



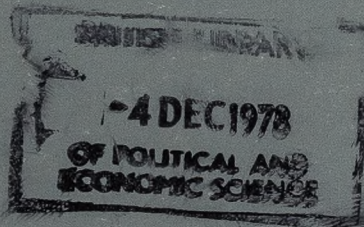
Department of

# Employment Gazette

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**November 1978**

Strikes in Britain

Working in a Wages Council Industry

Sexual divisions within the labour force

Volume 86 No. 11

£1.25

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Annual subscription, inclusive of postage, £17.64



## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

November 1978 (pages 1249-1360)

## Contents

### NEWS AND NOTES

- PAGE 1251 Job measures are getting a New Year boost—Criticisms of strike figures rejected by Department—Plumbers reach agreement on pay anomalies—Conciliation service does not act as pay policy interpreter says Chairman—Redundancy fund—"No health hazard" from visual display units printing industry told—Training report says drop introductory course—New appointments made—Homeworkers Advisory Committee members named—Government financed training should be more closely related to employers' needs, says report... and provide part-time courses for women—Trade union independence: latest returns.

### SPECIAL ARTICLES

- 1255 Strikes in Britain—a research study of industrial stoppages in the United Kingdom
- 1259 Working in a Wages Council industry
- ✓ 1262 Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed
- 1264 Sexual divisions within the labour force: occupational segregation
- ✓ 1269 Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation, Great Britain
- 1280 Unemployment and vacancies by occupation and region in the United Kingdom
- ✓ 1284 Engagements and unfilled vacancies during 1977
- 1289 Labour turnover: manufacturing industries September 1977
- 1292 Work permit statistics—January-June 1978
- 1294 Registered disabled people in the public sector
- 1298 Agricultural workers in Great Britain: earnings and hours

### 1301 EMPLOYMENT TOPICS

### MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 1303 Summary

### STATISTICAL SERIES

- 1317 General summary

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



## Guide to some major articles 1977-1978

1977		1978 (continued)	
Month	Page	Month	Page
<b>November</b>		<b>May</b>	
Pattern of household spending in 1976	1191	Britain's industrial performance since the war	512
Decline of employment in metropolitan areas	1199	Trends in earnings: 1948-77	520
Annual census of employment, results for June 1976	1206	Employment of the highly qualified	531
Employment of registered disabled people in the public sector	1256	By far the largest measure—the effects of Temporary Employment Subsidy	544
		Small firms employment subsidy—an evaluation of its effectiveness	549
<b>December</b>		<b>June</b>	
Earnings of employees in the private and public sectors	1335	The effects of employment protection laws in manufacturing industry	658
Industrial disputes; international comparisons	1342	Young people leaving school	662
Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes	1344	Age qualifications for entry to occupations	672
Young people and work	1345	Working efficiency, personality and body rhythms	682
Unemployed minority group workers	1348		
Annual census of employment: June 1976	1351		
Labour costs in Great Britain 1975: regional analyses	1358		
Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: September 1977	1368		
		<b>July</b>	
<b>1978</b>		Equal pay and opportunity	777
<b>January</b>		Impact of rising prices on different types of household	781
Concentration of industrial stoppages in Great Britain: 1971-1975	9	How well are the Jobcentres working?	791
Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1977	11	Occupations in engineering	804
Rates of wages and hours of work in 1977	15		
Quarterly estimates of employees in employment: September 1975-September 1977	20	<b>August</b>	
Work humanisation in Japan	28	Winning the battle against inflation	897
Benefits for French motor car industry	31	After the Work Experience Programme	901
Analysis of census of employment units	37	The young and out of work	908
Social science students: first step in their careers	41	Household spending in 1977	917
		Managers in road transport	922
<b>February</b>		<b>September</b>	
A plain man's guide to the Family Expenditure Survey	137	The costs and benefits of sheltered employment	1025
Technical improvements in the retail prices index	148	A sheltered workshop	1028
Special employment and training measures: development in the European Community	162	Age and redundancy	1032
Special employment measures in EEC member states	163	Regional civilian labour force projections	1040
Age qualifications in job vacancies	166	Wages Councils—a way forward?	1044
Graduate supply and demand in 1978	173	Duration of unemployment	1048
Safety at sea—co-ordinated policies	199		
<b>March</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>October</b>	
Measures to alleviate unemployment in the medium term: early retirement	283	The pattern of pay April 1978: key results of the New Earnings Survey	1136
Time-off for trade union duties	289	Quarterly estimates of employees in employment—June 1978	1168
The foreseeable future—the new development programme for employing disabled people	292	Racial discrimination at work: analyses of applications to industrial tribunals	1185
The Work Experience Programme	294		
The Family Expenditure Survey and annual revision of the weights of the retail prices indices	305	<b>November</b>	
Retail prices in 1977	311	Strikes in Britain—a research study of industrial stoppages in the United Kingdom	1255
<b>April</b>	<b>Page</b>	Working in a Wages Council industry	1259
Measures to alleviate unemployment in the medium term: work-sharing	400	Sexual divisions within the labour force: occupational segregation	1264
Conflict or co-operation?—the growth of industrial democracy	404		
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		

## News and Notes

# Job measures are getting a New Year boost

## Small firms employment subsidy will be extended to all small manufacturers

The Government's £20 per week job subsidy for small firms is to be extended from January 1, 1979,

The changes announced by Employment Secretary, Mr Albert Booth will mean:

- The scheme will be open for applications until March 31, 1980. It was to have closed March 31, 1979.
- Small manufacturing firms anywhere in Great Britain will be eligible for the subsidy. It had previously been restricted to Assisted Areas and Inner City Partnership Areas.
- For the first time it will be open to firms in the non-manufacturing sectors of industry located in Development Areas and Inner City Partnership Areas.

Commenting on the extensions to the subsidy Mr Booth said "This could lead to as many as an extra 40,000 jobs a year and I hope that small firms, cashing-in on the brighter economic climate, will take advantage of this scheme to increase their work forces earlier than they might otherwise have done to meet increased demand for their products."

### Additional workers

Under the scheme £20 a week is paid for six months for each additional full-time worker taken on by small firms—those employing less than 200. The scheme only applies to the private sector.

The scheme was first introduced on July 1, 1977, in the Special Development Areas, it was extended to the Assisted Areas and Inner City Partnership Areas on July 1, 1978. Since then some 5,000 firms have applied to join the scheme, and since its introduction about 21,000 new jobs have been subsidised.

## Youth allowance increased too

An increase of £1.05 a week in the £19.50 allowance for young people participating in the Youth Opportunities Programme has been announced by the Manpower Services Commission.

The new rate of £20.55 was paid from the first full pay week after November 16, 1978. The increase has been made in line with increases in related social security benefits which are to be raised at about the same time. It is also felt that the additional money will go some way towards meeting higher prices caused by inflation.

The increase in the allowance is about 5.5 per cent, and will cost approximately £2m in the present year and £5m in a full year.

Launched in April this year, the Youth Opportunities Programme aims at providing unemployed young people with experience of, and preparation for, work so as to improve their chances of obtaining suitable employment. So far over 48,000 young people have entered the programme.

## Guarantee pay will go up in February

Guarantee payments to workers on short time or temporary lay-off will be increased on February 1, 1979. The limit on the statutory amount under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 will be raised from £6.60 to £7.25 a day.

### Annual review

This is one result of Orders\*† laid before Parliament by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment following the annual review of a number of payments made under the Employment Protection Act.

On February 1, 1979 the limit on the weekly amount covered by the insolvency provisions of the Act for such things as arrears of pay or similar payments will also be increased from £100 to £110.

And the limit on the amount of a week's pay used for calculating redundancy payments and some unfair dismissal awards will also go up from £100 to £110. These awards are the basic award of compensation for unfair dismissal and the additional award for an employer's failure to comply with an order for reinstatement or re-engagement.

It is also proposed that the limit on the compensatory award for unfair dismissal, sex and racial discrimination will go up from £5,200 to £5,750.

The Orders are subject to the approval of both Houses of Parliament.

Mr Booth has decided that all the limits under review should be increased, except two concerned with the duration of guarantee payments which are not being changed since it is proposed to introduce a new scheme of compensation for short-time working. This means that guarantee payments will continue to be payable for up to five days without work per quarter. A report‡ giving his reasons for not varying these limits has also been laid before Parliament.

## What happens after April?

In a statement to the House of Commons, Mr Booth said, "the Government has introduced during the last two or three years a range of measures for promoting employment and training which have had as their object a reduction in the high level of unemployment. In the current financial year the expenditure on these measures is likely to be between £450 and £500 million and they are making a substantial contribution to bringing down the level of unemployment. Most of these measures run to March 31, 1979 and we are at present considering what needs to be done in the year which will commence on April 1, 1979."

\* Employment Protection (Variation of Limits) draft Order 1978

† Unfair Dismissal (Increase of Compensation Limit) draft Order 1978

‡ House of Commons Paper, *Limits on Guarantee Payments: A Report by the Secretary of State.*



## News and Notes

## Criticisms of strike figures rejected by Department

Criticism that statistics on Britain's strike record published in *Employment Gazette* do not tell the full story of industrial disruption and make international comparisons meaningless has been rejected by the Department of Employment.

Replying to the argument that the exclusion of short unofficial disputes, like those in the motor industry, understate the number of stoppages and could lead to complacency about the state of labour relations, a spokesman for the Department said:

"Official statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, published monthly in the *Employment Gazette*, cover all strikes including unofficial strikes. Very small strikes, those stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day, are excluded. But these small strikes are included if they exceed a total of a hundred working days lost in all.

"The Department realises that the motor industry has many small strikes which are not covered in its figures and has been in touch with the motor manufacturers to see how the recording of such disputes can be improved. But the motor industry is not typical. The Department of Employment is confident that in terms of 'days lost'—generally accepted as the best indicator of strike activity—its figures cover the overwhelming majority of strikes and therefore do present a fair picture of strike activity in this country."

## Plumbers reach agreement on pay anomalies

A pay agreement for 30,000 plumbers has now been reached in accordance with the White Paper "Winning the Battle Against Inflation" (Cmnd 7293).

This agreement includes increases which were approved by the Government in accordance with paragraph 16 of the White Paper which makes provision in specially approved cases for staged increases to deal exceptionally with grievous pay anomalies arising from the introduction of the £6 pay policy in July 1975.

Such increases must receive prior clearance through the Department of Employment and must be identified and quantified under arrangements approved by the Government in advance. The implementation of the increases is also subject to approval in each case by the Government.

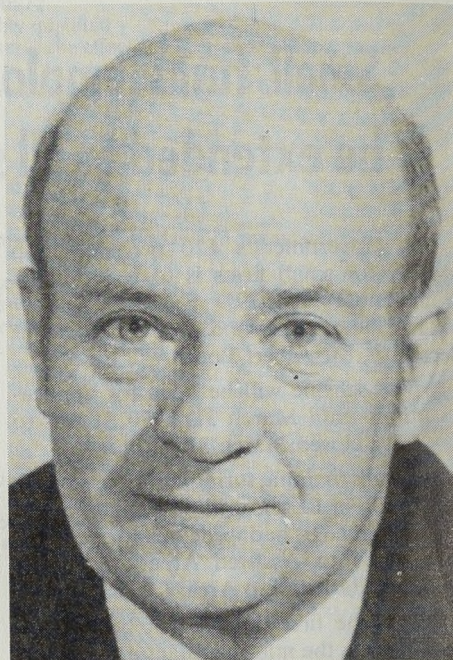
## Conciliation service does not act as pay policy interpreter says chairman

Mr Jim Mortimer, chairman of ACAS has re-affirmed that "In its role of conciliator in trade disputes the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service does not act as interpreter or enforcement agent of Government pay policy".

"In dealing with recent inquiries from employers and unions about industrial disputes it is clear that there is some misunderstanding of the role of ACAS," said Mr Mortimer.

### Independent

"ACAS is independent of the Government and is controlled by a council consisting of representative employers, trade unionists and independent members. Soon after the creation of ACAS in 1974 the council decided that the service should not be the interpreter, monitor, or enforcement agent of an incomes policy. This policy has been repeatedly re-affirmed and published in our annual reports. There is no change in this policy. The task of ACAS is to help industrial relations and to help resolve disputes. Employers and unions involved in disputes are not asked, nor are they required to explain, to ACAS if and how their claims, offers and proposed settlements conform to an incomes policy. This is a matter for employers, unions and Government departments.



Mortimer: no comment on incomes policy

"There is nothing in this statement which should be taken to imply that ACAS is offering any comment on incomes policy. It is not. Our concern is only to make our position clear—in accordance with the decisions of our council—when conciliating in industrial disputes."

**Redundancy Fund** transactions covering 71,796 employees, including 640 government employees were made in the period July 1 to September 30 1978. They received payments totalling £55,082,000. Employers liable to make payments contributed £30,799,000 net of rebate, and the cost to the Fund in rebates to employers and direct payments to employees was £24,283,000. The Fund is financed by contributions from employers in general.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) construction 8,000) metal manufacture (7,600) (distributive trades (7,200) food, drink and tobacco (6,300) electrical engineering (4,900) mechanical engineering (4,700) vehicles (3,700).

The first claim for this exceptional treatment was submitted by the Joint Industry Board for the plumbing industry in England and Wales in respect of their pay relationship with the building craftsmen. They had a prior agreement which would have sustained this relationship but it was interrupted by the introduction of the £6 policy in July 1975.

After discussion with the Department of Employment the JIB obtained an independent recommendation identifying and quantifying the appropriate increase from an independent panel chaired by Professor John Wood.

The Government has agreed that the total increases identified in this way may be paid in two equal stages on the appropriate settlement date this year and next year.

## News and Notes

## "No health hazard" from visual display units printing industry told

The fear that people operating visual display units (VDUs) may be exposed to health hazards has no foundation according to the Institute of Ophthalmology. Roderick Boyd, chairman of the Technical and Production Committee of the British Printing Industries Federation, told a quarterly meeting of the Federation Council held in London last month that the Institute had recently held a course on the use of VDUs and had since stated in a letter to the Federation: "In papers given by some of the country's leading experts in the fields of radiation, ophthalmology,

physiology of vision and ergonomics, it was stated and scientifically substantiated, that there are no specific health hazards associated with the operation of VDUs. Furthermore, the fact was emphasised that there is no greater strain on the eyes than that resulting from many other visual tasks". Mr Boyd added that a Federation memorandum giving advice on the use of VDUs was being sent to all members.

## Training report says drop introductory course

The development of programmes of individual skills and knowledge needed by training specialists has been recommended by the Training of Trainers Committee.

They should conform to a common code of practice.

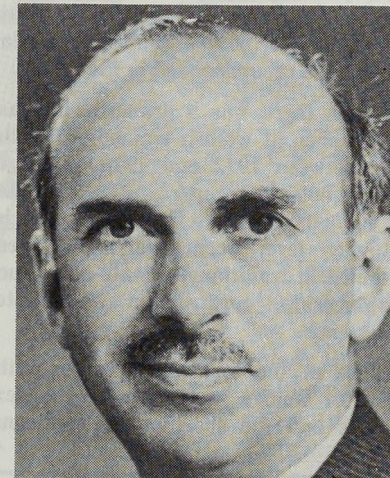
In its first report, the committee describes these skills as 'core-competencies'—common topics of which any trainer needs a practical understanding and also more specialised techniques which are necessary for specific tasks.

One of the main recommendations is that the concept of Introductory Training Officer Courses should be dropped. The committee recognises a continuing important need for existing provisions but feels they should be reviewed and developed along new lines.

Established by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) in November 1976, it also proposes that the Commission should set up a voluntary registration scheme, whereby any organisation running core-competency programmes to comply with the code of practice should be able to derive certain tangible benefits from registration.

The committee's report has been presented to the Director of Training in the MSC's Training Services Division, which will now be initiating discussions and activities to implement and follow up the report and consult with interested parties about carrying out particular recommendations.

## New appointments made



Bone: Health and safety post

Employment Secretary Mr Albert Booth, has appointed Mr Geoffrey Bone, as a member of the nine-man Health and Safety Commission from October 1, 1978. He succeeds Mr E. M. Jukes, CBE, whose term of office ended on September 30.

Mr Bone, a chartered engineer, is currently chairman of Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies Ltd of Ipswich. He is also a member of the General Council of the Engineering Employers' Federation, as well as its management board and commercial and economic committee.

● Mr Booth, has also appointed three new members to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service Council following the expiry of previous appointments. They are Mr John Boyd, Mr Clifford Rose, and Mr Harry Urwin.

## Homeworkers Advisory Committee —members named

The members of the Homeworkers Advisory Committee announced in the July issue of *Employment Gazette* have now been appointed.

Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, is chairman of the committee which includes representatives of the TUC and CBI and four independent members.

### CBI representatives:

Mr R. Bruton, Courtaulds  
Mr M. Burdon, Deputy Director and Secretary, South Lancs, Cheshire and North Wales EEA.

Mr M. J. R. Heron, Director, Employment Policy, British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation.

Mr P. H. Jones, Manager, Social Affairs Legal Policy and Employment Advisory Services, CBI.

### TUC representatives:

Mr J. McGougan, National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

Mr D. A. C. Lambert, National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers.

Mr J. Monks, Organisation and Industrial Relations Department, TUC.  
Mrs A. Spencer, National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

### Independent Members:

Dr Olive Robinson BSc, School of Management, University of Bath.

Dr June Stevenson MA, Faculty of Economic and Social Studies, Department of Social Administration, University of Manchester.

Mr Jeremy Short, London Homeworking Campaign.

Mr David Jordan, Low Pay Unit.

At the first meeting Mr Grant said "The Government's current action to tackle the problems of homeworking goes significantly further than anything ever attempted before."

"Indeed, it is fair to say that for years the issue of exploitation of homeworkers has been largely ignored by all those concerned. We have certainly not got all the answers yet but we are setting out in a positive way to provide them."

Mr Grant outlined the steps the Government had already taken to protect homeworkers and pinpointed the problems that the committee must tackle.



## News and Notes

## Government financed training should be more closely related to employers' needs, says report...

A new emphasis on the role of the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) in the local labour market is the keynote of major proposals for the future development of the scheme published this month.

While TOPS has had considerable success in expanding the volume and range of Government-financed training, the Report's main philosophy is that it must now be related more closely to the needs of employers and improve its performance in responding to current skill shortages.

A sample survey showed that many employers had not heard of TOPS and skillcentres are urged to develop contacts with a much wider range of local employers, partly to identify spare training capacity in firms which could be put to good use for TOPS courses. A main requirement should be to increase the awareness of the scheme and particularly how it could meet individual training needs.

### Local discretion

More should be done to develop and publicise TOPS services for biasing skillcentre training to the needs of particular employers. The report proposes that regional staff should have discretion to negotiate with suitable employers modules of on-the-job experience or further training as an integral part of skillcentre courses.

In occupational training expected changes in the labour market and the requirements of the industrial strategy will call for expansion of higher level training, particularly for scientists, technologists, engineers and technicians. In the clerical and commercial fields, training should be supported where local demand by employers justifies it.

Semi-skilled training under TOPS should be developed to include an on-the-job element wherever possible. There should be also discretion to pay training allowances for up to six weeks where employers are willing to recruit trainees conditionally upon satisfactory completion of further training at the employer's establishment. Also recommended is the development of a semi-skilled recruitment and training package to assist the placement of unemployed people who experience difficulty in finding a job but would benefit from training and an ability to pay training allowances to employers who offer additional training following the completion of skillcentre courses.

The report was also critical of the arrangements for placing and monitoring TOPS trainees. It recommended a reorganisation which would extend to an improved system for informing trainees of the possibilities open to them for moving to skilled jobs in other parts of the country, including the financial help available.

Various proposals are made to give TOPS trainees more practical experience on the job, so as to make them attractive to employers, particularly for jobs requiring

## ... and provide part-time courses for women

Development of part-time TOPS courses for women returning to work and separate arrangements for those with special training needs are also recommended in the report.

Although there was a dramatic increase in the number of women trained under the scheme between 1972 and 1978—6,000 to nearly 41,000—the report noted that the great majority entered clerical, commercial and higher level occupations while very few trained in traditionally male fields such as engineering, construction and motor vehicle repair.

Because of the forecast increase in the numbers of women at work over the next few years and the shortage of applicants

for certain craft trades, there is a considerable case for expanding training for women. It is proposed that greater use should be made of the MSC's marketing and counselling activities to ensure that women are made aware of the full range of TOPS courses already available.

The review also recommends that a small number of part-time courses should be mounted for women seeking to return to work. These would be set up on an experimental basis to provide training in selected occupations where there are known to be opportunities for part-time employment and where there are a number of women who want to return to full-time work and want part-time courses.

## Trade union independence — latest returns

Since August 10, 1978 the Certification Officer (Mr John Edwards) has issued certificates of independence to a further six trade unions under section 8 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. They are:

Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association  
 Britannic Field Staff Association  
 British Cement Staffs Association—second application  
 Incorporated Society of Authors  
 Society of Chiropodists  
 Society of Public Analysts and Other Official Analysts

Applications from the following trade unions have been refused:

Derbyshire Building Society Staff Association  
 Jones and Shipman Administrative Staff Association

The refusal of a certificate to the Squibb U.K. Staff Association in July 1976 has been restored in accordance with the recent judgement of the Court of Appeal which reversed the decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal

The Scottish Association of Nurse Administrators has withdrawn its application.

# STRIKES IN BRITAIN

## A research study of industrial stoppages in the United Kingdom



However, the general picture of a high degree of concentration of strike activity still holds. No information is available on secondary involvement—the extent to which workers are made idle as the result of strike action at other plants. Although information is collected on both strikes and lock-outs (there are very few of the latter), the generic term "strike" will be used to cover both types of industrial stoppage.

This analysis covers the period from 1966 to 1973, but due to the resource cost involved in processing the information, certain highly detailed analyses have been restricted to part of this eight-year period: some statistics have been brought up to date.

It goes much further than previous work in identifying the major dimensions of strike activity in the United Kingdom in recent years. But, of course strikes are only one facet of industrial relations and strike statistics are an incomplete indicator of the economic impact of strike activity.

The project extends the previously available information in several ways. More detailed analyses of the industrial and geographical distribution of strikes are provided, and information on strike activity by occupation, union and plant is now made available. This article also presents new material on occupations of strikers, trade unions to which strikers belong, and reasons for industrial and regional variations in strikes.

\* *Strikes in Britain* by C T B Smith, Richard Clifton, Peter Makeham, S W Creigh and R V Burn. Department of Employment, London: HMSO.

A major study of Britain's industrial stoppage record from 1966 onwards has been carried out by the Department of Employment. Some of the results produced have already been published in *Employment Gazette* (February 1976, November 1976, February 1977 and January 1978) a more comprehensive account of the research project's results will be published soon.\*

Statistical information obtained from the original case papers of each industrial stoppage recorded by the Department have been placed on a computerised file. The coverage of the Department's data is limited to stoppages over terms and conditions of employment, and therefore does not cover other forms of industrial action such as working to rule. Stoppages involving less than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are not covered unless the aggregate number of days lost exceeds one hundred. There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, particularly of very short stoppages near the margin of the definitions used. Under-reporting would be a factor in the industries most affected by these stoppages but more on the number of stoppages than on the working days lost.



Experience since 1966 can be set in a wider historical context using data available from 1893 onwards (see chart). A secular upward trend in the number of strikes is apparent with the isolated peaks reaching higher levels in each successive period. The upward trend in strike numbers since the mid-1950s is much more pronounced if coal mining is excluded. Coal mining accounted for 78 per cent of all strikes in 1956 but by 1975 it accounted for only nine per cent.

There is no corresponding secular trend in working days lost. The movements in the number of working days lost due to strikes are heavily influenced by a relatively few large-scale disputes.

The period covered by the research encompasses both years when strike activity was exceptionally high (1969-73) and years when the level of strike activity was fairly typical of post-war experience (1966-68). On average during the 1966-73 period there were over 2,600 strikes a year involving the loss of nine million working days.

Putting the United Kingdom's strike record into a wider international context is fraught with difficulties, since both the minimum size which is required before a strike is officially recorded, and the methods of data collection, differ between countries. Some countries record strikes over political as distinct from industrial issues while others do not.

The most statistically comparable measure of strike activity is the number of days lost per 1,000 workers. This measure is much less sensitive to differences in reporting definitions than the number of strikes although it is sometimes suggested that it does not sufficiently reflect the disruptive effect of short duration strikes. During the period 1966-75 the United Kingdom lost an annual average of 775 working days per 1,000 employees in the mining, manufacturing, construction and transport industries, and held a middle ranking among the major industrial countries (table 1).

#### Distribution of industrial stoppages by industry

The distribution of strikes by industry has been analysed by the 181 Minimum List Headings of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. Analyses of the number of strikes per 100,000 employees (strike frequency) and the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees (strike incidence) were produced.

Inter-industry differences in strikes declined to some extent during the decade ending in 1976, as strike activity spread into previously unaffected sectors. Nevertheless there was a fairly stable ranking of industries in terms of both strike frequency and strike incidence. On average five industries—coal mining, docks, motor vehicle manufacturing, shipbuilding and iron and steel—accounted for a quarter of strikes and a third of working days lost, although they cover about six per cent of employees.

On average, rather less than five per cent of all strikes were known to be official, although these accounted for over 40 per cent of all days lost. Substantial inter-industry differences exist, however, with the percentage of officially endorsed strikes ranging from over 36 per cent in insurance, banking, finance and business services, to one tenth of one per cent in mining and quarrying.

#### Distribution of industrial stoppages by region

Strikes during the period 1968-73 have been analysed by the 61 standard geographical subdivisions of Great Britain.

**Table 1 International comparisons of strike activity in mining, manufacturing, construction and transport**

	Annual average working days lost per 1,000 persons employed		
	1966-70	1971-75	1966-75
United Kingdom	404	1,146	775
Australia <sup>a</sup>	608	1,464	1,036
Belgium	314	422	368
Canada	1,836	1,862	1,849
Denmark <sup>b</sup>	64	1,006	535
Federal Republic of Germany	12	92	52
Finland	256	1,410	833
France <sup>c</sup>	263	342	303
Irish Republic	1,102	752	927
Italy	1,822	1,730	1,766
Japan	166	328	247
Netherlands	34	90	62
New Zealand	326	384	355
Norway	18	104	61
Sweden <sup>d</sup>	36	62	49
United States	1,500	1,136	1,318

<sup>a</sup> Including electricity and gas, excluding communication.  
<sup>b</sup> Manufacturing only.  
<sup>c</sup> 1968 figure unavailable and not included in averages.  
<sup>d</sup> All industries included until 1971.

Source: International Labour Office.

Incidence rates were calculated for all strikes and for local strikes covering not more than one geographical subdivision. The ratio of working days lost per 1,000 employees in each subdivision compared to the average in Great Britain was also calculated. For all strikes these ranged from over five times the national average to less than a tenth. The range was greater when local strikes alone were considered—from eight-and-a-half times the national average to less than a tenth.

In order to make allowances for differences in industrial structure, the ratios were standardised using national average employment weights by industry. After making this adjustment the differences between areas narrowed, with the ratios ranging from just under two and a half times the national average on Merseyside to about a tenth in Sussex. On the basis of local strikes alone, the range remained much less than the figures not adjusted for industrial structure, and varied from over two and a half times the national average on Merseyside to a thirtieth in Sussex.

#### Distribution of industrial stoppages by occupation

The detailed analysis for the period 1966-73 showed that strikes overwhelmingly involved those in manual occupations. Some 85 per cent of stoppages in an average year concerned manual workers alone, and in most years working days lost were also largely attributable to disputes involving only manual workers. In terms of the number of strikes per 100,000 employees, the involvement of manual workers was approximately ten times greater than that of non-manual workers over the whole period (table 2).

In the period 1966-73 there was an increase in strike activity by non-manual workers, particularly in terms of working days lost. Both the number of strikes involving non-manual workers striking alone, and those involving manuals and non-manuals striking together, increased. Amongst the most noticeable characteristics is the much lower percentage of strikes involving only non-manual workers which were unofficial. Sixteen per cent of such

strikes were official compared to four per cent of those involving only manual workers.

The available employment information does not allow incidence rates to be calculated for individual occupations, but the data which do exist indicate that strikes are concentrated in certain groups. Eight occupations i.e. dockers and stevedores, drivers, fitters, labourers, welders, electricians, mining power loaders, and machinists, were found to have been involved in approximately 30 per cent of stoppages.

#### Stoppages by trade union with members involved officially and unofficially

The analysis covered the period 1966-73. At the end of this period there were 495 unions on the Department of Employment register. An average of 97 strikes in a hundred involved union members and three per cent of strikes did not involve any union members. Rather less than five per cent of all strikes are known to be official. Usually the members of only one or two unions were involved in any one strike. Some 90 per cent of strikes accounting for 75 per cent of working days lost involved members of one or two unions.

Members of six large unions, which accounted for about 50 per cent of trade union membership, were involved in about 80 per cent of strikes. In an average year 13 per cent of all unions had members involved in strikes and the overwhelming proportion of unions were not involved in strikes, however, most of these unions were small. Of the total of 495 unions about 400 each had less than 10,000 members and most of these unions were not involved in strikes.

The strike record of the members of the 40 largest trade unions was examined in detail. With this group both strike frequency and incidence of days lost were substantially higher among those unions which predominantly organise manual workers and which have a majority of male members.

The concentration of strikes by union has declined as more unions (including many white-collar unions) have engaged more frequently in strike action. In 1966 nine per cent of unions had their members involved in at least one strike but in 1973 this had increased to 16 per cent.

#### Distribution of industrial stoppages by cause

Data on industrial stoppages have been analysed using a detailed classification by the reasons given for striking. During the period 1966 to 1976 pay disputes accounted for over half of all strikes and four-fifths of working days lost. Demands for increased wage rates and earnings levels were the most common pay issue, resulting in 40 per cent of all pay strikes. About 80 per cent of strikes and 90 per cent of working days lost arose over the basic economic issues of pay and job security.

**Table 2 Strikes in manual and non-manual occupations: United Kingdom 1966 to 1973**

Three-year moving averages	Number of strikes per 100,000 employees		Number of working days lost per 1,000 employees	
	Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual
1966-68	12.8	1.1	194	16
1967-69	15.2	1.2	249	21
1968-70	18.8	1.7	380	46
1969-71	18.8	1.8	386	55
1970-72	17.8	2.0	452	69
1971-73	16.7	1.7	419	49

Among the other reasons, trade union issues accounted for eight per cent of all strikes. Within this group about one third concerned the status of worker representatives, and more than one in ten were disputes between unions. Disputes on job demarcation, sometimes called "who-does-what" disputes, accounted for about one in a hundred of all strikes.

#### Concentration of industrial stoppages

An analysis was made of the concentration of strikes by establishment in manufacturing for the three years of relatively high strike activity from 1971 to 1973. In manufacturing industry as a whole strike activity was concentrated in a very small proportion of the 60,000 establishments employing 11 or more workers. In an average year there were strikes in only two per cent of establishments although these accounted for 20 per cent of the manufacturing labour force. More recent analyses (reported in the *Employment Gazette*, January 1978), confirm these findings. Over the three years there were strikes in only 3,000, or five per cent of all establishments. Furthermore, of these, about 150 establishments, amounting to 0.25 per cent of all establishments, accounted for almost a quarter of the strikes and two-thirds of the working days lost in manufacturing.

A similar picture of the concentration of strike activity is shown at industry level. Three quarters of all industries, accounting for almost 70 per cent of manufacturing employment, had at least nine out of ten establishments strike-free over the period. The percentage of employment in strike-plants varied more widely between industries, ranging from 100 per cent in the fur industry to 18 per cent in motor vehicle manufacturing.

The relationship between establishment size and strike activity was also analysed, and a clear-cut relationship was found. Strike incidence rose from 15 days per 1,000 employees in establishments enjoying 11 to 24 workers, to 3,708 in establishments employing over 5,000 workers. The relationship is reflected at the individual industry order level. However, the relationship between establishment size and the number of strikes per 100,000 employees is less clear-cut. For manufacturing as a whole the smaller establishments are less affected, but there is no clear relationship for establishments employing 1,000 or more workers and there are substantial variations in the pattern between different industries.

In each of the 61 geographical subdivisions of Great Britain, strikes in manufacturing were concentrated in a minority of establishments. Even in subdivisions with a relatively high level of strikes incidence, over 90 per cent of manufacturing establishments had no strikes in an average year.

#### The analysis of variation in industrial stoppages over time

The study looks at a number of econometric studies of British strike trends, which have investigated the association between economic variables and the number of strikes, in order to develop hypotheses for use in the explanatory analyses. The results of the various studies do not show a consistent pattern at all times and in all models. It also reviews the few attempts to predict future patterns of strike frequency.

In these models the strongest statistical associations were between strike frequency and the rate of increase of



money wages, the rate of price inflation, changes in real wages, and unionisation. The relationship between changes in the level of unemployment and strike frequency does not present a simple picture.

#### Analyses of variations in industrial stoppages between industries and regions

The factors influencing variations in strike activity by industry order during the period 1966-73 were examined using multiple regression techniques. Inter-industry differences in strike activity are associated with differences in the economic structure of industries. High average earnings, high labour intensity, large average plant size and a high proportion of male employees in the labour force were all positively associated with stoppage activity indicators. Other hypotheses, such as those concerning the influence of unemployment and the percentage of employees in trades unions were not consistently supported.

The reasons underlying the variation in strike activity by regions (subdivisions) of Great Britain were also examined. The two hypotheses that appeared most robust were that those subdivisions with employment concentrated in larger plants, or that have a higher average plant size, and those

that have a higher rate of growth of earnings, tend to experience greater stoppage activity.

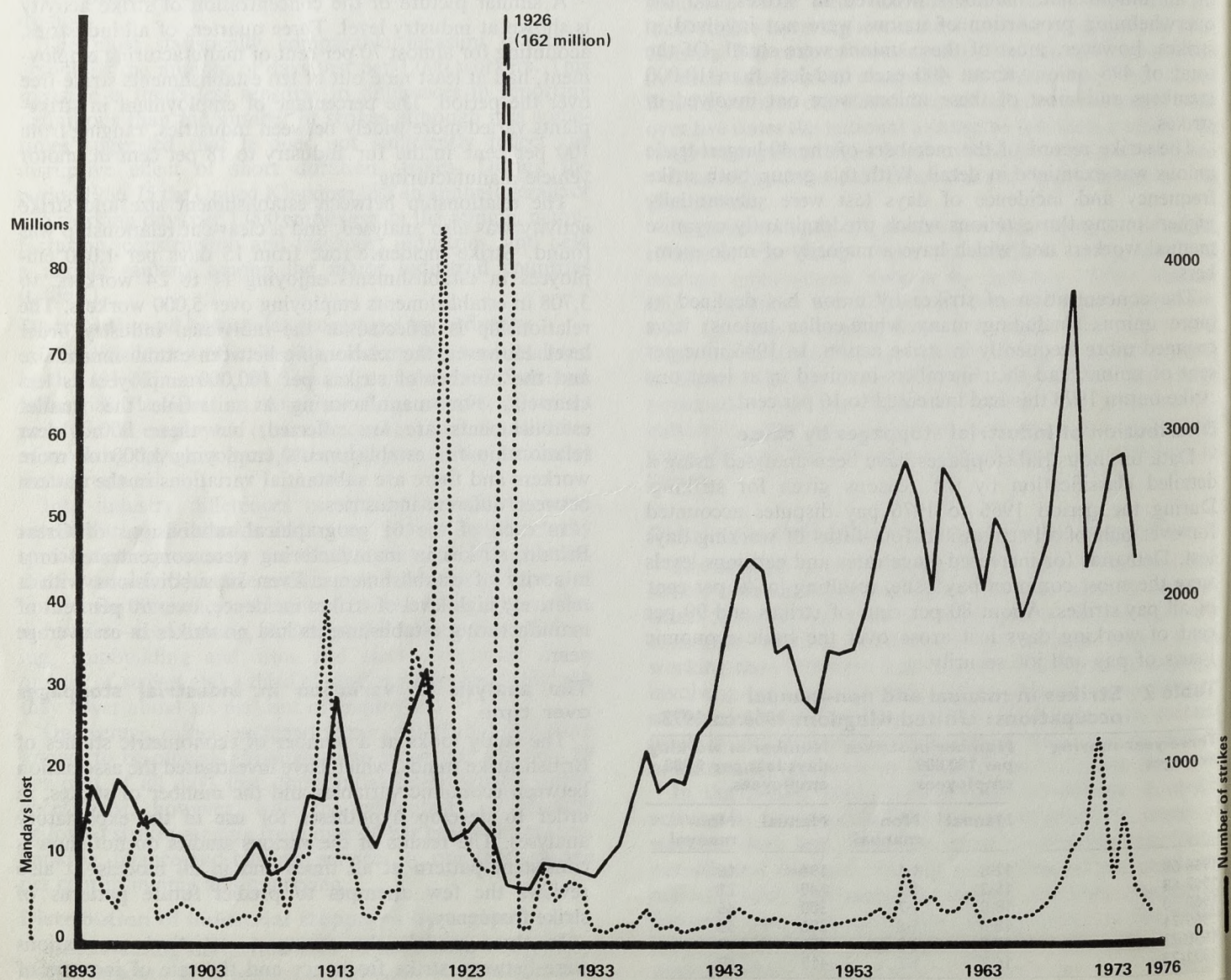
The hypotheses that an area's unemployment rate and average earnings level influence its relative strike incidence rate were not supported by the regression analyses. There was, however, limited support for other hypotheses, with some indicators of strike activity being shown to be negatively related to migration rates between geographical areas and positively related to female activity rates.

#### Image and reality

In the concluding section of the report entitled "Image and reality", the authors outline the results of their research findings and the implications for our current understanding of strikes in Britain.

It is clear that strike activity is extremely concentrated. A small group of industries and geographical subdivisions suffer relatively high levels of strike activity, and strikes in manufacturing industry are concentrated in a relatively small number of large establishments. Conversely there are large sections of British industry with very few strikes, which is very different from the popular image of widespread and frequent strike activity. ■

Strike activity in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1893-1976



## Working in a Wages Council industry

Hugh Sharp, a senior industrial relations officer at ACAS, concludes his examination of the service's report on the Toy Manufacturing Wages Council\*

*How much do people in Wages Council industries actually know about the system which entitles workers in those industries to legally enforceable minimum terms and conditions of employment? What are the special problems which face homeworkers?*

*This second article† about the recent report by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) on the Toy*

The starting point for ACAS's recommendations for improving the effectiveness of statutory machinery in the industry was the concern expressed in the report at the basic lack of understanding in the industry about the wages council. This in turn meant that the work of the Office of Wages Councils and of the Wages Inspectorate was made more difficult. ACAS observed that if employers did not know their statutory obligations and workers their statutory rights then the machinery itself would be ineffective.

In the course of its inquiry ACAS found that some employers held disturbing misconceptions about the coverage of the TMWC and the detail of the then current legal minimum terms and conditions. The report noted that of the 68 firms which told ACAS they regularly used homeworkers more than 40 per cent did not base their homework piece-rates on the rate set by the TMWC. Very few of the factory workers and under half of the 14 shop stewards interviewed by ACAS knew of the Wages Council's existence. Out of 178 homeworkers interviewed only 30 had heard of the Wages Council and of these only four knew anything about its functions.

A particular obstacle to understanding identified by ACAS was the nature of the wages orders themselves. Two independent members of the TMWC mentioned to ACAS that even with a legal background they found the orders difficult to comprehend.

#### Considerable ignorance

Lack of understanding of the system has been a common theme in reports of wages councils inquiries published in recent years—both by ACAS and by the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR), which was responsible for inquiries into wages councils until 1974. In its report on the Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Report No. 49) in 1973 the CIR noted that, "Our interviews with 42 employees indicated considerable ignorance among employees of the rates set by the wages council. Only ten employees had any idea of what the Council did". Again in its report on the 10 Clothing Wages Councils in 1974 (Report No 77) the CIR observed that its inquiry had "outlined some of the difficulties associated with the operation of wages councils. Most employees and a large

Manufacturing Wages Council (TMWC) looks at two of the basic themes which underlie the report's detailed recommendations ‡ on the operation of statutory machinery in the industry. These are, first, that the low level of understanding of the wages council system detracts from the effectiveness of the statutory machinery and, second, that there are a number of particular problems affecting homeworkers which need special attention.

proportion of employers have, on the evidence of our inquiries, never heard of them; of those that have done so, many do not know what their purpose is". This report went on to say that wages council notices "are not easily understood and infrequently referred to either by employers or workers. The way the minima are arrived at is a mystery to most of those who have heard of the councils".

The report on the Button Manufacturing Wages Council (ACAS Report No 11), published earlier this year, contained the finding that, "Of the 160 in-workers (about 10 per cent of all employed) who were selected at random for interview 50 per cent claimed never to have heard of the wages council".

The complexity of wages orders had also been commented on some years earlier by the Government. The Ministry of Labour annual report for 1957 noted that the content of the orders was the responsibility of the councils themselves, but added that "few of the councils are aware of the urgent need for simplification".

#### Raising level of understanding

In many respects, therefore, ACAS's recommendations aimed at raising the level of understanding of the statutory machinery and at improving its effectiveness echo the findings of previous investigations. The main qualification which needs to be made here is that wages council inquiries carried out by the CIR and, so far, by ACAS have concerned industries where the extent of voluntary collective bargaining held out at least a prospect of abolishing statutory protection. In these circumstances it might be argued that understanding of the wages council system would be lower than in industries where the statutory machinery occupied a more central position in the determination of wages and

\* Toy Manufacturing Wages Council, ACAS Report No 13, available free of charge from ACAS, Cleland House, Page Street, London SW1P 4ND.

† Wages Councils—a way forward?, published in the September edition of *Employment Gazette*, examined the background to ACAS's recommendation that consideration be given to converting the Toy Manufacturing Wages Council into a Statutory Joint Industrial Council.

‡ A summary of the report's recommendations appeared under *Employment Topics* in the September issue of *Employment Gazette*.



conditions of employment. But the evidence to substantiate this is not at present available. What can be said is that in the case of homeworkers in the toy manufacturing industry ACAS found not only a very low understanding of the wages council system but also a level of earnings which for many workers appeared to be substantially below the statutory minimum. In all 82 per cent of the homeworkers interviewed appeared to be earning below the statutory level.

In its report ACAS devoted considerable space to the homeworking aspect of the inquiry. This reflected not only the important part homeworking plays in the industry but also the degree of public interest in the situation of homeworkers generally. ACAS interviewed 178 homeworkers and, while the core of the questionnaire was concerned with earnings and the prospects for collective representation, the opportunity was taken to gather a wide range of information designed to cover as many aspects of the homeworkers' position as possible. ACAS noted in its report that many of its findings might have relevance outside the study of the toy manufacturing industry alone.



Radio Times, Hulton  
Homeworking in the 1890s: the original momentum behind the trade boards

Although homeworking today is not confined to industries covered by wages councils it is interesting to recall the extent to which the conditions of homeworkers provided the momentum behind the original trade boards legislation. In its final report in 1894 the Royal Commission on Labour concluded that the root cause of sweated labour lay in the practice of putting out work to be done in the home. The Commission saw the best solution to this problem in extending the Factory Acts to cover homeworkers. The need for legislation to deal specifically with low wages was put forward by the House of Commons Select Committee on Homework in 1908. This body was able to base its findings on evidence given by homeworkers themselves who appeared, anonymously, before it at the instigation of the Anti-Sweating League. When the Trade Boards Act 1909 eventually became law—laying down what is basically the framework of today's wages councils—the four trades

initially brought within its scope were all trades where the extent of homework was particularly significant.

Two basic problems associated with homeworking were therefore identified at the turn of the century—the conditions under which homework was carried out, and the payment of a minimum wage. To a great extent these are problems which are still with us today, and might indeed be said to have been joined by a third—the question of employee status.

To take the issue of working conditions first, the Factories Act 1961 requires any employer putting out work to keep a list of names and addresses of homeworkers and to pass this information to the relevant local authority. This statutory requirement is in fact carried forward from earlier legislation, dating from 1907, and the list of trades covered by it has not been amended since 1938. The Health and Safety Commission noted in its consultative document *Work in Domestic Premises*, published in 1976, that reliance on this long-standing system inhibited the efficient documentation of potentially dangerous occupations now being carried on in the home. It meant that, for example, work involving the handling of radioactive compounds was not subject to registration. On the other hand the Commission observed that “the making of iron and steel anchors is not now thought to be undertaken in the home!”

For various reasons the registration provisions of the 1961 Act have not worked well. In its report (No 110) on the Clothing Manufacturing Industries, published in 1969, the National Board for Prices and Incomes noted that “the keeping of these records appears to be falling into disuse generally among local authorities”. Similarly the CIR Report (No 49) on the Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council in 1973 noted that “the registration process was not being observed in many cases”. These findings are consistent with those recorded by ACAS in the TMWC Report.

The proposals put forward in the Health and Safety Commission's consultative document were designed to overcome two of the shortcomings of the existing system. First, the Health and Safety at Work Act enables the Commission to give homeworkers specific protection against hazards arising from the work itself. Previous legislation, being primarily concerned with preventing the spread of infectious diseases, only covered the conditions of the premises. Second, the proposals put the emphasis on identifying potentially dangerous work rather than keeping track of all domestic premises on which any kind of work might be taking place.

In the TMWC report ACAS noted that one of the options proposed by the Commission would involve discontinuing the registers of homeworkers' names and addresses currently held by local authorities. Although these registers suffer from the shortcomings already mentioned, both the Trades Union Congress (*Homeworking: a TUC Statement* published this year) and the Low Pay Unit (*The Wages of Fear: a 1978 Report on Homeworking*) have recently drawn attention to their potential value as the only official source of information about the extent and nature of homework. ACAS recommended that full consideration should be given to the wider need for maintaining a register of homeworkers on a more effective basis than at present. But ACAS also warned that there could be problems of confidentiality if it was proposed to extend access to registers beyond

government officials—as both the TUC and the Low Pay Unit had suggested.

Only homeworkers whose industries are covered by wages councils are entitled by law to a basic minimum wage. This has been the case since the enactment of the Trade Boards Act 1909, but recent reports on individual wages council have underlined the shortcomings of even this safety net. In the first place the inevitably scattered locations of homeworkers make inspection difficult. In its report ACAS pointed out the very low proportion of the homeworkers interviewed who had ever been visited by a wages inspector. In recommending that more resources be made available to the inspectorate ACAS had in mind particularly the need for a greater emphasis on the inspection of homeworkers.

The other main factor which inhibits the application of statutory protection lies in the nature of the payment system itself. Homeworkers are invariably paid on a piecework basis, so that they get so much for each unit of output irrespective of the length of time actually spent at work. Where the type of work being done is fairly standard a wages council can set a piece-rate for the industry it covers—one example being the rate for every 1000 buttons attached to cards which is set by the Button Manufacturing Wages Council. But this is relatively rare. In most industries where homework prevails the variety of tasks is such that it would be impracticable for the wages council to identify a separate piece-rate for each one. This was certainly the case with the toy manufacturing industry where ACAS found homeworkers, *inter alia*, painting figures, making up patterns, stringing puppets, and packing toys.

Wages councils are therefore obliged to set what is known as a “piece work basis time rate” (PWBTR). This means that where piece-rates are set these should generate the stipulated rate of earnings in an hour to the “ordinary” homeworker working at an “ordinary” pace.

#### No feasible alternative

It is easy to see that this system can be complicated for both the employer setting the rates and for the inspector trying to ensure that legal requirements are being met. The CIR Report on the Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council noted that “there appeared to be a number of difficulties in relating the concept of PWBTR to the piecework prices paid to homeworkers”. ACAS considered various means of getting round this problem, including the institution of an underlying minimum time-rate for homeworkers, but concluded that there was no feasible alternative to the basis of the present system.

ACAS did, however, recommend that the toy manufacturing industry should be brought into line with certain other wages councils industries by the introduction of a separate, lower PWBTR for homeworkers, linked to a commensurate level of performance. ACAS believed that this would go some way towards encouraging firms to appreciate the different situations of factory workers and homeworkers. It would also reflect the widespread view encountered by ACAS that the output of a worker in the home environment will, in general, be lower than that of an equivalent worker using the equipment and subject to the discipline of a factory.

