



# EMPLOYMENT

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PERIODICALS  
DISPLAY AREA

February 1979

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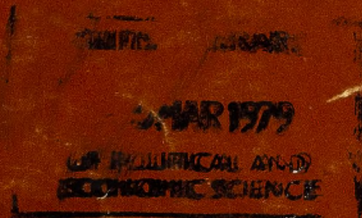
# GAZETTE

A fair share of talent—scholarships for girls  
as engineering technicians

Japan faces the pressure of growing  
unemployment

Graduate supply and demand in 1979

Impact of rising prices on different  
types of household



Department of Employment



## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE February 1979 (pages 105-224)

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**BACKFILE VOLUMES**

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



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## News and Notes

### Education and training at 16-plus Three departments ask for your views

The Government has mounted a major consultation exercise which looks ahead to the education and training needs of the 16-18 age group well into the next ten years. Many interests including local authority and teacher organisations and employer and trade union organisations are being asked for their views prior to the publication of a White Paper later this year.

A consultative paper which has been issued jointly by the Secretaries of State for Education, Employment, and for Wales, points to the many options open to young people when they reach the age of 16. The responsibility for education and training beyond that age is dispersed among a wide range of organisations. The paper adds "the loosely knit framework of departments and agencies is a source of great strength in enabling advances to be made in different ways and at different times in response to specific needs."

#### Refuse to collaborate

But it states that things could go wrong "if the departments and agencies refuse to collaborate, or compete with one another

for dominance." A requirement for real progress is that a measure of agreement should exist among local authorities, teachers, voluntary bodies, employers, trade unions and young people and their parents.

The consultative paper recognises the need to maintain and enhance quality, as well as the changing needs of employment and the pace of technological and economic

singled out as a special category requiring particular attention, by the paper.

#### Population trends

Looking at the population trends the paper says that the total number of young people aged 16-18 will reach a peak of 2.2 million in 1981/82 and then decline by about 25 per cent by 1991/92. Although an increase in participation in full-time education and growth in demand for certain types of skilled and highly skilled workers may offset the effects of this fall, the education and training systems will need to adjust to new levels and patterns of demand.

#### The issue for debate

- educational and training needs of young people, taking into account the wide differences between them
- requirements of employers
- implication of demographic trends
- best use of available resources
- arrangements made for curriculum development and coherence
- careers education, information, guidance and help
- provision for progression from one learning opportunity to another
- distribution of responsibilities, for instance, between the further education service and the Manpower Services Commission
- co-operation and co-ordination at all levels
- vocational preparation needs of young employees (combining training and education) and the extension of day release
- the pattern of local educational provision

#### How to take part

*The whole spectrum of education and training interests are expected to be involved in these consultations, the Government hopes. Views from any quarter, including from young people themselves, will be welcomed and taken into account. Comments should be sent by March 16 to the Department of Education and Science; the Department of Employment; or the Welsh Office Education Department, to the following addresses:*

*Miss J. A. Gilbey  
Room 6/8  
Department of Education and Science  
Elizabeth House  
York Road  
London SE1 7PH*

*Miss R. Earl  
Room 101  
Department of Employment  
26-28 Kings Street  
London SW1Y 6RB*

*Mr W. M. Cooper  
Welsh Office Education Department  
Government Buildings  
Ty Glas Road  
Llanishen  
Cardiff CF4 5PF*

*Copies of the consultative paper are available free from Publications Despatch Centre, Department of Education and Science, Honeypot Lane, Canons Park, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 1AZ.*



*Mrs Shirley Williams: "I am deeply concerned that not enough is being done for the majority of young people once they reach the age of 16. The 16-18 age group is a major national resource. We have been wasting it, or at least cultivating only a small part of it, for generations."*

change. This has implications for adaptability and retraining in later life.

#### Girls a special group

An essential concern is understanding and meeting the expectations of employers. Mentioned too are the special needs of particular categories—the unemployed, the handicapped, ethnic minorities plus the educationally disadvantaged. And girls are



## News and Notes

## Courts should get tough on safety, says Grant

Magistrates who deal leniently with cases involving industrial safety offences have been told to "toughen up" by one Government minister.

Mr John Grant, the minister with responsibility for health and safety at work at the Department of Employment said recently, "I hope that magistrates who have seemed unduly reluctant to impose adequate fines in the past will wake up to the iniquities of breaches of industrial safety and use the increased maximum penalties effectively".

Mr Grant pointed out that the penalty ceiling for certain offences had been increased from £400 to £1,000. There had been 1,600 prosecutions in 1977. Around 6,000 improvement notices had been issued and about 2,600 prohibition notices.

### Ten years without an accident

Speaking at the presentation of awards to employees at the Esso oil refinery at Milford Haven to commemorate ten years without an accident involving loss of working time, the minister commented, "I really have no sympathy for those whose negligence or neglect add to the industrial accident toll. But what is really encouraging is to see the successful efforts of an organisation like Esso, here at Milford Haven, which introduced safety committees before this became compulsory under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974".

### Better than other UK plants

The total of 6.3 million man hours without a time losing injury at Milford Haven is a record for the Esso Group's European refineries and is very much better than has been achieved in other comparable manufacturing plants in the UK, according to the company.



Mr John Grant (left) talks to award winning employees in the control room at Milford Haven.

## International hazard alert system set up

Occupational safety and health problems are increasingly international in character as new processes and new substances increase the chances of unexpected risks and dangers. This has prompted the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to establish an International Occupational Safety and Health Hazard Alert System.

The system has the capability to disseminate rapidly through a worldwide network of correspondents, scientific and technical information on newly discovered occupational hazards. The Health and Safety Executive is the designated authority in the United Kingdom.

### World's published material

Longer established and less well known is the International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS) with its headquarters in Geneva. Through the regular issue of a bulletin of abstracts or summaries of documents, reports and books currently being published throughout the world, the Centre provides access to the world's published material on safety and health at work. About 30,000 to 40,000 documents are systematically examined and the more important selected and summarised in six-weekly bulletins.

### Individual searches

Subscribers to these bulletins enjoy a number of facilities; access to photocopies or microfiches of documents abstracted, where these are published outside the United Kingdom; individual literature searches compiled by computer according to specific request for information on a particular subject—one of these is given free each year to every subscriber; annual cumulative subject and author indexes; periodical information sheets on subjects of current interest.

### Annual subscription

Annual subscription to CIS Abstracts costs £80.00. Further information and a free sample copy of a bulletin may be obtained from the CIS Section, International Labour Office, 87-91 New Bond Street, London W1.

## Firm summonsed after Littlebrook tragedy

Five summonses have been served on Edmund Nuttall Ltd of Grosvenor Gardens, London, by the Health and Safety Executive following a hoist accident at Littlebrook "D" Power Station, Dartford, Kent on January 9, 1978, in which a passenger-carrying cage fell 100 feet to the ground. Four men died and five more were seriously injured in the accident.

### Allegations

The summonses, taken on indictment under the Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations 1961 allege that:

- the hoist, and particularly the rope on which the cage was suspended, had not been properly maintained (Regulation 10(1)b);
- safety gear provided to support the cage in the event of a rope failure had not been properly maintained on two hoists (two charges under (Regulation 42(2)));
- the number of men carried in the hoist exceeded the marked permissible maximum (Regulation 45);
- the hoist remained in use when it had not been subject to the statutory examination within the previous six months (Regulation 46(1)).

Committal proceedings will begin on March 7, 1979 at Dartford Magistrates Court.

A £15,000 grant from the European Social Fund is being made to finance a pilot scheme to help recovered alcoholics back into jobs. It is one of a number of pilot schemes which aim to explore new types of training or areas where training could be developed in the future under the general provisions of the Social Fund.

Through the Alcoholics Recovery Project in London the grant will cover about 25 per cent of the total cost of a "Programme for New Careers" which will run for a year. Eight former alcoholics will train as social workers under the scheme to work with alcoholics using their own experience to help others overcome their problems.

## Buy British, paper industry is urged by Trade minister

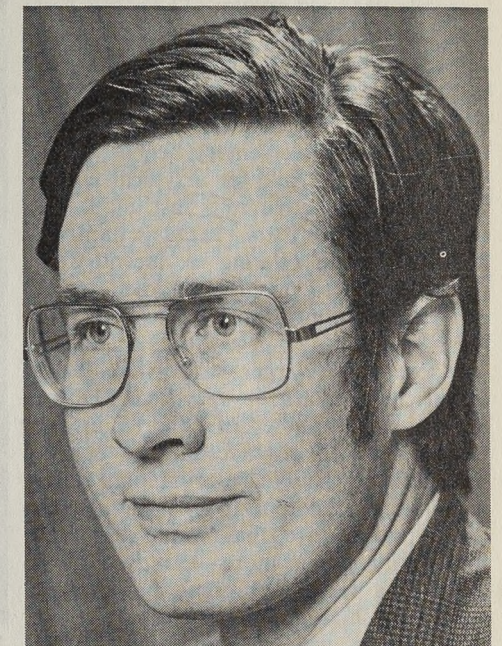
The British papermaking industry has been urged by the Government to buy its machinery from home machinery suppliers.

Junior Trade Minister, Mr Michael Meacher told leading paper and board manufacturers recently that high import penetration could lead to the irreversible decline of an industry so that jobs, investment and skills could be lost forever.

He said: "We in Government consider it vital that the UK industry supports its home machinery suppliers, particularly where equipment of novel design is concerned."

### Consider the problems

The British paper machinery industry exports at present between 60 and 70 per cent of its production. But Mr Meacher asked papermakers to consider the problems of those machinery exporters selling in overseas markets when their products were not tried, tested and extensively sold in the UK market.



Meacher: skills could be lost forever

## Coal and steel workers get European aid

The European Coal and Steel Community Funds are to provide financial help for workers in the British coal and steel industries.

More than £6 million is to be spent on various measures to help people whose jobs have disappeared.

A total of 3,767 workers in the coal industry, who have lost their jobs as part of the modernisation programme, should benefit from aid of £4.67 million. Their pits closed in 1978. In Scotland 1,385 people are affected; in the North-East of England 450 people; in North Derbyshire 520

people; in South Wales 251 people; in South Yorkshire 303 and at Barnsley 188.

For steel workers at Ebbw Vale, Ravenscraig and Rotherham who are affected by changes in manufacturing methods, a total of £1,503,250 has been allocated. This is to help 2,480 people, some of whom will be redeployed within the British Steel Corporation.

The other grants are £23,000 for workers affected by the closure of the Spartan Works in Birmingham or Spartan Redheugh Ltd and £12,000 for redundancies at Edgar Allen Balfour Steels Ltd.

## Polyurethane foam stores up tenfold

A new booklet\* from the Health and Safety Executive says that the quantities of polyurethane foam stored in industrial premises and used in manufactured products have increased very rapidly; a tenfold increase or more in the space of a few years does not exaggerate the growth of use in many areas.

Giving advice of the safe use and storage of the material it says that public concern at the risks presented by bulk use of this

foam has grown following several serious fires involving fatalities. Once the material has been ignited the fire is likely to become well established in the first minute; thereafter to progress rapidly to a substantial fire by the third or fourth minute by which time the developing smoke and the products of combustion will be a serious danger.

\* Polyurethane Foam HMSO £1 plus postage.

## News and Notes



## News and Notes

## "Jobless people are not better off on social security" —says minister

Social security minister, Mr Stanley Orme, has criticised "loose talk" about the level of supplementary benefits being so high that many people are better off out of work.

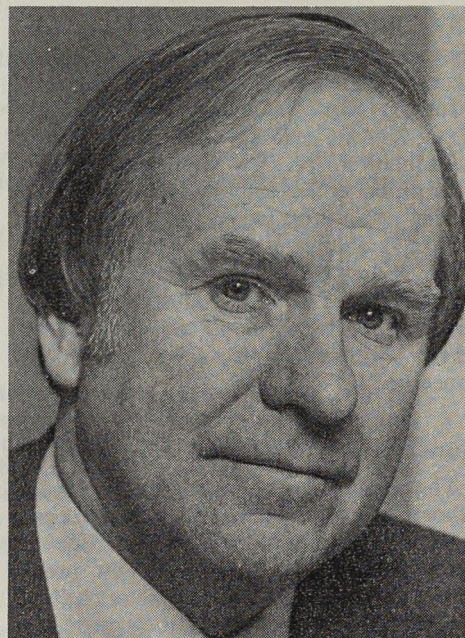
The basic supplementary benefit allowance, said Mr Orme, for a typical family with two young children is just under £35 a week with rent extra. "That is hardly a level of income offering an incentive to stay at home to unemployed men—most of whom are only too desperate to find work".

Where much larger sums were paid, added the minister, it was because there were a large number of children in the family. Calls to put a ceiling on benefit regardless of family size could only cause hardship to children. If they had to be taken into a care that would cost the community much more—the cost of a place in a residential home for a child could be as high as £88 per week.

Mr Orme was speaking at a press conference in London recently to mark the publication of the report of the official co-ordinating committee on abuse for the period since September 1977.

He said that Britain was now paying out £15,000 million a year in social security benefits—about 60 per cent of which go to retired people. More than 25 million new claims are processed each year and 21 million payments are made each week.

Against this the amount of fraud against the public system was considerably less than that faced by any commercial organisation. About £300 million in supplementary benefit went unclaimed each year, and



Orme: "loose talk"

Mr Orme added: "Social security fraud is tiny by comparison. We must be careful not to get the problem out of perspective".

● Apart from the national efforts to reduce the amount of fraud and abuse, the report highlights local initiatives which have been taken. In one region following consultation with the Manpower Services Commission, 700 claimants were "signed off" because of the availability of seasonal work. In a similar exercise in another region, in co-operation with the Department of Employment almost 600 allowances were withdrawn with a benefit saving of £24,000.

## Micro-electronic plant will provide a thousand jobs on Merseyside

Government assistance for a new manufacturing plant is expected to provide up to 1,100 jobs in the Merseyside Special Development Area.

The plant will make micro-electronic devices and is to be built by GEC Fairchild Ltd, a jointly owned subsidiary of Britain's GEC Ltd and the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation of the USA, on a site being made available under the Community Land Scheme at Neston, Cheshire.

Assistance for the project is the result of close collaboration between the company

and the Department of Industry and will take the form of grants worth over £7 million to be provided under the Industry Act 1972.

Welcoming the project, Mr Williams, Minister of State for Industry, said: "This investment will provide more much needed jobs in an area which continues to suffer from a high level of unemployment and will make a significant contribution to the Government's industrial strategy in a field of high technology to which the Government attaches great importance".

## Microprocessor training will more than double this year

The volume of microprocessor training available to industry will more than double this year as a result of proposals worth £½ million approved by the Department of Industry.

Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, said: "Since the Prime Minister's announcement on December 6 of the Government's commitment to a major programme to promote the application of micro-electronics, the Department of Industry working in close conjunction with the National Computing Centre, has been stimulating major semi-conductor houses, universities, polytechnics, consultants and others to increase the amount of short courses on micro-electronic systems for engineers from industry.

### Development costs

The microprocessor Applications Training Scheme provides up to 50 per cent of development costs, including equipment costs. Proposals under the scheme already approved will in total more than double the volume of microprocessor training available to industry in 1979. Approved courses will be available in Bedford, Belfast, Birmingham, Brighton, Cranfield, Leeds, Liverpool, Reading, Southampton, Strathclyde and three centres in London. Courses should, in the future, become available at other regional centres.

### Open University

The Department of Industry is at the same time supporting the development by the Open University of an awareness course for managers and a technical course for engineers. It has also commissioned a feasibility study of the use of Prestel as a medium for micro-electronics training and is examining other possibilities to provide microprocessor training on a much larger scale over the next few years.

### Additional

In addition the Department of Industry is in close touch with the TUC, following their Industrial Strategy Conference at which delegates pointed to the critical need for greater training for existing engineers in micro-circuit systems, to discuss how best the TUC can play a full role in the national awareness programme.

## News and Notes

## More money for regions from Europe

A further £13 million has been allocated from the European Regional Development Fund towards the cost of projects in the United Kingdom. This brings the total Fund contribution to UK projects since the inception of the Fund in 1975 to £263.1 million.

This is the first allocation from the Fund this year. The £13 million relates to one industrial project in Wales and 44 infrastructure projects located in the Assisted Areas and is allocated as follows:

	£000's
<b>England</b>	
North West	2,711
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,714
South West	816
<b>Total England</b>	<b>5,241</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,365</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>4,186</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>2,284</b>
<b>Total UK</b>	<b>13,076</b>

Nearly 200 research projects carried out for the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission are described in a new booklet published last month.

Research 1977-78 reviews studies on industrial relations, careers, race relations, and incomes. It also looks at projects on many aspects of the labour market including unemployment recruitment practices, skill shortages and the problems of the socially disadvantaged.

In the past year redundancy, unemployment and the effects of employment protection legislation were among the topics to receive particular attention.

A study of a major redundancy at Chrysler, Maidstone, has been completed and the Department of Employment Group is contributing to a two-year study of unemployment in the United Kingdom, France and Sweden being carried out by the International Institute of Management, Berlin.

Work continues into the role of workers directors, and a project by the London School of Economics into the extent and operation of "closed shops" has now started.

Research 1977-78 is available from HMSO, price £1.75



Madame Nicole Pasquier, French Secretary of State for Women's Employment, with Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment (left), and Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, during her recent visit to Britain.

At a press conference in London, Madame Pasquier said that her post was entirely new and she wanted to see what other countries had done for women at work. She stressed that the principle of equality was enshrined in the French constitution, but differences in employment opportunities and pay for women existed nonetheless.

Outlining the three main guidelines of her work, Madame Pasquier said that all trades and jobs should be accessible to women. She was also concerned with the question of working conditions, particularly flexible hours and part-time employment, and certain exceptions to the principle of equality such as maternity leave.

## Japan looks at our industry . . . and its own working women

A top level mission of some 80 senior Japanese businessmen—sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry—is visiting the United Kingdom from February 25—March 6. The aim of the mission is to seek ways of importing more UK goods into Japan and to look for opportunities for Japanese investment here.

The mission is led by Mr T. Matsuo, president of the Marubeni Corporation, and divided into groups covering food-stuffs and consumer goods; textiles (fabrics for men's and ladies' wear) and fashion goods; machinery; and inward investment into the UK.

A recently published White Paper on women at work, published by the Japanese Ministry of Labour, says that there is a noticeable increase in the numbers of women being employed in Japan "under poor working conditions".

### Half the level

Reporting on the White Paper, the latest issue of the *Japan Labor Bulletin* says that wages for those women workers are kept at almost half the level of that of men and discriminative measures in hiring, promotion and retirement policies are widely practised.

## Footwear levy proposals approved

Proposals submitted by the Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within the scope of the Board equal to 0.8 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1978

have been approved.

Employers in the footwear manufacturing sector with payrolls of less than £65,000 and all other employers with payrolls of less than £25,000 are to be exempt.



## A fair share of talent: scholarships for girls as engineering technicians

by Steve Reardon\*

Just over two years ago Patina Whiteman, at 16 years old, was leaving school and about to take the first steps of her working life. Like many of her contemporaries in Birmingham she had no immediate prospect of a job and few ideas about what she wanted to do. Perhaps more fortunate than many in her predicament, she did have the offer of a place at nursing school, but somehow that did not fit with Patina's image of herself. Nevertheless nursing would not mean being cooped up in an office as a secretary. Once a secretary always a secretary was her view, with the only prospect of advancement that of eventually becoming the boss's secretary.

In the event Patina spent three months unemployed, deciding not to take up her nursing option. Now she would probably say it was the best personal decision she has ever taken. Those three months taking stock enabled her to fulfil unexpected potential and in so doing to become one of a handful of pioneers in an experiment which may well prove to have major implications for the British engineering industry. She became one of the first to be awarded a brand new scholarship by the Engineering Industry Training Board†, designed exclusively to introduce girls into the industry as engineering technicians—a positive move permitted by section 47 of the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act.

### Leap in the dark

The decision by the training board to create such scholarships for girls was very much a leap in the dark. The idea of girls making careers in engineering, not just at operator level but above craft level, was one that was bound to meet with resistance from a male-dominated, traditional industry. But as the board knew only too well the engineering industry was and still is failing to recruit enough boys of the right basic academic ability for further training. The aim of the scholarship was to show that girls could be trained to technician standard and that industry could find them jobs once they were trained. About half the young people leaving school each year were girls, the board knew, but less than two per cent of all technicians employed in the industry are women. There was a pool of talent going elsewhere and the board wanted its fair share.

The Engineering Industry Training Board is not alone in recognising that there must be room for women in the engineering industry. In 1969, nearly ten years ago, the Education Secretary, Mrs Shirley Williams, launched "Women in Engineering Year", which had some effect in improving the ratio of women to men entering the engineering field. But what information is available shows that the proportion of skilled and professional engineers who are women is still very low compared with other western industrial nations, and certainly well behind the Eastern bloc countries, who have a long tradition of making places available to women in technical fields.

In its submission to the Finiston Committee of Inquiry



Patina Whiteman—engineering technician and pioneer

into the Engineering Profession, the Equal Opportunities Commission paints a fairly bleak picture of the current opportunities for women to enter engineering. Generally speaking, the ratio shown by the 1971 census results of one woman to every 300 men in engineering was found to be still broadly true in the commission's special survey of over 500 major employers. The census showed less than one per cent of the people employed in each of the mainstream engineering sectors—civil and structural, mechanical, electrical, and electronic—were women. Moreover women tend to be concentrated by tradition into certain areas of the engineering field: 35 per cent of laboratory assistants are women but of apprentice draughtsmen only 8.6 per cent are women.

In its survey of 500 firms the Equal Opportunities Commission says that it found a willingness among many

\*The author is editor of *Employment Gazette*.

†The scholarships are jointly funded by the EITB and the Manpower Services Commission. An application for financial assistance has been made to the European Social Fund, which has already made an advance payment.

engineering companies to accept women as a matter of principle. But lack of qualifications and training opportunities were quoted as providing a barrier to their recruitment. But the commission is not at all sure that "the traditionalist and discriminatory attitudes revealed by some studies have entirely disappeared." These include assertions that women are incapable of certain jobs; that they are prone to take time off; and that men will not work to them.

### Stumbling blocks

The experience of the Engineering Industry Training Board during the setting up of the scholarships for girl technicians, certainly seemed to bear out the truth of this suspicion. One of the first stumbling blocks proved to be the views of the schools themselves from whom the board wished to receive its first scholarship girls. In Birmingham, where the awards were for technician training in mechanical engineering, a seminar to which headmasters were invited resulted in only one attending, the remainder of the audience being careers teachers. This may have seemed a logical delegation to the schools, but it did not help the board which was looking to implant the seeds of a revolutionary approach to careers advice for girls at a level where important policy decisions could be taken in schools. The reactions at the seminar were certainly traditional. One representative stated positively then and there that he would not advise any of his girls to enter engineering as a career.

There are, of course, exceptions. One careers teacher wrote to Keith Francis, the board's co-ordinator in Croydon, asking him to speak to 6th form girls. In her letter she said: "Engineering is I'm afraid a closed book to the girls. There is scepticism, if not sheer disbelief, that women are employed in any capacity in this field. I am determined to break down this barrier".

Yet it is clear from reactions like those at the Birmingham seminar that as far as schools are concerned, and probably many parents too, there is a basic misconception as to what engineering entails—particularly at technician level. As Arthur Bound-Pearce of the Engineering Industry Training Board, involved with the scholarships in Birmingham since their inception, put it, "all engineers to people outside the industry are mechanics. We are not talking about mechanics."

The engineering technician is a skilled employee sandwiched between the skilled craftsmen and the professional engineer. In most cases they assist the professional engineer in maintaining a link between him and the craftsman on the shop floor. Engineering technicians for instance are found in development laboratories, test areas, production control, and drawing offices. They might, for example, be required to design a prototype component to given specifications, make it up or supervise its make-up and test it to ensure it meets the specification. That is a far cry from the oil and grease concept of the mechanic that the board complains of, particularly for those technicians in the electronics industry, being trained in Kingston and Croydon under the scheme.

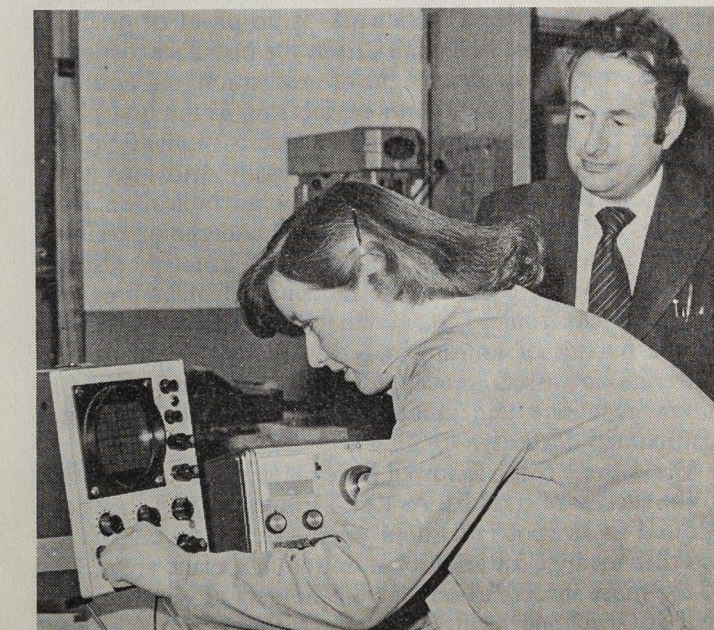
The period of the scholarships centred in Kingston and Croydon, at the London end (electronics engineering) and in Birmingham (mechanical engineering) is two years directly under the wing of the board and this is followed by two further years of development and training with an engineering firm employed on-the-job. The first year of the

scholarship is spent entirely off-the-job getting a broad-based engineering training both practically and in the classroom. The board uses further education colleges in Birmingham and Kingston and its own training centre at Croydon. At this stage the girls may well get their hands dirty some of the time learning the basic skills for which the traditionalists have argued they are unsuited. But by the second year they progress beyond the physical stage associated with craft activities; away from oil and grease. While they may still be close to a shop floor environment, they will by then be much more concerned with manufacturing practices, design, control, and development.

During their second year, still paid by the board, the girls are allocated to firms usually in pairs to overcome any feelings of isolation that may arise in this male predominated environment. In Birmingham they spend six weeks at a time with different firms, but in Kingston and Croydon this time is spent with a single company. Despite the industrial visits incorporated into the first year the sheer size and din of a large manufacturing shop can overwhelm any new entrant and to be the only girl is an added and unnecessary strain. (One trainee being interviewed at Cinnatti Milacron where she is undergoing second year training had to think twice before she could recall whereabouts on the shop floor her current project was situated). This second year is interspersed with periods of block release for further education.

### Full-time employment

By the time the third year comes all the girls will have been found full-time employers by the board to take them through to their eventual completion of training after the recommended four years. In a great many cases firms that took the girls during their second year training are eager to employ them full-time. One such company employing some 50 technician trainees who took a trainee from the Croydon centre awarded her the prize as the best second year apprentice. There are few instances, either in London or Birmingham of girls being turned down by one of those firms where they spent all or part of the year, on grounds of



Second year further education at Kingston



competence. If firms cannot take them it is usually for budgetary reasons.

Successful placing of this kind is certainly a convincing accolade for the scholarship scheme as far as the Engineering Industry Training Board is concerned. But the task of convincing everyone concerned, schools, industry and girls themselves has not been an easy one. Despite the success rate in the first three years since 1976 there has been no explosion of interest. In the first year both Birmingham and London had difficulty in filling their places. The approach was by direct advertising in national newspapers since there was clearly resistance to the idea through the usual careers advice channels in schools. The scholarship holders are expected to live within a reasonable catchment area of each of the centres—although one trainee at Kingston this year had come from Oxford at the age of 16 to live in digs, so anxious was she to get into electronic engineering.

But says Arthur Bound-Pearce, "At the beginning of the last two seasons the figures for interested inquiries in Birmingham have been about 350 to 390. We end up then with about 80 applications and by the time we have gone through the selection tests, these fall to about 55. This year we made offers to 31 girls and the number of offers accepted was 27. So out of the original interest we had to scrape together the numbers required to start the course."

#### Academic standard

So far the board has not applied too rigorous an academic standard. Ideally they would be looking for three O levels including maths and a science subject, preferably physics, technical drawing or metal work. The likelihood of girls being able to match this specification is remote, since it is rare for school curricula to allow for such a combination of subjects where girls are concerned. Those with a science subject are more likely to have biology than physics and in an all girls school, for example, metal work and technical drawing facilities are unlikely to exist at all.

In many cases the preliminary entry standard required for consideration for a scholarship place has been reduced to Grade 1 CSE. Academic attainment, even with boys who have mathematics and metalwork, is no proof of practical ability or potential as technicians in the board's experience. Instead, they try to glean signs of motivation and aptitude. For a girl to want to go into engineering in the first place, with all the traditional obstacles, suggests motivation of a kind not present in boys who could easily drift into it. At Kingston, for example, they look for an indication from hobbies and interests. Most of the girls undergoing training at the moment all say that they were of a practical disposition at home, often under the influence of older brothers. For the electronics course the supposedly traditional female pursuit of knitting may be the very indication of untraditional assets needed, demonstrating an ability to follow repetitive and complicated specifications and not just manual dexterity.

The courses being followed have made some contribution to the success of trainees. As Keith Francis says, "They have allowed us to spot individual weaknesses early on and we can then arrange for additional tuition in specific areas. One of the most successful scholarship holders at Kingston last year in academic terms was one of those who was least qualified when she started."

But, the board says, there are warnings coming now from the colleges of further education, involved in the academic side of the scholarships, not to allow the standard of academic attainment required on leaving school to drop too low. A basic grasp of mathematics is essential in engineering from the outset and girls who do not have it have to work much harder on remedial work to match the boys on the further education course. That is where a girl without the appropriate school education is going to struggle, rather than later in the companies. But when girls do have appropriate school background they can do very well. At Kingston, where there were 39 trainees last year, it was one of the girl technician scholarship holders who was awarded the annual prize as the best first year trainee.

Most of the girls have parental backing, particularly from fathers, most of whom tend to be familiar with industry if not specifically engineering. The board sees it as important to secure parental backing at an early stage and where possible interview them as well as the girls themselves.

There is no doubt that motivation makes up for a great deal in the girls. It certainly impresses the firms who eventually take them on for second and third year training. At the automotive parts manufacturing company, Hallam, Sleigh and Cheston in Aston, where Patina Whiteman is now employed, the management was at first non-committal about providing a training place for a girl even at the board's expense and probably only interviewed her out of politeness to the board. But the interview came as a complete revelation to them and an instant offer was made.

During her six-week period with the company her second year, Patina was asked to undertake a design and development project to assess her ability as a potential apprentice technician. It involved a simple recline mechanism for a coach seat, spring-loaded to enable the seat to move forward without manual assistance. Within three weeks she had produced two designs which were approved and she was then able to manufacture prototypes in the development department. The company was impressed with her performance; witness the fact that she is now employed full-time as a trainee technician. And this was a girl who two years before had been unemployed and contemplating nursing.

But it is one thing for companies to be impressed with small numbers of individual girls, selected and nurtured by the industry training board. It is another thing to sweep away prejudice and long-standing attitudes in an industry like engineering. Even the companies involved in the scholarships at the moment are not necessarily committed to the idea of recruiting large numbers of girl technician trainees. At one company labour turnover amongst male workers is traditionally low and 15 years' service is usual. Their reluctance to take girls on the skilled engineering side is based on experience of a high labour turnover amongst female clerical staff which they still fear would be duplicated.

Schools too, in the view of the board, still have to be convinced totally. While the word is spreading and careers teachers are putting girls forward, the problem of rigid curricula still remains as an obstacle to the free entry of girls into engineering.

But the Engineering Industry Training Board has certainly made a positive breach in the walls of tradition. Perhaps the next step will be to dispense with the scholarships and encourage industry to recruit directly.

## Japan faces the pressure of growing unemployment

From our embassy in Tokyo

*Rising levels of unemployment in a country not traditionally associated with this problem have not only caused the Japanese government to introduce special employment measures, but are also beginning to erode the principle of life-time employment which has long been a shield against redundancy for the Japanese worker.*

With many Japanese industrial names household words in Britain and constant preoccupation with the Japanese share of the British car and television markets forming part of our general industrial anxiety, it may surprise many people to learn that numerous areas of the Japanese economy have been feeling the effects of economic recession as much as the rest of the world. Japan's industrial sector as a whole is far from booming and rising unemployment is a source of concern to the government there just as it is to many industrial nations at the moment, including Britain.

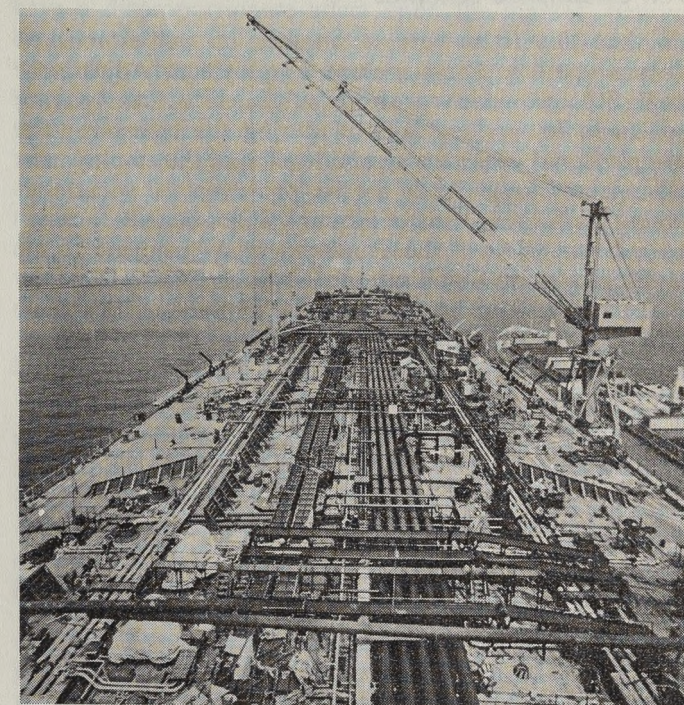
It is difficult to relate the published Japanese unemployment figures directly to our own, largely because they are based on a sample survey of the labour force, rather than on the collection of registration statistics. Nevertheless the latest Japanese estimates show that over 1.2 million people are out of work—2.2 per cent of the working population. Moreover these figures represent very nearly an all-time high.

Such a system would mean the published unemployment figures in Japan are on the conservative side and Ministry of Labour officials currently estimate that over five per cent might be a more realistic figure in terms of actual numbers without work.

#### Unemployment levels

Although relatively speaking their unemployment levels may seem low compared with this country or the United States, there is no doubt that they are being taken seriously, not only by the Japanese government, whose statements that the levels may be higher than the published statistics show demonstrate and anxiety to refute suggestions that it is exporting its unemployment problems but also by the unions who are making security of employment an important issue in their next "spring offensive".

Undoubtedly the current recession is putting great strains on the lifetime employment system, so often held up as being principal buffer against chronic unemployment in Japan. Many people on both sides of industry now accept that lifetime employment cannot continue unchanged. Many of those unemployed at present would never have envisaged being without an employer until recently. Large numbers have lost their jobs because employers have gone bankrupt. Bankruptcy has been running at an unprecedented rate lately, with 1,400 business failures in the first ten months of 1978. Between April and September 1977 companies going bankrupt put well over 100,000 people out



Shipbuilding—now a specified depressed industry

Popperfoto

of work, of whom more than 90,000 were unable to get jobs within a month.

Another significant portion of those currently unemployed are people who were working on a subcontracted basis. Since they were not as a rule organised they could be laid off despite the fact that in many cases they were doing the same jobs as full-time union organised workers in the same parent company, traditionally immune from redundancy.

Even this immunity amongst full-time unionised employees is being eroded now. The mobility of labour within the enterprise has traditionally allowed Japanese managers to transfer surplus labour from one sector to another, as work loads dictate. This principle has been extended, during the current recession by inter-company agreements. This means that not only are surplus workers from Hitachi's heavy engineering division to be found assembling vacuum cleaners in its domestic appliance division, but now workers from major steel companies like Kawasaki Steel and Sumitomo metal industries are assembling cars at the Isuzu Motors factory.

In addition deliberate overmanning in some of the larger firms is also thought to be contributing to hidden unemployment perhaps by as much as two million. It is the custom, too, for some people from farming families who would normally work in industry full-time or part-time, to be supported by the family during a slump when work is not available, effectively removing them from the labour force.

Against this background the Japanese government, like our own, has introduced a number of measures to offset the effects of unemployment. For the most part these measures



have been created out of the Employment Stabilisation Scheme introduced originally over ten years ago in 1967 and which is now in its third phase. Basically this plan aimed to prevent unemployment and secure job security, to bring about the re-employment of displaced workers by improving worker potential and to create new job opportunities.

#### Well established schemes

Within this framework a number of well-established schemes operate. These include Employment Adjustment Grant Scheme, which provides subsidies to firms paying allowances to workers laid off during the recession; the unemployment insurance system itself, and the employment exchange service as well as the provision of vocational training and other forms of labour welfare benefits.

As an extension of the Employment Adjustment Grant the Employment Stabilisation Fund was introduced in October 1977. Run by the Ministry of Labour, this fund makes payments to employers to encourage them to keep on labour which they would otherwise have dismissed, to retrain workers from slack sectors for jobs in more prosperous ones, or to transfer workers on a temporary basis from depressed to booming sectors. The fund is maintained in part by contributions from employers and partly by government subsidy, amounting to 71.2 billion yen in the 1978 budget.

The difference in emphasis from the adjustment grant scheme set up in 1974 is that workers are retrained and re-employed rather than becoming unemployed through redundancy. In addition to this scheme, a Designated Depressed Regions Employment Development Fund is to be introduced to give special assistance in certain areas affected by localised recession.

As part of its initiatives to create employment in the slow growth era, the Japanese Ministry of Labour has issued what amounts to positive "administrative guidance" to other government departments and industry although this does not at the moment involve legislation and will take some time to have an effect on the unemployment figures. Suggested measures include:

- holding large-scale expositions and international trade fairs in areas where unemployment is especially high;
- constructing specially ordered items, such as oil storage ships or steel pontoons for floating airports, in shipbuilding areas which have been particularly hit by the recession;
- schemes to change the Japanese industrial structure, centred on exports, to a new one designed to promote social welfare;
- stronger encouragement of the 40-hour, five-day week, the reduction and eventual elimination of overtime and the requirement that all workers should take all their legally prescribed annual holiday.

Legislation passed in December 1977 under the Emergency Unemployment Countermeasures Bill has provided an additional 14.7 billion yen to the Ministry of Labour to provide special aid to industries which are specified as structurally depressed. It works in much the same way as the stabilisation fund, but since it is aimed at specific

industrial sectors, the benefits provided to workers can last for longer than those available to redundant workers from other industries, who, it is felt, find it easier to obtain alternative employment.

Complementary legislation passed in May last year—the Emergency Measures to Rehabilitate Specified Depressed Industries—enables ministers concerned to specify "basic resuscitation plans" to control the rate at which excess capacity is scrapped. They can also order the formation of cartels, normally prohibited through the anti-monopoly laws. A credit fund of more than 12 billion yen has been set up to allow this kind of rescue operation to be mounted. The industries at present designated under these powers are steel (open hearth furnace and electric furnace mills), aluminium smelting, synthetic fibres and shipbuilding.

#### Union structure

Because of the structure of Japanese trade unions, which are generally based on companies rather than on trades or groups of occupations like Britain's, transfer to a wholly-owned subsidiary outside the direct control of the parent company can pose problems for those workers, should the subsidiary subsequently fold. Then the parent company no longer has any responsibility for the transferred workers who will have lost their original union membership and with it their traditional immunity from redundancy. Payment of redundancy grants then falls to the government. These transfers to subsidiaries have also lately been used as a device for easing out the older worker, who, because of the system of annual increments which is part of the lifetime employment system, is relatively higher paid.

Pressure from the Ministry of Labour and the unions to extend the mandatory retirement age from the present norm of around 56 by three or four years to 60 is leading to discussion on the modification of this system of annual wage increments.

In many companies the increments already taper off—for executives after they reach 40 or 42 where there is no further promotion—for manual workers after 48 or 50. But this arrangement has only been accepted by the unions with reluctance. Up to now, workers who were retained after about 52 were notionally retired and then re-employed on a contract basis. This meant that their pension rights would suffer as a result. It seems likely that what will emerge eventually is a wage structure with the rate of annual increase slowing down gradually until it reaches a plateau at around 45. The pension and or retirement gratuity will then be calculated on the basis of years worked rather than on the final salary achieved.

The unions for the most part are still reluctant to admit of the possibility of more radical changes than this to the lifetime employment system. Managements too are only talking at the moment of modifications to the existing system than more far-reaching changes which could perhaps bring about the demise of the enterprise union system.

Nevertheless in some quarters there are definite feelings that perhaps private enterprise should put down the burden of unemployment which it has borne for so long and that with a new era of low growth in the Japanese economy the taxpayer and the state welfare system should be required to pick it up. ■

## Graduate supply and demand in 1979

by Neil Scott, director, Careers Advisory Service, University of Nottingham

Each year in December the three organisations, AGCAS, CSU and SCOEG\*, most involved in the movement of graduates into first posts pool their knowledge and experience to produce in January an estimate of what the market situation is likely to be for those leaving universities and polytechnics in the summer of that year. During the previous three years when the results have been published subsequent experience has shown the forecasts to be close to reality, any divergence tending to underestimation of the number of vacancies arising rather than the reverse. This year the forecast was publicised at a press conference held in London University on January 17 last.

The supply of graduates from the educational system and the demand for their services within the economy are the results of two widely differing sets of factors. The composition of the graduate cohort turns upon the decisions of 6th formers three or four years earlier; these in turn are conditioned by previous choices of GCE 'A' level subjects which flow very largely from 'O' level patterns themselves the result of a variety of circumstances both within and beyond the educational system. On the other hand the demand pattern in any particular year emerges from the outcome of plans and decisions made by industrial, commercial, professional and governmental organisations on various and separate time scales and as affected in any particular year by the vagaries of current political and economic circumstance, popular fashion and other adventitious pressures. Viewed only in these terms it might not seem that there would be any substantial correspondence between supply and demand let alone the possibility of forecasting what their relationship might be even a few months ahead. What must be remembered, however, is that the picture thus presented relates more to marginal considerations than to fundamentals in the situation. When a historic perspective is taken it becomes clear that over the years, through a number of factors including deliberate governmental policies as well as the indirect and imperfect mechanisms of the market, there has developed in broad terms at least some correlation between the number of young people following particular courses of study and the need for such skills in society generally. The process is indeed one of some antiquity for the universities have their origin in vocational relevance and nowadays the medieval trinity of law, medicine and theology is massively augmented by a host of disciplines from aeronautics to zoology.

#### Structured programme

Where a course of study has a very direct vocational implication and the need can be centrally assessed and quantified, for example with doctors or school teachers, then the educational programme can be structured to produce a particular result. Even here there will be from time to time miscalculations which redound unfortunately upon either individual graduates or those who may be seeking their services. At the other end of the scale are occupations like commercial management or journalism where there is neither a particular preferred discipline of

study nor a planned national requirement of entrants, whether graduate or not, and where short-term factors can have a disproportionate affect upon the market. Between these two extremes there are many variations. Engineering, where there has been, and continues, a very strong demand for graduates, still fails to attract enough young people to study the requisite subjects to fill all the vacancies arising, whereas chartered accountancy, another buoyant area, attracts a sufficiency of good candidates from a wide range of disciplines. It is against this background with its admixture of longer term trends and heterogeneous variation that the short-term forecasting exercise is carried out.

#### Supply

The number of students in their final year of study at universities and polytechnics can be derived with reasonable accuracy though to forecast the graduating total a correction is needed principally to take account of those who will withdraw before the final examination or fail to pass it. Thus estimates can be made of the actual graduating numbers and for 1979 these are shown in table 1 below.

Table 1 UK Graduates 1979 (1978) excluding Medics/Dentals/Vets and the Open University (thousands)

	University		Polytechnic		Total	
Arts	16.3	(14.8)	4.0	(4.9)	20.3	(19.7)
Social studies	18.0	(17.0)	5.9	(5.0)	23.9	(22.0)
Pure science	16.5	(15.7)	3.1	(2.9)	19.6	(18.6)
Applied science	10.2	(9.3)	4.0	(3.1)	14.2	(12.4)
	61.0	(56.8)	17.0	(15.9)	78.0	(72.7)
Higher degrees	18.0	(18.0)	0.5	(0.5)	18.5	(18.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>(74.8)</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>(16.4)</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>(91.2)</b>

For an all-inclusive picture there may be added to this total a number of CNAAs graduates from institutions other than polytechnics thus bringing the total reservoir of supply to little short of 100,000—almost twice the total of a decade ago.

The higher degree figure is about the same as last year while first degree totals have risen by some seven per cent making a total increase of six per cent overall. This reflects changes within the faculty groupings as follows:

*Arts:* three per cent increase mainly due to more women; no appreciable change in number of language graduates.

*Social Studies:* eight per cent increase mainly in professional or commercially orientated subjects like accountancy, law, business studies.

*Pure Science:* five per cent increase evident partly in mathematics, geology and combined groups of subjects; chemistry and physics remain fairly static while the recent growth in biological sciences appears to have abated.

*Applied Science:* 15 per cent increase most marked in civil

\* AGCAS—Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services.  
CSU—Central Services Unit for University & Polytechnic Careers & Appointments Services.  
SCOEG—Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates.



engineering with mechanicals and chemicals also higher than last year. Electrical engineering shows little sign of increase and production engineering has not yet recovered from its recent decline.

When making these sorts of comparison between different years and subject groups regard must be given to a number of factors including:

- the growing number of women students in both universities and polytechnics whose degree subjects and subsequent vocational choices are somewhat different from those of men
- the fact that entry standards and "wastage" rates vary between different subjects
- figures of students on courses within the university sector are known more accurately than those for the polytechnics.

#### Availability

A primary feature of the British first degree course, the shortest in the world, is that almost all graduates, even those following sandwich courses, need a period of post-graduate training before they can become fully effective in their first posts. Many will do their training "on the job" either on a programme designed by the professional body, for example in accountancy, engineering, or less formally in accordance with the employers requirements, for example in administration, marketing. Others will proceed to full-time courses of study or training within a university or polytechnic, for example for teaching, social work. These latter are thus not immediately available for employment and an attempt is made to estimate their numbers by surveying the likely availability of financial support which tends to govern the entry into such courses.

