

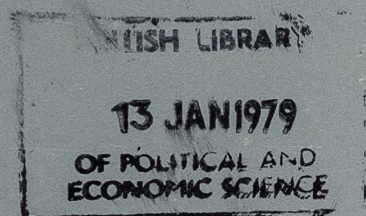


Department of

Employment Gazette

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December 1978

The pattern of household spending in 1977

Age preferences of employers engaging professional and executive staff

The supply of potential engineers

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OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE**Contents****NEWS AND NOTES**

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News and Notes

Unemployment benefit will go fortnightly — Government decides

Unemployment benefit will be paid fortnightly instead of weekly from September 1979 throughout Great Britain.

This change is one of a number of cost saving measures being carried out by Government Departments. It follows a pilot study which found that fortnightly signing was preferred by most claimants and staff.

Management and unions

A joint working party of management and unions looking into the new system estimated savings of £3-4 million in postal charges and £3 million off the annual wages bill. Some of the savings will be ploughed back into improved prevention and detection of fraud and abuse. No redundancies amongst staff will result from the new system. The pilot study has been operating since September 1977 in thirty-six offices.

Replying to a Parliamentary Question, Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, told Mr Alex Woodall MP (Hemsworth): "I said in an answer to my Hon Friend the Member for Enfield North on 15 May, that the Government was in favour of a system of fortnightly payment of benefits to unemployed people, but had decided that pilot procedures needed some refinement before a

decision was taken on the timing of any extension. Temporary regulations were subsequently made to allow the pilot scheme to continue until next September and the Government are now planning to extend the system through-



Booth: decision on timing

out Great Britain from that date. My Rt Hon Friend, the Secretary of State for Social Services, will be submitting the necessary regulations in draft to the National Insurance Advisory Committee as soon as possible."

Fuel gas code proposed

A consultative document setting out proposals for a code of fuel gas regulations is being prepared by the Health and Safety Commission.

Preliminary work

Preliminary work has already started on the regulations, which will include controls on the storage of both liquid natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas.

In contrast to liquid natural gas, the storage of liquefied petroleum gas is not regulated by the licensing controls of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928.

Hard-to-fill jobs problem to be studied

Reasons why some jobs are hard to fill are the subject of a special investigation being undertaken by the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Employment. The study will concentrate on how widespread the problem of unfilled vacancies is, what kind of jobs are affected, and what needs to be done both by employers and employment offices to remedy the situation.

Unskilled

A wide range of employers with hard-to-fill jobs will be covered by the study, which is aimed to be completed by the spring next year. In particular the researchers will be paying attention to unskilled vacancies on which there is little information at present.

As well as sample interviews of employers and people looking for work, there are likely to be detailed discussions with large employers of unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

Safety by design to cut death toll

Machinery manufacturers can make a vital contribution to workplace safety, Mr Bill Simpson, Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission said recently. About 50 people are killed each year and 30,000 injured in machinery accidents," he said, "and safety by design should be the aim of every manufacturer if we are to cut this toll."

Mr Simpson was visiting the Health and Safety Executive's stand at the Design Engineering Conference and Exhibition in Birmingham. The stand featured equipment which incorporates safety features in its basic design, including a clamp which only closes when it comes into contact with a hard material.

The Health and Safety at Work Act's Section 6 imposes a duty on manufacturers and suppliers to ensure that their product is safe for proper use at work, Mr Simpson said. "It is clear however from the 50 prosecutions under this section since the Act came into force that there are many who still ignore this duty.

News and Notes

Industrial development controls to be relaxed to help small companies

Firms wishing to build their own factories at present are able to do so without a certificate up to the exemption limit (12,500 sq ft in the South East and 15,000 sq ft in other areas where the IDC control operates). But this tends to inhibit the development of industrial estates comprising similar small units for rent.

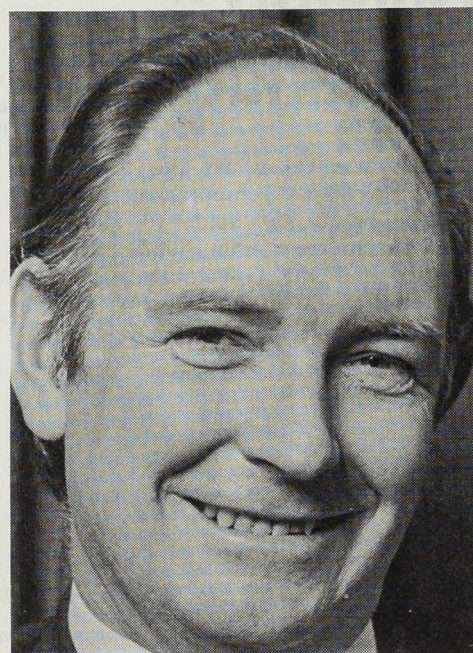
During the trial period certificates will be granted up to a total of 60,000 sq ft in any district council or London Borough. Within this limit no one company will be allowed to occupy floor space which exceeds the exemption limit.

In this way the main beneficiaries will be small firms who could not reasonably be expected to move to the Assisted Areas where certificates can be granted for speculative building.

Local authority associations will be consulted about the operation of the trial scheme and the detailed arrangements for its implementation.

For a trial period Industrial Development Certificate controls are to be relaxed by the Department of Industry to permit a limited amount of speculative industrial development by local authorities aimed at providing factory units for small firms.

Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for



Williams: need for rented factories.

Industry, who announced the changes said that there was a need to provide modern, rented factories for small firms, tied to a particular area, who could not build for themselves.

France approves new employment schemes

The French Cabinet has recently given its approval for a number of extra measures to encourage employment. The move comes at a time of worsening unemployment in France where the number out of work has passed the 1.3 million point for the first time since the war.

Following the Cabinet's approval separate draft bills will be submitted to Parliament. They will provide for:

- a reduction in the maximum working week from 52 to 50 hours. This is expected particularly to help manual workers;
- companies offering temporary employment to guarantee the wages and social security payments of employees in the event of the company going bankrupt;
- the introduction of fixed contracts of employment for work lasting only for a limited period, such as seasonal

work or work related to specific projects;

- Government aid to individuals looking for work overseas with French companies or their associates to help them take up their jobs;
- continued payment of some social benefits to unemployed people trying to set up their own businesses.

Draft legislation was also approved providing for relief from social security charges for companies employing fewer than 10 people. Companies with more than 10 workers will also be relieved of certain social and labour charges provided they recruit additional apprentices.

Other measures under discussion but not yet approved include measures dealing with women's employment; the provision of 5,000 additional jobs in the public sector; and the recruitment of 1,000 executives aged 50 and over into the public service.

Chemical complex will mean more jobs for Grangemouth

A new chemical complex at Grangemouth in Scotland will create 500 construction jobs and safeguard an existing 100 jobs. The Government is to provide £4.95 million under the Industry Act Selective Investment Scheme to enable BP Chemicals to build the complex.

Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, announcing the decision said:

"This is another excellent example of the use of the Selective Investment Scheme to promote the modernisation projects necessary to maintain competitiveness in world markets. Such projects are central to the regeneration of UK industry which is at the heart of our industrial strategy. For example, this project is expected to yield balance of payments benefits approaching £30 million per annum. While assistance is based on these general benefits, the project will additionally safeguard an existing 100 jobs, provide 500 construction jobs and have beneficial effects on employment in supplier industries. This project therefore shows well how national investment schemes can benefit Scotland and the other Assisted Areas as an alternative to regional selective assistance for capital-intensive projects."

Outdated capacity

The project, which will cost more than £50 million, will replace outdated capacity. Assistance to BP Chemicals for the Grangemouth project was recommended by the Industrial Development Advisory Board and has the agreement of the EEC Commission.

Redundant miners get EEC aid

A grant of £5,660,000 is being made from European Coal and Steel Community funds to help nearly 6,000 coal miners and other workers in the coal industry who were made redundant or were transferred during 1977 as a result of pit closure or rundown.

Altogether 5,960 workers are affected. Their jobs disappeared as a result of closures at Dalquharran (Scotland), Dudley (North East England), Bargoed and Caerau (South Wales), Norton (North West England), and by mergers and re-organisation at other pits.

Equal pension ages would cost £1,000m

Equal pension ages for men and women which will enable men to draw the full state pension at 60, or entitle them to build up additional pension rights if they worked beyond that age would cost more than £1,000 million a year.

This figure, Mr David Ennals, the Secretary of State for Social Services, told the annual conference of the National Association of Pension Funds last month, allowed for savings in unemployment benefit at current levels of unemployment and took account of the jobs that would be released by the earlier retirement levels.

"In the long term", Mr Ennals said, "with lower unemployment and with people qualifying for the new earnings-related pensions under our new scheme, the final bill could work out at several times that figure."

Pointing out that this money would have to be diverted from public expenditure elsewhere, Mr Ennals added that it would mean a much larger retired population would have to be supported by a smaller working population.

Alternative course

An alternative course would be to require women to wait for their full pensions until the age when men can draw them—possibly at 65 or an earlier age for both sexes. The present right of women to a pension at 60 had existed for nearly 40 years and, Mr Ennals asked, could the Government act unilaterally to take it away? It was emphatically not a change to be carried out without the assurance of the consent of the women concerned and then not overnight.

Mr Ennals continued: "So why not have a pension age between 60 and 65 at which contributors of both sexes could draw full pension, but have reduced pensions available to those who choose to retire at any time from 60 onwards? This has its attractions. Equality and flexibility would be combined."

Massive increase

But with present pension levels, to pay reduced pensions would clearly be a recipe for a massive increase in dependence on the supplementary benefit scheme.

"The only people who could afford to take such a reduced pension would be those who already had occupational cover and married women who were able to retire while their husbands were still at work."

Industrial injuries scheme will get first in-depth review for 30 years

The industrial injuries scheme is to be reviewed in depth for the first time in 30 years. Mr Stanley Orme, Minister for Social Security, announced the review following recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Compensation for Personal Injury—the Pearson Report.

Hardly changed

Mr Orme said that over the 30 years the character of the benefits under the industrial injuries scheme had hardly changed. "On the other hand the main National Insurance scheme has been very substantially altered. Those suffering industrial

injuries have to depend on both schemes to get the full range of benefits available to them. The Pearson proposals must therefore be considered against the whole spread of social security benefits. In particular they must be looked at in the light of the development of earnings related additions to long term incapacity benefit and to retirement pensions.

Start discussions

"We hope that, by the spring, we shall be in a position to start discussions with representative bodies on possible ways in which the industrial injuries scheme might be changed" he said.

Students will still get Christmas benefit

The Government has decided not to go ahead for the time being with regulations limiting the right of students to claim unemployment benefit in the Christmas and Easter holidays.

Disappointed

Mr Stanley Orme, the Minister for Social Security, said in reply to a Parliamentary Question recently, that the Government was disappointed the National Insurance Advisory Committee had felt unable to recommend that regulations should be made.

He continued: "We still consider it

important in principle, however, that students should not have such easy access to unemployment benefit, and we shall be examining the matter further to see whether these or other changes should be brought into effect for the 1979-80 academic year."

Draft regulations referred to the National Insurance Advisory Committee in April 1978 would have imposed an additional national insurance contribution condition on students who wished to claim unemployment benefit at Christmas and Easter. This condition would not have applied to claims made during the long summer vacation.

Many more will qualify for mobility allowance this year

Between 8,000 and 10,000 more disabled people are expected to qualify for the £10 a week mobility allowance when the age limit is extended to men and women aged 59 and 60 from June this year. The present upper age limit for claiming the allowance is 58.

Announcing that an Order would be laid in January raising the age limit, Mr Alfred Morris, Minister for disabled people said: "Our present expectation is that ultimately

there will be 145,000 people receiving the allowance when it is fully phased in. By the financial year 1980/81 we shall be spending an estimated £89.7 million on outdoor mobility for the disabled."

The allowance, which is currently costing the Department of Health and Social Security an estimated £40.3 million, is a weekly benefit payable to people who are unable to walk because of physical disablement and who are likely to remain so for at least 12 months

News and Notes

News and Notes

Low paid workers who want wages free-for-all "extraordinary spectacle"

The uneasy alliance of some representatives of large numbers of low paid workers and the traditional proponents of a wages free-for-all was a most extraordinary spectacle, Mr John Grant, junior employment minister, told polytechnic students in London.

Speaking to a meeting of the Social Science Society at the Central London Polytechnic on wages councils and the problems of homeworking, Mr Grant said:

"Their motives may be different, their objectives may be different, from the market economy Mafia. But if they ultimately have their way, these strange bedfellows will stumble to the same end result—a renewed wage explosion which will hit most severely the low paid, the pensioners and those on fixed incomes. It is certainly not too late for some drastic rethinking. Nor is it too soon for a new and fundamental look by the unions towards a more sensible and equitable long term approach."

Mr Grant pointed to the Department's own package of measures—announced in July—to assist homeworkers in the Wages Council industries as a "considerable advance on anything we have had before and which we hope will throw further light on a somewhat confused scene."

Well aware of the large numbers of homeworkers employed in trades outside the Wages Councils the final measure of the homeworkers' package was to start the ball rolling with the TUC and CBI in a series of meetings to consider the implications of introducing legislation to give employee status to homeworkers.

Mr Grant did not rule out the possibility of a Wages Council for Homeworkers. "But", he continued, "the problems of setting up such an all-embracing council and the administrative difficulties both for the Office of Wages Councils and for the Wages Inspectorate, which would need to be considerably increased in size, would be formidable. However, the Government has put its shoulder to this particular wheel and we mean to go on pushing."

This does not mean that the present set up will remain unchanged. The Government hopes within the next year to reduce the nine wages councils in the

retail trade, broadly performing the same function, to two—one for food shops and the other for non-food. "Although", the Minister commented, "this task is presenting tremendous obstacles, because of the large numbers of associations representing employers, and because of the wide spread over the year of the operative dates of their annual increases in pay".

Advisory committees for industry hazards most effective says Simpson

Mr Bill Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, hit back recently at critics who have described the newly created subject and industry advisory committees on safety and health problems as "a plethora of committees".



Simpson: life and death

He told an audience of managers in London that the committees were "the most effective way to deal with what is for many a matter literally of life and death."

Mr Simpson continued: "If we want to make real inroads into the deaths, injuries and ill-health at work from which more than four people die every day in this country, we need something that works."

"We need the people who run risks, and the people who run the enterprises where

Statutory Joint Industrial Council for licensed premises?

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) has been asked to inquire and report into whether the Secretary of State should make an order converting the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council to a statutory joint industrial council.

the risks arise, to sit down together and work out how to deal with them."

Adding that advisory committee members did the job unpaid, Mr Simpson said the committees would increasingly put many proposals to the Health and Safety Commission and when they were published industry would not be in the position of having to comment on proposals formed by a body remote from their interests.

Race clause proposed for Government contracts

Government proposals on procedures for ensuring that Government contractors comply with race relations legislation have now been put to the TUC, the CBI and the Commission on Racial Equality (CRE).

These procedures are designed to implement the Government's undertaking in the White Paper "Racial Discrimination" to take a more active role in eliminating racial discrimination in employment. They will require contractors, as a standard condition of contract, to supply on request to the Department of Employment information about their employment policies and practices.

To avoid placing an unacceptable burden on all contractors by requiring them to supply as a matter of course full particulars of their employment policies, the proposed arrangement provides for a selective approach. Where the information collected gives rise to serious doubt whether the contractor's policies and practices comply with the law the case may be referred to the CRE for them to consider what further action may be needed.

News and Notes

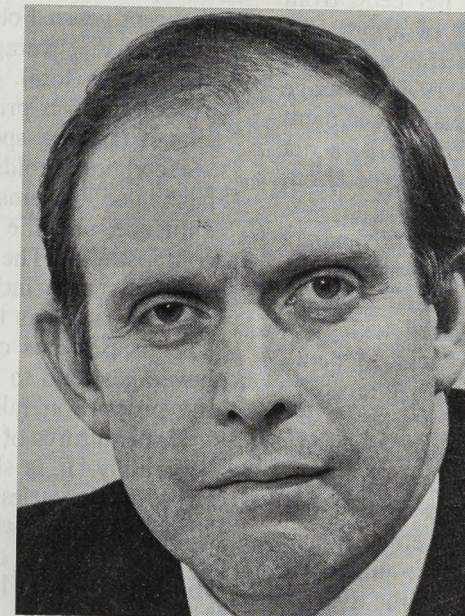
Low productivity is not an immutable fact for British industry — Minister says

Low productivity is not an immutable fact of British industrial life, Industry Secretary Mr Eric Varley told the Institution of Production Engineers in London recently.

Speaking of the increasing confidence in industry, Mr Varley said that investment in manufacturing industry was up 13 per cent last year compared with the previous year and all the signs were that companies were planning to invest more in 1979. Economic growth this year would be between 3 and 3½ per cent.

"Most hopefully of all", he continued, "in spite of the depressed situation, last year our share of world trade increased for the first time for seven years."

Industrial Strategy, the Selective Investment Scheme, introduced in December 1976 to bring forward major manufacturing industry projects with significant benefits to the economy, had resulted so far in offers of assistance of £74 million in support of 106 projects costing £735 million. Nearly 250 other applications for projects costing about £2 billion were under consideration, Mr Varley added.



Varley: sees investment signs

Would not catch up

But the annual increase in productivity in recent years had been around one per cent. If UK productivity grew at six per cent a year, from now on and West Germany's productivity grew at only half that rate, Britain would not catch up with that country in terms of Gross Domestic Product per head until the end of the century. "That is the measure of how far we have fallen behind", Mr Varley said.

He pointed out that it was well known that some British firms could equal or better productivity levels abroad. If the average level of productivity in British manufacturing industry could be raised closer to the level of the best it would mean a substantial improvement in Britain's general economic performance.

This was what the Industrial Strategy was all about, said Mr Varley. It was an exercise involving all those engaged in industry—management, and unions—in working out with Government solutions to identifiable problems.

As part of the Government's role in the

Under 18 schemes designed to help the modernisation and restructuring of key industrial sectors, encourage product and process development, the application of microprocessors, and energy conservation, more than £400 million had been set aside, said Mr Varley. So far assistance of more than £195 million had been offered under the schemes to support 2,146 investment projects costing nearly £925 million.

Standing committee planned for company law

The intention to establish a standing advisory committee on company law has been announced by the Government. It would undertake a continuing review of company law and provide advice on

general developments and specific proposals. Trade Secretary, Mr John Smith said that the committee would include representatives of industry, trade unions, the city and company administrators.

Areas of tourist benefit doubled if MPs approve

Tourism projects in the Intermediate areas will in future be eligible for financial assistance from the national Tourist Boards. This doubles the area of England which may benefit and means that the whole of Scotland and Wales are now eligible.

Subject to Parliamentary approval, the Secretary of State for Trade, Mr John Smith, intends to make an additional £1.5 million available to the English Tourist Board in 1979/80 to provide for the extension in England.

New areas

The new areas in England to be affected include large parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Devon as well as areas in Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Cornwall together with Oswestry in Shropshire.

Mr Smith told Mr Ioan Evans MP (Aberdare) that the assistance had only been available to projects in Development Areas and Special Development Areas in the past. This arrangement had been reviewed with the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales and they had agreed to extend the scheme. This means that projects throughout the Assisted Areas will be considered by the Tourist Boards for financial assistance.

European business guide

A complete business guide to the European Economic Community has been published by the Department of Trade. *This is Your Business* describes the Community's objectives and how it is financed, as well as providing export, import and customs information and details of EEC trade agreements.

The guide lists useful addresses, abbreviations, phrases and technical expressions used within the Community, and is available from the Department of Trade, Room 820, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1.

The pattern of household spending in 1977

The Family Expenditure Survey* (FES) provides a great deal of information both on the way households spend their money, and also on the characteristics of households, such as their size and composition. This article presents some of the main results and also, this year, contains two additional sections, one looking at the changing pattern of expenditure over the past twenty years and the other at the differences in levels of expenditure as between households with lower incomes and those with higher incomes.

In 1977 average expenditure on goods and services among the households in the United Kingdom which took part in the Family Expenditure Survey was almost £72 a week. This was an increase of about £10, or 16.4 per cent, from 1976. In real terms this is only an increase of about half a per cent as the annual retail prices index (for all items) for 1977 showed a rise of 15.8 per cent from 1976. Average household income was £93 a week, leaving, after payment of income tax and national insurance contributions, a net income of some £75 a week. This was an increase of about £9.50 or 14.6 per cent over a year earlier.

Nearly two-thirds of children are in households where the income is above the median for all households. However, in the case of one-parent families, their average expenditure is just over £50 a week, compared with two-parent families whose average expenditure varies, depending on the family size, from almost £80 (with one child) to over £90 (with three children).

The second part of the article looks back over the changing patterns of expenditure in the past twenty years, drawing out some of the main changes that have taken place. Expenditure on food in 1977 by the average household was nearly £18 a week, or almost one-quarter of total expenditure. It has had a similar share of the average household budget since 1972, but accounted for one-third of total expenditure in 1958. In contrast expenditure on housing combined with fuel and light has increased from just over 15 per cent of the total in the late 1950's to over 20 per cent during 1976 and 1977.

The main conclusion in the final part of the article is that though the 10 per cent of households with the highest levels of income spend about six times as much as the 10 per cent with the lowest levels of income, the former group of households on average have over three times as many people in them and on a per head basis the difference narrows to less than twice.

The 1977 FES is the latest in an annual series of sample surveys covering the expenditure and income of private households throughout the United Kingdom. The results of the survey are subject to sampling error, and in household surveys of this type it is known that estimates of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and some kinds of confectionery tend to be low. Investment income also tends to be under-estimated. In addition the results may be subject to some bias as only 70 per cent of households approached agree to co-operate in the survey but

this bias is not thought to be a serious problem overall. The sampling, fieldwork and coding of the survey were carried out by the social survey division of the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys.

Household expenditure and factors affecting expenditure

The expenditures of households of different compositions are summarised in table 1 and compared with the average for all households. More detailed analyses for these and many other household groups are given in the 1977 report. The pattern of household expenditure has changed little in recent years. Food is still the largest category of expenditure for the average family, accounting for about 25 per cent of the total. Housing and transport (which includes expenditure on private motoring) are other large components of families' spending.

How households spend their money depends on their particular circumstances. Obvious factors with a major influence are the household's income and its size and composition. The proportion of expenditure on food decreases with income (see figure 1). At the same time it generally rises as the number of mouths to feed increases. The proportions of expenditure on services and alcoholic beverages tend to rise with income. In the case of services the proportion falls as the household size increases.

Expenditures of many groups of households are analysed separately. It is shown, for example, how the pattern of expenditure varies with the income of the household and its composition, with the age of the head of the household, the type of work of the head, and with the region in which the household is located. Some summarised results are as follows:

Age of head of household	Average weekly household expenditure
Less than 30	£72.08
30 and under 50	£90.46
50 and under 65	£75.00
65 and over	£41.94

Type of area in which household is located	Average weekly household expenditure
Greater London Council	£80.09
Other metropolitan	£68.83
Non-metropolitan: higher population density	£69.53
Non-metropolitan: lower population density	£72.54

In London the average household spends more, in total than the national average. It is not only total spending that

*The report for 1977 was published this month by HMSO, price £4.75. Some preliminary results were given in the August issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Table 1 Expenditure of households by composition of household

1977

	One man	One woman	One adult and one or more children	One man and one woman	One man, one woman and one child	One man, one woman and two children	One man, one woman and three children	Two adults and four or more children	All households*
Total number of households	448	967	224	2,116	713	961	352	170	7,198
Total number of people	448	967	661	4,232	2,139	3,844	1,760	1,100	19,885
Total number of adults	448	967	224	4,232	1,426	1,922	704	340	14,072
Average number of people per household	1.000	1.000	2.951	2.000	3.000	4.000	5.000	6.471	2.763
Males	1.000	—	1.116	1.000	1.534	2.035	2.506	3.276	1.338
Females	—	1.000	1.835	1.000	1.466	1.965	2.494	3.194	1.425
Adults	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.955
Persons under 65	0.585	0.375	0.991	1.370	1.990	1.998	2.000	1.994	1.592
Persons 65 and over	0.415	0.625	0.009	0.630	0.010	0.002	—	0.006	0.363
Children	—	—	1.951	—	1.000	2.000	3.000	4.471	0.808
Children under 2	—	—	0.116	—	0.247	0.213	0.170	0.182	0.075
Children 2 and under 5	—	—	0.254	—	0.209	0.439	0.440	0.535	0.128
Children 5 and under 18	—	—	1.580	—	0.544	1.348	2.389	3.753	0.604
People working	0.576	0.277	0.763	1.150	1.610	1.668	1.798	1.700	1.352
People not working	0.424	0.723	2.183	0.850	1.390	2.332	3.202	4.771	1.410
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.368	0.691	0.018	0.671	0.015	0.003	—	0.006	0.388
Others	0.056	0.032	2.170	0.179	0.374	2.329	3.202	4.765	1.022
Average age of head of household	55	66	37	55	37	36	37	38	50
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commodity or service									
Group totals									
Housing	7.87	7.71	8.14	10.03	11.13	12.02	13.60	10.15	10.31
Fuel, light and power	2.83	2.99	4.46	4.23	4.56	4.86	5.22	6.10	4.38
Food	8.86	7.52	14.07	15.48	18.83	21.84	24.94	28.22	17.74
Alcoholic drink	3.18	0.44	0.85	3.29	3.80	3.48	4.03	4.10	3.51
Tobacco	1.64	0.55	1.86	2.32	2.97	2.81	3.16	3.54	2.60
Clothing and footwear	1.94	2.13	4.99	4.46	6.73	7.26	8.12	7.30	5.78
Durable household goods	2.32	1.79	2.93	4.92	5.69	6.65	5.99	5.31	4.99
Other goods	2.34	2.18	3.87	4.87	6.13	6.41	7.26	6.46	5.33
Transport and vehicles	6.06	1.99	5.14	9.44	11.12	11.12	10.01	9.59	9.71
Services	4.70	3.12	4.43	6.80	7.55	7.13	8.23	6.73	6.93
Miscellaneous	0.14	0.11	0.63	0.26	0.67	1.08	1.42	1.50	0.56
Total, all expenditure groups	41.87	30.52	51.37	66.10	79.18	84.68	91.97	89.00	71.84
Average weekly household expenditure percentage of total	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Commodity or service									
Group totals									
Housing	18.8	25.3	15.9	15.2	14.1	14.2	14.8	11.4	14.4
Fuel, light and power	6.8	9.8	8.7	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.8	6.1
Food	21.2	24.6	27.4	23.4	23.8	25.8	27.1	31.7	24.7
Alcoholic drink	7.6	1.4	1.7	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9
Tobacco	3.9	1.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.6
Clothing and footwear	4.6	7.0	9.7	6.7	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.0
Durable household goods	5.5	5.9	5.7	7.4	7.2	7.9	6.5	6.0	6.9
Other goods	5.6	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.2	7.4
Transport and vehicles	14.5	6.5	10.0	14.3	14.0	13.1	10.9	10.8	13.5
Services	11.2	10.2	8.6	10.3	9.5	8.4	9.0	7.6	9.7
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.8

* Includes 1,247 households of compositions not shown separately in this table.

Notes: 1. Individual and total figures of characteristics and expenditure have been rounded independently. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree exactly with the totals shown.

2. — nil or negligible.

varies between areas. The pattern of expenditure also varies. In Greater London the share of housing in total expenditure was 17.1 per cent compared with a national average of 14.4 per cent. On the other hand the proportion spent on transport and private motoring was 14.5 per cent in rural areas compared with 13.0 per cent in Greater London.

Household income in relation to composition of household

The report also includes analyses of the income of households in the United Kingdom. The gross normal weekly household incomes for various household groupings in 1977 are shown in the following table:

Household group	Gross normal weekly household income £	Relative to all households = 100
All households	92.98	100
One adult	41.80	45
Adult aged under 65	57.07	61
Adult aged 65 and over	29.73	32
One adult, one or more children	52.76	57
Man and woman	88.24	95
Head aged under 65	106.08	114
Head aged 65 and over	56.20	60
Two men or two women	89.43	96
Man, woman and one child	100.77	108
Man, woman and two children	108.00	116
Man, woman and three children	119.30	128
Two adults, four or more children	103.81	112
Three adults	133.69	144
Three adults, one or more children	144.99	156
Four or more adults	193.95	209
Four or more adults, one or more children	200.33	215

A number of features are apparent from the above figures. Household income, on average, increases with the size of the household. Not surprisingly, it increases particularly sharply with the number of adults. There is a marked drop in income of households over retiring age.

If households are arranged in order according to their gross normal income, the quarter of households with the lowest incomes contains less than 15 per cent of all persons, nearly 60 per cent of adults aged over 65, but relatively few children. Nearly two-thirds of children are in households where the income is above the median for all households as is shown in the following table.

Percentage of persons within the four quarters of the household income distribution in 1977

	Lowest quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Highest quarter	Total
All persons	14.6	24.7	28.5	32.2	100
Adults aged 65 or over	58.8	23.2	9.7	8.3	100
Adults under 65	8.3	24.0	30.5	37.2	100
Children	7.2	26.9	32.9	33.0	100
Average age of head of household	64	48	43	45	

Some characteristics of households

Although the report is concerned primarily with expenditure, it contains a great deal of other information about the 7,198 households which took part in the survey. Of the total of 19,885 people in those households, 9,628 (48 per cent) were male and 10,257 (52 per cent) were female. Of the total number of people, more than 44 per cent normally worked as employees and four per cent were self-employed; 14 per cent were not working and of pensionable

age; the remaining 37 per cent were mainly housewives, students and children.

The most frequent type of household was that consisting of a man and a woman, which made up 29 per cent of the total. Single-person households were the next most common at 20 per cent. Of all households, 41 per cent contained at least one child, including the three per cent of households which were single parent families. Average household size has been declining. It has fallen from 3.18 persons per household in 1953/54 to 2.76 in 1977.

Of all the households, 20.4 per cent owned their homes outright and 30.5 per cent were buying them through mortgages or other loans; 34.3 per cent were tenants of local authorities; 9.7 per cent lived in privately-rented accommodation; 2.9 per cent rented furnished dwellings; and a further 2.2 per cent paid no rent. There was an increase of 3.7 per cent compared with 1976 in the proportion of households having central heating; just over half the households now have this amenity. Whilst only 56.8 per cent of households had a telephone, a 4.2 per cent increase on 1976, there was a television in 96.0 per cent of all households; just over half the television sets were rented.

Changes in the pattern of expenditure over the past twenty years

A comparison of actual expenditure on different goods and services over the past twenty years is complicated by the effect of inflation. However, it is possible to study the changes that have occurred in the pattern of expenditure; ie the proportions spent on the main groups such as food or housing. A detailed look has been taken at expenditure on five particular groups of items where changes of some significance have taken place. These are:

- (i) Food (including meals purchased outside the home)
- (ii) Housing, combined with expenditure on fuel, light and power (which could be considered as an integral part of housing costs)
- (iii) Transport and vehicles
- (iv) Clothing and footwear
- (v) Alcoholic drink and tobacco

Over the past twenty years, from 1958 to 1977, these five commodities have accounted consistently for three-quarters of total expenditure, although there have been changes in the balance of expenditure between them (see table 2).

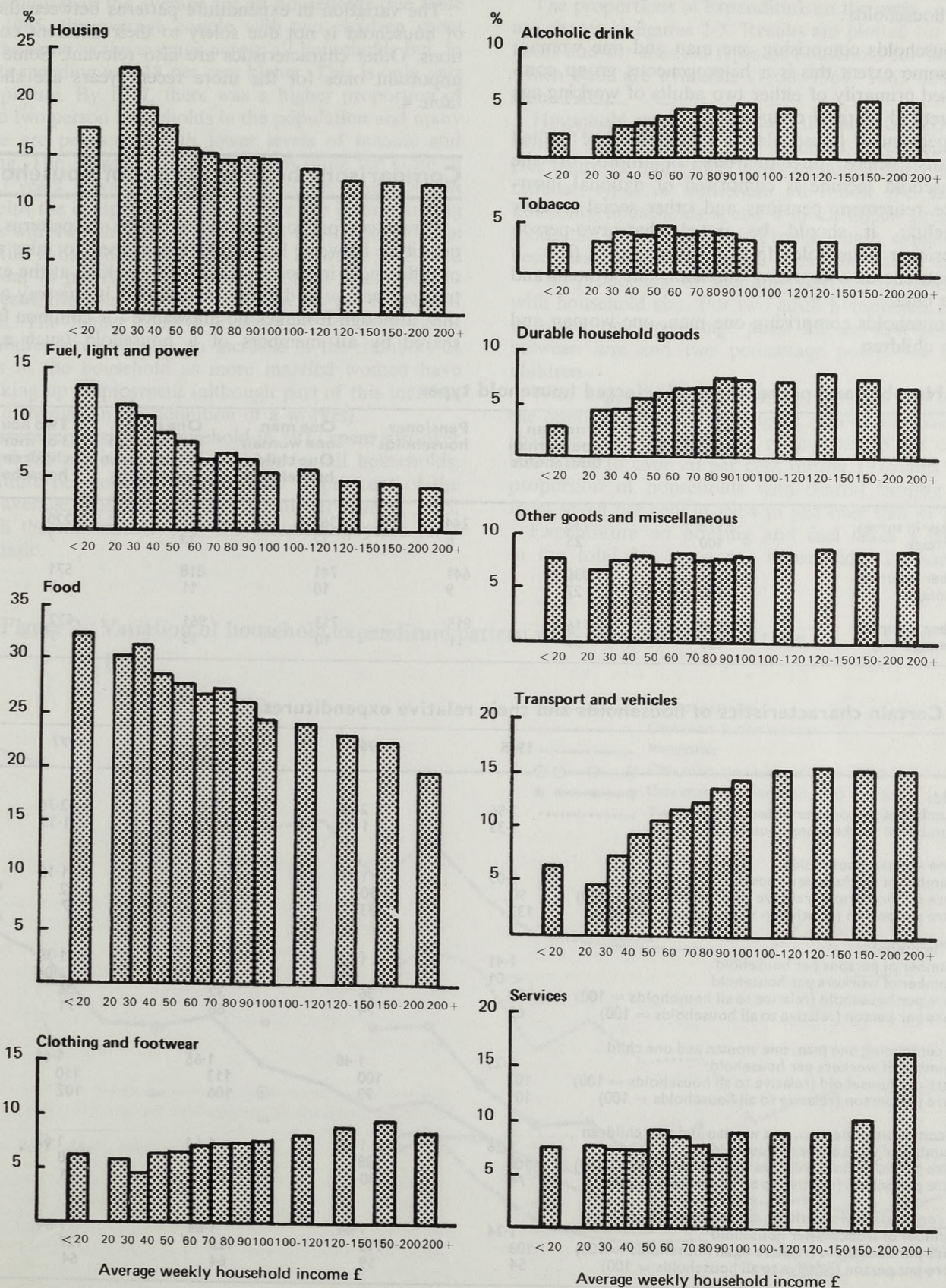
Particularly striking is the decline in the proportion of spending allocated to food, from one-third in 1958 to one-quarter at the end of the period.