The aspect of homeworking which was not seen as a major problem in the early years of the century was the

question of employee status. But the benefits which recent legislation has conferred on employees have inevitably brought this issue to the surface. In the toy manufacturing industry ACAS found it customary for firms to regard their homeworkers as being self-employed. Homeworkers, on the other hand, generally saw themselves as being employees of the firm that provided them with work. This situation could also lead to basic misunderstanding about the existence of statutory protection for homeworkers. In its report on the Button Manufacturing Wages Council ACAS noted that some employers “mistakenly believed that because their homeworkers were engaged on a self-employed basis, and had no contract of employment of any type, they were outside the scope of the wages council”.

#### Full employee status

Both the TUC and the Low Pay Unit have drawn attention to this dilemma and have pressed for steps to be taken to extend full employee status to all homeworkers. In its report on the TMWC ACAS recommended that the case for employee status should be given full consideration. But ACAS also noted that there could be considerable practical difficulties involved, particularly where entitlement to benefits was based on numbers of hours worked or records of past earnings. As an immediate step, however, ACAS recommended that firms should be required to inform homeworkers whether the latter were employees or self-employed and what the distinction entailed.

As a postscript it is worth noting that since the ACAS Report was submitted, the Employment Appeals Tribunal has given a judgement on this issue (*Airfix Footwear Ltd v Cope*, EAT 75/78) in favour of a homeworker. The basis of this judgement was that by working for the firm on a regular basis over a seven year period the homeworker had achieved a continuing relationship in the sense of a continuing contract of employment.

In the long term ACAS concluded that any alternative to some form of statutory rate fixing for homeworkers was likely to come from collective representation. The report noted the interest which appeared to exist among both the unions represented on the TMWC and homeworkers themselves in the development of effective representation. In the past the attitude of the trade union movement towards homeworking has been ambivalent. The TUC statement published earlier this year said that “some trade unions have in the past adopted a hostile attitude to homeworking and have sought to restrict its use by employers”. The basis of this attitude was the potential threat homeworking posed to union organisation in the factory and to established terms and conditions of employment. But the TUC statement went on to emphasise the recent strength of an alternative approach “which seeks to regulate homeworking and improve the position of homeworkers by extending trade union organisation (to them)”. ACAS's report drew attention to the TUC's many useful suggestions on how unions might go about contacting and recruiting homeworkers and subsequently including them in collective agreements on terms and conditions of employment.

In concluding these articles it is perhaps worth taking a step back to view the ACAS report as a whole. What does it contribute to our understanding of the wages council system and its relevance to today's problems?

In recommending that consideration be given to estab-



lishing a Statutory Joint Industrial Council for the toy manufacturing industry ACAS was both re-emphasising the founding principle of progress towards a voluntary system, which over the years has been in danger of being lost sight of and at the same time making use of machinery which has only been available since the passage of the Employment Protection Act 1975.

But in accepting, as the report does, that it might not prove possible to carry the industry as a whole along the road to an eventual voluntary system, ACAS has highlighted what is perhaps the basic dilemma posed by the wages council system today. Is it right to retain statutory protection for the industry as a whole when a majority—perhaps a large majority—of workers already have their terms and conditions negotiated by local collective bargaining? If the statutory net is to be redrawn so as to exclude the “big boys” is it possible to establish a viable wages council to cover scattered small firms and workers for whom the

development of effective collective representation is a remote prospect? Is it indeed desirable to rely on the wages council system to ensure minimum terms and conditions in these circumstances? In the case of the toy manufacturing industry ACAS concluded that the scope of the TMWC could realistically be redefined to exclude firms where effective local bargaining arrangements existed, but in a wider sense the issue remains to be examined.

In its more detailed recommendations the ACAS report has served to confirm the findings of other wages council inquiries: that there are a number of aspects of the way the system operates which should be improved.

Finally the report is exceptional in the detailed treatment it gives to the issues concerned with homeworking. The identification of particular problems and the many detailed statistics included in the text of the report should provide a useful insight into an area of employment which is currently the subject of much public debate.

# Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

The table below gives an analysis according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of unemployed persons on the registers of local employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain at October 12, 1978. The age ranges have been revised—see page 952 of the August 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS											Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>												
One or less	4,099	2,027	1,891	7,956	5,239	3,830	4,785	1,910	1,713	2,131	36	37,330
Over 1 and up to 2	4,639	2,623	2,396	9,676	6,479	4,579	5,828	2,369	2,163	2,482	63	46,921
Over 2 and up to 3	3,941	2,199	2,029	8,003	5,151	3,717	4,654	1,823	1,673	1,627	57	36,964
Over 3 and up to 4	3,545	2,001	1,901	7,130	4,694	3,488	4,407	1,752	1,538	1,590	41	34,232
Over 4 and up to 5	3,185	1,716	1,535	6,227	4,080	2,881	4,407	1,752	1,538	1,590	41	29,679
Over 5 and up to 6	3,279	1,710	1,496	5,827	3,875	2,941	3,696	1,509	1,508	1,628	39	30,793
Over 6 and up to 7	2,408	1,206	1,088	4,413	2,954	2,122	2,801	1,188	1,111	1,091	26	21,902
Over 7 and up to 8	2,600	1,344	1,156	4,382	3,000	2,260	2,869	1,178	1,056	1,095	26	22,539
Over 8 and up to 9	2,428	1,140	1,061	4,356	3,012	2,257	2,858	1,132	1,120	1,107	27	22,208
Over 9 and up to 13	8,639	3,942	3,467	14,703	9,764	7,429	9,711	4,085	3,939	4,330	95	78,027
Over 13 and up to 26	23,290	8,879	6,854	27,079	19,735	15,186	20,669	9,138	8,867	10,134	252	167,874
Over 26 and up to 39	4,526	3,148	3,242	13,647	11,377	9,319	12,778	5,779	7,006	12,444	193	89,418
Over 39 and up to 52	1,574	1,560	2,128	8,350	7,645	6,380	9,203	4,188	4,421	5,209	197	61,448
Over 52	2,908	2,500	4,475	23,664	24,075	23,593	41,455	22,505	26,703	31,742	1,213	266,669
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,061</b>	<b>35,995</b>	<b>34,719</b>	<b>145,413</b>	<b>111,080</b>	<b>89,982</b>	<b>129,517</b>	<b>60,079</b>	<b>63,147</b>	<b>72,158</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>946,004</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>												
One or less	3,496	1,766	1,592	4,969	2,108	1,148	1,456	657	602	525	32	18,351
Over 1 and up to 2	4,356	2,466	2,071	6,519	2,957	1,498	1,774	806	839	755	53	24,094
Over 2 and up to 3	3,648	1,914	1,600	5,181	2,270	1,191	1,424	676	623	531	41	19,099
Over 3 and up to 4	3,442	1,870	1,520	4,858	2,231	1,199	1,390	652	618	554	40	18,374
Over 4 and up to 5	3,285	1,675	1,291	4,364	2,139	1,216	1,305	564	542	482	33	16,896
Over 5 and up to 6	3,363	1,533	1,202	4,085	2,144	1,076	1,314	557	592	551	41	16,458
Over 6 and up to 7	2,471	1,120	856	2,913	1,443	751	933	443	398	354	25	11,969
Over 7 and up to 8	2,577	1,177	900	3,045	1,369	759	891	442	412	372	18	11,613
Over 8 and up to 9	2,310	1,036	868	3,038	1,391	744	865	486	419	438	86	11,324
Over 9 and up to 13	8,398	3,933	2,918	10,838	4,968	2,473	3,118	1,629	1,472	1,491	229	93,075
Over 13 and up to 26	23,925	8,984	6,176	20,619	10,377	5,577	6,762	3,456	3,632	3,338	151	43,273
Over 26 and up to 39	4,682	2,964	3,027	10,530	6,530	3,478	4,327	2,367	2,626	2,591	108	26,261
Over 39 and up to 52	1,621	1,600	1,988	6,612	4,011	2,126	2,772	1,583	1,870	1,970	108	26,261
Over 52	3,250	2,763	3,930	12,337	6,605	4,546	8,031	5,860	8,164	10,438	485	66,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,824</b>	<b>34,801</b>	<b>29,939</b>	<b>99,908</b>	<b>50,543</b>	<b>27,782</b>	<b>36,362</b>	<b>20,178</b>	<b>22,809</b>	<b>24,390</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>418,903</b>

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

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
2 or less	9,867	8,192	5,103	23,162	6,808	2,890	1,233	10,931	3,119	2,919	1,733	7,771	2,384	839	316	3,539
Over 2 and up to 4	8,063	6,832	3,962	18,857	5,726	2,467	1,004	9,197	2,859	2,484	1,448	6,791	2,285	773	305	3,363
Over 4 and up to 8	10,747	9,807	6,641	27,195	7,813	3,688	1,506	13,007	3,684	3,294	2,309	9,287	3,380	1,215	453	5,048
Over 8 and up to 13	9,471	9,325	6,484	25,280	6,889	3,110	1,521	11,489	3,622	3,137	2,533	9,292	3,366	1,335	725	5,426
Over 13 and up to 26	12,296	14,117	12,607	39,020	8,889	4,378	2,660	15,927	6,116	4,718	4,167	15,001	6,479	1,717	857	9,053
Over 26 and up to 52	7,421	13,975	14,726	36,122	5,024	4,213	3,153	12,390	3,188	4,645	5,026	12,859	3,084	1,650	1,061	5,795
Over 52	4,770	15,987	29,322	50,079	2,778	3,101	5,150	11,029	2,774	7,358	14,689	24,821	2,137	1,524	2,307	5,968
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,635</b>	<b>78,235</b>	<b>78,845</b>	<b>219,715</b>	<b>43,896</b>	<b>23,847</b>	<b>16,227</b>	<b>83,970</b>	<b>25,362</b>	<b>28,555</b>	<b>31,905</b>	<b>85,822</b>	<b>23,115</b>	<b>9,053</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>38,192</b>
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>																
2 or less	1,031	1,049	648	2,728	826	318	147	1,291	4,528	3,782	2,058	10,368	3,531	1,251	491	5,273
Over 2 and up to 4	839	742	536	2,117	705	336	145	1,186	4,462	3,507	1,717	9,686	3,303	1,279	463	5,045
Over 4 and up to 8	1,025	936	692	2,653	854	375	191	1,420	6,450	5,122	3,008	14,580	5,099	2,159	843	8,101
Over 8 and up to 13	849	789	599	2,237	642	298	145	1,085	6,448	4,986	3,070	14,504	5,075	2,039	857	7,971
Over 13 and up to 26	1,194	1,207	1,405	3,806	1,170	499	282	1,951	11,935	8,560	5,822	26,317	10,196	3,469	1,589	15,254
Over 26 and up to 52	719	1,225	1,747	3,691	568	451	358	1,377	6,986	8,699	7,049	22,734	5,464	3,448	1,996	10,908
Over 52	526	1,674	4,136	6,336	385	372	680	1,437	8,108	17,970	20,922	47,000	4,376	3,122	3,650	11,148
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>9,763</b>	<b>23,568</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>9,747</b>	<b>48,917</b>	<b>52,626</b>	<b>43,646</b>	<b>145,189</b>	<b>37,044</b>	<b>16,767</b>	<b>9,889</b>	<b>63,700</b>
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>																
2 or less	2,826	2,597	1,926	7,349	2,567	1,002	487	4,056	2,544	2,560	1,354	6,458	2,033	777	258	3,068
Over 2 and up to 4	2,334	2,054	1,352	5,740	2,056	873	373	3,302	2,260	2,241	1,046	5,547	1,918	699	234	2,851
Over 4 and up to 8	3,156	2,789	2,040	7,985	2,801	1,245	503	3,714	3,576	3,340	2,224	9,140	3,033	1,259	412	4,704
Over 8 and up to 13	2,597	2,400	1,990	6,987	2,319	892	516	4,562	3,234	2,926	2,094	8,254	2,993	1,022	367	4,382
Over 13 and up to 26	3,932	3,755	3,953	11,640	3,545	1,475	871	5,891	6,567	4,389	3,525	14,481	6,525	2,180	755	9,460
Over 26 and up to 52	2,309	3,892	5,170	11,371	1,947	1,519	1,118	4,584	3,508	4,745	4,421	12,674	3,654	2,248	975	6,877
Over 52	2,204	5,957	12,295	20,456	1,521	1,372	2,142	5,035	3,278	8,047	13,919	25,244	2,424	1,677	2,142	6,243
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,358</b>	<b>23,444</b>	<b>28,726</b>	<b>71,528</b>	<b>16,756</b>	<b>8,378</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>31,144</b>	<b>24,967</b>	<b>28,248</b>	<b>28,583</b>	<b>81,798</b>	<b>22,580</b>	<b>9,862</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>37,585</b>
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>																
2 or less	3,010	2,590	1,513	7,113	2,281	962	316	3,559	2,305	1,737	1,075	5,117	1,805	715	270	2,790
Over 2 and up to 4	2,491	2,056	1,075	5,622	1,934	751	283	2,968	1,986	1,628	880	4,494	1,692	694	245	2,631
Over 4 and up to 8	3,978	3,013	1,907	8,898	3,413	1,307	496	5,216	2,773	2,124	1,309	6,206	2,527	909	337	3,773
Over 8 and up to 13	3,773	3,049	2,192	9,014	3,526	1,233	571	5,330	2,679	2,175	1,898	6,752	2,361	819	331	3,511
Over 13 and up to 26	7,045	5,335	4,192	16,572	7,236	2,170	1,137	10,543	4,831	3,849	3,221	11,901	4,739	1,626	628	6,993
Over 26 and up to 52	3,926	5,508	4,968	14,402	3,364	2,087	1,297	6,748	2,554	3,670	3,250	9,474	2,528	1,841	824	5,193
Over 52	3,159	8,531	14,176	25,866	2,522	2,083	2,548	7,153	2,406	6,526	8,700	17,632	1,875	1,498	1,511	4,884
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,382</b>	<b>30,082&lt;/</b>														



# Sexual divisions within the labour force: occupational segregation

by Catherine Hakim\*, a principal research officer with the Department of Employment

*Have the traditional distinctions between men and women's work been eroded by the increasing numbers of women entering the labour force? Statistics published from the decennial population censuses for the period 1901-1971 have been analysed to assess whether there has in fact been a decline, since the turn of the century, in the occupational segregation of the sexes. The results suggest that the degree of change is not as marked as might be expected.*

Between 1901 and 1971 the economic activity rate for women aged 15-59 years rose from 38 per cent to 55 per cent, while the rate for men of working age declined slightly from 96 per cent to 92 per cent. It is sometimes assumed that the increasing participation of women in the labour force has, over the century, led to a decline in traditional distinctions between men and women's work. An analysis of statistics from the decennial population censuses sheds some light on the changes that have taken place.

Population censuses are the only source of data covering a long enough time span to allow the measurement of change in the occupational segregation of the sexes. This analysis only covers the period 1901-1971. Although statistics from the nineteenth century censuses could in principle be similarly analysed, the statistics are not entirely comparable. The information used is that published in official census reports on employment and economic activity. Figures for England and Wales only have been used in the analysis, but the picture for Great Britain as a whole is unlikely to be very different. No attempt is made to assess the effects of changes in the industrial composition of the labour force, nor to consider regional variations in occupational segregation, which would be determined in part by the local industrial mix.

## Measures of occupational segregation

Researchers in the United States have developed a number of measures of occupational segregation, and have assessed their validity and reliability when applied to time series data†. But the subject has received little attention from researchers in Britain. The question of occupational segregation is occasionally referred to in discussions of wage-related issues, but the focus has generally been on the prevailing situation rather than on investigating the degree of change over time‡. Measures of occupational segregation have most commonly been devised with reference to the differentiation between men and women's occupations, but they could also be used to assess the degree of segregation on the basis of race or age.

There are a number of difficulties in constructing any Total measure of occupational segregation. First, segrega-

tion can be both vertical and horizontal, and no single measure, or index, can capture both these aspects. Horizontal occupational segregation exists when men and women are most commonly working in different types of occupation. Vertical occupational segregation exists when men are most commonly working in higher grade occupations and women are most commonly working in lower grade occupations, or vice versa. The two are logically separate.

Other problems arise with changes in the Registrar General's Classification of Occupations that forms the basis for the coding and presentation of population census data. Continuity between classifications used at each census is largely preserved, but major revisions of the classification were carried out for the 1921 and 1961 censuses. The number of separate occupations identified has ranged from 611 for the 1921 census to 201 for the 1961 census (table 1). The 1971 census identified 223 occupation unit groups, aggregated to 27 occupational orders. The more detailed the occupational classification, the more likely that typically-male or typically-female occupations will be separately identified. For the purposes of inter-censal comparisons, some grouping of occupations, on the basis of sex ratios, or types of work, is necessary and this will result in some degree of under-estimation of the "true" degree of segregation to be found in the labour force. This point is illustrated by table 9, which shows that the sex ratios within the 223 occupation unit groups vary a great deal more than the sex ratios found when the occupation unit groups are aggregated to 27 occupational orders.

\*The author writes in a personal capacity. Any views expressed are not necessarily those of the Department.

†E. Gross, "Plus Ça Change . . . ? The Sexual Structure of Occupations over Time", *Social Problems*, Vol 16 (Fall 1968) pp 198-208; V. K. Oppenheimer, *The Female Labour Force in the United States*, Population Monograph Series No 5, Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berkeley, 1970; F. B. Weisskoff, "Women's Place" in the Labour Market", *American Economic Review*, Papers and Proceedings of the 84th Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association December 27-29 1971 (May 1972) pp 161-66; G. Williams, "Trends in Occupational Differentiation by Sex", *Sociology of Work and Occupations*, Vol 3 No 1 (February 1976) pp 38-62.

‡M. G. Fawcett, "Equal pay for Equal Work", *The Economic Journal*, Vol 28 (March 1918) pp 1-6; F. Y. Edgeworth, "Equal Pay to Men and Women for Equal Work", *The Economic Journal*, Vol 32 (December 1922) pp 431-57; G. S. Bain and R. Price, "Union Growth and Employment Trends in the United Kingdom 1964-1970" *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, Vol 10 (November 1972) pp 366-81; B. Chiplin and P. J. Sloane, *Sex Discrimination in the Labour Market*, Macmillan, London, 1976; S. J. Nickell, "Trade Unions and the Position of Women in the Industrial Wage Structure", *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, Vol 15, No 2 (July 1977) pp 192-210.

Table 1 Occupational concentration 1901-1971

	Total number of occupations identified at each census	Proportion (%) of all occupations which have:			
		No women workers	70% or more women workers	A higher % of women workers than in labour force	A higher % of men workers than in labour force
1901	380	9	9	26	74
1911	475	13	9	27	73
1921	611	8	8	22	78
1931	591	8	8	23	77
1941	—	—	—	—	—
1951	587	6	11	28	72
1961	201	9	10	26	74
1971	223	2	12	26	74

Source: Population Census reports for England and Wales 1901-1971.

Note: The number of jobs with no male workers is negligible: two in 1901, three in 1911, one each in 1921, 1931 and 1951, and none at all in 1961 and 1971. The all-female jobs in question are midwives, nursery nurses, and charwomen.

## Horizontal occupational segregation

One measure of occupational segregation is the degree to which a group of workers are concentrated in a relatively small number of occupational categories. Four different indexes of the degree of occupational concentration at each census are presented in table 1: the proportion (per cent) of all listed occupations at each census in which (1) no women were employed at all, (2) women made up more than 70 per cent of the workforce, (3) women constituted a higher proportion of the workforce than they did of the national labour force as a whole, and (4) men constituted a higher proportion of employees than they did in the labour force as a whole. The proportion of occupations without any women workers was relatively constant at around nine per cent between 1901 and 1961, but fell to two per cent in 1971. The proportion of all occupations in which women were at least as well represented as in the national labour force as a whole has remained virtually constant over the century at around 25 per cent of the total. Similarly, typically-male occupations remain at a fairly constant 75 per cent of all occupations listed. The proportion of occupations in which women were greatly over-represented (at 70 per cent or more of the workforce) has actually increased slightly from nine per cent to 12 per cent. Thus the data show that there has been no decline, rather a small increase, in the occupational concentration of women over the century.

Table 2 Occupational segregation 1901-1971

	% of men working in occupations which had:						% of women working in occupations which had:					
	100% men workers	90%+	80%+	70%+	60%+	50%+	100% women workers	90%+	80%+	70%+	60%+	50%+
1901	47	74	83	89	92	95	11	52	54	71	74	82
1911	44	70	76	86	90	93	3	45	50	64	68	78
1921	29	70	76	83	86	92	0.1	40	48	56	61	72
1931	35	69	75	84	90	94	0.1	41	52	62	69	73
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	20	61	73	82	85	92	0.3	31	39	50	64	68
1961	22	62	73	77	84	85	0	21	32	53	56	79
1971	14	53	69	77	84	87	0	25	44	51	75	77

Source: Population census reports for England and Wales 1901-1971

Another approach to measuring occupational segregation (that is, the division of the labour market into predominantly female and predominantly male occupations) is to group occupations according to the sex ratio observed in each occupation separately listed at each census. The data presented in table 2 show that there has been some change over the period 1901-1971 in the proportion of women and men working in occupations dominated to varying degrees by workers of one sex only.

In 1901 almost half of all men were in all-male jobs, compared to only 11 per cent of women in all-female jobs. By 1921 occupations that were the exclusive preserve of women had virtually disappeared; only midwifery and nursery nurse work still remained as female strongholds. The proportion of men in all-male occupations declined only slowly, and sometimes remained stationary or increased from one census to the next, with significant decreases in two decades only: 1911-1921 and 1961-1971. By 1971 over half of all men were still in occupations where they outnumbered women by at least 9 to 1, and over two-thirds were in jobs where they outnumbered women by at least 4 to 1. In 1901 the majority of women were in occupations where they outnumbered men in varying degrees, but the preponderance of women in "typically feminine" jobs was eroded more quickly. By 1971 only a quarter were in occupations where they outnumbered men by 9 to 1. But half of all working women were still in jobs where they were greatly over-represented (at 70 per cent or more of the workforce) in relation to their one third contribution to the national labour force as a whole. The data suggest that overall the

Table 3 Women's contribution to the labour force 1901-1971

	Economic activity <sup>1</sup>		Women as % of total labour force
	% of men	% of women	
1901	83.7	31.6	29.1
1911	83.8	32.5	29.7
1921	87.1	32.3	29.5
1931	90.5	34.2	29.7
1941	—	—	—
1951	87.5	34.9	30.8
1961	86.2	37.7	32.5
1971	81.4	42.8	36.5

(1) Economic Activity rates are for those of working age at each census as follows: 1901-11 persons aged 10 or over; 1921 persons aged 12 or over; 1931 persons aged 14 or over; 1951-71 persons aged 15 or over. Source: Population census reports for England and Wales 1901-1971



**Table 4 Women in disproportionately female occupations 1901-1971**

	Females as a per cent of total labour force	Disproportionately female occupations <sup>1</sup>		
		Per cent of female labour force		
		Expected in these occupations <sup>2</sup>	Observed in these occupations	Ratio of observed to expected
1901	29	33	88	2.7
1911	30	36	87	2.4
1921	30	38	88	2.3
1931	30	37	87	2.4
1941	—	—	—	—
1951	31	39	86	2.2
1961	32	40	84	2.1
1971	36	42	84	2.0

(1) An occupation is considered "disproportionately female" when women form a higher proportion of the workers in the occupation than they do the labour force as a whole.

(2) This is the percentage of the female labour force that would have been observed in these occupations if their sex compositions had been the same as the sex composition for the work force as a whole.

Source: Population census reports for England and Wales 1901-1971

likelihood of working in an occupation were one's own sex was overwhelmingly dominant (at 90 per cent or more of the workforce) became proportionately greater for men over the last seventy years. Male inroads into women's preserves have not been counter-balanced by women's entry into typically male spheres of work. Table 2 also shows that the occupational concentration of women actually increased between 1961 and 1971, thus cancelling some of the improvement over the period 1901-1961.

It should be emphasised that the data probably underestimate the degree of occupational segregation prevailing at each census. One reason for this is that the occupational classifications do not generally differentiate and separately list women's occupations as precisely as they do men's occupations. This is particularly true of the service industries, which employ large numbers of women. For example, typists and personal secretaries are almost invariably women, and these jobs are grouped together in the 1971 *Classification of Occupations* with shorthand writers, typists-clerks, private secretaries, farm secretaries and similar occupations producing a very large undifferentiated occupational group with 724 thousand workers, of which 1.2 per cent were men.

Of course, the complete absence of occupational segregation is almost as unlikely as total segregation. Some might assume that women ought to be fairly equally represented in each occupation. In practice, women's contribution to the British labour force has remained fairly static at about one-third of the total, rising slowly from 29 per cent to 37 per cent (table 3). Thus even in 1971 integration of the sexes in the labour force could only have produced expected sex ratios of between 3 to 7 and 4 to 6 in any given occupation. A summary index of occupational segregation at each census should take account of this factor, rather than assuming an "ideal" 50-50 sex ratio in each occupation. An index of this type is presented in two versions in tables 4 and 5.

The proportion of women at each census who were in disproportionately female occupations is compared with the proportion expected if they had been evenly distributed

**Table 5 Women in disproportionately male occupations 1901-1971**

	Males as % of total labour force	Disproportionately male occupations <sup>1</sup>		
		Per cent of female labour force		
		Expected in these occupations <sup>2</sup>	Observed in these occupations	Ratio of observed to expected
1901	71	67	12	0.18
1911	70	64	13	0.20
1921	70	62	12	0.19
1931	70	63	13	0.21
1941	—	—	—	—
1951	69	61	14	0.23
1961	68	60	16	0.27
1971	64	58	16	0.27

(1) An occupation is considered "disproportionately male" when men form a higher proportion of the workers in the occupation than they do in the labour force as a whole.

(2) This is the percentage of the female labour force that would have been observed in these occupations if their sex composition had been the same as the sex composition for the work force as a whole.

throughout the occupational structure. In 1901, for example, 88 per cent of women were in occupations where more than 29 per cent of the workers were women. If these occupations had each been 29 per cent female (in line with women's share of the labour force in 1901), we would have expected them to account for only 33 per cent of all working women. Thus 2.7 times as many women as expected were found to be working in these occupations. Results using this measure of the over-representation of women in disproportionately female occupations are presented in table 4. A similar measure of the degree to which women are under-represented in typically-male occupations at each census is presented in table 5.

The degree of female over-representation in certain jobs declines slowly over the century, from 2.7 in 1901 to 2.0 in 1971. The degree of female under-representation in typically-male occupations shows a larger change: rising from 0.18 in 1901 to 0.27 in 1961, but remains unchanged in 1971. The results confirm the pattern of women's under-representation in typically-male jobs being much more marked than women's concentration in typically-female jobs, even after taking account of the fact that men outnumber women 2 to 1 in the labour force.

In sum, there has been some degree of change in horizontal occupational segregation since the turn of the century, although the decline is not as marked as might be expected. But the pattern in 1961-1971 decade is unclear; the indicators show contradictory developments, with both some increase and some decrease in occupational segregation.

#### Vertical occupational segregation

These analyses, while providing comparable measures of occupational segregation over time, offer no indication of the levels of work carried out most commonly by women or men. An analysis by Bain and Price\* of census data for 1911-1961, updated to include figures for 1971, shows the proportion of women in ten broadly-comparable categories of work (table 6).

\*G. S. Bain and R. Price, "Union Growth and Employment Trends in the United Kingdom 1964-1970", *British Journal of Industrial Relations* Vol 10 (November 1972) Table 3, reprinted in Department of Employment, *Women and Work: A Statistical Survey*, Manpower Paper No. 9, HMSO, 1974, Table 22.

**Table 6 Women workers in major occupational groups, 1911-1971**

Female workers as a percentage of all workers in each of the major occupational groups identified by Bain and Price

Occupational groups	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961	1971
Employers and proprietors	18.8	20.5	19.8	20.0	20.4	24.9
White collar workers	29.8	37.6	35.8	42.3	44.5	47.9
(a) managers and administrators	19.8	17.0	13.0	15.2	15.5	21.6
(b) higher professionals	6.0	5.1	7.5	8.3	9.7	9.9
(c) lower professionals and technicians	62.9	59.4	58.8	53.5	50.8	52.1
(d) foremen and inspectors	4.2	6.5	8.7	13.4	10.3	13.1
(e) clerks	21.4	44.6	46.0	60.2	65.2	73.2
(f) salesmen and shop assistants	35.2	43.6	37.2	51.6	54.9	59.8
All manual workers	30.5	27.9	28.8	26.1	26.0	29.4
(a) skilled	24.0	21.0	21.3	15.7	13.8	13.5
(b) semi-skilled	40.4	40.3	42.9	38.1	39.3	46.5
(c) unskilled	15.5	16.8	15.0	20.3	22.4	37.2
Total occupied population	29.6	29.5	29.8	30.8	32.4	36.5

Source: Table 3 in G. S. Bain and R. Price "Union Growth and Employment Trends in the United Kingdom 1964-1970", *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, Volume 10 (November 1972) pp 366-381. The authors' analysis of census data 1911-1961 was repeated with 1971 census data for Great Britain to update their time series, with the following modifications of their method:

(a) 1971 census separately identified self-employed with or without employees. The self-employed with employees were classified in the 'Employers and Proprietors' group and the self-employed without employees were added to their respective occupational group.

(b) Lists of occupational groups in each order as given in G. S. Bain, *The Growth of White Collar Unionism*, Clarendon Press (Oxford 1970) pp 189-190 were adhered to except when an overlap in definitions required 1971 figures to be split proportionally to the 1961 census distribution.

Changes have often been in the direction of greater segregation rather than integration of the sexes in the work sphere. In 1911 the proportion of women in clerical occupations, shop assistant and sales work was broadly comparable to their contribution to the labour force as a whole; by 1971 these occupations had become typically feminine. About three quarters of all clerical workers were women in 1971 compared to only 21 per cent in 1911. The proportion of women in managerial and administrative positions or in lower professional and technical occupations actually declined between 1911 and 1961, although figures for 1971 suggest women are now regaining some of the ground lost. In manual work, the trend is towards greater segregation, with men increasingly over-represented in skilled work and women contributing an increasing share of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. These changes outweigh the gradual, but small, improvements in women's share of higher professional occupations and among employers and proprietors.

These trends are summarised in table 7, which presents the observed-expected ratio used in tables 4 and 5 applied to the ten comparable major occupational groups identified in table 6. Of course the degree of over-representation and under-representation reflected in the figures for such broad occupational groups is a good deal lower than when more detailed occupational listings are used, so the "true" degree of occupational segregation at each census is largely masked. Even so, the figures show very little consistent change towards desegregation, and they show very clearly the trend for women to become over-represented in the lower grades of work and under-represented in the higher grades.

This trend towards vertical segregation is found in both blue-collar and white-collar occupations. It is notable that the overall sex ratio in white-collar and blue-collar work was close to the desegregated ideal of 1.00 in 1911 and has worsened since then. And women were more evenly represented among managers and administrators in 1911 than at any time since then. The results presented in table 7 suggest

**Table 7 Under- and over-representation of women in major occupational groups 1911-1971**

Degree of under- or over-representation in each group in relation to the female proportion of the total labour force

	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961	1971
Employers and managers	0.64	0.69	0.66	0.65	0.63	0.68
White collar workers	1.01	1.27	1.20	1.37	1.37	1.31
(a) managers & administrators	0.67	0.58	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.59
(b) higher professionals	0.20	0.17	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.27
(c) lower prof. & technicians	2.13	2.01	1.97	1.74	1.57	1.43
(d) foremen & inspectors	0.14	0.22	0.29	0.44	0.32	0.36
(e) clerks	0.72	1.51	1.54	1.95	2.01	2.00
(f) salesmen & shop assistants	1.19	1.48	1.25	1.68	1.69	1.64
All manual workers	1.03	0.95	0.97	0.85	0.80	0.81
(a) skilled	0.81	0.71	0.71	0.51	0.43	0.37
(b) semi-skilled	1.36	1.37	1.44	1.24	1.21	1.27
(c) unskilled	0.52	0.57	0.50	0.66	0.69	1.01

that it is wrong to believe that the position of women in the labour force has steadily improved over the century—on the contrary it has deteriorated quite markedly in some respects.

**Table 8 Number of women in occupations with 20,000 or more women employees (Excluding occupations with less than 26 per cent women workers)**

	Women workers (000s)			
	Percentage of employees who were women:			
	26-50	51-75	76-90	91+
Clerks, cashiers		1,406		
Typists, secretaries, shorthand writers				715
Shop assistants			686	391
Maids and related service workers			376	
Charwomen, office cleaners				352
Nurses				272
Primary & secondary school teachers		285		
Canteen assistants, counter hands				206
Sales managers	210			
Hand & machine sewers				
Packers, labellers		197		
Office machine operators			135	
Hairdressers, manicurists			113	
Cooks		112		
Kitchen hands			93	
Telephone operators			86	
Waitresses		71		
Barmaids		70		
Launderers, dry cleaners			61	
Electrical assemblers			61	
Service workers n.e.c.*	61			
Teachers n.e.c.*	54			
Food processors n.e.c.*	52			
Inspectors (electrical & metal goods)	52			
Clothing makers n.e.c.*		47		
Production process workers	44			
Laboratory assistants & technicians	44			
Cutters, sewers, lasters		42		
Printing workers n.e.c.*	40			
Restaurantiers	38			
Social welfare workers		38		
Tailors, dressmakers		38		
Pressworkers & stampers	32			
Domestic housekeepers				31
Textile workers		29		
Housekeepers, matrons			28	
Bakers, pastry cooks	28			
Paper products makers		26		
Publicans & inn keepers	25			
Winders & reelers			23	
Craftsmen n.e.c.*	23			
Hotel & boarding house managers & proprietors	23			
Workers in plastic	23			
Hospital orderlies	23			
Professional workers n.e.c.*	22			
Knitters		21		
Total in listed occupations	794	2,382	1,662	1,967
Per cent of female labour force	10%	29%	20%	24%

\*n.e.c. Occupations that could not be classified in the more specialised categories of work within each occupational group.

Source: OPCS and GRO(S), 1971 Census, Great Britain, Economic Activity, Part II (10% Sample), Table 15. Figures for England and Wales.



**Table 9 Sex splits in occupational groups, 1971**

The two occupations listed after each occupational group are those with the lowest and highest proportion of females respectively within the group

	Number in each group	Women as a % of all employed		Number in each group	Women as a % of all employed
<b>Farmers, foresters, fishermen</b>	640,350	14	<b>Makers of other products</b>	295,800	35
Fishermen		0.5	Workers in rubber		26
Agricultural workers n.e.c.*		24	Workers in plastic		37
<b>Miners and quarrymen</b>	229,250	0.2	<b>Construction workers</b>	501,860	0.3
Coalmine—workers underground		none	Plasterers, cement finishers, terrazzo workers		0.05
Workers below ground n.e.c.*		none	Builders (so described), clerks of works		0.6
Coalmine—workers above ground		1.1	<b>Painters and decorators</b>	261,300	3.0
<b>Gas, coke and chemicals makers</b>	125,580	9.0	Painters, decorators n.e.c.*		2.2
Furnacemen, coal gas and coke ovens		0.001	Aerographers, paint sprayers		8.2
Chemical production process workers n.e.c.*		9.5	<b>Drivers of stationary engines, cranes etc</b>	278,160	1.3
<b>Glass and ceramics makers</b>	87,450	32	Boiler firemen		0.1
Furnacemen, kilnmen, glass and ceramic		3.9	Stationary engine, materials handling plant operators n.e.c.*, oilers and greasers		2.3
Ceramics' decorators and finishers		76	<b>Labourers n.e.c.</b>	1,087,310	11
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	153,040	5.4	Railway lengthmen, labourers and unskilled workers n.e.c.*		none
Furnacemen-metal		1.2	Textiles (not textile goods)		23
Fettlers, metal dressers		12	<b>Transport and communications workers</b>	1,281,440	11
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	559,190	14	Drivers, motormen, second men railway engine		none
Linesmen, cable jointers		1.4	Telephone operators		84
Assemblers (electrical and electronic)		84	<b>Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers bottlers</b>	729,990	37
<b>Engineering and allied trade workers n.e.c.*</b>	2,552,750	11	Warehousemen, storekeepers, assistants		16
Steel erectors, riggers		0.1	Packers, labellers and related workers		72
Pressworkers and stampers		50	<b>Clerical workers</b>	3,275,820	70
<b>Woodworkers</b>	377,800	3.1	Office managers n.e.c.*		14
Carpenters and joiners		0.3	Typists, shorthand writers, secretaries		99
Woodworkers n.e.c.*		14	<b>Sales workers</b>	2,032,770	47
<b>Leatherworkers</b>	110,000	50	Roundsmen (bread milk, laundry, etc)		7.1
Shoemakers and shoe repairers		3.6	Shop salesmen and assistants		80
Cutters, lasters, sewers, footwear and related workers		59	<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	2,661,980	69
<b>Textile workers</b>	266,040	53	Fire brigade officers and men		2.5
Dyers of textiles		6.5	Maids, valets and related service workers n.e.c.*		96
Winders, reelers		85	<b>Administrators and managers</b>	860,920	8.5
<b>Clothing workers</b>	370,100	80	Managers in engineering and allied trades		3.0
Upholsterers and related workers		26	Personnel managers		31
Hand and machine sewers and embroiderers, textile and light leather products		96	<b>Professional, technical workers, artists</b>	2,501,460	38
<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	325,630	30	Civil, structural, municipal engineers		0.2
Butchers and meat cutters		6.9	Nurses		91
Food processors n.e.c.*		42	<b>Armed forces</b>	231,610	4.9
<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	287,520	29	<b>Inadequately described occupations</b>	591,620	57
Compositors		2.7			
Paper products makers		53			

\*n.e.c. Occupations that could not be classified in the more specialised categories of work within the occupational group.

Source: OPCS and GRO(S), 1971 Census, Great Britain, Economic Activity, Part II (10% Sample), Table 15. Figures for England and Wales.

### Typically feminine occupations

The implications of these trends for the current situation of women in the labour force are illustrated by the 1971 census (tables 8 and 9).

Table 8 shows the concentration of women in a small number of occupations in which women workers are greatly over-represented\*. Altogether almost two million women worked in occupations where over 90 per cent of all employees were women: typists, secretaries, maids, nurses, canteen assistants, sewing machinists. With the possible exception of secretarial work, these are all occupations which offer paid employment for types of work carried out on an unpaid basis in the home by women. The majority of restaurateurs, cooks, kitchen hands, barmaids/men, office cleaners, hairdressers, launderers, clothing makers, waiter/waitresses, housekeepers, and knitters were also women, occupations which further mirror the unpaid functions of women inside the home. Thus a great many of the occupations in which women are over-represented are "typically feminine" in the sense that they draw on skills exercised on an unpaid and non-specialist basis within the home.

Within each occupational group, women tend to be over-represented in the less skilled, lower status or lower paid jobs,

while men are over-represented in the highly skilled and managerial jobs (table 9). For example 72 per cent of packers, labellers and related workers are women while 84 per cent of warehousemen and storekeepers are men; 85 per cent of winders and reelers are women while 93.5 per cent of textile dyers are men; 53 per cent of paper product makers are women while 97.3 per cent of compositors are men.

### Continuity within change

The analysis presented does not show a strong and consistent trend over the century towards greater integration of the sexes in the work sphere. The results suggest rather that the small inroads made by women into "typically male" occupations may have led to the idea that significant changes have occurred in the pronounced division of the labour force into "male" and "female" occupations. The results obtained using a number of different indicators of

(Continued on page 1278)

\*This analysis updates an earlier study by the Office of Manpower Economics, *First Report on the Implementation of the Equal Pay Act, 1970*, HMSO, 1972, and reproduced in Department of Employment, *Women and Work: A Statistical Survey*, Manpower Paper No. 9, HMSO, 1974, Table 23.

# Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation, Great Britain

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

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

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

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

(2) The vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and it is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977, that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the economy as a whole. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local offices of the Employment Service Department can vary for different occupations.

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

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

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

	Numbers unemployed and registered at employment offices			Notified vacancies unfilled at employment offices
	Males	Females	Total	Total
Managerial and professional	75,100	38,928	114,028	19,239
Clerical and related*	80,501	112,235	192,736	32,831
Other non-manual occupations†	25,147	46,937	72,084	20,966
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	120,936	9,876	130,812	61,805
General labourers	379,214	75,161	454,375	11,101
Other manual occupations§	214,152	74,049	288,201	85,208
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>895,050</b>	<b>357,186</b>	<b>1,252,236</b>	<b>231,150</b>

\*CODOT (and key list) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.

†CODOT (and key list) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.

‡ Selected occupations in CODOT (and key list) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.

§ This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 8, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 2, 1978	Vacancies notified June 3 to September 8, 1978	Placings June 3 to September 8, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,201,835</b>	<b>225,949</b>	<b>766,039</b>	<b>510,213</b>	<b>316,495</b>	<b>193,718</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	33	1	20	9	7	2
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,508	43	64	16	15	1
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>13,358</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>139</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	568	7	4	4	2	2
Company secretaries	215	20	24	13	5	8
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	7	—	8	—	—	8
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	82	8	25	2	2	—
Accountants	1,800	496	538	174	159	15
Estimators, valuers and assessors	344	142	123	31	30	1
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	368	22	17	10	6	4
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	1,545	195	111	54	42	12
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	497	190	231	64	54	10
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	197	47	—	13	9	4
Systems analysts and computer programmers	1,072	390	246	75	59	16
Marketing and sales managers and executives	2,589	188	212	76	62	14
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	707	13	31	6	6	—
Purchasing officers and buyers	938	140	128	47	44	—
Property and estate managers	254	13	20	5	—	—
Librarians and information officers	623	16	41	26	11	15
Public health inspectors	52	8	15	1	—	—
Other statutory and similar inspectors	133	49	84	13	9	4
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	118	42	24	1	1	—
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	122	3	18	4	2	2
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,127	55	134	69	48	21
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>25,552</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>10,723</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>4,424</b>
University academic staff	1,496	2	10	8	2	6
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	633	5	19	5	4	1
Secondary teachers	4,158	28	66	57	26	31
Primary teachers	3,436	6	36	21	8	13
Pre-primary teachers	60	10	—	8	3	5
Special education teachers	207	18	—	17	4	13
Vocational/industrial trainers	536	330	346	79	64	15
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	72	20	8	7	4	3
Social and behavioural scientists	460	25	14	12	7	5
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	3,511	937	2,368	1,358	511	847
Clergy, ministers of religion	35	7	5	5	4	1
Medical practitioners	314	5	23	20	3	17
Dental practitioners	59	1	1	1	—	—
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	420	514	586	83	13	70
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	4,339	2,959	3,532	1,441	61	1,380
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	3,336	956	2,594	1,764	188	1,576
Pharmacists	119	6	9	7	3	4
Medical radiographers	177	1	20	3	—	3
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	177	9	14	5	2	3
Remedial therapists	233	67	110	37	5	32
Chiropodists	24	—	1	—	—	—
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	260	42	118	39	9	30
Veterinarians	45	—	2	1	—	—
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,596	975	808	580	211	369
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>12,652</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>402</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	1,628	55	58	23	14	9
Artists, commercial artists	2,055	25	141	75	49	26
Industrial designers	756	17	28	17	6	11
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	5,865	40	236	166	96	70
Photographers and cameramen	897	50	124	64	51	13
Sound and vision equipment operators	318	53	140	63	58	5
Window dressers	357	72	114	61	13	48
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	394	118	141	60	38	22
All other literary, artistic and sports	382	174	439	240	42	198
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>16,069</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>214</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	1,181	28	12	13	10	3
Chemical scientists	691	91	53	22	20	2
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	615	59	24	15	14	1
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	513	75	40	16	14	2
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	69	17	—	2	—	—
Mechanical engineers	885	403	304	77	73	4
Aeronautical engineers	84	67	—	46	46	—
Electrical engineers	988	458	223	64	56	8
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical/electronic engineers	148	71	3	7	7	—
Production engineers	208	147	120	27	27	—
Planning and quality control engineers	554	169	155	35	31	4
Heating and ventilating engineers	108	47	35	11	11	—
General and other engineers	200	87	30	11	11	—
Metallurgists	129	27	25	7	7	—
All other technologists	303	60	40	16	13	3
Engineering draughtsmen	1,595	1,513	1,111	377	345	32
Architectural and other draughtsmen	235	61	86	30	26	4
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	2,488	553	1,089	361	246	115
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	1,706	634	409	166	159	7
Architects and town planners	695	19	19	6	6	—
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	814	170	316	118	106	12
Quantity surveyors	448	64	66	30	26	4
Building, land and mining surveyors	344	15	35	13	11	2
Aircraft flight deck officers	299	4	—	—	—	—
Air traffic planners and controllers	86	3	7	2	—	2

**Table 2 (continued)**

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled June 3 to September 8, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at September 8, 1978	Unemployed at September 14, 1978		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>250,625</b>	<b>231,150</b>	<b>1,252,236</b>	<b>895,050</b>	<b>357,186</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>48</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	5	7	42	37	5
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	17	74	1,577	1,534	43
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>17,507</b>	<b>13,396</b>	<b>4,111</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	5	2	738	561	177
Company secretaries	14	17	242	220	22
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	—	—	6	6	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	19	12	84	73	11
Accountants	340	520	2,262	2,068	194
Estimators, valuers and assessors	77	157	379	365	14
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	14	15	394	366	28
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	89	163	2,381	1,364	1,017
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	148	209	583	535	48
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	16	18	313	249	64
Systems analysts and computer programmers	183	378	1,656	1,317	339
Marketing and sales managers and executives	117	207	3,174	2,803	371
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	14	24	929	642	287
Purchasing officers and buyers	91	130	1,026	880	146
Property and estate managers	1	27	298	280	18
Librarians and information officers	13	18	959	387	572
Public health inspectors	8	14	70	53	17
Other statutory and similar inspectors	56	64	159	147	12
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	3	62	194	117	77
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	9	8	212	144	68
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	59	61	1,448	819	629
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>4,975</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>34,827</b>	<b>11,127</b>	<b>23,700</b>
University academic staff	3	1	2,017	1,443	574
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	5	14	970	656	314
Secondary teachers	25	12	6,713	2,802	3,911
Primary teachers	18	3	6,038	869	5,169
Pre-primary teachers	1	1	92	5	87
Special education teachers	13	21	293	85	208
Vocational/industrial trainers	189	408	583	506	77
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	11	10	395	164	231
Social and behavioural scientists	11	16	658	354	304
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	1,055	892	4,871	2,088	2,783
Clergy, ministers of religion	7	—	67	48	19
Medical practitioners	8	—	387	242	145
Dental practitioners	1	—	82	59	23
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	452	565	468	99	369
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	1,719	3,331	4,338	390	3,948
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	843	943	3,553	256	3,297
Pharmacists	3	5	141	87	54
Medical radiographers	3	15	178	30	148
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	5	13	47	33	14
Remedial therapists	72	68	335	81	254
Chiropodists	1	—	37	20	17
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	63	58	254	55	199
Veterinarians	1	—	53	35	18
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	466	737	2,257	720	1,537
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>15,326</b>	<b>9,687</b>	<b>5,639</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	36	54	2,184	1,302	882
Artists, commercial artists	49	42	2,909	1,861	1,048
Industrial designers	10	18	1,241	482	759
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	63	47	6,177	4,215	1,962
Photographers and cameramen	68	42	943	443	500
Sound and vision equipment operators	78	52	398	372	26
Window dressers	68	57	419	137	282
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	74	125	475	269	206
All other literary, artistic and sports	183	190	434	106	328
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>19,297</b>	<b>16,703</b>	<b>2,594</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	6	21	1,874	1,222	652
Chemical scientists	45	77	900	776	124
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	10	1	914	797	117
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	43	56	648	637	11
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	5	10	101	99	2
Mechanical engineers	168	462	1,007	1,003	4
Aeronautical engineers	1	20	97	97	—
Electrical engineers	141	476	1,144	1,131	13
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical/electronic engineers	16	51	203	199	4
Production engineers	74	166	244	242	2
Planning and quality control engineers	102	187	587	568	19
Heating and ventilating engineers	27	44	90	89	1
General and other engineers	32	74	227	223	4
Metallurgists	14	31	162	154	8
All other technologists	30	54	390	341	49
Engineering draughtsmen	47	1,498	1,671	1,570	101
Architectural and other draughtsmen	628	653	2,959	2,17	54
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	258	619	1,753	1,850	1,109
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	20	12	913	1,736	17
Architects and town planners	198	170	969	769	144
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	38	62	500	873	96
Quantity surveyors	13	24	395	492	8
Building, land and mining surveyors	1	3	316	382	13



