in carding buttons who were interviewed claimed that they were working more than 20 hours per week for less than £8.60. The report points out, however, that estimates of hours required to perform similar tasks for the same employer varied widely. Given the lack of pressure on homeworkers to complete tasks, it says, the individual homeworker's assessment of weekly hours is of very limited value as a general guide.

The inquiry also found some employers who mistakenly believed that because their homeworkers were engaged on a self-employed basis they were not covered by the wages council or the statutory minimum rate.

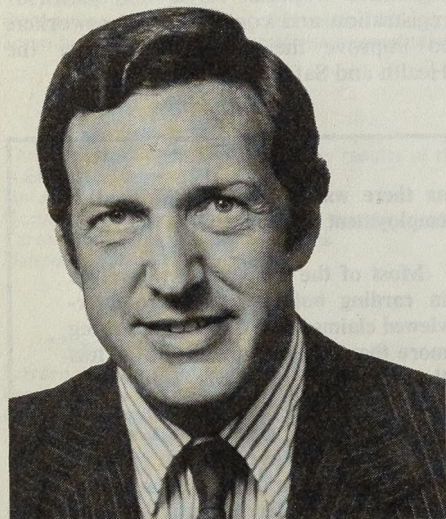
News and Notes

Many employers' attitudes do not reflect aims of women's equality laws

The findings of the London School of Economics' equal pay and opportunity research project, summarised in this month's *Employment Gazette* (page 777) are a sharp reminder that attitudes to women in employment and to anti-discrimination laws on the part of many employers do not yet reflect the aims of the legislation, said Employment Under Secretary John Grant.

Mr Grant welcomed the research on the workings of the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts at company level but said it showed a disturbing degree of complacency over the inequality that continues.

Laporte man for CBI



Mr Bryan Rigby has been appointed a deputy director general of the Confederation of British Industry. He will be responsible for three of the policy directorates: education, training and technology; company affairs and overseas, leaving the support directorates under the other deputy director general.

Mr Rigby, who is 45, is leaving his post as marketing director with Laporte Industries to take up his new appointment in October.

He was encouraged to see that the pay of many women workers had improved but he was concerned that some employers' response to the legislation stopped with a narrow acceptance. He said "They appear to have made little effort in many cases to promote equal opportunities at the grass roots and unions, employers, and sometimes women themselves still make outdated and untested assumptions about the work which women could or wanted to do.

Barriers

"The findings should help employers by defining the barriers to equal opportunity which need to be overcome and will enable employers to develop effective equal opportunity policies which are essential if further progress is to be achieved. Employers will also benefit from close study of the useful guidance on equal opportunity policies published recently by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

"Meanwhile there is a great deal more work to be done and I hope that the research will be a stimulus to employers and unions to reconsider their attitudes towards equal pay and opportunities."

Fortnightly benefit

Proposals to pay unemployment benefit fortnightly instead of weekly have been approved by the Government. The extension of the pilot scheme will be decided following further development of procedures, particularly those to control overpayments and opportunities for fraud.

More trade unionists on steel board

Industry Secretary, Mr Eric Varley has said he plans to increase substantially the number of trade unionists on the British Steel Corporation's main board by the early autumn as part of the extension of industrial democracy in the steel industry.

He told the annual conference of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation in Scarborough that he aimed to make appointments if at all possible by the end of July.

Spanish camp site disaster: specialist will go from safety executive

Mr Bill Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, has expressed sympathy with all those who have suffered as a result of the disaster at the Spanish camping site.

"We all share the concern of the Secretary of State for Transport that everything possible should be done to ensure that such an accident does not happen here. First we need to find out accurately what happened. I have therefore asked the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) to arrange for a specialist inspector to go to Spain as soon as possible. Once we have a clearer picture of what happened we shall be in a better position to decide whether there are any lessons for Britain. I shall also keep the Secretary of State for Transport and other Ministers concerned closely informed", he said.



Simpson: comprehensive programme

Mr Simpson added: "I would like to assure people that at the moment those concerned with the transport of hazardous substances by road in this country have a clear duty under the Health and Safety at Work Act to ensure the safety, not only of workpeople, but also of the public who may be affected.

"In addition, the HSE are proceeding with a comprehensive programme to deal with hazardous substances to amplify these general duties. Proposals for draft regulations for their transport by road are well advanced."

News and Notes

Employment legislation working as planned—Booth

Evidence in the report from the independent Policy Studies Institute showed that the effects of the Government's employment protection legislation were precisely those intended, Employment Secretary Mr Albert Booth told a conference jointly organised by ACAS and the Institute of Personnel Management in Cambridge recently.

Research confirmed

Mr Booth said that the research confirmed that unfair dismissal provisions had had the most impact on employers' policies and practices but the main result had been that firms had adjusted their disciplinary procedures, selection methods, and dismissals machinery.

"That is precisely the effect we ought to be seeing from these provisions", he said.

Significant

He continued: "It is significant that things like redundancy procedures, guarantee payments, maternity provisions, rights to time off for trade unionists, were rarely mentioned by employers during this survey. It would be a pity if the way in which the unfair dismissals provisions have been attacked militated against a proper appreciation of the many other important rights contained in the (Employment Protection) Act and the contribution they can make to better industrial relations."

Benefits

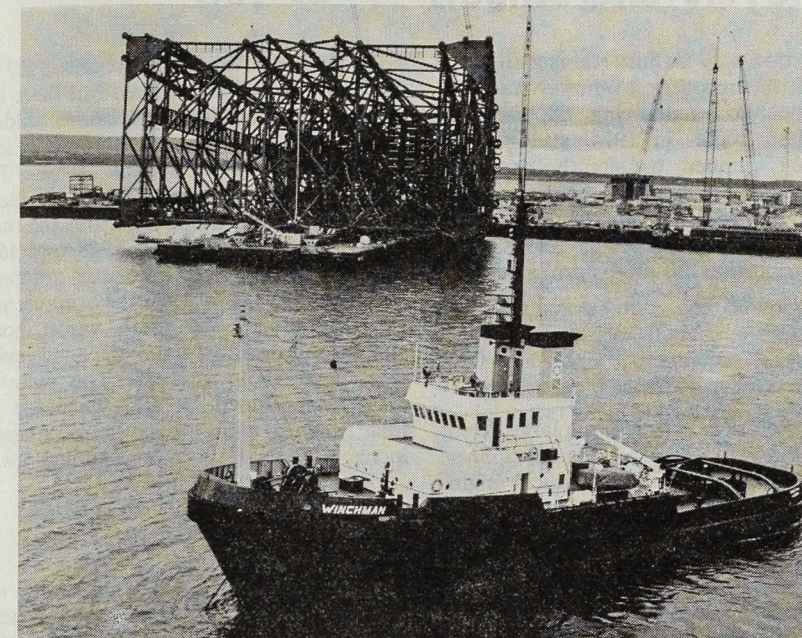
Mr Booth added that almost as many managers had said that the benefits of the legislation outweighed the costs as said the opposite, despite the charges of additional cost without compensatory benefits that were commonly made against it.

Procedures agreed

"Most employers do prefer to know where they are with the people they negotiate with. They do like to have the procedures agreed and clear for all to see."

Note: An article based on the Policy Studies Institute's report was contained in the June issue of Employment Gazette, pages 658-661.

Float-out at Highland Fabricators



A visit by Mr John Golding, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Employment, to Highland Fabricators at Nigg to look at apprentice training facilities recently, coincided with the float-out of 21,000 tonnes platform, destined for the southern Ninian oil field.

Designed to withstand the rigours of the North Sea, no less than 42 wells will be drilled from the 168 metre structure.

When completed the platform was winched from the graving dock where it had been constructed onto a specially built barge sunk at right angles to the dock. The operation took three days with engineers checking every stage of the process. Water was then pumped out of the barge and the whole structure towed out to the North Sea. Once at the required location the platform was placed upright through controlled flooding of the barge. Although bad weather forced this final operation to be delayed it was eventually successfully completed.

Unemployment benefit paid

For the 13 weeks ending May 26, 1978, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £179,170,000.

During the 13 weeks ending February 24, 1978 the corresponding figure was £180,339,000, and during the 13 weeks ending May 27, 1977 the figure was £145,139,000.

B . . .

Training levy approved

Proposals have been approved for a levy on employers covered by the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board equal to 0.7 per cent of the total emoluments paid by employers in the industry during the 12 months period ended April 5, 1978. It is payable in one instalment. Employers with 15 or fewer workers are excluded from the payment of levy.

News and Notes

Industry and education unit will improve liaison between employers and schools

The Department of Industry is to establish an Industry and Education Unit (IEU) to co-ordinate the Department's activities to improve liaison between industry and schools.

Mr Les Huckfield, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, said that this would create greater awareness of the Department's work in the area.

In addition £100,000 is being set aside for the Standing Conference for Schools, Science and Technology to enable them to involve an increasing number of companies and local education authorities in this process.

The progress already made was helping to ensure that industry was able to recruit enough suitably qualified people, said Mr Huckfield:

"Since 1971, when the Council of Engineering Institutions adopted a degree standard, the supply of engineers has fallen substantially, and the output of graduate engineers has in no way compensated for the loss of HNC/HND engineers.

"The tide may be just starting to turn. In 1977 the recovery of home students' admissions to engineering departments, which had begun in 1974, strengthened and they climbed to slightly over the previous highest level. Overseas student admissions increased too, but for the first time since 1969 they accounted for a slightly lower proportion of total admissions—22 per cent.

Overseas admissions

"The picture is reflected to a large extent in the individual engineering disciplines. Overseas admissions to mechanical engineering first degree courses increased nearly four-fold between 1969 and 1976, when they stood at 31 per cent of total admissions. But the slow recovery in home student admissions which started in 1975, accelerated in 1977 and, for the first time last year, home students increased their share of total admissions. With electrical engineering courses, overseas student admissions have increased steadily

since 1969, and in 1977 accounted for 25 per cent of total admissions. But there has been a slow recovery in home student admissions which by 1977 were approaching the level of the early 1970s. The numbers admitted to production engineering courses are much smaller but the same pattern emerges. Between 1968 and 1976 the numbers of overseas students gradually increased so that by 1976 they represented 44 per cent of the total, whilst home student admissions have declined every year from 1969 to 1975. The recovery in 1976 continued in 1977 when for the first time in eight years home students increased their share of total admissions.

Science courses

"In contrast to engineering, home admissions to science courses have increased fairly consistently over the last ten years. It is also encouraging to see the steady rise in women home students admitted, which in 1977 accounted for over 30 per cent."

Minister asks unions to give details of members with lung disease

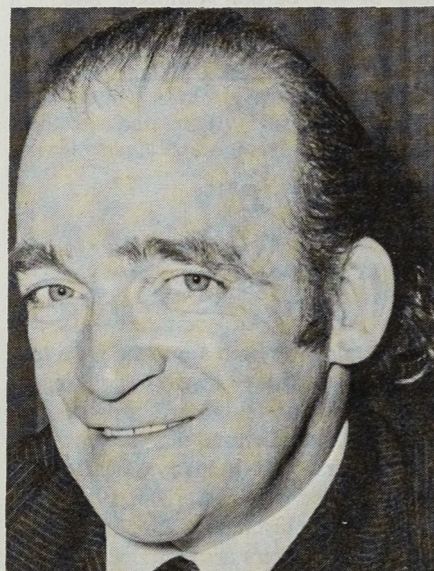
Minister of State for employment, Mr Harold Walker has made an appeal to trade unions who could be in a position to provide valuable information to an inter-departmental working group which is reviewing the problem of civil compensation for pneumoconiosis sufferers.

Working group

The working group composed of officials from interested Government departments was set up at Mr Walker's instigation following the decision of the Pearson Commission on civil liability and compensation for personal injury not to recommend setting up a special compensation scheme for people with the disease.

Conference told

Mr Walker told a conference of the Wales TUC on dust related diseases that



Walker: Set up committee

the working group would be making recommendations to ministers.

He continued: "The working group has access to all the evidence that was submitted to Pearson and it will be primarily for them to consider what further evidence is necessary and how it should be obtained.

Detailed and precise

"However if any trade unions have detailed and precise information concerning the number of past and present members of their unions who suffer from pneumoconiosis and similar diseases, such as byssinosis, and diffuse mesothelioma, and the number of them who no longer have an employer against whom they can take an action for damages, I am sure this information would be of value to the members of the working group and I would be happy to pass it on to them."

News and Notes

Youth programme well on way to meeting target

The Youth Opportunities Programme is well on its way to meeting its target of 130,000 places for young people by the autumn. Latest figures from the Manpower Services Commission show that 100,000 places are already available.

Response

Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the MSC's special programmes said that the response to the programme had been "overwhelming". During May alone, over 3,600 schemes had been approved—over 170 for every working day of that month. These would provide some 8,400 opportunities for young people—the creation of

more than 400 opportunities per day for young people who would otherwise be unemployed.

Huge resources

Mr Holland stressed that although the Government had allocated huge resources to the programme—£160 million in a full year—its success depended on community and local response. This was particularly important if the Commission was to fulfil the guarantee that no Easter or Summer school leaver who could not get a job would be without the opportunity of a place on the programme by next Easter.

Local authorities praised for jobs initiatives

Local authorities sponsored 54 per cent of all the projects initiated under the Job Creation Programme and their schemes had created more than 75,000 jobs, Manpower Services Commission chairman Mr Richard O'Brien told local authority chief executives earlier this month.

Mr O'Brien said that the training field

was an important area of co-operation between the Commission and local authorities. A fundamental reassessment of all aspects of publicly financed training in this country, the TOPS review, was currently under way and a wide range of local authority interests had been consulted. This review was due to be presented to the Commission during this month.

Minimum standards for crew accommodation next year

New minimum standards of crew accommodation in UK-registered merchant ships will come into effect on July 1, 1979*. All ships built after that date will be required to meet the new improved standards. Existing ships will continue to be subject to the current provisions, unless they undergo substantial alteration or reconstruction, when they will be required to meet the new standards.

Raise standards

The Regulations, which raise the standards of practically every aspect of crew

accommodation, have been prepared by the Department of Trade following extensive consultations with the representative organisations of shipowners and seafarers. They have been published a year in advance of their coming into force in order to give those concerned enough time to take account of the new requirements, which give effect in UK law to two ILO Conventions concerning crew accommodation standards.

*The new standards are laid down in the Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations 1978, SI 795 of 1978, HMSO £1.50.

Job creation brings past to life



Manpower Services chairman, Mr Richard O'Brien officially opens a reconstructed signal box by throwing the first lever at the North of England Open Air Museum at Beamish, County Durham.

Reconstruction

The reconstruction of the late Victorian signal box, dismantled and shipped in numbered pieces from Consett, was part of a Job Creation Programme which has recently helped the museum to expand considerably. This year it expects to attract a quarter of a million visitors.

Living replica

There are still 120 Job Creation Programme places at Beamish and during his tour Mr O'Brien talked to some of the people who have been involved in demolishing, transporting and reconstructing buildings as well as research to create a living replica of the past.

News and Notes

Car scheme will help disabled workers

The organisation Motability, which has the support of Government, has introduced a new scheme which will, amongst other things, greatly improve the employment prospects of many disabled people. The scheme will enable disabled people, if they wish, to use their increased mobility allowance of £10 per week to lease new cars through Motability.

Applications phased

Because of the numbers involved applications to join the scheme will be phased on a priority system according to age. Young disabled people up to the age of 19 will be accepted first and leaflets explaining the scheme have been sent to everyone in that age-group.

From the beginning of this month about 80,000 people have been receiving the increased mobility allowance and by the end of 1979 this figure will have increased to about 125,000.

Opportunities

Commenting on the increases and opportunities created by the Motability scheme Mr David Ennals, Social Services Secretary, said: "We shall be putting £65 million a year into the hands of disabled people to spend as they wish."

Motability's chairman, Lord Goodman, announcing the start of the scheme, said: "Favourable arrangements negotiated by Motability have made it possible for the mobility allowance to cover substantially the cost of leasing.

Lump sum

"Nonetheless, they will still have to pay a lump sum initially for all models of cars except one, plus any vehicle adaptations where they can afford it, as well as oil and petrol. The leasing charge includes maintenance. Whereas Motability aims to offer the best value for money, further considerable financial support beyond the mobility allowance is needed to help those most in need." He added that even with the concessions for disabled people exempting those getting the mobility allowance from paying road fund tax, Motability would require extra funds for cases of hardship and special conversions. An appeal would be launched shortly to raise extra cash.

Small firms service will cover country soon

The Government's Small Firms Counselling Service has been extended to the London and South East region and will be operating in all areas of England by the end of the year.

Launching the regional service in London, Mr Bob Cryer, the minister who has special responsibility for small firms in the Department of Industry said, "The decision to extend the counselling service is a reflection of the Government's recognition of the value of small firms to the economy.

"In the London and South East region the experience of the large number of enquiries handled by the Small Firms Information Centre has shown that many firms are not always aware of their real problems. We realise that many of their problems arise because of the lack of broadly based experiences and skill in small enterprises where the owner/manager must perform a wide range of functions himself.

"We believe that the counselling service will help to solve not only readily identifiable problems but also those of success, particularly where expansion and diversification are concerned. However it is always up to the commercial judgement of companies whether they take the counsellors' advice.

Expertise

"The 19 counsellors engaged in the area all have broad senior management experience, which is of particular value in counselling. Others have expertise in production, marketing and financial management—the main areas encountered by those counsellors who have been operating the scheme in other regions. Their background of hard commercial experience is of great benefit in diagnosing the problems of small businesses and in passing on the valuable experience they have gained.

"The service will cover Greater London, East Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Hampshire and West Sussex and will operate from the small firms information centre in Victoria through area counselling offices in Barking, Eastbourne, London (Victoria), Maidstone, Portsmouth, Southall, Sutton and Wood Green.

"Since the scheme was established in the South West in October 1976, more than 1,000 cases have been handled there. The service has since been extended to the



Cryer: Small firms value to economy

Northern, North West, West Midlands and the Yorkshire and Humberside regions and will cover the whole of England towards the end of 1978 when offices in the Eastern and East Midlands regions will be operating.

Low-cost advice

"The high level of response to the scheme in all areas indicates that it is fulfilling a need for low-cost advice and I hope that firms in the London and South East region also will take advantage of this service".

Warning marks on buildings could protect firemen

The Health and Safety Executive's advisory committee on dangerous substances is considering proposals for regulations which would require buildings and other places containing substances which could endanger firemen in the event of a blaze to be marked with special warning signs.

Selected brigades

As part of the exercise, selected fire brigades will conduct pilot studies, with the cooperation of industry and the Health and Safety Executive, into the feasibility of using the existing "HAZCHEM" codes as the basis for the warning signs. Their findings will be taken into account before any proposals are made.

Equal pay and opportunity

by

P. Glucklich, M. Povall, M. W. Snell and A. Zell, *London School of Economics*

Over the three years between 1974 and 1977 the Equal Pay and Opportunity project at the London School of Economics monitored the implementation and effects of the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts in 26 organisations. A previous article in *Employment Gazette* (December 1976)* described the project and gave some interim findings on the implementation of the Equal Pay Act. This article discusses their further findings. The views it contains are those of the project team and not necessarily those of the Department of Employment.



The Equal Pay Act

In the 26 organisations monitored by the project the vast majority of women was covered by the Equal Pay Act, but in 15 there were groups of women who fell outside the provisions of the Act. (In manual occupations there were women cleaners and canteen workers who did not come within the scope of collective agreements covering other manual workers,) whilst among the white collar workers there were women in clerical and secretarial jobs in the smaller organisations, where no collective agreements or employers' pay structures (as defined by the Act) existed. This, together with the absence of men doing "like work" was responsible for the groups of women not being covered by the Act.

Most employers complied with the provisions of the Act for the majority of their employees. Only a few cases of obvious non-compliance were noticed and these affected

relatively small numbers of women. Most involved the continuance of women-only pay rates below the lowest male rates set in collective agreements or employers' pay structures. However, cases of possible non-compliance mainly related to "like work" were found in over half the organisations studied.

Effects on women's pay rates

Over the period of the research there was considerable narrowing of differentials between the basic rates paid to the largest or most representative groups of women manual workers and those paid to the lowest and to the highest paid manual men. This narrowing which also occurred amongst

* The previous article referred to research in 25 organisations. Because of the degree of decentralisation of units in one very large group it was decided that two companies considered previously as one organisation should be treated for the purposes of the report as two separate organisations.

Table 1 Manual women's rates before and after equal pay, compared with manual men's within the same organisation. For 19 organisations*

All rates referred to are occupied rates

| | Category A all women paid below the lowest male rate | Category B bulk of women paid below the lowest male rate | Category C bulk of women paid on or above lowest male rate, but below all other male rates | Category D substantial nos. of women paid as much as or more than substantial nos. of men | Total |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|---|-------|
| No. of organisations pre EQP | 16 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| post EQP | 3 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 19 |

* Only 19 organisations are included because for three out of the 22 where manual implementation was studied, full and reliable pay information was not obtainable.

white collar workers was greater than could be attributed to pay policy alone.

The change in manual women's overall pay position compared to that of men is shown in table 1.

While these changes seem quite dramatic, table 2 shows the extent to which manual women's pay is still lower than men's.

Table 2 Distribution of manual men's and women's pay rates after equal pay in relation to the lowest occupied manual rate

| % paid above lowest rate | Men: by number of organisations | Women: by number of organisations |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| nil | 1 | 4 |
| 1-25 | — | 3 |
| 26-50 | — | 1 |
| 51-75 | — | 1 |
| 76-99 | 14 | 8 |
| 100 | 4 | 2 |
| Total organisations | 19 | 19 |

(The much lower rates which most women still receive within the organisations studied can be explained by a variety of factors: lack of job equality being the main one. But in some of the organisations, the strategy and methods adopted in implementing equal pay were also important factors.)

Significant amounts

The previous article described the actions taken by employers to reduce their obligations under the Act. These actions sometimes affected women's pay by significant amounts. Examining only the largest or most representative groups of women 12 cases were found affecting more than 2,000 women where the women were underpaid amounts ranging from £2 to over £4 a week as a result of minimising actions.

(Where job evaluation was used for implementing equal pay, women were more likely to be graded and paid at an appropriate skill level. By contrast where job evaluation was not used and even within a collective agreement women were often graded and paid below their skill level in relation to men in the same pay structure.) This was most common where organisations relied exclusively on industry agreements.

Many women remain on rates of pay which are *de facto* women's rates although no longer so specified. In one-third of the organisations, manual women are on pay rates which do not apply to any men in the organisations. In only one case does this correctly reflect the (different skill levels of jobs done by men and women.) In the other cases it is the result of minimisation or of women's jobs simply being slotted into an existing or altered structure.) If there were a return to free collective bargaining, it seems likely that these women could suffer a widening of differentials with men who are in a stronger bargaining position and any benefits gained from the Equal Pay Act could be wiped out.)

Earnings of main groups of manual and white collar women were compared with those of groups of men of a similar occupational or skill level to see if alterations had been made to components of earnings other than basic rates, either (to recoup the cost of equal pay or (to compensate

men for women's increased earnings.) In the majority of organisations other components of pay had not been altered. Actions taken which minimised the cost of equal pay or compensated men were confined largely to manipulation of basic rates and gradings. However, there were several instances where men's greater access to higher bonus earnings meant that men's and women's average hourly earnings differentials narrowed less than the narrowing or closure of their basic rates would indicate. In addition, it seemed in some organisations that overtime was still traditionally considered a male preserve and therefore not offered to women. (These cases suggest that more attention needs to be paid to ensuring that women who have equal basic rates have opportunities for equal earnings as well.)

Considerable differentials

Differentials in earnings overall between these groups of men and women are still considerable, due partly to the (longer hours worked by the men.) But it also reflects the fact that (women in general are still concentrated in lower graded jobs without the opportunity to move into many higher paid "men's" jobs.)

Other than (narrowing differentials the main effect of the Act has been a greater degree of systemisation in pay structures.) Equal pay was a factor in the introduction of job evaluation in nine organisations. Apart from these changes, the Act has had little effect on the number and variety of jobs women do or on work practices in the organisations.

The Sex Discrimination Act

The effects of the Sex Discrimination Act have been very limited. The occupational distribution of women remains almost completely unchanged. Although no large scale shifts of women into men's jobs (or vice versa) took place, a few small but potentially important changes were found. In four organisations a handful of women moved into traditional male jobs (for example, porter, engineering apprentice, engineer) and a larger number of men moved into women's jobs in two organisations. In one case a number of men applied for jobs as electronic assemblers passed the dexterity tests, successfully completed the training course and now comprise a third of operatives, who were previously all female.

Changes in working practices as a result of the Sex Discrimination Act have been few. Most personnel policies and practices were assumed by employers to meet the requirements of the law and to provide equal opportunity for all employees although clear differences in job distribution remained. As a result, (most employers did not carry out a systematic examination of their personnel practices in the light of the provisions of the Act.)

(Removal of overt discrimination from recruitment procedures, especially from advertisements, has been the most common area of change.) There has been little change to training and promotion procedures and practices and there has been no use by the employers studied of the provision in the Act which allows positive discrimination in

training for jobs which have been largely the preserve of one sex.

Most organisations appeared to be meeting the requirements of the Sex Discrimination Act. In 22 of the 26 organisations, however, cases were found where one or more members of management concerned with hiring, training or promotion, said that they were discriminating or intending to discriminate against women or men in the future.

Direct discrimination

Most of these cases involved (direct discrimination in recruitment or promotion where a suitable woman (or man) had been or would be refused a job because of sex.) Other cases involved discriminatory practices such as specifying different (entry requirements for boys than for girls) (because of the assumption that boys would pursue a career), or (giving different training to male and female entrants who were doing very similar work.)

In addition, we found 16 cases of possible indirect discrimination. These were cases where (a condition or requirement for a job was such that a considerably smaller proportion of women than men could comply with it) and where we felt that the requirements might not be justifiable in terms of the job itself. Examples include:

- the requirement that employees be geographically mobile.
- the requirement that employees be willing to undertake lengthy residential training in order to be promoted.
- where higher level jobs can only be reached through traditional promotion paths (such as operator to setter to chargehand) and where management had never given women access to the intermediate jobs, either because they were considered too heavy, or because training was not available for women.

(In all cases of possible indirect discrimination, the discrimination was unintentional and unrecognised and few employers were aware of or understood the concept of indirect discrimination.)

Other factors which limit equal opportunity

Factors which continue to limit women's job opportunities can be grouped into five categories:

Job and promotion criteria which act as barriers to women

Examples of common barriers found include:

Lifting. In nine organisations women were blocked from better paid men's jobs or from jobs which traditionally lead to higher graded jobs because of lifting requirements. Management and unions in these organisations tended to assume without examining the content that the jobs concerned were too heavy for women and that women would not want to do them. (In fact in some cases the heavy element was found to be a very minor part of the jobs and women could do many of them and some of the women interviewed said that they would like to do them.) Other heavy jobs could be structured differently

or machinery introduced to make them easier for both men and women.

Hours of work. In seven organisations the reason given for women not doing certain better paid or career jobs was (their assumed inability to do shift or overtime work.) While true for many women, there is considerable evidence that some women want or need to work longer and different hours, but have not been given that option. For example, (the introduction of new machinery and shiftwork in one organisation led to female redundancies and men replacing women.) Had the organisation obtained an exemption order under the Factories Act 1961, the women involved could have been offered the option of retaining their jobs.

Another barrier for women is the lack of part-time work in many organisations. Few organisations have examined their work flow to see whether it would be possible to employ people part-time rather than full-time in some functions.

Traditional promotion paths. (In many organisations traditional promotion paths exist to which women do not have access.) For example it is common in engineering to select supervisors from setting and time-served jobs which women have either not done or not been allowed to do. Another common path is to promote to supervision and management from the technical or shopfloor side rather than from the clerical and administrative side, the argument being that (the skills and experience of those jobs are needed at supervisory level.) It seems to some managers and supervisors interviewed and to us that some of these jobs could be done just as well by people from the administrative side if they were given some technical support or training.

Attitudes to women and to legislation

Attitudes to women at work. Attitudes to women and work showed little change after the sex discrimination legislation came into force. There was widespread acceptance of job segregation in manual jobs and strong views on the suitability of certain jobs for men (those involving lifting or mechanical tasks) and for women (those involving dexterity or monotonous work.) (Many men also felt that women should not be asked to do dirty, heavy or potentially dangerous work.) Managers, supervisors and personnel staff frequently expressed the view that women were capable of many jobs, especially in the white collar sector, but that they would not do them because of family responsibilities. (It was often assumed that women did not want responsibility or a career.)

It seems likely that many managers are making selection, training and promotion decisions on the basis of these assumptions which are largely untested. In our interviews we found some women in nearly every organisation who wanted more responsibility or the opportunity to move into traditionally male jobs.

Attitudes to the legislation. The response to the legislation seems to be due to two common attitudes—first, that the legislation is unnecessary and irrelevant because "we already have equal opportunities" and second, that where an organisation is discriminating, such discrimination is

generally accepted by management and in some cases by unions and male employees.

The first attitude was most commonly found amongst line managers who generally believed that women were in the jobs they did best or which they wanted to do, as were men. The second attitude was more common amongst personnel staff whose job required them to keep up to date with legislation and who were often concerned about the potential problems that (equal opportunity could bring by causing disruption or problems with unions.) They also believed that the legislation was not likely to be used by women or unions or enforced by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Personnel policies and practices

Many organisations had personnel policies and practices which may have lessened women's opportunities but which would not necessarily be illegal under the Sex Discrimination Act, such as:

Managerial discretion in selection In most organisations line managers or supervisors have the final say in the selection procedure. Given the attitudes expressed by many of them, their still low appreciation of what constitutes discrimination, and the fact that a personnel department's role is often only advisory, (both intentional and unintentional discrimination seem likely) to occur in the future.

Lack of formal appraisal schemes and career development A lack of formal appraisal procedures, where employees can discuss their career aspirations and problems systematically with their supervisors can militate against women particularly. Given some managers' assumptions about women's lack of interest in a career, capable and interested women who lack the confidence to put themselves forward may be ignored.

Lack of pre-promotion training Training in most organisations is given to staff after promotion, rather than before, to avoid creating unfulfilled expectations. But such training might particularly benefit and encourage women whose confidence, credibility and skills would be increased.

Lack of training and day release for adults Many organisations provide training primarily for school leavers and technical staff. As a consequence, older women find it difficult to obtain the training (they need to overcome the effects of past discrimination.)

Effect of other employment policies

Other changes made in the organisations may affect women's employment prospects. For example, several organisations are attempting to professionalise supervision and management by raising the qualifications required. As a result, women who might well with training have moved into supervisory and management positions are finding their paths blocked by young male and (a few) female graduates. In most instances such actions are for good and legitimate reasons and indeed may be a move towards "good practice". But the organisations concerned

may not have considered the impact these actions may have on women and their implications for women's employment.

Structural and organisational factors

A number of organisational and structural factors were found which in effect severely limited women's opportunities in employment:

Decentralised operating units The problems of applying employment policies in large, highly decentralised organisations are well known, and the application of equal opportunity policies is no exception. A number of organisations failed to apply company equal opportunities policies at grass roots level. Often interest in and knowledge of the legislation was concentrated at head office level, whereas the interpretation of policy and selection and promotion decisions were made at local level where interest and knowledge were low.

Age and career structures Some industries were found to have age and career structures which reflected male career patterns. In organisations where entry is confined to school-leavers and graduates and where late entry or re-entry is not possible, women who break employment to raise children or who wish to enter employment later are prevented from resuming or starting a career.

Factors which limit the effectiveness of both Acts

Although significant gains have been made for some women as a result of the Equal Pay Act, we found continuing inequalities both in pay and in access to jobs. In particular:

The low level of priority attached to both pieces of legislation by management. Economic circumstances and other employment legislation enacted during the same period created situations to which employers gave greater priority. This was particularly true for the Sex Discrimination Act. In addition, negative attitudes on the part of some managers to equal pay and opportunity plus fears of reactions from men resulted in employers minimising their responsibilities under equal pay and in the case of sex discrimination taking no action.

The lack of detailed knowledge of the provisions of both Acts. This was found to be widespread, particularly amongst women, but it was also common especially with respect to the Sex Discrimination Act amongst line managers and local union representatives. Information from head office level often concentrated on what the legislation said rather than on what it might mean in practice and how the parties concerned might identify and change discriminatory practices. Because of the extent of job segregation women seldom know the content of men's jobs or their pay. The extent of ignorance found explains in part the dearth of equal pay and sex discrimination cases in the organisations studied in spite of the discrimination found.

Role of unions at local level. The crucial role of unions at local level in obtaining equal pay has emerged, both as a positive force where they intervened to obtain a better

(Continued on page 784)

Impact of rising prices on different types of household



There is considerable interest in whether rising prices have affected some groups of household more than others. The question arises particularly in relation to the 1970s when world inflation has become more severe. It has sometimes been suggested, for example, that households with lower incomes, or households with large families, may have suffered a faster rise in prices in the things they buy than have households in general. The results in this article show that, in fact, the rise in prices over the period 1970 to 1976 was very much the same for all types of household, even when account is taken of their different patterns of expenditure.

A major problem in investigating this question is the construction of special index numbers of prices relating to different types of household, which it is not possible to do with the same precision as in the Retail Prices Index (RPI). However, in a special exercise, some estimated index numbers of prices for the period 1970 to 1976 have been prepared, using data from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) on the spending patterns of different types of household and information on prices from the RPI. The methods used are described at the end of the article. They are substantially different from those used to calculate the main RPI which gives the best indication of overall price changes over the period. The indices produced in this exercise have been calculated in order to look at differences between types of household and they give a good indication of relative movements. They have certain limitations which

mean they do not have the same standing and precision as the main RPI (although in practice they do not show very great differences in movement compared with the RPI—see tables 4 and 5). A particular difficulty concerns prices of housing and because of this some index numbers have been calculated both inclusive and exclusive of housing. In order to avoid possible confusion with the RPI the index numbers presented in this article will be referred to as price indicators.

Separate price indicators have been compiled for a number of different groups of households.

- (i) "Retired households" that is households in which over half the total income comes from retired persons, have been distinguished from "non-retired households." This group, of retired households, has a wider coverage than the "pensioner" households included in the regularly published price indices for pensioners, which are confined to those households of limited means in which three-quarters or more of the total household income is derived from national insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits.
- (ii) Size of household. Among "non-retired" households, four different size groups have been identified—two adults, two adults with one or two children, two adults with three or four children and all other sizes.
- (iii) Income of household. For the first three size groups,

separate figures have been compiled for the quarter with the lowest incomes and the quarter with the highest incomes in addition to figures for the size group as a whole.

(iv) *Occupation of head of household.* Finally, data have been prepared for households whose heads are in four different occupational groups—professional etc. employee, clerical employee, manual employee and self-employed. Households whose heads are currently unemployed are not included in this part of the analysis.

The proportions of households in the various groups in 1970 and 1976 are shown in table 1. Their relative patterns of expenditure on different goods and services are shown in broad terms in Table 6.

Table 1 Household groups in FES sample

| | per cent | |
|-----------------------------|----------|------|
| | 1970 | 1976 |
| All households | 100 | 100 |
| "Retired" households | 17 | 21 |
| Non-retired households: | | |
| 2 adults | 23 | 23 |
| 2 adults, 1 or 2 children | 22 | 21 |
| 2 adults, 3 or 4 children | 7 | 5 |
| Other compositions | 31 | 30 |
| Households whose head is: | | |
| Professional, etc. employee | 15 | 16 |
| Clerical employee | 7 | 7 |
| Manual employee | 45 | 41 |
| Self-employed | 8 | 6 |

The striking feature which emerges from the indicators is the close similarity in price increases for the different types of household for the period 1970 to 1976. The overall household price indicator for 1976, inclusive of housing, is 215 and there is a clustering about this in the range 210 to 221 (see table 2). This range, of $-2\frac{1}{2}$ to $+3$ per cent, arising over a period of six years, is small; furthermore, some of the small differences between the separate types of household might arise because of the inevitable degree of estimation in the calculation.

A similar general clustering applies when housing is excluded, but with a somewhat different relative pattern. Housing has been included in the calculations because of its importance in the pattern of expenditure of households, even though the calculation is necessarily done on an estimated basis (explained at the end of the article). Because of the element of uncertainty on housing, the indicators excluding housing have also been calculated to show the relative experience of types of household on both bases. In general rents have risen less over the period 1970-1976 than has the cost of buying a house on the part of owner-occupiers. Accordingly, when housing is included, the indicators for groups of household where renting of houses is particularly important are relatively lower and those for groups of household where owner-occupiers are more common are relatively higher than when housing is excluded. Some features of the data are:

(a) the price indicator for retired households, inclusive of housing, is very close to the all household indicator. Exclusive of housing, the indicator for retired

households shows a slightly greater rise over the six years than the all households indicator; this divergence of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is in the same direction as, but smaller than, the 4 per cent divergence between the published index numbers for two person "pensioner" households and the general RPI.

- (b) the price indicators for households with children (2 adults with 1 or 2 children, and 2 adults with 3 or 4 children) are within $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the overall household figures, as is also the indicator for households with no children whether housing is included or not.
- (c) For households with low incomes (the lowest quarter) the price indicators (inclusive of housing) for the two types of household with children, are close to the all households average but for the group of households without children, the indicator is somewhat higher. If housing is excluded, the price indicators for households with low income show a slightly greater increase than the general average for their size of household and for all households taken together.
- (d) For households with relatively high incomes (the upper quarter), the price indicators show slightly above average increases if housing is included and slightly below average increases, in some cases, if housing is excluded.
- (e) For households with the head in different occupation groups the indicators are closely grouped.

The relative experience of the different groups of household during the six year period is shown in table 3. Over the period 1970-1976 as a whole, prices seem to have affected different types of household to much the same degree.

Construction of the price indicators

The price indicators in this article have been constructed on somewhat simplified lines compared with the RPI. This has been necessary mainly to reduce the scale of the work to manageable proportions and also, because of the absence for housing, of separate data needed for individual kinds of household.

Table 2 Price indicator for types of household, 1976 1970=100

| | Including housing | Excluding housing |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| All households | 215 | 211 |
| Retired households: | | |
| 1 or 2 adults | 216 | 216 |
| Non-retired households: | | |
| 2 adults | 217 | 210 |
| All | | 213 |
| Quarter with lowest incomes | 221 | 209 |
| Quarter with highest incomes | 218 | |
| 2 adults, 1 or 2 children | 218 | 211 |
| All | | 213 |
| Quarter with lowest incomes | 216 | 210 |
| Quarter with highest incomes | 221 | |
| 2 adults, 3 or 4 children | 218 | 213 |
| All | | 216 |
| Quarter with lowest incomes | 217 | 211 |
| Quarter with highest incomes | 221 | |
| Other compositions | 210 | 208 |
| Households whose head of household was: | | |
| Professional, etc. employee | 218 | 210 |
| Clerical employee | 216 | 211 |
| Manual employee | 215 | 210 |
| Self-employed | 214 | 209 |

Table 3 Price indicators for types of household, 1970 to 1976 (Average 1970=100)

| Household groups | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| All households | 100 | 110 | 117 | 128 | 148 | 183 | 215 |
| Retired households (1 or 2 adults) | 100 | 109 | 117 | 126 | 148 | 181 | 216 |
| Non-retired households: | | | | | | | |
| 2 adults | | | | | | | |
| all | 100 | 110 | 118 | 129 | 150 | 184 | 217 |
| quarter with lowest incomes | 100 | 110 | 118 | 128 | 149 | 186 | 221 |
| quarter with highest incomes | 100 | 110 | 119 | 129 | 148 | 182 | 218 |
| 2 adults, 1 or 2 children | | | | | | | |
| all | 100 | 109 | 117 | 129 | 148 | 184 | 218 |
| quarter with lowest incomes | 100 | 110 | 117 | 127 | 149 | 184 | 216 |
| quarter with highest incomes | 100 | 109 | 118 | 132 | 149 | 186 | 221 |
| 2 adults, 3 or 4 children | | | | | | | |
| all | 100 | 112 | 118 | 129 | 148 | 182 | 218 |
| quarter with lowest incomes | 100 | 110 | n.a | 129 | 149 | 182 | 217 |
| quarter with highest incomes | 100 | n.a | 116 | 128 | 148 | 180 | 221 |
| Other compositions | 100 | 111 | 116 | 127 | 146 | 183 | 210 |
| Households whose head was: | | | | | | | |
| Professional etc. employee | 100 | 111 | 118 | 129 | 149 | 183 | 218 |
| Clerical employee | 100 | 109 | 117 | 130 | 148 | 182 | 216 |
| Manual employee | 100 | 109 | 117 | 128 | 147 | 182 | 215 |
| Self-employed | 100 | 108 | 116 | 127 | 148 | 179 | 214 |

n.a not available—the FES results were influenced by relatively large sampling variation and reliable estimates of the price indicators could not be made.

The price indicator for an individual household group in a given year is obtained by re-valuing at 1970 prices the group's expenditure in that year (shown in the FES) using price information from the RPI and then expressing as a percentage the ratio of the expenditure in the year to the re-valued expenditure at 1970 prices. Technically such an indicator is known as an "implied deflator" because it gives the factor by which the value of current expenditure needs to be deflated to obtain the value at the base year (1970) prices.

The revaluing at 1970 prices of the value of expenditure in a year is done by first analysing the expenditure into 94 categories, for example bread, men's footwear, hairdressing; the value in each category is then divided by the price change since 1970 as measured by the appropriate component of the RPI; finally these "revalued" components are added to obtain a total. This procedure is less detailed than in the RPI, where some 350 separate elements are involved.

Another difference compared with the RPI is that in the latter the change in prices over a run of years is measured as a series of links from January to January, rather than back to the base year in one step. In addition, the pattern of expenditure used in the RPI, in the annual links, is based on the FES data for a calendar year ending in June before the January to January period over which it is used; in the calculations of the price indicators in this article expenditure in the year in question is used. The different forms are known technically as a linked-Laspeyre index for

Table 4 Price indices for all items excluding housing

| Year | RPI | Price indicator in this article (all households) |
|------|-----|--|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 110 | 109 |
| 1972 | 117 | 116 |
| 1973 | 127 | 125 |
| 1974 | 148 | 146 |
| 1975 | 185 | 181 |
| 1976 | 216 | 211 |

the RPI and a Paasche, or current weighted, index for this article's price indicators; the latter will tend to run a little lower over a period of years than the former, as the following table indicates.

Table 5 Price indices for all items including housing

| Year | RPI | Price indicator in this article (all households) |
|------|-----|--|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 109 | 110 |
| 1972 | 117 | 117 |
| 1973 | 128 | 128 |
| 1974 | 149 | 148 |
| 1975 | 184 | 183 |
| 1976 | 215 | 215 |

A special procedure is used for prices of housing in the re-valuing process. For all other of the 94 categories which are re-valued at 1970 prices, the assumption is made that the *movement* shown by the RPI for the particular category is appropriate to the *movement* in prices for each household type as well as to the generality of households to which the RPI relates; different household types may buy goods with different price levels within a category but the evidence is that the movements in those prices, as distinct from the levels, are likely to be similar. For housing, however, the assumption is unlikely to hold because groups of households differ both in the tenure of housing in which they live and in the assistance of varying kinds they receive towards their housing costs, which can vary from time to time. In the absence of information on which to construct housing price indices for individual types of household, it is necessary to make an assumption. The simple one chosen in these estimates is that, for each type of household, price changes are considered to account for the whole of the increase in the value of expenditure on housing, apart from the increase over the period in the quality (or "volume") of housing purchased, which is estimated to have been about one per cent a year. In the case of rented accommodation, the FES data related to rents paid after allowing for rebate. For owner-occupied dwellings, the figures used in the FES are

Table 6 Pattern of expenditure, by broad groups of goods and services, for different types of household. Percentage of total household expenditure 1976

| | Housing | Fuel, light & power | Food | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Clothing and footwear | Durable H/hold goods | Other goods | Transport and vehicles | Services | Miscellaneous | Total all, expenditure groups |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| All households | 15 | 6 | 25 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 100 |
| Retired households (1 or 2 adults) | 22 | 9 | 28 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 100 |
| Non-retired households | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 adults | 15 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 100 |
| All | 17 | 7 | 29 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 100 |
| Quarter with lowest income | 16 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 100 |
| Quarter with highest income | 17 | 7 | 29 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 100 |
| 2 adults, 1 or 2 children | 15 | 6 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 100 |
| All | 14 | 7 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 100 |
| Quarter with lowest income | 17 | 5 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 100 |
| Quarter with highest income | 14 | 6 | 29 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 100 |
| 2 adults, 3 or 4 children | 12 | 7 | 37 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| All | 17 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 100 |
| Quarter with lowest income | 14 | 6 | 29 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 100 |
| Quarter with highest income | 17 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 100 |
| Other compositions | 13 | 5 | 25 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 100 |
| Households whose head was: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Professional etc employee | 16 | 5 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 1 | 100 |
| Clerical employee | 16 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 100 |
| Manual employee | 13 | 5 | 26 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 100 |
| Self-employed | 14 | 5 | 24 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 100 |

Note: The columns may not sum to the total because of rounding errors.

of imputed rents based on updated rateable values. The latter figures show a greater rise over the period 1970-76 than do those for rents. This relative movement is in the same direction as that between the rise in the cost to owner-

occupiers of buying a house and the increase in rents. The price indicator including housing is shown in table 5; the RPI inclusive of housing is also shown. The price indicator is virtually the same as the RPI. ■

Equal pay and opportunity

(Continued from page 780)

result in some organisations and as a negative force where they either actively colluded with management in actions to reduce employers' responsibilities or where they allowed management to carry out such actions without protest. With regard to the Sex Discrimination Act, no substantial pressure was put by unions on employers to implement the Act. Examples were found where unions were actively involved in discrimination or where they made it clear that they would not allow women into traditional male areas.

Women's lack of participation in unions and in pay determination. This contributed to women's low awareness of equal pay and allowed employers and male unionists to neglect or actively over-ride the interests of women both on pay and access to jobs.

Narrow range of jobs

It is clear that whilst many women have obtained significant increases in pay as a result of the Equal Pay Act, many inequalities remain in pay and particularly in access to jobs and promotion opportunities. Furthermore, the project's findings indicate that this situation is unlikely to change.

In the view of the employers all that had to be done has been done. Unless, therefore, there is pressure from women workers and trade unions within the organisations and unless there is pressure on the organisations from government agencies with special responsibilities to remove discrimination, large numbers of women will continue to be underpaid in relation to the men they work with and most women workers will continue to be found in a narrow range of jobs and career opportunities. ■



World employment

Employment, age, and civil rights

Legislation in the United States to outlaw employment discrimination on grounds of age has recently been extended to include workers up to 70. A review of the background to the legislation

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Long-standing concern in the United States about the employment prospects of middle aged and older people, led in 1967 to the passage of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA). Subsequently, worries about the way the ADEA operated has led to further Congressional legislation on age, earlier this year. This article reviews the background to the legislation, the success it has had in protecting the employment interests of the older age group, and the latest measures whose scope goes rather wider than any other comparable national legislation and has important implications for the increasingly discussed issue of retirement age.

Legislative protection for the aged started quite late in the United States with the passage of the first social security legislation in 1935 (46 years after the world's first social security legislation was enacted by Bismarck in Germany). But the impetus for this legislation, the civil rights movement, grew quickly and recognised the importance of equal employment opportunity as a central constitutional right that should be guaranteed. The Civil Rights Act (1964), prohibited employment discrimination based on race, sex, religion or national origin, and directed the Secretary of Labor to investigate the problem of age discrimination in employment and submit a report to the Congress. However legislative action on age discrimination was already being taken by individual states, 19 of whom had passed measures by 1964.

Personal right

The civil rights movement was not the only contributing element to the passing of the ADEA. The feeling that older workers had the personal right to equal employment opportunities was matched by a belief that the national economy as a whole had a right to the labour of all those willing and able to work in it. Since the waves of European immigration began to end with the passing of restrictive legislation in 1921 (strengthened in 1924), the extraneous supply of able-bodied economically active stopped and a natural fall in the birth rate began to mean that the relationship between those actively participating in the economy and

those merely supported by it (the dependency ratio) began to widen with more of the latter and fewer of the former. An ageing population is visible in the statistics which show that the relative proportion of those aged 65 or over had increased from 4.3 per cent in 1900 through 7.3 per cent in 1940 and 10.1 per cent in 1960 to a present total of about 11 per cent and with a projected further rise to 12.1 per cent in 1990. The prospect of increasing numbers of citizens denied work by arbitrary retirement at 65 was sufficient to cause concern, but legislative action was precipitated by the growth in the 1950s and 1960s of early retirement and older worker unemployment which worsened the dependency ratio further and also led to mounting pressure on Social Security Trust Funds. In 1967 the problem of discrimination against older workers between the ages of 40 and 65 was tackled by the ADEA, but the underlying concern with mandatory retirement at 65 had to wait another 11 years before further legislative action.

The Secretary of Labor's report to Congress in 1965, following the Civil Rights Act, found age discrimination widespread (almost half of the vacancies in the private sector were reserved for those under 55), and the protection afforded by existing federal legislation was ineffectual. Specific age legislation was recommended and with Presidential and Congressional support, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act was passed in December 1967 and became effective in June 1968. In drafting the federal legislation, the Department of Labor referred to some of the more successful state laws which laid emphasis on a didactic approach to dispel myths about ageing, coupled with conciliation and only ultimately legal sanctions. The provisions of the ADEA strongly reflect this priority.

The Act defined its purpose as:

"To promote employment of older workers based on their ability rather than age; to prohibit arbitrary age discrimination in employment; to help employers and workers find ways of meeting problems arising from the impact of age on employment".

Coverage extends to members of the civilian labour force from the age of 40 up to 65. The Act is therefore concerned

World employment

to remedy the unfavourable labour market position of older workers specifically, rather than dealing with age discrimination as a whole (which would certainly include discrimination against younger workers and new entrants to the labour market, a problem now causing some concern in Western economies). Employers of less than 20 people and unions with fewer than 25 members are exempt and originally federal, state and local government employees were also excluded. However, these government servants have been covered since 1974. With certain exemptions (see below), employment decisions concerning 40 to 65 year olds based on age are illegal and in particular an employer must not:

"fail or refuse to hire, discharge, or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment because of age"*

Prohibited advertising

The ADEA also makes it illegal for an employment agency to:

"fail or refuse to refer for employment, or in any other way discriminate against anyone due to age or to classify or refer any one for employment on the basis of age".

Specifically any employment advertisements that are age-biased, either by quoting limits or using phrases such as "young" or even "recent graduate" are prohibited. Employment agencies must satisfy themselves that advertisements are legal because they are liable even if they accept a text that an employer has assured them conforms with the Act (for example if the employer includes an age limit and claims it is justified on grounds of occupational qualification, and it is not). The Department of Labor produces a list of prohibited phrases for the guidance of advertisers. Equally employers need to protect themselves from illegal wording sent by agencies on their behalf and are advised to ask for written confirmation that advertisements and referrals are not illegal.

Unions are also covered by the legislation (as long as they have over 25 members) to the extent that they must not themselves discriminate against members because of their age, or cause employers to. Also, they must not tend to deprive older workers of employment opportunities or limit their employment opportunities on grounds of age. They would therefore be jointly liable with employers for any negotiated agreement designed, for example, to reduce the labour force by premature and involuntary retirement or redundancy where age was the basis of selection.

The Act, as drafted in 1967, provided a number of exemptions to its provisions. These are:

(i) "Where age is a *bona fide* occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operations of the

particular business, or where the differentiation is based on reasonable factors other than age."

(ii) "To observe the terms of a *bona fide* seniority system or any *bona fide* benefit plan such as retirement, pension or insurance plan, which is not a subterfuge to purposes of the Act, except that no such employee benefit plans shall excuse the failure to hire any individual."

(iii) "To discharge or otherwise discipline an individual for good cause."

The Secretary of Labor has also added two further exemptions, as he is empowered to:

(iv) Where the employment concerned is part of a *bona fide* registered apprenticeship programme approved by the Department of Labor.

(v) Employment and Training programmes sponsored by Federal or State employment services. (Thereby permitting positive discrimination in favour of specific age groups).

In all, the ADEA covers some 70 per cent of the nation's 40 to 65 year olds (about 26 million people) working in one million establishments.

Concerted effort

The Act does, however, make it the prime duty of the Secretary of Labor to "undertake studies and provide information to labor unions, management and the general public concerning the needs and abilities of older workers, and their potential for continued employment and contribution to the economy." Indeed, the ways in which research is to be officially promoted appear in the text of the Act before the detailed prohibitions and exemptions. This is a measure of the importance placed by Congress on the educational effort needed to counter not so much intolerance of the older worker, as misunderstanding about his capabilities. For employment decisions to be rationally based rather than founded on erroneous stereotypes, the ADEA calls for concerted public and private effort to dispel the myths about aging and work through the use of publicity, persuasion, conciliation and only as a last resort the legal remedies provided. The Secretary of Labor is also directed to undertake a study of involuntary retirement with a view to reaching definite conclusions about the effects of the national retirement age of 65 to which the upper age provisions of the Act are tied. Although this study has not been forthcoming, and has been overtaken by events (see below) it is indicative that from the start the ADEA was conceived as a short term measure preceding a rather more fundamental examination of the

* The protection afforded by the ADEA is complete once an individual has made up his mind he wishes to continue in full-time employment up to 65 (now 70—see *Current development in US age discrimination legislation*) he need not for example accept part-time work because of his age. Of course employers are still free to seek voluntary agreement to early retirement, reduced hours etc with appropriate compensation.

World employment

issues of employment and age, in the light of which further legislative action could be taken*.

Enforcement of the Act

The enforcement of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act was originally entrusted to an existing body, the Wage and Hour Division of the US Department of Labor's Employment Standards Administration (ESA). ESA's prime function was to enforce the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act which related to such matters as minimum pay, equal pay and restrictions on the use of child labour, although in all its enforcement responsibilities covered some 82 statutes. ESA employed 27 age discrimination specialists specifically on ADEA work, and a proportion (about five per cent) of the time of its 1,100 general compliance officers whose job it is to provide the information and advisory service to employers and workpeople called for by the Act, as well as ensuring compliance where necessary. In 1977 the estimated cost to ESA of its activities under the Act was 2.3 million dollars, although Congress authorised expenditure up to five million dollars.

When Federal employees were brought within the provisions of the ADEA in 1974, the Civil Service Commission (CSC) was made responsible for enforcing the Act in their case. Although its responsibilities are only six per cent of those of ESA, the CSC's expenditure on age discrimination work has been greater, rising to three million dollars in 1977 (although these costs cover the expenses of the Commission itself, as employer, as well as those of the complainants). Nevertheless the apparent disparity between the non-Federal and Federal efforts was criticised during the hearings of the Congressional Select Committee on Aging in 1976 and ESA was directed to spend up to the limit of its budget.

Time limitation

The Secretary of Labor or any aggrieved person may initiate a suit under the Act, and this must be brought within two years of the alleged violation or within three years if such a violation was wilful. However, conciliation by the Secretary is mandatory before any court action can be brought, and to provide time for this to be attempted individuals must give the Department of Labor at least 60 days' notice of their intention to seek legal redress. The notice of intention must be filed with the court within 180 days of the alleged unlawful act taking place. Thus in practice there are three time bars for initiating action under this statute; the Secretary of Labor must be notified of the proposed action within 60 days of the violation, notice of that action must be filed with the court within 180 days, and the suit must be brought within two years. If on notifying the Secretary, the Wage and Hour Division decides to proceed the employee must drop his private suit.

When it is established, after either conciliation or court action, that a discriminatory act has taken place the

aggrieved person is entitled to several forms of redress. First the action in question, for example failure to engage or promote or enforced dismissal, can be revoked and the employer compelled to hire or promote or re-engage the complainant. Secondly, any financial loss that has resulted from a discriminatory action must be treated as unpaid wages and made up, and the employer is also required to reimburse the legal fees incurred by the complainant in bringing his action. Thirdly, if the violation in question was wilful then an amount up to the sum owed can be awarded additionally as damages.

Table 1 gives the number of complaints received by the Secretary of Labor in each fiscal year since the inception of the Act. The numbers exclude the complaints of employees of the Federal Government, dealt with separately by the Civil Service Commission.