In 1979 the higher degree awards are likely to be as follows:

Department of Education and Science and Scottish Education Department (Arts)	— 1,300	} Total 8,000
Science Research Council	— 3,750	
Social Science Research Council	— 2,400	
Agricultural Research Council	— 50	
National Environmental Research Council	— 500	

Next are the awards for the Post Graduate Certificate of Education for intending teachers where the DES and SED will together make up to 11,000 available. Not all these places will be taken up by new graduates, however, many being filled by graduates of former years moving in from other jobs, often of a temporary nature either at home or overseas. Then there are other post-graduate courses in for example librarianship, legal, secretarial and social work, etc. for which grants are often at the discretion of local authorities and therefore variable and difficult to forecast. In total these and self-financed students might amount to some 6,000 in 1979. Taking all the "Further Education and Training" categories together, these are likely to include some 24,000 graduates from universities and polytechnics in 1979.

To the further education and training total must be added three further sizeable groups of "not available".

Firstly are those graduates already committed to a particular employer either because they were released/seconded to take a degree or are sandwich students returning to their sponsoring organisation. Secondly must be noted the growing number of overseas students, most of whom will be returning to their country of origin. In the case of first degrees the overall proportion is not large, some seven per cent, though in particular departments like electrical and mechanical engineering it may reach three or four times this figure; in the case of higher degrees over one-third of the total is from overseas with the proportion in engineering exceeding one-half. Lastly an allowance must be entered for those British graduates who will go abroad for their first post or for further academic study.

The sum of these various deductions will reduce the number of "available" graduates to some 51,000.

Table 2 "Available" graduates

	(thousands)		
	First degrees	Higher degrees	Total
Graduating totals	78.0	18.5	96.5
Further education and training	22.0	2.0	24.0
Foreign graduates	4.5	5.3	9.8
Already committed	5.2	3.0	8.2
UK graduates abroad	2.3	1.2	3.5
Total not available	34.0	11.5	45.5
Available to UK market	44.0	7.0	51.0

Thus while graduating totals will rise by six per cent the number available for employment seems likely to increase by 10 per cent compared with last year.

#### Demand

Clearly it is not possible to conduct an exhaustive survey of all prospective graduate requirements nor can many employers themselves supply an accurate forecast. Some reasonably firm predictions however can be made by large institutional employers like the civil service while most large firms produce targets for their university recruitment campaigns and these major concerns are canvassed by the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates. Not all SCOEG's 300 members participate in the annual survey but a sufficient and representative number have done so over the past few years to provide a fairly reliable series. In addition the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services circulates to universities and polytechnics details of a wide range of employers vacancies in its fortnightly series of "Current Vacancies" supplemented now by "Forward Vacancies". The current series includes over 12,000 discrete vacancies from some 1,500 employers, an increase of about one-fifth over last year. Analysis of these provides an invaluable picture of how the graduate labour market is moving and with the SCOEG material allows trends to be extrapolated from actual and updated vacancy patterns so far (Table 3).

The projected increase of 13 per cent in graduate posts must be modified by two further factors as reported by individual careers services from their current experience. Firstly is the continuing rise in the numbers of, mainly larger, concerns seeking to visit universities and polytechnics during the Spring term to interview final year students.

Table 3 Movement of graduate labour market

	1977*	1978	1978	1979	Increase % 1979
	Actual	Est. Dec '77	Est. Dec '78	Est Dec '78	
Manufacturing	73	100	100	118	18
Building, etc.	95	73	100	105	5
Public utilities, transport	80	100	100	113	13
Accountancy (chartered)	81	100	100	112	12
Banking, insurance	92	82	100	109	9
Other commerce	94	69	100	110	10
Solicitors	100	70	100	102	2
Other employment	95	64	100	105	5
Weighted total, non-government	82	90	100	113	13
Civil and armed services	76	80	100	115	15
Local and regional authorities, hospitals	80	90	100	113	13
Weighted total, public service	78	85	100	114	14
All employment	80	88	100	113	13

\* These details were not known with any certainty when the 1978 estimates were being made in December 1977.

Reports from some of the institutions show a rise of over 20 per cent on last year and the growth of summer recruitment Fairs bears witness to the same upward trend especially in respect of the private sector which plays the major part in this. Secondly are reports from CSU, AGCAS member institutions and more generally of a growing interest in graduate recruitment by smaller concerns, most of whom will neither be members of SCOEG nor engaged in campus visits. Taking into account these buoyant tendencies the overall demand is expected to be 15 per cent higher than last year.

#### Salaries

The starting salaries for new graduates have tended to fall within a recognisable bracket with "direct entry" engineering jobs at the top and some professional training posts, for example in law, social work, at the bottom. The mean has been in recent years around 70 per cent of average adult non-manual men's earnings and has moved in accordance with the general trend of wage levels under the influence of inflation and relevant stages of pay policy. In general men and women graduates have tended to attract equivalent salaries even before the advent of recent legislation and there has been little differential accorded to class or subject of degree, though Masters or Doctorates have usually attracted a premium, the size depending upon the subject and scarcity value.

In 1977 the salary survey amongst some 150 SCOEG members gave a forecast for first degree entrants in 1978 as follows:

Range £3,000 (lower decile)—£3,650 (upper decile), Average £3,270).

In the event actual salaries paid were some five per cent higher, that is:

Range £3,000 (l.d.)—£3,800 (u.d.), Average £3,440 while forecasts for 1979 based on current trends as seen by over 100 employers are:

Range £3,300 (l.d.)—£4,130 (u.d.), Average £3,700

These average figures conceal the fact that manufacturing industry is offering up to £300 more than employers in other sectors. Furthermore there is now emerging a tendency to offer more for some specialisms especially in engineering where some starting offers will approach £4,500.

The premium attaching to MSc degrees in 1978 ranged between £100 and £300, that is little different from the salary of a first degree graduate after one year's service. For Ph.D's the increment is larger and for "relevant" subjects last year could be as high as £1,000 p.a. or more. In 1979 therefore it might be expected that the average MSc offer will be about £4,000 and the Ph.D offer between £4,000 and £5,000.

#### Caveat

It will be appreciated that in an exercise of this nature there are areas of imprecision at the boundaries of all the quantities involved and that the unexpected may at any time emerge from some hitherto unconsidered quarter. Nevertheless a consistency in source material and in the methodology of assessment has, over the years, produced a view of the short-term prospect concurring reasonably closely to actual events. This may well be due, at least in part, to the law of compensating errors but there seems no obvious reason why it should not similarly allow a modest confidence to attach in its turn to the 1979 forecast.

#### Inference

The requirement for graduates is forecast to increase to a rather greater extent, 15 per cent, than the growth in the numbers, 10 per cent, seeking immediate employment largely due to the continued buoyancy of manufacturing industry though commerce generally and all branches of accountancy (not only chartered) are showing a steady increase in demand. The acute shortage of engineers, especially mechanical, production and electrical/electronic, seems likely to persist and to some extent therefore vacancies notified for 1979 may include an unfilled carryover from previous years. The civil service, local government and public utilities are continuing their recovery from the sharp cutback of 1976/77 indicating that in a complex modern society there is a range of functions from road maintenance to tax collection which cannot be indefinitely curtailed and starved of new talent.

#### Implications

The continued growth in manufacturing industry's demand for graduates is surely a sign, contrary to many other indicators, of better economic prospects. As mentioned earlier graduates need training before they can become fully effective and they are therefore engaged not for today but for tomorrow so that their engagement represents a confidence in the future. Taking into account not merely those graduates immediately available but also the eventual destinations of those proceeding first to further full-time academic or professional training there now appears to be for the first time more graduate posts on offer in the private than in the public sector.

To the extent that growth in demand for graduates is at the expense of less qualified young people it will be a cause for social concern though two interlinked factors in the contrary sense must be noted also. Firstly, many vacancies notified to individual universities or polytechnics and to the Central Services Unit represent more complex or demanding



work which just could not be performed by school-leavers. Secondly, the innovation and invention flowing from this better educated cadre creates new processes and products from which fresh industries and occupations must develop. Ultimately it is on this that the community bases the entire provision of higher education; it is an act of faith from which must result a more bountiful life for all citizens—or it is nothing!

**Acknowledgements**

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## 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 January 11, 1979. 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	4,541	2,199	1,965	8,018	5,596	4,404	5,367	1,940	1,686	1,578	1,951	32	39,277
Over 1 and up to 2	4,135	2,442	2,121	8,934	6,271	5,032	6,221	2,160	1,900	2,080	3,199	49	44,544
Over 2 and up to 3	4,414	1,107	998	3,983	2,884	2,234	3,026	1,158	1,082	998	1,127	19	23,030
Over 3 and up to 4	3,251	1,806	1,562	6,552	4,519	3,553	4,350	1,685	1,405	1,426	1,553	23	31,685
Over 4 and up to 5	2,808	1,739	1,544	7,062	4,981	3,727	4,655	1,855	1,507	1,409	1,534	27	32,848
Over 5 and up to 6	2,592	1,746	1,620	6,649	4,907	3,656	4,707	1,854	1,651	1,615	2,063	41	33,101
Over 6 and up to 7	2,328	1,535	1,459	6,042	4,253	3,394	4,205	1,586	1,411	1,293	1,512	27	29,045
Over 7 and up to 8	2,126	1,421	1,294	5,571	3,911	3,140	3,902	1,531	1,424	1,298	1,446	27	27,091
Over 8 and up to 9	1,831	1,311	1,227	5,161	3,729	2,900	3,696	1,470	1,309	1,396	1,503	32	25,565
Over 9 and up to 13	5,716	4,245	4,187	18,312	13,065	9,847	12,593	4,983	4,714	4,961	7,154	113	89,890
Over 13 and up to 26	10,133	7,529	7,803	33,220	23,648	18,300	24,042	9,863	9,791	11,798	21,683	259	178,069
Over 26 and up to 39	7,295	4,057	4,094	16,161	12,535	9,923	13,833	6,327	6,400	7,616	14,864	183	103,288
Over 39 and up to 52	2,055	1,712	2,234	8,770	7,704	6,582	9,314	4,329	4,548	5,734	10,481	179	63,642
Over 52	2,120	2,412	4,558	23,684	24,490	24,162	42,241	22,729	26,900	32,635	61,564	1,332	268,827
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,345</b>	<b>35,261</b>	<b>36,666</b>	<b>158,119</b>	<b>122,493</b>	<b>100,854</b>	<b>142,152</b>	<b>63,470</b>	<b>65,728</b>	<b>75,837</b>	<b>131,634</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>989,902</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>													
One or less	4,030	1,781	1,543	5,028	2,441	1,290	1,473	608	554	508	28	28	19,284
Over 1 and up to 2	3,666	1,892	1,675	5,051	2,143	1,107	1,332	572	518	568	29	29	18,553
Over 2 and up to 3	3,874	939	763	2,553	1,107	583	696	312	249	312	14	14	11,445
Over 3 and up to 4	2,768	1,333	990	3,492	1,683	955	1,051	499	468	384	14	14	13,637
Over 4 and up to 5	2,286	1,351	1,117	3,569	1,737	912	1,061	488	494	378	12	12	13,405
Over 5 and up to 6	2,144	1,229	1,041	3,730	1,750	891	1,090	535	513	473	21	21	13,417
Over 6 and up to 7	1,924	1,170	962	3,268	1,635	814	1,003	465	463	374	16	16	12,094
Over 7 and up to 8	1,917	1,116	957	3,165	1,672	831	1,009	469	502	394	29	29	12,061
Over 8 and up to 9	1,668	1,130	924	3,022	1,484	844	964	468	484	387	31	31	11,406
Over 9 and up to 13	5,482	3,910	3,360	11,750	5,941	3,136	3,696	1,809	1,771	1,729	113	113	42,697
Over 13 and up to 26	10,365	7,254	6,638	24,410	12,624	6,455	7,822	3,858	3,893	4,230	229	229	87,778
Over 26 and up to 39	7,820	3,911	3,696	12,408	6,919	3,695	4,444	2,351	2,551	2,644	158	158	50,597
Over 39 and up to 52	2,259	1,617	2,047	7,004	6,919	2,413	3,072	1,679	2,006	2,157	126	126	28,971
Over 52	2,292	2,452	3,927	12,444	6,797	4,661	8,094	5,777	8,234	10,819	476	476	65,973
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,495</b>	<b>31,085</b>	<b>29,640</b>	<b>100,894</b>	<b>52,524</b>	<b>28,587</b>	<b>36,807</b>	<b>19,933</b>	<b>22,763</b>	<b>25,294</b>	<b>1,296</b>		<b>401,318</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	9,410	9,749	5,104	24,263	5,690	2,567	955	9,212	3,049	3,237	1,521	7,807	2,306	831	303	3,440
Over 2 and up to 4	4,924	5,278	2,881	13,083	2,765	1,518	606	4,889	1,893	1,926	906	4,725	1,434	488	179	2,101
Over 4 and up to 8	11,707	12,934	6,919	31,560	6,331	3,427	1,524	11,282	4,246	4,649	2,295	11,190	2,897	1,122	427	4,446
Over 8 and up to 13	9,187	11,387	7,410	27,984	5,952	3,530	1,712	11,194	3,755	4,249	2,517	10,521	2,915	1,275	499	4,689
Over 13 and up to 26	12,563	16,368	13,248	42,179	8,582	5,702	3,029	17,313	5,106	5,954	5,334	16,394	4,602	2,223	1,133	7,958
Over 26 and up to 52	8,084	14,403	15,709	38,196	5,309	4,308	3,253	12,870	3,991	4,750	5,412	14,153	4,177	1,802	1,052	7,031
Over 52	4,563	16,115	29,629	50,307	2,551	3,203	5,287	11,041	2,769	7,544	14,774	25,087	1,977	1,568	2,391	5,936
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,438</b>	<b>86,234</b>	<b>80,900</b>	<b>227,572</b>	<b>37,180</b>	<b>24,255</b>	<b>16,366</b>	<b>77,801</b>	<b>24,809</b>	<b>32,309</b>	<b>32,759</b>	<b>89,877</b>	<b>20,308</b>	<b>9,309</b>	<b>5,984</b>	<b>35,601</b>
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>																
2 or less	995	1,186	709	2,890	675	322	97	1,094	4,594	4,050	2,107	10,751	3,241	1,317	479	5,037
Over 2 and up to 4	580	630	345	1,555	365	143	77	585	3,142	2,703	1,223	7,068	2,324	874	388	3,586
Over 4 and up to 8	1,411	1,481	840	3,732	883	394	173	1,450	6,659	6,065	3,045	15,769	4,650	2,097	905	7,652
Over 8 and up to 13	1,181	1,380	1,010	3,571	816	458	202	1,476	6,202	6,085	3,345	15,632	4,475	2,246	983	7,704
Over 13 and up to 26	1,343	1,687	1,694	4,724	1,065	692	392	2,149	9,636	9,184	6,384	25,204	7,602	3,729	1,546	12,877
Over 26 and up to 52	740	1,164	1,818	3,722	626	533	371	1,530	9,294	9,593	7,667	26,554	7,369	3,905	1,975	13,249
Over 52	512	1,721	4,140	6,373	344	372	668	1,384	7,902	18,213	20,739	46,854	4,094	3,218	3,593	10,905
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,762</b>	<b>9,249</b>	<b>10,556</b>	<b>26,567</b>	<b>4,774</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>9,668</b>	<b>47,429</b>	<b>55,893</b>	<b>44,510</b>	<b>147,832</b>	<b>33,755</b>	<b>17,386</b>	<b>9,869</b>	<b>61,010</b>
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>																
2 or less	2,288	2,433	1,305	6,026	1,883	811	288	2,982	2,283	2,362	1,175	5,820	1,798	713	209	2,720
Over 2 and up to 4	1,473	1,411	776	3,660	1,103	438	198	1,739	1,654	1,697	823	4,174	1,245	425	132	1,082
Over 4 and up to 8	3,225	3,638	2,147	9,010	2,427	1,106	502	4,035	3,883	4,397	2,188	10,468	2,603	1,103	333	4,039
Over 8 and up to 13	3,104	3,685	2,590	9,379	2,877	1,413	758	5,048	3,607	4,003	2,165	9,775	2,801	1,358	404	4,563
Over 13 and up to 26	4,195	5,238	5,040	14,473	3,878	2,185	1,241	7,304	5,357	5,815	4,336	15,508	4,714	2,349	786	7,849
Over 26 and up to 52	2,645	3,950	5,418	12,013	2,313	1,544	1,139	4,996	4,633	5,110	4,984	14,727	4,708	2,539	1,027	8,274
Over 52	2,008	6,122	12,340	20,470	1,429	1,512	2,260	5,201	3,342	8,357	14,187	25,886	2,252	1,652	1,238	6,042
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,938</b>	<b>26,477</b>	<b>29,616</b>	<b>75,031</b>	<b>15,910</b>	<b>9,009</b>	<b>6,386</b>	<b>31,305</b>	<b>24,759</b>	<b>31,741</b>	<b>29,858</b>	<b>86,358</b>	<b>20,121</b>	<b>10,139</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>35,289</b>
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>																
2 or less	2,777	2,750	1,324	6,851	2,256	931	344	3,531	2,211	1,907	917	5,035	1,650	597	193	2,440
Over 2 and up to 4	1,554	1,481	1,043	4,078	1,273	451	159	1,883	1,212	1,159	538	2,909	799	289	97	1,185
Over 4 and up to 8	4,097	4,090	2,001	10,188	2,741	1,172	447	4,360	3,205	3,061	1,381	7,647	2,000	935	314	3,249
Over 8 and up to 13	3,705	3,771	2,332	9,808	2,777	1,339	532	4,648	2,902	2,909	1,542	7,353	2,223	1,061	434	3,718
Over 13 and up to 26	5,131	5,760	4,485	15,376	4,697	2,343	1,081	8,121	4,186	4,344	3,607	12,137	3,833	1,928	776	6,537
Over 26 and up to 52	4,732	5,946	5,556	16,234	4,480	2,418	1,536									



## The impact of rising prices on different types of household

The increase in prices over the years from 1970 to 1977 has affected all the defined main groups of household, very much to the same extent. During this period, prices on average increased by almost 150 per cent, with the average increase experienced by the different types of household ranging between 147 and 153 per cent (see table 1). The dispersion in the price indicators arises because the different groups of household spend somewhat differing proportions on the items whose prices have risen faster or slower than average. In particular low income households spend a higher proportion on food and fuel, light and power than other households.

The price indicators relating to different types of household have been derived by using expenditure patterns from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) in conjunction with detailed information on prices used in the calculation of the Retail Prices Index (RPI). The analysis in this article updates earlier work covering the years from 1970 to 1976 published in *Employment Gazette* in July 1978\*. It confirms the pattern revealed in the earlier analysis. Partial information for 1978 indicates a narrowing in the range of the indicators for the different groups of household about the overall figure.

### Methods of calculation

Brief details on the methods of calculation of the price indicators are given at the end of this article; fuller information is given in the July 1978 article.

The price indicators have been calculated in order to look at differences between types of household and give a good indication of relative movements. They are derived by methods which differ materially from those used in compiling the main RPI, which continues to give the best indication of overall price changes over the period. As explained later, a particular difficulty concerns prices of housing and because of this the indicators have been calculated both inclusive and exclusive of housing.

The groups of household identified in the analysis remain unchanged. First a distinction is made between "retired households", that is households in which half the total income comes from retired people, as against "non-retired households". Then within "non-retired households" four different size groups are identified and within three of these, separate figures have been compiled for the quarter with the lowest incomes and the quarter with the highest incomes. Finally, separate figures have been compiled for households whose heads are in four different occupational groups. Fuller definitions are given at the end of this article.

### The period 1970-1977

The dispersion between the indicators for different types of household is strikingly small over the seven years 1970 to 1977 and is somewhat less than that noted over the period to 1976. The price indicator (inclusive of housing)

Table 1 Price indicators for types of household, 1977 (1970 = 100)

	Including housing	Excluding housing
All households	248	244
Retired households:		
1 or 2 adults	252	252
Non-retired households:		
2 adults:		
All	250	243
Quarter with lowest incomes	251	247
Quarter with highest incomes	248	242
2 adults, 1 or 2 children		
All	249	243
Quarter with lowest incomes	248	246
Quarter with highest incomes	250	242
2 adults, 3 or 4 children		
All	253	246
Quarter with lowest incomes	249	248
Quarter with highest incomes	248	246
Other compositions	247	244
Households whose head of household was:		
Professional etc employee	249	243
Clerical employee	250	242
Manual employee	247	243
Self-employed	248	244

for all households for 1977 is 248 (1970 = 100). The range of indicators for the various household types is 247 to 253, that is over the seven years in aggregate  $-\frac{1}{2}$  to +2 per cent on either side of the indicator for all households.

If housing is excluded, the dispersion is rather wider although still small. The price indicator for all households is 244, and the range for different types of household from 242 to 252, or from about -1 per cent to just over +3 per cent of the overall figure for the seven years. The price indicators are lower when housing is excluded because the housing element, as measured by the FES,† has risen by more than the average increase in prices over the period from 1970 to 1977. Further, in general rents have risen less over the period 1970 to 1977 than have the values imputed for owner-occupiers. When housing is included, the indicators for groups of household where renting of houses is particularly important are generally relatively lower and those for groups of household where owner-occupiers are more common are generally relatively higher than when housing is excluded.

For retired households, the price indicator (inclusive of housing) is less than two per cent higher, over the seven years than the all household indicator. If housing is excluded, the divergence is just over three per cent and is in the same direction as, but smaller than, the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent divergence over the seven years between the general RPI and the published index for two person "pensioner" households (which relates to the smaller coverage of pen-

\* Impact of Rising Prices on Different Types of Household, *Employment Gazette*, July 1978, pages 781 to 784.

† For people paying rent actual payments are recorded; for owner occupiers (and the small proportion of people living in rent-free accommodation) a rental equivalent is imputed.

Table 2 Price indicators including housing for types of household, 1970 to 1977

Household groups	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
All households	100	110	117	128	148	183	215	248
Retired households (1 or 2 adults)	100	109	117	126	148	181	216	252
Non-retired households								
2 adults:								
All	100	110	118	129	150	184	217	250
Quarter with lowest incomes	100	110	118	128	149	186	221	251
Quarter with highest incomes	100	110	119	129	148	182	218	248
2 adults, 1 or 2 children:								
All	100	109	117	129	148	184	218	249
Quarter with lowest incomes	100	110	117	127	149	184	216	248
Quarter with highest incomes	100	109	118	132	149	186	221	250
2 adults, 3 or 4 children:								
All	100	112	118	129	148	182	218	253
Quarter with lowest incomes	100	110	n.a.	129	149	182	217	249
Quarter with highest incomes	100	n.a.	116	128	148	180	221	248
Other Compositions	100	111	116	127	146	183	210	247
Households whose head was:								
Professional etc, employee	100	111	118	129	149	183	218	249
Clerical employee	100	109	117	130	148	182	216	250
Manual employee	100	109	117	128	147	182	215	247
Self-employed	100	108	116	127	148	179	214	248

sioners for whom three-quarters or more of the household income comes from national insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits). In 1978 the divergence between these latter two indices narrowed to just over four per cent over the eight-year period.

Among the non-retired households, those with small families (two adults and one or two children) or with two adults and no children were close to the overall experience of households in their indicator of price increases over the period 1970-77. For those with larger families (two adults, three or four children) the price indicator showed a little more divergence over seven years of two per cent.

For the income ranges identified, no consistent pattern emerged, with generally only small divergences of experience between the lower quarters of the income range and the upper quarters, and between these and the overall indicator for all households. If housing costs are excluded, the indicators on this more limited basis are somewhat different and show rather higher figures for the quarter of households with lowest incomes and lower figures for the quarter with highest incomes within each of the three household groups for which these figures have been calculated. It is clear that the housing costs of lower income households over the period between 1970 and 1977 have risen less than those of other households. The reason for this lies in the rent rebates and allowances and rate rebates which are available to lower income households; the proportion of FES households claiming rebates has risen substantially between 1970 and 1977 owing to the extension of the rebate schemes.

Among households with the head in different occupation groups, the price indicators lie close to the overall average whether housing is included or excluded.

### Construction of the price indicators

The price indicator for an individual household group in any given year is obtained by first revaluing the group's expenditure in that year, as estimated from the Family Expenditure Survey, to 1970 prices using detailed price information from the RPI. The revaluing of expenditure is carried out over 94 categories of expenditure, for example bread, men's footwear, hairdressing, etc. The "revalued" components are added up to give total expenditure for the

household group at 1970 prices. The ratio of the total expenditure at current prices—which is the total expenditure actually estimated from the Family Expenditure Survey for the year in question—to the total expenditure at 1970 prices then gives the price indicator for the year. This is, in effect, a current weighted price index which compares the cost of the basket of goods and services bought (for instance in 1977) by a particular household group with the cost of buying the same basket in 1970.

A special procedure is used for housing in the revaluing process. For all the other categories which are revalued, the assumption is made that the movement shown by the RPI for the particular category is appropriate to the movement in prices for each household type as well as to the generality of households to which the RPI relates. For housing, however, the assumption is unlikely to hold because groups of households differ both in the tenure of housing in which they live and in the assistance of varying kinds they receive towards their housing costs, which can vary from time to time. In the absence of information on which to construct housing price indices for individual types of household, it is necessary to make an assumption. The simple one chosen is that, for each type of household, price changes are considered to account for the whole of the increase in the value of expenditure on housing, apart from the increase over the period in the quality (or volume) of housing purchased. The latter is estimated as the ratio of the average rateable value of dwellings (at 1970 prices) in the current period

Table 3 Household groups in FES sample

	Per cent of all households 1970	1977
All households	100	100
Retired households	17	21
Non-retired households		
2 adults, no children	23	23
2 adults, 1 or 2 children	22	21
2 adults, 3 or 4 children	7	5
Other compositions	31	30
Households whose head is:		
Professional etc, employee	15	17
Clerical employee	7	7
Manual employee	45	40
Self-employed	8	7



**Table 4 Pattern of expenditure by broad groups of goods and services for different types of household, 1977: percentages of total household expenditure**

Household groups	Housing	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Miscellaneous	Total of all expenditure
<b>All households</b>	14	6	25	5	4	8	7	7	13	10	1	100
<b>Retired households (1 or 2 adults)</b>	22	10	28	3	3	6	5	7	7	10	0	100
<b>Non-retired households: 2 adults:</b>												
<b>All</b>	15	6	22	5	4	7	8	7	15	10	1	100
Quarter with lowest incomes	15	7	28	5	5	6	7	7	13	7	0	100
Quarter with highest incomes	15	4	19	5	2	8	8	8	16	14	1	100
<b>2 adults, 1 or 2 children:</b>												
<b>All</b>	15	6	25	4	4	8	7	8	13	9	1	100
Quarter with lowest incomes	13	7	29	4	6	8	7	7	11	7	1	100
Quarter with highest incomes	15	5	22	4	2	10	7	8	15	11	1	100
<b>2 adults, 3 or 4 children:</b>												
<b>All</b>	15	6	28	4	4	8	6	8	11	9	1	100
Quarter with lowest incomes	11	9	32	5	6	6	7	8	9	6	1	100
Quarter with highest incomes	14	5	26	4	2	9	7	8	11	12	2	100
<b>Other compositions</b>	12	5	25	6	4	9	7	7	14	10	1	100
<b>Households whose head was:</b>												
Professional etc, employee	15	5	21	4	2	8	7	8	16	13	1	100
Clerical employee	16	5	23	4	3	9	8	8	13	10	1	100
Manual employee	12	6	26	6	5	8	7	7	14	8	1	100
Self-employed	13	6	23	4	3	9	8	8	13	12	1	100

compared with the corresponding 1970 value; it is not much, averaging less than one per cent a year, and the same figure is used for each household type in the absence of separate information.

#### Household groups distinguished

The different groups of households for which separate price indicators have been quoted are:

- **Retired households**—that is households in which over half the total income comes from retired people. This group has a wider coverage than the "pensioner" households included in the regularly published price indices for pensioners, which are confined to those households of limited means in which three-quarters or more of the total household income is derived from national insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits.

- **Size of household**—among non-retired households, four different groups are distinguished: two adults, two adults with one or two children, two adults with three or four children and a miscellaneous group covering all the remaining non-retired households ("Other compositions").
- **Income of household**—for the first three size groups, separate indicators have been compiled for the quarter with the lowest incomes and the quarter with the highest incomes in addition to indicators for the groups as a whole.
- **Occupation of head of household**—indicators have also been compiled for households whose heads are in four different occupational groups—professional and similar, clerical, manual and self-employed.

The proportions of households in the different groups in 1970 and 1977 are shown in table 3. Their relative patterns of expenditure on different goods and services are shown in table 4.

## Family spending in the first half of 1978

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

Households in the second quarter of 1978, on average, contained 2.73 persons, of whom 1.30 were working, and spent nearly £77 per week. This was almost £7.50 (over 10 per cent) more than in the second quarter a year earlier. The increase affected all categories of expenditure.

The FES is a voluntary survey, covering both the expendi-

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

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

#### Weekly household expenditure on goods and services

##### United Kingdom Family Expenditure Survey

	Annual		Quarterly								Percentage pattern of expenditure 1977/Q3—1978/Q2	Standard errors of expenditures of households		
	1976	1977	1976 Q3	1976 Q4	1977 Q1	1977 Q2	1977 Q3	1977 Q4	1978 Q1	1978 Q2		Annual 1977	Quarterly 1978/Q2	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	%	% of expenditure in period
Average total weekly household expenditure on commodity or service	61.70	71.84	62.57	68.00	64.93	69.52	73.98	79.10	74.29	76.92	100.0	0.8	1.5	
Food	15.37	17.74	15.55	16.67	16.88	17.27	18.17	18.65	18.45	18.91	24.4	0.7	1.4	
Housing	9.21	10.31	9.86	9.78	9.60	10.09	10.63	10.96	11.35	11.73	14.7	1.1	2.0	
Transport and vehicles	8.14	9.71	8.34	8.37	8.60	9.91	10.65	9.72	9.91	10.82	13.5	1.7	3.4	
Services	6.19	6.93	7.06	6.02	6.47	6.75	8.04	6.50	7.37	7.94	9.8	3.1	5.2	
Clothing and footwear	4.99	5.78	4.66	6.29	4.44	5.34	5.50	7.85	5.27	5.88	8.1	1.9	3.6	
Durable household goods	4.06	4.99	3.87	5.01	4.23	4.14	5.02	6.56	5.35	4.48	7.0	3.6	6.5	
Fuel, light and power	3.53	4.38	3.11	3.46	4.48	4.78	4.17	4.11	5.03	5.18	6.1	1.0	1.6	
Alcoholic drink	3.11	3.51	3.17	3.65	2.78	3.43	3.51	4.33	3.52	3.69	4.9	1.8	3.6	
Tobacco	2.29	2.60	2.35	2.45	2.34	2.70	2.81	2.58	2.55	2.69	3.5	1.5	3.1	
Other household goods	4.49	5.33	4.34	5.79	4.57	4.63	5.04	7.06	4.92	5.10	7.2	1.4	2.6	
Miscellaneous	0.32	0.56	0.29	0.53	0.53	0.49	0.42	0.79	0.59	0.51	0.8	5.7	7.6	

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

##### Department of Employment Manpower Paper No. 15

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

##### "The economic implications of industrial democracy" by Richard Clifton

(Government Economic Service Working Paper no. 7 (Department of Employment Working Paper no. 1))

This paper examines the likely economic effects associated with the various proposals to extend industrial democracy in Britain which are currently being publicised. It takes as its starting point the majority proposals of the Bullock Committee (1977) and approaches the economic consequences by discussing the cases for and against these proposals. Copies of this paper are available from Monica Crooks, Civil Service College, 11 Belgrave Road, London SW1V 1RB (telephone 01-834 6644 ext 321). There is a handling charge of 50p.

##### Department of Employment Research Papers

Four new titles in the Department of Employment's Research Paper series are now available.

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Copies of these papers, written by past and present members of the Department's Research and Planning Division, are available free of charge from the Department's Information Directorate (Inf 1), 12 St James's Square, London SW1.



## Earnings and hours of manual workers in October 1978

The annual survey conducted by the Department of Employment provides information on the average earnings and hours of manual workers, each October, in manufacturing and certain other industries in the United Kingdom. Results of the October 1978 survey are given below, together with some comparisons with the 1976 and 1977 survey results which were published in the March 1977 and February 1978 issues of *Employment Gazette*.

The weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in all the industries covered averaged about £83.50 for 44½ hours in October 1978; about £10.60 (14.6 per cent) higher than in October 1977. The earnings of full-time manual women (aged 18 and over) averaged about £50 for 37½ hours; about £5.70 (12.9 per cent) higher than in October 1977. The combined average of the weekly earnings of these men and women was about £77.40.

In manufacturing industries, in October 1978, the earnings of full-time men averaged about £84.80 for 43½ hours and those of full-time women about £50.10 for 37¼ hours; about £11.20 (15.2 per cent) and £5.60 (12.7 per cent) higher than in October 1977. The combined average of the weekly earnings of these men and women was about £76.10.

This survey is one of the main sources of information on average earnings and hours of manual workers. There is similar information at intervals back to 1886. A particular feature is the detail which it gives for industries at the level of Minimum List Headings (MLH) of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). It provides no information for particular manual occupations or particular components of gross earnings, such as overtime pay, nor does it cover non-manual employees.

Up to 1970, the survey was made at six-month intervals,

**Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual men and women: October 1976, 1977, 1978**

UNITED KINGDOM									
	Oct.			Increases					
	1976	1977	1978	October 1976-October 1977	October 1977-October 1978	Amount	Per-centage change	Amount	Per-centage change
<b>All industries covered</b>									
Average weekly earnings									
men 21 and over	£66.97	£72.89	£83.50	£5.92	8.8	£10.61	14.6		
women 18 and over	£40.61	£44.31	£50.03	£3.70	9.1	£5.72	12.9		
Average hours worked									
men	44.0	44.2	44.2	0.2	—	—	—		
women	37.4	37.4	37.4	—	—	—	—		
Average hourly earnings									
men	152.2p	164.9p	188.9p	12.7p	8.3	24.0p	14.6		
women	108.6p	118.5p	133.8p	9.9p	9.1	15.3p	12.9		
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>									
Average weekly earnings									
men 21 and over	£67.83	£73.56	£84.77	£5.73	8.4	£11.21	15.2		
women 18 and over	£40.71	£44.45	£50.08	£3.74	9.2	£5.63	12.7		
Average hours worked									
men	43.5	43.6	43.5	0.1	—	-0.1	-0.2		
women	37.2	37.2	37.2	—	—	—	—		
Average hourly earnings									
men	155.9p	168.7p	194.9p	12.8p	8.2	26.2p	15.5		
women	109.4p	119.5p	134.6p	10.1p	9.2	15.1p	12.6		

in April each year as well as October. Since the introduction of the more extensive New Earnings Survey on an annual basis from 1970, the April manual workers' survey has been confined to a limited number of industries. The results of the April 1978 survey for these industries were published in the August 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The New Earnings Survey is the other main source of detailed information on earnings and hours. It covers all industries and services and both manual and non-manual workers. It is particularly important for information relating to occupations, wage-negotiation groups, age groups, the make-up of pay, normal basic and overtime hours, and the dispersions of earnings of individuals around the averages. The main results of the April 1978 survey for Great Britain were published in the October 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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The October survey covers all manufacturing industries, construction, some mining and quarrying, gas, electricity and water supply industries, some transport and communication industries, certain miscellaneous services and public administration. They are listed in tables 2-4. Agriculture, coal-mining, and railways are among the industries employing substantial numbers of manual workers which are not covered. Information on earnings of agricultural workers obtained by the Agricultural Departments is published elsewhere in this issue of *Employment Gazette*, together with some information supplied by the National Coal Board, London Transport Executive and British Rail on the earnings of their manual employees. This information however, is not on a comparable basis to that obtained from the Department of Employment survey. (See "Employment Topics".)

The results of the survey are based on returns furnished

**Table 2 Average weekly earnings: by industry group, October 1978\***

Industry group (SIC (1968) Orders)	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)		Girls (under 18 years)
	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	
Food, drink and tobacco	83.91	49.90	53.85	26.57	36.97	—	36.97
Coal and petroleum products	95.65	54.05	59.54	28.37	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	90.78	55.67	54.85	28.37	37.71	—	—
Metal manufacture	91.93	54.41	54.33	25.72	35.29	—	—
Mechanical engineering	83.39	44.29	56.79	25.04	37.84	—	—
Instrument engineering	76.41	42.79	52.06	27.29	36.00	—	—
Electrical engineering	80.35	46.10	53.96	30.24	36.30	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	88.64	46.59	56.59	26.88	—	—	—
Vehicles	84.88	48.97	60.50	29.88	36.12	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	81.69	45.59	52.04	27.05	33.54	—	—
Textiles	75.96	49.13	46.02	25.80	34.13	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	71.20	45.87	42.03	23.78	28.47	—	—
Clothing and footwear	67.50	40.15	41.94	26.82	30.91	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	87.48	55.54	52.12	29.01	33.85	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc	77.85	45.71	53.62	23.92	35.87	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	96.79	51.14	55.33	27.44	31.68	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	83.51	50.76	49.15	26.66	33.82	—	—
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>84.77</b>	<b>47.96</b>	<b>50.08</b>	<b>27.13</b>	<b>33.33</b>		
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	84.52	56.76	—	19.52	—	—	—
Construction	81.77	47.50	42.97	20.72	29.89	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	87.78	50.26	58.10	27.87	—	—	—
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	88.03	50.02	63.79	20.66	32.40	—	—
Certain miscellaneous services§	72.39	37.14	40.11	19.18	28.43	—	—
Public administration	67.15	51.28	52.98	22.02	36.51	—	—
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>83.50</b>	<b>46.98</b>	<b>50.03</b>	<b>26.20</b>	<b>33.18</b>		

\*†‡§|| See footnotes to table 4.

on a voluntary basis for about 35,000 establishments employing about five million manual workers. They represent almost two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services covered by the survey in the United Kingdom.

### Workers covered

All manual workers including foremen and supervisors (except works and other higher level foremen), transport, warehouse and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned) are covered. Administrative, technical and office employees generally, sales representatives and canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors are excluded.

Separate information was obtained for the following categories and for full-time and part-time workers separately:

- Men aged 21 and over
- Youths and boys aged under 21
- Women aged 18 and over
- Girls aged under 18

Full-time workers are those ordinarily employed for more than 30 hours per week excluding all overtime and main meal breaks.

Separate results are given for full-time and part-time women. For other categories the results relate to full-time workers only; the numbers of part-time workers were small. The weekly earnings and hours of the part-time men covered by the survey averaged £24.68 and 19.5 hours.

### Reference week

The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included October 4, 1978. Where work at an establishment was stopped for the

whole or part of the specified pay-week because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute for example, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

### Measurement of earnings

The survey measures total gross earnings, inclusive of supplements, overtime payments, shift premium payments, bonuses, incentive payments and other additional and miscellaneous types of payments in the reference pay-week; before deduction of PAYE income tax payments and national insurance contributions and any other deductions. Also included are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus was not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period was taken into account on the returns.

The information on hours is used to derive information on earnings per hour.

The survey results on earnings and hours in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as skilled occupations. They also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week.

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

**Table 3 Average hours: by industry group, October 1978\***

Industry group (SIC (1968) Orders)	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)		Girls (under 18 years)
	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	
Food, drink and tobacco	46.2	41.7	37.9	20.9	37.9	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	43.0	40.1	38.7	21.7	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	44.6	40.4	38.2	20.8	38.1	—	—
Metal manufacture	43.7	39.8	37.8	20.8	37.8	—	—
Mechanical engineering	43.0	39.5	37.9	20.2	38.1	—	—
Instrument engineering	42.5	39.8	38.3	21.2	38.5	—	—
Electrical engineering	42.9	39.8	37.9	21.2	38.2	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	43.8	38.4	37.9	20.6	—	—	—
Vehicles	41.4	39.1	37.4	21.1	37.6	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	43.1	40.2	37.2	21.2	37.8	—	—
Textiles	43.6	40.4	37.7	21.6	37.6	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	43.4	40.2	36.7	22.4	37.4	—	—
Clothing and footwear	41.3	39.6	36.1	23.9	37.1	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	45.4	41.3	36.7	22.1	37.8	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc	43.0	40.2	37.5	19.9	39.2	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	44.6	41.5	38.1	21.2	38.6	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	43.3	40.5	37.0	21.3	37.6	—	—
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>37.6</b>		
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	47.2	42.2	—	17.4	—	—	—
Construction	44.9	41.8	38.5	18.6	37.3	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	42.8	40.7	36.8	19.1	—	—	—
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	48.8	44.0	43.5	18.7	37.3	—	—
Certain miscellaneous services§	43.5	40.7	38.4	20.0	37.7	—	—
Public administration	43.2	39.9	40.3	18.6	39.9	—	—
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>37.6</b>		

\*†‡§|| See footnotes to table 4.



**Table 4 Average hourly earnings: by industry group, October 1978\***

Industry group (SIC (1968) Orders)	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)		Girls (under 18 years)	
	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†
Food, drink and tobacco	181.6	119.7	142.1	127.1	97.5			
Coal and petroleum products	222.4	134.8	153.9	130.7	99.0			
Chemicals and allied industries	203.5	137.8	143.6	136.4	93.4			
Metal manufacture	210.4	136.7	143.7	123.7	99.3			
Mechanical engineering	193.9	112.1	149.8	124.0	93.5			
Instrument engineering	179.8	107.5	135.9	128.7	95.0			
Electrical engineering	187.3	115.8	142.4	142.6				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	202.4	121.3	149.3	130.5	96.1			
Vehicles	205.0	125.2	161.8	141.6				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	189.5	113.4	139.9	127.6	88.7			
Textiles	174.2	121.6	125.4	119.4	90.8			
Leather, leather goods and fur	164.1	114.1	114.5	106.2	76.1			
Clothing and footwear	163.4	101.4	116.2	112.2	83.3			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	192.7	134.5	142.0	131.3	89.6			
Timber, furniture, etc.	181.0	113.7	143.0	120.2	91.5			
Paper, printing and publishing	217.0	123.2	145.2	129.4	82.1			
Other manufacturing industries	192.9	125.3	132.8	125.2	89.9			
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>194.9</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>134.6</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>88.6</b>			
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	179.1	134.5	†	112.2	†			
Construction	182.1	113.6	111.6	111.4	80.1			
Gas, electricity and water	205.1	123.5	157.9	145.9	†			
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	180.4	113.7	146.6	110.5	86.9			
Certain miscellaneous services§	166.4	91.3	104.5	95.9	75.4			
Public administration	155.4	128.5	131.5	118.4	91.5			
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>188.9</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>88.2</b>			

\* Corresponding figures for previous years of earnings and hours of men and women working full-time are given in table 122 of this Gazette.  
 † Workers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time.  
 ‡ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.  
 § Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in tables 7 and 8.  
 || Industrial employees in national and local government services have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and communication, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments. Police and fire services are not covered by the survey.

**Weekly earnings**

Table 2 summarises, by industry group (Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification), average weekly earnings in October 1978 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group of industries have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry (MLH) by the latest available estimates of the total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 7.

**Weekly hours**

Table 3 shows, by industry group, the average weekly

**Table 5 Average earnings and hours of full-time men and women, October 1969 to 1978: all industries covered**

Date	Index: October 1969 = 100					
	Average weekly earnings		Average hourly earnings		Average hours worked—actual	
	Men 21 and over	Women 18 and over	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969 October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.5	38.1
1970 October	113.0	115.5	114.9	116.1	45.7	37.9
1971 October	124.6	130.5	129.6	131.9	44.7	37.7
1972 October	144.3	151.1	149.1	151.9	45.0	37.9
1973 October	164.8	174.7	168.1	176.6	45.6	37.7
1974 October	195.9	223.0	201.9	227.2	45.1	37.4
1975 October	240.0	282.3	255.9	290.8	43.6	37.0
1976 October	269.7	335.3	285.0	341.5	44.0	37.4
1977 October	293.6	365.9	308.8	372.9	44.2	37.4
1978 October	336.3	413.1	353.7	421.0	44.2	37.4

hours obtained by combining the averages for individual industries using the same weights as for earnings.

The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week to which the earnings relate including all overtime, together with any hours not actually worked but nevertheless paid for under guaranteed pay schemes. They exclude other lost time and also intervals for main meals, etc. Average hours worked in individual industries are given in table 8.

The detailed figures show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups.

**Hourly earnings**

Table 4 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings obtained by dividing the average weekly earnings for the group by the corresponding weekly hours. They thus include the effects of overtime earnings, overtime hours, bonuses and other additional or premium payments. Corresponding averages for individual industries are given in table 8.

**Movement of earnings and hours**

The movements since October 1969 in average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time manual men and women, as measured by these surveys, are shown in table 5. The earnings figures are expressed in index form (October 1969 = 100).

**Regional analyses**

The regional analyses for full-time men aged 21 and over, in tables 9-11, give average earnings and hours for England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the standard regions of England used for statistical purposes. Corresponding results for women aged 18 years and over working full-time are given in tables 12-14. It should be noted that the levels of average earnings and hours for different regions are affected by influences such as the pattern of

**Table 6 National health services: earnings and hours of manual workers: October 1976, 1977, 1978**

	October 1976	October 1977	October 1978
<b>Number of workers on returns</b>			
Men (21 and over)	79,381	75,938	66,770
Youths and boys (under 21)	5,193	5,351	5,101
(Women (18 and over))			
Full-time	60,629	58,828	52,931
Part-time	108,800	112,456	107,561
Girls (under 18)	1,005	1,252	1,386
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>			
Men (21 and over)	£ 60.48	£ 63.62	£ 71.75
Youths and boys (under 21)	46.63	49.64	54.08
Women (18 and over)			
Full-time	46.88	49.39	54.16
Part-time	24.19	25.56	27.76
Girls (under 18)	37.06	39.75	43.58
<b>Average hours worked</b>			
Men (21 and over)	45.8	45.9	46.0
Youths and boys (under 21)	42.1	42.5	42.5
Women (18 and over)			
Full-time	41.0	41.0	40.9
Part-time	22.8	22.6	22.4
Girls (under 18)	39.8	39.4	39.1
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>			
Men (21 and over)	p 132.0	p 138.6	p 155.9
Youths and boys (under 21)	110.7	116.9	127.1
Women (18 and over)			
Full-time	114.4	120.5	132.3
Part-time	106.2	113.3	123.8
Girls (under 18)	93.1	100.9	111.4

industry and employment structures within industry. It follows, therefore, that they do not give precise indications of differences in average earnings for comparable work.