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 8, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 2, 1978	Vacancies notified June 3 to September 8, 1978	Placings June 3 to September 8, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group V Professional—(continued)</b>						
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	193	10	18	11	11	—
Ships' engineer officers	138	8	36	35	34	1
Ships' radio officers	90	1	—	—	—	—
All other professional & related in science, engineering & other technologies & similar fields	262	146	217	75	67	8
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>						
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	24,304	3,900	6,246	2,419	1,821	598
Engineering maintenance managers	2,476	443	388	149	137	12
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building & Civil Engineering)	1,204	178	232	66	62	4
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	2,491	146	262	104	96	8
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	110	2	15	3	3	—
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	1,064	90	135	54	50	4
Office managers—National Government	1,277	170	286	105	98	7
Office managers—Local Government	3,586	359	594	218	170	48
Other office managers						
Managers—wholesale distribution	316	53	90	38	35	3
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	1,040	254	431	199	142	57
Branch managers of shops other than above	1,415	372	702	273	160	113
Managers of independent shops	697	115	271	81	44	37
Hotel and residential club managers	687	66	109	39	27	12
Publicans	801	54	39	20	14	6
Catering and non-residential club managers	1,893	293	527	151	81	70
Entertainment and sports managers	594	71	172	82	62	20
Farm managers	263	7	9	2	2	—
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	2	—	1	—	—	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	4	—	2	1	1	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fire service officers	43	—	3	2	—	—
All other managers	4,340	1,225	1,978	832	635	197
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>						
Supervisors of clerks	175,597	35,994	121,498	71,179	14,446	56,733
Clerks	2,278	363	1,004	257	119	138
Retail shop cashiers	137,729	19,778	71,470	43,640	11,522	32,118
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,840	1,007	3,907	2,253	414	1,839
Receptionists	1,036	698	3,208	2,217	136	2,081
Supervisors of typists, etc	5,880	1,207	4,244	2,368	105	2,263
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	182	203	59	106	1	105
Other typists	7,160	4,941	12,113	5,656	54	5,602
Supervisors of office machine operators	6,741	3,858	13,143	7,501	91	7,410
Office machine operators	93	30	67	22	8	14
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	3,975	1,571	3,479	1,525	266	1,259
Telephonists	132	27	33	11	3	8
Radio and telegraph operators	5,791	1,120	5,513	3,451	141	3,310
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	791	207	590	271	79	192
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	21	3	18	6	—	—
	1,948	981	2,650	1,895	1,501	394
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>						
Sales supervisors	68,465	17,402	52,965	31,136	10,055	21,081
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	1,130	736	1,536	612	321	291
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	51,844	10,264	39,397	23,923	5,352	18,571
Roundsmen and van salesmen	629	2,461	886	1,444	886	558
Technical sales representatives	1,455	602	2,122	1,496	133	163
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	2,369	755	700	266	241	25
Other sales representatives and agents	3,861	3,366	5,171	2,618	1,278	1,340
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>						
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	5,303	4,018	6,670	4,348	4,084	264
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	8	61	27	22	21	1
Policemen (below sergeant)	227	35	45	23	22	1
Firemen	72	803	317	103	91	12
Prison officers below principal officer	227	205	278	99	93	6
Security officers and detectives	22	46	58	26	25	1
Security guards, patrolmen	3,894	1,869	3,843	2,689	2,556	133
Traffic wardens	458	522	1,383	898	873	25
All other in security and protective service	18	92	44	30	14	16
	377	385	675	458	389	69
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>						
Catering supervisors	71,396	45,270	164,607	108,365	47,538	60,827
Chefs, cooks	2,880	1,899	3,283	1,203	646	557
Waiters, waitresses	5,731	5,091	11,584	5,538	3,081	2,457
Barmen, barmaids	3,903	4,840	13,713	8,187	2,048	6,139
Counter hands/assistants	5,495	4,688	14,965	9,988	4,264	4,724
Kitchen porters/hands	6,370	3,290	16,360	11,432	1,735	9,697
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	7,286	3,044	29,334	23,913	17,644	6,269
Domestic housekeepers	561	340	624	217	110	107
Home and domestic helpers, maids	450	498	632	174	166	82
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	11,130	4,828	14,362	9,085	477	8,608
Travel stewards and attendants	238	178	445	185	27	158
Ambulancemen	528	102	415	251	96	166
Hospital/ward orderlies	53	130	114	73	50	23
Hospital porters	3,140	783	2,955	1,754	278	1,476
Hotel porters	729	237	1,033	543	528	15
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	1,241	603	2,175	1,166	1,130	36
Caretakers	128	279	399	126	71	55
Road sweepers (manual)	1,398	677	1,803	801	719	82
Other cleaners	200	204	683	610	540	70
Railway stationmen	11,947	6,930	30,364	21,054	7,052	14,002
Lift and car park attendants	64	114	408	240	219	21
Garment pressers	205	240	1,342	1,301	1,167	134
Hairdressing supervisors	966	685	1,448	754	258	496
Hairdressers (men), barbers	29	21	17	5	3	4
Hairdressers (ladies)	441	215	223	59	30	29
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,984	1,684	2,151	788	82	706
	4,299	3,670	13,775	9,822	5,122	4,700

**Table 2 (continued)**

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled June 3 to September 8, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at September 8, 1978	Unemployed at September 14, 1978		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group V Professional—(continued)</b>					
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	8	9	196	194	2
Ships' engineer officers	5	4	242	242	—
Ships' radio officers	—	1	112	105	7
All other professional & related in science, engineering & other technologies & similar fields	89	199	326	300	26
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>					
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	3,532	4,195	25,452	22,616	2,836
Engineering maintenance managers	264	418	2,602	2,561	41
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building & Civil Engineering)	121	223	1,249	1,241	8
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	147	157	2,355	2,349	6
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	8	6	110	108	2
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	90	81	1,169	1,149	20
Office managers—National Government	143	208	1,302	1,265	37
Office managers—Local Government	357	378	3,851	3,413	438
Other office managers					
Managers—wholesale distribution	44	61	302	289	13
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	207	279	1,084	864	220
Branch managers of shops other than above	379	422	1,474	1,200	274
Managers of independent shops	151	154	713	596	117
Hotel and residential club managers	77	59	682	561	121
Publicans	50	23	752	679	73
Catering and non-residential club managers	391	278	1,848	1,393	455
Entertainment and sports managers	76	85	671	546	125
Farm managers	7	7	259	243	16
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	—	1	5	5	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	—	—	4	4	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	—	—	2	2	—
Fire service officers	1	—	42	42	—
All other managers	1,017	1,354	4,975	4,106	869
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>					
Supervisors of clerks	52,625	33,688	194,760	82,359	112,401
Clerks	599	511	2,337	1,962	375
Retail shop cashiers	28,797	18,811	152,235	75,715	76,520
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,536	1,125	1,860	112	1,748
Receptionists	976	713	1,088	17	1,071
Supervisors of typists, etc	2,001	1,082	7,183	630	6,553
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	85	71	210	56	154
Other typists	7,177	4,221	9,025	87	8,938
Supervisors of office machine operators	5,971	3,529	7,521	120	7,401
Office machine operators	51	24	80	27	53
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	1,982	1,543	4,151	834	3,317
Telephonists	29	20	138	69	69
Radio and telegraph operators	2,227	955	6,091	457	5,634
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	300	226	817	415	402
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	5	10	23	22	1
	889	847	2,001	1,836	165
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>					
Sales supervisors	20,274	18,957	70,265	22,351	47,914
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	782	291	1,067	647	420
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	14,383	11,355	53,561	9,054	44,507
Roundsmen and van salesmen	996	650	1,277	359	918
Technical sales representatives	640	588	1,373	1,132	241
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	463	726	2,293	2,207	86
Other sales representatives and agents	817	1,034	6,696	5,994	702
	2,193	3,726	3,998	2,958	1,040
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>					
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	2,152	4,188	5,311	5,096	215
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	8	58	26	23	3
Policemen (below sergeant)	20	37	230	219	11
Firemen	60	957	92	69	23
Prison officers below principal officer	57	327	238	234	4
Security officers and detectives	35	43	24	17	7
Security guards, patrolmen	1,267	1,756	3,836	3,711	125
Traffic wardens	427	580	478	468	10
All other in security and protective service	37	69	23	14	9
	241	361	364	341	23
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>					
Catering supervisors	58,907	42,605	75,146	25,960	49,186
Chefs, cooks	2,093	1,886	2,851	1,913	938
Waiters, waitresses	6,363	4,774	6,259	3,906	2,353
Barmen, barmaids	6,078	4,288	8,879	1,259	2,620
Counter hands/assistants	6,043	4,622	3,879	2,391	2,391
Kitchen porters/hands	5,209	3,009	6,770	392	6,378
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	5,473	2,992	5,511	4,129	3,169
Domestic housekeepers	444	303	578	338	240
Home and domestic helpers, maids	435	521	467	13	454
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	5,961	4,144	12,591	254	12,337
Travel stewards and attendants	272	166	289	23	266
Ambulancemen	108	62	552	374	178
Hospital/ward orderlies	67	104	55	43	12
Hospital porters	1,088	896	3,579	539	3,040
Hotel port					



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 8, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 2, 1978	Vacancies notified June 3 to September 8, 1978	Placings June 3 to September 8, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>15,918</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>19,405</b>	<b>16,671</b>	<b>7,067</b>	<b>9,604</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	138	70	165	62	61	1
General farm workers	3,994	90	2,015	1,646	1,530	116
Dairy cowmen	219	26	60	36	34	2
Pig and poultry men	294	31	267	153	142	11
Other stockmen	1,238	49	201	110	103	7
Horticultural workers	670	131	744	574	342	232
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	1,439	629	1,592	1,058	1,016	42
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	2,228	541	1,420	1,017	958	59
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	468	142	564	339	334	5
Forestry workers	333	40	195	121	121	—
Supervisors/mates—fishing	198	—	45	30	30	—
Fishermen	1,014	14	500	491	488	3
All other in farming and related	3,685	463	11,637	11,034	1,908	9,126
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>10,114</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>13,402</b>	<b>9,017</b>	<b>7,183</b>	<b>1,834</b>
Foremen—tannery production workers	8	—	3	—	—	—
Tannery production workers	64	31	154	98	89	9
Foremen—textile processing	166	43	30	65	29	1
Preparatory fibre processors	489	68	420	275	230	45
Spinners, doublers/twisters	858	109	405	275	186	89
Winders, reelers	655	78	358	218	66	152
Warp preparers	112	67	99	76	50	26
Weavers	472	116	374	233	154	79
Knitters	331	162	350	209	154	55
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	293	60	420	274	248	26
Burlers, menders, darners	152	40	114	51	8	43
Foremen—chemical processing	63	47	—	40	40	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	476	242	1,108	824	767	57
Foremen—food and drink processing	150	58	114	45	40	5
Bread bakers (hand)	786	489	862	541	474	67
Flour confectioners	152	104	302	193	101	92
Butchers, meat cutters	2,822	1,310	3,122	1,812	1,583	229
Foremen—paper and board making	7	2	3	2	1	1
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	3	1	—	1	—	—
Machinemen, dryermen, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	28	6	55	29	28	1
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	38	10	30	10	10	—
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	19	8	60	34	34	—
Kiln setting	13	—	23	9	9	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	6	1	5	3	3	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	4	4	23	20	20	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	74	61	303	238	228	10
Man-made fibre makers	6	1	3	3	3	—
Sewage plant attendants	6	19	52	37	36	1
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,860	958	4,575	3,437	2,591	846
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>33,823</b>	<b>14,614</b>	<b>36,693</b>	<b>21,974</b>	<b>15,022</b>	<b>6,952</b>
Foremen—glass working	18	2	4	2	2	—
Glass formers and shapers	161	137	320	175	141	34
Glass finishers and decorators	34	12	59	22	19	3
Foremen—clay and stone working	15	9	11	6	—	—
Casters and other pottery makers	69	33	138	70	55	15
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	97	31	79	46	42	4
Foremen—printing	59	18	24	7	5	2
Compositors	653	167	267	101	74	27
Electrotypers, stereotypers	56	—	5	3	3	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	160	31	43	17	14	3
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	251	75	172	25	23	2
Printing machine minders (lithography)	258	136	44	114	4	7
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	15	7	1	1	—	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	123	11	55	24	19	5
Screen and block printers	420	138	345	222	184	38
Foremen—bookbinding	8	2	7	2	2	—
Foremen—paper products making	9	2	—	—	—	—
Bookbinders and finishers	500	138	353	194	76	118
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	127	76	199	113	101	12
Foremen—textile materials working	159	91	129	47	12	35
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	428	167	139	49	27	22
Dressmakers	162	56	82	41	6	35
Coach trimmers	78	64	2	7	—	—
Upholsters, mattress makers	475	185	296	95	9	4
Milliners	3	8	19	4	1	3
Furriers	36	28	43	26	19	7
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	174	38	76	26	17	9
Other clothing cutters and markers	560	287	594	275	137	138
Hand sewers and embroiderers	263	245	406	174	15	159
Linkers	119	317	—	207	60	147
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	6,736	4,225	8,438	4,879	239	4,640
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	23	14	16	5	4	1
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	161	82	123	51	48	3
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	153	48	152	61	46	15
Footwear lasters	60	25	126	69	54	15
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	223	223	356	184	26	158
Footwear finishers	63	11	32	16	9	7
Foremen—woodworking	376	115	248	118	116	19
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	10,570	2,966	10,380	6,380	6,361	19
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	482	75	821	751	751	—
Carpenters and joiners (others)	902	533	1,134	610	609	1
Cabinet makers	708	249	540	275	270	5
Case and box makers	125	55	155	98	96	2
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	224	91	302	169	169	—
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	503	270	510	282	281	1
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	371	264	589	353	347	6
Patternmakers (moulds)	139	154	90	25	25	—
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	209	28	135	104	103	1
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	66	36	62	14	14	—
Tyre builders	8	—	25	21	21	—

**Table 2 (continued)**

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled June 3 to September 8, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at September 8, 1978	Unemployed at September 14, 1978		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>15,483</b>	<b>13,019</b>	<b>2,464</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	93	80	134	128	6
General farm workers	252	207	3,573	3,129	444
Dairy cowmen	28	22	205	170	35
Pig and poultry men	72	73	291	246	45
Other stockmen	79	61	1,217	1,068	149
Horticultural workers	171	130	756	493	263
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	677	486	1,467	1,399	68
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	557	387	2,297	2,213	84
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	215	152	376	372	4
Forestry workers	44	70	334	328	6
Supervisors/mates—fishing	6	9	230	229	1
Fishermen	14	9	1,112	1,109	3
All other in farming and related	560	506	3,491	2,135	1,356
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>10,221</b>	<b>8,324</b>	<b>1,897</b>
Foremen—tannery production workers	2	1	14	14	—
Tannery production workers	40	47	65	58	7
Foremen—textile processing	121	37	146	133	13
Preparatory fibre processors	422	91	519	416	103
Spinners, doublers/twisters	120	107	1,005	732	273
Winders, reelers	120	98	667	200	467
Warp preparers	44	46	132	73	59
Weavers	82	175	464	319	145
Knitters	118	185	336	280	56
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	121	85	298	264	34
Burlers, menders, darners	34	69	144	11	133
Foremen—chemical processing	3	4	61	61	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	215	311	438	427	11
Foremen—food and drink processing	55	72	119	113	6
Bread bakers (hand)	376	434	809	727	82
Flour confectioners	121	92	122	56	66
Butchers, meat cutters	1,190	1,430	2,699	2,640	59
Foremen—paper and board making	2	1	8	8	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	—	—	7	6	1
Machinemen, dryermen, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	7	25	28	28	—
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	11	19	30	30	—
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	23	11	19	19	—
Kiln setting	11	3	12	12	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	1	2	5	5	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	5	2	10	10	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	56	70	82	74	8
Man-made fibre makers	—	1	6	5	1
Sewage plant attendants	18	16	7	7	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,098	998	1,969	1,596	373
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>11,549</b>	<b>17,784</b>	<b>32,041</b>	<b>22,528</b>	<b>9,513</b>
Foremen—glass working	2	2	11	11	—
Glass formers and shapers	119	163	152	140	12
Glass finishers and decorators	22	27	37	33	4
Foremen—clay and stone working	11	3	15	13	—
Casters and other pottery makers	65	36	84	60	24
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	33	31	114	111	3
Foremen—printing	16	19	58	55	3
Compositors	145	188	676	588	88
Electrotypers, stereotypers	2	—	50	49	1
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	25	32	177	148	29
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	48	74	234	209	25
Printing machine minders (lithography)	102	97	239	208	31
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	22	10	11	9	2
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	131	130	123	106	17
Screen and block printers	3	38	447	371	76
Foremen—bookbinding	2	3	11	6	5
Foremen—paper products making	134	163	477	146	331
Bookbinders and finishers	77	85	129	111	18
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	65	108	160	55	105
Foremen—textile materials working	84	173	380	269	111
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	46	51	145	11	134
Dressmakers	16	43	84	74	10
Coach trimmers	118	268	473	432	41
Upholsters, mattress makers	6	17	9	4	5
Milliners	17	3	7	4	—
Furriers	35	28	27	27	—
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	239	53	169	139	30
Other clothing cutters and markers	367	367	578	397	181
Hand sewers and embroiderers	170	307	255	21	234
Linkers	19	91	109	15	94
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	2,144	5,640	6,877	283	6,594
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	10	15	33	27	6
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	61	93	193	157	34
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	54	85	157	138	19</



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 8, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 2, 1978	Vacancies notified June 3 to September 8, 1978	Placings June 3 to September 8, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (continued)</b>						
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	486	247	1,195	873	741	132
Dental mechanics	136	23	14	3	2	1
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	5,609	2,369	7,362	4,601	3,487	1,114
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and ship-building)</b>						
	<b>91,120</b>	<b>37,912</b>	<b>68,856</b>	<b>40,121</b>	<b>38,735</b>	<b>1,386</b>
Foremen—metal making and treating	103	51	36	12	12	—
Blast furnacemen	14	1	—	1	1	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	90	3	57	50	50	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	233	36	218	149	149	—
Roller men (steel)	40	5	13	1	1	—
Metal drawers	51	16	90	56	56	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	359	111	164	91	80	11
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	250	28	125	69	68	1
Die casters	143	38	105	76	76	—
Smiths, forgemen	329	104	134	65	64	1
Electroplaters	229	61	108	65	63	2
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	103	25	78	45	44	1
Foremen—engineering machining	212	136	146	35	35	—
Press and machine tool setters	682	686	747	328	323	5
Roll turners, roll grinders	49	78	26	3	3	—
Other centre lathe turners	1,180	1,277	1,454	819	815	4
Machine tool setter operators	3,395	3,924	4,176	2,005	1,973	32
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	5,595	1,203	4,213	2,793	2,406	387
Press and stamping machine operators	1,821	327	1,723	757	757	—
Automatic machine attendants/minders	336	95	372	204	182	22
Metal polishers	421	157	329	186	172	14
Fettlers/dressers	294	85	361	242	231	11
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	145	54	47	16	12	4
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	914	1,303	979	447	445	2
Precision instrument makers	241	251	172	71	67	4
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	2,126	1,118	1,418	846	839	7
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	398	224	118	117	117	—
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	501	315	685	416	410	6
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	435	172	267	66	66	—
Machinery erectors and installers	725	107	318	240	240	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	6,838	3,906	6,107	3,298	3,286	12
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	60	27	32	2	2	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	7,185	5,172	6,490	3,281	3,254	27
Other motor vehicle mechanics	98	38	89	65	65	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	146	115	65	39	39	—
Watch and clock repairers	136	19	43	8	8	—
Instrument mechanics	234	383	162	110	108	2
Office machinery mechanics	213	109	154	60	60	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	65	32	28	12	10	2
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	1,047	327	594	273	264	9
Production electricians	357	107	270	143	132	11
Foremen—installations and maintenance—electrical/electronic	313	76	54	24	24	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	4,154	1,947	3,190	1,697	1,693	4
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	4,505	1,247	3,162	1,982	1,975	7
Telephone fitters	321	143	121	92	92	—
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	2,660	875	1,150	527	523	4
Cable jointers and linesmen	248	88	154	86	86	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	466	131	159	52	51	1
Plumbers, pipe fitters	5,454	1,715	4,331	2,423	2,416	7
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	893	429	788	327	327	—
Gas fitters	407	127	148	58	58	—
Sheet metal workers	2,286	2,222	2,603	1,298	1,291	7
Platers and metal shipwrights	1,620	618	1,248	792	789	3
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	436	36	214	182	182	—
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	38	2	14	4	4	—
Steel erectors	2,369	62	420	288	288	—
Scaffolders, staggers	1,993	413	724	497	496	1
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	1,408	117	247	155	155	—
Welders (skilled)	7,636	1,485	5,208	3,503	3,493	10
Other welders	439	119	370	186	162	24
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	27	11	8	1	1	—
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	245	72	114	66	55	11
Engravers and etchers (printing)	83	25	18	13	11	2
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	325	352	213	137	136	1
Aircraft finishers	2	2	1	1	1	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	187	115	213	59	58	1
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	10	9	11	6	6	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	14,802	3,330	11,176	7,719	7,354	365
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>						
	<b>36,493</b>	<b>10,070</b>	<b>40,554</b>	<b>28,461</b>	<b>17,614</b>	<b>10,847</b>
Foremen—painting and similar coating	225	50	127	63	63	—
Painters and decorators	14,848	2,740	11,220	7,833	7,800	33
Pottery decorators	205	60	200	118	95	23
Coach painters	1,820	753	1,535	891	874	17
Other spray painters						
French polishers	159	72	75	28	28	—
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	99	49	116	54	48	6
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	4,699	1,239	5,405	3,970	1,606	2,364
Foremen—product inspection	113	43	40	14	11	3
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	1,650	1,007	1,375	705	630	75
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	671	366	714	391	295	96
Foremen—packaging	78	42	94	42	30	12
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	7,638	1,638	11,676	8,705	3,035	5,670
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	4,288	2,011	7,977	5,647	3,099	2,548
<b>Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere</b>						
	<b>64,143</b>	<b>9,409</b>	<b>37,408</b>	<b>26,929</b>	<b>26,854</b>	<b>75</b>
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	1,435	284	627	307	307	—
Bricklayers	6,773	2,444	6,953	4,078	4,066	12
Fixer/walling masons	187	83	104	57	55	2
Plasterers	3,520	493	1,711	1,026	1,019	7
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	579	68	122	74	72	2

Table 2 (continued)

Vacancies cancelled June 3 to September 8, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at September 8, 1978	Unemployed at September 14, 1978			Key occupation
		Total	Males	Females	
318	251	464	421	43	<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (continued)</b>
10	24	129	124	5	
2,490	2,640	5,549	4,599	950	
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and ship-building)</b>					
26,538	40,109	90,371	88,145	2,226	
25	50	109	107	2	
6	4	14	14	—	
50	55	113	113	—	
7	10	213	213	—	
31	19	30	30	—	
69	115	55	55	—	
47	37	395	378	17	
42	35	275	270	5	
64	109	163	163	—	
47	57	314	313	1	
32	26	230	228	2	
120	127	97	96	1	
417	688	240	239	1	
27	28	684	683	1	
675	1,237	48	48	—	
2,067	4,028	1,177	1,175	2	
1,177	1,446	3,513	3,482	31	
468	466	5,556	4,855	701	
113	150	1,835	1,062	773	
153	147	321	276	45	
112	92	452	440	12	
37	48	310	304	6	
545	1,290	143	143	—	
97	255	950	950	—	
70	171	262	257	5	
253	331	414	414	—	
159	159	543	542	1	
72	214	448	447	1	
2,560	4,155	6,720	6,711	9	
27	30	62	62	—	
3,286	5,095	7,361	7,335	26	
30	32	107	107	—	
22	119	134	133	1	
8	46	143	140	3	
79	356	272	272	—	
86	117	192	192	—	
27	21	88	86	2	
291	357	1,038	1,031	7	
97	137	328	306	22	
41	65	354	354	—	
1,389	2,051	4,206	4,201	5	
1,101	1,326	4,200	4,197	3	
69	102	374	372	2	
562	936	2,955	2,945	10	
64	92	134	134	—	
1,465	2,158	4,705	4,701	4	
288	602	722	721	1	
56	161	358	358	—	
1,226	2,301	2,352	2,349	3	
364	710	1,829	1,829	—	
24	44	480	478	2	
10	2	51	50	1	
118	83	2,259	2,258	1	
315	325	1,921	1,921	—	
121	88	1,275	1,275	—	
1,448	1,742	7,625	7,601	24	
156	147	398	346	52	
10	8	31	30	1	
42	78	294	256	38	
8	22	82	74	8	
117	311	334	334	—	
1	2	2	2	—	
113	156	180	180	—	
5	9	9	9	—	
3,188	3,599	14,516	14,127	389	
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>					
11,132	11,031	34,978	22,685	12,293	
53	61	214	213	1	
2,940	3,187	12,778	12,753	25	
77	65	208	141	67	
678	719	1,791	1,768	23	
46	73	174	162	12	
55	56	108	79	29	
1,321	1,353	4,801	1,462	3,339	
37	32	99	99	—	
709	968	1,655	1,424	231	
298	391	744	507	237	
55	39	81	59	22	
2,656	1,953	7,755	1,477	6,278	
2,207	2,134	4,562	2,541	2,021	
<b>Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere</b>					
10,412	9,476	60,73			



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 8, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at June 2, 1978	Vacancies notified June 3 to September 8, 1978	Placings June 3, 1978 to September 8, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b>						
Roofers and slaters	2,265	331	816	483	481	2
Glaziers	503	143	305	182	181	1
Railway lengthmen	86	83	211	192	192	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	443	37	176	85	85	—
Other roadmen	893	207	478	323	321	2
Concrete erectors/assemblers	102	5	192	133	133	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	1,657	335	1,151	693	692	1
General builders	58	31	78	49	49	—
Sewermen (maintenance)	820	139	316	193	192	1
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	8	11	21	3	3	—
Waste inspectors (water supply)						
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	37,283	2,136	18,557	14,944	14,921	23
Civil engineering labourers	1,697	206	1,558	1,208	1,208	—
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	70	41	3	3	3	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	272	1,281	140	400	400	—
Tunnellers	249	—	3	1	1	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	4,841	995	3,845	2,475	2,453	22
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>	<b>90,136</b>	<b>14,918</b>	<b>67,633</b>	<b>46,346</b>	<b>44,736</b>	<b>1,610</b>
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	67	8	18	22	22	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	1,234	19	238	164	164	—
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	122	8	48	34	34	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	7	2	2	2	2	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	44	21	38	18	18	—
Secondmen (railways)	19	8	—	6	6	—
Railway guards	110	110	281	164	163	1
Railway signalmen and shunters	51	69	245	153	151	2
Foremen—road transport operating	184	20	24	16	16	—
Bus inspectors	66	8	45	15	12	3
Bus and coach drivers	1,410	892	1,376	923	910	13
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	15,195	3,663	14,485	9,310	9,280	30
Other goods drivers	35,652	2,629	17,011	12,734	12,135	599
Other motor drivers	1,508	509	1,534	997	919	78
Bus conductors	155	203	692	564	520	44
Drivers' mates	973	110	911	674	666	8
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	58	3	4	1	1	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	2,727	883	1,791	1,046	1,043	3
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	7	2	7	2	2	—
Crane drivers/operators	2,788	177	705	451	450	1
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	4,804	322	2,246	1,631	1,626	5
Foremen—materials moving and storing	690	163	533	208	202	6
Storekeepers, warehousemen	18,994	4,102	20,006	13,198	12,489	709
Stevedores and dockers	190	18	28	22	22	—
Furniture removers	147	18	248	188	188	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	1,257	571	3,160	2,229	2,197	32
Refuse collectors/dustmen	68	36	587	532	532	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	1,677	354	1,370	1,037	966	71
<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>	<b>445,851</b>	<b>11,499</b>	<b>111,367</b>	<b>94,606</b>	<b>77,881</b>	<b>16,725</b>
Foremen—miscellaneous	2,011	251	692	466	441	25
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	647	148	637	433	417	16
Turncocks (water supply)	2	1	4	2	2	—
General labourers	440,098	10,581	106,544	90,664	75,287	15,377
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	3,093	518	3,490	3,041	1,734	1,307

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

**Sexual divisions within the labour force** (continued from page 1268)

horizontal and vertical occupational segregation show that the picture is broadly one of little or no change since the turn of the century.

An increase in the number of women entering the labour force does not necessarily mean that they carry out a wider range of functions within it. The types of occupation in which women or men are over-represented have changed somewhat, but women increasingly form the majority of the labour force in the lowest grades of white-collar and blue-collar work, often in occupations that closely mirror

functions carried out on an unpaid and non-specialist basis in the home. The results show that it is useful to differentiate between horizontal and vertical segregation of the labour force—on the basis of sex or any other characteristic—for trends in the one may cancel out trends in the other, producing an overall picture of continuity within change.

However all the measures used suggest that the pattern began to change between 1961 and 1971. This may be an indication that a new trend is emerging, one that remains to be confirmed by the results of the 1981 Census.

**Table 2 (continued)**

Vacancies cancelled June 3, to September 8, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 8, 1978	Unemployed at September 14, 1978			Key occupation
		Total	Males	Females	
306	358	2,090	2,090	—	<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b>
131	135	502	502	—	Roofers and slaters
55	47	73	73	—	Glaziers
46	82	384	384	—	Railway lengthmen
199	163	705	705	—	Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers
14	12	86	86	—	Other roadmen
58	57	357	357	—	Concrete erectors/assemblers
376	417	1,550	1,549	1	Concrete levellers/screeders
28	32	40	40	—	General builders
123	139	748	748	—	Sewermen (maintenance)
10	19	4	4	—	Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)
3,777	1,972	35,787	35,778	9	Waste inspectors (water supply)
347	209	1,864	1,858	6	Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere
15	26	23	23	—	Civil engineering labourers
127	894	356	355	1	Foremen/deputies—coalmining
2	—	262	261	1	Face-trained coalmining workers
1,227	1,138	4,937	4,924	13	Tunnellers
					All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere
20,703	15,502	89,007	85,338	3,669	<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>
3	1	64	64	—	Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels
54	39	1,206	1,206	—	Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)
1	7	106	106	—	Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen
1	1	11	11	—	Foremen—rail transport operating
25	16	54	53	—	Railway engine drivers, motormen
1	1	154	152	—	Secondmen (railways)
133	94	63	63	2	Railway guards
69	92	128	127	—	Railway signalmen and shunters
18	10	90	87	—	Foremen—road transport operating
34	4	64	31	33	Bus inspectors
485	860	1,326	1,311	15	Bus and coach drivers
4,788	4,050	14,066	14,002	64	Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)
4,223	2,683	35,366	32,585	2,781	Other goods drivers
557	489	1,586	1,436	150	Other motor drivers
180	151	1,450	92	48	Bus conductors
241	106	1,050	1,031	19	Drivers' mates
2	4	49	49	—	Foremen—civil engineering plant operating
975	653	2,676	2,673	3	Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)
6	7	7	7	—	Foremen—materials handling equipment operating
241	190	2,561	2,554	7	Crane drivers/operators
598	339	4,951	4,940	11	Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators
271	217	699	689	10	Foremen—materials moving and storing
6,351	4,559	19,377	18,902	475	Storekeepers, warehousemen
2	7	127	127	—	Stevedores and dockers
42	36	88	87	—	Furniture removers
904	598	1,324	1,316	8	Warehouse, market and other goods porters
60	31	69	69	—	Refuse collectors/dustmen
424	263	1,606	1,568	38	All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere
16,313	11,947	459,895	383,454	76,441	<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>
237	240	1,527	1,457	70	Foremen—miscellaneous
199	153	621	621	—	Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants
1	2	3	3	—	Turncocks (water supply)
15,360	11,101	454,375	379,214	75,161	General labourers
516	451	3,369	2,159	1,210	All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere

This analysis of trends over the century suggests that, within the legal framework of the sex discrimination legislation, action will be needed to reverse a trend towards vertical segregation of the sexes in the labour force, and not simply to support an existing trend towards the desegregation of occupations. The burden of the past is perhaps greater than has been realised. Legislation on equal pay for men and women could have little effect in a situation of total occupational segregation. The potential impact of such legislation must therefore necessarily be limited by the

prevailing degree of occupational segregation.

The focus in this article is on sexual divisions in the labour force. But the measures utilised could equally be applied to the study of occupational segregation on the basis of race or age. This would help to show the relative importance of factors such as sex, race or age in determining the structure of the labour force. Such analyses would also show that it is not sufficient to consider the relationship between job characteristics and personal characteristics at the individual level only, as structural factors intervene.



# Unemployment and vacancies by occupation

## Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified

The following tables give an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages 1269-1279 of this Gazette, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. Table 1 provides a broad summary

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

	South East			Unfilled vacancies	East Anglia			Unfilled vacancies	South West			Unfilled vacancies
	Unemployed				Unemployed				Unemployed			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
<b>Table 1 Broad summary</b>												
Managerial and professional	27,627	11,569	39,196	8,488	2,240	926	3,166	558	7,110	3,522	10,632	1,052
Clerical and related*	29,853	27,474	57,327	16,708	2,956	2,810	5,766	1,034	9,600	8,289	17,889	1,866
Other non-manual occupations†	7,735	8,144	15,879	9,670	769	1,097	1,866	552	2,378	3,358	5,736	1,102
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	29,000	1,385	30,385	24,902	2,630	101	2,731	1,982	8,409	321	8,730	3,893
General labourers	62,044	12,454	74,498	4,519	7,268	1,540	8,808	515	22,673	4,680	27,353	716
Other manual occupations§	59,307	15,831	75,138	40,109	6,730	1,914	8,644	2,774	16,218	5,226	21,444	5,931
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>215,566</b>	<b>76,857</b>	<b>292,423</b>	<b>104,396</b>	<b>22,593</b>	<b>8,388</b>	<b>30,981</b>	<b>7,415</b>	<b>66,388</b>	<b>25,396</b>	<b>91,784</b>	<b>14,560</b>

**Table 2 Occupational groups**

I Managerial (General management)	654	6	660	29	71	1	72	—	132	1	133	—
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	4,878	1,286	6,164	1,086	404	118	522	55	1,212	324	1,536	55
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	3,723	5,742	9,465	2,918	341	557	898	251	1,099	2,331	3,430	541
IV Literary, artistic and sports	5,513	2,912	8,425	214	197	95	292	17	635	406	1,041	28
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	5,547	804	6,351	2,255	475	73	548	132	1,713	215	1,928	227
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	7,312	819	8,131	1,986	752	82	834	103	2,319	245	2,564	201
VII Clerical and related	31,104	27,560	58,664	17,281	2,982	2,810	5,792	1,047	9,683	8,298	17,981	1,900
VIII Selling	6,996	8,192	15,188	8,729	729	1,100	1,829	522	2,390	3,426	5,816	1,056
IX Security and protective services	1,513	59	1,572	2,062	120	4	124	91	272	18	290	191
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	10,391	10,548	20,939	19,201	745	1,299	2,044	1,323	2,267	3,897	6,164	3,472
XI Farming, fishing and related	3,058	665	3,723	850	1,126	188	1,314	196	1,649	302	1,951	197
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,347	94	1,441	1,272	113	10	123	121	364	43	407	238
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	7,174	1,446	8,620	8,387	579	108	687	458	1,581	309	1,890	884
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	17,583	303	17,886	16,379	1,736	20	1,756	1,373	5,332	61	5,393	2,651
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	7,961	2,823	10,784	5,751	560	217	777	281	1,518	450	1,968	717
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	16,592	15	16,607	3,184	1,443	—	1,443	419	4,775	3	4,778	636
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	21,229	789	22,018	7,935	2,296	98	2,394	466	6,545	353	6,898	778
XVIII Miscellaneous	62,991	12,794	75,785	4,877	7,924	1,608	9,532	560	22,902	4,714	27,616	788
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,566</b>	<b>76,857</b>	<b>292,423</b>	<b>104,396</b>	<b>22,593</b>	<b>8,388</b>	<b>30,981</b>	<b>7,415</b>	<b>66,388</b>	<b>25,396</b>	<b>91,784</b>	<b>14,560</b>

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

# and region in the United Kingdom

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

comparable with that for Great Britain on page 1269 and table 2 gives information for the separate occupational groups. The points made about the interpretation of the figures in the introduction to the article on page 1269 apply equally to these two tables.

	West Midlands			Unfilled vacancies	East Midlands			Unfilled vacancies	Yorkshire and Humberside			Unfilled vacancies
	Unemployed				Unemployed				Unemployed			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
<b>Table 1 Broad summary</b>												
Managerial and professional	5,766	2,675	8,441	1,223	3,325	1,767	5,092	982	5,651	3,233	8,884	1,046
Clerical and related*	5,470	9,971	15,441	1,596	4,283	5,897	10,180	1,451	5,712	8,319	14,031	2,085
Other non-manual occupations†	2,441	4,554	6,995	1,081	1,340	2,548	3,888	1,160	1,778	4,187	5,965	1,342
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	11,783	1,000	12,783	4,795	5,813	964	6,777	5,467	8,924	914	9,838	5,073
General labourers	32,408	6,029	38,437	564	26,831	4,999	31,830	950	40,766	7,588	48,354	830
Other manual occupations§	24,975	9,940	34,915	4,984	11,399	4,251	15,650	4,536	16,992	6,454	23,446	5,879
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>82,843</b>	<b>34,169</b>	<b>117,012</b>	<b>14,243</b>	<b>52,991</b>	<b>20,426</b>	<b>73,417</b>	<b>14,546</b>	<b>79,823</b>	<b>30,695</b>	<b>110,518</b>	<b>16,255</b>

**Table 2 Occupational groups**

I Managerial (General management)	188	12	200	31	79	1	80	1	72	—	72	5
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,115	333	1,448	202	658	211	869	75	962	372	1,334	71
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	771	1,652	2,423	381	524	1,111	1,635	324	1,014	2,054	3,068	504
IV Literary, artistic and sports	487	280	767	28	278	196	474	21	531	333	864	42
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,331	179	1,510	354	705	135	840	298	1,231	197	1,428	212
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,874	219	2,093	227	1,081	113	1,194	263	1,841	277	2,118	212
VII Clerical and related	5,521	9,979	15,500	1,614	4,318	5,898	10,216	1,487	5,776	8,321	14,097	2,100
VIII Selling	2,183	4,651	6,834	953	1,251	2,575	3,826	1,014	1,599	4,244	5,843	1,260
IX Security and protective services	453	17	470	223	195	9	204	227	327	14	341	224
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,683	4,452	6,135	2,044	1,194	2,759	3,953	1,738	1,447	4,193	5,640	2,799
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,171	186	1,357	127	891	211	1,102	223	1,335	289	1,624	172
XII Materials processing, (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	544	127	671	224	500	57	557	488	1,875	525	2,400	640
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	1,870	910	2,780	990	1,055	1,020	2,075	1,827	1,343	756	2,099	1,152
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	11,908	1,430	13,338	4,001	4,254	52	4,306	2,837	7,042	99	7,141	3,354
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	3,156	2,945	6,101	710	1,019	729	1,748	717	1,264	1,126	2,390	766
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	6,217	8	6,225	595	3,064	2	3,066	1,000	4,172	2	4,174	924
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	9,636	585	10,221	939	4,640	215	4,855	1,001	6,962	284	7,246	947
XVIII Miscellaneous	32,735	6,204	38,939	600	27,285	5,132	32,417	1,005	41,030	7,609	48,639	871
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,843</b>	<b>34,169</b>	<b>117,012</b>	<b>14,243</b>	<b>52,991</b>	<b>20,426</b>	<b>73,417</b>	<b>14,546</b>	<b>79,823</b>	<b>30,695</b>	<b>110,518</b>	<b>16,255</b>



	North West				North				Wales			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
<b>Table 1 Broad summary</b>												
Managerial and professional	9,166	4,929	14,095	1,911	4,030	2,662	6,692	1,197	4,619	2,688	7,307	1,015
Clerical and related*	9,141	17,125	26,266	2,535	3,849	8,911	12,760	1,761	3,988	7,804	11,792	1,052
Other non-manual occupations†	3,454	7,213	10,667	1,765	1,265	4,741	6,006	1,064	1,360	3,855	5,215	968
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	17,812	1,587	19,399	4,833	13,136	996	14,132	2,970	7,290	356	7,646	2,445
General labourers	68,752	14,004	82,756	799	38,697	6,927	45,624	542	27,028	5,004	32,032	391
Other manual occupations§	29,398	10,090	39,488	6,197	13,794	6,270	20,064	3,447	11,702	3,614	15,316	3,076
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>137,723</b>	<b>54,948</b>	<b>192,671</b>	<b>18,040</b>	<b>74,771</b>	<b>30,507</b>	<b>105,278</b>	<b>10,981</b>	<b>55,987</b>	<b>23,321</b>	<b>79,308</b>	<b>8,947</b>

	North West			North			Wales					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
<b>Table 2 Occupational groups</b>												
I Managerial (General management)	131	4	135	8	74	5	79	2	100	16	116	5
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,756	538	2,294	246	725	206	931	106	793	278	1,071	98
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,347	3,101	4,448	514	706	1,947	2,653	516	801	1,894	2,695	326
IV Literary, artistic and sports	821	592	1,413	64	276	167	443	32	349	192	541	97
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	2,096	314	2,410	618	1,003	149	1,152	337	1,096	171	1,267	264
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	3,015	380	3,395	461	1,246	188	1,434	204	1,480	137	1,617	225
VII Clerical and related	9,272	17,137	26,409	2,579	3,914	8,916	12,830	1,799	4,020	7,811	11,831	1,073
VIII Selling	2,936	7,232	10,168	1,629	985	5,174	6,159	895	1,221	3,886	5,107	886
IX Security and protective services	762	44	806	319	383	7	390	253	271	9	280	162
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,328	6,437	9,765	3,454	1,014	4,875	5,889	2,021	883	2,947	3,830	1,827
XI Farming, fishing and related	928	162	1,090	116	472	116	588	65	606	141	747	73
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,881	529	2,410	479	379	65	444	141	189	24	213	140
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	3,249	1,507	4,756	1,543	1,797	995	2,792	711	897	379	1,276	571
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering, including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding	12,500	124	12,624	2,829	10,618	20	10,638	1,918	5,221	20	5,241	1,437
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,957	2,076	5,033	745	1,645	436	2,081	354	832	120	952	213
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	9,643	5	9,648	587	4,882	—	4,882	500	4,387	4	4,391	640
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	11,965	435	12,400	982	5,782	293	6,075	549	5,562	242	5,804	489
XVIII Miscellaneous	69,136	14,331	83,467	867	38,870	6,948	45,818	578	27,279	5,050	32,329	421
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,723</b>	<b>54,948</b>	<b>192,671</b>	<b>18,040</b>	<b>74,771</b>	<b>30,507</b>	<b>105,278</b>	<b>10,981</b>	<b>55,987</b>	<b>23,321</b>	<b>79,308</b>	<b>8,947</b>

	Scotland				Northern Ireland				United Kingdom			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
<b>Broad summary</b>												
Managerial and professional	5,566	4,957	10,523	1,767	1,690	1,935	3,625	210	76,790	40,863	117,653	19,449
Clerical and related*	5,649	15,635	21,284	2,743	2,124	6,201	8,325	209	82,625	118,436	201,061	33,040
Other non-manual occupations†	2,627	7,240	9,867	2,262	1,765	2,396	4,161	124	26,912	49,333	76,245	21,090
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	16,139	2,252	18,391	5,445	8,339	1,023	9,362	400	129,275	10,899	140,174	62,205
General labourers	52,747	11,936	64,683	1,275	14,180	1,982	16,162	227	393,394	77,143	470,537	11,328
Other manual occupations§	23,637	10,459	34,096	8,275	13,264	5,368	18,632	438	227,416	79,417	306,833	85,646
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>106,365</b>	<b>52,479</b>	<b>158,844</b>	<b>21,767</b>	<b>41,362</b>	<b>18,905</b>	<b>60,267</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>936,412</b>	<b>376,091</b>	<b>1,312,503</b>	<b>232,758</b>

	Scotland			Northern Ireland			United Kingdom					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
<b>Occupational groups</b>												
I Managerial (General management)	70	2	72	—	45	6	51	1	1,616	54	1,670	82
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	893	445	1,338	112	244	90	334	66	13,640	4,201	17,841	2,172
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	801	3,311	4,112	838	375	1,640	2,015	26	11,502	25,340	36,842	7,139
IV Literary, artistic and sports	600	466	1,066	84	121	63	184	1	9,808	5,702	15,510	628
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,506	357	1,863	420	465	55	520	55	17,168	2,649	19,817	5,172
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,696	376	2,072	313	440	81	521	61	23,056	2,917	25,973	4,256
VII Clerical and related	5,769	15,671	21,440	2,808	2,195	6,207	8,402	225	84,554	118,608	203,162	33,913
VIII Selling	2,061	7,434	9,495	2,013	767	2,338	3,105	94	23,118	50,252	73,370	19,051
IX Security and protective services	800	34	834	436	1,110	72	1,182	41	6,206	287	6,493	4,229
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,008	7,779	10,787	4,726	1,121	3,224	4,345	134	27,081	52,410	79,491	42,739
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,783	204	1,987	173	1,253	42	1,295	28	14,272	2,506	16,778	2,220
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,132	423	1,555	689	727	260	987	49	9,051	2,157	11,208	4,481
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,983	2,083	5,066	1,261	2,017	1,023	3,040	178	24,545	10,536	35,081	17,962
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering, including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding	11,951	97	12,048	3,330	4,894	56	4,950	163	93,039	2,282	95,321	40,272
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,773	1,371	3,144	777	893	928	1,821	36	23,578	13,221	36,799	11,067
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	5,516	—	5,516	991	4,167	6	4,173	86	64,858	45	64,903	9,562
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	10,721	375	11,096	1,416	5,342	55	5,397	112	90,680	3,724	94,404	15,614
XVIII Miscellaneous	53,302	12,051	65,353	1,380	15,186	2,759	17,945	252	398,640	79,200	477,840	12,199
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,365</b>	<b>52,479</b>	<b>158,844</b>	<b>21,767</b>	<b>41,362</b>	<b>18,905</b>	<b>60,267</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>936,412</b>	<b>376,091</b>	<b>1,312,503</b>	<b>232,758</b>

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



# Engagements and unfilled vacancies during 1977

Results are now available from the National Survey of Engagements and Vacancies. This was a voluntary survey of employers carried out during the second quarter of 1977 by the Employment Service Division of the Manpower Services Commission (formerly the Employment Service Agency). This article describes the way in which the survey was carried out and presents the main findings. It is hoped to produce a further article in which these and other findings will be considered in greater depth.

The aims of the survey were:

- (i) to supplement the existing statistical information about labour turnover, and in particular, engagements, so as to increase general understanding of the incidence of job changing.
- (ii) to provide reliable estimates of the total number of engagements and vacancies in the economy as a whole, in the economic planning regions and in the 18 management areas of the Employment Service Division.
- (iii) to provide a factual basis which will enable better estimates of engagements for areas smaller than the 18 management areas to be made.

Information on engagement rates is published quarterly in the *Employment Gazette* (for example in the August 1978 *Employment Gazette* pp 945-947). However, it does not cover non-manufacturing industries; nor does it provide occupational or detailed regional information. Furthermore, the estimates exclude some short-term engagements, namely those which are also terminated in the period covered. The survey provides this extra information for a single period of time.

Local management of the Employment Service Division need to have reliable estimates of the total numbers of engagements which take place within their locality, in order

to measure the proportion of this total made up by employment office placings. It is planned to develop a method by which engagements for local office areas may be calculated from the survey results for some time to come.

Each month a count takes place of the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. The survey provides in respect of a single date an estimate of the total number of unfilled vacancies in the country as a whole and this may be compared with the number of unfilled vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled on that date.