Table 1 Number of complaints of age discrimination received

| Fiscal year | Complaints* |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1969 | 1,031 |
| 1970 | 1,344 |
| 1971 | 1,658 |
| 1972 | 1,862 |
| 1973 | 2,208 |
| 1974 | 3,040 |
| 1975 | 4,717 |
| 1976 | 5,121 |

* Some of these complaints result in more than one employment establishment being contacted by compliance officers. This explains the apparent disparity between these figures and those given in Table 2.

It has been suggested by the Secretary of Labor that this steady rise in complaints may be due to

- A growing awareness of the legislation by employees
- the lowering in 1974 of the exemption for small employers from those with under 25 workers to those with under 20, and
- the effect of insufficient economic growth to provide full employment (causing employers to discriminate against non-prime age groups when seeking to shed labour)

Although not reflected in the figures above, there has also been the additional number of complaints received since 1974 from extending ADEA coverage to federal employees. Despite enhanced resources, the steady increase

* In addition to the ADEA, anti-discrimination laws currently (1977) operate in 43 States and other US Government jurisdictions. 15 States/jurisdictions have no laws and six jurisdictions have laws applying to public sector employment only. These figures compare with 23 States/jurisdictions that had legislation before 1967. Generally the State legislation was wider in its coverage than the ADEA (before the recent revision) and where they conflicted took precedence over it (Simpson vs Providence Washington Insurance Group—1976)—for example, discrimination between the ages of 18 and 65 is illegal in New York State.

World employment

in complaints has led to a mounting backlog awaiting investigation. In 1974, 579 cases were outstanding, by 1976 this figure had risen to 2,325,

As well as following up complaints from workers, compliance officers may also at their own initiative contact establishments to check for violations of the Act. Table 2 gives a summary of the contacts made with employers for each fiscal year since the Act came into force, showing total activity and that proportion due to complaints from workers and others in the labour market.

Table 2 Establishments contacted by compliance officers

| Fiscal year | Establishments contacted | | Establishments found in violation | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Total | of which in response to complaint | Total | of which in response to complaint |
| 1969 | 25,291 | 662 | 497 | 201 |
| 1970 | 10,956 | 1,164 | 2,216 | 501 |
| 1971 | 6,846 | 1,478 | 2,522 | 555 |
| 1972 | 6,067 | 1,513 | 2,185 | 585 |
| 1973 | 6,856 | 2,819 | 2,933 | 996 |
| 1974 | 7,535 | 4,052 | 2,957 | 1,274 |
| 1975 | 6,555 | 5,158 | 2,093 | 1,532 |
| 1976 | 7,877 | 6,630 | 2,605 | 2,056 |

Not only has the rising number of complaints not resulted in appreciably more employers being contacted overall but the proportion of justified complaints has remained fairly constant at about 30 per cent. A higher proportion of violations was found when the administration initiated action itself rather than responded to a complaint (44 per cent *cfx* 31 per cent) and the rising number of complaints may serve to dilute the effectiveness of the compliance officers' work*. Among the more frequently found violations were unlawful advertising, refusal to hire, and illegal discharge. These are known as non-monetary offences, which comprised about 90 per cent of the total. The remaining 10 per cent were monetary offences, that is discriminatory practices in wages and other compensation due from employment. The greatest number of violations was found in manufacturing, the retail trade and services, which together accounted for two-thirds of the total but this was not disproportionate with the number of establishments contacted in these industries. Indeed for all industries the ratio of violations to contacts was about a third.

In all the Secretary of Labor has claimed that by April 1976, activities by ESA's Wage and Hour Division have resulted in an average of 50,000 job opportunities per annum being made available to middle aged workers for the first time, and amounts totalling 25 million dollars have been recovered for 8,500 workers.

Problems of enforcement

Problems of enforcing the Act have arisen from a number of causes. Five of the most important are time-barred cases,

the requirement to conciliate, the exemptions of *bona fide* occupational qualification and *bona fide* pensions plans, and an increasing backlog of complaints.

As already explained, the ADEA requires complainants to give the Secretary of Labor 60 days' notice of intended litigation, and the courts must be notified within 180 days of the offence taking place with the suit being brought within 2 years. Not surprisingly this complicated timetable has resulted in some confusion to the extent that the ESA regards the time limit as lessening the effectiveness of the legislation. To quote a case in point, *Dartt vs Shell Oil Company*, the complainant (Dartt) had contacted the ESA office promptly and conciliation had been tried and failed. ESA then began its own investigation of Shell's hiring and promotion practices, but only reminded Dartt of the 180 day limit for a suit to be brought after that limit had expired. The Oklahoma district court ruled that Dartt had failed to file a notice of intent to sue, but the case was appealed. The US appeal court (1976) did not accept Dartt's argument that notifying ESA was tantamount to bringing her own action, but nevertheless held that since the ADEA is "remedial and humanitarian legislation" it should be liberally interpreted in this case; the appeal was allowed. Shell have now appealed to the Supreme Court.

Conciliation

The Employment Standards Administration is required by the Act to attempt conciliation if it discovers or receives notice of a discriminatory practice. The Act gives little indication of the lengths to which conciliation must be taken before an action can be brought in the courts, and indeed the *Dartt* case illustrates the confusing way in which even after conciliation has failed, the ESA can pursue its own enquiries without necessarily contemplating litigation to the embarrassment of the original complainant. In some cases the court has refused to hear the suit because arbitration of the complaint has not been fully exhausted, despite long and futile attempts by the compliance officers to produce a conciliated solution.

Occupational qualification

One of the exemptions to the Act that has caused severe difficulties is that permitting age limits where they constitute a *bona fide* occupational qualification. The US Department of Labor has sought to keep this exemption as tightly drawn as possible, but other considerations have clouded the issue and the department's attempts have not been always successful; for example, the *Greyhound Bus Company* case in 1974. The company was refusing to hire drivers over the age of 35, claiming that this was justified on grounds of safety. *Greyhound* contended that their seniority system

* A comparison of staff resources with violations found shows that in 1974 65.3 staff-years of compliance officer resources found 2,957 violations; in 1976 76.9 staff-years found 2,605. Over the same period the number of complaints from the public rose from 4,052 to 6,630.

World Employment

placed newly hired drivers in the most arduous jobs involving long drives or split shifts, and that older workers were not suitable for this type of employment. Although the company did employ older bus drivers, they were employed on less difficult work. The Department of Labor contested the view that older workers were unsuitable for the jobs concerned, and maintained that the engagement decision should be taken with regard to the individual rather than a stereotype. Considerable amounts of conflicting medical evidence were introduced by both sides. The lower court decided in favour of the department, but *Greyhound* then appealed. The Appeals Court decided that although age discrimination was thoroughly undesirable and the evidence not conclusive, the interests of public safety must be paramount. In ruling in favour of *Greyhound*, it may be said that the court had allowed the responsibility of the job in question so to influence its decision that considerations of *bona fide* occupational qualification proper to the case had been denied.

However, a more recent dispute similar to the *Greyhound* case was decided in favour of the Department of Labor. In *Houghton vs McDonnell Douglas*, the complainant, a test pilot, objected to being removed from flight status because of his age (50). In the lower court the question of public safety was again raised, conflicting medical evidence presented, and *Houghton* lost his suit. Unlike the *Greyhound* case, however, the US Appeals Court this time (April 1977) found in favour of the complainant and did not hold that the exemption of *bona fide* occupational qualification applied in this case. There is now clearly some uncertainty about the exemption, whose validity appears to depend on the degree to which the job holder is directly responsible for human life. In the circumstances it is not unlikely that a case involving *bona fide* occupational qualification will eventually go to the Supreme Court for authoritative interpretation.

Pensions plans

The ADEA exemption which allows involuntary retirement irrespective of age under the provisions of a *bona fide* pensions plan has also provided fruitful ground for litigation. When this exemption was moved during the Senate's original consideration of the age discrimination bill, the intention was to allow differentiated fringe benefits in pensions for newly-hired older workers who had not accumulated service contributions; this would deny employers any opportunity to plead that hiring older workers was expensive in pensions terms. What the exemption was not intended to do was provide a way of involuntarily retiring employees under 65, although subsequently many have come to regard it as such. Because the Act expressly forbids such subterfuges, petitioners have taken up the challenge. In 1976 the US Appeals Court held in the case of *McMann vs United Airlines* that involuntary retirement of a 60 year old employee simply because he belonged to a pensions plan was illegal and that such plans enabled employers to buy themselves out of the provisions of the

Act; in order for a plan to qualify for an exemption there should be a good reason, other than age, for retiring someone under 65. However in 1977 the Appeals Court reached a contrary view in the similar case of *Zinger vs Blanchette*. The court here sought to differentiate between unlawful discharge and retirement on a reasonable pension, claiming that the test of whether a pensions plan was *bona fide* rested on the adequacy of its financial provisions (rather as in the *Houghton* and *Greyhound* cases the validity of occupational qualification was found to be related to the degree of direct responsibility for public safety—in all these cases the law appears clear but is susceptible to interpretation in the light of the highly individual circumstances of each of them). As a result of the *Zinger* decision, *United Airlines* was granted leave to appeal their case to the Supreme Court.

Complexities of legal interpretation

Two further cases related to the validity of retirement ages below the ADEA upper limit of 65 may be mentioned to illustrate the complexities of legal interpretation. Before coverage was extended to government employees in 1974, the case of *Murgia vs Massachusetts Board of Retirement* had been initiated by *Murgia*, a policeman in excellent health forced to retire at 60, who charged that because the 14th amendment to the Constitution guaranteed equal protection under the law he should not be retired before other government employees whose retirement age was 65. The Supreme Court giving judgement in 1976 held that age was not a suspect class like race or sex meriting "strict scrutiny" (ie individual assessment), and that regardless of *Murgia's* personal qualities a "rational basis" test which presumed deterioration in most people engaged on police work at age 60 was sufficient. With individual assessment seemingly ruled out, this decision was regarded as a particular blow to the advocates of older workers' employment rights.

However, in 1977 the US District Court in Washington DC heard the case of *Bradley vs Vance*. *Bradley* was a member of the US foreign service forced by a mandatory retirement age to retire at 60 although home-based employees could remain at work until 70. Initially *Bradley* brought his action under the ADEA but because of the pensions-plan exemption, like *Murgia*, he turned to the Constitution and went to court again claiming equal protection under the 5th amendment. As in the earlier case, the court did not consider *Bradley's* particular circumstances but applied a "rational basis" to the validity of the retirement at 60 rule. This time the defendant's actions were not found to be rationally-based and the court found for *Bradley*. The *Murgia* judgement was overturned and the pensions plan exemption of the ADEA was called into question in circumstances where analogous groups of people with the same employer were retiring at different ages.

Finally problems have arisen due to the backlog of complaints. Before these built up, compliance officers on

World Employment

the receipt of a complaint were able to carry out a thorough examination of an employer's personnel procedures to seek out any discriminatory behaviour. Now in order not to miss any of the deadlines imposed by the legislation they are tending to confine their actions to a narrow investigation of the case in question. Overall, the result of this and the other enforcement problems is to dilute the effectiveness of the legislation to the extent that two-thirds of all private suits brought under the ADEA fail due to legal technicalities.

Current development in US age discrimination legislation

The 1967 age discrimination legislation was intended primarily to provide protection for the older worker at the federal level where protection afforded by State laws was either inadequate or absent. The ADEA is a "safety net" measure and States' law takes precedence over it. In the succeeding 10 years the level of state protection has been greatly improved—the case of New York which forbids age discrimination from 18 to 65 has been quoted above, while Alaska state law extends protection to the oldest age groups without upper limit. There were therefore grounds for strengthening the federal provisions so that they accorded more closely with the best State laws, in addition to dealing with the anomalies that had arisen over the years through judicial interpretation of various of the ADEA's clauses. Pressure for revision of the Act has been skilfully orchestrated by an influential Congressional lobby on behalf of older citizens' employment rights and this has succeeded, at a time when Congress is peculiarly susceptible to special interests, in persuading the Senate Select Committee on Aging to recommend further legislation.

Accordingly, the ADEA was amended on April 6, 1978. The main changes are:

(i) The upper age limit is raised from 65 to 70, thereby making mandatory retirement before 70 illegal for those within the Act's coverage. This provision will take effect from January 1, 1979. There are however certain transitional provisions; where retirement at 65 is part of a collective agreement it will remain legal until the agreement expires or until 1980, whichever is the sooner; tenured professors may be required to retire at 65 until July 1982 (to speed the promotion prospects of members of minority groups covered by Equal Opportunities legislation); indefinite exemption is allowed in certain occupations such as the fire service and police where advancing age materially affects effectiveness, and also to senior executives entitled to a pension of at least 27,000 dollars per annum.

(ii) The coverage of the Act for all federal employees is extended until they leave employment, without any upper age limit.

(iii) The exemption under the 1967 Act, permitting the mandatory retirement of people within the Act's coverage by the terms of a *bona fide* pension plan, is removed. With the exception of the special groups mentioned in

(i), no one may now be forced to retire before age 70.

(iv) The right of ADEA litigants to a jury trial is guaranteed in all cases (many complainants feel that a jury is more sympathetic than a judge sitting alone, but the US Appeal Court had held in the *Morelock vs NCR Corp.* case in 1976 that jury trials were not available under this legislation because the legal remedies provided were equitable).

(v) Responsibility for ADEA enforcement will be transferred on July 1, 1979 from the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor's Employment Standards Administration to the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission which is the body responsible for enforcing the legislation on race and sex discrimination (which means, of course, that ESA's compliance officers will no longer be responsible for the Act).

The net employment effect of these provisions has been estimated by the Department of Labor at an additional 200,000 people in the labour market. This is very small compared to the existing 1.6 million economically active between the ages of 65 and 70 (representing a male activity rate of about 20 per cent—compared with Britain's 26 per cent) and a total workforce of about 100 million. Indeed if the general trend to earlier retirement continues unabated this addition may well not be noticed at all and represent merely a slightly slower rate of decline in the numbers of economically active.

Civil rights legislation

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act is a piece of civil rights legislation designed to guarantee the constitutional right of equal employment opportunity. Its impact does not appear to have been great, although the number of complaints of age discrimination is rising with growing public awareness and there have been some notable legal victories by complainants. The main problems seem to have stemmed from the provisions and procedures of the legislation which have contributed to some indecisive legal interpretations.

Now that the ADEA has been strengthened, it is significant that this has been mainly through extending its coverage to the 65/70 age group and removing the pensions plan exemption. This recognises that the area of greatest age discrimination has been mandatory premature retirement. It remains to be seen what the labour market effects will be, but Congress would seem to regard the certain guarantee of employment rights as being more important than possible additional unemployment. The estimated employment effects are in any case small and employers and labour have lived with the 1967 legislation without much difficulty, and now seem to be viewing the recent amendments with equanimity. In the absence of economic arguments to the contrary, and in view of other enactments on matters of civil rights designed to guarantee the full provisions of the Constitution to all, extension of the Act could be seen as a logical step wholly at one with the US legislative tradition. ■

How well are the Jobcentres working?

The Manpower Services Commission recently evaluated their performance

The Jobcentre programme, which is central to the modernisation of Britain's public employment service has proved to be a great success, according to a report, *Jobcentres—an evaluation** published in May by the Manpower Services Commission.

The report brings together information from continuous monitoring of the effectiveness of Jobcentres in filling vacancies notified by employers and in placing people in jobs and the results of special studies of other aspects of Jobcentre performance, including costs and cost effectiveness, internal efficiency and comparisons with the performance of other offices within the public employment service.

At the time of the evaluation the national network of the Employment Service comprised three types of office:—

Jobcentres—attractive modern offices close to main pedestrian traffic flow with self-service facilities and advisory services staffed by better trained and qualified staff (employment advisers);

Restructured offices—employment offices with self-service facilities, advisory services, and employment advisers;

Employment offices—offices without extensive self-service and without employment advisers.

Principal results

The evaluation report shows that, compared with all other offices in the Employment Service Jobcentres:—

- handled more vacancies (+21 per cent);
- filled more of the vacancies notified to them (+26 per cent);
- placed more people into employment (+39 per cent);
- placed more people in all broad occupational groups, for example:
 - skilled-craft (+35 per cent)
 - unskilled (+34 per cent)
- had a lower cost per placing than restructured offices and the Employment Service filled vacancies more quickly than other formal methods of recruitment.

The background

The main aim of the public employment service is to help people choose, train for and get the right jobs and employers to get the right people as quickly as possible.

A review at the end of the 1960s by the then Department

of Employment and Productivity concluded that the Employment Service was not fulfilling its objectives effectively. The service was largely limited to placing adult unemployed manual workers, the great majority of whom were required to register as a condition for drawing unemployment benefit, and the number of women placed had fallen over a period of years because of a failure to offer them a wide selection of jobs and because employment exchanges were unattractive and poorly sited. Workers complained about a failure to offer them jobs and those employers who used the service tended to do so for unskilled vacancies only, and often as a last resort. Consumer research showed that there was serious concern among employers at the calibre of candidates submitted, and that many considered that there was a lack of expertise among employment office staff.

It was considered that these deficiencies could only be remedied by a fundamental re-shaping of the service which would restore public confidence, halt the spiral of declining use by employers and people seeking jobs, and make it function more effectively.

Successive governments since then have backed the modernisation of the Employment Service. One of the main aims of the modernisation scheme was to introduce a new network of offices (later to be known as Jobcentres). The report provides an evaluation of the Jobcentre programme.

Jobcentres

The concept of the Jobcentre was developed with a view to meeting the needs of the labour market more effectively by bringing together all the local facilities of the Employment Service in a way which was administratively practical, operationally efficient and publicly visible and convenient.

Jobcentres provide a range of services including information about jobs available (essentially self-service), advice to people seeking jobs, advice about training opportunities, and more specialised services, for example, for disabled people. These facilities are most conveniently provided at one location within easy reach of jobseekers, but in some circumstances, for example in small communities, to provide the full range of services would be uneconomic because the amount of business would not justify the cost.

Before the Jobcentre programme began many offices were housed in buildings that were old and below present-day

* A copy of the report may be obtained from Manpower Services Commission, Employment Service Division (ESP49), 82 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0BT.

Table 1 Vacancies notified, analysed by type of office: April-June 1973 compared with April-June 1977

| Type of office in 1977 | Number of vacancies notified | | Change | % change between 1973 and 1977 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | April-June | | | |
| | 1973 | 1977 | | |
| (a) Jobcentres | 171 337 | 163 271 | -8 066 | -5 |
| (b) Employment offices | 118 926 | 85 310 | -33 616 | -28 |
| (c) Restructured offices | 245 099 | 200 641 | -44 458 | -18 |
| (d) b and c combined | 364 025 | 285 951 | -78 074 | -21 |
| Relative Jobcentre change over: | (i) employment offices = + 33% | | | |
| | (ii) restructured offices = + 16% | | | |
| | (iii) (i) and (ii) combined = + 21% | | | |

Source: Local office statistics in respect of virtually the entire network (904 organisational units). Offices that did not cover the same territory in 1973 as they did in 1977 and offices converted into Jobcentres on the same site were excluded.

standards and they were neither designed nor sited to encourage jobseekers not claiming unemployment benefit to make use of them. The Jobcentre programme was planned so as to remedy these deficiencies.

The plans often involved replacing an existing employment office with a Jobcentre on a different site but where the existing office was on a satisfactory site and was capable of being modernised it was converted into a Jobcentre; there had been 94 such conversions by February 1978. Cost effectiveness was an important consideration in all cases.

Progress of modernisation

Development of the network of about 1,000 Jobcentres was expected to take approximately ten years. By the end of February 1978, less than five years after the first Jobcentre opened, 418 were operational.

Because of the length of time required for completion of the Jobcentre network self-service facilities and employment advisers were introduced into existing employment offices. In this way some of the benefits of modernisation have been made available to employers and jobseekers in advance of setting up a local Jobcentre. Employment offices with improved facilities are said to be "restructured".

Performance comparisons have been made over the four-year period since the Jobcentre programme began in May 1973, or where this could not be done, over shorter, more recent periods. In most instances Jobcentre performance was compared with that of restructured offices or employment offices. The performance of the Employment Service, and of Jobcentres in particular, was compared with other methods of recruitment, such as local newspaper advertising and private, fee-charging agencies.

Services to employers

Special studies demonstrated that more employers notified more vacancies to Jobcentres than to any employment offices they replaced. The Jobcentre Traffic survey—a detailed examination of changes in the vacancy and job-seeker traffic in a sample of ten offices, and the Jobcentres which replaced them, compared with changes in a matched sample of ten employment offices—indicated an increase of about 20 per cent in the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres and a similar increase in the number of employers who notified vacancies. The survey also showed that Jobcentres obtained a wider range of vacancies than the offices they replaced.

The findings of a survey of employers' recruitment practices conducted by Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) in late 1976 and early 1977 confirmed that employers notified more vacancies to Jobcentres and suggested that the Employment Service had been notified of almost 30 per cent of all vacancies. In Jobcentre areas 33 per cent of vacancies had been notified compared with about 25 per cent elsewhere. This implies that Jobcentres obtained a 30 per cent greater share of the vacancies available in their area but this achievement cannot be attributed exclusively to the establishment of Jobcentres because the Employment Service may have had a greater share of vacancies in these areas before the Jobcentres opened. Local office statistics prepared before and after the opening of Jobcentres provide a more reliable guide (Table 1).

Table 1 shows that there was a drop in the number of vacancies notified to all types of office between 1973 and 1977. This was caused by the shrinking engagement market during the period (it was estimated that there were about 10.5 million engagements in 1973 and about seven million in 1976). The drop experienced by Jobcentres (five per cent) was markedly less than that by restructured offices (18 per cent) and employment offices (28 per cent). The relative improvement* in Jobcentre performance was 33 per cent when compared with employment offices. The improvement relative to restructured offices was smaller but still substantial.

* The relative improvement in performance is calculated by comparing the 1977 performance of Jobcentres and of other offices with that of the same offices (or their predecessors covering the same labour market) in 1973 before any modernisation has taken place.

Table 2 Time between vacancy notification or advertisement and starting work: proportions of filled vacancies

| Time intervals | Proportions of filled vacancies | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Jobcentre areas | | Other areas | |
| | Employment Service (%) | Other methods (%) | Employment Service (%) | Other methods (%) |
| (a) Manual engagements | | | | |
| Less than 1 week | 46 | 12 | 33 | 21 |
| 1-2 weeks | 43 | 56 | 42 | 42 |
| 2-3 weeks | 9 | 16 | 6 | 14 |
| 3-4 weeks | 1 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 1-2 months | 2 | 8 | 7 | 11 |
| 2 or more months | — | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| (b) Non-manual engagements | | | | |
| Less than 1 week | 19 | 4 | 15 | 17 |
| 1-2 weeks | 30 | 27 | 38 | 25 |
| 2-3 weeks | 30 | 16 | 14 | 17 |
| 3-4 weeks | 7 | 17 | 16 | 18 |
| 1-2 months | 11 | 32 | 6 | 13 |
| 2 or more months | 3 | 3 | 10 | 10 |

Source: SCPR Survey of Employers' Recruitment Practices 1976-77

The SPCR survey obtained information from employers about the time interval between vacancy notification and date of starting work in respect of about 2,300 engagements. This indicated clearly that the time between notifying a vacancy and starting work for both manual and non-manual engagements was shorter when the Employment Service was used than when other formal recruitment methods were used. Given that the service deals primarily with unemployed jobseekers immediately available for work this result is to be expected. However the results also show that the interval was shorter in the case of Jobcentres than it was in the case of other offices (Table 2).

The SPCR survey also examined employers' attitudes towards use of the Employment Service. The broad conclusion was that in general Jobcentres are well known and well regarded by employers and are considered an improvement on the old style offices. Employers who had used both Jobcentres and the employment offices they had replaced commented favourably on the change.

Services to public

The Jobcentre Traffic Survey suggested an increase of about 40 per cent in the number of people using Jobcentres over the office they replaced. There was a 20 per cent increase in use by people who were unemployed and claiming unemployment benefit or supplementary allowances and the numbers of employed people and unemployed people not claiming benefits more than doubled.

Local office statistics suggested that the volume of traffic at Jobcentres was about 40 per cent greater than at employment offices and about 30 per cent greater than at restructured offices. Almost all of this increase was attributable to people using self-service facilities.

Local office statistics also showed that Jobcentres placed about 50 per cent more people than the employment offices

they replaced and over 30 per cent more than restructured offices (Table 3).

The increase in placings achieved by Jobcentres was spread across all occupational groups. Largest increases were in the non-manual sector, but there were also substantial increases in manual placings. A substantial fall in unskilled placings was experienced by all types of office but the fall in employment offices and restructured offices was twice that in Jobcentres (Table 4). The widespread nature of the fall in unskilled manual placings reflected a significant structural shift in labour demand.

A survey designed to help determine Jobcentre marketing strategies also obtained views from people seeking jobs. It found that awareness of Jobcentres was high. As well as the unemployed, nearly all employed people looking for a change of job in Jobcentre areas were aware of them, as were people in other areas.

Impressions of Jobcentres were very favourable; they were seen as an unambiguous improvement over employment offices as regards convenience of location, modern and pleasant appearance, more helpful and informed staff, and the range of available vacancies. The self-service system was regarded as quick convenient and efficient by the majority of people looking for jobs.

Although the new-style offices were seen by some as evidence of a fresh initiative by government to help the unemployed with a genuine attempt at new thinking others still strongly associated them with the unemployed and with government. The government was perceived as only looking after people and industries who have difficulty in looking after themselves. There was a suspicion among people looking for work that Jobcentres only handled low grade and low paid jobs and the employers used them for cheap labour.

Consequently the overall view to emerge was that Jobcentres were seen as a real advance on employment offices, but that judgement was suspended on their role within the engagement market as a whole, and in particular about the range and quality of vacancies which they handle.

Table 3 People placed, analysed by type of office: April-June 1973 compared with April-June 1977

| | Number of placings | | Change | % change between 1973 and 1977 |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | April-June | | | |
| | 1973 | 1977 | | |
| (a) Jobcentres | 94,467 | 120,469 | +26,002 | +28 |
| (b) Employment offices | 64,863 | 55,538 | -9,325 | -14 |
| (c) Restructured offices | 145,294 | 137,220 | -8,074 | -6 |
| (d) b and c combined | 210,157 | 192,758 | -17,399 | -8 |
| Relative Jobcentre change over: | (i) employment offices = +49% | | | |
| | (ii) restructured offices = +35% | | | |
| | (iii) (i) and (ii) combined = +39% | | | |

Source: Local office statistics on the same basis as Table 1.

Table 4 Occupational analysis of placings: April-June 1973 compared with April-June 1977

| Occupational group | Jobcentres | | | Employment offices | | | Restructured offices | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------|------------|--------------------|-------|------------|----------------------|-------|------------|
| | 1973 | 1977 | Change (%) | 1973 | 1977 | Change (%) | 1973 | 1977 | Change (%) |
| | Clerical and related | 4,409 | 7,984 | +81 | 1,768 | 1,844 | +4 | 3,352 | 4,866 |
| Other non-manual | 2,166 | 3,301 | +52 | 672 | 723 | +8 | 1,225 | 1,404 | +15 |
| Skilled craft | 5,427 | 7,310 | +35 | 2,645 | 2,477 | -6 | 4,147 | 4,282 | +3 |
| Other skilled and semi-skilled | 13,466 | 16,578 | +23 | 6,504 | 5,408 | -17 | 8,453 | 8,956 | +6 |
| Unskilled | 15,688 | 13,517 | -14 | 8,234 | 5,409 | -34 | 10,711 | 6,785 | -37 |

Source: Local office statistics—a sample of 140 offices.

Cost effectiveness

Jobcentres and other local offices provide a range of services for people looking for jobs and employers. As some of these activities are difficult to measure and because placing people into employment and filling vacancies is central to the aid of Employment Service, the cost of a placing was used to measure cost effectiveness.

The number of placings obtained by a sample of 100 Jobcentres and other offices in the six months to September 1977 was set against the cost of running those offices—the most recently available cost information was in respect of 1976 and market rents were used in all cases.

The cost of a placing (see table 5) was estimated in three ways:

- (a) all local office costs divided by all placings
- (b) local office placing costs, including the costs of special advisory and placing services for disabled people divided by all placings
- (c) local office costs excluding the costs of special advisory and placing services for disabled people divided by all placings excluding disabled people

Table 5 Estimated cost per placing (at 1976 prices) for six months ending September 1977, analysed by type of office

| Costs included | Restructured Jobcentres offices | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------|
| | | |
| All local office costs | £32.50 | £30.50 |
| Local office placing costs | £24.20 | £22.90 |
| Local office placing costs excluding the costs of special services for disabled people | £22.00 | £21.20 |

In both Jobcentres and restructured offices placings made through self-service cost less than those made through the advisory service (Table 6).

Table 6 Estimated cost (excluding the cost of special advisory and placing services for disabled people) of a placing, analysed by type of service

| Type of service | Restructured Jobcentres offices | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | | |
| Self-service | £16.30 | £12.80 |
| Advisory service | £26.80 | £32.80 |

The principal reason for the variations between types of offices is the greater placing effectiveness of self-service

facilities in Jobcentres which offsets the higher costs (some 14 per cent) of these offices. Self-service and the advisory service are essentially complementary and part of an integrated system for advising and placing people in jobs.

Recruitment methods

The 1976-77 SCPR survey found that four methods of recruitment had filled the majority of employers' vacancies over that period. These were local newspapers, direct application by individuals, personal contacts and the Employment Service. The survey produced results separately for manual and non-manual engagements and this brought out the importance of fee-charging agencies in the non-manual field. Table 7 shows the results.

Table 7 Proportions of engagements in 1976-77, analysed by source and type of engagement

| Engagement source | Manual occupations | Non-manual occupations | Combined total of manual and non-manual |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| Employment service | 22 | 11 | 18 |
| Local newspapers | 20 | 32 | 25 |
| Direct application | 26 | 11 | 20 |
| Personal contacts | 25 | 12 | 20 |
| Private fee-charging agencies | | 12 | 5 |
| Others (i.e. notice boards, national press, etc.) | 7 | 22 | 12 |

* less than 0.5 per cent
Source: SCPR Survey of Employers' Recruitment Practices 1976-77

The information about the share of engagements obtained by the Employment Service was analysed further. The results were that Jobcentres accounted for a higher proportion of engagements than that obtained by other offices and that the difference was particularly marked in the case of non-manual engagements (Table 8).

Table 8 Employment Service's share of engagements analysed by type of office and type of engagement 1976-77

| Type of office | Manual occupations | Non-manual occupations | Combined total of manual and non-manual |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| Jobcentres | 23 | 17 | 21 |
| Other offices | 22 | 8 | 17 |

Source: SCPR Survey of Employers' Recruitment Practices 1976-77

Table 8 corroborates other evidence in the evaluation that Jobcentres performed better than other types of offices and it is reasonable to assume that the progressive introduction of Jobcentres has led to increases in the Employment Service's share of engagements.

Taken overall, the evaluation report showed that Jobcentres performed better and more cost effectively than other types of office within the Employment Service. ■

Industrial democracy: no longer a question of 'if' but 'when and how'

The White Paper on Industrial Democracy* has now been available for discussion for some two months and it is already clear that the proposals contained in it, taking the debate several stages beyond the recommendations of the Bullock committee, are being favourably regarded by industry generally. Although, as the White Paper admits there were sharp divisions of view over the Bullock proposals, they nevertheless brought the major issues of the industrial democracy debate firmly into the open and advanced the realisation of the aim considerably. As the White Paper itself declares, the achievement of industrial democracy "is no longer a question of 'if' but 'when and how'."

The role of employees and their representatives in decision making is developing rapidly both through plant level bargaining and at national and industry levels. But at company level there remains a major gap in the development of the employee role. The advantages of industrial democracy will not be won says the White Paper unless employees in companies and the nationalised industries alike have the opportunity to take part in the development of corporate strategy, to contribute to decisions before they are taken and equally important to share in responsibility for their implementation.

Worked out by agreement

As far as possible the detailed arrangements for industrial democracy should be worked out by agreement between those involved. But where this proves impossible it is proposed that there should be legislation which would give statutory fallback rights to employees and unions. It is not however the intention to impose a standard pattern of participation on industry by law. The Government expects that voluntary agreement will be the most frequent basis for development and that recourse to statutory fallback arrangements will be the exception. The Government intends to consult widely on its proposals so as to achieve the greatest possible agreement on the measures finally introduced.

It should be possible to develop and build upon the many voluntary arrangements for employee participation already existing. To encourage the extension of these developments, the proposal is that the law should put employers in companies employing more than 500 people in the United Kingdom under an obligation to discuss with the representatives of employees all major proposals affecting the employees of the business before decisions are made. Further guidance on the subjects to be covered by consultations might be given in a Code of practice akin to the ACAS Code on the disclosure of information for collective bargaining purposes. An Industrial Democracy Commission (IDC) (if one is set up) or ACAS might be invited to draw this up.

The Government expects that in the majority of companies procedures for this purpose will be set up by agreement. The system should nonetheless be backed by statutory provisions.

It would not be practicable for companies to consult each recognised trade union separately on their corporate plans. The Bullock Committee proposed that the unions in each company should set up a Joint Representation Company (JRC) for purposes related to board level representation. The Government believes the formation of JRCs would be a positive stimulus to the voluntary development of the joint discussion of company strategy. To provide for cases where procedures were not set up voluntarily there should be a statutory fallback right. This would be initiated by a request from the JRC and it would be this body which would take part in consultations with the company. There would be no statutory obligation on companies to discuss with non-organised employees but where it was agreed between the parties, nominees of non-organised employees could be admitted to the discussions with the JRC.

Only in a minority of cases, the Government believes, will the statutory obligations be invoked. There are two possible ways of dealing with cases where unions are dissatisfied because the company fails to comply with its obligation. One would be for the joint Representation Committee (JRC) to have the right to refer the matter to IDC/ACAS for investigation. Another would be for the JRC to have the right of appeal to the Central Arbitration Committee (CAC).

Confidentiality

Arrangements for safeguarding the confidentiality of information disclosed through these procedures is an important matter, but it is felt that this could normally be dealt with by arrangements agreed between the company and the unions. Companies should be free not to disclose information of particular sensitivity but as a safeguard the JRC should be asked to refer such cases to the IDC/CAC for investigation. It would then be for that body to advise whether the company was justified in not entering into discussions.

To achieve the objectives of industrial democracy, arrangements would have to be made for workers to be involved in decisions at whatever level they are taken. In

* Cmnd 7231 HMSO 50p net.

groups of companies it will therefore be necessary for discussions to take place between representatives of employees and companies both at subsidiary and holding company levels, and perhaps at intermediate company levels too. Since the structure of many groups is complex and the levels at which decisions are taken are not always easy to define, further consultation will be undertaken before deciding on the detail of the legislation. The same requirements will apply to all companies incorporated in the UK including those controlled by a company abroad. The legislation will not apply to companies outside the jurisdiction of the UK but the Government hopes that overseas companies with subsidiaries in this country will seek to operate within the spirit of its proposals.

So far the consultations that have taken place since the Bullock report have not produced a consensus on the principle of the statutory right of employees to be represented at board level. The Government believes it would not be satisfactory to rely entirely on voluntary progress and that, where they wish it employees should have a right to representation on the board of their company.

Two tier boards

To encourage voluntary progress towards board level representation of employees, the Government intends to introduce a two tier board structure as an option for any company. Proposals on this subject form a major part of the Government's review of company law and are discussed in detail in the White Paper.

The top board—the "policy board"—in the two tier structure would play a major part in the formation of company policy and the taking of major decisions and employee representatives on that board would be able to play their full part in this sitting alongside the representatives of shareholders. The policy board would not become involved in—or responsible for—the day-to-day running of the company. This would be the task of the professional management and the function attributed to the management board in the law. The opportunity for employees to share in day-to-day decision-making would come separately through arrangements developed for participation below board level.

All directors on the policy board, however appointed, would share the same legal duties and responsibilities, and would abide by the existing company law which prohibits the mandating of directors. However, arrangements would be necessary in each company to ensure that employee representatives maintain close touch with the opinions of those they represent.

Where agreement cannot be reached, employees in companies employing 2000 or more in the UK should be able if they wish to claim a statutory right to have representatives on the board. This statutory right would be initiated by a request from the JRC which would require the company to organise a ballot of all the company's employees to decide whether they wanted to be represented on the board. If the result of the ballot was in favour the company would be obliged to admit employees to the board. Employee representatives appointed like this would sit on the policy board in the new two tier system, or, by mutual agreement, on the existing unitary board. The proposal is that there should be a period of 3-4 years from the setting up of the

JRC before the statutory right to board level representation came into operation.

The White Paper recognises that there are conflicting arguments on the question of whether shareholders and employees should be equally represented on the board or whether employee representatives should be in the minority. In seeking to resolve these arguments, the Government believes that a reasonable first step would be to give employees the right to appoint up to one third of the members of the policy board in the proposed two tier structure. After a period of experience there might be further statutory changes which would be subject to whatever conditions seemed appropriate in the light of that experience.

The majority report of the Bullock Committee said that no legislation could be devised to cover all the complexities involved in achieving a satisfactory system for the allocation of seats between different employee interest groups and how employee representatives should be chosen. The main dilemma concerns the arguments that on the one hand every employee should have the right to participate in the selection of board representatives and on the other that any new arrangements should be consistent with the established system of collective representation.

One solution might be for the method of selecting employee representatives to be determined in the first instance by the JRC, as proposed by the Bullock majority, but with the right of appeal to the IDC/ACAS by a minority Trade Union which considered that its interests would not be adequately represented under the system proposed.

A further possibility would be to extend a similar right to any homogeneous group of employees. The legislation could set out the criteria by which appeals to the IDC/ACAS would be judged.

Further consideration and discussion will be necessary to decide how the proposed arrangements for board level representation can best be applied to complex groups and multinational companies. Whatever decisions are reached these will be consistent with control by parent companies of their subsidiaries.

Where special consideration may apply

The Government will want to avoid exemptions to any arrangement since this would be to deny certain groups of employees rights otherwise extended generally throughout industry and commerce. But it is ready to examine the arguments in the few cases where special consideration may be thought to apply which might justify exemption from the requirements of the legislation on board representation. But it is not likely that there would be any exemption from the right to discuss company strategy.

In the nationalised industries substantial progress towards industrial democracy has been made already in many cases. The chairmen of the nationalised industries have been asked to put forward their proposals for further developments in consultative and participative procedures by August 1978.

When legislation is introduced on industrial democracy it will give employees in the nationalised industries a right to representation on main boards. This right will have to take account of the special responsibility of the nationalised industries to Ministers, and through them to Parliament.

It is clear that the increase in employee participation envisaged in this White Paper will give rise to new training

needs. Whilst the major training needs will clearly be those of employee representatives, whether board or JRC members, some of the training provided for them will also be helpful to members of management and non-executive directors. Training concerned with the business of the organisation will probably most appropriately be undertaken within the organisation itself but the more general education and training of employee representatives will need to be provided elsewhere. Much of it will have to be funded by Government.

The Bullock Committee recommended the establishment of an Industrial Democracy Commission (IDC) to provide advice and conciliation, to give rulings on disputes and to monitor and evaluate the operation of the legislation.

These functions overlap substantially with those of ACAS, which together with the CAC would be competent to undertake the advisory and other functions connected with the discussion of company strategy.

But the Bullock Committee thought the duties envisaged

Hours of employment of women and young people in factories: special exemption orders, March 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 March 31, 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† | 19,990 | 1,206 | 1,454 | 22,650 |
| Double day shifts‡ | 38,673 | 3,166 | 2,608 | 44,447 |
| Long spells | 9,248 | 360 | 1,138 | 10,746 |
| Night shifts | 59,801 | 1,949 | 208 | 61,958 |
| Part-time work§ | 12,371 | 88 | 198 | 13,017 |
| Saturday afternoon work | 4,221 | 227 | 172 | 4,620 |
| Sunday work | 49,063 | 1,245 | 1,485 | 51,793 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,875 | 355 | 171 | 6,401 |
| Total | 199,602 | 8,596 | 7,434 | 215,632 |

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

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

‡Includes 17,736 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.

Hours of employment of women and young people in factories: special exemption orders, April 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 April 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† | 21,148 | 1,208 | 1,533 | 23,889 |
| Double day shifts‡ | 38,144 | 3,290 | 2,667 | 44,101 |
| Long spells | 9,814 | 387 | 1,152 | 11,353 |
| Night shifts | 63,944 | 2,068 | 298 | 66,310 |
| Part-time work§ | 12,378 | 83 | 185 | 12,646 |
| Saturday afternoon work | 3,819 | 268 | 185 | 4,272 |
| Sunday work | 50,202 | 1,282 | 1,683 | 53,167 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,914 | 339 | 155 | 6,408 |
| Total | 205,363 | 8,925 | 7,858 | 222,146 |

*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 18,048 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.

Quarterly results from the Family Expenditure Survey

The latest available quarterly data from the Family Expenditure Survey are presented in the table below. This shows average weekly expenditure by households on various goods and services quarterly, from the fourth quarter of 1977 back to the beginning of 1976, and annually for 1975 and 1976.

Households in the fourth quarter of 1977, on average, contained 2.76 persons, of whom 1.40 were working, and spent just over £79 per week. This was over £11 (or 16 per cent) more than in the fourth quarter a year earlier. The normal seasonal pattern is for expenditure to be markedly higher in the fourth quarter each year than in the third, but to fall back in the first quarter of the following year.

Compared with a year earlier, the main increases were on food, up by about £2 (12 per cent), clothing and footwear by £1.55 (25 per cent), durable household goods by £1.55 (31 per cent), transport and vehicles, up by £1.35 (16 per cent), and other goods by about £1.25 (22 per cent).

The FES is a voluntary survey, covering both the expenditure and income of private households in the United Kingdom. Each year about 7,000 households co-operate in the survey. The figures of expenditure and income for each

calendar year and its four quarters are published towards the end of the following year in the FES annual report. For general information about the FES and details of the definitions used, together with full analyses of the results of the survey, readers are referred to the annual reports. The most recent is Family Expenditure Survey 1976 (£4.50 net).

The results from the survey are subject to sampling error, full details of which are given in the annual reports for the annual results. The quarterly data are based on smaller numbers of households than the annual and are therefore subject to larger sampling errors. For example, average total weekly expenditure on goods and services in 1976 was £61.70, with a standard error of about one per cent or about 60p. In the fourth quarter of 1977, average total weekly expenditure was about £79 with a standard error of about £1.20. Standard errors for annual and quarterly expenditures are shown in the final two columns of the table. There are two chances out of three that a value from the survey will not differ from the true value by more than the standard error.

The regular annual article giving early results from the Family Expenditure Survey for the whole of 1977 is expected to appear in the August edition of *Employment Gazette*. ■

Weekly household expenditure on goods and services

United Kingdom Family Expenditure Survey

| | Annual | | Quarterly | | | | Percentage pattern of expenditure 1977/Q4 | | | | Standard errors of expenditure of households | | |
|--|--------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|--|----------------------------|------|
| | 1975 | 1976 | 1976 Q1 | 1976 Q2 | 1976 Q3 | 1976 Q4 | 1977 Q1 | 1977 Q2 | 1977 Q3 | 1977 Q4 | Annual 1976 | Quarterly 1977/Q4 | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | % | % or expenditure in period | |
| Average total weekly household expenditure on commodity or service | 54.58* | 61.70 | 56.21 | 60.28 | 62.57 | 68.00 | 64.93 | 69.52 | 73.98 | 79.10 | 100 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Food | 13.52 | 15.37 | 14.22 | 15.08 | 15.55 | 16.67 | 16.80 | 17.27 | 18.17 | 18.65 | 23.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Housing | 7.16* | 9.21 | 8.38 | 8.84 | 9.86 | 9.78 | 9.60 | 10.09 | 10.63 | 10.96 | 13.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 |
| Transport and Vehicles | 7.54 | 8.14 | 7.65 | 8.20 | 8.34 | 8.37 | 8.60 | 9.91 | 10.65 | 9.72 | 12.3 | 1.7 | 3.3 |
| Services | 5.39 | 6.19 | 5.19 | 6.50 | 7.06 | 6.02 | 6.47 | 6.75 | 8.04 | 6.50 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Clothing and footwear | 4.75 | 4.99 | 4.35 | 4.73 | 4.66 | 6.29 | 4.44 | 5.34 | 5.50 | 7.85 | 9.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Durable household goods | 4.03 | 4.06 | 3.64 | 3.76 | 3.87 | 5.01 | 4.23 | 4.14 | 5.02 | 6.56 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 6.8 |
| Fuel, light and power | 2.99 | 3.53 | 3.77 | 3.78 | 3.11 | 3.46 | 4.48 | 4.78 | 4.17 | 4.11 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| Alcoholic drink | 2.81 | 3.11 | 2.67 | 2.99 | 3.17 | 3.65 | 2.78 | 3.43 | 3.51 | 4.33 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 3.2 |
| Tobacco | 1.95 | 2.29 | 2.15 | 2.23 | 2.35 | 2.45 | 2.34 | 2.70 | 2.81 | 2.58 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| Other household goods | 4.14 | 4.49 | 3.99 | 3.90 | 4.34 | 5.79 | 4.57 | 4.63 | 5.04 | 7.06 | 8.9 | 1.5 | 2.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.42 | 0.79 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 10.1 |

*The figures for housing expenditure in 1975 are on a slightly different basis from those for 1976. It is estimated that average expenditure on housing in 1975 would have been about £7.90 on the revised basis and that total expenditure would have been about £55.30. For a fuller explanation of the change see *Employment Gazette*, November 1977, page 1191.

Corrections to results for Q3 1977 (see page 689 of *Employment Gazette*, June 1978).

(i) the percentage pattern of expenditure related to 1977/Q3 not 1977/Q2.

(ii) average expenditure on clothing and footwear in 1977 Q3 was £5.50 not £4.50.

Quarterly estimates of employees in employment—March 1978

In the first quarter of 1978 the number of employees in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, increased by 26,000 to 22,180,000. Female employment increased by 30,000 to 9,109,000 but the level of male employment was virtually unchanged at 13,071,000—a slight fall of 4,000 in the quarter. Compared with a year earlier the total number of employees in March was 41,000 higher with 70,000 more females in employment and 29,000 fewer males.

After declining during the third quarter of last year employment in manufacturing, seasonally adjusted, has fluctuated within a narrow range and the latest estimate of 7,191,000 in May is 38,000 fewer than a year earlier.

The following tables, which have not been seasonally

adjusted, show that 12,617,000 people were employed in service industries in March 1978—56,000 more than a year earlier. There were increases in insurance, banking, finance and business services (32,000), professional and scientific services (13,000) and miscellaneous services (35,000) with partly offsetting decreases in the other service industries—mainly in transport and communication (15,000). This was similar to what had happened the previous year when insurance, banking, finance and business services contributed 36,000 and miscellaneous services 60,000 to a net increase of 70,000.

The estimates in this article are provisional; they will be revised in due course when results of the 1977 and, later, the 1978 censuses of employment become available.

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | March 1977* | | | December 1977* | | | March 1978* | | |
|--|-------------|---------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females |
| Total, all industries and services†† | 13,031 | 8,977 | 22,008 | 13,094 | 9,120 | 22,214 | 13,003 | 9,044 | 22,047 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 278.0 | 80.3 | 358.3 | 280.2 | 88.0 | 368.3 | 277.6 | 79.7 | 357.3 |
| Index of Production industries† | 6,809.4 | 2,279.3 | 9,088.7 | 6,846.8 | 2,300.6 | 9,147.3 | 6,793.2 | 2,279.1 | 9,072.3 |
| of which, manufacturing industries | 5,085.5 | 2,095.3 | 7,180.8 | 5,115.6 | 2,116.9 | 7,232.4 | 5,080.7 | 2,095.3 | 7,176.0 |
| Service industries†† | 5,943.8 | 6,617.5 | 12,561.2 | 5,966.7 | 6,731.5 | 12,698.3 | 5,932.4 | 6,684.8 | 12,617.1 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 278.0 | 80.3 | 358.3 | 280.2 | 88.0 | 368.2 | 277.6 | 79.7 | 357.3 |
| Agriculture and horticulture | 258.4 | 78.4 | 336.8 | 260.6 | 86.1 | 346.7 | 258.0 | 77.8 | 335.8 |
| Mining and quarrying | 330.5 | 14.4 | 344.9 | 326.4 | 14.4 | 340.8 | 327.2 | 14.4 | 341.7 |
| Coal mining | 286.9 | 9.9 | 296.8 | 282.8 | 9.9 | 292.7 | 283.6 | 9.9 | 293.6 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 413.9 | 277.9 | 691.7 | 418.6 | 283.0 | 701.6 | 412.8 | 275.9 | 688.7 |
| Grain milling | 16.4 | 4.8 | 21.1 | 16.5 | 5.1 | 21.6 | 16.4 | 5.0 | 21.3 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 63.8 | 36.3 | 100.1 | 64.1 | 37.0 | 101.1 | 63.6 | 36.1 | 99.7 |
| Biscuits | 16.1 | 25.9 | 42.1 | 15.9 | 26.2 | 42.2 | 15.7 | 26.1 | 41.8 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 53.6 | 49.6 | 103.2 | 54.0 | 50.5 | 104.4 | 52.9 | 49.1 | 102.0 |
| Milk and milk products | 41.1 | 14.7 | 55.8 | 41.0 | 15.0 | 56.0 | 41.5 | 15.2 | 56.6 |
| Sugar | 8.8 | 3.0 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 3.2 | 13.8 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 11.4 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 32.2 | 38.1 | 70.2 | 33.1 | 40.2 | 73.3 | 33.0 | 38.6 | 71.6 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 28.4 | 32.4 | 60.9 | 28.9 | 33.5 | 62.3 | 28.1 | 31.9 | 60.0 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 21.8 | 5.1 | 26.9 | 21.6 | 5.0 | 26.6 | 21.3 | 4.8 | 26.1 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.1 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 19.8 | 14.7 | 34.5 | 20.0 | 14.4 | 34.4 | 19.9 | 14.0 | 33.9 |
| Brewing and malt | 55.1 | 12.8 | 67.9 | 56.2 | 13.1 | 69.3 | 55.8 | 13.1 | 68.8 |
| Soft drinks | 16.4 | 9.4 | 25.8 | 16.1 | 8.9 | 25.1 | 15.8 | 8.6 | 24.3 |
| Other drink industries | 19.9 | 12.8 | 32.6 | 20.2 | 13.3 | 33.4 | 20.1 | 13.1 | 33.2 |
| Tobacco | 14.7 | 17.0 | 31.7 | 14.6 | 16.3 | 30.9 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 30.7 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 33.2 | 4.0 | 37.2 | 33.0 | 4.0 | 37.0 | 32.8 | 4.0 | 36.9 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 10.6 | 0.4 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 0.4 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 10.7 |
| Mineral oil refining | 16.9 | 2.1 | 18.9 | 16.6 | 2.1 | 18.7 | 16.6 | 2.1 | 18.7 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 306.9 | 119.2 | 426.1 | 307.9 | 122.7 | 430.6 | 306.3 | 122.3 | 428.6 |
| General chemicals | 112.4 | 21.6 | 134.0 | 113.9 | 22.1 | 136.0 | 113.6 | 22.1 | 135.7 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 40.0 | 31.0 | 70.9 | 40.4 | 31.9 | 72.3 | 40.8 | 32.0 | 72.8 |
| Toilet preparations | 8.7 | 14.0 | 22.6 | 8.7 | 14.8 | 23.6 | 8.6 | 14.4 | 23.0 |
| Paint | 19.2 | 7.2 | 26.4 | 19.6 | 7.2 | 26.8 | 19.6 | 7.3 | 26.9 |
| Soap and detergents | 11.0 | 6.2 | 17.2 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 17.3 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 16.9 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 43.4 | 8.6 | 52.0 | 42.9 | 8.7 | 51.6 | 42.5 | 8.6 | 51.1 |
| Dyestuffs and pigments | 19.0 | 3.5 | 22.6 | 19.0 | 3.5 | 22.5 | 18.8 | 3.5 | 22.3 |
| Fertilisers | 10.0 | 1.7 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 11.2 |
| Other chemical industries | 43.2 | 25.4 | 68.6 | 43.1 | 26.2 | 69.3 | 42.6 | 26.2 | 68.8 |