Table 2 Percentage of expenditure on different commodity groups by all households

	1958	1963	1968	1973	1977
Food (including meals out)	33.1	29.2	26.4	24.4	24.7
Housing (plus fuel, light and power)	15.6	17.3	18.9	19.0	20.5
Transport and vehicles	8.3	11.8	13.1	13.6	13.5
Clothing and footwear	10.2	9.3	8.9	8.8	8.0
Alcoholic drink and tobacco	9.1	9.6	9.3	8.4	8.5
Total of above	76.3	77.2	76.6	74.2	75.2

The average results for all households tell only part of the story. Expenditure on these goods and services varies between different types of household. A better

Figure 1 Variation of household expenditure pattern with ranges of income 1977



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

understanding of the trends over the past twenty years is possible if results are shown separately for households of different sizes and compositions. This has been done in the remainder of the analysis, distinguishing the following groups of households:

- (i) households comprising one man and one woman; to some extent this is a heterogeneous group comprised primarily of either two adults of working age or retired married couples
- (ii) "pensioner" households ie a household of limited means where three-quarters or more of the household income is comprised of national insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits: it should be noted that two-person pensioner households form a sub-group of (i)
- (iii) households comprising one man, one woman and one child
- (iv) households comprising one man, one woman and two children

(v) households comprising two adults and three or more children

Table 3 shows the number and percentage of each of these household groups in selected years.

The variation in expenditure patterns between the types of household is not due solely to their different compositions. Other characteristics are also relevant. Some of the important ones for the more recent years are shown in table 4.

Comparisons between types of household

Direct comparisons of the variation in patterns of expenditure between household types need to take account of differences in their average size. Looking at the expenditure *per person* in different households is one way of doing this, although it makes no allowance for common facilities shared by all members of a household (such as large

Table 3 Number and percentages of selected household types

	All households	One man one woman households	Pensioner households	One man one woman One child households	One man one woman two children households	Two adults 3 or more children households
1958 Number in survey	2,978	738	244	367	377	220
percentage	100	25	8	12	13	7
1968 Number in survey	7,184	1,936	641	741	818	571
percentage	100	27	9	10	11	8
1977 Number in survey	7,198	2,116	815	713	961	522
percentage	100	29	11	10	13	7

Table 4 Certain characteristics of households and their relative expenditures

	1965	1969	1973	1977
All households				
average number of persons per household	2.96	2.96	2.82	2.76
average number of workers per household	1.33	1.40	1.36	1.35
One man, one woman households				
average number of workers per household	1.09	1.17	1.17	1.15
expenditure per household (relative to all households = 100)	90	90	92	92
expenditure per person (relative to all households = 100)	133	133	130	127
"Pensioner" households				
average number of persons per household	1.41	1.42	1.39	1.39
average number of workers per household	<.01	.05	.05	.04
expenditure per household (relative to all households = 100)	29	36	32	36
expenditure per person (relative to all households = 100)	62	74	66	71
Households comprising one man, one woman and one child				
average number of workers per household	1.29	1.48	1.65	1.61
expenditure per household (relative to all households = 100)	103	100	113	110
expenditure per person (relative to all households = 100)	101	99	106	102
Households comprising one man, one woman and two children				
average number of workers per household	1.26	1.48	1.64	1.67
expenditure per household (relative to all households = 100)	100	108	117	118
expenditure per person (relative to all households = 100)	74	80	82	81
Households comprising two adults and three or more children				
average number of workers per household	1.24	1.44	1.64	1.64
expenditure per household (relative to all households = 100)	103	113	125	127
expenditure per person (relative to all households = 100)	54	59	64	64

Notes: (1) Up to and including 1972, a child was aged less than 16 years; for 1973 and later years, a child is an unmarried person aged under 18 years.
 (2) From 1968, the definition of workers was widened to include employees working 10 hours a week or less. For fuller details of changes in definition see the Report.
 (3) "Pensioner" households—see definition in text.

elements of housing, fuel and power costs) and treats all members on an equal footing.

The expenditure of households with children has risen more rapidly than the average for all households (see table 4). In 1965, the average couple with two children spent much the same as the average across all households but, in 1977, its spending was 18 per cent higher. This is only part of the picture. By 1977, there was a higher proportion of one and two person households in the population and many of these are pensioners with lower levels of income and spending. The *average household* is not quite the same in the two years. Looking at expenditures on a *per person* basis helps the comparison. Expenditure per person among families with two children is lower than the overall average and while it has increased, relatively, between 1965 and 1977 from 74 per cent of the average of all households to 81 per cent, this is at a slower rate than the per household increase. The higher relative expenditure of households with children accompanies an increase in the numbers of workers in the household as more married women have been taking up employment (although part of this increase is due to changes in the definition of a worker).

The average pensioner household in 1977 spent just over one third (36 per cent) of the average for all households. Expenditure per person, however, was 71 per cent of the overall average. Both these figures are higher than in 1965, although the movements over the intervening years have been erratic.

Trends over the past twenty years

The proportions of expenditure on the main commodities are shown in figures 2-5. Results are plotted for all households and for selected types of household for the years for which data are available (1958, 1961, 1963 and annually from 1965).

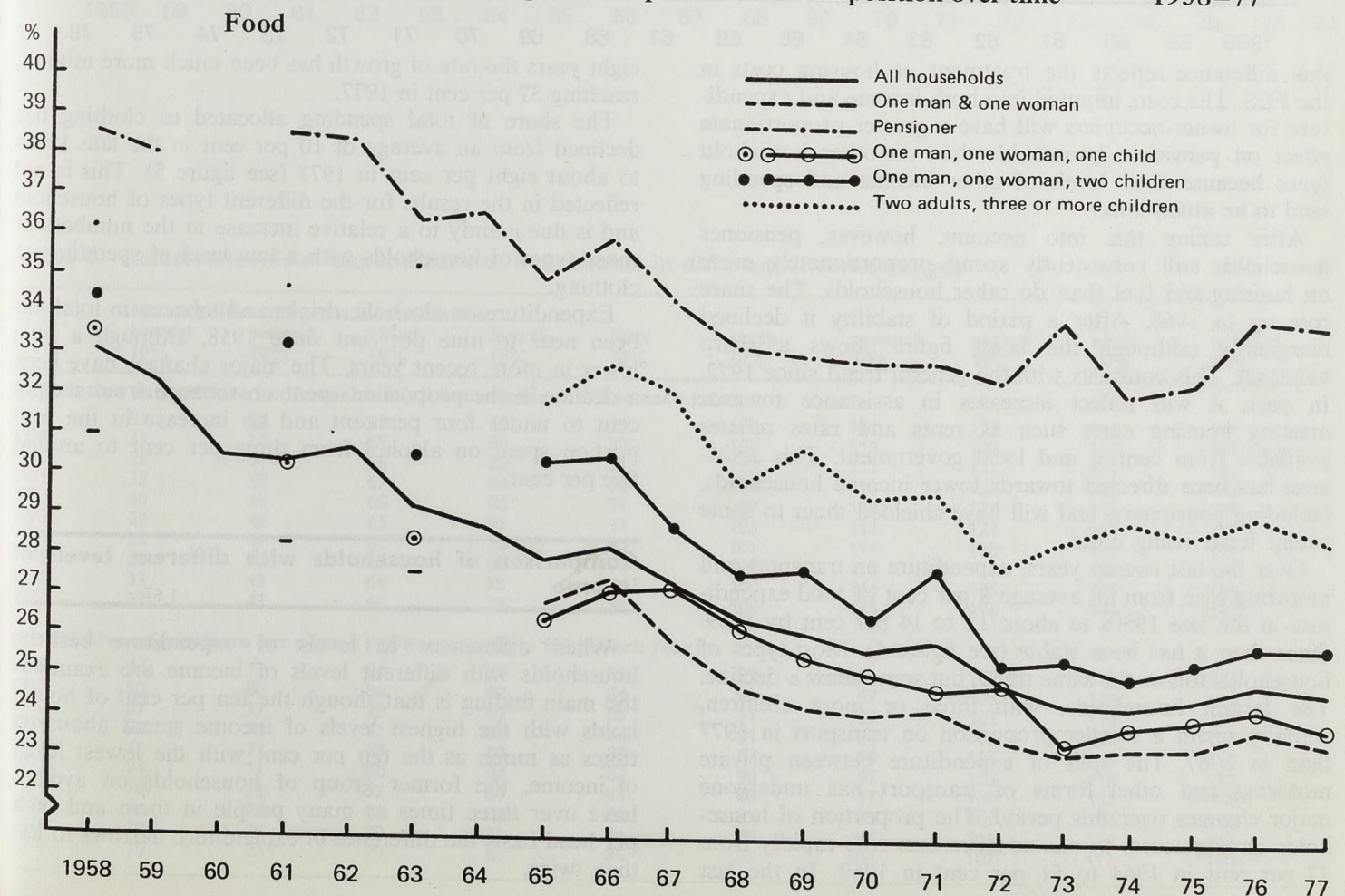
Household spending on food declined from 33 per cent of total expenditure in 1958 to under 25 per cent by 1972 (see figure 2). Since then it has remained fairly steady. The different types of household all follow the same trend. Pensioner households spend a much higher proportion on food; the decline in their proportionate expenditure has been less marked and ended somewhat earlier in 1968.

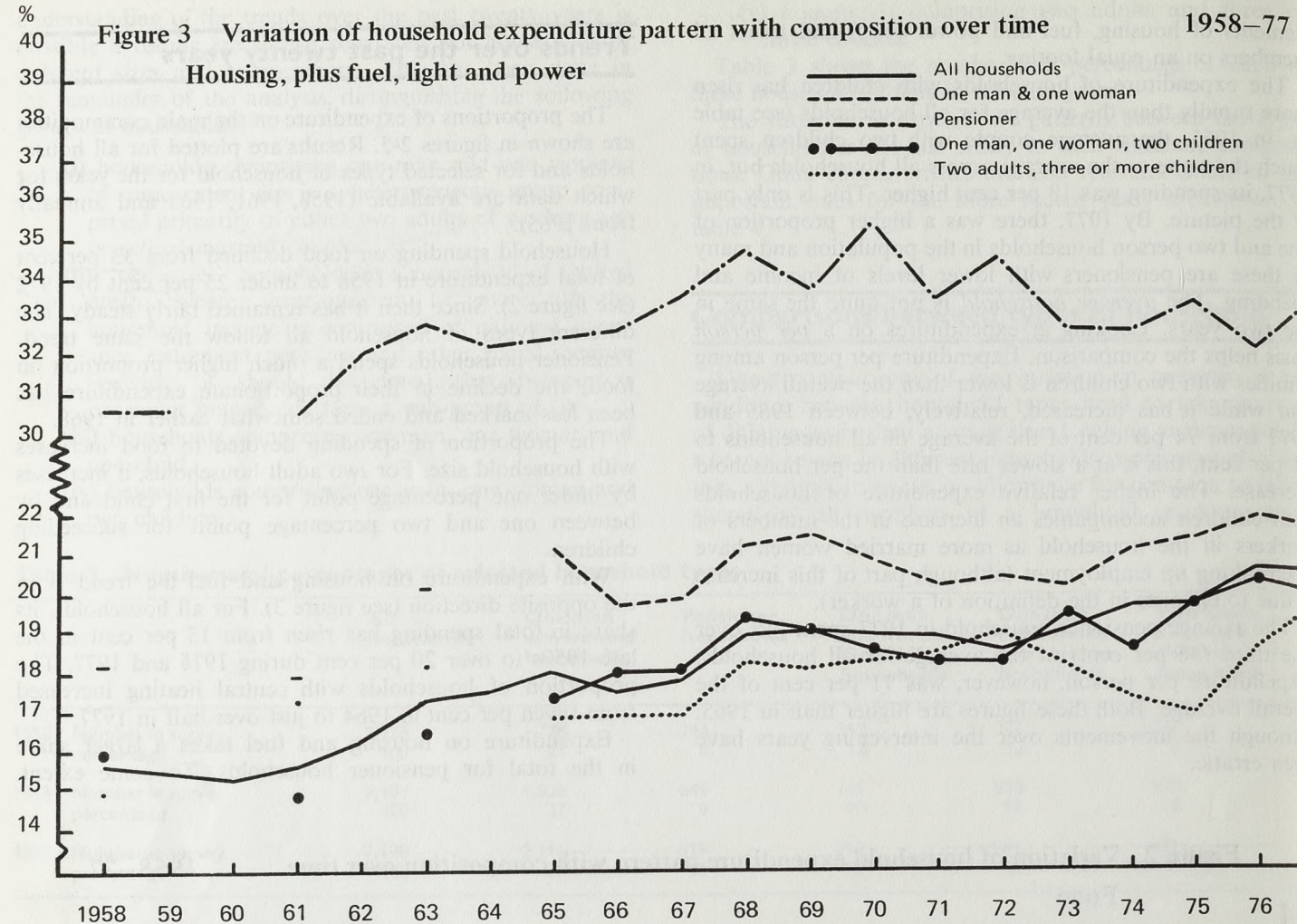
The proportion of spending devoted to food increases with household size. For two adult households, it increases by under one percentage point for the first child and by between one and two percentage points for succeeding children.

With expenditure on housing and fuel the trend is in the opposite direction (see figure 3). For all households, its share in total spending has risen from 15 per cent in the late 1950s to over 20 per cent during 1976 and 1977. The proportion of households with central heating increased from seven per cent in 1964 to just over half in 1977.

Expenditure on housing and fuel takes a larger share in the total for pensioner households. To some extent,

Figure 2 Variation of household expenditure pattern with composition over time 1958-77





this difference reflects the treatment of housing costs in the FES. The costs imputed into both income and expenditure for owner-occupiers will have a greater proportionate effect on pensioner households than on other household types because their levels of other income and spending tend to be much lower.

After taking this into account, however, pensioner households still consistently spend proportionately more on housing and fuel than do other households. The share rose up to 1968. After a period of stability it declined marginally (although the latest figure shows a sharp increase). This contrasts with the general trend since 1972. In part, it will reflect increases in assistance towards meeting housing costs such as rents and rates rebates available from central and local government. This assistance has been directed towards lower income households, including pensioners, and will have shielded them to some extent from rising costs.

Over the last twenty years, expenditure on transport and motoring rose from an average 8 per cent of total expenditure in the late 1950s to about 13 to 14 per cent by 1969. Since then it has been stable (see figure 4). Most types of households follow the same trend, but some show a decline. The largest households, with three or more children, actually spend a smaller proportion on transport in 1977 than in 1967. The split of expenditure between private motoring and other forms of transport has undergone major changes over this period. The proportion of households having access to one or more cars rose rapidly from 37 per cent in 1964 to 51 per cent in 1969. In the last

eight years the rate of growth has been much more modest, reaching 57 per cent in 1977.

The share of total spending allocated to clothing has declined from an average of 10 per cent in the late 1950s to about eight per cent in 1977 (see figure 5). This is not reflected in the results for the different types of household and is due mainly to a relative increase in the numbers of those types of households with a low level of spending on clothing.

Expenditure on alcoholic drinks and tobacco in total has been near to nine per cent since 1958, although a little lower in more recent years. The major changes have been a decline in the proportion spent on tobacco from six per cent to under four per cent and an increase in the proportion spent on alcohol from three per cent to around five per cent.

Comparison of households with different levels of income

When differences in levels of expenditure between households with different levels of income are examined the main finding is that though the ten per cent of households with the highest levels of income spend about six times as much as the ten per cent with the lowest levels of income, the former group of households on average have over three times as many people in them and on a per head basis the difference in expenditure narrows to less than twice.

Figure 4 Variation of household expenditure pattern with composition over time 1958-77 Transport and vehicles

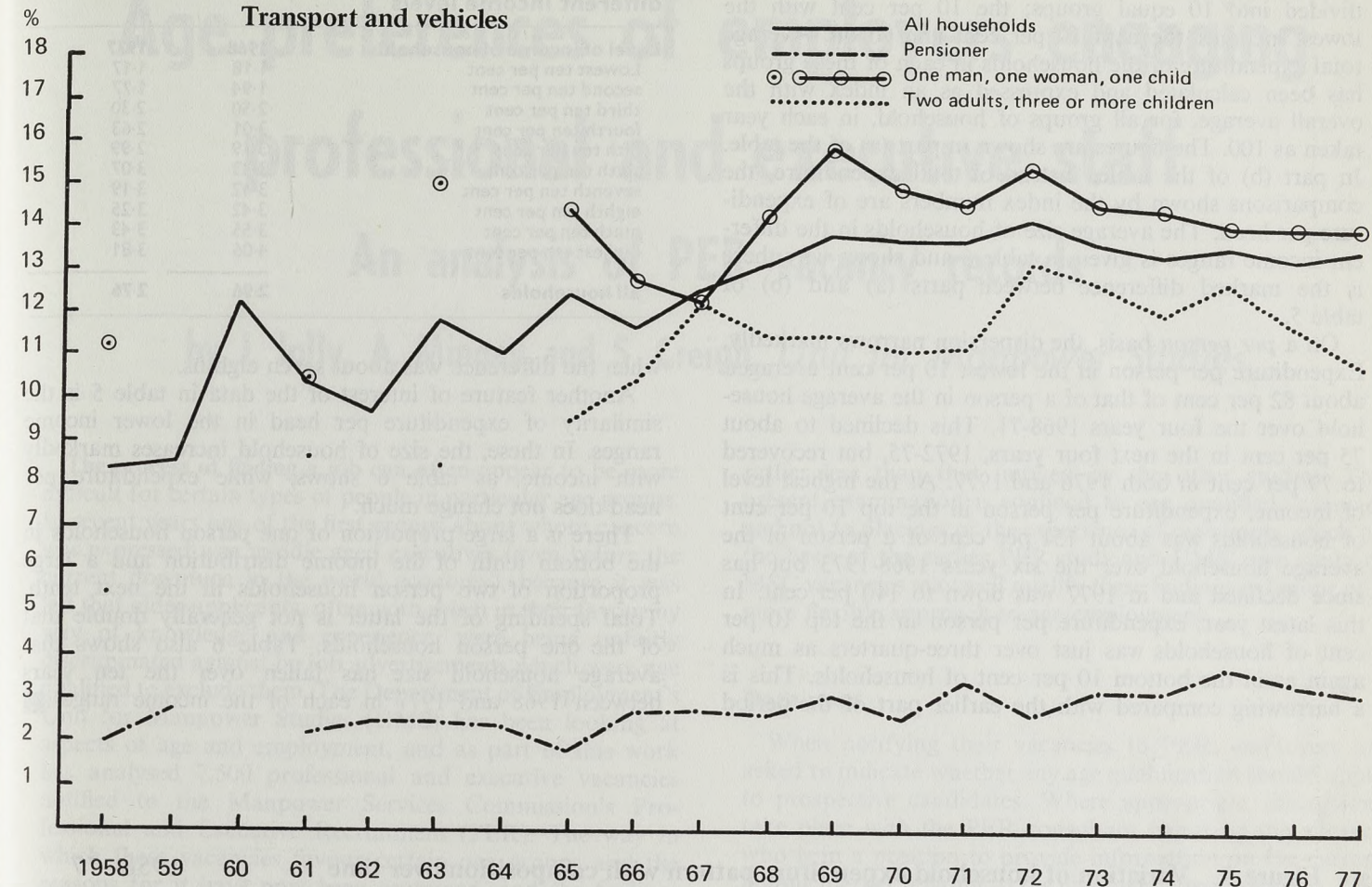


Table 5 Relative levels of expenditure of households in different income ranges

	Households with gross income in the :									
	lowest 10%	second 10%	third 10%	fourth 10%	fifth 10%	sixth 10%	seventh 10%	eighth 10%	ninth 10%	highest 10%
(a) Relative expenditure per household (all households = 100 in each year)										
1968	33	52	68	82	91	100	111	123	141	197
1969	33	50	69	80	90	102	110	120	142	201
1970	33	51	68	80	91	103	112	122	143	196
1971	33	49	67	80	92	99	110	127	146	198
1972	30	48	68	80	91	99	113	124	147	199
1973	29	46	65	81	91	103	113	123	147	202
1974	33	46	63	78	92	101	114	130	147	197
1975	30	47	65	81	90	100	113	128	148	198
1976	33	49	64	78	91	100	116	125	145	199
1977	33	47	66	79	91	104	115	126	145	193
(b) Relative expenditure per person (all households = 100 in each year)										
1968	84	79	81	81	85	89	96	107	118	144
1969	80	80	86	82	84	92	97	103	116	154
1970	81	77	79	82	85	91	97	102	116	151
1971	82	73	77	82	84	91	94	103	120	153
1972	75	72	77	80	85	87	99	105	123	150
1973	74	71	80	84	84	90	97	102	118	152
1974	76	72	77	80	85	88	97	109	121	148
1975	76	73	81	82	83	89	95	107	120	148
1976	79	74	80	83	84	89	97	106	119	142
1977	79	73	79	83	85	93	100	107	117	140

In preparing the data in table 5, households have been divided into 10 equal groups; the 10 per cent with the lowest incomes, the next 10 per cent and so on. Average total expenditure of the households in each of these groups has been calculated and expressed as an index with the overall average, for all groups of household, in each year taken as 100. The figures are shown in part (a) of the table. In part (b) of the table, instead of total expenditure, the comparisons shown by the index numbers are of expenditure per head. The average size of households in the different income ranges is given in table 6 and shows why there is the marked difference between parts (a) and (b) of table 5.

On a *per person* basis, the dispersion narrows markedly. Expenditure per person in the lowest 10 per cent averaged about 82 per cent of that of a person in the average household over the four years 1968-71. This declined to about 75 per cent in the next four years, 1972-75, but recovered to 79 per cent in both 1976 and 1977. At the highest level of income, expenditure per person in the top 10 per cent of households was about 151 per cent of a person in the average household over the six years 1968-1973 but has since declined and in 1977 was down to 140 per cent. In this latest year, expenditure per person in the top 10 per cent of households was just over three-quarters as much again as in the bottom 10 per cent of households. This is a narrowing compared with the earlier part of the period

Table 6 Average number of persons in households of different income levels

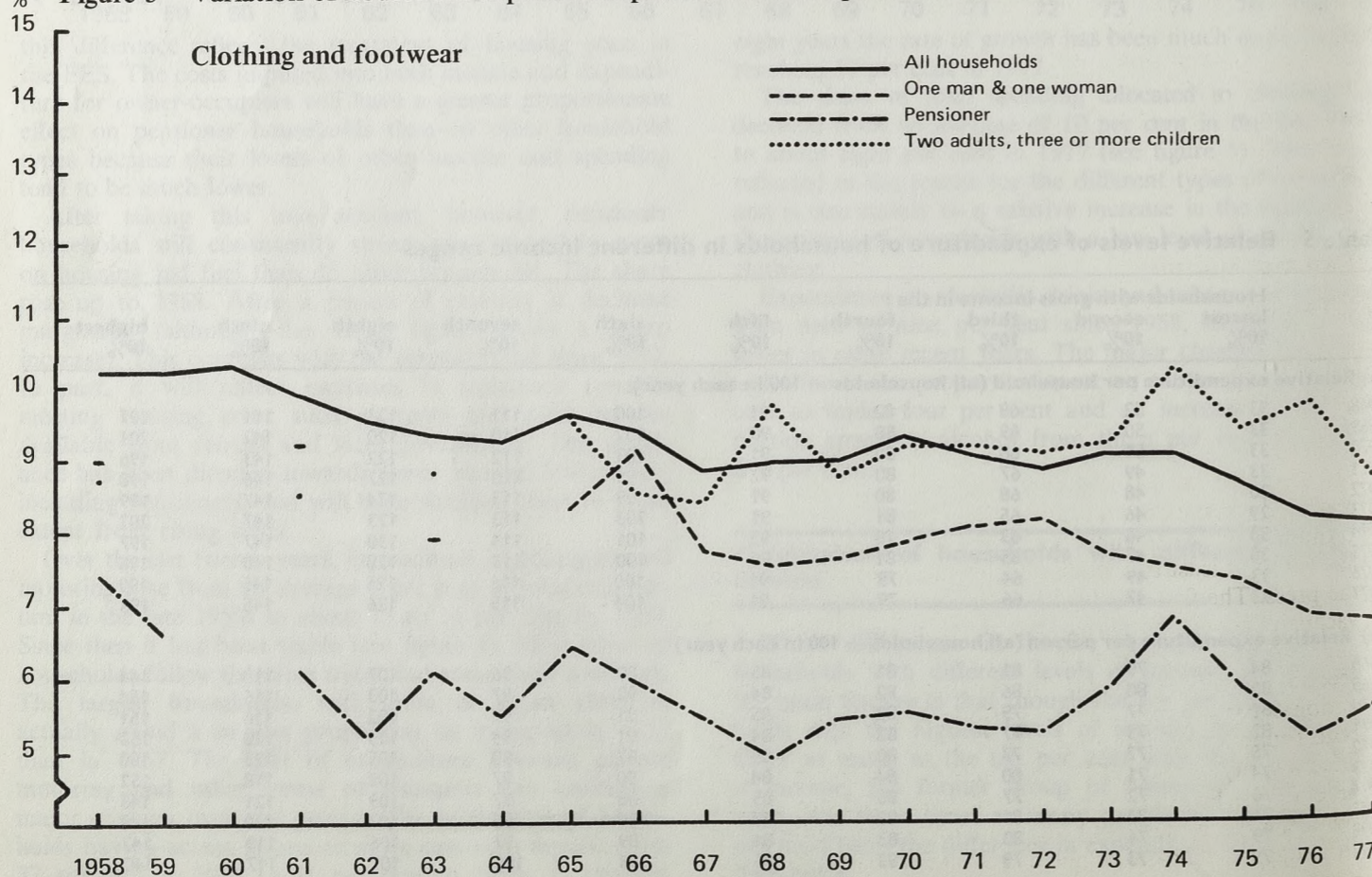
Level of income of households	1968	1977
Lowest ten per cent	1.18	1.17
second ten per cent	1.94	1.77
third ten per cent	2.50	2.30
fourth ten per cent	3.01	2.63
fifth ten per cent	3.19	2.99
sixth ten per cent	3.33	3.07
seventh ten per cent	3.42	3.19
eighth ten per cent	3.42	3.25
ninth ten per cent	3.55	3.43
highest ten per cent	4.06	3.81
all households	2.96	2.76

when the difference was about seven eighths.

Another feature of interest of the data in table 5 is the similarity of expenditure per head in the lower income ranges. In these, the size of household increases markedly with income, as table 6 shows, while expenditure per head does not change much.

There is a large proportion of one person households in the bottom tenth of the income distribution and a large proportion of two person households in the next tenth. Total spending of the latter is not generally double that of the one person households. Table 6 also shows that average household size has fallen over the ten years between 1968 and 1977 in each of the income ranges. ■

Figure 5 Variation of household expenditure pattern with composition over time 1958-77



Age preferences of employers engaging professional and executive staff

An analysis of PER vacancy records

by J. Jolly, A. Mingay and S. Creigh, *Unit for Manpower Studies*

The process of finding a job can often appear to be more difficult for certain types of people in particular age groups. In recent years one of the first groups about whom concern was expressed was middle aged executives (even before the current downturn in the world economy), because it was felt that older applicants, often with much in their favour by way of knowledge and experience, were being unfairly discriminated against by job advertisements which were age qualified to exclude them. The Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies (UMS) has been looking at aspects of age and employment, and as part of this work has analysed 7,500 professional and executive vacancies notified to the Manpower Services Commission's Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER). The way in which these vacancies favour certain age groups and the reasons for it have now been examined, and the findings related to an earlier UMS study of vacancies at the Manpower Services Commission's (MSC) employment offices and Jobcentres*. UMS has also carried out a series of interviews with employers and trade unions to obtain their views on age/employment matters and these are referred to in the paper, as appropriate.

Two mechanisms

Two formal recruitment mechanisms predominate in the executive recruitment field; advertisements in the press (national and local papers and professional journals), and recruitment agencies including PER (also important of course are informal personal contacts). The use of these recruitment methods may vary across the professional and executive job market and care must be taken when interpreting the results of an examination of just one of them.

Interest in age qualifications for entry to executive jobs has led to at least two studies of job vacancies advertised in the press. The first was based on an examination of all job vacancies advertised during one month in the "professional and executive" column of a national daily paper†; the second‡ on advertisements for personnel managers in two national daily papers over a period of a month. Overall both found a preference for people under 40. On the other hand a study of male PER registrants in 1974 found that in practice the length of their unemployment did not change significantly with age until they were in their mid-fifties§ and this suggests that the degree of any age discrimination was

rather less than that implied by the other studies. The present examination is confined to age qualified vacancies and not to placings or the experience of registrants which on the basis of the earlier PER study and UMS' own study of MSC vacancies may well qualify these findings in favour of a more flexible approach to age/employment.

Data used

When notifying their vacancies to PER, employers are asked to indicate whether any age qualification should apply to prospective candidates. Where appropriate, discussions take place with the PER consultant handling the vacancy who is in a position to provide information on the current labour market relating to the employer's requirements. This leads to a target age range being set on which the search will be based and from which a short-list of suitable applicants will be derived for final selection by the employer. The analysis undertaken by UMS is based on the stock of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of August 1977, some 7,500, and inevitably temporary labour market conditions will be influential.

The analysis is concerned only with employers' agreed preferences, and it is difficult to assess the importance of age in the actual matching process. Where there is a large field of suitable applicants, the computer matching criteria are likely to reflect this in conforming closely to the employer's stipulated requirements (as indeed would any manual matching process). Nevertheless it is generally PER's policy to ensure as wide a field as possible and to discourage the setting by employers of overly rigorous age requirements. Indeed where no registrants conform to the stated criteria personal discretion plays an important part, and the fact that employers are often prepared to be flexible is illustrated by the UMS study of general job vacancies where 25 per cent of engagements in age limited vacancies were of people outside the ranges originally set.

*UMS: Age Qualifications in Job Vacancies—*Employment Gazette*, February 1978

†R. Slater: "Too Old at 40?" *Personnel Management*, May 1973 pp 31-34.

‡R. G. Collins: "Age Discrimination Comes Home to Roost". *Personnel Management*, April 1975 pp 24-26.

§C. Townsend: "An Investigation into some of the Employment Problems of Older Professional and Executive Men" 1974 (unpublished).

Table 1 Stated age limits—maxima—PER/MSc 1977

Age	Vacancies specifying maximum in age ranges 25+	
	PER data %	MSC data %
25-29	11.0	13.1
30-34	11.5	12.5
35-39	16.1	19.7
40-44	16.4	18.1
45-49	21.5	19.4
50-54	15.7	7.6
55-59	6.3	9.6
60+	1.4	—
Median age	43.5	41.3

Maximum age

When asked to state the maximum age they are prepared to consider, employers tend to concentrate their answers at five year intervals; for example the most frequently stated age is 45, followed by 40 and 50. These age qualifications even when first set are unlikely to be exact, nor would an employer refuse to consider an outstanding applicant if he were a year or so outside the range specified. Certain intervening ages are also popular; mainly 26, 28, 32, 38 and 48. These may be more rigid in practice, especially the lower ones marking the limits to first career appointments. The limits below 30 may also reflect the need for people with a given qualification plus basic experience of a varying length, but the most likely explanation for specifying 38 and 48 is that they represent a quantifying of the loose phrases "late-30s" or "late-40s" respectively.

The age preferences agreed with the PER employers are given in table 1 and compared with the maximum age preferences from the UMS study of MSC vacancies*. For purposes of comparison, vacancies with upper age qualifications below 25 have been excluded from the table (1.5 per cent of PER vacancies, but 36.6 per cent of those MSC vacancies that were age-qualified).

27.5 per cent of the MSC vacancies studied had an upper age requirement, whereas all the PER vacancies are necessarily (if only notionally) age qualified for computer matching purposes. The two sets of data are not therefore entirely comparable and it must be remembered that over a third of the MSC age qualified vacancies had an upper limit below 25 reflecting the expressed preference of a minority of employers for young applicants. Nevertheless the standardised data presents a fairly consistent picture of employers' upper

Table 2 Maximum age limits in selected occupations (CODOT, 1972)

Occupation	Accountancy Financial etc	Personnel and management services	Marketing public relations	Support services	Safety health welfare	Engineering technology	Surveyors draughts- men tech- nicians	Managers (industrial)	Managers (services)	Sales representatives
up to 24	2.2	1.6	0.7	1.0	0	1.6	1.0	0.4	4.4	0.2
25/29	13.2	12.9	9.6	16.6	16.5	9.9	3.4	4.1	14.2	5.0
30/34	14.3	17.4	7.5	15.1	4.6	16.5	6.4	4.0	5.7	10.0
35/39	17.5	17.9	15.0	12.2	10.5	17.3	17.2	11.9	9.8	19.7
40/44	11.7	17.6	25.9	13.7	18.4	14.0	18.9	16.2	14.5	22.2
45/49	16.1	18.9	27.7	15.6	17.1	20.1	24.3	31.0	22.7	20.5
50/54	15.8	9.4	11.9	15.1	15.1	15.0	19.2	22.1	16.4	16.1
55/59	6.8	3.6	1.0	9.7	15.8	5.3	8.0	8.7	10.9	3.9
60 and over	2.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.0	0.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.4
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total nos	741	974	293	205	152	1721	1026	733	366	828

age preferences lying predominantly in the age range 35/49.

The PER vacancies indicate that while employers have a clear preference for those under 50, with less than a quarter being prepared to consider a person over this age, nearly half the vacancies are open to people aged 45. Under a quarter of jobs are reserved for those under 35. Forty-five is the most common maximum age, and nearly 40 per cent of all upper age qualifications are in the range 40-49. At the occupational level there are no major variations from this pattern, but some noteworthy differences. Table 2 indicates the maximum agreed ages for the more common occupations.

The older candidate is more likely to be considered if he is seeking a position connected with safety, health and welfare (almost 33 per cent of jobs had upper limits at 50 or over), or in industrial management (32 per cent of jobs open to those 50 or over) or surveying and draughtsmanship (almost 29 per cent of jobs open). The average proportion of jobs open to those aged 50 and over is 23 per cent. Occupations favouring younger applicants (those under 35) are personnel and support services (around 32 per cent of vacancies restricted to under 35s), accountancy, financial etc (30 per cent) and engineering and technology (28 per cent, cf average of 22 per cent); in two of these categories there is a corresponding bias against the jobseeker 50 and over, with personnel services having only 14 per cent of jobs open and engineering only 21 per cent. In three cases over 40 per cent of the jobs had upper limits in the ten year range 40 to 49—marketing and PR had almost 54 per cent of its upper limits here, industrial management 47 per cent and sales representatives 43 per cent. (Average = 38 per cent). Marketing and sales vacancies show some bias against the older jobseeker perhaps reflecting stereotype views regarding youth and selling, but in industrial management the proportion of vacancies open to the 50s and over together with those for people in their 40s confirm the preference for older applicants.

The general occupational pattern of upper age qualifications found in the PER vacancies is similar to that found by Slater in his study of vacancies advertised in a national newspaper†. In view of this it is therefore likely that the

*UMS: op cit. Professional and managerial vacancies notified to the public employment service were included in the analysis. Although unlikely to be typical, it is interesting to note that these vacancies were among the least age qualified of any occupational group albeit the enforcement of any limits in non-manual vacancies generally was found to be relatively strict.

† Slater: op cit

variations between the types of age limit found in the PER data are more likely to reflect employers' perceived preferences than temporary labour market factors. Nevertheless it is worth noting that many safety, health and welfare jobs tend to be less financially attractive to applicants than for example vacancies in accountancy, and this may be reflected in the age requirements. Other occupations, for example, personnel services, tend to have narrower limits favouring younger applicants because this age group is thought most suitable in view of the remuneration offered.

The pattern of age qualifications is to some degree explained by the views of a small sample of employers interviewed by UMS in connection with its age/employment studies. Their attitude to the use of age limits throws considerable light on age preferences in professional and executive recruitment, which usefully complements the statistical conclusions above.