## Information collected

Employers were asked to provide the following information in respect of sample units:

- (a) For the three-month period April 7, 1977 to July 8, 1977 they were asked for numbers of engagements and terminations together with that of employees on the payroll at the start and finish of the period. Separate information was requested for males and females cross-classified by six broad occupational groups.
- (b) For a single date within the period, May 6, 1977, information was sought on the number of unfilled vacancies outstanding subdivided into the six occupational groups.
- (c) A further question asked for engagements where a corresponding termination also occurred within the five-week period May 14, 1977 to June 18, 1977. This information was sought so as to enable direct comparisons to be made with the engagement rates derived from the "L" returns for June 1977, which specifically omit engagements both starting and finishing within the period. Separate information was sought for males and females.

Table 1 Total engagements by region for manual and non manual occupations (thousands)

Region	Non-manual			Manual			All occupations			95% confidence limits of total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
South East	89.7	153.1	242.8	222.7	114.6	337.3	312.4	267.7	580.1	559.5	600.7
East Anglia	5.3	8.4	13.6	19.4	15.2	34.5	24.6	23.5	48.2	34.1	62.2
South West	11.8	35.3	47.1	55.1	44.7	99.7	66.9	80.0	146.8	132.3	161.3
West Mids	14.7	23.8	38.5	57.7	34.9	92.6	72.4	58.7	131.1	122.7	139.4
East Mids	8.2	19.2	27.3	53.3	31.0	84.3	61.5	50.2	111.7	100.9	122.4
Yorks & Humberside	13.6	26.6	40.2	66.3	39.6	105.9	79.9	66.1	146.0	130.7	161.3
North West	25.6	51.6	77.2	103.0	60.3	163.3	128.6	111.9	240.5	223.8	257.1
North	9.2	17.9	27.1	51.3	21.7	72.9	60.5	39.5	100.0	88.3	111.7
Wales	9.4	17.2	26.6	39.7	29.1	68.7	49.1	46.3	95.3	84.4	106.3
Scotland	20.0	40.5	60.6	93.8	52.7	146.5	113.8	93.2	207.0	194.7	219.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>393.6</b>	<b>601.0</b>	<b>762.2</b>	<b>443.6</b>	<b>1,205.7</b>	<b>969.6</b>	<b>837.2</b>	<b>1,806.7</b>	<b>1,762.7</b>	<b>1,850.7</b>

Source: Grossed up estimates from survey representing all engagements during the period April 7, 1977 to July 8, 1977.

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

In addition, the employers industry group and the type of employment office were recorded, so that results could be analysed by these factors. The survey dates for engagement and vacancy information correspond with the respective statistical dates for placing and vacancy counts within local offices, so that direct comparisons between total engagements and unfilled vacancies may readily be made with their employment service counterparts.

For the purpose of the survey an engagement was defined as taking place when a person not already employed by the same organisation was taken on to the payroll at the address of the unit sampled. Transfers between branches of the same organisation were specifically excluded. The definition of a vacancy related to a job—whether full-time, part-time, permanent or temporary—which was vacant at the end of business on May 6, 1977, available immediately, open to workers outside the establishment and for which some specific recruiting action had taken place on at least one occasion during the previous four weeks. Vacancies in respect of which a candidate had already agreed to start were excluded.

## Principal results

The estimated total number of engagements in the economy over the three month period (excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing) was 1,807,000—which is equivalent to an annual rate of 7.23 million if it is assumed that the survey period is typical of the year as a whole. Of the 1,807,000 engagements, 601,000 were in non-manual occupations, and 1,206,000 in manual. Estimated non-manual and manual engagements in the economy are analysed by sex and economic planning region in table 1.

The survey estimate for total engagements can be compared with Inland Revenue data for terminations of employment, which for the financial year 1976/77 were 8.4 million. However, an article published in the *Gazette* for January 1975 (pp 22-24) has shown that estimates of terminations based upon Inland Revenue data tend to exceed those based upon the General Household Survey.

Total unfilled vacancies on May 6, 1977 are estimated from the survey to have been 456,000 of which 221,000 were non-manual, and 235,000 manual. These figures may be compared with these of vacancies notified to employment offices and still outstanding on that date, and show that just over one-third (36 per cent) of all unfilled vacancies were held at employment offices (including offices of Professional and Executive Recruitment).

Table 3 Engagement rates by sex and occupational groups for manufacturing and non manufacturing industries

Occupational group	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing			All Industries			95% confidence limits of total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Managerial & professional	8.9	14.5	9.3	10.3	17.1	12.7	9.9	17.0	12.0	11.4	12.6
Clerical & related	17.1	29.3	24.7	25.5	31.6	29.3	21.6	31.1	28.2	27.0	29.4
Other non-manual occupations	17.2	25.6	19.3	35.6	47.9	43.0	31.7	46.6	40.1	38.6	41.6
Craft occupations	15.3	35.9	17.8	26.1	27.8	26.2	20.7	33.6	21.9	20.8	23.0
Other skilled and semi skilled manual occupations	28.6	37.3	31.4	33.9	62.7	41.8	31.3	49.0	36.6	35.3	37.9
Unskilled manual occupations	57.7	56.0	57.1	85.9	53.6	68.3	74.7	54.2	64.6	61.4	67.8
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>33.9</b>

Notes: (1) Annual engagement rates are per 100 employees at the start of the survey period.

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

(3) The first four occupational groups are identical to those for the occupational analysis of the unemployed published each month in Table 109 of *Employment Gazette*. Unskilled manual does however have a wider coverage than the general labourers category in that table.

Table 2 Total unfilled vacancies by region for manual and non manual occupations (thousands)

Region	Non-manual		Manual	Total	95% Confidence limits of total	
	Male	Female			Lower	Upper
South East	112.6	80.3	192.9	179.9	205.8	
East Anglia	5.0	5.6	10.6	8.7	12.5	
South West	11.4	18.4	29.8	26.2	33.4	
West Mids	19.1	22.5	41.5	34.7	48.4	
East Mids	7.8	14.5	22.3	19.8	24.8	
Yorks and Humberside	14.8	20.0	34.8	29.1	40.5	
North West	20.7	28.6	49.3	44.6	53.9	
North	6.9	12.5	19.4	17.2	21.6	
Wales	7.4	11.7	19.1	16.1	22.0	
Scotland	15.8	20.9	36.7	32.6	40.9	
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>221.4</b>	<b>235.0</b>	<b>456.4</b>	<b>438.4</b>	<b>474.3</b>	

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

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

For manual occupations nearly one half (47 per cent) of total unfilled vacancies had been notified, whereas for non manual the proportion was only about a quarter (24 per cent). Estimates of total unfilled vacancies, for manual and non-manual occupations are analysed by economic planning region in table 2.

## Short-term engagements

The total number of cases of engagements where the corresponding termination also occurred within the five-week period May 14-June 18, 1977 was estimated to be 147,000. Total engagements over this same period may be simply estimated by scaling down the three months total and would be about 695,000. Hence it follows that about 20 per cent of all engagements taking place in the five-week period also terminate over the same period. The survey findings in respect of the proportion of engagements which are short term are almost identical both for males and females and for non-manufacturing and manufacturing industries.

## Engagement rates

Engagement rates are defined, for the survey, as the number of engagements during the three-month period per one hundred employees at the beginning of the period. The rates in this article have been annualised by multiplying by four. However it must be remembered that they have been derived from a single quarter which may not necessarily be typical of the year, in some industries or areas with pronounced seasonal patterns. However, at least for all manufacturing industries, the overall engagement



rate derived from the "L" returns for the period ended June 18, 1977 is close to the average value for a whole year.

Broadly, the engagement rates in this article represent the number of engagements experienced over one year by a unit with an average of one hundred employees. They are given in table 3 by the six broad occupational groups of the survey separately for males and females by manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. The overall engagement rate found was 33 per cent, being 29 per cent for males and 39 per cent for females.

Typically engagement rates are lower for males than for females, except in unskilled occupations where a male engagement rate of 75 per cent compares with only 54 per cent for females. For males and females together, there is a tendency for engagement rates to decrease with increasing levels of skill. The lowest engagement rate of 12 per cent overall for managerial and professional occupations compares with 65 per cent for the unskilled.

There are considerable variations between industrial groups, and table 4 gives engagement rates for the 10 broad industrial groups used for the survey. Engagement rates in non-manufacturing tend to be rather higher (35 per cent) than in manufacturing (29 per cent). Engagement rates are high within construction (47 per cent) and the group comprising distribution, miscellaneous services and

banking (51 per cent) and low in mining and public utilities (19 per cent). It is not possible to provide results relating to the 10 industrial groups cross-analysed by the six occupational groups as there would be insufficient responding establishments within every cell to provide reliable estimates. However, the available results suggest that engagement rates vary by occupation and industry taken together.

As in the case of the occupational analysis, male engagement rates are lower than female except for one industrial group (construction). It is in the industries with low engagement rates that female rates are proportionally much greater than for males—in the case of coal and petroleum products and metal manufacture they are twice as high.

Engagement rates also vary by size of establishment the larger establishments having the smaller engagement rates. Table 5 shows engagement rates for the five size bands used for sample selection. Male engagement rates are nearly three times as high (40 per cent) in units with less than 50 employees than for those with 1,500 and over (15 per cent). Those for females are less than twice as high (44 per cent compared with 24 per cent). The rates have in fact been calculated by size bands for all industrial groups separately but are not all based upon a sufficiently large sample to be reliable. However, from examination of the results it is

clear that no relationship with size exists for public administration, or professional and scientific services. Within multi-unit organisations such as the Civil Service this is understandable; as the size of unit within which the individual is employed is unrelated to the size of the employer.

Engagement rates are also available by economic planning regions, and are shown in table 6. The variations here are relatively small, the regions with the highest levels of turnover being Scotland (41 per cent), Wales (39 per cent), and the South West (40 per cent). By far the lowest engagement rate was shown by the West Midlands (24 per cent). Unlike the other analyses, the regional female engagement rates show a more pronounced variation than the male, ranging from 29 per cent (West Midlands) up to 54 per cent (South West). Male engagement rates range from 21 per cent (West Midlands) to 37 per cent (Scotland).

#### The sample

The sample of employers was designed to provide usable results at national and regional level and by the 18 Areas of the Employment Service Division, and was selected from census units of the 1975 Census of Employment. No units from SIC order I (agriculture, forestry and fishing) were selected, as these are not covered by the Census of Employment.

The census unit is defined as a group of employees of a particular firm employed at a single address whose pay records are all held at a particular address. Strictly it was theoretically desirable to have a sample of establishments, but census units were sufficiently close to this in practice. In principle there may be more than one census unit relating to a single establishment, but in the event this was a problem only in the case of some local authorities sampled. Organisations with many branches may be selected several times in the sample in respect of various addresses. As a main aim of the survey was to obtain regional and Area data it was important that a responding unit was confined to the sampled address.

Before selecting the sample, the entire population of census units was divided into 25 strata, constructed of five size bands analysed by five broad industrial groups. Different sampling fractions were selected for each of these strata; large establishments had a much higher probability of selection than small, and industries thought from other sources to have a high engagement rate had a higher

Table 4 Annual engagement rates by sex and industrial group for manual and non-manual occupations

Industrial group	SIC orders	Non manual occupations			Manual occupations			All occupations			95% Confidence limits of total	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Food, drink tobacco, bricks, pottery, glass, cement, timber, furniture paper, printing, publishing	III XVI XVII											
Other manufacturing	XVIII XIX	13.2	31.0	20.4	38.8	51.2	42.5	32.6	44.3	36.4	33.8	38.9
Mechanical instrument, engineering, metal goods	VII VIII XII	13.6	30.3	18.7	30.5	38.0	31.8	25.8	34.6	27.7	25.3	30.1
Textiles, leather, fur, clothing, footwear	XIII XIV XV	12.6	26.4	19.0	36.0	41.0	39.0	30.8	39.0	35.6	32.1	39.1
Coal and petroleum products, chemicals, metal manufacture	IV V VI	9.7	22.2	13.6	20.4	49.1	23.9	17.6	34.7	20.7	17.9	23.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering, electrical engineering	IX X XI	10.9	23.6	14.1	20.4	32.1	22.8	17.7	29.1	20.2	18.1	22.3
Mining, quarrying, gas, electricity, water, transport and communications	II XXI XXII	10.7	21.7	14.4	19.1	42.4	20.7	17.0	27.9	18.7	15.7	21.7
Construction	XX	12.3	40.1	20.1	57.3	23.2	56.8	47.3	38.3	46.5	52.2	50.8
Distribution, insurance, banking, miscellaneous services	XXIII XXIV XXVI	26.9	41.5	35.5	69.2	82.4	74.9	47.0	55.0	51.2	49.4	53.0
Professional and scientific services	XXV	13.9	21.2	18.5	27.6	27.6	27.6	17.7	23.4	21.4	19.9	22.9
Public administration	XXVII	10.6	22.3	15.7	34.9	28.5	32.9	19.5	23.9	21.3	18.7	23.9
<b>All manufacturing</b>		<b>12.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	—	—
<b>All non-manufacturing</b>		<b>18.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	—	—
<b>All industries</b>		<b>16.4</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>33.9</b>

Notes: (1) Annual engagement rates are per 100 employees at the start of the survey period.  
(2) The confidence limits are defined such that there is a 95 per cent probability of the true value lying between the lower and upper limits. They are quoted only for the engagement rates for all occupations, but all the estimates are subject to sampling error.

Table 5 Annual engagement rates by sex and size of establishment

Number of employees in establishment	Engagement rates	
	Male	Female
5- 49	39.8	44.3
50- 199	33.5	41.4
200- 499	25.6	38.5
500-1,499	21.3	32.4
1,500 and over	14.9	24.1
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>

Notes: (1) Annual engagement rates are per 100 employees at the start of the survey period.  
(2) All estimates are subject to sampling error.  
(3) Estimates for males and females together have not been produced by size band at the time the article was prepared.

probability of selection than others. As will be described, the results were later grossed up so that the different strata were represented in their correct proportions in the final totals. It was necessary to take a high proportion of the larger units in order that the sampling errors associated with the final results might be kept within acceptable limits. Table 7 gives the sampling fractions applied to each group.

In no case were units with fewer than five recorded employees selected. Small units were omitted because, although they contribute a high proportion of census units, the total number of employees in them (and hence engagements by them) is small. Furthermore it was thought that the response rate would be low, and that a large number would have changed in the 21 month period between the 1975 Census of Employment and the survey. In the case of some industries however, a substantial proportion of the total workforce is employed in units employing between five and nine people and consequently for these industries only such units were included in the sample. The industries concerned are covered by SIC orders XX (construction), XXIII (distribution), XXIV (insurance), XXVI (miscellaneous services).

It was an aim of the survey that usable results be obtained both for the 18 areas of the Employment Service Division, and also for the 10 economic planning regions. At the time of the survey the boundaries of the areas did not always fall wholly within regions. Hence for sample selection a basic geographical unit of area was defined which could be aggregated either into regions or into ESD areas. A total of 12,719 census units were selected for sampling in this way.

Table 6 Annual engagement rates by sex and region for manual and non-manual occupations

Region	Non-manual			Manual			All occupations			95% confidence limits of total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
South East	18.4	31.5	24.9	38.6	46.2	40.9	29.3	36.5	32.2	31.0	33.4
East Anglia	14.0	21.8	17.9	33.2	67.5	42.7	25.6	38.7	30.7	21.7	39.7
South West	14.3	40.4	27.7	39.1	74.9	49.8	29.9	54.4	39.7	35.8	43.6
West Mids	13.0	21.5	17.2	25.7	36.7	28.9	21.4	28.5	24.1	22.6	25.6
East Mids	11.0	27.6	19.0	36.0	46.4	39.3	27.7	36.8	31.2	28.2	34.2
Yorks & Humberside	13.0	27.2	19.9	33.5	44.3	36.9	26.5	35.4	29.9	26.8	33.0
North West	17.0	34.7	25.8	40.6	50.7	43.8	31.8	41.8	35.8	33.3	38.3
North	15.0	26.6	21.0	38.8	40.0	39.2	31.3	32.6	31.8	28.0	35.6
Wales	19.2	35.1	27.1	37.3	75.3	47.4	31.6	52.8	39.3	34.8	43.8
Scotland	19.6	35.2	27.9	46.4	60.5	50.6	37.4	46.1	40.9	38.4	43.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>33.9</b>

Notes: (1) Annual engagement rates are per 100 employees at the start of the survey period.  
(2) The confidence limits are defined such that there is a 95 per cent probability of the true value lying between the lower and upper limits. They are quoted only for total engagement rates for all occupations, but all the estimates are subject to sampling error.



**Table 7 Sampling fractions by industry group and size band**

Industrial Group (SIC orders)	Size band of census unit				
	10-49	50-199	200-499	500-1,499	1,500 and over
III, VII, VIII, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX	46	13	5	2	1
Manufacturing higher turnover industries (A)					
IV, V, VI, IX, X, XI	63	18	6	2	1
Manufacturing lower turnover industries (B)					
II, XXI, XXII	125	29	9	4	1
Mining, public utilities (C)					
XX, XXIII, XXIV, XXVI	83	12	4	2	1
Construction, distribution, insurance, miscellaneous services (D)					
XXV, XXVII	67	16	5	2	1
Professional & scientific services, public administration (E)					

Notes: \* For industrial group D this size band was 5-49.  
This table contains inverse sampling factors, for example '63' means one unit in 63 was selected.

### Conduct of the survey

Except for a few employers within Central London, the survey was carried out by local employment office staff of the Employment Service Division. During March 1977 all questionnaires were distributed to the local offices appropriate to sample units. They were then delivered to employers by personal visit, during which the purposes of the survey were explained and co-operation invited. After the end of the period employers not returning questionnaires to the local office were contacted and reminded of the survey. The response rate achieved by this process was almost certainly much higher than would be expected from a postal enquiry as in many cases the employer already knew the local office staff concerned.

There were a few local offices in which the number of employers selected for sampling was greater than the local staff in post could reasonably be expected to visit. This mostly occurred in Central London, and a slightly modified postal questionnaire was sent directly from head office to cover certain Central London employers. Elsewhere, where questionnaires in excess of the agreed maximum had been allocated they were deleted from the original selection, in accordance with a procedure designed to ensure that no sample bias resulted.

Employers sampled are to receive extracts of the survey results. Each will receive information on engagements, terminations and unfilled vacancies by the six broad occupational groups of the survey, relating to the appropriate planning region and industrial group.

### Response rate

Participation in the survey was entirely voluntary and depended upon the goodwill of the employers concerned. When allowance is made for establishments that had closed down, and a few cases where several adjacent plants were treated as a single responding unit, the achieved national response rate in terms of census units was about 66 per cent. Usable replies were received for 7,604 census units, from the 11,477 units that had not closed down to whom

questionnaires were delivered.

Because most of the closed down establishments were small, the work force in the final achieved sample represented a higher proportion of that in the original sample than did the number of census units. Estimates of the response rate in terms of employees are not available on a comparable basis to the figure of 66 per cent but if the entire original sample is taken, before any deletions or adjustments were made then the achieved sample represented 59 per cent of the census units of the original sample, and 67 per cent of employees. The stratification of the sample into size bands has had the effect of correcting any bias which this effect may cause.

The achieved sample covered 3.58m employees, about 16 per cent of the entire national workforce. Its coverage was substantial because the larger establishments were sampled with a greater chance of selection.

### Production of results

The numbers of engagements and vacancies recorded by sample employers were grossed up so as to represent the totals occurring in the economy except for SIC order I during the survey period. Separate grossing up factors were applied to each part of the sample, defined by size band, industry group and geographical area.

The grossing up factors were calculated on the basis of the total numbers of employees in employment in each stratum provided by the 1975 census of Employment. Sample establishments recorded the number of employees on the payroll on April 8, 1977, and so, for each stratum total engagements could in principle be calculated thus:

$$\text{estimated total} = \frac{\text{engagements in sample}}{\text{employees in sample}} \times \text{employees in population}$$

This method ensures that the grossed up survey estimates of employees agree with the 1975 Census of Employment estimates. In practice, separate grossing up factors were applied for a total of 230 subsets of the data, comprising 10 industrial groups for each of the 23 geographical divisions of the data. Furthermore, within these 230 subsets, the grossing factors were varied to take account of the different size bands of the sample within the subset.

However it should be noted that there are some shortcomings associated with the use of the 1975 Census of Employment for grossing up. The lapse of 21 months in between the census date and the survey resulted in about five per cent of the original sample closing down. During that period some new units no doubt opened up, but these were not sampled.

Secondly the grossing up process may have distorted engagement rates slightly on account of the differences between the size distributions of census units and establishments. It is thought that the effect of this would be small.

As a guide to the reliability of the survey estimates, the tables give confidence intervals for some of the main results. Broadly there is only one chance in 20 that the true value of which the survey provides an estimate will lie outside the range given for the confidence intervals. Results for the country as a whole tend to be more reliable than those for individual regions.

Subject to its validity, further information on engagements, vacancies and engagement rates may be obtained on request from Employment Service Division (ESF6), 7 St Martin's Place, London WC2N 4JH.

# Labour turnover: manufacturing industries September 1978

The table below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended September 16 1978. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

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

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

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

Trends in labour turnover in the manufacturing industries can be studied by forming a four quarter moving average from the available data. The June 1977 *Gazette* contained a time series from 1966 to 1976 of such an average in tabular and graphical forms. The latest averages are shown below. (See also the chart on page 1291).

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

Year	Reference month†	Total engagements	Total discharges (and other losses)
1977	May	2.08	2.03
	August	2.05	2.05
	November	2.00	2.05
1978	February	2.00	2.10
	May	1.95	2.05

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Grain milling	211	1.6	3.1	1.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Bread and flour confectionery	212	4.2	3.8	4.1	5.7	4.3	5.2
Biscuits	213	2.2	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	3.1	3.8	3.4	5.0	4.8	5.0
Milk and milk products	215	1.8	2.9	2.1	3.3	5.2	3.8
Sugar	216	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	3.1	1.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	2.4	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.9
Fruit and vegetable products	218	2.7	3.4	3.0	6.2	5.7	5.9
Animal and poultry foods	219	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.8	1.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	1.7	4.5	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	1.4	3.5	2.3	1.8	3.8	2.6
Brewing and malting	231	1.0	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.5
Soft drinks	232	2.4	1.6	2.1	5.7	11.4	7.7
Other drink industries	239	2.2	3.5	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.6
Tobacco	240	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	6.7	1.4
Mineral oil refining	262	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.6
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	1.6
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
General chemicals	271	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	272	1.9	3.4	2.6	1.8	3.6	2.6
Toilet preparations	273	3.7	3.5	3.6	2.7	4.6	3.9
Paint	274	1.6	3.4	2.1	2.3	4.2	2.8
Soap and detergents	275	2.2	4.2	3.0	3.3	5.0	4.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.4	3.4	1.8
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1
Fertilisers	278	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.1	2.6	1.4
Other chemical industries	279	1.6	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.1
Steel tubes	312	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.2	3.0	1.4
Iron castings, etc	313	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9
Other Base metals	323	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.8
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	1.0	1.6	1.1	2.2	4.3	2.5
Metal-working machine tools	332	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.5
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.6
Industrial engines	334	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.1
Textile machinery and accessories	335	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.4
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.0
Mechanical handling equipment	337	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Office machinery	338	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.8
Other machinery	339	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.6
Industrial (including process) plant and steel-work	341	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2
Ordnance and small arms	342	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.0
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5
Watches and clocks	352	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.8
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.4
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Electrical machinery	361	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.6
Insulated wires and cables	362	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.3

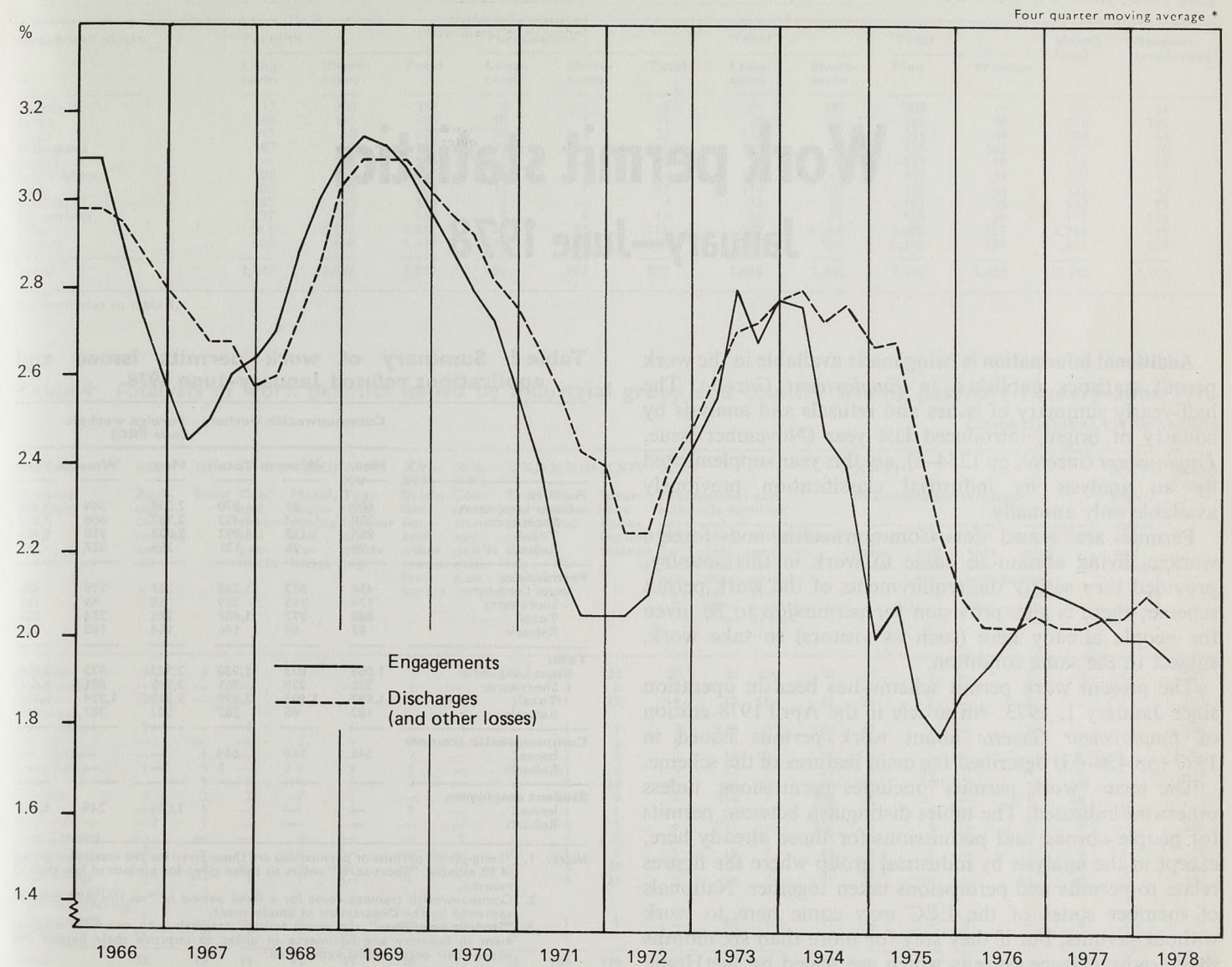


Labour turnover (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.6
Radio and electronic components	364	2.0	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.6	2.6	3.0
Electronic computers	366	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.2
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.8
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	2.2	2.8	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.9
Other electrical goods	369	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.8
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.3	3.2	3.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	3.2	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	2.0	2.3	2.0	0.9	2.0	1.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	3.2	2.5	3.1	0.9	2.6	1.0
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	2.2	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.5	2.5	1.8
Hand tools and implements	391	1.8	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.5
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc	393	1.8	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.9
Wire and wire manufactures	394	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.6	1.8
Cans and metal boxes	395	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.5
Jewellery and precious metals	396	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.4	2.4
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.4	3.0	1.6
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.4
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Woollen and worsted	414	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.8	3.2	3.5
Jute	415	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.6	2.6	3.3
Rope, twine and net	416	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.0	3.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lace	418	1.5	3.2	2.4	1.4	2.2	1.8
Carpets	419	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.6	1.8
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.2
Made-up textiles	422	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.9
Textile finishing	423	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.3
Other textiles industries	429	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.4
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	2.0	3.5	2.3	1.8	3.3	2.2
Leather goods	432	3.0	3.4	3.3	6.6	3.9	4.9
Fur	433	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.8

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.9	2.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	3.4	4.3	4.2	3.4	5.3	4.9
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.1
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc	444	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.9
Hats, caps and millinery	446	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.7
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.4
Footwear	450	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.8
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	2.2	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.9
Pottery	462	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.6
Glass	463	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.5
Cement	464	1.4	2.7	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.4
Abrasives and building materials etc not elsewhere specified	469	2.5	1.8	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.4
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Timber	471	2.5	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.2
Furniture and upholstery	472	2.4	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.0
Bedding, etc	473	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.4
Shop and office fitting	474	2.9	1.5	2.7	1.9	3.4	2.2
Wooden containers and baskets	475	2.3	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.4	1.9	3.8
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Paper and board	481	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.8	3.0	1.9
Packaging, products of paper, board and associated materials	482	1.6	2.7	2.0	1.8	3.4	2.4
Manufactured stationery	483	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.6
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	1.0	2.9	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.2
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	1.6	2.8	2.0	1.3	2.8	1.8
Other printing, publishing bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	1.4	2.6	1.8	1.4	2.6	1.8
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Rubber	491	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.9
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.4
Brushes and brooms	493	5.7	5.8	5.8	4.6	2.2	3.2
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	4.6	6.6	5.8	7.8	7.5	7.6
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	2.2	5.0	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.0
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	499	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.5	3.0
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>

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



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



# Work permit statistics

## January-June 1978

Additional information is being made available in the work permit statistics published in *Employment Gazette*. The half-yearly summary of issues and refusals and analysis by country of origin, introduced last year (November issue, *Employment Gazette*, pp 1254-5), are this year supplemented by an analysis by industrial classification previously available only annually.

Permits are issued for Commonwealth and foreign workers living abroad to come to work in this country, provided they satisfy the requirements of the work permit scheme; there is also provision for permission to be given for people already here (such as visitors) to take work, subject to the same condition.

The present work permit scheme has been in operation since January 1, 1973. An article in the April 1978 edition of *Employment Gazette* about work permits issued in 1977 (pp 429-33) described the main features of the scheme.

The term "work permits" includes permissions, unless otherwise indicated. The tables distinguish between permits for people abroad and permissions for those already here, except in the analysis by industrial group where the figures relate to permits and permissions taken together. Nationals of member states of the EEC may come here to work without permits, but if they stay for more than six months they need residence permits which are issued by the Home Office.

Statistics of issues, including analyses by industrial and

Table 1 Summary of work permits issued and applications refused January-June 1978

	Commonwealth workers			Foreign workers (non EEC)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Permits</b>						
Issues Long-term	609	61	670	2,096	344	2,440
Short-term	358	64	422	2,937	606	3,543
<b>Total</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>5,983</b>
Refusals	95	26	121	359	227	586
<b>Permissions</b>						
Issues Long-term	456	812	1,268	227	229	456
Short-term	174	165	339	58	45	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>559</b>
Refusals	87	59	146	164	160	324
<b>Total</b>						
Issues Long-term	1,065	873	1,938	2,323	573	2,896
Short-term	532	229	761	2,995	651	3,646
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>5,318</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>6,542</b>
Refusals	182	85	267	523	387	910
<b>Commonwealth trainees</b>						
Issues	545	119	664	—	—	—
Refusals	4	1	5	—	—	—
<b>Student employees</b>						
Issues	—	—	—	1,016	249	1,265
Refusals	—	—	—	1	—	1

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

occupational classifications, for the whole of 1978 will be published in the first half of 1979.

Table 2 Analysis of work permits issued by country issuing passport January-June 1978

Country of origin	COMMONWEALTH WORKERS											
	Permits			Permissions			Totals		Grand total	Commonwealth trainees		
	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term				
Australia	126	56	182	85	8	93	211	64	201	74	275	35
Bangladesh	14	4	18	7	5	12	21	9	29	3	30	12
Canada	77	42	119	35	8	43	112	50	128	34	162	24
Caribbean territories	8	52	60	151	34	185	159	86	63	182	245	23
Cyprus	9	1	10	14	6	20	23	7	10	30	22	60
East Africa	9	4	13	19	4	23	28	8	20	16	36	39
Hong Kong	157	7	164	38	14	52	195	21	180	36	216	64
India	100	132	232	30	9	39	130	141	246	25	271	165
Malaysia	35	42	77	397	96	493	432	138	133	437	570	16
Malta	24	7	31	9	—	9	33	7	30	10	40	5
Mauritius	11	3	14	187	25	212	198	28	138	88	226	16
New Zealand	23	9	32	30	4	34	53	13	51	15	66	6
Singapore	13	6	19	12	7	19	25	13	22	16	38	61
Sri Lanka	25	11	36	117	53	170	142	64	147	59	206	39
West Africa	15	41	56	90	58	148	105	99	145	59	204	78
Dependent territories excluding Hong Kong	6	4	10	41	6	47	47	10	23	34	57	6
Others	18	1	19	6	2	8	24	3	21	6	27	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>664</b>

See footnotes to table 1.

Table 3 Analysis of work permits issued by country issuing passport January-June 1978

Country of origin	FOREIGN WORKERS (NON EEC)											
	Permits			Permissions			Total		Total		Grand total	Student employees
	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Men	Women		
Austria	17	200	217	4	1	5	21	201	208	14	222	24
Egypt	40	165	205	10	1	11	50	166	168	48	216	102
Japan	317	58	375	20	3	23	337	61	354	44	398	64
Philippines	187	34	221	142	14	156	329	48	115	262	377	10
Poland	—	175	175	1	—	1	1	175	157	19	176	19
South Africa	108	58	166	21	3	24	129	61	157	33	190	46
Spain	103	102	205	16	1	17	119	103	178	44	222	42
Sweden	69	65	134	4	—	4	73	65	113	25	138	72
Switzerland	77	87	164	9	—	9	86	91	138	39	177	234
USA	917	1,731	2,648	80	37	117	997	1,768	2,408	357	2,765	138
Others	605	868	1,473	149	39	188	754	907	1,322	339	1,661	514
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>3,543</b>	<b>5,983</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>2,896</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>5,318</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>6,542</b>	<b>1,265</b>

See footnotes to table 1.

Table 4 Analysis of work permits issued by industrial group and country issuing passport January-June 1978

Country of origin	COMMONWEALTH WORKERS																					
	SIC order															XXVI					XXVII	Grand Total
	I-II	III	IV-V	VI-XII	XIII-XV	XVI-XIX	XX-XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	Professional and scientific services	Education and other services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Total	Entertainment	Hotel and catering	Private domestic service	Other miscellaneous services		
Australia	9	2	1	41	2	2	4	5	16	33	30	36	25	91	55	3	—	5	63	6	275	
Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	8	—	3	8	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	30
Canada	18	—	—	8	1	3	—	3	11	25	14	13	16	43	38	2	—	2	42	5	162	
Caribbean territories	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	7	178	2	187	49	1	—	2	52	—	245	
Cyprus	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	3	2	5	9	1	15	1	3	2	—	—	6	—	30
East Africa	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	3	2	14	2	18	4	3	—	—	7	1	36	
Hong Kong	1	4	—	6	1	1	—	2	61	4	3	27	1	31	2	98	1	4	105	—	216	
India	—	1	3	11	1	3	—	6	8	24	46	18	12	76	125	10	2	1	138	—	271	
Malaysia	3	2	2	7	1	—	3	3	12	5	6	458	7	471	31	27	—	1	59	2	570	
Malta	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	2	3	1	—	5	1	6	1	19	—	1	21	2	40	
Mauritius	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	211	—	211	2	4	—	2	8	—	226	
New Zealand	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	2	4	5	11	11	13	35	9	1	—	4	14	1	66	
Singapore	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	10	7	18	2	5	—	1	8	1	38	
Sri Lanka	1	2	—	4	—	3	3	1	6	38	10	107	6	123	5	8	2	9	24	1	206	
West Africa	3	—	1	7	—	—	—	1	4	23	5	93	3	101	31	20	—	12	63	1	204	
Dependent territories excluding Hong Kong	1	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	38	1	41	2	3	1	—	6	1	57	
Others	12	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,699</b>	

See footnotes to table 1.

Table 5 Analysis of work permits issued by industrial group and country issuing passport January-June 1978

Country of origin	FOREIGN WORKERS (NON EEC)																					
	SIC order															XXVI					XXVII	Grand Total
	I-II	III	IV-V	VI-XII	XIII-XV	XVI-XIX	XX-XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	Professional and scientific services	Education and other services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Total	Entertainment	Hotel and catering	Private domestic service	Other miscellaneous services		
Austria	2	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	2	197	10	—	1	208	—	222	
Egypt	3	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	1	15	3	—	1	4	172	14	—	—	186	—	216	
Japan	—	2	3	16	2	1	—	16	110	128	20	2	5	27	46	39	—	8	93	—	389	
Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	2	—	147	—	147	2	199	20	—	221	—	377	
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	173	—	—	—	173	—	176	
South Africa	9	1	9	15	4	2	1	10	10	38	4	16	26	46	38	2	—	5	45	—	190	
Spain	30	1	1	16	—	1	9	4	—	6	9	8	3	20	62	65	4	3	134	1	222	
Sweden	5	1	2	18	—	1	3	1	11	21	2	7	4	13	52	4	—	2	58	—	138	
Switzerland	3	6	8	16	3	6	1	5	11	21	2	7	4	13	56	22	—	6	84	—	177	
USA	175	7	52	276	4	30	19	21	53	211	127	22	118	267	1,615	14	—	11	1,640	—		



# Registered disabled people in the public sector

Each year the quota figures for a wide cross-section of employers in the public sector are published in *Employment Gazette*.

Figures for Government departments are prepared by the Civil Service Department and relate to June 1, 1978. The figures for other public sector employers were obtained during the annual enquiry into the quota position of all employers subject to quota, carried out by the Employment Service Division of the Manpower Services Commission in May 1978. Comparable figures were published in the November 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* which also drew attention to the following factors.

Only those disabled people who are registered under the terms of the 1944 Act can be counted towards an employer's quota. The percentages in the table therefore relate only to those disabled people who are known by their employers to be registered. However, registration is voluntary and many disabled employees choose not to register. Likewise there is no obligation to disclose registration to an employer.

It is estimated that there are probably at least as many unregistered as registered disabled people in employment. It is also known that there are many disabled people, who are not registered as such, working in the public sector and who cannot be included in the figures published in the following tables.

In a few of the public undertakings listed the range of job opportunities for some disabled people may be affected by stringent medical requirements designed to protect public safety.

Employers in both the public and private sectors face common difficulties in meeting their quota obligations. However, despite a reduction of over 37,000 in the register

of disabled people in the past year, the quota position in both sectors has been generally maintained. Public sector employees have been urged to keep under continual review their policies on the employment of disabled people and a number of initiatives have been taken.

Failure to satisfy the quota is not an offence, but employers in this position have additional obligations prescribed by the 1944 Act. Notes for guidance on employers' obligations which are obtainable at local offices of the Employment Service Division give further information about this.

### Points to note

- The Act is not binding on the Crown, but Government Departments and the National Health Service have nevertheless agreed to accept the same responsibilities as other employers
- An aggregate quota figure for British Shipbuilders has not been given (although the Corporation was agreeable to publication) as its subsidiaries are regarded as separate employers for quota purposes.
- The figures of the British Steel Corporation do not include the employees of Redpath Dorman Long Ltd or of British Steel Corporation (Chemicals) Ltd, which being separately registered companies are separate employers for quota purposes.
- The column headed "registered disabled employees" in the tables shows in some cases 0.5 of a decimal place. This is because registered disabled people who are normally employed between 10-30 hours per week count as half a unit of staff for the purpose of calculating an employer's quota percentage. A similar rule applies to the total number of staff employed.

## Public sector quota figures

### National Government Government Departments

	Registered disabled employees	%
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	363.5	2.6
Civil Service Department (including Parliamentary Counsel and Civil Service College)	81.5	1.6
Customs and Excise	512	1.8
Defence	4,073.5	1.9
Royal Ordnance Factories	357.5	1.6
Education and Science	88.5	2.4
Employment Group	1,457	2.8
Energy	21.5	1.6
Environment (including PSA and Transport)	1,167.5	1.7
Export Credits Guarantee Department	31	1.5
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	111.5	1.7
Health and Social Security	1,987	2.1
Home Office	212	0.6
Industry	184	2.0
Information, Central Office of	21	1.8
Inland Revenue	1,340	1.6
Land Registry	120.5	2.3
Lord Chancellor's Office	152.5	1.5

	Registered disabled employees	%
Mint, Royal	46	3.2
National Savings	262	2.4
Ordnance Survey	105.5	2.8
Overseas Development	41	1.8
Population, Censuses and Surveys	70.5	2.8
Stationery Office	200.5	3.0
Trade	154	2.1
Treasury	26	2.5
Scottish Office	147.5	2.0
Scottish Prison Service	9	0.4
Welsh Office	65.5	2.6
Other Government Departments (employing less than 1,000 staff)	164	2.1

Note: Employment Group incorporates Department of Employment; Office of Manpower Economics; Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service; Health and Safety Commission/Executive; and Manpower Services Commission.

### Local Government County Councils

	Registered disabled employees	%
Avon	149	0.6
Bedfordshire	70	0.4
Berkshire	59	0.3
Buckinghamshire	36	0.3
Cambridgeshire	71	0.5
Cheshire	73	0.3
Cleveland	89	0.5
Clwyd	173	1.8
Cornwall	62	0.5
Cumbria	159	1.0
Derbyshire	163	0.7
Devon	267	1.1
Dorset	100	0.7
Durham	143.5	0.8
Dyfed	149	1.4
East Sussex	97	0.5
Essex	267	0.7
Gloucestershire	181	1.5
Greater Manchester	119	1.5
Gwent	285	2.4
Gwynedd	127	1.9
Hampshire	142.5	0.5

### Local Government

#### County Councils (continued)

	Registered disabled employees	%		Registered disabled employees	%		Registered disabled employees	%
Hereford and Worcester	142	1.0	Cheltenham	11	1.6	Macclesfield	23	2.2
Hertfordshire	73	0.3	Cherwell	9	1.5	Maidstone	22	2.0
Humberside	154	0.6	Chester City	17.5	1.9	Maldon	9	4.0
Isle of Wight	31.5	1.0	Chesterfield	26	1.9	Malvern Hills	9	2.0
Kent	229	0.5	Chester-Le-Street	11	1.9	Manchester City	436	1.3
Lancashire	319	0.9	Chichester	24.5	3.7	Mansfield	9	0.8
Leicestershire	104	0.4	Chiltern	Nil	Nil	Medina	9	2.0
Lincolnshire	263	1.7	Chorley	12.5	2.3	Medway	20	2.0
Merseyside	65	1.3	Christchurch	6	2.0	Meirionnydd	7	2.8
Mid Glamorgan	222	1.4	Cleethorpes	22	3.7	Melton Borough	4	1.9
Norfolk	115	0.7	Colchester	31	2.3	Mendip	8.5	2.3
Northamptonshire	96	0.6	Colwyn Borough	16	3.1	Merthyr Tydfil	33	3.2
Northumberland	90	1.0	Congleton	8	1.2	Mid Bedfordshire	3	1.3
North Yorkshire	125	0.8	Copeland	10	1.5	Mid Devon	5	1.4*
Nottinghamshire	277	0.8	Corby	12.5	2.2	Middlesbrough	43	2.2
Oxfordshire	35	0.2	Cotswold	9	3.0	Mid Suffolk	9	2.6
Powys	29	0.7	Coventry City	86	0.5	Mid Sussex	10	1.7
Salop	121	1.2	Craven	3	1.0	Milton Keynes	9	1.3
Somerset	134	1.6	Crawley	11	3.2	Mole Valley	10	1.5
South Glamorgan	47	0.4	Crewe and Nantwich	26.5	3.2	Monmouth	10	2.4
South Yorkshire	56	1.2	Cynon Valley	24.5	3.1	Montgomery	10	2.4
Staffordshire	214.5	0.9	Dacorum	10	0.9	Neath	18	3.2
Suffolk	82.5	0.6	Darlington	28	2.4	Newark	3	0.6
Surrey	124.5	0.5	Dartford	6	0.8	Newbury	10	1.9
Tyne and Wear	33	2.0	Daventry	6	2.4	Newcastle-under-Lyme	31	3.1
Warwickshire	68	0.4	Delyn	12	2.0	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	189	1.2
West Glamorgan	118	0.9	Derby	54	2.0	New Forest	12	1.5
West Midlands	55	1.0	Derwentside	52	3.7	Newport	33	2.0
West Sussex	75.5	0.6	Dinefwr	10	4.9	Northampton	21.5	1.2
West Yorkshire	152	1.7	Doncaster	166	1.5	North Avon	5	1.0
Wiltshire	236	1.6	Dover	23	2.4	North Bedford Borough	32.5	3.4**
			Durham City	85.5	1.0	North Cornwall	17	4.4
			Dwyrfor	32	3.0	North Devon	10	2.9
			Easington	6	3.1	North Dorset	Nil	Nil
			Eastbourne	44	3.0	North East Derbyshire	9	1.2
			East Cambridgeshire	41	3.3	North Hertfordshire	9	1.5
			East Hampshire	1	0.4	North Kesteven	2	0.6
			East Devon	18	3.0	North Norfolk	2	0.4
			East Hertfordshire	7	1.6	North Shropshire	Nil	Nil
			Eastleigh	6	1.0	North Tyneside	77	0.9
			East Lindsey	5	0.9	North Warwickshire	4	1.1
			East Northamptonshire	29.5	3.7	North West Leicestershire	11	3.0
			East Staffordshire	6	1.9	North Wiltshire	6	1.1
			Eden	24	2.9	North Wolds	20	2.3
			Ellesmere Port	7.5	2.6	Norwich City	67	3.5
			Elmbridge	29	3.4	Nottingham City	72	1.6
			Epping Forest	13	1.7	Nuneaton	27	3.0
			Epsom and Ewell	23	3.2	Oadby and Wigston	Nil	Nil
			Erewash	11	2.0	Ogwr	43	3.6
			Exeter City	12	1.7	Oldham	75.5	1.0
			Fareham	38.5	4.4	Oswestry	5	3.3
			Fenland	10	1.9	Oxford City	20	2.2
			Forest Heath	14.5	3.1	Pendle	21.5	2.8
			Forest of Dean	5	2.4	Penwith	17	3.0
			Fylde	9.5	2.6	Peterborough City	21	2.3
			Gateshead	7	1.2	Plymouth City	95	3.0
			Gedling	104	1.1	Poole	29	2.8
			Gillingham	15.5	2.9	Portsmouth City	39	1.2
			Glanford	11	2.0	Preseli	18	3.5
			Gloucester City	12	3.9	Preston	57	3.2
			Glyndwr	20	2.8	Purbeck	3	1.9
			Gosport	5	1.9	Radnor	1	0.7
			Gravesham	10	1.8	Reading	25	1.4
			Great Yarmouth	20	2.8	Redditch	10	2.3
			Grimsby	43	3.9	Reigate and Banstead	8	1.4
			Guildford	27	3.1	Restormel	20	3.5
			Halton	10	1.5	Rhondda	29	2.6
			Hambleton	38	3.2	Rhuddlan	11	2.3
			Harborough	1	0.3	Rhymney Valley	30	2.0
			Harlow	4	1.6	Ribble Valley	6	2.4
			Harrogate	28	2.0	Richmondshire	5	1.8
			Hart	16.5	1.9	Rochdale	68.5	0.9
			Hartlepool	9	3.0	Rochford	4	1.1
			Hastings	30	2.1	Rossendale	18	2.1
			Havant	21	2.5	Rother	16	3.2
			Hereford City	22	3.0	Rotherham	117.5	1.2
			Hertsmere	19.5	3.5	Rugby	8.5	1.5
			High Peak	11	1.9	Runnymede	14	3.2
			Hinkley and Bosworth	9	1.6	Rushcliffe	8	1.5
			Holderness	8	1.9	Rushmoor	15	2.2
			Horsham	2	0.7	Rutland	Nil	Nil
			Hove	15	2.9	Ryedale	3	0.9
			Huntingdon	23.5	3.8	St Albans City	14	2.1
			Hyndburn	7	1.1	St Edmundsbury	15	2.0
			Ipswich	17.5	2.1	St Helens	106	1.4
			Isleworth	17	1.4	Salford City	207.5	2.2
			Islywn	22	2.8	Salisbury	20	3.0
			Kennet	2	0.6	Scardwell	135	0.9
			Kerrier	21	3.4	Scarborough	37.5	2.4
			Kettering	16	2.5	Scunthorpe	28	3.0
			Kingston-upon-Hull City	157	3.2	Sedgesfield	44.5	3.1
			Kingswood	2	0.4	Sedgemoor	13	2.1
			Kirklees	131	1.0	Sefon	181.5	1.8
			Knowsley	46	0.6	Selby	7	1.7
			Lancaster City	41.5	3.3	Sevenoaks	10	1.3
			Langbaurgh	29	1.8	Sheffield	276.5	1.2
			Leeds City	297	1.4	Shepway	13	1.8
			Leicester City	39.5	1.8	Shrewsbury and Atcham	14.5	2.2
			Leominster	3	1.7	Slough	20.5	2.0
			Lewes	7	1.3	Solihull	36	0.5
			Lichfield	14	3.0	Southampton City	47	1.8
			Lincoln City	37	3.5	South Bedfordshire	9	1.3
			Liverpool City	442	1.7	South Cambridgeshire	6	1.6
			Llanelli	31.5	3.6	South Derbyshire	8.5	2.5
			Lliw Valley	38	7.2	Southend-on-Sea	61	2.9
			Luton	60	2.9	South Hams	13	3.1

#### District Councils

	Registered disabled employees	%
Aberconwy	33	5.0
Adur	8	2.1
Afan	40	4.0
Allerdale	31	4.5
Alnwick	4	2.4
Alyn and Deeside	11	1.9
Amber Valley	22	3.2
Arfon	14	2.8
Arun	25.5	3.9
Ashfield	15	2.1
Ashford	15	2.4
Aylesbury Vale	17	2.3
Babergh	6	1.6
Barnsley	102	1.2
Barrow-in-Furness	24	2.3



**District Councils (continued)**

	Registered disabled employees	%
South Herefordshire	4	2.0
South Holland	12	2.5
South Kesteven	18	2.9
South Lakeland	19	3.0
South Norfolk	4	1.2
South Northamptonshire	7	2.8
South Oxfordshire	12.5	2.0
South Pembrokeshire	9	2.6
South Ribble	6	1.1
South Shropshire	6	3.2
South Staffordshire	8	2.1
South Tyneside	70	1.0
South Wight	3.5	1.4
Spelthorne	12	2.2
Stafford	13	1.8
Staffordshire Moorlands	10	2.3
Stevenage	4	0.3
Stockport	79	0.9
Stockton-on-Tees	24	1.5
Stoke-on-Trent City	102	3.1
Stratford-on-Avon	8	1.6
Stroud	9	1.7
Suffolk Coastal	13	2.6
Sunderland	140	0.9
Surrey Heath	15	3.5
Swale	13.5	1.8
Swansea City	82	3.2
Taff-Ely	27	2.3
Tameside	84	1.3
Tandridge	9	2.6
Tamworth	7	1.5
Taunton Deane	3	0.5
Teesdale	1	1.0
Teignbridge	18	3.0
Tendring	16	2.4
Test Valley	11	2.0
Tewkesbury	7	1.8
Thamesdown	44	2.5
Thanet	35	3.1
Thurrock	20.5	1.7
Three Rivers	5	1.9
Tonbridge and Malling	15	2.8
Torbay	45.5	3.8
Torfaen	15	1.6
Torridge	6	2.4
Trafford	63	0.9
Tunbridge Wells	22	3.3
Tynedale	7	1.8
Uttercliffe	2	0.8
Vale of Glamorgan	22	2.4
Vale of Whitehorse	2	0.4
Vale Royal	14	1.4
Wakefield City	151	1.4
Walsall	102	1.0
Wansbeck	33	3.5
Wansdyke	5	1.0
Warrington	31	1.9
Warwick	13	1.7
Watford	26	3.4
Waveney	14	1.8
Waverley	9	1.6
Wealdon	5	1.2
Wear Valley	25	3.3
Wellingborough	12	3.1
Welwyn Hatfield	13	1.6
West Derbyshire	10	2.5
West Devon	5	3.2
West Dorset	15.5	3.5
West Lancashire	13	1.8
West Lindsey	8	2.4
West Norfolk	30	4.5
West Oxfordshire	5	1.7
West Somerset	1	0.5
West Wiltshire	5	1.2
Weymouth and Portland	14	1.9
Wigan	130	1.3
Wimborne	8	3.0
Winchester City	21	3.5
Wirral	200	1.9
Windsor and Maidenhead	19.5	2.3
Woking	11	2.1
Wokingham	10	2.4
Wolverhampton	106	1.0
Woodspring	29	2.3
Worcester City	13.5	2.3
Worthing	35	3.9
Wrekin The	13	1.4
Wrexham Maelor	31	3.0
Wycharon	8.5	1.6
Wycombe	4	0.5
Wyre	21	3.1
Wyre Forest	23	2.6
Yeovil	20	2.6
Ynys Mon	15	2.0
York City	43.5	4.0

\*The entry for Mid Devon District relates to the entry for Tiverton District in the November 1977 issue.  
 \*\*The entry for the North Bedford Borough relates to the entry for Bedford District in the November 1977 issue.