**National Health Service**

The survey covers manual workers employed in National Health Service hospitals. However, these workers do not represent all manual workers in a complete industry

(SIC MLH), and the information is provided on a slightly different basis. Those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full normal weekly hours for their grade are classified as part-time workers, even if their normal hours exceed 30 hours per week. Consequently NHS workers are excluded from the general tables of survey results. Results for these workers are given separately in table 6.

**Table 7 Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings by industry in October 1978: manual workers**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Numbers of workers shown on the returns				Average weekly earnings*					
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
				Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)</b>											
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	7,303	402	30	85	4	81.75	55.10	—	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	7,414	747	19	44	—	79.75	56.07	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	104/109	4,771	204	31	98	—	103.28	66.50	—	—	—
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>											
Bread and flour confectionery	211	9,425	348	1,260	283	52	90.87	61.11	59.59	24.99	—
Biscuits‡	212	23,852	3,051	5,813	6,501	760	74.97	46.53	42.86	23.22	29.90
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	213	9,819	883	8,800	13,099	846	84.27	56.71	50.11	28.47	36.98
Milk and milk products	214	18,282	3,312	12,675	8,706	1,610	74.45	47.82	48.62	25.41	37.85
Sugar	215	21,623	1,592	4,475	946	256	81.96	54.67	55.23	25.32	36.75
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	216	5,198	305	1,107	349	86	105.50	73.98	63.30	34.55	—
Fruit and vegetable products	217	18,097	959	9,351	14,130	1,036	85.06	46.31	53.36	28.07	36.70
Animal and poultry foods	218	16,122	1,276	11,900	6,539	774	84.85	53.72	52.36	25.77	36.33
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	219	8,914	388	866	422	3	90.14	59.66	60.50	26.06	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	220	2,382	194	298	120	5	84.74	—	62.57	25.34	—
Brewing and malting	221	10,903	722	6,096	3,088	479	90.63	53.64	53.55	28.59	37.12
Soft drinks	222	30,353	955	2,018	1,255	34	94.28	60.09	61.77	24.84	—
Other drink industries	223	6,519	1,428	2,368	1,216	111	73.81	37.59	49.72	25.76	—
Tobacco	224	8,757	714	6,039	598	512	84.49	58.18	61.26	24.56	41.70
	240	10,797	416	11,837	2,224	446	95.32	60.50	70.77	33.11	48.26
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>											
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel‡	261	5,217	269	5	32	—	88.59	58.57	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	262	9,044	557	286	223	10	102.81	50.28	58.80	31.98	—
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1,857	33	222	46	1	90.74	—	60.43	—	—
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>											
General chemicals	271	57,680	4,097	3,152	1,972	247	95.67	54.97	55.42	29.52	34.96
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations‡	272	10,823	786	8,508	3,423	704	81.86	53.32	54.36	27.11	36.13
Toilet preparations	273	1,885	208	3,307	1,665	550	80.48	53.95	49.16	26.51	39.60
Paint	274	7,217	508	1,252	819	53	79.77	52.20	51.28	25.38	—
Soap and detergents	275	5,592	392	1,731	1,327	148	97.61	62.83	52.10	31.31	—
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	18,931	874	1,176	633	43	91.42	59.81	51.23	29.74	—
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	8,928	399	334	260	16	93.48	57.09	58.90	35.52	—
Fertilisers	278	2,855	89	97	64	1	88.01	—	—	—	—
Other chemical industries	279	14,292	1,047	7,804	2,882	369	87.40	55.82	59.58	29.94	37.97
<b>Metal manufacture</b>											
Iron and steel (general)§	311	111,550	10,310	3,035	1,702	65	95.14	57.00	53.73	25.20	—
Steel tubes	312	20,647	1,750	958	844	16	92.63	61.03	54.21	25.87	—
Iron castings, etc‡	313	39,625	3,593	2,329	869	58	88.01	47.55	55.16	24.39	—
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	22,533	1,459	1,996	691	91	92.37	52.61	57.02	26.83	—
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	14,296	1,377	2,017	735	89	81.11	47.21	52.69	26.95	—
Other base metals	323	13,079	810	780	290	27	87.59	54.58	51.67	25.77	—
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>											
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	15,242	2,113	479	190	28	78.74	44.46	53.90	21.48	—
Metal-working machine tools	332	21,347	3,117	1,270	737	35	83.31	41.79	53.43	24.81	—
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	24,991	2,881	1,895	440	48	81.53	44.47	54.49	23.67	—
Industrial engines	334	20,336	1,930	1,163	548	46	84.82	45.70	64.62	32.93	—
Textile machinery and accessories	335	12,248	1,477	1,060	264	20	79.02	41.74	52.45	24.59	—
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	14,919	1,885	138	125	4	87.97	44.55	—	21.78	—
Mechanical handling equipment	337	19,702	2,414	402	249	12	84.44	45.02	56.28	22.52	—
Office machinery	338	4,760	458	2,328	438	63	79.66	45.73	58.64	28.30	—
Other machinery	339	64,074	7,752	5,625	1,482	118	81.53	43.76	56.75	25.36	—
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	39,615	4,739	1,962	677	21	89.79	45.59	47.58	19.98	—
Ordnance and small arms	342	8,359	1,175	762	411	38	89.46	43.95	59.84	30.33	—
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	46,406	4,563	8,364	1,583	175	80.23	44.67	57.71	25.54	—
<b>Instrument engineering</b>											
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	3,222	265	892	239	35	85.45	49.20	61.18	28.51	—



Table 7 (continued) Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings by industry in October 1978: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average weekly earnings*														
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls									
				Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time										
											£	£	£	£	£					
<b>Electrical engineering</b>																				
Electrical machinery	361	38,017	4,843	11,185	1,993	608	81-76	43-05	53-20	27-83	33-09									
Insulated wires and cables‡	362	16,376	951	3,882	1,171	268	93-95	58-43	58-95	31-61	37-83									
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	13,134	1,180	12,070	2,047	615	72-21	46-28	56-23	30-52	35-94									
Radio and electronic components	364	12,939	2,213	17,202	6,795	1,709	75-45	44-07	49-73	28-66	34-83									
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	5,477	806	8,104	1,557	655	75-44	50-32	52-25	28-80	39-06									
Electronic computers	366	2,212	165	2,251	399	62	75-86	—	58-84	28-54	—									
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	11,761	2,351	5,553	1,826	261	80-28	43-61	54-15	33-03	37-34									
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	17,685	1,281	9,674	1,655	652	76-97	48-88	55-62	30-26	38-37									
Other electrical goods	369	22,587	2,220	17,851	5,784	1,037	84-25	48-82	55-60	32-99	37-06									
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>																				
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	370-1	81,490	13,336	1,696	1,222	73	88-91	46-89	57-26	28-13	—									
Marine engineering	370-2	11,124	1,805	315	230	29	87-12	44-88	53-86	21-88	—									
<b>Vehicles</b>																				
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	6,504	184	110	40	1	85-22	—	—	—	—									
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	246,053	14,148	18,335	3,299	380	85-18	52-24	62-39	31-08	37-07									
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	2,000	491	980	194	76	74-99	48-24	52-10	24-45	—									
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing‡	383	70,883	7,343	6,305	1,365	135	84-90	43-81	58-99	28-93	—									
Locomotive and railway track equipment‡	384	6,091	1,016	421	177	44	79-70	42-61	51-21	29-72	—									
Railway carriages and wagons and trams‡	385	2,684	405	21	39	—	83-03	45-52	—	—	—									
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>																				
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	12,010	1,514	2,366	640	64	82-34	42-73	52-42	26-59	—									
Hand tools and implements	391	4,442	669	2,035	408	83	78-31	44-82	55-42	28-64	—									
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	392	3,263	481	1,555	763	216	80-14	35-68	47-26	27-61	25-01									
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	9,178	830	2,757	807	45	79-95	45-85	51-71	27-08	—									
Wire and wire manufacturers	394	15,722	965	1,247	490	51	85-65	52-34	50-61	24-24	—									
Cans and metal boxes‡	395	6,406	745	3,157	2,588	163	82-48	53-72	55-67	28-32	—									
Jewellery and precious metals	396	3,454	454	1,086	277	90	82-08	50-44	46-25	25-43	—									
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	73,167	8,976	22,022	6,247	1,150	81-34	45-27	51-90	26-72	34-63									
<b>Textiles</b>																				
Production of man-made fibres	411	20,702	970	2,011	567	96	91-45	61-98	58-99	27-24	—									
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	14,111	1,601	9,708	3,239	595	68-73	49-79	48-12	25-27	39-49									
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	11,730	1,578	6,827	1,669	518	71-15	51-10	47-59	23-80	37-46									
Woolen and worsted	414	22,839	2,352	13,512	4,350	1,081	71-37	47-60	46-52	24-71	36-91									
Jute‡	415	3,369	331	1,744	279	93	68-32	47-55	50-48	21-92	—									
Rope, twine and net	416	1,182	180	1,015	426	96	67-77	—	45-37	24-21	—									
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	13,169	1,824	30,677	8,415	4,389	75-03	43-61	43-74	27-00	32-55									
Lace	418	1,126	261	1,193	300	170	73-63	47-49	40-98	24-34	—									
Carpets	419	14,382	1,099	5,591	1,456	319	83-11	56-88	58-45	30-32	39-48									
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	2,278	346	3,311	851	310	64-21	43-86	41-86	22-26	31-55									
Made-up textiles	422	2,299	479	5,086	1,186	635	64-96	38-43	41-31	23-77	32-31									
Textile finishing	423	17,402	1,478	4,688	1,694	309	72-58	50-90	47-42	25-68	37-34									
Other textile industries‡	429	7,236	354	1,251	353	58	86-33	56-49	54-23	26-70	—									
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>																				
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery‡	431	6,707	1,139	1,476	419	91	72-30	50-45	49-59	25-73	—									
Leather goods	432	944	268	2,165	774	339	62-13	37-93	39-74	23-23	27-73									
Fur	433	603	86	341	93	26	84-29	—	44-01	—	—									
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>																				
Weatherproof outerwear	441	851	205	4,084	887	727	62-41	37-59	43-13	28-68	31-87									
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear †	442	4,894	1,050	23,898	4,658	4,406	64-91	40-53	42-12	26-34	32-13									
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	1,686	357	7,287	1,426	1,238	65-16	37-45	41-90	26-89	29-89									
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	1,774	641	14,744	2,717	3,148	62-19	37-02	40-22	25-36	29-26									
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	1,300	487	19,412	5,365	3,498	61-94	38-52	40-70	27-30	29-80									
Hats, caps and millinery	446	451	101	1,024	356	115	68-84	—	38-70	24-22	—									
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	1,223	261	8,311	2,004	1,579	63-72	41-15	41-27	25-02	35-34									
Footwear	450	16,609	3,032	22,993	3,711	2,510	73-12	43-11	47-25	29-58	31-61									
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>																				
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	20,381	1,621	1,098	336	55	87-65	58-09	51-63	21-97	—									
Pottery	462	15,334	2,052	13,008	1,835	1,178	80-60	48-86	49-50	33-32	33-47									
Glass	463	24,313	2,616	4,937	1,190	281	89-78	57-06	59-45	28-41	34-86									
Cement	464	8,564	571	130	104	1	100-15	65-66	—	25-23	—									
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	469	26,465	1,636	1,082	532	26	86-26	55-73	49-19	23-33	—									
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>																				
Timber	471	23,606	4,368	1,314	407	51	72-92	44-95	53-26	17-89	—									
Furniture and upholstery	472	27,576	4,334	3,526	721	199	83-01	48-02	61-17	27-66	—									
Bedding, etc	473	3,919	582	1,959	365	214	79-06	44-57	55-24	25-77	37-77									
Shop and office fitting	474	4,921	667	245	128	17	87-22	45-33	45-29	21-70	—									
Wooden containers and baskets	475	4,038	780	710	235	32	66-91	43-28	46-32	22-56	—									
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	3,305	685	1,007	377	136	71-39	43-73	43-45	24-32	—									
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>																				
Paper and board	481	33,636	2,633	3,521	1,126	253	86-72	62-11	51-90	25-61	35-68									



**Table 8 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1978: manual workers**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Average number of hours worked* by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* of the workers shown on the returns received				
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
				Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>										
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	42.3	41.4	37.8	18.1	—	186.1	107.4	142.6	118.7
Metal-working machine tools	332	42.1	39.4	38.4	20.9	—	197.9	106.1	139.1	118.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	42.3	39.0	37.3	19.1	—	192.7	114.0	146.1	123.9
Industrial engines	334	42.4	39.2	37.9	20.5	—	200.0	116.6	170.5	160.6
Textile machinery and accessories	335	42.1	39.1	37.8	21.2	—	187.7	106.8	138.8	116.0
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	43.7	39.4	—	20.2	—	201.3	113.1	—	107.8
Mechanical handling equipment	337	46.0	40.8	38.1	19.6	—	183.6	110.3	147.7	114.9
Office machinery	338	42.1	39.5	37.5	19.6	—	189.2	115.8	156.4	144.4
Other machinery	339	42.9	39.5	37.1	20.1	—	190.0	110.8	153.0	126.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	43.4	39.8	36.8	19.3	—	206.9	114.5	129.3	103.5
Ordnance and small arms	342	43.6	37.6	39.3	21.3	—	205.2	116.9	152.3	142.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	42.3	38.9	38.3	20.5	—	189.7	114.8	150.7	124.6
<b>Instrument engineering</b>										
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	41.8	40.7	41.2	21.8	—	204.4	120.9	148.5	130.8
Watches and clocks	352	44.0	39.7	37.8	21.6	38.2	189.1	105.9	143.0	162.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	42.0	39.8	37.6	21.3	38.3	173.5	100.7	126.1	114.3
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	42.6	39.7	38.5	21.1	38.6	177.8	100.0	137.0	128.4
<b>Electrical engineering</b>										
Electrical machinery	361	43.1	38.8	38.1	21.5	37.3	189.7	111.0	139.6	129.4
Insulated wires and cables‡	362	45.8	39.8	38.2	21.9	40.3	205.1	146.8	154.3	144.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	40.6	39.4	37.8	21.5	37.8	177.9	117.5	148.8	142.0
Radio and electronic components	364	43.4	39.6	37.8	21.5	37.9	173.8	111.3	131.6	133.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	43.3	42.0	38.9	21.7	39.8	174.2	119.8	134.3	132.7
Electronic computers	366	42.9	—	38.9	18.4	—	176.8	—	151.3	155.1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	44.1	39.3	37.5	22.7	37.7	182.0	111.0	144.4	145.5
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	41.0	42.7	38.1	21.4	37.9	187.7	114.5	146.0	141.4
Other electrical goods	369	42.4	39.7	36.9	20.2	37.6	198.7	123.0	150.7	163.3
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>										
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	370.1	43.9	38.2	37.8	21.2	—	202.5	122.7	151.5	132.7
Marine engineering	370.2	43.2	39.8	38.1	18.4	—	201.7	112.8	141.4	118.9
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	37.7	—	—	—	—	226.0	—	—	—
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	41.5	39.1	37.4	21.1	38.2	205.3	133.6	166.8	147.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	42.0	39.0	35.9	20.7	—	178.5	123.7	145.1	118.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing‡	383	41.8	38.9	38.1	21.0	—	203.1	112.6	154.8	137.8
Locomotive and railway track equipment	384	40.9	39.0	33.0	23.5	—	194.9	109.3	155.2	126.5
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	42.7	40.1	—	—	—	194.4	113.5	—	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>										
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	42.7	39.6	36.5	20.7	—	192.8	107.9	143.6	128.5
Hand tools and implements	391	43.2	39.1	37.3	21.1	—	181.3	114.6	148.6	135.7
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	40.0	38.8	35.0	22.4	37.3	200.4	92.0	135.0	123.3
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	42.8	40.0	36.8	19.5	—	186.8	114.6	140.5	138.9
Wire and wire manufacturers	394	43.6	40.8	37.4	20.1	—	196.4	128.3	135.3	120.6
Cans and metal boxes‡	395	42.8	41.3	38.7	—	—	192.7	130.1	143.9	125.3
Jewellery and precious metals	396	41.9	39.0	36.5	22.5	—	195.9	129.3	126.7	113.0
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	43.3	40.4	37.3	20.8	37.9	187.9	112.1	139.1	128.5
<b>Textiles</b>										
Production of man-made fibres	411	43.0	40.6	38.2	19.3	—	212.7	152.7	154.4	141.1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	43.3	40.6	38.0	21.2	38.3	158.7	122.6	126.6	119.2
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	41.4	39.2	37.3	20.6	36.7	171.9	130.4	127.6	115.5
Woolen and worsted	414	45.3	41.5	36.6	20.4	37.1	157.5	114.7	127.1	121.1
Jute‡	415	44.3	41.1	39.0	19.8	—	153.2	115.7	129.4	110.7
Rope, twine and net	416	44.1	39.5	37.6	21.4	—	153.7	—	120.7	113.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	42.2	39.5	35.9	22.8	37.6	177.8	110.4	121.8	118.4
Lace	418	45.2	40.9	35.6	23.2	—	162.9	116.1	115.1	104.9
Carpets	419	43.3	40.6	38.0	21.1	38.9	191.9	140.1	153.8	143.7
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	43.7	40.5	37.4	21.3	38.4	146.9	108.3	111.9	104.5
Made-up textiles	422	42.8	39.3	35.9	21.6	36.6	151.8	97.8	115.1	110.0
Textile finishing	423	44.2	41.3	37.1	20.6	38.1	164.2	123.2	127.8	124.7
Other textile industries‡	429	45.7	40.6	38.1	20.2	—	188.9	139.1	142.3	132.2
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>										
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery‡	431	43.4	40.0	37.8	21.1	—	166.6	126.1	131.2	121.9
Leather goods	432	41.5	40.0	36.2	22.7	37.4	149.7	94.8	109.8	102.3
Fur	433	47.6	—	38.4	—	—	177.1	—	114.6	—
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>										
Weatherproof outerwear	441	40.9	38.4	35.9	23.9	37.7	152.6	97.9	120.1	120.0
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	41.6	40.2	35.6	24.2	37.0	156.0	100.8	118.3	108.8
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	40.8	38.5	35.5	23.4	36.6	159.7	97.3	118.0	114.9
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	42.8	39.8	36.2	23.5	36.9	145.3	93.0	111.1	107.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	42.0	40.2	36.2	24.2	37.2	147.5	95.8	112.4	112.8
Hats, caps and millinery	446	40.8	—	35.0	23.0	—	168.7	—	110.6	105.3
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	42.9	41.4	37.0	23.6	37.8	148.5	99.4	111.5	106.0
Footwear	450	40.7	39.3	36.2	23.8	37.5	179.7	109.7	130.5	124.3

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

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.  
 † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.  
 ‡ A limited survey covering these industries was carried out in April 1978, and the results were published in the August 1978 issue of the Gazette.  
 § Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".  
 || Excluding railway workshops.

**Table 8 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1978: manual workers**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Average number of hours worked* by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* of the workers shown on the returns received				
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
				Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>										
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	45.0	41.4	37.3	18.7	—	194.8	140.3	138.4	117.5
Pottery	462	44.7	40.6	36.5	25.1	37.6	180.3	120.3	135.6	132.7
Glass	463	42.8	40.0	37.4	20.6	38.4	209.8	142.7	159.0	137.9
Cement	464	51.0	45.7	—	19.1	—	196.4	143.7	—	132.1
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	469	46.6	42.6	35.9	19.5	—	185.1	130.8	137.0	119.6
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>										
Timber	471	42.8	40.4	38.3	17.3	—	170.4	111.3	139.1	103.4
Furniture and upholstery	472	41.9	39.6	38.0	21.0	—	198.1	121.3	161.0	131.7
Bedding, etc	473	42.3	40.0	37.5	20.1	39.5	186.9	111.4	147.3	126.2
Shop and office fitting	474	48.3	42.3	37.9	20.9	—	180.6	107.2	119.5	103.8
Wooden containers and baskets	475	41.1	40.0	36.8	19.8	—	162.8	108.2	125.9	113.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	42.4	39.3	36.1	19.7	—	168.4	111.3	120.4	123.5
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>										
Paper and board	481	45.1	42.9	38.0	20.7	39.3	192.3	144.8	136.6	123.7
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	45.2	41.5	37.8	21.4	38.1	200.0	127.7	140.7	124.8
Manufactured stationery	483	44.2	42.0	37.5	21.6	36.2	181.8	113.7	143.7	135.1
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	45.3	42.1	37.8	21.4	37.5	182.9	134.0	145.0	125.7
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	43.6	41.5	39.1	20.1	—	251.7	116.9	140.5	118.2
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	43.6	—	39.3	23.4	—	284.4	—	178.5	115.2
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	44.9	40.9	38.3	20.8	39.2	209.4	114.6	146.5	138.8
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>										
Rubber	491	42.2	40.1	37.6	21.3	38.2	205.7	141.3	148.2	140.2
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	492	45.0	—	38.5	—	—	176.1	—	137.0	—
Brushes and brooms	493	42.4	40.2	36.3	22.5	—	158.8	108.7	124.5	120.8
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494									



**Table 9 Average weekly earnings (men 21 and over): analysis by standard region: by industry group: manual workers**

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	90.76	93.54	81.57	79.05	85.93	84.81	81.93	81.81	76.95	84.46	77.26	82.25	81.50
Coal and petroleum products	101.16	102.25	*	*	80.30	91.45	88.17	103.09	91.28	96.13	94.56	92.24	*
Chemical and allied industries	89.98	89.73	87.03	89.23	85.58	80.50	89.28	92.17	96.41	91.20	86.81	87.53	94.83
Metal manufacture	89.47	89.98	74.24	82.49	86.98	94.77	93.84	83.70	92.36	91.04	95.51	92.82	63.69
Mechanical engineering	83.79	86.46	86.90	78.89	82.71	81.06	81.86	79.69	86.82	83.13	80.83	87.01	
Instrument engineering	76.18	73.94	68.48	72.67	70.37	78.26	79.58	71.52	73.46	76.31	67.29	80.09	79.58†
Electrical engineering	80.38	81.60	80.56	74.40	79.87	79.54	77.78	83.71	80.44	80.57	80.17	77.27	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	85.55	87.06	78.43	82.26	*	*	86.37	92.83	94.92	88.79	100.26	89.19	
Vehicles	88.83	95.94	75.22	82.35	83.20	81.93	86.88	83.25	80.84	85.21	83.74	80.57	78.62
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	81.26	80.86	76.81	79.56	82.78	78.90	81.31	79.21	81.37	81.67	82.41	81.90	78.90
Textiles	79.21	82.44	62.63	76.89	80.10	78.72	76.28	71.76	78.19	75.75	80.51	71.56	81.42
Leather, leather goods and fur	63.66	62.28	62.40	74.31	63.47	68.62	76.02	69.89	67.29	71.87	68.81	64.71	65.59
Clothing and footwear	75.79	77.60	69.02	81.49	66.25	66.11	62.21	65.64	74.89	67.51	68.53	65.41	69.44
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	90.72	86.85	84.21	85.62	83.43	86.78	91.39	89.79	83.21	88.22	81.93	85.67	73.70
Timber, furniture, etc	83.56	86.93	74.18	72.53	72.75	73.30	75.04	78.27	74.85	78.34	82.67	73.35	65.53
Paper, printing and publishing	106.04	112.77	89.46	88.38	89.07	85.45	85.57	91.05	92.73	97.80	86.25	89.84	83.09
Other manufacturing industries	80.80	78.06	88.63	86.61	90.39	73.10	78.88	80.63	82.25	83.69	81.71	83.35	81.95
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>87.60</b>	<b>90.07</b>	<b>82.37</b>	<b>80.87</b>	<b>83.65</b>	<b>81.53</b>	<b>83.66</b>	<b>82.44</b>	<b>87.48</b>	<b>84.85</b>	<b>86.79</b>	<b>84.09</b>	<b>79.64</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	88.13	*	91.63	86.79	86.28	88.60	86.35	94.57	83.22	85.49	82.02	85.68	73.17
Construction	84.17	87.89	74.92	70.89	77.81	77.63	78.76	79.87	83.57	81.47	77.76	84.15	65.63
Gas, electricity and water	89.77	94.83	86.87	82.91	86.31	85.39	86.46	85.03	88.25	87.02	88.68	93.06	86.69
Transport and communication (except rail-ways, etc)	91.55	94.17	91.46	79.52	87.61	83.80	90.22	86.46	85.94	88.02	87.35	89.66	80.67
Certain miscellaneous services†	78.50	81.72	71.46	69.38	72.69	70.93	70.16	74.86	68.18	71.89	70.38	79.19	69.05
Public administration‡	72.72	77.02	65.90	65.82	70.48	64.58	63.05	62.39	63.19	68.19	63.55	66.22	57.01
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>86.37</b>	<b>89.36</b>	<b>80.78</b>	<b>77.72</b>	<b>82.65</b>	<b>80.46</b>	<b>82.48</b>	<b>81.78</b>	<b>85.31</b>	<b>83.57</b>	<b>83.56</b>	<b>83.96</b>	<b>74.78</b>

**Preceding survey figures**

All manufacturing industries (October 1977)	75.49	75.69	71.43	69.99	73.17	70.11	71.79	72.20	77.09	73.58	75.21	73.49	68.82
All industries covered (October 1977)	75.04	76.53	70.16	68.03	72.40	69.79	71.16	71.95	75.86	72.92	72.63	73.53	66.71

**Table 10 Average hours worked (men 21 and over): analysis by standard region: by industry group: manual workers**

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	47.0	47.0	46.7	45.9	46.6	45.4	47.2	46.3	45.7	46.3	44.9	46.2	44.8
Coal and petroleum products	43.9	48.8	*	*	49.7	44.6	44.5	40.8	42.6	43.2	42.3	42.2	*
Chemical and allied industries	44.9	44.0	46.5	47.1	43.9	44.0	45.8	44.4	44.4	44.7	43.2	43.8	46.1
Metal manufacture	44.0	45.0	42.7	44.0	43.8	45.2	43.6	42.6	43.8	43.8	42.5	44.5	40.6
Mechanical engineering	44.2	45.1	43.7	42.9	42.3	42.8	42.4	42.1	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.5	
Instrument engineering	42.9	41.9	44.3	41.8	41.8	44.8	41.6	41.1	41.8	42.5	41.5	42.9	
Electrical engineering	43.4	43.0	43.6	42.9	42.4	42.8	43.3	42.7	41.9	42.9	42.1	43.0	44.3†
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	46.1	46.1	43.9	45.4	*	*	44.1	46.5	43.0	44.6	56.1	41.0	
Vehicles	42.8	44.3	39.8	41.4	40.8	41.2	41.4	40.8	38.8	41.4	41.7	40.6	40.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	44.0	45.1	44.2	43.1	44.7	43.1	45.4	43.2	43.2	43.8	39.9	42.9	43.1
Textiles	44.7	45.7	41.7	43.7	41.9	43.4	43.7	43.6	41.4	43.5	43.4	41.9	43.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	40.5	39.9	40.9	42.0	41.8	41.0	41.2	40.5	42.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	44.6
Clothing and footwear	47.4	46.5	47.7	46.9	45.1	45.4	45.2	43.5	44.8	45.4	45.5	44.6	44.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	43.9	44.6	43.0	42.3	42.9	41.9	43.2	42.7	43.5	43.1	41.6	43.1	39.6
Timber, furniture, etc	45.5	45.5	44.7	43.5	44.3	44.8	44.6	44.6	42.8	44.7	43.3	44.4	44.4
Paper, printing and publishing	44.8	44.0	45.2	42.3	42.2	43.2	43.8	43.2	42.7	43.4	42.0	44.0	40.7
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>43.3</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	57.4	*	56.7	43.6	55.3	52.1	50.2	48.8	42.8	46.4	49.4	53.8	46.1
Construction	46.3	46.8	45.0	43.7	43.2	45.4	44.1	42.7	43.3	44.8	44.6	45.0	42.3
Gas, electricity and water	42.9	43.7	39.9	41.5	41.8	42.3	44.0	42.4	43.5	42.7	42.5	43.0	44.8
Transport and communication (except rail-ways, etc)	50.0	49.1	51.1	47.9	48.8	49.6	50.2	48.5	52.2	48.8	49.7	48.2	51.0
Certain miscellaneous services†	43.8	43.7	43.8	42.9	42.5	43.2	43.5	43.6	43.0	43.5	43.4	44.6	42.6
Public administration‡	44.0	44.0	42.9	43.4	42.8	42.6	43.0	43.3	42.2	43.4	44.1	42.8	39.8
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>

**Preceding survey figures**

All manufacturing industries (October 1977)	44.4	44.3	45.0	43.6	43.0	43.5	43.9	43.5	43.5	43.7	42.7	43.6	43.1
All industries covered (October 1977)	45.2	45.3	45.4	43.9	43.3	44.2	44.3	43.8	44.1	44.2	43.4	44.3	43.6

\*†‡§ See note and footnotes to table 14.

**Table 11 Average hourly earnings (men 21 and over): by industry group: analysis by standard region: manual workers**

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	193.1	199.0	174.7	172.2	184.4	178.8	173.6	176.7	168.4	182.4	172.1	178.0	181.9
Coal and petroleum products	230.4	209.5	*	*	161.6	205.0	198.1	252.7	214.3	222.5	223.5	218.6	*
Chemicals and allied industries	200.4	203.9	187.2	189.4	194.9	183.0	194.9	207.6	217.1	204.0	200.9	199.8	205.7
Metal manufacture	203.3	200.0	173.9	187.5	198.6	209.7	215.2	196.5	210.9	207.9	224.7	208.6	156.9
Mechanical engineering	189.6	191.7	198.9	183.9	195.5	189.4	193.1	189.3	203.3	193.3	189.3	204.7	
Instrument engineering	177.6	176.5	154.6	173.9	168.3	174.7	191.3	174.0	175.7	179.6	162.1	186.7	
Electrical engineering	185.2	189.8	184.8	173.4	188.4	185.8	179.6	196.0	192.0	187.8	190.4	179.7	179.5†
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	185.6	188.9	178.7	181.2	198.9	198.9	199.9	199.6	220.7	199.1	178.7	217.5	
Vehicles	207.5	216.6	189.0	178.8	193.4	182.2	186.9	182.9	197.0	189.1	193.5	194.1	171.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	180.0	182.8	141.7	178.4	179.2	182.6	168.0	166.1	181.0	172.9	201.8	166.8	188.9
Textiles	169.6	169.8	149.6	170.0	151.5	158.1	174.0	160.3	162.5	165.2	158.5	154.4	160.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	157.2	156.1	168.8	194.0	158.5	161.2	151.0	162.1	177.9	163.9	165.5	158.0	153.6
Clothing and footwear	191.4	186.8	176.5	182.6	185.0	191.1	202.2	206.4	185.7	194.3	180.1	188.3	165.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	190.3	194.9	172.5	171.5	169.6	174.9	173.7	183.3	172.1	181.8	198.7	170.2	165.5
Timber, furniture, etc	253.1	247.8	200.1	203.2	201.1	190.7	191.9	204.1	216.7	218.8	199.2	202.3	187.1
Paper, printing and publishing	180.4	177.4	196.1	204.8	214.2	169.2	180.1	186.6	192.6	192.8	194.5	189.4	201.4
Other manufacturing industries													
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>197.3</b>	<b>202.4</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>185.5</b>	<b>195.9</b>	<b>187.9</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>191.3</b>	<b>202.5</b>	<b>195.1</b>	<b>203.7</b>	<b>194.2</b>	<b>183.9</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	153.5	*	161.6	199.1	156.0	170.1	172.0	193.8	194.4	184.2	166.0	159.3	158.7



**Table 13 Average hours worked (women 18 and over): by industry group: analysis by standard region: manual workers**

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	37.7	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.9	38.2	38.0	37.5	37.2	37.8	37.2	38.8	37.0
Coal and petroleum products	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied industries	37.9	36.9	37.3	38.2	36.7	37.3	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.3	38.5	36.9	39.2
Metal manufacture	37.7	37.7	37.0	37.0	36.9	38.9	36.5	37.9	39.8	37.5	40.2	37.9	*
Mechanical engineering	38.2	37.8	38.1	38.7	37.6	37.3	36.6	38.2	38.3	37.9	39.8	36.4	37.9†
Instrument engineering	37.9	37.8	39.5	39.6	37.4	38.4	36.9	40.1	38.9	38.3	39.3	38.0	
Electrical engineering	37.8	39.3	37.1	38.9	37.7	37.2	37.9	36.5	38.1	37.9	38.6	37.4	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vehicles	37.3	36.7	37.9	38.4	37.3	36.6	37.4	37.7	34.9	37.2	38.5	39.2	38.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	38.1	38.7	35.9	38.4	36.8	38.1	36.6	37.9	35.2	37.1	38.1	37.6	39.2
Textiles	36.7	36.9	36.3	38.5	36.7	35.4	36.7	37.4	38.1	36.5	36.4	37.0	37.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	38.1	38.1	34.1	38.3	34.1	36.2	38.5	37.8	36.8	36.6	37.7	37.7	36.7
Clothing and footwear	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.6	35.5	35.2	35.7	35.2	36.6	35.9	36.4	37.3	36.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	36.6	39.8	36.8	37.6	36.5	36.9	38.2	36.2	38.3	36.8	35.7	36.1	37.0
Timber, furniture, etc	35.7	34.0	36.7	37.1	37.6	37.4	36.8	37.1	38.3	37.4	38.1	38.9	34.3
Paper, printing and publishing	38.4	38.5	38.8	38.3	36.9	38.0	38.2	37.9	37.0	38.1	35.9	38.5	39.2
Other manufacturing industries	37.5	37.1	37.8	38.6	36.8	35.7	37.7	37.1	37.7	37.8	34.6	37.7	33.4
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>36.8</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas, electricity and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport and communication (except rail-ways, etc)	44.8	43.8	42.2	41.8	42.6	45.6	42.5	42.7	39.4	43.6	43.3	42.9	*
Certain miscellaneous services‡	38.5	38.9	39.6	39.0	38.5	37.6	38.0	38.6	37.7	38.4	38.2	38.3	37.6
Public administration§	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.7	39.7	39.8	40.4	39.2	40.0	40.2	41.8	39.6	42.3
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>

**Preceding survey figures**

All manufacturing industries (October 1977)	37.6	37.3	37.2	37.8	36.8	36.5	36.7	37.1	37.1	37.1	38.0	37.7	37.1
All industries covered (October 1977)	37.8	37.5	37.3	38.0	36.9	36.7	36.8	37.1	37.2	37.3	38.0	37.9	37.3

**Table 14 Average hourly earnings (women 18 and over): by industry group: analysis by standard region: manual workers**

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	P 146.8	P 146.9	P 139.4	P 139.7	P 132.5	P 146.6	P 130.5	P 139.8	P 129.7	P 142.3	P 130.6	P 137.7	P 171.1
Coal and petroleum products	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied industries	141.6	143.5	154.2	135.6	143.1	128.9	137.1	144.4	145.3	142.8	153.6	148.2	106.6
Metal manufacture	143.5	136.3	*	147.2	143.2	154.1	145.5	145.8	131.9	144.6	141.1	140.8	*
Mechanical engineering	151.9	153.1	156.8	136.8	153.0	151.2	145.5	144.0	145.6	149.9	145.0	155.7	139.9†
Instrument engineering	133.7	137.8	124.6	123.9	128.1	123.1	135.7	147.3	128.5	135.6	102.2	140.6	
Electrical engineering	138.3	143.7	148.2	130.7	149.7	139.2	138.7	148.5	137.8	142.7	139.8	142.7	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vehicles	161.9	158.9	150.2	146.4	166.3	151.0	159.7	166.2	135.2	162.4	167.6	176.0	136.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	139.7	144.5	135.3	131.7	138.5	129.8	135.2	138.4	138.6	141.3	127.0	134.7	131.0
Textiles	123.2	131.2	102.6	140.5	138.2	123.8	125.0	124.7	128.3	125.4	129.9	128.4	119.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	119.7	117.6	114.5	109.0	104.8	116.9	131.2	111.8	118.9	114.9	109.5	112.5	106.9
Clothing and footwear	121.3	121.9	121.6	121.4	123.2	117.8	113.6	117.7	116.1	116.9	117.6	115.7	107.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	133.2	118.1	141.8	121.3	135.8	145.2	171.6	168.3	149.6	142.1	127.2	148.3	136.4
Timber, furniture, etc	148.9	147.9	132.2	141.9	146.6	146.6	140.8	139.3	128.1	143.1	183.9	133.7	107.1
Paper, printing and publishing	147.8	142.0	147.2	148.4	131.6	130.0	132.3	141.6	159.6	145.0	138.7	149.3	127.3
Other manufacturing industries	125.1	122.3	123.7	145.5	141.4	130.7	136.8	138.0	125.4	133.1	126.1	142.8	132.5
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>136.7</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>133.6</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>126.8</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas, electricity and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport and communication (except rail-ways, etc)	151.9	164.4	122.5	130.2	147.4	139.8	143.6	131.4	145.6	145.3	140.9	154.4	*
Certain miscellaneous services‡	107.2	106.1	97.6	101.0	111.9	110.1	99.7	104.1	96.6	103.7	91.0	116.4	89.5
Public administration§	138.3	152.3	123.8	125.0	127.7	129.5	123.3	125.3	119.7	131.8	124.0	131.8	130.0
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>126.3</b>

**Preceding survey figures**

All manufacturing industries (October 1977)	121.6	119.5	120.1	119.8	122.5	113.8	114.9	118.1	118.5	119.6	119.0	121.5	109.4
All industries covered (October 1977)	120.2	118.6	118.5	117.8	121.9	113.4	114.4	117.8	118.0	118.6	118.3	120.9	108.6

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

\* The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

† It is not possible to publish separate figures for mechanical engineering, instrument engineering, electrical engineering and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.

‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes.

§ Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and communication, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments. Police and fire services are not covered by the survey.

## Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation, Great Britain

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

The following tables show (1) a broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at December 1978 and (2) a detailed occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings in the fourth 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 December 1978, Great Britain**

	Numbers unemployed and registered at employment offices			Notified vacancies unfilled at employment offices
	Males	Females	Total	Total
Managerial and professional	70,827	34,860	105,687	20,455
Clerical and related*	75,114	103,623	178,737	30,869
Other non-manual occupations†	24,557	47,392	71,949	21,212
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	119,473	9,037	128,510	57,114
General labourers	372,326	72,011	444,337	10,242
Other manual occupations§	215,673	74,302	289,975	79,499
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>877,970</b>	<b>341,225</b>	<b>1,219,195</b>	<b>219,391</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.

## Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

April, 1978 Price £6.25 (by post £6.71)

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 14, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at September 8, 1978	Vacancies notified September 9 to December 1, 1978	Placings September 9 to December 1, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,252,236</b>	<b>231,150</b>	<b>661,798</b>	<b>441,425</b>	<b>269,046</b>	<b>172,379</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	42	7	12	7	7	—
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,577	74	25	39	38	1
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>17,507</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>130</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	738	2	10	3	2	1
Company secretaries	242	17	104	10	8	2
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	6	—	1	1	1	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	84	12	7	3	2	1
Accountants	2,262	520	387	168	152	16
Estimators, valuers and assessors	379	157	125	34	31	3
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	394	15	26	9	5	4
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	2,381	163	136	55	49	6
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	583	209	191	62	60	2
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	313	18	47	10	5	5
Systems analysts and computer programmers	1,656	378	120	87	70	17
Marketing and sales managers and executives	3,174	207	144	60	53	7
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	929	24	28	10	6	4
Purchasing officers and buyers	1,026	130	132	46	42	4
Property and estate managers	298	27	7	—	—	—
Librarians and information officers	959	18	70	50	27	23
Public health inspectors	70	14	22	7	6	1
Other statutory and similar inspectors	159	64	26	9	8	1
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	194	62	—	14	7	7
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	212	8	4	3	2	1
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,448	61	144	60	35	25
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>34,827</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>3,634</b>
University academic staff	2,017	1	8	2	2	—
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	970	14	25	18	11	7
Secondary teachers	6,713	12	83	41	17	24
Primary teachers	6,038	3	58	46	13	33
Pre-primary teachers	92	1	8	5	—	5
Special education teachers	293	21	19	14	5	9
Vocational/industrial trainers	583	408	309	146	132	14
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	395	10	25	6	4	2
Social and behavioural scientists	658	16	38	17	9	8
Welfare workers, (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	4,871	892	1,976	909	361	548
Clergy, ministers of religion	67	—	26	4	1	3
Medical practitioners	387	—	7	—	—	1
Dental practitioners	82	—	2	—	—	—
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	468	565	449	63	8	55
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	4,338	3,331	2,693	1,269	66	1,203
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	3,553	943	2,131	1,498	140	1,358
Pharmacists	141	5	9	5	—	4
Medical radiographers	178	15	11	7	3	4
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	47	13	20	8	7	1
Remedial therapists	335	68	104	42	3	39
Chiropodists	37	—	7	5	2	3
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	254	58	97	25	6	19
Veterinarians	53	—	2	2	—	1
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,257	737	965	516	219	297
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>15,326</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>711</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	2,184	54	82	28	16	12
Artists, commercial artists	2,909	42	132	93	49	44
Industrial designers	1,241	18	21	13	7	6
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	6,177	47	1,020	938	629	309
Photographers and cameramen	1,089	42	107	62	48	14
Sound and vision equipment operators	398	52	148	48	40	8
Window dressers	419	57	152	78	20	58
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	475	125	81	93	53	40
All other literary, artistic and sports	434	190	472	277	57	220
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>19,297</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>5,494</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>274</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	1,874	21	32	28	17	11
Chemical scientists	900	77	107	31	25	6
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	914	58	78	22	20	2
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	648	56	124	25	25	—
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	101	10	11	2	1	1
Mechanical engineers	1,007	462	212	67	66	1
Aeronautical engineers	97	20	113	3	3	—
Electrical engineers	1,144	476	602	80	80	—
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	203	51	60	3	3	—
Chemical engineers	244	166	77	20	20	1
Production engineers	187	187	78	39	38	—
Planning and quality control engineers	90	44	19	2	2	—
Heating and ventilating engineers	227	74	84	15	15	—
General and other engineers	162	31	7	3	3	—
Metallurgists	390	54	75	21	16	5
All other technologists	1,671	1,498	1,184	379	351	28
Engineering draughtsmen	271	70	92	33	25	8
Architectural and other draughtsmen	2,959	653	1,164	465	285	180
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	1,753	619	785	159	154	5
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	913	12	30	16	13	3
Architects and town planners	969	170	371	114	99	15
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	500	62	52	30	30	—
Quantity surveyors	395	24	11	8	8	—
Building, land and mining surveyors	316	3	—	—	—	—
Aircraft flight deck officers	86	6	5	1	1	—
Air traffic planners and controllers	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled September 9 to December 1, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at December 1, 1978	Unemployed at December 7, 1978		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>232,132</b>	<b>219,391</b>	<b>1,219,195</b>	<b>877,970</b>	<b>341,225</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>53</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	2	10	60	40	20
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	20	40	1,464	1,431	33
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>16,032</b>	<b>12,469</b>	<b>3,563</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	3	6	679	518	161
Company secretaries	7	104	243	214	29
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	—	7	78	72	6
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	4	12	78	72	6
Accountants	269	470	2,024	1,855	169
Estimators, valuers and assessors	75	173	329	319	10
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	13	19	389	363	26
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	82	162	2,080	1,232	848
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	118	220	502	454	48
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	16	39	309	257	52
Systems analysts and computer programmers	152	259	1,471	1,202	269
Marketing and sales managers and executives	17	194	2,999	2,712	287
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	17	25	835	594	241
Purchasing officers and buyers	77	139	989	854	135
Property and estate managers	18	16	255	240	15
Librarians and information officers	11	27	827	338	489
Public health inspectors	18	11	61	49	12
Other statutory and similar inspectors	46	35	152	140	12
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	2	46	212	137	75
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	8	1	208	141	67
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	78	67	1,383	771	612
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>7,316</b>	<b>30,893</b>	<b>9,811</b>	<b>21,082</b>
University academic staff	2	5	1,812	1,281	531
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	7	14	864	585	279
Secondary teachers	18	36	5,581	2,331	3,250
Primary teachers	7	8	5,071	713	4,358
Pre-primary teachers	1	3	85	5	80
Special education teachers	19	7	249	70	179
Vocational/industrial trainers	158	413	564	489	75
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	7	22	82	63	19
Social and behavioural scientists	899	1,060	681	364	317
Welfare workers, (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	14	4	4,460	1,934	2,526
Clergy, ministers of religion	2	4	49	37	12
Medical practitioners	1	1	395	269	126
Dental practitioners	1	1	65	45	20
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	426	525	421	88	333
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	1,488	3,267	4,119	353	3,766
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	622	954	3,558	248	3,310
Pharmacists	2	7	133	87	46
Medical radiographers	15	4	183	24	159
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	7	18	45	27	18
Remedial therapists	63	67	312	83	229
Chiropodists	1	1	28	14	14
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	69	61	227	43	184
Veterinarians	—	—	42	31	11
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	388	798	1,867	627	1,240
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>14,529</b>	<b>9,344</b>	<b>5,185</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	27	81	2,150	1,315	835
Artists, commercial artists	43	38	2,668	1,745	923
Industrial designers	13	13	1,093	441	652
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	71	58	6,032	4,101	1,931
Photographers and cameramen	48	39	1,053	926	127
Sound and vision equipment operators	88	64	374	340	34
Window dressers	64	67	336	112	224
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	53	60	438	264	174
All other literary, artistic and sports	183	202	385	100	285
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>6,321</b>	<b>17,696</b>	<b>15,411</b>	<b>2,285</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	9	16	1,816	1,208	608
Chemical scientists	41	112	814	698	116
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	15	99	836	747	89
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	36	119	559	550	9
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	6	13	100	100	—
Mechanical engineers	136	471	986	982	4
Aeronautical engineers	3	127	81	81	—
Electrical engineers	123	875	1,050	1,037	13
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	16	92	183	180	3
Chemical engineers	65	158	233	230	3
Production engineers	78	148	568	554	14
Planning and quality control engineers	29	52	83	83	—
Heating and ventilating engineers	9	9	203	203	—
General and other engineers	14	21	139	136	3
Metallurgists	40	68	367	323	44
All other technologists	651	1,652	1,493	1,404	89
Engineering draughtsmen	62	67	254	206	48
Architectural and other draughtsmen	681	671	2,697	1,713	984
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	259	986	1,735	1,717	18
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	11	15	755	642	113
Architects and town planners	200	227	773	696	77
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	36	48	401	397	4
Quantity surveyors</					