Recurring reason

One of the recurring reasons given by employers for specifying a maximum age limit was the career structure of the company. Employers hoped that recruits would make a career with them, and so concentrated their recruitment on younger people for relatively junior positions. Senior positions would normally be filled from within by promotion. It was often felt to be inappropriate to fill a senior position from outside, because external recruits could not be expected to have the detailed knowledge of the company and its practices necessary to efficient operation at a senior level. Exceptions to this were in cases where a major change in direction was needed or specific in-house expertise was lacking, and in these circumstances employers would turn to PER. As a result the upper age qualifications in these vacancies tend to concentrate in the middle age ranges 35/49 when potential recruits could be expected to have acquired some competence but still be young enough to be innovative and to look for a continued career with the new company (see table 1).

Other reasons given for quoting age qualifications were

the need to fit in with the existing management team (usually a young one), the maintenance of standards where the entry salary was pitched at attracting younger people (but would be low for anyone else), the desire to build up a long-serving work force with company rather than occupational loyalties, and as an indication of the level of the post within the company hierarchy. Behind most of the reasons lies the career concept, particularly where larger employers were concerned. Small employers unable to offer much career progression appeared more likely to recruit older executives but did mention age limits in the 50s to ensure a reasonable length of service before retirement. However openings for executives in small companies are ipso facto likely to be limited; most of these functions are often undertaken by the owner or his partners.

One particular group of professionals where age was a major factor with employers was scientists and technologists involved in research and development work. The consensus was that the performance of these people as researchers peaked in their 30s and tended to decline after the age of 40. Accordingly it was common to find employers using upper age qualifications in the late 20s for such jobs. This is consistent with the lower than usual upper limits in the PER data associated with scientific research and development.

Employers frequently stated that the ages they specified were no more than indications of their preferences. They would not exclude someone from consideration for the job because they were outside the age range; suitability to fit in and do the job were paramount.

Maximum age and maximum salary

To test employers' statements about the use of age qualifications to preserve career structures, the maximum salary offered can be compared with the maximum age specified. This is done in table 3.

Table 3 appears to confirm the importance of career structures, given the reasonable assumption that the salary offered indicates the level of the job. The median salary

Table 3 PER vacancies: maximum salary offered against maximum age required PER 1977

Max Age	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 plus
Under 2,000	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,499	15.4	2.6	0	*	*	0	*	2.0	0
2,500-2,999	28.8	13.0	2.8	*	*	*	1.0	1.3	0
3,000-3,499	37.5	43.0	10.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.8
3,500-3,999	13.5	22.8	23.6	16.1	10.7	10.2	10.7	11.7	23.8
4,000-4,499	1.9	9.3	27.2	20.1	22.8	18.4	17.0	19.0	13.3
4,500-4,999	2.8	4.0	15.1	20.0	19.6	16.6	14.7	13.0	4.8
5,000-5,499	0	2.2	9.8	17.9	15.1	20.0	16.1	18.5	22.8
5,500-5,999	0	2.3	3.0	6.8	10.9	8.7	9.8	7.1	12.4
6,000-6,499	0	*	3.8	7.1	7.6	10.4	15.5	7.3	3.8
6,500-6,999	0	0	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.7	2.4	5.5	*
7,000-7,499	0	*	*	1.6	2.1	2.8	3.3	2.9	4.8
7,500-7,999	0	0	*	*	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.3	0
8,000-8,999	0	0	*	*	2.1	1.9	2.8	4.9	*
9,000-9,999	0	0	0	1.9	*	*	*	1.3	*
10,000 plus	0	0	*	*	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.9
Median salary (Number)	3,080 (104)	3,400 (810)	4,240 (834)	4,760 (1,180)	4,840 (1,200)	5,050 (1,558)	5,130 (1,146)	5,000 (453)	5,120 (105)

* Number of cases below 0.5 per cent

offered increases steadily from £3,080 pa for jobs specifying people between 20-24, to £5,130 pa for those where at maximum a 50-54 year old may be considered. However there is evidence of a pay plateau being reached for jobs with an upper limit over 45. It also appears that the homogeneity of pay levels decreases in jobs with higher maximum age qualifications. Over 65 per cent of jobs specifying an upper age of 20-34 offer maximum salaries within £500 of the median, but for jobs with a 35-39 year limit this proportion is down to under 40 per cent and for the 50-59 limit it is just over 30 per cent. Indeed for jobs with upper limits over 45 it is noticeable that the number of vacancies no longer peaks at a single salary band, but develops two distinct peaks at £4,000-£4,499 and £5,000-£5,499, symptomatic of the more dispersed distribution. By the 60 plus age requirement, the peaks have moved further apart standing at the £3,500-£3,999 and £5,000-£5,499 salary bands. This may indicate that the status of jobs offered to older people becomes more varied as the career-linked openings become fewer and irrelevant. For the over 60s it would appear that most vacancies either lie in routine work commanding a comparatively low salary or in quite well paid "senior" positions.

Minimum age

Nearly 44 per cent of PER's vacancies indicate that the youngest age that employers were prepared to consider a candidate was between 25 and 29 (with nearly a third fixing a minimum age of 25); while a further 35 per cent were prepared to consider people younger than 25. As with age maxima the pattern of peaks at five year intervals is present, but here it is not as pronounced and with the exception of the 25 year point there is a small spread of minimum ages through the late teens and 20s. This may be due to careful consideration of the minimum training and experience that is required to perform the job. The minimum ages specified by employers in the PER sample, when grouped into five year intervals, are given in table 4.

Table 4 Stated age requirements—minima—PER 1977

Age	% specifying min in range
Below 20	3.5
20-24	32.7
25-29	43.6
30-34	15.2
35-39	3.9
over 40	1.1
Median	25

The pattern of lower age qualifications found here is again broadly similar to that revealed by Slater's analysis of advertisements in a national daily paper. The trend was the same for most professional occupations with minor variation. Professions with a tendency towards low minimum ages in the PER data include personnel management and scientific research and development, while occupations in marketing and advertising and industrial management have higher than average minimum age requirements. It is interesting to note that occupations which have a relatively high maximum age also usually have a relatively high minimum age; and those with a low maximum age tend also to have a low minimum age.

The reason given by most employers interviewed by UMS for setting minimum age limits was to indicate the level of professional training and expertise they wished the recruit to have. Another less frequently stated reason was to indicate the level of the job in the company hierarchy. Once again the reasons claimed by employers for setting these qualifications are basically concerned with career progression, and as with age maxima can be examined in the light of the maximum salary offered. The results are given in table 5.

Table 5 PER vacancies: minimum salary offered against minimum age required %

Min age	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus
Under 2,000	16.0	*	*	0	1.0	1.2
2,000-2,499	34.0	6.0	*	*	0	1.2
2,500-2,999	32.4	29.1	4.3	1.5	*	2.4
3,000-3,499	8.6	24.5	19.3	5.5	3.8	14.1
3,500-3,999	2.3	23.7	27.6	16.6	8.3	12.9
4,000-4,499	1.6	11.1	23.2	24.8	17.0	18.8
4,500-4,999	0	3.9	11.6	15.6	18.7	12.9
5,000-5,499	3.9	*	7.3	18.7	20.4	15.3
5,500-5,999	*	*	2.2	5.8	11.8	4.7
6,000-6,499	*	*	2.0	5.3	9.7	3.5
6,500-6,999	0	*	1.0	2.0	2.4	2.4
7,000-7,499	0	*	*	2.0	3.5	3.5
7,500-7,999	0	0	*	*	1.0	2.4
8,000 plus	0	*	*	1.4	2.1	4.7
Median	2,500	3,300	3,970	4,550	5,060	4,980
(Number)	256	2,418	3,225	1,127	289	85)

* Number of cases below 0.5 per cent.

Again the figures appear to confirm the importance of career structures. The median minimum salary offered rises with the minimum acceptable age up to the 35-39 age band, and then flattens out. Again the variation in wages offered increases with the minimum age of the person required. The inter-quartile range increases from under £1,000 for jobs open to those under 20, to over £1,500 for jobs only available to the over 40s.

Availability of jobs at various ages

By considering the age range of the PER vacancies the proportion of vacancies open to people of different ages can be obtained. This is given in table 6.

Table 6 Proportion of PER vacancies open to different ages

Age	% of jobs open	% of jobs closed
20	8	92
25	61	39
30	83	17
35	78	22
40	64	36
45	47	53
50	24	76
55	8	92
60	2	98
65	1	99

It may be seen that most jobs are open to applicants between the ages of 25 and 40, but that after 40 the number of openings begins to fall away. For someone aged 55 there are only one tenth of the number of vacancies available compared with the number available to the 30 year old.

There is some indication here of career effects; few vacancies are open to the 20 year old because this kind of higher level employment usually requires a degree or other

Table 7 Age distribution of PER registrants (1/11/77)

Age	All registrants (%)	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)
18-21	5.1	2.5	7.0
22-24	14.2	9.9	17.3
25-29	18.5	20.5	17.0
30-34	15.2	20.1	11.6
35-39	10.1	12.9	8.1
40-44	9.4	11.4	7.9
45-49	8.3	9.8	7.6
50-54	7.7	7.2	8.0
55-59	7.7	4.6	10.0
59+	3.8	1.5	5.5
Total	100	100	100
Total nos	114,850	43,492	71,358

professional qualification. From 25 to the early 30s the majority of jobs are available, because by this time the average professional or executive would be expected to have gained required qualifications and have the added labour market attraction of a few years experience. The fact that 64 per cent of the jobs are open at 40 and almost half still available at 45, reflects the other main function of agencies like PER, which is to recruit mid-career people for specific roles within the employing organisation. From age 50 onwards the availability of jobs declines presumably because of stereotype assumptions regarding ageing and work and the view that a reasonable length of service, usually up to ten years, should be expected from a recruit before retirement age is reached.

The supply of professional and executive vacancies may decline quickly for those over 45, but if most professionals etc. follow the careers traditional to this kind of employment there may likewise be fewer applicants in this age group. This is not to deny that those who are made redundant in their 50s may well find they face considerable difficulties in finding a new job appropriate to their skills, and indeed one white collar union interviewed by UMS reported just this. Furthermore, the pattern of employment availability illustrated in table 6 tends to limit the scope for second careers, although for the important category of women re-entering the labour force in their late 30s and 40s as their children grow up, there are still about half the jobs open to them.

The age profile of PER vacancies (as indicated by Table 6) may be compared with the ages of potential applicants as a measure of the degree of discrimination implied by the age qualifications. Table 7 gives the age distribution of people on the PER register, differentiating between employed and unemployed.

Table 9 Width of age ranges by selected occupations (CODOT, 1972)

Occupation	Accountancy financial etc	Personnel and management services	Marketing PR	Support services	Safety health welfare	Engineering technology	Surveyors draughtsmen technicians	Managers (industrial)	Managers (services)	Sales representatives
Width (years)										
Up to 4	6.5	4.5	4.8	2.4	1.3	5.8	2.2	2.7	14.5	1.7
5-9	24.3	23.9	19.5	22.0	23.0	23.8	9.1	11.3	12.3	14.5
10-14	25.6	26.5	38.2	26.8	18.4	21.8	21.6	23.1	18.0	25.3
15-19	14.2	19.0	23.2	18.0	16.5	16.7	23.8	28.6	18.6	23.2
20-24	11.1	15.7	10.2	13.7	16.5	18.6	22.6	21.6	19.9	23.7
25 and over	18.3	10.4	4.1	17.1	24.3	13.3	20.7	12.7	16.7	11.6
Total%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total nos	741	974	293	205	152	1718	1026	733	366	828

Table 6 indicates the proportion of various jobs open to different age groups on grounds of their age, but this is only one matching factor. Other important considerations such as the occupation of the job and its location may mean that in fact many fewer jobs are really available to individuals in the various age groups. Any comparison is bound therefore to be imperfect. Nevertheless there is some similarity between the distributions in tables 6 and 7 with most jobs being open to those in their late twenties and early thirties and registrants in these age groups being overrepresented. Equally there are fewer jobs for those in their late teens/early twenties or late fifties, but also fewer registrants.

However the age distribution of vacancies does rise to a much sharper peak than that of the registrants—there are 40 per cent fewer registrants in their late fifties than late twenties, but about 90 per cent fewer vacancies. For unemployed registrants the situation is worse with more of them at the older and younger age ranges where vacancies are scarcer.

The width of the age ranges

The combination of the maximum and minimum ages specified produces an age range whose width gives some indication of the purposes behind the limits themselves.

Table 8 Width of age ranges in PER vacancies

Width of range years	% of vacancies
1-4	5.1
5-9	19.6
9-14	23.2
15-19	19.8
19-24	17.8
25 plus	14.4

The age ranges are quite wide, on average 16 years, and this points to the justification for age qualifications being not entirely related to career structures. Most limits seem designed more to exclude those age groups that are not wanted, than reflect accurately the requirements of the firm's hierarchy. Some points of interest emerge when the age ranges are related to selected occupations. This is done in table 9.

There is some relationship between the width of range and occupations with upper age requirements favouring older or younger applicants. The occupations more open to the older applicant also tend to be those with wider than

average age ranges. Thus safety, health and welfare has over 40 per cent, and surveying and draughtsmanship over 43 per cent of their vacancies with ranges over 20 years wide. Industrial management, which also comparatively favours the older applicant, has a more even spread of age ranges but fewer than usual in the narrower bands up to ten years—only 14 per cent compared to an average of 23 per cent. Surveying etc has only 11 per cent of its vacancies with age ranges below ten years indicating a decidedly relaxed attitude to the age of applicants. Equally the three occupations identified as having lower than average upper age limits—personnel etc services, accountancy etc, and engineering and technology—are also the three most restrictive occupations with regard to width of age range; accountancy etc has almost a third of its vacancies with ranges below ten years wide and the other two are not far behind (cf average of 23 per cent). Service management has by far the largest number of vacancies with age qualifications less than four years wide (14.5 per cent) and it is also the occupation with the highest proportion of its vacancies reserved for those aged 24 or under (4.4 per cent—see table 2); this would seem to be an area particularly favourable to the youngest applicants.

The inference from the occupational analysis is the wider the age range the more favourable it is to the older applicant. This may be tested by comparing the minimum age in the range with its width:

Table 10 PER vacancies—minimum age and width of age range

Minimum age	Width of range (years) %					
	Under 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25 plus
Under 20	13.7	62.1	3.5	0	1.2	19.5
20-24	11.7	33.6	16.4	12.0	9.3	17.0
25-29	1.6	11.2	26.9	21.5	22.6	16.3
30-34	0.3	6.8	24.9	33.5	27.7	6.8
35-39	1.7	10.4	45.0	28.0	13.8	1.0
40 plus	0	12.9	43.5	31.8	10.6	1.2

Table 10 shows that the width of the range increases with the minimum age up to the 30-34 age range, and then decreases. The pattern is symptomatic of the trend observed earlier for recruitment to be concentrated either on young (up to 35) people with a view to a career appointment, or older applicants for specific jobs. The widening of the range with age reflects the change from one type of recruitment to the other up to minimum age 35 when the retirement imperative begins to make itself felt.

Age limits and qualifications

PER's vacancy records indicate the type of qualification expected of applicants. The relationship between the upper

age limit for jobs and the type of qualification needed is given in table 11.

Table 11 Maximum age limits and level of qualifications %

Maximum age	Good degree (1st or 2nd class)	Professional qualification of degree standard	HNC, HND, other degree	'A' levels (2) or equivalent	Other
Less than 24	4.9	0.9	1.7	5.1	*
25-29	41.5	7.7	10.4	26.6	4.8
30-34	20.5	11.5	13.4	14.9	6.8
35-39	9.9	23.6	15.2	8.0	16.9
40-44	5.9	15.0	17.3	13.3	17.5
45-49	8.3	20.8	23.5	9.7	22.5
50-54	4.0	11.6	13.7	10.2	21.4
55-59	3.5	8.0	4.0	12.0	7.1
60-64	0	*	*	*	1.9
65 plus	0	*	*	0	*

* Number of cases below 0.5 per cent.

Those jobs which require a good degree are much more likely to be reserved for the young, whose recruitment is still partially dependent on paper qualifications obtained as well as relevant experience. After 35 the possession of a degree becomes secondary to experience. Likewise there is a similar preference for younger people when "A" levels are requested. The broadest age ranges are to be found in the vacancies where formal educational or professional qualifications are not required.

Broad conclusions

The analysis of the PER vacancy records, taken with other studies of professional/executive recruitment and the results of employer interviews, is sufficient to indicate some broad conclusions about the age/employment effects in this sector of the labour market. Most obviously the age qualifications tend to exclude the youngest and older applicants. The former are considered to lack experience which is very much a genuine occupational qualification for many of these higher status jobs. The older person, particularly if over 50, may suffer from stereotype assumptions about lack of creativity and inflexibility, while the requirements of the pensions scheme (often a minimum of ten years service before retirement) could act as a technical exclusion. The "prime" professional and executive age is 25-45, with first job changers looking for a new career characterising the lower part, and older specialists the upper part of this range.

The connection between age limits and age discrimination is not clear. The UMS study of MSC age qualified vacancies came to the conclusion that the limits often worked to protect the employment prospects of non-prime age applicants, and here in the PER context they have been found to be more symptomatic of the hierarchical nature of professional and executive jobs than anything else. ■

The supply of potential engineers

It has sometimes been said that the engineering industry is not getting its fair share of the more able graduates. A report published early in 1977 by the Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB) entitled "The supply of potential professional engineers from further education and higher education institutions to the engineering industry" brought together all the available information on the flows of school leavers through further and higher education to their destinations after graduating. The EITB and the Unit for Manpower Studies have now brought this report up to date.

General Certificate of Education (GCE) Examination

The statistics of school entrants to GCE examinations in subjects relevant to engineering were examined in the EITB's report because these gave an early indication of the possible numbers of future engineers.

Between 1966 and 1976 all GCE Ordinary level summer entries increased by 29 per cent (19 per cent for boys and 41 per cent for girls) to nearly 2½ million; the pass rate* in 1976 was 58.5 per cent—marginally the lowest for the whole period.

The two main subjects relevant to the education of professional engineers are mathematics and physics. Between 1966 and 1976 mathematics† "O" level entries increased by 19 per cent from 226,000 to 270,000, including an increase of 36 per cent in girl entrants. However, the pass rate for girls in 1976 was only 55 per cent compared with 61 per cent for boys. Physics entries increased by 46 per cent from under 95,000 in 1966 to 138,000 in 1976. Although the number of girl entrants went up by 87 per cent, the total was still little more than a quarter that of boys but the girls pass rates (61 per cent in 1976) tended to be marginally higher.

Entries for all "A" level examinations grew steadily from 379,000 in 1966 to 533,000 in 1976, an increase of 41 per cent; entries for all mathematics subjects increased by 27 per cent and all science and technical subjects by 21 per cent. However, applied mathematics entries rose by only 14 per cent while physics entries fell by one per cent. In 1976 there were 12,000 entries and 6,000 passes in applied mathematics and 42,000 entries and 29,000 passes in physics.

Candidates for admission to universities

Table 1 shows candidates who applied for admission to engineering and technology courses at universities through the University Central Council on Admissions (UCCA) by first preference subject during the years 1968 to 1977. The UCCA statistics cover most universities in the United Kingdom but not the Open University, the University College at Buckingham, or grant-aided establishments

* In 1975 the distinction at "O" level between pass and fail was abolished and grades A to E awarded instead. Grades A to C are considered to be the equivalent of previous passes.

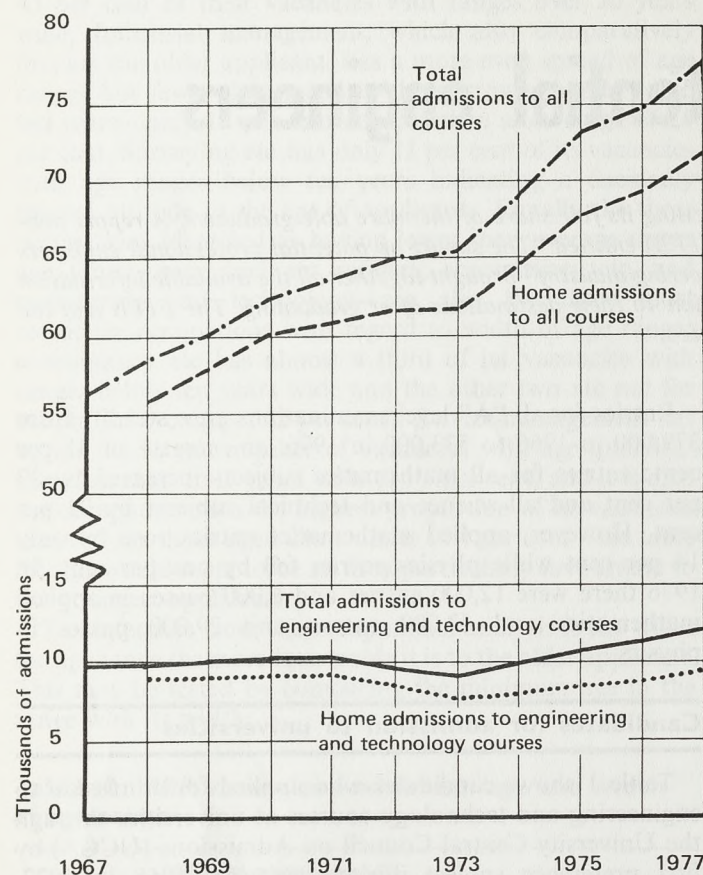
† This category of mathematics does not include additional mathematics, commercial and statistical mathematics, and computer studies.

Table 1 Candidates for admission to engineering and technology courses at United Kingdom universities through UCCA, by subject of first preference

	Home candidates (with total home and overseas candidates in brackets), October each year									
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Aeronautical engineering	497 (671)	683 (842)	740 (933)	729 (928)	591 (758)	573 (777)	582 (798)	517 (789)	577 (883)	700 (1,010)
Electrical engineering	3,335 (4,017)	3,699 (4,294)	3,460 (4,180)	3,401 (4,123)	3,135 (3,979)	2,818 (3,684)	3,004 (4,117)	2,935 (4,392)	3,236 (4,999)	3,739 (5,519)
Mechanical engineering	2,988 (3,520)	3,078 (3,564)	2,847 (3,338)	2,943 (3,540)	2,472 (3,215)	2,220 (3,043)	2,037 (3,079)	2,024 (3,350)	2,271 (3,898)	2,905 (4,545)
Production engineering	166 (202)	239 (282)	194 (219)	151 (190)	125 (155)	135 (178)	85 (141)	88 (178)	115 (262)	169 (312)
Others	7,202 (8,156)	7,495 (8,314)	7,539 (8,484)	7,806 (8,863)	7,571 (8,752)	6,964 (8,404)	6,719 (8,582)	7,149 (9,939)	7,941 (11,618)	8,894 (13,145)
Total engineering and technology	14,188 (16,566)	15,194 (17,296)	14,780 (17,154)	15,030 (17,644)	13,912 (16,859)	12,710 (16,086)	12,427 (16,717)	12,713 (18,648)	14,140 (21,660)	16,407 (24,531)
Percentage of all subject groups	13.8 (15.0)	14.2 (15.1)	13.6 (14.7)	13.1 (14.2)	12.2 (13.6)	11.3 (12.9)	11.1 (13.3)	11.1 (14.2)	11.6 (15.2)	12.4 (16.0)

Source: UCCA Annual Reports

Figure 1 First-year full-time admissions to UK universities¹; October each year



Source: UCCA Annual Reports

¹Excludes Open University and University College at Buckingham

running degree courses for the Council of National Academic Awards (CNAA).

Since 1975 the numbers of UCCA home candidates show a distinct movement back to engineering, reversing the trend observed in the early 1970s. The continuous growth in the numbers of overseas students since 1969 partly offset this earlier decline in home candidates; 38 per cent of all overseas candidates in October 1977 applied for courses in engineering and technology.

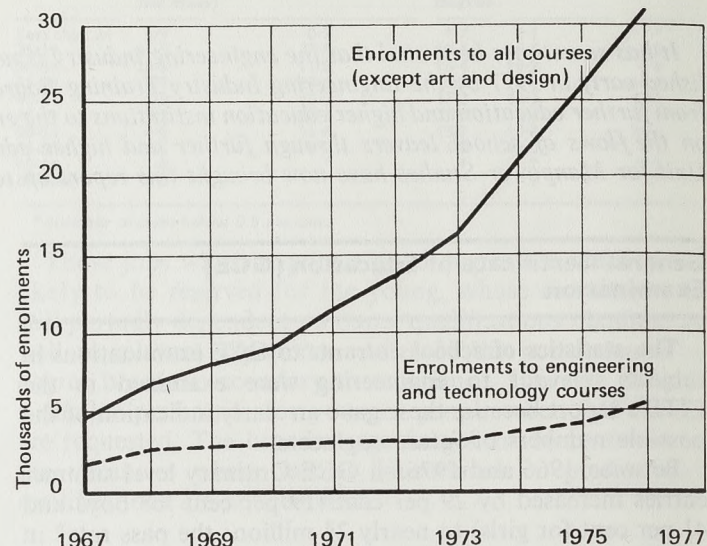
Applications from women home candidates increased from 199 in 1968 to 668 in 1977 but still represented only one per cent of women home candidates for all subjects.

Admissions

The trend in the number of candidates accepted for courses in engineering and technology at universities between 1967 and 1977 compared with the number of admissions to all courses is shown in Figure 1. The number of home admissions increased from 7,800 in 1973 to a record level of 9,600 in 1977, following a decline from a peak of 9,400 admissions in 1971. In 1977 some 2,700 overseas students were admitted to these courses compared with only just over 700 in 1969. The numbers of women admitted to these courses increased gradually over the period but by 1977 were still small (660 including home and overseas students).

Enrolments for CNAA first degree courses in engineering subjects in the United Kingdom increased substantially over the period (see figure 2) and by 1976 the CNAA enrolment was nearly half as big as the university enrolment.

Figure 2 First-year enrolments to CNAA first degree courses: UK



Source: CNAA Annual Reports

Qualifications of entrants to degree courses

Most students who were accepted for university degree courses had at least three GCE "A" levels. About one in eight was accepted with only two "A" levels and another one in nine with qualifications other than "A" levels (mainly Scottish qualifications but also including Ordinary National Certificate/Diploma (ONC/D) or Higher National Certificate/Diploma (HNC/D)).

During recent years the proportion of entrants with at least three "A" levels to University courses in engineering and technology (about 70 per cent) has been consistently lower than the overall proportion for all courses (about 75 per cent). Furthermore, of these entrants, fewer engineering and technology students with three "A" level subjects were in the high- and medium-scoring groups* (about 22 per cent and 37 per cent respectively, compared with overall figures of 26 per cent and 43 per cent) and more were in the low-scoring group* (41 per cent, compared with 31 per cent overall). These results, based on a simple scale used by UCCA for the preliminary sorting of applications, should be treated with caution, since UCCA warn of the danger of ascribing too much importance to these scores and point out the weakness of the assumptions involved. Nevertheless it seems that the "A" level grades of university engineering students are lower than those for the "average" university student.

With regard to CNAA degree courses, half the candidates for all courses were accepted on the basis of ONC/D or

* High-score is 15-13 points, medium-score is 12-9 points and low-score is 8-3 points based on a simple scale on which A grades = 5 points, B = 4, C = 3, D = 2 and E = 1.

Table 2 Candidates for entrance to universities in the United Kingdom: Preferred subject of study and subject of acceptance, October 1977

Subject	Percentage of first preference candidates who were accepted	Percentage of accepted candidates who originally preferred another subject
Medicine	28	1
Law	33	4
Aeronautical engineering	35	14
Civil engineering	35	14
Economics	41	37
Mechanical engineering	41	18
English	44	10
Geography	45	11
Production engineering	45	35
Electrical engineering	46	13
History	55	13
Metallurgy	60	38
Mathematics	62	15
Chemistry	65	33
Physics	67	25
All subjects	38	25
Engineering and technology group	40	—
Science group	50	—

Source: UCCA Annual Report 1976/77.

HNC/D and another quarter were accepted with only two "A" levels. Where candidates had three "A" levels the grades tended to be lower than those of university entrants, but such information as was available indicated that the qualifications of engineering and technology entrants were only slightly lower than those of CNAA students in general.

Table 2 shows the percentage of university candidates who were accepted for their first preference subjects in 1977 for engineering and some other selected subjects. Mechanical and electrical engineering accepted 41 per cent and 46 per cent respectively of their first preference candidates. The comparable proportions in other subjects were 28 per cent for medicine, 65 per cent for chemistry and 67 per cent for physics, with 38 per cent for all subjects. The table also shows the proportion of accepted candidates who originally preferred another subject. Clearly it is difficult to get accepted for a course in medicine but much easier for courses in physics or chemistry. Engineering courses fall between the two extremes.

New supply of people qualified in engineering and technology and science (QSEs)

QSEs are those with first qualifications in engineering and technology or science awarded by universities, by the

Table 3 Students following HND and HNC courses in engineering and technology at grant-aided establishments in England and Wales at November each year

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
All students											
Higher National Diploma	7,062	7,917	8,596	9,084	8,784	8,089	7,726	7,064	6,581	7,086	7,939
Higher National Certificate	37,249	33,023	28,300	25,494	23,572	22,325	21,008	19,579	18,968	19,417	20,187
First year students											
Higher National Diploma	2,649	3,011	3,107	3,174	3,020	2,856	2,812	2,579	2,661	3,113	3,711
Higher National Certificate	18,479	15,502	14,157	13,123	12,220	11,433	10,928	10,056	10,102	10,334	10,846

Source: Department of Education and Science, Statistics of Education, Volume 3.

CNAA, by certain colleges and by professional institutions within the Council for Engineering Institutions (CEI) and the Council of Science and Technology Institutes (CSTI).

Since the sixties there have been a number of changes in methods of qualifying, and in the institutional structure, which have affected the pattern of qualifications awarded. University degree places in engineering and science were greatly expanded, Colleges of Advanced Technology were given university status, and Diplomas in Technology were replaced by the CNAA scheme for degree courses which was able to provide increased opportunities after 1969 when the first polytechnics were opened. Finally, in 1971 the CEI minimum requirement for registration as chartered engineer was up-graded from a higher national certificate plus an endorsement to a university degree or its equivalent.

In the middle 1960s engineering graduates became a more important source of engineering QSEs than non-graduates. With regard to QSEs in science, those with university degrees have always predominated and continue to do so. Figure 3 compares the new supply of QSEs in engineering and technology with that in science between 1958 and 1975. While the science supply shows a continuous, if uneven, upward trend, the engineering supply shows a decline since 1970—partly the result of the decline of the non-graduate route to chartered engineer status.

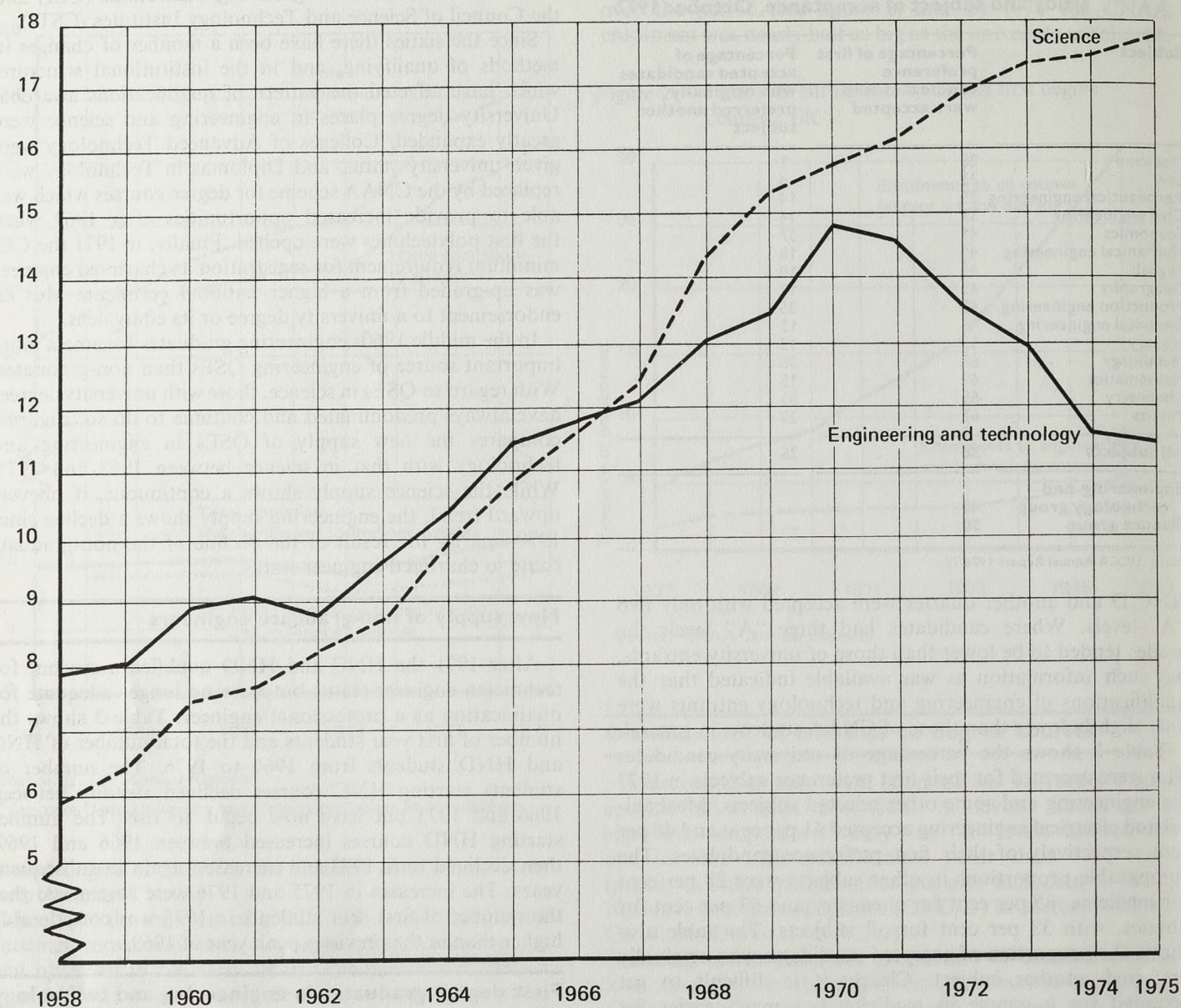
New supply of non-graduate engineers

After 1971 the HNC and HND qualified a student for technician engineer status but were no longer adequate for qualification as a professional engineer. Table 3 shows the number of first year students and the total number of HNC and HND students from 1966 to 1976. The number of students starting HNC courses declined steadily between 1966 and 1973 but have now begun to rise. The number starting HND courses increased between 1966 and 1969, then declined until 1973 and increased again in subsequent years. The increases in 1975 and 1976 were so marked that the number of first year students in 1976 was considerably higher than in the previous peak year of 1969.

First degree graduates in engineering and technology

Numbers of new engineering and technology graduates from universities in Great Britain reached a peak of about 8,200 in 1971 and (apart from 1976) there was a subsequent consolidation at about the 8,000 level. Table 4 gives the first destinations of those graduating between 1967 and 1977; the number and proportion going on to further education and training tended to decline after 1972. The percentage of new graduates from overseas has increased

Figure 3 New supply of people with degrees or equivalent qualifications in engineering, technology and science



Source: *Economic Trends* March 1976

* Supplied by DES

sharply in the last three years and by 1977 reached nearly 21 per cent of the total. Of these an increasing proportion returned home on completion of their studies.