Table 1 (continued) Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | March 1977* | | | December 1977* | | | March 1978* | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females |
| | Metal manufacture | 422.0 | 53.8 | 475.8 | 421.6 | 54.2 | 475.8 | 416.3 | 53.4 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 215.3 | 19.4 | 234.8 | 214.7 | 20.2 | 234.9 | 209.5 | 19.9 | 229.4 |
| Steel tubes | 44.5 | 6.8 | 51.3 | 43.5 | 6.8 | 50.3 | 42.5 | 6.8 | 49.3 |
| Iron castings, etc | 67.6 | 7.4 | 75.0 | 68.1 | 7.1 | 75.2 | 69.5 | 6.9 | 76.4 |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 42.7 | 7.8 | 50.5 | 43.0 | 7.6 | 50.7 | 42.8 | 7.6 | 50.5 |
| Copper, brass and other copper alloys | 34.0 | 8.2 | 42.3 | 34.2 | 8.2 | 42.4 | 34.0 | 8.2 | 42.2 |
| Other base metals | 17.8 | 4.2 | 22.0 | 18.1 | 4.3 | 22.3 | 17.9 | 4.0 | 21.9 |
| Mechanical engineering | 778.0 | 143.6 | 921.7 | 787.7 | 145.9 | 933.6 | 783.1 | 145.0 | 928.1 |
| Agricultural machinery (except tractors) | 25.5 | 3.9 | 29.4 | 25.7 | 4.1 | 29.9 | 25.9 | 4.2 | 30.1 |
| Metal working machine tools | 54.8 | 9.1 | 63.9 | 56.5 | 9.3 | 65.8 | 56.1 | 9.3 | 65.4 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 69.0 | 14.6 | 83.6 | 70.7 | 14.8 | 85.4 | 70.3 | 14.6 | 85.0 |
| Industrial engines | 25.6 | 4.0 | 29.6 | 25.9 | 4.1 | 30.0 | 25.6 | 4.2 | 29.8 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 21.2 | 4.0 | 25.2 | 20.2 | 3.7 | 23.9 | 20.3 | 3.7 | 24.0 |
| Construction and earth-moving equipment | 38.4 | 4.5 | 42.9 | 39.0 | 4.6 | 43.5 | 38.7 | 4.5 | 43.1 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 51.6 | 8.2 | 59.8 | 53.0 | 8.4 | 61.4 | 52.7 | 8.2 | 61.0 |
| Office machinery | 16.8 | 6.9 | 23.7 | 16.0 | 6.6 | 22.6 | 15.9 | 6.5 | 22.4 |
| Other machinery | 177.9 | 35.4 | 213.3 | 180.1 | 36.2 | 216.3 | 179.1 | 35.9 | 215.0 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 139.8 | 16.7 | 156.5 | 139.9 | 17.1 | 157.0 | 138.5 | 17.0 | 155.6 |
| Ordnance and small arms | 17.2 | 4.5 | 21.6 | 17.4 | 4.5 | 21.9 | 17.3 | 4.4 | 21.6 |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 140.3 | 31.8 | 172.2 | 143.4 | 32.5 | 175.9 | 142.6 | 32.5 | 175.1 |
| Instrument engineering | 95.2 | 53.1 | 148.3 | 96.2 | 53.2 | 149.4 | 95.5 | 52.8 | 148.3 |
| Photographic and document copying equipment | 8.8 | 3.2 | 12.0 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 12.0 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 12.0 |
| Watches and clocks | 5.5 | 6.2 | 11.7 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 12.0 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 11.9 |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 15.9 | 11.7 | 27.6 | 15.9 | 11.3 | 27.2 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 26.9 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 64.9 | 32.1 | 97.0 | 65.8 | 32.4 | 98.2 | 65.4 | 32.2 | 97.5 |
| Electrical engineering | 465.4 | 272.5 | 738.0 | 467.3 | 276.5 | 743.8 | 466.4 | 275.0 | 741.4 |
| Electrical machinery | 101.6 | 32.5 | 134.1 | 101.1 | 33.1 | 134.2 | 100.5 | 33.1 | 133.7 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 31.9 | 12.6 | 44.5 | 31.6 | 12.6 | 44.2 | 31.3 | 12.5 | 43.8 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | 44.0 | 24.7 | 68.7 | 41.4 | 24.3 | 65.7 | 41.2 | 24.7 | 65.9 |
| Radio and electronic components | 63.1 | 26.1 | 89.2 | 63.8 | 26.2 | 90.0 | 63.4 | 26.3 | 89.7 |
| Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | 25.1 | 27.4 | 52.5 | 25.0 | 27.6 | 52.7 | 24.5 | 26.3 | 50.8 |
| Electronic computers | 30.7 | 11.1 | 41.8 | 32.8 | 12.0 | 44.8 | 32.9 | 12.4 | 45.3 |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 65.9 | 25.1 | 91.0 | 67.5 | 26.4 | 93.9 | 67.7 | 26.6 | 94.4 |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 41.6 | 21.3 | 62.9 | 41.2 | 21.4 | 62.6 | 41.4 | 20.7 | 62.1 |
| Other electrical goods | 61.6 | 51.7 | 113.3 | 62.9 | 52.9 | 115.7 | 63.5 | 53.7 | 117.2 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 162.2 | 12.8 | 175.0 | 162.7 | 13.2 | 175.8 | 161.6 | 13.1 | 174.7 |
| Vehicles | 666.6 | 91.0 | 757.6 | 677.2 | 94.3 | 771.5 | 675.0 | 93.6 | 768.6 |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturing | 33.0 | 2.6 | 35.6 | 33.7 | 2.7 | 36.4 | 33.2 | 2.6 | 35.8 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 415.5 | 56.5 | 472.0 | 426.3 | 59.0 | 485.4 | 425.9 | 58.6 | 484.5 |
| Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing | 10.1 | 3.1 | 13.2 | 10.6 | 3.4 | 13.9 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 14.0 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 167.1 | 26.5 | 193.7 | 164.8 | 26.9 | 191.7 | 163.9 | 26.6 | 190.6 |
| Locomotives and railway track equipment | 17.1 | 1.1 | 18.1 | 17.3 | 1.1 | 18.3 | 17.1 | 1.0 | 18.2 |
| Railway carriages and wagons and trams | 23.8 | 1.2 | 25.1 | 24.4 | 1.2 | 25.7 | 24.3 | 1.2 | 25.6 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 381.9 | 149.7 | 531.7 | 387.9 | 151.7 | 539.6 | 385.3 | 150.2 | 535.5 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 47.9 | 12.0 | 59.9 | 49.6 | 12.6 | 62.2 | 49.0 | 12.6 | 61.6 |
| Hand tools and implements | 12.7 | 6.3 | 18.9 | 13.3 | 6.4 | 19.6 | 13.3 | 6.2 | 19.6 |
| Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc | 7.4 | 5.1 | 12.4 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 12.7 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 12.9 |
| Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc | 24.4 | 10.0 | 34.4 | 24.4 | 10.0 | 34.4 | 24.2 | 10.1 | 34.3 |
| Wire and wire manufactures | 30.1 | 7.6 | 37.8 | 29.6 | 7.9 | 37.6 | 29.1 | 7.8 | 37.0 |
| Cans and metal boxes | 17.3 | 13.1 | 30.4 | 18.0 | 13.6 | 31.5 | 17.8 | 13.3 | 31.1 |
| Jewellery and precious metals | 13.9 | 7.8 | 21.7 | 14.8 | 8.4 | 23.2 | 14.5 | 8.2 | 22.7 |
| Metal industries not elsewhere specified | 228.3 | 87.7 | 316.1 | 230.5 | 87.9 | 318.4 | 229.6 | 86.7 | 316.3 |
| Textiles | 264.7 | 218.9 | 483.6 | 259.4 | 215.3 | 474.7 | 255.6 | 212.7 | 468.3 |
| Production of man-made fibres | 28.2 | 4.8 | 33.0 | 26.9 | 4.2 | 31.1 | 26.6 | 4.2 | 30.7 |
| Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems | 29.3 | 2.1 | 31.4 | 28.0 | 2.1 | 30.1 | 27.3 | 2.0 | 29.3 |
| Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres | 23.6 | 16.3 | 39.9 | 23.1 | 15.7 | 38.8 | 22.5 | 15.1 | 37.6 |
| Woolen and worsted | 45.9 | 35.5 | 81.4 | 44.8 | 35.5 | 80.3 | 44.4 | 35.2 | 79.6 |
| Jute | 5.3 | 2.7 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 8.1 |
| Rope, twine and net | 2.6 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 5.2 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 38.5 | 77.9 | 116.4 | 39.1 | 79.1 | 118.2 | 38.6 | 77.8 | 116.3 |
| Lace | 2.4 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 5.1 |
| Carpets | 23.2 | 12.1 | 35.3 | 21.7 | 11.7 | 33.4 | 21.2 | 11.5 | 32.7 |
| Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide) | 6.0 | 7.0 | 13.0 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 12.6 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 13.1 |
| Made-up textiles | 7.8 | 14.9 | 22.7 | 8.2 | 13.4 | 21.6 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 21.3 |
| Textile finishing | 33.1 | 14.0 | 47.1 | 32.9 | 13.9 | 46.8 | 32.3 | 13.8 | 46.2 |
| Other textile industries | 18.8 | 6.0 | 24.8 | 18.8 | 5.6 | 24.4 | 18.4 | 5.8 | 24.2 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 23.2 | 17.6 | 40.8 | 23.0 | 17.5 | 40.6 | 22.9 | 17.6 | 40.4 |
| Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery | 14.8 | 4.3 | 19.1 | 14.6 | 4.1 | 18.7 | 14.5 | 4.2 | 18.7 |
| Leather goods | 6.2 | 11.5 | 17.6 | 6.4 | 11.9 | 18.2 | 6.4 | 11.8 | 18.2 |
| Fur | 2.2 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.5 |
| Clothing and footwear | 88.5 | 280.2 | 368.7 | 88.3 | 279.9 | 368.2 | 87.7 | 277.6 | 365.3 |
| Weatherproof outerwear | 3.5 | 14.5 | 18.1 | 3.6 | 14.5 | 18.0 | 3.6 | 14.4 | 18.0 |
| Men's and boy's tailored outerwear | 16.3 | 55.4 | 71.7 | 15.5 | 54.6 | 70.2 | 15.2 | 54.7 | 69.9 |
| Women's and girl's tailored outerwear | 10.7 | 29.9 | 40.7 | 10.5 | 29.5 | 40.0 | 10.4 | 28.6 | 39.0 |
| Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc | 5.7 | 31.7 | 37.4 | 5.5 | 31.6 | 37.1 | 5.6 | 31.2 | 36.8 |
| Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc | 13.0 | 78.8 | 91.8 | 13.0 | 79.2 | 92.2 | 13.1 | 79.0 | 92.0 |
| Hats, caps and millinery | 1.3 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 |
| Dress industries not elsewhere specified | 5.8 | 24.9 | 30.7 | 5.9 | 24.6 | 30.5 | 5.8 | 24.1 | 30.0 |
| Footwear | 32.1 | 41.6 | 73.8 | 32.9 | 42.4 | 75.3 | 32.6 | 42.2 | 74.8 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 198.2 | 60.8 | 259.0 | 200.8 | 62.9 | 263.7 | 198.9 | 62.4 | 261.3 |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods | 36.8 | 4.2 | 40.9 | 36.0 | 4.2 | 40.3 | 35.2 | 4.1 | 39.3 |
| Pottery | 30.3 | 29.2 | 59.4 | 31.3 | 30.1 | 61.4 | 31.0 | 30.0 | 61.0 |
| Glass | 51.9 | 15.6 | 67.5 | 53.3 | 16.2 | 69.5 | 52.6 | 15.7 | 68.3 |
| Cement | 11.5 | 1.0 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 13.3 |
| Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified | 67.8 | 10.8 | 78.6 | 68.0 | 11.2 | 79.2 | 67.9 | 11.4 | 79.4 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 210.6 | 50.1 | 260.7 | 210.0 | 49.5 | 259.5 | 208.6 | 50.1 | 258.7 |
| Timber | 75.5 | 11.6 | 87.1 | 76.0 | 12.0 | 88.0 | 75.1 | 11.7 | 86.8 |
| Furniture and upholstery | 74.1 | 17.1 | 91.2 | 73.1 | 16.9 | 90.0 | 72.9 | 17.2 | 90.1 |
| Bedding, etc | 10.5 | 9.7 | 20.1 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 18.9 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 19.0 |
| Shop and office fitting | 24.2 | 3.9 | 28.1 | 24.0 | 4.0 | 28.0 | 24.4 | 4.3 | 28.6 |
| Wooden containers and baskets | 11.9 | 3.6 | 15.5 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 15.5 | 11.6 | 3.4 | 15.0 |
| Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures | 14.4 | 4.3 | 18.7 | 14.9 | 4.1 | 19.1 | 14.6 | 4.4 | 19.0 |

Table 1 (continued) Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | March 1977* | | | December 1977* | | | March 1978* | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females |
| | Paper, printing and publishing | 363.8 | 169.6 | 533.4 | 363.2 | 174.6 | 537.8 | 362.6 | 173.6 |
| Paper and board | 52.4 | 10.6 | 63.0 | 52.2 | 10.6 | 62.7 | 52.0 | 10.6 | 62.6 |
| Packaging products, of paper, board and associated materials | 51.4 | 30.1 | 81.5 | 51.3 | 29.9 | 81.2 | 50.6 | 28.9 | 79.6 |
| Manufactured stationery | 19.5 | 15.7 | 35.2 | 19.7 | 16.1 | 35.7 | 19.7 | 16.0 | 35.7 |
| Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified | 15.0 | 9.3 | 24.3 | 14.9 | 9.6 | 24.5 | 14.9 | 9.6 | 24.5 |
| Printing, publishing of newspapers | 59.8 | 16.8 | 76.6 | 59.1 | 17.4 | 76.5 | 59.4 | 17.3 | 76.7 |
| Printing, publishing of periodicals | 41.7 | 18.7 | 60.4 | 41.1 | 19.7 | 60.8 | 41.1 | 19.6 | 60.7 |
| Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc | 124.0 | 68.4 | 192.3 | 125.0 | 71.4 | 196.4 | 125.0 | 71.6 | 196.5 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 211.2 | 120.4 | 331.6 | 210.9 | 118.3 | 329.2 | 209.3 | 116.1 | 325.4 |
| Rubber | 85.7 | 25.2 | 110.9 | 86.5 | 24.7 | 111.1 | 85.8 | 24.4 | 110.3 |
| Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc | 11.8 | 2.7 | 14.5 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 13.9 | 11.4 | 2.6 | 14.0 |
| Brushes and brooms | 4.2 | 5.4 | 9.6 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 8.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Table 2 Quarterly series of employees in employment: regional analysis

THOUSANDS

| | Total, all industries and Services†** | Males | Females | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal petroleum and chemical products | Metal manufacture |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| South East and East Anglia | | | | | | | | |
| March 1977* | 7,907 | 4,621 | 3,286 | 108.3 | 14.4 | 200.6 | 147.4 | 33.7 |
| June 1977* | 7,952 | 4,640 | 3,311 | 121.4 | 14.5 | 204.1 | 147.2 | 33.7 |
| September 1977* | 7,986 | 4,669 | 3,317 | 127.4 | 14.3 | 205.5 | 147.5 | 34.1 |
| December 1977* | 7,995 | 4,652 | 3,343 | 116.5 | 14.4 | 204.7 | 147.7 | 34.1 |
| March 1978* | 7,938 | 4,619 | 3,319 | 113.1 | 14.4 | 200.4 | 146.8 | 33.3 |
| South West | | | | | | | | |
| March 1977* | 1,494 | 885 | 609 | 47.9 | 11.1 | 57.8 | 16.1 | 7.5 |
| June 1977* | 1,536 | 902 | 634 | 48.6 | 11.1 | 59.2 | 16.5 | 7.7 |
| September 1977* | 1,536 | 904 | 632 | 49.7 | 11.1 | 59.2 | 16.6 | 7.8 |
| December 1977* | 1,514 | 894 | 619 | 46.4 | 11.2 | 58.2 | 16.6 | 8.1 |
| March 1978* | 1,501 | 889 | 612 | 44.6 | 11.2 | 57.1 | 16.5 | 8.2 |
| West Midlands | | | | | | | | |
| March 1977* | 2,194 | 1,333 | 860 | 27.6 | 25.7 | 53.9 | 21.2 | 119.3 |
| June 1977* | 2,201 | 1,329 | 873 | 32.3 | 25.7 | 55.3 | 21.2 | 118.9 |
| September 1977* | 2,207 | 1,337 | 870 | 31.4 | 25.5 | 55.0 | 21.3 | 119.8 |
| December 1977* | 2,218 | 1,340 | 878 | 29.8 | 25.4 | 55.0 | 21.3 | 119.1 |
| March 1978* | 2,208 | 1,335 | 873 | 29.5 | 25.5 | 54.4 | 21.2 | 118.4 |
| East Midlands | | | | | | | | |
| March 1977* | 1,499 | 899 | 601 | 30.7 | 71.8 | 49.9 | 27.6 | 39.3 |
| June 1977* | 1,512 | 904 | 608 | 35.3 | 73.2 | 51.3 | 27.5 | 39.2 |
| September 1977* | 1,515 | 908 | 607 | 36.1 | 71.9 | 51.6 | 28.4 | 39.5 |
| December 1977* | 1,516 | 903 | 613 | 34.9 | 71.9 | 50.9 | 28.0 | 39.5 |
| March 1978* | 1,503 | 899 | 604 | 32.0 | 72.3 | 48.8 | 27.8 | 39.2 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | | | | | |
| March 1977* | 1,978 | 1,199 | 779 | 33.4 | 83.2 | 84.4 | 39.2 | 91.9 |
| June 1977* | 1,991 | 1,202 | 789 | 34.8 | 84.0 | 83.7 | 39.2 | 91.5 |
| September 1977* | 1,991 | 1,205 | 787 | 35.0 | 82.0 | 85.8 | 39.9 | 92.3 |
| December 1977* | 1,995 | 1,201 | 794 | 33.6 | 81.7 | 85.0 | 39.8 | 92.5 |
| March 1978* | 1,973 | 1,189 | 783 | 32.2 | 81.9 | 82.7 | 39.6 | 91.0 |
| North West | | | | | | | | |
| March 1977* | 2,635 | 1,530 | 1,104 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 104.3 | 103.9 | 20.1 |
| June 1977* | 2,636 | 1,530 | 1,106 | 17.3 | 14.3 | 105.3 | 103.9 | 20.1 |
| September 1977* | 2,649 | 1,541 | 1,109 | 17.7 | 14.4 | 105.9 | 104.6 | 20.1 |
| December 1977* | 2,649 | 1,533 | 1,116 | 17.3 | 14.4 | 104.9 | 104.6 | 20.1 |
| March 1978* | 2,630 | 1,523 | 1,108 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 103.3 | 104.3 | 20.1 |
| North | | | | | | | | |
| March 1977* | 1,254 | 762 | 492 | 17.7 | 48.7 | 30.3 | 54.7 | 46.7 |
| June 1977* | 1,261 | 766 | 494 | 16.8 | 48.8 | 31.7 | 54.9 | 48.2 |
| September 1977* | 1,264 | 768 | 496 | 16.9 | 48.5 | 31.3 | 55.3 | 48.3 |
| December 1977* | 1,265 | 768 | 497 | 16.4 | 48.6 | 31.6 | 55.5 | 47.8 |
| March 1978* | 1,252 | 759 | 493 | 16.1 | 48.8 | 31.3 | 55.4 | 46.2 |
| Wales | | | | | | | | |
| March 1977* | 997 | 610 | 387 | 26.0 | 40.6 | 19.4 | 22.0 | 78.1 |
| June 1977* | 1,006 | 616 | 390 | 25.2 | 41.1 | 19.4 | 22.1 | 78.2 |
| September 1977* | 1,001 | 611 | 390 | 25.0 | 39.9 | 19.5 | 22.4 | 78.6 |
| December 1977* | 994 | 605 | 389 | 24.7 | 39.6 | 19.5 | 22.3 | 77.1 |
| March 1978* | 986 | 602 | 383 | 24.1 | 39.6 | 19.4 | 22.2 | 75.9 |
| Scotland | | | | | | | | |
| March 1977* | 2,051 | 1,191 | 860 | 49.6 | 34.8 | 91.2 | 31.3 | 39.0 |
| June 1977* | 2,077 | 1,202 | 875 | 48.8 | 33.9 | 91.7 | 31.8 | 38.6 |
| September 1977* | 2,077 | 1,203 | 874 | 49.5 | 33.7 | 92.5 | 31.9 | 38.3 |
| December 1977* | 2,069 | 1,196 | 872 | 48.6 | 33.6 | 91.8 | 31.8 | 37.6 |
| March 1978* | 2,057 | 1,188 | 868 | 49.0 | 33.6 | 91.4 | 31.8 | 37.4 |
| Great Britain | | | | | | | | |
| March 1977* | 22,008 | 13,031 | 8,977 | 358.3 | 344.9 | 691.7 | 463.3 | 475.8 |
| June 1977* | 22,172 | 13,091 | 9,081 | 380.6 | 346.9 | 701.8 | 464.2 | 476.1 |
| September 1977* | 22,227 | 13,145 | 9,082 | 388.9 | 341.3 | 706.3 | 467.9 | 478.9 |
| December 1977* | 22,214 | 13,094 | 9,120 | 368.2 | 340.8 | 701.6 | 467.6 | 475.8 |
| March 1978* | 22,047 | 13,003 | 9,044 | 357.3 | 341.7 | 688.7 | 465.5 | 469.7 |

See notes to table 1.

The figures for Wales do not include about 6,000 employees in the Welsh sector of the Chester employment office area who are included in the figures for the North West region.

Table 2 Quarterly series of employees in employment: regional analysis (continued)

THOUSANDS

| Engineering and allied industries | Textiles, leather and clothing | Other manufacturing | Construction** | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication | Distributive trades | Financial, professional and miscellaneous services† | Public administration and defence |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| South East and East Anglia | | | | | | | | |
| 1,040.0 | 123.8 | 526.3 | 394.7 | 116.4 | 648.8 | 1,042.3 | 2,881.0 | 628.6 |
| 1,040.6 | 123.8 | 527.6 | 396.6 | 116.4 | 647.8 | 1,052.0 | 2,895.0 | 631.0 |
| 1,050.9 | 123.5 | 528.7 | 398.0 | 116.8 | 649.8 | 1,052.5 | 2,905.8 | 631.7 |
| 1,053.0 | 123.6 | 526.6 | 398.7 | 116.4 | 645.5 | 1,070.0 | 2,919.9 | 624.3 |
| 1,048.0 | 122.0 | 525.2 | 392.6 | 116.3 | 642.5 | 1,044.9 | 2,915.7 | 622.4 |
| South West | | | | | | | | |
| 221.8 | 37.0 | 89.3 | 89.1 | 30.0 | 80.8 | 202.1 | 492.0 | 111.4 |
| 223.5 | 36.9 | 90.1 | 89.5 | 29.8 | 83.2 | 208.6 | 518.9 | 111.8 |
| 226.2 | 36.9 | 91.2 | 89.8 | 30.0 | 82.4 | 206.2 | 517.1 | 111.7 |
| 226.4 | 37.2 | 91.4 | 90.0 | 29.6 | 82.2 | 209.0 | 497.4 | 110.0 |
| 225.2 | 37.0 | 90.2 | 88.6 | 29.5 | 81.6 | 203.1 | 498.1 | 110.4 |
| West Midlands | | | | | | | | |
| 591.6 | 45.1 | 167.2 | 103.2 | 29.7 | 95.5 | 233.6 | 557.9 | 122.2 |
| 591.0 | 45.3 | 166.9 | 103.7 | 29.5 | 94.9 | 231.6 | 564.5 | 120.5 |
| 595.4 | 44.8 | 168.0 | 104.0 | 29.7 | 94.4 | 231.9 | 564.7 | 121.1 |
| 599.8 | 44.7 | 168.5 | 104.2 | 29.4 | 93.9 | 235.2 | 570.8 | 121.1 |
| 595.7 | 44.6 | 169.1 | 102.6 | 29.3 | 93.9 | 230.2 | 572.2 | 121.1 |
| East Midlands | | | | | | | | |
| 212.4 | 172.2 | 92.9 | 75.3 | 24.3 | 70.5 | 165.6 | 369.5 | 97.5 |
| 214.0 | 175.1 | 93.9 | 75.7 | 24.2 | 70.8 | 163.4 | 371.1 | 97.4 |
| 216.4 | 172.9 | 94.1 | 75.9 | 24.4 | 71.4 | 165.3 | 369.4 | 97.7 |
| 216.5 | 173.4 | 94.2 | 76.1 | 24.3 | 70.4 | 168.7 | 370.6 | 96.6 |
| 215.5 | 171.2 | 93.6 | 74.9 | 24.3 | 69.2 | 165.0 | 372.5 | 96.4 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | | | | | |
| 246.7 | 147.8 | 109.6 | 106.4 | 33.0 | 109.8 | 220.9 | 552.1 | 119.5 |
| 247.4 | 148.4 | 110.0 | 106.9 | 32.8 | 108.7 | 220.8 | 561.9 | 120.6 |
| 249.7 | 147.0 | 110.8 | 107.3 | 33.2 | 108.7 | 223.2 | 555.2 | 121.2 |
| 248.5 | 146.7 | 111.0 | 107.5 | 32.8 | 108.2 | 224.4 | 563.1 | 120.0 |
| 246.9 | 144.9 | 109.1 | 105.8 | 32.8 | 107.1 | 219.1 | 559.1 | 120.4 |
| North West | | | | | | | | |
| 402.0 | 189.6 | 189.4 | 129.9 | 39.3 | 168.1 | 313.6 | 769.9 | 172.9 |
| 404.0 | 189.9 | 189.1 | 130.5 | 39.2 | 166.7 | 315.9 | 767.2 | 172.8 |
| 407.3 | 187.7 | 188.5 | 131.0 | 39.6 | 170.3 | 314.0 | 774.1 | 173.3 |
| 409.2 | 186.0 | 188.4 | 131.2 | 39.5 | 167.7 | 319.4 | 773.6 | 172.3 |
| 407.6 | 182.3 | 186.4 | 129.2 | 39.5 | 167.1 | 310.2 | 776.9 | 172.4 |
| North | | | | | | | | |
| 189.8 | 52.8 | 60.8 | 92.1 | 19.7 | 64.4 | 145.8 | 337.4 | 92.5 |
| 190.8 | 53.7 | 60.7 | 92.6 | 19.5 | 63.9 | 147.5 | 339.0 | 92.6 |
| 191.6 | 52.6 | 60.6 | 92.9 | 19.6 | 65.3 | 147.9 | 340.4 | 92.7 |
| 190.5 | 51.9 | 60.9 | 93.2 | 19.7 | 65.2 | 150.8 | 340.2 | 92.4 |
| 189.1 | 52.1 | 60.5 | 91.7 | 19.6 | 64.6 | 145.5 | 338.6 | 92.8 |
| Wales | | | | | | | | |
| 110.6 | 30.2 | 50.3 | 66.6 | 19.4 | 58.0 | 101.2 | 289.9 | 84.8 |
| 110.2 | 29.2 | 50.1 | 66.9 | 19.2 | 57.5 | 102.1 | 299.8 | 85.4 |
| 112.2 | 28.5 | 49.6 | 67.2 | 19.3 | 57.3 | 102.8 | 292.3 | 86.1 |
| 112.3 | 28.1 | 49.2 | 67.2 | 19.1 | 56.6 | 105.4 | 287.4 | 85.4 |
| 111.0 | 27.7 | 48.3 | 66.2 | 19.0 | 56.0 | 101.6 | 289.5 | 85.2 |
| Scotland | | | | | | | | |
| 256.8 | 94.7 | 98.7 | 164.6 | 29.2 | 132.8 | 236.0 | 644.6 | 148.2 |
| 255.6 | 94.6 | 100.4 | 165.6 | 28.9 | 134.3 | 240.4 | 661.7 | 150.6 |
| 258.5 | 93.5 | 101.1 | 166.1 | 29.0 | 133.4 | 237.7 | 662.3 | 149.8 |
| 257.5 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 166.5 | 28.9 | 132.9 | 244.9 | 653.1 | 149.8 |
| 257.6 | 92.2 | 99.3 | 163.9 | 28.8 | 131.9 | 237.6 | 651.5 | 150.9 |
| Great Britain | | | | | | | | |
| 3,272.3 | 893.1 | 1,384.7 | 1,222.0 | 341.0 | 1,428.4 | 2,661.2 | 6,894.0 | 1,577.6 |
| 3,277.1 | 897.0 | 1,388.6 | 1,228.0 | 339.5 | 1,427.8 | 2,682.2 | 6,979.3 | 1,582.7 |
| 3,308.1 | 887.5 | 1,393.1 | 1,232.3 | 341.6 | 1,433.3 | 2,681.5 | 6,980.8 | 1,585.5 |
| 3,313.7 | 883.4 | 1,390.2 | 1,234.7 | 339.5 | 1,422.6 | 2,727.8 | 6,976.1 | 1,571.8 |
| 3,296.4 | 874.0 | 1,381.6 | 1,215.5 | 339.1 | 1,413.9 | 2,657.1 | 6,974.2 | 1,572.1 |

Occupations in engineering

Annual inquiry into occupations of employees in engineering and related industries: Great Britain: May 1977

Inquiries are made annually to obtain an occupational analysis of employees in engineering and related industries in Great Britain. The results of the inquiry conducted in May 1977 show that out of some 3.1 million workers in the industries covered, about 30 per cent were managerial,

administrative, technical and clerical workers, and almost 25 per cent were craftsmen (excluding foremen) or were undergoing training for craft occupations. About five per cent of all the workers were receiving some form of training. These inquiries have been made every year since 1963,

Table 1 Occupations of employees in engineering and related industries (Orders VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII and Minimum List Heading 370.2 of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

| (1) | Males | | Females | | Total males and females (5) | Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5) | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|---------------|--|
| | (2) | (3) | Full-time | Part-time | | Apprentices | | Others being trained | | |
| | | | | | | Males (6) | Females (7) | Males (8) | Females (9) | |
| PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 662,600 | 242,300 | 35,030 | 939,930 | 15,650 | 660 | 13,910 | 7,320 | |
| Management—general, central, divisional and other | 117,360 | 3,150 | 500 | | 121,010 | — | — | 810 | 40 | |
| Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below | 79,270 | 7,700 | 480 | | 87,450 | 700 | 50 | 2,060 | 330 | |
| Professional engineers | 75,920 | 540 | 10 | | 76,470 | 2,310 | 50 | 1,720 | 50 | |
| Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists | 15,950 | 240 | 20 | | 16,210 | 790 | 10 | 520 | — | |
| Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other | 63,510 | 1,100 | 130 | | 64,740 | 3,770 | 50 | 1,990 | 50 | |
| Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific | 102,920 | 2,370 | 180 | | 105,470 | 6,890 | 50 | 2,670 | 50 | |
| Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators, etc. | 19,620 | 9,840 | 730 | | 30,190 | 60 | — | 140 | 100 | |
| Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists | 940 | 71,100 | 9,870 | | 81,910 | — | 170 | 30 | 2,350 | |
| Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators | 3,940 | 31,460 | 4,490 | | 39,890 | 10 | 30 | 150 | 690 | |
| Clerks, receptionists and other office workers | 98,600 | 107,370 | 17,670 | | 223,640 | 390 | 130 | 2,220 | 3,430 | |
| All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen | 84,570 | 7,430 | 950 | | 92,950 | 730 | 120 | 1,600 | 230 | |
| PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 115,760 | 5,880 | 330 | 121,970 | — | — | 1,010 | 30 | |
| Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below | 62,160 | 900 | 70 | | 63,130 | — | — | 400 | — | |
| Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below | 53,600 | 4,980 | 260 | | 58,840 | — | — | 610 | 30 | |
| Part C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 746,140 | 15,670 | 3,590 | 765,400 | 84,750 | 320 | 9,970 | 340 | |
| Foundry crafts | 10,700 | 130 | 30 | | 10,860 | 490 | — | 80 | — | |
| Smiths and forgemen | 7,500 | 30 | — | | 7,530 | 240 | — | 50 | — | |
| Mechanical engineering crafts—production | 327,770 | 1,930 | 290 | | 329,990 | 20,920 | 10 | 3,710 | 70 | |
| Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production | 46,670 | 4,830 | 720 | | 52,220 | 3,140 | 40 | 640 | 90 | |
| Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic | 94,560 | 770 | 30 | | 95,360 | 6,160 | 60 | 790 | 50 | |
| Metal fabrication crafts | 72,780 | 730 | 250 | | 73,760 | 6,000 | — | 1,770 | — | |
| Welders (skilled) | 48,420 | 250 | — | | 48,670 | 2,680 | — | 740 | 10 | |
| Coach and vehicle body building crafts | 19,860 | 330 | — | | 20,190 | 1,310 | — | 240 | — | |
| Apprentices on general course | 41,720 | 200 | — | | 41,920 | 41,720 | 200 | — | — | |
| Construction crafts (production and maintenance) | 23,910 | 930 | 200 | | 25,040 | 820 | 10 | 210 | 120 | |
| All other production crafts not elsewhere classified | 52,250 | 5,540 | 2,070 | | 59,860 | 1,270 | — | 1,740 | — | |
| Part D Other production occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 580,550 | 269,550 | 68,640 | 918,740 | — | — | 13,830 | 7,710 | |
| Machinists | 233,920 | 77,470 | 17,700 | | 329,090 | — | — | 6,500 | 1,620 | |
| Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical) | 170,150 | 123,480 | 31,860 | | 325,490 | — | — | 3,940 | 3,750 | |
| All other non-craft production occupations | 176,480 | 68,600 | 19,080 | | 264,160 | — | — | 3,390 | 2,340 | |
| PART E Other occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 307,650 | 44,710 | 29,450 | 381,810 | 20 | — | 1,340 | 440 | |
| Stores, warehouse and despatch workers | 117,600 | 16,320 | 3,580 | | 137,500 | — | — | 760 | 200 | |
| Motor drivers (goods and other) | 32,360 | 530 | 100 | | 32,990 | — | — | 80 | 70 | |
| Catering workers | 2,000 | 12,790 | 8,560 | | 23,350 | 20 | — | 10 | 170 | |
| Occupations not elsewhere classified | 155,690 | 15,070 | 17,210 | | 187,970 | — | — | 490 | — | |
| GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E) | 2,412,700 | 578,110 | 137,040 | | 3,127,850 | 100,420 | 980 | 40,060 | 15,840 | |

Table 2 Mechanical Engineering (Order VII)

| (1) | Males | | Females | | Total males and females (5) | Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5) | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|--------------|--|
| | (2) | (3) | Full-time | Part-time | | Apprentices | | Others being trained | | |
| | | | | | | Males (6) | Females (7) | Males (8) | Females (9) | |
| PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 219,350 | 78,640 | 12,750 | 310,740 | 5,250 | 170 | 4,900 | 2,560 | |
| Management—general, central, divisional and other | 41,250 | 780 | 240 | | 42,270 | — | — | 300 | 10 | |
| Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below | 25,470 | 1,900 | 60 | | 27,430 | 190 | — | 730 | 80 | |
| Professional engineers | 19,380 | 80 | — | | 19,460 | 280 | — | 650 | 20 | |
| Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists | 3,980 | 30 | — | | 4,010 | 380 | — | 210 | — | |
| Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other | 28,700 | 250 | 50 | | 29,000 | 2,380 | 20 | 1,000 | 20 | |
| Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific | 27,310 | 290 | 20 | | 27,620 | 1,680 | 10 | 770 | — | |
| Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc | 6,940 | 3,120 | 190 | | 10,250 | 50 | — | 20 | 50 | |
| Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists | 320 | 25,780 | 3,860 | | 29,960 | — | 80 | — | 850 | |
| Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators | 1,090 | 11,190 | 1,570 | | 13,850 | — | — | 20 | 210 | |
| Clerks, receptionists and other office workers | 32,980 | 33,200 | 6,390 | | 72,570 | 90 | 40 | 760 | 1,250 | |
| All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen | 31,930 | 2,020 | 370 | | 34,320 | 200 | 20 | 440 | 70 | |
| PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 36,740 | 280 | — | 36,720 | — | — | 330 | — | |
| Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below | 23,210 | 10 | — | | 23,220 | — | — | 130 | — | |
| Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below | 13,230 | 270 | — | | 13,500 | — | — | 200 | — | |
| Part C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 280,160 | 960 | 70 | 281,190 | 36,600 | 30 | 3,050 | — | |
| Foundry crafts | 4,550 | 60 | 10 | | 4,620 | 360 | — | 40 | — | |
| Smiths and forgemen | 1,390 | — | — | | 1,390 | 70 | — | — | — | |
| Mechanical engineering crafts—production | 130,650 | 330 | 40 | | 131,020 | 9,670 | — | 1,300 | — | |
| Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production | 8,420 | 30 | 10 | | 8,460 | 540 | — | 90 | — | |
| Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic | 32,090 | 10 | — | | 32,100 | 2,860 | — | 240 | — | |
| Metal fabrication crafts | 31,580 | 10 | — | | 31,590 | 2,470 | — | 720 | — | |
| Welders (skilled) | 27,340 | 20 | — | | 27,360 | 1,690 | — | 390 | — | |
| Coach and vehicle body building crafts | 920 | — | — | | 920 | 120 | — | — | — | |
| Apprentices on general course | 18,380 | 30 | — | | 18,410 | 30 | — | — | — | |
| Construction crafts (production and maintenance) | 9,690 | — | — | | 9,690 | 200 | — | 90 | — | |
| All other production crafts not elsewhere classified | 15,150 | 470 | 10 | | 15,620 | 240 | — | 180 | — | |
| PART D Other production occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 148,140 | 28,750 | 4,960 | 181,850 | — | — | 4,090 | 510 | |
| Machinists | 74,740 | 11,340 | 2,070 | | 88,150 | — | — | 2,080 | 210 | |
| Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical) | 37,360 | 12,050 | 1,650 | | 51,060 | — | — | 1,650 | 220 | |
| All other non-craft production occupations | 36,040 | 5,360 | 1,240 | | 42,640 | — | — | 360 | 80 | |
| PART E Other occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 95,530 | 8,330 | 8,780 | 112,640 | 10 | — | 460 | 50 | |
| Stores, warehouse and despatch workers | 32,010 | 2,300 | 490 | | 34,800 | — | — | 210 | 20 | |
| Motor drivers (goods and other) | 8,850 | 160 | 10 | | 9,020 | — | — | 10 | — | |
| Catering workers | 390 | 3,870 | 2,760 | | 7,020 | 10 | — | — | 30 | |
| Occupations not elsewhere classified | 54,280 | 2,000 | 5,520 | | 61,800 | — | — | 240 | — | |
| GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E) | 779,620 | 116,960 | 26,560 | | 923,140 | 41,860 | 200 | 12,830 | 3,120 | |

and, up to 1968, covered all manufacturing industries*. At present they cover mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering, marine engineering and the manufacture of vehicles and of metal goods not elsewhere specified (that is Orders VII-IX, part of Order X and Orders XI and XII of the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification).

Changes affecting continuity

Over the years there have been some changes which have affected the continuity of the figures. Up to 1969 the analyses were based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and subsequently on the 1968 edition. From 1973 onwards a revised occupational classification has been used which is compatible with the list of key occupations for statistical purposes (see September 1973 issue of *Employment Gazette*, page 799). The effects on the comparability of the series were described in the article presenting the 1973 results. In addition, the surveys from 1973 onwards have been based on estimates of the numbers

of employees in employment obtained from the censuses of employment. Previously they had been based on estimates—now superseded—obtained from counts of national insurance cards. It should be noted that in 1971, when employment figures were compiled by both methods, the census of employment produced rather lower estimates. Moreover, from 1975 onwards, the sample has been linked to the census of employment register and the estimates for these years cover all employees and not merely those in establishments employing 11 or more workers as in previous years (see the September 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette*, page 954).

Occupational groupings

The information from the inquiry has been collected under five broad headings:

■ Part A covers managerial, administrative, technical

* Results of the previous inquiries were published in earlier issues of *Employment Gazette*; see, for example, the September 1977 issue for the results of the 1976 inquiry.

Table 3 Instrument engineering (Order VIII)

| (1) | Males | | Females | | Total males and females (5) | Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5) | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Full-time (2) | Part-time (4) | Apprentices | Others being trained | | Apprentices | | Others being trained | |
| | | | | | | Males (6) | Females (7) | Males (8) | Females (9) |
| PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 37,100 | 14,360 | 2,820 | 54,280 | 480 | — | 930 | 440 | |
| Management—general, central, divisional and other | 6,040 | 120 | 20 | 6,180 | — | — | 30 | — | |
| Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below | 4,930 | 440 | 90 | 5,460 | — | — | 210 | 10 | |
| Professional engineers | 3,590 | 30 | — | 3,620 | 160 | — | 40 | — | |
| Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists | 1,130 | 30 | — | 1,160 | — | — | 20 | — | |
| Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other | 2,370 | 70 | 20 | 2,460 | 30 | — | 80 | — | |
| Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific | 8,130 | 290 | 30 | 8,450 | 290 | — | 120 | — | |
| Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc | 980 | 600 | 50 | 1,630 | — | — | 10 | 10 | |
| Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists | 60 | 4,020 | 670 | 4,750 | — | — | — | 110 | |
| Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators | 140 | 1,460 | 290 | 1,890 | — | — | 10 | 50 | |
| Clerks, receptionists, and other office workers | 4,520 | 6,520 | 1,590 | 12,630 | — | — | 220 | 260 | |
| All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen | 5,210 | 780 | 60 | 6,050 | — | — | 190 | — | |
| PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7) | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 5,650 | 490 | — | 6,140 | — | — | 10 | — | |
| Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below | 2,670 | 80 | — | 2,750 | — | — | — | — | |
| Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below | 2,980 | 410 | — | 3,390 | — | — | 10 | — | |
| PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 24,910 | 1,540 | 620 | 27,070 | 2,400 | 30 | 800 | 10 | |
| Foundry crafts | 120 | — | — | 120 | — | — | — | — | |
| Smiths and forgemen | — | 50 | — | 50 | — | — | 180 | — | |
| Mechanical engineering crafts—production | 9,180 | — | 130 | 9,360 | 650 | — | — | — | |
| Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production | 4,580 | 450 | 50 | 5,080 | 180 | — | 80 | — | |
| Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic | 1,770 | — | — | 1,770 | 30 | — | 10 | — | |
| Metal fabrication crafts | 1,850 | — | — | 1,850 | 60 | — | — | 10 | |
| Welders (skilled) | 250 | — | — | 250 | — | — | — | — | |
| Coach and vehicle body building crafts | 30 | — | — | 30 | — | — | — | — | |
| Apprentices on general course | 1,190 | 20 | — | 1,210 | 1,190 | 20 | — | — | |
| Construction crafts (production and maintenance) | 830 | 10 | — | 840 | 60 | 10 | — | — | |
| All other production crafts not elsewhere classified | 5,110 | 1,010 | 440 | 6,560 | 230 | — | 530 | — | |
| PART D Other production occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 18,500 | 23,560 | 5,060 | 47,120 | — | — | 840 | 870 | |
| Machinists | 7,170 | 5,040 | 1,100 | 13,310 | — | — | 480 | 120 | |
| Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical) | 4,930 | 9,950 | 1,990 | 16,870 | — | — | 220 | 540 | |
| All other non-craft production occupations | 6,400 | 8,570 | 1,970 | 16,940 | — | — | 140 | 210 | |
| PART E Other occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 9,610 | 2,840 | 1,860 | 14,310 | — | — | 180 | 80 | |
| Stores, warehouse and despatch workers | 5,210 | 1,210 | 380 | 6,800 | — | — | 130 | — | |
| Motor drivers (goods and other) | 1,220 | 40 | — | 1,260 | — | — | 10 | — | |
| Catering workers | 80 | 460 | 450 | 990 | — | — | — | 10 | |
| Occupations not elsewhere classified | 3,100 | 1,130 | 1,030 | 5,260 | — | — | 40 | 70 | |
| GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D and E) | 95,770 | 42,790 | 10,360 | 148,920 | 2,880 | 30 | 2,760 | 1,400 | |

and clerical workers and identifies 11 occupational categories. The two categories "professional engineers" and "scientists, metallurgists and other technologists" refer to people who manage, technically direct or undertake one or more of the following functions: research, development, design, feasibility studies, applications, technical advisory and liaison, consultancy or similar work. "Other technicians" covers people engaged in, or being trained for, work intermediate between that of technologists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen on the other.

- Part B identifies foremen supervising crafts in part C or solely controlling occupations in parts D and E.
- Part C identifies craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training, mainly in groups according to the class of engineering, with provision for construction and other crafts.
- Part D covers other production occupations.
- Part E covers all other employees.

Basis of the estimates

Inquiry forms were sent to a total of 2,352 establishments, that is, all those within the scope of the survey with 1,000 or more employees, and to a sample of those with 11-999 employees. To minimise the form filling burden on small firms no forms were sent to establishments with fewer than 11 employees. However the estimates given in this article relate to all employees. This has been achieved by assuming that the occupational structure of the firms employing 1-10 employees would follow the pattern of the next higher size range and it is thought that this assumption would not lead to any significant error.

Response

Forms suitable for inclusion in the summary tables were received from 90 per cent of the establishments approached, and in total these forms accounted for 48 per cent of all employees within industry Orders VII-XII of the 1968

Table 4 Electrical engineering (Order IX)

| (1) | Males | | Females | | Total males and females (5) | Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5) | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Full-time (2) | Part-time (4) | Apprentices | Others being trained | | Apprentices | | Others being trained | |
| | | | | | | Males (6) | Females (7) | Males (8) | Females (9) |
| PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 177,810 | 63,850 | 8,110 | 249,770 | 4,620 | 100 | 4,510 | 1,810 | |
| Management—general, central, divisional and other | 24,790 | 900 | 40 | 25,730 | — | — | 240 | — | |
| Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below | 19,840 | 2,620 | 150 | 22,610 | 190 | 10 | 480 | 130 | |
| Professional engineers | 30,470 | 290 | 10 | 30,770 | 840 | 20 | 680 | 20 | |
| Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists | 5,220 | 70 | 10 | 5,300 | 90 | — | 210 | 10 | |
| Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other | 13,530 | 510 | 60 | 14,100 | 470 | 10 | 550 | 20 | |
| Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific | 35,880 | 1,280 | 120 | 37,280 | 2,820 | 20 | 1,200 | 30 | |
| Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc | 4,310 | 2,510 | 330 | 7,150 | — | — | 70 | 20 | |
| Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists | 430 | 17,130 | 2,380 | 19,940 | — | 10 | 30 | 660 | |
| Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators | 1,360 | 7,040 | 1,010 | 9,410 | — | — | 60 | 160 | |
| Clerks, receptionists and other office workers | 22,180 | 29,550 | 3,680 | 55,410 | 30 | 10 | 540 | 720 | |
| All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen | 19,800 | 1,950 | 320 | 22,070 | 180 | 20 | 450 | 50 | |
| PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7) | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 23,880 | 3,790 | 180 | 27,850 | — | — | 260 | 30 | |
| Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below | 10,690 | 610 | 10 | 11,310 | — | — | 70 | — | |
| Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below | 13,190 | 3,180 | 170 | 16,540 | — | — | 190 | 30 | |
| PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 103,760 | 7,870 | 1,690 | 113,320 | 112,40 | 170 | 1,410 | 120 | |
| Foundry crafts | 910 | — | — | 910 | 40 | — | 30 | — | |
| Smiths and forgemen | 70 | — | — | 70 | — | — | — | — | |
| Mechanical engineering crafts—production | 36,080 | 790 | 10 | 36,880 | 2,130 | 10 | 340 | — | |
| Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production | 23,010 | 4,230 | 660 | 27,900 | 1,460 | 40 | 440 | 80 | |
| Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic | 20,090 | 760 | 30 | 20,880 | 1,120 | 60 | 270 | — | |
| Metal fabrication crafts | 4,880 | 170 | 210 | 5,260 | 250 | — | 90 | — | |
| Welders (skilled) | 2,230 | 20 | — | 2,250 | 140 | — | 20 | — | |
| Coach and vehicle body building crafts | 90 | — | — | 90 | — | — | 10 | — | |
| Apprentices on general course | 5,690 | 60 | — | 5,750 | 5,690 | 60 | — | — | |
| Construction crafts (production and maintenance) | 3,180 | 520 | 160 | 3,860 | 280 | — | 20 | — | |
| All other production crafts not elsewhere classified | 7,530 | 1,320 | 620 | 9,470 | 130 | — | 190 | 40 | |
| PART D Other production occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 100,350 | 129,190 | 38,190 | 267,730 | — | — | 2,260 | 4,680 | |
| Machinists | 33,320 | 18,760 | 5,320 | 57,400 | — | — | 560 | 420 | |
| Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical) | 30,510 | 77,950 | 23,480 | 131,940 | — | — | 680 | 2,700 | |
| All other non-craft production occupations | 36,520 | 32,480 | 9,390 | 78,390 | — | — | 1,020 | 1,560 | |
| PART E Other occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 58,240 | 13,430 | 7,030 | 78,700 | — | — | 220 | 50 | |
| Stores, warehouse and despatch workers | 29,730 | 4,080 | 1,030 | 34,840 | — | — | 130 | 30 | |
| Motor drivers (goods and other) | 6,120 | 100 | 40 | 6,260 | — | — | 20 | — | |
| Catering workers | 660 | 3,470 | 2,240 | 6,370 | — | — | 10 | 10 | |
| Occupations not elsewhere classified | 21,730 | 5,780 | 3,720 | 31,230 | — | — | 60 | 10 | |
| GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D and E) | 464,040 | 218,130 | 55,200 | 737,370 | 15,860 | 270 | 8,660 | 6,690 | |

Standard Industrial Classification (excluding Shipbuilding and ship repairing MLH 370.1). The numbers of employees shown on the inquiry forms were 32,406 in establishments with 11-99 employees, 60,217 in establishments with 100-249 employees and 1,403,042 in establishments with 250 or more employees. These represented 5, 16 and 65 per cent, respectively, of the total number of employees within scope of the inquiry estimated to be in the size ranges 1-99, 100-249 and 250 and over.

Basis of calculations

The calculations described were based on provisional estimates of the numbers of employees in employment for May 1977, which in turn were based on the census of employment for June 1976. It was assumed that the pattern of occupations in establishments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all establishments in the same size range in the same industry. The figures on the inquiry forms were used on this basis to provide occupa-

tional estimates of the total number of employees in the industries covered. For each establishment the data on the return were first multiplied by the reciprocal of the relevant sampling fraction. For Order Groups VII to IX and XI to XII the aggregated figures for each occupational category, in each size range, were then multiplied, at Order group level, by the ratio of (1) the total number of employees in the Order Group size range to (2) the total number of employees shown on the inquiry forms in the Order Group size range. (As stated above, in the lowest size range, the total number of employees related to the size range 1-99 whereas the number of employees shown on inquiry forms related to the size range 11-99). Similar procedures were adopted for marine engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2). The calculations were repeated for individual industries (Minimum List Headings) to provide the analyses at this level given in Table 8. All these calculations were made separately for male and female employees. Owing to the procedures involved in grossing up the estimates, there are some very minor differences between the numbers shown

Table 5 Marine engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)

| (1) | Males | | Females | | Total males and females (5) | Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5) | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|-----------|----------|
| | Full-time (2) | Part-time (4) | Apprentices (6) | Others being trained (8) | | | | | |
| | | | | Males (7) | | Males (8) | Females (9) | | |
| PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 6,870 | 2,190 | 240 | 9,300 | 210 | 10 | 30 | 30 | |
| Management—general, central, divisional and other Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below | 1,160 | — | — | 1,160 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Professional engineers | 530 | 40 | — | 570 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists | 470 | 10 | — | 480 | 70 | — | — | — | — |
| Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other | 230 | — | — | 230 | 40 | — | 10 | — | — |
| Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific | 990 | — | — | 990 | 60 | — | — | — | — |
| Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc | 1,180 | — | — | 1,180 | 30 | — | 10 | — | — |
| Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists | 250 | 30 | — | 280 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators | 10 | 640 | 70 | 720 | — | — | — | 10 | — |
| Clerks, receptionists and other office workers | 20 | 290 | 20 | 330 | — | — | — | 10 | — |
| All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen | 1,500 | 1,160 | 140 | 2,800 | — | 10 | — | 10 | — |
| PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7) | 790 | — | 10 | 800 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below | 700 | — | — | 700 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below | 90 | — | 10 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — |
| PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 11,650 | 10 | — | 11,660 | 2,020 | — | 30 | — | — |
| Foundry crafts | 630 | 10 | — | 640 | 20 | — | — | — | — |
| Smiths and forgemen | 30 | — | — | 30 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mechanical engineering crafts—production | 6,910 | — | — | 6,910 | 1,040 | — | 30 | — | — |
| Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production | 170 | — | — | 170 | 40 | — | — | — | — |
| Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic | 1,120 | — | — | 1,120 | 60 | — | — | — | — |
| Metal fabrication crafts | 1,160 | — | — | 1,160 | 270 | — | — | — | — |
| Welders (skilled) | 650 | — | — | 650 | 90 | — | — | — | — |
| Coach and vehicle body building crafts | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apprentices on general course | 450 | — | — | 450 | 450 | — | — | — | — |
| Construction crafts (production and maintenance) | 330 | — | — | 330 | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| All other production crafts not elsewhere classified | 200 | — | — | 200 | 40 | — | — | — | — |
| PART D Other production occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,780 | 20 | — | 1,800 | — | — | 40 | — | — |
| Machinists | 780 | 20 | — | 800 | — | — | 20 | — | — |
| Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical) | 330 | — | — | 330 | — | — | — | — | — |
| All other non-craft production occupations | 670 | — | — | 670 | — | — | 20 | — | — |
| PART E Other occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3,600 | 260 | 210 | 4,070 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stores, warehouse and despatch workers | 650 | 60 | — | 710 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Motor drivers (goods and other) | 150 | — | — | 150 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Catering workers | — | 70 | 30 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Occupations not elsewhere classified | 2,800 | 130 | 180 | 3,110 | — | — | — | — | — |
| GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E) | 24,690 | 2,480 | 460 | 27,630 | 2,230 | 10 | 100 | 30 | — |

Table 6 Vehicles (Order XI)

| (1) | Males | | Females | | Total males and females (5) | Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5) | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|---|
| | Full-time (2) | Part-time (4) | Apprentices (6) | Others being trained (8) | | | | | |
| | | | | Males (7) | | Males (8) | Females (9) | | |
| PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 148,600 | 43,570 | 3,210 | 195,380 | 4,160 | 280 | 1,840 | 1,310 | |
| Management—general, central, divisional and other Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below | 19,820 | 250 | — | 20,070 | — | — | 100 | — | — |
| Professional engineers | 20,110 | 1,690 | 40 | 21,840 | 220 | 30 | 410 | 60 | — |
| Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists | 19,690 | 130 | — | 19,820 | 930 | 30 | 340 | 10 | — |
| Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other | 4,280 | 70 | — | 4,350 | 270 | 10 | 30 | — | — |
| Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific | 11,930 | 120 | — | 12,050 | 500 | 10 | 150 | 10 | — |
| Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc | 25,130 | 310 | 10 | 25,450 | 1,660 | 20 | 300 | 10 | — |
| Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists | 4,900 | 1,530 | 100 | 6,530 | 10 | — | 10 | 10 | — |
| Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators | 70 | 13,030 | 900 | 14,000 | — | 60 | — | 340 | — |
| Clerks, receptionists and other office workers | 990 | 5,960 | 660 | 7,610 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 120 | — |
| All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen | 27,220 | 19,150 | 1,460 | 47,830 | 240 | 30 | 320 | 680 | — |
| | 14,460 | 1,330 | 40 | 15,830 | 320 | 80 | 130 | 80 | — |

Table 6 Vehicles (Order XI) Continued

| (1) | Males | | Females | | Total males and females (5) | Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5) | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|----------|
| | Full-time (2) | Part-time (4) | Apprentices (6) | Others being trained (8) | | | | | |
| | | | | Males (7) | | Males (8) | Females (9) | | |
| PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7) | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 26,610 | 290 | 20 | 26,920 | — | — | 180 | — | — |
| Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below | 14,120 | 60 | 10 | 14,190 | — | — | 120 | — | — |
| Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below | 12,490 | 230 | 10 | 12,730 | — | — | 60 | — | — |
| PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 205,920 | 1,390 | 20 | 207,330 | 20,420 | 80 | 1,250 | 20 | — |
| Foundry crafts | 1,820 | 10 | — | 1,830 | 30 | — | 10 | — | — |
| Smiths and forgemen | 2,330 | 20 | — | 2,350 | 130 | — | — | — | — |
| Mechanical engineering crafts—production | 99,640 | 260 | 10 | 99,910 | 4,130 | — | 480 | — | — |
| Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production | 8,380 | 60 | — | 8,440 | 580 | — | 20 | — | — |
| Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic | 25,230 | — | — | 25,230 | 970 | — | 70 | — | — |
| Metal fabrication crafts | 14,180 | 10 | — | 14,190 | 1,150 | — | 110 | — | — |
| Welders (skilled) | 9,500 | 170 | — | 9,670 | 150 | — | 140 | — | — |
| Coach and vehicle body building crafts | 18,580 | 330 | — | 18,910 | 1,190 | — | 230 | — | — |
| Apprentices on general course | 11,720 | 80 | — | 11,800 | 11,720 | 80 | — | — | — |
| Construction crafts (production and maintenance) | 5,000 | 110 | — | 5,110 | 110 | — | 10 | — | — |
| All other production crafts not elsewhere classified | 9,540 | 340 | 10 | 9,890 | 60 | — | 180 | — | 10 |
| PART D Other production occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 199,500 | 27,510 | 4,080 | 231,090 | — | — | 1,890 | 300 | — |
| Machinists | 65,420 | 10,250 | 970 | 76,640 | — | — | 940 | 110 | — |
| Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical) | 77,760 | 12,000 | 1,770 | 91,530 | — | — | 560 | 110 | — |
| All other non-craft production occupations | 56,320 | 5,260 | 1,340 | 62,920 | — | — | 390 | 80 | — |
| PART E Other occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 84,990 | 7,870 | 3,610 | 96,470 | 10 | — | 190 | 40 | — |
| Stores, warehouse and despatch workers | 32,440 | 2,580 | 270 | 35,290 | — | — | 150 | 20 | — |
| Motor drivers (goods and other) | 7,720 | 200 | — | 7,920 | — | — | 10 | — | — |
| Catering workers | 530 | 2,690 | 1,180 | 4,400 | 10 | — | — | 10 | — |
| Occupations not elsewhere classified | 44,300 | 2,400 | 2,160 | 48,860 | — | — | 30 | 10 | — |
| GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E) | 665,620 | 80,630 | 10,940 | 757,190 | 24,590 | 360 | 5,350 | 1,670 | — |

against some occupations at Order group level and the corresponding estimates formed by aggregating industries (Minimum List Headings) within that Order group.

The estimates giving industrial analyses of the numbers of employees published regularly in *Employment Gazette* are usually shown to the nearest 100. The estimates in this article are given to the nearest 10, not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but only to provide further information about the relative sizes of the various occupational categories. In addition, because of the relatively small size of the sample year to year changes need to be treated with caution.

Analyses by occupation and industry

Table 1 gives a summary analysis for all engineering and related industries combined. Tables 2 to 7 give separate analyses for each industry Order covered, and also for

marine engineering. In each table column (2) to (4) give estimates for male and female workers and the corresponding totals for all workers are shown in column (5). The estimates in these columns include persons undergoing training, a point which should be borne in mind when reference is made to the number of workers in any particular occupation or category, such as craftsmen. The numbers of apprentices included in columns (2) to (5) are shown separately in columns (6) and (7). Estimates of the numbers of other people being trained included in columns (2) to (5) are given, for male and female workers separately, in columns (8) and (9).

Table 8 provides an analyses for each Minimum List Heading. The numbers employed in five broad occupational groups, together with the numbers of apprentices and others being trained, are shown as percentages of the total numbers of employees. Similarly the numbers of craft apprentices are shown as percentages of all craftsmen.