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 14, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 8, 1978	Vacancies notified September 9 to December 1, 1978	Placings September 9 to December 1, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group V Professional—(continued)</b>						
Ships' masters deck officers and pilots	196	9	17	9	9	—
Ships' engineer officers	242	4	22	16	16	—
Ships' radio officers	112	1	14	—	—	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	326	199	68	54	46	8
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>						
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	25,452	4,195	5,643	2,357	1,748	609
Engineering maintenance managers	2,602	418	466	146	141	5
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	1,249	223	145	46	46	—
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	2,355	157	233	92	86	6
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	110	6	6	2	2	—
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	1,169	81	137	57	53	4
Office managers—National Government	1,302	208	222	93	84	9
Office managers—Local Government	3,851	378	514	175	139	36
Other office managers	302	61	82	33	28	5
Managers—wholesale distribution	1,084	279	468	198	146	52
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	1,474	422	604	243	126	117
Branch managers of shops other than above	713	154	153	89	49	40
Managers of independent shops	682	23	33	21	12	12
Hotel and residential club managers	752	19	11	7	4	4
Publicans	1,848	278	445	154	77	77
Catering and non-residential club managers	671	85	183	88	54	34
Entertainment and sports managers	259	7	5	5	—	—
Farm managers	5	3	3	3	1	2
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	4	1	—	1	1	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	3	—	1	1	—	1
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	42	—	1	—	—	—
Fire service officers	4,975	1,354	1,875	887	682	205
All other managers						
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>						
Supervisors of clerks	194,760	33,688	108,537	63,622	12,532	51,090
Clerks	2,337	511	777	324	168	156
Retail shop cashiers	152,235	18,811	65,624	40,354	9,812	30,542
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,860	1,125	3,554	2,131	247	1,884
Receptionists	1,088	713	3,558	2,565	118	2,447
Supervisors of typists, etc	7,183	1,082	3,542	2,121	143	1,978
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	210	71	89	29	1	28
Other typists	9,025	4,221	9,172	4,123	46	4,077
Supervisors of office machine operators	7,521	3,529	10,078	5,759	93	5,666
Office machine operators	80	24	71	3	14	37
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	4,151	1,543	3,089	1,507	256	1,251
Telephonists	1,138	20	61	23	3	20
Radio and telegraph operators	6,091	955	4,211	2,530	120	2,410
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	817	226	468	255	75	180
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	23	10	16	1	1	—
All other clerical and related	2,001	847	4,227	1,883	1,446	437
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>						
Sales supervisors	70,265	18,957	57,813	37,107	9,997	27,110
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	1,067	878	1,304	671	313	358
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	53,561	11,355	44,616	29,591	5,642	23,949
Roundsmen and van salesmen	1,277	650	2,376	1,446	796	650
Technical sales representatives	1,373	588	1,443	1,096	993	103
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	2,293	726	740	256	245	11
Other sales representatives and agents	6,696	1,034	1,542	759	569	190
All other selling	3,998	3,726	5,792	3,288	1,439	1,849
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>						
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	5,311	4,188	5,657	3,461	3,203	258
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	26	58	55	39	32	7
Policemen (below sergeant)	230	37	37	16	14	2
Firemen	92	957	119	62	54	8
Prison officers below principal officer	238	327	269	215	205	10
Security officers and detectives	24	43	79	16	13	3
Security guards, patrolmen	3,836	1,756	3,441	2,141	2,025	116
Traffic wardens	478	580	923	515	498	17
All other in security and protective service	23	69	47	25	22	3
	364	361	668	410	337	73
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>						
Catering supervisors	75,146	42,605	130,329	82,531	35,681	46,850
Chefs, cooks	2,851	1,886	2,642	992	532	460
Waiters, waitresses	6,259	4,774	9,704	4,272	2,284	1,988
Barmen, barmaids	3,879	4,288	9,420	5,479	1,285	4,194
Counter hands/assistants	5,511	4,622	10,846	6,169	2,707	3,462
Kitchen porters/hands	6,770	3,009	13,003	8,878	1,059	7,819
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	7,298	2,992	24,502	19,514	14,544	4,970
Domestic housekeepers	578	303	496	177	83	94
Home and domestic helpers, maids	467	521	505	148	2	146
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	12,591	4,144	9,246	5,373	310	5,063
Travel stewards and attendants	289	166	419	194	20	174
Ambulancemen	552	62	155	118	64	54
Hospital/ward orderlies	55	104	76	40	32	8
Hospital porters	3,579	896	2,610	1,463	222	1,241
Hotel porters	744	328	841	525	515	10
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	1,286	560	1,751	949	927	22
Caretakers	146	234	478	149	81	80
Road sweepers (manual)	1,278	720	1,766	811	728	83
Other cleaners	129	118	535	398	368	30
Railway stationmen	12,507	6,687	26,964	18,114	5,607	12,507
Lift and car park attendants	70	109	222	204	18	18
Garment pressers	211	771	625	541	512	29
Hairdressing supervisors	991	17	1,273	702	214	488
Hairdressers (men), barbers	34	35	11	6	5	—
Hairdressers (ladies)	430	225	188	69	25	44
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	2,097	1,699	1,627	677	43	634
	4,544	3,251	10,305	6,546	3,319	3,227

**Table 2 (continued)**

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled September 9 to December 1, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at December 1, 1978	Unemployed at December 7, 1978		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group V Professional—(continued)</b>					
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	9	8	222	220	2
Ships' engineer officers	2	8	169	168	1
Ships' radio officers	1	14	99	96	3
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	97	116	271	259	12
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>					
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	3,360	4,121	25,013	22,321	2,692
Engineering maintenance managers	268	470	2,517	2,472	45
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and civil engineering)	103	219	1,208	1,202	6
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	139	159	2,272	2,266	6
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	5	5	102	102	—
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	76	85	1,106	1,095	11
Office managers—National Government	142	195	1,221	1,197	24
Office managers—Local Government	283	434	3,731	3,294	437
Other office managers	63	47	322	309	13
Managers—wholesale distribution	235	314	997	816	181
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	398	385	1,399	1,149	250
Branch managers of shops other than above	111	107	654	548	106
Managers of independent shops	50	57	789	648	141
Hotel and residential club managers	15	16	780	713	67
Publicans	333	236	1,978	1,511	467
Catering and non-residential club managers	72	108	675	572	103
Entertainment and sports managers	2	5	280	257	23
Farm managers	—	1	6	5	1
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	—	—	5	5	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	—	—	2	2	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	—	1	39	5	—
Fire service officers	1,065	1,277	4,930	4,120	810
All other managers					
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>					
Supervisors of clerks	45,463	33,140	180,743	76,973	103,770
Clerks	554	410	2,311	1,967	344
Retail shop cashiers	25,676	18,405	140,418	70,618	69,800
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,496	1,052	1,843	130	1,713
Receptionists	1,037	669	1,033	19	1,014
Supervisors of typists, etc	1,635	868	6,666	450	6,216
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	73	58	96	5	91
Other typists	5,512	3,758	8,112	80	8,032
Supervisors of office machine operators	4,723	3,125	7,137	129	7,008
Office machine operators	37	41	67	22	45
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	1,749	1,376	4,036	756	3,280
Telephonists	35	23	157	64	93
Radio and telegraph operators	1,746	890	5,953	458	5,495
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	241	198	848	416	432
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	926	2,265	1,989	16	1
All other clerical and related	20,765	18,898	69,765	21,864	47,901
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>					
Sales supervisors	15,148	737	1,007	607	400
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	918	662	8,761	8,761	45,034
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	466	469	825	300	525
Roundsmen and van salesmen	412	798	1,473	1,312	161
Technical sales representatives	795	1,022	2,194	2,117	77
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	2,252	3,978	6,545	5,888	657
Other sales representatives and agents			3,926	2,879	1,047
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>					
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	5	69	15	12	3
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	20	38	222	219	3
Policemen (below sergeant)	54	960	82	63	19
Firemen	94	287	221	215	6
Prison officers below principal officer	9	97	32	29	3
Security officers and detectives	1,121	1,935	3,875	3,746	129
Security guards, patrolmen	317	671	453	443	10
Traffic wardens	29	59	35	21	14
All other in security and protective service	270	349	348	321	27
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>					
Catering supervisors	50,877	39,526	79,181	28,351	50,830
Chefs, cooks	1,958	1,578	3,412	2,296	1,116
Waiters, waitresses	5,471	4,735	6,838	4,386	2,452
Barmen, barmaids	4,852	3,377	5,222	1,593	3,629
Counter hands/assistants	4,941	4,358	6,144	3,450	2,694
Kitchen porters/hands	4,291	2,843	6,740	3,75	6,365
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	5,444	2,536	8,019	4,661	3,358
Domestic housekeepers	332	290	648	354	294
Home and domestic helpers, maids	371	507	454	8	446
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	4,694	3,323	12,625	250	12,375
Travel stewards and attendants	216	175	288	18	270
Ambulancemen	57	42	764	536	228
Hospital/ward orderlies	67	73	31	31	—
Hospital porters	1,089	954	3,441	464	2,977
Hotel porters	401	243	707	693	14
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	851	511			



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 14, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at September 8, 1978	Vacancies notified September 9 to December 1, 1978	Placings September 9 to December 1, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>15,483</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>9,273</b>	<b>7,344</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>3,069</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	134	80	121	63	63	122
General farm workers	3,573	207	1,200	996	874	3
Dairy cowmen	205	22	73	23	20	3
Pig and poultry men	291	71	211	115	104	11
Other stockmen	1,217	61	232	142	128	14
Horticultural workers	756	130	364	275	198	77
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	1,467	486	963	601	572	29
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	2,297	387	884	556	533	23
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	376	152	463	322	320	2
Forestry workers	334	70	190	145	141	4
Supervisors/mates—fishing	230	9	21	27	27	—
Fishermen	1,112	9	291	287	287	—
All other in farming and related	3,491	506	4,260	3,792	1,008	2,784
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>10,221</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>12,967</b>	<b>8,922</b>	<b>6,989</b>	<b>1,933</b>
Foremen—tannery production workers	14	1	5	4	4	15
Tannery production workers	65	47	183	128	28	4
Foremen—textile processing	146	37	66	32	254	51
Preparatory fibre processors	519	91	415	305	198	134
Spinners, doublers/twisters	1,005	107	502	332	278	199
Winders, reelers	667	46	158	77	42	35
Warp preparers	132	46	158	77	42	35
Weavers	464	175	425	306	209	97
Knitters	336	185	366	240	177	63
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	298	85	444	309	265	44
Burlers, menders, darners	144	69	118	68	15	53
Foremen—chemical processing	61	4	9	5	5	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	438	311	866	731	619	112
Foremen—food and drink processing	119	72	85	39	37	—
Bread bakers (hand)	809	434	862	548	447	101
Flour confectioners	122	92	180	99	51	48
Butchers, meat cutters	2,699	1,430	3,248	1,953	1,724	229
Foremen—paper and board making	8	1	4	1	—	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	7	—	1	—	—	—
Machinemen, dryeren, calendermen, reelmen (paper and board making)	28	25	24	31	25	6
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	30	19	9	8	7	1
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	19	11	57	40	40	—
Kiln setting	12	3	8	9	9	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	5	2	8	6	6	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	10	2	20	14	14	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	82	70	252	201	192	9
Man-made fibre makers	6	1	5	5	19	1
Sewage plant attendants	7	16	32	135	2,406	729
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,969	998	4,121	3,135	2,406	729
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>32,041</b>	<b>17,784</b>	<b>34,317</b>	<b>22,154</b>	<b>14,473</b>	<b>7,681</b>
Foremen—glass working	11	2	8	—	160	40
Glass formers and shapers	152	163	311	200	22	5
Glass finishers and decorators	37	27	42	27	2	—
Foremen—clay and stone working	15	3	10	2	7	11
Casters and other pottery makers	84	36	122	61	50	—
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	114	31	88	48	48	—
Foremen—printing	58	19	28	8	7	1
Compositors	676	188	283	107	73	34
Electrotypers, stereotypers	50	—	4	—	—	9
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	177	32	54	22	13	1
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	234	74	87	25	24	7
Printing machine minders (lithography)	239	97	156	53	46	—
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	11	10	8	—	24	4
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	123	20	47	28	17	49
Screen and block printers	447	130	343	196	147	—
Foremen—bookbinding	11	4	6	—	—	—
Foremen—paper products making	6	3	3	1	1	—
Bookbinders and finishers	477	163	327	224	68	156
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper product making)	129	85	150	73	67	6
Foremen—textile materials working	160	108	143	53	19	34
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	380	173	130	69	16	53
Dressmakers	145	51	83	37	4	33
Coach trimmers	84	43	33	14	14	—
Upholsterers, mattress makers	473	268	293	126	119	7
Milliners	9	17	—	4	—	—
Furriers	27	28	28	12	5	7
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	169	53	88	27	21	6
Other clothing cutters and markers	578	367	524	268	160	108
Handsewers and embroiderers	255	307	347	186	19	167
Linkers	109	91	122	56	—	56
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	6,877	5,640	8,373	5,631	211	5,420
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	33	15	16	5	5	—
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	193	93	121	64	55	9
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	157	85	149	87	67	20
Footwear lasters	79	38	107	58	48	10
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	205	254	383	206	30	176
Footwear finishers	21	16	37	26	17	9
Foremen—woodworking	321	147	204	101	101	5
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	8,970	3,847	8,787	6,079	510	—
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	480	88	536	510	509	4
Carpenters and joiners (others)	807	650	921	513	336	8
Cabinet makers	722	332	558	344	66	1
Case and box makers	120	57	97	67	113	2
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	206	124	294	200	198	2
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	484	341	447	259	254	5
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	349	303	661	442	426	16
Patternmakers (moulds)	150	169	115	37	37	—
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	210	20	147	114	114	—
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	69	53	64	29	29	—

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled September 9 to December 1, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at December 1, 1978	Unemployed at December 7, 1978		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>14,375</b>	<b>2,508</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	77	61	146	139	7
General farm workers	307	104	4,259	3,735	524
Dairy cowmen	35	37	209	182	27
Pig and poultry men	87	82	271	234	37
Other stockmen	70	81	1,261	1,128	133
Horticultural workers	122	97	724	467	257
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	456	392	1,608	1,547	61
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	347	368	2,281	2,190	91
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	206	87	440	437	3
Forestry workers	52	63	307	302	5
Supervisors/mates—fishing	2	1	247	246	1
Fishermen	3	10	1,366	1,360	6
All other in farming and related	530	444	3,764	2,408	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>4,258</b>	<b>4,219</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>1,764</b>
Foremen—tannery production workers	1	1	13	12	1
Tannery production workers	63	39	63	58	5
Foremen—textile processing	44	27	144	131	13
Preparatory fibre processors	117	84	477	375	102
Spinners, doublers/twisters	128	149	833	596	237
Winders, reelers	141	174	555	145	410
Warp preparers	58	69	107	57	50
Weavers	129	165	379	241	138
Knitters	142	169	333	277	56
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	126	94	269	238	31
Burlers, menders, darners	36	83	143	12	131
Foremen—chemical processing	6	2	71	70	1
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	251	195	447	433	14
Foremen—food and drink processing	71	47	112	106	6
Bread bakers (hand)	336	412	703	622	81
Flour confectioners	81	92	152	86	66
Butchers, meat cutters	1,294	1,431	2,538	2,486	52
Foremen—paper and board making	1	4	8	7	1
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	—	—	1	1	—
Machinemen, dryeren, calendermen, reelmen (paper and board making)	14	4	35	33	2
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	12	8	27	25	2
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	23	5	18	17	1
Kiln setting	1	1	7	6	1
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	2	2	4	—	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	4	4	9	9	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	61	60	87	82	5
Man-made fibre makers	1	—	7	7	—
Sewage plant attendants	15	14	8	8	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,100	884	1,733	1,395	338
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>12,282</b>	<b>17,665</b>	<b>29,517</b>	<b>20,914</b>	<b>8,603</b>
Foremen—glass working	3	7	11	11	—
Glass formers and shapers	94	180	140	131	9
Glass finishers and decorators	21	27	25	25	2
Foremen—clay and stone working	7	4	15	13	2
Casters and other pottery makers	73	24	65	48	17
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	27	44	97	94	3
Foremen—printing	17	22	61	59	2
Compositors	156	208	664	584	80
Electrotypers, stereotypers	2	2	53	52	1
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	28	36	166	132	34
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	48	88	206	190	16
Printing machine minders (lithography)	83	117	234	188	46
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	10	8	12	10	2
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	18	21	106	89	17
Screen and block printers	142	135	417	351	66
Foremen—bookbinding	8	2	2	2	—
Foremen—paper products making	1	4	6	6	1
Bookbinders and finishers	122	144	458	149	309
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	88	74	115	97	18
Foremen—textile materials working	78	120	141	52	89
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	91	143	356	240	116
Dressmakers	45	52	137	11	126
Coach trimmers	15	47	66	59	7
Upholsterers, mattress makers	114	321	389	346	43
Milliners	3	10	4	2	2
Furriers	11	33	32	27	5
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	34	80	132	106	26
Other clothing cutters and markers	268	355	461	311	150
Handsewers and embroiderers	199	269	237	16	221
Linkers	29	128	89	1	88
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	2,195	6,187	6,205	257	5,948
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	7	19	27	24	3
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	61	89	152	146	6
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	67	80	117	104	13
Footwear lasters	42	45	57	49	8
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	93	338	189	50	



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 14, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 8, 1978	Vacancies notified September 9 to December 1, 1978	Placings September 9 to December 1, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing—(continued)</b>						
Tyre builders	6	4	1	3	3	—
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	464	251	1,067	779	676	103
Dental mechanics	129	24	22	9	6	3
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	5,549	2,640	7,342	4,659	3,563	1,096
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, Engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)</b>						
	<b>90,371</b>	<b>40,109</b>	<b>60,631</b>	<b>37,909</b>	<b>36,362</b>	<b>1,547</b>
Foremen—metal making and treating	109	50	37	15	15	—
Blast furnacemen	14	—	29	28	28	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	113	4	42	36	36	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	213	55	188	137	136	1
Roller men (steel)	30	7	7	3	3	—
Metal drawers	55	19	90	71	71	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	395	115	152	77	70	7
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	275	37	121	72	63	9
Die casters	163	35	128	99	98	1
Smiths, forgemen	314	109	118	80	79	1
Electroplaters	230	57	119	60	59	1
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	97	26	224	55	55	—
Foremen—engineering machining	240	127	126	45	45	—
Press and machine tool setters	684	688	705	339	327	12
Roll turners, roll grinders	48	28	88	30	28	2
Other centre lathe turners	1,177	1,237	1,505	850	846	4
Machine tool setter operators	3,513	4,028	4,014	2,000	1,969	31
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	5,556	1,446	4,397	3,170	2,772	398
Press and stamping machine operators	1,835	466	1,507	1,050	617	433
Automatic machine attendants/minders	321	150	348	285	262	23
Metal polishers	452	147	335	192	142	9
Fettlers/dressers	310	92	394	276	267	9
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	143	48	56	23	22	1
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	951	1,290	1,051	410	410	—
Precision instrument makers	262	255	156	92	88	4
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	2,113	1,042	1,293	804	800	4
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	414	171	156	90	90	—
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	543	331	691	432	427	5
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	448	214	190	65	65	—
Machinery erectors and installers	731	113	148	148	148	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	6,720	4,155	4,633	2,781	2,769	12
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	62	30	48	12	12	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	7,361	5,095	5,431	2,991	2,967	24
Other motor vehicle mechanics	107	89	55	32	32	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	134	119	64	24	24	—
Watch and clock repairers	143	46	—	7	7	—
Instrument mechanics	272	356	239	95	95	—
Office machinery mechanics	192	117	137	55	55	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	88	21	43	6	5	1
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	1,038	357	593	295	283	12
Production electricians	328	137	243	124	114	10
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	354	65	77	25	25	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	4,206	2,051	2,801	1,527	1,518	9
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	4,200	1,326	2,988	1,928	1,918	10
Telephone fitters	374	102	108	81	80	1
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	2,955	936	1,155	581	574	7
Cable jointers and linesmen	237	92	72	57	57	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	428	134	154	50	50	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	4,705	2,158	3,609	2,245	2,238	7
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	742	602	713	326	324	2
Gas fitters	358	161	190	67	67	—
Sheet metal workers	2,352	2,301	2,261	1,342	1,330	12
Platers and metal shipwrights	1,829	710	898	677	676	1
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	480	44	123	93	92	1
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	51	2	7	4	4	—
Steel erectors	2,259	83	260	222	222	—
Scaffolders, staggers	1,921	325	462	391	391	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	1,275	88	196	121	120	1
Welders (skilled)	7,625	1,742	4,003	3,048	3,034	14
Other welders	398	147	344	245	214	31
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	31	8	10	4	3	1
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	294	78	117	82	64	18
Engravers and etchers (printing)	82	22	26	15	9	6
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	334	311	306	128	128	—
Aircraft finishers	2	2	5	4	4	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	180	156	186	79	79	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	9	9	11	9	8	1
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	14,516	3,599	9,569	7,076	6,674	402
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>						
	<b>34,978</b>	<b>11,031</b>	<b>37,121</b>	<b>27,146</b>	<b>15,331</b>	<b>11,815</b>
Foremen—painting and similar coating	214	61	202	113	113	—
Painters and decorators	12,778	3,187	7,426	5,825	5,803	22
Pottery decorators	208	65	219	110	69	41
Coach painters	1,791	719	1,395	843	834	9
Other spray painters	174	73	81	27	27	—
French polishers	108	56	116	29	22	7
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	4,801	1,353	5,983	4,522	1,653	2,869
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	107	32	66	23	21	2
Foremen—product inspection	1,655	968	1,432	682	597	85
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	744	391	597	320	237	83
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	81	39	93	52	23	29
Foremen—packaging	7,755	1,953	11,383	8,801	2,900	5,901
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	4,562	2,134	8,128	5,796	3,032	2,764
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related						
<b>Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere</b>						
	<b>60,730</b>	<b>9,476</b>	<b>30,927</b>	<b>23,312</b>	<b>23,226</b>	<b>86</b>
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	1,322	319	529	306	303	3
Bricklayers	5,801	2,714	5,107	3,545	3,532	13

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

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled September 9, to December 1, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at December 1, 1978	Unemployed at December 7, 1978		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>GROUP XIII Making and repairing (continued)</b>					
Tyre builders	2	—	9	8	1
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	319	220	434	398	36
Dental mechanics	10	27	106	103	3
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	2,729	2,594	5,119	4,243	876
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding</b>					
	<b>25,645</b>	<b>37,186</b>	<b>87,381</b>	<b>85,250</b>	<b>2,131</b>
Foremen—metal making and treating	41	31	106	105	1
Blast furnacemen	—	1	12	12	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	4	6	82	82	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	74	32	199	199	—
Roller men (steel)	9	5	23	23	—
Metal drawers	28	10	39	38	1
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	92	98	394	379	15
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	52	34	206	200	6
Die casters	35	29	108	107	1
Smiths, forgemen	58	89	310	306	4
Electroplaters	57	59	201	199	2
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	48	147	94	94	—
Foremen—engineering machining	95	113	220	218	—
Press and machine tool setters	424	630	606	605	1
Roll turners, roll grinders	32	54	99	99	—
Other centre lathe turners	680	1,212	1,169	1,166	3
Machine tool setter operators	2,149	3,893	3,291	3,265	26
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	1,313	1,360	5,182	4,541	641
Press and stamping machine operators	487	436	1,722	940	782
Automatic machine attendants/minders	102	111	294	245	49
Metal polishers	143	147	411	397	14
Fettlers/dressers	124	86	282	274	8
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	30	49	131	121	—
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	573	1,357	887	885	2
Precision instrument makers	96	223	217	212	5
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	580	951	1,949	1,946	3
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	88	149	413	413	—
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	233	357	536	535	1
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	159	180	423	423	—
Machinery erectors and installers	71	87	786	786	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	2,286	3,721	6,854	6,849	5
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	24	42	116	116	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	3,056	4,479	6,899	6,878	21
Other motor vehicle mechanics	38	28	85	85	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	52	107	136	136	—
Watch and clock repairers	8	31	127	123	4
Instrument mechanics	84	416	258	258	—
Office machinery mechanics	82	117	187	186	1
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	28	30	72	70	2
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	234	421	971	968	3
Production electricians	95	161	322	298	24
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	59	58	315	315	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	1,316	2,009	3,842	3,838	4
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	1,007	1,379	4,005	4,002	3
Telephone fitters	41	88	334	333	1
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	529	981	2,622	2,613	9
Cable jointers and linesmen	46	61	254	254	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	143	143	449	448	1
Plumbers, pipe fitters	1,498	2,024	4,662	4,659	3
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	362	627	675	675	—
Gas fitters	66	218	300	299	1
Sheet metal workers	1,132	2,088	2,243	2,240	3
Platers and metal shipwrights	364	567	1,832	1,832	—
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	18	56	511	510	1
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	3	2	71	71	—
Steel erectors	69	52	2,450	2,449	1
Scaffolders, staggers	236	160	1,987	1,987	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	95	68	1,253	1,250	3
Welders (skilled)	1,356	1,341	7,616	7,599	17
Other welders	135	111	356	311	45
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	6	8	22	21	1
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	54	59	270	234	36
Engravers and etchers (printing)	10	23	80	71	9
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	113	376	297	297	—
Aircraft finishers	1	2	2	2	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	115	148	170	169	1
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	2	9	15	15	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	3,053	3,039	14,329	13,964	365
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>					
	<b>11,403</b>	<b>9,603</b>	<b>35,531</b>	<b>23,524</b>	<b>12,007</b>
Foremen—painting and similar coating	72	75	224	224	—



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 14, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 8, 1978	Vacancies notified September 9 to December 1, 1978	Placings September 9 to December 1, 1978		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b>						
Fixer/walling masons	180	80	94	60	59	1
Plasterers	3,152	589	1,549	960	959	1
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	507	74	116	62	62	—
Roofers and slaters	2,090	358	696	438	438	—
Glaziers	502	135	353	191	186	5
Railway lengthmen	73	47	150	121	121	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	384	82	131	152	152	—
Other roadmen	705	163	430	271	271	—
Concrete erectors/assemblers	86	12	25	21	20	1
Concrete levellers/screeders	357	57	117	84	84	—
General builders	1,550	417	929	620	618	2
Sewermen (maintenance)	40	32	84	37	36	1
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	748	139	286	198	194	4
Waste inspectors (water supply)	4	19	19	10	9	1
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	35,787	1,972	15,578	12,774	12,752	22
Civil engineering labourers	1,864	209	1,081	918	916	2
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	23	14	14	7	7	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	356	894	483	367	367	—
Tunnellers	262	—	6	4	4	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	4,937	1,138	3,150	2,166	2,136	30
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>	<b>89,007</b>	<b>15,502</b>	<b>61,619</b>	<b>43,362</b>	<b>41,662</b>	<b>1,700</b>
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	64	1	1	96	96	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	1,206	39	118	8	8	—
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	106	7	16	1	1	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	11	1	1	1	1	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	53	16	68	29	29	—
Secondmen (railways)	154	1	2	2	2	—
Railway guards	63	94	253	130	129	1
Railway signalmen and shunters	128	92	196	137	133	4
Foremen—road transport operating	90	10	43	18	17	1
Bus inspectors	64	4	67	24	18	6
Bus and coach drivers	1,326	860	1,191	855	838	17
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	14,066	4,050	11,331	7,979	7,944	35
Other goods drivers	35,366	2,683	14,835	11,068	10,560	508
Other motor drivers	1,586	489	1,547	967	906	61
Bus conductors	140	151	649	485	439	46
Drivers' mates	1,050	106	1,015	762	760	2
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	49	4	6	3	3	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	2,676	653	1,076	673	669	4
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	7	1	1	1	1	—
Crane drivers/operators	2,561	190	583	404	403	1
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	4,951	339	1,983	1,461	1,451	10
Foremen—materials moving and storing	699	217	516	235	229	6
Storekeepers, warehousemen	19,377	4,559	20,710	14,056	13,188	868
Stevedores and dockers	127	7	69	46	46	—
Furniture removers	88	36	227	192	192	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	1,324	598	3,427	2,501	2,421	80
Refuse collectors/dustmen	69	31	217	199	199	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	1,606	263	1,471	1,026	980	46
<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>	<b>459,895</b>	<b>11,947</b>	<b>88,415</b>	<b>73,527</b>	<b>59,646</b>	<b>13,881</b>
Foremen—miscellaneous	1,527	240	802	525	479	46
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	621	153	804	668	354	314
Turncocks (water supply)	3	2	5	2	2	—
General labourers	454,375	11,101	84,531	70,643	57,735	12,908
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	3,369	451	2,273	1,689	1,076	613

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

**Table 2 (continued)**

Vacancies cancelled September 9, to December 1, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at December 1, 1978	Unemployed at December 7, 1978			Key occupation
		Total	Males	Females	
32	82	173	172	1	<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b>
640	538	2,876	2,875	1	Fixer/walling masons
62	66	456	455	1	Plasterers
268	348	2,048	2,048	—	Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers
134	163	445	445	—	Roofers and slaters
21	55	80	80	—	Glaziers
39	22	421	420	1	Railway lengthmen
164	158	736	736	—	Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers
12	4	90	90	—	Other roadmen
58	32	372	372	—	Concrete erectors/assemblers
403	323	1,543	1,543	—	Concrete levellers/screeders
129	47	56	56	—	General builders
19	98	807	806	1	Sewermen (maintenance)
	9	8	8	—	Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)
3,383	1,393	35,442	35,428	14	Waste inspectors (water supply)
231	141	1,741	1,739	2	Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere
4	29	27	27	—	Civil engineering labourers
119	891	295	294	1	Foremen/deputies—coalmining
2	—	252	252	—	Face-trained coalmining workers
					Tunnellers
1,225	897	4,998	4,981	17	All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related not identified elsewhere
<b>19,971</b>	<b>13,788</b>	<b>88,403</b>	<b>84,938</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>
1	1	63	62	1	Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels
32	29	1,431	1,429	2	Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)
12	3	147	147	—	Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen
1	—	10	10	—	Foremen—rail transport operating
19	36	45	45	—	Railway engine drivers, motormen
1	—	5	3	2	Secondmen (railways)
91	126	28	27	1	Railway guards
67	84	68	62	6	Railway signalmen and shunters
23	12	93	91	2	Foremen—road transport operating
20	27	128	120	8	Bus inspectors
409	787	1,693	1,668	25	Bus and coach drivers
4,266	3,136	13,699	13,652	47	Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)
3,986	2,464	35,323	32,690	2,633	Other goods drivers
512	557	1,373	1,199	174	Other motor drivers
113	202	141	93	48	Bus conductors
243	116	948	940	8	Drivers' mates
3	4	55	54	1	Foremen—civil engineering plant operating
654	402	3,224	3,215	9	Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)
—	1	8	8	—	Foremen—materials handling equipment operating
235	134	2,624	2,616	8	Crane drivers/operators
562	299	4,699	4,688	11	Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators
284	214	684	674	10	Foremen—materials moving and storing
6,874	4,339	18,789	18,364	425	Storekeepers, warehousemen
20	7	160	158	2	Stevedores and dockers
49	21	107	107	—	Furniture removers
1,007	517	1,229	1,221	8	Warehouse, market and other goods porters
36	13	81	81	—	Refuse collectors/dustmen
451	257	1,548	1,514	34	All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere
<b>15,586</b>	<b>11,249</b>	<b>450,881</b>	<b>377,749</b>	<b>73,132</b>	<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>
236	281	2,090	1,999	91	Foremen—miscellaneous
137	152	1,176	1,139	37	Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants
3	2	1	1	—	Turncocks (water supply)
14,747	10,242	444,337	372,326	72,011	General labourers
463	572	3,277	2,284	993	All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere



## Unemployment and vacancies by occupation

### Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified

The following tables give an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages

137-147 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: December 1978**

	South East			East Anglia				South West				
	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	25,918	10,532	36,450	9,229	2,220	932	3,152	533	7,245	3,375	10,620	1,123
Clerical and related*	27,252	23,622	50,874	15,670	2,873	2,625	5,498	903	9,571	8,484	18,055	1,728
Other non-occupational occupations†	7,218	7,200	14,418	10,094	806	1,038	1,844	493	2,603	4,017	6,620	1,135
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	27,661	1,240	28,901	23,049	2,701	98	2,799	1,713	8,196	320	8,516	3,808
General labourers	58,057	11,340	69,397	4,663	7,897	1,446	9,343	367	22,624	4,515	27,139	504
Other manual occupations§	57,769	14,682	72,451	38,375	6,455	2,004	8,459	2,570	17,427	6,421	23,848	5,061
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>203,875</b>	<b>68,616</b>	<b>272,491</b>	<b>101,080</b>	<b>22,952</b>	<b>8,143</b>	<b>31,095</b>	<b>6,579</b>	<b>67,666</b>	<b>27,132</b>	<b>94,798</b>	<b>13,359</b>

**Table 2 Occupational groups**

I Managerial (General management)	588	8	596	15	74	—	74	1	137	—	137	—
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	4,639	1,190	5,829	1,139	366	103	469	41	1,191	290	1,481	43
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	3,324	5,054	8,378	2,916	318	573	891	251	1,065	2,282	3,347	595
IV Literary, artistic and sports	5,358	2,775	8,133	247	182	99	281	18	680	384	1,064	50
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	4,953	718	5,671	3,027	517	73	590	121	1,620	178	1,798	235
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	7,056	787	7,843	1,885	763	84	847	101	2,552	241	2,793	200
VII Clerical and related	28,473	23,700	52,173	16,387	2,906	2,625	5,531	937	9,658	8,493	18,151	2,063
VIII Selling	6,441	7,318	13,759	8,910	774	1,060	1,834	496	2,598	4,036	6,634	1,036
IX Security and protective services	1,449	63	1,512	2,361	121	6	127	69	303	20	323	204
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	10,650	9,847	20,497	18,907	867	1,367	2,234	1,346	3,187	5,035	8,222	2,587
XI Farming, fishing and related	3,178	655	3,833	723	1,352	204	1,556	135	1,647	315	1,962	167
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,128	85	1,213	1,261	110	12	122	144	357	46	403	239
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	6,601	1,302	7,903	8,177	556	106	662	450	1,481	306	1,787	854
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	16,189	252	16,441	15,589	1,716	9	1,725	1,187	5,206	63	5,269	2,788
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	8,036	2,609	10,645	5,091	601	222	823	223	1,603	502	2,105	485
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	16,243	6	16,249	2,335	1,391	1	1,392	259	4,694	2	4,696	553
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	20,323	691	21,014	6,953	2,346	90	2,436	424	6,893	341	7,234	716
XVIII Miscellaneous	59,246	11,556	70,802	5,157	7,992	1,509	9,501	376	22,794	4,598	27,392	544
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,875</b>	<b>68,616</b>	<b>272,491</b>	<b>101,080</b>	<b>22,952</b>	<b>8,143</b>	<b>31,095</b>	<b>6,579</b>	<b>67,666</b>	<b>27,132</b>	<b>94,798</b>	<b>13,359</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: December 1978

comparable with that for Great Britain on page 137 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 137 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			
5,424	2,419	7,843	1,085	3,000	1,577	4,577	1,098	5,177	2,633	7,810	996	
5,061	9,027	14,088	1,623	4,052	5,306	9,358	1,680	5,325	7,735	13,060	1,836	
2,208	4,296	6,504	1,149	1,297	2,460	3,757	1,188	1,749	4,081	5,830	1,337	
11,297	1,001	12,298	4,615	5,888	828	6,716	5,748	9,557	803	10,360	4,655	
31,143	5,444	36,587	559	26,303	4,808	31,111	861	39,365	7,156	46,521	649	
24,556	9,601	34,157	4,608	11,431	4,036	15,467	5,031	17,910	6,467	24,377	5,662	
<b>79,689</b>	<b>31,788</b>	<b>111,477</b>	<b>13,639</b>	<b>51,971</b>	<b>19,015</b>	<b>70,986</b>	<b>15,606</b>	<b>79,083</b>	<b>28,875</b>	<b>107,958</b>	<b>15,135</b>	

**Table 1 Broad summary**

Managerial and professional	996
Clerical and related*	1,836
Other non-manual occupations†	1,337
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	4,655
General labourers	649
Other manual occupations§	5,662
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>15,135</b>

**Table 2 Occupational groups**

181	7	188	3	71	1	72	16	64	1	65	1
1,113	297	1,410	114	560	145	705	79	827	276	1,103	68
714	1,521	2,235	382	418	1,055	1,473	346	792	1,707	2,499	473
440	247	687	31	241	159	400	24	519	273	792	40
1,240	143	1,383	346	649	107	756	363	1,161	152	1,313	233
1,736	204	1,940	209	1,061	110	1,171	270	1,814	224	2,038	181
5,111	9,037	14,148	1,660	4,085	5,310	9,395	1,734	5,377	7,740	13,117	1,980
1,986	4,332	6,318	1,039	1,187	2,489	3,676	1,043	1,602	4,142	5,744	1,212
430	18	488	222	215	6	221	257	292	9	301	255
1,678	4,278	5,956	2,038	1,241	2,631	3,872	1,999	1,615	4,249	5,864	2,771
1,281	207	1,488	107	1,170	240	1,410	169	1,544	265	1,809	130
468	103	571	239	478	61	539	514	1,741	487	2,228	539
1,680	899	2,579	949	1,035	860	1,895	2,189	1,168	627	1,795	1,280
11,047	1,412	12,459	3,793	4,279	51	4,330	2,811	7,041	95	7,136	2,944
3,090	2,924	6,014	631	1,012	775	1,787	754	1,389	1,085	2,474	673
5,982	4	5,986	451	3,150	3	3,153	1,075	4,427	5	4,432	678
9,401	539	9,940	814	4,735	196	4,931	1,025	7,065	291	7,356	978
32,111	5,616	37,727	611	26,384	4,816	31,200	938	40,645	7,247	47,892	699
<b>79,689</b>	<b>31,788</b>	<b>111,477</b>	<b>13,639</b>	<b>51,971</b>	<b>19,015</b>	<b>70,986</b>	<b>15,606</b>	<b>79,083</b>	<b>28,875</b>	<b>107,958</b>	<b>15,135</b>

**Total**



	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	8,185	4,279	12,464	1,949	3,805	2,268	6,073	1,689	4,575	2,584	7,159	870
Clerical and related*	8,016	15,385	23,401	2,457	3,760	8,751	12,511	1,316	3,820	7,411	11,231	895
Other non-manual occupations†	3,329	7,073	10,402	1,796	1,312	5,228	6,540	994	1,433	4,279	5,712	997
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	17,049	1,368	18,417	4,493	13,942	931	14,873	2,445	7,118	356	7,474	2,121
General labourers	66,091	13,604	79,695	711	39,757	6,693	46,450	475	27,379	4,901	32,280	440
Other manual occupations§	28,645	9,915	38,560	5,854	14,438	6,078	20,516	3,079	12,247	3,821	16,068	2,499
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>131,315</b>	<b>51,624</b>	<b>182,939</b>	<b>17,260</b>	<b>77,014</b>	<b>29,949</b>	<b>106,963</b>	<b>9,998</b>	<b>56,572</b>	<b>23,352</b>	<b>79,924</b>	<b>7,822</b>

Table 2 Occupational groups

	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies
I Managerial (General management)	117	3	120	5	73	4	77	1	98	12	110	4
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,517	458	1,975	245	664	178	842	89	785	263	1,048	105
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,128	2,658	3,786	591	555	1,616	2,171	556	729	1,786	2,515	279
IV Literary, artistic and sports	757	525	1,282	51	272	160	432	29	356	201	557	19
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,786	285	2,071	588	967	127	1,094	755	1,106	180	1,286	227
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	2,880	350	3,230	469	1,274	183	1,457	259	1,501	142	1,643	236
VII Clerical and related	8,145	15,400	23,545	2,711	3,831	8,758	12,589	1,426	3,853	7,420	11,273	921
VIII Selling	2,795	7,088	9,883	1,653	1,025	5,277	6,302	818	1,296	4,312	5,608	919
IX Security and protective services	764	43	807	297	407	11	418	240	276	12	288	141
X Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service	3,585	6,557	10,142	3,103	1,122	5,054	6,176	1,829	1,039	3,167	4,206	1,551
XI Farming, fishing and related	889	130	1,019	124	525	109	634	62	640	145	785	81
XII Materials processing (excluding metal). (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics).	1,665	446	2,111	554	387	70	457	208	184	22	206	86
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,997	1,282	4,279	1,563	1,809	916	2,725	652	827	340	1,167	464
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding).	11,655	99	11,754	2,546	11,191	28	11,219	1,496	5,092	21	5,113	1,338
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	3,009	2,003	5,012	596	1,852	452	2,304	276	949	107	1,056	189
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	9,362	14	9,376	470	5,138	—	5,138	329	4,498	2	4,500	458
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	11,559	402	11,961	927	6,005	287	6,292	450	5,593	242	5,835	306
XVIII Miscellaneous	66,705	13,881	80,586	767	39,917	6,719	46,636	523	27,750	4,978	32,728	498
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,315</b>	<b>51,624</b>	<b>182,939</b>	<b>17,260</b>	<b>77,014</b>	<b>29,949</b>	<b>106,963</b>	<b>9,998</b>	<b>56,572</b>	<b>23,352</b>	<b>79,924</b>	<b>7,822</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	5,278	4,261	9,539	1,883	1,464	1,661	3,125	216	72,291	36,521	108,812	20,671
Clerical and related*	5,384	15,277	20,661	2,761	1,685	5,497	7,182	142	76,799	109,120	185,919	31,011
Other non-manual occupations†	2,602	7,720	10,322	2,029	1,679	2,283	3,962	102	26,236	49,675	75,911	21,314
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	16,064	2,092	18,156	4,467	8,099	924	9,023	291	127,572	9,961	137,533	57,405
General labourers	53,710	12,104	65,814	1,013	13,783	1,867	15,650	80	386,109	73,878	459,987	10,322
Other manual occupations§	24,795	11,277	36,072	6,760	12,589	4,489	17,078	324	228,262	78,791	307,053	79,823
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>107,833</b>	<b>52,731</b>	<b>160,564</b>	<b>18,913</b>	<b>39,299</b>	<b>16,721</b>	<b>56,020</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>917,269</b>	<b>357,946</b>	<b>1,275,215</b>	<b>220,546</b>

Occupational groups

	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies
I Managerial (General management)	68	17	85	4	40	6	46	1	1,511	59	1,570	51
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	807	363	1,170	102	212	79	291	70	12,681	3,642	16,323	2,095
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	768	2,830	3,598	927	279	1,396	1,675	17	10,090	22,478	32,568	7,333
IV Literary, artistic and sports	539	362	901	113	124	64	188	1	9,468	5,249	14,717	623
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,412	322	1,734	426	415	46	461	76	15,826	2,331	18,157	6,397
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,684	367	2,051	311	394	70	464	51	22,715	2,762	25,477	4,172
VII Clerical and related	5,534	15,287	20,821	3,321	1,751	5,505	7,256	150	78,724	109,275	187,999	33,290
VIII Selling	2,160	7,847	10,007	1,772	744	2,234	2,978	70	22,608	50,135	72,743	18,968
IX Security and protective services	812	26	838	419	1,056	62	1,118	45	6,125	276	6,401	4,510
X Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service	3,367	8,645	12,012	3,395	1,046	2,943	3,989	125	29,397	53,773	83,170	39,651
XI Farming, fishing and related	2,149	238	2,387	129	1,276	42	1,318	10	15,651	2,550	18,201	1,837
XII Materials processing (excluding metal), (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,001	432	1,433	435	685	257	942	29	8,204	2,021	10,225	4,248
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,760	1,965	4,725	1,087	1,849	913	2,762	131	22,763	9,516	32,279	17,796
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	11,834	101	11,935	2,694	4,654	52	4,706	118	89,904	2,183	92,087	37,304
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,983	1,328	3,311	685	1,041	819	1,860	22	24,565	12,826	37,391	9,625
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	5,732	3	5,735	762	4,142	6	4,148	57	64,759	46	64,805	7,427
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	11,018	386	11,404	1,195	5,264	55	5,319	75	90,202	3,520	93,722	13,863
XVIII Miscellaneous	54,205	12,212	66,417	1,136	14,327	2,172	16,499	107	392,076	75,304	467,380	11,356
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,833</b>	<b>52,731</b>	<b>160,564</b>	<b>18,913</b>	<b>39,299</b>	<b>16,721</b>	<b>56,020</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>917,269</b>	<b>357,946</b>	<b>1,275,215</b>	<b>220,546</b>

Notes:

The occupational groups used in this table are those used in the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes which was introduced in November 1972. (See Department of Employment Gazette, September 1972, page 799). More detailed summaries are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment HQ, Statistics Branch C1 Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

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

- (a) at any time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;
- (b) the vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and it is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the economy as a whole. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;
- (c) there may be wide variations between different parts of a region in the state of the labour market for particular occupations.
- (d) care needs to be taken in comparing the analyses of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are registered. Some unemployed people may be suitable for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered as "general labourers", so as to indicate that they could undertake a variety of different kinds of unskilled work. They will however be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.

This table does not include unemployed persons and notified unfilled vacancies at careers offices.