The high proportion of new engineering and technology graduates still seeking permanent home employment at December 31 following graduation in 1971 and 1975 seems to reflect the impact of the 1971-72 and 1974-75 recessions. The numbers (but not the proportions) of first degree graduates known to have entered permanent home employment showed an upward trend but with several falls, particularly in 1971 and 1976. Table 5 shows the first destinations of these university graduates by broad employment bands between 1967 and 1977. During the early part of the period some 30 per cent of those who had graduated went into the engineering industry but the proportion fell sharply during the 1971-72 recession and had still not recovered to the pre-recession level by 1977 though the subsequent recession in 1974-75 had a less dramatic effect.

The rest of industry and commerce took substantial and, until 1975, increasing numbers. Public service recruitment fell sharply in 1976 and 1977 after a fairly steady increase since 1967 with peaks in 1971 and 1972. Also shown in Table 5 are comparable figures for polytechnic graduates (1976 and 1977).

Higher degree graduates

Post-graduate students gaining higher degrees in engineering and technology increased in number from 1,824 in 1967 to 3,353 in 1977. Their broad destinations are shown in Table 6. They included an increasing proportion of overseas students—nearly 50 per cent in 1977—more than half of whom returned home within six months of completing their studies. The proportion of higher degree graduates still seeking permanent employment at the end of the year in

Table 4 First destinations of first degree graduates in engineering and technology from universities in Great Britain
Number (Percentage)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Further education or training	1,136 (17.0)	1,130 (15.5)	1,145 (15.8)	1,182 (14.9)	1,453 (17.6)	1,419 (17.5)	1,142 (14.3)	980 (12.1)	1,017 (12.8)	1,023 (13.6)	964 (12.2)
Overseas graduates returning home	340 (5.1)	385 (5.3)	329 (4.5)	383 (4.8)	373 (4.5)	344 (4.2)	398 (5.0)	399 (4.9)	560 (7.1)	818 (10.9)	959 (12.1)
Seeking permanent employment* at December 31, of year of graduation	110 (1.7)	127 (1.7)	162 (2.2)	209 (2.6)	557 (6.8)	427 (5.2)	293 (3.7)	268 (3.3)	447 (5.6)	398 (5.3)	380 (4.8)
Already in employment	223 (3.3)	249 (3.4)	249 (3.4)	265 (3.3)	277 (3.4)	305 (3.8)	327 (4.1)	264 (3.2)	255 (3.2)	281 (3.7)	208 (2.6)
Permanent employment abroad	209 (3.1)	193 (2.6)	216 (3.0)	199 (2.5)	218 (2.6)	165 (2.0)	164 (2.0)	242 (3.0)	237 (3.0)	169 (2.2)	190 (2.4)
Permanent employment at home	4,122 (61.8)	4,750 (65.1)	4,543 (62.7)	4,873 (61.4)	4,577 (55.6)	4,626 (57.0)	4,913 (61.4)	5,055 (62.2)	4,630 (58.5)	4,250 (56.6)	4,548 (57.4)
Other destinations**	84 (1.3)	129 (1.8)	134 (1.8)	199 (2.5)	142 (1.7)	138 (1.7)	111 (1.4)	123 (1.5)	108 (1.4)	78 (1.0)	87 (1.1)
Unknown destinations	441 (6.6)	337 (4.6)	471 (6.5)	623 (7.9)	636 (7.7)	691 (8.5)	657 (8.2)	794 (9.8)	667 (8.4)	495 (6.6)	592 (7.5)
Total number graduating (100%)	6,665	7,300	7,249	7,933	8,233	8,115	8,005	8,125	7,921	7,512	7,928
Overseas students	n/a	891 (12.2)	850 (11.7)	863 (10.9)	940 (11.4)	832 (10.3)	1,058 (13.2)	973 (12.0)	1,089 (13.7)	1,313 (17.5)	1,657 (20.9)
Women	60 (0.9)	91 (1.2)	126 (1.7)	116 (1.5)	137 (1.7)	166 (2.0)	205 (2.6)	239 (2.9)	276 (3.5)	285 (3.8)	347 (4.4)

* This category also contains those in temporary home employment and (for 1973 and 1974) those with employment or further study arranged.
** Those not available for employment and those with temporary jobs abroad.
Sources: UGC First destination of university graduates (1967-75)
Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services. (1976-77).

Table 5 First destinations of first degree graduates in engineering and technology from universities and polytechnics in Great Britain known to have entered permanent home employment*. By type of employer
Number (Percentage)

	Public service	Education	Engineering industry	Rest of industry and commerce	Other	Total entering permanent home employment	Total graduating
Universities							
1967	339 (5.1)	40 (0.6)	2,098 (31.5)	1,490 (22.4)	155 (2.3)	4,122 (61.8)	6,665 (100)
1968	495 (6.8)	56 (0.8)	2,346 (32.1)	1,763 (24.2)	90 (1.2)	4,750 (65.1)	7,300 (100)
1969	394 (5.4)	44 (0.6)	2,196 (30.3)	1,810 (25.0)	99 (1.4)	4,543 (62.7)	7,249 (100)
1970	540 (6.8)	58 (0.7)	2,280 (28.7)	1,886 (23.8)	109 (1.4)	4,873 (61.4)	7,933 (100)
1971	718 (8.7)	141 (1.7)	1,771 (21.5)	1,880 (22.8)	67 (0.8)	4,577 (55.6)	8,233 (100)
1972	657 (8.1)	97 (1.2)	1,813 (22.3)	1,977 (24.4)	82 (1.0)	4,626 (57.0)	8,115 (100)
1973	535 (6.7)	56 (0.7)	2,055 (25.7)	2,184 (27.3)	83 (1.0)	4,913 (61.4)	8,005 (100)
1974	509 (6.3)	44 (0.5)	2,101 (25.9)	2,305 (28.4)	96 (1.2)	5,055 (62.3)	8,125 (100)
1975	609 (7.7)	42 (0.5)	1,909 (24.1)	1,977 (25.0)	93 (1.2)	4,630 (58.5)	7,921 (100)
1976	406 (5.4)	46 (0.6)	1,820 (24.2)	1,914 (25.5)	64 (0.9)	4,250 (56.6)	7,512 (100)
1977	311 (3.9)	30 (0.4)	2,145 (27.1)	1,985 (25.0)	77 (1.0)	4,548 (57.4)	7,928 (100)
Polytechnics							
1976	154 (6.1)	9 (0.4)	597 (23.8)	585 (23.3)	12 (0.5)	1,357 (54.0)	2,512 (100)
1977	134 (5.0)	19 (0.7)	521 (19.5)	642 (24.0)	10 (0.4)	1,326 (49.6)	2,675 (100)

* The destinations are defined as follows:
Public service—the civil and diplomatic services, HM Forces and local government and hospital services.
Education—schools, technical and other further education colleges and universities.
Rest of industry and commerce—agriculture and forestry, the oil and chemical industries, other manufacturing, builders' contractors, civil engineers and architects, public utility and transport concerns, accountancy, banking and insurance and other commerce.
Others—includes private practice, publishing and cultural and entertainment organisations.
Sources: UGC First destination of University graduates (1967-75)
Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services (1976-77)
Polytechnic First degree and HND Students 1976—first destination, and DES (1977)—all students.

Table 6 First destinations of higher degree graduates in engineering and technology from universities in Great Britain

	Number (Percentage)										
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Further education or training	251 (13.8)	277 (14.1)	310 (14.2)	320 (12.6)	361 (13.2)	360 (13.5)	365 (12.9)	389 (12.6)	373 (12.6)	407 (13.1)	434 (12.9)
Overseas graduates returning home	358 (19.6)	396 (20.1)	399 (18.3)	494 (19.4)	528 (19.2)	554 (20.7)	620 (21.9)	703 (22.7)	759 (25.6)	958 (30.7)	1,061 (31.6)
Seeking permanent employment*	7 (0.4)	21 (1.1)	16 (0.7)	20 (0.8)	31 (1.1)	38 (1.4)	26 (0.9)	36 (1.2)	61 (2.1)	39 (1.3)	52 (1.6)
Already in employment	194 (10.6)	252 (12.8)	373 (17.1)	414 (16.3)	423 (15.4)	380 (14.2)	383 (13.5)	393 (12.7)	350 (11.8)	335 (10.7)	330 (9.8)
Permanent employment abroad	179 (9.8)	133 (6.8)	152 (7.0)	172 (6.8)	155 (5.7)	108 (4.0)	116 (4.1)	132 (4.3)	128 (4.3)	133 (4.3)	120 (3.6)
Permanent employment at home	717 (39.3)	764 (38.8)	762 (34.9)	867 (34.0)	1,001 (36.5)	861 (32.3)	937 (33.1)	951 (30.8)	897 (30.2)	805 (25.8)	893 (26.6)
Other destinations**	11 (0.6)	21 (1.1)	30 (1.4)	40 (1.6)	23 (0.8)	33 (1.2)	34 (1.2)	21 (0.7)	27 (0.9)	8 (0.3)	45 (1.3)
Unknown destinations	107 (5.9)	105 (5.3)	144 (6.6)	220 (8.6)	221 (8.1)	337 (12.6)	352 (12.4)	467 (15.1)	374 (12.6)	432 (13.9)	418 (12.5)
Total number graduating (100%)	1,824	1,969	2,186	2,547	2,743	2,671	2,833	3,092	2,969	3,117	3,353
Overseas students	n/a	733 (37.2)	704 (32.2)	917 (36.0)	988 (36.0)	1,039 (38.9)	1,036 (36.6)	1,237 (40.0)	1,323 (44.6)	1,548 (49.7)	1,652 (49.3)
Women	17 (0.9)	28 (1.4)	24 (1.1)	39 (1.5)	47 (1.7)	62 (2.3)	73 (2.6)	84 (2.7)	111 (3.7)	131 (4.2)	149 (4.4)

* This category also contains those in temporary home employment and (for 1973 and 1974) those with employment or further study arranged.
 ** Those not available for employment and those with temporary jobs abroad.
 Sources: UGC First destination of university graduates (1967-75)
 Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services (1976-77)

which they were awarded their degree was very low compared with first degree graduates and remained at about one or two per cent throughout the period.

There was an uneven decline in the proportion of higher degree graduates known to have found home employment,

from 39 per cent in 1967 to 27 per cent in 1977, though numbers tended to increase with a peak in 1971—a year when fewer first degree graduates found home employment. Table 7 shows the broad employment areas entered by those graduating with higher degrees between 1967 and 1977.

Table 7 First destinations of higher degree graduates in engineering and technology from universities in Great Britain known to have entered home employment*. By type of employer

	Number (Percentage)						
	Public service	Education	Engineering industry	Rest of industry and commerce	Other	Total entering permanent home employment	Total graduating
1967	59 (3.2)	188 (10.3)	219 (12.0)	225 (12.3)	26 (1.4)	717 (39.3)	1,824 (100)
1968	78 (4.0)	178 (9.0)	241 (12.2)	241 (12.2)	26 (1.3)	764 (38.8)	1,969 (100)
1969	61 (2.8)	147 (6.7)	279 (12.8)	259 (11.8)	16 (0.7)	762 (34.9)	2,186 (100)
1970	79 (3.1)	169 (6.6)	307 (12.1)	287 (11.3)	25 (1.0)	867 (34.0)	2,547 (100)
1971	112 (4.1)	204 (7.4)	329 (12.0)	322 (11.7)	34 (1.2)	1,001 (36.5)	2,743 (100)
1972	98 (3.7)	199 (7.4)	253 (9.5)	277 (10.4)	34 (1.3)	861 (32.3)	2,671 (100)
1973	111 (3.9)	207 (7.3)	277 (9.8)	315 (11.1)	27 (1.0)	937 (33.1)	2,833 (100)
1974	103 (3.3)	163 (5.3)	288 (9.3)	363 (11.7)	34 (1.1)	951 (30.7)	3,092 (100)
1975	124 (4.2)	153 (5.2)	304 (10.2)	293 (9.9)	23 (0.8)	897 (30.2)	2,969 (100)
1976	97 (3.1)	147 (4.7)	265 (8.5)	272 (8.7)	24 (0.8)	805 (25.8)	3,117 (100)
1977	96 (2.9)	170 (5.1)	277 (8.3)	311 (9.3)	39 (1.2)	893 (26.6)	3,353 (100)

* The destinations are defined as follows:
 Public Service—the civil and diplomatic services, HM Forces and local government and hospital services.
 Education—schools, technical and other further education colleges and universities.
 Rest of industry and commerce—agriculture and forestry, the oil and chemical industries, other manufacturing, builders' contractors, civil engineers and architects, public utility and transport concerns, accountancy, banking and insurance and other commerce.
 Others—including private practice, publishing and cultural and entertainment organisations.
 Sources: UGC First destination of university graduates (1967-75)
 Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services (1976-77)

Table 8 First degree graduates from universities in Great Britain entering engineering and allied industries in 1977

Discipline	Number	Percentage of all graduates in subject	Percentage of all graduates entering engineering and allied industries
Aeronautical engineering	99	41.1	2.4
Chemical engineering	65	12.6	1.6
Civil engineering	70	3.9	1.7
Electrical engineering	866	45.7	20.8
Mechanical engineering	494	34.8	11.9
Production engineering	76	52.8	1.8
Metallurgy	95	37.7	2.3
Other engineering or technology	380	22.6	9.1
All engineering and technology	2,145	27.1	51.5
Mathematics/mathematics with physics	533	18.1	12.8
Physics	399	22.7	9.6
Chemistry	95	5.7	2.3
Other science	264	3.6	6.3
All science	1,291	9.4	31.0
All other disciplines	728	2.0	17.5
All disciplines	4,164	7.1	100.0

Source: Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services.

Table 9 Higher degree graduates in selected disciplines from universities in Great Britain entering home employment in the engineering and allied industries in 1977

Engineering and technology subject group	Number		
	Entrants to engineering and allied industries	Total entering home employment	Total graduating in subject
Aeronautical engineering	7	10	29
Electrical engineering	95	162	638
Mechanical engineering	42	116	476
Production engineering	30	63	185
Metallurgy	29	65	225
Science subject group			
Mathematics (inc. maths with physics)	62	277	921
Physics	66	233	804
Chemistry	28	353	1,157

Source: Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services.

The majority was taken by the engineering industry and by the rest of industry and commerce and was divided fairly evenly between these two main sectors apart from the period 1972 to 1974 when recruitment to the engineering industry

declined and in 1977 when recruitment by the rest of industry and commerce increased. The number going into education was somewhat smaller, but still very substantial, fluctuating between 140 and 210 each year. A small, steady, proportion of three to four per cent went into the public service.

Disciplines relevant to the engineering industry

Nearly all first degree graduates who obtained work in the engineering industry had degrees in a subject within the engineering and technology group or the science group. Table 8 shows that these subject groups accounted for nearly 83 per cent of the industry's graduate intake in 1977; it also provides an analysis by individual subject of the graduates engaged. Although substantial numbers of science graduates were employed, they represented only nine per cent of the total science students who graduated that year compared with 27 per cent of engineering and technology graduates who were engaged.

The engineering industry also took a substantial share of the relatively small numbers of higher degree graduates in engineering and technology and in science who entered home employment. Table 9 lists the main disciplines of graduates who were engaged by the industry in 1977.

Main points

At GCE "O" level, entries for mathematics and physics examinations increased by 19 per cent and 46 per cent respectively between 1966 and 1976 compared with a 29 per cent increase for all subjects.

At GCE "A" level, between 1966 and 1976, entries for all science and technical subjects rose by only 21 per cent compared with 41 per cent for all subjects; and there were indications of a movement away from mathematics and physics—the traditional "A" level subjects taken by potential engineers.

The number of students starting HNC engineering and technology courses declined between 1966 and 1973 but have now begun to rise; the number starting HND courses increased between 1966 and 1969, then declined until 1973 before increasing in subsequent years to reach, in 1976, the highest level of the decade.

Admissions of home students to engineering and technology courses at UK universities fell sharply between 1971 and 1973 but thereafter increased, reaching a record level by 1977.

Engineering remained the most popular subject of study for overseas students and between 1969 and 1977 applications and admissions to universities steadily increased.

The "A" level attainment of students admitted to engineering and technology courses at universities was assessed as being below the average for all courses.

Between 1970 and 1977 about 8,000 university students obtained first degrees in engineering and technology each year.

In 1977 27 per cent of first degree university graduates in engineering and technology and nine per cent in science went into the engineering industry, making up nearly 83 per cent of the industry's total university graduate intake.

Between 1967 and 1977 between eight and 12 per cent of university graduates with higher degrees in engineering and technology went into the engineering industry each year.

Manpower in the local authorities

Information about the numbers of employees in local authorities at mid June each year was published annually in *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 (LAC-SAB) and the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Scottish Councils) on behalf of central government

and the local authority associations. The quarterly results for England and Wales were published for the first time in the November 1976 issue of the *Gazette*. Provisional figures for June 1978 are published in this issue together with revised figures for June 1977 and March 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. ■

TABLE A England (a)

Service	March 12, 1977			June 18, 1977			September 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	500,727	149,139	531,345	500,079	131,828	528,775	500,701	99,100	524,325
—Others	207,104	472,642	410,440	205,137	470,284	407,450	202,844	460,756	400,787
Construction	128,206	464	128,408	125,885	495	126,098	125,491	514	125,712
Transport	20,133	329	20,276	20,201	345	20,350	20,357	350	20,508
Social Services	123,898	148,810	186,249	124,048	147,269	185,772	124,127	148,639	186,427
Public libraries and museums	24,157	14,566	31,282	23,882	14,471	30,957	24,210	14,532	31,308
Recreation, parks and baths	61,182	14,928	67,561	66,468	17,149	73,789	66,631	16,868	73,843
Environmental health	19,857	1,990	20,700	20,129	2,016	20,983	20,065	1,962	20,897
Refuse collection and disposal	46,735	247	46,841	47,133	261	47,245	47,442	278	47,560
Housing	39,127	10,772	43,798	38,900	10,883	43,620	39,154	10,983	43,918
Town and country planning	20,556	588	20,854	20,380	555	20,663	20,547	560	20,833
Fire Service—Regular	30,808	—	30,808	30,939	—	30,939	30,875	—	30,875
—Others (b)	4,286	1,757	5,035	4,250	1,746	4,993	4,245	1,806	5,012
Miscellaneous services (c)	232,669	44,912	252,190	231,638	45,259	251,299	231,078	45,203	250,740
Total of above	1,459,445	861,144	1,795,787	1,459,069	842,561	1,792,933	1,457,767	801,551	1,782,745
Police service—Police (all ranks)	103,202	—	103,202	103,226	—	103,226	103,265	—	103,265
—Others (d)	38,027	7,430	41,219	37,041	7,437	40,236	36,386	7,440	39,583
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,410	3,030	15,865	14,135	3,172	15,659	14,414	3,306	16,010
Total (including JCP + STEP)	1,615,084	871,604	1,956,073	1,613,471	853,170	1,952,054	1,611,832	812,297	1,941,603
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	8,164	9	8,169	7,884	6	7,887	8,116	24	8,126
Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)	1,606,920	871,595	1,947,904	1,605,587	853,164	1,944,167	1,603,716	812,273	1,933,477

TABLE B Wales (a)

Service	March 12, 1977			June 18, 1977			September 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	33,078	4,866	33,891	32,669	4,680	33,479	32,792	2,351	33,516
—Others	12,725	26,368	23,827	12,619	25,595	23,384	12,526	25,495	23,247
Construction	10,752	26	10,767	10,763	29	10,776	10,748	34	10,763
Transport	2,112	33	2,126	2,112	36	2,128	2,089	38	2,105
Social Services	7,494	8,630	11,076	7,641	8,387	11,123	7,756	8,444	11,263
Public libraries and museums	1,402	664	1,727	1,362	669	1,689	1,354	671	1,682
Recreation, parks and baths	3,907	1,231	4,424	4,478	1,437	5,082	4,633	1,463	5,245
Environmental health	1,104	243	1,205	1,113	255	1,219	1,122	249	1,225
Refuse collection and disposal	2,356	22	2,365	2,411	6	2,413	2,461	3	2,462
Housing	1,621	412	1,811	1,637	416	1,828	1,686	398	1,868
Town and country planning	1,703	25	1,715	1,649	30	1,664	1,774	32	1,790
Fire Service—Regular	1,593	—	1,593	1,559	—	1,559	1,576	—	1,576
—Others (b)	309	111	355	306	113	353	299	113	346
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,747	3,508	21,226	19,757	3,521	21,243	19,758	3,573	21,263
Total of above	99,903	46,193	118,104	100,076	45,174	117,940	100,574	42,864	118,351
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,145	—	6,145	6,112	—	6,112	6,103	—	6,103
—Others (d)	1,742	348	1,907	1,690	348	1,855	1,660	343	1,823
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	868	144	932	868	138	931	872	137	934
Total (including JCP + STEP)	108,658	46,631	127,088	108,746	45,660	126,838	109,209	43,344	127,211
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	2,124	—	2,124	2,010	1	2,010	2,147	11	2,153
Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)	106,534	46,631	124,964	106,736	45,659	124,828	107,062	43,333	125,058

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.

December 10, 1977 (f)

Full-time	Part-time	VT (e) equivalent	March 10, 1978 (f)			June 10, 1978 (f)		
			Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
501,209	147,089	530,358	502,095	154,137	532,484	501,694	137,888	530,295
202,501	467,813	403,923	201,494	472,924	405,232	201,253	470,946	404,171
125,715	488	125,927	125,362	474	125,569	125,627	500	125,842
19,934	335	20,080	19,886	330	20,029	20,252	329	20,393
124,814	151,630	188,399	125,507	152,636	189,535	126,146	153,806	190,667
24,044	14,611	31,191	23,971	14,724	31,180	23,795	14,925	31,103
61,385	15,234	67,909	61,380	15,858	68,182	67,741	18,943	75,844
19,694	1,872	20,487	19,498	1,843	20,281	19,925	1,882	20,727
46,693	259	46,804	47,180	248	47,284	47,456	286	47,577
39,298	11,184	44,148	39,334	11,292	44,236	40,391	11,510	45,391
20,507	559	20,793	20,567	554	20,849	20,469	565	20,756
30,617	—	30,617	30,271	—	30,271	30,506	—	30,506
4,181	1,823	4,955	4,160	1,814	4,932	4,137	1,786	4,898
228,343	44,668	247,778	227,178	43,898	246,242	227,060	44,760	246,533
1,448,935	857,565	1,783,369	1,447,883	870,732	1,786,306	1,456,452	858,126	1,794,703
102,719	—	102,719	102,285	—	102,285	101,825	—	101,825
36,283	7,477	39,495	35,771	7,497	38,973	35,434	7,571	38,667
14,383	3,270	15,954	14,385	3,419	16,028	14,415	3,497	16,098
1,602,320	868,312	1,941,537	1,600,324	881,648	1,943,592	1,608,126	869,194	1,951,293
8,012	48	8,036	8,176	166	8,249	7,210	177	7,290
1,594,308	868,264	1,933,501	1,592,148	881,482	1,935,343	1,600,916	869,017	1,944,003

December 10, 1977 (f)

Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	March 10, 1978 (f)			June 10, 1978 (f)		
			Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
33,150	4,789	33,896	33,217	4,932	34,046	33,102	4,184	33,849
12,567	26,510	23,750	12,487	26,546	23,660	12,529	25,762	23,350
10,730	30	10,743	10,639	25	10,650	10,919	29	10,932
2,085	32	2,098	2,075	32	2,088	2,060	33	2,074
7,735	8,681	11,342	7,869	8,797	11,528	7,879	8,674	11,487
1,349	663	1,674	1,329	686	1,664	1,289	676	1,619
4,169	1,349	4,734	4,096	1,285	4,634	4,680	1,489	5,302
1,104	236	1,202	1,097	249	1,200	1,139	258	1,246
2,393	13	2,398	2,405	4	2,407	2,443	6	2,445
1,640	429	1,834	1,673	406	1,858	1,722	412	1,909
1,732	19	1,741	1,788	20	1,798	1,875	25	1,887
1,611	—	1,611	1,587	—	1,587	1,594	—	1,594
296	114	343	296	117	345	300	120	350
19,685	3,607	21,205	19,723	3,570	21,225	19,841	3,593	21,352
100,246	46,472	118,571	100,281	46,669	118,690	101,372	45,261	119,396
6,081	—	6,081	6,066	—	6,066	6,050	—	6,050
1,621	345	1,785	1,618	348	1,802	1,638	347	1,822
883	140	946	880	153	949	896	158	968
108,831	46,957	127,383	108,845	47,170	127,507	109,956	45,766	128,236
2,089	1	2,089	2,060	36	2,076	2,169	21	2,180
106,742	46,956	125,294	106,785	47,134	125,431	107,787	45,745	126,056

Definitions: Full-time includes all employees with normal 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 (e). These derive from analysis of hours worked by local authority employees as reported for the *New Earnings Survey 1974*.

TABLE A (continued)

Service	December 10, 1977 (f)			March 10, 1978 (f)		
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Manpower in the local authorities

Service	March 12, 1977			June 18, 1977			September 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)	61,766	5,402	63,883	61,438	4,921	63,357	61,418	4,018	62,985
—others (i)	29,000	33,449	44,713	26,076	35,595	42,772	25,394	35,516	41,722
Construction	21,244	165	21,321	19,901	170	19,980	20,297	190	20,383
Transport	10,186	73	10,221	9,790	74	9,826	9,507	85	9,547
Social Services	16,532	20,347	26,022	16,204	20,239	25,640	16,298	19,575	25,245
Public libraries and museums	2,898	1,243	3,555	2,981	1,255	3,643	2,981	1,281	3,649
Recreation, leisure and tourism	11,666	1,877	12,559	13,165	2,235	14,225	13,694	2,151	14,691
Environmental health	2,143	451	2,353	2,136	503	2,369	2,179	497	2,405
Cleansing	9,593	259	9,713	9,755	238	9,865	9,813	220	9,911
Housing	3,883	373	4,040	3,930	416	4,133	3,936	385	4,117
Physical Planning	1,672	24	1,685	1,978	25	1,991	1,553	25	1,566
Fire Service—Regular	3,877	—	3,877	3,879	—	3,879	3,848	—	3,848
—others (j)	389	143	456	372	145	440	428	105	476
Miscellaneous services (k)	31,522	3,086	33,038	32,355	4,302	33,893	31,726	3,096	33,234
Total of above	206,381	66,892	237,436	203,960	70,118	236,013	203,072	67,144	233,779
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	12,732	—	12,732	12,488	—	12,488	12,395	—	12,395
—others (l)	3,271	2,287	4,360	3,173	1,023	4,196	3,183	2,299	4,222
Administration of District Courts	83	14	89	86	14	94	74	11	80
Total (including JCP)	222,467	69,193	254,617	219,707	71,155	252,791	218,724	69,454	250,476
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	3,966	—	3,966	4,712	—	4,712	4,962	—	4,962
Grand total (excluding JCP)	218,501	69,193	250,651	214,955	71,155	248,079	213,762	69,454	245,514

Service	December 10, 1977			March 10, 1978			June 10, 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)	62,010	4,918	63,977	61,949	5,071	63,977	61,559	4,983	63,552
—others (i)	25,692	35,703	42,105	25,477	36,046	42,006	25,280	36,204	41,901
Construction	19,666	193	19,754	19,617	200	19,708	19,634	169	19,711
Transport	9,500	84	9,540	9,271	83	9,310	9,255	80	9,293
Social Services	16,541	20,215	25,780	17,174	20,652	26,591	17,019	21,059	26,627
Public libraries and museums	2,970	1,266	3,632	3,006	1,278	3,661	2,968	1,287	3,627
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,871	2,048	13,827	13,251	2,087	14,220	14,748	2,382	15,852
Environmental Health	2,165	387	2,341	2,154	375	2,325	2,145	452	2,350
Cleansing	9,453	218	9,552	9,690	219	9,815	10,283	229	10,387
Housing	3,949	415	4,143	3,940	406	4,129	3,991	419	4,185
Physical Planning	1,567	20	1,578	1,673	19	1,683	1,623	19	1,633
Fire Service—Regular	3,873	—	3,873	3,794	—	3,794	3,807	—	3,807
—others (j)	428	95	472	435	104	483	434	92	476
Miscellaneous services (k)	31,784	3,017	33,254	31,537	3,039	32,991	32,351	3,045	33,818
Total of above	202,469	68,579	233,828	202,968	69,579	234,693	205,097	70,420	237,219
Police service—Police (all ranks)	12,019	—	12,019	12,015	—	12,015	11,989	—	11,989
—others (l)	3,491	2,262	4,514	3,485	2,311	4,529	3,446	2,287	4,479
Administration of District Courts	77	11	83	72	11	78	53	36	73
Total (including JCP)	218,056	70,852	250,444	218,540	71,901	251,315	220,585	72,743	253,760
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	5,153	—	5,153	5,722	—	5,722	5,807	—	5,807
Grand total (excluding JCP)	212,903	70,852	245,291	212,818	71,901	245,593	214,778	72,743	247,953

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 Fireman) 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).

Pension scheme benefits

The May 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* gave some provisional results of the Government Actuary's 1975 survey of occupational pension schemes in Britain, the full report of which has just been published*. This article looks at the principal benefits of such schemes.

There are some 85,000 employers in the United Kingdom who have pension schemes (other than arrangements which are essentially only for individuals) but of these all but about 20,000 cover less than ten of their employees. Some employers have more than one scheme and so the number of open schemes with ten or more members is estimated to be 23,500 in the private sector; there are also about 100 distinguishable arrangements in the public sector (See table 1).

Table 1 Number of schemes and members according to sector

	Schemes	Members (thousands)
Private sector, by members in scheme		
1-9	65,000	410
10-99	18,300	550
100-999	4,280	1,280
1,000-9,999	850	2,300
10,000 and over	70	1,650
All private sector schemes	88,500	6,190
Public sector schemes	100	5,310
All schemes	88,600	11,500

The remaining tables in this article relate only to the 23,600 open schemes with ten or more members, which have a total membership of 11,090,000.

The commonest type of scheme relates the pension to the length of service and the salary at (or shortly before) retirement. *Service* is usually taken to mean the length of membership of the pension scheme and the *salary* as that averaged over a period (often one to three years) up to or near the date of retirement. Overtime or commission earnings may be excluded. The product of salary and service is then multiplied by a fraction (perhaps one-sixtieth or one-eightieth) so that an employee retiring after 40 years service, for example, does so with a continuing pension from the scheme of about two-thirds or half his previous salary. Such schemes are called final-salary schemes. Where a lump sum is payable on retirement it might be regarded as equivalent to a pension of one-ninth of this amount; for example, a pension of 80ths together with a lump sum of three-eighths for each year of service can be treated as if it were a pension of 80ths plus 240ths, which is equal to 60ths. A sub-division of members according to pension scale was given in the May 1977 *Employment Gazette* (page 474).

Lump sums on retirement

For roughly five out of every six members of pension schemes in the public sector, the benefit on retirement is a lump sum and a continuing pension, each calculated on a predetermined scale. But in certain schemes (for example those for the police and armed forces) no predetermined lump sum is provided, but the member may opt to commute (that is, exchange) part of the pension for a lump sum at retirement (see table 2). In the private sector predetermined lump sum benefits are uncommon—perhaps one member in twenty is in a scheme providing such a benefit—but nearly three-quarters of the private sector members had an opportunity to commute part of their pension, a proportion which has recently increased considerably: in 1971 two-thirds of the members did not have this opportunity. There is little difference between the options available to each sex, but rather fewer manual members than non-manual ones were able to commute part of their pension for a lump sum.

Table 2 Members according to lump sum benefits at retirement

	(thousands)		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total
Lump sum in all cases	270	4,490	4,760
Commutation option	4,200	640	4,840
No lump sum	1,310	180	1,490
	5,790	5,310	11,090

Pensions increase

Even a final-salary scheme with a good pension fraction provides a benefit whose real value will be eroded by rises in the cost of living unless it is increased from time to time. In 1975 virtually all public sector pensioners and probably more than four-fifths of private sector pensioners were receiving pensions which were being increased to some extent.

In the public sector the increases generally followed the cost of living. Relatively few private sector schemes did so, although many did give more or less regular increases.

* *Occupational Pension Schemes 1975: Fifth Survey by the Government Actuary*. HMSO £2.75.

Some of the larger employers gave substantial increases in 1974 or in 1975, or both. Other employers were beginning in 1975 to grant three or four per cent per annum increases each year, although increases might be limited to older members or those with the smallest pensions. It was not possible to compare the increases with movements in the cost of living because the periods to which the increases related were not specified. Scheme rules seldom give any indication of what employees can expect by way of inflation protection of pensions.

Retirement age

Increasingly the normal retirement ages in occupational pension schemes in the private sector coincide with those of the national insurance scheme. In 1975 over 90 per cent of male members were in schemes with a pension age of 65, and a similar percentage of female members were in schemes with a pension age of 60 (see table 3). In the public sector, one-half of non-manual male employees and one-quarter of male manual employees have a normal retirement age of 60. The majority of those tabulated as having a normal retirement age of between 60 and 65 are local government employees, who may retire between those ages provided they have 25 years' service. Many are entitled to retire at 60, but the majority, both men and women, have to wait until 65 for a full pension. Those with a pension age of less than 60 are in arduous employment requiring a high standard of physical fitness, in particular the armed forces and the police. Members may well retire earlier or later than this 'normal' age with the agreement of their employer.

Table 3 Members according to normal retirement age
(thousands)

Normal retirement age	Private sector		Public sector	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under 60	—	10	490	280
60	230	1,000	1,290	1,020
Between 60 and 65	170	20	990	340
65	4,320	30	850	50
All	4,720	1,060	3,620	1,690

Death benefits

A lump sum is usually paid on death in service together with, in some cases, a widow's pension. A few schemes pay a widow's pension alone, but in many of these a lump sum would be paid on the death of an unmarried man or of a woman member. In addition to these benefits, there is almost always a return of the member's own contributions (if any), with or without interest.

The lump sum is usually defined either as a multiple of salary—common in final-salary schemes—or as a stated sum of money, although in the latter case the amount may be in practice equivalent to one, two or three years salary of an average member of the scheme. Where the benefit depends upon the length of service the *service* for this purpose is often enhanced above its actual duration towards that which might have been accomplished up to normal retirement age had the member not died before

that age. Where the lump sum is a multiple of salary on death—the usual arrangement in the private sector but uncommon in the public sector (see table 4)—the size of the lump sum tends to be greater if there is no widow's benefit.

In the public sector the salary-service fraction calculation (with a minimum provision) usually results in a lump sum of between one and one-and-a-half year's salary. Broadly speaking a lump sum of at least two years' salary is paid on the death of a member of a private sector scheme, although it may be less if a widow's pension is paid as well (see table 5).

Widows

A widow's pension on the death after retirement of a male member is now almost universally available although one in ten male members would have to forgo part of his own pension in order to provide it, and marriages contracted after retirement are excluded in most cases. The method of calculating a widow's pension normally follows that for her husband's pension, but the fraction is smaller, resulting in a pension usually one-half or less of that of the former employee. Three-quarters of the male members of pension schemes can expect their widows to be paid a pension should they die in service. The method of calculation is usually similar to that for death after retirement, though, since the pension would be very small should death occur after only a few years' service, there is often provision for the potential service to normal retirement age to be counted in full (or in part) in calculating the pension. ■

Table 4 Members according to lump sum benefit on death in service
(thousands)

Mode of calculation of lump sum	Private sector		Public sector	
	Men*	Women	Men*	Women
Multiple of salary	3,330	770	300	40
Fraction of salary × service	190	40	3,120	1,640
Other method	900	110	10	—
No lump sum or contribution return only	300	140	190	10
Totals	4,720	1,060	3,620	1,690

* If not married at death

Table 5 Male members whose lump sum benefits on death in service are a multiple of salary
(thousands)

Lump sum as a multiple* of salary	Private sector	Public sector
Under 1 year	50	35
1 and under 2 years	885	155
2 and under 3 years	1,535	65
3 and under 4 years	550	45
4 years and over	310	—
Totals	3,330	300

* If not married at death

Research developments in workplace health and safety

In 1977 the Health and Safety Executive spent £8.5 million on research, testing and scientific support services and, although most of the work took place at the Executive's own laboratories at Buxton, Cricklewood and Sheffield, 28 per cent of all expenditure was devoted to extramural work. "A pleasing feature of this extramural work," says Dr Brian Mullins, director of the Executive's Research and Laboratory Services Division (RLSD), "is that a significant number of projects are now being carried out on a shared-cost basis with industrial organisations, government departments and academic institutions."