Table 7 Metal goods not elsewhere specified (Order XII)

| (1) | Males | | Females | | Total males and females (5) | Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5) | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | (2) | (3) | Part-time (4) | Full-time (3) | | Apprentices | | Others being trained | |
| | | | | | | Males (6) | Females (7) | Males (8) | Females (9) |
| PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 72,870 | 39,690 | 7,900 | | 120,460 | 930 | 100 | 1,700 | 1,170 |
| Management—general, central, divisional and other | 24,300 | 1,100 | 200 | | 25,600 | — | — | 140 | 30 |
| Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below | 8,390 | 1,010 | 140 | | 9,540 | 100 | 10 | 230 | 50 |
| Professional engineers | 2,320 | — | — | | 2,320 | 30 | — | 10 | — |
| Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists | 1,110 | 40 | 10 | | 1,160 | 10 | — | 40 | — |
| Draftsmen—engineering, architectural and other | 5,990 | 150 | — | | 6,140 | 330 | 10 | 210 | 10 |
| Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific | 5,290 | 200 | — | | 5,490 | 410 | — | 270 | 10 |
| Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc | 2,240 | 2,050 | 60 | | 4,350 | — | — | 30 | 10 |
| Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists | 50 | 10,500 | 1,990 | | 12,540 | — | 20 | — | 380 |
| Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators | 340 | 5,520 | 940 | | 6,800 | — | 20 | 10 | 140 |
| Clerks, receptionists, and other office workers | 10,200 | 17,790 | 4,410 | | 32,400 | 30 | 40 | 380 | 510 |
| All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen | 12,640 | 1,330 | 150 | | 14,120 | 20 | — | 380 | 30 |
| PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7) | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 22,390 | 1,030 | 120 | | 23,540 | — | — | 230 | — |
| Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below | 10,770 | 140 | 50 | | 10,960 | — | — | 80 | — |
| Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below | 11,620 | 890 | 70 | | 12,580 | — | — | 150 | — |
| PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 119,740 | 3,900 | 1,190 | | 124,830 | 12,070 | 10 | 3,430 | 190 |
| Foundry crafts | 2,670 | 50 | 20 | | 2,740 | 40 | — | — | — |
| Smiths and forgemen | 3,680 | 10 | — | | 3,690 | 40 | — | 50 | — |
| Mechanical engineering crafts—production | 45,310 | 500 | 100 | | 45,910 | 3,300 | — | 1,380 | 70 |
| Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production | 2,110 | 60 | — | | 2,170 | 340 | — | 10 | — |
| Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic | 14,260 | — | — | | 14,260 | 1,120 | — | 200 | — |
| Metal fabrication crafts | 19,130 | 540 | 40 | | 19,710 | 1,800 | — | 850 | 50 |
| Welders (skilled) | 8,450 | 40 | — | | 8,490 | 410 | — | 190 | — |
| Coach and vehicle body building crafts | 240 | — | — | | 240 | — | — | — | — |
| Apprentices on general course | 4,290 | 10 | — | | 4,300 | 4,290 | 10 | — | — |
| Construction crafts (production and maintenance) | 4,880 | 290 | 40 | | 5,210 | 160 | — | 90 | — |
| All other production crafts not elsewhere classified | 14,720 | 2,400 | 990 | | 18,110 | 570 | — | 660 | 70 |
| PART D Other production occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 112,280 | 60,520 | 16,350 | | 189,150 | — | — | 4,710 | 1,350 |
| Machinists | 52,490 | 32,060 | 8,240 | | 92,790 | — | — | 2,420 | 760 |
| Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical) | 19,260 | 11,530 | 2,970 | | 33,760 | — | — | 830 | 180 |
| All other non-craft production occupations | 40,530 | 16,930 | 5,140 | | 62,600 | — | — | 1,460 | 410 |
| PART E Other occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 55,680 | 11,980 | 7,960 | | 75,620 | — | — | 290 | 220 |
| Stores, warehouse and despatch workers | 17,560 | 6,090 | 1,410 | | 25,060 | — | — | 140 | 130 |
| Motor drivers (goods and other) | 8,300 | 30 | 50 | | 8,380 | — | — | 30 | — |
| Catering workers | 340 | 2,230 | 1,900 | | 4,470 | — | — | — | 10 |
| Occupations not elsewhere classified | 29,480 | 3,630 | 4,600 | | 37,710 | — | — | 120 | 80 |
| GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D and E) | 382,960 | 117,120 | 33,520 | | 533,600 | 13,000 | 110 | 10,360 | 2,930 |

Table 8 Analysis for individual industries (Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968): occupations of employees by broad category

| Industry (1) | All employees* (2) | Managerial administrative and clerical (3) | Foremen† (4) | Craftsmen (production and maintenance) (5) | Other production occupations (6) | Other occupations (7) | Apprentices (8) | | Others being trained (11) | | |
|--|--------------------|--|--------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Number (8) | As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (9) | Number (11) | As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (12) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (10) |
| MALES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) | 25,760 | 21.8 | 4.6 | 30.8 | 27.3 | 15.5 | 1,470 | 5.7 | 17.9 | 600 | 2.3 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 55,040 | 26.7 | 5.6 | 38.1 | 20.8 | 8.8 | 4,140 | 7.5 | 15.7 | 1,040 | 1.9 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 69,040 | 26.7 | 5.0 | 34.7 | 19.3 | 14.3 | 3,280 | 4.8 | 12.4 | 790 | 1.1 |
| Industrial engines | 25,520 | 28.8 | 3.6 | 32.8 | 20.0 | 14.7 | 1,380 | 5.4 | 13.1 | 140 | 0.5 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 20,190 | 18.4 | 5.3 | 44.2 | 19.2 | 13.0 | 1,010 | 5.0 | 11.0 | 160 | 0.8 |
| Construction and earth moving equipment | 38,360 | 24.0 | 4.7 | 35.5 | 15.4 | 20.5 | 1,820 | 4.7 | 12.9 | 230 | 0.6 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 51,940 | 31.7 | 4.2 | 35.4 | 16.2 | 10.5 | 2,630 | 5.1 | 10.3 | 900 | 1.7 |
| Office machinery | 16,420 | 48.3 | 4.2 | 16.7 | 22.4 | 8.5 | 270 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 390 | 2.4 |
| Other machinery | 178,110 | 29.7 | 4.6 | 37.1 | 16.7 | 12.0 | 10,170 | 5.7 | 14.1 | 3,090 | 1.7 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 140,960 | 36.1 | 4.3 | 36.7 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 7,800 | 5.5 | 12.1 | 2,570 | 1.8 |
| Ordnance and small arms | 17,140 | 17.3 | 6.5 | 37.5 | 24.4 | 14.2 | 940 | 5.5 | 14.6 | 40 | 0.2 |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 141,230 | 20.7 | 4.8 | 35.4 | 27.8 | 11.2 | 6,760 | 4.8 | 12.5 | 2,680 | 1.9 |
| Photographic and document copying equipment | 8,860 | 37.5 | 7.6 | 14.2 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 110 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 400 | 4.5 |
| Watches and clocks | 5,480 | 20.8 | 7.1 | 31.2 | 33.6 | 7.3 | 230 | 4.2 | 13.5 | 120 | 2.2 |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 16,210 | 24.3 | 6.0 | 33.4 | 28.7 | 7.5 | 350 | 2.2 | 6.5 | 700 | 4.3 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 65,230 | 44.0 | 5.5 | 25.3 | 15.6 | 9.6 | 2,300 | 3.5 | 10.8 | 1,300 | 2.0 |
| Electrical machinery | 101,190 | 33.7 | 4.8 | 33.2 | 18.0 | 10.3 | 5,870 | 5.8 | 13.2 | 1,590 | 1.6 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 31,920 | 24.4 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 44.2 | 14.8 | 390 | 1.2 | 9.6 | 640 | 2.0 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | 43,190 | 34.6 | 4.8 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 31.8 | 1,130 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 700 | 1.6 |
| Radio and electronic components | 63,270 | 41.2 | 6.3 | 23.0 | 21.1 | 8.4 | 1,750 | 2.8 | 9.0 | 1,500 | 2.4 |
| Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | 24,900 | 38.6 | 6.5 | 19.6 | 21.4 | 13.9 | 580 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 870 | 3.5 |
| Electronic computers | 31,150 | 73.5 | 2.2 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 630 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 790 | 2.5 |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 65,410 | 57.6 | 3.8 | 25.5 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 3,040 | 4.6 | 12.7 | 1,150 | 1.8 |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 41,470 | 19.6 | 4.1 | 18.1 | 43.0 | 15.2 | 820 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 280 | 0.7 |
| Other electrical goods | 61,620 | 27.1 | 7.4 | 23.4 | 30.1 | 12.1 | 1,500 | 2.4 | 9.7 | 1,170 | 1.9 |
| Marine engineering | 24,690 | 27.8 | 3.2 | 47.2 | 7.2 | 14.6 | 2,210 | 9.0 | 17.2 | 100 | 0.4 |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturing | 33,280 | 20.9 | 3.8 | 22.8 | 37.1 | 15.4 | 540 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 210 | 0.6 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 416,380 | 16.0 | 4.2 | 27.7 | 38.1 | 14.1 | 12,340 | 3.0 | 9.4 | 3,520 | 0.8 |
| Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing | 10,120 | 16.3 | 4.3 | 21.8 | 41.4 | 16.1 | 90 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 290 | 2.9 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 165,190 | 41.4 | 3.9 | 36.3 | 10.1 | 8.3 | 8,610 | 5.2 | 10.1 | 1,190 | 0.7 |
| Locomotives and railway track equipment | 16,940 | 11.8 | 2.8 | 57.0 | 14.8 | 13.5 | 1,390 | 8.2 | 14.4 | 100 | 0.6 |
| Railway carriages and wagons and trams | 23,680 | 13.1 | 2.4 | 47.3 | 22.3 | 14.9 | 1,590 | 6.7 | 14.1 | 180 | 0.8 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 48,300 | 20.1 | 4.2 | 39.2 | 27.4 | 9.1 | 3,070 | 6.4 | 15.7 | 910 | 1.9 |
| Hand tools and implements | 12,520 | 26.1 | 7.1 | 19.6 | 35.7 | 11.5 | 320 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 520 | 4.2 |
| Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc | 7,540 | 23.2 | 5.2 | 33.2 | 28.0 | 10.5 | 140 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 440 | 5.8 |
| Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc | 24,200 | 19.4 | 6.3 | 34.2 | 25.5 | 14.6 | 850 | 3.5 | 8.2 | 440 | 1.8 |
| Wire and wire manufactures | 29,870 | 17.4 | 6.7 | 22.6 | 35.6 | 17.7 | 520 | 1.7 | 7.7 | 620 | 2.1 |
| Cans and metal boxes | 17,310 | 12.6 | 6.2 | 26.9 | 35.0 | 19.4 | 650 | 3.8 | 14.0 | 380 | 2.2 |
| Jewellery and precious metals | 14,070 | 26.3 | 5.5 | 35.3 | 22.2 | 10.7 | 360 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 630 | 4.5 |
| Metal industries not elsewhere specified | 229,160 | 18.5 | 6.0 | 31.1 | 29.0 | 15.4 | 6,710 | 2.9 | 8.7 | 6,160 | 2.7 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,412,700 | 27.5 | 4.8 | 30.9 | 24.1 | 12.8 | 100,420 | 4.2 | 11.4 | 40,060 | 1.7 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) | 3,930 | 71.0 | — | — | 16.3 | 12.7 | — | — | — | 80 | 2.0 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 9,160 | 67.7 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 20 | 0.2 | — | 330 | 3.6 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 14,370 | 64.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 23.8 | 10.4 | 40 | 0.3 | — | 430 | 3.0 |
| Industrial engines | 4,010 | 75.1 | — | 0.7 | 9.5 | 14.7 | — | — | — | 70 | 1.7 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 4,120 | 56.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 19.2 | 23.8 | — | — | — | 130 | 3.2 |
| Construction and earth moving equipment | 4,490 | 85.5 | — | — | — | 14.5 | 10 | 0.2 | — | 90 | 2.0 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 8,250 | 84.4 | 0.4 | — | 5.8 | 9.5 | 50 | 0.6 | — | 200 | 2.4 |
| Office machinery | 6,750 | 47.6 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 45.5 | 5.0 | — | — | — | 110 | 1.6 |
| Other machinery | 35,480 | 65.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 24.4 | 9.3 | 30 | 0.1 | — | 560 | 1.6 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 16,760 | 78.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 16.7 | 30 | 0.2 | 22.2 | 500 | 3.0 |
| Ordnance and small arms | 4,400 | 29.8 | 0.5 | — | — | 55.9 | — | — | — | 40 | 0.9 |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 31,900 | 50.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 37.1 | 11.5 | 10 | — | — | 570 | 1.8 |
| Photographic and document copying equipment | 3,180 | 40.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 51.3 | 6.9 | — | — | — | 310 | 9.7 |
| Watches and clocks | 6,250 | 12.8 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 78.7 | 6.1 | — | — | — | 220 | 3.5 |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 11,690 | 28.9 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 56.5 | 8.0 | 20 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 200 | 1.7 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 32,020 | 36.5 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 48.3 | 9.8 | — | — | — | 530 | 1.7 |
| Electrical machinery | 33,210 | 34.4 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 51.8 | 7.5 | 130 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 560 | 1.7 |

Table 8 (continued) Analysis for individual industries (Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968): occupations of employees by broad category

| Industry | All employees* | Managerial administrative, technical and clerical | Foremen | Craftsmen (production and maintenance) | Other production occupations | Other occupations | Apprentices | | Others being trained | | | |
|--|------------------|---|------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|--|------------|--|
| | | | | | | | All apprentices | | Number | As percentage of all employees (col (2)) | Number | As percentage of all employees (col (2)) |
| | | | | | | | Number | As percentage of all employees (col (2)) | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | |
| TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) | 29,690 | 28.3 | 4.0 | 26.7 | 25.8 | 15.1 | 1,470 | 5.0 | 17.9 | 680 | 2.3 | |
| Metal-working machine tools | 64,200 | 32.5 | 4.8 | 33.0 | 20.0 | 9.7 | 4,160 | 6.5 | 15.6 | 1,370 | 2.1 | |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 83,410 | 33.3 | 4.2 | 28.8 | 20.1 | 13.6 | 3,320 | 4.0 | 12.4 | 1,220 | 1.5 | |
| Industrial engines | 29,530 | 35.1 | 3.1 | 28.5 | 18.6 | 14.7 | 1,380 | 4.7 | 13.1 | 210 | 0.7 | |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 24,310 | 24.8 | 4.4 | 36.7 | 19.2 | 14.8 | 1,010 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 290 | 1.2 | |
| Construction and earth moving equipment | 42,850 | 30.5 | 4.2 | 31.7 | 13.7 | 19.9 | 1,830 | 4.3 | 12.9 | 320 | 0.7 | |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 60,190 | 38.9 | 3.7 | 32.3 | 14.8 | 10.3 | 2,680 | 4.5 | 10.3 | 1,100 | 1.8 | |
| Office machinery | 23,170 | 48.1 | 3.1 | 12.3 | 29.1 | 7.5 | 270 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 500 | 2.2 | |
| Other machinery | 213,590 | 35.6 | 3.9 | 31.0 | 18.0 | 11.5 | 10,200 | 4.8 | 14.0 | 3,650 | 1.7 | |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 157,720 | 40.6 | 3.8 | 32.9 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 7,830 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 3,070 | 1.9 | |
| Ordnance and small arms | 21,540 | 19.9 | 5.3 | 29.9 | 30.9 | 14.1 | 940 | 4.4 | 14.6 | 80 | 0.4 | |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 173,130 | 26.2 | 3.9 | 29.1 | 29.5 | 11.3 | 6,770 | 3.9 | 12.4 | 3,250 | 1.9 | |
| Photographic and document copying equipment | 12,040 | 38.4 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 29.0 | 16.4 | 110 | 0.9 | 8.6 | 710 | 5.9 | |
| Watches and clocks | 11,730 | 16.5 | 3.6 | 15.6 | 57.6 | 6.6 | 230 | 2.0 | 12.6 | 340 | 2.9 | |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 27,900 | 26.2 | 4.0 | 21.7 | 40.4 | 7.7 | 370 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 900 | 3.2 | |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 97,250 | 41.5 | 4.0 | 18.4 | 26.4 | 9.7 | 2,300 | 2.4 | 10.0 | 1,830 | 1.9 | |
| Electrical machinery | 134,400 | 33.8 | 3.9 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 9.6 | 6,000 | 4.5 | 12.9 | 2,150 | 1.6 | |
| Insulated wires and cables | 44,560 | 25.8 | 4.8 | 7.5 | 48.4 | 13.5 | 390 | 0.9 | 9.6 | 860 | 1.9 | |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | 67,600 | 32.5 | 3.8 | 12.4 | 27.9 | 23.5 | 1,140 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 1,690 | 2.5 | |
| Radio and electronic components | 129,600 | 30.0 | 3.9 | 12.0 | 47.2 | 6.9 | 1,780 | 1.4 | 8.5 | 3,600 | 2.8 | |
| Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | 51,870 | 27.0 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 43.2 | 15.1 | 580 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 1,460 | 2.8 | |
| Electronic computers | 42,330 | 68.5 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 16.1 | 6.8 | 640 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 1,060 | 2.5 | |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 90,910 | 55.6 | 3.1 | 21.6 | 12.3 | 7.4 | 3,100 | 3.4 | 10.9 | 1,580 | 1.7 | |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 62,450 | 21.5 | 2.9 | 12.9 | 50.0 | 12.7 | 820 | 1.3 | 9.6 | 630 | 1.0 | |
| Other electrical goods | 113,840 | 22.0 | 4.4 | 13.2 | 51.9 | 8.4 | 1,510 | 1.3 | 9.4 | 2,400 | 2.1 | |
| Marine engineering | 27,630 | 33.7 | 2.9 | 42.2 | 6.5 | 14.7 | 2,230 | 8.1 | 17.2 | 130 | 0.5 | |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturing | 35,880 | 24.5 | 3.5 | 21.2 | 35.2 | 15.6 | 540 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 250 | 0.7 | |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 473,500 | 19.1 | 3.7 | 24.5 | 38.9 | 13.8 | 12,540 | 2.6 | 9.4 | 4,390 | 0.9 | |
| Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing | 13,220 | 20.6 | 3.3 | 17.5 | 44.6 | 13.9 | 90 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 350 | 2.6 | |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 191,610 | 45.2 | 3.4 | 31.5 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 8,780 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 1,790 | 0.9 | |
| Locomotives and railway track equipment | 18,010 | 15.4 | 2.7 | 53.6 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 1,390 | 7.7 | 14.4 | 150 | 0.8 | |
| Railway carriages and wagons and trams | 24,910 | 16.2 | 2.2 | 45.0 | 21.5 | 15.1 | 1,590 | 6.4 | 14.1 | 210 | 0.8 | |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 60,660 | 26.3 | 3.5 | 31.6 | 28.2 | 10.5 | 3,070 | 5.1 | 15.5 | 1,160 | 1.9 | |
| Hand tools and implements | 18,810 | 29.9 | 4.7 | 13.2 | 39.6 | 12.6 | 320 | 1.7 | 8.1 | 680 | 3.6 | |
| Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc | 12,530 | 24.1 | 3.8 | 22.1 | 32.0 | 18.0 | 150 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 730 | 5.8 | |
| Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc | 34,260 | 21.6 | 4.7 | 24.8 | 34.1 | 14.8 | 850 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 540 | 1.6 | |
| Wire and wire manufactures | 37,870 | 19.9 | 5.4 | 20.9 | 37.9 | 15.9 | 520 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 760 | 2.0 | |
| Cans and metal boxes | 30,600 | 13.0 | 4.0 | 15.2 | 49.4 | 18.3 | 660 | 2.2 | 14.0 | 620 | 2.0 | |
| Jewellery and precious metals | 22,250 | 31.4 | 3.6 | 24.9 | 25.6 | 14.5 | 360 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 850 | 3.8 | |
| Metal industries not elsewhere specified | 316,710 | 22.1 | 4.5 | 23.3 | 35.9 | 14.1 | 6,790 | 2.1 | 8.4 | 7,660 | 2.4 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,127,850 | 30.1 | 3.9 | 24.5 | 29.4 | 12.2 | 101,400 | 3.2 | 11.1 | 55,900 | 1.8 | |

* Includes apprentices and others being trained.
† Except works and other senior foremen, who are included in col (3).

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 MS(B)4 Effects on the skin of pitch and tar
 MS(B)5 Skin cancer caused by oil
 MS(B) Occupational industrial dermatitis
 MS(B)7 Poisoning by pesticides

Guidance Notes

Guidance Notes (price 30p each) are too numerous to list here but are published under five headings:
 Medical
 Environmental Hygiene
 Chemical Safety
 Plant and Machinery
 General

Enquiries to HMSO

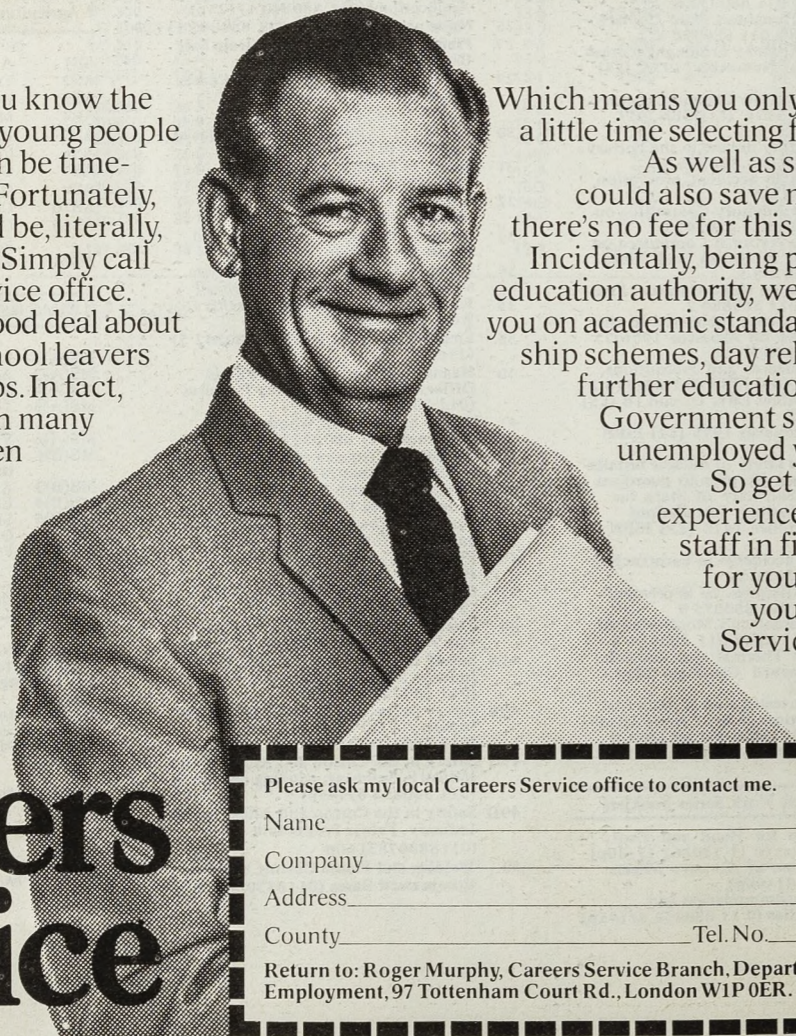
* Free of charge

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Careers Service

Please ask my local Careers Service office to contact me.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

County _____ Tel. No. _____

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

Employment topics

Review of travel-to-work areas

The area statistics of unemployment published in this issue are the first to be based on the recent revision of the pattern of travel-to-work areas. (See *Questions in Parliament*)

Employment and unemployment statistics are collected for the area covered by each local office of the Employment Service Division of the Manpower Services Commission. These areas are determined on the basis of the local demand for and supply of labour, and so do not necessarily coincide with the boundaries of similarly named local authorities, although some do so.

A local unemployment rate is a measure of the deficiency in the demand for labour in a particular area. It is defined as the number of people looking for work in that area expressed as a percentage of the total number of people either working or looking for work there. The estimate of those working in an area is obtained from the annual census of employment and the estimate of those looking for work is taken to be those registered as unemployed at the employment office or offices in the area.

Commuting patterns

Not everyone working in an area will live there, and although people normally register as unemployed at the employment office nearest their home they may be prepared to take up work in another employment office area. Patterns of commuting can therefore mean that an unemployment rate for an individual employment office area such as commuter area would be seriously misleading. Rates which are an accurate measure of labour demand must relate to areas in which most of the people who work in the area also live there and most of the working residents work there; that is to say, which are relatively self-contained in terms of demand for labour. Such areas

are known as travel-to-work areas.

The Department gives percentage unemployment rates for single employment office areas where possible, such as when they form self-contained travel-to-work areas in themselves. However, when there is a significant amount of commuting across the boundary of an employment office area, then the area is grouped with one or more adjacent areas to form a self-contained travel-to-work area.

Computer analysis

The travel-to-work areas used up to now were introduced in 1968 on the basis of information from the 1961 Census of Population, although some modifications were made in the light of information from the 10 per cent Sample Census of Population held in 1966. Inevitably travel-to-work patterns have changed since then, with the result that the published local unemployment rates in some cases no longer accurately reflect the local employment situation. The Department of Employment have carried out an analysis of the workplace movement data from the 1971 Census of Population, making use for the first time of computer facilities to process the information. The Department has also taken into account up-to-date local knowledge of developments that may have affected travel-to-work patterns since the census was taken.

As a result of this review, some employment office areas or travel-to-work areas for which percentage rates of unemployment have been produced in the past will in future be included in larger travel-to-work areas, while some travel-to-work areas will be divided to give smaller groupings. In these cases the percentage rates published in future will relate to areas different from those for which rates have been provided in the past, even though the title of the travel-to-work area may not have changed. The figures for the new and old travel-to-work areas will therefore not be directly comparable.

This is an inevitable consequence of a review of this kind, but the changes which have been made are a reflection of the changed travel-to-work patterns which made the review necessary. The new rates will, however, provide a more satisfactory indicator of the state of local labour markets than the recent published rates.

Areas affected

The majority of the Department's current travel-to-work areas are not affected by these changes. The following list shows the employment office areas which are affected, in their new or revised travel-to-work area groupings. Where a separate travel-to-work area title is not shown, travel-to-work areas are known by the name of the first employment office area listed.

As before, rates for some of these travel-to-work areas will be published each month in *Employment Gazette*, and those for the remainder will be available on request from the Director of Statistics (C1), Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1PJ.

South-east

Aldershot, Camberley, Farnborough, Farnham, Fleet, Bedford, Biggleswade, Chatham, Gillingham, Gravesend, Crawley, Burgess Hill, Dorking, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Horsham, Redhill, Guildford, Godalming, Woking, Harlow, Bishop's Stortford, Epping, Saffron Walden, Hitchin, Letchworth, Royston, Portsmouth, Fareham, Gosport, Havant, Liphook, Petersfield, Ramsgate, Deal, Sandwich, Southampton, Eastleigh, Hythe, Romsey, Winchester, Woolston, Greater London Travel-to-Work Area* covers Employment Offices in the GLC area plus Boreham Wood, Brentwood, Caterham, Dartford, Epsom, Esher, Leatherhead, Loughton, Staines, Waltham Cross, Weybridge

East Anglia

Ipswich, Felixstowe, Woodbridge, Stowmarket, Mildenhall, Newmarket, Thetford, Brandon, Swaffham, Bury St Edmunds (no longer to be grouped with other employment office areas)

South-west

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole, Ringwood, Wimborne, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Chippenham, Corsham, Torbay Travel-to-Work Area covers:

Ashburton, Bovey Tracey, Brixham, Newton Abbot, Paignton, Teignmouth, Torquay, Totnes, Trowbridge, Melksham

West Midlands

Birmingham, Aston, Bromsgrove, Chelmsley Wood, Erdington, Handsworth, Selly Oak, Small Heath, Solihull, Sparkhill, Sutton Coldfield, Tamworth, Washwood Heath, Dudley & Sandwell Travel-to-Work Area covers Cradley Heath, Dudley, Halesowen, Kingswinford, Oldbury, Smethwick, Stourbridge, Tipton, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Oakengates, Bridgnorth, Madeley, Wellington, Walsall, Aldridge, Brownhills, Cannock, Darlaston, Lichfield, Rugeley, Willenhall, Worcester, Droitwich, Malvern, Pershore.

East Midlands

Coalville, Swadlincote, Derby, Belper, Northampton, Daventry, Towcester, Nottingham, Arnold, Basford and Bulwell, Beeston, Heanor, Hucknall, Ilkeston, Long Eaton, Netherfield, Stamford, Bourne, Oakham.

Yorkshire and Humberside

Halifax, Elland, Brighouse, Hebden Bridge, Sowerby Bridge, Leeds, Bramley, Horsforth, Hunslet, Morley, Otley, Rothwell, Seacroft, Wetherby, Yeading, Sheffield, Chapeltown, Dinnington, Firth Park, Woodhouse, Wakefield, Hemsworth, South Elmsall

North-west

Birkenhead, Bebington, Ellesmere Port, Hoylake, Neston, Wallasey, Crewe, Congleton, Nantwich, Sandbach, Liverpool, Allerton, Belle Vale, Bootle, Crosby, Garston, Kirkby, Old Swan, Prescot, Walton.

North

Alnwick, Amble, Darlington and South West Durham Travel-to-Work Area covers Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Newtonycliffe, Shildon, Central Durham Travel-to-Work Areas covers Crook, Durham, Spennymoor, Morpeth, Ashington, Bedlington, Blyth, Cramlington, North Tyneside Travel-to-Work Area covers Newcastle on Tyne, Newburn, North Shields, Walker, Wallsend, West Moor, Whitley Bay, South Tyneside Travel-to-Work area covers Birtley, Blaydon, Chester-le-Street, East Boldon, Felling, Gateshead, Jarrow and Hebburn, Prudhoe, South Shields, Wearside Travel-to-Work Area covers Houghton-le-Spring, Seaham, Southwick Sunderland, Washington, Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Millom

* Unemployment rates for Greater London published in *Employment Gazette* do not relate to this travel to work area but to employment office areas in the Greater London Council area alone.

Wales

Llandudno, Colwyn Bay, Conwy
Llanelli, Ammanford, Burry Port, Gar-
nant, Kidwelly, Tumble
Milford Haven, Haverfordwest
Newport, Chepstow, Newbridge, Risca
Swansea, Gorseinon, Morriston, Pontar-
dawe, Ystradgynlais

Scotland

Glasgow Area Travel-to-Work Area
covers Barrhead, Cambuslang, Clyde-

bank, Cumbernauld, East Kilbride,
Easterhouse, Glasgow Central, Glas-
gow City, Govan, Hillington, Kilsyth,
Kinning Park, Kirkintilloch, Maryhill,
Parkhead, Partick, Rutherglen, Shaw-
lands, Springburn
Greenock, Largs, Port Glasgow
Lanark, Carluke, Lesmahagow
North Lanarkshire Travel-to-Work
covers Airdrie, Bellshill, Blantyre,
Coatbridge, Hamilton, Larkhall,
Motherwell, Shotts, Uddingston,
Wishaw
Paisley, Johnstone, Kilbirnie, Renfrew.

Realignment of boundaries

For many years, the Broughton area of Clwyd has been part of the Chester employment office area. Because employment statistics for regions are compiled by aggregating the figures for employment office areas, its relatively small number of employees (about 6,200) has been included in estimates for the North West region, which includes Chester.

From June 1, 1978, the boundaries of the Chester and Shotton Jobcentre areas have been realigned so that Broughton is

now part of the Shotton area. The opportunity is being taken to include employees from the Broughton area in the employment estimates for Shotton, and therefore for Wales, from June 1978.

Because these employment estimates are used in the calculation of unemployment rates, the levels of some rates will change from June 1978. The following table shows the areas affected and gives for June 1978 unemployment rates calculated on the old and new bases.

| | Old basis | New basis |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | per cent | per cent |
| Wales | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| North West region | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Shotton travel-to-work area | 9.0 | 7.9 |
| Chester | 6.0 | 6.7 |
| Clwyd | 10.2 | 9.7 |
| Cheshire | 6.2 | 6.3 |

Special exemption orders, May 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 May 31, 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† | 21,378 | 1,248 | 1,562 | 24,188 |
| Double day shifts‡ | 38,275 | 3,346 | 2,698 | 44,319 |
| Long spells | 10,793 | 397 | 1,393 | 12,583 |
| Night shifts | 62,470 | 2,166 | 304 | 64,940 |
| Part-time work§ | 13,403 | 115 | 213 | 13,731 |
| Saturday afternoon work | 3,885 | 297 | 194 | 4,376 |
| Sunday work | 48,778 | 1,262 | 1,671 | 51,711 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,172 | 332 | 151 | 6,655 |
| Total | 205,154 | 9,163 | 8,186 | 222,503 |

*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 18,554 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.

Special employment and training measures

The number of people covered by the special employment and training measures in Great Britain is as shown.

From April 1975 until March 31, 1978 expenditure incurred on the special measures programme amounted to £560

| | Number covered | Date of count |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Temporary Employment Subsidy | 170,500 | June 21 |
| Small Firms Employment Subsidy | 3,907 | April 9 |
| Job Release Scheme | 9,534 | June 7 |
| Youth Employment Subsidy | 7,715 | May 31 |
| Job Introduction Scheme | 135 | May 31 |
| Youth Opportunities Programme | 33,000 | May 31 |
| Community Industry | 4,761 | June 8 |
| Special Temporary Employment Programme | 300 | May 31 |
| Job Creation Programme | 55,851 | June 8 |
| Training places supported in industry | 26,467 | April 30 |

The total number of people assisted under these schemes is at present about 310,000. The actual effect on the unemployed register however will be less than this because of a number of factors; for example, some people do not sign the register when they become unemployed.

million, and in the current financial year the estimated expenditure on special measures is £530 million, with further expenditure arising from the present measures in 1979/80. The European Social Fund has contributed towards the cost of the Community Industry scheme and training measures.

Disabled people

Returns of unemployed disabled people at 11 May 1978

| Section I | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Registered | 52,000 | 7,749 | 59,749 |
| Unregistered | 54,206 | 13,664 | 67,870 |

| Section II | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Registered | 8,231 | 1,597 | 9,828 |
| Unregistered | 3,143 | 845 | 3,988 |

Placings of unemployed disabled people from 8 April 1978 to 5 May 1978

| | Males | Females | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Registered | 2,524 | 450 | 2,974 |
| Disabled people | 150 | 37 | 187 |
| Unregistered* disabled people | 1,839 | 524 | 2,363 |
| Total of placings | 4,513 | 1,011 | 5,524 |

* 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).

DE leaflets for the public

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Department of Employment. Though some of the more specialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are available free of charge from employment offices, local unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment and the:

Public Enquiry Office
Department of Employment
8 St James's Square
London SW1Y 4JB
Telephone: 01-214 8440

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Manpower Services Commission or its associated agencies, nor does it include any "on sale" publications of the Department of Employment.

Employment Protection Act

A series of leaflets covering specific provisions of the Act:

- No 1 *Employment Protection Act—an outline* PL578
 - No 2 *Procedure for Handling Redundancies* PL581
 - No 3 *Employees Rights on Insolvency of Employer* PL582
 - No 4 *New Rights for the Expectant Mother* PL580
 - No 5 *Suspension on Medical Grounds under Health and Safety Regulations* PL583
 - No 6 *Facing Redundancy? Time off for Job Hunting or to Arrange Training* PL584
 - No 7 *Trade Union Membership and Activities* PL588
 - No 8 *Itemised Pay Statement* PL587
 - No 9 *Guarantee Payments* PL591
 - No 10 *Terms and Conditions of Employment* PL592
 - No 11 *Continuous Employment and a Week's Pay* PL593
 - No 12 *Time off for Public Duties* PL595
- (A supplement is also available on the extension of individual rights to part-time workers.)

Recoupment Regulations—Guidance for Employers

Guidance on procedure for recoupment of unemployment and supplementary benefit for employers in cases where an employee has received benefit and has subsequently received an award from an industrial tribunal. RCP1

Other related publications

Dismissal—Employees Rights
Information on the improved remedies for unfair dismissal and the right to written reasons for dismissal.

Contracts of Employment Act 1972

A booklet giving details of the right to a longer period of notice according to length of service,

and the right to a more informative written statement of terms and conditions of employment.

Employees Rights on Insolvency of Employers
Operational guidance for liquidators, trustees, receivers and managers, and the Official Receiver. IL1

Insolvency of Employers
Safeguard of occupational pension scheme contributions. IL2

Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and 1976

A guide to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 incorporating changes made by the Employment Protection Act 1975 and the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act 1976.

Redundancy payments

The Redundancy Payments Scheme (Eleventh revision)

General guide for employers and employees about their rights and obligations under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969, incorporating changes made by the Employment Protection Act 1975.

The Redundancy Payments Scheme

A leaflet outlining aspects of the Redundancy Payments Scheme of particular interest to employees. RPL6

The Redundancy Payments Scheme—Offsetting Pensions against Redundancy Payments

Information for employers on the rules for offsetting pensions and lump sum payments under occupational pension schemes against redundancy payments. RPL1

Overseas workers

Employment of Overseas Workers in Great Britain

Information on the Work Permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EEC member states. OW5

Employment of Overseas Workers in Great Britain Hotel and Catering industry. OW6

Employment of Foreign Nationals in Great Britain Student employment. OW9

Employment of Commonwealth Citizens in Great Britain Trainees. OW7

Industrial tribunals

Industrial Tribunals Procedure

For parties concerned in Industrial Tribunal proceedings. ITL1

Industrial Tribunals

For appellants with particular reference to Industrial Training Board Levy Assessments ITL5
Determination of Questions by Industrial Tribunals
 For appellants and respondents, with particular reference to the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act 1974. ITL19

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

Statutory Minimum Wages and Holidays with Pay
 The Wages Council Act briefly explained. WBCL1
Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays?

For workers whose minimum wages and other conditions of employment are determined by Wages Councils. EDL504

Other wages legislation

The Fair Wages Resolution
 Information for government contractors.

The Truck Acts

Leaflet on the main provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages. PL538

Payment of Wages Act 1960

Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply).

Special employment measures

Temporary Employment Subsidy—for Textile, Clothing and Footwear industries PL609

Temporary Employment subsidy—for all industries (excluding textile, clothing and footwear) PL610

Information for employers, including details of TES supplement and compensation for short-time working.

Job Release Scheme

Information on the scheme for employees. PL608

Small Firms Employment Subsidy

Information for employers in private manufacturing companies in the Assisted Areas and Inner City Partnership Areas outside them. PL611

Young people

The work of the Careers Service
 A general guide. PL585

Employing Young People

For employers. PL604

What's your job going to be?

For young people making a career choice. PL603

Careers help for your son or daughter

For parents of school leavers. PL596

How did you get on when you started work?
 Career advice for young people in employment. PL601

Finding employment for Handicapped Young People
 Advice to parents. PL472

Jobs for Handicapped Young People
 Information for young people seeking employment. PL379

We Get Around
 A leaflet describing a film which shows how the Careers Service helps young people to find the job they want. PL586

Manpower studies

Higher Education and Jobs
 Summary of the Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies' survey *Employment Prospects of the Highly Qualified*. PL562

Job satisfaction

The Work Research Unit
 Information for employers, trade unions and others of the Work Research Unit's information, advisory, research and consultancy services.

Employment agencies

The Employment Agencies Act 1973
 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for users of employment agency and employment business services. PL594

Is this your Line of Business?

Information on the Employment Agencies Act 1973 for employment agency and employment business operators. PL579

Equal pay

Equal Pay
 A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970.

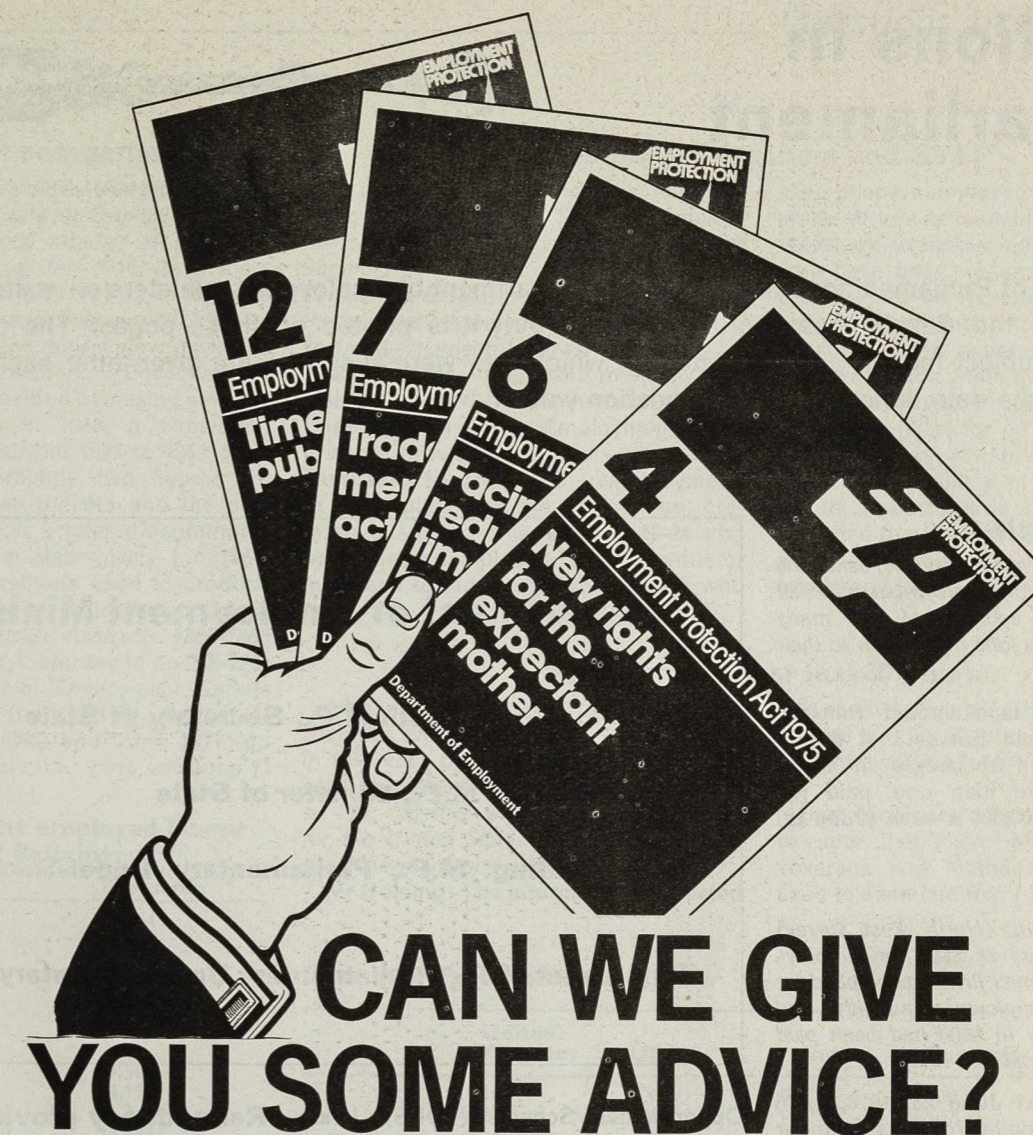
Equal Pay for Women—What you should know about it
 Information for working women. PL573(Rev)

Race relations

Filmstrips for Better Race Relations
 A leaflet describing two filmstrips on race relations for use by employees and management. PL577

Take 7

Leaflet describes a detailed survey of seven firms employing coloured workers.



These leaflets are published by the Department of Employment and are available free of charge from local employment offices, jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and from regional offices of the Department of Employment.

These leaflets may also be obtained from the address given below.

If you wish to know more about the provisions of the *Employment Protection Act* you will find the information you need in the series of leaflets listed here. A series of leaflets covering specific provisions of the *Employment Protection Act*:

| | | |
|------|--|-------|
| No 1 | Employment Protection Act - an outline | PL578 |
| No 2 | Procedure for Handling Redundancies | PL581 |
| No 3 | Employees Rights on Insolvency of Employer | PL582 |
| No 4 | New Rights for the Expectant Mother | PL580 |
| No 5 | Suspension on Medical Grounds under Health and Safety Regulations | PL583 |
| No 6 | Facing Redundancy? Time off for Job Hunting or to Arrange Training | PL584 |
| No 7 | Trade Union Membership and Activities | PL588 |

| | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| No 8 | Itemised Pay Statement | PL587 |
| No 9 | Guarantee Payments | PL591 |
| No 10 | Terms and Conditions of Employment | PL592 |
| No 11 | Continuous Employment and a Week's Pay | PL593 |
| No 12 | Time off for Public Duties | PL595 |

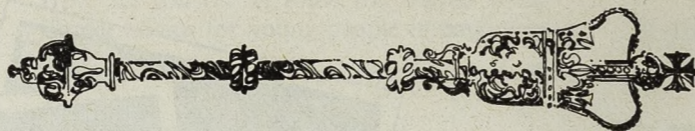
(A supplement is also available on the extension of individual rights to part-time workers.)

Other Related Publications

Dismissal - Employees Rights Contracts of Employment Act 1972
Employees' Rights on Insolvency of Employers. IL1
Insolvency of Employers. IL2
Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and 1976
Recoupment Regulations - Guidance for Employers
 Guidance on procedure for recoupment of unemployment and supplementary benefit for employers in cases where an employee has received benefit and has subsequently received an award from an industrial tribunal.

A comprehensive list of leaflets available from the Department of Employment can be found on Pages 82/3 of the January 1978 issue.

Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of the *Gazette* between May 12 and July 4 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.

Two-job people

Mr Michael Marshall (Arundel) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he had made any recent estimate of how many people were taking jobs in addition to their permanent work.

Mr Golding: It is estimated from the General Household Survey that during 1977 the number of people in Great Britain with more than one paid job averaged about 800,000 a week. (June 29)

Small firms

Mr Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many small firms had applied for the small firms employment subsidy; and how much money in total had been paid out up to the end of June 1978.

Mr Golding: At June 23, 1978, 2,476 small firms had applied for subsidy under the Small Firms Employment Subsidy scheme of which 2,228 had been approved.

At May 31, 1978 payments of subsidy amounted to £2,631,700. The amount paid in the month of June 1978 is not yet available. (July 4)



Training Opportunities Scheme

Dr Keith Hampson (Ripon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the role of the Training Opportunities Scheme; what was the annual cost per place; and what percentage of those taking a Training Opportunities Scheme course immediately found an appropriate job.

Mr Golding: While I am in general satisfied with the role of the Training

Opportunities Scheme (TOPS), I am pleased that the future role, composition and scale of the Scheme are currently under review and I expect to receive the Commission's recommendations on these matters in the autumn of this year. The provisional total annual cost of TOPS allowances during 1977/78 was £76m. The total expenditure on the Scheme was £190 million. During this period the average cost per year for each training place was £5,005 of which £2,062 represented allowances. Information about the placing of TOPS trainees is obtained from a postal survey of one in six of all TOPS trainees which started with effect from January 1977 and is carried out three months after the date of completion of training. Combined results for trainees completing courses in the first three quarters of 1977 indicate that 65 per cent of a total sample of 7,432 TOPS trainees who completed their courses were in employment three months after the completion of training; 51 per cent of all completers considered that they were using what they had learnt on the course. (June 6)

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

Redundancy provisions

Mrs Audrey Wise (Coventry South West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, to what extent it was now the practice for companies to meet the Employment Protection Act by way of giving payment in lieu of notice; and if he would review the working of the Act in this regard, with a view to preventing this practice.

Mr Walker: The Employment Protection Act does not enable an employer to meet his obligations to consult trade unions about prospective redundancies and to notify the Secretary of State of them by giving a substitute payment to the employees concerned.

If an employer who has failed to comply with the consultation provisions offers to pay the employees concerned a sum equal to the maximum protective award which an industrial tribunal could make, it is for the appropriate union to decide whether in the circumstances it wishes to complain to a tribunal. I do not think it would be either practicable or desirable to deny unions this freedom of choice. (June 15)

Employment comparisons

Mr George Gardiner (Reigate) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list the total number of people in employment in: (a) July 1945, (b) October 1951, (c) October 1964, (d) June 1970, (e) February 1974, and (f) February 1977.

Mr Golding: The table below gives the available information. Because of changes in the method of making employment estimates in 1948, a consistent series of figures from 1945 to 1951 does not exist. Accordingly, two figures are given for 1948 on the old and the new basis. Because of a later discontinuity, two figures are also given for 1964. Details of the methods used to produce the estimates are given in *British Labour Statistics—Historical Abstract 1886-1968* (Appendix B and footnotes to pp 218-220) and *Department of Employment Gazette* for March 1975 (pp 193-196), December 1976 (pp 1,344-1,346) and June 1977 (pp 604-605). (June 7)

Numbers in the employed labour force in Great Britain†:

| | Thousands |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| July 1945 | 21,506 |
| July 1948 ¹ | 19,910 |
| July 1948 ² | 22,504 |
| September 1951 | 23,125 |
| September 1964 ¹ | 25,099 |
| September 1964 ² | 24,569 |
| June 1970 | 24,197 |
| March 1974 | 24,345 |
| March 1977 | 24,163* |

† The employed labour force comprises employees in employment, the self-employed (with or without employees) and HM Forces.

* Provisional estimate
Notes: (1) the above figures include no allowance for seasonal variations.
(2) where there are no figures for the months requested, those for the nearest available month have been used.

Sir John Langford-Holt (Shrewsbury) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what were the respective percentages of the population in employment in 1976 and 1977 employed by: (a) public corporations, including nationalised industries, (b) central government, including Her Majesty's Forces, and (c) local authorities; and how this compared with the total figures of 27.1 per cent in 1973.

Mr Walker: In 1976, the latest year for which information is available, 7.9 per cent of the United Kingdom employed labour force were employed by public corporations, 9.5 per cent by central government and 12.2 per cent by local authorities, giving a total of 29.5 per cent. (July 4)*

Questions in Parliament

Unemployed teachers and STEP

Mr John Corrie (Bute and North Ayrshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if provision was being made for unemployed teachers under the Special Temporary Employment Project, in view of the fact that any person who served on it had to have been unemployed for six months.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Special Temporary Employment Programme provides temporary jobs as an alternative to prolonged unemployment. In filling places on the Programme, preference is given to those aged 19-24 who have been unemployed for six months or more and to those aged 25 and over who

have been unemployed for 12 months or more. Where no suitably qualified candidates are available, unemployed people who have been unemployed for shorter periods may be recruited if their participation is essential to the successful running of the scheme. In addition to provision made under the Special Temporary Employment Programme, there will be opportunities for up to 8,000 adults to act in a supervisory or managerial capacity in projects mounted under the Youth Opportunities Programme. It is expected that a number of such openings would be suitable for unemployed teachers. (June 7)

Retail prices over last 30 years

Mr John Pardoe asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish in the index of retail prices, all items, for each year since 1948, taking January 1948 as 100, together with comparative indices for the United States of America, France, West Germany and Japan.

Mr Golding: The information requested

is given below, taking the annual average in 1948 as 100. Figures for January 1948 are not available for all countries.

In making comparisons, it is important to note that there are differences in coverage and methods of compilation used in each country. (June 27)

Consumer Price Indices

| | United Kingdom | USA | France | West Germany | Japan |
|------|----------------|-----|--------|--------------|-------|
| 1948 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1949 | 103 | 99 | 116 | 107 | 132 |
| 1950 | 106 | 100 | 129 | 100 | 123 |
| 1951 | 116 | 108 | 151 | 108 | 143 |
| 1952 | 126 | 110 | 169 | 110 | 150 |
| 1953 | 130 | 111 | 167 | 108 | 160 |
| 1954 | 133 | 112 | 167 | 108 | 170 |
| 1955 | 138 | 112 | 169 | 110 | 168 |
| 1956 | 145 | 114 | 173 | 112 | 170 |
| 1957 | 150 | 118 | 178 | 116 | 174 |
| 1958 | 155 | 121 | 206 | 118 | 173 |
| 1959 | 156 | 122 | 215 | 119 | 176 |
| 1960 | 157 | 124 | 223 | 121 | 182 |
| 1961 | 163 | 125 | 230 | 123 | 191 |
| 1962 | 170 | 127 | 241 | 127 | 204 |
| 1963 | 173 | 128 | 253 | 131 | 219 |
| 1964 | 179 | 130 | 266 | 134 | 227 |
| 1965 | 187 | 132 | 291 | 138 | 245 |
| 1966 | 195 | 136 | 317 | 143 | 258 |
| 1967 | 199 | 140 | 351 | 146 | 265 |
| 1968 | 209 | 146 | 379 | 148 | 279 |
| 1969 | 220 | 154 | 415 | 152 | 294 |
| 1970 | 234 | 163 | 445 | 158 | 316 |
| 1971 | 256 | 170 | 470 | 166 | 335 |
| 1972 | 274 | 175 | 499 | 175 | 351 |
| 1973 | 300 | 186 | 535 | 187 | 389 |
| 1974 | 347 | 207 | 609 | 200 | 487 |
| 1975 | 432 | 225 | 681 | 212 | 545 |
| 1976 | 503 | 238 | 746 | 222 | 596 |
| 1977 | 583 | 254 | 816 | 231 | 645 |

Sources: International Labour Office Year Book of Labour Statistics Department of Employment Gazette

Questions in Parliament

Unemployment comparisons

Mr Geoffrey Pattie (Chertsey and Walton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the percentage increase in unemployment since March 1974 to the latest available date in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Japan, Italy, West Germany and France; and what was the percentage increase or decrease in unemployment in these countries between November 1977 and April 1978.

Mr Golding: Using national definitions, the changes in the seasonally adjusted numbers unemployed for the countries listed are given below:

| | Latest date | Percentage change | |
|----------------|--------------|--|---|
| | | between March 1974 and the latest date | between November 1977 and the latest date |
| United Kingdom | April 1978 | +138 | -3.0 |
| United States | April 1978 | +29 | -10.2 |
| Japan | April 1978* | +77 | +7.0 |
| Italy† | January 1978 | — | -4.9 |
| West Germany | April 1978 | +103 | -5.0 |
| France | April 1978 | +144 | +2.0 |

* Provisional figure
† An important change in the method of compiling unemployment statistics in Italy prevents a direct comparison between March 1974 and current data. The figure given in the second column is the change in unadjusted unemployment since October 1977

Health and safety

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the maximum and what was the average fine imposed on persons convicted of offences under the Health and Safety at Work Act, the Factories Act, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, or Regulations made under these Acts, during each of the years 1975 to 1977, respectively.

Mr Grant: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission advises me that the information is not available in the precise form requested. The following table, however, shows the number of informations laid by HSE Inspectorates under these Acts and the average penalty per information laid. The number of informations includes those which were subsequently dismissed. Since the bulk of prosecutions under the Offices, Shops

| | 1975 | | 1976 | | 1977 | |
|--|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Number of informations | Average fine | Number of informations | Average fine | Number of informations | Average fine |
| Factories Act 1961, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, and Regulations made thereunder. | 2,832 | £ 70 | 1,814 | £ 81 | 2,190 | £ 92 |
| Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. | 124 | 88 | 364 | 117 | 649 | 107 |

EEC Social Fund

Mr James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment on what criteria the Government judged projects submitted for funding under the European Communities' Social Fund; and if he would give a short list of examples where money from this fund had helped various communities or organisations within the United Kingdom.

Mr Grant: The Government sends forward applications in respect of any scheme which satisfies the conditions eligibility set out in the Regulations governing the Fund and which also stands a reasonable chance of earning a high priority under the guidelines for the management of the Fund.

Those helped by Social Fund assistance have included workers in Scotland in the area covered by the Highland and Islands Development Board, former agricultural workers in Northern Ireland, young handicapped people in South Wales, unemployed young people under the various special programmes of the Manpower Services Commission and immigrant workers and their families in areas of high immigrant population. (June 26)

and Railway Premises Act are initiated by local authority inspectors for which complete details are not available to the Health and Safety Executive, the small number of informations laid by Factory Inspectors under the OSRPA and its Regulations are combined with figures for the Factories Act and its Regulations. No record of maximum fines is maintained but it is known, for example, that one case under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 attracted a fine of £5,000 during 1976 and that during 1977 a similar fine was imposed following conviction of a company for a breach of Regulations. (June 12)

Mr Leo Abse (Pontypool) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, why regulations under the Health and Safety at Work Act requiring notification of intent to carry on work involving genetic manipulation had been delayed; why the intended regulations were confined to notification and excluded control of the use of the products of genetic manipulation; and when the regulations would come into effect.