# Manpower in the local authorities

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

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

The figures for the surveys are compiled by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LACSAB) and the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Scottish Councils) on behalf of central

Service	June 18, 1977			September 10, 1977			December 10, 1977 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	500,079	131,828	528,775	500,812	99,100	524,648	501,209	147,089	530,358
—Others	205,137	470,284	407,450	203,571	460,059	401,148	202,501	467,813	403,923
Construction	125,885	495	126,098	125,955	505	126,172	125,715	488	125,927
Transport	20,201	345	20,350	20,377	351	20,528	19,934	335	20,080
Social Services	124,048	147,269	185,772	124,247	148,709	186,586	124,814	151,630	188,399
Public libraries and museums	23,882	14,471	30,957	24,221	14,540	31,323	24,044	14,611	31,191
Recreation, parks and baths	66,468	17,149	73,789	66,741	16,877	73,958	61,385	15,234	67,909
Environmental health	20,129	2,016	20,983	19,979	1,957	20,809	19,694	1,872	20,487
Refuse collection and disposal	47,133	261	47,245	47,420	278	47,538	46,693	259	46,804
Housing	38,900	10,883	43,620	39,090	11,056	43,885	39,298	11,184	44,148
Town and country planning	20,380	555	20,663	20,579	559	20,864	20,507	559	20,793
Fire Service—Regular	30,939	—	30,939	30,875	—	30,875	30,617	—	30,617
—Others (b)	4,250	1,746	4,993	4,245	1,806	5,012	4,181	1,823	4,955
Miscellaneous services (c)	231,638	45,259	251,299	231,002	45,241	250,680	228,343	44,668	247,778
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>1,459,069</b>	<b>842,561</b>	<b>1,792,933</b>	<b>1,459,114</b>	<b>801,038</b>	<b>1,784,026</b>	<b>1,448,935</b>	<b>857,565</b>	<b>1,783,369</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	103,226	—	103,226	103,265	—	103,265	102,719	—	102,719
—Others (d)	37,041	7,437	40,236	36,386	7,440	39,583	36,283	7,477	39,495
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,135	3,172	15,659	14,414	3,306	16,010	14,383	3,270	15,954
<b>Total (including JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>1,613,471</b>	<b>853,170</b>	<b>1,952,054</b>	<b>1,613,179</b>	<b>811,784</b>	<b>1,942,884</b>	<b>1,602,320</b>	<b>868,312</b>	<b>1,941,537</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)+ Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	7,884	6	7,887	8,150	24	8,159	8,012	48	8,036
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>1,605,587</b>	<b>853,164</b>	<b>1,944,167</b>	<b>1,605,029</b>	<b>811,760</b>	<b>1,934,725</b>	<b>1,594,308</b>	<b>868,264</b>	<b>1,933,501</b>

Service	June 18, 1977			September 10, 1977			December 10, 1977 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,669	4,680	33,479	32,792	2,351	33,304	33,150	4,789	33,896
—Others	12,619	25,595	23,384	12,526	25,495	23,247	12,567	26,510	23,750
Construction	10,763	29	10,776	10,748	34	10,763	10,730	30	10,743
Transport	2,112	36	2,128	2,089	38	2,105	2,085	32	2,098
Social Services	7,641	8,387	11,123	7,818	8,446	11,326	7,735	8,681	11,342
Public libraries and museums	1,362	669	1,689	1,354	671	1,682	1,349	663	1,674
Recreation, parks and baths	4,478	1,437	5,082	4,633	1,463	5,245	4,169	1,349	4,734
Environmental health	1,113	255	1,219	1,122	249	1,225	1,104	236	1,202
Refuse collection and disposal	2,411	6	2,413	2,461	3	2,462	2,393	13	2,398
Housing	1,637	416	1,828	1,686	398	1,868	1,640	429	1,834
Town and country planning	1,649	30	1,664	1,774	32	1,789	1,732	19	1,741
Fire Service—Regular	1,559	—	1,559	1,576	—	1,576	1,611	—	1,611
—Others (b)	306	113	353	299	113	346	296	114	343
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,757	3,521	21,243	19,758	3,573	21,263	19,685	3,607	21,205
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>100,076</b>	<b>45,174</b>	<b>117,940</b>	<b>100,636</b>	<b>42,866</b>	<b>118,201</b>	<b>100,246</b>	<b>46,472</b>	<b>118,571</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,112	—	6,112	6,103	—	6,103	6,081	—	6,081
—Others (d)	1,690	348	1,855	1,660	343	1,823	1,621	345	1,785
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	868	138	931	872	137	934	883	140	946
<b>Total (including JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>108,746</b>	<b>45,660</b>	<b>126,838</b>	<b>109,271</b>	<b>43,346</b>	<b>127,061</b>	<b>108,831</b>	<b>46,957</b>	<b>127,383</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)+ Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	2,010	1	2,010	2,147	11	2,153	2,089	1	2,089
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>106,736</b>	<b>45,659</b>	<b>124,828</b>	<b>107,124</b>	<b>43,335</b>	<b>124,908</b>	<b>106,742</b>	<b>46,956</b>	<b>125,294</b>

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

government and the local authority associations. The quarterly results for England and Wales were published for the first time in the November 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Provisional figures for September 1978 are published in this issue together with revised figures for September 1977 and June 1978. The survey results for the latest six quarters will continue to be published quarterly. The Scottish figures appeared for the first time in the August 1977 issue. The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ in a number of respects from those in England and

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

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

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

Service	March 10, 1978 (f)			June 10, 1978 (f)			September 16, 1978 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	502,095	154,137	532,484	501,639	137,594	530,208	505,058	104,185	529,541
—Others	201,494	472,924	405,232	201,017	470,569	403,771	200,674	463,321	400,027
Construction	125,362	474	125,569	125,694	475	125,899	126,486	444	126,678
Transport	19,886	330	20,029	20,311	329	20,452	20,449	359	20,603
Social Services	125,507	152,636	189,535	126,081	153,771	190,589	127,319	154,995	192,339
Public libraries and museums	23,971	14,724	31,180	23,797	14,926	31,105	24,069	15,143	31,486
Recreation, parks and baths	61,380	15,858	68,182	67,729	18,921	75,822	67,239	18,374	75,115
Environmental health	19,498	1,843	20,281	19,963	1,878	20,762	19,984	1,888	20,786
Refuse collection and disposal	47,180	248	47,284	47,256	282	47,376	47,846	287	47,966
Housing	39,334	11,292	44,236	40,324	11,560	45,349	40,890	11,768	45,999
Town and country planning	20,567	554	20,849	20,466	565	20,753	20,664	577	20,957
Fire Service—Regular	30,271	—	30,271	30,506	—	30,506	31,131	—	31,131
—Others (b)	4,160	1,814	4,932	4,137	1,786	4,898	4,234	1,751	4,980
Miscellaneous services (c)	227,178	43,898	246,242	227,155	44,727	246,615	229,100	45,025	248,713
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>1,447,883</b>	<b>870,732</b>	<b>1,786,306</b>	<b>1,456,075</b>	<b>857,383</b>	<b>1,794,105</b>	<b>1,465,143</b>	<b>818,117</b>	<b>1,796,321</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	102,285	—	102,285	101,825	—	101,825	101,607	—	101,607
—Others (d)	35,771	7,497	38,973	35,434	7,571	38,667	36,016	7,575	39,253
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,385	3,419	16,028	14,415	3,497	16,097	14,720	3,601	16,453
<b>Total (including JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>1,600,324</b>	<b>881,648</b>	<b>1,943,592</b>	<b>1,607,749</b>	<b>868,451</b>	<b>1,950,694</b>	<b>1,617,486</b>	<b>829,293</b>	<b>1,953,634</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)+ Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	8,176	166	8,249	7,139	175	7,217	5,965	81	6,001
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>1,592,148</b>	<b>881,482</b>	<b>1,935,343</b>	<b>1,600,610</b>	<b>868,276</b>	<b>1,943,477</b>	<b>1,611,521</b>	<b>829,212</b>	<b>1,947,633</b>

Service	March 10, 1978 (f)			June 10, 1978 (f)			September 16, 1978 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	33,217	4,932	34,046	33,102	4,184	33,849	33,111	3,223	33,758
—Others	12,487	26,546	23,660	12,529	25,762	23,350	12,295	26,233	23,322
Construction	10,639	25	10,650	10,919	29	10,932	11,160	34	11,175
Transport	2,075	32	2,088	2,060	33	2,074	2,029	31	2,042
Social Services	7,869	8,797	11,528	7,879	8,674	11,487	7,944	8,636	11,540
Public libraries and museums	1,329	686	1,664	1,289	676	1,619	1,293	696	1,633
Recreation, parks and baths	4,096	1,285	4,634	4,679	1,489	5,301	4,579	1,541	5,227
Environmental health	1,097	249	1,200	1,139	258	1,246	1,128	280	1,244
Refuse collection and disposal	2,405	4	2,407	2,443	6	2,445	2,484	4	2,486
Housing	1,673	406	1,858	1,722	412	1,909	1,799	409	1,982
Town and country planning	1,788	20	1,798	1,875	25	1,887	1,845	24	1,856
Fire Service—Regular	1,587	—	1,587	1,594	—	1,594	1,678	—	1,678
—Others (b)	296	117	345	300	120	350	302	125	354
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,723	3,570	21,225	19,829	3,592	21,339	19,818	3,593	21,332
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>100,281</b>	<b>46,669</b>	<b>118,690</b>	<b>101,359</b>	<b>45,260</b>	<b>119,382</b>	<b>101,465</b>	<b>44,829</b>	<b>119,629</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,066	—	6,066	6,050	—	6,050	6,047	—	6,047
—Others (d)	1,618	348	1,802	1,638	347	1,822	1,658	336	1,836
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	880	153	949	896	158	968	903	161	978
<b>Total (including JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>108,845</b>	<b>47,170</b>	<b>127,507</b>	<b>109,943</b>	<b>45,765</b>	<b>128,222</b>	<b>110,073</b>	<b>45,326</b>	<b>128,490</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)+ Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	2,060	36	2,076	2,169	21	2,180	1,794	1	1,795
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>106,785</b>	<b>47,134</b>	<b>125,431</b>						



### Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE C Scotland (g)

Service	June 18, 1977			September 10, 1977			December 10, 1977		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (h)	61,438	4,921	63,357	61,418	4,018	62,985	62,010	4,918	63,977
—Others (i)	26,076	35,595	42,772	25,394	35,516	41,722	25,692	35,703	42,105
Construction	19,901	170	19,980	20,297	190	20,383	19,666	193	19,754
Transport	9,790	74	9,826	9,507	85	9,547	9,500	84	9,540
Social Services	16,204	20,239	25,640	16,298	19,575	25,245	16,541	20,215	25,780
Public libraries and museums	2,981	1,255	3,643	2,981	1,281	3,649	2,970	1,266	3,632
Recreation, leisure and tourism	13,165	2,235	14,225	13,694	2,151	14,691	12,871	2,048	13,827
Environmental Health	2,136	503	2,369	2,179	497	2,405	2,165	387	2,341
Cleansing	9,755	238	9,865	9,813	220	9,911	9,453	218	9,552
Housing	3,930	416	4,133	3,936	385	4,117	3,949	415	4,143
Physical Planning	1,978	25	1,991	1,553	25	1,566	1,567	20	1,578
Fire Service—Regular	3,879	—	3,879	3,848	—	3,848	3,873	—	3,873
—Others (j)	372	145	440	428	105	476	428	95	472
Miscellaneous services (k)	32,355	4,302	33,893	31,726	3,096	33,234	31,784	3,017	33,254
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>203,960</b>	<b>70,118</b>	<b>236,013</b>	<b>203,072</b>	<b>67,144</b>	<b>233,779</b>	<b>202,469</b>	<b>68,579</b>	<b>233,828</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	12,488	—	12,488	12,395	—	12,395	12,019	—	12,019
—Others (l)	3,173	1,023	4,196	3,183	2,299	4,222	3,491	2,262	4,514
Administration of District Courts	86	14	94	74	11	80	77	11	83
<b>Total (including JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>219,707</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>252,791</b>	<b>218,724</b>	<b>69,454</b>	<b>250,476</b>	<b>218,056</b>	<b>70,852</b>	<b>250,444</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	4,712	—	4,712	4,962	—	4,962	5,153	—	5,153
Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Grand Total (excluding JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>214,995</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>248,079</b>	<b>213,762</b>	<b>69,454</b>	<b>245,514</b>	<b>212,903</b>	<b>70,852</b>	<b>245,291</b>

TABLE C Scotland (g)

Service	March 10, 1978			June 10, 1978			September 16, 1978		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (h)	61,949	5,071	63,977	61,559	4,983	63,552	62,170	4,840	64,106
—Others (i)	25,477	36,046	42,006	25,280	36,204	41,901	25,188	36,528	41,963
Construction	19,617	200	19,708	19,634	169	19,711	20,068	79	20,147
Transport	9,271	83	9,310	9,255	80	9,293	9,336	81	9,374
Social Services	17,174	20,652	26,591	17,019	21,059	26,627	17,527	21,641	27,415
Public libraries and museums	3,006	1,278	3,661	2,968	1,287	3,627	3,128	1,237	3,761
Recreation, leisure and tourism	13,251	2,087	14,220	14,748	2,382	15,852	14,131	2,298	15,198
Environmental Health	2,154	375	2,325	2,145	452	2,350	2,214	453	2,420
Cleansing	9,690	219	9,815	10,283	229	10,387	10,134	253	10,248
Housing	3,940	406	4,129	3,991	419	4,185	3,971	437	4,174
Physical Planning	1,673	19	1,683	1,623	19	1,633	1,672	21	1,683
Fire Service—Regular	3,794	—	3,794	3,807	—	3,807	3,996	—	3,996
—Others (j)	435	104	483	434	92	476	465	107	519
Miscellaneous services (k)	31,537	3,039	32,991	32,351	3,045	33,818	32,392	3,145	33,856
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>202,968</b>	<b>69,579</b>	<b>234,693</b>	<b>205,097</b>	<b>70,420</b>	<b>237,219</b>	<b>206,392</b>	<b>71,120</b>	<b>238,860</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	12,015	—	12,015	11,989	—	11,989	12,070	—	12,070
—Others (l)	3,485	2,311	4,529	3,446	2,287	4,479	3,654	2,351	4,716
Administration of District Courts	72	11	78	53	36	73	79	11	85
<b>Total (including JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>218,540</b>	<b>71,901</b>	<b>251,315</b>	<b>220,585</b>	<b>72,743</b>	<b>253,760</b>	<b>222,195</b>	<b>73,482</b>	<b>255,731</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	5,722	—	5,722	5,807	—	5,807	4,200	—	4,200
Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Grand Total (excluding JCP+STEP)</b>	<b>212,818</b>	<b>71,901</b>	<b>245,593</b>	<b>214,778</b>	<b>72,743</b>	<b>247,953</b>	<b>217,995</b>	<b>73,482</b>	<b>251,531</b>

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

## Labour turnover: manufacturing industries December 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 December 9, 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 157).

### 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	August	2.05	2.05
	November	2.00	2.05
1978	February	2.00	2.10
	May	1.95	2.05
	August	1.93	2.03

\* 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>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Grain milling	211	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.4
Bread and flour confectionery	212	2.4	2.6	2.5	4.2	3.1	3.8
Biscuits	213	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	3.1	2.5
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.2
Milk and milk products	215	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
Sugar	216	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.5	4.7	3.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.9	2.4
Fruit and vegetable products	218	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	3.8	3.0
Animal and poultry foods	219	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	1.5	2.6	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	1.4	2.3	1.8	2.5	3.8	3.0
Brewing and malting	231	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.8
Soft drinks	232	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.3
Other drink industries	239	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.5	4.4	2.6
Tobacco	240	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.0
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.1
Mineral oil refining	262	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.8
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1.0	2.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.9
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
General chemicals	271	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	272	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.0
Toilet preparations	273	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	4.2	3.4
Paint	274	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	3.4	1.8
Soap and detergents	275	1.9	4.6	3.0	3.0	1.9	2.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.2
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
Fertilisers	278	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other chemical industries	279	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.4

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>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1
Steel tubes	312	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.6
Iron castings, etc.	313	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1.2	2.1	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	1.9	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Base metals	323	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	0.9	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.1
Metal-working machine tools	332	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.4
Industrial engines	334	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.7
Textile machinery and accessories	335	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.1
Mechanical handling equipment	337	0.9	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.8	2.0
Office machinery	338	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6
Other machinery	339	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	1.6	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.3
Ordnance and small arms	342	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.5
Watches and clocks	352	1.2	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.9
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.4
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1</b>				



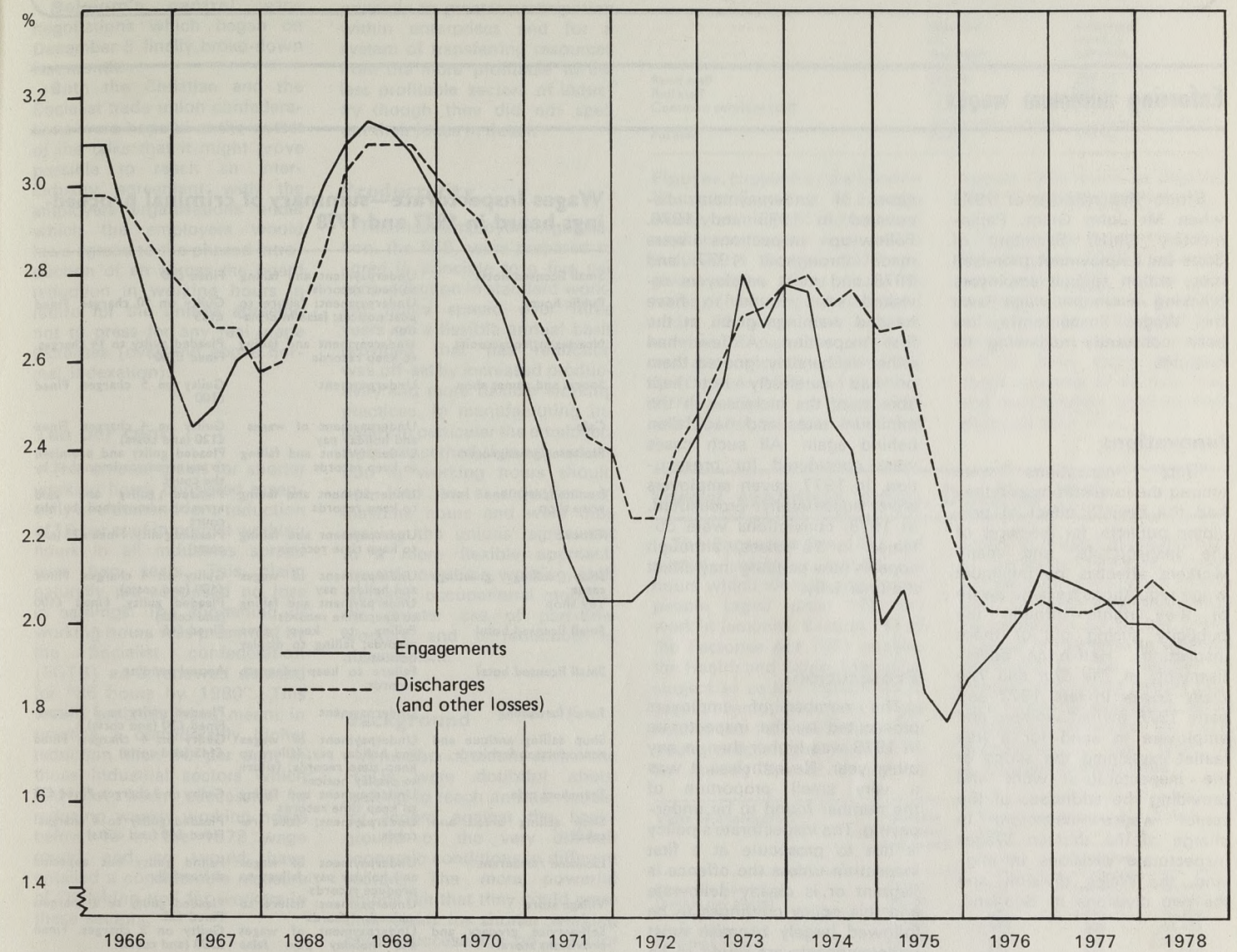
**Labour turnover (continued)**

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	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Radio and electronic components	364	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	1.3	1.8	1.5	3.3	7.0	5.2
Electronic computers	366	1.0	2.5	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.1
Other electrical goods	369	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.7
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.6
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.8
Hand tools and implements	391	2.7	3.1	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.8
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc.	392	1.9	4.8	3.0	1.8	3.0	2.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc.	393	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.7
Wire and wire manufactures	394	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.4
Cans and metal boxes	395	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.9	2.0
Jewellery and precious metals	396	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Woollen and worsted	414	2.7	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.8
Jute	415	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.1	3.0	2.4
Rope, twine and net	416	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.6
Lace	418	0.6	2.3	1.5	1.4	4.6	3.1
Carpets	419	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.9
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.3
Made-up textiles	422	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.5
Textile finishing	423	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Other textiles industries	429	1.2	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.0
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellingmongery	431	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2
Leather goods	432	2.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.2
Fur	433	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6

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>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.5
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.6
Overalls and men's shirts underwear etc.	444	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.7	2.6	2.4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc.	445	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.9	2.9	3.1
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.1
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.7
Footwear	450	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.5
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.0	2.0
Pottery	462	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.1
Glass	463	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
Cement	464	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.9
Abrasives and building materials etc. not elsewhere specified	469	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.9
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Timber	471	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Furniture and upholstery	472	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.0
Bedding, etc.	473	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Shop and office fitting	474	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.5
Wooden containers and baskets	475	3.2	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.9	2.0
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	2.8	6.5	3.6	2.7	5.2	3.3
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Paper and board	481	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.3
Packaging, products of paper, board and associated materials	482	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.5
Manufactured stationery	483	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.9
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	1.1	2.4	1.4	1.0	2.5	1.4
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	1.0	3.2	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.6
Other printing, publishing bookbinding, engraving, etc.	489	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.6
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Rubber	491	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.9
Linoleum plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc.	492	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.3
Brushes and brooms	493	1.7	3.2	2.5	4.3	3.2	3.7
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	3.0	3.9	3.5	3.0	5.9	4.7
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.9	5.4	3.6
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.6
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>		<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>

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

Four quarter moving average\*



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



# Employment topics

## Enforcing minimum wages

Since the middle of 1976 when Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment promised more action against employers breaking minimum wage laws the Wages Inspectorate has been constantly reviewing its methods.

### Innovations

"Blitz" inspections were among the innovations and they had the desired effect of providing publicity for the work of the Inspectorate, and many workers affected by minimum wage regulations became aware of their rights through the publicity arising out of these inspections. Half-page advertisements in *The Sun* and *The Daily Mirror* in late 1977 and early 1978 invited workers and employers to send for a free leaflet explaining the scope of the inspectorate's work and providing the addresses of the senior wages inspectors in charge of the thirteen Wages Inspectorate divisions in England, the Wales division and the two divisions in Scotland.

### Enquiry

As a result 30,000 people sent for the leaflet; approximately one third of them were in trades and occupations not covered by a statutory minimum wage. It is not possible to say how many of those who were covered made a specific enquiry after receiving the leaflet but the total number of enquiries received by the inspectorate rose by about 20 per cent in the first four months of 1978.

### Priorities

Following Mr Grant's undertaking, the inspectorate reviewed its inspection priorities and decided to follow up the worst

cases of underpayment discovered in 1975 and 1976. Follow-up inspections were made throughout 1977 and 1978 and most employers revisited were found to have heeded warnings given at the first inspection. A few had either deliberately ignored them or had carelessly not kept abreast of the increases in the minimum rates and had fallen behind again. All such cases were considered for prosecution. In 1977, seven employers were successfully prosecuted. In 1978, convictions were obtained in 16 cases, although appeals now pending may affect the final tally.

### Prosecution

The number of employers prosecuted by the inspectorate in 1978 was higher than in any other year. Nevertheless it was a very small proportion of the number found to be underpaying. The inspectorate's policy is not to prosecute at a first inspection unless the offence is flagrant or is clearly deliberate and this policy continues to be followed largely because most underpayments are found to be accidental or due to misunderstanding of the Wages Orders.

### Changes

Efforts to simplify Wages Orders are being made along the lines outlined in *Employment Gazette* in February 1977. The Parliamentary Under Secretary wrote to all wages councils seeking their co-operation and some have already responded by making their rules less detailed. The Department of Employment has assisted the councils by submitting alternative drafts of Wages Orders couched in simpler language. The Orders remain legal documents however and simplifying them has been found to be no easy task.

## Wages Inspectorate—summary of criminal proceedings heard in 1977 and 1978

Small licensed hotel	Underpayment and failing to keep records	Fined £30
Public house	Underpayment; failure to post notices; false information	Guilty on 10 charges. Fined £155
Newsagent/tobacconist	Underpayment and failing to keep records	Pleaded guilty to 14 charges. Fined £700
Sports and games shop	Underpayment	Guilty on 5 charges. Fined £100
Cafe	Underpayment of wages and holiday pay	Guilty on 4 charges. Fined £120 (and costs)
Fruiterer/greengrocer	Underpayment and failing to keep records	Pleaded guilty and promised to pay arrears; admonished by the court
Ironmongery and hardware shop	Underpayment and failing to keep records	Pleaded guilty and paid arrears; admonished by the court
Grocer	Underpayment and failing to keep time records	Pleaded guilty. Fined £75 (and costs)
Shop selling greetings cards	Underpayment of wages and holiday pay	Guilty on 4 charges. Fined £100 (and costs)
Toy shop	Underpayment and failing to keep time records	Pleaded guilty. Fined £100 (and costs)
Small licensed hotel	Failing to keep time records; failing to display notices	Fined £65
Small licensed hotel	Failure to keep adequate records	Appeal pending
Retail furnishing	Underpayment	Pleaded guilty to 3 charges. Fined £90 (and costs)
Shop selling antique and reproduction furniture	Underpayment of wages and holiday pay; failure to keep time records; failure to display notices	Guilty on 4 charges. Fined £145 (and costs)
Transport cafe	Underpayment and failing to keep time records	Guilty on 3 charges. Fined £25
Shop selling bread and cakes	Underpayment; false records	Pleaded guilty to 4 charges. Fined £60 (and costs)
Licensed restaurant	Underpayment of wages and holiday pay; failure to produce records	Found guilty but appealed successfully
Village store	Underpayment; failure to maintain records	Pleaded guilty to 2 charges. Fined £20
Self-service grocery and provisions store	Underpayment of wages and holiday pay; false records	Guilty on 3 charges. Fined £200 (and costs)
Shop selling greetings cards	Underpayment of wages and holiday pay	Fined £104 (and costs)
Licensed restaurant	Underpayment	Guilty on 1 charge, not guilty on another. Fined £50 (and costs)
Bread and cakes shop	Underpayment; failure to keep adequate records; failure to post notices	Guilty on 4 charges. Fined £180 (and costs)
Shop selling greetings cards and stationery	Underpayment	Fined £100 (and costs)

Organisational changes in the Department have also affected the Wages Inspectorate. In April 1978 the responsibility for the regional inspectorates passed to headquarters and all inspectors are now under the control of the Chief Wages Inspector. The change coincided with the retirement of Mr Ian Prost, former Chief Wages Inspector, who was replaced by Mr Tom Walker, formerly head of staff

training in the Department. He is now in total command of the Inspectorate and inspectors feel that the new unified command is an improvement on the previous fragmented arrangements. Mr Walker is assisted by Mr Ken Bailey who now occupies the post of Deputy Chief Wages Inspector and who has had considerable practical experience in wages inspection work.

## Working hours

Belgium's central wage negotiations which began on December 8 finally broke down last month.

Both the Christian and the Socialist trade union confederations were hopeful at the outset of the talks that it might prove possible to reach an inter-industry agreement with the employers organisations under which the employers would have agreed to the phased introduction of an across the board reduction in working hours in return for the unions agreeing not to press for any real wage increases (over and above normal indexation).

### Ten per cent

The unions' claim for shorter working hours consisted essentially of a demand for a reduction of 10 per cent in normal working hours in all industries spread over two years. This claim naturally pre-supposed no loss in earnings. The shortening of working hours was presented by the Socialist confederation (FGTB) as a renewed demand for "36 hours by 1980". This would probably have meant in practice a considerably higher reduction than 10 per cent in those industrial sectors which had not been successful in reducing weekly working hours below 40 in the 1978 wage round and so would have entailed a considerable measure of "catching up" for workers in these sectors.

### Targets

The Christian trade union confederation (CSC) which subscribed to the overall target for reducing working hours were slightly more flexible over how such a reduction might be achieved. They were prepared to discuss additional holiday entitlements and paid education leave as methods of reducing standard working hours.

The central trade union confederations also had a number of subsidiary demands including increasing the present national minimum wage (laid down in an earlier inter-industry agreement) from 20,500 BFrs (£353) per month to 22,500 BFrs (£388), a special payment for those made redundant (salaire de reconversion) and a demand for the

employers to increase their contribution to the annual holiday fund.

The CSC also expressed interest in getting agreement in principle to greater participation within enterprises and for a system of transferring resources from the more profitable to the less profitable sectors of industry though they did not spell out their ideas in detail.

### Productivity

The main employers organisation, the FEB, were prepared to agree in principle to a five per cent reduction in standard working hours spread over three years on a flexible annual basis provided that this reduction was off-set by increased productivity and more flexible working practices. In manufacturing industry in particular the employers were concerned that any reduction in working hours should not lead to a reduction in machine hours and were thus seeking the unions' agreement to a more flexible approach towards overtime working, shift working, occupational mobility, the greater use of part-time workers and a reduction in absenteeism.

### Background

A number of unions within the FGTB were doubtful about seeking to reach an inter-industry accord against the background of the very difficult economic conditions in different sectors. The more powerful unions felt that they could press their claim for shorter working hours successfully on a sector level and had no wish to be held back by an inter-industry agreement which would necessarily have to take account of the situation in the economically weaker sectors. Conversely some employers organisations took the view that any central agreement would be unlikely to prevent further union claims in individual sectors. Against this background it was not perhaps surprising that the unions and employers failed to reach a compromise agreement.

### Effects

The breakdown of the negotiations is unlikely to have any immediate effect. Negotiations will now start in individual sectors and companies to renew those collective agreements

## London Transport

### Earnings of manual workers—London Transport

	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings
Road staff	24,274	£99.25
Rail staff	14,491	£93.69
Common services staff	2,105	£94.27
All staff	40,870	£97.02

Figures, supplied by the London Transport Executive, of average weekly earnings of their manual workers in the pay-week which included 4 October 1978 are given above. They relate to males (including those aged under 21 years and a small number of part-time workers) and are comparable with those for October 1976 and October 1977 published on pages 729 and 951 of the July 1977 and

August 1978 issues of *Employment Gazette* respectively.

The average hours worked in the October 1978 pay-week were about 43½, which represents an increase of a quarter of an hour over October, 1977. On average, road staff worked half an hour more, rail staff about a quarter of an hour less, and the Common Services staff about an hour more.

## Special exemption orders, December 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 December 31, 1978, according to the type of exemption granted were:

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		Total
		Males	Females	
Extended hours†	22,611	1,129	1,805	25,545
Double day shifts‡	38,061	3,507	2,969	44,537
Long spells	10,625	432	1,539	12,596
Night shifts	63,793	2,303	337	66,433
Part-time work§	13,780	117	247	14,144
Saturday afternoon work	4,949	363	268	5,580
Sunday work	49,928	1,375	1,835	53,138
Miscellaneous	6,350	271	179	6,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,097</b>	<b>9,497</b>	<b>9,179</b>	<b>228,773</b>

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

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

‡Includes 18,337 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.

which are due to finish during 1979. Despite the failure to reach an inter-industry agreement the form of the negotiations in individual sectors and companies is likely to be broadly similar to that at the inter-industry level.

Thus employers and unions will for many sectors be seeking to reach a broad agreement on a phased reduction of working

hours in return for a zero increase in real wages. In addition some unions may press for additional safeguards over job security in those sectors threatened by redundancies. It remains to be seen however to what extent agreements on shorter working hours will lead to increased wage costs in Belgium or be off-set by corresponding gains in productivity.



### UK statistics

The Royal Statistical Society and the Social Science Research Council have jointly sponsored a series of books entitled *Reviews of United Kingdom Statistical Sources*, edited by Professor W. F. Maunders, writes Tom Kavanagh.

Each review in the series contains a detailed description and critical analysis of the sources of statistics including as far as possible both those produced by government departments and those produced by other organisations and individuals. To this extent, the volumes are of particular interest to those who wish not only to know where they can find particular sources of information but also need a description of what these sources contain and their limitations.

#### Shortcomings

The final section of each review is devoted to a discussion of general shortcomings and possible desirable improvements in the statistics. This presents the author with the chance to make suggestions (often wide-ranging and of a fundamental nature) on changes that he would like to see. Many of these suggestions reflect areas which have already been or are under consideration by govern-

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- Vol V *General Sources of Statistics* by G. F. Lock

#### Published by Pergamon Press in 1978

- Vol VI *Wealth* by A. B. Atkinson and A. J. Harrison  
*Personal Incomes* by T. Stark
- Vol VII *Road Passenger Transport* by D. L. Munby  
*Road Goods Transport* by A. H. Watson
- Vol VIII *Land Use* by J. T. Coppock  
*Town and Country Planning* by L. F. Gebbet

#### Announced by Pergamon Press for Publication in 1979

- Vol IX *Health Statistics from Surveys and ad hoc Studies* by M. R. Alderson and R. Dowie
- Vol X *Ports and Inland Waterways* by R. E. Baxter  
*Civil Aviation* by C. Phillips
- Vol XI *Coal* by D. J. Harris  
*Gas* by H. Nabb  
*Electricity* by D. Nuttall

ment departments. Often there are major problems with the proposals in terms of protection of the confidentiality of the data, the practicality of carrying out the details of the proposals and the costs involved. For example, in the Personal Incomes review, the suggestions for linking data sources and the production of longitudinal data are both subject to these prob-

lems. The authors of the reviews have tended largely to disregard the difficulties.

One inevitable problem with a series such as this is that, at a time when considerable efforts are being devoted to improving and rationalising sources of basic statistics, some of the material becomes outdated within a relatively short period of publication. However, the

authors have attempted to minimise this difficulty by indicating, where possible, areas in which changes are taking place.

Overall, the series provides an extremely useful and detailed guide to statistical sources and will undoubtedly be of considerable value to research workers and others seeking statistical information on particular subjects.

A further review, which is in an advanced state of preparation, covers wage rates and earnings statistics. Eventually it is intended to cover all sources in the economic and social field as comprehensively as possible.

#### Official guide

The Government Statistical Service produces its own *Guide to Official Statistics* which covers in a single volume all official and significant non-official sources published during the last ten years. The guide gives a brief description of each source together with details on the various publications in which it can be found. A list of the subjects covered together with an alphabetical keyword index enables readers to find rapidly the sources of the statistics in which they are interested. The second edition of the Guide was published in May 1978: it is expected that the third edition will be published in May 1980.

### Earnings in coal-mining

Coal-mining is not covered by the Department of Employment's regular October survey of earnings and hours of manual workers. However, the National Coal Board provides some information for an October pay-week for some male manual workers employed by the Board. Since this information is compiled on a different basis, it is not directly comparable with the results of the Department's survey.

The NCB information relates to male manual workers aged 18 and over and only to those employed in coal-mining activities. In addition to their average cash earnings for a specific pay week, information is also supplied on the estimated cost of paid holidays and rest days per working man/week in the current financial year, and of the average weekly value of the actual cost of sickness pay and allowances in kind per working man/week during October. The allowances in kind consist mainly of the value of concessionary

fuel valued at pithead prices, but there is also an element of concessionary rents.

The information of October 1978, with comparable information for previous years, is shown in the following table.

	Week ended	
	October 11 1975	October 9 1976
Cash earnings	£ 65.53	£ 71.51
Other items		
Provisions for paid holidays and rest days	9.41	10.36
Sickness pay	2.23	2.26
Allowances in kind	3.79	5.05
	Week ended	
	October 8, 1977	October 7, 1978
Cash earnings	£ 76.54	£ 97.11
Other items		
Provisions for paid holidays and rest days	11.17	12.36
Sickness pay	2.00	2.52
Allowances in kind	5.82	6.32

### British Rail

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

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

The table below gives a summary of the information available for the pay-week ended October 7, 1978. Information for October 1977 was published on page 202 of the February 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

### Earnings of manual workers—British Rail

	PAY-WEEK ENDED APRIL 15, 1978			PAY-WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 7, 1978		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
		£			£	
<b>Male adults</b>						
Wages other than workshop	91,093	76.69	48.3	90,677	86.54	48.5
Workshop wages staff	39,835	73.93	44.9	41,969	86.50	45.1
All wages staff	130,928	75.85	47.3	132,646	86.53	47.4
<b>Male juniors</b>	4,924	42.81	38.8	5,959	44.91	38.9
<b>Female adults</b>						
Full-time	3,198	53.79	43.2	3,243	59.61	43.1
Part-time	604	20.81	25.1	589	23.85	26.2
<b>Female juniors</b>	42	38.00	37.5	58	40.29	39.4

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Separate details are given for men (20 years and over), youths (under 20 years) and for women and girls combined.

The average earnings of regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are shown here: total earnings are shown, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over a complete year or half-year, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

#### Hours

Average weekly hours of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours are defined

as all hours actually worked plus hours paid for in respect of statutory holidays and they exclude time lost from any other cause.

For details of earnings and hours for earlier dates see the February 1977 and February 1978 issues of the *Employment Gazette*

### Unemployment: entitlement to benefit

Of the 1,330,794 unemployed people in Great Britain on November 9, 1978, it is estimated that about 419,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, about 94,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance; about 537,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and about 280,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

This last group includes those who at the end date of the count had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school leavers, people obviously self-employed and others seeking employment with an employer, who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed

to qualify for unemployment benefit; some retired people who are again seeking paid 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.

Supplementary allowances are paid by unemployment benefit offices and certain education authorities' careers offices in Scotland on behalf of the Supplementary Benefits Commission to those unemployed people who do not qualify for unemployment benefit or whose income, including unemployment benefit, falls short of their assessed needs.

Details are given in the table below.

	THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	276	144	419
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	81	12	94
Total receiving unemployment benefit	357	156	513
Receiving supplementary allowance only	400	136	537
Others registered for work	171	110	280
<b>Total</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>1,331</b>

Note: Because the figures have been rounded independently some totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

### Disabled people

#### Returns of unemployed disabled people at December 7, 1978

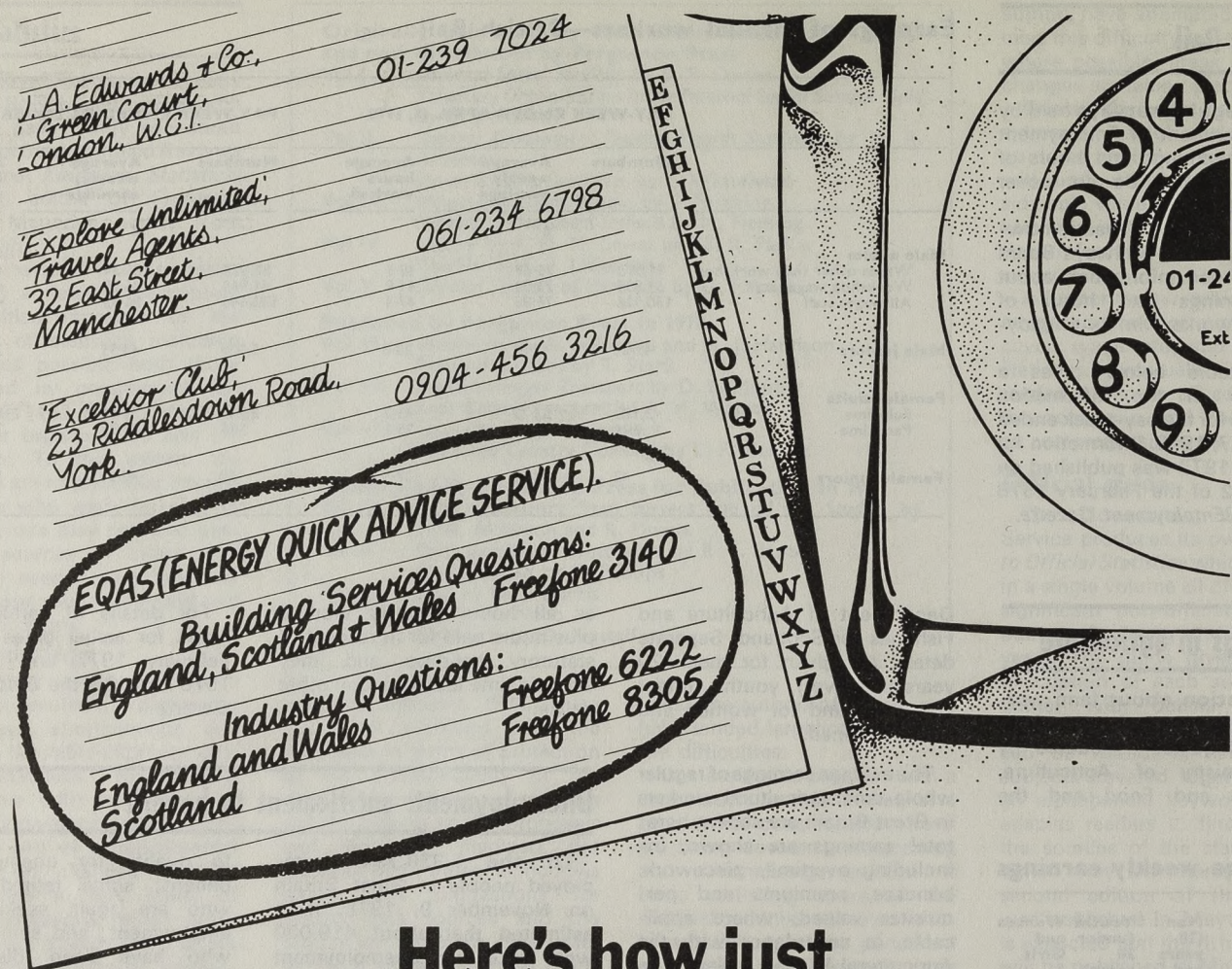
Section	Males	Females	Total
Registered	48,463	7,450	55,913
Unregistered	53,906	14,142	68,048
<b>Section 2</b>			
Registered	7,569	1,517	9,086
Unregistered	2,964	854	3,818

#### Placings of disabled people from November 4, 1978 to December 1, 1978

	Males	Females	Total
Registered Section 1	1,952	479	2,431
Disabled people Section 2	231	57	288
Unregistered* Section 1	1,658	565	2,223
Disabled people			
Total Placings	3,841	1,101	4,942

\*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 sheltered conditions.  
(b) At April 17, 1978, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 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).





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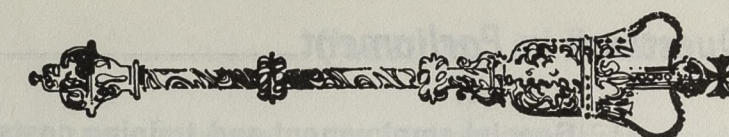
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**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

**Questions in Parliament**

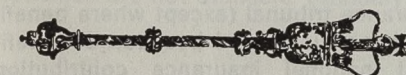


A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between January 15 and February 5 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

**Statistical techniques**

Mr David Knox (Leek) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what reforms he expected to introduce in his Department's statistical collection techniques as a result of the findings of the recent report of IFF Research Limited, commissioned by the Social Science Research Council, into workplace industrial relations in British manufacturing industry; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Golding: My Department's statistics on aspects of industrial action, which involve methods and coverage which are very similar to those followed in most other industrial countries, are under consideration; but careful investigation is required before coming to decisions on possible changes. I shall want to avoid significant increases in costs of data collection, to either industry or the Government. (February 5)



**Holiday arrangements**

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would carry out a study into the number of firms in 1978-79 which allowed a week plus holiday covering Christmas and the New Year; and he would initiate discussions with the TUC and CBI aimed at progress towards the 1975 EEC recommendation of a general holiday entitlement of at least four weeks including where possible a mid-winter holiday week covering the period from Christmas to the New Year.

Mr Walker: I have no plans for such a study. Holiday arrangements between Christmas and New Year and at other times are in general, a matter for agreement between employers and employees. The Government supported the EEC recommendation for four week's annual paid holiday on the basis that its progressive achievement was a matter for collective bargaining, subject to the requirements of counter-inflation policy. The recommendation imposes no obligation for legislation to achieve its objectives and I do not propose to start discussions on this subject with the TUC and CBI. (January 16)

**Department of Employment Ministers**

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

**Harold Walker M.P., Minister of State**

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

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

**Trade union membership**

Mr T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would seek to provide by statute for compensation to be payable to a worker who had been dismissed for failing or refusing to join a trade union where the workers were covered by a closed shop agreement.

Mr Walker: Provision is currently made in the legislation for compensation to be paid in respect of any employee who genuinely objects on grounds of religious belief to being a member of any trade union whatsoever. (January 24).

**Central Arbitration Committee**

Mr Barney Hayhoe (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many claims had been settled by the Central Arbitration Committee under Schedule 11 of the Employment Protection Act; how many had been contested by the employer and how many had been unopposed; how many workers had been involved; which were the six trade unions sponsoring the most claims; and what was the average amount of the awards made during the last 12 months for which figures were available.

Mr Walker: Up to December 31, 1978 my Department had been informed of 644 Schedule 11 awards including 192 in which the claim was not established. Of the total number of claims on which awards were made, 210 were not contested by the employer and a further 92 were contested only in part. Some 105,000

workers benefited from awards; claims on behalf of a further 58,000 workers were rejected. The six trade unions making most use of the Schedule were the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering Section), Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section) General and Municipal Workers Union and Transport and General Workers Union. An accurate assessment of the average amount of awards could not be calculated on the basis of information available. (February 5)

**Strikes**

Mr David Knox (Leek) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what percentage of strikes he estimated his Department failed to record in its presentation of statistics relating to industrial relations in manufacturing industry.

Mr Golding: My Department's statistics aim to cover all strikes other than those lasting less than a day, or involving less than ten workers, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeds a hundred. No direct estimate is available of the shortfall in recording, but it is believed that overall only a relatively small proportion of strikes within this definition are missed. These are mostly the small scale disputes which are believed to be more concentrated in some industries than others. (February 5)



## Questions in Parliament

### Special employment and training costs

Mr Timothy Raison (Aylesbury) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was his latest estimate of the cost of the current employment and training measures, broken down by the various schemes; and how many jobs he estimated each of these schemes was saving.