**Greater London Area Councils**

	Registered disabled employees	%
Barking	76	1.2
Barnet	79	1.1
Bexley	58.5	1.1
Brent	68	0.9
Bromley	69	0.9
Camden	102	1.4
Corporation of London	54	2.0
Croydon	188	2.6
Ealing	145	1.1
Enfield	225	2.7
Greater London Council	843	1.0
Greenwich	95	1.8
Hackney	96	1.6
Hammersmith	36	0.7
Haringey	104	1.2
Harrow	65	1.0
Havering	107.5	1.5
Hillingdon	180	2.1
Hounslow	73	1.2
Islington	53	1.0
Kensington and Chelsea Royal	28	0.9
Kingston Upon Thames Royal	50.5	0.9
Lambeth	64	0.8
Lewisham	128	2.0
Merton	62.5	1.2
Newham	412	4.2
Redbridge	45	0.7
Richmond Upon Thames	47	1.1
Southwark	94	1.2
Sutton	33	0.9
Tower Hamlets	65	1.8
Waltham Forest	75	1.0
Wandsworth	93.5	1.3
Westminster	69	1.2

**Scottish Regional Councils**

	Registered disabled employees	%
Borders	17	0.5
Central	87	1.0
Dumfries and Galloway	56	1.1
Fife	50	0.8
Grampian	111	0.7
Highland	40	0.5
Lothian	287	1.0
Strathclyde	729	0.7
Tayside	99.5	0.7

**Scottish Island Councils**

	Registered disabled employees	%
Orkney	3	0.3
Shetland	3	0.2
Western Isles	13	0.8

**Scottish District Councils**

	Registered disabled employees	%
City of Aberdeen	110	5.1
Angus	24.5	3.6
Annandale and Eskdale	3	1.5
Argyll and Bute	20	2.8
Badenoch and Strathspey	Nil	Nil
Banff and Buchan	14	3.0
Bearsden and Milngavie	11	3.2
Berwickshire	2	1.7
Caithness	3	1.3
Clackmannan	14	3.2
Clydebank	13	1.8
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	6.5	1.7
Cumnock and Doon Valley	13	2.1
Cunninghame	23	1.8
Dumarton	12	1.5
City of Dundee	113.5	4.3
Dunfermline	32	2.5
East Kilbride	23.5	4.2
East Lothian	12	1.3
Eastwood	9	3.3
City of Edinburgh	86	2.2
Ettrick and Lauderdale	14	6.0
Falkirk	52	3.2
City of Glasgow	456.5	3.2
Gordon	7	2.3
Hamilton	32	2.3
Inverclyde	44	3.4
Inverness	6	1.2

	Registered disabled employees	%
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	15	1.6
Kincardine and Deeside	4	2.1
Kirkcaldy	36.5	2.4
Kyle and Carrick	28	2.3
Lanark	15	3.5
Lochaber	3	1.7
Midlothian	13	1.6
Monklands	30	2.8
Moray	17	2.7
Motherwell	38	2.4
Nairn	5	9.6
Nithsdale	6	1.7
North East Fife	8	1.3
Perth and Kinross	15	1.9
Renfrew	33	1.6
Ross and Cromarty	9.5	2.1
Roxburgh	8	3.0
Skye and Lochalsh	2	4.1
Stewartry	2	1.4
Stirling	8	1.5
Strathkelvin	10	1.5
Sutherland	2	1.1
Tweeddale	Nil	Nil
West Lothian	23	1.8
Wigtown	4	2.1

**Regional Health Authorities**

	Registered disabled employees	%
East Anglia	3.5	0.6
Mersey	17	1.0
North East Thames	4	0.4
North	7	0.3
North West Thames	12	0.9
North Western	21	1.0
Oxford	6	0.4
South East Thames	10	0.7
South Western	13	0.8
South West Thames	15	1.7*
Trent	22.5	1.2
Wessex	5	0.4
West Midlands	12	0.3
Yorkshire	28	1.0

\* The entry for South West Thames Regional Health Authority shows the position in July 1977. No later information is available.

**Area Health Authorities**

	Registered disabled employees	%
Avon	92	0.6
Barking and Havering	49	0.9
Barnet	39	0.7
Barnsley	35	1.1
Bedfordshire	21	0.4
Berkshire	54	0.5
Birmingham	200	0.8
Bolton	30	1.0
Bradford	75	0.8
Brent and Harrow	43	0.5
Bromley	27	0.6
Buckinghamshire	23	0.3
Bury	26	1.2
Calderdale	24.5	1.0
Cambridgeshire	63	0.7
Camden and Islington	71	0.5
Cheshire	53.5	0.4
City and East London	127	0.9
Cleveland	52	0.5
Clwyd	53.5	0.9
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	49.5	1.0
Coventry	14	0.3
Croydon	36	0.8
Cumbria	52	0.7
Derbyshire	85	0.8
Devon	144.5	0.8
Doncaster	24	0.7
Dorset	48	0.6
Dudley	32.5	1.0
Durham	84	1.2
Dyfed	64.5	1.7
Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow	55	0.4
East Sussex	85	0.8
Enfield and Haringey	48	0.9
Essex	163	0.7
Gateshead	24	1.0
Gloucestershire	41	0.5
Greenwich and Bexley	56	0.7
Gwent	54	0.7
Gwynedd	45.5	1.3
Hampshire	40	0.2
Hereford and Worcester	36	0.9
Hertfordshire	70	0.6
Hillingdon	10	0.3

**Area Health Authorities (continued)**

	Registered disabled employees	%
Humberside	130	1.2
Isle of Wight	11.5	0.7
Kensington, Chelsea and Westminster	49.5	0.4
Kent	199.5	1.0
Kingston and Richmond	30	0.8
Kirkcaldy	34	0.6
Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham	107	0.6
Lancashire	199.5	0.9
Leeds	99	0.8
Leicestershire	71	0.6
Lincolnshire	78	1.1
Liverpool	87	0.5
Manchester	146	1.0
Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth	103	0.7
Mid Glamorgan	82	0.9
Newcastle	61	0.7
Norfolk	119	1.2
Northamptonshire	37	0.4
North Tyneside	14	0.9
Northumberland	59	1.2
North Yorkshire	88	1.0
Nottinghamshire	164	1.1
Oldham	19	0.6
Oxfordshire	38	0.4
Powys	22.5	1.4
Redbridge and Waltham Forest	46	0.7
Rochdale	32	1.8
Rotherham	14.5	0.5
Salford	38.5	0.7
Salop	44	0.9
Sandwell	4	0.1
Sefton	59.5	1.0
Sheffield	118	1.3
Solihull	13	0.6
Somerset	70	1.0
South Glamorgan	136	1.3
South Tyneside	11.5	0.7
Staffordshire	86	0.7
St Helens and Knowlsey	27	0.7
Stockport	33.5	0.9
Suffolk	61	0.7
Sunderland	39	0.8
Surrey	121	0.6
Tameside	12	0.6
Trafford	33	1.1
Wakefield	49	0.8
Walsall	16	0.7
Warwickshire	41	0.6
West Glamorgan	57	1.0
West Sussex	51	0.6
Wigan	15	0.5
Wiltshire	69	0.5
Wirral	30	0.6
Wolverhampton	21	0.6

**Scottish Health Boards**

	Registered disabled employees	%
Argyll and Clyde	46	0.5
Ayrshire and Arran	53	1.1
Borders	5	0.3
Dumfries and Galloway	35	1.2
Fife	8	0.1
Forth Valley	36	0.8
Grampian	84	1.0
Greater Glasgow	165	0.6
Highland	40	1.0
Lanarkshire	43	0.5
Leeds	83	0.5
Lothian	Nil	Nil
Orkney	2	0.7
Shetland	110	1.0
Tayside	4	0.8
Western Isles		

**Other bodies within the NHS**

	Registered disabled employees	%
Dental Estimates Board	45	3.1
Prescription Pricing Authority	15	0.8
Welsh Health Technical Services Organisation	10	1.7
Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency	21	0.5

**Nationalised Industries and Public Authorities**

	Registered disabled employees	%
British Aerospace	1,329	2.0
British Airports Authority	45	0.8
British Airways	401.5	0.8
British Broadcasting Corporation	198	0.8
British Gas Corporation	1,344	1.4
British National Oil Corporation	2	0.2
British Railways Board	4,400	2.0
British Steel Corporation	3,016	1.7
British Transport Docks Board	201	2.1
British Transport Hotels Ltd	148	1.4
British Waterways Board	53	1.7
Cable and Wireless Ltd	16	0.9

**Electricity Boards**

	Registered disabled employees	%
Civil Aviation Authority	72	0.9
Electricity Council	9	0.7
Independent Broadcasting Authority	9	0.7
National Coal Board	5,340	1.7
Post Office Corporation	7,622	1.9
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	194	1.5

**Regional Water Authorities**

	Registered disabled employees	%
Eastern	266	2.8
East Midlands	144	1.9
London	220	2.1
Merseyside and North Wales	99	1.7
Midlands	126	1.3
North Eastern	136	2.2
North of Scotland Hydro	67	1.7
North West	178	1.9
South Eastern	97	1.3
Southern	142	1.4
South of Scotland	207	1.5
South Wales	116	2.5
South Western	91.5	1.4
Yorkshire	180	2.2
Central Electricity Generating Board	671	1.1

	Registered disabled employees	%
Anglian	105	1.6
Northumbrian	32	1.3
North West	150	1.6
Severn-Trent	162	1.5
Southern	70	1.7
South West	49	2.



# Agricultural workers in Great Britain: earnings and hours

In the year ended March 31, 1978 the average gross weekly earnings of regular men workers, aged 20 or more, employed full time in agriculture in Great Britain were £56.24, according to estimates compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Information for the previous year was published in the October 1977 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

Within this overall figure, average weekly earnings for different agricultural occupations ranged from £52.21 for horticultural workers to £68.02 for dairy cowmen. Total average weekly earnings for youths were £38.67 and for women and girls £46.73.

In England and Wales, during the year, 4.5 per cent of men received part payment of their wages in kind by provision of board and/or lodging, 49.8 per cent by provision of a house, and 15.8 per cent by provision of milk. In Scotland 4.0 per cent of men received board and/or lodging, 71.3 per cent a house, and 46.3 per cent milk.

In Great Britain regular full-time men worked an average of 45.8 hours per week. The longest average hours worked were by dairy cowmen—51.3 hours a week—and the shortest by horticultural workers—43.0 hours a week. The total weekly hours worked include both contract and non-contractual overtime. For all men average basic hours worked in a week were 39.6, together with 1.9 hours contract overtime and 4.3 hours non-contractual overtime. Youths worked an average of 44.9 hours a week, including 1.7 hours contract overtime and 3.8 hours non-contractual overtime. The corresponding figures for women and girls were 42.5 average weekly hours, including 0.8 hours contract overtime and 2.4 hours non-contractual overtime.

Under the Agricultural Wages Acts minimum wages are determined by the agricultural wages boards. These boards prescribe the weekly minimum wage and the standard number of hours to which it relates; they define the hours of work which qualify for overtime payment and fix an hourly overtime rate for them, and they prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled. They also specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be reckoned as part-payment of wages.

In England and Wales the statutory minimum weekly wage for men and women (ordinary rate) was raised from £39.00 to £43.00 on January 20, 1978 for a 40 hours standard week. There were comparable increases from this date in the rates of craftsmen, graded workers, youths and girls.

In Scotland the statutory minimum weekly wage for adult general workers was raised from £40.00 to £44.00

on December 19, 1977, with comparable increases from this date for other workers.

## Six thousand farms covered

To make sure that the wages board orders are complied with, officers of the agricultural departments are authorised to enter farms and require employers and workers to inform them about wages paid and about hours and conditions of employment. In addition to their investigation of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investigations of farms selected as statistically random samples. These samples cover about 6,000 farms annually in Great Britain and the figures given in this article are based on the results of these visits.

In the tables, which relate to employed regular full-time workers in Great Britain, analysis by occupation is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers carry out a variety of duties the classification is somewhat arbitrary. Not all the people classified together will be doing exactly the same work.

## Definitions of terms

**Hours** Basic hours are the hours which it is agreed between the employer and worker shall be worked for the minimum wage. The hours cannot be more than the standard number prescribed in agricultural wages boards' orders, but a smaller number can be agreed.

Contractual overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the terms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours.

Contract hours are the total of basic and contractual overtime hours.

Non-contractual overtime hours are the hours worked in excess of contract hours. They result mainly from overtime worked because of seasonal operations.

Total hours are defined for England and Wales as all hours actually worked plus statutory holidays only. For Scotland all paid absences are included.

**Earnings** Standing wage is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contract hours. It may be paid partly in cash and partly in allowable and non-allowable payments-in-kind.

Allowable payments-in-kind are specified benefits and advantages, as valued in agricultural wages boards' orders, which are legally reckonable as part payment of the prescribed wage.

Other earnings are made up chiefly of earnings for non-contractual overtime, but include piece-work and bonuses and are net of any deductions for time not worked.

Prescribed wage is the wage prescribed in agricultural wages boards' orders for total hours.

Premium is the excess of total earnings over prescribed wage.

## Composition of average weekly earnings—year ended March 31, 1978

	Men							Youths	Women and girls
	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	Other farm workers		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Standing wage</b>									
(a) Cash and insurance	45.46	56.88	60.94	50.01	46.19	45.61	48.88	48.31	41.31
(b) Payments-in-kind	1.58	1.84	2.34	1.88	1.49	0.43	1.14	1.57	1.47
Other earnings	5.30	6.31	4.74	5.90	8.30	6.17	7.01	6.36	3.95
<b>Total earnings</b>	<b>52.34</b>	<b>65.03</b>	<b>68.02</b>	<b>57.79</b>	<b>55.98</b>	<b>52.21</b>	<b>57.03</b>	<b>56.24</b>	<b>38.67</b>
<b>of which :</b>									
(a) prescribed wage	46.78	53.79	57.73	50.06	50.04	44.27	49.25	49.31	35.81
(b) Premium	5.55	11.23	10.29	7.73	5.94	7.93	7.78	6.93	2.85

## Distribution of weekly earnings (men)

£	per cent of workers							
	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	Others farm workers	All men
Under 39.00	1.3	0.3	—	0.4	0.9	2.4	2.6	1.0
39.00 and under 40.00	3.9	—	—	1.3	0.3	7.3	—	2.1
40.00 — 41.00	5.1	—	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.9	2.6	2.3
41.00 — 42.00	2.9	—	1.3	—	—	2.5	—	1.3
42.00 — 43.00	5.0	—	0.7	1.2	2.0	9.0	1.3	3.2
43.00 — 44.00	4.6	—	1.6	1.9	2.4	—	3.1	2.7
44.00 — 45.00	4.0	—	—	1.4	3.0	4.1	1.3	2.7
45.00 — 46.00	4.2	1.1	0.5	1.6	4.1	7.3	—	3.5
46.00 — 47.00	3.1	1.8	0.7	2.5	4.7	6.3	—	3.4
47.00 — 48.00	5.0	1.1	—	5.3	3.2	7.4	2.9	4.0
48.00 — 49.00	3.4	2.6	0.9	4.1	2.7	5.8	7.8	3.3
49.00 — 50.00	3.5	2.1	0.4	4.4	3.2	2.4	2.9	3.1
50.00 — 51.00	3.9	2.6	1.6	3.5	4.6	6.0	—	3.8
51.00 — 52.00	3.3	4.3	1.6	3.4	3.6	1.0	29.6	3.7
52.00 — 53.00	3.9	4.5	1.6	5.8	2.7	3.4	—	3.5
53.00 — 54.00	2.4	1.7	0.8	4.9	3.0	3.0	—	2.7
54.00 — 55.00	3.2	3.6	2.5	3.5	3.1	1.5	2.6	3.0
55.00 — 56.00	2.1	4.0	2.5	4.5	2.5	1.6	—	2.6
56.00 — 57.00	2.4	5.0	2.8	2.2	3.7	0.5	—	2.7
57.00 — 58.00	1.9	5.5	2.3	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.9
58.00 — 59.00	2.7	0.6	0.9	4.4	1.6	1.6	2.9	2.3
59.00 — 60.00	2.8	0.9	4.3	3.0	2.6	1.6	3.2	2.7
60.00 — 61.00	3.2	2.3	1.3	2.7	3.3	—	1.7	2.7
61.00 — 62.00	1.1	4.9	2.0	4.4	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.4
62.00 — 63.00	2.1	1.8	4.3	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.2	2.3
63.00 — 64.00	1.2	3.8	3.0	1.0	2.5	—	1.2	1.7
64.00 — 65.00	1.8	2.5	4.7	3.3	2.6	1.0	—	2.4
65.00 — 66.00	1.1	4.3	3.0	1.5	1.8	3.2	1.7	1.9
66.00 — 67.00	1.5	2.2	5.0	1.0	2.0	—	1.3	1.8
67.00 — 75.00	7.6	14.9	33.0	11.8	12.8	4.9	12.9	12.1
75.00 and over	5.8	21.6	16.2	9.2	12.7	6.5	9.4	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## January-March 1978

£	per cent of workers							
Under 39.00	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.9	3.2	0.7	1.4
39.00 and under 40.00	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.9	0.3
40.00 — 41.00	1.8	—	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.8
41.00 — 42.00	0.9	—	—	—	0.5	2.2	1.1	0.7
42.00 — 43.00	2.5	—	—	0.3	2.9	0.9	0.5	1.8
43.00 — 44.00	5.8	—	—	3.0	4.2	7.0	2.9	4.2
44.00 — 45.00	5.1	—	0.7	0.9	1.3	3.0	—	2.6
45.00 — 46.00	3.3	—	—	0.1	2.5	5.9	2.5	2.4
46.00 — 47.00	2.9	0.1	—	0.8	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.1
47.00 — 48.00	5.1	0.4	—	1.2	4.3	10.4	0.5	4.0
48.00 — 49.00	5.4	0.4	—	0.5	5.9	5.0	1.4	4.0
49.00 — 50.00	4.3	0.6	0.7	1.5	4.2	4.8	0.8	3.3
50.00 — 51.00	4.8	0.2	—	3.8	4.2	3.8	2.5	3.7
51.00 — 52.00	5.4	1.3	0.5	3.8	5.9	2.1	1.4	4.3
52.00 — 53.00	4.5	2.1	—	3.7	4.3	4.5	2.0	3.8
53.00 — 54.00	3.6	2.2	0.9	3.5	6.7	2.4	4.4	4.0
54.00 — 55.00	5.0	1.9	0.5	4.0	3.8	3.1	4.7	3.9
55.00 — 56.00	2.7	3.1	—	4.9	3.9	0.6	3.8	2.9
56.00 — 57.00	3.1	2.4	0.4	3.4	3.7	0.5	4.0	2.9
57.00 — 58.00	1.7	4.1	1.4	4.8	5.2	1.6	2.6	3.2
58.00 — 59.00	2.5	4.2	0.3	3.6	3.2	0.8	3.7	2.7
59.00 — 60.00	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.1	3.0	1.0	2.4	2.9



Distribution of weekly earnings (men) (continued)

	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	Other farm workers	All men
January-March 1978 (continued)								
£								
60-00 and under 61-00	2.3	2.3	1.0	4.5	2.7	1.3	2.0	2.5
61-00 — 62-00	2.8	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.8
62-00 — 63-00	1.3	7.0	1.9	3.2	2.2	1.5	—	2.2
63-00 — 64-00	1.6	3.0	1.6	2.1	1.0	3.4	1.8	1.7
64-00 — 65-00	1.5	4.7	3.9	2.5	2.0	1.4	3.2	2.2
65-00 — 66-00	1.0	2.7	2.8	3.1	1.2	2.4	2.5	1.7
66-00 — 67-00	1.4	4.2	3.5	2.4	1.0	3.3	1.4	1.9
67-00 — 75-00	7.8	20.5	28.8	16.1	8.1	10.5	17.0	11.9
75-00 and over	4.8	25.5	43.9	14.5	5.1	8.6	22.5	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Average weekly earnings

Type of job	April-June 1977	July-September 1977	October-December 1977	January-March 1978	April 1977-March 1978
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Men:</b>					
General farm workers	50.65	53.39	51.02	54.29	52.34
Foremen and grieves	62.09	65.19	64.86	67.98	65.03
Dairy cowmen	65.36	66.75	66.07	73.88	68.02
Other stockmen	54.58	58.02	56.21	62.36	57.79
Tractor drivers	54.37	59.05	54.92	55.60	55.98
Horticultural workers	49.43	51.97	51.81	55.60	52.21
Other farm workers	52.53	55.83	57.55	62.21	57.03
<b>All hired men</b>	<b>54.06</b>	<b>57.39</b>	<b>55.11</b>	<b>58.39</b>	<b>56.24</b>
<b>Youths</b>	<b>37.20</b>	<b>39.54</b>	<b>37.19</b>	<b>40.74</b>	<b>38.67</b>
<b>Women and girls</b>	<b>42.91</b>	<b>43.50</b>	<b>47.66</b>	<b>53.19</b>	<b>46.73 (a)</b>

(a) Corrigendum: Women and Girls - April 1976 - March 1977 amended to £41.29.

Average total weekly hours

Type of job	April-June 1977	July-September 1977	October-December 1977	January-March 1978	April 1977-March 1978
<b>Men:</b>					
General farm workers	45.1	46.7	44.5	43.1	44.9
Foremen and grieves	44.2	48.2	45.2	42.9	45.1
Dairy cowmen	51.1	51.4	51.9	50.9	51.3
Other stockmen	45.2	46.9	45.6	46.0	45.9
Tractor drivers	46.5	49.8	46.0	42.6	46.2
Horticultural workers	43.9	43.1	44.2	41.0	43.0
Other farm workers	42.9	45.8	45.7	44.5	44.7
<b>All hired men</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>45.8</b>
<b>Youths</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>
<b>Women and girls</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>42.5</b>

Average weekly hours—April 1977—March 1978

Type of job	Basic hours	Contract overtime	Non-contractual overtime	Total hours
<b>Men:</b>				
General farm workers	39.5	1.8	3.6	44.9
Foremen and grieves	39.7	1.4	3.9	45.1
Dairy cowmen	39.5	8.8	3.1	51.3
Other stockmen	40.0	1.8	4.0	45.9
Tractor drivers	39.5	0.7	6.0	46.2
Horticultural workers	39.4	0.5	3.1	43.0
Other farm workers	39.2	0.7	4.8	44.7
<b>All hired men</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>45.8</b>
<b>Youths</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>44.9</b>
<b>Women and girls</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>

Payments-in-kind (to men)—April 1977—March 1978

Type of payment-in-kind	Percentage of workers receiving	Average weekly value	
	per cent	Per worker receiving	All workers
		£	£
<b>England and Wales</b>			
Board and/or Lodging	4.5	9.47	0.43
House	49.8	1.47	0.73
Milk	15.8	0.51	0.08
<b>Scotland</b>			
Board and/or Lodging	4.0	10.10	0.46
House	71.3	0.99	0.70
Milk	46.3	1.52	0.72

Due to rounding, figures will not necessarily add to totals shown.

# Employment topics

## Radiation

Newly calculated limits for the annual intake of radioactive materials by workers have been published in a report\* prepared by the National Radiological Protection Board.

Calculated according to the principles recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) the new limits are defined in terms of a 50 year dose commitment.

The primary radiological protection standard for workers is the "dose equivalent limit" (5 rem per year whole body dose). The new limits, called Annual Limits of Intake (ALI) are secondary limits derived by relating the radiation dose received by an organ to the whole body dose equivalent limit by the use of weighting factors. The weighting factors were assigned by ICRP to individual organs relative to the whole body, reflecting the relative risk to the whole body, from irradiation of parts of the body; gonads have a weighting factor of 0.25, breast 0.15, red bone marrow 0.12 etc. The sum of the weighting factors is 1.0.

In addition the report gives the derived air concentration (DAC), the concentration of the radionuclides in air which will result in the worker having an intake of one ALI per year through inhalation. And it gives maximum achievable body burdens (MABB), the maximum body content of a radionuclide which would be reached if a worker had an intake of one ALI per year continuously for 50 years. Values of ALI and MABB for ingested material are also included in the report.

In all, ALIs, DACs and MABBs for the 169 radionuclides most likely to be encountered in nuclear installations are given. It is expected that others will be needed in due course and the Board will publish an additional list. Eventually, ICRP will publish a report giving broadly the same information. The NRPB data is

for guidance in advance of the ICRP definitive recommendations which are likely to be very similar. The values given by ICRP will supersede those in the NRPB report.

ALLs have been calculated on the assumption of a linear relationship between radiation dose and risk of late effects such as cancer; that is, the risk increases progressively with increasing dose received. However, for some radioactive material the possibility of other effects such as damage to blood vessels sets a more restrictive ALI; in these circumstances the NRPB has chosen the lower value to avoid these effects altogether.

Where the radioactive material spreads uniformly through the body, eg, the caesium isotopes, the ALIs are the same as before. For many alpha-emitting materials the ALI is reduced although for radium improved information on metabolic behaviour has now replaced conservative assumptions of earlier calculations and the new ALI is higher than before. However, it is important to emphasise that the value is based on the same safety criteria as other radionuclides. For plutonium it is considered that the ALIs should be deliberately conservative because of uncertainties in the metabolism data, and ALIs for some chemical forms of plutonium have been reduced, for example inhaled plutonium-239 dioxide by a factor of 8. For ingestion, the ALI for some chemical forms of plutonium are increased three times and some reduced by the same factor.

ALIs for some radionuclides in the thorium fuel cycle are included in the report.

There will be relatively little effect on existing processes in the nuclear industry in the near future since it is not the practice to work close to the limits.

Further information is available from the Information Officer, NRPB Harwell, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RQ. Telephone Abingdon (0235) 831600 Ext. 410.

\*NRPB—R2 Annual Limits of Intake of Radionuclides for Workers, by N Adams, B W Hunt and J A Reissland (HMSO £1.50)

## Special exemption orders, September 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 September 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†	21,547	1,278	1,576	24,401
Double day shift‡	36,834	3,349	2,904	43,087
Long spells	9,656	276	1,455	11,387
Night shifts	67,766	2,344	350	70,460
Part-time work§	14,685	133	254	15,072
Saturday afternoon work	4,790	363	261	5,414
Sunday work	54,095	1,438	1,965	57,498
Miscellaneous	6,423	388	185	6,996
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,796</b>	<b>9,569</b>	<b>8,950</b>	<b>234,315</b>

Note: \*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 18,601 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

## Disabled people

### Returns of unemployed disabled people at September 14, 1978

Section	Males	Females	Total
<b>Section 1</b>			
Registered	49,619	7,721	57,340
Unregistered	54,824	14,497	69,321
<b>Section 2</b>			
Registered	7,789	1,566	9,355
Unregistered	3,011	817	3,828

### Placings of disabled people from August 5, 1978 to September 8, 1978

	Males	Females	Total
Registered Section 1	2,302	514	2,816
Disabled people Section 2	208	57	265
Unregistered* Section 1	1,879	656	2,535
Disabled people			
<b>Total Placings</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>5,616</b>

\*Only Registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section 2) employment. Notes: (a) Section 1 classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment.

Section 2 classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under 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).



## Unemployment rates by age

Using the latest age analysis of the unemployed, estimates of unemployment rates by age have now been made for July 1978. These new unemployment rates are given in the table alongside those for earlier dates. The age groups have been changed to take account of revisions to the age groupings for which unemployment data are compiled (see *Employment Gazette*, August 1978, p 952).

The derivation of these estimated unemployment rates was described in an article in the July 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 718-719), which also explained that the rates for the youngest age group are inevitably high in summer reflecting the inclusion of school leavers at the end of the school year. Changes in school leaving regulations in 1976 mean that this is more marked in the last three years than in 1975.

## Library manpower

Both the Library Association (LA) and the Department of Education and Science (DES) have estimated recently that there is likely to be a significant over-supply of qualified librarians in the United Kingdom by 1981. The estimates co-ordinate a number of statistical sources collected mainly by the DES and are supported by current evidence indicating that some librarians, especially the newly qualified, are unable to obtain work as professional librarians.

Ten years ago, a report by the Library Advisory Councils of England and Wales predicted that over-supply could occur. Library schools were advised to concentrate on qualitative improvement within the current quota of student places. The limited data then available suggested that various manpower series should be set up and considerable progress has been made. The DES now conducts two annual studies of library school students and surveyed all library staff in both 1972 and 1976. Manpower statistics are also included in certain general library series of the DES study (now biennial) of colleges of further education (including polytechnics), the University Grants Committee survey of university libraries and local authority treasurers' public library statistical series.

Each library staff census demonstrated that public libraries were the main employers, accounting for 58 per cent of full-time equivalent staff in both 1972 and 1976. 3,300 libraries and information departments were identified in the latter exercise, some 400 less than in 1972 due to administrative changes mainly in the local government, sector, which co-ordinated separate library systems into one managerial unit. In 1976, over

18,000 staff (mainly full-time) were in qualified posts. The tendency for the age distribution of staff to peak in the 25 to 29 group had become more marked than in the earlier exercise, as 29 per cent of full-time staff in qualified posts were in this group in 1976.

The relative lack of national data on school libraries is less surprising when considering the large number of data points and, even more important, the apparent variety of practice in funding, staffing and organising such libraries. However, the limited evidence obtained in the 1976 staffing census shows that under 1,000 qualified librarians, work in this area. The DES is considering the need for further information on the provision of library facilities in schools.

The two library school leaver surveys consist of a simple return from each of the 17 library schools in the United Kingdom. They concentrate on student output and an individual return identifying the newly qualified students' first employment or employment prospects. In 1976/77, 1,406 successfully completed their courses—three-quarters were women. Student output reached a peak (1,529) in 1976 and seems likely to continue to decline to around 1,250-1,400 by 1982. Since 1969, some four-fifths of library school leavers have replied each year concerning their employment or prospects (a remarkably good response for a postal survey). The percentage obtaining professional work within two to five months after leaving college has declined steadily from nearly 90 per cent in 1973-74 to 58 per cent in 1976-77. One in four of those without professional work had a library post, but on non-professional duties. Nearly half of those with a professional post entered the public library service.

## Estimated unemployment rates by age, Great Britain

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

Note: The figures are not necessarily precise to one decimal place

## The Job Gap

Each year when framing its forward plans, one of the considerations that the Manpower Services Commission must take into account is the number of additional jobs that will have to be created if unemployment is to be reduced or maintained at a particular level. This factor is known as 'the crude job gap', and is plotted as a curve on a chart so that various numbers of jobs can be related to various levels of unemployment.

The 1977/82 job gap is rather higher than the 1976/81 gap was, according to the MSC's calculations—2.396 million compared with 2.320 million. To reduce unemployment to one million by 1982 would require 1.2 million additional jobs compared with just over one million in the earlier period. But the job gap can take no account of the fact that some existing jobs may disappear by 1982.

The crude job gap is estimated in the following way:

	000s
1. 1982 estimated labour force	26,976
2. Minus sick members of labour force	300
3. Equals 1982 potential labour force	26,676
4. 1977 employed labour force	24,324
5. Minus net adjustments*	44
6. Equals individuals in employment	24,280
7. Crude Job Gap (equals 3-6)	2,396

\*This adjustment includes people with two or more jobs, students with part-time or vacation jobs, domestic servants.

MSC Review and Plan 1978—Manpower Services Commission, Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn

While the crude job gap is a measure of all those who would

be seeking work it would include people not registered with the Employment Services or the Careers Service. In the calculation it is assumed that these would number up to 300,000. The shape of the job gap curve reflects the fact that when employment rises not all the new jobs count towards reducing unemployment.

Some go to individuals outside the labour force who accept suitable jobs as they become available. The MSC assumes that the effect of new jobs on registered unemployment will vary with the level of total unemployment, so that if registered unemployment is about two million, virtually all the jobs created will go to the registered unemployed. As registered unemployment falls so does this ratio. As registered unemployment approaches zero only half the jobs created go to the registered unemployed. In other words it takes 200 additional jobs to reduce registered unemployment by 100.

All this is very sensitive to the assumptions made about the growth in the labour force, some of which are more soundly based than others. The numbers of 16 year-olds entering the labour force will be high, for example, while retirement levels will be low. Other factors like the numbers staying on in full-time education and the numbers of married women in the labour force are not so easy to predict and will depend not only on the fall in the birth rate, and changing social attitudes but also on the availability of part-time work.

# 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-September 1978 was 9,108,000 (6,821,000 males and 2,286,900 females). The total included 7,186,600 (5,084,800 males and 2,101,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,241,700 (1,139,800 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 800 lower than that for August 1978 and 49,000 lower than in September 1977. The total in manufacturing industries was 4,800 lower than in August 1978 and 55,200 lower than in September 1977. The number in construction was 5,000 higher than in August 1978 and 9,400 higher than in September 1977. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.5 (88.6 at mid-August) and for manufacturing industries 87.5 (87.6 at mid-August).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers in Great Britain on October 12, 1978 was 1,288,528. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,299,700, representing 5.6 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,316,800 in September, 1978. In addition, there were 76,379 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,364,907, a fall of 81,801 since September 1978. This total represents 5.9 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in October 1978, 233,322 (17.1 per cent) had been on the register for up to four weeks.

### Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on October 6, 1978 was 239,897; 8,747 higher than on September 8, 1978. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 227,000, compared with 217,300 in September 1978. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on October 6, 1978 was 29,257; 741 lower than on September 8, 1978.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on October 12, 1978 was 9,431 a rise of 780 since September 14, 1978.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended September 16, 1978 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,792,600. This is about 34.4 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.7 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.53 millions (14.92 millions in August). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 30,500 or about 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 18.1 hours on average.

### Average earnings

In September 1978 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 15.0 per cent higher than in September 1977. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 337.8 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 333.2 in August 1978 and was 16.1 per cent higher than in September 1977.

### Basic rates of wages

At October 31, 1978, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 17.4 per cent higher than at October 31, 1977. This increase reflects that normally negotiated rates for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. The index was 269.4 (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 October 17, 1978 was 201.1 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.4 per cent on September 1978 (200.2) and of 7.8 per cent on October 1977 (186.5).

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in October which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 223, involving approximately 63,600 workers. During the month approximately 149,700 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 1,806,000 working days were lost, including 1,486,000 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-September 1978, for the two preceding months and for September 1977.

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

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

### Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	September 1977*			July 1978*			August 1978*			September 1978*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries†‡</b>		6,853.0	2,303.8	9,157.0	6,812.7	2,295.2	9,107.9	6,816.8	2,292.0	9,108.8	6,821.0	2,286.9	9,108.0
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>		5,121.3	2,120.4	7,241.8	5,083.5	2,110.3	7,193.8	5,084.6	2,106.8	7,191.4	5,084.8	2,101.7	7,186.6
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	326.9	14.4	341.3	325.5	14.4	340.0	322.2	14.4	336.7	321.2	14.4	335.7
Coal mining	101	283.3	9.9	293.2	281.9	9.9	291.9	278.6	9.9	288.6	277.6	9.9	287.6
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	420.9	285.5	706.3	423.2	284.4	707.5	424.6	283.9	708.5	419.3	281.2	700.5
Grain milling	211	16.4	5.0	21.4	16.0	4.9	20.9	15.9	4.9	20.8	15.7	4.9	20.6
Bread and flour confectionery	212	65.2	36.9	102.1	66.1	37.0	103.1	66.8	37.3	104.1	65.7	37.1	102.7
Biscuits	213	16.2	26.8	43.0	16.6	26.9	43.5	16.6	26.6	43.3	16.5	26.8	43.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	55.2	50.9	106.0	54.1	49.9	103.9	54.5	49.6	104.0	53.5	49.0	102.5
Milk and milk products	215	41.3	15.4	56.7	43.2	16.2	59.4	42.4	15.8	58.2	41.7	15.3	57.0
Sugar	216	8.8	3.0	11.8	8.6	3.0	11.6	8.6	3.0	11.5	8.7	2.9	11.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32.9	39.5	72.5	33.5	39.9	73.5	33.7	40.2	73.8	33.6	40.3	73.9
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.9	33.3	62.3	28.4	32.6	61.0	29.4	32.9	62.3	28.4	32.2	60.6
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.5	5.1	26.6	21.0	4.7	25.8	21.2	4.7	26.0	21.5	4.8	26.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.7	1.4	7.1	5.8	1.5	7.3	5.7	1.5	7.3	5.7	1.6	7.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	20.4	15.0	35.3	20.0	14.4	34.4	19.9	14.4	34.4	19.8	14.4	34.2
Brewing and malting	231	56.7	13.1	69.8	56.3	13.0	69.4	56.7	13.0	69.7	56.4	13.0	69.4
Soft drinks	232	17.0	10.0	27.0	17.9	10.6	28.5	17.5	10.2	27.8	16.7	9.2	25.9
Other drinks industries	239	20.0	13.5	33.5	20.6	13.6	34.2	20.6	13.8	34.4	20.6	13.9	34.5
Tobacco	240	14.7	16.5	31.2	15.0	16.1	31.0	14.9	16.0	30.9	14.8	16.0	30.7
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	33.3	4.1	37.4	32.6	4.1	36.6	32.6	4.1	36.7	32.7	4.0	36.7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	10.7	5	15.7	10.0	5	15.0	10.1	5	15.1	10.1	5	15.1
Mineral oil refining	262	16.7	2.1	18.8	16.5	2.0	18.5	16.4	2.0	18.5	16.5	2.0	18.6
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.9	1.5	7.4	6.1	1.6	7.6	6.1	1.6	7.7	6.1	1.5	7.6
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	308.6	121.9	430.5	307.6	124.3	431.9	309.4	124.8	434.2	309.7	124.6	434.3
General chemicals	271	113.9	22.1	136.0	113.8	22.3	136.2	114.3	22.3	136.6	114.6	22.4	137.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.5	31.6	72.0	41.2	32.7	73.9	41.8	33.1	74.9	42.0	33.0	75.0
Toilet preparations	273	8.8	14.8	23.7	8.7	15.2	24.0	8.9	15.4	24.3	9.0	15.3	24.4
Paint	274	19.6	7.2	26.8	19.8	7.5	27.3	19.9	7.5	27.4	19.8	7.4	27.2
Soap and detergents	275	10.4	6.6	17.0	10.5	6.8	17.3	10.6	6.8	17.4	10.5	6.7	17.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	43.0	8.3	51.3	43.0	8.5	51.4	42.8	8.5	51.3	43.0	8.4	51.4
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.2	3.5	22.7	18.6	3.5	22.1	18.7	3.5	22.2	18.7	3.5	22.2
Fertilizers	278	9.6	1.6	11.2	9.5	1.6	11.1	9.5	1.6	11.2	9.6	1.6	11.2
Other chemical industries	279	43.5	26.2	69.6	42.6	26.0	68.6	42.8	26.0	68.8	42.5	26.3	68.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	424.2	54.7	478.9	405.4	52.9	458.3	404.6	52.9	457.5	405.0	52.7	457.6
Iron and steel (general)	311	217.6	20.4	238.0	201.0	19.2	220.2	200.0	19.3	219.3	200.6	19.3	219.9
Steel tubes	312	44.3	6.9	51.2	41.9	6.7	48.6	41.7	6.7	48.4	41.7	6.6	48.3
Iron castings etc.	313	67.4	7.1	74.5	68.3	6.9	75.2	68.5	6.8	75.2	68.5	6.8	75.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	42.9	7.8	50.7	42.7	7.5	50.2	42.8	7.5	50.2	42.6	7.4	49.9
Copper, brass, and other copper alloys	322	34.2	8.2	42.3	34.0	8.4	42.4	34.1	8.4	42.5	34.0	8.4	42.4
Other base metals	323	17.9	4.3	22.2	17.4	4.2	21.7	17.5	4.3	21.8	17.6	4.3	21.9
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	787.8	144.7	932.5	780.6	144.5	925.1	779.6	144.4	924.0	783.7	144.3	928.0
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.6	4.0	29.6	25.1	4.1	29.2	24.9	4.1	29.0	24.5	4.0	28.5
Metal-working machine tools	332	56.0	9.0	65.0	55.8	9.2	65.0	55.8	9.2	65.1	56.1	9.3	65.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	70.1	14.7	84.9	69.4	14.5	83.9	69.4	14.6	84.0	70.1	14.6	84.8
Industrial engines	334	25.7	4.1	29.8	25.6	4.1	29.8	25.6	4.1	29.7	26.0	4.1	30.1
Textile machinery and accessories	335	20.8	3.8	24.6	19.5	3.4	23.0	19.4	3.4	22.8	19.4	3.4	22.9
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	39.0	4.6	43.6	38.5	4.4	43.0	38.4	4.5	42.9	38.7	4.4	43.1
Mechanical handling equipment	337	53.1	8.5	61.6	52.5	8.5	61.1	53.1	8.6	61.7	53.0	8.6	61.7
Office machinery	338	16.1	6.6	22.7	15.7	6.5	22.2	15.9	6.5	22.4	15.8	6.5	22.4
Other machinery	339	181.0	35.9	216.9	180.4	36.0	216.4	180.0	36.0	216.1	181.2	35.8	217.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	139.1	16.8	155.9	139.6	17.0	156.6	139.8	17.0	156.8	140.6	17.0	157.7
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.4	4.5	21.8	17.1	4.3	21.4	17.1	4.3	21.4	17.2	4.3	21.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	144.0	32.2	176.2	141.3	32.3	173.6	140.2	32.1	172.3	140.8	32.1	172.9
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	96.6	53.6	150.2	95.0	52.6	147.6	95.7	52.3	148.0	95.7	52.5	148.2
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	9.0	3.2	12.2	8.7	2.9	11.5	8.7	2.9	11.6	8.7	2.9	11.6
Watches and clocks	352	5.6	6.4	12.0	5.5	6.5	12.0	5.4	6.4	11.8	5.4	6.5	11.9
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15.9	11.4	27.3	15.3	10.9	26.2	15.4	10.8	26.2	15.5	10.8	26.3
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	66.2	32.6	98.7	65.5	32.2	97.8	66.1	32.2	98.3	66.1	32.3	98.4
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	466.3	275.2	741.5	466.6	275.6	742.2	467.8	275.6	743.5	469.2	275.9	745.1
Electrical machinery	361	101.6	33.3	134.9	100.7	32.8	133.5	100.9	32.8	133.7	101.5	32.9	134.3
Insulated wires and cables	362	32.0	12.8	44.8	31.1	12.3	43.4	31.1	12.2	43.3	31.2	12.2	43.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	41.7	24.4	66.1	40.1	24.9	65.0	39.9	24.8	64.7	40.1	25.0	65.1
Radio and electronic components	364	63.6	66.0	129.7	63.8	65.0	128.8	64.1	64.9	129.0	64.2	64.8	129.0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	24.7	27.4	52.1	24.0	25.6	49.7	24.3	25.7	50.0	23.9	25.9	49.7
Electronic computers	366	32.2	11.4	43.6	33.6	12.4	46.1	33.9	12.5	46.4	34.0	12.5	46.6
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	66.7	26.1	92.9	67.6	27.1	94.7	67.9	27.2	95.1	68.5	27.2	95.7
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	41.6	21.3	62.9	41.6	21.2	62.8	41.5	21.3	62.8	41.8	21.4	63.2
Other electrical goods	369	62.1	52.5	114.6	64.1	54.1	118.2	64.2	54.3	118.5	64.1	54.0	118.1

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

### Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	September 1977*			July 1978*			August 1978*			September 1978*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	164.0	13.1	177.1	160.9	13.2	174.1	160.8	13.3	174.0	161.1	13.3	174.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	673.7	93.2	766.9	671.6	92.9	764.5	671.1	92.8	763.9	673.6	93.1	766.8
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	33.4	2.7	36.1	31.7	2.6	34.3	31.7	2.5	34.2	30.7	2.5	33.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	423.2	58.4	481.6	473.9	57.8	481.7	472.8	57.3	480.1	473.4	57.5	480.9
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10.5	3.1	13.6	10.4	3.4	13.8	10.4	3.4	13.8	10.5	3.5	14.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	165.1	26.8	191.9	164.7	26.9	191.6	165.2	27.3	192.5	167.3	27.4	194.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	17.2											



## Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended September 16, 1978 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,792,600, or about 34.4 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.7 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 30,500 or 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 18.1 hours on average.