In his latest report*, Dr Mullins explains the requirement under the Health and Safety at Work Act for industry to carry out its own research to ensure the safety of products and of working conditions, and he says that the Executive is therefore directing its activities into areas which, for various reasons, such as lack of adequate facilities or expertise, have been left unattended or which are so widespread as to cover more than one industry.

Explosives and hazardous materials

An important new development is the setting up of a new test site at Buxton for experiments on the rapid release of large amounts of heat. One of the first series of experiments involves testing the soundness of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) containers. Another recently acquired facility enables tests to be made on spring-loaded pressure-relief valves such as those used on LPG cylinders.

Research is being carried out to develop new test methods one of which involves the exposure of solid materials to radiant heat. This provides information as to the full-scale fire risk of the materials and will provide a flammability index by which they can be compared and ranked.

Hazardous materials are being increasingly used in industry and the consequences of even minor leakages can be far-reaching. A senior inspection engineer has been seconded to RLSD from ICI Ltd, to study the factors that may contribute to the loss of plant integrity and to bring together existing knowledge and industrial experience of ways of reducing such risk. Other research concerns substances that might be released into the atmosphere and form clouds that are heavier than air. In the report there are details of studies that are being carried out into the way in which dense clouds form, collapse, mix and disperse in various meteorological and topographical conditions.

The range of incident investigations has been extended, and the incidents described include a fire during the transfer of LPG from a road tanker to a storage tank, fires and explosions involving three portable LPG containers, and a fatality resulting from the use in a closed room of an LPG brazier designed for use outdoors.

Manufacturing

Several projects associated with safeguarding machinery are described in the report. Part of this work is associated with the assessment of machine characteristics and guard systems, and a study of textile warping and beaming machines has provided information that is helping safety and advisory bodies to rank these machines according to the risk of injury.

Efforts to reduce the risk of operators becoming trapped in moving machinery, include the design and construction of an optical system to measure the speed and response time of human hand movement so that systems can be designed to ensure that a machine operator cannot reach a trapping position before the dangerous motion of the machine has stopped.

The danger from objects ejected by machinery has resulted in projects to improve guards for loom shuttles and the assessment of various woods or wood composites used to protect woodworkers from such hazards as flying fragments from broken cutter blades.

Other work includes a study of external atmospheric pollution in order to compare predicted ground level pollution concentrations with measured values, and RLSD has been looking at the exhaust hoods and slots that are used in industry for the local control of harmful dusts and fumes. Tests have shown that the design formulae used to predict the intake velocity in front of hoods are not valid in general and a new formula has been proposed.

Workplace pollution

The laboratories are heavily involved in the development of methods for determining the concentration of a wide range of contaminants in the working environment. These include familiar pollutants such as asbestos, lead and quartz, and many less well known substances such as acrylonitrile, isocyanates, arsine, stibine, cyanoacrylic esters used in some adhesives, and glutaraldehyde used in some types of leather processing and the manufacture of photographic papers. Research is also in hand to improve the sensitivity and stability of gas-sensing devices that have been developed or are in the course of development at RLSD.

The instrument developed for dust measurement (SIMSLIN), which has now been taken up by a manufacturer for commercial production, not only gives instantaneous measurements of respirable dust concentrations, but also provides a continuous recording of the results and can be used in many industries where detailed records of dust concentrations are required. This instrument is one

* *Health and Safety Research 1977*, HM Stationery Office, £2.50 plus postage.

of several being developed for dust measurement purposes.

A great deal of RLSD's work is concerned with helping inspectors in their day-to-day work. The report refers to more than 23,000 analyses made during the year of harmful contaminants such as fibrogenic materials, toxic metals and toxic gases and vapours.

Engineering

The report explains that although much of the engineering research is concerned with mining problems, the range is gradually being expanded to topics outside the mining industry. One project already past the design stage is a transportable rig for testing tall mobile cranes. This will determine their stability under different loading conditions, such as those experienced in high winds, and will provide data for improvements in design.

During the year 51 instances of equipment failure were investigated. The incidents described concerned wire ropes, chains, lifting gear, pressure vessels and piping, a heat exchanger, and colliery winding gear. The cases illustrate examples of faulty design, poor choice of materials, unsatisfactory welding, and bad operating practice.

Mining

Research into mine safety made by RLSD includes such studies as those into the safeguarding of electrical equipment for use in flammable atmospheres, frictional heating, mining explosives, triggered explosion barriers, engineering equipment, dust sampling and respiratory apparatus.

The biggest single category of mine accidents comes under haulage and transport and there has been a detailed survey of minor haulage and handling accidents to assess the dangers of various jobs and operations and the effect of environmental conditions. RLSD and the National Coal Board are working together on means of improving movement and control of vehicles on tracked systems. These include an asymmetric rail, a device for transferring vehicles between rope haulage systems, and the appraisal of a friction retarding device developed by a manufacturer for arresting runaway track vehicles.

One research project stems from the explosion at Houghton Main Colliery in 1975, in which an accumulation of methane in a heading was ignited, apparently by frictional sparking from a ventilation fan. Both the impeller blades and the casing of the fan were made from mild steel and the project involves ignition tests on various combinations of alloy substitutes and mild steels. The results show that the frictional ignition hazard might be reduced

by surrounding the steel impeller with a "rubbing" ring of a suitable material.

Nuclear installations

The Nuclear Installations Inspectorate has developed an extensive programme of extramural work, says the report, ranging from the investigation of purely radiological aspects of safety to matters concerned with the analysis and experimental investigation of key factors of large engineering plants. Accounts are given in the report of seventeen extramural contracts on power reactors under construction and in operation, fuel re-processing plants, fast reactors and light water reactors.

Occupational medicine

Much of the research work on occupational medicine, says the report, is carried out on an extramural basis on behalf of the Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS) and a list of these extramural projects is given in an appendix to the report. The RLSD laboratories provide EMAS with analytical services and during the year 28,000 samples of blood or urine were analysed for the presence of toxic materials or for biochemical changes caused by occupational exposure to these materials. The service provided for the biological monitoring of body fluids is being extended to cover organic chemicals such as styrene, halogenated solvents, and pesticides.

In this latest report Dr Mullins says that the first two years after the passing of the Health and Safety at Work Act were much concerned with organising the various laboratories and facilities that had come together to form the RLSD. The laboratory activities were sub-divided according to the hazards they dealt with rather than geographical locations, resulting in the formation of three broad groups.

Dr Mullins says that over time this structure has proved satisfactory and now further emphasis has been placed on it by giving each group a descriptive title based on the hazards covered. These are the Explosion and Flame Laboratory, the Occupational Medicine and Hygiene Laboratory, and the Safety Engineering Laboratory. The fact that these titles sum up the main areas of concern for the Health and Safety Executive is also borne out by the contents list of the report itself, which follows the same pattern. For the future Dr Mullins envisages that changes in the research programme will be in particular subject areas rather than the main fields, within which "there is a wide variety of work that needs to be done which is of a type that is both challenging and socially useful".

Unemployed minority group workers

The table below gives the figures, and location by region, of unemployed minority group workers who are registered at employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain. The basis of the count was explained in the July 1971 issue of *Employment Gazette*, when, for the first time, comprehensive figures were available.

Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan; November 9, 1978

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber side	North West §	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Total (all listed countries):	20,355	348	927	11,749	4,854	4,029	4,505	431	427	497	48,122
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	6.9	1.1	0.9	9.5	6.5	3.4	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.6
Area of origin											
<i>East Africa*</i>											
Males	2,010	43	34	555	819	136	330	13	35	29	4,004
Females	1,136	29	27	586	693	54	196	5	12	8	2,746
<i>Other Africa*</i>											
Males	1,161	5	23	170	124	68	192	32	21	21	1,817
Females	469	5	9	101	74	42	70	11	9	13	803
<i>West Indies†</i>											
Males	5,768	56	427	2,259	445	414	456	24	42	14	9,905
Females	2,169	35	114	1,357	226	171	79	5	9	5	4,170
<i>India</i>											
Males	2,674	43	110	2,227	1,223	639	988	75	52	96	8,127
Females	1,611	36	51	1,698	631	372	420	56	22	36	4,933
<i>Pakistan</i>											
Males	1,096	66	76	1,838	351	1,622	1,103	142	94	198	6,586
Females	321	16	13	294	86	281	244	17	33	35	1,340
<i>Bangladesh</i>											
Males	452	5	4	327	39	140	167	9	19	12	1,174
Females	33	—	—	27	13	11	24	2	3	1	114
<i>Other Commonwealth territories‡</i>											
Males	1,138	5	26	240	92	64	202	31	64	23	1,885
Females	317	4	13	70	38	15	34	9	12	6	518
Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)											
Males	1,278	19	93	815	192	155	260	34	24	38	2,908
Females	737	11	52	697	149	93	82	20	8	11	1,860
TOTAL (all listed countries):											
August 10, 1978	24,923	444	1,097	14,850	5,269	5,331	5,788	541	400	548	59,191
May 11, 1978	22,652	366	947	11,121	4,494	4,056	4,509	437	336	440	49,358
February 9, 1978	23,745	381	986	11,264	5,382	4,071	4,528	441	417	442	51,657
November 10, 1977	24,812	358	1,029	12,009	4,699	4,263	4,844	371	268	447	53,100
August 11, 1977	28,853	473	1,010	14,979	5,615	4,717	5,583	458	263	487	62,438

* The figures for East Africa relate to Kenya, Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar) and Uganda.
 † The other Commonwealth countries in Africa (shown as Other Africa) include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria; (Federation of); St. Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).
 ‡ The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; Belize (formerly British Honduras); British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Guyana; Jamaica; Leeward Islands, (Antigua (including Barbuda) and Montserrat); St Christopher

(St Kitts)—Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and Windward Islands (Dominica; Grenada; St Lucia and St Vincent).
 § Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory; British Solomon Islands; Protectorate Brunei; Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon); Christmas Island (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island, Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Phoenix, Line and Ocean Islands); Hong Kong; Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands, Norfolk Islands; Papua; Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.
 § Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available.

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries

At October 1978, 28.4 per cent of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were administrative, technical or clerical workers.

Details of the estimates for October 1978 are given in the table below.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained on returns made by a sample of employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives; draughtsmen and tracers; and office employees including works' office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical workers in each industry group and the percentages that they formed of all employees in the group. Employees who are not classed as administrative, technical or clerical are regarded as operatives.

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1978

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment	
				(Thousands)	(Per cent)
Males					
Food, drink and tobacco	318	100	418	23.8	
Coal and petroleum products	24	9	33	27.4	
Chemicals and allied industries	194	115	310	37.2	
Metal manufacture	312	89	401	22.3	
Mechanical engineering	549	231	780	29.6	
Instrument engineering	54	41	95	43.1	
Electrical engineering	264	205	470	43.7	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	127	34	161	21.1	
Vehicles	500	174	674	25.8	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	305	82	387	21.1	
Textiles	197	54	252	21.5	
Leather, leather goods and fur	17	5	22	20.6	
Clothing and footwear	63	24	87	27.6	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	161	40	201	20.1	
Timber, furniture, etc	173	39	211	18.0	
Paper, printing and publishing	264	101	364	27.7	
Other manufacturing industries	158	52	210	24.7	
Total, all manufacturing industries	3,681	1,393	5,074	27.5	

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1978 (cont)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment	
				(Thousands)	(Per cent)
Females					
Food, drink and tobacco	217	65	282	23.0	
Coal and petroleum products	1	3	4	68.5	
Chemicals and allied industries	68	56	124	44.8	
Metal manufacture	25	27	53	51.6	
Mechanical engineering	54	90	144	62.6	
Instrument engineering	35	18	53	33.6	
Electrical engineering	201	76	277	27.6	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	5	8	13	59.5	
Vehicles	48	46	93	48.9	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	104	46	150	30.8	
Textiles	174	34	208	16.4	
Leather, leather goods and fur	14	3	18	19.4	
Clothing and footwear	246	30	276	11.0	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	42	20	62	31.7	
Timber, furniture, etc	28	22	50	43.7	
Paper, printing and publishing	103	73	176	41.6	
Other manufacturing industries	94	27	121	22.1	
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,460	643	2,103	30.6	

Total, male and females

Food, drink and tobacco	535	164	700	23.5
Coal and petroleum products	25	12	37	31.9
Chemicals and allied industries	263	171	433	39.4
Metal manufacture	337	116	453	25.7
Mechanical engineering	603	321	924	34.7
Instrument engineering	89	59	148	39.7
Electrical engineering	465	282	747	37.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	132	42	174	24.0
Vehicles	548	219	767	28.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	409	128	537	23.8
Textiles	372	88	460	19.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	32	8	40	20.0
Clothing and footwear	309	54	363	15.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	203	60	263	22.8
Timber, furniture, etc	201	60	260	22.9
Paper, printing and publishing	367	174	541	32.2
Other manufacturing industries	253	79	332	23.8
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,141	2,036	7,177	28.4

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

Improvements were made in the conduct of the October 1978 survey which have led to small increases in the proportions and numbers of ATCs compared with October 1977.

Employment topics

Accidents at work

Provisional figures notified to the Health and Safety Executive indicate that 144 people were killed at work and 85,794 injured in the second quarter of this year compared with 126 deaths and 83,950 injuries in the first three months. The number of cases of industrial disease reported to the Executive doubled from 16 to 33, although none in the second quarter was fatal.

Prosecutions conducted by the Executive's inspectors and other enforcement agencies were also up from 383 to 402, and 200 more enforcement notices were issued than in the first quarter.

Up-to-date

This is the second in a series of quarterly bulletins designed to make more up-to-date statistical information available on a regular basis. In the past figures have been available only in final form and annually. Although these figures are provisional it is believed they will prove an important aid to everyone concerned with health and safety at work. With the issue of each bulletin, longer term comparisons can be made which will make it possible to

Table 1 Number of accidents notified to the Health and Safety Executive, by industry, first and second quarters 1978

Order no.	Standard Industrial Classification	First quarter (revised)		Second quarter (provisional)	
		Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total
I	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8	1,265	9	1,105
II	Mining and quarrying	22	12,468	19	11,433
III	Food, drink and tobacco	4	6,087	3	6,339
IV	Coal and petroleum products	—	426	1	398
V	Chemical and allied industries	3	2,729	3	2,720
VI	Metal manufacture	13	5,849	4	5,912
VII	Mechanical engineering	3	5,975	5	6,146
VIII	Instrument engineering	—	346	—	371
IX	Electrical engineering	2	2,768	—	2,784
X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	1,893	2	2,082
XI	Vehicles	5	4,494	3	5,203
XII	Metal goods, not elsewhere specified	3	3,829	1	3,985
XIII	Textiles	2	2,953	1	2,818
XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	1	195	1	190
XV	Clothing and footwear	—	731	—	780
XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	2	2,419	2	2,332
XVII	Timber, furniture etc	4	1,574	2	1,727
XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	2	2,267	4	2,488
XIX	Other manufacturing industries	—	1,904	2	2,103
XX	Construction	26	7,881	46	8,895
XXI	Gas, electricity and water	1	1,001	2	1,199
XXII	Transport and communications	11	3,138	17	2,693
XXIII	Distributive trades	2	1,078	1	1,088
XXIV	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	—	14	—	5
XXV	Professional and scientific services	1	440	—	566
XXVI	Miscellaneous services	7	1,906	2	2,044
XXVII	Public administration and defence	—	1,454	3	1,609
	SIC not allocated	3	6,992	10	6,923
Total all accidents		126	84,076	144	85,938

not covered by safety legislation until the passage of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Out of the total number of accidents in the second quarter, some 3,750 involved new entrants but it is not known how

accidents are included. The second table is a breakdown of the types of enforcement notices issued in both quarters.

The figures for the second quarter are taken from returns by the Inspectorates for Factories, Explosives, Mines and Quarries, Agriculture, Railways, Nuclear Installations and Alkali

and Clean Air, and from 441 of the 461 local authorities. Industrial breakdowns are not available for the accidents notified to local authorities and these have not been allocated to specific industries.

The third quarterly statement, covering July to September, will be released in the new year.

Table 2 Enforcement notices, by type, first and second quarters 1978

	First quarter (revised)	Second quarter (Provisional)
Improvement	2,933	3,059
Deferred prohibition	131	141
Immediate prohibition	696	786
Total	3,760	3,986

identify trends within individual industries. It may also be possible to link these trends with developments in that industry or with Executive policy or legislation.

Analyses

The figures in these bulletins, unlike earlier statistics, include "new entrants", the seven to eight million people who were

representative this figure is as employers in this area have no statutory duty to report such accidents at present.

The first table of this bulletin lists the deaths of people at work and accidents which have caused an absence from work for more than three days in the first two quarters of this year. This applies to all industries except mining for minerals other than coal, and quarrying, for which only fatal or serious

Footballers

Recently the subject of work permits for footballers from overseas hit the headlines when only one of the applications made by Hibernian Football Club for two Norwegian players was successful.

Commenting on the decision, junior employment minister Mr John Grant said: "It is important for football in Great Britain that the work permit scheme should not encourage the employment of footballers to the detriment of the national or long-term resident players' employment opportunities. The Government accepts that there is a case for clubs to be able to employ top flight overseas players. I recognise that

there will be some talented players who nevertheless fall the wrong side of the line, but it would be wrong to admit overseas players who do not meet the agreed criteria in full."

Permits are issued only for players with an established international reputation who have a distinctive contribution to make to the national game and after consultation with the appropriate professional bodies. In this case the Department of Employment decided that Mr Svein Mathison, with seven full international caps for Norway, met the basic skill criterion. But Mr Isak Refvik, with only eight under-21 caps, did not.

Special exemption orders, October 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 October 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†	22,705	1,251	1,588	25,544
Double day shifts‡	39,306	3,438	3,004	45,748
Long spells	10,235	342	1,507	12,084
Night shifts	63,414	2,402	328	66,144
Part-time work§	14,640	135	261	15,036
Saturday afternoon work	5,406	359	267	6,032
Sunday work	53,470	1,465	1,871	56,806
Miscellaneous	5,987	305	216	6,508
Total	215,163	9,697	9,042	233,902

Note: *The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary during the period of validity of the orders.
†"Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act for daily hours or overtime.
‡Includes 19,287 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.

Work study

Entirely new ways of placing young school leavers into suitable jobs could be brought about by a study being conducted by the Grubb Institute of Behavioural Studies, the independent educational charity, which has been carrying out applied research into the functioning of groups and organisations since 1969. The study will be undertaken with the backing of the Manpower Services Commission through its Youth Opportunities Programme.

New methods

A feasibility study to test out the possibility of introducing new methods, backed up by practical assessment, will be mounted in London. After three months further practical studies will be set up in the West Midlands and Glasgow.

The idea behind the scheme will be to get school leavers who cannot find jobs to talk together about working life with local tradesmen and others who are well experienced in the demands of employment. This, it is believed, will provide

support which young people will welcome and at the same time pave the way for them to acquire social skills that directly apply to everyday work.

Group leaders

Men and women in industry, business and local authorities will be asked to lead the groups. They will include shop floor workers in factories, tradesmen, sales assistants, warehousemen, garage workers and others, and will be under the general supervision of professional staff who initially will come from the Grubb Institute.

The groups will run for about three to six months; their main object will be to explore the capabilities of young people, widen their understanding of the world in which they are unemployed and, most important, help them prepare for adult life and search out openings for stable permanent work.

Although the study is aimed mainly at school leavers without a job, those who have recently found work will also be eligible. It is planned to form groups of about eight or ten school

leavers who would be able to meet for several hours each week.

The Grubb Institute believes adults often underestimate the work potential of young people and, likewise, normally feel they have themselves little or nothing to offer the young. Working in these groups should help to get rid of some of these misconceptions. There will also be a chance for employers and trade unionists to learn more about the leadership and supervision of young people.

A review panel will be created to give regular and continual evaluation of the project. It will also help the project team to keep in touch with developments in relevant fields, because the project has an important research element. Membership of the panel will be drawn from management chiefs, union leaders, representatives from education, careers services and others with professional involvement in the transition from school to work, as well as the Commission.

Disabled people

Returns of unemployed disabled people at October 12, 1978

Section 1	Males	Females	Total
Registered	49,568	7,717	57,285
Unregistered	53,805	14,107	67,912
Section 2			
Registered	7,730	1,567	9,297
Unregistered	2,946	822	3,768

Placings of disabled people from September 9, 1978 to October 6, 1978

	Males	Females	Total
Registered Section 1	2,295	473	2,768
Disabled people Section 2	218	47	265
Unregistered* Section 1	1,737	517	2,254
Disabled people			
Total of Placings	4,250	1,037	5,287

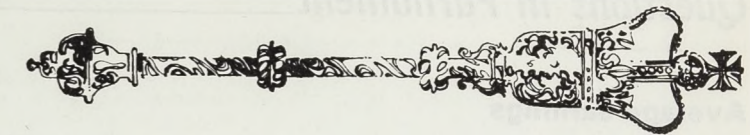
*Only Registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section 2) employment.
Notes: (a) Section 1 classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment.
Section 2 classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions.
(b) At April 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).

Special employment measures

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

	Number covered	Date of count
Temporary Employment Subsidy	133,700	October 31
Short-time Working Compensation Scheme	5,016	October 31
Small Firms Employment Subsidy	8,120	August 30
Job Release Scheme	16,956	November 7
Adult Employment Subsidy	225	November 9
Job Introduction Scheme	204	October 31
Youth Opportunities Programme	45,000	October 31
Community Industry	4,977	November 9
Special Temporary Employment Programme	3,000	October 31
Job Creation Programme	18,534	November 2
Training places supported in industry	31,066	October 30

Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between November 14 and December 1 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.

EEC Council of Ministers

Mr Michael English (Nottingham West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on the meeting held by the EEC Council of Ministers (Labour and Social Affairs) on November 27, 1978, at which her Majesty's Government had been represented.

Mr Grant: My Rt Hon Friend, the Minister for Social Security, my Hon friend the Minister of State at the Home Office, and I represented the UK Government.

The Council successfully settled two important issues: the directive on the equal treatment of men and women in social security and the Social Fund aid for youth employment.

Under the directive on equal treatment in social security Member States will have six years to eliminate differences in treatment between men and women in most areas of social security provision. Pension ages and child benefits are excluded, as are increases of long-term benefits for a dependent spouse. The Council agreed that a further instrument should be prepared to apply the principle of equal treatment to occupational schemes.

I am glad to say that the Council also agreed on a new category of aid under the European Social Fund to promote employment of young people. The new aid will be available to assist schemes for recruitment subsidies for unemployed young people. The aid will also support job creation programmes of public benefit excluding jobs in Central Government or on the ordinary establishments of local authorities. The UK has already benefited considerably from the Social Fund and I would expect us to get a reasonable proportion of the new aid.

The Council received a progress report on the proposal for a directive on illegal migration and illegal employment. It was recognised that the proposal creates difficulties for this country and other

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

member states, but discussions will continue with a view to finding a generally acceptable solution.

Amongst other subjects considered and noted by the Council were the 6th annual report of the European Social Fund and the second European Social Budget; in relation to the latter the Commission was invited to proceed towards proposals for a third Social Budget. The Council also heard an oral report from Commissioner Bredeling on the recent Tripartite Conference. (December 1)

Working week

Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what progress he had made in moving towards the 35-hour week throughout British industry.

Mr Walker: In April 1978, the latest date for which comprehensive figures are available, average weekly normal basic hours for full-time men aged 21 and over were 38.8 and for full-time women aged 18

and over, 37.0. The Government has stated in *Cmnd 7293* that it can accept a reduction in hours as part of a normal pay settlement on condition that it is demonstrated that the settlement as a whole does not lead to any increase in unit costs above what would have resulted from a straight guideline settlement on pay. (November 28)

Postal facilities

Mr David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would take steps to make free postal facilities available to enable trade unions involved in a dispute to poll the workers concerned upon whether to accept or reject a proposed settlement without recourse to a mass meeting.

Mr Harold Walker: As we have said repeatedly, we would be prepared to consider the question of financial assistance towards the cost of ballots if the trade union movement were to come forward asking for Government help. (November 29)

Questions in Parliament

Average earnings

Mr Stan Thorne (Preston South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the present figure for average earnings of workers on a 40-hour week in the manufacturing engineering industry; and what had been the figure, at the same date approximately, in 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977.

Mr Golding: The Department's annual survey of earnings of adult male manual workers in the engineering group of manufacturing industries in June indicate average earnings for 40 hours were:

June 1978	£71.50
June 1977	£62.60
June 1976	£58.10
June 1975	£50.20
June 1974	£39.90

These estimates are based on the average hourly earnings excluding the effect of overtime premium payments. The survey covers mechanical engineering, electrical engineering (except for manufacture of wires and cables), marine engineering, vehicle manufacture and manufacture of tools, gauges, implements, bolts, nuts, screws and various other metal products. (November 14)

Temporary employment schemes

Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what had been the total cost of temporary employment schemes since 1975; and how much temporary jobs had been created by such schemes.

Mr Golding: The special employment measures provide a range of opportunities for people who would otherwise be unemployed including training and work experience as well as temporary jobs. Those measures which have created temporary jobs are Community Industry, the Job Creation Programme and the Special Temporary Employment Programme. From April 1975 to September 1978 the estimated gross expenditure on these programmes was £178.9 million and the number of people provided with temporary jobs an estimated 225,000. (November 28)

Wages councils awards

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list in rank order from lowest to highest, all wages council awards which currently apply; and if he would also list all other categories of workers whose basic rate was less than the highest wages council awards.

Mr Grant: It is not possible to list all current rates laid down for the large number of categories or workers covered by

wages councils without disproportionate cost. However, for typical adult grades (eg shop assistant in retail trades, "other workers" in other trades), the current weekly rates are shown in the following table. Where area rates are set, the rates shown are for large towns outside London.

Comprehensive information upon which to base the second list is not available. (November 27)

Council	Current statutory minimum
	£
Fur	27.50
*Hairdressing Undertakings (other worker)	27.85
Coffin furniture etc	31.20
*Licensed Non-residential Establishment (bar staff)	32.30
*Hairdressing Undertakings (operative hairdresser)	32.50
Made-up Textiles	33.00
Rubber Proofed Garment Making	33.19
*Retail Bread and Flour etc (England and Wales)	33.20
*Licensed Residential Establishment etc	34.00
Laundry	34.00
Cotton Waste Reclamation	34.00
Toy Manufacturing	34.10
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco etc (Scotland)	34.15
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing (Scotland)	34.36
Hat, Cap and Millinery	34.39
Lace Finishing	34.40
Shirtmaking	34.40
Aerated Waters (England and Wales)	34.50
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing (E & W)	34.60
Corset	34.60
Retail Food etc (Scotland)	34.60
*Retail Food etc (England and Wales)	34.62
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	34.62
Wholesale Mantle and Costume	34.62
Unlicensed Place of Refreshment	34.92
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief etc	35.20
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	35.46
Sack and Bag	35.75
*Licensed Non-residential Establishment (Club Stewards)	35.80
Rope, Twine and Net	35.90
*Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades	36.00
Boot and Shoe Repairing	36.50
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco etc (England and Wales)	36.70
General Waste Materials Reclamation	37.20
*Pin, Hook and Eye etc	37.40
Ostrich and Fancy Feather etc	38.00†
Button Manufacturing	38.00†
Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery (Scotland)	38.20†
Retail Drapery Outfitting and Footwear Trades	38.50
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage	40.50
Flax and Hemp	41.01
Aerated Waters (Scotland)	41.60†
Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades	42.50†

* these councils have issued proposals for increased rates, mostly from the anniversary date.
† these rates include the settlement in the 1978/79 pay round.

Mr Maurice Macmillan (Farnham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would make a statement about the continuance of the temporary employment subsidy programme after the end of the present phase.

Mr Golding: The present temporary employment subsidy scheme is due to

close for application on March 31, 1979. The future of the scheme and other special employment measures is now under review and the Government will decide, after the usual consultations, what changes will be necessary from April 1, 1979. At this stage I am not able to make a statement. (November 14)

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-October 1978 was 9,099,700 (6,811,700 males and 2,287,900 females). The total included 7,178,400 (5,075,500 males and 2,102,800 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,241,400 (1,139,500 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 8,900 lower than that for September 1978 and 50,600 lower than in October 1977. The total in manufacturing industries was 8,200 lower than in September 1978 and 62,900 lower than in October 1977. The number in construction was 300 lower than in September 1978 and 14,700 higher than in October 1977. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.3 (88.5 at mid-September) and for manufacturing industries 87.3 (87.5 at mid-September).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers in Great Britain on November 9, 1978 was 1,277,862. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,281,500, representing 5.5 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,299,700 in October, 1978. In addition, there were 52,932 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,330,794, a fall of 34,113 since October 1978. This total represents 5.7 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in November 1978, 202,566 (15.2 per cent) had been on the register for up to four weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on November 3, 1978 was 230,219; 9,678 lower than on October 6, 1978. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 229,900, compared with 227,000 in October 1978. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on November 3, 1978 was 27,404; 1,853 lower than on October 6, 1978.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on November 9, 1978 was 7,293, a fall of 2,138 since October 12, 1978.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended October 14, 1978 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,824,200. This is about 35.5 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 15.16 millions (15.53 millions in September). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 31,800 or about 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 14.1 hours on average.

Average earnings

In October 1978 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 14.6 per cent higher than in October 1977. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 344.4 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 338.0 in September 1978 and was 16.4 per cent higher than in October 1977.

Basic rates of wages

At November 30, 1978, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 16.8 per cent higher than at November 30, 1977. This increase reflects that normally negotiated rates for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. The index was 270.0 (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 November 14, 1978 was 202.5 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.7 per cent on October 1978 (201.1) and of 8.1 per cent on November 1977 (187.4).

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in November which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 185, involving approximately 76,700 workers. During the month approximately 160,000 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 1,874,000 working days were lost, including 1,247,000 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-October 1978, for the two preceding months and for October 1977.

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

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

Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	October 1977*			August 1978*			September 1978*			October 1978*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†		6,843.1	2,307.1	9,150.3	6,816.8	2,292.0	9,108.8	6,821.7	2,286.7	9,108.6	6,811.7	2,287.9	9,099.7
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,117.7	2,123.6	7,241.3	5,084.6	2,106.8	7,191.4	5,084.8	2,101.7	7,186.6	5,075.5	2,102.8	7,178.4
Mining and quarrying	II	326.7	14.4	341.1	322.2	14.4	336.7	321.2	14.4	335.7	320.4	14.4	334.9
Coal mining	101	283.1	9.9	293.0	278.6	9.9	288.6	277.6	9.9	287.6	276.8	9.9	286.8
Food, drink and tobacco	III	417.7	286.1	703.8	424.6	283.9	708.5	419.3	281.2	700.5	418.0	281.5	699.6
Grain milling	211	16.3	5.1	21.4	15.9	4.9	20.8	15.7	4.9	20.6	15.7	4.9	20.7
Bread and flour confectionery	212	64.5	37.4	101.9	66.8	37.3	104.1	65.7	37.1	102.7	65.6	37.3	102.9
Biscuits	213	16.1	27.1	43.2	16.6	26.6	43.2	16.5	26.8	43.2	16.4	26.8	43.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	54.1	51.1	105.2	54.5	49.6	104.0	53.5	49.0	102.5	53.0	48.9	101.9
Milk and milk products	215	41.1	15.1	56.2	42.4	15.8	58.2	41.7	15.3	57.0	40.9	15.0	55.9
Sugar	216	10.1	3.2	13.2	8.6	3.0	11.5	8.7	2.9	11.6	10.0	3.1	13.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32.8	40.2	73.0	33.7	40.2	73.8	33.6	40.3	73.9	33.6	40.7	74.3
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.7	33.2	61.9	29.4	32.9	62.3	28.4	32.2	60.6	27.7	32.2	59.9
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.5	5.1	26.7	21.2	4.7	26.0	21.5	4.8	26.3	21.4	4.7	26.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.7	1.5	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.3	5.7	1.6	7.3	5.6	1.5	7.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	20.2	15.0	35.2	19.9	14.4	34.4	19.8	14.4	34.2	19.8	14.3	34.1
Brewing and malting	231	55.8	13.1	68.9	56.7	13.0	69.7	56.4	13.0	69.4	56.1	13.1	69.1
Soft drinks	232	16.1	9.3	25.4	17.5	10.2	27.8	16.7	9.2	25.9	16.5	9.2	25.7
Other drinks industries	239	20.1	13.4	33.5	20.6	13.8	34.4	20.6	13.9	34.5	20.7	13.9	34.6
Tobacco	240	14.5	16.4	30.9	14.9	16.0	30.9	14.8	16.0	30.7	14.9	16.1	30.9
Coal and petroleum products	IV	33.2	4.0	37.2	32.6	4.1	36.7	32.7	4.0	36.7	32.6	4.0	36.7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	10.7	1.1	11.8	10.1	1.1	11.2	10.5	1.1	11.6	10.0	1.1	11.7
Mineral oil refining	262	16.7	2.1	18.7	16.4	2.0	18.5	16.5	2.0	18.6	16.5	2.1	18.6
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.9	1.5	7.4	6.1	1.6	7.7	6.1	1.5	7.6	6.1	1.5	7.6
Chemicals and allied industries	V	308.2	121.8	429.9	309.4	124.8	434.2	309.7	124.6	434.3	309.5	123.8	433.3
General chemicals	271	113.9	22.1	136.0	114.3	22.3	136.6	114.6	22.4	137.0	114.9	22.6	137.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.4	31.7	72.1	41.8	33.1	74.9	42.0	33.0	75.0	42.0	33.0	74.9
Toilet preparations	273	8.8	14.5	23.3	8.9	15.4	24.3	9.0	15.3	24.4	9.0	14.8	23.7
Paint	274	19.6	7.3	26.9	19.9	7.5	27.4	19.8	7.4	27.2	19.7	7.4	27.1
Soap and detergents	275	10.4	6.7	17.1	10.6	6.8	17.4	10.5	6.7	17.1	10.4	6.6	17.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	42.9	8.3	51.2	42.8	8.5	51.3	43.0	8.4	51.4	43.0	8.3	51.3
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.2	3.5	22.7	18.7	3.5	22.2	18.7	3.5	22.2	18.7	3.5	22.2
Fertilizers	278	9.7	1.6	11.3	9.5	1.6	11.2	9.6	1.6	11.2	9.6	1.6	11.3
Other chemical industries	279	43.3	26.1	69.5	42.8	26.0	68.8	42.5	26.3	68.8	42.3	26.1	68.3
Metal manufacture	VI	422.8	54.2	477.0	404.6	52.9	457.5	405.0	52.7	457.6	402.5	52.5	455.1
Iron and steel (general)	311	216.1	20.0	236.2	200.0	19.3	219.3	200.6	19.3	219.9	199.5	19.3	218.8
Steel tubes	312	44.1	6.8	50.9	41.7	6.7	48.4	41.7	6.6	48.3	41.5	6.4	48.0
Iron castings, etc.	313	67.5	7.0	74.5	68.5	6.8	75.2	68.5	6.8	75.2	67.6	6.9	74.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	43.0	7.8	50.8	42.8	7.5	50.2	42.6	7.4	49.9	42.4	7.4	49.8
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.2	8.2	42.4	34.1	8.4	42.5	34.0	8.4	42.4	33.9	8.5	42.4
Other base metals	325	17.9	4.2	22.1	17.5	4.3	21.8	17.6	4.3	21.9	17.6	4.0	21.6
Mechanical engineering	VII	788.8	145.2	934.0	779.6	144.4	924.0	783.7	144.3	928.0	779.7	144.0	923.7
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.6	4.0	29.6	24.9	4.1	29.0	24.5	4.0	28.5	24.2	3.9	28.1
Metal-working machine tools	332	56.2	9.1	65.3	55.8	9.2	65.1	56.1	9.3	65.4	55.5	9.2	64.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	70.4	14.8	85.2	69.4	14.6	84.0	70.1	14.6	84.8	70.0	14.5	84.5
Industrial engines	334	25.8	4.1	29.9	25.6	4.1	29.7	26.0	4.1	30.1	25.8	4.1	29.9
Textile machinery and accessories	335	20.5	3.7	24.2	19.4	3.4	22.8	19.4	3.4	22.9	19.4	3.5	22.9
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	39.1	4.6	43.7	38.4	4.5	42.9	38.7	4.4	43.1	38.7	4.4	43.1
Mechanical handling equipment	337	53.4	8.6	61.9	53.1	8.6	61.7	53.0	8.6	61.7	53.2	8.7	61.9
Office machinery	338	16.1	6.6	22.7	15.9	6.5	22.4	15.8	6.5	22.4	15.9	6.6	22.5
Other machinery	339	180.7	35.7	216.4	180.0	36.0	216.1	181.2	35.8	217.1	180.3	35.8	216.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	139.2	17.0	156.2	139.8	17.0	156.8	140.6	17.0	157.7	139.9	16.9	156.9
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.4	4.5	21.8	17.1	4.3	21.4	17.2	4.3	21.5	17.0	4.3	21.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	144.4	32.6	177.0	140.2	32.1	172.3	140.8	32.1	172.9	139.7	32.1	171.8
Instrument engineering	VIII	96.4	53.4	149.8	95.7	52.3	148.0	95.7	52.5	148.2	95.4	52.6	147.9
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.9	3.1	12.1	8.7	2.9	11.6	8.7	2.9	11.6	8.8	2.9	11.6
Watches and clocks	352	5.6	6.4	12.0	5.4	6.4	11.8	5.4	6.5	11.9	5.4	6.5	11.9
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15.8	11.3	27.2	15.4	10.8	26.2	15.5	10.8	26.3	15.6	10.8	26.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	66.1	32.5	98.6	66.1	32.2	98.3	66.1	32.3	98.4	65.7	32.3	98.0
Electrical engineering	IX	466.6	276.3	742.8	467.8	275.6	743.5	469.2	275.9	745.1	469.6	277.0	746.6
Electrical machinery	361	101.2	33.3	134.5	100.9	32.8	133.7	101.5	32.9	134.3	101.1	33.0	134.0
Insulated wires and cables	362	32.0	12.7	44.7	31.1	12.2	43.3	31.2	12.2	43.4	31.2	12.1	43.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	41.7	24.3	66.0	39.9	24.8	64.7	40.1	25.0	65.1	39.9	25.2	65.2
Radio and electronic components	364	63.6	66.2	129.8	64.1	64.9	129.0	64.2	64.8	129.0	64.2	65.9	130.1
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	25.0	27.6	52.6	24.3	25.7	50.0	23.9	25.9	49.7	24.1	25.9	50.1

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

Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	October 1977*			August 1978*			September 1978*			October 1978*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electronic computers	366	32.5	11.8	44.3	33.9	12.5	46.4	34.0	12.5	46.6	34.2	12.5	46.7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	67.0	26.3	93.3	67.9	27.2	95.1	68.5	27.2	95.7	68.6	27.0	95.6
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	41.6	21.5	63.1	41.5	21.3	62.8	41.8	21.4	63.2	41.7	21.9	63.6
Other electrical goods	369	62.0	52.5	114.5	64.2	54.3	118.5	64.1	54.0	118.1	64.5	53.5	118.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	164.0	13.2	177.2	160.8	13.3	174.0	161.1	13.3	174.4	160.7	13.3	174.0
Vehicles	XI	676.9	93.6	770.5	671.1	92.8	763.9	673.6	93.1	766.8	673.6	93.1	766.8
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	33.5	2.7										

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended October 14, 1978 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,824,200, or about 35.5 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.7 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 31,800 or 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 14.1 hours on average.