Mr Grant: The Regulations have necessitated extensive consultation. The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, provides the means of protecting workers and the public from hazards arising from the use of the products of genetic manipulation. The Health and Safety Executive will keep the need for additional regulations under constant review. The Regulations come into effect on August 1, 1978. (June 15)

Bank holidays

Mr Patrick Hall (Haltemprice) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would now make Good Friday an official bank holiday.

Mr Walker: The Government has no plans at present to add further to the Bank Holidays already declared under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971. (June 9)

Disabled people

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many capital grants had been made to date to employers in order to assist them in the employment of disabled people; what was the total value of the grants made; what action the Manpower Services Commission was taking to give the scheme more publicity; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that there are no readily available figures of numbers and total value of grants made to date, but authority has been given for 37 adaptations to premises or equipment at a total cost of £19,913. An explanatory leaflet has been published and has been included in the package provided for the press during National Access Week. Details of the scheme have been included in the Disabled Living Foundation's newsheet which is sent to all organisations with an interest in the employment problems of disabled people. Disablement Resettlement Officers also refer to the scheme as often as possible in their day-to-day contacts with employers.

I am most dissatisfied with the take-up of the scheme so far, and I have urged the MSC to encourage employers to use the scheme far more effectively. The MSC has further publicity under urgent consideration. (June 14)

Mr John Ovenden (Gravesend) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what explanation he could give for the substantial fall in employers satisfying the disablement employment quota of three per cent, from 61 per cent in 1961 to 37 per cent in 1977.

Mr Grant: I am advised by the Manpower Services Commission that the main reason is the decline in the number of disabled people on the Disabled Persons Register from 666,000 in 1961 to 532,000 in 1977. Only disabled people who have registered under the 1944 Act count towards an employer's quota. However, registration is voluntary and it is known that there is an increasing disinclination among disabled people to apply for registration and an increasing tendency for them not to renew their registration. The Department of Employment's consultative document on the quota scheme estimated that in 1971 only about half of the disabled people in employment had registered and circumstantial evidence suggests that the proportion may be even lower now.

There have been two other contributory factors. The first is the change in the

nature of disablement. The proportion of disabled people who have suffered mental illness has increased in recent years but the tendency has been for few of them to apply for registration. Secondly, a large number of war disabled people who registered during the years immediately after the second World War will have retired from the employment field in recent years.

One consequence of the decline in the number of registered disabled people is that if all those now employed were recruited by firms with a quota obligation, the average level of compliance would still only be about 2.2 per cent. An overall three per cent compliance rate is therefore impossible.

As announced in its recent publication *Developing Employment and Training Services for Disabled People* the Manpower Services Commission will be reviewing the quota scheme and the related question of registration, probably late in 1979. I understand that the Commission proposes to seek the views of interested parties on this complex question before making any recommendations to the Secretary of State. (June 15)

invited from a wide range of organisations interested in the employment of disabled people, including disablement advisory committees, the all party disablement group; major voluntary organisations in this field; CBI; TUC and local authority associations. The comments of these organisations and those of the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People will be taken into account by the Commission when drawing up their recommendations to the Secretary of State on the future of the quota scheme. (June 15)

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what grants or loans were made by his department, or by anybody responsible to his department, for the construction or conversion of buildings; if he would make the provision of adequate facilities for disabled people a condition for such grants or loans; and if he would make a statement.

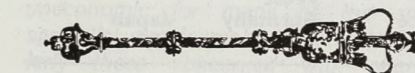
Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that they operate a scheme whereby grants of up to £5,000 may be made to employers who make essential adaptations to their premises to enable them to engage or retain specific disabled employees. (June 19)

Notified job vacancies

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was his estimate of the percentage of total job vacancies notified by employers to Jobcentres and employment offices.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that their staff conducted a special *National Survey of Engagements and Vacancies* during 1977. The survey asked for details of total engagements made by employers over the period April 7-July 8, 1977, and also for all vacancies unfilled on May 6, 1977.

The results show that over the period of the survey about 34 per cent of all vacancies were notified to employment offices and Jobcentres taken together, and also that on the vacancy date about 34 per cent of unfilled vacancies outstanding were held by them. The proportion held in areas served by Jobcentres was about 42 per cent and in areas served by other employment offices was about 30 per cent. (June 26)



Questions in Parliament

Questions in Parliament

Changes due to new technology

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what estimates had he made of unemployment arising from technology over the next decade.

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what were the latest figures available for the number of jobs lost due to technological change; how this rate of job loss was

changing; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Booth: No estimates of this kind are available. However, the Government has put in hand research into the implications for employment of prospective technological developments and will adopt whatever manpower and other economic measures may be required to achieve and maintain a high and stable level of employment. (July 4)

Average earnings over last 30 years

Mr John Pardoe (North Cornwall) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish in the Official Report an index of average earnings for each year since 1948 to date, taking January 1948 as 100, together with comparative indices for the United States of America, France, West Germany and Japan.

Mr Golding: Comparable international earnings statistics over the period requested are available primarily for manual

workers in the manufacturing industries. The corresponding indices are given below, taking 1948 as 100 since figures for January 1948 are not available.

In making comparisons it is important to note that there are differences in coverage and methods of compilation used for the series in each country. The most important of these are indicated in the footnotes. (June 27)

Indices of average gross hourly earnings of manual workers in manufacturing industries (except where otherwise stated): 1948=100

| | United Kingdom (a) | USA | France (b) | West Germany (c) | Japan (d) |
|------|-----------------------|-----|---------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1948 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1949 | 103 | 104 | 112 | 114 | 160 |
| 1950 | 107 | 109 | 123 | 122 | 195 |
| 1951 | 117 | 118 | 158 | 138 e | 250 |
| 1952 | 126 | 124 | 183 | 149 e | 289 |
| 1953 | 133 | 131 | 188 | 151 e | 327 |
| 1954 | 143 | 134 | 199 | 155 e | 348 |
| 1955 | 154 | 139 | 214 | 165 e | 357 |
| 1956 | 165 | 144 | 231 | 181 e | 392 |
| 1957 | 176 | 152 | 249 | 199 | 411 |
| 1958 | 182 | 156 | 278 | 212 | 410 |
| 1959 | 189 | 162 | 295 | 225 | 444 |
| 1960 | 208 | 167 | 316 | 250 | 483 |
| 1961 | 220 | 172 | 340 | 276 | 529 |
| 1962 | 229 | 177 | 369 | 308 | 582 |
| 1963 | 240 | 182 | 401 | 330 | 645 |
| 1964 | 258 | 187 | 430 | 356 | 707 |
| 1965 | 284 | 193 | 454 | 392 | 771 |
| 1966 | 300 | 201 | 481 | 421 | 865 |
| 1967 | 313 | 210 | 510 | 438 | 973 |
| 1968 | 335 | 223 | 573 | 456 | 1,125 |
| 1969 | 363 | 236 | 637 | 503 | 1,319 |
| 1970 | 418 | 249 | 705 | 568 | 1,526 |
| 1971 | 467 | 264 | 784 | 634 | 1,730 |
| 1972 | 533 | 282 | 880 | 690 | 1,999 |
| 1973 | 603 | 302 | 1,067 | 765 | 2,483 |
| 1974 | 724 | 327 | 1,269 | 851 | 3,128 |
| 1975 | 907 | 356 | 1,486 | 923 | 3,496 |
| 1976 | 1,011 | 384 | 1,681 | 986 | 3,920 |
| 1977 | 1,094 | 417 | 1,903 | 1,061 | 4,678 |

Source: International Labour Office, Year Book of Labour Statistics

Notes: (a) October survey, adult males only. (b) October survey, hourly, hourly wage rates, adults only. (c) Includes family allowances paid directly by employers. (d) Monthly earnings of manual and non-manual workers including bonuses and directly paid family allowances. (e) Including building and quarrying.

Women in training

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many women are receiving training through the industrial training boards.

Mr Golding: At present, information about the numbers of women in training is not generally collected in industries covered by Industrial Training Boards. However, the Manpower Services Commission will shortly issue guidelines to Industrial Training Boards designed to improve the availability of statistics on industry-based training generally. These guidelines will contain recommendations about the provision of statistics on numbers in training in certain key occupations (for example at craft and technician level) according to sex and by region and whether the trainee is a young person or adult. Industrial Training Boards will also be asked to provide information about the employment of men and women by occupational group.

A National Training Survey was carried out in 1975 by the MSC. The survey was designed to obtain information from a large sample of individuals about their employment history and courses of training undertaken. Data from the survey is currently being analysed and statistics on vocational training received by women are expected to be available in the autumn of 1978. (June 12)

Women in work

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the number of females employed in the United Kingdom during each of the past five years; and what percentage they formed of the total employed population

Mr Golding: Since the figures in the reply are in the form of a table I will, with permission, publish them in the Official Report.

The following is the information requested:

Female employees in Employment in the United Kingdom (excluding HM forces)

| June | Number (000s) | % of total employees in employment |
|-------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1973 | 8,891 | 39.2 |
| 1974 | 9,131 | 40.1 |
| 1975 | 9,174 | 40.4 |
| 1976 | 9,151 | 40.6 |
| 1977* | 9,281 | 41.0 |

* Figures for 1977 are provisional

(July 4)

Questions in Parliament

Newly qualified teachers

Mr George Younger (Ayr) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what arrangements there now were for newly qualified teachers who were unable to get employment as teachers, to participate in job creation schemes in the months immediately following the completion of teacher training courses.

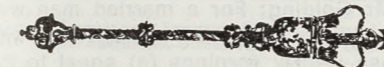
Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that unemployed teachers will be eligible to take up places on Job Creation schemes in which vacancies arise prior to the Programmes' closing date of December 31, 1978.

The Job Creation Programme is being replaced by two new schemes to combat unemployment, the Youth Opportunities Programme and the Special Temporary Employment Programme. These two Programmes commenced on April 3 1978.

The Special Temporary Employment

Programme will provide 25,000 temporary employment opportunities, in addition to which there will be openings for up to 8,000 adults to act in a supervisory or managerial capacity in projects mounted under the Youth Opportunities Programme. It is expected that a number of such openings would be suitable for unemployed teachers.

The purpose of the Special Temporary Employment Programme is to provide temporary jobs as an alternative to prolonged unemployment. The Government has decided that preference should be given to those aged 19-24 who have been unemployed for six months or more and to those aged 25 and over who have been unemployed for 12 months or more. Where no suitably qualified candidates are available, people who have been unemployed for shorter periods may be recruited. (June 5)



Agency licence fees

Mr David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he was aware that the new standard employment agency licence fee of £72 is uneconomic for many of the smaller specialist employment agencies, particularly those concerned with charitable purposes; and whether he would undertake to introduce within 12 months an appropriate reduced charge for small turnover agencies.

Mr Walker: We have considered proposals that licence fees under the Employment Agencies Act should be scaled according to turnover but have not so far found this to be a practicable proposition. However, we shall look at the question again in the course of the next annual review of licence fees. Bona fide charities have been exempted from the application of the Act by regulations and it is therefore open to any employment agency which has charitable purposes to apply for registration as a charity to gain the benefit of the regulations. (May 9)

Asbestos

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, when he expected to receive the report of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos, being chaired by Mr Bill Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission; and if he would make a statement.

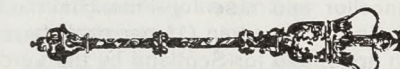
Mr Grant: As I announced on May 23,

the first two reports of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos were published on June 1.

The final report is expected to deal, amongst other things, with relationships between the level of exposure to asbestos dust and each asbestos related disease and with the desirability and feasibility of substitution. These are among the most important factors which the Committee will be considering in framing their recommendations.

The Committee's chairman, Mr Bill Simpson, tells me that the Committee's Medical Working Group submitted their report to the full Committee on this evidence last month. The Committee is now considering this report alongside reports on the manufacture and use of products containing asbestos and on substitute materials.

The Committee is aware of the interest with which members of this House and the general public look forward to their final report. However, with the wide knowledge that my Hon Friend has on this subject, I am sure he will appreciate that much care and thought is necessary to achieve a proper balance of all the considerations before the Committee makes its recommendations. This takes time but the chairman assures me that the Committee will submit their final report to the Health and Safety Commission and to me as soon as it is practicable to do so. At present, therefore, I am not in a position to give a firm date for the publication of the Committee's final report. (June 6)



Industrial tribunals

Mr David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he was now satisfied with the working of the system of industrial tribunals in dealing with claims of alleged unfair dismissal.

Mr Grant: I am satisfied that the Tribunals are working effectively in a developing field, and are carrying out the legislation in the way which is least onerous to both parties. The Presidents are continually seeking to improve the running of the Tribunals. (May 25)

Separate figures for each employment office in the United Kingdom could be provided only at disproportionate cost. (May 12)

Questions in Parliament

Industrial tribunals (Continued)

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many cases had been heard by industrial tribunals in each year from 1965 to 1977, respectively; and how many cases it was expected that the tribunals would determine in the year 1978.

Mr Walker: The number of cases heard by industrial tribunals involving all jurisdictions in each year from 1965 to 1977 is as follows:

| | | | |
|------|-------|------|--------|
| 1965 | 500 | 1972 | 7,745 |
| 1966 | 5,356 | 1973 | 7,188 |
| 1967 | 8,496 | 1974 | 6,857 |
| 1968 | 8,591 | 1975 | 12,518 |
| 1969 | 7,726 | 1976 | 19,234 |
| 1970 | 8,632 | 1977 | 18,962 |
| 1971 | 7,383 | | |

If trends so far this year are maintained it is expected that the total for 1978 will be rather lower than for 1977. (June 9)

Mr Janner went on to ask how many industrial tribunals were now established; how many full-time chairmen had been appointed and how many part-time members; how many and what percentage of such members were women, and how many and what percentage had been appointed pursuant to nominations made by the TUC and the CBI respectively.

Mr Walker: There is no fixed total number of industrial tribunals since each tribunal is convened, as required, from a panel of chairman and two panels of lay members. On average 74 tribunals currently sit in Great Britain every working day. 72 full-time chairmen including two women (three per cent) have been appointed for England and Wales by the Lord Chancellor and nine full-time chairmen including one woman (11 per cent) have been appointed for Scotland by the Lord President. There are 2,448 lay members of whom 494 (20 per cent) are women. 1,137 (46 per cent) appointments have been made pursuant to nominations made by the TUC and an identical number and percentage on the nomination of the CBI. (June 9)

Notifiable industrial accidents

Mrs Audrey Wise (Coventry South West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he intended to make any procedural changes which would ensure that legally notifiable industrial accidents were actually notified; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Grant: I am advised by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that proposals covering the notification of industrial accidents in all areas of work subject to the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 were published by the Commission in a consultative document *Proposals for the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences* in July 1977.

Following the receipt of comments on the document from many interested organisations, the HSE is now in the process of preparing draft regulations requiring the notification of accidents and dangerous occurrences. The regulations will apply to all areas of work subject to the Health and Safety at Work Act, and are intended to ensure that all fatal and serious accidents are notified to the appropriate enforcing authority without delay. Other accidents which disable employed persons from work for more than three days will be notified to the enforcing authorities through the DHSS Industrial Injury Benefit scheme where an employee claims industrial injury benefit. (June 22)

Work time evaluation

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish figures for 1970, 1974 and 1977 for a married man with two children under the age of 11 years, earning average male manual earnings, showing the length of time after taking into account income tax liability and national insurance contributions necessary to pay for each of the following items: weekly rent of a three bedroomed council dwelling, mortgage repayment, interest and principal, on a newly built three bedroomed semi-detached house, three pounds of beef sirloin, two pounds of fresh cod, fourteen pounds of potatoes, a standard large loaf, a half pound of tea, a quart of silver top milk, a pound of butter, a dozen standard sized eggs, a pound of Cheddar type cheese, a pound of bacon, five cwt of high quality coal, five gallons of petrol, a weekly season ticket between Surbiton and London, postage on five letters, a telegram of 12 words, a gentleman's haircut, 20 cigarettes, a pint of beer and a bottle of whisky.

Mr Golding: For a married man with two children under the age of 11 and with gross weekly earnings (a) equal to the average for all full-time manual men the information is as below:

Estimated (b) number of minutes work required to pay for items in:

| | October 1970 | October 1974 | October 1977 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Weekly rent of three-bedroomed council dwelling | 320 | 270 | 270 |
| Weekly mortgage repayment, interest and principal, on a newly built three-bedroomed semi-detached house | 520 | 740 | 580 |
| 3 lb of beef sirloin (without bone) | 170 | 170 | 200 |
| 2 lb of fresh cod fillets | 54 | 71 | 86 |
| 14 lb of potatoes (white) | 30 | 31 | 28 |
| Large loaf (unwrapped, unsliced, 28 oz) | 11 | 10 | 12 |
| ½ lb of tea (medium priced) | 21 | 13 | 28 |
| 2 pints of silver top milk | 12 | 6 | 11 |
| 1 lb of butter | 23 | 18 | 26 |
| 1 dozen eggs (standard) | 23 | 27 | 23 |
| 1 lb Cheddar (type) cheese | 24 | 28 | 32 |
| 1 lb bacon streaky smoked | 28 | 34 | 35 |
| middle cut smoked | 39 | 46 | 41 |
| 5 cwt high quality coal | 510 | 380 | 580 |
| 5 gallons of petrol | 200 | 200 | 180 |
| Weekly season ticket: Surbiton/Waterloo | 200 | 170 | 230 |
| Postage on 5 letters | 11 | 14 | 18 |
| Telegram of 12 words (ordinary inland) | 31 | 54 | 79 |
| 20 cigarettes (filter tip) | 32 | 23 | 26 |
| 1 pint of beer | 18 | 16 | 18 |
| 1 bottle of whisky | 360 | 210 | 200 |

Notes: (a) The earnings figures used are estimates of average gross weekly earnings for men aged 21 and over in all industries and services covered by the Department of Employment's regular enquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers. Figures relate to October of each year.
(b) The calculations involve a substantial degree of approximation. Moreover no allowances have been made for changes in quality over the period in question. Interpretation of the data should take these qualifications into account. The estimates are shown rounded to two significant figures.
(c) Information on haircuts has not been included in the above table since there are no comparable data available for the years in question.

(June 27)

Questions in Parliament

Working population comparisons

Mr John Moore (Croydon Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish a table showing the proportion of the working population: (a) employed in the public sector and (b) unemployed in each member country of the EEC, the United States of America, Japan, and Canada in each of the last three available years.

Mr Golding: (a) International employment statistics do not identify the separate components of the public and private sectors. Information is available for the United Kingdom, however, obtained from a special enquiry, which shows that the percentage of the employed labour force employed in the United Kingdom by

central government (including HM forces), local authorities and public corporations was as follows:

| | |
|-----------|------|
| June 1974 | 27.6 |
| June 1975 | 29.2 |
| June 1976 | 29.5 |

(b) The rates of unemployment given below represent the annual averages of the numbers unemployed expressed as percentages of the civilian labour force. The rates for the EEC countries are not comparable, whilst those for the United States, Japan and Canada are comparable with each other but not with the rates quoted for the EEC countries. (May 23)

| | Germany | France | Italy | Netherlands | Belgium | Luxembourg | United Kingdom | Ireland | Denmark | United States | Japan | Canada |
|------|---------|--------|-------|-------------|---------|------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 1975 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 8.8 | 4.6 | 8.5 | 1.9 | 6.9 |
| 1976 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 2.0 | 7.1 |
| 1977 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 9.7 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 8.1 |

Source: EEC countries—Statistical Office EEC (based on registered unemployed)
Other countries—United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (based on US concepts)

Ethnic minority workers

Mr Maurice Macmillan (Farnham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he intended at any time in the foreseeable future to produce a regular calculation of the percentage of workers from the ethnic minority groups who were unemployed, as a percentage of the ethnic minority working population, in order the better to calculate the social effects of racial discrimination in the employment sphere.

Mr Booth: I am considering the possibility of obtaining such data from the next EEC Labour Force Survey to be held in May 1979. This is a voluntary enquiry carried out every two years to provide information on the Labour Force characteristics of the population. It will cover about 100,000 households in the United Kingdom.

An additional question on ethnic origin would allow broad comparisons to be made of the labour force characteristics of the ethnic minorities, such as their unemployment rates, with those of the population as a whole. But identifying the social effects of any racial discrimination is too complex a matter to be calculated in terms of simple statistical ratios, useful though these are for some purposes. (May 17)

Closed shops

Mr Ian Gow (Eastbourne) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what were the procedures currently in operation in his Department for monitoring the extension of closed shop agreements in the public sector.

Mr Walker: My Department does not monitor the establishment or operation of closed shop agreements in either the public or private sectors. (June 6)*

Mr Esmond Bulmer (Kidderminster) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many workers were currently covered by closed shop agreements.

Mr Walker: Dr W McCarthy's study of *The Closed Shop in Britain* published in 1964, estimated that at that time about 3½ million workers were covered by closed shop agreements. Reliable estimates are not available for subsequent years, but my Department has recently commissioned research which is designed in part to provide up to date information about the present extent of closed shop agreements. (June 6)*

Skilled engineers

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what action he intends to take to further employment opportunities for skilled engineers.

Mr Walker: The strengthening of a wide range of industry through the Industrial Strategy should improve employment prospects for skilled engineers. In addition, the Temporary Employment Subsidy had done much to prevent the dispersal of skilled workforces: the Small Firms Employment Subsidy, which is to be extended in July, should also help to increase employment in small manufacturing firms. (June 6)*

Central Policy Review Staff

Mr J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr), asked the Secretary of State for Employment if the Manpower Services Commission contributed to the recent Central Policy Review Staff study of unemployment; and if so, whether the evidence will be published.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that they had informal discussions with the Central Policy Review Staff on unemployment, based on the evidence in the Commission's *Review and Plan 1977*. The 'Review and Plan' was published in November 1977. (May 16)

Constituency member involvement

Mr Leslie Spriggs (St Helens) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many applications had been made to his department for financial assistance and refused without the constituency Member being given an opportunity to put the case or cases; and how many such refusals were dealt with in the absence of a Government minister.

Mr Golding: I regret the information requested is not available. Applications made under the various schemes operated by my Department are considered against the conditions set out in the appropriate published leaflet. It is open to anyone to seek, through his constituency Member of Parliament, a review of a decision. All such cases are considered by a minister. (May 23).

Questions in Parliament

Young people

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what his estimate of the proportion of those now leaving school and colleges who did not have immediate prospects of securing employment.

Mr Golding: It is not possible to estimate the proportion of those now leaving schools and colleges who have no immediate prospects of securing employment. However, by December 1977 more than 90 per cent of all those who had left school between December 1976 and the summer of 1977 had found employment or places in full-time education or training. It is the Government's firm intention that no Easter or summer school leaver who is still unemployed the following Easter should be without the offer of a place in the Youth Opportunities Programme. (July 4)

Mr Tony Newton (Braintree) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps were being taken by his department to advise school leavers of the availability of, and conditions pertaining to, employment in the other member states of the EEC.

Mr Golding: Responsibility for the exchange of vacancies between member states of the EEC rests with the Manpower Services Commission, who inform me that member states have agreed between themselves to adopt 18 as the minimum age for accepting applications for employment. Vacancies which are notified by other member states to the MSC are not circulated to Local Education Authority Careers Officers since the majority of their clients are school leavers below the age of 18. The MSC do, however, supply Careers Officers with explanatory leaflets to give to any eligible young person who seeks their advice, and the MSC are available for consultation should further assistance be required. (June 29)

Training opportunities scheme

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many people were presently on waiting lists for training opportunities programme sponsored training courses.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that at April 30, 1978 there were 41,205 adults whose applications for training under the Training Opportunities Scheme had been accepted but who had not yet been allocated a place on a course or whose course had not yet begun. (June 23)

Group training schemes in engineering industry

Mr David Watkins (Consett) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what measures had been taken to promote the development of group training schemes in the engineering industry.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Engineering Industry Training Board gives priority to the development and support of Group Training Schemes because they are the most important means of providing good training services in small firms. During the past year there have been some amalgamations of groups in order to promote stronger organisations and a better service to member firms. There are now 153 groups

operating in the industry covering 6,535 member firms including 967 organisations outside the Board's scope. In the year ended March 31, 1978 the Board made payments of £1,031,658 by way of financial support to groups. These monies were made available to the Board from public funds. Whilst it is MSC policy that in the future groups will be encouraged to achieve greater financial independence, the Board is committed to maintaining long term financial support of group training schemes, and will continue to give additional support to groups operating in remote areas. It will also be offering development grants to new and expanding groups. (June 28)

Central Arbitration Committee

Mr R. B. Cant (Stoke on Trent, Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many claims had been submitted to the Central Arbitration Committee under section 11 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 for settlement outside Stage 3 incomes policy; how many had been successful; how many workers had been involved; in which trade unions; and what was the range of additional payments made, expressed annually.

Mr Walker: I assume that my hon friend is referring to claims under Schedule 11 of the Employment Protection Act 1975.

I understand that up to April 30, 1978, 898 claims had been submitted to the

Central Arbitration Committee. My Department has received details of 264 awards made up to that date of which 193 were successful, either wholly or in part. Approximately 32,000 workers have been affected.

Claims have been brought by a large number of unions notably ASTMS, AUEW (TASS), AUEW (engineering) and TGWU. I regret that insufficient information is contained in published awards to calculate the range of additional payments on an annual basis. Some awards are of course in respect of conditions of employment other than pay. (June 7)

Mr Howell also asked when the number of applicants for a specific training opportunities programme sponsored training course exceeded the number of places available, what was the method of selection.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that people are allocated to training according to their place on the waiting list, which is determined by the date of their application for training. (June 23)

Notified vacancies

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would state what the figure for unfilled vacancies would have been in the last published unemployment statistics if all vacancies had been notified by employers to employment offices and Jobcentres.

Mr Golding: Vacancies notified to

Jobcentres and employment offices are estimated to be about one third of all vacancies but it is not possible to make a precise estimate of total vacancies on a month to month basis. (July 3)

Mr Stoddart went on to ask if he would encourage all public bodies to notify every job vacancy to their local employment office or Jobcentre.

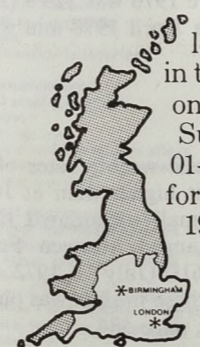
Mr Golding: I and my colleagues are convinced of the importance of the MSC's employment service being notified of as many vacancies as possible from both the public and private sector. The greater the range and number of vacancies available through the public employment service the greater is the scope to help unemployed job seekers. In our contacts with public bodies therefore we take the opportunity to encourage them to use the services provided by the MSC. (July 3)

'I could do a lot more business. But I can't afford to staff up.'

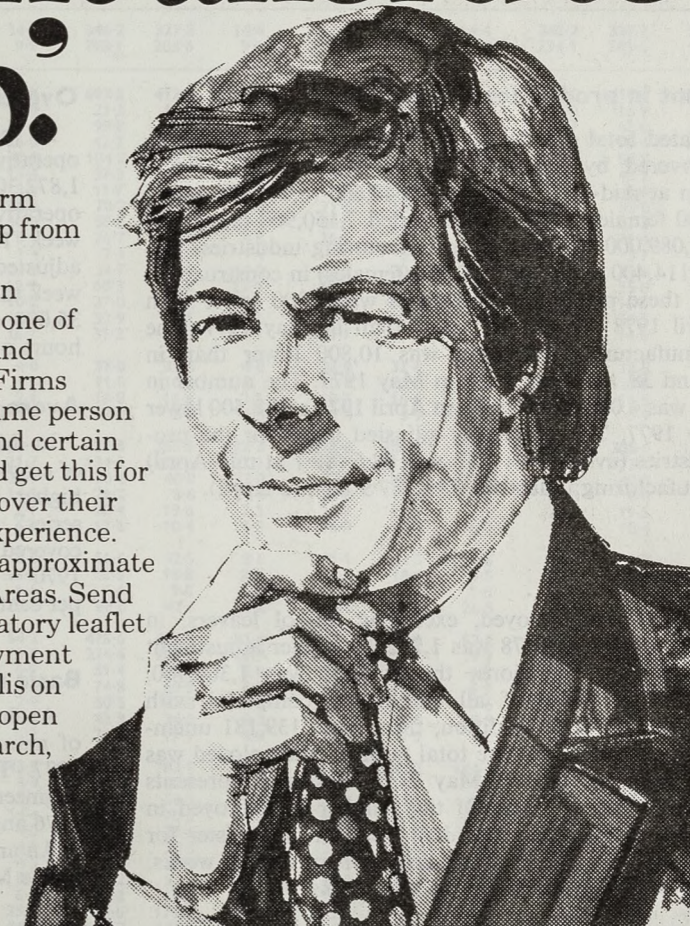
If yours is a private manufacturing firm then you may be entitled to financial help from the Government.

If you employed under 200 people on 15th March 1978 in an Assisted Area, or one of the Inner City Areas within London and Birmingham, then under the Small Firms Employment Subsidy every extra full-time person you take on could get you £20 a week – and certain part-time workers £10 a week. You could get this for up to 26 weeks, which should see you over their initial period while they gain experience.

The map shows the approximate locations of the Assisted Areas. Send in the coupon for the explanatory leaflet on the Small Firms Employment Subsidy, or phone Jack Bellis on 01-214 6446. This scheme is open for application until 31st March, 1979. And the sooner you apply, the better.



Assisted Areas
* Inner City Partnership Areas only



Small Firms Employment Subsidy

Please send me details of the Small Firms Employment Subsidy Scheme, and the areas in which it applies.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

Post to: Jack Bellis, Small Firms Employment Subsidy, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ, or telephone him on 01-214 6446.

Department of Employment **DE**

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-May 1978 was 9,047,600 (6,774,800 males and 2,272,800 females). The total included 7,150,900 (5,061,900 males and 2,089,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,216,300 (1,114,400 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 7,300 lower than that for April 1978 and 52,500 lower than in May 1977. The total in manufacturing industries was 10,800 lower than in April 1978 and 38,100 lower than in May 1977. The number in construction was 4,000 higher than in April 1978 and 8,500 lower than in May 1977. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.6 (88.7 at mid-April) and for manufacturing industries 87.8 (87.9 at mid-April).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on June 8, 1978 was 1,242,222. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,304,700, representing 5.6 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,306,800 in May 1978. In addition, there were 139,181 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,381,403, a rise of 56,537 since May 1978. This total represents 5.9 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in June 1978, 413,614 (29.9 per cent) had been on the register for up to eight weeks, 277,226 (20.1 per cent) for up to four weeks, and 180,241 (13.0 per cent) for up to two weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 2, 1978 was 225,949; 11,957 higher than on May 5, 1978. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 215,500, compared with 208,100 in May 1978. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 2, 1978 was 30,557; 2,670 lower than on May 5, 1978.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on June 8, 1978 was 9,113, a rise of 2,018 since May 11, 1978.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended May 13, 1978 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,872,300. This is about 36.2 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 15.67 millions (16.27 millions in April). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 35,000 or about 0.7 per cent of all operatives, each losing 12.3 hours on average.

Average earnings

In May 1978 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 12.5 per cent higher than in May 1977. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 326.8 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 325.7 in April 1978 and was 14.4 per cent higher than in May 1977.

Basic rates of wages

At June 30, 1978, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 15.1 per cent higher than at June 30, 1977. This increase reflects that normally-negotiated rates for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. The index was 261.7 (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 June 13, 1978 was 197.2 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on May 1978 (195.7) and of 7.4 per cent on June 1977 (183.6).

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in June which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 139, involving approximately 59,100 workers. During the month approximately 82,500 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 421,000 working days were lost, including 152,000 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-May 1978, for the two preceding months and for May 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

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Order or MLH of SIC | THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | May 1977* | | | March 1978* | | | April 1978* | | | May 1978* | | |
| | | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Total, Index of Production Industries† | | 6,812.9 | 2,287.1 | 9,100.1 | 6,793.2 | 2,279.1 | 9,072.3 | 6,779.9 | 2,275.1 | 9,054.9 | 6,774.8 | 2,272.8 | 9,047.6 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries‡ | | 5,085.2 | 2,103.7 | 7,189.0 | 5,080.7 | 2,095.3 | 7,176.0 | 5,070.5 | 2,091.3 | 7,161.7 | 5,061.9 | 2,089.0 | 7,150.9 |
| Mining and quarrying | II | 331.8 | 14.4 | 346.2 | 327.2 | 14.4 | 341.7 | 327.7 | 14.4 | 342.2 | 327.2 | 14.4 | 341.7 |
| Coal mining | 101 | 288.2 | 9.9 | 298.1 | 283.6 | 9.9 | 293.6 | 284.1 | 9.9 | 294.1 | 283.6 | 9.9 | 293.6 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | III | 415.1 | 278.5 | 693.5 | 412.8 | 275.9 | 688.7 | 413.6 | 275.4 | 689.0 | 413.4 | 275.9 | 689.3 |
| Grain milling | 211 | 16.4 | 4.9 | 21.3 | 16.4 | 5.0 | 21.3 | 16.3 | 4.9 | 21.2 | 15.9 | 4.8 | 20.8 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 212 | 63.7 | 36.0 | 99.8 | 63.6 | 36.1 | 99.7 | 63.7 | 36.0 | 99.7 | 63.0 | 35.5 | 98.5 |
| Biscuits | 312 | 16.2 | 26.0 | 42.2 | 15.7 | 26.1 | 41.8 | 15.7 | 26.3 | 42.0 | 16.4 | 26.4 | 42.8 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 214 | 54.4 | 49.8 | 104.2 | 52.9 | 49.1 | 102.0 | 53.2 | 48.8 | 102.0 | 52.8 | 48.8 | 101.6 |
| Milk and milk products | 215 | 41.9 | 15.4 | 57.3 | 41.5 | 15.2 | 56.6 | 41.9 | 15.5 | 57.4 | 42.2 | 15.6 | 57.8 |
| Sugar | 216 | 8.7 | 3.0 | 11.7 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 11.4 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 11.5 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 217 | 31.9 | 38.4 | 70.3 | 33.0 | 38.6 | 71.6 | 32.9 | 38.6 | 71.5 | 33.0 | 39.0 | 72.0 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 218 | 28.0 | 30.9 | 59.0 | 28.1 | 31.9 | 60.0 | 27.5 | 30.8 | 58.3 | 27.3 | 30.8 | 58.1 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 219 | 21.6 | 5.1 | 26.7 | 21.3 | 4.8 | 26.1 | 21.3 | 4.8 | 26.1 | 21.4 | 4.7 | 26.1 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 221 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.2 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 229 | 20.0 | 14.7 | 34.7 | 19.9 | 14.0 | 33.9 | 20.0 | 13.7 | 33.7 | 19.8 | 13.8 | 33.6 |
| Brewing and malting | 231 | 55.4 | 12.9 | 68.3 | 55.8 | 13.1 | 68.8 | 55.8 | 13.0 | 68.9 | 55.8 | 12.9 | 68.7 |
| Soft drinks | 232 | 16.8 | 10.2 | 27.0 | 15.8 | 8.6 | 24.3 | 16.2 | 9.3 | 25.4 | 16.5 | 9.6 | 26.1 |
| Other drinks industries | 239 | 20.0 | 12.9 | 32.9 | 20.1 | 13.1 | 33.2 | 20.4 | 13.3 | 33.7 | 20.5 | 13.5 | 34.0 |
| Tobacco | 240 | 14.5 | 16.7 | 31.2 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 30.7 | 14.5 | 16.0 | 30.5 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 30.5 |
| Coal and petroleum products | IV | 33.0 | 4.0 | 37.0 | 32.8 | 4.0 | 36.9 | 32.6 | 4.1 | 36.7 | 32.5 | 4.0 | 36.5 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 261 | 10.5 | 5 | 15.5 | 10.3 | 5 | 15.3 | 10.2 | 5 | 15.2 | 10.0 | 5 | 15.0 |
| Mineral oil refining | 262 | 16.8 | 2.1 | 18.9 | 16.6 | 2.1 | 18.7 | 16.6 | 2.1 | 18.6 | 16.5 | 2.1 | 18.6 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 263 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.5 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | V | 306.6 | 120.1 | 426.6 | 306.3 | 122.3 | 428.6 | 306.1 | 122.7 | 428.8 | 305.6 | 122.8 | 428.4 |
| General chemicals | 271 | 112.8 | 21.7 | 134.5 | 113.6 | 22.1 | 135.7 | 113.4 | 22.1 | 135.4 | 113.4 | 22.2 | 135.7 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 272 | 39.9 | 30.7 | 70.6 | 40.8 | 32.0 | 72.8 | 40.9 | 32.1 | 73.0 | 40.8 | 32.1 | 72.9 |
| Toilet preparations | 273 | 8.7 | 14.5 | 23.2 | 8.6 | 14.4 | 23.0 | 8.6 | 14.7 | 23.3 | 8.6 | 14.9 | 23.5 |
| Paint | 274 | 19.3 | 7.1 | 26.4 | 19.6 | 7.3 | 26.9 | 19.5 | 7.4 | 26.9 | 19.5 | 7.4 | 26.9 |
| Soap and detergents | 275 | 11.0 | 6.6 | 17.6 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 16.9 | 10.5 | 6.4 | 16.9 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 16.7 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 276 | 43.1 | 8.5 | 51.6 | 42.5 | 8.6 | 51.1 | 42.5 | 8.6 | 51.1 | 42.7 | 8.5 | 51.2 |
| Dyestuffs and pigments | 277 | 19.0 | 3.5 | 22.5 | 18.8 | 3.5 | 22.3 | 18.6 | 3.5 | 22.0 | 18.6 | 3.4 | 22.0 |
| Fertilisers | 278 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 11.1 |
| Other chemical industries | 279 | 43.0 | 25.8 | 68.8 | 42.6 | 26.2 | 68.8 | 42.7 | 26.5 | 69.1 | 42.2 | 26.3 | 68.5 |
| Metal manufacture | VI | 421.4 | 54.2 | 475.6 | 416.3 | 53.4 | 469.7 | 413.2 | 53.4 | 466.6 | 409.2 | 53.1 | 462.3 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 311 | 215.1 | 19.5 | 234.6 | 209.5 | 19.9 | 229.4 | 207.1 | 19.7 | 226.8 | 204.2 | 19.6 | 223.8 |
| Steel tubes | 312 | 44.5 | 6.9 | 51.4 | 42.5 | 6.8 | 49.3 | 42.0 | 6.8 | 48.7 | 41.9 | 6.7 | 48.6 |
| Iron castings etc. | 313 | 67.4 | 7.4 | 74.8 | 69.5 | 6.9 | 76.4 | 69.5 | 6.9 | 76.4 | 68.9 | 6.8 | 75.8 |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 321 | 42.6 | 7.9 | 50.5 | 42.8 | 7.6 | 50.5 | 42.8 | 7.6 | 50.3 | 42.7 | 7.5 | 50.2 |
| Copper, brass and other copper alloys | 322 | 34.0 | 8.3 | 42.3 | 34.0 | 8.2 | 42.2 | 34.0 | 8.3 | 42.3 | 33.8 | 8.3 | 42.1 |
| Other base metals | 323 | 17.7 | 4.2 | 21.9 | 17.9 | 4.0 | 21.9 | 17.9 | 4.1 | 22.0 | 17.7 | 4.1 | 21.8 |
| Mechanical engineering | VII | 779.7 | 143.5 | 923.2 | 783.1 | 145.0 | 928.1 | 782.2 | 144.4 | 926.6 | 781.2 | 144.6 | 925.8 |
| Agricultural machinery (except tractors) | 331 | 25.8 | 3.9 | 29.7 | 25.9 | 4.2 | 30.1 | 25.6 | 4.1 | 29.7 | 25.2 | 4.1 | 29.3 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 332 | 55.0 | 9.1 | 64.1 | 56.1 | 9.3 | 65.4 | 55.8 | 9.3 | 65.2 | 55.8 | 9.3 | 65.1 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 333 | 69.0 | 14.4 | 83.4 | 70.3 | 14.6 | 85.0 | 70.2 | 14.6 | 84.8 | 69.6 | 14.4 | 84.0 |
| Industrial engines | 334 | 25.5 | 4.0 | 29.6 | 25.6 | 4.2 | 29.8 | 25.7 | 4.2 | 29.9 | 25.6 | 4.2 | 29.8 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 335 | 20.2 | 4.1 | 24.3 | 20.3 | 3.7 | 24.0 | 20.5 | 3.5 | 24.0 | 20.0 | 3.5 | 23.5 |
| Construction and earth-moving equipment | 336 | 38.4 | 4.5 | 42.8 | 38.7 | 4.5 | 43.1 | 38.6 | 4.5 | 43.1 | 38.6 | 4.4 | 43.0 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 337 | 51.9 | 8.2 | 60.2 | 52.7 | 8.2 | 61.0 | 52.4 | 8.4 | 60.8 | 52.7 | 8.5 | 61.2 |
| Office machinery | 338 | 16.4 | 6.8 | 23.2 | 15.9 | 6.5 | 22.4 | 15.8 | 6.5 | 22.3 | 15.8 | 6.5 | 22.3 |
| Other machinery | 339 | 178.1 | 35.5 | 213.6 | 179.1 | 35.9 | 215.0 | 179.1 | 35.7 | 214.8 | 179.5 | 35.9 | 215.4 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 341 | 140.9 | 16.7 | 157.7 | 138.5 | 17.0 | 155.6 | 139.1 | 17.0 | 156.1 | 139.3 | 17.1 | 156.4 |
| Ordnance and small arms | 342 | 17.1 | 4.4 | 21.5 | 17.3 | 4.4 | 21.6 | 17.3 | 4.3 | 21.6 | 17.3 | 4.3 | 21.6 |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 349 | 141.2 | 31.9 | 173.1 | 142.6 | 32.5 | 175.1 | 142.2 | 32.2 | 174.4 | 141.7 | 32.3 | 174.1 |
| Instrument engineering | VIII | 95.8 | 53.2 | 149.0 | 95.5 | 52.8 | 148.3 | 94.8 | 52.3 | 147.1 | 94.5 | 52.3 | 146.8 |
| Photographic and document copying equipment | 351 | 8.8 | 3.2 | 12.0 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 11.8 | 8.8 | 2.9 | 11.7 |
| Watches and clocks | 352 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 11.7 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 11.9 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 11.8 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 11.8 |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 353 | 16.2 | 11.7 | 27.9 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 26.9 | 15.6 | 11.0 | 26.5 | 15.4 | 10.9 | 26.3 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 354 | 65.2 | 32.0 | 97.3 | 65.4 | 32.2 | 97.5 | 65.0 | 32.0 | 97.0 | 64.9 | 32.1 | 97.0 |
| Electrical engineering | IX | 464.0 | 273.3 | 737.3 | 466.4 | 275.0 | 741.4 | 465.7 | 274.5 | 740.3 | 465.2 | 273.8 | 738.9 |
| Electrical machinery | 361 | 101.2 | 33.2 | 134.4 | 100.5 | 33.1 | 133.7 | 100.4 | 33.3 | 133.7 | 100.3 | 33.0 | 133.3 |
| Insulated wires and cables | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Order or MLH of SIC | May 1977* | | | March 1978* | | | April 1978* | | | May 1978* | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | X | 162.7 | 13.0 | 175.6 | 161.6 | 13.1 | 174.7 | 161.3 | 13.0 | 174.2 | 161.7 | 13.2 | 174.9 |
| Vehicles | XI | 665.6 | 91.5 | 757.2 | 675.0 | 93.6 | 768.6 | 672.5 | 92.9 | 765.4 | 671.9 | 93.0 | 764.9 |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturing | 380 | 33.3 | 2.6 | 35.9 | 33.2 | 2.6 | 35.8 | 32.9 | 2.6 | 35.5 | 32.4 | 2.6 | 35.0 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 381 | 416.4 | 57.1 | 473.5 | 425.9 | 58.6 | 484.5 | 423.8 | 58.0 | 481.8 | 423.7 | 58.1 | 481.8 |
| Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing | 382 | 10.2 | 3.1 | 13.2 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 14.0 | 10.1 | 3.4 | 13.5 | 10.2 | 3.4 | 13.6 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 383 | 165.2 | 26.4 | 191.6 | 163.9 | 26.6 | 190.6 | 164.3 | 26.7 | 191.0 | 164.7 | 26.6 | 191.3 |
| Locomotives and railway track equipment | 384 | 16.9 | 1.1 | 18.0 | 17.1 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 1.0 | 18.0 | 16.9 | 1.0 | 17.9 |
| Railway carriages and wagons and trams | 385 | 23.7 | 1.2 | 24.9 | 24.3 | 1.2 | 25.6 | 24.3 | 1.2 | 25.5 | 24.0 | 1.2 | 25.2 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | XII | 383.0 | 150.6 | 533.6 | 385.3 | 150.2 | 535.5 | 385.5 | 150.6 | 536.1 | 385.3 | 150.4 | 535.9 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 390 | 48.3 | 12.3 | 60.6 | 49.0 | 12.6 | 61.6 | 48.6 | 12.5 | 61.1 | 48.5 | 12.4 | 60.8 |
| Hand tools and implements | 391 | 12.5 | 6.3 | 18.8 | 13.3 | 6.2 | 19.6 | 13.2 | 6.2 | 19.4 | 13.1 | 6.2 | 19.3 |
| Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc. | 392 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 12.5 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 12.9 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 12.9 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 12.8 |
| Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. | 393 | 24.2 | 10.1 | 34.3 | 24.2 | 10.1 | 34.3 | 24.2 | 10.0 | 34.2 | 24.0 | 10.0 | 34.0 |
| Wire and wire manufacture | 394 | 29.9 | 8.0 | 37.8 | 29.1 | 7.8 | 37.0 | 28.8 | 7.7 | 36.6 | 28.6 | 7.6 | 36.3 |
| Cans and metal boxes | 395 | 17.3 | 13.2 | 30.6 | 17.8 | 13.3 | 31.1 | 17.8 | 13.2 | 31.0 | 17.8 | 13.2 | 31.0 |
| Jewellery and precious metals | 396 | 14.1 | 8.2 | 22.2 | 14.5 | 8.2 | 22.7 | 14.4 | 7.9 | 22.3 | 14.3 | 8.0 | 22.3 |
| Metal industries not elsewhere specified | 399 | 229.2 | 87.5 | 316.7 | 229.6 | 86.7 | 316.3 | 230.6 | 88.1 | 318.8 | 231.1 | 88.2 | 319.3 |
| Textiles | XIII | 264.3 | 218.9 | 483.2 | 255.6 | 212.7 | 468.3 | 254.1 | 210.6 | 464.7 | 253.4 | 209.3 | 462.7 |
| Production of man-made fibres | 411 | 28.3 | 4.8 | 33.1 | 26.6 | 4.2 | 30.7 | 26.3 | 4.2 | 30.5 | 26.4 | 4.2 | 30.5 |
| Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems | 412 | 29.2 | 22.2 | 51.3 | 27.3 | 20.9 | 48.2 | 26.8 | 20.4 | 47.2 | 26.8 | 20.2 | 47.0 |
| Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres | 413 | 23.4 | 16.0 | 39.4 | 22.5 | 15.1 | 37.6 | 22.4 | 14.9 | 37.4 | 22.3 | 14.9 | 37.2 |
| Woollen and worsted | 414 | 46.2 | 35.9 | 82.0 | 44.4 | 35.2 | 79.6 | 44.3 | 35.0 | 79.3 | 44.1 | 34.7 | 78.8 |
| Jute | 415 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 8.1 |
| Rope, twine and net | 416 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 5.2 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 417 | 38.6 | 78.6 | 117.1 | 38.6 | 77.8 | 116.3 | 38.1 | 77.0 | 115.1 | 38.0 | 76.2 | 114.2 |
| Lace | 418 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 5.2 |
| Carpets | 419 | 23.1 | 12.0 | 35.1 | 21.2 | 11.5 | 32.7 | 21.3 | 11.3 | 32.6 | 21.4 | 11.3 | 32.7 |
| Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) | 421 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 12.9 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 13.1 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 13.2 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 13.1 |
| Made-up textiles | 422 | 7.9 | 14.5 | 22.4 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 21.3 | 8.1 | 13.0 | 21.1 | 8.0 | 13.1 | 21.1 |
| Textile finishing | 423 | 33.0 | 14.0 | 47.0 | 32.3 | 13.8 | 46.2 | 32.0 | 13.4 | 45.4 | 31.9 | 13.5 | 45.4 |
| Other textile industries | 429 | 18.5 | 5.8 | 24.4 | 18.4 | 5.8 | 24.2 | 18.4 | 5.8 | 24.2 | 18.3 | 5.8 | 24.1 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | XIV | 23.1 | 17.7 | 40.8 | 22.9 | 17.6 | 40.4 | 22.9 | 17.8 | 40.7 | 22.8 | 17.6 | 40.4 |
| Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery | 431 | 14.7 | 4.2 | 18.9 | 14.5 | 4.2 | 18.7 | 14.4 | 4.1 | 18.5 | 14.2 | 4.1 | 18.3 |
| Leather goods | 432 | 6.3 | 11.6 | 17.9 | 6.4 | 11.8 | 18.2 | 6.4 | 12.0 | 18.3 | 6.4 | 11.8 | 18.2 |
| Fur | 433 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 3.9 |
| Clothing and footwear | XV | 88.7 | 282.3 | 371.0 | 87.7 | 277.6 | 365.3 | 87.7 | 276.6 | 364.3 | 87.6 | 276.1 | 363.6 |
| Weatherproof outerwear | 441 | 3.5 | 14.5 | 18.0 | 3.6 | 14.4 | 18.0 | 3.7 | 14.4 | 18.1 | 3.7 | 14.3 | 18.0 |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 442 | 16.5 | 56.0 | 72.5 | 15.2 | 54.7 | 69.9 | 15.2 | 54.9 | 70.0 | 15.1 | 54.7 | 69.8 |
| Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 443 | 10.7 | 30.0 | 40.6 | 10.4 | 28.6 | 39.0 | 10.2 | 27.9 | 38.1 | 10.4 | 28.4 | 38.7 |
| Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. | 444 | 5.5 | 31.6 | 37.1 | 5.6 | 31.2 | 36.8 | 5.6 | 31.2 | 36.8 | 5.7 | 31.2 | 36.9 |
| Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. | 445 | 13.0 | 79.6 | 92.6 | 13.1 | 79.0 | 92.0 | 13.2 | 78.8 | 92.0 | 13.1 | 78.6 | 91.7 |
| Hats, caps and millinery | 446 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| Dress industries not elsewhere specified | 449 | 5.8 | 25.3 | 31.1 | 5.8 | 24.1 | 30.0 | 5.9 | 23.8 | 29.7 | 5.8 | 23.5 | 29.3 |
| Footwear | 450 | 32.5 | 41.9 | 74.3 | 32.6 | 42.2 | 74.8 | 32.4 | 42.2 | 74.6 | 32.4 | 42.0 | 74.4 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | XVI | 199.3 | 61.6 | 261.0 | 198.9 | 62.4 | 261.3 | 198.8 | 62.5 | 261.2 | 199.4 | 62.5 | 261.9 |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods | 461 | 36.8 | 4.2 | 41.0 | 35.2 | 4.1 | 39.3 | 35.1 | 4.1 | 39.2 | 35.2 | 4.2 | 39.5 |
| Pottery | 462 | 30.6 | 29.5 | 60.1 | 31.0 | 30.0 | 61.1 | 31.0 | 29.9 | 61.0 | 31.2 | 30.0 | 61.2 |
| Glass | 463 | 52.1 | 15.9 | 68.0 | 52.6 | 15.7 | 68.3 | 52.7 | 15.8 | 68.5 | 52.7 | 15.8 | 68.5 |
| Cement | 464 | 11.8 | 1.1 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 13.3 |
| Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified | 469 | 68.1 | 11.0 | 79.0 | 67.9 | 11.4 | 79.4 | 67.8 | 11.5 | 79.2 | 68.1 | 11.4 | 79.5 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | XVII | 208.7 | 49.4 | 258.1 | 208.6 | 50.1 | 258.7 | 207.6 | 50.1 | 257.7 | 207.3 | 49.9 | 257.2 |
| Timber | 471 | 74.9 | 11.5 | 86.4 | 75.3 | 11.7 | 86.8 | 75.3 | 11.8 | 87.1 | 75.3 | 11.8 | 87.1 |
| Furniture and upholstery | 472 | 72.3 | 16.6 | 88.9 | 72.3 | 17.2 | 90.1 | 72.3 | 17.1 | 89.9 | 72.3 | 17.0 | 89.3 |
| Bedding, etc. | 473 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 19.9 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 19.0 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 19.1 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 19.1 |
| Shop and office fitting | 474 | 24.2 | 3.9 | 28.1 | 24.4 | 4.3 | 28.6 | 23.2 | 4.3 | 27.5 | 23.5 | 4.2 | 27.7 |
| Wooden containers and baskets | 475 | 11.7 | 3.6 | 15.3 | 11.6 | 3.4 | 15.0 | 11.6 | 3.4 | 15.0 | 11.7 | 3.3 | 15.0 |
| Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures | 479 | 15.3 | 4.2 | 19.5 | 14.6 | 4.4 | 19.0 | 14.9 | 4.3 | 19.1 | 14.8 | 4.2 | 19.0 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | XVIII | 363.3 | 170.7 | 534.0 | 362.6 | 173.6 | 536.2 | 362.8 | 173.5 | 536.3 | 362.5 | 173.4 | 535.9 |
| Paper and board | 481 | 52.4 | 10.7 | 63.2 | 52.0 | 10.6 | 62.6 | 51.8 | 10.4 | 62.2 | 51.8 | 10.5 | 62.3 |
| Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials | 482 | 51.3 | 30.1 | 81.3 | 50.6 | 28.9 | 79.6 | 50.7 | 28.9 | 79.6 | 50.8 | 28.9 | 79.8 |
| Manufactured stationery | 483 | 19.7 | 15.7 | 35.4 | 19.7 | 16.0 | 35.7 | 19.8 | 16.1 | 35.9 | 19.8 | 16.0 | 35.8 |
| Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified | 484 | 15.0 | 9.4 | 24.4 | 14.9 | 9.6 | 24.5 | 14.9 | 9.6 | 24.5 | 14.9 | 9.6 | 24.5 |
| Printing and publishing of newspapers | 485 | 59.6 | 16.9 | 76.5 | 59.4 | 17.3 | 76.7 | 59.2 | 17.3 | 76.5 | 59.2 | 17.1 | 76.3 |
| Printing and publishing of periodicals | 486 | 41.2 | 18.9 | 60.0 | 41.1 | 19.6 | 60.7 | 41.2 | 19.9 | 61.1 | 41.1 | 20.0 | 61.1 |
| Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc. | 489 | 124.1 | 69.0 | 193.2 | 125.0 | 71.6 | 196.5 | 125.1 | 71.4 | 196.5 | 125.0 | 71.1 | 196.1 |
| Other manufacturing industries | XIX | 211.2 | 121.2 | 332.4 | 209.3 | 116.1 | 325.4 | 209.1 | 116.9 | 325.9 | 208.3 | 116.9 | 325.3 |
| Rubber | 491 | 86.0 | 25.3 | 111.3 | 85.8 | 24.4 | 110.3 | 85.5 | 24.4 | 109.9 | 85.2 | 24.6 | 109.8 |
| Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc. | 492 | 11.7 | 2.7 | 14.4 | 11.4 | 2.6 | 14.0 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 14.0 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 13.9 |
| Brushes and brooms | 493 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 8.7 |
| Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment | 494 | 18.0 | 26.1 | 44.1 | 17.3 | 23.7 | 41.0 | 17.2 | 24.1 | 41.2 | 17.1 | 24.0 | 41.1 |
| Miscellaneous stationers' goods | 495 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 8.2 |
| Plastics products not elsewhere specified | 496 | 74.7 | 45.9 | 120.6 | 75.0 | 45.4 | 120.4 | 75.0 | 45.5 | 120.5 | 74.8 | 45.4 | 120.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 499 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 24.7 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 23.0 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 23.4 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 23.3 |
| Construction | 500 | 1,122.9 | 101.9 | 1,224.8 | 1,113.6 | 101.9 | 1,215.5 | 1,110.4 | 101.9 | 1,212.3 | 1,114.4 | 101.9 | 1,216.3 |
| Gas, electricity and water | XXI | 273.0 | 67.1 | 340.1 | 271.7 | 67.5 | 339.1 | 271.3 | 67.5 | 338.7 | 271.3 | 67.5 | 338.7 |
| Gas | 601 | 75.5 | 26.0 | 101.5 | 75.4 | 26.1 | 101.5 | 75.3 | 26.1 | 101.4 | 75.3 | 26.1 | 101.4 |
| Electricity | 602 | 143.5 | 33.2 | 176.7 | 141.9 | 33.4 | 175.3 | 141.6 | 33.4 | 175.0 | 141.6 | 33.4 | 175.0 |
| Water | 603 | 54.0 | 7.9 | 61.9 | 54.4 | 8.0 | 62.3 | 54.4 | 8.0 | 62.3 | 54.4 | 8.0 | 62.3 |

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

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the June 1977 census of employment are available.