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

## Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: week ended September 16, 1978

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total		Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives lost (000's)	Total of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
<b>Great Britain analysis by industry (standard Industrial Classification 1968)</b>													
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>196.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>1,967.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Food industries (211-229)	149.6	35.6	1,531.7	10.2	0.2	9.4	0.2	3.2	17.3	0.4	0.1	12.6	30.0
Drink industries (231-239)	41.7	47.2	401.1	9.6	0.1	2.8	0.2	2.7	16.8	0.2	0.3	5.4	23.9
Tobacco (240)	5.6	24.6	34.8	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>871.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>
General chemicals (271)	28.8	34.0	319.1	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>1,253.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Iron and steel (general) (311)	53.4	32.9	493.9	9.3	—	0.8	6.3	7.7	0.8	0.5	6.3	7.7	—
Other iron and steel (312-313)	44.2	45.2	416.4	9.4	—	0.4	1.9	17.4	9.2	1.9	1.9	17.8	9.4
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	37.7	44.8	343.5	9.1	—	0.3	0.2	2.6	13.0	0.2	0.2	2.9	14.0
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>276.8</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>2,274.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>254.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>1,182.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>
Electrical machinery (361)	32.2	36.3	253.5	7.9	0.5	19.6	—	0.4	10.4	0.5	0.6	20.0	37.7
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>588.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>1,464.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>23.3</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	125.9	33.3	972.5	7.7	3.1	125.9	4.8	59.8	12.4	8.0	2.1	185.7	23.3
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	35.6	35.3	266.8	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>1,321.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>793.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Production of man-made fibres (411)	8.8	37.9	90.5	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	13.9	19.4	113.4	8.2	0.1	4.7	0.1	0.7	11.0	0.2	0.3	5.4	29.7
Woolen and worsted (414)	19.4	29.3	188.1	9.7	—	0.8	0.9	9.6	10.8	0.9	1.4	10.5	11.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	11.8	12.4	77.2	6.5	0.4	14.9	1.4	9.6	6.8	1.8	1.9	24.5	13.8
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>149.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Clothing industries (441-449)	18.5	7.4	109.0	5.9	0.6	22.0	0.7	5.1	7.1	1.3	0.5	27.1	21.3
Footwear (450)	8.9	14.1	40.5	4.5	—	—	2.8	15.2	5.4	2.8	4.4	15.2	5.4
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>772.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>611.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>1,280.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	55.5	35.4	564.1	10.2	—	—	0.1	0.9	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	6.8
Printing and publishing (485-489)	83.1	38.9	716.7	8.6	—	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	—	5.3
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>694.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>
Rubber (491)	27.0	32.8	244.3	9.0	—	—	0.2	1.7	7.8	0.2	0.3	1.7	7.8
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>1,792.6</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>15,635.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>357.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>552.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>
<b>Analysis by region</b>													
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>	<b>533.1</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>4,739.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>
South West	116.6	38.7	993.2	8.5	—	0.2	0.8	3.8	4.9	0.8	0.3	4.0	5.1
West Midlands	233.2	31.2	1,870.2	8.0	1.5	59.8	6.9	66.3	9.6	8.4	1.1	126.0	15.0
East Midlands	141.3	31.4	1,147.1	8.1	0.2	6.8	3.2	21.2	6.7	3.3	0.7	28.1	8.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	193.9	35.4	1,732.6	8.9	0.9	37.2	2.3	24.4	10.5	3.2	0.6	61.6	19.0
North West	231.3	31.1	2,078.6	9.0	0.3	11.7	3.4	32.4	9.5	3.7	0.5	44.1	11.9
North	106.4	32.0	969.9	9.1	1.0	39.5	1.4	10.7	7.6	2.4	0.7	50.3	21.0
Wales	67.3	28.3	599.1	8.9	0.3	11.0	0.2	2.1	13.6	0.4	0.2	13.2	30.4
Scotland	169.5	36.3	1,505.0	8.9	4.2	169.4	1.1	10.3	9.0	5.4	1.2	179.6	33.4

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

## Unemployment on October 12, 1978

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on October 12, 1978, was 1,288,528, 27,517 less than on September 14, 1978. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,299,700 (5.6 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 17,100 between the September and October counts, and by an average of 3,400 per month between July and October.

Between September and October the number unemployed fell by 81,801. This change included a fall of 54,284 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on October 12, 1978 had been registered for up to four weeks was 17.1 per cent. The corresponding proportion for September was 15.2 per cent.

## Regional analysis of unemployment: October 12, 1978

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>Unemployed, excluding school leavers</b>														
Actual	293,647	144,047	32,033	98,183	120,117	74,015	116,016	194,050	110,849	84,541	165,077	1,288,528	58,987	1,347,515
Seasonally adjusted	295,900	145,100	32,900	99,000	119,700	75,300	116,200	196,500	111,000	84,400	168,800	1,299,700	59,900	1,359,600
Percentage rates*	3.9	3.8	4.7	6.1	5.2	4.8	5.6	6.9	8.2	7.9	7.6	5.6	11.0	5.7
<b>School leavers (included in unemployed)</b>														
Males	4,872	2,468	614	2,202	3,670	1,240	3,423	7,497	4,167	3,154	5,987	36,826	3,152	39,978
Females	5,166	2,216	668	2,287	5,217	1,733	4,575	7,342	4,367	3,656	4,542	39,553	2,456	42,009
<b>Unemployed</b>														
Total	303,685	148,731	33,315	102,672	129,004	76,988	124,014	208,889	119,383	91,351	175,606	1,364,907	64,595	1,429,502
Males	219,715	110,748	23,568	71,528	87,487	54,016	85,822	145,189	81,798	61,576	115,305	946,004	43,706	989,710
Females	83,970	37,983	9,747	31,144	41,517	22,972	38,192	63,700	37,585	29,775	60,301	418,903	20,889	439,792
Married females†	28,007	11,114	3,834	11,142	15,153	9,015	14,527	24,313	16,695	13,177	30,453	166,316	10,178	176,494
<b>Percentage rates*</b>														
Total	4.0	3.9	4.7	6.4	5.6	4.9	6.0	7.4	8.8	8.5	7.9	5.9	11.8	6.0
Males	4.9	4.8	5.5	7.4	6.2	5.7	6.7	8.6	9.7	9.1	8.8	6.7	13.3	6.9
Females	2.7	2.5	3.6	4.9	4.7	3.7	4.7	5.6	7.3	7.4	6.7	4.5	9.6	4.6
<b>Length of time on register</b>														
up to 4 weeks	62,146	28,172	7,322	20,381	18,968	12,230	21,464	29,555	17,923	15,036	28,297	233,322	7,835	241,157
over 4 weeks	241,539	120,559	25,993	82,291	110,036	64,758	102,550	179,334	101,460	76,315	147,309	1,131,585	56,760	1,188,345
<b>Adult students (excluded from unemployed)</b>														
Males	3,207	1,348	72	564	1,704	801	547	1,810	608	544	1,416	11,273	1,537	12,810
Females	1,837	806	62	394	1,118	608	382	1,045	380	461	979	7,266	1,189	8,455

\* Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees



Area statistics of unemployment

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

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at October 12, 1978

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†</b>					*Reading	3,790	1,460	5,250	3.2
South Western DA	12,007	4,940	16,947	10.2	*Slough	2,090	769	2,859	2.4
Hull and Grimsby DA	14,974	5,170	20,144	7.8	*Southampton	6,193	2,695	8,888	4.1
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,811	704	2,515	8.2	*Southend-on-Sea	9,231	3,220	12,451	6.4
Merseyside SDA	61,591	26,575	88,166	11.7	*St. Albans	1,539	634	2,173	2.4
Northern DA	81,798	37,585	119,383	8.8	*Stevenage	1,027	516	1,543	4.0
North East SDA	56,881	24,800	81,681	9.5	*Tunbridge Wells	1,965	665	2,630	3.2
West Cumberland SDA	2,700	1,771	4,471	7.5	*Watford	2,484	971	3,455	2.8
Welsh DA	53,565	25,737	79,302	8.6	*Worthing	1,814	570	2,384	4.1
North West Wales SDA	4,079	1,835	5,914	11.2	<b>East Anglia</b>				
South Wales SDA	14,067	7,695	21,762	9.4	Cambridge	1,615	713	2,328	2.7
Scottish DA	112,146	58,855	171,001	8.2	Great Yarmouth	2,030	711	2,741	7.4
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,344	3,348	9,692	9.1	*Ipswich	3,035	1,260	4,295	4.0
Girvan SDA	346	159	505	11.9	*Lowestoft	1,230	476	1,706	6.1
Glenrothes SDA	575	562	1,137	6.8	*Norwich	4,128	1,561	5,689	4.5
Leven and Methill SDA	916	421	1,337	8.7	Peterborough	2,345	1,148	3,493	5.1
Livington SDA	756	650	1,406	8.7	<b>South West</b>				
West Central Scotland SDA	61,494	31,328	92,822	9.5	Bath	1,945	744	2,689	5.8
<b>Total all Development Areas</b>	<b>337,892</b>	<b>159,566</b>	<b>497,458</b>	<b>8.9</b>	*Bournemouth	5,234	1,638	6,872	4.9
<b>Of which, Special Development Areas</b>	<b>209,749</b>	<b>99,144</b>	<b>308,893</b>	<b>10.1</b>	*Bristol	13,939	4,988	18,927	5.9
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>43,706</b>	<b>20,889</b>	<b>64,595</b>	<b>11.8</b>	*Cheltenham	2,140	917	3,057	4.3
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS†</b>					*Chippenham	928	598	1,526	5.5
South Western	6,945	3,688	10,633	8.4	*Exeter	3,004	1,186	4,190	5.7
Oswestry	624	273	897	6.7	Gloucester	2,241	1,227	3,468	5.2
High Peak	838	431	1,269	3.1	*Plymouth	6,725	3,610	10,335	8.4
North Lincolnshire	2,371	992	3,363	8.6	*Salisbury	1,269	775	2,044	5.3
North Midlands	7,077	2,589	9,666	5.2	Swindon	3,216	1,768	4,984	6.3
Yorks and Humberside	69,037	32,318	101,355	5.6	Taunton	1,302	507	1,809	4.4
North West	83,598	37,125	120,723	5.8	*Torbay	4,664	1,835	6,499	9.4
North Wales	2,842	1,187	4,029	10.1	*Trowbridge	566	310	876	3.4
South East Wales	5,169	2,851	8,020	7.5	*Yeovil	1,214	714	1,928	4.8
Aberdeen	3,159	1,446	4,605	3.7	<b>West Midlands</b>				
<b>Total all intermediate areas</b>	<b>181,660</b>	<b>82,900</b>	<b>264,560</b>	<b>5.8</b>	*Birmingham	30,504	12,614	43,118	6.2
<b>Local Areas (by region)</b>					Burton-upon-Trent	986	458	1,444	3.9
<b>South East</b>					*Coventry	10,331	6,472	16,803	6.9
*Aldershot	1,826	813	2,639	3.2	*Dudley/Sandwell	8,832	3,925	12,757	4.4
*Aylesbury	702	377	1,079	2.5	Hereford	1,319	699	2,018	5.6
*Basingstoke	1,099	479	1,578	3.4	*Kidderminster	1,525	756	2,281	5.7
*Bedford	1,860	1,108	2,968	3.6	Leamington	1,366	738	2,104	4.2
*Braintree	823	487	1,310	3.7	*Oakengates	2,931	1,823	4,754	8.3
*Brighton	6,243	2,098	8,341	6.1	Redditch	1,140	625	1,765	5.2
*Canterbury	1,579	666	2,245	5.7	Rugby	937	706	1,643	5.3
*Chatham	4,872	2,450	7,322	6.2	Shrewsbury	1,304	550	1,854	4.5
*Chelmsford	1,627	685	2,312	3.4	*Stafford	1,135	694	1,829	3.3
*Chichester	1,736	688	2,424	5.1	*Stoke-on-Trent	5,893	2,207	8,100	4.0
*Colchester	1,855	869	2,724	4.7	*Walsall	7,052	3,566	10,618	6.0
*Crawley	2,707	1,165	3,872	4.0	*Wolverhampton	6,193	3,175	9,368	6.0
*Eastbourne	1,302	364	1,666	4.0	*Worcester	2,570	1,043	3,613	5.0
*Guildford	1,652	603	2,255	2.4	<b>East Midlands</b>				
*Harlow	1,848	905	2,753	3.8	*Chesterfield	3,358	1,367	4,725	5.8
*Hastings	2,033	622	2,655	6.1	*Coalville	1,168	334	1,502	3.3
*Hertford	550	226	776	2.0	Corby	1,453	870	2,323	7.5
*High Wycombe	1,525	605	2,130	2.3	*Derby	4,148	2,042	6,190	4.2
*Hitchin	1,091	548	1,639	3.1	Kettering	857	319	1,176	3.9
*Luton	4,118	2,275	6,393	4.9	*Leicester	8,257	3,743	12,000	5.2
*Maidstone	1,786	695	2,481	3.1	Lincoln	2,434	1,520	3,954	6.3
*Newport (IoW)	2,026	847	2,873	7.1	Loughborough	883	506	1,389	3.1
*Oxford	4,807	2,897	7,704	4.3	Mansfield	2,599	962	3,561	5.8
*Portsmouth	8,161	3,765	11,926	5.9	*Northampton	2,765	1,037	3,802	3.6
*Ramsgate	1,872	748	2,620	7.5	*Nottingham	13,362	4,298	17,660	5.3
					Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,041	269	1,310	3.7
					<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>				
					*Barnsley	4,034	1,584	5,618	7.0
					*Bradford	8,522	3,682	12,204	7.2
					*Castleford	2,955	1,262	4,217	6.8
					*Dewsbury	2,489	829	3,318	5.1
					*Doncaster	5,235	3,429	8,664	7.8
					*Grimsby	3,446	1,078	4,524	5.9
					*Halifax	2,274	934	3,208	4.1
					Harrrogate	1,023	539	1,562	4.5
					Huddersfield	2,302	1,396	3,698	8.6
					*Hull	11,528	4,092	15,620	4.1
					Keighley	1,020	452	1,472	4.9
					*Leeds	12,846	5,188	18,034	5.3
					*Mexborough	1,922	1,126	3,048	10.0
					Rotherham	3,310	1,641	4,951	8.1
					*Scunthorpe	2,001	1,404	3,405	5.3
					*Sheffield	9,765	3,980	13,745	4.7
					*Wakefield	2,793	1,182	3,975	5.4
					York	2,305	1,211	3,516	4.2
					<b>North West</b>				
					*Accrington	943	475	1,418	4.8
					*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,072	1,359	4,431	4.7
					*Birkenhead	11,474	5,421	16,895	10.8
					*Blackburn	2,986	1,451	4,437	6.6
					*Blackpool	4,375	1,728	6,103	5.7
					*Bolton	4,484	1,834	6,318	5.7

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at October 12, 1978 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued</b>					<b>COUNTIES (by region)‡</b>				
*Burnley	1,439	800	2,239	4.4	<b>South East</b>				
*Bury	1,912	971	2,883	4.5	Bedfordshire	5,792	3,301	9,093	4.4
*Chester	2,291	1,364	3,655	6.8	Berkshire	6,654	2,652	9,306	3.0
*Crewe	1,537	1,006	2,543	4.0	Buckinghamshire	3,961	1,989	5,950	3.3
*Lancaster	2,467	1,109	3,576	7.6	East Sussex	7,441	3,083	12,524	5.7
*Leigh	1,751	987	2,738	6.3	Essex	18,081	6,973	25,054	5.2
*Liverpool	43,146	16,963	60,109	12.4	Greater London (GLC area)	110,748	37,983	148,731	3.9
*Manchester	31,500	10,696	42,196	6.0	Hampshire	18,028	7,962	25,990	4.5
*Nelson	833	419	1,252	4.8	Hertfordshire	8,303	3,485	11,788	2.8
*Northwich	1,386	773	2,159	5.4	Isle of Wight	2,026	847	2,873	7.1
*Oldham	3,088	1,120	4,208	4.3	Kent	18,905	7,953	26,858	5.3
*Preston	5,152	3,022	8,174	5.6	Oxfordshire	5,667	3,370	9,037	4.4
*Rochdale	2,210	899	3,109	6.0	Surrey	6,412	2,186	8,598	2.4
Southport	1,985	949	2,934	8.9	West Sussex	5,697	2,186	7,883	3.2
*St. Helens	3,526	1,876	5,402	8.8	<b>East Anglia</b>				
*Warrington	2,582	1,785	4,367	5.6	Cambridgeshire	6,091	2,795	8,886	4.1
*Widnes	3,445	2,315	5,760	10.5	Norfolk	10,458	4,073	14,531	5.6
*Wigan	3,949	2,486	6,435	8.7	Suffolk	7,019	2,879	9,898	4.4
<b>North</b>					<b>South West</b>				
*Ainwick	542	367	909	8.5	Avon	17,709	6,602	24,311	6.0
Carlisle	1,761	894	2,655	5.3	Cornwall	10,057	4,206	14,263	10.7
*Central Durham	3,130	1,648	4,778	7.2	Devon	18,562	8,162	26,724	8.1
*Consett	2,294	1,121	3,415	10.9	Dorset	7,370	2,687	10,057	5.2
*Darlington and S/West Durham	3,632	2,046	5,678	7.0	Gloucestershire	6,249	3,339	9,588	4.7
*Furness	1,299	1,259	2,558	5.7	Somerset	5,076	2,392	7,468	5.0
Hartlepool	4,240	1,635	5,875	13.1	Wiltshire	6,505	3,756	10,261	5.4
*Norpeth	3,601	1,589	5,190	8.5	<b>West Midlands</b>				
*North Tyneside	14,977	5,834	20,811	7.7	West Midlands Metropolitan	56,548	26,002	82,550	



## Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on October 12, 1978 was 9,431.

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 October 12, 1978: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	756	36	792
Greater London	238	18	256
East Anglia	119	22	141
South West	643	15	658
West Midlands	2,620	43	2,663
East Midlands	613	168	781
Yorkshire and Humberside	594	64	658
North West	358	121	479
North	1,250	569	1,819
Wales	389	142	531
Scotland	855	54	909
Great Britain	8,197	1,234	9,431

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

## Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on October 6, 1978 was 239,897; 8,747 higher than on September 8, 1978.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on October 6, 1978 was 227,000; 9,700 higher than that for September 8, 1978 and 17,800 higher than on June 30, 1978.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on October 6, 1978 was 29,257; 741 lower than on September 8, 1978.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on October 6, 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 October 6, 1978: regional analysis

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	110,225	16,152
Greater London	60,514	9,652
East Anglia	7,465	1,077
South West	14,919	1,583
West Midlands	14,585	2,759
East Midlands	16,382	1,866
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,919	1,742
North West	18,650	1,675
North	10,951	665
Wales	8,858	488
Scotland	21,943	1,250
Great Britain	239,897	29,257

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					
			August 1978	Sept* 1978	Sept 1977	December 1977	March 1978	June 1978	August 1978	Sept* 1978
I to XXVII	B	WHOLE ECONOMY	131.7	134.2	7.7	9.4	10.4	15.4	13.9	15.0
I	C	Agriculture and forestry†	141.4	not available	19.5	5.9	12.8	14.1	14.1	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	142.3	144.5	7.3	7.7	20.7	26.0	24.8	25.7
III to XIX	C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	133.5	135.8	8.8	11.2	11.9	16.2	15.5	15.8
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	134.4	136.2	9.2	10.8	7.2	16.5	17.7	16.0
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	135.3	135.4	7.1	8.8	17.3	13.5	16.8	18.7
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	132.7	136.1	7.6	15.6	14.0	16.4	16.9	17.8
VI	A	Metal manufacture	130.1	137.6	9.8	9.1	14.1	18.0	11.3	14.7
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	136.5	137.1	10.2	12.9	13.1	15.9	17.3	16.2
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	137.8	139.1	8.8	14.8	11.3	17.3	17.5	18.3
IX	A	Electrical engineering	132.4	134.1	6.9	9.1	11.7	18.2	14.1	15.6
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	125.8	134.8	5.1	4.3	13.3	11.9	11.4	17.7
XI	A	Vehicles	129.0	128.8	4.1	11.7	12.9	15.3	13.7	15.6
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	135.0	137.5	12.3	12.3	11.7	16.4	15.1	13.3
XIII	A	Textiles	135.1	135.6	8.9	10.1	9.0	16.2	16.3	15.5
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	130.7	133.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	12.2	15.0	16.3
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	133.2	134.7	13.6	11.5	12.2	13.8	14.7	12.2
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	131.6	133.3	8.3	11.3	11.4	13.6	16.2	15.2
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	131.3	135.1	9.5	8.8	10.9	17.6	15.2	16.4
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	138.0	141.0	8.4	10.5	12.7	16.5	18.2	18.4
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	131.8	133.1	8.8	7.7	9.6	15.5	15.5	13.0
XX	C	Construction	133.8	138.4	10.0	9.5	6.5	11.7	14.4	14.0
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	138.3	139.4	4.7	6.6	2.8	33.2	19.9	21.0
XXII	C	Transport and communication	127.7	130.8	8.2	9.7	11.3	17.8	13.8	15.5
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	134.6	135.7	9.2	11.0	11.9	13.7	12.8	12.9
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	127.4	132.8	7.4	11.5	8.6	15.6	18.5	22.0
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	131.8	131.4	4.9	4.4	7.9	14.2	10.5	12.6
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	132.1	134.6	8.8	10.9	11.6	12.0	12.4	13.4
XXVII	B	Public administration	124.2	129.1	5.0	9.0	9.8	14.4	10.6	15.0

Note: Some relatively small industries are not covered; for example, fishing in Order I, sea transport in Order XXII and business services in Order XXIV.

\* Provisional

† England and Wales only.

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

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of *Employment Gazette*, page 1356.

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

1975 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970	48.0	48.6	48.9	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.2	51.7	52.1	52.5	53.0	53.5
1971	54.1	55.0	55.3	55.2	54.8	55.2	55.6	56.0	56.4	56.6	56.4	56.5
1972	56.7	*	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.8	58.2	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.2	57.9
1973	58.0	58.4	59.1	59.7	60.3	60.5	60.9	61.7	62.4	63.4	64.5	65.7
1974	66.5	67.5	67.9	69.9	71.2	73.8	75.5	77.9	80.3	83.2	86.4	88.0
1975	89.5	90.9	93.4	96.4	98.1	100.3	102.2	103.9	104.8	105.1	107.1	108.8
1976	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.1	112.0	113.1	114.8	115.2	115.7	115.6	117.1	118.1
1977	119.3	119.8	121.6	122.8	124.6	124.7	125.2	124.8	126.6	128.9	131.7	133.5
1978	135.1	136.1	137.8	139.4	140.7	141.6	141.3					

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



## Basic rates of wages and normal hours of work—manual workers

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

### Indices

At October 31, 1978, the indices of *weekly* rates of wages, of normal *weekly* hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

#### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1978					
May 31	259.7	99.4	261.3	15.2	15.2
June 30	263.3	99.4	264.9	15.8	15.8
July 31	264.7	99.4	266.3	16.0	16.0
August 31	265.9	99.4	267.5	16.2	16.2
September 30	265.9	99.4	267.5	16.1	16.1
October 31	269.4	99.4	271.0	17.4	17.4

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 131.  
2. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of the Gazette for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, September 1972 and May 1978.  
3. As explained in articles in the May 1977 issue (page 463) and May 1978 issue (page 584) of *Employment Gazette*, movements in the indices have been influenced considerably by nationally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

### Principal changes reported in October

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

**Brassworking and founding—Great Britain**—Increases in basic minimum rates of amounts ranging from £3.15 to £7.11 a week, according to occupation for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (August 1). Increases in basic minimum rates of amounts ranging from £1.88 to £3.05 a week, according to occupation for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (October 9).  
**Engineering—United Kingdom**—Increases in national minimum rates of £3 a week for skilled workers, of £2 for unskilled workers with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (October 9). This is the second stage of the April 1978 agreement.

**Railway wagon repairing (private firms)—Great Britain**—Increases in national minimum rates of £3 a week for skilled workers, of amounts ranging from £2.46 to £2.52 for semi-skilled and £2 for unskilled workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (October 9).

**Retail multiple footwear—Great Britain**—Increases of £4 a week after consolidation of previous supplements for all workers 20 and over, other than managers and manageresses with proportional amounts for young workers (July 17).

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 October indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 2,190,000 workers were increased by a total of £5,970,000, 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 October with operative effect from earlier months (130,000 workers and £540,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of

£5,970,000 about £5,880,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £80,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement and £10,000 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 October 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 increase	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	255,000	1,505,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	255,000	950,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	30,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	175,000	750,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,465,000	33,945,000	—	—
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	330,000	1,280,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	25,000	110,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	275,000	860,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	95,000	440,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	125,000	955,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	230,000	1,275,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	60,000	280,000	—	—
Construction	865,000	4,005,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	140,000	1,415,000	—	—
Transport and communication	870,000	4,210,000	—	—
Distributive trades	760,000	3,155,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	235,000	1,070,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	255,000	1,065,000	—	—
<b>Totals—January-October 1978</b>	<b>7,680,000</b>	<b>58,695,000</b>	—	—
<b>Totals—January-October 1977</b>	<b>6,635,000</b>	<b>18,655,000</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (£000's)
1977				
October	360	1,630	3	4
November	1,530	6,385	—	—
December	710	2,735	—	—
1978				
January	1,315	6,305	—	—
February	475	2,330	—	—
March	360	1,675	—	—
April*	3,095	30,335	—	—
May	480	2,020	—	—
June	1,190	5,780	—	—
July*	720	3,280	—	—
August*	160	1,420	—	—
September*	35	115	—	—
October	2,125	5,430	—	—

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

## Retail prices, October 17, 1978

The index of retail prices for all items on October 17, 1978 was 201.1 (January 15, 1974=100). This represents an increase of 0.4 per cent on September 1978 (200.2) and of 7.8 per cent on October 1977 (186.5). The index for October 1978 was published on November 17, 1978.

The rise in the index during the month was the result of increases in housing and motoring costs, and to a lesser extent, of increases in the levels of prices of clothing and footwear, cigarettes, wines and spirits and other goods and services except food, fuel and light. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for seasonal foods, particularly fresh fruits and vegetables.

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
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	+4.7	+7.4	197.2	+0.6	+4.3
July	198.1	+0.5	+4.5	+7.8	198.7	+0.8	+4.5
August	199.4	+0.7	+4.6	+8.0	200.4	+0.9	+4.7
September	200.2	+0.4	+4.4	+7.8	201.4	+0.5	+4.7
October	201.1	+0.4	+3.3	+7.8	202.4	+0.5	+3.8

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** The food index fell by rather less than one half of one per cent to 205.6, compared with 206.3 in September. There were reductions in the prices of most fruits and vegetables and of tea and coffee. Small increases occurred in the prices of pork, butter, cheese and ice-cream, but the prices of most other foods showed little change. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by rather less than 3 per cent to 168.2, compared with 173.1 in September.

**Alcoholic drink:** Increases in the prices of some wines and spirits caused the group index to rise by one half of one per cent to 198.4, compared with 197.5 in September.

**Tobacco:** There were increases in the prices of several brands of cigarettes and tobacco, causing the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent to 231.1, compared with 229.2 in September.

**Housing:** The housing index rose by about one per cent to 180.5, compared with 178.6 in September. The rise was due to an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments made by owner-occupiers, to increases in some rents and to increases in the costs of house maintenance.

**Clothing and footwear:** Reductions in the prices of women's raincoats and dresses were more than offset by increases in the prices of men's suits, raincoats, shirts and footwear, causing the group index to rise by rather more than one half of one per cent to 175.3, compared with 174.0 in September.

**Transport and vehicles:** Increases in motoring costs, mainly in the prices of cars, caused the group index to rise by one half of one per cent to 211.8, compared with 210.8 in September.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were increases in the prices of some newspapers, books, toiletries, soda, cleaning powders, travel goods and toys, causing the group index to rise by about one per cent to 212.6, compared with 210.3 in September.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Increases in charges for meals at canteens, restaurants and cafes, caused the group index to rise by almost one per cent to 213.2, compared with 211.4 in September.

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	
	October 17, 1978	1 month	12 months	
All items	201.1	+0.4	+7.8	
All items excluding food	199.8	+0.6	+8.1	
Food	205.6	-0.3	+6.9	
Seasonal food	168.2	-2.8	+0.1	
Other food	212.7	+0.0	+8.0	
Alcoholic drink	198.4	+0.5	+5.4	
Tobacco	231.1	+0.8	+5.9	
Housing	180.5	+1.1	+10.5	
Fuel and light	230.3	-0.1	+4.3	
Durable household goods	185.9	+0.5	+8.0	
Clothing and footwear	175.3	+0.7	+7.3	
Transport and vehicles	211.8	+0.5	+9.0	
Miscellaneous goods	212.6	+1.1	+8.7	
Services	195.2	+0.5	+10.3	
Meals out	213.2	+0.9	+8.8	



## Retail prices Index October 17, 1978

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

	Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months		Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>205.6</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>+8</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	210.8	+11	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	191.1	+9
Bread	204.7	+16	Radio, television and other household appliances	173.9	+6
Flour	210.7	+10	Pottery, glassware and hardware	206.6	+10
Other cereals	226.1	+10	<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>+7</b>
Biscuits	226.4	+5	Men's outer clothing	184.6	+12
Meat and bacon	181.3	+13	Men's underclothing	219.3	+13
Beef	202.4	+18	Women's outer clothing	155.3	+2
Lamb	195.3	+20	Women's underclothing	195.4	+10
Pork	177.0	+12	Children's clothing	187.4	+7
Bacon	166.9	+7	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	170.8	+10
Ham (cooked)	157.5	+10	Footwear	174.4	+8
Other meat and meat products	169.2	+8	<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>+9</b>
Fish	193.1	+10	Motoring and cycling	206.9	+8
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	250.4	+13	Purchase of motor vehicles	220.9	+16
Butter	301.6	+26	Maintenance of motor vehicles	222.4	+11
Margarine	199.8	-5	Petrol and oil	185.9	-2
Lard and other cooking fat	181.0	-1	Motor licences	199.0	+0
Milk, cheese and eggs	190.0	+6	Motor insurance	197.0	+10
Cheese	223.6	+8	Fares	245.4	+12
Eggs	101.1	-7	Rail transport	252.9	+13
Milk, fresh	225.3	+8	<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>212.6</b>	<b>+9</b>
Milk, canned, dried etc	241.0	+14	Books, newspaper and periodicals	242.8	+10
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	255.6	-12	Books	240.0	+9
Tea	274.7	-22	Newspapers and periodicals	243.5	+11
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	324.9	-17	Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toiletries	189.0	+7
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	273.4	+12	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	229.7	+5
Sugar	267.7	+11	Soap and detergents	213.2	+4
Jam, marmalade and syrup	231.4	+10	Soda and polishes	256.7	+12
Sweets and chocolates	268.8	+12	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	200.6	+10
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	192.9	+4	<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>+10</b>
Potatoes	211.9	+0	Postage and telephones	205.2	+18
Other vegetables	177.1	+6	Postage	247.6	+0
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	191.6	-13	Telephones, telegrams, etc	191.7	+25
Other food	219.1	+9	Entertainment	161.8	+5
Food for animals	199.5	+11	Entertainment (other than TV)	196.6	+11
<b>II Alcoholic drink: Total</b>	<b>198.4</b>	<b>+5</b>	Other services	228.4	+14
Beer	213.4	+6	Domestic help	251.4	+13
Spirits, wines, etc	177.8	+4	Hairdressing	228.2	+14
<b>III Tobacco: Total</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>+6</b>	Boot and shoe repairing	225.0	+14
Cigarettes	230.4	+6	Laundry	209.6	+12
Tobacco	237.2	+6	<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>213.2</b>	<b>+9</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>180.5</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>All items</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>+8</b>
Rent	165.6	+10			
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	139.6	+14			
Rates and water charges	213.2	+10			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	225.1	+9			
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>230.3</b>	<b>+4</b>			
Coal and smokeless fuels	223.4	+2			
Coal	225.7	+2			
Smokeless fuels	214.9	+2			
Gas	176.1	-1			
Electricity	267.6	+8			

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 October 17, 1978 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 227 of the February 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

## Average prices (per lb unless otherwise stated) of certain foods on October 17, 1978

Item	Number of quotations October 17, 1978	Average price October 17, 1978	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations October 17, 1978	Average price October 17, 1978	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		P	P	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>		P	P
Chuck	766	98.2	92-110	Potatoes, old loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	737	172.0	138-216	White	530	4.1	3½-5
Silverside (without bone)*	798	137.3	122-150	Red	267	4.7	4-6
Back ribs (with bone)*	518	95.0	79-120	Potatoes, new loose	—	—	—
Fore ribs (with bone)	616	89.6	78-108	Tomatoes	758	27.7	24-34
Brisket (without bone)	753	88.2	70-104	Cabbage, greens	466	8.8	6-12
Rump steak*	805	189.1	159-216	Cabbage, hearted	566	8.0	5-11
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Cauliflower or broccoli	571	14.6	8-20
Loin (with bone)	686	127.8	110-150	Brussels sprouts	574	12.3	10-17
Breast*	662	37.8	30-54	Carrots	742	7.1	5-10
Best end of neck	584	91.2	50-120	Onions	761	9.8	8-12
Shoulder (with bone)	646	82.2	70-102	Mushrooms, per ¼lb	687	18.0	16-20
Leg (with bone)	692	117.4	104-140	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				Apples, cooking	721	13.8	10-16
Loin (with bone)	430	99.1	88-110	Apples, dessert	746	17.5	12-24
Breast*	419	31.0	24-38	Pears, dessert	682	19.5	15-27
Best end of neck	380	78.1	56-102	Oranges	637	20.5	15-27
Shoulder (with bone)	436	71.1	64-80	Bananas	745	21.9	19-25
Leg (with bone)	437	105.2	99-116	<b>Bacon</b>			
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				Collar*	420	75.0	64-90
Leg (foot off)	724	79.9	68-96	Gammon*	486	106.0	93-124
Belly*	728	60.5	52-68	Middle cut*, smoked	377	89.2	78-104
Loin (with bone)	795	98.9	90-122	Back, smoked	316	103.4	94-122
<b>Pork sausages</b>	791	50.5	43-58	Back, unsmoked	402	100.1	88-120
<b>Beef sausages</b>	638	44.7	39-54	Streaky, smoked	262	74.7	63-92
<b>Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3lb)</b>	578	45.8	41-50	Ham, cooked (not shoulder)	650	131.7	100-160
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 4lb oven ready</b>	517	54.7	46-60	Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	570	31.5	24-37.50
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	532	88.0	79-99
Cod fillets	405	95.6	86-110	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	12.5	—
Haddock fillets	404	101.6	88-120	<b>Butter</b>			
Haddock, smoked whole	313	96.8	80-114	Home-produced	537	67.1	60-75
Plaice fillets	396	105.3	88-120	New Zealand	585	62.4	57-66
Herrings	267	59.3	48-70	Danish	601	70.6	65-75
Kippers, with bone	419	77.3	66-90	<b>Margarine</b>			
<b>Bread</b>				Standard quality, per ¼lb	155	14.6	12½-16
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	747	26.7	24-29	Lower priced, per ¼lb	127	13.8	12½-15
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	454	28.6	26-31	Lard	776	24.4	20-29
White, per 400g loaf	538	18.3	17-20	Cheese, cheddar type	765	71.9	64-80
Brown, per 400g loaf	614	19.5	19-21	<b>Eggs</b>			
<b>Four</b>				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	500	54.0	48-60
Self-rasing, per 1½ kg	726	35.6	28-42	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	573	42.2	36-48
				Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	235	34.4	25-42
				Sugar, granulated, per kg	803	29.6	28-31
				Pure coffee instant, per 4oz	640	104.5	98-118
				<b>Tea</b>			
				Higher priced, per ¼lb	213	27.5	23-31
				Medium priced, per ¼lb	1,303	22.8	20-27
				Lower priced, per ¼lb	758	19.7	19-26

\* Or Scottish equivalent.



## Stoppages of work

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

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in October\* which came to the notice of the department, was 223. In addition, 94 stoppages which began before October 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 149,700 consisting of 63,600 involved in stoppages which began in October and 86,100 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 3,300 workers involved for the first time in October in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 63,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in October 42,700 were directly involved and 20,900 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 1,806,000 working days lost in October includes 1,486,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during October

The major stoppage involving over 55,000 workers at 23 car plants around the country which began on September 21, continued throughout the month.

A seven week stoppage by nearly 350 examiners at a Royal Ordnance factory in the North East ended on October 27. The men walked out after two colleagues were suspended for refusing work during an overtime ban, imposed in pursuance of a new wages structure. About 800 other workers were progressively laid off as a result of the stoppage, which was called off to allow discussions to take place on a revised productivity scheme.

At an engineering plant in Durham 700 truck drivers, storemen and other progress workers withdrew their labour in support of a new productivity pay claim which had been held up because a four day week was introduced. The stoppage which began on October 5 caused over 3,200 production workers to be laid off. Work was resumed on October 16 to enable further talks to proceed.

About 700 maintenance craftsmen, at the nine garages and depots of the Greater Glasgow Passenger Transport Executive, stopped work from October 20 following the rejection of a pay offer. More than 4,000 drivers, conductors and other workers were laid off on October 25 as a result of the stoppage, which disrupted the city's bus services. Talks involving ACAS failed to resolve the dispute which was still in progress at the end of the month.

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

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to October 1978			January to October 1977		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	†	†	3	200	1,000
Coal mining	261	89,700	164,000	206	43,600	72,000
All other mining and quarrying	9	900	4,000	8	1,300	8,000
Food, drink and tobacco	104	34,400	245,000	127	93,100	720,000
Coal and petroleum products	4	1,100	8,000	6	1,000	8,000
Chemicals and allied industries	43	11,400	77,000	63	21,900	258,000
Metal manufacture	120	40,900	281,000	158	45,900	629,000
Engineering	338	105,100	900,000	402	150,100	1,608,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	41	58,000	196,000	40	16,900	158,000
Motor vehicles	153	215,900	2,668,000	188	268,400	1,966,000
Aerospace equipment	31	17,200	205,000	48	21,900	107,000
All other vehicles	14	15,300	137,000	23	18,900	238,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	110	23,000	206,000	149	30,700	226,000
Textiles	54	12,300	103,000	69	15,700	143,000
Clothing and footwear	27	6,400	44,000	32	15,700	52,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	49	14,500	121,000	64	14,300	130,000
Timber, furniture, etc	25	4,300	17,000	21	3,600	23,000
Paper, printing and publishing	69	12,900	118,000	49	9,800	98,000
All other manufacturing industries	61	20,300	210,000	87	40,800	204,000
Construction	149	32,900	392,000	233	31,600	278,000
Gas, electricity and water	13	5,400	62,000	22	20,000	67,000
Port and inland water transport	53	20,900	92,000	96	26,600	111,000
Other transport and communication	103	44,200	170,000	118	25,800	158,000
Distributive trades	49	6,000	42,000	81	11,300	90,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	82	44,500	440,000	87	21,700	130,000
Miscellaneous services	23	1,900	12,000	20	2,200	26,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,980†</b>	<b>839,600</b>	<b>6,912,000</b>	<b>2,380‡</b>	<b>952,800</b>	<b>7,509,000</b>

### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in October 1978		Beginning in the first 10 months of 1977	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage rates and earnings levels	135	26,700	1,133	350,200
—extra wage and fringe benefits	8	2,500	72	21,900
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	300	39	34,700
Redundancy questions	8	1,100	46	8,400
Trade union matters	9	1,900	92	13,900
Working conditions and supervision	17	4,000	161	35,600
Manning and work allocation	19	2,300	254	41,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	24	4,000	183	38,700
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>42,700</b>	<b>1,980§</b>	<b>544,300</b>

### Duration of stoppages ending in October

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	23	7,000	6,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	25	4,000	10,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	19	5,400	16,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	47	5,600	41,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	64	15,500	166,000
Over 12 days	57	15,000	381,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>52,500</b>	<b>621,000</b>

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 1354 of Employment Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.  
‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.  
§ Includes two stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

## Statistical series

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

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

The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and regional statistics to the standard Regions for Statistical Purposes (see Employment Gazette, June 1974, page 533) which conform generally to the Economic Planning Regions.

**Working population.** The changing size and composition of the working population of Great Britain at quarterly dates is in table 101, and more detailed analyses of the employment and unemployment figures are in subsequent tables.

**Employment.** As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relates only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and quarterly estimates are now given for other groups (table 103). Quarterly estimates for all industries and services, agriculture, Index of Production industries and service industries are separately analysed by region in table 102.

**Unemployment.** Tables 104-113 give analyses of the unemployed at the monthly counts. People are included in the counts if they are registered for employment at a local employment or careers office, have no job, and are both capable of and available for work on the count date. The counts include both claimants to unemployment benefit and people not claiming benefit, but they exclude non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Adult students seeking temporary employment during a vacation, and 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	Employees in employment			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
	THOUSANDS								
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
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
	June	13,356	9,349	22,705	1,886*	318	24,909	1,446	26,355
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
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		25,655
	September	13,681	9,198	22,879	1,915	347	25,141		25,752
	December	13,614	9,215	22,829	1,905	343	25,077		†
1975	March	13,599	9,133	22,732	1,895	338	24,965		25,760
	June	13,545	9,163	22,708	1,886	336	24,930		25,843
	September	13,491	9,162	22,653	1,886*	340	24,879		25,972
	December	13,429	9,168	22,597	1,886*	339	24,822		26,030
1976	March	13,409	9,126	22,535	1,886*	337	24,758		26,050
	June	13,400	9,137	22,537	1,886*	336	24,759		26,131
	September	13,389	9,162	22,551	1,886*	338	24,775		26,167
	December	13,399	9,209	22,608	1,886*	334	24,828		26,210
1977	March	13,390	9,243	22,633	1,886*	330	24,849		26,249
	June	13,392	9,265	22,657	1,886*	327	24,870		26,360
	September	13,377	9,273	22,650	1,886*	328	24,864		26,403
	December	13,367	9,280	22,647	1,886*	324	24,857		26,350
1978	March	13,363	9,312	22,675	1,886*	321	24,882		26,364
	June	13,365	9,333	22,698	1,886*	318	24,902		26,382
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
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
	June	13,064	9,149	22,213	1,825*	318	24,356	1,381	25,737
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	March	13,387	8,827	22,214	1,869	349	24,432		24,999
	June	13,375	8,921	22,296	1,864	345	24,505		25,070
	September	13,386	8,999	22,385	1,854	347	24,586		25,167
	December	13,319	9,015	22,334	1,844	343	24,521		†
1975	March	13,305	8,933	22,238	1,834	338	24,410		25,170
	June	13,253	8,961	22,214	1,825	336	24,375		25,251
	September	13,199	8,962	22,161	1,825*	340	24,326		25,374
	December	13,137	8,967	22,104	1,825*	339	24,268		25,427
1976	March	13,117	8,926	22,043	1,825*	337	24,205		25,445
	June	13,109	8,936	22,045	1,825*	336	24,206		25,525
	September	13,098	8,961	22,059	1,825*	338	24,222		25,558
	December	13,108	9,009	22,117	1,825*	334	24,276		25,602
1977	March	13,100	9,042	22,142	1,825*	330	24,297		25,639
	June	13,101	9,065	22,166	1,825*	327	24,318		25,746
	September	13,086	9,072	22,158	1,825*	328	24,311		25,788
	December	13,076	9,079	22,155	1,825*	324	24,304		25,734
1978	March	13,071	9,112	22,183	1,825*	321	24,329		25,748
	June	13,073	9,133	22,206	1,825*	318	24,349		25,764

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								
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>												
1976	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
	June	35.94	7,983	4,639	3,344	122	2,601	2,074	5,260	93.8	93.2	102.6
<b>South West</b>												
1976	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
	June	6.95	1,543	906	637	49	565	435	929	96.6	97.2	105.3
<b>West Midlands</b>												
1976	December	9.96	2,208	1,339	869	31	1,157	996	1,020	93.1	92.2	105.1
1977	March	9.97	2,194	1,333	860	28	1,157	998	1,009	93.1	92.4	104.0
	June	9.93	2,201	1,329	873	32	1,158	999	1,012	93.1	92.4	104.2
	September	9.93	2,207	1,337	870	31	1,164	1,004	1,012	93.6	92.9	104.3
	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
	June	9.96	2,213	1,333	879	31	1,159	1,001	1,022	93.3	92.6	105.2
<b>East Midlands</b>												
1976	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	98.3	97.7	107.7
1978	March	6.82	1,503	899	604	32	768	596	703	97.4	96.7	107.2







**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)		
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted				Males		Females	
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1973	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	1,271.8	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
	July 6	6.6	1,585.8	1,087.3	498.5	243.3	1,342.5	1,371.4	5.7	+6.7	-5.2	982.5	388.9	117.5
	August 10	6.7	1,608.3	1,099.0	509.3	222.1	1,386.2	1,392.1	5.8	+20.7	+8.6	988.6	403.5	127.0
	September 14	6.4	1,517.7	1,041.1	476.6	139.2	1,378.5	1,378.3	5.8	-13.8	+4.5	978.1	400.1	140.7
	October 12	6.0	1,429.5	989.7	439.8	82.0	1,347.5	1,359.6	5.7	-18.7	-3.9	965.5	394.1	21.3

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1976 estimate (23,871,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1976 onwards.

† Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, (a) figures for October and November 1974, for January 1975 and for December 1976 include some estimates; (b) figures for December 1974 and November 1976 are not available.

‡ From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see *Employment Gazette*, September 1975, page 906).