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

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 October 14, 1978

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total		Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number 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)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Great Britain analysis by industry (standard Industrial Classification 1968)													
Food, drink and tobacco	198.9	37.2	1,987.4	10.0	0.2	6.8	0.1	1.8	22.5	0.2	—	8.6	34.4
Food industries (211-229)	152.0	35.9	1,553.4	10.2	0.2	6.8	0.1	1.7	28.5	0.2	0.1	8.5	37.0
Drink industries (231-239)	42.7	48.6	407.9	9.5	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	2.0
Tobacco (240)	4.2	17.9	26.1	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	9.8	39.1	111.4	11.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and allied industries	89.0	33.9	870.6	9.8	—	0.4	0.2	2.9	12.5	0.2	0.1	3.4	13.2
General chemicals (271)	29.4	35.4	308.0	10.5	—	0.2	0.2	2.9	12.5	0.2	0.3	3.2	13.1
Metal manufacture	136.5	40.5	1,251.4	9.2	—	0.5	4.6	43.3	9.5	4.6	1.4	43.8	9.6
Iron and steel (general) (311)	53.5	33.8	488.1	9.1	—	—	0.7	5.4	7.7	0.7	0.4	5.4	7.7
Other iron and steel (312-313)	45.9	48.3	421.2	9.2	—	0.3	3.0	29.4	10.0	3.0	3.1	29.7	10.0
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	37.2	44.3	342.2	9.2	—	0.2	0.9	8.6	9.3	0.9	1.1	8.8	9.5
Mechanical engineering	285.0	47.3	2,317.8	8.1	1.9	77.3	3.1	43.9	14.3	5.0	0.8	121.2	24.2
Instrument engineering	32.4	36.3	245.6	7.6	—	0.6	0.1	0.6	9.7	0.1	0.1	1.3	15.6
Electrical engineering	156.3	33.6	1,297.8	8.3	0.1	2.2	2.2	25.9	11.7	2.3	0.5	28.2	12.4
Electrical machinery (361)	33.2	39.4	253.2	7.6	—	—	0.4	5.1	13.4	0.4	0.5	5.1	13.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	59.4	44.9	618.5	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	181.1	33.1	1,412.5	7.8	0.3	10.3	5.1	62.9	12.3	5.4	1.0	73.2	13.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	115.5	30.9	901.7	7.8	0.3	10.2	5.1	62.9	12.3	5.4	1.4	73.1	13.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	35.3	34.7	264.3	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	162.0	39.6	1,281.5	7.9	0.4	17.2	2.8	21.6	7.8	3.2	0.8	38.8	12.1
Textiles	97.9	26.4	842.6	8.6	1.2	46.6	4.2	37.0	8.9	5.3	1.4	83.6	15.7
Production of man-made fibres (411)	8.7	37.1	86.7	10.0	0.7	26.4	—	—	—	0.7	2.8	26.4	40.0
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	16.1	22.6	133.8	8.3	0.3	10.2	—	0.4	12.0	0.3	0.4	10.7	36.5
Woolen and worsted (414)	21.1	32.4	206.4	9.8	0.1	3.3	2.1	21.0	9.8	2.2	3.4	24.3	11.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	11.7	12.4	74.9	6.4	0.1	3.0	1.5	10.9	7.3	1.6	1.7	13.9	8.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	7.8	24.4	58.5	7.5	—	—	0.1	1.2	10.2	0.1	0.4	1.2	10.2
Clothing and footwear	28.4	9.2	156.2	5.5	0.1	3.6	3.6	23.6	6.5	3.7	1.2	27.2	7.3
Clothing industries (441-449)	20.4	8.3	119.9	5.9	0.1	3.6	1.1	10.0	9.2	1.2	0.5	13.6	11.6
Footwear (450)	8.0	12.7	36.3	4.5	—	—	2.5	13.6	5.3	2.5	4.0	13.6	5.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	80.1	39.5	795.1	9.9	—	—	0.3	3.9	11.3	0.3	0.2	3.9	11.3
Timber, furniture, etc	79.1	39.4	626.7	7.9	0.1	3.8	0.6	4.8	7.9	0.7	0.4	8.6	12.1
Paper, printing and publishing	141.4	38.6	1,294.0	9.2	—	—	0.3	2.4	8.9	0.3	0.1	2.4	8.9
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	55.7	35.9	562.4	10.1	—	—	0.2	2.2	9.9	0.2	0.1	2.2	9.9
Printing and publishing (485-489)	85.7	40.5	731.6	8.5	—	—	0.1	0.2	4.5	0.1	—	0.2	4.5
Other manufacturing industries	79.1	31.3	730.2	9.2	0.1	3.0	0.3	1.8	6.8	0.3	0.1	4.9	14.1
Rubber (491)	26.4	32.5	240.1	9.1	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.5
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,824.2	35.5	15,897.7	8.7	4.3	172.6	27.5	277.8	10.1	31.8	0.6	450.3	14.1
Analysis by region													
South East and East Anglia	523.7	38.8	4,666.6	8.9	1.4	54.2	2.6	15.9	6.0	4.0	0.3	70.0	17.5
South West	117.1	39.1	992.0	8.5	—	0.2	1.0	5.4	5.4	1.0	0.3	5.6	5.6
West Midlands	236.7	32.2	1,857.9	7.8	0.1	2.6	11.0	133.4	12.2	11.0	1.5	136.0	12.3
East Midlands	150.6	33.8	1,222.3	8.1	0.6	25.4	3.6	30.8	8.5	4.3	1.0	56.2	13.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	203.3	37.5	1,804.7	8.9	0.2	6.2	3.0	32.0	10.7	3.1	0.6	38.2	12.2
North West	246.1	33.3	2,256.6	9.2	1.4	55.6	3.1	28.8	9.4	4.4	0.6	84.4	19.0
North	106.7	32.4	984.4	8.9	—	—	1.3	9.9	7.4	1.3	0.4	9.9	7.4
Wales	67.5	28.8	611.0	9.1	0.6	25.6	0.3	5.0	16.0	1.0	0.4	30.6	32.1
Scotland	172.5	37.0	1,538.3	8.9	0.1	2.6	1.6	16.7	10.4	1.7	0.4	19.3	11.6

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 November 9, 1978

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on November 9, 1978, was 1,277,862, 10,666 less than on October 12, 1978. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,281,500 (5.5 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 18,200 between the October and November counts, and by an average of 16,500 per month between August and November.

Between October and November the number unemployed fell by 34,113. This change included a fall of 23,447 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on November 9, 1978 had been registered for up to four weeks was 15.2 per cent. The corresponding proportion for October was 17.1 per cent.

Regional analysis of unemployment: November 9, 1978

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Unemployed, excluding school leavers														
Actual	286,626	140,781	32,300	99,268	118,131	72,887	114,969	192,346	110,922	84,234	166,179	1,277,862	57,040	1,334,902
Seasonally adjusted	288,100	142,000	33,000	97,100	118,300	74,100	115,200	193,100	110,500	83,600	167,000	1,281,500	57,300	1,338,800
Percentage rates*	3.8	3.7	4.7	6.0	5.1	4.7	5.5	6.8	8.1	7.8	7.5	5.5	10.5	5.6
School leavers (included in unemployed)														
Males	3,069	1,619	354	1,457	2,297	734	2,166	5,570	3,000	2,252	4,398	25,297	2,351	27,648
Females	3,345	1,402	451	1,654	3,558	1,121	3,016	5,402	3,083	2,723	3,282	27,635	1,826	29,461
Unemployed														
Total	293,040	143,802	33,105	102,379	123,986	74,742	120,151	203,318	117,005	89,209	173,859	1,330,794	61,217	1,392,011
Males	213,897	107,900	23,650	71,155	85,035	53,038	84,157	142,072	81,210	60,054	114,494	928,762	41,658	970,420
Females	79,143	35,902	9,455	31,224	38,951	21,704	35,994	61,246	35,795	29,155	59,365	402,032	19,559	421,591
Married females†	27,810	11,070	3,877	11,766	15,411	9,541	15,016	25,338	16,132	12,640	30,471	168,002	9,975	177,977
Percentage rates*														
Total	3.9	3.7	4.7	6.4	5.4	4.8	5.8	7.2	8.6	8.3	7.8	5.7	11.2	5.8
Males	4.8	4.7	5.5	7.3	6.0	5.5	6.6	8.4	9.6	8.9	8.7	6.6	12.7	6.7
Females	2.6	2.3	3.5	4.9	4.4	3.5	4.5	5.4	7.0	7.3	6.6	4.3	9.0	4.4
Length of time on register														
up to 4 weeks	52,758	24,285	6,404	17,030	16,298	10,839	18,204	26,217	15,267	11,987	27,562	202,566	7,464	210,030
over 4 weeks	240,282	119,517	26,701	85,349	107,688	63,903	101,947	177,101	101,738	77,222	146,297	1,128,228	53,753	1,181,981
Adult students (excluded from unemployed)														
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at November 9, 1978

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers unemployed					
	Great Britain			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	928,762	402,032	1,330,794	970,420	421,591	1,392,011
Total, index of production industries	420,683	96,301	516,984	441,760	101,611	543,371
Total, manufacturing industries	227,073	91,114	318,187	234,542	96,184	330,726
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	20,049	3,418	23,467	21,732	3,496	25,228
Agriculture and horticulture	16,281	3,310	19,591	17,821	3,382	21,203
Forestry	647	49	696	682	50	732
Fishing	3,121	59	3,180	3,229	64	3,293
Mining and quarrying	24,075	391	24,466	24,272	395	24,667
Coal mining	21,403	212	21,615	21,408	212	21,620
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	494	37	531	641	40	681
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	308	13	321	337	13	350
Petroleum and natural gas	1,246	87	1,333	1,252	88	1,340
Other mining and quarrying	624	42	666	634	42	676
Food, drink and tobacco	26,787	14,212	40,999	28,207	14,920	43,127
Grain milling	695	172	867	740	183	923
Bread and flour confectionery	7,171	2,352	9,523	7,529	2,426	9,955
Biscuits	926	1,131	2,057	935	2,074	2,074
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4,138	2,769	6,907	4,485	2,433	6,918
Milk and milk products	1,924	718	2,642	2,124	2,948	5,072
Sugar	622	208	830	625	211	836
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,434	1,339	2,773	1,446	1,354	2,800
Fruit and vegetable products	2,038	1,992	4,030	2,109	2,052	4,161
Animal and poultry products	1,444	339	1,783	1,571	368	1,939
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	351	77	428	357	80	437
Food industries not elsewhere specified	960	667	1,627	972	681	1,653
Brewing and malting	1,889	381	2,270	1,940	394	2,334
Soft drinks	1,697	646	2,343	1,783	663	2,446
Other drink industries	649	739	1,388	664	745	1,409
Tobacco	849	682	1,531	927	891	1,818
Coal and petroleum products	1,824	229	2,053	1,848	232	2,080
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	361	17	378	364	17	381
Mineral oil refining	1,317	186	1,503	1,337	189	1,526
Lubricating oils and greases	146	26	172	147	26	173
Chemicals and allied industries	11,379	4,576	15,955	11,533	4,626	16,159
General chemicals	4,040	964	5,004	4,072	976	5,048
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,226	845	2,071	1,246	856	2,102
Toilet preparations	453	747	1,200	456	751	1,207
Paint	1,037	263	1,300	1,052	266	1,318
Soap and detergents	537	308	845	542	309	851
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	2,024	558	2,582	2,048	563	2,611
Dyestuffs and pigments	393	48	441	394	49	443
Fertilisers	290	45	335	330	48	378
Other chemical industries	1,379	798	2,177	1,393	808	2,201
Metal manufacture	24,102	2,091	26,193	24,223	2,108	26,331
Iron and steel (general)	14,971	992	15,963	15,016	1,003	16,019
Steel tubes	1,418	138	1,556	1,424	139	1,563
Iron castings, etc.	3,901	358	4,259	3,943	359	4,302
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,627	290	1,917	1,635	292	1,927
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,188	142	1,330	1,201	143	1,344
Other base metals	997	171	1,168	1,201	172	1,373
Mechanical engineering	30,105	5,073	35,178	30,912	5,208	36,120
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	992	137	1,129	1,023	143	1,166
Metal-working machine tools	1,624	288	1,912	1,642	291	1,933
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,898	426	2,324	1,926	437	2,363
Industrial engines	692	114	806	701	117	818
Textile machinery and accessories	775	118	893	943	138	1,081
Construction and earth-moving equipment	588	102	690	603	104	707
Mechanical handling equipment	1,666	216	1,882	1,696	220	1,916
Office machinery	771	360	1,131	821	310	1,131
Other machinery	8,134	1,566	9,700	8,372	1,595	9,967
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	6,335	527	6,862	6,428	545	6,973
Ordnance and small arms	314	88	402	324	88	412
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,316	1,131	7,447	6,433	1,150	7,583
Instrument engineering	2,413	1,595	4,008	2,470	1,643	4,113
Photographic and document copying equipment	319	135	454	321	135	456
Watches and clocks	272	453	725	273	454	727
Surgical instruments and appliances	453	346	799	490	381	871
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,369	661	2,030	1,386	673	2,059
Electrical engineering	15,352	11,100	26,452	15,723	11,442	27,165
Electrical machinery	2,556	932	3,488	2,595	942	3,537
Insulated wires and cables	1,098	416	1,514	1,139	449	1,588
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,601	1,356	2,957	1,641	1,487	3,128
Radio and electronic components	2,066	2,101	4,167	2,158	2,158	4,276
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	1,355	2,042	3,397	1,405	2,081	3,486
Electronic computers	723	393	1,116	755	400	1,155
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,274	612	1,886	1,284	617	1,901
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	2,296	1,295	3,591	2,377	1,325	3,702
Other electrical goods	2,383	1,953	4,336	2,409	1,983	4,392
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,156	389	9,545	9,685	407	10,092
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,425	335	8,760	8,950	353	9,303
Marine engineering	731	54	785	735	54	789
Vehicles	17,269	2,642	19,911	17,618	2,692	20,310
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	947	91	1,038	953	91	1,044
Motor vehicle manufacturing	12,266	1,864	14,130	12,424	1,885	14,309
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	685	159	844	688	160	848
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2,694	456	3,150	2,872	483	3,355
Locomotives and railway track equipment	298	38	336	300	38	338
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	379	34	413	381	35	416

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at November 9, 1978 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers unemployed					
	Great Britain			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	24,889	6,998	31,887	25,221	7,056	32,277
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,518	307	1,825	1,552	307	1,859
Hand tools and implements	738	237	975	750	238	988
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	419	290	709	424	296	720
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	943	235	1,178	947	237	1,184
Wire and wire manufactures	1,228	304	1,532	1,240	307	1,547
Cans and metal boxes	633	408	1,041	645	419	1,064
Jewellery and precious metals	619	398	1,017	624	402	1,026
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	18,791	4,819	23,610	19,039	4,850	23,889
Textiles	15,138	10,168	25,306	16,585	11,421	28,006
Production of man-made fibres	1,179	403	1,582	1,464	480	1,944
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,963	1,000	2,963	2,437	1,319	3,756
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,355	696	2,051	1,492	843	2,335
Woolen and worsted	3,058	1,573	4,631	3,102	1,623	4,725
Jute	653	258	911	655	262	917
Rope, twine and net	259	208	467	297	232	529
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,705	2,906	4,611	1,875	3,223	5,098
Lace	110	96	206	110	99	209
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	1,080	614	1,694	1,187	662	1,849
Made-up textiles	383	310	693	400	331	731
Textile finishing	672	736	1,408	710	895	1,605
Other textile industries	1,987	1,136	3,123	2,106	1,215	3,321
	734	232	966	750	237	987
Leather, leather goods and fur	2,037	982	3,019	2,071	997	3,068
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,313	245	1,558	1,338	248	1,586
Leather goods	598	627	1,225	607	635	1,242
Fur	126	110	236	126	114	240
Clothing and footwear	5,378	15,746	21,124	5,623	17,614	23,237
Weatherproof outerwear	258	682	940	266	701	967
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	1,113	3,634	4,747	1,162	3,964	5,126
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	727	1,896	2,623	730	1,916	2,646
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	395	2,477	2,872	482	3,402	3,884
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	969	4,471	5,440	1,024	4,888	5,912
Hats, caps and millinery	90	172	262	95	183	278
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	346	940	1,286	357	1,027	1,384
Footwear	1,480	1,474	2,954	1,507	1,533	3,040
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	9,123	2,140	11,263	9,516	2,196	11,712
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,286	200	2,486	2,380	207	2,587
Pottery	1,496	905	2,401	1,515	927	2,442
Glass	2,631	732	3,363	2,695	743	3,438
Cement	290	35	325	315	37	352
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	2,420	268	2,688	2,611	282	2,893
Timber, furniture, etc.	10,400	2,042	12,442	10,713	2,100	12,813
Timber	3,242	389	3,631	3,341	397	3,738
Furniture and upholstery	4,217	717	4,934	4,378	746	5,124
Bedding, etc.	656	497	1,153	669	506	1,175
Shop and office fitting	752	161	913	770	163	933
Wooden containers and baskets	651	103	754	655	104	759
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	882	175	1,057	900	184	1,084
Paper, printing and publishing	10,500	5,530	16,030	10,748	5,758	16,506
Paper and board	2,049	616	2,665	2,087	636	2,723
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,791	1,308	3,099	1,865	1,380	3,245
Manufactured stationery	445	310	755	457	320	777
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	565	322	887	574	330	904
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,330	538	1,86			

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at November 9, 1978 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers unemployed					
	Great Britain			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Professional and scientific services	25,600	31,496	57,096	26,472	33,808	60,280
Accountancy services	849	725	1,574	861	763	1,624
Educational services	13,048	12,303	25,351	13,545	13,028	26,573
Legal services	809	1,718	2,527	815	1,818	2,633
Medical and dental services	7,440	15,047	22,487	7,749	16,428	24,177
Religious organisations	579	245	824	596	259	855
Research and development services	780	322	1,102	783	325	1,108
Other professional and scientific services	2,095	1,136	3,231	2,123	1,187	3,310
Miscellaneous services	88,475	63,004	151,479	90,810	64,745	155,555
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	6,553	3,130	9,683	6,631	3,166	9,797
Sport and other recreations	5,091	2,008	7,099	5,205	2,046	7,251
Betting and gambling	3,334	2,432	5,766	3,473	2,481	5,954
Hotels and other residential establishments	24,702	22,532	47,234	25,047	22,950	47,997
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	6,105	6,724	12,829	6,209	6,952	13,161
Public houses	5,405	3,746	9,151	5,776	3,868	9,644
Clubs	2,776	1,499	4,275	2,837	1,512	4,349
Catering contractors	1,670	1,531	3,201	1,695	1,578	3,273
Hairdressing and manicure	1,206	4,079	5,285	1,224	4,232	5,456
Private domestic service	976	2,883	3,859	1,001	3,045	4,046
Laundries	1,575	2,098	3,673	1,630	2,166	3,796
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	499	533	1,032	508	571	1,079
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	15,584	3,887	19,471	16,229	4,017	20,246
Repair of boots and shoes	206	55	261	210	56	266
Other services	12,793	5,867	18,660	13,135	6,105	19,240
Public administration and defence	57,577	19,937	77,514	60,265	21,144	81,409
National government service	20,646	8,174	28,820	22,147	9,021	31,168
Local government service	36,931	11,763	48,694	38,118	12,123	50,241
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	4,016	657	4,673	4,083	669	4,752
Other persons not classified by industry	174,278	114,527	288,805	182,698	120,418	303,116

Area statistics of unemployment

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

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at November 9, 1978

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†									
South Western DA	12,348	5,375	17,723	10.6	*Reading	3,566	1,315	4,881	2.9
Hull and Grimsby DA	15,131	4,988	20,119	7.8	*Slough	1,996	701	2,697	2.3
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,882	718	2,600	8.4	*Southampton	6,100	2,570	8,670	4.0
Merseyside SDA	60,561	26,124	86,685	11.5	*Southend-on-Sea	8,935	3,048	11,983	6.1
Northern DA	81,210	35,795	117,005	8.6	*St. Albans	1,470	540	2,010	2.2
North East SDA	56,407	23,390	79,797	9.3	Stevenage	949	459	1,408	3.7
West Cumberland SDA	2,663	1,767	4,430	7.4	*Tunbridge Wells	1,874	584	2,458	3.0
Welsh DA	52,227	25,187	77,414	8.4	*Wadford	2,304	866	3,170	2.6
North West Wales SDA	4,078	1,812	5,890	11.1	*Worthing	1,786	568	2,354	4.0
South Wales SDA	13,755	7,262	21,017	9.0	East Anglia				
Scottish DA	111,321	57,906	169,227	8.1	Cambridge	1,570	710	2,280	2.7
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,089	3,231	9,320	8.7	Great Yarmouth	2,194	852	3,046	8.2
Girvan SDA	353	147	500	11.8	*Ipswich	3,015	1,147	4,162	3.8
Glenrothes SDA	613	511	1,124	7.1	Lowestoft	1,259	455	1,714	6.1
Leven and Methil SDA	949	447	1,396	7.1	*Norwich	4,204	1,529	5,733	4.6
Livingston SDA	847	757	1,604	8.5	Peterborough	2,261	1,102	3,363	4.9
West Central Scotland SDA	59,775	29,949	89,724	9.2	South West				
Total all Development Areas	334,680	156,093	490,773	8.8	Bath	1,898	694	2,592	5.6
Of which, special Development Areas	206,090	95,397	301,487	9.8	*Bournemouth	5,401	1,827	7,228	5.2
Northern Ireland	41,658	19,559	61,217	11.2	Bristol	13,746	4,851	18,597	5.8
INTERMEDIATE AREAS†					*Cheltenham	2,019	864	2,883	4.1
South Western	6,909	3,595	10,504	8.3	*Chippenham	798	549	1,347	4.8
Oswestry	594	246	840	6.3	*Exeter	2,916	1,168	4,084	5.6
High Peak	804	345	1,149	3.0	Gloucester	2,162	1,182	3,344	5.0
North Lincolnshire	2,439	915	3,354	8.6	*Plymouth	6,706	3,509	10,215	8.3
North Midlands	6,965	2,412	9,377	5.0	*Salisbury	1,268	696	1,964	5.1
Yorks and Humberside	67,144	30,288	97,432	5.4	Swindon	3,074	1,657	4,731	6.0
North West	81,511	35,122	116,633	5.6	Taunton	1,238	475	1,713	4.2
North Wales	2,906	1,274	4,180	10.5	*Torbay	4,862	1,962	6,824	9.8
South East Wales	4,921	2,694	7,615	7.1	*Trowbridge	535	290	825	3.3
Aberdeen	3,173	1,459	4,632	3.7	*Yeovil	1,174	702	1,876	4.6
Total all intermediate areas	177,366	78,350	255,716	5.6	West Midlands				
Local Areas (by region)					*Birmingham	29,749	11,902	41,651	6.0
South East					Burton-upon-Trent	972	403	1,375	3.7
*Aldershot	1,692	734	2,426	2.9	*Coventry	9,813	6,106	15,919	6.5
Aylesbury	663	363	1,026	2.4	*Dudley/Sandwell	8,452	3,505	11,957	4.1
Basingstoke	1,156	462	1,618	3.5	Hereford	1,306	669	1,975	5.5
*Bedford	1,802	1,144	2,946	3.6	*Kidderminster	1,539	724	2,263	5.7
*Baintree	768	466	1,234	3.5	Leamington	1,315	688	2,003	4.0
*Brighton	5,766	1,988	7,754	5.7	*Oakenfates	2,812	1,734	4,546	7.9
*Canterbury	1,507	613	2,120	5.4	Redditch	1,088	565	1,653	4.9
*Chatham	4,756	2,228	6,984	5.9	Rugby	915	681	1,596	5.2
*Chelmsford	1,577	590	2,167	3.2	Shrewsbury	1,252	529	1,781	4.3
*Chichester	1,715	723	2,438	5.1	*Stafford	1,106	634	1,749	3.1
Colchester	1,897	832	2,729	4.7	*Stoke-on-Trent	6,022	2,040	8,062	4.0
*Crawley	2,705	1,066	3,771	2.3	*Walsall	6,826	3,431	10,257	5.8
*Eastbourne	1,416	397	1,813	4.4	*Wolverhampton	5,962	2,954	8,916	6.1
*Guildford	1,556	546	2,102	2.2	*Worcester	2,522	984	3,506	4.9
*Harlow	1,749	825	2,574	3.5	East Midlands				
*Hastings	2,003	603	2,606	6.0	*Chesterfield	3,199	1,235	4,434	5.4
*Hertford	521	198	719	1.9	Coalville	1,152	321	1,473	3.2
*High Wycombe	1,450	552	2,002	2.2	Corby	1,400	821	2,221	7.2
*Hitchin	1,084	498	1,582	3.0	*Derby	4,063	2,054	6,117	4.1
*Luton	3,770	2,166	5,936	4.5	Kettering	852	291	1,143	3.8
Maidstone	1,731	649	2,380	3.0	*Leicester	8,038	3,600	11,638	5.0
*Newport (loW)	2,068	862	2,930	7.2	Lincoln	2,324	1,500	3,824	6.0
*Oxford	4,519	2,625	7,144	4.0	Loughborough	851	478	1,329	3.0
*Portsmouth	8,089	3,593	11,682	5.8	Mansfield	2,658	885	3,543	5.8
*Ramsgate	1,983	749	2,732	7.9	*Northampton	2,671	983	3,654	3.5
					*Nottingham	13,046	4,048	17,094	5.1
					*Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,111	230	1,341	3.8
					Yorkshire and Humberside				
					*Barnsley	3,974	1,499	5,473	6.8
					*Bradford	8,161	3,447	11,608	6.9
					*Castleford	2,913	1,260	4,173	6.7
					*Dewsbury	2,415	804	3,219	4.9
					*Doncaster	5,111	3,320	8,431	7.5
					Grimsby	3,780	1,045	4,825	6.3
					*Halifax	2,216	838	3,054	3.9
					Harrogate	1,021	481	1,502	4.4
					Huddersfield	2,266	1,277	3,543	3.9
					*Hull	11,351	3,943	15,294	8.4
					Keighley	958	453	1,411	4.7
					*Leeds	12,201	4,741	16,942	5.0
					Leeds	1,946	1,055	3,001	9.9
					*Mexborough	3,209	1,570	4,779	7.8
					Rotherham	1,967	1,270	3,237	5.1
					*Scunthorpe	9,605	3,653	13,258	4.5
					*Sheffield	2,715	1,101	3,816	5.2
					*Wakefield	2,285	1,159	3,444	4.1
					York				
					North West				
					*Accrington	928	471	1,399	4.7
					*Ashton-under-Lyne	2,963	1,213	4,176	4.4
					*Birkenhead	11,111	5,289	16,400	10.5
					*Blackburn	3,010	1,350	4,360	6.5
					*Blackpool	5,203	2,304	7,507	7.0
					*Bolton	4,332	1,648	5,980	5.4

STRIKES IN BRITAIN

A research study of industrial stoppages in the United Kingdom



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

Statistical information obtained from the original case papers of each industrial stoppage recorded by the Department have been placed on a computerised file. The coverage of the Department's data is limited to stoppages over terms and conditions of employment