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended May 13, 1978 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,872,300, or about 36.2 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.5 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 35,000 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

Unemployment on June 8, 1978

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on June 8, 1978, was 1,242,222, 37,956 less than on May 11, 1978. The seasonally adjusted figures was 1,304,700 (5.6 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 2,100 between the May and June counts, and by an average of 11,900 per month between March and June.

Between May and June the number unemployed rose by 56,537. This change included a rise of 94,493 school-leavers. The proportions of the number unemployed, who on June 8, 1978 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 13.0 per cent, 20.1 per cent and 29.9 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in May were 7.3 per cent, 13.9 per cent, and 25.3 per cent respectively.

Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: June 8, 1978

| Duration in weeks | Males | Females | Total |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| One or less | 45,918 | 26,053 | 71,971 |
| Over 1, up to 2 | 66,467 | 41,803 | 108,270 |
| Over 2, up to 3 | 35,415 | 16,680 | 52,095 |
| Over 3, up to 4 | 31,035 | 13,855 | 44,890 |
| Over 4, up to 5 | 27,233 | 11,797 | 39,030 |
| Over 5, up to 8 | 67,047 | 30,311 | 97,358 |
| Over 8 | 704,979 | 262,810 | 967,789 |
| Total | 978,094 | 403,309 | 1,381,403 |

Regional analysis of unemployment: June 8, 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 |
|--|------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|---------|--------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Unemployed, excluding school leavers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual | 287,528 | 142,242 | 32,041 | 92,057 | 114,913 | 71,423 | 109,910 | 186,886 | 105,105 | 80,227 | 162,132 | 1,242,222 | 58,286 | 1,300,508 |
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 303,500 | 148,500 | 33,600 | 99,400 | 120,100 | 75,200 | 115,600 | 194,700 | 109,100 | 84,600 | 168,600 | 1,304,700 | 60,000 | 1,364,700 |
| Percentage rates* | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 11.0 | 5.7 |
| School-leavers (included in unemployed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 11,629 | 3,186 | 1,748 | 5,385 | 4,084 | 5,017 | 6,858 | 13,408 | 9,528 | 3,059 | 13,979 | 74,695 | 3,711 | 78,406 |
| Females | 9,587 | 2,455 | 1,560 | 4,370 | 4,402 | 4,199 | 6,188 | 11,664 | 8,229 | 3,248 | 11,039 | 64,486 | 2,661 | 67,147 |
| Unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 308,744 | 147,883 | 35,349 | 101,812 | 123,399 | 80,639 | 122,956 | 211,958 | 122,862 | 86,534 | 187,150 | 1,381,403 | 64,658 | 1,446,061 |
| Males | 228,514 | 113,301 | 25,707 | 73,228 | 86,624 | 57,373 | 87,491 | 149,642 | 84,691 | 60,633 | 124,191 | 978,094 | 44,850 | 1,022,944 |
| Females | 80,230 | 34,582 | 9,642 | 28,584 | 36,775 | 23,266 | 35,465 | 62,316 | 38,171 | 25,901 | 62,959 | 403,309 | 19,808 | 423,117 |
| Married females† | 26,442 | 10,773 | 3,483 | 10,147 | 14,050 | 8,415 | 13,034 | 22,255 | 15,087 | 11,509 | 28,459 | 152,881 | 9,614 | 162,495 |
| Percentage rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4.1 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 11.9 | 6.1 |
| Males | 5.1 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 13.7 | 7.1 |
| Females | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 9.1 | 4.5 |
| Length of time on register | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| up to 2 weeks | 25,870 | 10,579 | 3,119 | 8,340 | 7,791 | 6,750 | 10,379 | 16,541 | 10,495 | 5,338 | 17,762 | 112,385 | 3,988 | 116,373 |
| over 2 and up to 4 weeks | 17,029 | 8,580 | 1,772 | 4,606 | 5,527 | 3,421 | 5,915 | 9,340 | 5,539 | 3,916 | 9,385 | 66,450 | 2,399 | 68,849 |
| over 4 and up to 8 weeks | 25,331 | 13,035 | 2,415 | 6,748 | 8,521 | 4,950 | 8,317 | 13,086 | 7,070 | 6,899 | 10,943 | 94,280 | 3,567 | 97,847 |
| over 8 weeks | 160,284 | 81,107 | 18,401 | 53,534 | 64,785 | 42,252 | 62,880 | 110,675 | 61,587 | 44,480 | 86,101 | 704,979 | 34,896 | 739,875 |
| Total | 228,514 | 113,301 | 25,707 | 73,228 | 86,624 | 57,373 | 87,491 | 149,642 | 84,691 | 60,633 | 124,191 | 978,094 | 44,850 | 1,022,944 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| up to 2 weeks | 13,249 | 4,307 | 1,840 | 4,935 | 4,815 | 4,462 | 5,818 | 10,889 | 7,209 | 2,808 | 11,831 | 67,856 | 2,673 | 70,529 |
| over 2 and up to 4 weeks | 7,025 | 3,088 | 803 | 1,959 | 2,583 | 1,825 | 2,548 | 4,704 | 2,669 | 1,529 | 4,890 | 30,535 | 1,572 | 32,107 |
| over 4 and up to 8 weeks | 9,915 | 4,371 | 1,072 | 2,858 | 3,898 | 2,341 | 3,608 | 6,235 | 3,418 | 2,737 | 6,026 | 42,108 | 2,164 | 44,272 |
| over 8 weeks | 50,041 | 22,616 | 5,927 | 18,832 | 25,479 | 14,638 | 23,491 | 40,488 | 24,875 | 18,827 | 40,212 | 262,810 | 13,399 | 276,209 |
| Total | 80,230 | 34,582 | 9,642 | 28,584 | 36,775 | 23,266 | 35,465 | 62,316 | 38,171 | 25,901 | 62,959 | 403,309 | 19,808 | 423,117 |
| Adult students (excluded from unemployed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 305 | 143 | 12 | 78 | 196 | 161 | 118 | 223 | 84 | 30 | 1,723 | 2,930 | 1,114 | 4,044 |
| Females | 183 | 78 | 9 | 38 | 88 | 112 | 49 | 125 | 48 | 20 | 1,147 | 1,819 | 914 | 2,733 |

* 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 this *Gazette*.

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at June 8, 1978

| | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate | | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate |
|---|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|
| DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS† | | | | | | | | | |
| South Western DA | 11,447 | 3,773 | 15,220 | 9.1 | *Luton | 4,168 | 2,211 | 6,379 | 4.9 |
| Hull and Grimsby DA | 15,486 | 4,971 | 20,457 | 7.9 | *Maidstone | 2,125 | 814 | 2,939 | 3.7 |
| Whitby and Scarborough DA | 1,316 | 384 | 1,700 | 5.5 | *Newport (IoW) | 1,677 | 543 | 2,220 | 5.4 |
| Merseyside SDA | 60,057 | 25,552 | 85,609 | 11.3 | *Oxford | 4,898 | 2,714 | 7,612 | 4.3 |
| Northern DA | 84,691 | 38,171 | 122,862 | 9.0 | *Portsmouth | 8,458 | 3,533 | 11,991 | 6.0 |
| North East SDA | 58,911 | 25,243 | 84,154 | 9.8 | *Ramsgate | 1,924 | 646 | 2,570 | 7.4 |
| West Cumberland SDA | 2,895 | 2,017 | 4,912 | 8.2 | *Reading | 4,038 | 1,440 | 5,478 | 3.3 |
| Welsh DA | 52,687 | 22,523 | 75,210 | 8.2 | *Slough | 2,311 | 800 | 3,111 | 2.6 |
| North West Wales SDA | 3,806 | 1,463 | 5,269 | 10.0 | *Southampton | 7,119 | 2,821 | 9,940 | 4.6 |
| South Wales SDA | 13,269 | 6,993 | 20,262 | 8.7 | *Southend-on-Sea | 9,989 | 3,594 | 13,583 | 7.0 |
| Scottish | 121,226 | 61,743 | 182,969 | 8.8 | *St. Albans | 1,547 | 629 | 2,176 | 2.4 |
| Dundee and Arbroath SDA | 6,339 | 3,203 | 9,542 | 8.9 | Stevenage | 1,072 | 506 | 1,578 | 4.1 |
| Girvan SDA | 346 | 109 | 455 | 10.8 | *Tunbridge Wells | 1,992 | 660 | 2,652 | 3.3 |
| Glenrothes SDA | 823 | 748 | 1,571 | 8.4 | *Watford | 2,578 | 803 | 3,381 | 2.8 |
| Leven and Methil SDA | 1,137 | 533 | 1,670 | 8.4 | *Worthing | 1,798 | 494 | 2,292 | 3.9 |
| Livingston SDA | 858 | 730 | 1,588 | 10.1 | East Anglia | | | | |
| West Central Scotland SDA | 67,691 | 33,154 | 100,845 | 10.3 | Cambridge | 1,612 | 625 | 2,237 | 2.6 |
| Total all Development Areas | 346,910 | 157,117 | 504,027 | 9.0 | Great Yarmouth | 1,569 | 446 | 2,015 | 5.4 |
| Of which, Special Development Areas | 216,132 | 99,745 | 315,877 | 10.3 | *Ipswich | 3,325 | 1,281 | 4,606 | 4.3 |
| Northern Ireland | 44,850 | 19,808 | 64,658 | 11.9 | Lowestoft | 1,259 | 463 | 1,722 | 6.1 |
| | | | | | *Norwich | 4,599 | 1,586 | 6,185 | 4.9 |
| | | | | | Peterborough | 2,475 | 1,209 | 3,684 | 5.4 |
| | | | | | South West | | | | |
| | | | | | Bath | 2,004 | 753 | 2,757 | 5.9 |
| | | | | | *Bournemouth | 5,461 | 1,541 | 7,002 | 5.0 |
| | | | | | *Bristol | 14,564 | 4,928 | 19,492 | 6.1 |
| | | | | | *Cheltenham | 2,295 | 851 | 3,146 | 4.4 |
| | | | | | *Chippenham | 944 | 462 | 1,406 | 5.1 |
| | | | | | *Exeter | 3,091 | 1,132 | 4,223 | 5.8 |
| | | | | | Gloucester | 2,238 | 1,134 | 3,372 | 5.1 |
| | | | | | *Plymouth | 7,273 | 3,653 | 10,926 | 8.9 |
| | | | | | *Salisbury | 1,421 | 747 | 2,168 | 5.6 |
| | | | | | Swindon | 3,488 | 1,876 | 5,364 | 6.8 |
| | | | | | Taunton | 1,383 | 499 | 1,882 | 4.6 |
| | | | | | *Torbay | 4,111 | 1,361 | 5,472 | 7.9 |
| | | | | | *Trowbridge | 648 | 278 | 926 | 3.6 |
| | | | | | *Yeovil | 1,376 | 733 | 2,109 | 5.2 |
| | | | | | West Midlands | | | | |
| | | | | | *Birmingham | 29,793 | 10,814 | 40,607 | 5.8 |
| | | | | | Burton-upon-Trent | 972 | 435 | 1,407 | 3.8 |
| | | | | | *Coventry | 9,380 | 5,451 | 14,831 | 6.1 |
| | | | | | *Dudley/Sandwell | 9,137 | 3,771 | 12,908 | 4.4 |
| | | | | | Hereford | 1,343 | 564 | 1,907 | 5.3 |
| | | | | | *Kidderminster | 1,545 | 665 | 2,210 | 5.5 |
| | | | | | Leamington | 1,471 | 706 | 2,177 | 4.4 |
| | | | | | *Oakengetts | 2,918 | 1,654 | 4,572 | 8.0 |
| | | | | | Redditch | 1,159 | 546 | 1,705 | 5.1 |
| | | | | | Rugby | 980 | 601 | 1,581 | 5.1 |
| | | | | | Shrewsbury | 1,364 | 437 | 1,801 | 4.3 |
| | | | | | *Stafford | 1,128 | 560 | 1,688 | 3.0 |
| | | | | | *Stoke-on-Trent | 5,885 | 2,156 | 8,041 | 4.0 |
| | | | | | *Walsall | 7,158 | 3,347 | 10,505 | 5.9 |
| | | | | | *Wolverhampton | 6,322 | 2,890 | 9,212 | 6.3 |
| | | | | | *Worcester | 2,511 | 939 | 3,450 | 4.8 |
| | | | | | East Midlands | | | | |
| | | | | | *Chesterfield | 3,294 | 1,246 | 4,540 | 5.5 |
| | | | | | *Coalville | 1,198 | 418 | 1,616 | 3.5 |
| | | | | | Corby | 1,755 | 921 | 2,676 | 8.6 |
| | | | | | *Derby | 4,347 | 2,129 | 6,476 | 4.4 |
| | | | | | Kettering | 4,926 | 330 | 5,256 | 4.2 |
| | | | | | *Leicester | 8,400 | 3,418 | 11,818 | 5.1 |
| | | | | | Lincoln | 2,779 | 1,547 | 4,326 | 6.8 |
| | | | | | Loughborough | 1,044 | 456 | 1,500 | 3.4 |
| | | | | | Mansfield | 2,637 | 1,048 | 3,685 | 6.0 |
| | | | | | *Northampton | 3,073 | 1,055 | 4,128 | 3.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at June 8, 1978 (continued)

| | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate | | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate |
|--|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued | | | | | COUNTIES (by region) | | | | |
| *Ashton-under-Lyne | 3,622 | 1,466 | 5,088 | 5.4 | South East | | | | |
| *Birkenhead | 11,608 | 5,489 | 17,097 | 10.9 | Bedfordshire | 5,863 | 3,196 | 9,059 | 4.3 |
| *Blackburn | 3,330 | 1,553 | 4,883 | 7.2 | Berkshire | 7,231 | 2,669 | 9,900 | 3.2 |
| *Blackpool | 5,045 | 1,906 | 6,951 | 6.5 | Buckinghamshire | 4,134 | 2,046 | 6,180 | 3.4 |
| *Bolton | 4,889 | 1,893 | 6,782 | 6.1 | East Sussex | 10,181 | 2,986 | 13,167 | 6.1 |
| *Burnley | 1,548 | 742 | 2,290 | 4.5 | Essex | 19,256 | 7,563 | 26,819 | 5.6 |
| *Bury | 2,127 | 903 | 3,030 | 4.8 | Greater London (GLC Area) | 113,301 | 34,582 | 147,883 | 3.8 |
| †Chester | 2,414 | 1,196 | 3,610 | 6.7 | Hampshire | 19,634 | 8,003 | 27,637 | 4.8 |
| *Crewe | 1,752 | 1,072 | 2,824 | 4.5 | Hertfordshire | 8,512 | 3,221 | 11,733 | 2.8 |
| *Lancaster | 2,399 | 880 | 3,279 | 7.0 | Isle of Wight | 1,677 | 543 | 2,220 | 5.4 |
| *Leigh | 1,831 | 1,018 | 2,849 | 6.6 | Kent | 20,527 | 8,312 | 28,839 | 5.7 |
| *Liverpool | 41,209 | 15,882 | 57,091 | 11.8 | Oxfordshire | 5,854 | 3,220 | 9,074 | 4.4 |
| *Manchester | 33,024 | 10,653 | 43,677 | 6.2 | Surrey | 6,591 | 2,013 | 8,604 | 2.4 |
| *Nelson | 1,023 | 492 | 1,515 | 5.8 | West Sussex | 5,753 | 1,876 | 7,629 | 3.1 |
| *Northwich | 1,450 | 716 | 2,166 | 5.4 | | | | | |
| *Oldham | 3,497 | 1,220 | 4,717 | 4.8 | East Anglia | | | | |
| *Preston | 5,319 | 2,831 | 8,150 | 5.6 | Cambridgeshire | 6,910 | 2,903 | 9,813 | 4.5 |
| *Rochdale | 2,322 | 830 | 3,152 | 6.0 | Norfolk | 11,106 | 3,849 | 14,955 | 5.8 |
| Southport | 1,854 | 827 | 2,681 | 8.1 | Suffolk | 7,691 | 2,890 | 10,581 | 4.7 |
| St. Helens | 3,661 | 2,040 | 5,701 | 9.3 | | | | | |
| *Warrington | 2,753 | 1,696 | 4,449 | 5.7 | South West | | | | |
| *Widnes | 3,579 | 2,141 | 5,720 | 10.4 | Avon | 18,448 | 6,430 | 24,878 | 6.2 |
| *Wigan | 4,247 | 2,435 | 6,682 | 9.0 | Cornwall | 9,687 | 3,232 | 12,919 | 9.6 |
| North | | | | | Cornwall | 18,354 | 7,335 | 25,689 | 7.7 |
| *Alnwick | 533 | 353 | 886 | 8.3 | Devon | 7,619 | 2,403 | 10,022 | 5.2 |
| Carlisle | 2,014 | 1,030 | 3,044 | 6.1 | Dorset | 6,661 | 3,159 | 9,820 | 4.9 |
| *Central Durham | 3,137 | 1,681 | 4,818 | 7.3 | Gloucestershire | 5,413 | 2,383 | 7,796 | 5.2 |
| *Consett | 2,271 | 1,119 | 3,390 | 10.8 | Somerset | 7,046 | 3,642 | 10,688 | 5.6 |
| *Darlington and S/West Durham | 3,980 | 2,054 | 6,034 | 7.4 | | | | | |
| *Furness | 1,396 | 1,333 | 2,729 | 6.0 | West Midlands | | | | |
| Hartlepool | 4,617 | 1,672 | 6,289 | 14.0 | West Midlands Metropolitan | 55,659 | 22,982 | 78,641 | 5.7 |
| *Morpeth | 3,516 | 1,560 | 5,076 | 8.4 | Hereford and Worcester | 8,012 | 3,265 | 11,277 | 5.1 |
| *North Tyneside | 15,526 | 5,961 | 21,487 | 7.9 | Salop | 5,840 | 2,637 | 8,477 | 6.5 |
| *Peterlee | 2,048 | 1,143 | 3,191 | 12.0 | Staffordshire | 12,175 | 5,078 | 17,253 | 3.8 |
| *South Tyneside | 14,290 | 5,827 | 20,117 | 11.3 | Warwickshire | 4,938 | 2,813 | 7,751 | ... |
| *Teesside | 14,083 | 5,826 | 19,909 | 8.8 | | | | | |
| *Wearside | 12,404 | 5,755 | 18,159 | 12.8 | East Midlands | | | | |
| *Whitehaven | 1,479 | 954 | 2,433 | 8.3 | Derbyshire | 12,818 | 5,265 | 18,083 | 4.6 |
| *Workington | 1,416 | 1,063 | 2,479 | 8.2 | Leicestershire | 11,617 | 4,834 | 16,451 | 4.6 |
| Wales | | | | | Lincolnshire | 8,376 | 4,185 | 12,561 | 6.4 |
| *Bargoed | 2,127 | 912 | 3,039 | 11.4 | Northamptonshire | 6,773 | 2,707 | 9,480 | 4.6 |
| *Cardiff | 12,991 | 3,283 | 16,274 | 8.2 | Nottinghamshire | 17,789 | 6,275 | 24,064 | 5.5 |
| *Ebbw Vale | 2,287 | 1,161 | 3,448 | 11.3 | | | | | |
| *Llanelli | 1,581 | 1,163 | 2,744 | 7.5 | Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | |
| *Neath | 937 | 671 | 1,608 | 6.1 | South Yorkshire Metropolitan | 25,271 | 11,539 | 36,810 | 6.3 |
| *Newport | 4,148 | 2,043 | 6,191 | 7.0 | West Yorkshire Metropolitan | 36,369 | 13,721 | 50,090 | 5.5 |
| *Pontypool | 2,636 | 1,287 | 3,923 | 7.8 | Humberside | 19,107 | 7,219 | 26,326 | 7.5 |
| *Pontypridd | 3,818 | 1,872 | 5,690 | 8.4 | North Yorkshire | 6,744 | 2,986 | 9,730 | 4.2 |
| *Port Talbot | 3,579 | 2,064 | 5,643 | 7.0 | | | | | |
| *Shotton | 2,238 | 1,637 | 3,875 | 7.9 | North West | | | | |
| *Swansea | 5,004 | 2,084 | 7,088 | 6.6 | Greater Manchester Metropolitan | 54,078 | 19,658 | 73,736 | 6.1 |
| *Wrexham | 3,323 | 1,575 | 4,898 | 11.9 | Merseyside Metropolitan | 57,617 | 23,557 | 81,174 | 11.2 |
| | | | | | †Cheshire | 14,618 | 8,444 | 23,062 | 6.3 |
| | | | | | Lancashire | 23,329 | 10,657 | 33,986 | 6.3 |
| Scotland | | | | | | | | | |
| *Aberdeen | 2,965 | 1,216 | 4,181 | 3.3 | North | | | | |
| *Ayr | 2,921 | 1,621 | 4,542 | 10.0 | Cleveland | 18,700 | 7,498 | 26,198 | 9.7 |
| *Bathgate | 2,714 | 1,227 | 3,941 | 10.1 | Cumbria | 7,294 | 4,817 | 12,111 | 6.2 |
| *Dumbarton | 2,172 | 1,199 | 3,371 | 11.2 | Durham | 13,967 | 7,110 | 21,077 | 8.5 |
| *Dumfries | 1,460 | 725 | 2,185 | 6.6 | Northumberland | 5,097 | 2,322 | 7,419 | 7.5 |
| Dundee | 5,764 | 2,790 | 8,554 | 8.8 | Tyne and Wear Metropolitan | 39,633 | 16,424 | 56,057 | 10.1 |
| *Dunfermline | 2,646 | 1,784 | 4,430 | 8.8 | | | | | |
| *Edinburgh | 12,576 | 5,064 | 17,640 | 6.2 | Wales | | | | |
| *Falkirk | 2,716 | 2,062 | 4,778 | 7.1 | †Clwyd | 8,387 | 4,190 | 12,577 | 9.7 |
| *Glasgow | 40,435 | 16,080 | 56,515 | 9.5 | Dyfed | 6,046 | 2,776 | 8,822 | 8.0 |
| *Greenock | 3,675 | 2,098 | 5,773 | 11.3 | Gwent | 10,048 | 4,930 | 14,978 | 8.1 |
| *Irvine | 3,727 | 1,856 | 5,583 | 13.9 | Gwynedd | 4,866 | 1,738 | 6,604 | 8.6 |
| *Kilmarnock | 2,226 | 1,182 | 3,408 | 9.5 | Mid-Glamorgan | 10,970 | 5,211 | 16,181 | 8.6 |
| *Kirkcaldy | 3,378 | 2,134 | 5,512 | 8.4 | Powys | 1,178 | 447 | 1,625 | 5.8 |
| *North Lanarkshire | 11,223 | 7,719 | 18,942 | 13.0 | South Glamorgan | 11,749 | 2,792 | 14,541 | 8.2 |
| *Paisley | 4,550 | 2,715 | 7,265 | 7.9 | West Glamorgan | 7,389 | 3,817 | 11,206 | 6.7 |
| *Perth | 1,191 | 596 | 1,787 | 4.7 | | | | | |
| *Stirling | 2,265 | 1,405 | 3,670 | 7.8 | Scotland | | | | |
| Northern Ireland | | | | | Borders | 1,119 | 426 | 1,545 | 3.9 |
| Armagh | 1,099 | 529 | 1,628 | 13.6 | Central | 4,876 | 3,371 | 8,247 | 7.4 |
| †Ballymena | 3,327 | 1,717 | 5,044 | 11.3 | Dumfries and Galloway | 2,831 | 1,584 | 4,415 | 8.3 |
| †Belfast | 19,168 | 8,903 | 28,071 | 9.3 | Fife | 6,693 | 4,295 | 10,988 | 8.3 |
| †Coleraine | 2,320 | 955 | 3,275 | 13.5 | Grampian | 5,041 | 2,675 | 7,716 | 4.3 |
| Cookstown | 797 | 361 | 1,158 | 21.2 | Highlands | 3,930 | 1,833 | 5,763 | 7.8 |
| †Craigavon | 2,767 | 1,451 | 4,218 | 10.2 | Lothians | 15,719 | 7,466 | 23,185 | 6.8 |
| †Downpatrick | 1,342 | 749 | 2,091 | 13.3 | Orkneys | 198 | 75 | 273 | 4.3 |
| Dungannon | 1,518 | 622 | 2,140 | 21.1 | Shetlands | 155 | 56 | 211 | 2.9 |
| Enniskillen | 1,592 | 718 | 2,310 | 15.3 | Strathclyde | 74,618 | 36,600 | 111,218 | 10.2 |
| †Londonderry | 5,088 | 1,740 | 6,828 | 17.3 | Tayside | 8,473 | 4,338 | 12,811 | 7.5 |
| Newry | 2,916 | 1,009 | 3,925 | 23.6 | Western Isles | 538 | 240 | 778 | 9.5 |
| Omagh | 1,016 | 610 | 1,626 | 13.8 | | | | | |
| Strabane | 1,900 | 444 | 2,344 | 27.0 | | | | | |

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1976 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed). The estimates are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

* Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas.
 † The composition of the assisted areas as they were prior to April 14, 1977 is shown on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of the Employment Gazette. An article on page 578 of the June 1977 issue of the Employment Gazette describes the changes which took effect on April 14. The Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns are Special Development Areas. Unemployment figures are for Employment Office areas which are somewhat larger than the new towns. The percentage rate for Leven and Methill and Glenrothes relates to the Kirkcaldy travel-to-work area. The percentage rate for Burntisland and Burntisland which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Livingston relates to the Bathgate travel-to-work area, which also includes Bathgate, Broxburn and West Calder which are not Special Development Areas.
 The percentage rate for South Wales excludes Newbridge, Cymmer and Maesteg, which are in the Newport and Port Talbot travel-to-work areas, the majorities of which are outside the Special Development Area. The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the intermediate area plus part of the Llandudno travel-to-work area outside the

designated area. The percentage rate for South East Wales relate to the intermediate area plus parts of the Pontypool and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area. The percentage rate for High Peak relates to the Buxton travel-to-work area and so excludes Glossop which is a small part of the Ashton-under-Lyne travel-to-work area, the remainder of which is not in the High Peak Intermediate Area.
 ‡ Travel-to-work areas. See note on page 790 of the August 1975 issue of the Employment Gazette.

§ The number unemployed in Counties are aggregates of figures for employment office areas. Where these straddle county boundaries, they have been allocated to counties on a "best fit" basis. The percentage rates are for the nearest areas which can be expressed in terms of complete travel-to-work areas. Because of the review of travel-to-work areas (see pages 815 to 816) the levels of the unemployment rates for some counties have changed. Except for Staffordshire, for which the rate has decreased by 0.6, any changes are very small.

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

†† Unemployment rates are affected by changes in the employment estimates for Shotton and Chester (see page 816).

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on June 8, 1978 was 9113.

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 June 8, 1978: regional analysis

| Region | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| South East | 266 | 42 | 308 |
| Greater London | 124 | 17 | 141 |
| East Anglia | 699 | 70 | 769 |
| South West | 482 | 17 | 499 |
| West Midlands | 901 | 81 | 982 |
| East Midlands | 158 | 113 | 271 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 1,276 | 112 | 1,388 |
| North West | 1,910 | 406 | 2,316 |
| North | 588 | 257 | 845 |
| Wales | 229 | 18 | 247 |
| Scotland | 1,381 | 107 | 1,488 |
| Great Britain | 7,890 | 1,223 | 9,113 |

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

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 2, 1978 was 225,949; 11,957 higher than on May 5, 1978.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on June 2, 1978 was 215,500; 7,400 higher than that for May 5, 1978 and 21,600 higher than on March 3, 1978.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on June 2, 1978 was 30,557; 2,670 lower than on May 5, 1978.

The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on June 2, 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 2, 1978: regional analysis

| Region | At employment offices* | At careers offices* |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| South East | 99,403 | 15,582 |
| Greater London | 45,608 | 6,348 |
| East Anglia | 6,758 | 905 |
| South West | 16,152 | 1,616 |
| West Midlands | 13,230 | 4,174 |
| East Midlands | 13,739 | 1,778 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 15,986 | 2,454 |
| North West | 17,343 | 1,427 |
| North | 11,140 | 873 |
| Wales | 9,245 | 528 |
| Scotland | 22,953 | 1,220 |
| Great Britain | 225,949 | 30,557 |

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 | | | | | |
|------------|------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| | | | April 1978 | May* 1978 | June 1977 | September 1977 | December 1977 | March 1978 | April 1978 | May* 1978 |
| I to XXVII | B | WHOLE ECONOMY | 127.2 | 129.3 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| I | C | Agriculture and forestry† | 134.6 | not available | 4.9 | 19.5 | 5.9 | 12.8 | 11.6 | not available |
| II | A | Mining and quarrying | 140.4 | 137.9 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 20.7 | 23.8 | 23.2 |
| III to XIX | C | ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | 132.2 | 133.4 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 15.4 | 14.2 |
| III | A | Food, drink and tobacco | 131.2 | 133.9 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 15.9 | 14.0 |
| IV | A | Coal and petroleum products | 135.3 | 130.4 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 20.1 | 12.9 |
| V | A | Chemicals and allied industries | 126.5 | 128.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.5 |
| VI | A | Metal manufacture | 141.2 | 139.5 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 14.1 | 21.8 | 16.6 |
| VII | C | Mechanical engineering | 132.9 | 134.0 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 15.4 | 14.1 |
| VIII | A | Instrument engineering | 136.0 | 137.9 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 14.8 | 11.3 | 18.8 | 18.8 |
| IX | C | Electrical engineering | 130.7 | 132.5 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 14.6 |
| X | C | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 141.5 | 131.3 | 9.5 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 13.3 | 25.0 | 12.6 |
| XI | A | Vehicles | 128.1 | 130.8 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 15.1 | 13.2 |
| XII | A | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 134.0 | 134.7 | 9.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 15.3 | 14.9 |
| XIII | A | Textiles | 128.5 | 131.8 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 11.9 | 12.5 |
| XIV | A | Leather, leather goods and fur | 124.4 | 124.2 | 13.2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| XV | A | Clothing and footwear | 132.3 | 131.6 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 14.3 | 13.3 |
| XVI | A | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 129.0 | 129.2 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 14.1 | 12.3 |
| XVII | A | Timber, furniture, etc | 127.9 | 128.5 | 7.3 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 15.6 | 15.4 |
| XVIII | C | Paper, printing and publishing | 134.3 | 138.5 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 14.5 | 16.4 |
| XIX | A | Other manufacturing industries | 129.8 | 130.3 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 12.4 | 11.8 |
| XX | C | Construction | 127.1 | 127.8 | 11.6 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 8.5 |
| XXI | A | Gas, electricity and water | 124.8 | 135.2 | 8.6 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 9.4 | 35.0 |
| XXII | C | Transport and communication | 120.8 | 123.6 | 4.7 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 11.8 |
| XXIII | B | Distributive trades | 130.7 | 133.0 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 12.4 |
| XXIV | B | Insurance, banking and finance | 124.1 | 119.4 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 15.6 | 10.0 |
| XXV | B | Professional and scientific services | 120.6 | 125.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 10.1 |
| XXVI | C | Miscellaneous services | 128.5 | 128.4 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| XXVII | B | Public administration | 119.3 | 119.8 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 |

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.

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

Indices

At June 30, 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 | | | | | |
| January 31 | 236.5 | 99.4 | 237.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 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 | 261.7 | 99.4 | 263.3 | 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.

Principal changes reported in June

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

Food Manufacture—Great Britain: Increase of 10 per cent in basic rates and existing supplements for workers 18 and over. Part-time workers and juveniles receive proportional amounts (June 5).
Heavy chemicals manufacture—Great Britain: Increases of 8.4p an hour for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers, after consolidation of previous supplements into basic rates. (Beginning of pay week containing May 8).
Building—Great Britain: Increases in standard rates of £7 a week for craftsmen and £6.20 for labourers. The phase II supplement is withdrawn and the Joint Board Supplement reduced by £0.80 a week for craftsmen and £1.20 for labourers. The guaranteed minimum bonus increased by £2 a week for craftsmen and £1.80 for labourers (June 26).
Civil engineering construction—Great Britain: Increases in basic hourly rates of 17p for craftsmen and 15p for general operatives. The Joint Board Supplement is reduced by £0.80 a week for craftsmen and £1.20 for general operatives. The guaranteed bonus is increased by £2 a week for craftsmen and £1.20 for general operatives. The phase II supplement is withdrawn (June 26).
Electricity supply—Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Increases in salaries, after consolidation of weekly supplements, of £606.50, £645.50 and £722.50 a year, according to grade, for adult workers. Young workers and apprentices receive proportional amounts (March 17).
Road haulage contracting (other than British Road Services) (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 10 per cent of gross earnings for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (April 7).

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 June indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,340,000 workers were increased by a total of £6,335,000, 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 June with

operative effect from earlier months (510,000 workers and £2,435,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £6,335,000 about £5,285,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £760,000 from statutory wages orders, £275,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions and £15,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index.

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 June 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 | 245,000 | 1,470,000 | — | — |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 200,000 | 710,000 | — | — |
| Coal and petroleum products | 5,000 | 30,000 | — | — |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 100,000 | 335,000 | — | — |
| Metal manufacture | | | | |
| Mechanical engineering | | | | |
| Electrical engineering | | | | |
| Instrument engineering | | | | |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 2,290,000 | 26,615,000 | — | — |
| Vehicles | | | | |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | | | | |
| Textiles | 295,000 | 1,135,000 | — | — |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 20,000 | 75,000 | — | — |
| Clothing and footwear | 250,000 | 790,000 | — | — |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 85,000 | 385,000 | — | — |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 115,000 | 905,000 | — | — |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 210,000 | 1,175,000 | — | — |
| Other manufacturing industries | 25,000 | 160,000 | — | — |
| Construction | 820,000 | 3,800,000 | — | — |
| Gas, electricity and water | 140,000 | 1,400,000 | — | — |
| Transport and communication | 705,000 | 3,215,000 | — | — |
| Distributive trades | 160,000 | 615,000 | — | — |
| Public administration and professional services | 40,000 | 170,000 | — | — |
| Miscellaneous services | 140,000 | 495,000 | — | — |
| Totals—January-June 1978 | 6,105,000 | 44,875,000 | — | — |
| Totals—January-June 1977 | 5,200,000 | 13,055,000 | — | — |

Table (b)

| Month | Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements | | | Normal weekly hours of work | |
|-----------|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Approximate number of workers affected by increases | Estimated net amount of increase (£000's) | Approximate number of workers affected by reductions | Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (£000's) | |
| 1977 | | | | | |
| June | 1,260 | — | 3,155 | — | |
| July | 770 | — | 2,125 | — | |
| August | 195 | — | 800 | — | |
| September | 245 | — | 1,045 | — | |
| October | 360 | — | 1,630 | 3 | |
| November | 1,510 | 50 | 6,320 | — | |
| December | 710 | — | 2,735 | — | |
| 1978 | | | | | |
| January* | 1,300 | — | 6,235 | — | |
| February* | 475 | 50 | 2,330 | — | |
| March* | 355 | — | 1,655 | — | |
| April* | 2,940 | — | 29,515 | — | |
| May* | 300 | — | 1,240 | — | |
| June | 830 | — | 3,900 | — | |

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

Retail prices, June 13, 1978

The index of retail prices for all items on June 13, 1978 was 197.2 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on May 1978 (195.7) and of 7.4 per cent on June 1977 (183.6). The index for June 1978 was published on July 14, 1978.

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

| | All items | | | | All items except seasonal foods | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Index Jan 15 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over | | | Index Jan 15 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over | | |
| | | 1 month | 6 months | 12 months | | 1 month | 6 months | 12 months |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | |
| September | 185.7 | +0.5 | +5.6 | +15.6 | 186.2 | +0.7 | +6.8 | |
| October | 186.5 | +0.4 | +3.4 | +14.1 | 187.3 | +0.6 | +4.8 | |
| November | 187.4 | +0.5 | +3.1 | +13.0 | 188.2 | +0.5 | +4.3 | |
| December | 188.4 | +0.5 | +2.6 | +12.1 | 189.0 | +0.4 | +3.6 | |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 189.5 | +0.6 | +3.1 | +9.9 | 190.2 | +0.6 | +3.7 | |
| February | 190.6 | +0.6 | +3.2 | +9.5 | 191.4 | +0.6 | +3.5 | |
| March | 191.8 | +0.6 | +3.3 | +9.1 | 192.4 | +0.5 | +3.3 | |
| April | 194.6 | +1.5 | +4.3 | +7.9 | 195.0 | +1.4 | +4.1 | |
| May | 195.7 | +0.6 | +4.4 | +7.7 | 196.1 | +0.6 | +4.2 | |
| June | 197.2 | +0.8 | +7.4 | +7.4 | 197.2 | +0.6 | +4.3 | |

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by rather more than 1½ per cent to 206.7, compared with 203.2 in May. The prices of eggs and tomatoes fell, but there were increases in the prices of many other foods, particularly potatoes and some other vegetables, meat, fruit and butter. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by about 7 per cent to 200.8, compared with 187.5 in May.

Housing: There were increases in the rents of some local authority and privately-owned dwellings and in the costs of materials for repairs and maintenance, causing the group index to rise by about one half of one per cent to 172.1, compared with 171.0 in May.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of meat and some fresh fruits and vegetables; to increases in the price of cars; and to increases in electricity charges.

Fuel and light: Increases in electricity charges caused the group index to rise by about one per cent to 228.9, compared with 226.4 in May.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in the prices of cars, in motor insurance premiums and in some provincial bus fares, caused the group index to rise by rather more than one half of one per cent to 206.2, compared with 204.8 in May.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in charges for meals at restaurants and cafes caused the group index to rise by about one half of one per cent to 206.7, compared with 205.4 in May.

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 | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | June 13, 1978 | Percentage change over | | |
| | | 1 month | 12 months | |
| All items | 197.2 | +0.8 | + 7.4 | |
| All items excluding food | 194.5 | +0.5 | + 7.6 | |
| Food | 206.7 | +1.7 | + 6.7 | |
| Seasonal food | 200.8 | +7.1 | - 8.5 | |
| Other food | 207.9 | +0.8 | +10.0 | |
| Alcoholic drink | 196.6 | +0.0 | + 6.8 | |
| Tobacco | 224.2 | +0.0 | + 3.7 | |
| Housing | 000.0 | +0.0 | + 0.0 | |
| Fuel and light | 228.9 | +1.1 | + 6.7 | |
| Durable household goods | 181.7 | +0.4 | + 9.5 | |
| Clothing and footwear | 170.3 | +0.3 | + 9.4 | |
| Transport and vehicles | 206.3 | +0.7 | + 6.8 | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 205.2 | +0.2 | + 9.3 | |
| Services | 191.2 | +0.3 | +10.3 | |
| Meals out | 206.7 | +0.6 | +12.3 | |

Retail prices Index June 13, 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 |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| I Food | 206.7 | +7 | VI Durable household goods: Total | 181.7 | +9 |
| Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 207.4 | +16 | Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings | 184.5 | +10 |
| Bread | 201.2 | +20 | Radio, television and other household appliances | 172.5 | +8 |
| Flour | 211.8 | +14 | Pottery, glassware and hardware | 201.2 | +13 |
| Other cereals | 219.2 | +10 | VII Clothing and footwear: Total | 170.3 | +9 |
| Biscuits | 225.0 | +14 | Men's outer clothing | 177.1 | +11 |
| Meat and bacon | 175.8 | +12 | Men's underclothing | 207.5 | +15 |
| Beef | 195.9 | +16 | Women's outer clothing | 153.1 | +7 |
| Lamb | 189.8 | +18 | Women's underclothing | 183.4 | +8 |
| Pork | 169.5 | +14 | Children's clothing | 184.4 | +11 |
| Bacon | 162.7 | +11 | Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials | 166.0 | +9 |
| Ham (cooked) | 150.6 | +9 | Footwear | 168.5 | +8 |
| Other meat and meat products | 164.5 | +6 | VIII Transport and vehicles: Total | 206.3 | +7 |
| Fish | 187.8 | +12 | Motoring and cycling | 201.5 | +5 |
| Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat | 231.8 | +12 | Purchase of motor vehicles | 210.2 | +16 |
| Butter | 267.2 | +21 | Maintenance of motor vehicles | 217.3 | +12 |
| Margarine | 195.3 | -2 | Petrol and oil | 185.8 | -11 |
| Lard and other cooking fat | 180.5 | +2 | Motor licences | 199.0 | +0 |
| Milk cheese and eggs | 190.1 | +11 | Motor insurance | 195.0 | +15 |
| Cheese | 215.0 | +14 | Fares | 238.9 | +15 |
| Eggs | 105.4 | +10 | Rail transport | 246.6 | +15 |
| Milk, fresh | 226.8 | +9 | IX Miscellaneous goods: Total | 205.2 | +9 |
| Milk, canned, dried etc | 234.6 | +20 | Books, newspaper and periodicals | 230.4 | +10 |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc | 264.9 | -1 | Books | 227.9 | +14 |
| Tea | 296.3 | -13 | Newspapers and periodicals | 231.1 | +9 |
| Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks | 353.0 | +8 | Medicines, surgical etc, goods and toiletries | 181.8 | +7 |
| Sugar, preserves and confectionery | 259.8 | +13 | Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc | 226.6 | +10 |
| Sugar | 246.7 | +7 | Soap and detergents | 212.1 | +11 |
| Jam, marmalade and syrup | 222.8 | +14 | Soda and polishes | 247.3 | +13 |
| Sweets and chocolate | 257.0 | +15 | Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc | 194.4 | +10 |
| Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen | 233.8 | -19 | X Services: Total | 191.2 | +10 |
| Potatoes | 274.4 | -15 | Postage and telephones | 205.2 | -1 |
| Other vegetables | 206.1 | -22 | Postage | 247.6 | +0 |
| Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | 222.4 | +5 | Telephones, telegrams, etc | 191.7 | -1 |
| Other food | 214.6 | +10 | Entertainment | 158.6 | +11 |
| Food for animals | 198.4 | +13 | Entertainment (other than TV) | 187.8 | +10 |
| II Alcoholic drink: Total | 196.6 | +7 | Other services | 220.4 | +17 |
| Beer | 212.5 | +9 | Domestic help | 238.3 | +10 |
| Spirits, wines etc | 174.7 | +4 | Hairdressing | 219.9 | +14 |
| III Tobacco: Total | 224.2 | +4 | Boot and shoe repairing | 215.2 | +14 |
| Cigarettes | 223.6 | +4 | Laundering | 203.1 | +14 |
| Tobacco | 229.7 | +3 | XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home | 206.7 | +12 |
| IV Housing: Total | 172.1 | +5 | All items | 197.2 | +7 |
| Rent | 162.8 | +10 | | | |
| Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments | 116.9 | -13 | | | |
| Rates and water charges | 213.2 | +10 | | | |
| Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance | 217.3 | +10 | | | |
| V Fuel and light: Total (including oil) | 228.9 | +7 | | | |
| Coal and smokeless fuels | 222.4 | +10 | | | |
| Coal | 224.6 | +11 | | | |
| Smokeless fuels | 214.4 | +8 | | | |
| Gas | 176.1 | +1 | | | |
| Electricity | 264.9 | +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 June 13, 1978 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 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

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

| Item | Number of quotations June 13, 1978 | Average price June 13, 1978 | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell | Item | Number of quotations June 13, 1978 | Average price June 13, 1978 | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Beef: Home-killed | | | | Fresh vegetables | | | |
| Chuck | 788 | 96.2 | 86 - 104 | Potatoes, old loose | | | |
| Sirloin (without bone) | 767 | 164.1 | 130 - 190 | White | 308 | 7.3 | 5 - 9 |
| Silverside (without bone)* | 828 | 136.6 | 126 - 148 | Red | 101 | 7.9 | 4 - 10 |
| Back ribs (with bone)* | 542 | 91.7 | 78 - 120 | Potatoes, new loose | 692 | 12.5 | 11 - 15 |
| Fore ribs (with bone) | 634 | 88.5 | 76 - 110 | Tomatoes | 768 | 39.9 | 34 - 48 |
| Brisket (without bone) | 776 | 85.3 | 64 - 104 | Cabbage, greens | 640 | 10.4 | 8 - 13 |
| Rump steak* | 820 | 183.7 | 158 - 216 | Cabbage, hearted | 332 | 10.8 | 8 - 13 |
| | | | | Cauliflower or broccoli | 402 | 20.9 | 12 - 28 |
| | | | | Brussels sprouts | | | |
| Lamb: Home-killed | | | | Carrots | 675 | 16.4 | 10 - 20 |
| Loin (with bone) | 583 | 130.9 | 108 - 152 | Onions | 758 | 12.4 | 10 - 16 |
| Breast* | 559 | 39.0 | 30 - 50 | Mushrooms, per ½ lb | 705 | 17.0 | 14 - 19 |
| Best end of neck | 500 | 94.9 | 54 - 130 | | | | |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 554 | 87.2 | 75 - 120 | Fresh fruit | | | |
| Leg (with bone) | 584 | 123.1 | 104 - 146 | Apples, cooking | 645 | 23.7 | 18 - 28 |
| | | | | Apples, dessert | 781 | 27.0 | 23 - 32 |
| | | | | Pears, dessert | 530 | 31.2 | 24 - 39 |
| Lamb: Imported | | | | Oranges | 664 | 18.2 | 13 - 25 |
| Loin (with bone) | 538 | 90.4 | 80 - 100 | Bananas | 752 | 22.6 | 20 - 25 |
| Breast* | 526 | 28.1 | 20 - 36 | | | | |
| Best end of neck | 479 | 71.7 | 48 - 88 | Bacon | | | |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 544 | 65.2 | 58 - 76 | Collar* | 435 | 74.4 | 64 - 86 |
| Leg (with bone) | 553 | 96.7 | 89 - 104 | Gammon* | 491 | 101.4 | 90 - 120 |
| | | | | Middle cut*, smoked | 391 | 87.2 | 76 - 104 |
| | | | | Back, smoked | 327 | 99.4 | 92 - 116 |
| Pork: Home-killed | | | | Back, unsmoked | 439 | 97.0 | 86 - 116 |
| Leg (foot off) | 735 | 76.7 | 66 - 96 | Streaky, smoked | 271 | 73.8 | 63 - 88 |
| Belly* | 737 | 58.9 | 54 - 66 | | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 817 | 94.5 | 88 - 120 | Ham (not shoulder) | 670 | 126.6 | 96 - 152 |
| Pork sausages | 812 | 49.3 | 42 - 56 | Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can | 579 | 30.6 | 25 - 38 |
| Beef sausages | 661 | 43.2 | 38 - 54 | Canned (red) salmon, half-size can | 659 | 87.8 | 79 - 99 |
| Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3lb) | 589 | 44.3 | 41 - 48 | Milk, ordinary, per pint | | 12.5 | |
| Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 4lb oven ready | 513 | 56.0 | 45 - 59 | Butter | | | |
| | | | | Home-produced | 579 | 58.8 | 53 - 65 |
| Fresh and smoked fish | | | | New Zealand | 596 | 56.1 | 51 - 60 |
| Cod fillets | 420 | 91.6 | 80 - 100 | Danish | 634 | 62.2 | 58 - 66 |
| Haddock fillets | 399 | 97.8 | 84 - 110 | Margarine | | | |
| Haddock, smoked whole | 339 | 92.2 | 80 - 110 | Standard quality, per ½ lb | 170 | 14.5 | 13 - 16 |
| Plaice fillets | 423 | 99.7 | 85 - 120 | Lower priced, per ½ lb | 135 | 13.8 | 13 - 15 |
| Herrings | 229 | 56.5 | 40 - 66 | Lard | 794 | 24.4 | 21 - 19 |
| Kippers, with bone | 438 | 72.2 | 60 - 84 | Cheese, cheddar type | 750 | 69.1 | 58 - 75 |
| | | | | Eggs | | | |
| Bread | | | | Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen | 520 | 55.9 | 50 - 62 |
| White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf | 750 | 26.0 | 22 - 29 | Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen | 572 | 44.5 | 38 - 52 |
| White, per 800g unwrapped loaf | 455 | 28.3 | 26 - 31 | Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen | 246 | 36.7 | 27 - 45 |
| White, per 400g loaf | 556 | 18.1 | 16½ - 19 | Sugar, granulated, per kg | 824 | 27.2 | 26 - 29 |
| Brown, per 400g loaf | 611 | 19.3 | 19 - 21 | Pure coffee instant, per 4 oz | 697 | 112.2 | 108 - 120 |
| | | | | Tea | | | |
| Flour | | | | Higher priced, per ½ lb | 238 | 28.4 | 25 - 31 |
| Self-raising, per 1½ kg | 702 | 35.8 | 39 - 42 | Medium priced, per ½ lb | 1,406 | 24.1 | 22 - 26 |
| | | | | Lower priced, per ½ lb | 849 | 22.5 | 21 - 25 |

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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*.

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 June* which came to the notice of the department, was 139. In addition, 68 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 82,500 consisting of 59,100 involved in stoppages which began in June and 23,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 5,300 workers involved for the first time in June in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 59,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 36,200 were directly involved and 22,900 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 421,000 working days lost in June includes 152,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during June

An eight-week stoppage of work by 280 finishers at a Belfast tyre plant ended on June 15. The remainder of the 2,000 workforce were laid off as a result of the dispute, which involved the dismissal of a shop steward for allegedly damaging company property. Work was resumed on the advice of senior union officials.

At a Birmingham car plant 80 transport delivery drivers walked out on June 8 in protest against the dismissal of a shop steward for misconduct. As a result of their action approximately 6,000 production and assembly workers were progressively laid off, causing production at the factory to come to a halt. Following an appeal by the shop steward concerned work was resumed on June 30 to enable discussions about his future to continue.

A work to rule by about 150 blast furnacemen in support of an increased pay offer, linked to the introduction of new working arrangements, led to a stoppage of work which halted production at a South Wales steel manufacturing complex. The men were laid off on May 30 and a further 400 stopped work in sympathy. Their action caused over 4,700 other steel workers to be laid off. The stoppage ended on June 17 following the Corporation's offer to employ four extra men on the furnace in order to reduce the amount of over-time required to operate the new procedures.

Stoppages of work in the first six months of 1978 and 1977

| Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968 | January to June 1978 | | | January to June 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 | — | — | — | 2 | 100 | † |
| Coal mining | 161 | 69,300 | 128,000 | 124 | 29,800 | 48,000 |
| All other mining and quarrying | 6 | 400 | 1,000 | 3 | 800 | 6,000 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 53 | 21,900 | 183,000 | 58 | 20,900 | 97,000 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 3 | 1,000 | 7,000 | 3 | 400 | 2,000 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 23 | 5,000 | 34,000 | 33 | 12,500 | 187,000 |
| Metal manufacture | 67 | 29,600 | 192,000 | 84 | 29,200 | 510,000 |
| Engineering | 181 | 48,800 | 396,000 | 228 | 76,000 | 735,000 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 21 | 25,500 | 220,000 | 28 | 10,700 | 70,000 |
| Motor vehicles | 91 | 92,400 | 727,000 | 100 | 158,900 | 1,232,000 |
| Aerospace equipment | 20 | 7,900 | 48,000 | 28 | 18,000 | 44,000 |
| All other vehicles | 10 | 12,000 | 130,000 | 14 | 15,200 | 225,000 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 70 | 16,900 | 128,000 | 80 | 18,000 | 146,000 |
| Textiles | 32 | 7,400 | 65,000 | 37 | 5,000 | 24,000 |
| Clothing and footwear | 16 | 4,200 | 16,000 | 24 | 7,500 | 41,000 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 27 | 9,700 | 60,000 | 32 | 4,700 | 23,000 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 14 | 2,800 | 11,000 | 9 | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 49 | 9,300 | 76,000 | 23 | 4,900 | 40,000 |
| All other manufacturing industries | 33 | 11,400 | 135,000 | 48 | 25,300 | 113,000 |
| Construction | 99 | 19,700 | 237,000 | 158 | 21,700 | 189,000 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 7 | 2,300 | 28,000 | 15 | 4,500 | 22,000 |
| Port and inland water transport | 29 | 13,100 | 70,000 | 53 | 14,200 | 68,000 |
| Other transport and communication | 54 | 11,700 | 73,000 | 63 | 13,300 | 89,000 |
| Distributive trades | 27 | 3,400 | 22,000 | 43 | 5,100 | 46,000 |
| Administrative, financial and professional services | 38 | 35,300 | 334,000 | 66 | 17,400 | 86,000 |
| Miscellaneous services | 13 | 1,300 | 8,000 | 15 | 1,400 | 21,000 |
| Total | 1,139‡ | 462,300 | 3,329,000 | 1,358‡ | 517,400 | 4,067,000 |

Causes of stoppages

| Principal cause | Beginning in June 1978 | | Beginning in the first six 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 —extra wage and fringe benefits | 62 | 19,400 | 631 | 159,700 |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 1 | 600 | 29 | 8,200 |
| Redundancy questions | 2 | 900 | 19 | 3,500 |
| Trade union matters | 10 | 2,200 | 60 | 8,700 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 14 | 2,100 | 95 | 16,600 |
| Manning and work allocation | 23 | 4,800 | 151 | 25,600 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measures | 19 | 5,300 | 113 | 23,000 |
| Miscellaneous | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 139 | 36,200 | 1,139 | 260,700 |

Duration of stoppages ending in June

| Duration of stoppage in working days | Number of stoppages | Workers directly involved | Working days lost by all workers involved |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Not more than 1 day | 12 | 5,200 | 6,000 |
| Over 1 and not more than 2 days | 28 | 6,500 | 13,000 |
| Over 2 and not more than 3 days | 16 | 3,100 | 9,000 |
| Over 3 and not more than 6 days | 36 | 7,400 | 52,000 |
| Over 6 and not more than 12 days | 28 | 5,800 | 64,000 |
| Over 12 days | 36 | 6,200 | 361,000 |
| Total | 156 | 34,200 | 504,000 |

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of traditional 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 882 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 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.

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



The Job Release Scheme has been extended until 31 March 1979 and now applies throughout Great Britain.

This Scheme offers men aged 64 and women aged 59 on or before 31 March 1979, the chance to stop work up to a year before reaching statutory pensionable age. They'll get £26.50 a week **tax-free**, and many married people are eligible for £35.

The point is, they can't take advantage of the Scheme without **your** agreement. And if you do agree to allow them to participate, then you must recruit people from the unemployed register to replace them — **though not necessarily for the same jobs.**

As a result of this Scheme, your employees have the chance to stop work up to a year early, which may give you the chance to do a bit of promoting. Above all, you'll be able to take on new staff. Doing that means you're also giving a job to someone who's presently unemployed. Employees who wish to take part in the Job Release Scheme must apply by 31 March 1979. There'll be advertising in the national press to tell them about it.

Leaflets with full details of the Job Release Scheme are available from any Employment Office, Jobcentre or Unemployment Benefit Office, or ring Eileen Tingey on 01-214 6403 or 01-214 6684 for more information.