Mr Golding: The table below gives, for each of the current special employment and training measures estimated expendi-

ture during the financial year 1978/9 and the number of people currently being assisted. Of these measures, only the temporary employment subsidy and the short-time working compensation scheme help save jobs. The other schemes are designed to provide additional jobs, work experience or training opportunities for those who would otherwise be unemployed. (January 30)

Measure	Estimated expenditure in 1978-9 (£ million)	Number of people being assisted
Temporary Employment Subsidy	147	107,400
Short-Time Working Compensation Scheme	2.5	8,335
Small Firms Employment Subsidy	14.5	29,349
Job Release Scheme	22	19,421
Adult Employment Subsidy	0.3	524
Job Introduction Scheme	0.2	154
Youth Opportunities Programme	63	55,000
Community Industry	12	5,055
Special Temporary Employment Programme	11	6,000
Training places supported in industry	40	24,338

### Racial equality

Mr John Tilley (Lambeth Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, when he now expected to have replies from all nationalised industries and other public bodies to his request for details of their policies of racial equality in employment; and whether he would give the names of those industries or bodies which failed to reply by his original deadline of the end of last year.

Mr Grant: The approaches to the public bodies concerned were made through the responsible departments and took place over a period of several months extending well into the autumn. These

bodies were asked to undertake a review of their racial equality policies and that of course takes time. In some cases the review has revealed to the public bodies concerned the need for further action and this is being pursued prior to the issue of a substantive response to our request. I think it right to encourage positive action of that kind.

As I said in my reply to my hon. friend the member of Coventry, North East, on December 15, 1978, where replies appear to be overdue the responsible departments have been asked to pursue the matter urgently. (January 22)

### Levy exemption

Mr David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the current level of exemption from training board levy for the Foundry Industry Training Board; and what had been the percentage increases in the average industrial wage and the increase in the exemptions from this training board levy since 1970.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that firms in the Foundry Industry can be exempted from payment of levy to the Foundry Industry Training Committee by virtue of their small size (exclusion) or of their

training performance. Firms with an annual payroll above £25,000 pay one per cent of it in levy; firms below that level do not pay levy. Whilst there are no firms fully exempted from levy as a result of their training performance, part-exemption was obtained by 941 firms out of an industry total of 1418 in 1976/77, in the form of "abatements" grants.

The following table shows how the number of excluded firms has changed.

The average industrial wage (in the foundry industry) has increased from £29.60 to £89 between 1970 and 1978, an increase of 200.7 per cent. (January 17).

Levy year	Exclusion level	No. of firms excluded	Total firms in industry	% excluded
1969-70	£7,500	305	1,553	19.6
1977-78	£25,000	357	1,404	25.4

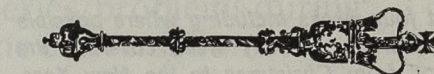
### Tribunals

Mr Ivor Clemitson (Luton East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps his Department and the Manpower Services Commission were taking to make clear the difference between the functions of local insurance tribunals and of industrial tribunals to those who wished both to appeal against a suspension of unemployment benefit and to make an application in respect of unfair dismissal consequent upon their dismissal from employment.

Mr Golding: All the unemployment benefit offices of the Department of Employment and the jobcentres and employment offices of the Manpower Services Commission have a reception or enquiry point where leaflets and general guidance are available on aspects of unfair dismissal, and where members of the public can obtain an application form for appeal against alleged unfair dismissal to an industrial tribunal under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act (1978).

The Social Security Act (1975) requires that claimants who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit must be given written notification of the disqualification and of their rights of appeal, in the first place to a local national insurance tribunal (except where benefit has been disallowed because of a deficient national insurance contribution record, in which case appeal is to the Secretary of State for Social Services).

My Department is conscious of the need to provide information to the public on the rights of individuals under the legislation for whose administration it is responsible, and keeps constantly under review the provisions made to this end, with a view to improving them where deficiencies are revealed. (January 26)



### Retail price index

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what representations he had received concerning the present system of weighting in the retail price index.

Mr Grant: Representations have been received jointly from the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA) and the Low Pay Unit asking for consideration to be given to the construction of a separate prices index for low income households for which a different system of weighting would need to be considered. (January 22)

### Average earnings

Mr Peter Horden (Horsham and Crawley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if would publish a table showing the increase in average earnings, expressed at an annual rate, over the last 40, 30, 20, 10 and five years, respectively.

Mr Golding: The following estimates relate to the average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in my Department's regular (October) enquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom. The enquiry covers manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying (except coal), construction, gas, electricity and water, transport and communication (except railways and sea transport), public administration and certain miscellaneous services.

	Percentage increase, expressed at an annual rate
Oct 1938 to Oct 1977 (39 years)	8.1
Oct 1947 to Oct 1977 (30 years)	8.4
Oct 1957 to Oct 1977 (20 years)	9.2
Oct 1967 to Oct 1977 (10 years)	13.0
Oct 1972 to Oct 1977 (5 years)	15.3

Results of the October 1978 enquiry should be available next month.

Wider based estimates for the periods specified are not available. (January 18)

### Wages

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many women in full-time employment could benefit by the £3.50p a week pay increase allowed in the Government's new pay guidelines; and what percentage this was of the total female workforce.

Mrs Short also asked how many men in full-time employment could benefit by the £3.50p a week increase allowed in the Government's new pay guidelines; and what percentage this was of the total male workforce.

Mr Walker: The New Earnings Survey indicates that gross weekly earnings, excluding overtime earnings, were less than £70 in April 1978 for about 3.8 million women aged 18 and over in full-time employment whose pay for the survey reference pay-period was not affected by absence, which was 82 per cent of such women. The corresponding estimates for men aged 21 and over were about 4.5 million and 45 per cent.

Because of subsequent increases in earnings the numbers currently earning less than £70 per week will be lower, but there will be in addition a number whose

pay for the survey reference period was affected by absence (quite apart from juveniles and part-time workers who can benefit from £3.50 proportionately). The figures include those who may still benefit more from the exception made in Cmnd. 7293 for increases where the resulting earnings are no more than £44.50 for a normal full-time week. (January 24)

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what had been the average percentage wage increase of full-time male manual workers in the period February 1974 to January 1979; and how this compared with the rate of inflation in that period.

Mrs Short also asked what had been the average percentage wage increase of full-time female workers in the period February 1974 to January 1979; and how this compared with the rate of inflation in that period.

Mr Golding: Estimates of movements in general average earnings separately for (i) female and (ii) manual male full-time workers are available only between New Earnings Survey reference periods. For those full-time workers aged 18 and over whose pay for the respective reference pay period was not affected by absence, the estimated percentage increases between April 1974 and April 1978 were 109.7 per cent for females and 84.8 per cent for manual males. The general Index of Retail Prices increased by 83.4 per cent over this period. (January 26)

### Women in employment

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many women had been in full-time employment in each of the last eight years.

Mrs Renee Short also asked how many women had been in part-time employment in each of the last eight years.

Mr Golding: Following is the available information:

### Employees in employment: Females: Great Britain

	Full-time	Part-time*	Total
June 1971	5,468	2,757	8,224
June 1972	5,454	2,877	8,331
June 1973	5,542	3,163	8,705
June 1974	5,512	3,421	8,933
June 1975	5,422	3,551	8,973
June 1976	5,366	3,585	8,951
June 1977	NA	NA	9,081†
June 1978	NA	NA	9,149†

\* Part-time workers are defined as those normally employed for not more than 30 hours per week (excluding main meal breaks and overtime).

† Provisional figures.

NA Not available.

## Questions in Parliament

Mrs Short went on to ask what percentage of the unemployed in the month of December in each of the last eight years had been women.

Mr Golding: Following is the available information for Great Britain:

	Per cent
December 1971	15.7
December 1972	16.7
December 1973	15.1
December 1974	*
December 1975	21.3
December 1976	*
December 1977	28.3
December 1978	29.4

\* Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, information for December 1974 and December 1976 is not available.

(January 15)

### Public employees

Mr David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total number of people employed in national and local government service, including the nationalised industries and businesses wholly owned by Her Majesty's Government or public corporations.

Mr Golding: The latest information is shown in the table.

### United Kingdom: Employment in central government, local authorities and public corporations, mid-1977

	Thousands
Central government (including HM Forces)	2,305
Local authorities	2,999
Public corporations (including nationalised industries)	2,089
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,393</b>

Note: The sectors are those used in the National Accounts; in particular, central government includes the National Health Service and local authorities include the education services. Full definitions are given in National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods, and brought up to date by the notes in National Income and Expenditure 1967-1977, the Blue Book. Companies which are subsidiaries of other public corporations are classified as public corporations and their employees are included in the above figures. Most companies which are wholly (or partly) owned directly by the government, and companies which are subsidiaries of the National Enterprise Board, are classified to the companies sector which forms part of the private sector. Separate employment figures for those companies are not available.

(January 23)



# Employers

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



**The Job Release Scheme has been extended until 31 March 1980 and applies throughout Great Britain.**

This Scheme offers men aged 64 and women aged 59 on or before 31 March 1980, the chance to stop work up to a year before reaching statutory pensionable age. They'll get £26.50 a week **tax-free**, and married people with a dependent wife or husband whose income is £8.50 or less a week will be eligible for £35.

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

# Job Release Scheme

Department of Employment **DE**

The rates quoted above were applicable when going to press

As a result of this Scheme, your employees have the chance to stop work up to a year early, which may give you the chance to do a bit of promoting. Above all, you'll be able to take on new staff. Doing that means you're also giving a job to someone who's presently unemployed. Employees who wish to take part in the Job Release Scheme must apply by 31 March 1980.

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

## 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-December 1978 was 9,081,300 (6,795,500 males and 2,285,700 females). The total included 7,167,100 (5,067,000 males and 2,100,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,235,000 (1,133,100 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 13,200 lower than that for November 1978 and 58,400 lower than in December 1977. The total in manufacturing industries was 10,800 lower than in November 1978 and 65,300 lower than in December 1977. The number in construction was 1,200 lower than in November 1978 but 7,900 higher than in December 1977. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.2 (88.2 at mid-November) and for manufacturing industries 87.1 (87.2 at mid-November).

#### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers in Great Britain on January 11, 1979 was 1,346,858. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,280,100 representing 5.5 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,262,500 in December 1978. In addition, there were 44,362 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,391,220, a rise of 88,022 since December 7, 1978. This total represents 6.0 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in January 1979, 201,669 (14.5 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 January 5, 1979 was 213,589; 5,802 lower than on December 1, 1978. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 234,600, compared with 229,900 in December 1978. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on January 5, 1979 was 25,167; 1,600 lower than on December 1, 1978.

#### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on January 11, 1979 was 17,990, a rise of 8,371 since December 7, 1978.

#### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended December 9, 1978 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,882,100. This is about 36.7 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 15.23 millions (15.26 millions in November). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 38,100 or about 0.7 per cent of all operatives, each losing 15.0 hours on average.

#### Average earnings

In December 1978 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 13.4 per cent higher than in December 1977. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 351.4 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 343.5 in November 1978 and was 15.3 per cent higher than in December 1977.

#### Basic rates of wages

At January 31, 1979, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 16.4 per cent higher than at January 31, 1978. This increase reflects that nationally negotiated rates for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. The index was 275.2 (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 January 16, 1979 was 207.2 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.5 per cent on December 1978 (204.2) and of 9.3 per cent on January 1978 (188.4).

#### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in January which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 155, involving approximately 1,428,100 workers. During the month approximately 1,449,500 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 2,585,000 working days were lost, including 291,000 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-December 1978, for the two preceding months and for December 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.

#### Employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	December 1977*			October 1978*			November 1978*			December 1978*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries †</b>		6,839.2	2,300.6	9,139.7	6,807.5	2,288.4	9,096.0	6,802.7	2,291.6	9,094.5	6,795.5	2,285.7	9,081.3
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries ‡</b>		5,115.6	2,116.9	7,232.4	5,075.5	2,102.8	7,178.4	5,072.1	2,105.8	7,177.9	5,067.0	2,100.1	7,167.1
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	326.4	14.4	340.8	320.4	14.4	334.9	320.1	14.4	334.9	319.3	14.4	333.8
Coal mining	101	282.8	9.9	292.7	276.8	9.9	286.8	276.5	9.9	286.5	275.7	9.9	285.7
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	418.6	283.0	701.6	418.0	281.5	699.6	416.3	281.4	697.6	415.4	279.0	694.3
Grain milling	211	16.5	5.1	21.6	15.7	4.9	20.7	15.7	4.9	20.5	15.6	4.9	20.5
Bread and flour confectionery	212	64.1	37.0	101.1	65.6	37.3	102.9	64.9	37.2	102.1	64.0	36.9	100.9
Biscuits	213	15.9	26.2	42.2	16.4	26.8	43.2	16.2	26.8	43.0	16.1	26.3	42.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	54.0	50.5	104.4	53.0	48.9	101.9	52.8	49.2	102.0	52.8	49.1	102.0
Milk and milk products	215	41.0	15.0	56.0	40.9	15.0	55.9	40.9	14.8	55.7	40.9	14.9	55.8
Sugar	216	10.5	3.2	13.8	10.0	3.1	13.1	9.4	3.1	12.5	9.4	3.0	12.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	33.1	40.2	73.3	33.6	40.7	74.3	33.6	40.6	74.2	33.5	39.9	73.3
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.9	33.5	62.3	27.7	32.2	59.9	27.8	32.1	59.9	27.7	31.9	59.5
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.6	5.0	26.6	21.4	4.7	26.1	21.6	4.8	26.4	21.6	4.8	26.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.7	1.4	7.2	5.6	1.5	7.1	5.7	1.5	7.2	5.8	1.5	7.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	20.0	14.4	34.4	19.8	14.3	34.1	19.8	14.1	33.9	19.6	13.9	33.4
Brewing and malting	231	56.2	13.1	69.3	56.1	13.1	69.1	56.0	13.0	69.0	56.3	13.0	69.3
Soft drinks	232	16.1	8.9	25.1	16.5	9.2	25.7	16.5	9.4	26.0	16.5	9.4	25.9
Other drinks industries	239	20.2	13.3	33.4	20.7	13.9	34.6	20.7	13.8	34.5	20.7	13.5	34.2
Tobacco	240	14.6	16.3	30.9	14.9	16.1	30.9	14.8	15.9	30.8	15.0	15.9	30.8
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	33.0	4.0	37.0	32.6	4.0	36.7	32.6	4.0	36.6	32.5	4.0	36.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	10.5	§	11.0	10.0	§	10.4	10.1	§	10.6	10.0	§	10.4
Mineral oil refining	262	16.6	2.1	18.7	16.5	2.1	18.6	16.4	2.0	18.5	16.4	2.0	18.4
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.8	1.5	7.3	6.1	1.5	7.6	6.1	1.5	7.6	6.1	1.5	7.6
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	307.9	122.7	430.6	309.5	123.8	433.3	309.0	123.8	432.9	309.4	123.9	433.3
General chemicals	271	113.9	22.1	136.0	114.9	22.6	137.5	115.0	22.3	137.3	115.0	22.4	137.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.4	31.9	72.3	42.0	33.0	74.9	41.4	32.8	74.2	41.4	32.9	74.3
Toilet preparations	273	8.7	14.8	23.6	9.0	14.8	23.7	8.9	15.0	23.9	8.9	14.9	23.7
Paint	274	19.6	7.2	26.8	19.7	7.4	27.1	19.7	7.5	27.2	19.7	7.3	27.0
Soap and detergents	275	10.6	6.7	17.3	10.4	6.6	17.0	10.6	6.6	17.2	10.4	6.8	17.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	42.9	8.7	51.6	43.0	8.3	51.3	43.0	8.2	51.3	43.1	8.3	51.3
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.0	3.5	22.5	18.7	3.5	22.2	18.6	3.5	22.2	18.7	3.5	22.2
Fertilisers	278	9.6	1.6	11.2	9.6	1.6	11.3	9.7	1.6	11.3	9.7	1.6	11.3
Other chemical industries	279	43.1	26.2	69.3	42.3	26.1	68.3	42.3	26.2	68.4	42.6	26.3	68.9
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	421.6	54.2	475.8	402.5	52.5	455.1	401.7	52.6	454.3	401.3	52.7	454.0
Iron and steel (general)	311	214.7	20.2	234.9	199.5	19.3	218.8	199.1	19.3	218.3	198.7	19.2	217.8
Steel tubes	312	43.5	6.8	50.3	41.5	6.4	48.0	41.5	6.4	48.0	41.4	6.4	47.8
Iron castings etc.	313	68.1	7.1	75.2	67.6	6.9	74.5	67.3	6.9	74.2	67.4	7.0	74.4
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	43.0	7.6	50.7	42.4	7.4	49.8	42.3	7.3	49.6	42.2	7.3	49.5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.2	8.2	42.4	33.9	8.5	42.4	34.0	8.5	42.6	34.1	8.7	42.8
Other base metals	323	18.1	4.3	22.3	17.6	4.0	21.6	17.5	4.1	21.6	17.5	4.1	21.6
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	787.7	145.9	933.6	779.7	144.0	923.7	779.0	143.8	922.8	777.7	144.2	921.9
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.7	4.1	29.9	24.2	3.9	28.1	24.2	3.9	28.1	24.4	4.0	28.4
Metal-working machine tools	332	56.5	9.3	65.8	55.5	9.2	64.7	55.3	9.2	64.5	55.1	9.2	64.3
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	70.7	14.8	85.4	70.0	14.5	84.5	69.8	14.5	84.3	69.9	14.5	84.4
Industrial engines	334	25.9	4.1	30.0	25.8	4.1	29.9	25.8	4.1	29.9	25.7	4.0	29.7
Textile machinery and accessories	335	20.2	3.7	23.9	19.4	3.5	22.9	19.5	3.5	23.0	19.6	3.5	23.2
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	39.0	4.6	43.5	38.7	4.4	43.1	38.7	4.4	43.1	38.8	4.4	43.2
Mechanical handling equipment	337	53.0	8.4	61.4	53.2	8.7	61.9	53.0	8.6	61.6	52.4	8.6	61.0
Office machinery	338	16.0	6.6	22.6	15.9	6.6	22.5	15.9	6.6	22.5	15.9	6.7	22.6
Other machinery	339	180.1	36.2	216.3	180.3	35.8	216.1	180.2	35.8	216.0	180.1	35.9	216.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	139.9	17.1	157.0	139.9	16.9	156.9	139.3	16.9	156.2	138.2	16.9	155.1
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.4	4.5	21.9	17.0	4.3	21.3	17.0	4.3	21.3	17.0	4.3	21.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	143.4	32.5	175.9	139.7	32.1	171.8	140.3	32.1	172.3	140.6	32.1	172.8
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	96.2	53.2	149.4	95.4	52.6	147.9	95.8	52.9	148.7	96.2	53.0	149.2
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.9	3.1	12.1	8.8	2.9	11.6	8.7	2.8	11.6	8.7	2.8	11.5
Watches and clocks	352	5.5	6.4	12.0	5.4	6.5	11.9	5.3	6.6	11.9	5.3	6.6	11.9
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15.9	11.3	27.2	15.6	10.8	26.4	15.8	10.9	26.6	15.8	10.8	26.6
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.8	32.4	98.2	65.7	32.3	98.0	66.0	32.6	98.6	66.4	32.8	99.1
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	467.3	276.5	743.8	469.6	277.0	746.6	469.9	277.4	747.4	469.2	275.4	744.6
Electrical machinery	361	101.1	33.1	134.1	101.1	33.0	134.0	101.3	32.9	134.2	101.1	32.9	134.0
Insulated wires and cables	362	31.6	12.6	44.2	31.2	12.1	43.4	31.2	12.1	43.4	31.4	12.1	43.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	41.4	24.3	65.7	39.9	25.2	65.2	40.0	25.3	65.3	39.8	25.5	65.2
Radio and electronic components	364	63.8	66.2	130.0	64.2	65.9	130.1	64.2	66.1	130.2	64.1	65.8	129.9
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	25.0	27.6	52.7	24.1	25.9	50.1	24.0	26.0	50.0	23.5	24.8	48.3

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	December 1977*			October 1978*			November 1978*			December 1978*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electronic computers	366	32.8	12.0	44.8	34.2	12.5	46.7	34.2	12.5	46.7	34.3	12.7	47.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	67.5	26.4	93.9	68.6	27.0	95.6	68.9	26.8	95.6	68.9	26.7	95.6
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	41.2	21.4	62.6	41.7	21.9	63.6	41.8	21.7	63.5	41.7	21.6	63.3
Other electrical goods	369	62.9	52.9	115.7	64.5	53.5	118.0	64.4	54.0	118.3	64.4	53.4	117.8
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	162.7	13.2	175.8	160.7	13.3	174.0	160.3	13.3	173.6	159.5	13.3	172.8
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	677.2	94.3	771.5	673.6	93.1	766.8	671.3	93.3	764.6	670.3	93.1	763.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	33.7	2.7	36.4	30.8	2.5	33.2	30.8	2.5	33.3	30.8	2.5	33.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	426.3	59.0	485.4	422.3	57.4	479.8	419.4	57.4	476.8	418.0	57.2	475.2
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10.6	3.4	13.9	10.5	3.5	14.0	10.5	3.5	14.0	10.4	3.5	13.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	164.8	26.9	191.7	168.1	27.5	195.6	168.6	27.7	196.3	169.1	27.8	196.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	17.3	1.1	18.3	17.2	1.0	18.2	17.2	1.0	18.2	17.3	1.0	18.3
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.4	1.2	25.7	24.7	1.2							



## Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended December 9, 1978 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,882,100, or about 36.7 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.7 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 38,100 or 0.7 per cent of all operatives, each losing 15.0 hours on average.

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

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

## Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: week ended December 9, 1978

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours overtime worked (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total		Hours lost		
					Number of operatives (000's)	Total of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
<b>Great Britain analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)</b>													
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>1,993.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>29.2</b>
Food industries (211-229)	142.6	34.0	1,476.9	10.4	1.5	61.4	2.2	47.3	21.8	3.7	0.9	108.8	29.4
Drink industries (231-239)	47.5	54.1	466.5	9.8	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	1.8
Tobacco (240)	6.8	29.0	50.0	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>940.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
General chemicals (271)	31.7	38.2	347.4	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>145.2</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>1,369.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Iron and steel (general) (311)	56.4	35.8	512.7	9.1	—	—	0.5	3.7	7.4	0.5	0.3	3.7	7.4
Other iron and steel (312-313)	50.9	53.8	504.9	9.9	—	1.3	1.8	15.6	8.5	1.9	2.0	17.0	9.0
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	37.9	45.1	351.6	9.3	0.3	12.3	0.4	3.8	9.1	0.7	0.9	16.2	22.1
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>296.6</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>2,389.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>256.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>155.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>1,278.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Electrical machinery (361)	34.4	40.9	267.5	7.8	0.1	2.2	0.2	1.3	5.9	0.3	0.3	3.5	12.8
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>581.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>1,521.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	127.6	34.5	959.2	7.5	0.6	25.8	6.8	97.2	14.3	7.5	2.0	122.9	16.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	41.2	40.2	314.8	7.6	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	40.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>1,369.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>846.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Production of man-made fibres (411)	8.8	37.5	88.4	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	16.6	23.3	142.0	8.5	—	1.3	0.2	4.8	20.0	0.3	0.4	6.1	22.4
Woollen and worsted (414)	20.7	32.1	203.3	9.8	0.2	7.6	2.0	24.3	12.3	2.2	3.4	31.9	14.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	12.0	12.7	74.7	6.2	—	1.2	1.4	10.9	7.6	1.5	1.6	12.1	8.3
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Clothing industries (441-449)	19.9	8.1	117.2	5.9	0.1	5.4	1.6	18.1	11.3	1.7	0.7	23.5	13.5
Footwear (450)	8.2	13.1	42.4	5.2	—	0.9	2.0	15.1	7.4	2.1	3.3	16.0	7.7
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>769.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>669.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>1,311.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	57.4	37.0	568.3	9.9	—	0.7	0.2	1.5	6.4	0.3	0.2	2.2	8.8
Printing and publishing (485-489)	85.3	40.2	743.1	8.7	0.1	4.6	0.4	10.6	29.9	0.5	0.2	15.2	32.3
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>730.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Rubber (491)	26.6	33.0	247.0	9.3	—	0.2	0.4	3.9	9.2	0.4	0.5	4.1	9.7
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>1,882.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>16,348.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>433.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>572.3</b>	<b>15.0</b>
<b>Analysis by region</b>													
South East and East Anglia	559.6	41.5	4,908.3	8.8	0.2	7.2	3.8	74.9	19.7	4.0	0.3	82.1	20.6
South West	121.9	40.7	1,038.5	8.5	—	0.8	1.3	8.4	6.3	1.4	0.5	9.3	6.8
West Midlands	229.0	31.2	1,826.7	8.0	1.2	48.7	15.4	206.9	13.4	16.6	2.3	255.6	15.4
East Midlands	154.8	34.8	1,280.3	8.3	0.2	6.6	3.3	26.8	8.2	3.4	0.8	33.4	9.7
Yorkshire and Humberside	212.8	39.4	1,900.5	8.9	0.2	8.7	4.1	46.4	11.4	4.3	0.8	55.1	12.9
North West	110.7	33.9	1,003.1	9.1	0.9	36.2	4.1	40.5	9.9	5.0	0.7	76.7	15.4
North	69.0	29.6	608.5	8.8	0.3	10.2	0.6	7.3	12.7	0.8	0.3	17.4	21.1
Wales	174.2	37.2	1,551.4	8.9	0.1	4.2	0.5	5.5	11.2	0.6	0.3	9.8	16.3
Scotland	—	—	—	—	0.4	15.8	1.6	17.3	10.8	2.0	0.4	33.1	16.6

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 January 11, 1979

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on January 11, 1979, was 1,346,858, 83,490 more than on December 7, 1978. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,280,100 (5.5 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 17,600 between the December and January counts, but fell by an average of 6,500 per month between October and January.

Between December and January the number unemployed rose by 88,022. This change included a rise of 4,532 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on January 11, 1979 had been registered for up to four weeks was 14.5 per cent. The corresponding proportion for December was 14.6 per cent.

## Regional analysis of unemployment: January 11, 1979

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>Unemployed, excluding school leavers</b>														
Actual	301,187	145,874	35,699	104,225	122,344	77,293	121,891	200,629	117,452	88,860	177,278	1,346,858	60,988	1,407,846
Seasonally adjusted	284,200	139,200	33,300	96,500	118,500	73,700	115,600	192,700	113,000	84,200	167,000	1,280,100	59,100	1,339,100
Percentage rates†	3.8	3.6	4.7	6.0	5.1	4.7	5.5	6.8	8.3	7.8	7.5	5.5	10.8	5.6
<b>School leavers (included in unemployed)</b>														
Males	2,024	1,035	251	1,033	1,469	474	1,425	4,188	2,053	1,638	7,463	22,018	1,768	23,786
Females	2,162	902	285	1,078	2,188	754	2,162	4,025	2,142	1,989	5,559	22,344	1,299	23,643
<b>Unemployed</b>														
Total	305,373	147,811	36,235	106,336	126,001	78,521	125,478	208,842	121,647	92,487	190,300	1,391,220	64,055	1,455,275
Males	227,572	112,617	26,567	75,031	88,154	57,185	89,877	147,832	86,358	64,397	126,929	989,902	44,873	1,034,775
Females	77,801	35,194	9,668	31,305	37,847	21,336	35,601	61,010	35,289	28,090	63,371	401,318	19,182	420,500
Married females‡	27,867	10,948	3,778	11,446	15,203	9,091	14,528	25,326	16,565	12,939	31,047	167,790	10,129	177,919
<b>Percentage rates†</b>														
Total	4.0	3.8	5.2	6.6	5.4	5.0	6.0	7.4	9.0	8.6	8.6	6.0	11.7	6.1
Males	5.1	4.9	6.2	7.7	6.2	6.0	7.0	8.7	10.2	9.6	9.7	7.0	13.7	7.2
Females	2.5	2.3	3.5	4.9	4.2	3.5	4.4	5.4	6.9	7.0	7.0	4.3	8.8	4.4
<b>Length of time on register</b>														
up to 4 weeks	51,451	23,539	6,124	14,399	16,317	10,573	18,073	26,572	14,524	11,561	32,075	201,669	6,610	208,279
over 4 weeks	253,922	124,272	30,111	91,937	109,684	67,948	107,405	182,270	107,123	80,926	158,225	1,189,551	57,445	1,246,996
<b>Adult students (excluded from unemployed)</b>														
Males	6,422	2,027	781	1,439	1,518	1,735	1,400	3,106	1,382	912	2,787	21,482	838	22,320
Females	3,076	1,034	381	796	688	833	737	1,434	609	429	1,612	10,595		







### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on January 11, 1979 was 17,990.

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 January 11, 1979: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	2,806	101	2,907
Greater London	364	28	392
East Anglia	583	193	776
South West	1,337	49	1,386
West Midlands	1,502	279	1,781
East Midlands	799	204	1,003
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,088	286	2,374
North West	1,570	328	1,898
North	1,617	49	1,666
Wales	471	429	900
Scotland	3,127	172	3,299
Great Britain	15,900	2,090	17,990

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 January 5, 1979 was 213,589; 5,802 lower than on December 1, 1978.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on January 5, 1979 was 234,600; 4,700 higher than that for December 1, 1978 and 7,600 higher than on October 6, 1978.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on January 5, 1979 was 25,167; 1,600 lower than on December 1, 1978.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on January 5, 1979. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

### Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on January 5, 1979: regional analysis

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	98,443	14,890
Greater London	51,787	9,531
East Anglia	6,217	801
South West	12,981	1,291
West Midlands	13,588	2,027
East Midlands	15,424	1,370
Yorkshire and Humberside	14,939	1,455
North West	16,941	1,458
North	9,604	480
Wales	7,344	434
Scotland	18,108	961
Great Britain	213,589	25,167

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					
			Nov 1978	Dec* 1978	Dec 1977	March 1978	June 1978	Sept 1978	Nov 1978	Dec* 1978
I to XXVII	B	WHOLE ECONOMY	136.1	138.1	9.4	10.4	15.4	15.1	13.3	13.4
I	C	Agriculture and forestry †	139.3	not available	5.9	12.8	14.1	10.4	16.7	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	148.8	153.4	7.7	20.7	26.0	25.7	27.4	29.2
III to XIX	C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	140.6	142.9	11.2	11.9	16.2	15.9	13.6	14.9
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	142.8	146.7	10.8	7.2	16.5	15.9	12.5	16.8
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	138.2	142.4	8.8	17.3	13.5	18.7	17.9	18.1
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	138.7	145.1	15.6	14.0	16.4	17.8	8.1	12.4
VI	A	Metal manufacture	138.4	142.6	9.1	14.1	18.0	15.2	15.0	15.4
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	143.7	146.4	12.9	13.1	15.9	16.2	16.0	16.1
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	145.2	147.0	14.8	11.3	17.3	18.2	16.6	15.0
IX	A	Electrical engineering	139.9	139.8	9.1	11.7	18.2	15.6	11.3	14.2
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	146.9	131.0	4.3	13.3	11.9	17.6	21.5	12.7
XI	A	Vehicles	132.4	139.2	11.7	12.9	15.3	15.6	10.4	13.5
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	143.9	143.0	12.3	11.7	16.4	13.5	14.0	12.8
XIII	A	Textiles	139.5	140.3	10.1	9.0	16.2	15.8	15.2	14.3
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	133.0	132.7	10.2	10.2	12.2	16.5	10.9	11.0
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	140.5	143.5	11.5	12.2	13.8	12.5	11.3	14.5
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	138.7	145.3	11.3	11.4	13.6	15.3	15.2	17.4
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	137.6	138.9	8.8	10.9	17.6	16.4	14.2	15.2
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	143.2	143.5	10.5	12.7	16.5	19.0	15.4	17.0
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	140.3	139.8	7.7	9.6	15.5	13.6	14.8	16.2
XX	C	Construction	140.2	140.8	9.5	6.5	11.7	14.0	13.6	13.2
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	139.3	137.1	6.6	2.8	33.2	20.7	16.7	17.1
XXII	C	Transport and communication	132.5	130.3	9.7	11.3	17.8	15.5	14.9	11.7
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	140.2	146.1	11.0	11.9	13.7	12.8	12.8	12.4
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	130.9	130.8	11.5	8.6	15.6	22.1	10.2	10.6
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	128.2	129.4	4.4	7.9	14.2	12.5	10.5	10.3
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	135.2	144.4	10.9	11.6	12.0	13.4	12.7	14.2
XXVII	B	Public administration	127.4	128.4	9.0	9.8	14.4	15.0	14.9	11.2

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 220.

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

1975 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970	48.1	48.6	48.9	49.4	50.0	50.5	51.2	51.8	52.1	52.5	53.0	53.4
1971	54.1	55.0	55.3	55.3	54.8	55.2	55.6	56.1	56.3	56.6	56.4	56.5
1972	56.7	*	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.8	58.2	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.2	57.9
1973	58.0	58.3	59.1	59.7	60.3	60.5	60.9	61.7	62.4	63.4	64.5	65.7
1974	66.4	67.5	67.9	69.9	71.3	73.8	75.5	77.9	80.3	83.2	86.3	88.0
1975	89.5	90.9	93.4	96.4	98.1	100.3	102.2	103.9	104.9	105.1	107.1	108.8
1976	110.3	110.5	110.5	111.2	112.0	113.1	114.8	115.1	115.7	115.7	117.1	118.2
1977	119.3	119.9	121.5	122.8	124.5	124.7	125.3	125.0	126.6	128.9	131.7	133.4
1978	134.8	136.1	137.4	138.7	139.7	140.3	140.1	141.0	143.5	145.7		

\* 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 January 31, 1979, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

#### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1978					
August 31	266.1	99.4	267.7	16.3	16.3
September 30	266.3	99.4	267.9	16.3	16.3
October 31	270.4	99.4	272.0	17.9	17.9
November 30	271.6	99.4	273.2	17.5	17.5
December 31	271.6	99.4	273.3	16.6	16.6
1979					
January 31	275.2	99.4	276.9	16.4	16.4

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 January

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

**Agriculture—England and Wales:** Increases in amounts ranging from £5.50 to £7.26 a week, according to classification and appointment for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (January 20).  
**Furniture manufacture—Great Britain:** Increases in special allowances of 10p an hour for journeymen and journeywomen, 9.15p for packers and 8.75p for labourers and porters. Apprentices, learners and young workers receive proportional amounts. Introduction of non-enhanceable productivity payments for a full 40 hour week of £2 for journeymen and journeywomen, £1.83 for packers and £1.75 for labourers and porters, with proportional amounts for apprentices, learners and young workers (Beginning of first full pay week in January).  
**Merchant Navy—United Kingdom:** Increases of varying amounts in base rates ranging from £3.925 to £2.150 a week (January 2).  
**Licensed non-residential establishments (Wages Council)—Great Britain:** Increases in minimum time rates of amounts ranging from £8.70 to £9.40 a week, according to area and occupation, for regular workers 20 or over (where not supplied by the employer with board, meals or lodging). Young workers and workers other than regular workers receive proportional amounts (January 15).  
**Motor vehicle retail and repair trade—United Kingdom:** General increases in pay of £4.50 a week for groups 1A and 1B, of £3.50 for group 2 and of £3 for groups 3 and 4 after consolidation of any existing supplements. Apprentices and young workers receive proportional amounts. New minimum weekly rates of wages ranging from £66 to £45 a week established. (First full pay week in January).

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 January indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,110,000 workers were increased by a total of £9,610,000, 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 January with operative effect from earlier months (160,000 workers, 25,000 of whom also had a change in January) and £795,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £9,610,000 about £5,885,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or

similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £3,130,000 from statutory wages orders, and £595,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions.

### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during January 1979, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	280,000	1,775,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	10,000	55,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	30,000	110,000	—	—
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,000	15,000	—	—
Textiles	—	—	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	—	—	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	—	—	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	95,000	640,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	2,000	10,000	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication	35,000	135,000	—	—
Distributive trades	15,000	85,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	505,000	5,990,000	—	—
<b>Totals—January-1979</b>	<b>975,000</b>	<b>8,815,000</b>	—	—
<b>Totals—January-1978</b>	<b>1,315,000</b>	<b>6,305,000</b>	—	—

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by		Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1978					
January	1,315	—	6,305	—	—
February	475	50	2,330	—	—
March	360	—	1,675	—	—
April	3,095	—	30,335	—	—
May	480	—	2,020	—	—
June*	1,205	—	5,855	—	—
July	750	—	3,510	—	—
August*	190	—	1,600	—	—
September*	245	—	1,210	—	—
October*	2,365	—	7,200	—	—
November*	375	—	3,415	—	—
December*	85	—	345	125	315
1979					
January	975	—	8,815	—	—

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

## Retail prices, January 16, 1979

The index of retail prices for all items on January 16, 1979 was 207.2 (January 15, 1974=100.) This represents an increase of 1.5 per cent on December 1978 (204.2) and of 9.3 per cent on January 1978 (189.5). The index for January 1979 was published on February 16, 1979.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of fresh foods, particularly vegetables, meat and dairy produce; to an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments; to increases in motoring costs and passenger fares; and to increases in charges for meals bought and consumed outside the home.

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

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

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** The food index rose by rather less than 3½ per cent to 217.5, compared with 210.5 in December. Most foods rose in price but the largest increases were in the prices of fresh foods, particularly vegetables, meat, dairy produce, fruit and fish. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by 13½ per cent to 207.6, compared with 183.0 in December.

**Housing:** The housing index rose by about 2½ per cent to 190.3, compared with 185.4 in December, due to an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments made by owner-occupiers following the rise in mortgage interest rates to 11½ per cent.

**Durable household goods:** The group index fell by one half of one per cent to 187.3 compared with 188.2 in December. The fall was mainly the result of reduced prices, particularly of floor coverings, in the January sales.

**Clothing and footwear:** Increases in the prices of some articles of clothing and footwear were offset by reductions, mainly due to the January sales of outer wear. The group index fell slightly to 176.1, compared with 176.3 in December.

**Transport and vehicles:** Increases in the prices of cars and petrol and in rail and bus fares, caused the group index to rise by rather less than 1½ per cent to 218.5, compared with 215.7 in December.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were increases in the prices of stationery, some travel and sports goods, and some toys and books. The group index rose by rather less than one per cent to 216.4, compared with 214.6 in December.

**Services:** Increases in charges for entertainments, hairdressing and other services caused the group index to rise by 1½ per cent to 202.0 compared with 199.0 in December.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Increases in charges for canteen and restaurant meals caused the group index to rise by almost one and one half per cent to 218.7, compared with 215.7 in December.

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	
	January 16, 1979		1 month	12 months
All items	207.2		+1.5	+9.3
All items excluding food	204.3		+0.9	+8.9
Food	217.5		+3.3	+10.9
Seasonal food	207.6		+13.4	+19.4
Other food	219.5		+1.7	+9.5
Alcoholic drink	198.9		+0.3	+5.3
Tobacco	231.5		+0.2	+3.9
Housing	190.3		+2.6	+15.8
Fuel and light	233.1		+0.1	+6.0
Durable household goods	187.3		-0.5	+6.9
Clothing and footwear	176.1		-0.1	+7.6
Transport and vehicles	218.5		+1.3	+10.0
Miscellaneous goods	216.4		+0.8	+9.0
Services	202.0		+1.5	+8.3
Meals out	218.7		+1.4	+9.6



## Retail prices index January 16, 1979

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

	Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months		Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>217.5</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>+7</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	218.0	+11	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	191.6	+8
Bread	214.0	+13	Radio, television and other household appliances	175.9	+5
Flour	214.1	+6	Pottery, glassware and hardware	208.2	+8
Other cereals	233.1	+11	<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>176.1</b>	<b>+8</b>
Biscuits	227.3	+6	Men's outer clothing	186.1	+11
Meat and bacon	187.0	+15	Men's underclothing	220.7	+12
Beef	212.0	+22	Women's outer clothing	153.8	+5
Lamb	198.8	+18	Women's underclothing	198.5	+11
Pork	181.6	+13	Children's clothing	187.8	+5
Bacon	172.7	+10	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	174.8	+11
Ham (cooked)	163.8	+12	Footwear	176.3	+7
Other meat and meat products	173.0	+11	<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>218.5</b>	<b>+10</b>
Fish	203.4	+9	Motoring and cycling	212.8	+10
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	258.9	+15	Purchase of motor vehicles	228.8	+16
Butter	316.7	+28	Maintenance of motor vehicles	226.4	+10
Margarine	200.2	-3	Petrol and oil	192.7	+3
Lard and other cooking fat	184.9	+3	Motor licences	199.0	+0
Milk, cheese and eggs	208.2	+8	Motor insurance	197.5	+10
Cheese	237.1	+11	Fares	257.3	+11
Eggs	127.1	+7	Rail transport	271.8	+10
Milk, fresh	243.4	+7	Road transport	249.9	+12
Milk, canned, dried, etc	244.1	+13	<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>216.4</b>	<b>+9</b>
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	255.1	-8	Books, newspapers and periodicals	243.7	+9
Tea	269.0	-18	Books	242.1	+8
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	323.0	-11	Newspapers and periodicals	244.0	+9
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	278.5	+12	Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toiletries	188.6	+6
Sugar	271.3	+13	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	234.3	+6
Jam, marmalade and syrup	236.4	+11	Soap and detergents	216.4	+5
Sweets and chocolates	274.2	+12	Soda and polishes	265.4	+13
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	245.9	+29	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	207.2	+11
Potatoes	273.4	+31	<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>202.0</b>	<b>+8</b>
Other vegetables	224.1	+29	Postage and telephones	205.2	+0
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	204.2	-3	Postage	247.6	+0
Other food	220.7	+8	Telephones, telegrams, etc	191.7	+0
Food for animals	200.5	+7	Entertainment	170.5	+8
<b>II Alcoholic drink: Total</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>+5</b>	Entertainment (other than TV)	208.4	+13
Beer	213.4	+6	Other services	236.8	+14
Spirits, wines, etc	178.9	+4	Domestic help	256.9	+12
<b>III Tobacco: Total</b>	<b>231.5</b>	<b>+4</b>	Hairdressing	239.7	+16
Cigarettes	230.9	+4	Boot and shoe repairing	231.5	+14
Tobacco	237.8	+4	Laundering	215.6	+12
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>+16</b>	<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>218.7</b>	<b>+10</b>
Rent	167.2	+9	<b>All items</b>	<b>207.2</b>	<b>+9</b>
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	172.2	+39			
Rates and water charges	213.2	+10			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	226.8	+10			
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>+6</b>			
Coal and smokeless fuels	247.9	+12			
Coal	250.9	+12			
Smokeless fuels	236.5	+11			
Gas	176.3	+0			
Electricity	263.6	+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 (that is at sub-group and group levels).

## Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on January 16, 1979 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

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

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to sampling errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the

table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about one-in-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1978 were published in the February 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Those set out below relate to January 1979.

It has not yet been possible to calculate standard errors using the new stratification scheme. Those below have been calculated on a simple unweighted basis, as previously, and will therefore generally slightly overstate the sampling errors of the given averages. They are shown in order to give some indication of the magnitude of the errors.

## Average prices (per lb unless otherwise stated) of certain foods on January 16, 1979

Item	Number of quotations January 16, 1979	Average price January 16, 1979	Standard error January, 1979	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations January 16, 1979	Average price January 16, 1979	Standard error January, 1979	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p	p			p	p	p
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>					<b>Fresh vegetables—continued</b>				
Chuck	788	104.0	0.34	92-114	Potatoes, new loose	723	46.0	0.25	40-56
Sirloin (without bone)	761	178.4	1.04	140-216	Tomatoes	449	12.4	0.16	8-16
Silverside (without bone)*	810	146.4	0.38	136-160	Cabbage, greens	600	11.2	0.12	7-15
Back ribs (with bone)*	540	99.8	0.72	82-126	Cabbage, hearted	95	26.2	0.92	15-45
Fore ribs (with bone)	619	95.6	0.53	80-112	Cauliflower	652	14.5	0.14	10-19
Brisket (without bone)	763	92.9	0.49	78-110	Carrots	732	11.9	0.14	8-16
Rump steak*	810	195.2	0.76	160-225	Onions	758	11.8	0.09	10-16
					Mushrooms, per ½ lb	686	19.6	0.10	17-24
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>					<b>Fresh fruit</b>				
Loin (with bone)	655	129.7	0.63	110-150	Apples, cooking	697	15.7	0.12	12-20
Breast*	627	39.7	0.35	30-50	Apples, dessert	770	18.6	0.14	15-25
Best end of neck	551	93.5	1.03	56-124	Pears, dessert	666	22.8	0.15	18-28
Shoulder (with bone)	634	84.3	0.72	70-105	Oranges	635	20.0	0.15	15-25
Leg (with bone)	662	121.5	0.52	108-146	Bananas	707	22.6	0.10	20-26
					<b>Bacon</b>				
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>					Collar*	414	78.2	0.55	66-92
Loin (with bone)	458	101.3	0.43	90-114	Gammon*	488	112.0	0.59	98-134
Breast*	442	31.5	0.28	25-40	Middle cut*, smoked	363	92.3	0.52	81-108
Best end of neck	398	80.6	0.76	56-100	Back, smoked	303	106.7	0.58	94-122
Shoulder (with bone)	464	71.7	0.43	60-82	Back, unsmoked	391	102.8	0.60	89-122
Leg (with bone)	464	106.7	0.32	98-116	Streaky, smoked	234	76.5	0.63	64-90
					Ham, cooked (not shoulder)	663	137.4	0.83	100-160
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>					Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	549	32.0	0.27	24-38
Leg (foot off)	752	83.0	0.43	70-100	Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can	592	86.3	0.42	79-99
Belly*	732	61.9	0.23	54-69	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	13.5	—	—
Loin (with bone)	800	101.4	0.45	92-128	<b>Butter</b>				
Pork sausages	806	51.9	0.21	44-60	Home-produced	488	69.2	0.28	61-78
Beef sausages	651	45.2	0.24	40-56	New Zealand	453	67.6	0.16	64-72
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3lb)	564	47.0	0.16	42-50	Danish	488	73.1	0.16	68-76
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb), oven ready	518	57.1	0.24	51-64	<b>Margarine</b>				
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>					Standard quality, per ½ lb	144	14.5	0.13	12½-16
Cod fillets	396	104.5	0.61	94-120	Lower priced, per ½ lb	111	13.5	0.08	12-14
Haddock fillets	343	113.5	0.86	92-130	Lard	658	24.7	0.15	21-31
Haddock, smoked whole	278	106.3	0.96	85-126	Cheese, cheddar type	771	76.3	0.23	68-82
Plaice fillets	374	116.8	0.90	100-140	<b>Eggs</b>				
Herrings	256	61.5	0.55	50-74	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	450	64.9	0.23	60-72
Kippers, with bone	400	80.6	0.46	68-95	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	517	54.6	0.21	48-59
					Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	198	46.8	0.40	39-55
<b>Bread</b>					Sugar, granulated, per kg	487	30.2	0.06	29-32
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	742	28.0	0.08	25-30	Pure coffee, instant, per 4 oz	500	102.9	0.32	98-116
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	442	29.9	0.11	27-33	<b>Tea</b>				
White, per 400g loaf	524	19.0	0.06	17-20	Higher priced, per ½ lb	164	27.0	0.23	25-31
Brown, per 400g loaf	592	20.1	0.04	19-21	Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,174	22.1	0.07	19-25
					Lower priced, per ½ lb	728	19.5	0.10	18-25
<b>Flour</b>									
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	608	36.1	0.18	28-41					
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>									
Potatoes, old loose									
White	512	5.7	0.04	5-7					
Red	288	6.3	0.05	5½-8					

\*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 stoppages lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would of course particularly bear on those industries most affected by this type of stoppage; and would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days lost.