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at November 9, 1978 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued					COUNTIES (by region) §				
*Burnley	1,393	746	2,139	4.2	South East				
*Bury	1,807	971	2,778	4.4	Bedfordshire	5,387	3,217	8,604	4.1
†Chester	2,235	1,218	3,453	6.4	Berkshire	6,318	2,391	8,709	2.8
*Crewe	1,481	973	2,454	3.9	Buckinghamshire	3,767	1,898	5,665	3.1
*Lancaster	2,500	1,123	3,623	7.7	East Sussex	9,061	2,971	12,032	5.5
*Leigh	1,701	940	2,641	6.1	Essex	17,645	6,542	24,187	5.0
*Liverpool	42,696	16,875	59,571	12.3	Greater London (GLC area)	107,900	35,902	143,802	3.7
*Manchester	30,240	9,741	39,981	5.7	Hampshire	17,769	7,590	25,359	4.4
*Nelson	812	399	1,211	4.7	Hertfordshire	7,918	3,136	11,054	2.6
*Northwich	1,322	681	2,003	5.0	Ile of Wight	2,068	862	2,930	7.2
*Oldham	2,924	1,039	3,963	4.0	Kent	18,885	7,474	26,359	5.2
*Preston	4,808	2,630	7,438	5.1	Oxfordshire	5,365	3,035	8,400	4.1
*Rochdale	2,053	837	2,890	5.5	Surrey	6,150	1,956	8,106	2.2
Southport	1,813	955	2,768	8.4	West Sussex	5,664	2,169	7,833	3.2
St. Helens	3,378	1,719	5,097	8.3	East Anglia				
*Warrington	2,497	1,655	4,152	5.3	Cambridgeshire	5,947	2,699	8,646	3.9
*Widnes	3,376	2,241	5,617	10.3	Norfolk	10,663	4,069	14,732	5.7
*Wigan	3,927	2,404	6,331	8.5	Suffolk	7,040	2,687	9,727	4.3
North					South West				
*Alnwick	523	359	882	8.3	Avon	17,541	6,467	24,008	6.0
Carlisle	1,813	892	2,705	5.4	Cornwall	10,316	4,585	14,901	11.1
*Central Durham	2,968	1,558	4,526	6.8	Devon	18,747	8,305	27,052	8.2
*Consett	2,306	1,068	3,374	10.8	Dorset	7,576	2,930	10,506	5.4
*Darlington and S/West					Gloucestershire	5,955	3,157	9,112	4.5
Durham	3,516	1,812	5,328	6.6	Somerset	4,833	2,306	7,139	4.8
*Furness	1,241	1,264	2,505	5.5	Wiltshire	6,187	3,474	9,661	5.1
Hartlepool	4,194	1,663	5,857	13.1	West Midlands				
*Morpeth	3,568	1,501	5,069	8.3	West Midlands Metropolitan	54,604	24,322	78,926	5.7
*North Tyne	14,901	5,463	20,364	7.5	Hereford and Worcester	7,995	3,539	11,534	5.2
*Peterlee	1,897	982	2,879	10.8	Salop	5,479	2,878	8,357	6.4
*South Tyne	13,679	5,272	18,951	10.7	Staffordshire	12,207	5,292	17,499	3.8
*Teesside	13,919	5,826	19,745	8.7	Warwickshire II	4,750	2,920	7,670	...
*Weardside	11,938	5,414	17,352	12.2	East Midlands				
*Whitehaven	1,321	861	2,182	7.5	Derbyshire	12,089	4,836	16,925	4.4
*Workington	1,342	906	2,248	7.4	Leicestershire	10,760	4,919	15,679	4.3
Wales					Lincolnshire	7,593	3,946	11,539	5.9
*Bargoed	2,121	1,011	3,132	11.7	Northamptonshire	5,848	2,428	8,276	4.0
*Cardiff	12,317	3,903	16,220	8.2	Nottinghamshire	16,748	5,575	22,323	5.1
*Ebbw Vale	2,628	1,135	3,763	12.3	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Llanelli	1,650	1,199	2,849	7.8	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	24,294	11,241	35,535	6.1
*Neath	1,138	697	1,835	7.0	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	34,051	14,025	48,076	5.2
*Newport	3,896	2,144	6,040	6.8	Humberside	18,506	6,904	25,410	7.2
*Pontypool	2,397	1,381	3,778	7.5	North Yorkshire	7,306	3,824	11,130	4.8
*Pontypridd	3,599	1,826	5,425	8.0	North West				
*Port Talbot	3,558	2,276	5,834	7.3	Greater Manchester	48,618	18,086	66,704	5.5
*Shotton	2,092	1,674	3,766	7.7	Merseyside Metropolitan	58,507	24,216	82,723	11.4
*Swansea	4,775	2,283	7,058	6.5	Cheshire	13,233	8,250	21,483	5.9
*Wrexham	3,434	1,957	5,391	13.1	Lancashire	21,714	10,694	32,408	6.0
Scotland					North				
*Aberdeen	3,173	1,459	4,632	3.7	Cleveland	18,113	7,489	25,602	9.5
*Ayr	3,026	1,638	4,664	10.3	Cumbria	6,839	4,463	11,302	5.8
*Bathgate	2,289	1,792	4,081	8.5	Durham	12,854	6,452	19,306	7.8
*Dumbarton	1,921	1,006	2,927	9.7	Northumberland	5,113	2,250	7,363	7.6
*Dumfries	1,424	756	2,180	6.5	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	38,291	15,141	53,432	9.6
Dundee	5,535	2,816	8,351	8.6	Wales				
*Dunfermline	2,367	1,597	3,964	7.9	Clwyd	8,623	4,988	13,611	10.5
*Edinburgh	11,636	4,862	16,498	5.8	Dyfed	6,007	3,193	9,200	8.4
*Falkirk	2,354	1,849	4,203	6.3	Gwent	9,845	5,080	14,925	8.0
*Glasgow	35,654	14,736	50,390	8.5	Gwynedd	5,323	2,372	7,695	9.9
*Greenock	3,390	1,874	5,264	10.3	Mid-Glamorgan	10,611	5,637	16,248	8.6
*Irvine	3,379	1,856	5,235	13.1	Powys	1,016	457	1,473	5.3
*Kilmarnock	2,096	1,103	3,199	8.9	South Glamorgan	11,176	3,370	14,546	8.2
*Kirkcaldy	2,924	1,747	4,671	7.1	West Glamorgan	7,453	4,058	11,511	6.9
*North Lanarkshire	9,610	6,561	16,171	11.1	Scotland				
*Paisley	3,878	2,358	6,236	6.7	Borders	1,071	483	1,554	3.9
*Perth	1,356	673	2,029	5.4	Central	4,295	3,168	7,463	6.5
*Stirling	1,941	1,319	3,260	7.0	Dumfries and Galloway	2,811	1,654	4,465	8.4
Northern Ireland					Fife	5,881	3,761	9,642	7.3
Armagh	1,089	557	1,646	13.8	Grampian	5,151	2,703	7,854	4.4
†Ballymena	3,119	1,791	4,910	11.0	Highlands	4,683	2,362	7,045	9.5
†Belfast	17,276	8,585	25,861	8.6	Lothians	14,194	6,797	20,991	6.2
†Coleraine	2,371	1,131	3,502	14.4	Orkneys	232	78	310	4.9
Cookstown	821	367	1,188	21.7	Shetlands	140	57	197	2.7
†Craigavon	2,573	1,376	3,949	9.5	Strathclyde	66,777	33,607	100,384	9.2
†Downpatrick	1,148	735	1,883	12.0	Tayside	8,404	4,441	12,845	7.5
Dungannon	1,412	579	1,991	19.7	Western Isles	855	254	1,109	13.6
Enniskillen	1,500	718	2,218	14.7					
†Londonderry	4,792	1,677	6,469	16.4					
Newry	2,704	978	3,682	22.2					
Omagh	1,029	632	1,661	14.1					
Strabane	1,824	433	2,257	26.0					

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1976 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed). The estimates are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment Statistics Branch C1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.
 * Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas.
 † The composition of the assisted areas as they were prior to April 14, 1977 is shown on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of *Employment Gazette*. An article on page 578 of the June 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* describes the changes which took effect on April 14. The Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns are Special Development Areas. Unemployment figures are for Employment Office areas which are somewhat larger than the new towns. The percentage rate for North East includes the Darlington and South West Durham and Morpeth travel-to-work areas and so includes Darlington, Morpeth and Newton Aycliffe which are outside the Special Development Area. The percentage rate for South Wales excludes Newbridge, Cymmer, Maesteg, Pontardawe, Ystradgynlais, Ammanford and Gannant which are parts of the Newport, Port Talbot, Swansea and Llanelli travel-to-work areas, the majorities of which are outside the Special Development Area. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relates to the Kirkcaldy travel-to-work area, which also includes Kirkcaldy and Burntisland which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Livingston relates to the Bathgate travel-to-work area, which also includes Bathgate, Broxburn and West Calder which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for West Central Scotland includes the Greenock travel-to-work area and so includes Largs which is outside the Special Development Area.

The percentage rate for High Peak relates to the Buxton travel-to-work area and so excludes Glossop which is a small part of the Ashton-under-Lyne travel-to-work area, the remainder of which is not in the High Peak Intermediate Area. The percentage rate for North Midlands excludes Heanor which is in the Nottingham travel-to-work area, the majority of which is outside the Intermediate Area. The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the intermediate area plus part of the Llandudno travel-to-work area outside the designated area. The percentage rate for SE Wales relates to the intermediate area plus parts of the Pontypool and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area.
 ‡ Travel-to-work areas. See note on page 790 of the August 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 § The number unemployed in Counties are aggregates of figures for employment office areas. Where these straddle county boundaries, they have been allocated to counties on a "best fit" basis. The percentage rates are for the nearest areas which can be expressed in terms of complete travel-to-work areas. Rates calculated from June 1978 onwards take account of the review of travel-to-work areas—see pages 815, 816 and 836 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 ¶ A proportion of the unemployed is in a travel-to-work area associated with another county for the purpose of calculating unemployment rate. For this reason a meaningful rate cannot be calculated.
 ¶ Unemployment rates are affected by changes in the employment estimates for Shotton and Chester (see page 816 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*).

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on November 9, 1978 was 7,293.

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 November 9, 1978: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	1,488	266	1,754
Greater London	286	53	339
East Anglia	139	28	167
South West	600	10	610
West Midlands	540	105	645
East Midlands	331	100	431
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,096	208	1,304
North West	644	108	752
North	288	16	304
Wales	60	52	112
Scotland	1,178	36	1,214
Great Britain	6,364	929	7,293

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on November 9, 1978: industrial analysis

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on November 9, 1978			Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on November 9, 1978		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	6,364	929	7,293	Textiles	677	204	881
Total, index of production industries	3,395	731	4,126	Leather, leather goods and fur	3	4	7
Total, all manufacturing industries	3,182	727	3,909	Clothing and footwear	9	27	36
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,198	24	2,222	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	202	14	216
Mining and quarrying	6	—	6	Timber, furniture, etc	80	12	92
Food, drink and tobacco	40	52	92	Paper, printing and publishing	43	5	48
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	Other manufacturing industries	49	57	106
Chemicals and allied industries	15	1	16	Construction	206	4	210
Metal manufacture	784	21	805	Gas, electricity and water	1	—	1
Mechanical engineering	676	171	847	Transport and communication	494	2	496
Instrument engineering	1	3	4	Distributive trades	87	28	115
Electrical engineering	16	65	81	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	17	7	24
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8	—	8	Professional and scientific services	9	4	13
Vehicles	391	30	421	Miscellaneous services	134	130	264
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	188	61	249	Public administration	30	3	33

Notified vacancies

THE number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on November 3, 1978 was 230,219; 9,678 lower than on October 6, 1978.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on November 3, 1978 was 229,900; 2,900 higher than that for October 6, 1978 and 22,200 higher than on August 4, 1978.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on November 3, 1978 was 27,404; 1,853 lower than on October 6, 1978.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of notified vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on November 3, 1978. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

Table 1 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on November 3, 1978: regional analysis

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on November 3, 1978	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	105,776	15,728
Greater London	57,488	9,429
East Anglia	7,142	885
South Western	14,235	1,473
West Midlands	14,324	2,309
East Midlands	16,413	1,610
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,554	1,633
North Western	18,162	1,640
Northern	10,483	572
Wales	8,049	471
Scotland	20,081	1,083
Great Britain	230,219	27,404

Table 2 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on November 3, 1978: industrial analysis

Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of unfilled vacancies remaining unfilled on November 3, 1978		Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of unfilled vacancies remaining unfilled on November 3, 1978	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*		At employment offices*	At careers offices*
Total, all industries and services	230,219	27,404	Clothing and footwear	8,222	1,497
Total, index of production industries	95,966	10,777	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,545	230
Total, all manufacturing industries	72,626	9,219	Timber, furniture, etc	3,867	626
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,350	463	Paper, printing and publishing	3,278	796
Mining and quarrying	1,278	57	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,394	230
Coal mining	1,006	34	Printing and publishing	1,884	566
Food, drink and tobacco	4,771	516	Other manufacturing industries	3,833	494
Coal and petroleum products	176	11	Construction	20,324	1,421
Chemicals and allied industries	3,304	399	Gas, electricity and water	1,738	80
Metal manufacture	2,763	328	Transport and communication	11,184	754
Mechanical engineering	12,325	890	Distributive trades	35,458	6,885
Instrument engineering	2,189	286	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	9,793	2,005
Electrical engineering	8,336	798	Professional and scientific services	18,199	1,405
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	800	117	Miscellaneous services	42,235	3,125
Vehicles	5,536	208	Entertainments, sports, etc	2,986	258
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	7,147	1,077	Catering (MLH 884-888)	19,605	777
Textiles	3,891	653	Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	976	186
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	603	63	Public administration	16,034	1,990
Woollen and worsted	394	57	National government service	5,793	1,132
Leather, leather goods and fur	643	293	Local government service	10,241	858

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

Monthly index of average earnings: 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					
			Sept 1978	Oct* 1978	Sept 1977	December 1977	March 1978	June 1978	Sept 1978	Oct* 1978
I to XXVII	B	WHOLE ECONOMY	134.2	135.1	7.7	9.4	10.4	15.4	15.1	14.6
I	C	Agriculture and forestry†	148.2	not available	19.5	5.9	12.8	14.1	10.4	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	144.6	148.3	7.3	7.7	20.7	26.0	25.7	27.4
III to XIX	C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	135.9	138.9	8.8	11.2	11.9	16.2	15.9	16.2
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	136.0	136.8	9.2	10.8	7.2	16.5	15.9	13.5
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	135.4	135.9	7.1	8.8	17.3	13.5	18.7	19.0
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	136.2	134.9	7.6	15.6	14.0	16.4	17.8	13.5
VI	A	Metal manufacture	138.1	139.5	9.8	9.1	14.1	18.0	15.2	14.9
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	137.2	139.4	10.2	12.9	13.1	15.9	16.2	15.5
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	139.0	141.4	8.8	14.8	11.3	17.3	18.2	16.5
IX	C	Electrical engineering	134.1	138.4	6.9	9.1	11.7	18.2	15.6	17.4
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	134.8	169.3	5.1	4.3	13.3	11.9	17.6	49.9
XI	A	Vehicles	128.8	132.5	4.1	11.7	12.9	15.3	15.6	15.9
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	137.7	140.2	12.3	12.3	11.7	16.4	13.5	13.6
XIII	A	Textiles	136.0	137.7	8.9	10.1	9.0	16.2	15.8	15.4
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	133.3	133.6	10.1	10.2	10.2	12.2	16.5	11.8
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	135.1	137.2	13.6	11.5	12.2	13.8	12.5	11.2
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	133.4	136.0	8.3	11.3	11.4	13.6	15.3	15.0
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	135.1	135.9	9.5	8.8	10.9	17.6	16.4	14.6
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	141.7	143.7	8.4	10.5	12.7	16.5	19.0	18.3
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	133.9	135.9	8.8	7.7	9.6	15.5	13.6	15.3
XX	C	Construction	138.3	138.4	10.0	9.5	6.5	11.7	14.0	13.3
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	139.0	138.6	4.7	6.6	2.8	33.2	20.7	17.9
XXII	C	Transport and communication	130.9	128.9	8.2	9.7	11.3	17.8	15.5	14.1
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	135.6	136.3	9.2	11.0	11.9	13.7	12.8	12.3
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	132.8	128.4	7.4	11.5	8.6	15.6	22.1	15.2
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	131.4	130.8	4.9	4.4	7.9	14.2	12.5	11.9
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	134.7	134.3	8.8	10.9	11.6	12.0	13.4	12.1
XXVII	B	Public administration	129.1	127.8	5.0	9.0	9.8	14.4	15.0	14.0

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

* Provisional

† England and Wales only.

Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of *Employment Gazette*, page 1460.

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

Year	1975 = 100											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970	48.0	48.6	48.9	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.2	51.7	52.1	52.5	53.0	53.5
1971	54.1	55.0	55.3	55.2	54.8	55.2	55.6	56.0	56.4	56.6	56.4	56.5
1972	56.7	*	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.8	58.2	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.2	57.9
1973	58.0	58.4	59.1	59.7	60.3	60.5	60.9	61.7	62.4	63.4	64.5	65.7
1974	66.5	67.5	67.9	69.9	71.2	73.8	75.5	77.9	80.3	83.2	86.4	88.1
1975	89.5	90.9	93.4	96.4	98.1	100.3	102.2	103.9	104.8	105.1	107.1	108.8
1976	110.2	110.6	110.8	111.1	112.0	113.1	114.8	115.2	115.7	115.7	117.1	118.2
1977	119.3	119.8	121.6	122.9	124.7	124.7	125.3	124.8	126.6	128.9	131.7	133.4
1978	135.0	136.0	137.7	139.1	140.0	140.4	140.4	141.7				

* 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 November 30, 1978, the indices of *weekly* rates of wages, of normal *weekly* hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1978					
June 30	263.3	99.4	264.9	15.8	15.8
July 31	264.7	99.4	266.3	16.0	16.0
August 31	266.0	99.4	267.6	16.3	16.3
September 30	266.0	99.4	267.6	16.1	16.1
October 31	270.0	99.4	271.6	17.7	17.7
November 30	270.0	99.4	271.7	16.8	16.8

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

Principal changes reported in November

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

Clothing manufacture—Great Britain—Overall increase of 5 per cent of total earnings for all workers at plant level. Establishment of a single general minimum time rate of 100p an hour. Minimum earnings levels for incentive payment scheme workers of £40 a week. Learners and young workers receive proportional amounts (September 22).
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering—United Kingdom—Increases of varying amounts according to occupation, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Introduction of compensatory non-enhanceable hourly supplements, up to 40 hours a week, because increases are not retrospective to anniversary date of August 7, 1978 (November 13).
Plumbing—England and Wales—Increases in basic hourly rates of varying amounts according to grade, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices, together with a non-enhanceable compensatory payment of 7p an hour to offset the delay since August 7 in implementing this agreement (November 13).
Retail bookselling and stationery trades (Wages Council)—Great Britain—Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of £7.50 a week for workers 21 and over (except for certain transport workers) with proportional amounts for young workers (September 29).
Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (Wages Council)—Great Britain—Increases of varying amounts, according to occupation. Young workers receive proportional amounts. The order also makes changes to the number of service worker classifications and in the values of certain benefits and advantages (October 6).
Fire Services (local authorities' fire brigades)—United Kingdom—Increases of amounts ranging from £12.59 to £18.25 a week according to rank and length of service (November 7). This is the second stage of the January 1978 agreement.

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 November indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 450,000 workers were increased by a total of £3,045,000, but as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures relating to those changes which were reported in November with operative effect from earlier months (295,000 workers and £1,780,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of

£3,045,000 about £1,415,000 resulted from statutory wages orders, £1,185,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement and £445,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to November 1978, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	260,000	1,395,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	255,000	1,505,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	265,000	986,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	30,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	175,000	760,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering	2,465,000	33,955,000	—	—
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	335,000	1,315,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	25,000	110,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	335,000	1,180,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	95,000	440,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	125,000	955,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	230,000	1,275,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	65,000	310,000	—	—
Construction	900,000	4,795,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	140,000	1,415,000	—	—
Transport and communication	870,000	4,210,000	—	—
Distributive trades	795,000	3,390,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	265,000	1,525,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	435,000	2,190,000	—	—
Totals—January–November 1978	8,040,000	61,740,000	—	—
Totals—January–November 1977	8,165,000	25,035,000	3,000	4,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1977				
November	1,530	50	6,385	—
December	710	—	2,735	—
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	1,190	—	5,780	—
July*	720	—	3,285	—
August*	170	—	1,445	—
September*	135	—	705	—
October*	2,310	—	6,595	—
November	155	—	1,265	—

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

Retail prices, November 14, 1978

The index of retail prices for all items on November 14, 1978 was 202.5 (January 15, 1974=100). This represents an increase of 0.7 per cent on October 1978 (201.1) and of 8.1 per cent on November 1977 (187.4). The index for November 1978 was published on December 15, 1978.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of fresh milk and some other foods; to increases in motoring costs, particularly in the prices of cars, and petrol; and to increases in the prices of solid fuels for domestic heating.

Table 1

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

	All items			All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1977							
September	185.7	+0.5	+5.6	+15.6	186.2	+0.7	+6.8
October	186.5	+0.4	+3.4	+14.1	187.3	+0.6	+4.8
November	187.4	+0.5	+3.1	+13.0	188.2	+0.5	+4.3
December	188.4	+0.5	+2.6	+12.1	189.0	+0.4	+3.6
1978							
January	189.5	+0.6	+3.1	+9.9	190.2	+0.6	+3.7
February	190.6	+0.6	+3.2	+9.5	191.4	+0.6	+3.5
March	191.8	+0.6	+3.3	+9.1	192.4	+0.5	+3.3
April	194.6	+1.5	+4.3	+7.9	195.0	+1.4	+4.1
May	195.7	+0.6	+4.4	+7.7	196.1	+0.6	+4.2
June	197.2	+0.8	+4.7	+7.4	197.2	+0.6	+4.3
July	198.1	+0.5	+4.5	+7.8	198.7	+0.8	+4.5
August	199.4	+0.7	+4.6	+8.0	200.4	+0.9	+4.7
September	200.2	+0.4	+4.4	+7.8	201.4	+0.5	+4.7
October	201.1	+0.4	+3.3	+7.8	202.4	+0.5	+3.8
November	202.5	+0.7	+3.5	+8.1	203.8	+0.7	+3.9

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by about one per cent to 207.9, compared with 205.6 in October, due mainly to an increase in the price of fresh milk. Increases in the prices of other foods, particularly tomatoes, eggs and cheese, were partially offset by reductions in the prices of butter and tea. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by almost two per cent to 171.4, compared with 168.2 in October.

Housing: There were increases in the levels of rents and of mortgage interest payments and in the average costs of owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance and maintenance, causing the group index to rise by one half of one per cent to 181.4, compared with 180.5 in October.

Fuel and light: Increases in the prices of domestic coal and smokeless fuels caused the group index to rise by 1½ per cent to 233.7, compared with 230.3 in October.

Durable household goods: Reductions in the prices of some soft-furnishings were more than offset by increases in prices for other household goods, particularly heating

appliances and floor coverings. The group index rose by about one half of one per cent to 187.0, compared with 185.9 in October.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in motoring costs, particularly in the prices of cars and petrol, caused the group index to rise by rather more than one per cent to 214.3, compared with 211.8 in October.

Miscellaneous goods: Reductions in the prices of some toiletries, toys and stationery goods, were more than offset by increases in the prices of autumn plants, soda and polishes. The group index rose by one half of one per cent to 213.7, compared with 212.6 in October.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in charges for meals at canteens and restaurants caused the group index to rise by almost one per cent to 215.1, compared with 213.2 in October.

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	
	November 14, 1978	1 month	12 months	
All items	202.5	+0.7	+8.1	
All items excluding food	201.1	+0.7	+8.2	
Food	207.9	+1.1	+7.8	
Seasonal food	171.4	+1.9	+2.7	
Other food	214.7	+0.9	+8.7	
Alcoholic drink	198.4	+0.0	+5.4	
Tobacco	231.1	+0.0	+5.9	
Housing	181.4	+0.5	+11.1	
Fuel and light	233.7	+1.5	+6.1	
Durable household goods	187.0	+0.6	+7.6	
Clothing and footwear	175.6	+0.2	+6.8	
Transport and vehicles	214.3	+1.2	+9.6	
Miscellaneous goods	213.7	+0.5	+8.5	
Services	196.0	+0.4	+8.5	
Meals out	215.1	+0.9	+9.0	

Retail prices Index November 14, 1978

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

	Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months		Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months
I Food: Total	207.9	+8	VI Durable household goods: Total	187.0	+8
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	211.8	+11	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	191.7	+9
Bread	205.6	+17	Radio, television and other household appliances	175.4	+5
Flour	210.8	+10	Pottery, glassware and hardware	207.4	+9
Other cereals	229.6	+11			
Biscuits	227.5	+6	VII Clothing and footwear: Total	175.6	+7
Meat and bacon	181.9	+13	Men's outer clothing	185.8	+11
Beef	202.6	+18	Men's underclothing	219.7	+13
Lamb	195.4	+19	Women's outer clothing	155.0	+1
Pork	177.8	+11	Women's underclothing	195.5	+9
Bacon	167.0	+9	Children's clothing	187.7	+7
Ham (cooked)	160.7	+11	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	170.9	+9
Other meat and meat products	170.0	+9	Footwear	175.1	+8
Fish	193.7	+7			
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	248.0	+11	VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	214.3	+10
Butter	298.2	+22	Motoring and cycling	209.6	+9
Margarine	198.9	-5	Purchase of motor vehicles	223.4	+16
Lard and other cooking fat	179.2	-1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	225.0	+10
Milk, cheese and eggs	199.3	+12	Petrol and oil	190.3	+1
Cheese	227.0	+8	Motor licences	199.0	+0
Eggs	103.4	-2	Motor insurance	197.0	+10
Milk, fresh	241.6	+16	Fares	246.6	+12
Milk, canned, dried etc	242.6	+14	Rail transport	252.9	+13
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	255.0	-13			
Tea	271.2	-20	IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	213.7	+9
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	323.2	-22	Books, newspaper and periodicals	243.1	+10
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	274.2	+11	Books	240.0	+9
Sugar	268.2	+11	Newspapers and periodicals	243.9	+11
Jam, marmalade and syrup	234.8	+10	Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toiletries	188.8	+7
Sweets and chocolates	269.2	+11	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	230.9	+6
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	198.5	+4	Soap and detergents	214.1	+5
Potatoes	212.1	+1	Soda and polishes	259.9	+13
Other vegetables	185.1	+7	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	202.6	+9
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	191.8	-12			
Other food	219.6	+9	X Services: Total	196.0	+9
Food for animals	200.7	+11	Postage and telephones	205.2	+9
			Postage	247.6	+0
II Alcoholic drink: Total	198.4	+5	Telephones, telegrams, etc	191.7	+13
Beer	213.4	+6	Entertainment	162.4	+5
Spirits, wines, etc	177.8	+4	Entertainment (other than TV)	198.2	+11
			Other services	230.2	+14
III Tobacco: Total	231.1	+6	Domestic help	252.9	+13
Cigarettes	230.4	+6	Hairdressing	229.3	+13
Tobacco	237.2	+6	Boot and shoe repairing	227.7	+14
			Laundering	211.0	+12
IV Housing: Total	181.4	+11			
Rent	166.8	+10	XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	215.1	+9
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	141.1	+16			
Rates and water charges	213.2	+10	All items	202.5	+8
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	225.6	+10			
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	233.7	+6			
Coal and smokeless fuels	246.5	+12			
Coal	249.4	+12			
Smokeless fuels	235.4	+10			
Gas	176.2	+0			
Electricity	265.8	+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 November 14, 1978 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

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

Average prices (per lb unless otherwise stated) of certain foods on November 14, 1978

Item	Number of quotations November 14, 1978	Average price November 14, 1978	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations November 14, 1978	Average price November 14, 1978	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed				Fresh vegetables			
Chuck	788	98.6	90-110	Potatoes, old loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	749	171.7	140-216	White	523	4.1	3½-5
Silverside (without bone)*	808	137.8	122-152	Red	293	4.7	4-6
Back ribs (with bone)*	540	94.8	80-120	Potatoes, new loose			
Fore ribs (with bone)	620	90.7	78-110	Tomatoes	739	36.8	30-43
Brisket (without bone)	750	88.4	72-106	Cabbage, greens	501	8.6	6-12
Rump steak*	809	188.9	160-210	Cabbage, hearted	570	7.9	4-10
				Cauliflower or broccoli	544	14.8	9-20
Lamb: Home-killed				Brussels sprouts	658	10.6	8-14
Loin (with bone)	698	126.4	110-156	Carrots	747	6.8	5-10
Breast*	677	38.0	30-50	Onions	749	9.5	7-12
Best end of neck	599	90.5	50-120	Mushrooms, per ½lb	691	18.3	16-20
Shoulder (with bone)	676	81.6	69-110				
Leg (with bone)	708	117.7	106-140	Fresh fruit			
				Apples, cooking	725	13.0	10-16
Lamb: Imported				Apples, dessert	760	16.6	12-22
Loin (with bone)	430	100.8	92-120	Pears, dessert	682	20.2	16-26
Breast*	416	31.4	24-38	Oranges	628	20.5	15-26
Best end of neck	372	79.3	50-104	Bananas	737	21.9	19-25
Shoulder (with bone)	427	71.0	63-80				
Leg (with bone)	439	105.9	99-118	Bacon			
				Collar*	442	75.2	65-90
Pork: Home-killed				Gammon*	498	107.1	95-128
Leg (foot off)	734	80.7	68-96	Middle cut*, smoked	397	88.6	76-104
Belly*	735	60.8	54-68	Back, smoked	316	103.2	92-122
Loin (with bone)	809	99.4	90-122	Back, unsmoked	430	100.1	86-120
				Streaky, smoked	267	75.1	60-88
Pork sausages	809	50.7	44-58	Ham, cooked (not shoulder)	654	134.3	100-160
Beef sausages	656	44.7	39-54	Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	582	31.8	24-38
				Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	569	88.3	79-99
Roasting chicken (broiler)				Milk, ordinary, per pint		13.4	
frozen (3lb)	572	45.8	42-50				
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	518	55.2	46-60	Butter			
4lb oven ready				Home-produced	542	65.4	57-74
				New Zealand	589	62.6	58-67
Fresh and smoked fish				Danish	616	69.7	63-75
Cod fillets	419	95.8	88-110				
Haddock fillets	408	102.3	90-120	Margarine			
Haddock, smoked whole	327	97.7	80-112	Standard quality, per ½lb	164	14.5	12½-17
Plaice fillets	398	107.2	90-128	Lower priced, per ½lb	129	13.5	12-14
Herrings	279	60.0	48-70	Lard	795	24.1	20-30
Kippers, with bone	429	78.0	68-90	Cheese, cheddar type	777	72.9	64-80
Bread				Eggs			
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	593	27.0	24-29	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	498	54.6	50-60
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	395	28.7	26-31	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	580	43.6	38-50
White, per 400g loaf	450	18.4	17-20	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	239	35.0	26-42
Brown, per 400g loaf	459	19.6	19-21	Sugar, granulated, per kg	809	29.6	28-31
				Pure coffee, instant, per 4oz	660	103.3	95-110
Flour							
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	676	35.4	28-42	Tea			
				Higher priced, per ½lb	207	27.6	26-31
				Medium priced, per ½lb	1,308	22.3	19-25
				Lower priced, per ½lb	790	19.7	18-25

* Or Scottish equivalent.

Stoppages of work

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

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in November* which came to the notice of the department, was 185. In addition, 92 stoppages which began before November 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 160,000 consisting of 76,700 involved in stoppages which began in November and 83,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 3,700 workers involved for the first time in November in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 76,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in November 66,700 were directly involved and 10,000 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 1,874,000 working days lost in November includes 1,247,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during November

Many public houses suffered a shortage of beer due to a dispute by over 1,800 brewery workers employed at a Romford brewery, and at 13 distribution depots in other areas of the South East. The workers withdrew their labour on November 1 following rejection of the company's pay offer. A return to work began on November 20 after an acceptable offer had been agreed.

A stoppage of work by an estimated 20,000 bakery workers throughout England and Wales, employed mainly by the two major bread manufacturers, began on November 7. During the month talks were held at the headquarters of ACAS, but they failed to resolve the dispute which was in support of a demand for a £10 a week pay increase. The dispute was still in progress at the end of November, however, by that time a considerable number of strikers had drifted back to work.

At a Birmingham car components plant 3,500 hourly paid workers withdrew their labour on November 3 in protest against the company's five per cent pay offer. The stoppage disrupted car production at other plants belonging to the group where about 26,000 workers were made idle. At a mass meeting a majority of workers voted to end the stoppage and work was resumed on November 20. Negotiations for an improved pay offer continued.

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

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to November 1978			January to November 1977		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	†	†	3	200	1,000
Coal mining	297	95,900	173,000	240	49,200	79,000
All other mining and quarrying	10	900	4,000	10	1,400	9,000
Food, drink and tobacco	115	62,500	601,000	145	102,800	775,000
Coal and petroleum products	4	1,100	8,000	6	1,000	8,000
Chemicals and allied industries	47	12,300	114,000	69	24,200	278,000
Metal manufacture	142	49,400	331,000	172	53,700	670,000
Engineering	384	119,600	1,033,000	438	167,200	1,823,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	41	58,000	198,000	42	18,500	163,000
Motor vehicles	168	228,500	3,751,000	205	280,300	2,509,000
Aerospace equipment	36	20,400	248,000	52	22,300	108,000
All other vehicles	15	15,300	137,000	27	23,800	298,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	120	24,200	217,000	166	35,800	274,000
Textiles	61	14,900	123,000	76	19,900	181,000
Clothing and footwear	32	7,300	46,000	35	16,200	55,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	56	15,300	129,000	73	15,600	139,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	27	4,700	19,000	22	3,700	24,000
Paper, printing and publishing	75	13,700	128,000	55	14,800	161,000
All other manufacturing industries	69	23,200	224,000	95	46,400	225,000
Construction	167	36,700	407,000	242	33,800	295,000
Gas, electricity and water	14	5,400	63,000	25	20,500	83,000
Port and inland water transport	59	21,700	93,000	110	28,200	115,000
Other transport and communication	113	59,100	237,000	127	26,700	178,000
Distributive trades	54	6,300	45,000	86	12,000	93,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	100	47,500	492,000	94	105,300	565,000
Miscellaneous services	29	2,500	16,000	21	2,200	26,000
Total	2,229‡	946,500	8,839,000	2,616‡	1,125,900	9,133,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in November 1978		Beginning in the first 11 months of 1978	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage rates and earnings levels	115	50,500	1,285	411,400
—extra wage and fringe benefits	4	1,700	78	24,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	5	300	47	49,000
Redundancy questions	4	1,900	53	11,200
Trade union matters	8	1,400	103	15,800
Working conditions and supervision	11	2,400	176	37,900
Manning and work allocation	18	2,200	281	44,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	20	6,300	206	44,100
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total	185	66,700	2,229§	637,900

Duration of stoppages ending in November

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	21	11,600	12,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	19	4,700	10,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	21	3,900	12,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	53	7,100	40,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	40	9,100	108,000
Over 12 days	56	67,500	2,896,000
Total	210	103,900	3,077,000

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 1458 of Employment Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

§ Includes three stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
working population

TABLE 101

Quarter		Employees in employment			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	Working population
		Males	Females	Total					
A. UNITED KINGDOM									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	March	13,620	8,997	22,617	1,931	349	24,897	618	25,515
	June	13,659	9,131	22,790	1,925	345	25,060	542	25,602
	September	13,726	9,209	22,935	1,915	347	25,197	650	25,847
	December	13,643	9,229	22,871	1,905	343	25,119	†	†
1975	March	13,534	9,094	22,629	1,895	338	24,862	803	25,665
	June	13,532	9,174	22,707	1,886	336	24,929	866	25,795
	September	13,545	9,172	22,717	1,886*	340	24,943	1,145	26,088
	December	13,453	9,198	22,651	1,886*	339	24,876	1,201	26,077
1976	March	13,342	9,070	22,412	1,886*	337	24,635	1,285	25,920
	June	13,388	9,151	22,539	1,886*	336	24,761	1,332	26,093
	September	13,447	9,171	22,618	1,886*	338	24,842	1,456	26,298
	December	13,419	9,248	22,667	1,886*	334	24,887	1,371†	26,258
1977	March	13,322	9,178	22,500	1,886*	330	24,716	1,383	26,099
	June	13,383	9,281	22,664	1,886*	327	24,877	1,450	26,327
	September	13,436	9,283	22,719	1,886*	328	24,933	1,609	26,542
	December	13,385	9,321	22,705	1,886*	324	24,915	1,481	26,396
1978	March	13,295	9,244	22,539	1,886*	321	24,746	1,461	26,207
	June	13,356	9,349	22,705	1,886*	318	24,909	1,446	26,355
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	March	13,682	9,022	22,704	1,931	349	24,984	590	25,580
	June	13,671	9,120	22,791	1,925	345	25,061	515	25,655
	September	13,681	9,198	22,879	1,915	347	25,141	618	25,752
	December	13,614	9,215	22,829	1,905	343	25,077	†	†
1975	March	13,599	9,133	22,732	1,895	338	24,965	768	25,760
	June	13,545	9,163	22,708	1,886	336	24,930	828	25,202
	September	13,491	9,162	22,653	1,886*	340	24,879	1,097	25,972
	December	13,429	9,168	22,597	1,886*	339	24,822	1,152	26,030
1976	March	13,409	9,126	22,535	1,886*	337	24,758	1,235	26,050
	June	13,400	9,137	22,537	1,886*	336	24,759	1,278	26,131
	September	13,389	9,162	22,551	1,886*	338	24,775	1,395	26,167
	December	13,399	9,209	22,608	1,886*	334	24,828	1,316†	26,210
1977	March	13,390	9,243	22,633	1,886*	330	24,849	1,328	26,249
	June	13,392	9,265	22,657	1,886*	327	24,870	1,390	26,360
	September	13,377	9,273	22,650	1,886*	328	24,864	1,542	26,403
	December	13,367	9,280	22,647	1,886*	324	24,857	1,420	26,350
1978	March	13,363	9,312	22,675	1,886*	321	24,882	1,381	26,364
	June	13,365	9,333	22,698	1,886*	318	24,902	1,381	26,382
B. GREAT BRITAIN									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	March	13,325	8,802	22,127	1,869	349	24,345	590	24,935
	June	13,363	8,933	22,297	1,864	345	24,506	515	25,021
	September	13,431	9,010	22,441	1,854	347	24,642	618	25,260
	December	13,349	9,029	22,377	1,844	343	24,564	†	†
1975	March	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338	24,307	768	25,075
	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
	September	13,253	8,971	22,224	1,825*	340	24,389	1,097	25,486
	December	13,161	8,997	22,158	1,825*	339	24,322	1,152	25,474
1976	March	13,050	8,870	21,920	1,825*	337	24,082	1,235	25,317
	June	13,097	8,951	22,048	1,825*	336	24,209	1,278	25,487
	September	13,156	8,970	22,126	1,825*	338	24,289	1,395	25,684
	December	13,128	9,048	22,176	1,825*	334	24,335	1,316†	25,651
1977	March	13,031	8,977	22,008	1,825*	330	24,163	1,328	25,491
	June	13,091	9,081	22,172	1,825*	327	24,324	1,390	25,714
	September	13,145	9,082	22,227	1,825*	328	24,380	1,542	25,922
	December	13,094	9,120	22,214	1,825*	324	24,363	1,420	25,783
1978	March	13,003	9,044	22,047	1,825*	321	24,193	1,399	25,592
	June	13,064	9,149	22,213	1,825*	318	24,356	1,381	25,737
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	March	13,387	8,827	22,214	1,869	349	24,432	590	24,999
	June	13,375	8,921	22,296	1,864	345	24,505	515	25,070
	September	13,386	8,999	22,385	1,854	347	24,586	618	25,167
	December	13,319	9,015	22,334	1,844	343	24,521	†	†
1975	March	13,305	8,933	22,238	1,834	338	24,410	768	25,170
	June	13,253	8,961	22,214	1,825	336	24,375	828	25,251
	September	13,199	8,962	22,161	1,825*	340	24,326	1,097	25,374
	December	13,137	8,967	22,104	1,825*	339	24,268	1,152	25,427
1976	March	13,117	8,926	22,043	1,825*	337	24,205	1,235	25,445
	June	13,109	8,936	22,045	1,825*	336	24,206	1,278	25,525
	September	13,098	8,961	22,059	1,825*	338	24,222	1,395	25,558
	December	13,108	9,009	22,117	1,825*	334	24,276	1,316†	25,602
1977	March	13,100	9,042	22,142	1,825*	330	24,297	1,328	25,639
	June	13,101	9,065	22,166	1,825*	327	24,318	1,390	25,746
	September	13,086	9,072	22,158	1,825*	328	24,311	1,542	25,788
	December	13,076	9,079	22,155	1,825*	324	24,304	1,420	25,734
1978	March	13,071	9,112	22,183	1,825*	321	24,329	1,399	25,748
	June	13,073	9,133	22,206	1,825*	318	24,349	1,381	25,764