§ In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.

|| The seasonally adjusted series from January 1975 onwards has been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)		
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted				Males		Females	
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1973	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	554.7	2.4	-0.2	+6.2	469.4	85.3	66.9
	May 13	2.3	535.4	455.6										



**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				Males
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>SOUTH EAST‡</b>														
1977	October 13	4.6	347.7	254.3	93.4	15.1	332.6	334.8	4.4	-4.5	+0.3	250.7	84.1	3.2
	November 10	4.5	339.8	249.7	90.1	10.1	329.7	331.2	4.4	-3.6	-0.9	248.1	83.1	—
	December 8	4.4	332.7	247.1	85.6	7.5	325.2	327.3	4.3	-3.9	-4.0	245.4	81.9	1.4
1978	January 12	4.6	348.9	260.0	88.9	6.8	342.1	325.3	4.3	-2.0	-3.2	243.5	81.8	5.8
	February 9	4.4	335.2	250.1	85.1	5.6	329.7	317.0	4.2	-8.3	-4.7	237.4	79.6	0.2
	March 9	4.3	323.3	242.3	81.0	4.4	318.9	313.9	4.2	-3.1	-4.5	235.7	78.2	0.1
	April 13	4.2	320.7	240.2	80.5	8.3	312.4	310.3	4.1	-3.6	-5.0	232.7	77.6	14.6
	May 11	4.0	304.6	228.6	76.0	6.3	298.3	306.4	4.1	-3.9	-3.5	230.5	75.9	0.5
	June 8	4.1	308.7	228.5	80.2	21.2	287.5	303.5	4.0	-2.9	-3.5	226.6	76.9	0.5
	July 6	4.4	334.3	240.3	94.0	38.3	296.0	304.0	4.0	+0.5	-2.1	225.2	78.8	22.3
	August 10	4.5	343.1	245.3	97.9	34.9	308.2	308.5	4.1	+4.5	+0.7	227.0	81.5	26.5
	September 14	4.3	325.1	245.3	92.4	19.4	305.7	303.5	4.0	-5.0	—	222.7	80.8	30.3
	October 12	4.0	303.7	219.7	84.0	10.0	293.6	295.9	3.9	-7.6	-2.7	218.6	77.3	5.0
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>														
1977	October 13	5.4	37.9	27.4	10.5	1.9	36.0	36.9	5.2	-0.5	+0.2	27.6	9.3	0.1
	November 10	5.3	37.2	27.3	9.9	1.4	35.8	36.6	5.2	-0.3	—	27.4	9.2	—
	December 8	5.3	37.0	27.4	9.6	1.0	36.0	36.0	5.1	-0.6	-0.5	26.9	9.1	0.2
1978	January 12	5.4	38.3	28.6	9.7	0.9	37.4	35.1	5.0	-0.9	-0.6	26.2	8.9	0.4
	February 9	5.5	38.6	29.0	9.6	0.7	37.9	35.5	5.0	+0.4	-0.4	26.5	9.0	—
	March 9	5.3	37.3	28.0	9.3	0.6	36.7	35.1	5.0	-0.4	-0.3	26.2	8.9	—
	April 13	5.3	37.0	27.7	9.3	1.1	35.9	34.7	4.9	-0.4	-0.1	26.0	8.7	2.0
	May 11	5.0	35.0	26.2	8.9	0.9	34.1	34.0	4.8	-0.7	-0.5	25.5	8.5	—
	June 8	5.0	35.3	25.7	9.6	3.3	32.0	33.6	4.8	-0.4	-0.5	25.0	8.7	—
	July 6	5.3	37.1	26.1	11.0	4.9	32.3	34.2	4.9	+0.6	-0.2	25.3	8.9	2.7
	August 10	5.3	37.3	26.2	11.1	4.2	33.1	34.4	4.9	+0.2	+0.1	25.2	9.3	2.6
	September 14	5.0	34.9	24.6	10.3	2.4	32.5	33.7	4.8	-0.7	—	24.6	9.1	2.7
	October 12	4.7	33.3	23.6	9.7	1.3	32.0	32.9	4.7	-0.8	-0.4	24.1	8.9	0.1
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>														
1977	October 13	7.2	115.7	82.7	33.0	5.5	110.2	111.1	6.9	+1.7	+1.7	81.4	29.7	0.4
	November 10	7.2	116.0	82.7	33.3	4.7	111.3	109.3	6.8	-1.8	+0.8	80.1	29.2	—
	December 8	7.1	114.2	82.2	32.0	3.7	110.4	107.9	6.7	-1.4	-0.5	79.1	28.8	0.4
1978	January 12	7.4	119.2	85.9	33.3	3.4	115.8	108.2	6.7	+0.3	-1.0	78.9	29.3	1.2
	February 9	7.2	116.0	83.6	32.4	2.8	113.2	107.0	6.6	-1.2	-0.8	77.8	29.2	—
	March 9	6.9	111.8	81.1	30.6	2.3	109.5	104.7	6.5	-2.3	-1.1	76.6	28.1	—
	April 13	6.8	109.0	78.9	30.2	3.6	105.4	103.3	6.4	-1.4	-1.6	75.3	28.0	3.9
	May 11	6.3	101.8	74.2	27.5	2.7	99.0	101.8	6.3	-1.5	-1.7	74.2	27.6	—
	June 8	6.3	101.8	73.2	28.6	9.8	92.1	99.4	6.2	-2.4	-1.8	72.2	27.1	0.1
	July 6	6.8	109.0	76.4	32.5	14.9	94.0	99.6	6.2	+0.2	-1.2	72.0	27.7	7.3
	August 10	6.8	110.2	76.9	33.3	13.5	96.7	101.4	6.3	+1.8	-0.1	72.6	28.8	8.4
	September 14	6.5	104.1	72.8	31.4	7.6	96.5	100.5	6.2	-0.9	+0.4	71.8	28.7	10.1
	October 12	6.4	102.7	71.5	31.1	4.5	98.2	99.0	6.1	-1.5	-0.2	70.5	28.5	1.0
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>														
1977	October 13	6.0	137.8	94.9	42.8	10.5	127.2	126.8	5.5	-1.9	+0.3	91.4	35.4	1.6
	November 10	5.7	131.7	91.4	40.3	7.4	124.3	124.5	5.4	-2.3	-0.8	89.5	35.0	—
	December 8	5.5	127.7	90.3	37.4	5.7	121.9	123.2	5.3	-1.3	-1.8	88.9	34.3	0.1
1978	January 12	5.7	130.8	93.0	37.8	5.2	125.6	121.8	5.3	-1.4	-1.7	87.9	33.9	1.4
	February 9	5.5	126.9	90.6	36.3	4.1	122.8	120.7	5.2	-1.1	-1.2	87.2	33.6	—
	March 9	5.3	123.7	88.5	35.2	3.1	120.6	120.8	5.2	+0.1	-0.8	86.8	34.0	—
	April 13	5.4	125.5	89.1	36.5	6.0	119.5	120.9	5.2	+0.1	-0.3	86.6	34.3	4.2
	May 11	5.2	121.2	86.1	35.0	4.4	116.7	120.4	5.2	-0.5	-0.1	86.1	34.3	0.1
	June 8	5.3	123.4	86.6	36.8	8.4	114.9	120.1	5.2	-0.3	-0.2	85.6	34.5	0.3
	July 6	6.4	148.3	99.0	49.3	28.3	120.0	120.3	5.2	+0.2	-0.2	85.7	34.8	11.5
	August 10	6.5	150.9	100.6	50.3	25.8	125.1	122.8	5.3	+2.5	+0.8	86.5	36.3	13.3
	September 14	6.1	140.3	93.6	46.7	16.1	124.2	120.6	5.2	-2.2	+0.2	84.8	35.8	14.2
	October 12	5.6	129.0	87.5	41.5	8.9	120.1	119.7	5.2	-0.9	-0.2	84.4	35.3	2.8

\* † ‡ 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				Males
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>														
1977	October 13	5.1	80.4	57.2	23.2	3.8	76.5	77.9	5.0	+0.2	+0.7	57.1	20.8	0.8
	November 10	5.0	79.2	57.1	22.1	2.7	76.5	77.7	4.9	-0.2	+0.2	57.0	20.7	—
	December 8	5.0	78.2	56.8	21.3	2.0	76.2	77.0	4.9	-0.7	-0.2	56.4	20.6	0.1
1978	January 12	5.2	82.2	60.1	22.1	1.8	80.4	76.9	4.9	-0.1	-0.3	56.2	20.7	0.9
	February 9	5.2	81.2	59.8	21.4	1.4	79.8	77.2	4.9	+0.3	-0.2	56.7	20.5	—
	March 9	5.0	79.1	58.5	20.6	1.2	77.9	76.6	4.9	-0.6	-0.1	56.6	20.0	—
	April 13	5.0	78.8	57.4	21.5	2.5	76.3	76.1	4.8	-0.5	-0.3	55.5	20.6	2.8
	May 11	4.8	75.5	55.2	20.3	2.0	73.5	75.2	4.8	-0.9	-0.7	55.1	20.1	—
	June 8	5.1	80.6	57.4	23.3	9.2	71.4	75.2	4.8	—	-0.5	54.9	20.4	0.3
	July 6	5.6	88.6	60.8	27.8	13.3	75.3	76.5	4.9	+1.3	+0.1	55.2	21.2	7.2
	August 10	5.6	88.0	60.3	27.7	10.8	77.2	76.2	4.9	-0.3	+0.3	54.7	21.5	7.8
	September 14	5.3	82.6	57.3	25.3	6.0	76.6	75.2	4.8	-1.0	—	54.1	21.0	8.3
	October 12	4.9	77.0	54.0	23.0	3.0	74.0	75.3	4.8	+0.1	-0.4	54.4	20.9	1.4
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>														
1977	October 13	6.0	125.9	89.1	36.8	8.2	117.7	117.9	5.7	—	+1.5	86.5	31.4	0.6
	November 10	5.9	122.7	87.9	34.9	5.9	116.9	117.0	5.6	-0.9	+0.5	85.8	31.2	—
	December 8	5.9	122.2	88.4	33.8	4.4	117.7	117.0	5.6	—	-0.3	85.7	31.3	0.1
1978	January 12	6.1	127.6	92.9	34.8	3.9	123.7	117.5	5.6	+0.5	-0.1	85.9	31.6	1.1
	February 9	6.0	125.0	91.1	33.8	3.2	121.8	117.2	5.6	-0.3	+0.1	85.8	31.4	—
	March 9	5.8	120.8	88.7	32.1	2.5	118.3	116.3	5.6	-0.9	-0.2	85.8	30.5	—
	April 13	5.8	121.7	88.4	33.3	5.5	116.3	116.3	5.6	—	-0.4	85.2	31.1	4.6
	May 11	5.6	117.4	85.5	32.0	4.4	113.1	116.1	5.6	-0.2	-0.4	85.3	30.8	—
	June 8	5.9	123.0	87.5	35.5	13.0	109.9	115.6	5.5	-0.5	-0.2	84.4	31.2	0.2
	July 6	6.6	137.4	93.9	43.5									



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
regional analysis

Table 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)		
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		School leavers included in total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†			Males (000's)		Females (000's)	
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)			Total number (000's)	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month (000's)				Average change over 3 months ended (000's)
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>WALES</b>														
1977	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	60.3	24.4	0.1
	July 6	9.1	98.1	66.0	32.1	16.0	82.1	84.8	7.9	+0.2	+0.4	60.0	24.8	9.3
	August 10	9.4	101.0	67.7	33.3	16.6	84.5	86.3	8.0	+1.5	+0.8	60.5	25.7	9.3
	September 14	8.8	95.1	63.8	31.3	11.0	84.1	85.1	7.9	-1.2	+0.2	59.6	25.6	10.5
	October 12	8.5	91.4	61.6	29.8	6.8	84.5	84.4	7.9	-0.7	-0.1	58.7	25.7	1.0
<b>SCOTLAND</b>														
1977	October 13	8.3	183.9	124.3	59.6	12.4	171.5	175.2	7.9	+0.8	+1.8	120.6	54.6	1.6
	November 10	8.4	185.2	125.5	59.7	9.4	175.8	176.5	8.0	+1.3	+1.6	121.6	54.9	—
	December 8	8.4	186.2	127.4	58.8	7.8	178.4	177.8	8.0	+1.3	+1.1	122.8	55.0	—
1978	January 12	9.2	203.6	139.5	64.1	15.1	188.5	178.3	8.0	+0.5	+1.0	123.5	54.8	1.8
	February 9	8.9	196.8	134.9	61.9	12.7	184.1	177.4	8.0	-0.9	+0.3	123.1	54.4	0.3
	March 9	8.6	191.0	130.9	60.1	10.5	180.5	177.1	8.0	-0.3	-0.2	122.8	54.3	—
	April 13	8.2	180.9	123.5	57.4	8.0	172.8	172.4	7.8	-4.7	-2.0	118.5	53.9	6.6
	May 11	7.7	171.2	116.5	54.7	6.4	164.8	168.4	7.6	-4.0	-3.0	115.4	53.0	0.3
	June 8	8.4	187.2	124.2	63.0	25.0	162.1	168.6	7.6	+0.2	-2.8	114.8	53.8	2.9
	July 6	8.7	191.9	125.9	66.0	26.9	165.0	168.2	7.6	-0.4	-1.4	113.2	55.0	12.7
	August 10	8.7	192.8	126.5	66.4	24.6	168.2	168.2	7.6	—	-0.1	112.5	55.8	12.3
	September 14	8.1	179.9	118.2	61.7	15.2	164.7	168.1	7.6	-0.1	-0.2	112.2	55.9	14.1
	October 12	7.9	175.6	115.3	60.3	10.5	165.1	168.8	7.6	+7.0	+0.2	112.2	56.6	2.4
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>														
1977	October 13	11.3	61.8	42.1	19.7	6.0	55.7	56.6	10.4	-0.4	+0.1	39.7	16.9	1.8
	November 10	11.2	61.1	41.7	19.4	4.9	56.3	56.6	10.4	—	—	39.6	17.0	—
	December 8	11.2	61.1	42.2	18.9	4.0	57.1	57.6	10.5	+1.0	-0.2	40.4	17.2	—
1978	January 12	11.7	63.9	44.6	19.3	3.7	60.2	58.2	10.7	+0.6	+0.5	40.9	17.3	0.3
	February 9	11.5	62.8	44.4	18.4	3.1	59.7	58.7	10.8	+0.5	+0.7	41.7	17.1	—
	March 9	11.4	62.0	44.0	18.0	2.6	59.4	59.7	10.9	+1.0	+0.7	42.4	17.3	—
	April 13	11.8	64.3	45.5	18.8	4.1	60.2	60.7	11.1	+1.0	+0.8	43.1	17.6	0.4
	May 11	11.4	61.9	43.7	18.3	3.5	58.4	59.6	10.9	-1.1	+0.3	42.0	17.6	0.2
	June 8	11.9	64.7	44.9	19.8	6.4	58.3	60.0	11.0	+0.4	+0.1	42.1	17.8	2.0
	July 6	13.4	73.3	48.5	24.8	11.6	61.7	61.4	11.2	+1.4	+0.2	42.2	19.2	6.9
	August 10	13.5	73.9	48.9	25.0	11.2	62.7	61.3	11.2	-0.1	+0.6	42.3	19.0	7.0
	September 14	13.0	71.0	47.5	23.5	8.6	62.4	61.4	11.2	+0.1	+0.5	42.5	18.9	7.1
	October 12	11.8	64.6	43.7	20.9	5.6	59.0	59.9	11.0	-1.5	-0.5	41.5	18.4	2.7

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

† The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

‡ Includes Greater London.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
simplified analysis by duration and age

TABLE 107

THOUSANDS

		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	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	53	587	144	8	367	95	614
	May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
	June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
	July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
	August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
	September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
	October 14‡	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93	651
	November 11‡	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94	660
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	..	..	773
	February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
	March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	September 8†	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	October 9†	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
	August 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
	September 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
	October 14	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377
	November 11†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	1,316	..	..	..	..	1,371
1977	January 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448
	February 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128	1,422
	March 10	183	10	1,010	125	1,328	190	10	1,057	127	1,383
	April 14	213	10	989	123	1,336	221	10	1,036	125	1,392
	May 12	187	10	969	120	1,286	193	10	1,016	122	1,342
	June 9	278	10	982	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122	1,450
	July 14	379	10	1,046	118	1,553	394	10	1,099	120	



## UNEMPLOYMENT

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

TABLE 108

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services XXIV-XXVI	Public administration and defence XXVII	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
		I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
<b>Total number (thousands)</b>												
1974	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	127.7	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	192.9	76.2	218.9	1,280.2
	August	22.3	24.1	337.2	168.3	8.5	54.9	132.8	218.2	76.4	280.6	1,323.6
<b>Percentage rate§</b>												
1974	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
	August	5.5	6.7	4.5	11.5	2.4	3.6	4.8	3.1	4.7	..	5.7
<b>Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)  </b>												
1974	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
	August	23.8	23.9	335.8	178.2	8.5	57.6	133.9	227.6	77.5	260.8	1,330.9

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

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

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

§ The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). The latest available, that for mid-1976 has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1976 onwards.

|| The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

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

TABLE 109

		Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other non-manual occupations‡	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations
<b>MALES</b>								
1975	June	40,958	61,530	16,015	98,019	287,686	157,656	661,864
	September	51,489	76,294	19,248	112,510	377,729	195,076	832,346
	December*	56,460	72,949	21,667	133,461	360,540	222,717	867,794
1976	March	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
	June	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
	September	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
	December††	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	March	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
	June	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
	September	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
	December	77,250	82,035	27,720	145,715	391,649	241,241	965,610
1978	March	72,446	79,503	27,749	151,425	394,500	247,567	973,190
	June	65,545	75,141	24,999	127,391	370,703	217,964	881,743
	September	75,100	80,501	25,147	120,936	379,214	214,152	895,050
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1975	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
	June	7.4	8.5	2.8	14.4	42.0	24.7	100.0
	September	8.4	9.0	2.8	13.5	42.4	23.9	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1975	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
	June	27,931	98,487	45,497	9,682	69,395	69,100	320,092
	September	38,928	112,235	46,937	9,876	75,161	74,049	357,186
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1975	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		



## UNEMPLOYMENT

### detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Total ‡
<b>MALES</b>										
1973	January	28.1	44.9	96.1	121.9	97.5	97.6	53.4	121.1	660.6
	July	16.5	28.7	62.5	78.6	67.1	71.4	41.2	103.7	469.8
1974	January*	21.2	32.4	69.8	88.8	67.5	69.0	37.3	94.4	480.3
	July	21.2	32.4	69.8	88.8	67.5	69.0	37.3	94.4	480.3
1975	January*	61.3	80.9	147.0	161.2	108.2	98.4	45.7	112.3	814.9
	July	61.3	80.9	147.0	161.2	108.2	98.4	45.7	112.3	814.9
1976	January†	57.5	73.0	166.8	221.4	145.2	127.1	58.8	131.6	981.3
	July	146.6	70.3	155.2	206.9	137.2	123.3	58.6	132.5	1,030.7
1977	January	62.9	72.5	170.4	236.9	152.5	134.1	66.1	138.6	1,034.0
	July	166.2	76.8	161.3	219.8	142.5	126.6	66.5	127.5	1,087.3
1978	January	67.0	75.4	175.0	247.3	158.0	137.0	73.0	137.6	1,070.2
	July	159.3	75.9	145.2	203.3	132.1	123.4	69.5	129.9	1,038.8
	October	71.1	70.7	145.4	201.1	129.5	123.2	72.2	132.9	946.0
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>										
1973	January	4.3	6.8	14.5	18.4	14.8	14.8	8.1	18.3	100.0
	July	3.5	6.1	13.3	16.7	14.3	15.2	8.8	22.1	100.0
1974	January*	4.4	6.7	14.5	18.5	14.1	14.4	7.8	19.6	100.0
	July	4.4	6.7	14.5	18.5	14.1	14.4	7.8	19.6	100.0
1975	January*	7.5	9.9	18.0	19.8	13.3	12.1	5.6	13.8	100.0
	July	7.5	9.9	18.0	19.8	13.3	12.1	5.6	13.8	100.0
1976	January†	5.9	7.4	17.0	22.6	14.8	13.0	6.0	13.4	100.0
	July	14.2	6.8	15.1	20.1	13.3	12.0	5.7	12.9	100.0
1977	January	6.1	7.0	16.5	22.9	14.7	13.0	6.4	13.4	100.0
	July	15.3	7.1	14.8	20.2	13.1	11.6	6.1	11.7	100.0
1978	January	6.3	7.0	16.4	23.1	14.8	12.8	6.8	12.9	100.0
	July	15.3	7.3	14.0	19.6	12.7	11.9	6.7	12.5	100.0
	October	7.5	7.5	15.4	21.3	13.7	13.0	7.6	14.0	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>										
1973	January	18.9	22.8	30.6	19.2	12.1	18.9	12.2	0.6	135.4
	July	10.5	14.3	21.7	13.3	8.1	13.7	9.6	0.4	91.5
1974	January*	12.1	15.8	22.8	13.8	7.7	12.5	8.1	0.4	93.3
	July	12.1	15.8	22.8	13.8	7.7	12.5	8.1	0.4	93.3
1975	January*	43.7	47.0	56.4	29.3	16.8	21.6	11.6	0.9	227.2
	July	43.7	47.0	56.4	29.3	16.8	21.6	11.6	0.9	227.2
1976	January†	48.6	45.5	62.2	43.9	24.0	29.5	15.8	1.1	270.5
	July	121.8	51.6	69.7	49.9	27.8	32.7	17.0	1.3	371.8
1977	January	59.5	57.4	84.5	62.3	32.8	38.5	19.9	1.4	356.2
	July	146.5	66.7	91.0	66.4	34.8	39.5	19.8	1.4	466.2
1978	January	67.9	64.6	101.4	76.1	37.6	42.8	22.7	1.4	414.5
	July	137.0	68.7	93.2	72.6	35.5	42.1	23.2	1.3	473.7
	October	70.8	64.7	99.9	78.3	36.4	43.0	24.4	1.4	418.9
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>										
1973	January	14.0	16.8	22.6	14.2	8.9	13.9	9.0	0.4	100.0
	July	11.5	15.6	23.7	14.5	8.8	14.9	10.5	0.4	100.0
1974	January*	13.0	17.0	24.4	14.7	8.3	13.4	8.7	0.5	100.0
	July	13.0	17.0	24.4	14.7	8.3	13.4	8.7	0.5	100.0
1975	January*	19.2	20.7	24.8	12.9	7.4	9.5	5.1	0.4	100.0
	July	19.2	20.7	24.8	12.9	7.4	9.5	5.1	0.4	100.0
1976	January†	18.0	16.8	23.0	16.2	8.9	10.9	5.8	0.4	100.0
	July	32.8	13.9	18.7	13.4	7.5	8.8	4.6	0.3	100.0
1977	January	16.7	16.1	23.7	17.5	9.2	10.8	5.6	0.4	100.0
	July	31.4	14.3	19.5	14.2	7.5	8.5	4.3	0.3	100.0
1978	January	16.4	15.6	24.5	18.4	9.1	10.3	5.5	0.3	100.0
	July	28.9	14.5	19.7	15.3	7.5	8.9	4.9	0.3	100.0
	October	16.9	15.4	23.8	18.7	8.7	10.3	5.8	0.3	100.0

Note: The age ranges shown in this table have been revised—see note on page 952 of the August 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

\* Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.

† Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.

‡ Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

### detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain\*

TABLE 111 THOUSANDS

		Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total ‡
<b>TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES</b>									
1975	April	140.9	141.9	132.4	108.4	147.9	113.3	135.6	920.4
	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
	July	214.9	151.3	214.1	133.8	226.9	243.0	328.4	1,512.5
	October	126.7	108.7	161.9	153.2	260.9	220.4	333.1	1,364.9
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>									
1975	April	15.3	15.4	14.4	11.8	16.1	12.3	14.7	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
	July	14.2	10.0	14.2	8.8	15.0	16.1	21.7	100.0
	October	9.3	8.0	11.9	11.2	19.1	16.1	24.4	100.0
<b>MALES</b>									
1975	April	104.9	97.4	103.5	85.4	121.9	97.5	122.9	733.5
	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	201.8	201.8	1,030.7
	October	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
1977	January	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
	April	88.6	70.3	108.0	106.9	179.4	189.8	249.5	992.5
	July	119.3	122.1	148.1	105.5	162.8	175.0	254.5	1,087.3
	October	92.0	78.5	116.9	116.6	194.1	165.7	264.9	1,028.7
1978	January	78.4	57.0	126.9	133.3	210.9	191.1	272.5	1,070.2
	April	79.3	69.4	102.8	101.7	177.7	198.5	270.4	999.9
	July	130.6	93.9	136.9	90.8	152.0	170.4	264.2	1,038.8
	October	84.3	71.2	104.9	100.2	167.9	150.9	266.7	946.0
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1975	April	36.0	44.5	29.0	23.0	26.1	15.7	12.8	186.9
	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</					



**UNEMPLOYMENT**

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

TABLE 112 THOUSANDS

	Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receiving supplementary allowance only	Others registered for work	Total
1973 November	150	41	180	122	494
1974 February*	..	..	..	..	599
May	172	58	186	119	535
November	209	67	201	144	621
1975 February	271	91	236	159	757
May	303	96	252	162	813
November	421	124	373	202	1,120
1976 February	483	152	416	202	1,253
May	454	143	420	203	1,220
November†	..	..	..	..	..
1977 February	469	144	535	217	1,365
May	427	136	511	211	1,286
November	470	129	574	265	1,438
1978 February	480	138	561	267	1,446
May	426	117	528	254	1,325

Note: The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined. Also included are those who are registered for employment but not claiming benefits (e.g. those married women who are not entitled to benefit, some school leavers, some retired people who are again seeking employment, and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment).  
 \* Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.  
 † Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

**Selected countries: national definitions**

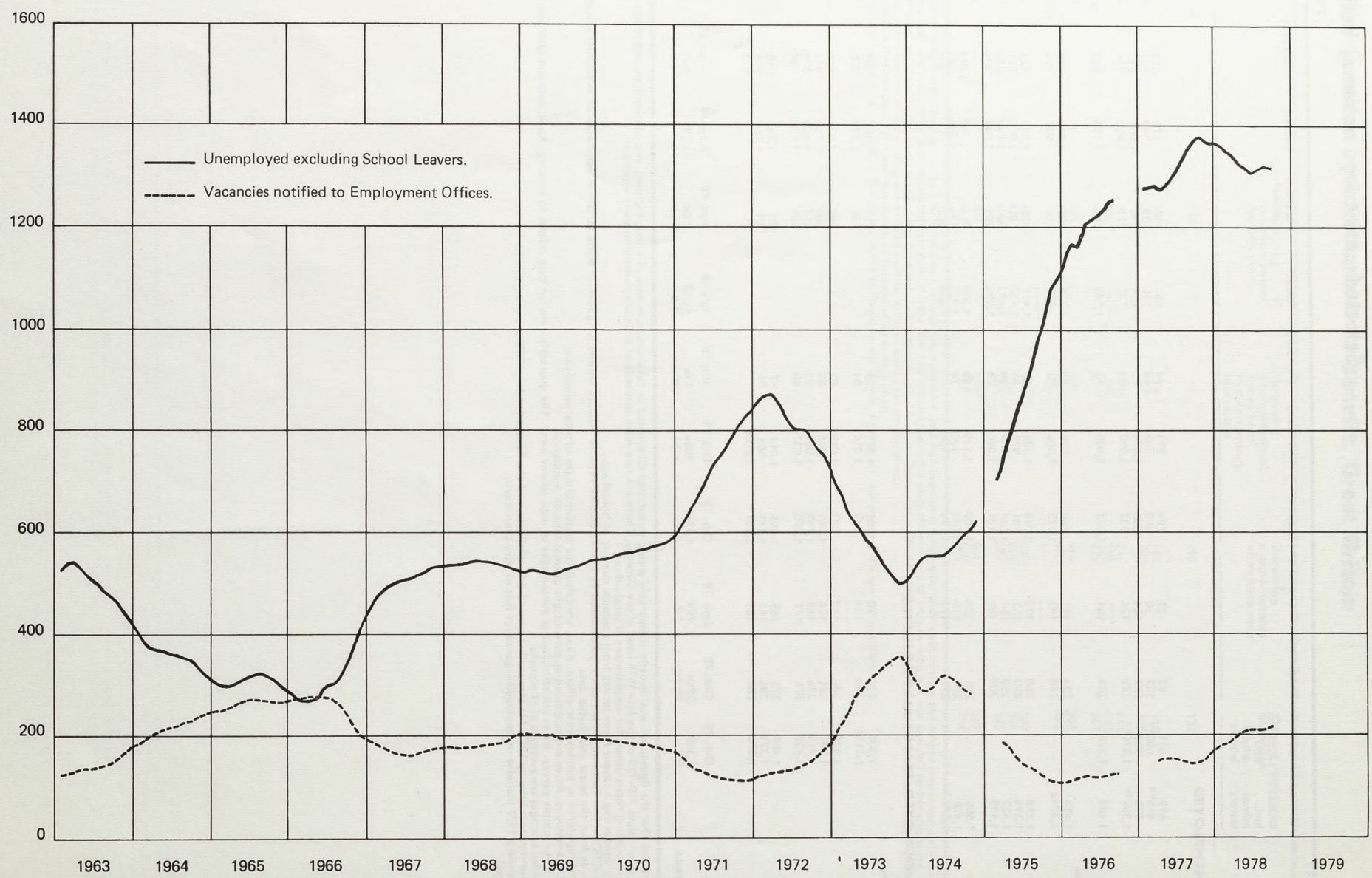
TABLE 113 THOUSANDS

	United Kingdom*	Belgium†	Denmark* §	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy‡ ††	Nether-lands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡
	Incl. school leavers										
	Excl. school leavers										
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1973	619	611	92	21	394	274	44	669	110	670	520
1974	615**	600**	105	50	498	583	48	560	135	740	521
1975	978	929	177	124	840	1,074	75	654	195	1,000	697
1976	1,359**	1,270**	229	126	933	1,060	84	732	211	1,080	736
1977	1,484	1,378	264	164	1,073	1,030	82	1,545	204	1,100	862
<b>Quarterly averages</b>											
1976 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	1,181	1,016	78	1,598	209	1,047	836	6,149
1978 1st	1,506	292	216	1,108	1,179	82	1,520	216	1,343	1,014	6,705
2nd	1,428	274	176	1,047	930	76	1,455	186	1,240	945	5,823
3rd	1,571	271	174	1,179	904		1,658	209		891	6,055
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
<b>Quarterly averages</b>											
1976 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	1,073	1,023	80		205	1,126	900	6,554
1978 1st	1,409	275	185	1,055	1,014	77		197	1,146	910	6,155
2nd	1,373	285	183	1,141	984	76		201	1,267	943	5,962
3rd	1,370	288	185	1,251	1,008e			217e		938	6,054
<b>Latest data</b>											
Month	Oct. 78	Oct. 78	Sept. 78	Oct. 78	Oct. 78	July 78	July 78	Sept. 78	Aug. 78	Sept. 78	Oct. 78
Number	1,360	294e	189	1,215	982e	73e	1,658	218e	1,305	946	5,870
Percentage rates	5.7	10.9e	8.7	6.4	4.3e	10.5e	7.5	5.5e	2.4	8.5	5.8

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 710-715 of the July 1976 issue of the Gazette). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:  
 (1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;  
 (2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.  
 2 Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators supplemented by labour attaché reports except United Kingdom. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.  
 \* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.  
 † Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.  
 ‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. The quarterly data for Italy relates to January, April, July and October.  
 \*\* The annual averages are averages of 11 months.  
 †† New survey from January 1977. No seasonally adjusted data available, and the figures for July 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

There are gaps in the data due to industrial action. See footnote(1) to table 104.



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

Average of 3 months ended		UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
		Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow (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	April 10	230	78	308	228	78	306	2	—	2	163	159	4
	July 10	228	80	308	245	82	327	-17	-2	-19	174	172	2
	October 9	227	78	304	234	78	312	-7	-1	-8	180	174	5
1973	January 8	213	75	288	231	77	307	-18	-1	-19	198	182	16
	April 9	210	76	286	232	80	312	-22	-4	-26	235	213	22
	July 9	210	74	283	223	77	300	-13	-4	-17	232	217	15
	October 8	206	73	278	219	76	295	-13	-4	-17	233	222	11
1974	January 14	214	74	288	213	73	286	2	1	2	207	219	-12
	February 11	221	75	296	210	72	281	11	3	15	194	214	-20
	March 11	225	76	300	210	73	283	15	2	18	189	209	-20
	April 8§	228	78	305	220	76	296	7	2	9	207	208	-1
	May 13	227	79	306	227	79	306	1	—	—	218	208	10
	June 10	231	82	313	230	81	311	1	1	2	223	212	11
	July 8	232	83	315	230	82	312	2	1	4	220	216	4
	August 12	238	86	323	230	83	313	8	3	11	212	219	-6
	September 9	239	86	325	231	83	314	8	3	11	208	216	-8
	October 14	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	-9
	November 11	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10	201	211	-10
	December 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
	July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	-16
	August 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	-8
	September 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	-4
	October 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	-5
	November 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	-6
	December 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	-5
1976	January 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	-1
	February 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
	March 11	240	111	351	229	101	330	11	10	22	156	149	7
	April 8	244	113	357	239	108	347	5	5	10	163	159	4
	May 13	245	116	361	240	112	352	5	4	9	165	168	-3
	June 10‡	249	120	369	242	116	358	7	4	11	164	172	-8
	July 8	251	127	378	244	117	361	6	10	17	170	173	-3
	August 12	248	128	376	248	118	367	—	9	9	180	176	4
	September 9	244	129	373	245	119	364	-1	10	9	186	180	6
	October 14	242	129	371	246	124	370	-4	5	1	188	185	3
	November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14	231	122	354	236	122	358	-5	—	-5	..	..	..
	May 12	236	126	362	242	126	369	-6	-1	-7	196	197	—
	June 9	238	127	365	232	124	356	6	3	9	192	198	-6
	July 14	248	141	389	242	131	373	6	10	16	192	196	-4
	August 11	245	139	384	237	129	366	8	10	17	193	195	-2
	September 8	245	141	386	241	131	372	5	10	14	192	194	-2
	October 13	245	141	386	243	137	379	2	4	6	199	198	1
	November 10	248	145	393	243	141	384	4	4	9	196	196	—
	December 8	245	143	388	244	143	387	1	—	1	198	193	5
1978	January 12	229	129	358	229	129	357	1	—	1	195	185	10
	February 9	222	125	347	227	126	353	-5	-1	-6	200	186	15
	March 9	220	127	347	231	129	360	-11	-2	-13	209	192	17
	April 13	226	132	358	238	137	375	-12	-5	-17	213	203	10
	May 11	229	135	363	239	139	379	-11	-5	-16	218	215	3
	June 8	232	138	369	240	140	380	-9	-3	-11	221	221	—
	July 6	241	149	391	249	145	394	-7	4	-3	229	231	-2
	August 10	240	150	390	247	144	391	-7	6	-1	232	231	1
	September 14	237	151	388	244	146	390	-7	5	-1	233	231	2

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

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

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

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

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



**VACANCIES**

**notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis**

TABLE 118

THOUSANDS

	South East*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>Numbers notified to employment offices</b>													
1976 August 6	50.3	3.9	8.9	6.9	7.7	10.4	11.1	8.5	5.5	14.9	128.0	1.8	129.8
September 3	54.7	4.0	9.7	8.3	8.5	11.1	12.3	8.8	6.3	15.8	139.3	2.3	141.6
October 8	57.0	4.1	7.9	8.0	8.7	11.2	11.9	8.5	5.5	14.8	137.7	2.1	139.8
November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..
December 3†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..
1977 January 7‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..
February 4	54.0	3.3	7.1	8.8	9.2	10.8	11.5	8.8	5.5	13.0	132.1	1.8	133.9
March 4	57.4	3.6	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.5	12.2	9.3	5.9	15.0	142.5	1.8	144.3
April 6	62.1	4.0	9.8	9.2	10.8	12.3	12.6	9.3	6.7	17.1	153.9	1.8	155.7
May 6	68.2	4.4	10.3	9.4	10.9	13.7	13.3	9.8	6.6	17.0	163.6	1.8	165.4
June 1	69.4	4.7	11.0	9.3	10.6	13.8	13.7	9.2	7.1	18.0	166.8	2.0	168.8
July 8	66.6	5.4	9.7	9.2	10.7	13.2	13.6	9.2	6.7	16.9	161.2	2.0	163.2
August 5	63.6	5.2	9.3	9.8	10.3	12.4	12.8	9.1	6.1	16.9	155.5	2.0	157.5
September 2	64.0	5.5	9.2	10.6	10.3	12.6	12.8	9.6	6.2	18.1	159.0	2.1	161.0
October 7	70.6	5.0	8.9	10.9	11.3	13.0	13.3	9.3	6.4	18.3	166.9	2.1	169.1
November 4	69.2	4.8	8.2	10.1	10.6	12.4	12.6	8.8	5.8	15.4	157.9	2.0	159.9
December 2	65.3	4.8	8.1	10.4	10.2	11.6	12.6	7.9	5.9	15.7	152.6	1.8	154.4
1978 January 6	66.2	4.7	8.5	11.4	10.4	12.1	13.2	8.8	6.3	15.7	157.2	1.8	159.0
February 3	73.2	4.8	9.7	11.5	11.6	12.4	14.1	9.1	6.5	17.1	170.2	1.9	172.1
March 3	77.9	5.5	10.8	11.8	11.9	12.9	14.9	10.1	8.4	20.0	184.2	1.9	186.1
April 7	85.1	6.1	12.8	12.3	12.8	15.6	15.9	10.5	8.8	22.3	202.3	1.8	204.1
May 5	93.3	6.7	14.2	12.5	13.4	15.1	16.7	10.6	8.7	22.9	214.0	1.9	215.9
June 2	99.4	6.8	16.2	13.2	13.7	16.0	17.3	11.1	9.2	23.0	225.9	1.9	227.9
June 30	96.5	6.8	14.8	12.7	13.4	15.8	15.8	10.3	9.0	21.9	216.9	1.7	218.6
August 4	93.1	6.6	14.5	12.8	13.3	15.2	16.9	10.7	8.2	21.0	212.3	1.6	213.9
September 8	104.4	7.4	14.6	14.2	14.5	16.3	18.0	11.0	8.9	21.8	231.2	1.6	232.8
October 6	110.2	7.5	14.9	14.6	16.4	15.9	18.7	11.0	8.9	21.9	239.9	1.5	241.4
<b>Numbers notified to careers offices</b>													
1976 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
June 30	14.9	0.8	1.5	3.4	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	27.8	0.3	28.1
August 4	14.1	0.9	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	26.7	0.3	27.0
September 8	16.2	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	30.0	0.5	30.5
October 6	16.2	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	29.3	0.4	29.7

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

\* Including Greater London.

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

**VACANCIES**

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

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	South East†	East Anglia	South West†	West Midlands	East Midlands†	Yorkshire and Humber-side†	North West†	North†	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
1973 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	..	23.1	..	18.6	22.2	26.7	12.5	..	..	..	..	..
April 3	135.5	13.6	29.9	23.1	19.4	22.7	26.0	11.9	8.7	17.4	300.4	3.8	304.2
May 8	143.2	12.5	27.7	25.1	20.5	23.5	27.9	13.4	8.7	19.2	318.6	3.8	322.4
June 5	144.7	11.5	26.6	24.7	19.9	24.5	28.1	13.9	9.4	19.7	323.2	3.8	327.0
July 3	145.3	10.6	26.0	24.1	19.1	23.4	27.1	13.6	9.5	19.9	319.1	4.2	323.3
August 7	136.3	9.9	23.2	22.2	18.0	22.1	24.4	13.2	9.2	19.4	298.8	4.1	302.9
September 4	132.5	9.8	22.8	21.0	17.6	21.7	24.7	13.0	9.2	21.2	294.3	4.1	298.4
October 9	129.5	9.2	20.9	20.8	16.9	21.0	23.7	13.2	8.9	22.2	286.4	4.2	290.6
November 6	121.6	8.3	18.5	17.9	16.5	19.7	21.8	12.2	8.7	21.7	267.5	3.9	271.4
December 4	..	..	17.6	16.3	15.0	18.0	20.5	11.7	8.0	21.7	..	..	..
1975 January 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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	7.3	8.8	11.4	9.0	4.7	15.8	128.1	2.5	130.6
October 3†	47.3	3.6	8.3	5.5	6.7	8.1	10.3	7.9	4.5	14.8	116.8	2.4	119.2
November 7	43.1	3.4	7.6	5.5	6.5	7.6	10.8	7.8	4.4	14.8	111.8	2.4	114.2
December 5													



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

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES														
	WORKING OVERTIME						ON SHORT-TIME								
	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week			Total					
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working over-time	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Hours lost		Hours lost		Average per operative on short-time			
Total								Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total		Percentage of all operatives (per cent)		
1974	February 16‡	1,397	27.1	7.7	10.79	11.42	8	317	941	12,430	13.2	949	18.5	12,747	13.4
	March 16‡	1,586	30.8	8.1	12.89	13.55	8	319	227	2,725	12.0	235	4.6	3,044	13.0
	April 6	1,735	33.7	8.4	14.53	14.78	3	110	33	360	11.0	35	0.7	470	13.2
	May 18	1,769	34.3	8.5	15.13	14.87	6	221	28	244	8.6	34	0.6	465	13.7
	June 15 (a) *	1,742	33.9	8.6	14.84	14.54	3	107	23	245	10.6	25	0.5	352	13.7
	June 15 (b) *	2,066	36.7	8.6	17.71	17.68	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.5	375	13.7
	July 13	1,994	35.2	8.8	17.60	17.46	3	104	24	273	11.2	27	0.5	377	14.0
	August 17	1,880	33.1	8.8	16.47	17.51	4	140	31	306	9.9	34	0.6	446	13.0
	September 14	1,989	35.1	8.7	17.31	17.08	6	226	58	722	12.5	63	1.1	948	15.0
	October 19	2,011	35.5	8.5	17.00	16.28	23	927	59	769	13.1	82	1.4	1,696	20.7
November 16	2,017	35.6	8.5	17.07	15.99	19	740	65	632	9.7	84	1.5	1,373	16.4	
December 14	2,003	35.7	8.6	17.19	16.14	8	321	64	686	10.7	72	1.3	1,008	13.9	
1975	January 18	1,785	32.1	8.3	14.88	16.21	6	222	124	1,261	10.2	130	2.3	1,483	11.5
	February 15	1,758	31.9	8.2	14.45	14.91	11	449	171	1,762	10.3	182	3.3	2,210	12.1
	March 15	1,729	31.6	8.2	14.14	14.60	17	665	206	2,076	10.1	222	4.1	2,740	12.3
	April 19	1,683	31.0	8.1	13.71	13.92	11	444	228	2,250	9.9	239	4.4	2,695	11.3
	May 17	1,610	29.8	8.3	13.34	13.00	17	681	221	2,291	10.3	238	4.4	2,973	12.5
	June 14	1,560	29.1	8.2	12.86	12.97	14	570	194	1,865	9.6	208	3.9	2,434	11.7
	July 19	1,509	28.2	8.8	13.21	13.02	21	846	111	1,158	10.4	132	2.5	2,005	15.1
	August 16	1,388	26.0	8.4	11.60	12.68	17	683	107	1,089	10.2	124	2.3	1,772	14.3
	September 13	1,558	29.3	8.4	13.02	12.85	12	489	119	1,174	9.9	131	2.5	1,665	12.7
	October 18	1,614	30.5	8.3	13.38	12.65	6	229	146	1,553	10.7	151	2.9	1,781	11.8
November 15	1,664	31.8	8.3	13.74	12.70	20	810	156	1,526	9.8	176	3.4	2,336	13.3	
December 13	1,689	32.2	8.5	14.26	13.16	24	934	127	1,218	9.6	150	2.9	2,152	14.4	
1976	January 10	1,423	27.5	7.8	11.13	12.47	13	499	139	1,335	9.6	151	2.9	1,833	12.2
	February 14	1,558	30.3	8.3	12.95	13.34	6	245	158	1,521	9.6	165	3.2	1,765	10.7
	March 13	1,610	31.4	8.4	13.53	13.89	4	174	127	1,282	10.1	131	2.6	1,456	11.1
	April 10	1,620	31.6	8.3	13.42	13.62	4	163	110	1,043	9.5	114	2.2	1,208	10.6
	May 15	1,672	32.7	8.4	14.03	13.70	2	94	100	914	9.2	102	2.0	1,007	9.9
	June 12	1,623	31.7	8.3	13.46	13.68	6	256	76	712	9.5	82	1.6	968	11.8
	July 10§	1,649	32.0	8.6	14.11	13.89	2	83	51	481	9.5	53	1.0	563	10.7
	August 14§	1,507	29.2	8.5	12.86	13.99	6	227	42	391	9.3	48	0.9	618	13.0
	September 11§	1,695	32.7	8.6	14.58	14.45	3	103	52	486	9.4	54	1.0	589	10.9
	October 16§	1,836	35.1	8.6	15.77	15.04	3	125	43	375	8.8	46	0.9	501	10.9
November 13§	1,858	35.4	8.5	15.88	14.87	3	133	30	313	10.6	33	0.6	446	13.6	
December 11§	1,904	36.3	8.6	16.47	15.30	2	90	41	559	13.9	43	0.8	649	15.1	
1977	January 15§	1,720	33.0	8.3	14.23	15.56	8	332	33	282	8.6	41	0.8	614	15.0
	February 12§	1,840	35.2	8.6	15.85	16.13	5	189	36	434	12.0	41	0.8	623	15.3
	March 12§	1,846	35.3	8.6	15.84	16.13	8	333	43	421	10.0	51	1.0	754	14.9
	April 23§	1,816	34.7	8.5	15.52	15.72	13	532	33	278	8.5	46	0.9	809	17.7
	May 14§	1,917	36.6	8.6	16.50	16.19	9	358	36	347	9.6	45	0.9	706	15.6
	June 18§	1,785	34.0	8.7	15.44	15.72	6	239	33	354	10.7	39	0.7	592	15.2
	July 16§	1,814	34.4	8.9	16.19	15.94	5	204	30	309	10.3	35	0.7	513	14.7
	August 13§	1,625	30.8	9.0	14.58	15.74	24	936	26	238	9.2	50	0.9	1,174	23.8
	September 10§	1,777	33.7	8.7	15.41	15.30	22	869	41	457	11.1	63	1.2	1,326	21.1
	October 15§	1,878	35.8	8.7	16.25	15.52	13	498	36	339	9.6	48	0.9	837	17.5
November 12§	1,846	35.2	8.7	15.98	14.99	34	1,344	49	641	13.2	82	1.6	1,985	24.2	
December 10§	1,885	36.0	8.7	16.43	15.24	4	145	27	272	10.0	31	0.6	417	13.5	
1978	January 14§	1,748	33.6	8.4	14.70	16.03	4	176	43	573	13.5	47	0.9	749	16.0
	February 11§	1,823	35.0	8.6	15.67	16.01	4	170	41	522	12.9	45	0.9	692	15.4
	March 11§	1,857	35.7	8.7	16.18	16.43	4	145	36	396	11.0	40	0.8	542	13.7
	April 15§	1,850	35.7	8.7	16.07	16.27	3	123	36	379	10.5	39	0.8	502	12.8
	May 13§	1,872	36.2	8.5	15.97	15.67	3	99	33	333	10.2	35	0.7	432	12.3
	June 10§	1,778	34.3	8.5	15.10	15.41	3	128	33	318	9.6	36	0.7	446	12.3
	July 8§	1,812	34.8	8.8	15.97	15.72	12	497	22	201	9.3	34	0.7	699	20.6
	August 12§	1,568	30.1	8.8	13.75	14.92	3	126	21	216	10.1	25	0.5	342	13.9
	September 16§	1,793	34.4	8.7	15.64	15.53	9	358	22	195	9.1	31	0.6	553	18.1

\* 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 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 1306 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted					Actual	Seasonally adjusted				
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5		102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4		101.7	107.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0		101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9		99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4		98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8		97.4	95.7	97.3	98.0
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1		96.6	95.7	98.3	98.0
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9		96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0		97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0		96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971	84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1		93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1972	81.3		82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7		92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7
1973	83.2		85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5		94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6
1974	81.0		84.7	79.3	66.1	87.2	93.8		92.4	91.8	94.8	96.8
1975	75.4		80.2	75.1	60.9	82.0	92.8		91.3	92.5	93.7	



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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1974 Oct.	£ 47.97	£ 57.01	£ 51.29	£ 51.76	£ 48.49	£ 44.32	£ 46.18	£ 50.40	£ 52.73	£ 46.97	£ 43.74	£ 41.39	£ 40.37
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
1976 Oct.	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53.30
1977 Oct.	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91	61.61
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1974 Oct.	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.7	43.6	44.2	41.1
1975 Oct.	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7	40.5
1976 Oct.	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1	40.9
1977 Oct.	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	41.3
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1974 Oct.	p 102.9	p 130.2	p 116.0	p 115.5	p 109.7	p 101.4	p 106.4	p 115.9	p 124.7	p 107.5	p 100.3	p 93.6	p 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	118.2	118.9
1976 Oct.	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7	130.3
1977 Oct.	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3	149.2

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	£ 50.40	£ 45.61	£ 54.96	£ 48.23	£ 49.12	£ 48.46	£ 48.75	£ 47.71	£ 52.06	£ 41.68	£ 37.87	£ 48.63
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58
1976 Oct.	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
1977 Oct.	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96	63.31	59.04	72.89
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1974 Oct.	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1976 Oct.	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
1977 Oct.	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	43.3	42.9	44.2
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	p 109.3	p 104.1	p 125.2	p 109.9	p 111.6	p 101.0	p 104.2	p 108.4	p 105.2	p 95.2	p 86.7	p 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	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
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
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	37.2	36.1	36.1
1975 Oct.	37.7	38.6	37.9	36.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	36.5	35.5
1976 Oct.	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4	36.0
1977 Oct.	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2	36.1
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1974 Oct.	p 75.7	p 81.0	p 74.8	p 73.0	p 79.0	p 70.9	p 75.8	p 76.3	p 88.3	p 72.2	p 68.6	p 62.0	p 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
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	£ 27.54	£ 28.86	£ 30.09	£ 26.27	£ 27.05	£ —	£ 23.92	£ 29.89	£ 34.58	£ 21.73	£ 19.18	£ 27.01
1975 Oct.	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19
1976 Oct.	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61
1977 Oct.	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	35.16	46.41	44.31
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	—	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0
1976 Oct.	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2	—	38.3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	37.4
1977 Oct.	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2	—	37.9	36.0	41.3	38.3	39.4	37.4
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	p 75.9	p 76.6	p 77.8	p 70.1	p 72.7	—	p 62.8	p 81.4	p 81.6	p 56.2	p 73.9	p 72.2
1975 Oct.	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	—	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4
1976 Oct.	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6
1977 Oct.	123.9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	—	103.3	133.2	128.9	91.8	117.8	118.5

\* Except railways and London Transport.  
 † Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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

TABLE 123  
 Standard Industrial Classification 1968

	October 1975			October 1976			October 1977		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	£ 59.74	42.7	p 139.9	£ 67.83	43.5	p 155.9	£ 73.56	43.6	p 168.7
Full-time men (21 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 21 years)	23.15	37.5	61.7	26.87	37.6	71.5	29.90	37.6	79.5
<b>All industries covered†</b>	59.58	43.6	136.7	66.97	44.0	152.2	72.89	44.2	164.9
Full-time men (21 years and over)	34.19	37.0	92.4	40.61	37.4	108.6	44.31	37.4	118.5
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	18.02	21.2	85.0	21.50	21.2	101.4	23.14	21.0	110.2
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	33.08	40.4	81.9	37.94	40.5	93.7	41.30	40.5	102.0
Full-time girls (under 18 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**

TABLE 124  
 Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

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

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

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

TABLE 125

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1963 April	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1964 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1965 April	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1966 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1967 April	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1968 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1969 April	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1970 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7</



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

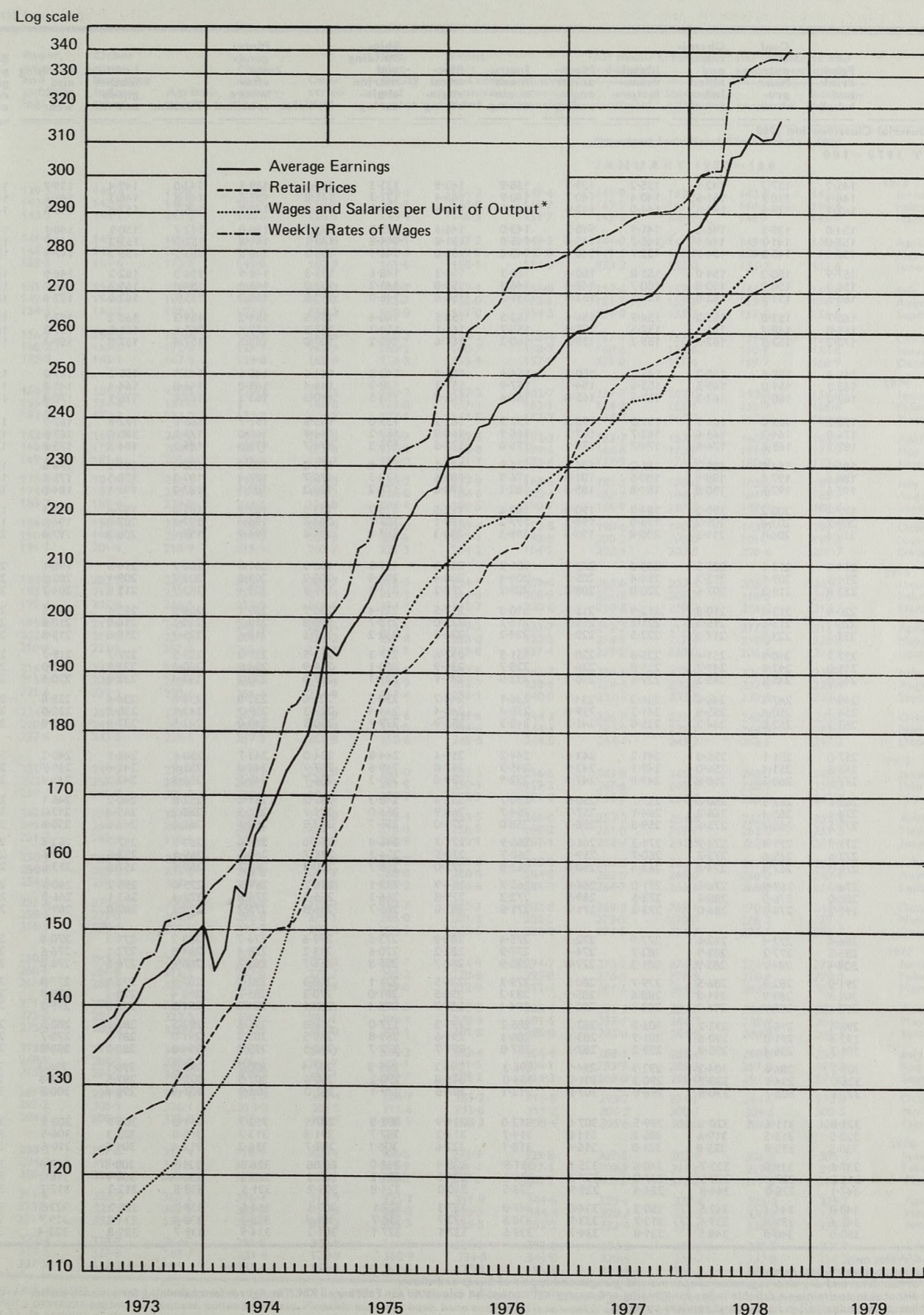
TABLE 126

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

Note: From 1974, age has been measured in completed years at January 1; but previously at the time of the survey.