Job Release Scheme

Department of Employment **DE**

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 | | | | | | |
| A. UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | | |
| Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | December | 13,643 | 9,229 | 22,871 | 1,905 | 343 | 25,119 | † | † |
| 1975 | 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 |
| | 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 |
| 1976 | March | 13,342 | 9,070 | 22,412 | 1,886* | 337 | 24,635 | 1,285 | 25,920 |
| | 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 |
| 1977 | 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 |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | December | 13,613 | 9,215 | 22,828 | 1,905 | 343 | 25,076 | | † |
| 1975 | 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 |
| | 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 |
| 1976 | March | 13,409 | 9,124 | 22,533 | 1,886* | 337 | 24,756 | | 26,048 |
| | 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 |
| 1977 | 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 | 24,864 | | 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. GREAT BRITAIN | | | | | | | | | |
| Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | December | 13,349 | 9,029 | 22,377 | 1,844 | 343 | 24,564 | † | † |
| 1975 | March | 13,240 | 8,894 | 22,135 | 1,834 | 338 | 24,307 | 768 | 25,075 |
| | June | 13,240 | 8,973 | 22,213 | 1,825 | 336 | 24,374 | 828 | 25,202 |
| | September | 13,253 | 8,971 | 22,224 | 1,825* | 340 | 24,389 | 1,097 | 25,486 |
| | December | 13,161 | 8,997 | 22,158 | 1,825* | 339 | 24,322 | 1,152 | 25,474 |
| 1976 | March | 13,050 | 8,870 | 21,920 | 1,825* | 337 | 24,082 | 1,235 | 25,317 |
| | June | 13,097 | 8,951 | 22,048 | 1,825* | 336 | 24,209 | 1,278 | 25,487 |
| | September | 13,156 | 8,970 | 22,126 | 1,825* | 338 | 24,289 | 1,395 | 25,684 |
| | December | 13,128 | 9,048 | 22,176 | 1,825* | 334 | 24,335 | 1,316† | 25,651 |
| 1977 | March | 13,031 | 8,977 | 22,008 | 1,825* | 330 | 24,163 | 1,328 | 25,491 |
| | June | 13,091 | 9,081 | 22,172 | 1,825* | 327 | 24,324 | 1,390 | 25,714 |
| | September | 13,145 | 9,082 | 22,227 | 1,825* | 328 | 24,380 | 1,542 | 25,922 |
| | December | 13,094 | 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 |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | December | 13,319 | 9,015 | 22,334 | 1,844 | 343 | 24,521 | | † |
| 1975 | March | 13,305 | 8,932 | 22,237 | 1,834 | 338 | 24,409 | | 25,170 |
| | June | 13,253 | 8,963 | 22,216 | 1,825 | 336 | 24,377 | | 25,253 |
| | September | 13,199 | 8,962 | 22,161 | 1,825* | 340 | 24,326 | | 25,372 |
| | December | 13,137 | 8,967 | 22,104 | 1,825* | 339 | 24,268 | | 25,426 |
| 1976 | March | 13,117 | 8,924 | 22,041 | 1,825* | 337 | 24,203 | | 25,443 |
| | June | 13,109 | 8,938 | 22,047 | 1,825* | 336 | 24,208 | | 25,530 |
| | September | 13,098 | 8,961 | 22,059 | 1,825* | 338 | 24,222 | | 25,557 |
| | December | 13,107 | 9,009 | 22,116 | 1,825* | 334 | 24,275 | | 25,600 |
| 1977 | March | 13,100 | 9,039 | 22,139 | 1,825* | 330 | 24,294 | | 25,636 |
| | June | 13,101 | 9,068 | 22,169 | 1,825* | 327 | 24,321 | | 25,752 |
| | September | 13,086 | 9,072 | 22,158 | 1,825* | 328 | 24,311 | | 25,786 |
| | 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 (June 1974 = 100) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | | All industries and services | | | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Index of Production* industries | of which manufacturing† industries | Service§ industries | Index of Production industries | Manufacturing industries | Service industries | |
| | | Total | Males | Females | | | | | | | | |
| South East and East Anglia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | December | 35.99 | 7,995 | 4,652 | 3,343 | 117 | 2,619 | 2,090 | 5,260 | 94.5 | 93.9 | 102.6 |
| 1978 | March | 36.00 | 7,938 | 4,619 | 3,319 | 113 | 2,599 | 2,076 | 5,226 | 93.7 | 93.2 | 101.9 |
| South West | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | December | 6.82 | 1,514 | 894 | 619 | 46 | 569 | 438 | 899 | 97.1 | 97.7 | 101.8 |
| 1978 | March | 6.81 | 1,501 | 889 | 612 | 45 | 564 | 434 | 893 | 96.2 | 96.9 | 101.2 |
| West Midlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | September | 9.92 | 2,194 | 1,335 | 859 | 33 | 1,151 | 989 | 1,010 | 92.6 | 91.5 | 104.0 |
| | December | 9.97 | 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 |
| | December | 9.98 | 2,218 | 1,340 | 878 | 30 | 1,167 | 1,008 | 1,021 | 93.9 | 93.3 | 105.2 |
| 1978 | March | 10.01 | 2,208 | 1,335 | 873 | 30 | 1,161 | 1,003 | 1,017 | 93.4 | 92.8 | 104.8 |
| East Midlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 770 | 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 |
| | December | 6.82 | 1,516 | 903 | 613 | 35 | 775 | 603 | 706 | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

| | UNEMPLOYED | | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Percentage rate* | Total number | of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted | | | Males | Females | | |
| | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | | | | Average change over 3 months ended |
| | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) |
| 1973 June 11 | 2.5 | 574.6 | 483.0 | 91.6 | 4.1 | 570.5 | 620.0 | 2.7 | -14.0 | -17.8 | 516.3 | 103.7 | 1.6 |
| 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¶ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December 9¶ | 5.7 | 1,371.0 | .. | .. | 51.0 | 1,320.0 | 1,320.3 | 5.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 January 13 | 6.1 | 1,448.2 | 1,074.1 | 374.1 | 51.0 | 1,397.2 | 1,329.9 | 5.6 | +9.6 | .. | 994.6 | 335.3 | 10.3 |
| February 10 | 6.0 | 1,421.8 | 1,055.5 | 366.3 | 41.8 | 1,380.0 | 1,330.0 | 5.6 | +0.1 | .. | 994.1 | 335.9 | — |
| March 10 | 5.8 | 1,383.5 | 1,028.5 | 355.0 | 33.3 | 1,350.1 | 1,328.5 | 5.6 | -1.5 | +2.7 | 992.0 | 336.5 | — |
| April 14 | 5.8 | 1,392.3 | 1,032.4 | 359.9 | 53.6 | 1,338.7 | 1,333.8 | 5.6 | +5.3 | +1.3 | 994.1 | 339.7 | 92.8 |
| May 12 | 5.6 | 1,341.7 | 994.3 | 347.4 | 45.1 | 1,296.6 | 1,323.8 | 5.5 | -10.0 | -2.1 | 985.3 | 338.5 | 0.9 |
| June 9 | 6.1 | 1,450.1 | 1,050.8 | 399.2 | 149.0 | 1,301.1 | 1,364.3 | 5.7 | +40.5 | +11.9 | 1,010.0 | 354.3 | 6.7 |
| July 14 | 6.8 | 1,622.4 | 1,132.7 | 489.6 | 253.4 | 1,369.0 | 1,398.5 | 5.9 | +34.2 | +21.6 | 1,023.9 | 374.6 | 133.4 |
| August 11 | 6.9 | 1,635.8 | 1,143.5 | 492.3 | 231.4 | 1,404.4 | 1,410.3 | 5.9 | +11.8 | +28.8 | 1,029.5 | 380.8 | 130.3 |
| September 8 | 6.7 | 1,609.1 | 1,124.3 | 484.8 | 175.6 | 1,433.5 | 1,434.9 | 6.0 | +24.6 | +23.5 | 1,042.9 | 392.0 | 145.2 |
| October 13 | 6.4 | 1,518.3 | 1,070.8 | 447.6 | 98.6 | 1,419.7 | 1,431.5 | 6.0 | -3.4 | +11.0 | 1,039.7 | 391.8 | 13.4 |
| November 10 | 6.3 | 1,499.1 | 1,063.2 | 435.9 | 73.5 | 1,425.6 | 1,429.6 | 6.0 | -1.9 | +6.4 | 1,038.1 | 391.5 | — |
| December 8 | 6.2 | 1,480.8 | 1,060.7 | 420.1 | 58.4 | 1,422.4 | 1,422.3 | 6.0 | -7.3 | -4.2 | 1,033.5 | 388.8 | 3.0 |
| 1978 January 12 | 6.5 | 1,548.5 | 1,114.8 | 433.8 | 61.1 | 1,487.4 | 1,419.2 | 5.9 | -3.1 | -4.1 | 1,030.9 | 388.3 | 16.3 |
| February 9 | 6.3 | 1,508.7 | 1,089.6 | 419.1 | 49.7 | 1,459.0 | 1,409.0 | 5.9 | -10.2 | -6.9 | 1,025.1 | 383.9 | 0.6 |
| March 9 | 6.1 | 1,461.0 | 1,058.4 | 402.6 | 40.2 | 1,420.7 | 1,400.0 | 5.9 | -9.0 | -7.4 | 1,020.0 | 380.0 | 0.2 |
| April 13 | 6.1 | 1,451.8 | 1,045.4 | 406.4 | 60.8 | 1,391.0 | 1,387.1 | 5.8 | -12.9 | -10.7 | 1,005.4 | 381.7 | 53.0 |
| May 11 | 5.8 | 1,386.8 | 1,001.1 | 385.7 | 48.2 | 1,338.6 | 1,366.4 | 5.7 | -20.7 | -14.2 | 991.9 | 374.5 | 1.2 |
| June 8 | 6.1 | 1,446.1 | 1,022.9 | 423.1 | 145.6 | 1,300.5 | 1,364.7 | 5.7 | -1.7 | -11.8 | 984.4 | 380.3 | 6.8 |

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1976 estimate (23,871,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1976 onwards.
 † Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made for December 1974, and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.
 ‡ From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—were notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (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*.
 ¶ Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available. Figures for December 1976 are estimates.

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

| | UNEMPLOYED | | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Percentage rate* | Total number | of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted | | | Males | Females | | |
| | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | | | | Average change over 3 months ended |
| | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) |
| 1973 June 11 | 2.4 | 545.0 | 461.0 | 83.9 | 3.6 | 541.4 | 589.0 | 2.6 | -13.8 | -17.1 | 493.4 | 95.6 | 1.0 |
| 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 | -18.1 | 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 |
| February 11 | 2.6 | 599.2 | 507.1 | 92.1 | 3.1 | 596.1 | 549.8 | 2.4 | +13.9 | +18.2 | 467.6 | 82.2 | — |
| March 11 | 2.6 | 590.1 | 501.9 | 88.2 | 2.0 | 588.1 | 554.9 | 2.4 | +5.1 | +22.9 | 473.4 | 81.5 | — |
| April 8 | 2.5 | 579.9 | 489.6 | 90.3 | 5.6 | 574.3 | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

TABLE 106

| | UNEMPLOYED | | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's) |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| | Percentage rate* | Total number | Of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted† | | | | Males | Females | |
| | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | | | |
| | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) |
| SOUTH EAST‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 June 9 | 4.4 | 332.0 | 250.8 | 81.2 | 23.9 | 308.1 | 323.7 | 4.3 | +8.6 | -2.5 | 247.3 | 76.4 | 0.4 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| EAST ANGLIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 June 9 | 5.3 | 37.2 | 28.0 | 9.2 | 3.3 | 33.9 | 35.6 | 5.1 | +1.6 | +0.3 | 27.3 | 8.3 | 0.1 |
| 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 |
| 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 | — |
| 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 | — |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 June 9 | 6.6 | 106.4 | 79.3 | 27.1 | 9.2 | 97.2 | 104.5 | 6.5 | +3.1 | +0.7 | 78.6 | 25.9 | 0.1 |
| 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 |
| 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 | — |
| 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 |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 June 9 | 5.4 | 125.0 | 90.7 | 34.3 | 8.0 | 117.0 | 122.0 | 5.3 | +0.9 | +0.5 | 89.8 | 32.2 | 0.3 |
| 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 |
| 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 | — |
| 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 |

* † ‡ See footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

| | UNEMPLOYED | | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| | Percentage rate* | Total number | Of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted† | | | | Males | Females | |
| | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | | | |
| | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) |
| EAST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 June 9 | 5.1 | 80.3 | 58.4 | 22.0 | 10.0 | 70.3 | 74.0 | 4.7 | +2.1 | +0.4 | 55.3 | 18.7 | 0.2 |
| 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 |
| 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 | — |
| 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 |
| YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 June 9 | 5.6 | 117.7 | 84.8 | 32.9 | 14.4 | 103.3 | 109.0 | 5.2 | +2.7 | +1.1 | 81.2 | 27.8 | 0.5 |
| 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 |
| 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 | — |
| April 13 | 5.8 | 121.7 | 88.4 | 33.3 | 5.5 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 5.6 | — | -0.4 | 85.2 | 31.1 | 4.6 |
| May 11 | 5.6 | 117.4 | 85.5 | 32.0 | 4.4 | 113.1 | 116.1 | 5.6 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 85.3 | 30.8 | — |
| June 8 | 5.9 | 123.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

Table 106 (continued)

| | UNEMPLOYED | | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's) | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--|--|------|
| | Percentage rate* | Total number | Of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted† | | | Males | Females | | | |
| | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | | | | Average change over 3 months ended (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) | | |
| WALES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | June 9 | 7.4 | 79.6 | 57.4 | 22.3 | 5.8 | 73.8 | 7.8 | 7.3 | +2.9 | +0.9 | 57.1 | 21.1 | 0.1 |
| | 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 | 1.1 |
| | February 9 | 8.5 | 90.8 | 64.6 | 26.2 | 3.6 | 87.2 | 84.3 | 7.9 | +0.7 | +0.1 | 60.5 | 23.8 | — |
| | March 9 | 8.3 | 88.5 | 62.8 | 25.7 | 3.0 | 85.4 | 84.2 | 7.9 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 60.5 | 23.7 | — |
| | April 13 | 8.4 | 89.5 | 62.5 | 27.0 | 5.7 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 7.8 | -0.6 | — | 59.3 | 24.3 | 4.3 |
| | May 11 | 8.1 | 86.8 | 61.3 | 25.5 | 4.4 | 82.4 | 84.0 | 7.9 | +0.4 | -0.1 | 60.2 | 23.9 | — |
| | June 8 | 8.0 | 86.5 | 60.6 | 25.9 | 6.3 | 80.2 | 84.6 | 7.9 | +0.6 | +0.1 | 6.03 | 24.4 | 0.1 |
| SCOTLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | June 9 | 8.4 | 186.2 | 126.4 | 59.8 | 25.0 | 161.2 | 167.7 | 7.6 | +6.2 | +1.8 | 117.2 | 50.5 | 3.0 |
| | 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 |
| NORTHERN IRELAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | June 9 | 10.9 | 59.7 | 41.4 | 18.2 | 6.3 | 53.4 | 55.1 | 10.1 | +1.0 | +0.5 | 38.9 | 16.2 | 1.3 |
| | 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 |

* 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 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 815 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 | June 11 | 103 | 7 | 344 | 97 | 551 | 108 | 7 | 367 | 99 | 581 |
| | 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 |
| 1974 | January 14‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 610 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 640 |
| | February 11‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 606 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 636 |
| | March 11‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 598 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 627 |
| | April 8 | 140 | 8 | 346 | 93 | 587 | 144 | 8 | 367 | 95 | 614 |
| | May 13 | 120 | 7 | 325 | 91 | 543 | 125 | 7 | 345 | 93 | 570 |
| | June 10 | 113 | 7 | 313 | 89 | 522 | 118 | 7 | 332 | 91 | 548 |
| | July 8 | 151 | 8 | 303 | 87 | 549 | 159 | 8 | 325 | 89 | 581 |
| | August 12 | 198 | 9 | 344 | 88 | 639 | 205 | 9 | 367 | 90 | 671 |
| | September 9 | 163 | 9 | 366 | 90 | 628 | 171 | 9 | 388 | 92 | 660 |
| | October 14‡ | 166 | 9 | 354 | 91 | 620 | 172 | 9 | 377 | 93 | 651 |
| | November 11‡ | 154 | 9 | 372 | 92 | 627 | 160 | 9 | 397 | 94 | 660 |
| | December 9‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1975 | January 20‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 738 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 773 |
| | February 10 | 174 | 10 | 485 | 96 | 765 | 180 | 10 | 512 | 98 | 800 |
| | March 10 | 162 | 9 | 509 | 97 | 777 | 168 | 9 | 535 | 99 | 811 |
| | April 14 | 182 | 9 | 540 | 98 | 829 | 191 | 9 | 568 | 100 | 868 |
| | May 12 | 167 | 9 | 547 | 100 | 823 | 174 | 9 | 576 | 102 | 861 |
| | June 9 | 167 | 9 | 561 | 101 | 838 | 173 | 9 | 591 | 103 | 876 |
| | July 14 | 243 | 11 | 594 | 102 | 950 | 254 | 11 | 627 | 104 | 996 |
| | August 11 | 322 | 12 | 679 | 104 | 1,117 | 332 | 12 | 716 | 106 | 1,166 |
| | September 8‡ | 227 | 12 | 767 | 109 | 1,115 | 237 | 12 | 805 | 111 | 1,165 |
| | October 9‡ | 231 | 12 | 746 | 110 | 1,099 | 239 | 12 | 787 | 112 | 1,150 |
| | November 13 | 213 | 12 | 783 | 112 | 1,120 | 221 | 12 | 822 | 114 | 1,169 |
| | December 11 | 198 | 11 | 826 | 118 | 1,153 | 205 | 11 | 865 | 120 | 1,201 |
| 1976 | January 8 | 196 | 11 | 923 | 122 | 1,252 | 202 | 11 | 973 | 124 | 1,310 |
| | February 12 | 202 | 11 | 918 | 122 | 1,253 | 209 | 11 | 960 | 124 | 1,304 |
| | March 11 | 182 | 10 | 921 | 122 | 1,235 | 189 | 10 | 962 | 124 | 1,285 |
| | April 8 | 199 | 11 | 899 | 122 | 1,231 | 206 | 11 | 940 | 124 | 1,281 |
| | May 13 | 178 | 9 | 911 | 122 | 1,220 | 185 | 9 | 954 | 124 | 1,272 |
| | June 10 | 260 | 9 | 886 | 123 | 1,278 | 270 | 9 | 928 | 125 | 1,332 |
| | July 8 | 345 | 11 | 923 | 123 | 1,402 | 359 | 11 | 968 | 125 | 1,463 |
| | August 12 | 247 | 11 | 1,056 | 126 | 1,440 | 256 | 11 | 1,107 | 128 | 1,502 |
| | September 9 | 226 | 11 | 1,032 | 126 | 1,395 | 235 | 11 | 1,082 | 128 | 1,456 |
| | October 14 | 240 | 10 | 946 | 125 | 1,321 | 248 | 10 | 992 | 127 | 1,377 |
| | November 11‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | December 9‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,316 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,371 |
| 1977 | January 13 | 197 | 10 | 1,053 | 130 | 1,390 | 203 | 10 | 1,103 | 132 | 1,448 |
| | February 10 | 201 | 10 | 1,028 | 126 | 1,365 | 208 | 10 | 1,076 | 128 | 1,422 |
| | March 10 | 183 | 10 | 1,010 | 125 | 1,328 | 190 | 10 | 1,057 | 127 | 1,383 |
| | April 14 | 213 | 10 | 989 | 123 | 1,336 | 221 | 10 | 1,036 | 125 | |

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 | | |
| Total number (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Percentage rate‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)¶ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
|--|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| MALES | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 24.2 | 100.0 |
| | December | 8.0 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 15.1 | 40.6 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| 1978 | March | 7.4 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 15.6 | 40.5 | 25.4 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 53,526 | 52,596 | 239,215 |
| | September | 24,011 | 97,455 | 36,021 | 8,168 | 60,539 | 59,024 | 285,218 |
| | December†† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 | March | 23,899 | 100,401 | 42,366 | 8,391 | 62,173 | 66,520 | 303,750 |
| | June | 25,353 | 97,480 | 40,631 | 8,300 | 62,554 | 63,546 | 297,864 |
| | September | 38,619 | 116,712 | 44,984 | 9,482 | 70,473 | 70,124 | 350,394 |
| | December | 35,328 | 110,914 | 46,951 | 9,266 | 69,871 | 74,534 | 346,864 |
| 1978 | March | 31,840 | 107,358 | 48,963 | 9,558 | 71,037 | 74,163 | 342,919 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | March | 7.4 | 31.5 | 11.8 | 2.7 | 23.1 | 23.5 | 100.0 |
| | June | 6.6 | 31.2 | 11.4 | 3.1 | 24.5 | 23.2 | 100.0 |
| | September | 6.5 | 31.7 | 10.1 | 2.4 | 29.5 | 19.8 | 100.0 |
| | December* | 7.6 | 32.9 | 12.3 | 3.0 | 22.3 | 22.0 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | March | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

| | | Under 18 | 18 to 19 | 20 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 49 | 50 to 59 | 60 and over | Total§ |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | January* | 33.9 | 51.7 | 202.6 | 134.3 | 120.7 | 113.0 | 123.6 | 779.8 |
| | July | 35.0 | 47.1 | 168.2 | 106.8 | 101.1 | 100.3 | 117.5 | 676.0 |
| 1973 | January | 28.1 | 44.9 | 163.7 | 103.4 | 97.9 | 101.5 | 121.1 | 660.6 |
| | July | 16.5 | 28.7 | 106.4 | 68.1 | 68.7 | 77.7 | 103.7 | 469.8 |
| 1974 | January† | 21.2 | 32.4 | 120.3 | 72.6 | 65.9 | 73.5 | 94.4 | 480.3 |
| | July | 21.2 | 32.4 | 120.3 | 72.6 | 65.9 | 73.5 | 94.4 | 480.3 |
| 1975 | January† | 61.3 | 80.9 | 241.9 | 123.2 | 99.4 | 95.9 | 112.3 | 814.9 |
| | July | 61.3 | 80.9 | 241.9 | 123.2 | 99.4 | 95.9 | 112.3 | 814.9 |
| 1976 | January‡ | 57.5 | 73.0 | 297.5 | 168.5 | 130.0 | 123.2 | 131.6 | 981.3 |
| | July | 146.6 | 70.3 | 276.8 | 158.9 | 124.3 | 121.3 | 132.5 | 1,030.7 |
| 1977 | January | 62.9 | 72.5 | 307.6 | 181.3 | 136.8 | 134.3 | 138.6 | 1,034.0 |
| | July | 166.2 | 76.8 | 286.6 | 170.8 | 128.7 | 130.7 | 127.5 | 1,087.3 |
| 1978 | January | 67.0 | 75.4 | 313.8 | 193.1 | 141.3 | 142.0 | 137.6 | 1,070.2 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | January* | 4.3 | 6.6 | 26.0 | 17.2 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15.8 | 100.0 |
| | July | 5.2 | 7.0 | 24.9 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 17.4 | 100.0 |
| 1973 | January | 4.3 | 6.8 | 24.8 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 18.3 | 100.0 |
| | July | 3.5 | 6.1 | 22.6 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 16.5 | 22.1 | 100.0 |
| 1974 | January† | 4.4 | 6.7 | 25.1 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 19.6 | 100.0 |
| | July | 4.4 | 6.7 | 25.1 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 19.6 | 100.0 |
| 1975 | January† | 7.5 | 9.9 | 29.7 | 15.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 13.8 | 100.0 |
| | July | 7.5 | 9.9 | 29.7 | 15.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 13.8 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | January‡ | 5.9 | 7.4 | 30.3 | 17.2 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 13.4 | 100.0 |
| | July | 14.2 | 6.8 | 26.9 | 15.4 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 100.0 |
| 1977 | January | 6.1 | 7.0 | 29.8 | 17.5 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 100.0 |
| | July | 15.3 | 7.1 | 26.4 | 15.7 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 100.0 |
| 1978 | January | 6.3 | 7.0 | 29.3 | 18.0 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | January* | 22.0 | 21.8 | 44.4 | 13.6 | 17.5 | 24.8 | 0.7 | 144.7 |
| | July | 21.9 | 21.2 | 42.2 | 11.9 | 14.9 | 22.0 | 0.6 | 134.7 |
| 1973 | January | 18.9 | 22.8 | 43.4 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 22.8 | 0.6 | 135.4 |
| | July | 10.5 | 14.3 | 30.6 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 17.6 | 0.4 | 91.5 |
| 1974 | January† | 12.1 | 15.8 | 32.0 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 15.4 | 0.4 | 93.3 |
| | July | 12.1 | 15.8 | 32.0 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 15.4 | 0.4 | 93.3 |
| 1975 | January† | 43.7 | 47.0 | 75.8 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 23.4 | 0.9 | 227.2 |
| | July | 43.7 | 47.0 | 75.8 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 23.4 | 0.9 | 227.2 |
| 1976 | January‡ | 48.6 | 45.5 | 91.4 | 26.8 | 25.5 | 31.7 | 1.1 | 270.5 |
| | July | 121.8 | 51.6 | 102.7 | 30.8 | 29.2 | 34.5 | 1.3 | 371.8 |
| 1977 | January | 59.5 | 57.4 | 125.4 | 37.8 | 34.4 | 40.4 | 1.4 | 356.2 |
| | July | 146.5 | 66.7 | 134.0 | 40.9 | 35.9 | 40.8 | 1.4 | 466.2 |
| 1978 | January | 67.9 | 64.6 | 150.8 | 45.6 | 38.8 | 45.4 | 1.4 | 414.5 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | January* | 15.2 | 15.1 | 30.7 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 17.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| | July | 16.3 | 15.7 | 31.3 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 16.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 1973 | January | 14.0 | 16.8 | 32.0 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 16.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | July | 11.5 | 15.6 | 33.4 | 8.8 | 11.0 | 19.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 1974 | January† | 13.0 | 17.0 | 34.3 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 16.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| | July | 13.0 | 17.0 | 34.3 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 16.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| 1975 | January† | 19.2 | 20.7 | 33.4 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | July | 19.2 | 20.7 | 33.4 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | January‡ | 18.0 | 16.8 | 33.8 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 11.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | July | 32.8 | 13.9 | 27.6 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 1977 | January | 16.7 | 16.1 | 35.2 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | July | 31.4 | 14.3 | 28.7 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 1978 | January | 16.4 | 15.6 | 36.4 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 |

* Up to January 1972, the figures were adjusted 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. Subsequent figures are not so adjusted.
 † Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
 ‡ Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.
 § Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain*

TABLE 111 THOUSANDS

| | | Up to 2 weeks | Over 2 and up to 4 weeks | Over 4 and up to 8 weeks | Over 8 and up to 13 weeks | Over 13 and up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | Total§ |
|--|----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | October | 105.1 | 69.7 | 88.8 | 70.9 | 88.3 | 72.0 | 127.7 | 622.6 |
| 1975 | January† | 140.9 | 141.9 | 132.4 | 108.4 | 147.9 | 113.3 | 135.6 | 920.4 |
| | April | 197.6 | 148.7 | 140.1 | 114.8 | 165.5 | 132.5 | 143.0 | 1,042.2 |
| | July | 197.6 | 148.7 | 140.1 | 114.8 | 165.5 | 132.5 | 143.0 | 1,042.2 |
| | October‡ | 163.9 | 103.7 | 157.7 | 162.5 | 195.1 | 154.5 | 161.2 | 1,098.6 |
| 1976 | January | 109.2 | 97.4 | 190.3 | 184.4 | 280.8 | 207.3 | 182.3 | 1,251.8 |
| | April | 120.1 | 90.5 | 152.4 | 151.1 | 249.4 | 256.7 | 211.0 | 1,231.2 |
| | July | 213.4 | 142.9 | 206.7 | 142.7 | 223.6 | 243.5 | 229.8 | 1,402.5 |
| | October | 136.4 | 113.4 | 166.9 | 151.5 | 262.8 | 225.3 | 264.6 | 1,320.9 |
| 1977 | January | 125.7 | 81.0 | 179.7 | 183.0 | 279.9 | 256.8 | 284.3 | 1,390.2 |
| | April | 126.6 | 96.8 | 151.7 | 151.7 | 249.7 | 262.8 | 296.3 | 1,335.6 |
| | July | 189.5 | 199.8 | 230.3 | 150.6 | 233.7 | 242.6 | 307.1 | 1,553.5 |
| | October | 135.2 | 117.3 | 177.2 | 172.8 | 297.0 | 232.8 | 324.3 | 1,456.6 |
| 1978 | January | 116.4 | 82.1 | 177.8 | 190.5 | 307.2 | 276.8 | 333.9 | 1,484.7 |
| | April | 115.3 | 104.6 | 149.0 | 148.1 | 253.8 | 284.4 | 332.3 | 1,387.5 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | October | 16.9 | 11.2 | 14.3 | 11.4 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 20.5 | 100.0 |
| 1975 | January† | 15.3 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 11.8 | 16.1 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 100.0 |
| | April | 19.0 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| | July | 19.0 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| | October‡ | 14.9 | 9.4 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 17.8 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | January | 8.7 | 7.8 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 22.4 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 100.0 |
| | April | 9.8 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 17.1 | 100.0 |
| | July | 15.2 | 10.2 | 14.7 | 10.2 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 16.4 | 100.0 |
| | October | 10.3 | 8.6 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 19.9 | 17.1 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| 1977 | January | 9.0 | 5.8 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 20.5 | 100.0 |
| | April | 9.5 | 7.2 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 18.7 | 19.7 | 22.2 | 100.0 |
| | July | 12.2 | 12.9 | 14.8 | 9.7 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 100.0 |
| | October | 9.3 | 8.1 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 20.4 | 16.0 | 22.3 | 100.0 |
| 1978 | January | 7.8 | 5.5 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 20.7 | 18.6 | 22.5 | 100.0 |
| | April | 8.3 | 7.5 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 18.3 | 20.5 | 23.9 | 100.0 |
| MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | October | 81.4 | 54.5 | 70.0 | 57.0 | 74.7 | 62.8 | 115.9 | 516.3 |
| 1975 | January† | 104.9 | 97.4 | 103.5 | 85.4 | 121.9 | 97.5 | 122.9 | 733.5 |
| | April | 134.2 | 106.5 | 108.9 | 90.9 | 132.8 | 112.5 | 129.2 | 814.9 |
| | July | 134.2 | 106.5 | 108.9 | 90.9 | 132.8 | 112.5 | 129.2 | 814.9 |
| | October‡ | 118.6 | 75.3 | 115.6 | 117.9 | 154.6 | 128.5 | 144.5 | 855.1 |
| 1976 | January | 77.7 | 73.1 | 144.3 | 138.7 | 213.7 | 170.3 | 163.5 | 981.3 |
| | April | 89.0 | 66.8 | 111.9 | 111.3 | 190.2 | 203.6 | 186.2 | 959.1 |
| | July | 135.0 | 94.8 | 142.1 | 102.7 | 165.2 | 189.1 | 201.8 | 1,030.7 |
| | October | 95.5 | 77.8 | 114.7 | 105.2 | 181.5 | 169.7 | 227.8 | 972.2 |
| 1977 | January | 87.4 | 57.6 | 131.4 | 130.7 | 197.6 | 186.9 | 242.4 | 1,034.0 |
| | April | 88.6 | 70.3 | 108.0 | 108.0 | 179.4 | 189.8 | 249.5 | 992.5 |
| | July | 119.3 | 122.1 | 148.1 | 105.5 | 162.8 | 175.0 | 254.5 | 1,087.3 |
| | October | 92.0 | 78.5 | 116.9 | 116.9 | 194.1 | 165.7 | 264.9 | 1,028.7 |
| 1978 | January | 78.4 | 57.0 | 126.9 | 133.3 | 210.9 | 191.1 | 272.5 | 1,070.2 |
| | April | 79.3 | 69.4 | 102.8 | 101.7 | 177.7 | 198.5 | 270.4 | 999.9 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | October | 23.7 | 15.2 | 18.8 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 9.2 | 11.9 | 106.3 |
| 1975 | January† | 36.0 | 44.5 | 29.0 | 23.0 | 26.1 | 15.7 | 12.8 | 186.9 |
| | April | 63.4 | 42.2 | 31.3 | 23.9 | 32.6 | 19.9 | 13.9 | 227.2 |
| | July | 63.4 | 42.2 | 31.3 | 23.9 | 32.6 | 19.9 | 13.9 | 227.2 |
| | October‡ | 45.2 | 28.4 | 42.1 | 44.6 | 40.6 | 26.0 | 16.7 | 243.5 |
| 1976 | January | 31.5 | 24.3 | 45.9 | 45.8 | 67.1 | 37.1 | 18.8 | 270.5 |
| | April | 31.1 | 23.7 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 59.2 | 53.1 | 24.8 | 272.1 |
| | July | 78.4 | 48.0 | 64.6 | 40.0 | 58.3 | 54.4 | 28.0 | 371.8 |
| | October | 40.9 | 35.5 | 52.3 | 46.3 | 81.3 | 55.6 | 36.8 | 348.8 |
| 1977 | January | 38.2 | 23.4 | 48.3 | 52.3 | 82.3 | 69.9 | 41.9 | 356.2 |
| | April | 38.0 | 26.4 | 43.7 | 44.8 | 70.3 | 46.7 | 34.3 | 343.1 |
| | July | 70.1 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 45 | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT

unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

| | | Receiving unemployment benefit only | Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance | Receiving supplementary allowance only | Others registered for work | Total |
|------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|-------|
| 1973 | May | 186 | 55 | 223 | 126 | 591 |
| | 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† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | 469 | 144 | 535 | 217 | 1,365 |
| 1977 | February | 427 | 136 | 511 | 211 | 1,286 |
| | May | 470 | 129 | 574 | 265 | 1,438 |
| | November | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1978 | February | 480 | 138 | 561 | 267 | 1,446 |

Notes: (1) The analysis by entitlement to benefit is made on the first Monday in the month. Estimates based on this analysis are made for a date later in the month, currently the second Thursday, when the numbers unemployed are counted.

(2) 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

| | United Kingdom* | | Belgium† | Denmark* ‡ | France* | Germany* | Ireland† | Italy‡ †† | Nether- lands* | Japan‡ | Canada‡ | United States‡ |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------|---------|----------|----------|--------------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|
| | Incl. school leavers | Excl. school leavers | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 619 | 611 | 92 | 21 | 394 | 274 | 44 | 669 | 110 | 670 | 520 | 4,305 |
| 1974 | 615** | 600** | 105 | 50 | 498 | 583 | 48 | 560 | 135 | 740 | 521 | 5,076 |
| 1975 | 978 | 929 | 177 | 124 | 840 | 1,074 | 75 | 654 | 195 | 1,000 | 697 | 7,830 |
| 1976 | 1,359** | 1,270** | 229 | 126 | 933 | 1,060 | 84 | 732 | 211 | 1,080 | 736 | 7,288 |
| 1977 | 1,484 | 1,378 | 264 | 164 | 1,072 | 1,030 | 82 | 1,545 | 204 | 1,100 | 862 | 6,856 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 1st | 1,298 | .. | 226 | 143 | 978 | 1,296 | 87 | 681 | 230 | 1,257 | 786 | 7,911 |
| 2nd | 1,295 | .. | 217 | 108 | 853 | 989 | 84 | 693 | 194 | 1,083 | 726 | 6,950 |
| 3rd | 1,474 | .. | 224 | 111 | 868 | 928 | 82 | 776 | 209 | 1,010 | 718 | 7,308 |
| 4th | 1,374e | .. | 248 | 142 | 1,035 | 1,006 | 82 | 777 | 210 | 963 | 714 | 6,984 |
| 1977 1st | 1,418 | .. | 260 | 172 | 1,048 | 1,182 | 87 | 1,459 | 215 | 1,210 | 922 | 7,837 |
| 2nd | 1,395 | .. | 250 | 152 | 981 | 972 | 83 | 1,432 | 185 | 1,087 | 851 | 6,724 |
| 3rd | 1,622 | .. | 259 | 154 | 1,081 | 949 | 80 | 1,692 | 205 | 1,053 | 838 | 6,712 |
| 4th | 1,499 | .. | 287 | 181 | 1,177 | 1,016 | 78 | 1,598 | 209 | 1,047 | 836 | 6,149 |
| 1978 1st | 1,506 | .. | 292 | 216 | 1,098 | 1,179 | 82 | 1,520 | 216 | 1,343 | 1,014 | 6,705 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 1st | .. | 1,220 | 213 | 118 | 929 | 1,136 | 82 | .. | 211 | 1,072 | 703 | 7,224 |
| 2nd | .. | 1,261 | 227 | 115 | 928 | 1,040 | 84 | .. | 209 | 1,102 | 728 | 7,111 |
| 3rd | .. | 1,300 | 238 | 120 | 925 | 1,031 | 85 | .. | 217 | 1,101 | 748 | 7,363 |
| 4th | .. | 1,313e | 238 | 126 | 942 | 1,014 | 84 | .. | 206 | 1,038 | 770 | 7,443 |
| 1977 1st | .. | 1,329 | 246 | 147 | 997 | 1,018 | 82 | .. | 197 | 1,032 | 826 | 7,161 |
| 2nd | .. | 1,341 | 261 | 156 | 1,069 | 1,025 | 83 | .. | 200 | 1,110 | 852 | 6,889 |
| 3rd | .. | 1,415 | 276 | 163 | 1,149 | 1,054 | 83 | .. | 213 | 1,150 | 878 | 6,736 |
| 4th | .. | 1,428 | 276 | 171 | 1,069 | 1,023 | 80 | .. | 205 | 1,126 | 900 | 6,554 |
| 1978 1st | .. | 1,409 | 275 | 185 | 1,045 | 1,014 | 77 | .. | 197 | 1,146 | 910 | 6,155 |
| Latest data | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Month | June 78 | May 78 | Apr 78 | May 78 | June 78 | Mar 78 | Apr 78 | May 78 | Apr 78 | May 78 | June 78 | |
| Number | 1,365 | 288e | 185 | 1,132e | 987e | 77e | 1,455 | 200e | 1,195e | 949 | 5,754 | |
| Percentage rates | 5.7 | 10.7e | 8.6 | 6.0e | 4.4e | 11.0e | 6.8 | 5.0e | 2.3e | 8.6 | 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 unemployment. 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.

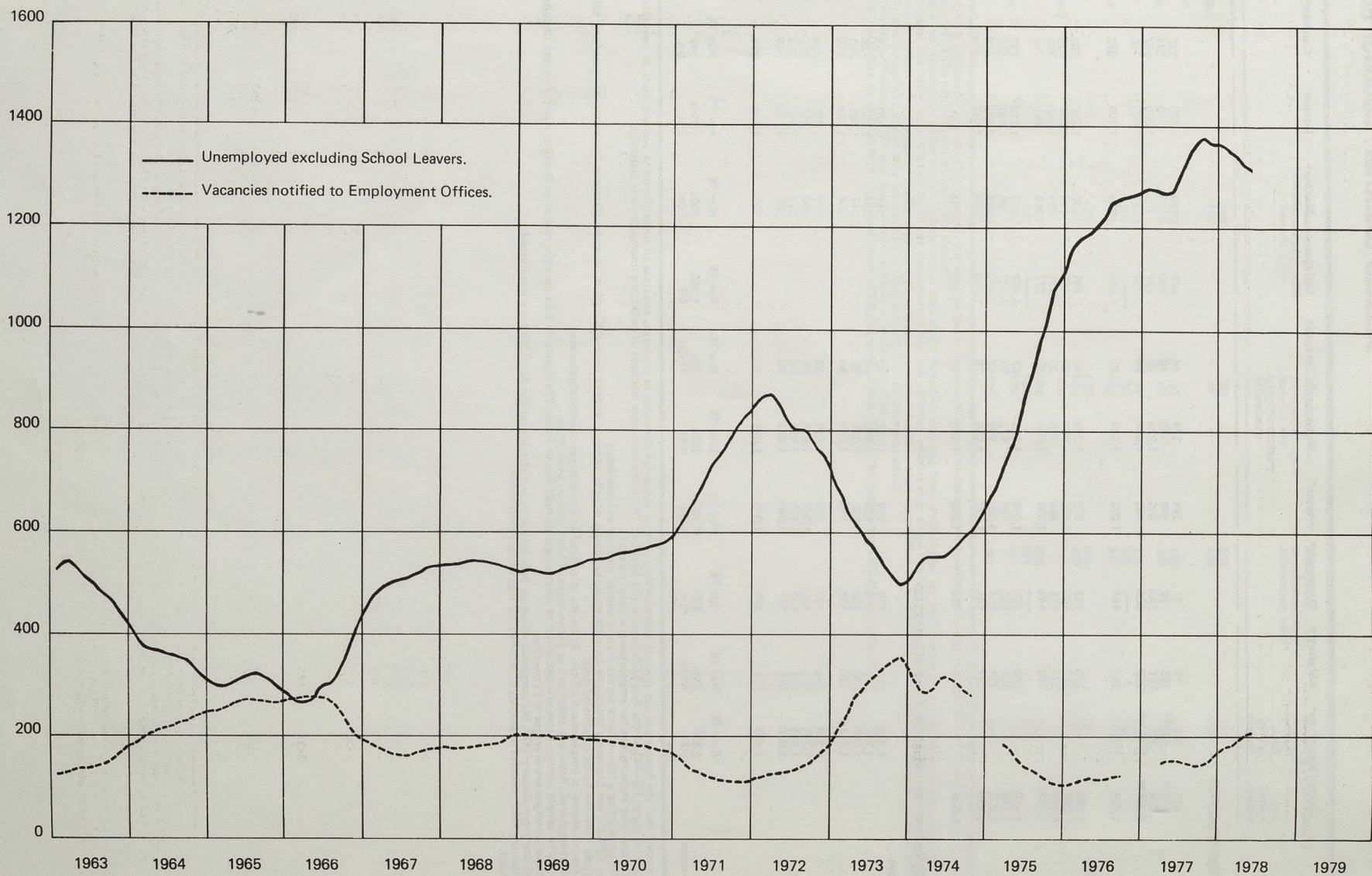
** The annual averages are averages of 11 months.

†† 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.

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

flows* of unemployment and vacancies at Jobcentres 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 | 140 | 379 | -11 | -5 | -16 | 218 | 215 | 3 |

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

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

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

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

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

VACANCIES

notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118

THOUSANDS

| | South East* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humber-side | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Total Great Britain | Northern Ireland | Total United Kingdom |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Numbers notified to employment offices | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 April 2 | 44.6 | 3.4 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 5.4 | 15.0 | 117.4 | 2.3 | 119.7 |
| 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 | 169.0 |
| 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 |
| Numbers notified to careers offices | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 April 2 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 23.6 | 0.7 | 24.3 |
| 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 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 32.4 | 0.6 | 33.0 |
| June 1 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 27.0 | 0.6 | 27.6 |
| July 8 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 20.8 | 0.4 | 21.2 |
| August 5 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 20.4 | 0.4 | 20.8 |
| September 2 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 21.1 | 0.6 | 21.6 |
| October 7 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 18.8 | 0.5 | 19.3 |
| November 4 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 18.4 |
| December 2 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 17.1 |
| 1978 January 6 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 16.9 | 0.4 | 17.2 |
| February 3 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 18.9 | 0.4 | 19.2 |
| March 3 | 12.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 24.1 | 0.3 | 24.4 |
| April 7 | 13.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 25.4 | 0.3 | 25.8 |
| May 5 | 15.7 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 33.2 | 0.3 | 33.6 |
| June 2 | 15.6 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 30.6 | 0.3 | 30.9 |

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 Jobcentres 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 June 6 | 141.5 | 11.5 | 24.9 | 24.1 | 19.9 | 21.6 | 25.3 | 13.3 | 8.9 | 17.5 | 308.5 | 3.0 | 311.5 |
| 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 |
| May 8 | 135.5 | 13.6 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 19.4 | 22.7 | 26.0 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 17.4 | 300.4 | 3.8 | 304.2 |
| June 5 | 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 |
| July 3 | 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 |
| August 7 | 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 |
| September 4 | 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 |
| October 9 | 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 |
| November 6 | 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 |
| December 4 | 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 |
| 1975 January 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.6 | .. |
| February 5 | 86.9 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 18.0 | 195.1 | 3.9 | 199.0 |
| March 5 | 81.6 | 6.0 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 6.7 | 19.1 | 188.0 | 3.6 | 191.6 |
| April 9 | 74.9 | 5.1 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 10.7 | 6.2 | 18.8 | 174.1 | 3.3 | 177.4 |
| May 7 | 66.8 | 4.7 | 10.7 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 10.4 | 5.6 | 18.2 | 158.4 | 3.0 | 161.4 |
| June 4 | 60.6 | 4.3 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 12.7 | 10.2 | 5.2 | 17.7 | 147.2 | 3.1 | 150.3 |
| July 9 | 53.7 | 4.0 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 16.5 | 132.8 | 2.7 | 135.5 |
| August 6 | 52.7 | 4.4 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 4.9 | 16.1 | 132.5 | 2.7 | 135.2 |
| September 3 | 52.2 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 6.1 | | | | | | | | | |

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† | | | | | | |
| | Hours lost | | | | | | Hours lost | | | | | | |
| | Number of operatives (000's) | Percentage of all operatives (per cent) | Average per operative working overtime | Total actual number (millions) | Total seasonally adjusted number (millions) | Total of operatives (000's) | Total number of hours lost (000's) | Number of operatives (000's) | Average per operative working part of week | Number of operatives (000's) | Percentage of all operatives (per cent) | Total of operatives (000's) | Average per operative on short-time |
| 1973 | October 13 | 1,885 | 36.3 | 8.7 | 16.32 | 15.72 | 1 | 32 | 10 | 90 | 9.4 | 10 | 0.2 |
| | November 17 | 1,940 | 37.2 | 8.6 | 16.73 | 15.79 | 3 | 109 | 21 | 211 | 10.3 | 23 | 0.4 |
| | December 15 | 1,969 | 37.6 | 8.9 | 17.43 | 16.73 | 1 | 35 | 9 | 71 | 7.9 | 10 | 0.2 |
| 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 |
| | February 16‡ | 1,397 | 27.1 | 7.7 | 10.79 | 11.42 | 8 | 317 | 941 | 12,430 | 13.2 | 949 | 18.5 |
| | March 16‡ | 1,586 | 30.8 | 8.1 | 12.89 | 13.55 | 8 | 319 | 227 | 2,725 | 12.0 | 235 | 4.6 |
| | April 6 | 1,735 | 33.7 | 8.4 | 14.53 | 14.78 | 3 | 110 | 33 | 360 | 11.0 | 35 | 0.7 |
| | May 18 | 1,769 | 34.3 | 8.5 | 15.13 | 14.87 | 6 | 221 | 28 | 244 | 8.6 | 34 | 0.6 |
| | June 15 (a) * | 1,742 | 33.9 | 8.6 | 14.84 | 14.54 | 3 | 107 | 23 | 245 | 10.6 | 25 | 0.5 |
| June 15 (b) * | 2,066 | 36.7 | 8.6 | 17.71 | 17.68 | 3 | 115 | 25 | 260 | 10.6 | 27 | 0.5 | |
| 1975 | July 13 | 1,994 | 35.2 | 8.8 | 17.60 | 17.46 | 3 | 104 | 24 | 273 | 11.2 | 27 | 0.5 |
| | August 17 | 1,880 | 33.1 | 8.8 | 16.47 | 17.51 | 4 | 140 | 31 | 306 | 9.9 | 34 | 0.6 |
| | September 14 | 1,989 | 35.1 | 8.7 | 17.31 | 17.08 | 6 | 226 | 58 | 722 | 12.5 | 63 | 1.1 |
| 1976 | October 19 | 2,011 | 35.5 | 8.5 | 17.00 | 16.28 | 23 | 927 | 59 | 769 | 13.1 | 82 | 1.4 |
| | November 16 | 2,017 | 35.6 | 8.5 | 17.07 | 15.99 | 19 | 740 | 65 | 632 | 9.7 | 84 | 1.5 |
| | December 14 | 2,003 | 35.7 | 8.6 | 17.19 | 16.14 | 8 | 321 | 64 | 686 | 10.7 | 72 | 1.3 |
| 1977 | January 18 | 1,785 | 32.1 | 8.3 | 14.88 | 16.21 | 6 | 222 | 124 | 1,261 | 10.2 | 130 | 2.3 |
| | February 15 | 1,758 | 31.9 | 8.2 | 14.45 | 14.91 | 11 | 449 | 171 | 1,762 | 10.3 | 182 | 3.3 |
| | March 15 | 1,729 | 31.6 | 8.2 | 14.14 | 14.60 | 17 | 665 | 206 | 2,076 | 10.1 | 222 | 4.1 |
| 1978 | April 19 | 1,683 | 31.0 | 8.1 | 13.71 | 13.92 | 11 | 444 | 228 | 2,250 | 9.9 | 239 | 4.4 |
| | May 17 | 1,610 | 29.8 | 8.3 | 13.34 | 13.00 | 17 | 681 | 221 | 2,291 | 10.3 | 238 | 4.4 |
| | June 14 | 1,560 | 29.1 | 8.2 | 12.86 | 12.97 | 14 | 570 | 194 | 1,865 | 9.6 | 208 | 3.9 |

* 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 833 for detailed analysis.