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

The number of stoppages beginning in January\* which came to the notice of the Department, was 155. In addition, 42 stoppages which began before January 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 1,449,400 consisting of 1,428,100 involved in stoppages which began in January and 21,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 2,000 workers involved for the first time in January in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 1,428,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in January 1,415,500 were directly involved and 12,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 2,585,000 working days lost in January includes 291,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during January

The estimates given above are provisional and are especially subject to later revision, owing to the nature of some of the major stoppages this month. In particular, the stoppages in the road haulage industry and in the public services were widespread with some continuing until near the end of the month or into February, and it is likely to be some time before final estimates are made. All the stoppages described below were in pursuit of pay claims.

Early in January about 2,200 petrol tanker drivers stopped work, following more limited industrial action in December; they returned to work on varying dates during the second week of the month.

Lorry drivers began a stoppage in different parts of the country on varying dates from January 3; the dispute became official and nationwide, though not affecting all road haulage firms. Towards the end of the month there was a return to work in different towns and regions. Provisional estimates are that about 56,000 workers were involved, mostly directly but many many were laid off indirectly. (These figures do not include numbers laid-off outside the haulage firms involved as a result of shortage of materials, inability to deliver goods, etc.; the numbers laid off in this way have been estimated to have reached approximately 235,000 just before the end of the month, and subsequently declined rapidly).

About 20,500 railway workers were involved in four nationwide

stoppages of one day each (on January 16, 18, 23, and 25); in addition there were unofficial stoppages in the Southern Region on January 3, and 10.

About a million and a quarter public service workers, in local authorities and health services, took part in a national strike on

(Continued on page 197)

### Stoppages of work in the first month of 1979 and 1978

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January 1979			January 1978		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	6	700	1,000	24	6,600	14,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	3	200	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	6	2,100	15,000	8	5,400	47,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	2	1,800	14,000	4	1,000	6,000
Metal manufacture	12	5,200	59,000	14	5,000	19,000
Engineering	32	14,600	175,000	27	13,500	78,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3	6,400	83,000	4	500	5,000
Motor vehicles	11	4,200	19,000	14	20,800	221,000
Aerospace equipment	4	7,500	29,000	3	1,300	9,000
All other vehicles	2	100	†	3	900	10,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	7	1,200	13,000	12	4,200	14,000
Textiles	5	700	3,000	10	3,600	16,000
Clothing and footwear	2	400	1,000	1	300	†
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1	400	1,000	6	4,500	18,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	1	100	1,000	6	1,300	6,000
Paper, printing and publishing	8	9,200	115,000	11	800	6,000
All other manufacturing industries	9	1,700	14,000	6	1,500	12,000
Construction	17	3,400	20,000	20	5,000	24,000
Gas, electricity and water	1	2,200	10,000	1	200	2,000
Port and inland water transport	2	600	2,000	6	7,100	40,000
Other transport and communication	9	80,000	937,000	8	2,900	4,000
Distributive trades	2	2,200	12,000	5	1,300	4,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	12	1,303,700	1,059,000	4	30,600	309,000
Miscellaneous services	1	900	2,000	3	600	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,449,400</b>	<b>2,585,000</b>	<b>198†</b>	<b>119,200</b>	<b>866,000</b>

### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in January 1979	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	95	1,406,300
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	—	†
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	—
Redundancy questions	2	800
Trade union matters	10	2,600
Working conditions and supervision	19	2,900
Manning and work allocation	15	2,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	13	800
Miscellaneous	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,415,600</b>

### Duration of stoppages ending in January

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	25	13,600	9,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	12	1,300	2,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	14	1,700	5,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	32	27,400	123,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	15	1,500	14,000
Over 12 days	27	16,100	506,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>61,500</b>	<b>659,000</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. 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.

## Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

**Unemployment.** Tables 104-113 give analyses of the unemployed at the monthly counts. People are included in the counts if they are registered for employment at a local employment or careers office, have no job, and are both capable of and available for work on the count date. The counts include both claimants to unemployment benefit and people not claiming benefit, but they exclude non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Adult students seeking temporary employment during a vacation, and severely disabled people who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions, are also excluded. The number unemployed is expressed as a percentage of total employees (employed and unemployed) to indicate the incidence of unemployment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc., by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.



**EMPLOYMENT**  
working population

TABLE 101

Quarter	THOUSANDS								
	Employees in employment			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	June	13,660	9,129	22,790	1,925	345	25,060	542	25,602
	September	13,727	9,207	22,935	1,915	347	25,197	650	25,847
	December	13,645	9,228	22,872	1,905	343	25,120	†	†
1975	March	13,536	9,094	22,631	1,895	338	24,864	803	25,667
	June	13,536	9,174	22,710	1,886	336	24,932	866	25,798
	September	13,549	9,172	22,721	1,886*	340	24,947	1,145	26,092
	December	13,456	9,198	22,654	1,886*	339	24,879	1,201	26,080
1976	March	13,345	9,071	22,416	1,886*	337	24,639	1,285	25,924
	June	13,392	9,152	22,544	1,886*	336	24,766	1,332	26,098
	September	13,448	9,172	22,620	1,886*	338	24,844	1,456	26,300
	December	13,418	9,251	22,669	1,886*	334	24,889	1,371†	26,260
1977	March	13,318	9,181	22,499	1,886*	330	24,715	1,383	26,098
	June	13,376	9,285	22,661	1,886*	327	24,874	1,450	26,324
	September	13,431	9,288	22,720	1,886*	328	24,934	1,609	26,543
	December	13,372	9,329	22,701	1,886*	324	24,911	1,481	26,392
1978	March	13,298	9,253	22,551	1,886*	321	24,758	1,461	26,219
	June	13,358	9,358	22,716	1,886*	318	24,920	1,446	26,366
	September	13,408	9,394	22,802	1,886*	320	25,008	1,518	26,526
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	June	13,672	9,118	22,790	1,925	345	25,060		25,654
	September	13,682	9,196	22,878	1,915	347	25,140		25,751
	December	13,616	9,214	22,830	1,905	343	25,078		†
1975	March	13,601	9,132	22,733	1,895	338	24,966		25,763
	June	13,548	9,164	22,712	1,886	336	24,934		25,847
	September	13,495	9,163	22,658	1,886*	340	24,884		25,975
	December	13,433	9,168	22,601	1,886*	339	24,826		26,034
1976	March	13,412	9,126	22,538	1,886*	337	24,761		26,054
	June	13,402	9,140	22,542	1,886*	336	24,764		26,136
	September	13,390	9,163	22,553	1,886*	338	24,777		26,167
	December	13,399	9,212	22,611	1,886*	334	24,831		26,215
1977	March	13,386	9,244	22,630	1,886*	330	24,846		26,249
	June	13,383	9,273	22,656	1,886*	327	24,869		26,356
	September	13,374	9,277	22,651	1,886*	328	24,865		26,399
	December	13,356	9,287	22,643	1,886*	324	24,853		26,348
1978	March	13,365	9,319	22,684	1,886*	321	24,891		26,378
	June	13,364	9,346	22,710	1,886*	318	24,914		26,394
	September	13,352	9,383	22,735	1,886*	320	24,941		26,380
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	June	13,363	8,933	22,297	1,864	345	24,506	515	25,021
	September	13,431	9,010	22,441	1,854	347	24,642	618	25,260
	December	13,349	9,029	22,377	1,844	343	24,564	†	†
1975	March	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338	24,307	768	25,075
	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
	September	13,253	8,971	22,224	1,825*	340	24,389	1,097	25,486
	December	13,161	8,997	22,158	1,825*	339	24,322	1,152	25,474
1976	March	13,050	8,870	21,920	1,825*	337	24,082	1,235	25,317
	June	13,097	8,951	22,048	1,825*	336	24,209	1,278	25,487
	September	13,156	8,970	22,126	1,825*	338	24,289	1,395	25,684
	December	13,128	9,048	22,176	1,825*	334	24,335	1,316†	25,651
1977	March	13,031	8,977	22,008	1,825*	330	24,163	1,328	25,491
	June	13,091	9,081	22,172	1,825*	327	24,324	1,390	25,714
	September	13,145	9,082	22,227	1,825*	328	24,380	1,542	25,922
	December	13,086	9,120	22,206	1,825*	324	24,355	1,420	25,775
1978	March	13,012	9,044	22,056	1,825*	321	24,202	1,399	25,601
	June	13,072	9,149	22,221	1,825*	318	24,364	1,381	25,745
	September	13,122	9,185	22,307	1,825*	320	24,452	1,447	25,899
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	June	13,375	8,921	22,296	1,864	345	24,505		25,070
	September	13,386	8,999	22,385	1,854	347	24,586		25,167
	December	13,320	9,015	22,335	1,844	343	24,522		†
1975	March	13,305	8,933	22,238	1,834	338	24,410		25,171
	June	13,252	8,962	22,214	1,825	336	24,375		25,250
	September	13,199	8,961	22,160	1,825*	340	24,325		25,372
	December	13,138	8,967	22,105	1,825*	339	24,269		25,430
1976	March	13,117	8,925	22,042	1,825*	337	24,204		25,445
	June	13,107	8,938	22,045	1,825*	336	24,206		25,524
	September	13,099	8,960	22,059	1,825*	338	24,222		25,556
	December	13,109	9,009	22,118	1,825*	334	24,277		25,606
1977	March	13,099	9,040	22,139	1,825*	330	24,294		25,640
	June	13,098	9,068	22,166	1,825*	327	24,318		25,744
	September	13,088	9,071	22,159	1,825*	328	24,312		25,784
	December	13,069	9,078	22,147	1,825*	324	24,296		25,728
1978	March	13,079	9,110	22,189	1,825*	321	24,335		25,759
	June	13,078	9,136	22,214	1,825*	318	24,357		25,771
	September	13,066	9,174	22,240	1,825*	320	24,385		25,758

1. The figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include the recent small revisions to the Northern Ireland figures. See page 41 of the January 1979 Gazette.  
 2. From December 1977 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.  
 3. From June 1974 the figures for self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.  
 \*Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data become available.  
 †Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. The figures for December 1976 were estimated. See footnote to table 104.  
 ‡Employment estimates after June 1976 are provisional.

**EMPLOYMENT**

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands)							Regional indices of employment   (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								
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females					
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>												
1977	March	35-93	7,907	4,621	3,286	108	2,598	2,072	5,201	93-7	93-1	101-4
	June	35-87	7,952	4,640	3,311	121	2,605	2,077	5,226	93-9	93-3	101-9
	September	35-93	7,986	4,669	3,317	127	2,619	2,090	5,240	94-5	93-9	102-2
	December	35-99	7,993	4,650	3,343	117	2,617	2,090	5,260	94-4	93-9	102-6
1978	March	36-00	7,940	4,621	3,319	113	2,602	2,076	5,226	93-8	93-2	101-9
	June	35-93	7,985	4,642	3,344	122	2,603	2,074	5,260	93-9	93-2	102-6
	September	35-96	8,022	4,667	3,355	127	2,614	2,082	5,282	94-3	93-5	103-0
<b>South West</b>												
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	892	96-4	96-8	100-5
	September	6-91	1,536	904	632	50	569	438	897	97-1	97-7	103-9
	December	6-81	1,513	894	619	46	568	438	899	97-0	97-7	101-8
1978	March	6-81	1,502	890	612	45	564	434	893	96-3	96-9	101-2
	June	6-95	1,544	907	637	49	566	435	899	96-7	97-2	105-3
	September	6-94	1,549	910	639	48	570	439	901	97-3	97-9	105-5
<b>West Midlands</b>												
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	1,021	93-6	92-9	104-3
	December	9-98	2,217	1,340	878	30	1,167	1,008	1,021	93-9	93-3	105-2
1978	March	10-01	2,208	1,336	873	30	1,162	1,003	1,017	93-5	92-8	104-8
	June	9-96	2,213	1,334	879	31	1,160	1,001	1,022	93-3	92-6	105-2
	September	9-94	2,218	1,337	882	33	1,159	1,000	1,027	93-3	92-5	105-8
<b>East Midlands</b>												
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	35	775	603	704	98-3	97-8	107-3
	December	6-83	1,516	903	613	35	774	603	706	98-2	97-7	107-7
1978	March	6-81	1,503	900	604	32	768	596	703	97-5	96-7	107-2







**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)		
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted <sup>  </sup>			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)		
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	3.8
	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	—
	July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	960.5	4.1	+55.5	+49.5	775.5	185.0	97.8
	August 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	985.4	993.2	4.2	+32.7	+44.9	798.8	194.4	99.3
	September 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,030.1	4.4	+36.9	+41.7	826.0	204.1	103.8
	October 9‡	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,088.7	4.6	+58.6	+42.7	865.9	222.8	18.1
	November 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,129.4	4.8	+40.7	+45.4	895.4	234.0	—
	December 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,166.5	4.9	+37.1	+45.5	923.1	243.4	10.7
1976	January 8§	5.5	1,303.2	1,017.4	285.8	40.7	1,262.6	1,196.9	5.0	+30.4	+36.1	942.8	254.1	127.1
	February 12	5.5	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,224.6	5.1	+27.7	+31.7	958.5	266.1	—
	March 11	5.4	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,238.1	5.2	+13.5	+23.9	964.6	273.5	0.1
	April 8	5.4	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,251.5	5.2	+13.4	+18.2	971.6	279.9	179.3
	May 13	5.3	1,271.8	982.9	288.9	37.8	1,234.1	1,260.1	5.3	+8.6	+11.8	976.2	283.9	0.3
	June 10	5.6	1,331.8	1,009.4	322.4	122.9	1,208.9	1,270.5	5.3	+10.4	+10.8	979.5	291.0	6.0
	July 8	6.1	1,463.5	1,071.2	392.2	208.5	1,255.0	1,285.6	5.4	+15.1	+11.4	983.5	302.1	108.8
	August 12	6.3	1,502.0	1,093.2	408.8	203.4	1,298.6	1,304.5	5.5	+18.9	+14.8	989.9	314.6	122.7
	September 9	6.1	1,455.7	1,059.8	395.9	149.8	1,305.9	1,310.3	5.5	+5.8	+13.3	990.4	319.9	131.8
	October 14	5.8	1,377.1	1,010.0	367.1	82.7	1,294.4	1,305.9	5.5	-4.4	+6.8	984.1	321.8	9.1
	November 11†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	December 9†	5.7	1,371.0	...	...	51.0	1,320.0	1,320.3	5.5	...	...	...	...	...
1977	January 13	6.1	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	51.0	1,397.2	1,329.9	5.6	+9.6	...	994.6	335.3	10.3
	February 10	6.0	1,421.8	1,055.5	366.3	41.8	1,380.0	1,330.0	5.6	+0.1	...	994.1	335.9	—
	March 10	5.8	1,383.5	1,028.5	355.0	33.3	1,350.1	1,328.5	5.6	-1.5	+2.7	992.0	336.5	—
	April 14	5.8	1,392.3	1,032.4	359.9	53.6	1,338.7	1,333.8	5.6	+5.3	+1.3	994.1	339.7	92.8
	May 12	5.6	1,341.7	994.3	347.4	45.1	1,296.6	1,323.8	5.5	-10.0	-2.1	985.3	338.5	0.9
	June 9	6.1	1,450.1	1,050.8	399.2	149.0	1,301.1	1,364.3	5.7	+40.5	+11.9	1,010.0	354.3	6.7
	July 14	6.8	1,622.4	1,132.7	489.6	253.4	1,369.0	1,398.5	5.9	+34.2	+21.6	1,023.9	374.6	133.4
	August 11	6.9	1,635.8	1,143.5	492.3	73.5	1,404.4	1,410.3	5.9	+11.8	+28.8	1,029.5	380.8	130.3
	September 8	6.7	1,609.1	1,124.3	484.8	175.6	1,433.5	1,434.9	6.0	+24.6	+23.5	1,042.9	392.0	145.2
	October 13	6.4	1,518.3	1,070.8	447.6	98.6	1,419.7	1,431.5	6.0	-3.4	+11.0	1,039.7	391.8	13.4
	November 10	6.3	1,499.1	1,063.2	435.9	73.5	1,425.6	1,429.6	6.0	-1.9	+6.4	1,038.1	391.5	—
	December 8	6.2	1,480.8	1,060.7	420.1	58.4	1,422.4	1,422.3	6.0	-7.3	-4.2	1,033.5	388.8	3.0
1978	January 12	6.5	1,548.5	1,114.8	433.8	61.1	1,487.4	1,419.2	5.9	-3.1	-4.1	1,030.9	388.3	16.3
	February 9	6.3	1,508.7	1,089.6	419.1	49.7	1,459.0	1,409.0	5.9	-10.2	-6.9	1,025.1	383.9	0.6
	March 9	6.1	1,461.0	1,058.4	402.6	40.2	1,420.7	1,400.0	5.9	-9.0	-7.4	1,020.0	380.0	0.2
	April 13	6.1	1,451.8	1,045.4	406.4	60.8	1,391.0	1,387.1	5.8	-12.9	-10.7	1,005.4	381.7	53.0
	May 11	5.8	1,386.8	1,001.1	385.7	48.2	1,338.6	1,366.4	5.7	-20.7	-14.2	991.9	374.5	1.2
	June 8	6.1	1,446.1	1,022.9	423.1	145.6	1,300.5	1,364.7	5.7	-1.7	-11.8	984.4	380.3	6.8
	July 6	6.6	1,585.8	1,087.3	498.5	243.3	1,342.5	1,371.4	5.7	+6.7	-5.2	982.5	388.9	117.5
	August 10	6.7	1,608.3	1,099.0	509.3	222.1	1,386.2	1,392.1	5.8	+20.7	+8.6	988.6	403.5	127.0
	September 14	6.4	1,517.7	1,041.1	476.6	139.2	1,378.5	1,378.3	5.8	-13.8	+4.5	978.1	400.1	140.7
	October 12	6.0	1,429.5	989.7	439.8	82.0	1,347.5	1,359.6	5.7	-18.7	-3.9	965.5	394.1	21.3
	November 9	5.8	1,392.0	970.4	421.6	57.1	1,334.9	1,338.8	5.6	-20.8	-17.8	952.3	386.5	—
	December 7	5.7	1,364.3	962.5	401.8	43.2	1,321.1	1,320.7	5.5	-18.1	-19.2	941.5	379.2	1.1
1979	January 11	6.1	1,455.3	1,034.8	420.5	47.4	1,407.8	1,339.1	5.6	+18.4	-6.8	956.2	383.0	33.4

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1976 estimate (23,871,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1976 onwards.  
 † Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, (a) figures for October and November 1974, for January 1975 and for December 1976 include some estimates; (b) figures for December 1974 and November 1976 are not available.  
 ‡ From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—were notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see *Employment Gazette*, September 1975, page 906).  
 § In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.  
 || The seasonally adjusted series from January 1975 onwards has been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

**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 <sup>  </sup>			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)		
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	79.7	4.9	530.4	547.5	2.4	-7.2	-0.7	463.5	84.0	—
	June 10	2.3	514.6	439.5	75.1	5.4	509.2	560.5	2.5	+13.0	+1.8	472.8	87.7	1.1
	July 8	2.4	542.5	458.4	84.1	14.4	528.1	566.2	2.5	+5.7	+3.9	478.1	88.1	24.4
	August 12	2.8	628.7	517.5	111.2	56.0	627.7	588.0	2.6	+21.8	+13.5	495.6	92.4	27.6
	September 9	2.7	617.8											



**UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis**

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)		
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†		Males	Females				
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*			Change since previous month		Average change over 3 months ended	
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
<b>SOUTH EAST‡</b>														
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	232.7	92.4	19.4	305.7	303.5	4.0	-5.0	-	222.7	80.8	30.3
	October 12	4.0	303.7	219.7	84.0	10.0	293.6	295.9	3.9	-7.6	-2.7	218.6	77.3	5.0
	November 9	3.9	293.0	213.9	79.1	6.4	286.6	288.1	3.8	-7.8	-6.8	214.0	74.1	-
	December 7	3.8	284.2	210.1	74.2	4.4	279.9	282.0	3.7	-6.1	-7.2	209.8	72.2	0.3
1979	January 11	4.0	305.4	227.6	77.8	4.2	301.2	284.2	3.8	+2.2	-3.9	212.1	72.0	9.5
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>														
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
	November 9	4.7	33.1	23.7	9.5	0.8	32.3	33.0	4.7	+0.1	-0.5	24.0	9.0	-
	December 7	4.7	32.9	23.9	9.0	0.6	32.3	32.3	4.6	-0.7	-0.5	23.6	8.7	0.2
1979	January 11	5.2	36.2	26.6	9.7	0.5	35.7	33.3	4.7	+1.0	+0.1	24.3	9.0	1.2
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>														
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	101.8	6.2	-2.4	-1.8	72.2	27.1	0.1
	July 6	6.8	109.0	76.4	32.5	14.9	94.0	99.6	6.2	+0.2	-1.2	72.0	27.7	7.3
	August 10	6.8	110.2	76.9	33.3	13.5	96.7	101.4	6.3	+1.8	-0.1	72.6	28.8	8.4
	September 14	6.5	104.1	72.8	31.4	7.6	96.5	100.5	6.2	-0.9	+0.4	71.8	28.7	10.1
	October 12	6.4	102.7	71.5	31.1	4.5	98.2	99.0	6.1	-1.5	-0.2	70.5	28.5	1.0
	November 9	6.4	102.4	71.2	31.2	3.1	99.3	97.1	6.0	-1.9	-1.4	69.2	27.9	-
	December 7	6.2	100.1	70.3	29.9	2.2	97.9	95.4	5.9	-1.7	-1.7	67.8	27.6	0.1
1979	January 11	6.6	106.3	75.0	31.3	2.1	104.2	96.5	6.0	+1.1	-0.8	68.6	27.9	2.2
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>														
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
	November 9	5.4	124.0	85.0	39.0	5.9	118.1	118.3	5.1	-1.4	-1.5	83.6	34.7	-
	December 7	5.2	120.4	83.7	36.7	4.1	116.3	117.6	5.1	-0.7	-1.0	82.8	34.8	0.1
1979	January 11	5.4	126.0	88.2	37.8	3.7	122.3	118.5	5.1	+0.9	-0.4	83.5	35.1	2.2

\* † ‡ 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:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†		Males	Females				
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*			Change since previous month		Average change over 3 months ended	
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>														
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
	November 9	4.8	74.7	53.0	21.7	1.9	72.9	74.1	4.7	-1.2	-0.7	53.4	20.7	-
	December 7	4.7	74.1	53.4	20.7	1.3	72.8	73.6	4.7	-0.5	-0.5	53.3	20.3	-
1979	January 11	5.0	78.5	57.2	21.3	1.2	77.3	73.7	4.7	+0.1	-0.5	53.5	20.2	2.6
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>														
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	24.9	112.4	115.6	5.5	-	-0.2	83.7	31.9	11.7
	August 10	6.8	140.9	95.1	45.8	22.1	118.8	120.1	5.8	+4.5	+1.3	85.9	34.3	12.7
	September 14	6.4	133.7	90.9	42.8	14.4	119.3	119.2	5.7	-0.9	+1.2	85.1	34.1	13.5
	October 12	6.0	124.0	85.8	38.2	8.0	116.0	116.2	5.6	-3.0	+0.2	83.2	33.0	0.9
	November 9	5.8</												



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)		
	Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†				Males		Females	
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>WALES</b>														
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
	November 9	8.3	89.2	60.1	29.2	5.0	84.2	83.6	7.8	-0.8	-0.9	57.7	25.9	—
	December 7	8.2	87.9	60.3	27.6	4.0	83.9	82.4	7.7	-1.2	-0.9	57.4	24.9	—
1979	January 11	8.6	92.5	64.4	28.1	3.6	88.9	84.2	7.8	+1.8	-0.1	59.1	25.1	1.3
<b>SCOTLAND</b>														
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
	November 9	7.8	173.9	114.5	59.4	7.7	166.2	167.0	7.5	-1.8	-0.4	111.3	55.7	—
	December 7	7.8	171.7	114.2	57.5	6.0	165.7	165.1	7.5	-1.9	-1.0	110.3	54.9	—
1979	January 11	8.6	190.3	126.9	63.4	13.0	177.3	167.0	7.5	+1.9	-0.6	111.6	55.4	4.4
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>														
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
	November 9	11.2	61.2	41.7	19.6	4.2	57.0	57.3	10.5	-2.6	-1.3	39.7	17.6	—
	December 7	11.2	61.1	42.2	18.9	3.4	57.7	58.2	10.7	+0.9	-1.1	40.7	17.5	—
1979	January 11	11.7	64.1	44.9	19.2	3.1	61.0	59.1	10.8	+0.9	-0.3	41.5	17.6	1.3

\* 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

THOUSANDS

TABLE 107

	GREAT BRITAIN*					UNITED KINGDOM*				
	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†
1974	January 14§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 11§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 11§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95
	May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93
	June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91
	July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89
	August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90
	September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92
	October 14‡	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93
	November 11‡	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	..	773
	February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98
	March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106
	September 8†	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111
	October 9†	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120
1976	January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124
	February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124
	March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125
	August 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128
	September 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128
	October 14	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127
	November 11†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132
	February 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128
	March 10	183	10	1,010	125	1,328	190	10	1,057	127
	April 14	213	10	989	123	1,336	221	10	1,036	125
	May 12	187	10	969	120	1,286	193	10	1,016	122
	June 9	278	10	982	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122
	July 14	379	10	1,046	118	1,553	394	10	1,099	120
	August 11	257	12	1,178	120	1,567	265	12	1,237	122
	September 8	232	10	1,175	125	1,542	241	10	1,231	127
	October 13	243	10	1,079	125	1,457	251	10	1,130	127
	November 10	220	10	1,083	125	1,438	227	10	1,135	127
	December 8	192	9	1,092	126	1,420	200	9	1,144	128
1978	January 12	190	9	1,156	130	1,485	197	9	1,211	132
	February 9	194	9	1,114	129	1,446	201	9	1,167	131
	March 9	180	9	1,082	128	1,399				



**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 services 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	August	10.1	15.9	158.4	100.6	5.8	31.9	53.1	90.0	34.1	82.7	572.7
	November	12.2	15.7	165.7	111.7	5.8	35.9	56.0	107.9	37.0	71.2	613.4
1975	February	15.9	15.7	217.1	144.2	5.9	43.6	74.0	123.8	40.2	76.7	748.7
	May	14.9	15.5	248.4	148.6	6.3	44.7	80.8	125.0	41.2	83.4	798.8
	August	16.8	16.6	293.4	163.6	6.9	48.6	95.2	148.3	45.3	123.6	943.8
	November‡	20.5	17.0	318.0	184.7	7.7	56.8	107.3	191.1	52.7	123.7	1,079.7
1976	February	24.4	17.5	357.1	221.7	8.7	64.4	128.8	209.0	56.8	136.9	1,225.4
	May	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.9	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
	August	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
	November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	February	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192.6	1,325.8
	May	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
	August	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
	November	25.9	22.2	337.4	203.1	9.2	61.9	138.0	252.7	78.5	240.7	1,369.4
1978	February	28.8	22.7	344.8	221.8	8.9	64.2	145.9	249.8	80.2	232.0	1,399.2
	May	24.1	22.1	333.7	186.5	8.6	58.4	132.7	219.0	76.2	218.9	1,280.2
	August	22.3	24.1	337.2	168.3	8.5	54.9	132.8	218.2	76.4	280.6	1,323.6
	November	23.5	24.5	318.2	166.1	8.3	56.4	125.8	237.2	77.5	240.5	1,277.9
<b>Percentage rates‡</b>												
1974	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
	November	5.8	6.7	4.3	11.3	2.3	3.7	4.5	3.3	4.7	..	5.5
<b>Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)§</b>												
1974	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
	November	23.4	24.3	326.9	171.5	8.3	56.6	128.8	227.1	76.1	241.6	1,281.5

\* 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	September	51,489	76,294	19,248	112,510	377,729	195,076	832,346
	December*	56,460	72,949	21,667	133,461	360,540	222,717	867,794
1976	March	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
	June	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
	September	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
	December†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	March	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
	June	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
	September	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
	December	77,250	82,035	27,720	145,715	391,649	241,241	965,610
1978	March	72,446	79,503	27,749	151,425	394,500	247,567	973,190
	June	65,545	75,141	24,999	127,391	370,703	217,964	881,743
	September	75,100	80,501	25,147	120,936	379,214	214,152	895,050
	December	70,827	75,114	24,557	119,473	372,326	215,673	877,970
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1975	September	6.2	9.2	2.3	13.5	45.4	23.4	100.0
	December*	6.5	8.4	2.5	15.4	41.5	25.7	100.0
1976	March	6.3	8.2	2.6	16.1	40.7	26.2	100.0
	June	6.4	8.4	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
	September	7.1	9.1	2.7	15.0	40.8	25.3	100.0
	December†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	March	6.7	8.5	2.8	16.1	39.9	26.0	100.0
	June	7.7	8.4	2.8	15.7	40.4	25.0	100.0
	September	8.5	9.0	2.8	14.8	40.6	24.2	100.0
	December	8.0	8.5	2.9	15.1	40.6	25.0	100.0
1978	March	7.4	8.2	2.9	15.6	40.5	25.4	100.0
	June	7.4	8.5	2.8	14.4	42.0	24.7	100.0
	September	8.4	9.0	2.8	13.5	42.4	23.9	100.0
	December	8.1	8.6	2.8	13.6	42.4	24.6	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1975	September	14,600	70,924	22,523	5,270	65,968	44,253	223,538
	December*	16,161	70,173	26,324	6,320	47,590	47,043	213,611
1976	March	17,124	80,113	32,350	7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399
	June	16,216	77,624	31,488	7,765	53,526	52,596	239,215
	September	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218
	December†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	March	23,899	100,401	42,366	8,391	62,173	66,520	303,750
	June	25,353	97,480	40,631	8,300	62,554	63,546	297,864
	September	38,619	116,712	44,984	9,482	70,473	70,124	350,394
	December	35,328	110,914	46,951	9,266	69,871	74,534	346,864
1978	March	31,840	107,358	48,963	9,558	71,037	74,163	342,919
	June	27,931	98,487	45,497	9,682	69,395	69,100	320,092
	September	38,928	112,235	46,937	9,876	75,161	74,049	357,186
	December	34,860	103,623	47,392	9,037	72,011	74,302	341,225
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1975	September	6.5	31.7</					



**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 July	16.5	28.7	62.5	78.6	67.1	71.4	41.2	103.7	469.8
1974 January* July	21.2	32.4	69.8	88.8	67.5	69.0	37.3	94.4	480.3
1975 January* July	61.3	80.9	147.0	161.2	108.2	98.4	45.7	112.3	814.9
1976 January† July	57.5 146.6	73.0 70.3	166.8 155.2	221.4 206.9	145.2 137.2	127.1 123.3	58.8 58.6	131.6 132.5	981.3 1,030.7
1977 January July	62.9 166.2	72.5 76.8	170.4 161.3	236.9 219.8	152.5 142.5	134.1 126.6	66.1 66.5	138.6 127.5	1,034.0 1,087.3
1978 January July October	67.0 159.3 71.1	75.4 75.9 70.7	175.0 145.2 145.4	247.3 203.3 201.1	158.0 132.4 129.5	137.0 123.4 123.2	73.0 69.5 72.2	137.6 129.9 132.9	1,070.2 1,038.8 946.0
1979 January	55.3	71.9	158.1	223.3	142.2	129.2	75.8	134.0	989.9
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>									
1973 July	3.5	6.1	13.3	16.7	14.3	15.2	8.8	22.1	100.0
1974 January* July	4.4	6.7	14.5	18.5	14.1	14.4	7.8	19.6	100.0
1975 January* July	7.5	9.9	18.0	19.8	13.3	12.1	5.6	13.8	100.0
1976 January† July	5.9 14.2	7.4 6.8	17.0 15.1	22.6 20.1	14.8 13.3	13.0 12.0	6.0 5.7	13.4 12.9	100.0 100.0
1977 January July	6.1 15.3	7.0 7.1	16.5 14.8	22.9 20.2	14.7 13.1	13.0 11.6	6.4 6.1	13.4 11.7	100.0 100.0
1978 January July October	6.3 15.3 7.5	7.0 7.3 7.5	16.4 14.0 15.4	23.1 19.6 21.3	14.8 12.7 13.7	12.8 11.9 13.0	6.8 6.7 7.6	12.9 12.5 14.0	100.0 100.0 100.0
1979 January	5.6	7.3	16.0	22.6	14.4	13.1	7.7	13.5	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1973 July	10.5	14.3	21.7	13.3	8.1	13.7	9.6	0.4	91.5
1974 January* July	12.1	15.8	22.8	13.8	7.7	12.5	8.1	0.4	93.3
1975 January* July	43.7	47.0	56.4	29.3	16.8	21.6	11.6	0.9	227.2
1976 January† July	48.6 121.8	45.5 51.6	62.2 69.7	43.9 49.9	24.0 27.8	29.5 32.7	15.8 17.0	1.1 1.3	270.5 371.8
1977 January July	59.5 146.5	57.4 66.7	84.5 91.0	62.3 66.4	32.8 34.8	38.5 39.5	19.9 19.8	1.4 1.4	356.2 466.2
1978 January July October	67.9 137.0 70.8	64.6 68.7 64.7	101.4 93.2 99.9	76.1 72.6 78.3	37.6 35.5 36.4	42.8 23.2 43.0	22.7 24.4	1.4 1.3 1.4	414.5 473.7 418.9
1979 January	52.5	60.7	100.9	81.1	36.8	42.7	25.3	1.3	401.3
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>									
1973 July	11.5	15.6	23.7	14.5	8.8	14.9	10.5	0.4	100.0
1974 January* July	13.0	17.0	24.4	14.7	8.3	13.4	8.7	0.5	100.0
1975 January* July	19.2	20.7	24.8	12.9	7.4	9.5	5.1	0.4	100.0
1976 January† July	18.0 32.8	16.8 13.9	23.0 18.7	16.2 13.4	8.9 7.5	10.9 8.8	5.8 4.6	0.4 0.3	100.0 100.0
1977 January July	16.7 31.4	16.1 14.3	23.7 19.5	17.5 14.2	9.2 7.5	10.8 8.5	5.6 4.3	0.4 0.3	100.0 100.0
1978 January July October	16.4 28.9 16.9	15.6 14.5 15.4	24.5 19.7 23.8	18.4 15.3 18.7	9.1 7.5 8.7	10.3 8.9 10.3	5.5 4.9 5.8	0.3 0.3 0.3	100.0 100.0 100.0
1979 January	13.1	15.1	25.1	20.2	9.2	10.6	6.3	0.3	100.0

Note: The age ranges shown in this table have been revised—see note on page 952 of the August 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.  
\* Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.  
† Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.  
‡ Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

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

TABLE 111 THOUSANDS

	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total ‡
<b>TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES</b>								
1975 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 April July October	109.2 120.1 213.4 136.4	97.4 90.5 142.9 113.4	190.3 152.4 206.7 166.9	184.4 151.1 142.7 151.5	280.8 249.4 243.5 262.8	207.3 256.7 229.8 225.3	182.3 211.0 229.8 264.6	1,251.8 1,231.2 1,402.5 1,320.9
1977 January April July October	125.7 126.6 189.5 135.2	81.0 96.8 199.8 117.3	179.7 151.7 230.3 177.2	183.0 151.7 150.6 172.8	279.9 249.7 233.7 297.0	256.8 262.8 242.6 232.8	284.3 296.3 307.1 324.3	1,390.2 1,335.6 1,553.5 1,456.6
1978 January April July October	116.4 115.3 214.9 126.7	82.1 104.6 151.3 108.7	177.8 149.0 214.1 161.9	190.5 148.1 133.8 153.2	307.2 253.8 226.9 260.9	276.8 284.4 243.0 220.4	333.9 332.3 328.4 333.1	1,484.7 1,387.5 1,512.5 1,364.9
1979 January	121.7	79.8	173.1	169.6	265.8	246.5	334.8	1,391.2
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1975 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 April July October	8.7 9.8 15.2 10.3	7.8 7.4 10.2 8.6	15.2 12.4 14.7 12.6	14.7 12.3 10.2 11.5	22.4 20.3 15.9 19.9	16.6 20.9 17.4 17.1	14.6 17.1 16.4 20.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
1977 January April July October	9.0 9.5 12.2 9.3	5.8 7.2 12.9 8.1	12.9 11.4 14.8 12.2	13.2 11.4 9.7 11.9	20.1 18.7 15.0 20.4	18.5 19.7 15.6 16.0	20.5 22.2 19.8 22.3	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
1978 January April July October	7.8 8.3 14.2 9.3	5.5 7.5 10.0 8.0	12.0 10.7 14.2 11.9	12.8 10.7 8.8 11.2	20.7 18.3 15.0 19.1	18.6 20.5 16.1 16.1	22.5 23.9 21.7 24.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
1979 January	8.7	5.7	12.4	12.2	19.1	17.7	24.1	100.0
<b>MALES</b>								
1975 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 April July October	77.7 89.0 135.0 95.5	73.1 66.8 94.8 77.8	144.3 111.9 142.1 114.7	138.7 111.3 102.7 105.2	213.7 190.2 165.2 181.5	170.3 203.6 189.1 169.7	163.5 186.2 201.8 227.8	981.3 959.1 1,030.7 972.2
1977 January April July October	87.4 88.6 119.3 92.0	57.6 70.3 122.1 78.5	131.4 108.0 148.1 116.9	130.7 106.9 105.5 116.6	197.6 179.4 162.8 194.1	186.9 189.8 175.0 165.7	242.4 249.5 254.5 264.9	1,034.0 992.5 1,087.3 1,028.7
1978 January April July October	78.4 79.3 130.6 84.3	57.0 69.4 93.9 71.2	126.9 102.8 136.9 104.9	133.3 101.7 90.8 100.2	210.9 177.7 152.0 167.9	191.1 198.5 170.4 150.9	272.5 270.4 264.2 266.7	1,070.2 999.9 1,038.8 946.0
1979 January	83.8	54.7	122.1	115.5	178.1	166.9	268.8	989.9
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1975 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 April July October	31.5 31.1 78.4 40.9	24.3 23.7 48.0 35.5	45.9 40.5 64.6 52.3	45.8 40.5 40.0 46.3	67.1 59.2 54.4 81.3	37.1 53.1 54.4 55.6	18.8 24.8 28.0 36.8	270.5 272.1 371.8 348.8
1977 January April July October	38.2 38.0 70.1 43.2	23.4 26.4 77.7 38.8	48.3 43.7 82.2 60.2	52.3 44.8 45.1 56.2	82.3 70.3 70.8 102.9	69.9 73.0 67.6 67.1	41.9 46.7 52.6 59.4	356.2 343.1 466.2 427.9
1978 January April July October	38.0 36.0 84.3 42.4	25.1 35.2 57.4 37.5	50.9 46.2 77.2 57.0	57.2 46.3 43.0 52.9	96.2 76.1 74.9 93.1	85.7 85.9 72.7 69.5	61.4 61.9 64.2 66.4	414.5 387.6 473.7 418.9
1979 January	37.8	25.1	51.0	54.1	87.8	79.6	66.0	401.3

\* All the figures in this table are unadjusted in respect of amendments notified on the four days following the count.  
† From October 1975 onwards the figures exclude adult students. Also from October 1975 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.  
‡ Before October 1975, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**

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

TABLE 112 THOUSANDS

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

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

**Selected countries: national definitions**

TABLE 113 THOUSANDS

	United Kingdom*		Belgium†	Denmark* §	France* §§	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy† ††	Nether-lands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers										
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>												
<b>Annual averages</b>												
1973	619	611	92	21	394	274	44	669	110	670	520	4,305
1974	615**	600**	105	50	498	583	48	560	135	740	521	5,076
1975	978	929	177	124	840	1,074	75	654	195	1,000	697	7,830
1976	1,359**	1,270**	229	126	933	1,060	84	732	211	1,080	736	7,288
1977	1,484	1,378	264	164	1,073	1,030	82	1,545	204	1,100	862	6,856
<b>Quarterly averages</b>												
1976 4th	1,374e		248	142	1,035	1,006	82	777	210	963	714	6,984
1977 1st	1,418		260	172	1,048	1,182	87	1,459	215	1,210	922	7,837
2nd	1,395		250	152	981	972	83	1,432	185	1,087	851	6,724
3rd	1,622		259	154	1,081	949	80	1,692	205	1,053	838	6,712
4th	1,499		287	181	1,181	1,016	78	1,598	209	1,047	836	6,149
1978 1st	1,506		292	216	1,108	1,179	82	1,520	216	1,343	1,014	6,705
2nd	1,428		274	176	1,047	930	76	1,458	186	1,240	945	5,823
3rd	1,571		271	174	1,179	904		1,658	209	1,203	891	6,055
4th	1,395		293	197	1,334	945		1,651	212		839	5,604
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
<b>Quarterly averages</b>												
1976 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	172	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		1,381	288	185	1,251	1,008			216R	1,313	938	6,054
4th		1,340	281e	188	1,211	952e			208		912	5,931
<b>Latest data</b>												
Month		Jan. 79	Jan. 79	Dec. 78	Dec. 78	Jan. 79	Aug. 78	Oct. 78	Dec. 78	Nov. 78	Dec. 78	Dec. 78
Number		1,339	277e	190	1,219	959e	76e	1,651	204e	1,295e	908	6,012
Percentage rates		5.6	10.3	8.8	6.5	4.2e	10.8e	7.5	5.1e	2.3e	8.1	5.9

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

# Would you hire her if we paid you £20 a week?



If you'd like to expand your business, but can't afford the extra staff, then the Small Firms Employment Subsidy could be just what you need. So far, over 30,000 jobs have been supported by this scheme. Now it has been extended. There's now a fair chance that your business could qualify for a subsidy. Basically, you could get £20 a week for every extra full-time job you create (£10 for part-time jobs) and get it for up to 26 weeks. This new extended Small Firms Employment Subsidy now applies not only to manufacturers throughout Great Britain but, for the first time, to all kinds of businesses in Development Areas and Inner City Partnership Areas. It could be just the helping hand you need.

**Are you eligible? Tick three-find out more!**

- A private independent firm.
- Under 200 employees on 9 Nov 78 (manufacturers)/1 Aug 78 (others).
- A manufacturer in Great Britain, or
- A business in a Development Area or Inner City Partnership Area.

If you think you qualify, send in the coupon for a leaflet or phone Jack Bellis on 01-214 6446/6201. You can apply for the Small Firms Employment Subsidy up to 31 March 1980. But the sooner you apply, the better.

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Please send me details of the Small Firms Employment Subsidy. I am a:  Manufacturing business.  Non-manufacturing business.

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Post to: Jack Bellis, Small Firms Employment Subsidy, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ or telephone him on 01-214 6446/6201.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT



## New extended Scheme could now apply to you

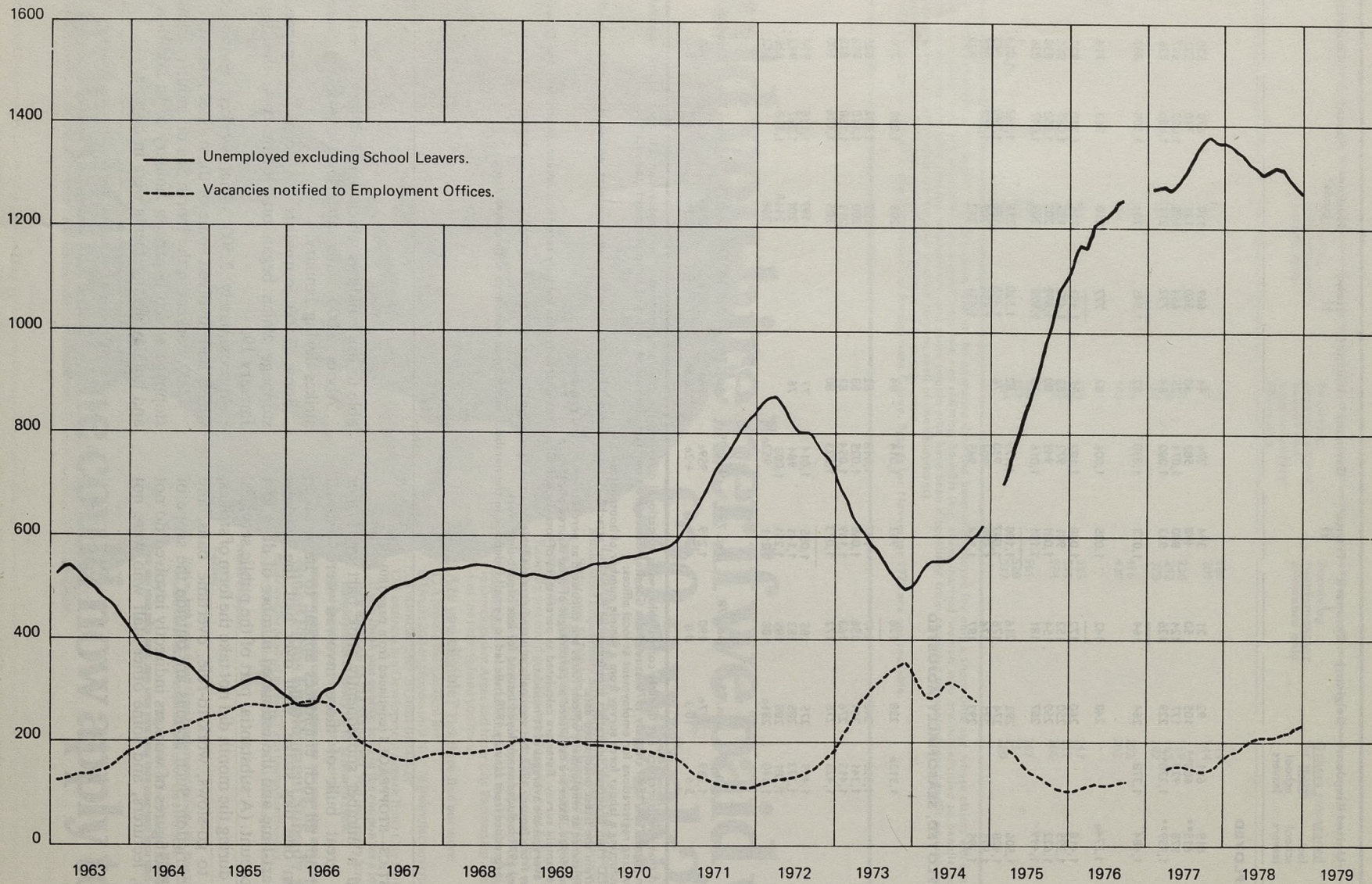
MONTHLY STATISTICS—STOPPPAGES (continued from page 180)

January 22, and a number subsequently took part in further stoppages. The great bulk of those involved were manual workers, though not all such employees appear to have taken part in the main one day strike. Well over half the workers involved were part-time and the estimated number of days lost takes this into account. (A substantial part of the public services' industrial action during the month did not take the form of strikes, but was limited to go-slows, work-to-rule, overtime bans, and other forms of restriction. Such actions are outside the scope of these statistics. The figures of workers indirectly involved do not include teachers, lecturers, and some other staff who were not

able to use buildings which were left locked or unheated). About 3,000 water and sewage workers were involved in strikes during January. Some 7,500 journalists on local newspapers continued a stoppage which began on December 4, the dispute ended on January 19. Approximately 2,500 social workers continued a stoppage which had involved some of them since August. 4,000 workers in the North Sea oil industry were involved in a stoppage which began on January 5. In addition to pay, hours and holiday arrangements were in dispute.



**Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain**



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

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

Average of 3 months ended		UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
		Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow (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)			
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
	October 12	236	151	387	244	151	395	-8	—	-8	238	232	7
	November 9	238	155	393	245	156	401	-7	-2	-8	237	233	4
	December 7	239	151	390	244	155	399	-5	-4	-9	235	232	3

\* 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 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	158.9
February 3	73.2	4.8	9.7	11.5	11.6	12.4	14.1	9.1	6.5	17.1	170.2	1.9	172.1
March 3	77.9	5.5	10.8	11.8	11.9	12.9	14.9	10.1	8.4	20.0	184.2	1.9	186.1
April 7	85.1	6.1	12.8	12.3	12.8	15.6	15.9	10.5	8.8	22.3	202.3	1.8	204.1
May 5	93.3	6.7	14.2	12.5	13.4	15.1	16.7	10.6	8.7	22.9	214.0	1.9	215.9
June 2	99.4	6.8	16.2	13.2	13.7	16.0	17.3	11.1	9.2	23.0	225.9	1.9	227.9
June 30	96.5	6.8	14.8	12.7	13.4	15.8	15.8	10.3	9.0	21.9	216.9	1.7	218.6
August 4	93.1	6.6	14.5	12.8	13.3	15.2	16.9	10.7	8.2	21.0	212.3	1.6	213.9
September 8	104.4	7.4	14.6	14.2	14.5	16.3	18.0	11.0	8.9	21.8	231.2	1.6	232.8
October 6	110.2	7.5	14.9	14.6	16.4	15.9	18.7	11.0	8.9	21.9	239.9	1.5	241.4
November 3	105.8	7.1	14.2	14.3	16.4	15.6	18.2	10.5	8.0	20.1	230.2	1.4	231.6
December 1	101.1	6.6	13.4	13.6	15.6	15.1	17.3	10.0	7.8	18.9	219.4	1.2	220.5
1979 January 5	98.4	6.2	13.0	13.6	15.4	14.9	16.9	9.6	7.3	18.1	213.6	1.1	214.7
<b>Numbers notified to careers offices</b>													
1976 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
November 3	15.7	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	27.4	0.3	27.7
December 1	16.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	26.8	0.3	27.0
1979 January 5	14.9	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	25.2	0.2	25.4

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
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	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	43.0	3.5	7.9	5.3	6.3	8.0	10.3	7.9	4.5	14.7	110.8	2.3	113.1
1976 January 2	42.1	3.4	8.5	5.2	6.4	7.5	10.0	7.2	4.6	14.0	108.8	2.3	111.1
February 6	44.4	3.4	8.7	5.6	6.8	8.2	10.5	7.2	4.6	14.0	112.0	2.2	114.2
March 5	46.6	3.6	8.1	6.0	6.0	8.3	10.7	7.1	4.7	14.5	116.7	2.1	118.8
April 2	46.7												







**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)

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
1976 Oct.	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53.30
1977 Oct.	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91	61.61
1978 Oct.	83.91	95.65	90.78	91.93	83.39	76.41	80.35	88.64	84.88	81.69	75.96	71.20	67.50
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
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	42.0	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1	40.9
1977 Oct.	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	41.3
1978 Oct.	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41.4	43.1	43.6	43.4	41.3
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1975 Oct.	130.5	163.7	147.8	149.2	138.2	127.0	134.6	153.8	151.0	133.3	126.5	116.2	118.9
1976 Oct.	145.6	178.9	167.5	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7	130.3
1977 Oct.	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3	149.2
1978 Oct.	181.6	222.4	203.5	210.4	193.9	179.8	187.3	202.4	205.0	189.5	174.2	164.1	163.4

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered	
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58	
1976 Oct.	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97	
1977 Oct.	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96	63.31	59.04	72.89	
1978 Oct.	87.48	77.85	96.79	83.51	84.77	84.52	81.77	87.78	88.03	72.39	67.15	83.50	
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3	43.2	43.2	43.6	
1976 Oct.	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	42.8	44.3	42.8	42.8	43.0	42.7	44.0	
1977 Oct.	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	42.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	43.3	42.9	44.2	
1978 Oct.	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	43.5	42.2	44.9	42.8	48.8	43.5	43.2	44.2	
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
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	
1978 Oct.	192.7	181.0	217.0	192.9	194.9	179.1	182.1	205.1	180.4	166.4	155.4	188.9	

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1975 Oct.	37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	36.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13	28.70
1976 Oct.	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61	33.59
1977 Oct.	47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	49.55	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36.90	38.08
1978 Oct.	53.85	59.54	54.85	54.33	56.79	52.06	53.96	56.59	60.50	52.04	46.02	42.03	41.94
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
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	37.4	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
1978 Oct.	37.9	38.7	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.9	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.7	36.1
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
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	133.4	133.4	103.4	89.6	81.9	93.3
1977 Oct.	124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	130.1	141.3	122.4	101.9	91.9	105.5
1978 Oct.	142.1	153.9	143.6	143.7	149.8	135.9	142.4	149.3	161.8	139.9	125.4	114.5	116.2

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered	
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1975 Oct.	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19	
1976 Oct.	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61	
1977 Oct.	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	35.16	46.41	44.31	
1978 Oct.	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	—	42.97	58.10	63.79	40.11	52.98	50.03	
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	—	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0	
1976 Oct.	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2	—	38.3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	37.4	
1977 Oct.	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2	—	37.9	36.0	41.3	38.3	39.4	37.4	
1978 Oct.	36.7	37.5	38.1	37.0	37.2	—	38.5	36.8	43.5	38.4	40.3	37.4	
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1975 Oct.	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	—	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4	
1976 Oct.	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6	
1977 Oct.	123.9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	—	103.3	133.2	128.9	91.8	117.8	118.5	
1978 Oct.	142.0	143.0	145.2	132.8	134.6	—	111.6	157.9	146.6	104.5	131.5	133.8	

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

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

TABLE 123

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

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

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

TABLE 124

	ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual						ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual					
	FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over)			WOMEN (18 years and over)			FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over)			WOMEN (18 years and over)		
	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 April	111.5	112.2	111.7	110.7	112.5	111.7	111.0	112.7	111.0	112.7	111.8	112.7
1972 April	124.1	125.8	124.5	122.3	124.9	124.1	122.7	124.9	122.7	124.9	122.7	124.9
1973 April	137.3	139.8	138.0	135.9	139.9	137.9	135.5	139.9	135.5	139.9	135.5	139.9
1974 April	155.3	161.8	157.0	152.1	165.2	156.7	154.3	165.2	154.3	165.2	154.3	165.2
1975 April	195.0	224.0	202.9	191.8	226.7	206.3	197.5	226.7	197.5	226.7	197.5	226.7
1976 April	232.6	276.6	244.5	225.6	276.2	245.4	233.9	276.2	233.9	276.2	233.9	276.2
1977 April	253.6	304.5	267.3	248.0	310.0	259.0	258.1	310.0	258.1	310.0	258.1	310.0
1978 April	287.2	334.5	300.0	287.3	353.4	315.4	298.1	353.4	298.1	353.4	298.1	353.4
Weights	575	425	1,000	689	311	1,000	689	311	1,000	689	311	1,000

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



### EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

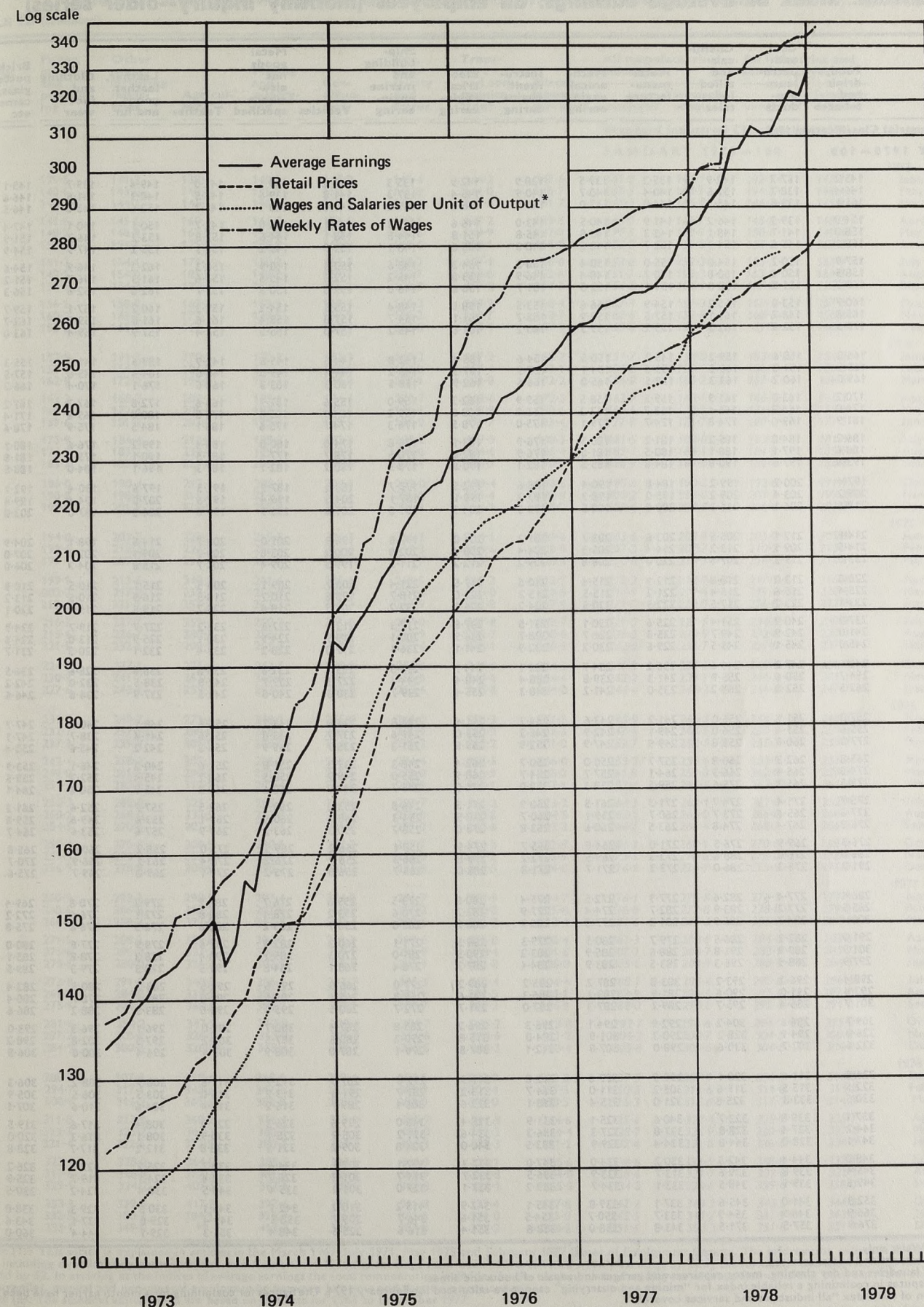
TABLE 126

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

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

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

Average 1970 = 100



\* See footnote at end of table 134



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

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc		
								Vehicles	Textiles					
JANUARY 1970 = 100														
1973														
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5	146.5
April	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4
May	158.0	141.7	148.1	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9
June	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	156.3	155.2	147.9	154.9
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9	154.6
August	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2
September	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	152.8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6	156.3
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0
1974														
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3
February††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1
August	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	187.5	190.1	175.6	181.8	181.8
September	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0	188.5
October	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4	192.1
November	209.2	203.4	209.2	198.3	198.3	199.1	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4
December	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0
1975														
January	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1	204.9
February	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0
March	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0
April	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5	210.8
May	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2
June	233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	215.3	220.1
July	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9
August	241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	228.7	236.9	200.1	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0	224.6
September	245.0	245.1	245.5	229.6	230.2	232.9	241.1	236.1	217.0	228.2	233.4	232.1	220.5	231.7
October	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6	236.5
November	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	238.4	244.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	232.0	242.2
December	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6
1976														
January	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2	247.7
February	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7	247.1
March	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6	250.4
April	265.8	262.3	260.8	257.7	250.0	250.7	262.4	248.3	237.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	246.1	253.9
May	274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	268.2	245.4	252.2	259.5
June	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1
July	275.7	271.4	274.7	271.3	261.5	260.9	271.3	246.8	253.0	263.0	269.5	257.7	252.6	261.3
August	277.6	265.6	273.7	260.7	259.1	260.7	270.5	254.3	248.7	260.5	269.1	253.6	249.6	259.8
September	276.3	267.4	274.8	263.6	260.6	263.8	273.0	258.7	250.3	263.2	269.9	257.6	253.6	264.7
October	276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5	265.8
November	286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	269.5	272.2	279.8	266.3	276.2	278.4	263.1	266.9	266.9	275.6
December	291.2	278.3	286.0	273.2	271.7	271.8	282.0	265.7	256.8	275.2	279.1	269.0	269.7	275.6
1977														
January	286.4	277.4	282.6	277.9	272.5	275.4	280.8	273.5	259.6	276.7	283.2	279.2	270.8	269.4
February	285.5	277.2	283.9	277.4	277.9	277.9	282.2	270.6	253.2	278.4	284.8	272.1	276.6	272.2
March	308.4	284.7	285.9	281.3	277.8	285.9	288.7	265.8	256.7	283.2	286.6	276.5	276.8	275.8
April	291.0	282.9	286.5	279.3	280.5	279.3	288.5	271.1	260.3	282.9	287.6	278.9	277.8	280.0
May	301.9	289.9	291.8	288.6	285.9	283.2	290.5	281.0	270.3	285.7	293.4	278.3	278.8	285.1
June	297.9	288.9	296.3	283.5	283.9	284.4	287.7	278.4	268.1	284.8	291.5	278.3	279.3	289.5
July	298.4	296.2	293.2	303.8	287.2	285.2	289.2	277.0	266.8	291.6	292.5	283.7	280.5	282.4
August	293.4	291.0	290.6	281.9	283.1	286.3	291.6	269.8	265.5	285.5	291.0	281.7	278.7	280.4
September	301.7	286.4	295.7	289.2	287.3	287.0	291.7	272.7	260.5	295.6	294.0	283.5	288.2	286.6
October	309.7	286.6	304.2	292.9	294.1	296.3	296.2	265.8	267.4	300.7	299.0	296.1	296.3	293.0
November	326.0	294.1	328.2	290.3	301.9	304.0	315.8	290.2	280.6	307.5	303.2	297.5	302.8	298.2
December	322.6	302.7	330.6	298.0	307.8	312.1	307.8	279.1	287.0	308.9	307.4	296.4	300.8	306.8
1978														
January	321.8	311.6	320.1	299.5	307.6	312.0	311.9	292.8	287.9	312.7	311.8	308.9	308.2	306.3
February	322.5	315.5	319.6	305.2	311.0	314.7	313.2	287.7	291.6	313.7	315.0	303.3	306.5	305.9
March	330.5	333.8	325.8	321.0	315.4	318.1	322.6	306.1	289.7	316.2	312.4	304.6	310.6	307.1
April	337.1	339.8	323.7	340.6	325.1	331.9	328.4	348.0	299.6	326.3	321.9	308.4	317.6	319.5
May	344.2	327.4	328.8	337.8	327.3	336.3	334.6	321.2	305.9	328.1	330.9	308.1	316.3	320.0
June	347.1	328.0	344.8	334.4	329.9	333.5	340.0	324.8	309.2	331.5	338.8	312.2	317.7	328.8
July	348.0	344.4	342.5	350.2	334.0	347.0	337.3	327.1	307.1	334.6	338.7	325.2	322.5	326.2
August	345.4	339.8	339.6	313.7	333.9	336.5	332.7	311.7	301.8	328.7	338.4	324.1	319.7	325.9
September	349.6	339.9	348.5	333.1	334.7	339.2	337.1	327.0	301.2	335.4	340.5	330.4	324.2	330.5
October	352.3	341.0	345.6	337.1	339.8	345.1	347.9	415.2	310.2	342.1	345.1	330.8	329.3	338.8
November	366.9	346.9	354.9											



**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	
	£						p					
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>												
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

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

Industry group SIC (1968)	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			
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>								
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

**EARNINGS**

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

**TABLE 129**

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average‡
<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	135.2	136.1	138.1†	
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered:</b>													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	—*	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	142.5	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	258.2	259.3	261.4	262.9	266.4	266.8	272.3	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	338.0	344.8	343.5	351.4†	
<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	85.6	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.5	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7	87.8
1969	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6	94.9
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	109.7	111.2	112.7	113.7	107.0
1971	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	118.1	118.0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.6	123.6	118.9
1972	125.4	—*	128.2	130.1	131.2	132.9	133.9	135.1	138.2	139.7	140.7	141.0	134.2*
1973	142.1	143.7	145.5	147.7	148.9	152.0	152.3	153.3	155.3	157.3	158.6	161.4	151.5
1974	(152.0)†	(155.1)†	165.2	163.1	173.9	176.7	180.0	184.1	187.8	190.8	198.0	203.8	(177.5)†
1975	203.8	207.7	210.7	212.9	217.4	220.0	227.5	230.8	233.7	237.4	239.1	245.2	223.8
1976	246.3	248.5	252.5	254.6	259.0	261.5	262.1	265.0	266.4	269.1	270.0	274.7	260.8
1977	276.5	277.8	281.3	283.0	284.7	284.9	285.4	286.5	290.0	294.6	300.7	305.6	287.6
1978	307.9	311.6	315.0	327.4	325.9	331.8	331.5	331.7	336.6	343.3	341.7	351.3†	
<b>PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS</b>													
<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.7	8.7	8.6	9.4	9.1
1978	9.5	10.5	10.4	12.4	12.6	15.4	14.2	13.9	15.1	14.7	13.3	13.4†	
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered:</b>													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—*	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—*	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.5
1974	(7.7)†	(8.6)†	14.2	11.3	17.1	16.2	18.0	20.4	21.2	21.6	25.4	29.1	17.8
1975	(27.2)‡	(28.2)‡	27.7	30.9	26.2	27.6	25.9	27.6	25.9	25.9	25.9	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	16.2	16.6	14.3	15.3†	
<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	6.8	3.6



**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 } {	186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171	171
1976 } {	232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1977 } {	247	225	228	218	218	232	220	232	218	213
1976 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	234	281	258	234	255	242	248
June	273	249	251	247	282	259	234	255	243	248
July	273	249	251	247	282	259	252	255	243	248
August	273	249	253	247	286	259	252	255	243	248
September	273	249	253	247	286	260	252	259	246	250
October	273	249	256	247	298	260	252	259	246	250
November	273	249	256	247	298	260	252	259	256	250
December	273	249	256	247	298	261	252	259	257	250
1979 January	308	249	256	247	299	263	252	259	257	268
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>										
1974 } Average of monthly index numbers {	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1975 } {	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1976 } {	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1977 } {	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1979 January	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 } {	187	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172	170
1976 } {	233	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1977 } {	249	225	229	218	218	232	220	232	218	213
1976 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	234	281	258	234	255	242	248
June	275	249	252	247	282	259	234	255	243	248
July	275	249	252	247	282	259	252	255	243	248
August	275	249	254	247	286	259	252	255	243	248
September	275	249	254	247	286	260	252	259	246	250
October	275	249	257	247	298	260	252	259	246	250
November	275	249	257	247	298	260	252	259	256	250
December	275	249	257	247	298	261	252	259	257	250
1979 January	310	249	257	247	299	263	252	259	257	268

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries†	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration XXV and XXVII	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries‡	All industries and services§
387	197	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000
403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128	134.3	138.0
160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163	174.4	178.7
198	183	247	199	199	217	214	212	209.0	213.2
209	207	268	214	213	243	230	233	218.9	227.3
205	199	260	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
206	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
236	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	268.3	266.1
236	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	268.8	266.3
236	—	301	268	236	288	251	261	275.9	270.4
236	—	301	268	236	288	251	261	276.3	271.6
236	—	301	268	236	288	251	261	276.4	271.6
236	—	301	268	237	289	251	298	277.5	275.2
(39.4)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)	(40.0)	(40.2)
100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2	100.0	99.5
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.0	100.0	99.4
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4
100.0	—	99.7	97.4	99.6	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4
126	130	162	138	131	141	145	132	134.2	138.7
160	159	215	175	169	185	182	168	174.5	179.8
198	183	248	204	199	222	214	218	209.1	



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

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†						All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations				
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom								
					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	57.6	737	952.0-953.6		
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0		
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.4-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0		
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3		
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4		
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7		
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5		
1968	Monthly averages	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2	
1969		131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7	
1970		140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2	
1971		153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5	
1972		164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1	164.1	
1973		179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	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	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	148.9	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	
1978		197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	187.6	195.2	197.8	
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
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
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	153.6	158.5		
September 14	160.6	164.4	178.6	161.9	163.8	175.5	170.7	157.2	146.5	159.5	160.0		
October 12	163.5	169.3	184.0	166.8	171.1	179.1	175.8	160.9	152.1	161.8	162.8		
November 16	165.8	172.7	192.8	169.1	172.6	182.2	178.3	160.2	157.4	163.8	164.8		
December 14	168.0	176.1	202.1	171.4	174.4	184.8	180.5	161.8	160.5	165.6	166.8		
1977	January 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9	
February 15	174.1	184.5	216.8	178.5	179.8	192.7	187.5	169.1	167.3	171.1	172.5		
March 15	175.8	186.5	215.7	181.0	185.1	197.8	192.7	168.9	167.9	172.6	174.3		
April 19	180.3	189.6	223.9	183.2	189.7	200.6	196.2	168.9	169.7	177.6	178.7		
May 17	181.7	189.9	213.7	185.4	191.8	205.0	199.6	169.9	170.9	179.3	180.5		
June 14	183.6	193.7	219.4	189.0	192.2	206.8	200.8	177.5	174.5	180.8	182.4		
July 12	183.8	192.0	194.1	191.8	196.3	210.2	204.5	178.4	177.5	181.5	183.5		
August 16	184.7	191.9	182.8	193.8	196.9	214.9	207.6	178.8	179.3	182.7	184.9		
September 13	185.7	192.5	176.9	195.6	198.3	216.9	209.4	179.7	182.1	183.8	186.2		
October 18	186.5	192.3	168.1	196.9	199.0	219.0	211.0	179.9	184.0	184.9	187.3		
November 15	187.4	192.9	166.9	197.5	200.3	220.5	212.3	179.5	184.2	185.9	188.2		
December 13	188.4	194.8	171.1	198.9	201.1	224.1	214.8	179.9	184.5	186.6	189.0		
1978	January 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2	
February 14	190.6	197.3	174.5	201.7	205.1	223.9	216.3	188.1	184.2	188.8	191.4		
March 14	191.8	198.4	179.0	202.2	206.1	224.4	217.0	189.9	182.7	189.9	192.4		
April 18	194.6	201.6	186.3	204.7	209.3	228.0	220.4	192.5	183.1	192.7	195.0		
May 16	195.7	203.2	187.5	206.3	209.7	229.5	221.5	195.6	184.3	193.6	196.1		
June 13	197.2	206.7	200.8	207.9	210.4	230.3	222.3	198.2	186.4	194.5	197.2		
July 18	198.1	206.1	185.5	210.0	211.9	232.1	224.0	200.3	189.2	195.9	198.7		
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		
November 14	202.5	207.9	171.4	214.7	216.4	236.8	228.6	207.9	191.1	201.1	203.8		
December 12	204.2	210.5	183.0	215.8	217.2	238.0	229.6	209.0	191.9	202.4	205.1		
1979	January 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3	

\* 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	
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	
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0		
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5		
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0		
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3		
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0		
215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3		
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	January 16	
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5	January 14	
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4	January 20	
160.9												



**RETAIL PRICES**

**United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier**

TABLE 132 (continued)

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

**United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households**

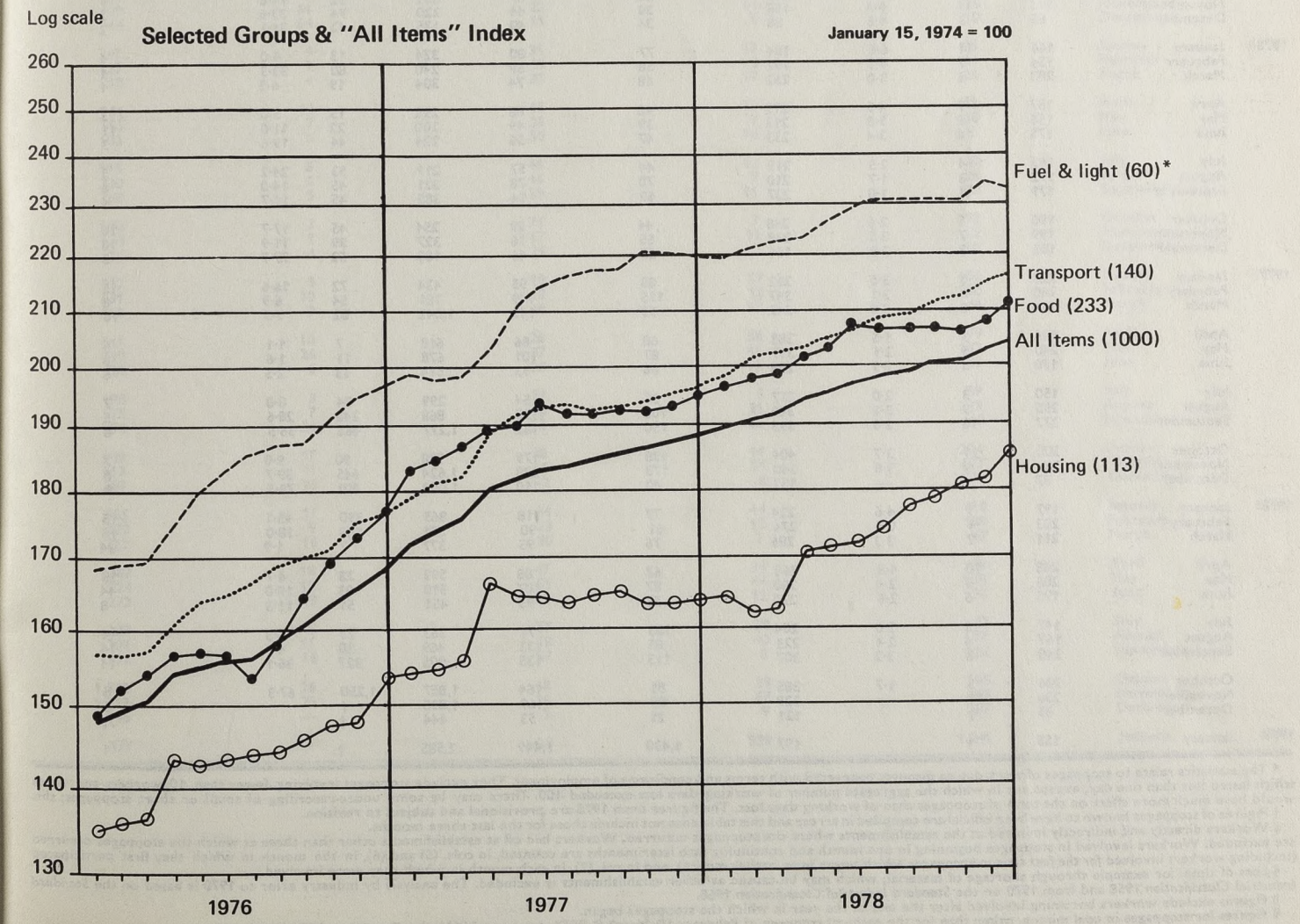
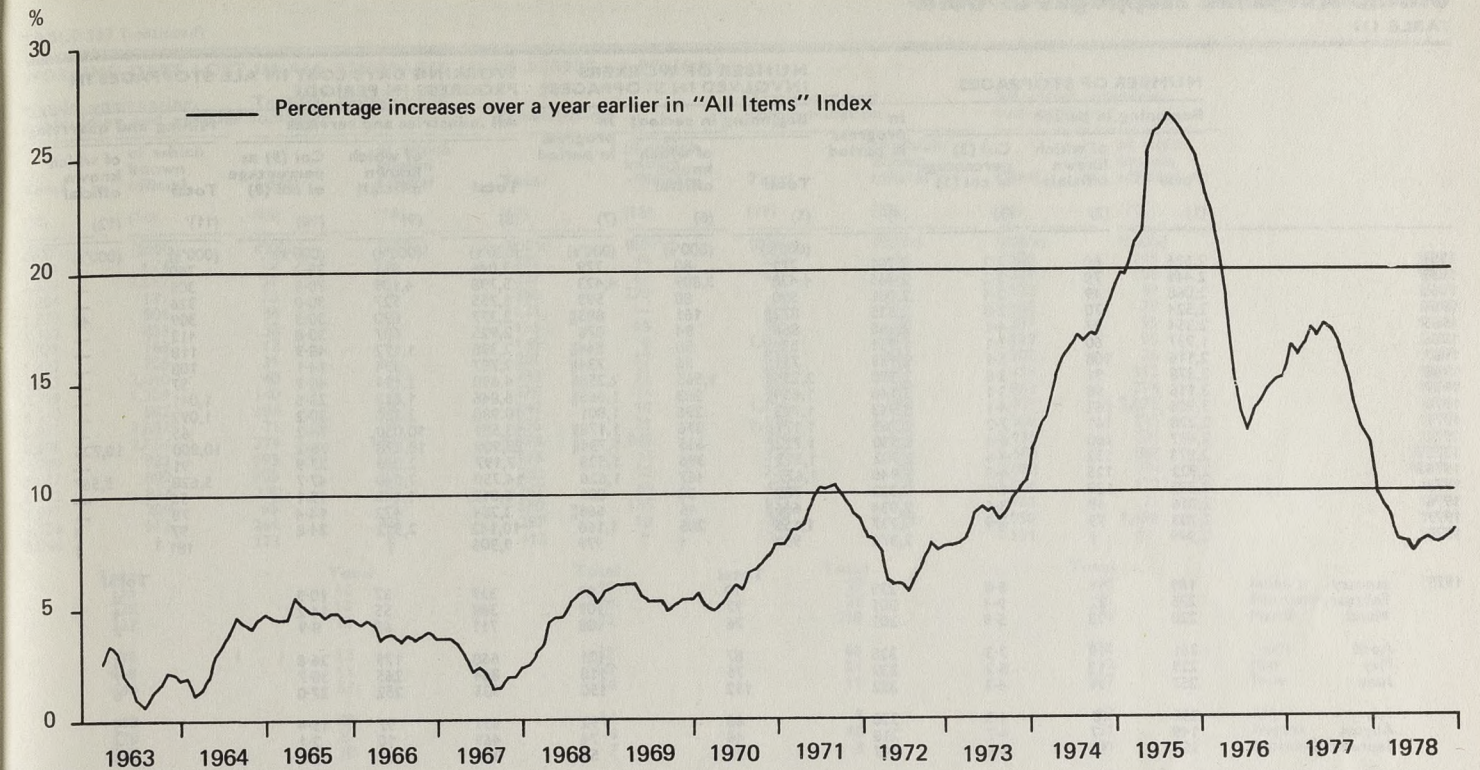
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>												
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	160.5	165.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3

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
1978	203.1	199.6	197.9	226.3	224.8	184.8	168.3	228.0	221.3	185.3	209.8
<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
1978	201.6	196.9	199.8	226.6	226.0	186.1	172.7	211.7	217.8	188.5	209.8
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8

**Index of retail prices**



\* Figures in brackets are the 1978 group weights



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

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period			In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services				Mining and quarrying			
	Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)		Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total		of which known official		
				(1)			(2)					(3)		(4)	(5)
				(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—			
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—			
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—			
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42			
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—			
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—			
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	2,390	3.8	2,394	2,787	1,411	50.7	108	—			
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—			
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—			
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—			
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—			
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726			
1973	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	—			
1974	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	5,567			
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,332	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	—			
1976	2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	46	668	4,721	472	14.4	78	—			
1977	2,703	79	2.9	2,737	1,155	205	1,166	10,142	2,512	24.8	97	—			
1978	2,349	†		2,376	939	†	979	9,306	†		181	†			
1975	January	189	11	5.8	239	70	89	339	37	10.9	6	—			
	February	235	22	9.4	301	97	109	388	55	14.2	4	—			
	March	220	13	5.9	302	76	108	711	63	8.9	2	—			
	April	261	19	7.3	335	87	121	668	179	26.8	6	—			
	May	229	12	5.2	339	76	118	864	265	30.7	7	—			
	June	257	11	4.3	352	112	150	935	252	27.0	8	—			
	July	235	10	4.3	330	63	92	631	97	15.4	5	—			
	August	149	7	4.7	218	48	74	469	10	2.1	4	—			
	September	157	10	6.4	207	37	56	300	21	7.0	4	—			
	October	170	10	5.9	213	58	67	352	52	14.8	4	—			
	November	115	11	9.6	158	30	44	220	74	33.6	3	—			
	December	65	3	4.6	88	34	40	135	42	31.1	2	—			
1976	January	166	11	6.6	184	77	80	324	13	4.0	4	—			
	February	154	7	4.5	197	58	69	240	80	33.3	4	—			
	March	203	6	3.0	252	68	74	304	19	6.3	4	—			
	April	157	7	4.5	219	48	68	298	15	5.0	3	—			
	May	156	9	5.8	213	39	49	200	22	11.0	11	—			
	June	175	6	3.4	233	47	56	224	44	19.6	3	—			
	July	162	4	2.5	219	44	57	219	53	24.2	5	—			
	August	172	3	1.7	210	70	78	321	45	14.0	6	—			
	September	179	1	1.0	237	69	94	385	45	11.7	4	—			
	October	190	5	2.6	248	44	59	254	45	17.7	10	—			
	November	199	7	3.5	249	65	76	327	39	11.9	18	—			
	December	103	3	2.9	161	37	46	188	52	27.7	5	—			
1977	January	228	8	3.5	262	88	95	434	72	16.6	15	—			
	February	260	8	3.1	347	115	149	781	54	6.9	8	—			
	March	264	8	3.0	349	93	142	1,042	82	7.9	10	—			
	April	196	3	1.5	288	68	86	619	7	1.1	6	—			
	May	240	5	2.1	317	87	101	678	11	1.6	8	—			
	June	170	5	2.9	239	66	93	514	13	2.5	6	—			
	July	150	3	2.0	217	39	54	299	24	8.0	7	—			
	August	295	9	3.1	346	108	122	868	248	28.6	5	—			
	September	277	10	3.6	395	150	182	1,277	466	36.5	8	—			
	October	300	11	3.7	404	138	179	998	90	9.0	7	—			
	November	236	9	3.8	340	173	238	1,624	645	39.7	8	—			
	December	87	—	—	153	40	110	1,008	801	79.5	9	—			
1978	January	197	9	4.6	224	77	118	865	390	45.1	15	—			
	February	203	1	0.5	274	61	90	571	103	18.0	18	—			
	March	211	7	3.3	286	76	95	377	7	1.9	34	—			
	April	208	10	4.8	268	67	88	592	28	4.7	18	—			
	May	206	5	2.4	280	87	107	518	93	18.0	44	—			
	June	195	5	2.6	270	75	95	451	51	11.3	8	—			
	July	147	3	2.0	204	103	71	363	23	6.3	4	—			
	August	167	4	2.4	223	85	133	469	20	4.3	14	—			
	September	248	8	3.2	307	115	135	905	327	36.1	14	—			
	October	286	5	1.7	385	81	164	1,857	1,250	67.3	8	—			
	November	236	†		329	89	169	1,895	†		6	—			
	December	45	†		121	21	53	444	†		..	—			
1979	January	155	†		197	1,430	1,449	2,585	†		1	—			

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. There may be some under-recording of small or short stoppages; this would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days lost. The figures from 1978 are provisional and subject to revision.  
 † Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.  
 ‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.  
 § Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.  
 ¶ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.  
 †† Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10–March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973–March 1974.

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

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡																				
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services												
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official											
											(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1961
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1962
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1963
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1964
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1965
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	136	202	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1966
1967	1,422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	41	438	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1967
1968	3,363	2,010	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1968
1969	3,739	1,229	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076	—	—	—								



**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	103.8	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	92.2	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	78.2	100.0	114.3	126.9
1e	43.3	44.7	49.0	53.6	58.2	62.8	77.3	100.0	110.2	118.8
1f	42.5	44.2	48.6	53.2	57.9	62.1	76.7	100.0	111.3	120.3
<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)	(97.9)
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	187.7
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)	(190.6)
<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	114.6	100.0	106.9	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	(112.5)	(106.8)
<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	101.6
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)	(100.3)
<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	107.0
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 175 of this issue.  
 † Figures shown in brackets are provisional.  
 ‡ As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.  
 § The index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries given here has been scaled to 1970 = 100 for the chart following table 126.

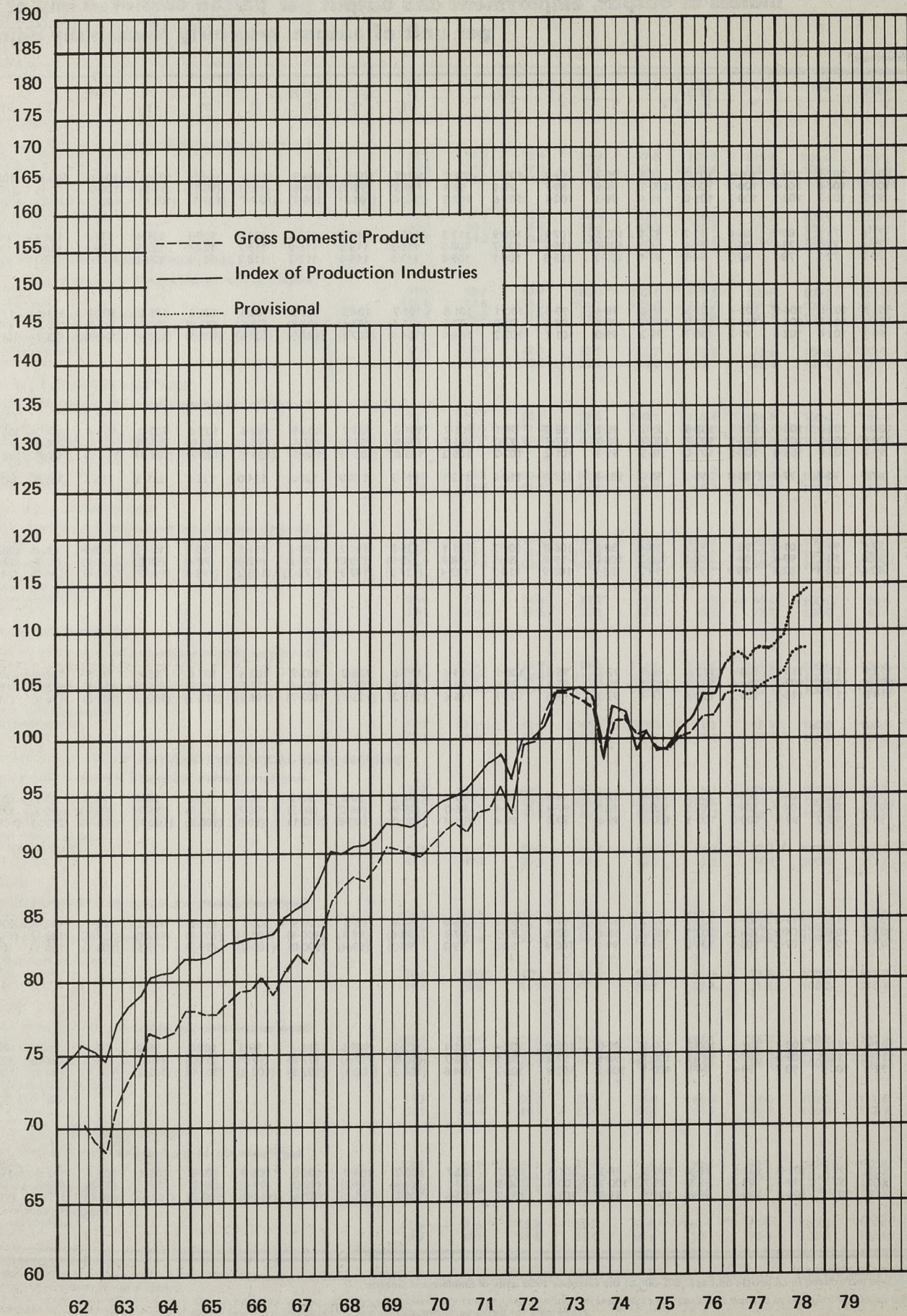
**OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS**  
**indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs**  
**per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)**

TABLE 134 (continued) (1975 = 100)

1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978																
3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4									
104.1	103.7	100.1	102.9	103.3	101.4	101.3	99.8	99.2	99.8	101.0	101.7	101.9	103.9	104.5	104.3	104.9	105.2	106.1	108.3	108.6	1a
100.4	100.5	100.3	100.6	101.0	100.7	100.3	100.1	99.9	99.7	99.4	99.4	(99.5)	(99.7)	(99.8)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(99.8)	(100.0)	(100.1)	(100.2)	1b
103.7	103.2	99.7	102.3	102.3	100.7	101.0	99.6	99.3	100.1	101.6	102.3	(102.4)	(104.3)	(104.7)	(104.4)	(105.0)	(105.4)	(106.1)	(108.2)	(108.4)	1c
67.4	70.1	71.6	74.4	80.9	86.0	93.2	97.1	102.5	107.1	108.9	112.5	115.7	119.8	122.2	124.7	129.1	131.4	135.3	138.4	142.2	1d
63.6	66.6	71.4	73.1	78.6	86.2	95.1	96.9	103.0	105.1	107.7	108.5	111.3	113.5	116.0	116.7	120.1	122.5	126.4	130.5	132.0	1e
62.7	66.0	70.7	72.2	78.1	85.7	94.5	97.1	103.2	105.3	108.1	109.6	112.5	115.0	117.2	118.2	121.6	124.1	127.9	132.1	133.7	1f
110.1	109.0	102.6	107.6	106.9	103.4	102.5	99.6	98.4	99.5	100.1	101.8	101.7	104.5	105.5	105.6	106.2	105.8	107.1	111.1	111.6	2a
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)	(97.7)	(97.4)	2b
105.0	104.0	98.1	103.0	102.6	99.2	100.7	99.2	99.0	101.1	102.2	104.4	(104.4)	(107.1)	(107.9)	(107.6)	(108.5)	(108.4)	(109.7)	(113.7)	(114.6)	2c
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	102.5	103.1	102.0	102.4	105.0	105.3	3a
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)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.6)	(97.4)	3b
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)	(104.6)	(105.2)	(104.4)	(104.8)	(107.6)	(108.1)	3c
61.7	64.5	67.3	71.7	77.9	85.8	91.3	98.3	103.7	107.0	110.6	112.1	115.2	117.0	120.2	124.0	125.6	131.3	136.1	139.6	141.5	3d
113.0	96.9	59.9	99.5	101.8	98.7	95.7	99.4	98.1	106.8	109.7	121.1	125.8	146.2	174.1	191.1	190.7	194.7	208.9	230.9	237.7	4a
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)	(98.8)	(99.0)	(98.4)	(98.0)	(97.9)	(97.7)	(96.6)	4b
110.6	96.7	60.6	100.4	102.4	98.9	95.7	99.2	98.1	106.9	110.3	122.4	(127.2)	(147.9)	(176.2)	(193.2)	(193.8)	(198.7)	(213.4)	(236.3)	(246.1)	4c
128.6	122.8	113.1	117.8	118.9	108.4	113.1	98.8	92.5	95.6	100.1	110.4	109.0	108.0	102.7	102.4	107.6	95.4	95.5	108.4	102.1	5a
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)	(91.7)	5b
123.8	119.2	110.8	115.7	116.3	105.7	110.6	97.4	93.3	98.5	104.7	116.6	(115.2)	(113.6)	(107.7)	(106.9)	(112.3)	(100.3)	(101.2)	(116.4)	(111.3)	5c
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	96.4	97.6	96.8	98.5	99.9	102.0	6a
102.5	103.6	103.7	104.3	104.9	104.3	102.9	100.9	98.9	97.4	96.4	96.0	(95.9)	(96.0)	(96.2)	(96.7)	(96.8)	(96.7)	(96.9)	(96.8)	(96.6)	6b
96.5	97.1	94.5	98.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	100.5	99.6	99.5	99.4	101.4	(100.0)	(								



**Output per person employed**



**DEFINITIONS**

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

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



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