**Earnings, wage rates, retail prices etc.**

Average 1970 = 100



\* See footnote at end of table 134



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

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	All manufacturing industries				All industries and services covered									
															unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted								
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>																												
<b>1973</b>																												
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1	147.6	149.3	140.6	143.0	148.8	141.1	150.7	141.8	144.0	148.7	144.4	144.4	145.9	
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6	149.3	140.6	143.0	148.8	141.1	150.7	141.8	144.0	148.7	144.4	144.4	145.9	145.9	
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5	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	
April	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4	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	
May	158.0	141.7	145.3	145.8	145.8	148.1	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9	157.1	148.7	148.9	167.9	146.9	157.7	149.8	152.6	149.9	147.0	149.5	150.6	149.5	
June	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	156.3	155.2	147.9	154.9	157.1	148.7	154.6	175.6	149.8	163.9	161.6	155.1	154.0	149.5	153.3	152.0	152.8	
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9	154.6	158.5	150.0	150.8	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2	157.1	156.0	153.6	152.3	155.5	153.4	
August	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2	156.4	149.1	154.0	185.7	148.9	159.7	155.0	152.6	151.7	153.3	153.5	154.2	154.2	
September	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	152.8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6	156.3	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	
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7	165.7	156.1	158.9	167.4	153.1	169.4	160.2	159.2	158.4	157.4	157.3	159.1	157.8	
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7	166.6	160.2	163.3	172.5	139.1	169.9	160.2	158.7	158.4	160.6	139.1	158.6	160.9	158.8
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0	163.5	155.8	163.1	167.5	139.8	168.4	156.8	155.9	157.9	159.8	161.4	159.7	160.9	
<b>1974</b>																												
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3	157.7	153.3	151.7	170.5	139.2	163.3	160.2	157.2	162.7	151.7	152.0	153.9	154.0	
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	157.5	160.8	151.0	154.6	184.0	191.3	166.8	163.8	157.4	163.1	154.8	155.1	156.9	156.8	
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	167.2	170.2	163.0	161.9	194.0	191.3	174.2	177.1	161.8	172.2	165.0	165.2	167.6	166.6	
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2	176.0	164.2	168.7	180.0	189.1	174.3	170.7	162.6	172.3	162.7	163.1	166.1	165.2	
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4	181.9	169.6	174.8	172.6	187.3	175.6	168.8	162.6	170.6	168.6	173.9	171.0	174.9	
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6	186.2	184.0	181.8	191.3	195.3	189.3	186.0	171.7	183.4	177.9	183.0	180.0	177.5	
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1	188.6	188.1	180.5	184.4	213.9	199.0	192.3	185.2	177.9	188.5	181.5	180.0	183.6	
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	181.8	193.6	197.1	184.8	183.7	200.4	199.0	188.3	196.0	184.6	185.4	182.1	184.1	184.9	
September	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0	188.5	199.2	200.2	198.4	183.7	204.1	196.8	204.4	186.5	190.7	186.9	187.8	189.9	188.8	
October	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4	192.1	209.2	203.4	195.0	197.2	207.0	200.9	202.0	189.4	193.5	190.6	190.8	193.0	191.9	
November	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4	204.2	205.7	200.8	198.6	215.9	203.3	205.4	205.4	198.8	200.2	198.0	201.7	199.2	
December	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0	202.4	219.1	209.9	191.1	218.9	205.7	221.3	234.2	194.2	202.4	203.8	206.6	207.7	
<b>1975</b>																												
January	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1	204.9	214.5	209.1	213.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0	203.6	203.8	203.8	205.7	205.6	
February	214.5	209.1	213.2	204.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0	233.0	219.3	204.4	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0	203.6	203.8	203.8	205.7	205.6	
March	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0	220.3	219.3	207.6	209.4	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0	203.6	203.8	203.8	205.7	205.6	
April	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5	210.8	223.6	219.9	210.8	207.6	236.1	219.1	215.7	217.4	220.6	203.6	203.8	205.7	205.6	
May	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2	223.6	219.9	210.8	207.6	236.1	219.1	215.7	217.4	220.6	203.6	203.8	205.7	205.6	
June	233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	215.3	220.1	233.6	223.2	210.8	207.6	236.1	219.1	215.7	217.4	220.6	203.6	203.8	205.7	205.6	
July	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9	241.7	237.2	210.8	207.6	236.1	219.1	215.7	217.4	220.6	203.6	203.8	205.7	205.6	
August	241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	228.7	236.9	200.1	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0	224.6	241.7	237.2	210.8	207.6	236.1	219.1	215.7	217.4	220.6	203.6	203.8	205.7	205.6	
September	245.0	245.1	245.5	229.6	230.2	232.9	241.1	236.1	217.0	228.2	233.4	232.1	220.5	231.7	241.8	237.2	210.8	207.6	236.1	219.1	215.7	217.4	220.6	203.6	203.8	205.7	205.6	
October	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	236.6	228.6	226.6	236.5	249.8	237.2	210.8	207.6	236.1	219.1	215.7	217.4	220.6	203.6	203.8	205.7	205.6	
November	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	238.4	244.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	232.0	242.2	249.8	237.2	210.8	207.6	236.1	219.1	215.7	217.4	220.6	203.6	203.8	205.7	205.6	
December	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6	254.7	252.8	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6	
<b>1976</b>																												
January	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2	247.7	254.7	252.8	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6	
February	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7	247.1	255.3	251.0	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1								



**EARNINGS**

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	January 1978	June 1978	June 1978	January 1977	June 1977	January 1978	June 1978	June 1978	
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>												
	£						p					
Timeworkers												
Skilled	403.2	452.0	446.7	473.0	501.6	85.14	448.7	475.4	493.4	506.5	553.6	182.0
Semi-skilled	452.6	498.3	492.3	506.8	550.1	76.66	480.4	483.0	499.0	512.4	553.7	148.8
Labourers	479.0	466.5	470.8	534.5	591.4	78.73	505.2	508.8	530.7	578.7	654.2	161.1
All timeworkers	436.5	483.5	477.1	503.4	540.1	81.93	479.7	500.7	517.3	535.3	585.5	169.3
Payment-by-results workers												
Skilled	420.2	411.1	430.8	450.4	481.2	88.41	428.1	432.8	449.0	464.9	496.7	190.6
Semi-skilled	452.1	447.7	469.1	484.7	502.1	75.95	476.2	475.9	494.1	507.2	539.7	156.5
Labourers	401.2	426.4	423.7	457.4	509.4	80.00	441.3	457.4	479.3	497.4	527.7	151.5
All payment-by-results workers	426.4	419.7	438.6	458.6	486.3	84.19	438.8	441.7	458.7	474.3	504.4	177.6
All skilled workers	416.1	419.5	429.5	451.4	479.0	86.77	430.2	434.0	450.3	464.7	498.4	186.3
All semi-skilled workers	461.1	471.5	480.8	496.6	526.5	76.33	476.1	469.8	486.3	500.7	534.8	152.2
All labourers	432.9	448.8	447.1	490.3	543.3	79.35	474.1	487.6	509.5	536.9	588.1	156.3
All workers covered	428.8	434.3	442.9	465.2	494.4	83.03	448.5	448.8	464.9	481.2	515.4	173.3
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>												
Timeworkers												
General workers	414.6	425.6	449.3	468.2	503.7	85.39	484.1	494.0	503.7	534.1	565.1	187.7
Craftsmen	404.4	416.2	433.5	461.0	489.3	92.09	449.1	455.8	467.7	500.1	525.9	198.0
All timeworkers	413.2	424.7	446.0	467.6	501.1	87.10	477.7	486.7	496.7	528.1	557.7	190.3
Payment-by-results workers												
General workers	395.1	411.9	418.6	448.7	469.3	83.46	402.8	415.0	424.4	444.7	472.6	181.3
Craftsmen	372.9	387.0	412.0	430.4	467.9	93.50	390.5	399.7	416.3	431.7	462.9	197.8
All payment-by-results workers	388.5	404.6	413.7	442.0	466.5	85.25	397.4	408.8	418.7	438.3	467.5	184.2
All general workers	406.3	418.0	439.1	459.2	492.2	85.13	453.9	463.8	473.2	501.0	529.9	186.8
All craftsmen	393.9	405.6	423.2	449.5	478.0	92.21	424.9	431.4	443.0	472.9	497.8	198.0
All workers covered	404.1	415.9	435.5	457.6	489.4	86.88	447.2	456.3	465.7	494.6	522.4	189.6

**ENGINEERING‡**

	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium				Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium			
	June 1976	June 1977	June 1978	June 1978	June 1976	June 1977	June 1978	June 1978
	£				p			
Timeworkers								
Skilled	339.8	373.4	424.7	82.77	381.6	410.6	472.3	183.8
Semi-skilled	371.7	397.6	444.0	76.73	416.1	444.0	502.9	171.6
Labourers	372.6	407.9	461.1	64.56	423.3	456.2	520.3	142.2
All timeworkers	359.1	390.0	440.4	78.75	402.8	431.8	493.8	175.3
Payment-by-results workers								
Skilled	330.7	367.6	416.1	83.51	368.7	401.0	457.9	195.5
Semi-skilled	319.0	356.2	400.1	74.42	356.0	338.6	443.6	176.7
Labourers	352.5	385.9	445.6	66.26	406.9	435.6	498.9	147.4
All payment-by-results workers	326.6	363.0	409.3	78.45	364.7	396.5	452.2	184.5
All skilled workers	335.2	370.0	420.0	83.06	373.3	402.7	461.8	188.2
All semi-skilled workers	345.3	376.5	421.3	75.76	382.6	412.0	468.4	173.7
All labourers	368.0	402.8	458.0	65.00	420.3	451.9	516.4	143.5
All workers covered	343.3	376.4	424.8	78.63	382.8	412.3	471.0	178.8

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

**EARNINGS**

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

TABLE 129 (new version)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average‡
<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.8	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
1977	110.9	111.0	113.3	113.1	114.9	115.4	117.0	115.7	116.6	117.9	120.1	121.7	115.6
1978	121.5	122.7	125.0	127.2	129.4	133.1	133.6	131.7	134.2†				
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered:</b>													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	124.5*	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	141.7	142.5	134.0*
1973	143.1	144.4	145.9	148.3	149.5	152.8	153.4	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.8	160.9	152.1
1974	(154.0)†	(156.8)†	166.6	165.2	174.9	177.5	181.0	185.7	188.8	191.9	199.2	207.7	(179.1)†
1975	205.6	210.1	212.7	216.2	220.8	223.4	230.9	233.4	237.6	239.8	241.1	247.2	226.6
1976	248.2	250.3	253.9	255.4	259.0	261.5	266.4	266.8	268.8	269.8	272.3	275.7	261.9
1977	277.9	279.0	283.1	283.6	285.7	286.5	286.3	287.7	291.0	295.8	300.5	304.8	288.5
1978	306.3	311.2	314.8	325.7	327.2	334.0	332.7	333.2	337.8†				
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>													
1967	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	80.0	80.3	81.5	81.6	82.6	83.3	84.0	83.9	81.1
1968	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.5	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7	87.8
1969	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6	94.9
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	109.7	111.2	112.7	113.7	107.0
1971	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	118.1	118.0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.6	123.6	118.9
1972	125.4	—*	128.2	130.1	131.2	132.9	133.9	135.1	138.2	139.7	140.7	141.0	134.2*
1973	142.1	143.7	145.5	147.7	148.9	152.0	152.3	153.3	155.3	157.3	158.6	161.4	151.5
1974	(152.0)†	(155.1)†	165.2	163.1	173.9	176.7	180.0	184.1	187.8	190.8	198.0	203.8	(177.5)†
1975	203.8	207.7	210.7	212.9	217.4	220.0	227.5	230.8	233.7	237.4	239.1	245.2	223.8
1976	246.3	248.5	252.5	254.6	259.0	261.5	266.4	266.8	268.8	269.1	270.0	274.7	260.8
1977	276.5	277.8	281.3	283.0	284.7	284.9	285.4	286.5	290.0	294.6	300.7	305.6	287.6
1978	307.9	311.6	315.0	327.4	325.9	331.8	331.5	331.7	336.2†				
<b>PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS</b>													
<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.7	8.7	8.6	9.4	9.1
1978	9.5	10.5	10.4	12.4	12.6	15.4	14.2	13.9	15.0†				
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered:</b>													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—*	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—*	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.9	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	14.5	16.6	16.2	15.8	16.1†				
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>													
1967	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.3	4.8	5.9	7.3		



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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

1968 Standard Industrial Classification	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture etc
			IV and V	VI-XII						
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>										
Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978	210	305	436 454	283 294	2,840 2,953	352 366	28 29	209 217	227 236	179 186
1974 } Average of monthly index numbers	149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133	138
1975 } Average of monthly index numbers	186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171	171
1976 } Average of monthly index numbers	232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1977 } Average of monthly index numbers	247	225	228	218	218	232	220	232	218	213
1976 September	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
October	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
November	232	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
December	233	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977 January	246	215	220	209	217	223	216	227	210	211
February	247	225	222	209	217	223	216	228	210	211
March	247	225	222	209	217	223	216	232	213	211
April	247	226	224	209	217	224	216	232	215	212
May	247	226	224	213	218	235	216	232	216	212
June	247	226	228	219	218	236	216	232	216	212
July	247	226	228	219	218	236	224	232	216	212
August	247	226	230	227	218	236	224	232	216	212
September	247	226	230	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
October	247	226	231	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
November	247	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
December	250	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
1978 January	271	226	240	228	220	241	234	249	230	247
February	273	249	240	227	220	241	234	249	230	247
March	273	249	242	227	220	241	234	255	235	247
April	273	249	244	227	281	242	234	255	239	248
May	273	249	244	227	281	242	234	255	242	248
June	273	249	251	247	282	259	234	255	243	248
July	273	249	251	247	282	259	234	255	243	248
August	273	249	251	247	286	259	252	255	243	248
September	273	249	251	247	286	260	252	255	243	248
October	273	249	251	247	298	260	252	255	243	248
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>	(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(40.0)
1974 } Average of monthly index numbers	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1975 } Average of monthly index numbers	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1976 } Average of monthly index numbers	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1977 } Average of monthly index numbers	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1978 October	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>										
1974 } Average of monthly index numbers	150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134	138
1975 } Average of monthly index numbers	187	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172	170
1976 } Average of monthly index numbers	233	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1977 } Average of monthly index numbers	249	225	229	218	218	232	220	232	218	213
1976 September	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
October	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
November	233	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
December	235	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977 January	248	215	221	209	217	223	216	227	211	211
February	249	225	223	209	217	223	216	228	211	211
March	249	225	223	209	217	223	216	232	214	211
April	249	226	224	209	217	224	216	232	216	212
May	249	226	224	213	218	235	216	232	216	212
June	249	226	229	219	218	236	216	232	217	212
July	249	226	229	219	218	236	224	232	217	212
August	249	226	231	227	218	236	224	232	217	212
September	249	226	231	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
October	249	226	232	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
November	249	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
December	252	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
1978 January	273	226	241	228	220	241	234	249	230	247
February	275	249	241	227	220	241	234	249	230	247
March	275	249	243	227	220	241	234	255	236	247
April	275	249	245	227	281	242	234	255	240	248
May	275	249	245	227	281	242	234	255	242	248
June	275	249	252	247	282	259	234	255	243	248
July	275	249	252	247	282	259	234	255	243	248
August	275	249	252	247	286	259	252	255	243	248
September	275	249	252	247	286	260	252	255	243	248
October	275	249	252	247	298	260	252	255	243	248

Notes: (1) The indices are based on minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours laid down in national collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers in representative industries and services. Minimum entitlements mean basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be together with any general supplement payable under the agreement or order.  
 (2) The indices relate to the end of the month. Figures published in previous issues of Employment Gazette have been revised, where necessary, to take account of changes reported subsequently.  
 (3) Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, and September 1972 issues of Employment Gazette.  
 \* The figures given in brackets are the average normal weekly hours at the base date, July 31, 1972.

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries†	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries‡	All industries and services§
387 403	197	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000
126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128	134.3	138.0
160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163	174.4	178.7
198	183	247	199	199	217	214	212	209.0	213.2
209	207	268	214	213	243	230	233	218.9	227.3
205	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212.7	217.9
205	199	260	201	202	231	214	218	212.7	218.2
205	199	260	201	203	235	220	218	213.3	219.4
205	199	260	202	203	235	227	221	213.3	220.2
205	199	260	209	206	235	227	227	215.5	222.5
205	199	260	209	210	237	227	230	215.7	223.5
205	199	260	215	210	237	227	230	216.0	223.9
209	200	260	215	213	237	227	230	216.8	224.7
209	200	260	215	213	240	227	230	218.0	225.5
209	203	273	215	213	240	227	232	218.9	227.4
210	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	219.3	228.2
212	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220.4	228.8
212	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220.9	229.0
213	213	273	215	214	245	229	238	221.1	229.4
213	213	273	215	215	252	237	238	222.0	231.2
213	213	273	216	215	258	249	243	222.0	232.9
213	213	275	233	221	259	249	245	225.4	236.5
218	213	275	233	221	260	249	248	225.7	237.8
218	213	275	250	223	260	249	248	226.3	238.6
232	214	275	267	234	261	249	248	261.8	258.4
232	214	275	267	234	266	249	248	263.5	259.7
232	218	301	267	234	266	249	252	265.4	263.3
234	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	265.6	264.7
234	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	267.9	265.9
234	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	267.9	265.9
234	—†	301	268	236	277	251	252	274.8	269.4
(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)	(40.0)	(40.2)
100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2	100.0	99.5
100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.0	100.0	99.4
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4



**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 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						
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>													
Weights	1968 1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	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	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	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	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	749	958.6-960.4			
	1973 1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	58.9-59.2	96.9- 98.1	53.3	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	747	951.2-952.5			
1968	Monthly averages	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	131.7	131.7	
1970		140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2	
1971		153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	153.5	153.5	
1972		164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1	
1973		179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	177.7	177.7	
1974	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1		
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	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	
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>													
Weights	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5		
	1975 1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3		
	1976 1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8		
	1977 1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8		
	1978 1,000	233	32.1§	200.9§	39.4§	63.7§	103.1§	51.4§	46.5§	767	967.9§		
1974	Monthly averages	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8	
1975		134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1	
1976		157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5	
1977		182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	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
		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	134.1	149.1	149.0	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	143.2	158.6	158.5	
	September 14	160.6	164.4	178.6	161.9	163.8	175.5	170.7	157.2	146.5	159.5	160.0	
	October 12	163.5	169.3	184.0	166.8	171.1	179.1	175.8	160.9	152.1	161.8	162.8	
	November 16	165.8	172.7	192.8	169.1	172.6	182.2	178.3	160.2	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	188.9	167.9	167.9	172.6	174.3	
	April 19	180.3	189.6	223.9	183.2	189.7	200.6	196.2	168.9	177.6	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	
	July 18	198.1	206.1	185.5	210.0	211.9	232.1	224.0	200.3	185.9	195.9	199.9	
	August 15	199.4	206.2	177.9	211.7	212.5	235.0	225.9	201.2	191.0	197.6	200.4	
	September 12	200.2	206.3	173.1	212.6	212.9	236.5	227.0	202.1	191.9	198.6	201.4	
	October 17	201.1	205.6	168.2	212.7	215.0	236.0	227.5	202.1	191.3	199.8	202.4	

\* 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	Monthly averages	1968
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0		1969
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5		1970
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0		1971
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3		1972
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0		1973
215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8							



**RETAIL PRICES**

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

TABLE 132 (continued)

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

**United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households**

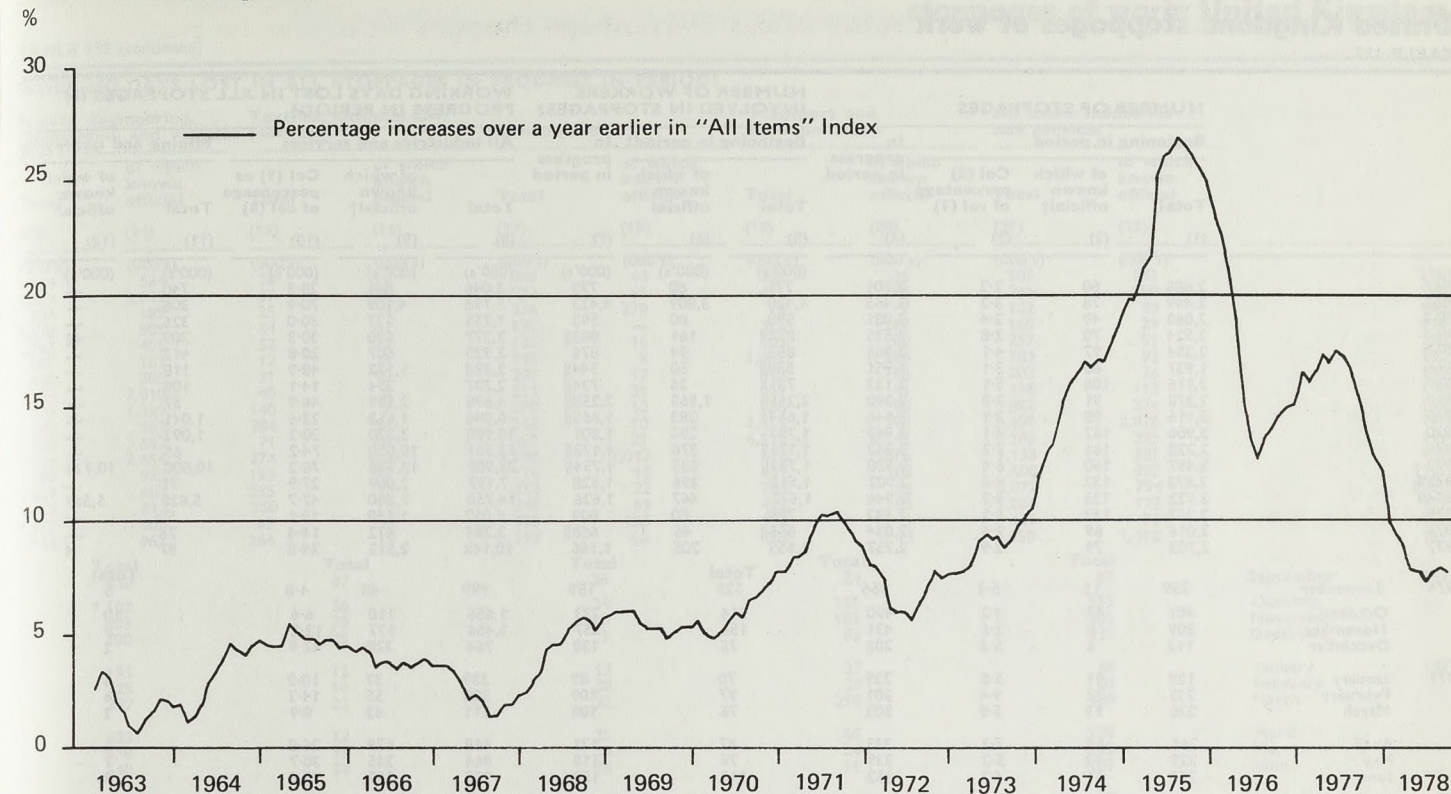
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

	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
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>												
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	166.7	170.3	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1		195.8	200.9	203.6		194.6	199.3	202.4	

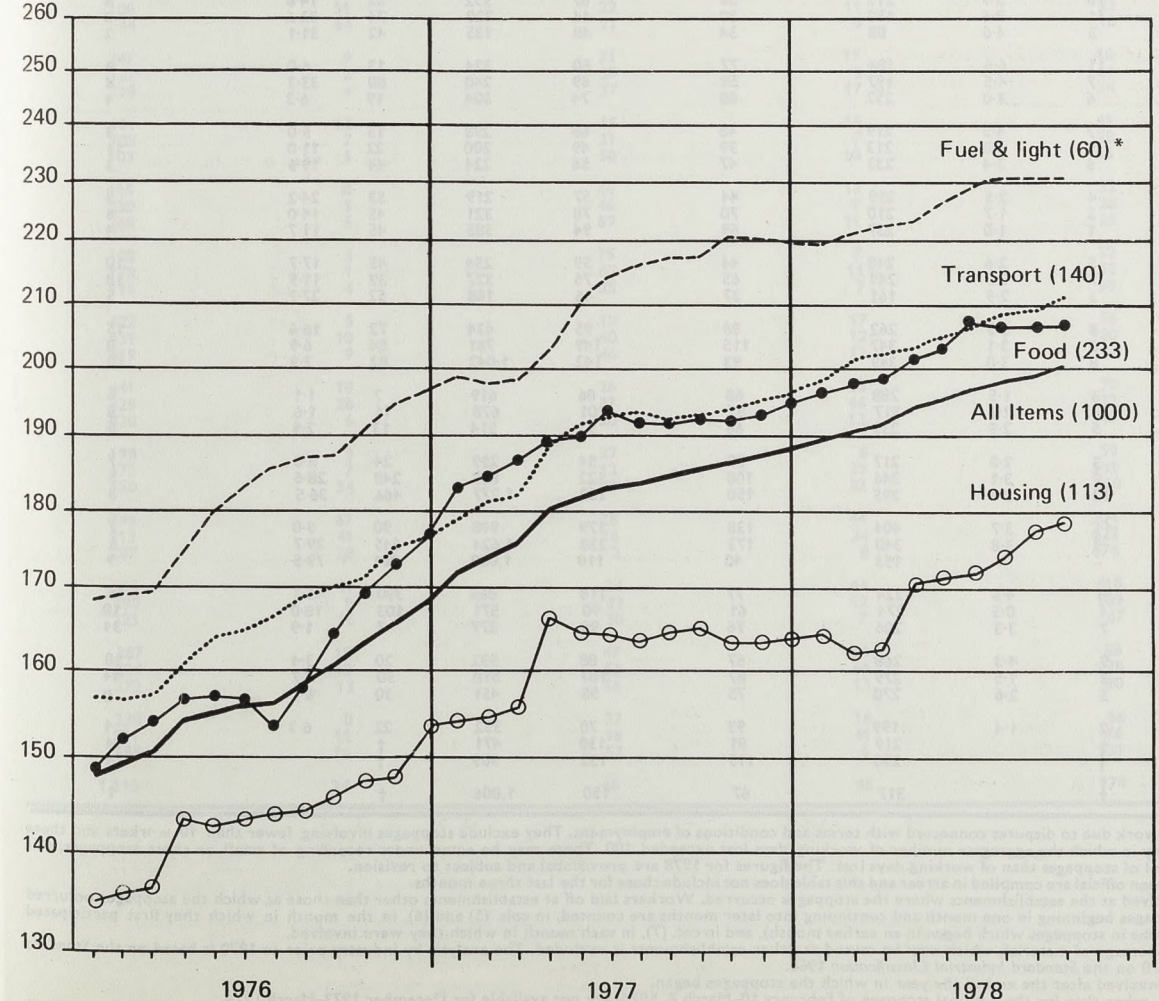
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

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







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

TABLE 134 (1975 = 100)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†	1977†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
1a	90.1	91.9	93.4	94.8	97.8	103.7	101.9	100.0	102.2	104.7
1b	99.8	99.7	99.3	97.6	98.3	100.4	100.7	100.0	(99.5)	(99.8)
1c	90.3	92.1	94.1	97.1	99.5	103.4	101.2	100.0	(102.7)	(104.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
1d	45.6	47.3	51.0	56.4	62.1	66.8	78.3	100.0	114.2	127.0
1e	43.3	44.7	49.0	53.6	58.2	62.7	77.4	100.0	110.2	118.9
1f	42.5	44.2	48.6	53.2	57.9	62.1	76.7	100.0	111.3	120.4
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
2a	97.1	99.7	99.9	100.0	102.1	109.5	105.1	100.0	102.0	105.8
2b	111.1	110.8	109.3	106.1	103.4	104.7	104.4	100.0	(97.6)	(97.8)
2c	87.4	90.0	91.4	94.2	98.7	104.6	100.7	100.0	(104.5)	(108.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
2d	41.6	43.9	48.9	53.1	56.7	60.8	76.6	100.0	111.5	119.1
2e	40.5	42.9	48.0	52.2	55.8	59.7	75.6	100.0	112.5	121.0
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
3a	94.2	97.7	98.1	97.5	100.1	108.4	106.5	100.0	101.4	102.9
3b	109.9	111.3	111.0	107.4	103.9	104.5	104.7	100.0	(97.0)	(97.8)
3c	85.7	87.7	88.3	90.8	96.3	103.7	101.8	100.0	(104.6)	(105.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
3d	42.5	45.2	50.8	55.6	57.9	61.2	75.6	100.0	113.7	125.3
3e	41.1	43.8	49.5	54.4	56.9	60.2	74.9	100.0	114.7	127.5
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
4a	132.4	123.9	119.1	119.1	100.2	110.2	90.0	100.0	125.7	187.6
4b	136.9	124.2	116.6	112.6	107.9	102.8	99.3	100.0	(99.0)	(98.5)
4c	96.7	99.8	102.2	105.7	92.9	107.2	90.6	100.0	(126.9)	(190.4)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
4d	30.6	31.8	34.3	35.2	51.7	49.5	84.6	100.0	84.4	60.7
4e	28.1	29.2	31.5	32.3	47.1	45.7	77.7	100.0	86.1	62.0
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
5a	122.4	125.3	124.9	114.0	114.1	125.1	114.5	100.0	106.8	102.0
5b	117.5	118.1	118.9	111.9	103.9	103.8	102.2	100.0	(95.0)	(95.5)
5c	104.1	106.1	105.1	101.9	109.8	120.5	112.1	100.0	(112.4)	(106.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
5d	32.7	35.9	42.4	47.8	49.9	51.1	68.6	100.0	106.5	124.5
5e	31.1	34.4	40.6	45.9	47.8	49.4	67.4	100.0	107.0	125.4
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
6a	81.7	86.9	89.5	89.0	88.7	98.4	102.3	100.0	96.5	97.3
6b	108.0	109.7	110.8	106.8	102.0	102.6	104.3	100.0	(96.1)	(96.6)
6c	75.6	79.2	80.8	83.3	87.0	96.0	98.1	100.0	(100.4)	(100.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
6d	48.9	51.1	56.7	61.7	62.8	64.8	77.3	100.0	118.7	131.0
6e	47.3	49.7	55.5	60.7	62.2	63.8	76.4	100.0	119.6	132.4
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
7a	108.3	112.5	105.3	105.5	109.5	113.3	108.9	100.0	97.2	102.1
7b	107.2	109.7	110.4	107.1	103.4	104.6	104.2	100.0	(98.2)	(101.3)
7c	101.1	102.6	95.3	98.5	105.9	108.3	104.6	100.0	(98.9)	(100.8)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
7d	36.0	38.2	45.4	49.6	53.4	60.2	71.8	100.0	117.7	123.6
7e	34.5	36.8	44.1	48.1	52.3	59.4	71.6	100.0	118.6	124.7
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
8a	106.6	110.0	109.8	110.5	113.0	117.1	105.9	100.0	103.0	100.9
8b	131.3	133.3	127.9	118.2	113.2	112.4	109.8	100.0	(96.9)	(97.0)
8c	81.2	82.6	85.9	93.5	99.8	104.1	96.5	100.0	(106.2)	(104.0)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
8d	44.2	47.5	50.2	52.9	55.0	66.8	79.6	100.0	111.6	127.2
8e	42.9	46.4	49.4	52.3	54.4	65.8	79.9	100.0	112.4	128.5
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
9a	77.1	80.9	84.1	87.4	93.6	99.3	99.2	100.0	102.9	107.1
9b	119.0	114.3	110.1	105.6	100.4	97.6	98.2	100.0	(99.9)	(98.9)
9c	64.8	70.8	76.4	82.7	93.2	101.7	101.0	100.0	(103.0)	(108.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
9d	51.3	51.6	55.5	60.0	62.8	61.1	78.5	100.0	106.9	109.8
9e	49.7	50.1	53.8	58.0	60.6	59.7	76.8	100.0	108.1	111.0

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.  
 \*\* The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 1312 of this issue.  
 † Figures shown in brackets are provisional.  
 § As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.  
 || The index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries given here has been scaled to 1970 = 100 for the chart following table 126.

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

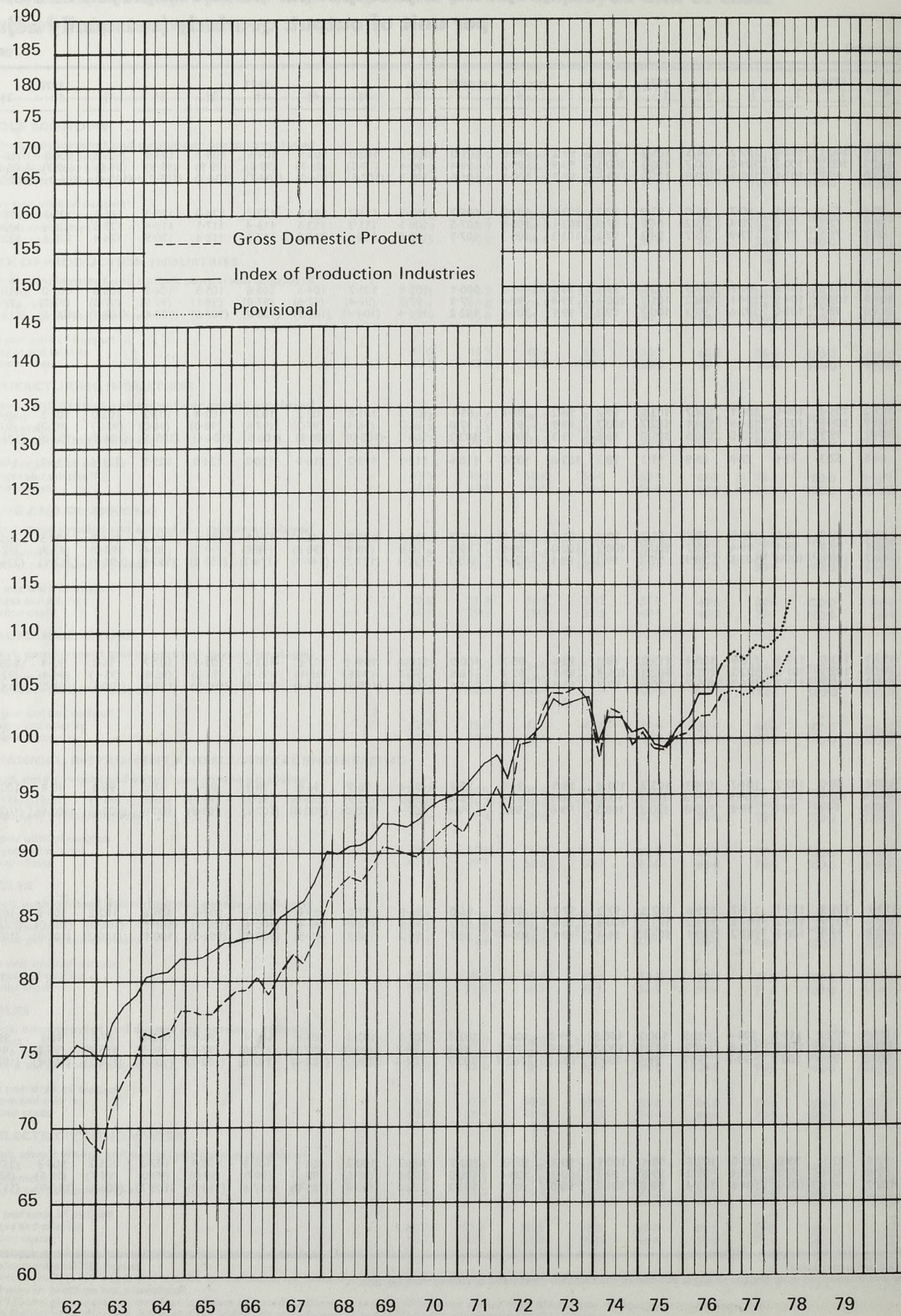
TABLE 134 (continued) (1975 = 100)

1973	3	4	1974	2	3	4	1975	2	3	4	1976	2	3†	4†	1977	1†	2†	3†	4†	1978	1†	2†	
103.5	104.0	103.6	100.1	102.8	103.2	101.5	101.3	99.8	99.2	99.8	101.0	101.7	102.0	103.9	104.5	104.2	104.9	105.2	106.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	1a
100.3	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.7	101.0	100.7	100.3	100.1	99.9	99.9	99.4	99.4	(99.5)	(99.7)	(99.8)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(99.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1b
103.2	103.5	103.0	99.7	102.1	102.2	100.8	101.0	99.6	99.3	100.1	101.6	102.3	(102.5)	(104.3)	(104.7)	(104.3)	(105.0)	(105.4)	(106.3)	(108.2)	(108.2)	(108.2)	1c
65.2	67.3	70.4	72.4	74.1	80.7	86.0	92.9	97.2	102.6	107.2	108.7	112.5	115.7	119.9	122.2	124.9	129.3	131.5	135.7	137.9	137.9	137.9	1d
61.3	63.5	66.8	72.2	72.8	78.4	86.2	94.9	97.0	103.1	105.1	107.5	108.5	111.3	113.5	116.4	117.1	119.4	122.8	126.6	132.0	132.0	132.0	1e
60.5	62.7	66.2	71.5	71.9	77.9	85.7	94.3	97.2	103.3	105.3	107.9	109.6	112.6	115.0	117.6	118.6	120.9	124.4	128.1	132.9	132.9	132.9	1f
109.7	110.1	109.0	102.6	107.6	106.9	103.5	102.5	99.5	98.5	99.5	100.1	101.8	101.7	104.5	105.6	105.5	106.3	105.8	107.0	110.5	110.5	110.5	2a
104.7	104.8	104.9	104.6	104.5	104.1	104.2	101.9	100.4	99.4	98.4	97.9	97.5	(97.4)	(97.6)	(97.8)	(98.1)	(97.9)	(97.6)	(97.7)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	2b
104.7	105.0	104.0	98.1	103.0	102.6	99.3	100.7	99.2	99.1	101.1	102.2	104.4	(104.4)	(107.1)	(108.0)	(107.6)	(108.6)	(108.4)	(109.6)	(113.2)	(113.2)	(113.2)	2c
108.1	109.2	109.2	104.4	109.0	108.1	104.7	103.8	99.2	98.2	98.8	99.1	101.7	101.8	103.2	103.9	102.4	103.2	102.0	102.3	104.2	104.2	104.2	3a
104.4	104.6	104.9	104.8	105.0	104.9	104.1	102.7	100.7	98.9	97.7	97.0	96.7	(96.9)	(97.3)	(97.6)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	3b
103.5	104.4	104.1	99.7	103.8	103.0	100.5	101.0	98.5	99.3	101.2	102.2	105.2	(105.0)	(106.1)	(106.5)	(104.4)	(105.3)	(104.4)	(104.8)	(106.7)	(106.7)	(106.7)	3c
60.2	61.7	64.5	67.3	71.6	77.9	85.9	91.3	98.3	103.6	107.0	110.6	112.1	115.2	116.9	120.2	124.0	125.5	131.4	136.3	140.6	140.6	140.6	3d
115.6	113.0	96.9	59.9	99.5	101.9	98.7	95.7	99.4	98.1	106.8	109.7	121.1	125.8	146.2	174.1	191.1	190.6	194.7	208.5	229.5	229.5	229.5	4a
103.8	102.1	100.1	99.0	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.0	99.9	99.5	98.9	(98.9)	(98.8)	(99.0)	(98.4)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(97.9)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	4b
111.4	110.6	96.7	60.6	100.4	102.5	98.9	95.7	99.2	98.1	106.9	110.3	122.4	(127.2)	(147.9)	(176.2)	(193.2)	(193.8)	(198.7)	(212.9)	(234.9)	(234.9)	(234.9)	4c
127.6	128.5	122.9	113.0	117.8	118.9	108.4	113.0	98.8	92.6	95.7	100.0	110.4	109.1	107.8	102.6	102.4	107.7	95.2	95.4	108.3	108.3	108.3	5a
104.2	103.9	103.0	102.1	101.8	102.2	102.6	102.3	101.4	99.1	97.1	95.6	94.7	(94.6)	(95.1)	(95.4)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(95.1)	(94.4)	(93.1)	(93.1)	(93.1)	5b
122.5	123.7	119.2	110.7	115.7	116.3	105.7	110.4	97.4	93.4	98.5	104.6	116.6	(115.3)	(113.4)	(107.5)	(106.9)	(112.5)	(100.1)	(101.0)	(116.3)	(116.3)	(116.3)	5c
97.7	99.0	100.6	98.0	102.2	104.7	104.3	103.2	101.4	98.5	96.9	95.9	97.4	95.9	96.8	98.3								



**Output per person employed**

Log scale



**DEFINITIONS**

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

- WORKING POPULATION**  
All employed and registered unemployed persons.
- HM FORCES**  
Serving, UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.
- EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE**  
Working population less the registered unemployed.
- TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT**  
Employed labour force less HM Forces.
- EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**  
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
- TOTAL EMPLOYEES**  
Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this Gazette).
- UNEMPLOYED**  
Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or careers service office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).
- UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS**  
Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.
- ADULT STUDENTS**  
Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education. These people are not included in the unemployed.
- UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE**  
The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.
- TEMPORARILY STOPPED**  
Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.
- VACANCY**  
A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.
- SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**  
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.
- MEN**  
Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
- WOMEN**  
Females aged 18 years and over.
- ADULTS**  
Men and women.
- BOYS**  
Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
- GIRLS**  
Females under 18 years of age.
- YOUNG PERSONS**  
Boys and girls.
- YOUTHS**  
Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
- OPERATIVES**  
Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
- MANUAL WORKERS**  
Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
- PART-TIME WORKERS**  
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
- NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS**  
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.
- WEEKLY HOURS WORKED**  
Actual hours worked during the week.
- OVERTIME**  
Work outside normal hours.
- SHORT-TIME WORKING**  
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
- STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**  
Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.



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