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

1962 AVERAGE - 100

TABLE 121

| Week ended | INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES* | | | | | | INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE* | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|--|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|------|--|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------|
| | All manufacturing industries | | Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods | Vehicles | Textiles, leather, clothing | Food, drink, tobacco | All manufacturing industries | | Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods | Vehicles | Textiles, leather, clothing | Food, drink, tobacco | |
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| 1958-1977 | 1958 | 100.4 | | 96.5 | 101.6 | 100.1 | 102.5 | | 102.4 | 103.0 | 102.5 | | |
| | 1959 | 100.9 | | 96.3 | 104.9 | 99.1 | 103.3 | | 102.8 | 104.9 | 104.5 | | |
| | 1960 | 103.9 | | 99.4 | 107.9 | 110.1 | 102.4 | | 101.7 | 107.9 | 104.8 | | |
| | 1961 | 102.9 | | 101.9 | 102.9 | 104.7 | 101.0 | | 101.3 | 106.6 | 101.1 | | |
| | 1962 | 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 | 99.9 | | 99.6 | 100.2 | 100.5 | | |
| | 1964 | 100.7 | | 101.7 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 100.7 | | 100.7 | 100.8 | 101.4 | | |
| | 1965 | 99.8 | | 101.9 | 96.2 | 95.6 | 99.4 | | 98.8 | 98.4 | 100.3 | | |
| | 1966 | 97.3 | | 97.3 | 91.5 | 91.7 | 97.8 | | 97.4 | 95.7 | 98.5 | | |
| | 1967 | 92.4 | | 96.8 | 86.1 | 84.4 | 92.8 | | 96.6 | 95.7 | 97.3 | | |
| | 1968 | 91.5 | | 94.6 | 87.0 | 83.3 | 90.4 | | 96.8 | 96.9 | 98.3 | | |
| | 1969 | 92.4 | | 96.1 | 88.3 | 83.6 | 90.8 | | 97.3 | 97.4 | 97.7 | | |
| | 1970 | 90.2 | | 94.3 | 86.7 | 78.3 | 89.3 | | 96.1 | 95.4 | 96.9 | | |
| | 1971 | 84.4 | | 87.2 | 82.1 | 74.0 | 85.9 | | 93.4 | 93.2 | 96.3 | | |
| | 1972 | 81.3 | | 82.7 | 79.8 | 71.7 | 84.5 | | 92.6 | 92.8 | 95.6 | | |
| | 1973 | 83.2 | | 85.8 | 82.6 | 71.2 | 85.4 | | 94.9 | 95.1 | 96.7 | | |
| | 1974 | 81.0 | | 84.7 | 79.3 | 66.1 | 87.2 | | 92.4 | 91.8 | 94.8 | | |
| 1975 | 75.4 | | 80.2 | 75.1 | 60.9 | 82.0 | | 91.3 | 92.5 | 93.7 | | | |
| 1976 | 73.8 | | 76.5 | 74.5 | 58.9 | 79.8 | | 91.1 | 93.7 | 93.8 | | | |
| 1977 | 75.1 | | 77.8 | 77.1 | 59.6 | 80.3 | | 92.2 | 93.3 | 94.2 | | | |
| 1974-1978 | 1974 | 84.4 | 82.9 | 88.1 | 84.2 | 70.9 | 87.7 | 95.8 | 95.6 | 94.3 | 95.4 | 98.0 | 96.9 |
| | June 15 | 84.4 | 82.6 | 88.3 | 84.5 | 70.7 | 88.1 | 95.7 | 95.5 | 94.3 | 95.7 | 98.3 | 96.5 |
| | July 13 | 79.9 | 82.6 | 84.6 | 72.8 | 64.7 | 87.9 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 94.6 | 95.6 | 98.6 | 97.4 |
| | August 17 | 70.3 | 83.0 | 73.1 | 72.8 | 56.4 | 79.6 | 95.6 | 94.7 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 98.7 | 97.9 |
| | September 14 | 84.3 | 81.9 | 88.7 | 83.3 | 69.9 | 88.8 | 95.1 | 94.9 | 93.6 | 93.4 | 97.9 | 96.6 |
| | October 12 | 83.2 | 80.9 | 87.3 | 82.8 | 68.5 | 87.0 | 94.7 | 94.5 | 93.1 | 93.7 | 97.9 | 96.2 |
| | November 16 | 82.7 | 80.4 | 87.1 | 83.6 | 66.9 | 87.4 | 94.8 | 94.5 | 93.3 | 94.5 | 95.3 | 96.2 |
| | December 14 | 82.6 | 80.5 | 87.5 | 83.7 | 67.0 | 87.2 | 94.9 | 94.7 | 93.2 | 94.5 | 95.3 | 97.0 |
| | 1975 | 80.6 | 80.0 | 85.5 | 81.5 | 65.3 | 85.1 | 93.3 | 94.4 | 92.0 | 92.4 | 94.1 | 95.0 |
| | February 15 | 79.3 | 78.8 | 84.3 | 79.6 | 63.9 | 83.0 | 92.9 | 93.8 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 93.8 | 94.8 |
| | March 15 | 78.5 | 78.0 | 84.0 | 78.2 | 62.8 | 82.3 | 92.7 | 93.3 | 91.6 | 91.4 | 93.8 | 94.5 |
| | April 19 | 78.0 | 76.9 | 83.3 | 78.4 | 62.9 | 82.1 | 92.6 | 92.7 | 91.4 | 91.5 | 93.9 | 94.5 |
| | May 17 | 76.8 | 75.4 | 84.2 | 75.8 | 64.2 | 81.6 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 91.4 | 91.1 | 93.9 | 94.6 |
| | June 14 | 76.4 | 74.8 | 81.4 | 75.6 | 63.8 | 82.1 | 92.3 | 92.2 | 90.9 | 91.9 | 94.3 | 94.8 |
| | July 19 | 71.7 | 74.1 | 76.3 | 65.3 | 57.4 | 83.9 | 93.1 | 92.4 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 94.2 | 97.4 |
| | August 16 | 62.0 | 73.2 | 65.4 | 65.7 | 48.4 | 75.0 | 93.1 | 92.2 | 91.1 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 96.6 |
| | September 13 | 75.8 | 73.6 | 80.6 | 75.9 | 61.6 | 83.8 | 92.5 | 92.4 | 90.7 | 93.0 | 93.2 | 95.6 |
| October 18 | 75.1 | 73.0 | 80.2 | 75.6 | 60.9 | 83.0 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 90.6 | 93.3 | 92.8 | 95.5 | |
| November 15 | 74.9 | 72.6 | 78.4 | 75.0 | 60.0 | 80.9 | 92.5 | 92.2 | 90.8 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 95.5 | |
| December 13 | 75.1 | 73.1 | 78.8 | 74.4 | 60.1 | 80.6 | 93.1 | 92.7 | 91.5 | 94.3 | 93.5 | 95.7 | |
| 1976 | 73.6 | 73.0 | 76.5 | 74.2 | 60.0 | 78.4 | 91.4 | 92.5 | 89.2 | 92.8 | 92.7 | 94.0 | |
| February 16 | 73.8 | 73.3 | 77.0 | 75.1 | 59.8 | 77.2 | 91.7 | 92.6 | 89.8 | 93.1 | 92.9 | 93.6 | |
| March 13 | 73.2 | 72.7 | 76.1 | 74.7 | 58.8 | 77.0 | 92.1 | 92.8 | 90.1 | 93.5 | 92.9 | 94.1 | |
| April 10 | 73.8 | 72.8 | 76.9 | 74.7 | 59.2 | 78.3 | 92.7 | 92.9 | 91.7 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 95.0 | |
| May 15 | 74.6 | 73.3 | 77.6 | 75.5 | 59.7 | 79.3 | 93.0 | 92.9 | 91.1 | 94.0 | 93.9 | 94.9 | |
| June 12 | 75.2 | 73.7 | 77.6 | 76.1 | 60.6 | 80.4 | 92.9 | 92.9 | 90.6 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 95.1 | |
| July 10* | 71.6 | 74.0 | 74.3 | 66.9 | 55.6 | 81.6 | 93.7 | 93.0 | 91.3 | 95.7 | 94.3 | 96.1 | |
| August 14* | 74.2 | 74.2 | 64.2 | 65.5 | 47.8 | 74.4 | 94.1 | 93.2 | 91.6 | 93.6 | 94.4 | 96.5 | |
| September 11* | 76.5 | 74.3 | 78.9 | 77.2 | 60.9 | 83.0 | 93.4 | 93.3 | 91.2 | 93.6 | 93.8 | 95.5 | |
| October 16* | 77.0 | 74.8 | 79.3 | 78.4 | 61.3 | 82.8 | 93.8 | 93.6 | 91.7 | 94.6 | 94.2 | 95.3 | |
| November 13* | 77.0 | 75.0 | 79.5 | 78.2 | 61.4 | 82.8 | 93.9 | 93.6 | 92.1 | 93.7 | 94.4 | 95.3 | |
| December 11* | 77.0 | 74.9 | 79.7 | 77.4 | 61.6 | 82.4 | 94.2 | 93.7 | 92.5 | 92.8 | 94.7 | 96.0 | |
| 1977 | 76.0 | 75.4 | 78.3 | 78.1 | 61.3 | 80.3 | 93.2 | 94.3 | 91.4 | 93.0 | 94.1 | 94.6 | |
| February 12* | 76.4 | 75.8 | 79.4 | 77.6 | 61.7 | 79.8 | 93.8 | 94.7 | 92.4 | 92.1 | 94.6 | 95.0 | |
| March 12* | 76.4 | 75.9 | 79.5 | 77.8 | 61.5 | 79.9 | 93.8 | 94.4 | 92.3 | 92.6 | 94.5 | 94.9 | |
| April 23* | 76.4 | 75.4 | 79.3 | 77.0 | 61.7 | 80.1 | 93.8 | 94.0 | 92.0 | 93.1 | 94.4 | 95.3 | |
| May 14* | 76.7 | 75.4 | 79.8 | 79.2 | 61.6 | 80.3 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 92.7 | 94.0 | 94.4 | 95.6 | |
| June 18* | 76.7 | 75.2 | 79.0 | 79.2 | 61.6 | 81.6 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 91.8 | 93.5 | 94.2 | 96.1 | |
| July 16* | 72.8 | 75.2 | 75.8 | 69.5 | 55.8 | 81.5 | 94.6 | 93.9 | 92.9 | 95.4 | 94.3 | 96.4 | |
| August 13* | 63.0 | 74.6 | 64.4 | 67.5 | 47.8 | 73.7 | 95.0 | 94.1 | 93.1 | 92.8 | 94.5 | 97.4 | |
| September 10* | 76.7 | 74.5 | 79.0 | 79.1 | 60.5 | 81.6 | 93.6 | 93.5 | 91.7 | 92.8 | 93.6 | 95.6 | |
| October 15* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

TABLE 122
Standard Industrial Classification 1968 FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

| | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 170.1 | 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 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 42.2 | 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 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 134.9 | 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 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 35.41 | 38.94 | 35.48 | 36.38 | 39.19 | 42.33 | 34.40 | 31.76 | 28.13 | 28.70 |
| 1976 Oct. | 43.69 | 48.46 | 44.11 | 43.58 | 46.77 | 42.32 | 43.54 | 46.08 | 50.43 | 42.21 | 37.93 | 32.61 | 33.59 |
| 1977 Oct. | 47.51 | 55.97 | 48.64 | 47.21 | 51.14 | 45.49 | 47.04 | 49.55 | 53.68 | 45.28 | 40.95 | 36.90 | 38.08 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.0 |
| 1977 Oct. | 38.1 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.1 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 103.4 | 89.6 | 93.3 |
| 1977 Oct. | 124.7 | 148.5 | 127.3 | 126.6 | 135.3 | 120.7 | 124.4 | 130.1 | 141.3 | 122.4 | 112.5 | 101.9 | 105.5 |

| | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | Timber, furniture, etc | Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | All manufacturing industries | Mining and quarrying (except coal mining) | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication* | Certain miscellaneous services† | Public administration | All industries covered |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 36.8 | 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 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| All manufacturing industries | £ | | 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 |
| All industries covered† | 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

| ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual | | | | ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual | | | |
|---|-------|-------|---------------|---|-------|---------------|---------------|
| FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over) WOMEN (18 years and over) | | | | FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over) WOMEN (18 years and over) | | | |
| | Men | Women | Men and women | Men | Women | Men and women | Men and women |
| 1970 April | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1971 April | 111.5 | 112.2 | 111.7 | 110.7 | 112.5 | 111.6 | 111.0 |
| 1972 April | 124.1 | 125.8 | 124.5 | 122.3 | 124.9 | 123.7 | 122.7 |
| 1973 April | 137.3 | 139.8 | 138.0 | 135.9 | 139.9 | 136.5 | 136.5 |
| 1974 April | 155.3 | 161.8 | 157.0 | 152.1 | 165.2 | 154.3 | 154.3 |
| 1975 April | 195.0 | 224.0 | 202.9 | 191.8 | 226.7 | 197.5 | 197.5 |
| 1976 April | 232.6 | 276.6 | 244.5 | 225.6 | 276.2 | 233.9 | 233.9 |
| 1977 April | 253.6 | 304.5 | 267.3 | 248.0 | 310.0 | 258.1 | 258.1 |
| Weights | 575 | 425 | 1,000 | 689 | 311 | 1,000 | 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

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Average weekly wage earnings | Average hourly wage earnings | Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* | Average hourly wage rates† | Differences (col. (2) minus col. (4)) |
| 1962 April | + 4.0 | + 5.1 | + 5.2 | + 4.1 | + 1.1 |
| 1963 October | + 3.2 | + 4.1 | + 4.4 | + 4.2 | + 0.2 |
| 1964 April | + 3.0 | + 3.6 | + 4.0 | + 3.6 | + 0.4 |
| 1964 October | + 5.3 | + 4.1 | + 3.6 | + 2.3 | + 1.3 |
| 1965 April | + 9.1 | + 7.4 | + 6.5 | + 4.9 | + 1.6 |
| 1965 October | + 8.3 | + 8.2 | + 8.1 | + 5.7 | + 2.4 |
| 1966 April | + 7.5 | + 8.4 | + 8.0 | + 5.3 | + 2.7 |
| 1966 October | + 8.5 | + 10.1 | + 9.5 | + 7.3 | + 2.2 |
| 1967 April | + 7.4 | + 9.8 | + 9.7 | + 8.0 | + 1.7 |
| 1967 October | + 4.2 | + 6.2 | + 6.5 | + 5.6</ | |

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

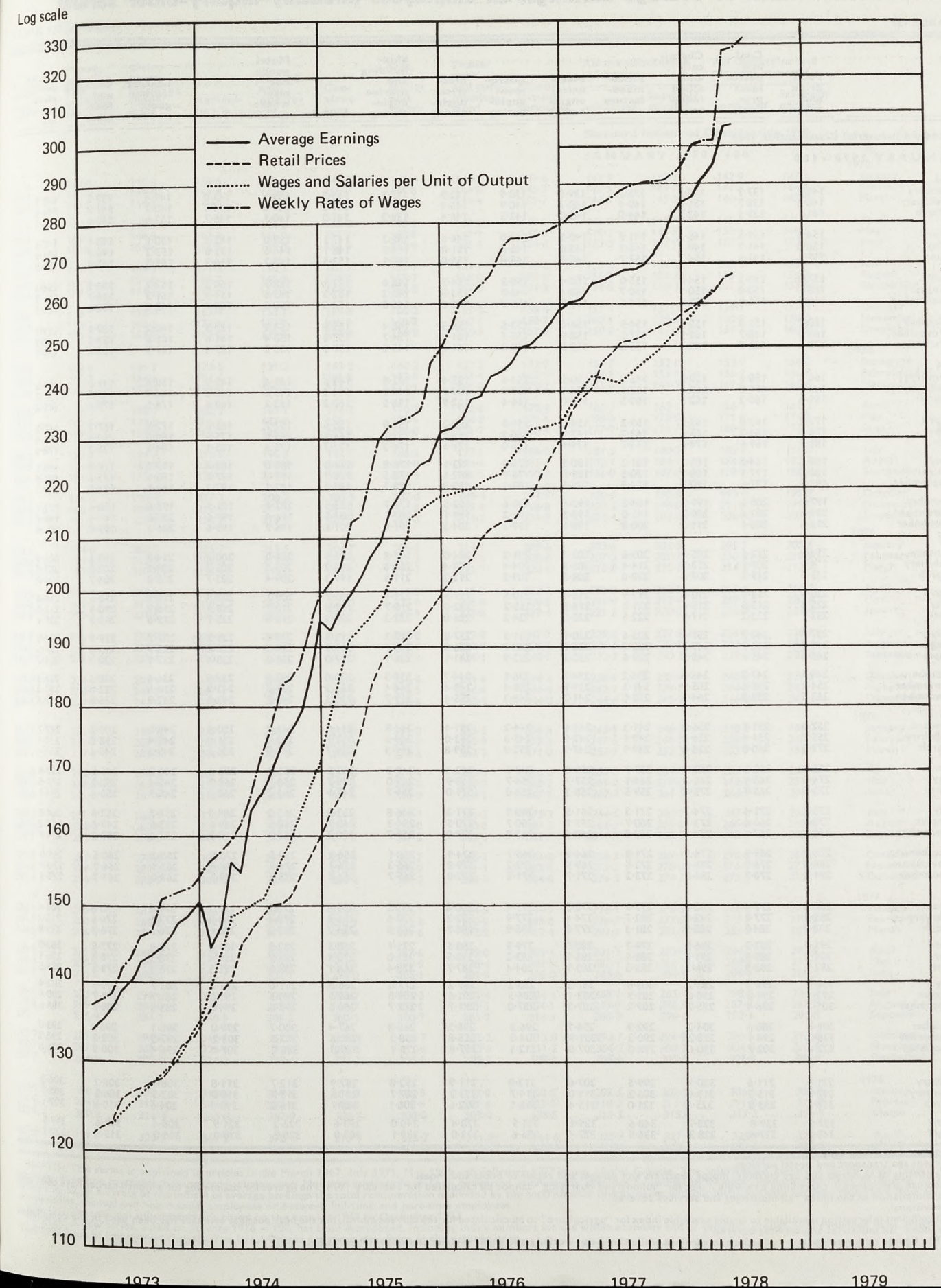
TABLE 126

| | 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 | |
| FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Manual occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1972 | 33.6 | 34.5 | 45.6 | 75.8 | 32.1 | 32.8 | 46.0 | 71.3 | 69.1 |
| April 1973 | 38.6 | 39.9 | 46.4 | 86.0 | 37.0 | 38.1 | 46.7 | 81.7 | 79.2 |
| April 1974 | 43.6 | 45.1 | 46.2 | 97.4 | 42.3 | 43.6 | 46.5 | 93.5 | 91.1 |
| April 1975 | 54.5 | 56.6 | 45.0 | 125.8 | 123.1 | 54.0 | 55.7 | 122.2 | 119.2 |
| April 1976 | 65.1 | 67.4 | 45.1 | 149.2 | 146.3 | 63.3 | 65.1 | 143.7 | 141.0 |
| April 1977 | 71.8 | 74.2 | 45.6 | 162.6 | 160.0 | 69.5 | 71.5 | 156.5 | 154.3 |
| Non-manual occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1972 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 38.9 | 111.3 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 38.7 | 110.7 | 110.8 |
| April 1973 | 48.4 | 48.7 | 39.2 | 122.4 | 122.4 | 47.8 | 48.1 | 121.6 | 121.7 |
| April 1974 | 54.1 | 54.5 | 39.1 | 137.7 | 137.8 | 54.1 | 54.4 | 137.9 | 138.1 |
| April 1975 | 68.2 | 68.7 | 39.2 | 173.2 | 173.3 | 67.9 | 68.4 | 174.3 | 174.6 |
| April 1976 | 80.2 | 80.9 | 39.1 | 204.3 | 204.4 | 81.0 | 81.6 | 210.3 | 210.6 |
| April 1977 | 88.2 | 88.9 | 39.2 | 223.4 | 223.8 | 88.4 | 88.9 | 227.2 | 227.9 |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1972 | 36.2 | 37.1 | 43.9 | 83.7 | 36.0 | 36.7 | 43.4 | 83.7 | 83.3 |
| April 1973 | 41.1 | 42.3 | 44.5 | 94.5 | 93.5 | 40.9 | 41.9 | 94.3 | 93.7 |
| April 1974 | 46.3 | 47.7 | 44.3 | 106.9 | 106.1 | 46.5 | 47.7 | 107.6 | 107.2 |
| April 1975 | 58.1 | 60.2 | 43.4 | 137.7 | 136.5 | 59.2 | 60.8 | 139.9 | 139.3 |
| April 1976 | 69.2 | 71.4 | 43.4 | 163.2 | 162.0 | 70.0 | 71.8 | 166.8 | 166.6 |
| April 1977 | 76.1 | 78.5 | 43.8 | 177.7 | 177.1 | 76.8 | 78.6 | 181.1 | 181.5 |
| FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Manual occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1972 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 40.0 | 44.4 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 39.9 | 43.0 | 42.4 |
| April 1973 | 19.6 | 20.5 | 40.0 | 51.2 | 50.7 | 19.1 | 19.7 | 39.9 | 49.6 |
| April 1974 | 23.1 | 24.1 | 39.9 | 60.6 | 60.1 | 22.8 | 23.6 | 39.8 | 59.3 |
| April 1975 | 30.9 | 32.4 | 39.5 | 81.8 | 81.4 | 30.9 | 32.1 | 39.4 | 81.6 |
| April 1976 | 38.5 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 102.0 | 101.5 | 38.1 | 39.4 | 100.7 | 100.2 |
| April 1977 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 39.8 | 113.4 | 112.7 | 42.2 | 43.7 | 111.2 | 110.7 |
| Non-manual occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1972 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 37.3 | 52.3 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 36.8 | 59.9 | 59.8 |
| April 1973 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 37.3 | 58.5 | 58.3 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 36.8 | 66.2 |
| April 1974 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 37.3 | 69.0 | 68.8 | 28.3 | 28.6 | 36.8 | 76.9 |
| April 1975 | 35.2 | 35.4 | 37.1 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 36.6 | 106.1 |
| April 1976 | 42.8 | 43.1 | 37.1 | 115.9 | 115.6 | 48.5 | 48.8 | 36.5 | 132.0 |
| April 1977 | 48.1 | 48.4 | 37.1 | 130.1 | 129.8 | 53.4 | 53.8 | 36.7 | 143.8 |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1972 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 39.0 | 47.0 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 37.8 | 54.0 | 53.9 |
| April 1973 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 39.0 | 53.9 | 53.5 | 22.6 | 23.1 | 37.8 | 60.5 |
| April 1974 | 23.9 | 24.8 | 38.9 | 63.8 | 63.4 | 26.3 | 26.9 | 37.8 | 70.8 |
| April 1975 | 32.4 | 33.6 | 38.5 | 87.2 | 86.9 | 36.6 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 98.5 |
| April 1976 | 40.1 | 41.5 | 38.5 | 107.6 | 107.2 | 45.3 | 46.2 | 37.3 | 122.6 |
| April 1977 | 44.9 | 46.4 | 38.7 | 120.0 | 119.6 | 50.0 | 51.0 | 37.5 | 134.0 |
| FULL-TIME ADULTS | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) MEN, 21 years and over and WOMEN, 18 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1972 | 31.7 | 32.7 | 42.6 | 76.4 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 41.8 | 75.8 | 75.0 |
| April 1973 | 36.0 | 37.3 | 43.1 | 85.7 | 84.1 | 35.5 | 36.4 | 85.2 | 84.1 |
| April 1974 | 40.8 | 42.3 | 43.0 | 97.6 | 96.1 | 40.6 | 41.7 | 97.8 | 96.8 |
| April 1975 | 52.1 | 54.2 | 42.3 | 127.2 | 125.4 | 52.7 | 54.0 | 128.9 | 127.7 |
| April 1976 | 62.5 | 64.7 | 42.3 | 151.8 | 150.0 | 62.7 | 64.2 | 154.7 | 153.8 |
| April 1977 | 68.9 | 71.3 | 42.7 | 165.8 | 164.3 | 68.7 | 70.2 | 168.0 | 167.5 |
| (b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1972 | 35.6 | 36.8 | 43.1 | 84.6 | 83.1 | 35.0 | 35.9 | 84.1 | 82.9 |
| April 1973 | 40.3 | 41.8 | 43.0 | 96.4 | 95.0 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 96.6 | 95.5 |
| April 1974 | 49.1 | 50.6 | 42.9 | 112.2 | 111.1 | 49.1 | 50.1 | 112.2 | 111.1 |
| April 1975 | 51.5 | 53.6 | 42.3 | 125.8 | 124.1 | 52.0 | 53.4 | 127.3 | 126.0 |
| April 1976 | 61.8 | 64.0 | 42.5 | 150.1 | 148.3 | 61.8 | 63.4 | 152.6 | 151.6 |
| April 1977 | 68.0 | 70.4 | 42.7 | 163.8 | 162.3 | 67.8 | 69.3 | 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 | Instrumental engineering | Electrical engineering | Ship-building and marine engineering | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | | Leather, goods and fur | Clothing and footwear | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Vehicles | Textiles | | | |
| JANUARY 1970 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 145.2 | 137.7 | 142.9 | 135.2 | 139.5 | 138.9 | 142.9 | 135.3 | 145.2 | 139.1 | 142.0 | 149.4 | 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 |
| 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 | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 163.0 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January†† | 166.3 | 150.6 | 159.2 | 145.2 | 150.5 | 154.6 | 155.4 | 142.8 | 144.6 | 145.6 | 142.9 | 159.6 | 141.0 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| September | 193.6 | 197.6 | 190.8 | 184.8 | 185.5 | 182.1 | 190.8 | 178.2 | 180.2 | 182.1 | 187.3 | 196.1 | 184.0 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 203.0 |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 214.8 | 212.1 | 205.5 | 203.6 | 203.7 | 201.2 | 204.0 | 197.8 | 196.9 | 201.0 | 200.7 | 214.5 | 198.1 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| April | 220.8 | 213.0 | 210.8 | 212.9 | 215.4 | 210.5 | 217.5 | 221.4 | 200.7 | 208.5 | 215.1 | 210.5 | 210.8 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| September | 245.0 | 245.1 | 245.5 | 229.6 | 230.2 | 232.9 | 241.1 | 236.1 | 217.0 | 228.2 | 233.4 | 220.5 | 231.7 |
| 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 |
| November | 254.7 | 250.6 | 255.9 | 241.3 | 239.8 | 248.4 | 244.4 | 244.4 | 227.3 | 239.7 | 242.9 | 238.5 | 232.0 |
| 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 |
| 1976 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 257.0 | 251.1 | 256.0 | 241.2 | 243.6 | 244.2 | 251.4 | 244.8 | 234.0 | 243.7 | 250.6 | 248.1 | 240.2 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| June | 273.5 | 265.7 | 275.6 | 259.5 | 258.3 | 271.0 | 255.7 | 255.7 | 249.9 | 260.6 | 268.8 | 245.9 | 250.6 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| November | 286.0 | 276.0 | 288.6 | 273.5 | 269.5 | 272.2 | 279.8 | 266.3 | 256.1 | 276.4 | 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 | 275.6 |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 286.4 | 277.4 | 282.6 | 277.9 | 272.5 | 275.4 | 280.8 | 273.5 | 259.6 | 276.7 | 283.2 | 279.2 | 270.8 |
| 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 |
| March | 308.4 | 284.7 | 285.9 | 281.3 | 277.8 | 285.9 | 288.7 | 265.8 | 256.7 | 283.2 | 286.6 | 276.5 | 276.8 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| June | 297.9 | 288.9 | 296.3 | 283.5 | 283.9 | 284.4 | 287.7 | 278.4 | 268.1 | 284.8 | 291.5 | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 321.8 | 311.6 | 320.1 | 299.5 | 307.6 | 312.0 | 311.9 | 292.8 | 287.9 | 312.7 | 311.8 | 308.9 | 308.2 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| April | 337.1 | 339.8 | 323.7 | 340.6 | 325.1 | 331.9 | 328.4 | 348.0 | 299.6 | 326.3 | 321.9 | 308.4 | 317.6 |
| May†† | 344.1 | 327.4 | 328.3 | 336.5 | 327.4 | 336.6 | 333.0 | 320.1 | 305.9 | 328.2 | 330.0 | 308.0 | 315.8 |

* 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 employees (monthly inquiry-older series): Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

| 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 | |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1968 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JANUARY 1970 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 147.6 | 139.5 | 141.3 | 139.6 | 140.9 | 147.0 | 145.4 | 144.2 | 147.6 | 141.9 | 142.1 | 142.9 | 143.1 | 1973 |
| 149.3 | 140.6 | 143.0 | 148.8 | 141.1 | 150.7 | 141.8 | 144.0 | 148.7 | 143.5 | 143.7 | 144.5 | 144.4 | January |
| 150.6 | 143.3 | 144.1 | 145.5 | 140.6 | 156.9 | 145.4 | 145.5 | 151.7 | 145.3 | 145.5 | 146.7 | 145.9 | February |
| 151.7 | 141.6 | 145.6 | 160.3 | 144.8 | 152.6 | 148.1 | 147.2 | 149.5 | 144.0 | 147.7 | 145.8 | 148.3 | March |
| 157.1 | 148.7 | 148.9 | 167.9 | 146.9 | 157.7 | 152.6 | 149.5 | 149.5 | 147.0 | 148.9 | 150.6 | 148.3 | April |
| 160.9 | 152.6 | 154.6 | 175.6 | 149.8 | 163.9 | 161.6 | 155.1 | 154.0 | 153.3 | 152.0 | 155.2 | 152.8 | May |
| 161.1 | 151.3 | 154.1 | 171.3 | 150.3 | 163.7 | 157.1 | 156.0 | 156.0 | 153.6 | 152.3 | 155.5 | 153.4 | June |
| 156.4 | 149.1 | 154.0 | 185.7 | 148.9 | 159.7 | 155.7 | 155.0 | 152.6 | 151.7 | 153.3 | 153.5 | 154.2 | July |
| 162.4 | 154.5 | 154.7 | 181.4 | 152.5 | 166.3 | 160.8 | 157.0 | 154.3 | 154.8 | 155.3 | 157.0 | 155.8</ | |

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 1976 | June 1976 | January 1977 | June 1977 |
| SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING* | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | | | | P | | | |
| Timeworkers | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | 399.5 | 403.2 | 452.0 | 446.7 | 473.0 | 80.27 | 437.3 | 448.7 |
| Semi-skilled | 438.7 | 452.6 | 498.3 | 492.3 | 506.8 | 70.63 | 455.3 | 480.4 |
| Labourers | 404.1 | 479.0 | 466.5 | 470.8 | 534.5 | 71.15 | 464.2 | 505.2 |
| All timeworkers | 423.7 | 436.5 | 483.5 | 477.1 | 503.4 | 76.36 | 462.9 | 479.7 |
| Payment-by-result workers | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | 381.9 | 420.2 | 411.1 | 430.8 | 450.4 | 82.75 | 416.1 | 428.1 |
| Semi-skilled | 409.2 | 452.1 | 447.7 | 469.1 | 484.7 | 73.32 | 459.6 | 476.2 |
| Labourers | 375.2 | 401.2 | 426.4 | 423.7 | 457.4 | 71.83 | 425.5 | 441.3 |
| All payment-by-result workers | 388.3 | 426.4 | 419.7 | 438.6 | 458.6 | 79.38 | 425.5 | 438.8 |
| All skilled workers | 384.1 | 416.1 | 419.5 | 429.5 | 451.4 | 81.78 | 416.3 | 430.2 |
| All semi-skilled workers | 425.1 | 461.1 | 471.5 | 480.8 | 496.6 | 72.60 | 454.8 | 476.1 |
| All labourers | 392.9 | 432.9 | 448.8 | 447.1 | 490.3 | 71.61 | 450.8 | 474.1 |
| All workers covered | 395.4 | 428.8 | 434.3 | 442.9 | 465.2 | 78.12 | 432.0 | 448.5 |
| CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE† | | | | | | | | |
| Timeworkers | | | | | | | | |
| General workers | 379.7 | 414.6 | 425.6 | 449.3 | 468.2 | 79.36 | 449.9 | 484.1 |
| Craftsmen | 371.6 | 404.4 | 416.2 | 433.5 | 461.0 | 86.76 | 416.7 | 449.1 |
| All timeworkers | 379.1 | 413.2 | 424.7 | 446.0 | 467.6 | 81.28 | 443.8 | 477.7 |
| Payment-by-result workers | | | | | | | | |
| General workers | 352.6 | 395.1 | 411.9 | 418.6 | 448.7 | 79.80 | 371.4 | 402.8 |
| Craftsmen | 333.1 | 372.9 | 387.0 | 412.0 | 430.4 | 86.02 | 361.2 | 390.5 |
| All payment-by-result workers | 346.7 | 388.5 | 404.6 | 413.7 | 442.0 | 80.78 | 366.4 | 397.4 |
| All general workers | 370.8 | 406.3 | 418.0 | 439.1 | 459.2 | 79.42 | 421.2 | 453.9 |
| All craftsmen | 361.3 | 393.9 | 405.6 | 423.2 | 449.5 | 86.71 | 393.9 | 424.9 |
| All workers covered | 369.5 | 404.1 | 415.9 | 435.5 | 457.6 | 81.23 | 415.0 | 447.2 |
| | Average weekly earnings including overtime premium | | | | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium | | | |
| | June 1976 | June 1977 | June 1977 | June 1977 | June 1976 | June 1977 | June 1977 | June 1977 |
| ENGINEERING‡ | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | | | | P | | | |
| Timeworkers | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | 339.8 | 373.4 | 373.4 | 373.4 | 72.78 | 381.6 | 410.6 | 410.6 |
| Semi-skilled | 371.7 | 397.6 | 397.6 | 397.6 | 68.71 | 416.1 | 444.0 | 444.0 |
| Labourers | 372.6 | 407.9 | 407.9 | 407.9 | 57.11 | 423.3 | 456.2 | 456.2 |
| All timeworkers | 359.1 | 390.0 | 390.0 | 390.0 | 69.74 | 402.8 | 431.8 | 431.8 |
| Payment-by-result workers | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | 330.7 | 367.6 | 367.6 | 367.6 | 73.78 | 368.7 | 401.0 | 401.0 |
| Semi-skilled | 319.0 | 356.2 | 356.2 | 356.2 | 66.25 | 356.0 | 388.6 | 388.6 |
| Labourers | 352.5 | 385.9 | 385.9 | 385.9 | 57.38 | 406.9 | 435.6 | 435.6 |
| All payment-by-result workers | 326.6 | 363.0 | 363.0 | 363.0 | 69.57 | 364.7 | 396.5 | 396.5 |
| All skilled workers | 335.2 | 370.0 | 370.0 | 370.0 | 73.17 | 373.3 | 402.7 | 402.7 |
| All semi-skilled workers | 345.3 | 376.5 | 376.5 | 376.5 | 67.71 | 382.6 | 412.0 | 412.0 |
| All labourers | 368.0 | 402.8 | 402.8 | 402.8 | 57.17 | 420.3 | 451.9 | 451.9 |
| All workers covered | 343.3 | 376.4 | 376.4 | 376.4 | 69.67 | 382.8 | 412.3 | 412.3 |

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:
 * 370.1
 † 271-273; 276-278
 ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399

EARNINGS

Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain

TABLE 129 (new version)

| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Annual average‡ |
|--|----------|----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 129.3† | | | | | | | | |
| OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries and services covered: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 79.4 | 79.8 | 80.2 | 80.4 | 80.6 | 81.2 | 82.4 | 82.2 | 83.1 | 83.7 | 84.6 | 84.2 | 81.8 |
| 1968 | 85.4 | 86.1 | 86.3 | 86.2 | 87.6 | 87.5 | 88.2 | 89.1 | 89.6 | 90.0 | 91.1 | 91.9 | 88.2 |
| 1969 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 92.7 | 94.0 | 93.4 | 95.0 | 95.3 | 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 | 132.8 | 132.8 | 134.1 | 137.8 | 140.2 | 141.7 | 142.5 | 134.2* |
| 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)† | (155.8)† | 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 | 326.8† | | | | | | | | |
| All manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 78.3 | 79.0 | 79.4 | 79.5 | 80.0 | 80.3 | 81.5 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 83.9 | 81.1 |
| 1968 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 85.9 | 85.6 | 87.1 | 87.4 | 88.0 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.3 | 90.4 | 91.7 | 87.8 |
| 1969 | 91.8 | 91.5 | 92.5 | 93.7 | 93.1 | 94.4 | 94.8 | 95.5 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 98.1 | 99.6 | 94.9 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.7 | 106.5 | 107.5 | 109.5 | 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 | 140.7 | 142.0 | 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 | 323.4 | 325.3† | | | | | | | | |
| PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW SERIES: unadjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| 1978 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 12.5† | | | | | | | | |
| OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries and services covered: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| 1968 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 7.8 |
| 1969 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| 1970 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 12.1 |
| 1971 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 11.3 |
| 1972 | 9.0 | —* | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 12.9 |
| 1973 | 15.0 | —* | 13.7 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 13.5 |
| 1974 | (7.7)† | (8.6)† | 14.2 | 11.3 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 18.0 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 21.6 | 25.4 | 29.1 | 17.8 |
| 1975 | (27)† | (28)† | 27.7 | 30.9 | 26.2 | 25.9 | 27.6 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 21.1 | 19.0 | 26.5 |
| 1976 | 20.7 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 15.6 |
| 1977 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.2 |
| 1978 | 10.2 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 14.8 | 14.4† | | | | | | | | |
| All manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 3.6 |
| 1968 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 8.2 |
| 1969 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.1 |
| 1970 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 12.7 |
| 1971 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 11.2 |
| 1972 | 9.6 | —* | 10.8 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 12.8 |
| 1973 | 13.3 | —* | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 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 from imported raw materials | All | | | | | |
| JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| 1968 | | 125.0 | 123.2 | 121.7 | 123.8 | 118.9 | 126.1 | 123.5 | 130.2 | 119.0 | 125.7 | 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 | 131.7 |
| 1971 | | 153.4 | 155.6 | 155.4 | 156.0 | 150.7 | 156.2 | 154.3 | 167.3 | 149.8 | 152.8 | 140.3 |
| 1972 | | 164.3 | 169.4 | 171.0 | 169.5 | 163.9 | 165.6 | 165.2 | 181.5 | 167.2 | 162.7 | 153.5 |
| 1973 | | 179.4 | 194.9 | 224.1 | 189.7 | 178.0 | 171.1 | 174.2 | 213.6 | 198.0 | 174.5 | 164.1 |
| 1974 | | 208.2 | 230.0 | 262.0 | 224.2 | 220.0 | 221.2 | 221.1 | 212.5 | 238.4 | 201.2 | 177.7 |
| 1968 | January 16 | 121.6 | 121.1 | 121.0 | 121.3 | 115.9 | 120.9 | 119.2 | 128.2 | 119.3 | 121.9 | 121.7 |
| 1969 | January 14 | 129.1 | 126.1 | 124.6 | 126.7 | 121.7 | 129.6 | 126.7 | 133.4 | 121.1 | 130.2 | 129.3 |
| 1970 | January 20 | 135.5 | 134.7 | 136.8 | 134.5 | 130.6 | 137.6 | 135.1 | 140.6 | 128.2 | 135.8 | 135.5 |
| 1971 | January 19 | 147.0 | 147.0 | 145.2 | 147.8 | 146.2 | 151.6 | 149.7 | 153.4 | 139.3 | 147.0 | 147.1 |
| 1972 | January 18 | 159.0 | 163.9 | 158.5 | 165.4 | 158.8 | 163.2 | 161.8 | 176.1 | 163.1 | 157.4 | 159.1 |
| 1973 | January 16 | 171.3 | 180.4 | 187.1 | 179.5 | 170.8 | 168.8 | 170.0 | 205.0 | 176.0 | 168.4 | 170.8 |
| 1974 | January 15 | 191.8 | 216.7 | 254.4 | 209.8 | 196.9 | 190.9 | 193.7 | 224.5 | 227.0 | 184.0 | 189.4 |
| JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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§ | |
| 1975 | Monthly averages | 134.8 | 133.3 | 129.8 | 134.3 | 140.7 | 156.8 | 116.9 | 120.9 | 135.3 | 135.1 | 135.1 |
| 1976 | Monthly averages | 157.1 | 159.9 | 177.7 | 156.8 | 161.4 | 171.6 | 167.4 | 147.7 | 142.9 | 156.4 | 156.5 |
| 1977 | Monthly averages | 182.0 | 190.3 | 197.0 | 189.1 | 192.4 | 208.2 | 201.8 | 175.0 | 175.6 | 179.7 | 181.5 |
| 1975 | January 14 | 119.9 | 118.3 | 106.6 | 121.1 | 128.9 | 143.3 | 137.5 | 98.1 | 113.3 | 120.4 | 120.5 |
| | July 15 | 138.5 | 136.3 | 140.2 | 135.7 | 143.0 | 160.6 | 153.4 | 115.9 | 121.4 | 139.2 | 138.5 |
| | August 12 | 139.3 | 136.3 | 131.7 | 137.5 | 143.5 | 160.3 | 153.4 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 140.3 | 139.7 |
| | September 16 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 133.8 | 138.3 | 144.6 | 160.0 | 153.7 | 123.0 | 122.6 | 141.5 | 140.9 |
| | 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 | January 13 | 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 | 155.9 | 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 | 157.4 | 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 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 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 | January 18 | 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 | January 17 | 189.5 | 196.1 | 173.9 | 200.4 | 202.8 | 222.4 | 214.5 | 186.7 | 183.9 | 187.6 | 190.2 |
| | February 14 | 190.6 | 197.3 | 174.5 | 201.7 | 205.1 | 223.9 | 216.3 | 188.1 | 184.2 | 188.8 | 191.4 |
| | 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 |

* 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 | |
| 135.0 | 127.1 | 125.5 | 141.3 | 133.8 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 119.1 | 124.5 | 132.4 | 126.9 | 1968 | Monthly averages |
| 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 | | | | | |

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 | +4 | +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 | +10 | +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 | +13 | +17 | +8 | +19 | +10 |
| November 15 | +13 | +12 | +14 | +23 | +10 | +13 | +15 | +13 | +12 | +16 | +10 | +18 | +10 |
| December 13 | +12 | +11 | +13 | +21 | +7 | +12 | +15 | +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 |

† 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

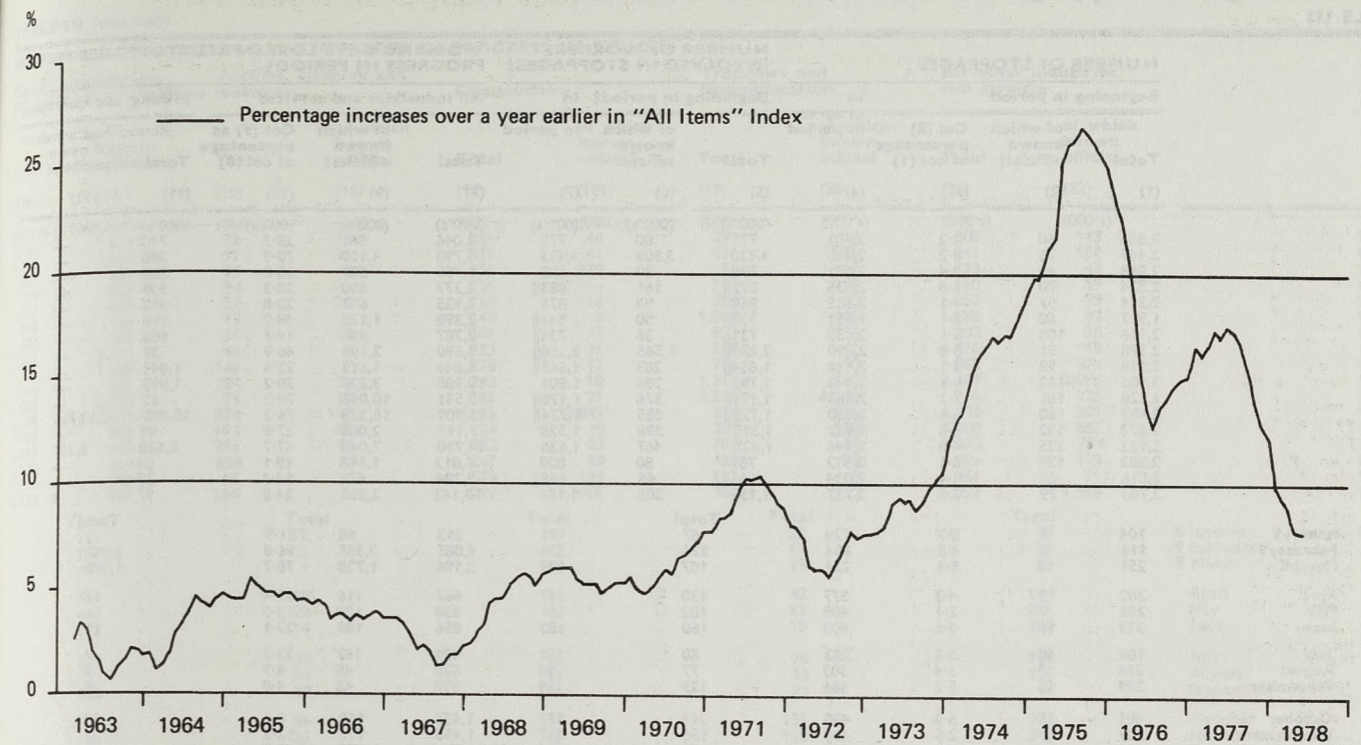
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

| | INDEX FOR | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | One-person pensioner households | | | | Two-person pensioner households | | | | General index of retail prices | | | |
| | Quarter | | Quarter | | Quarter | | Quarter | | Quarter | | Quarter | |
| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
| JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 122.9 | 124.0 | 124.3 | 126.8 | 122.7 | 124.3 | 124.6 | 126.7 | 120.2 | 123.2 | 123.8 | 125.3 |
| 1969 | 129.4 | 130.8 | 130.6 | 133.6 | 129.6 | 131.3 | 131.4 | 133.8 | 128.1 | 130.0 | 130.2 | 131.8 |
| 1970 | 136.9 | 139.3 | 140.3 | 144.1 | 137.0 | 139.4 | 140.6 | 144.0 | 134.5 | 137.3 | 139.0 | 141.7 |
| 1971 | 148.5 | 153.4 | 156.5 | 159.3 | 148.4 | 153.4 | 156.2 | 158.6 | 146.0 | 150.9 | 153.1 | 154.9 |
| 1972 | 162.5 | 164.4 | 167.0 | 171.0 | 161.8 | 163.7 | 166.7 | 170.3 | 157.4 | 159.5 | 162.4 | 165.5 |
| 1973 | 175.3 | 180.8 | 182.5 | 190.3 | 175.2 | 181.1 | 183.0 | 190.6 | 168.7 | 173.8 | 176.6 | 182.6 |
| 1974 | 199.4 | 207.5 | 214.1 | 225.3 | 199.5 | 208.8 | 214.5 | 225.2 | 190.7 | 201.9 | 208.0 | 218.1 |
| JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 101.1 | 105.2 | 108.6 | 114.2 | 101.1 | 105.8 | 108.7 | 114.1 | 101.5 | 107.5 | 110.7 | 116.1 |
| 1975 | 121.3 | 134.3 | 139.2 | 145.0 | 121.0 | 134.0 | 139.1 | 144.4 | 123.5 | 134.5 | 140.7 | 145.7 |
| 1976 | 152.3 | 158.3 | 161.4 | 171.3 | 151.5 | 157.3 | 160.5 | 170.2 | 151.4 | 156.6 | 160.4 | 168.0 |
| 1977 | 179.0 | 186.9 | 191.1 | 194.2 | 178.9 | 186.3 | 189.4 | 192.3 | 176.8 | 184.2 | 187.6 | 190.8 |
| 1978 | 197.5 | | | | 195.8 | | | | 194.6 | | | |

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

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

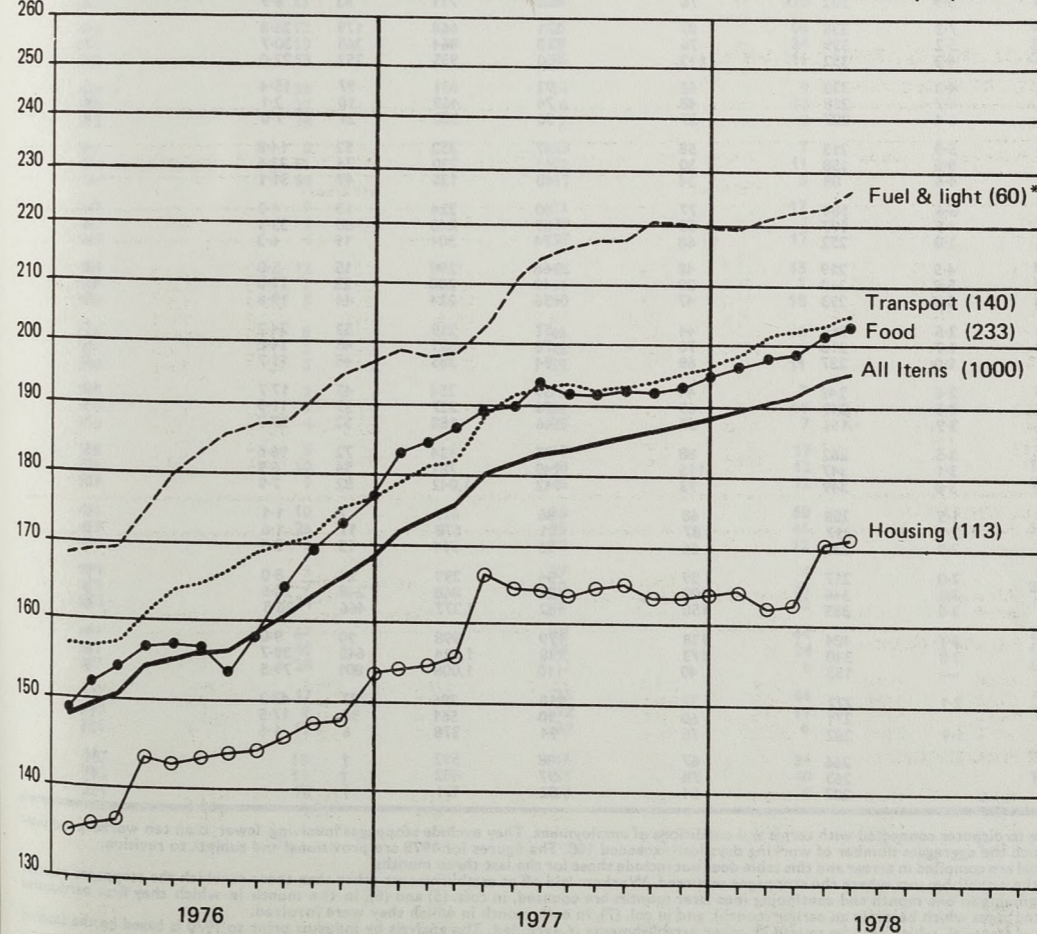
Index of retail prices



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 | | Col (2) percentage of col (1) | In progress in period | Beginning in period† | | In progress in period | All industries and services | | | Mining and quarrying | |
| | Total | of which known official† | | | Total | of which known official | | Total | of which known official† | Col (9) as percentage of col (8) | Total | of which known official |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | |
| 1961 | 2,686 | 60 | 2.2 | 2,701 | 771 | 80 | 3,046 | 861 | 28.3 | 740 | — | |
| 1962 | 2,449 | 78 | 3.2 | 2,465 | 4,420 | 3,809 | 5,798 | 4,109 | 70.9 | 308 | — | |
| 1963 | 2,068 | 49 | 2.4 | 2,081 | 590 | 80 | 1,755 | 527 | 30.0 | 326 | — | |
| 1964 | 2,524 | 70 | 2.8 | 2,535 | 872 | 161 | 2,277 | 690 | 30.3 | 309 | 42 | |
| 1965 | 2,354 | 97 | 4.1 | 2,365 | 868 | 94 | 2,925 | 607 | 20.8 | 413 | — | |
| 1966 | 1,937 | 60 | 3.1 | 1,951 | 530 | 50 | 2,398 | 1,172 | 48.9 | 118 | — | |
| 1967 | 2,116 | 108 | 5.1 | 2,133 | 731 | 36 | 2,787 | 394 | 14.1 | 108 | — | |
| 1968 | 2,378 | 91 | 3.8 | 2,390 | 2,255 | 1,565 | 4,690 | 2,199 | 46.9 | 57 | — | |
| 1969 | 3,116 | 98 | 3.1 | 3,146 | 1,654 | 283 | 6,846 | 1,613 | 23.6 | 1,041 | — | |
| 1970 | 3,906 | 162 | 4.1 | 3,943 | 1,793 | 296 | 10,980 | 3,320 | 30.2 | 1,092 | — | |
| 1971 | 2,228 | 161 | 7.2 | 2,263 | 1,171 | 376 | 13,551 | 10,050 | 74.2 | 65 | — | |
| 1972 | 2,497 | 160 | 6.4 | 2,530 | 1,722 | 635 | 23,909 | 18,228 | 76.2 | 10,800 | 10,726 | |
| 1973 | 2,873 | 132 | 4.6 | 2,902 | 1,513 | 396 | 7,197 | 2,009 | 27.9 | 91 | — | |
| 1974 | 2,922 | 125 | 4.3 | 2,946 | 1,622 | 467 | 14,750 | 7,040 | 47.7 | 5,628 | 5,567 | |
| 1975 | 2,282 | 139 | 6.1 | 2,332 | 789 | 80 | 6,012 | 1,148 | 19.1 | 56 | — | |
| 1976 | 2,016 | 69 | 3.4 | 2,034 | 666 | 46 | 3,284 | 472 | 14.4 | 78 | — | |
| 1977 | 2,703 | 79 | 2.9 | 2,737 | 1,155 | 205 | 10,142 | 2,512 | 24.8 | 97 | 4 | |
| 1974 | January | 104 | 9 | 8.7 | 128 | 67 | 71 | 213 | 68 | 31.9 | — | |
| | February | 116 | 5 | 4.3 | 154 | 324 | 338 | 4,085 | 3,955 | 96.8 | 3,897 | |
| | March | 251 | 16 | 6.4 | 281 | 107 | 399 | 2,196 | 1,728 | 78.7 | 1,670 | |
| | 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 | — | |
| | 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 | 10 | |
| | November | 309 | 8 | 2.6 | 431 | 156 | 257 | 1,456 | 177 | 12.2 | 9 | |
| | 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 | 4 | 2.1 | 222 | 77 | 118 | 896 | 387 | 43.2 | 15 | |
| | February | 201 | — | — | 271 | 60 | 90 | 561 | 98 | 17.5 | 18 | |
| | March | 207 | 4 | 1.9 | 282 | 76 | 94 | 378 | 6 | 1.6 | 34 | |
| | April | 206 | † | — | 266 | 67 | 88 | 592 | † | — | 18 | |
| | May | 191 | † | — | 263 | 78 | 97 | 482 | † | — | 44 | |
| | June | 139 | † | — | 207 | 64 | 82 | 421 | † | — | 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) | |
| 1961 | 1,464 | 624 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 285 | 44 | 230 | 36 |
| 1962 | 4,559 | 3,652 | 37 | 21 | 22 | 61 | 431 | 275 | 241 | 100 |
| 1963 | 854 | 189 | 25 | 4 | 356 | 279 | 72 | 7 | 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 | 12 | 4 | 145 | 6 | 1,069 | 906 | 183 | 93 |
| 1967 | 1,422 | 2,010 | 40 | 6 | 201 | 17 | 823 | 136 | 202 | 26 |
| 1968 | 3,363 | 1,229 | 140 | 7 | 233 | 31 | 559 | 41 | 438 | 112 |
| 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 | 4,799 | 2,654 | 274 | 129 | 4,188 | 3,842 | 876 | 576 | 1,135 | 301 |
| 1973 | 5,837 | 923 | 193 | 82 | 176 | 15 | 331 | 102 | 1,608 | 887 |
| 1974 | 3,932 | 602 | 255 | 23 | 252 | 22 | 705 | 33 | 2,072 | 794 |
| 1975 | 1,977 | 814 | 350 | 70 | 247 | 69 | 422 | 23 | 1,006 | 172 |
| 1976 | 6,133 | 209 | 65 | 4 | 570 | 185 | 132 | 5 | 461 | 71 |
| | | 962 | 264 | 19 | 297 | 18 | 301 | 12 | 3,050 | 1,498 |
| 1974 | January | 131 | 67 | 12 | 10 | 27 | 33 | — | — | — |
| | February | 136 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 26 | — | — | — |
| | March | 437 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 19 | 53 | — | — | — |
| | April | 439 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 42 | 134 | — | — | — |
| | May | 455 | 29 | 29 | 41 | 92 | 217 | — | — | — |
| | June | 512 | 14 | 14 | 33 | 19 | 268 | — | — | — |
| | July | 275 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 26 | 168 | — | — | — |
| | August | 327 | 34 | 34 | 15 | 13 | 126 | — | — | — |
| | September | 820 | 37 | 37 | 26 | 24 | 87 | — | — | — |
| | October | 1,103 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 151 | 323 | — | — | — |
| | November | 903 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 183 | 305 | — | — | — |
| | December | 300 | 29 | 29 | 9 | 93 | 331 | — | — | — |
| 1975 | January | 195 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 27 | 86 | — | — | — |
| | February | 228 | 10 | 10 | 38 | 27 | 81 | — | — | — |
| | March | 327 | 23 | 23 | 32 | 109 | 109 | — | | |

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† |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1 WHOLE ECONOMY | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 131.9 | 154.3 | 198.9 | 226.3 | 254.1 |
| 1e | 88.2 | 91.1 | 100.0 | 109.0 | 118.7 | 128.5 | 158.0 | 206.1 | 227.5 | 247.1 |
| 1f | 87.4 | 90.8 | 100.0 | 109.0 | 118.9 | 128.4 | 158.2 | 208.0 | 232.1 | 252.9 |
| 2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 102.5 |
| 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) | (114.5) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2d | 85.5 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 107.5 | 114.2 | 124.9 | 158.2 | 206.5 | 232.9 | |
| 2e | 84.6 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 107.8 | 114.8 | 125.3 | 161.8 | 212.6 | 242.5 | |
| 3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| 3e | 82.3 | 87.8 | 100.0 | 109.4 | 114.5 | 122.6 | 154.8 | 203.1 | 232.0 | |
| 4 MINING AND QUARRYING | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| 5 METAL MANUFACTURE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| 6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| 7 VEHICLES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| 8 TEXTILES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| 9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 839 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)

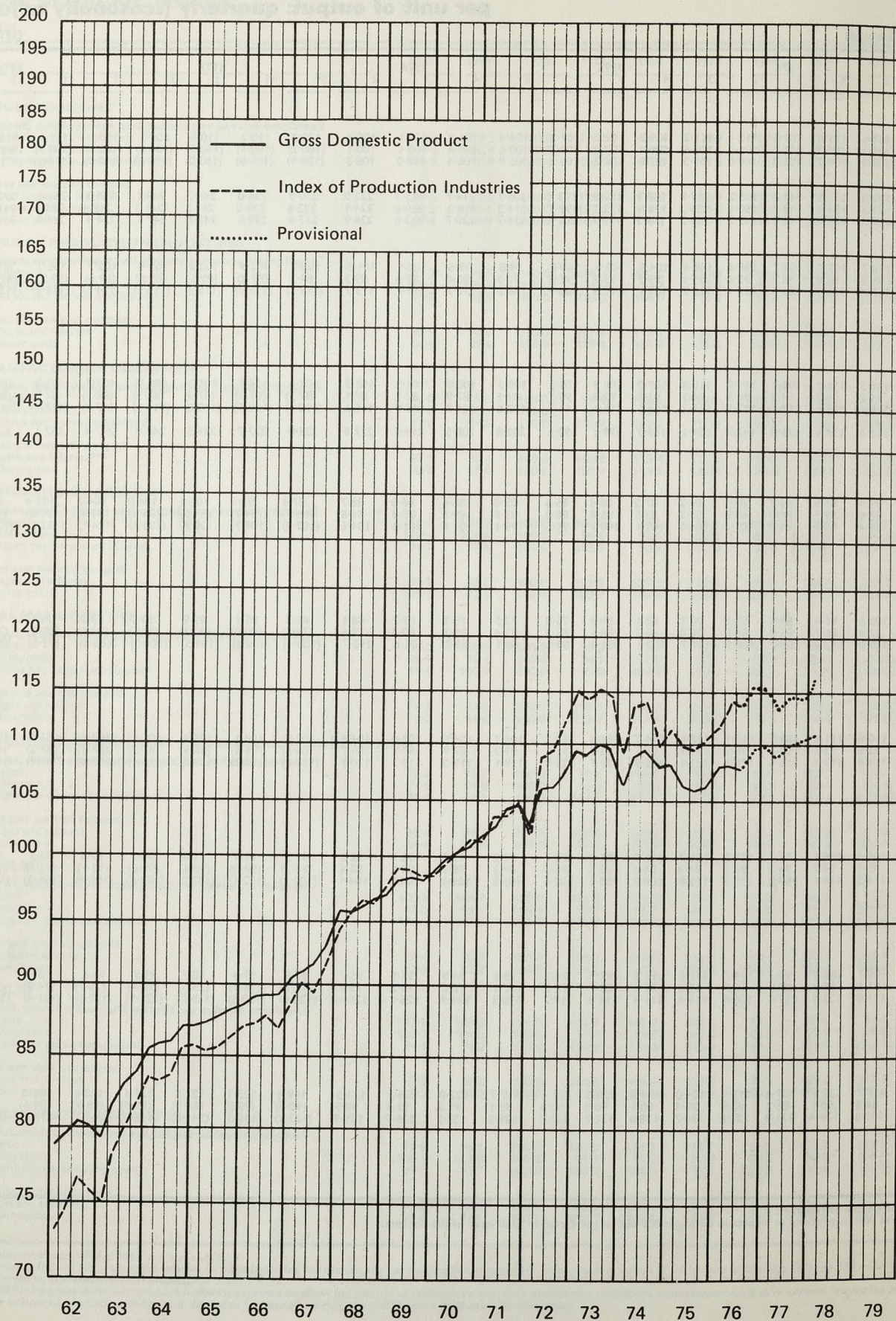
TABLE 134 (continued)

(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 | 1a | |
| 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 | (100.2) | (100.4) | (100.5) | (100.6) | (100.5) | (100.5) | (100.6) | 1b | |
| 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) | 1c | |
| 128.2 | 129.5 | 132.8 | 137.1 | 143.2 | 145.2 | 159.9 | 168.7 | 182.8 | 193.4 | 205.1 | 214.7 | 215.3 | 222.9 | 230.9 | 236.0 | 245.7 | 248.1 | 259.2 | 263.4 | 270.3 | 1d | |
| 123.0 | 126.3 | 129.9 | 134.9 | 148.8 | 150.1 | 159.2 | 173.8 | 192.2 | 199.7 | 214.3 | 218.3 | 220.0 | 224.1 | 232.6 | 233.5 | 243.5 | 241.5 | 248.4 | 255.1 | 263.6 | 1e | |
| 123.7 | 125.7 | 129.3 | 134.9 | 148.8 | 149.7 | 159.7 | 174.5 | 192.7 | 201.9 | 216.7 | 220.7 | 223.0 | 228.9 | 237.6 | 238.8 | 248.7 | 247.6 | 254.4 | 261.0 | 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 | 102.7 | 102.2 | 103.2 | 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) | 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) | (114.6) | (114.6) | (115.4) | 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 | 104.6 | 105.3 | 102.9 | 103.7 | 103.2 | 104.1 | 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) | 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) | (119.5) | (119.8) | (116.5) | (117.4) | (117.4) | (118.3) | 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 | 243.9 | 247.4 | 257.1 | 265.7 | 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 | 108.5 | 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) | 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) | (129.2) | 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 | 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) | 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) | 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 | 104.1 | 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) | (87.4) | (87.2) | (87.5) | 6b | |
| 117.1 | 117.6 | 119.8 | 119 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

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).

YOUTHS

Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

OPERATIVES

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

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.

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.

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.

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.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

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.

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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ISBN 0 11 724539 9
ISSN 0309-5045