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

EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands)						Regional indices of employment|| (June 1974 = 100)			
		All industries and services			Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of Production* industries	of which manufacturing† industries	Service‡ industries	Index of Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries
		Total	Males	Females							
South East and East Anglia											
1976 December	35.96	7,974	4,660	3,315	119	2,615	2,080	5,240	94.3	93.4	102.2
1977 March	35.93	7,907	4,621	3,286	108	2,598	2,072	5,201	93.7	93.1	101.4
June	35.87	7,952	4,640	3,311	121	2,605	2,077	5,226	93.9	93.3	101.9
September	35.93	7,986	4,669	3,317	127	2,619	2,090	5,240	94.5	93.9	102.2
December	35.99	7,995	4,652	3,343	117	2,619	2,090	5,260	94.5	93.9	102.6
1978 March	36.00	7,938	4,619	3,319	113	2,599	2,076	5,226	93.7	93.2	101.9
June	35.94	7,983	4,639	3,344	122	2,601	2,074	5,260	93.8	93.2	102.6
South West											
1976 December	6.78	1,503	890	613	46	562	430	895	96.0	95.9	101.3
1977 March	6.79	1,494	885	609	48	560	430	886	95.6	95.8	100.4
June	6.93	1,536	902	634	49	564	434	923	96.4	96.8	104.5
September	6.91	1,536	904	632	50	569	438	917	97.1	97.7	103.9
December	6.82	1,514	894	619	46	569	438	899	97.1	97.7	101.8
1978 March	6.81	1,501	889	612	45	564	434	893	96.2	96.9	101.2
June	6.95	1,543	906	637	49	565	435	929	96.6	97.2	105.3
West Midlands											
1976 December	9.96	2,208	1,339	869	31	1,157	996	1,020	93.1	92.2	105.1
1977 March	9.97	2,194	1,333	860	28	1,157	998	1,009	93.1	92.4	104.0
June	9.93	2,201	1,329	873	32	1,158	999	1,012	93.1	92.4	104.2
September	9.93	2,207	1,337	870	31	1,164	1,004	1,012	93.6	92.9	104.3
December	9.98	2,218	1,340	878	30	1,167	1,008	1,021	93.9	92.8	105.2
1978 March	10.01	2,208	1,335	873	30	1,161	1,003	1,017	93.4	92.8	104.8
June	9.96	2,213	1,333	879	31	1,159	1,001	1,022	93.3	92.6	105.2
East Midlands											
1976 December	6.82	1,513	906	607	36	770	597	707	97.6	96.8	107.8
1977 March	6.81	1,499	899	601	31	766	594	703	97.1	96.4	107.2
June	6.82	1,512	904	608	35	774	601	703	98.2	97.5	107.2
September	6.82	1,515	908	607	36	775	603	704	98.3	97.8	107.3
December	6.82	1,516	903	613	35	775	603	706	98.3	97.7	107.7
1978 March	6.82	1,503									

EMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

	Total all industries and services §	Index of Production industries* ||			Manufacturing industries													
		Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1974 February	9,698	9,724	94.8	7,701	7,718	94.2		346	742	39	432	510	960	160	824	176	785	
March	9,660	9,704	94.6	7,686	7,716	94.2		344	741	39	431	508	959	159	825	175	782	
April	9,662	9,705	94.6	7,691	7,725	94.3		346	738	39	431	507	962	159	825	175	783	
May	9,674	9,716	94.7	7,708	7,745	94.6	404	347	739	39	433	505	964	158	829	174	783	
June	9,679	9,716	94.7	7,705	7,744	94.6		347	740	39	432	507	965	159	830	175	783	
July	9,713	9,710	94.6	7,739	7,743	94.5		346	751	40	437	509	969	159	835	174	783	
August	9,745	9,720	94.7	7,767	7,748	94.6		347	752	40	441	511	974	160	838	176	785	
September	9,728	9,694	94.5	7,748	7,727	94.3	400	348	744	40	441	512	977	159	837	178	787	
October	9,725	9,678	94.3	7,744	7,713	94.2		347	742	40	442	513	978	160	836	176	788	
November	9,682	9,625	93.8	7,730	7,678	93.8		347	741	40	442	514	978	160	832	178	788	
December	9,629	9,581	93.4	7,688	7,645	93.3	381	347	736	40	441	515	976	160	823	177	791	
1975 January	9,549	9,565	93.2	7,612	7,617	93.0		347	728	40	440	512	973	159	809	176	786	
February	9,490	9,516	92.8	7,555	7,571	92.4		348	719	40	438	511	970	157	802	175	779	
March	9,437	9,478	92.4	7,503	7,531	92.0	370	350	710	40	436	510	966	157	797	175	771	
April	9,394	9,437	92.0	7,447	7,482	91.4		351	705	40	433	507	960	156	786	175	768	
May	9,352	9,392	91.5	7,389	7,426	90.7		350	702	40	430	505	955	154	777	174	757	
June	9,300	9,330	90.9	7,334	7,369	90.0	388	350	701	39	428	501	949	154	768	174	748	
July	9,294	9,285	90.5	7,318	7,319	89.4		349	716	40	430	498	945	153	761	173	741	
August	9,280	9,249	90.1	7,304	7,284	88.9		349	717	40	430	495	943	152	760	174	741	
September	9,251	9,226	89.9	7,280	7,254	88.6	391	349	707	39	428	493	944	152	757	174	742	
October	9,233	9,193	89.6	7,253	7,216	88.1		348	707	39	425	489	938	152	756	177	737	
November	9,217	9,168	89.4	7,239	7,196	87.9		348	709	39	423	487	936	151	753	177	736	
December	9,193	9,152	89.2	7,214	7,178	87.7	361	347	705	39	423	485	932	151	748	176	738	
1976 January	9,118	9,134	89.0	7,150	7,158	87.4		348	692	39	419	480	926	150	740	176	735	
February	9,094	9,120	88.9	7,122	7,140	87.2		347	685	39	419	477	924	149	736	176	733	
March	9,070	9,110	88.8	7,104	7,131	87.1	358	346	683	39	419	475	921	148	734	176	732	
April	9,042	9,085	88.5	7,089	7,123	87.0		346	684	38	420	472	921	148	732	176	731	
May	9,040	9,080	88.5	7,082	7,120	86.9		346	685	38	420	471	918	148	729	176	729	
June	9,056	9,086	88.6	7,099	7,133	87.1	382	346	691	37	421	469	919	148	730	175	733	
July†	9,098	9,089	88.6	7,142	7,142	87.2		345	709	38	423	470	919	148	732	176	735	
August†	9,110	9,082	88.5	7,156	7,138	87.2		345	712	37	425	472	919	149	732	175	738	
September†	9,119	9,093	88.6	7,172	7,146	87.3	390	345	704	38	425	475	925	148	735	177	745	
October†	9,145	9,103	88.7	7,198	7,159	87.4		345	707	37	426	476	925	149	739	177	748	
November†	9,153	9,104	88.7	7,209	7,166	87.5		344	707	38	427	476	925	149	741	176	751	
December†	9,146	9,105	88.7	7,207	7,172	87.6	376	344	705	37	426	477	923	149	742	176	754	
1977 January†	9,100	9,114	88.8	7,171	7,179	87.7		344	696	37	425	477	919	148	738	175	754	
February†	9,089	9,116	88.8	7,180	7,198	87.9		344	693	37	426	476	921	149	738	176	758	
March†	9,089	9,129	89.0	7,181	7,209	88.0	358	345	692	37	426	476	922	148	738	175	758	
April†	9,097	9,142	89.1	7,185	7,219	88.2		346	692	37	426	477	924	149	739	175	757	
May†	9,100	9,143	89.1	7,189	7,229	88.3		346	694	37	427	476	923	149	737	176	757	
June†	9,119	9,153	89.2	7,205	7,241	88.4	381	347	702	37	427	476	923	149	737	175	759	
July†	9,156	9,151	89.2	7,240	7,242	88.4		345	715	37	429	478	926	150	742	175	761	
August†	9,160	9,137	89.1	7,241	7,225	88.2		343	716	37	430	478	928	150	742	175	761	
September†	9,157	9,130	89.0	7,242	7,218	88.1	389	341	706	37	431	479	933	150	742	177	767	
October†	9,150	9,107	88.8	7,241	7,205	88.0		341	704	37	430	477	934	150	743	177	771	
November†	9,151	9,103	88.7	7,241	7,198	87.9		341	704	37	430	477	933	150	744	177	770	
December†	9,147	9,106	88.8	7,232	7,197	87.9	368	341	702	37	431	476	934	149	744	176	772	
1978 January†	9,090	9,102	88.7	7,191	7,198	87.9		341	694	37	428	473	932	149	741	175	769	
February†	9,086	9,113	88.8	7,187	7,205	88.0		341	689	37	428	472	929	149	742	175	770	
March†	9,072	9,113	88.8	7,176	7,204	88.0	357	342	689	37	429	470	928	148	741	175	769	
April†	9,055	9,102	88.7	7,162	7,196	87.9		342	689	37	429	467	927	147	740	174	765	
May†	9,051	9,095	88.6	7,151	7,191	87.8		342	689	37	428	462	926	147	739	175	765	
June†	9,068	9,103	88.7	7,161	7,198	87.9	377	341	696	36	429	459	925	147	740	175	764	
July†	9,108	9,105	88.7	7,194	7,197	87.9		340	708	37	432	458	925	148	742	174	765	
August†	9,109	9,089	88.6	7,191	7,177	87.6		337	709	37	434	458	924	148	744	174	764	
September†	9,109	9,083	88.5	7,187	7,166	87.5		336	701	37	434	458	928	148	745	174	767	
October†	9,100	9,062	88.3	7,178	7,147	87.3		335	700	37	433	455	924	148	747	174	767	

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

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

‡ Figures after June 1976 are provisional.

§ Excludes private domestic service.

|| From February 1978 there has been a change in the method of estimating the construction figures. For further details see page 511 of the May 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS

	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction||	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services§	Public administration and defence†			
1974 February	572	547	43	407	294	282	585	345	1,316	335								February	1974
March	570	545	43	406	293	280	584	346	1,295	335								March	
April	574	546	43	406	294	279	583	348	1,288	338								April	
May	576	547	43	408	295	279	586	351	1,283	337	1,483	2,707	1,101	3,284	2,088	1,551		May	
June	577	546	42	404	295	278	582												

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted||		Males	Females		
				Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*				
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1973	November 12	2.2	520.4	435.8	84.6	2.8	517.6	2.2	-17.2	-18.6	442.6	79.4	—
	December 10	2.2	511.5	431.6	79.9	2.0	509.3	2.2	-9.0	-14.9	434.2	78.8	2.0
1974	January 14	2.7	627.5	528.1	99.4	5.0	622.5	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	2.5	+14.3	+18.6	488.8	88.9	—
	March 11	2.7	618.4	523.4	95.0	2.3	616.1	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	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	2.5	-7.7	-1.2	483.5	90.7	—
	June 10	2.3	541.5	459.8	81.7	6.0	535.5	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	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	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	2.6	+11.1	+13.0	523.8	103.8	32.9
	October 14†	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	15.1	625.7	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	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	3.0	..	..	581.2	121.9	4.6
	February 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	3.1	+30.7	..	605.2	128.6	—
	March 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	3.3	+35.0	..	630.2	138.6	0.1
	April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	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	3.6	+46.4	+41.6	698.2	160.3	—
	June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	3.8	+46.5	+45.4	733.2	171.8	3.8
	July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	1,251.1	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	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	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	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	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	5.5	-4.4	+6.8	984.1	321.8	9.1
	November 11†	5.7	1,371.0	..	..	51.0	1,320.0	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	6.1	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	51.0	1,397.2	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	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	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	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	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	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	5.9	+34.2	+21.6	1,023.9	374.6	133.4
	August 11	6.9	1,635.8	1,143.5	492.3	231.4	1,404.4	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	5.6	-20.8	-17.8	952.3	386.5	—

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

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted||		Males	Females		
				Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*				
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1973	November 12	2.2	493.6	416.1	77.5	2.3	491.2	2.2	-16.7	-17.7	422.6	72.6	—
	December 10	2.1	484.3	411.3	73.0	1.8	482.5	2.1	-9.0	-14.3	414.3	71.9	1.9
1974	January 14	2.6	597.7	505.3	92.4	4.5	593.1	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	2.4	+13.9	+18.2	467.6	82.2	—
	March 11	2.6	590.1	501.9	88.2	2.0	588.1	2.4	+5.1	+22.9	473.4	81.5	—
	April 8	2.5	579.9	489.6	90.3	5.6	574.3	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	2.4	-7.2	-0.7	463.5	84.0	—
	June 10	2.3	514.6	439.5	75.1	5.4	509.2	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	2.5	+5.7	+3.9	478.1	88.1	24.4
	August 12	2.8	628.7	517.5	111.2	56.0	601.4	2.6	+21.8	+13.5	495.6	92.4	27.6
	September 9	2.7	617.8	509.3	108.5	33.4	584.4	2.6	+10.5	+12.6	502.4	96.1	29.3
	October 14†	2.7	610.3	507.0	103.2	13.4	596.8	2.7	+9.9	+14.1	512.6	95.8	2.3
	November 11†	2.7	621.4	516.3	105.1	8.0	613.4	2.7	+10.1	+10.2	519.7	98.8	—
	December 9†	..	..	..	..				

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†				Males		Females
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)			
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
SOUTH EAST‡													
1977	November 10	4.5	339.8	249.7	90.1	329.7	331.2	4.4	-3.6	-0.9	248.1	83.1	—
	December 8	4.4	332.7	247.1	85.6	325.2	327.3	4.3	-3.9	-4.0	245.4	81.9	1.4
1978	January 12	4.6	348.9	260.0	88.9	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	305.7	303.5	4.0	-5.0	—	222.7	80.8	30.3
	October 12	4.0	303.7	219.7	84.0	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	286.6	288.1	3.8	-7.8	-6.8	214.0	74.1	—
EAST ANGLIA													
1977	November 10	5.3	37.2	27.3	9.9	35.8	36.6	5.2	-0.3	—	27.4	9.2	—
	December 8	5.3	37.0	27.4	9.6	36.0	36.0	5.1	-0.6	-0.5	26.9	9.1	0.2
1978	January 12	5.4	38.3	28.6	9.7	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	37.9	35.5	5.0	+0.4	-0.4	26.5	9.0	—
	March 9	5.3	37.3	28.0	9.3	36.7	35.1	5.0	-0.4	-0.3	26.2	8.9	—
	April 13	5.3	37.0	27.7	9.3	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	34.1	34.0	4.8	-0.7	-0.5	25.5	8.5	—
	June 8	5.0	35.3	25.7	9.6	32.0	33.6	4.8	-0.4	-0.5	25.0	8.7	—
	July 6	5.3	37.1	26.1	11.0	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	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	32.5	33.7	4.8	-0.7	—	24.6	9.1	2.7
	October 12	4.7	33.3	23.6	9.7	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	32.3	33.0	4.7	+0.1	-0.5	24.0	9.0	—
SOUTH WEST													
1977	November 10	7.2	116.0	82.7	33.3	111.3	109.3	6.8	-1.8	+0.8	80.1	29.2	—
	December 8	7.1	114.2	82.2	32.0	110.4	107.9	6.7	-1.4	-0.5	79.1	28.8	0.4
1978	January 12	7.4	119.2	85.9	33.3	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	113.2	107.0	6.6	-1.2	-0.8	77.8	29.2	—
	March 9	6.9	111.8	81.1	30.6	109.5	104.7	6.5	-2.3	-1.1	76.6	28.1	—
	April 13	6.8	109.0	78.9	30.2	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	99.0	101.8	6.3	-1.5	-1.7	74.2	27.6	—
	June 8	6.3	101.8	73.2	28.6	92.1	99.4	6.2	-2.4	-1.8	72.2	27.1	0.1
	July 6	6.8	109.0	76.4	32.5	14.9	94.0	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	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	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	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	6.0	-1.9	-1.4	69.2	27.9	—
WEST MIDLANDS													
1977	November 10	5.7	131.7	91.4	40.3	124.3	124.5	5.4	-2.3	-0.8	89.5	35.0	—
	December 8	5.5	127.7	90.3	37.4	121.9	123.2	5.3	-1.3	-1.8	88.9	34.3	0.1
1978	January 12	5.7	130.8	93.0	37.8	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	122.8	120.7	5.2	-1.1	-1.2	87.2	33.6	—
	March 9	5.3	123.7	88.5	35.2	120.6	120.8	5.2	+0.1	-0.8	86.8	34.0	—
	April 13	5.4	125.5	89.1	36.5	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	118.1	118.3	5.1	-1.4	-1.5	83.6	34.7	—

* † ‡ 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 (000's)			
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
EAST MIDLANDS													
1977	November 10	5.0	79.2	57.1	22.1	76.5	77.7	4.9	-0.2	+0.2	57.0	20.7	—
	December 8	5.0	78.2	56.8	21.3	76.2	77.0	4.9	-0.7	-0.2	56.4	20.6	0.1
1978	January 12	5.2	82.2	60.1	22.1	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	79.8	77.2	4.9	+0.3	-0.2	56.7	20.5	—
	March 9	5.0	79.1	58.5	20.6	77.9	76.6	4.9	-0.6	-0.1	56.6	20.0	—
	April 13	5.0	78.8	57.4	21.5	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	73.5	75.2	4.8	-0.9	-0.7	55.1	20.1	—
	June 8	5.1	80.6	57.4	23.3	71.4	75.2	4.8	—	-0.5	54.9	20.4	0.3
	July 6	5.6	88.6	60.8	27.8	81.3	75.3	4.9	+1.3	+0.1	55.2	21.2	7.2
	August 10	5.6	88.0	60.3	27.7	80.8	76.2	4.9	-0.3	+0.3	54.7	21.5	7.8
	September 14	5.3	82.6	57.3	25.3	76.6	75.2	4.8	-1.0	—	54.1	21.0	8.3
	October 12	4.9	77.0	54.0	23.0	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	72.9	74.1	4.7	-1.2	-0.7	53.4	20.7	—
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE													
1977	November 10	5.9	122.7	87.9	34.9	116.9	117.0	5.6	-0.9	+0.5	85.8	31.2	—
	December 8	5.9	122.2	88.4	33.8	117.7	117.0	5.6	—	-0.3	85.7	31.3	0.1
1978	January 12	6.1	127.6	92.9	34.8	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	121.8	117.2	5.6	-0.3	+0.1	85.8	31.4	—
	March 9	5.8	120.8	88.7	32.1	118.3	116.3	5.6	-0.9	-0.2	85.8	30.5	—
	April 13	5.8	121.7	88.4	33.3	116.3	116.3	5.6	—	-0.4	85.2	31.1	4.6
	May 11	5.6	117.4	85.5	32.0	113.1	116.1	5.6	-0.2	-0.4	85.3	30.8	—
	June 8	5.9	123.0	87.5	35.5	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	124.4	115.6	5.5	—	-0.2	83.7	31.9	11.7
	August 10	6.8	140.9	95.1	45.8	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	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	116.0	116.2	5.6	-3.0	+0.2	83.2	33.0	0.9
	November 9	5.8	120.2	84.2	36.0	115.0	115.2	5.5	-1.0	-1.6	82.5	32.7	—
NORTH WEST													
1977	November 10	7.6	215.9	153.9	62.0	202.4	203.2	7.2	+0.8	+1.4	148.2	55.0	—
	December 8	7.5	212.7	152.2	60.4	201.6	201.6	7.1	-1.				

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)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
WALES														
1977	November 10	8.5	91.1	63.4	27.7	5.9	85.3	84.7	7.9	+0.7	+1.3	60.6	24.1	—
	December 8	8.5	90.8	63.7	27.1	4.9	85.9	84.4	7.9	-0.3	+0.4	60.4	24.0	—
1978	January 12	8.7	93.1	66.0	27.1	4.8	88.3	83.6	7.8	-0.8	+0.1	60.1	23.5	1.1
	February 9	8.5	90.8	64.6	26.2	3.6	87.2	84.3	7.9	+0.7	+0.1	60.5	23.8	—
	March 9	8.3	88.5	62.8	25.7	3.0	85.4	84.2	7.9	-0.1	-0.1	60.5	23.7	—
	April 13	8.4	89.5	62.5	27.0	5.7	83.8	83.6	7.8	-0.6	—	59.3	24.3	4.3
	May 11	8.1	86.8	61.3	25.5	4.4	82.4	84.0	7.9	+0.4	-0.1	60.2	23.9	—
	June 8	8.0	86.5	60.6	25.9	6.3	80.2	84.6	7.9	+0.6	+0.1	60.3	24.4	0.1
	July 6	9.1	98.1	66.0	32.1	16.0	82.1	84.8	7.9	+0.2	+0.4	60.0	24.8	9.3
	August 10	9.4	101.0	67.7	33.3	16.6	84.5	86.3	8.0	+1.5	+0.8	60.5	25.7	9.3
	September 14	8.8	95.1	63.8	31.3	11.0	84.1	85.1	7.9	-1.2	+0.2	59.6	25.6	10.5
	October 12	8.5	91.4	61.6	29.8	6.8	84.5	84.4	7.9	-0.7	-0.1	58.7	25.7	10.0
	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	—
SCOTLAND														
1977	November 10	8.4	185.2	125.5	59.7	9.4	175.8	176.5	8.0	+1.3	+1.6	121.6	54.9	—
	December 8	8.4	186.2	127.4	58.8	7.8	178.4	177.8	8.0	+1.3	+1.1	122.8	55.0	—
1978	January 12	9.2	203.6	139.5	64.1	15.1	188.5	178.3	8.0	+0.5	+1.0	123.5	54.8	1.8
	February 9	8.9	196.8	134.9	61.9	12.7	184.1	177.4	8.0	-0.9	+0.3	123.1	54.4	0.3
	March 9	8.6	191.0	130.9	60.1	10.5	180.5	177.1	8.0	-0.3	-0.2	122.8	54.3	—
	April 13	8.2	180.9	123.5	57.4	8.0	172.8	172.4	7.8	-4.7	-2.0	118.5	53.9	6.6
	May 11	7.7	171.2	116.5	54.7	6.4	164.8	168.4	7.6	-4.0	-3.0	115.4	53.0	0.3
	June 8	8.4	187.2	124.2	63.0	25.0	162.1	168.6	7.6	+0.2	-2.8	114.8	53.8	2.9
	July 6	8.7	191.9	125.9	66.0	26.9	165.0	168.2	7.6	-0.4	-1.4	113.2	55.0	12.7
	August 10	8.7	192.8	126.5	66.4	24.6	168.2	168.2	7.6	—	-0.1	112.5	55.8	12.3
	September 14	8.1	179.9	118.2	61.7	15.2	164.7	168.1	7.6	-0.1	-0.2	112.2	55.9	14.1
	October 12	7.9	175.6	115.3	60.3	10.5	165.1	168.8	7.6	+7.0	+0.2	112.2	56.6	2.4
	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	—
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1977	November 10	11.2	61.1	41.7	19.4	4.9	56.3	56.6	10.4	—	—	39.6	17.0	—
	December 8	11.2	61.1	42.2	18.9	4.0	57.1	57.6	10.5	+1.0	-0.2	40.4	17.2	—
1978	January 12	11.7	63.9	44.6	19.3	3.7	60.2	58.2	10.7	+0.6	+0.5	40.9	17.3	0.3
	February 9	11.5	62.8	44.4	18.4	3.1	59.7	58.7	10.8	+0.5	+0.7	41.7	17.1	—
	March 9	11.4	62.0	44.0	18.0	2.6	59.4	59.7	10.9	+1.0	+0.7	42.4	17.3	—
	April 13	11.8	64.3	45.5	18.8	4.1	60.2	60.7	11.1	+1.0	+0.8	43.1	17.6	0.4
	May 11	11.4	61.9	43.7	18.3	3.5	58.4	59.6	10.9	-1.1	+0.3	42.0	17.6	0.2
	June 8	11.9	64.7	44.9	19.8	6.4	58.3	60.0	11.0	+0.4	+0.1	42.1	17.8	2.0
	July 6	13.4	73.3	48.5	24.8	11.6	61.7	61.4	11.2	+1.4	+0.2	42.2	19.2	6.9
	August 10	13.5	73.9	48.9	25.0	11.2	62.7	61.3	11.2	-0.1	+0.6	42.3	19.0	7.0
	September 14	13.0	71.0	47.5	23.5	8.6	62.4	61.4	11.2	+0.1	+0.5	42.5	18.9	7.1
	October 12	11.8	64.6	43.7	20.9	5.6	59.0	59.9	11.0	-1.5	-0.5	41.5	18.4	2.7
	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	—

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the following numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1976: South East 7,555,000, East Anglia 703,000, South West 1,611,000, West Midlands 2,313,000, East Midlands 1,571,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 2,083,000, North 1,359,000, Scotland 2,215,000 and Northern Ireland 546,000. The percentage rates for North West and Wales have been based on employment estimates of 2,837,000 and 1,069,000, respectively, up to May 1978. Following a re-alignment of boundaries described on page 816 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*, the estimates used to calculate rates from June 1978 are 2,831,000 for North West and 1,075,000 for Wales.
† The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
‡ Includes Greater London.

UNEMPLOYMENT
simplified analysis by duration and age

TABLE 107

THOUSANDS

	GREAT BRITAIN*					UNITED KINGDOM*					
	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	
1973	November 12	112	8	288	91	499	117	8	309	92	526
	December 10	106	7	285	91	489	111	7	306	92	516
1974	January 14‡	..	..	..	..	610	..	..	..	..	640
	February 11‡	..	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	636
	March 11‡	..	..	..	..	598	..	..	..	..	627
	April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95	614
	May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
	June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
	July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
	August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
	September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
	October 14‡	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93	651
	November 11‡	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94	660
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	..	..	773
	February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
	March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	September 8†	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	October 9†	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
	August 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
	September 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
	October 14	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377
	November 11†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	1,316	..	..	..	..	1,371
1977	January 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448
	February 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128	1,422
	March 10	183	10	1,010	125	1,328	190	10	1,057	127	1,383
	April 14	213	10	989	123	1,336	221	10	1,036	125	1,392
	May 12	187	10	969	120	1,286	193	10	1,016	122	1,342
	June 9	278	10	982	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122	1,450
	July 14	379	10	1,046	118	1,553	394	10	1,099	120	1,622
	August 11	257	12	1,178	120	1,567	265	12	1,237	122	1,636
	September 8	232	10	1,175	125						

UNEMPLOYMENT

industrial analysis (excluding school leavers):* Great Britain

TABLE 108

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
	I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
Total number (thousands)											
1974 August	10.1	15.9	158.4	100.6	5.8	31.9	53.1	90.0	34.1	82.7	572.7
1974 November	12.2	15.7	165.7	111.7	5.8	35.9	56.0	107.9	37.0	71.2	613.4
1975 February	15.9	15.7	217.1	144.2	5.9	43.6	74.0	123.8	40.2	76.7	748.7
1975 May	14.9	15.5	248.4	148.6	6.3	44.7	80.8	125.0	41.2	83.4	798.6
1975 August	16.8	16.6	293.4	163.6	6.9	48.6	95.2	148.3	45.3	123.6	943.8
1975 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
1976 May	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.9	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
1976 August	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
1976 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
1977 May	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
1977 August	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
1977 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
1978 May	24.1	22.1	333.7	186.5	8.6	58.4	132.7	219.0	76.2	218.9	1,280.2
1978 August	22.3	24.1	337.2	168.3	8.5	54.9	132.8	218.2	76.4	280.6	1,323.6
1978 November	23.5	24.5	318.2	166.1	8.3	56.4	125.8	237.2	77.5	240.5	1,277.9
Percentage rates‡											
1974 August	2.5	4.4	2.0	7.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	..	2.3
1974 November	3.0	4.3	2.1	8.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.3	..	2.7
1975 February	4.0	4.3	2.9	10.1	1.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	..	3.2
1975 May	3.7	4.2	3.3	10.4	1.8	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.5	..	3.5
1975 August	4.2	4.5	3.9	11.5	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.7	..	4.1
1975 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
1976 May	5.5	4.7	4.8	14.1	2.4	4.0	4.5	2.7	3.5	..	5.1
1976 August	5.4	4.7	4.7	13.2	2.6	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.7	..	5.3
1976 November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 February	6.6	4.7	4.6	15.5	2.7	4.2	5.1	3.3	4.3	..	5.7
1977 May	5.9	4.6	4.4	13.9	2.6	3.9	4.7	3.0	4.2	..	5.3
1977 August	5.7	5.8	4.6	13.3	2.7	3.8	4.9	3.2	4.5	..	5.8
1977 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
1978 May	6.0	6.1	4.5	12.7	2.5	3.9	4.8	3.1	4.7	..	5.5
1978 August	5.5	6.7	4.5	11.5	2.4	3.6	4.8	3.1	4.7	..	5.7
1978 November	5.8	6.7	4.3	11.3	2.3	3.7	4.5	3.3	4.7	..	5.5
Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)¶											
1974 August	11.6	16.0	159.7	108.3	5.8	34.9	54.5	97.3	35.2	74.8	588.0
1974 November	12.2	15.6	174.4	116.8	5.8	36.2	58.9	101.4	36.1	71.5	618.5
1975 February	13.7	15.3	208.5	129.0	5.7	39.8	68.3	113.6	38.8	79.3	701.2
1975 May	15.6	16.1	248.7	149.8	6.4	45.5	82.3	134.9	42.6	94.9	821.6
1975 August	18.3	16.5	292.8	172.4	6.9	51.3	96.2	156.8	46.4	108.8	952.3
1975 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
1976 May	22.7	17.8	354.3	207.8	8.8	61.0	127.5	203.7	58.2	155.3	1,210.0
1976 August	23.4	16.9	349.0	203.1	9.3	61.6	132.0	211.8	62.0	181.7	1,252.4
1976 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
1977 May	24.4	17.3	331.6	205.3	9.4	60.4	133.7	222.8	70.4	202.3	1,269.7
1977 August	24.6	20.9	340.9	205.7	9.4	60.9	138.7	232.4	74.5	243.2	1,353.7
1977 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
1978 May	24.9	22.8	334.7	187.7	8.8	59.1	134.7	230.6	78.0	234.0	1,306.8
1978 August	23.8	23.9	335.8	178.2	8.5	57.6	133.9	227.6	77.5	260.8	1,330.9
1978 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
MALES							
1975 June	40,958	61,530	16,015	98,019	287,686	157,656	661,864
1975 September	51,489	76,294	19,248	112,510	377,729	195,076	832,346
1975 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
1976 June	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
1976 September	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
1976 December††	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 March	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
1977 June	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
1977 September	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
1977 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
1978 June	65,545	75,141	24,999	127,391	370,703	217,964	881,743
1978 September	75,100	80,501	25,147	120,936	379,214	214,152	895,050
Percentage of total number unemployed							
1975 June	6.2	9.3	2.4	14.8	43.5	23.8	100.0
1975 September	6.2	9.2	2.3	13.5	45.4	23.4	100.0
1975 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
1976 June	6.4	8.4	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
1976 September	7.1	9.1	2.7	15.0	40.8	25.3	100.0
1976 December††	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 March	6.7	8.5	2.8	16.1	39.9	26.0	100.0
1977 June	7.7	8.4	2.8	15.7	40.4	25.0	100.0
1977 September	8.5	9.0	2.8	14.8	40.6	24.2	100.0
1977 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
1978 June	7.4	8.5	2.8	14.4	42.0	24.7	100.0
1978 September	8.4	9.0	2.8	13.5	42.4	23.9	100.0
FEMALES							
1975 June	8,894	41,739	15,308	4,137	32,869	31,044	133,991
1975 September	14,600	70,924	22,523	5,270	65,968	44,253	223,538
1975 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
1976 June	16,216	77,624	31,488	7,765	53,526	52,596	239,215
1976 September	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218
1976 December††	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 March	23,899	100,401	42,366	8,391	62,173	66,520	303,750
1977 June	25,353	97,480	40,631	8,300	62,554	63,546	297,864
1977 September	38,619	116,712	44,984	9,482	70,124	70,124	350,394
1977 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
1978 June	27,931	98,487	45,497	9,682	69,395	69,100	320,092
1978 September	38,928	112,235	46,937	9,876	75,161	74,049	357,186
Percentage of total number unemployed							
1975 June	6.6	31.2	11.4	3.1	24.5	23.2	100.0
1975 September	6.5	31.7	10.1	2.4	29.5	19.8	100.0
1975 December*	7.6	32.9	12.3	3.0	22.3	2	

UNEMPLOYMENT

detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

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

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain*

TABLE 111 THOUSANDS

		Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total †
TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES									
1975	April	140.9	141.9	132.4	108.4	147.9	113.3	135.6	920.4
	July	197.6	148.7	140.1	114.8	165.5	132.5	143.0	1,042.2
	October†	163.9	103.7	157.7	162.5	195.1	154.5	161.2	1,098.6
1976	January	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
	April	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
	July	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
	October	136.4	113.4	166.9	151.5	262.8	225.3	264.6	1,320.9
1977	January	125.7	81.0	179.7	183.0	279.9	256.8	284.3	1,390.2
	April	126.6	96.8	151.7	151.7	249.7	262.8	296.3	1,335.6
	July	189.5	199.8	230.3	150.6	233.7	242.6	307.1	1,553.5
	October	135.2	117.3	177.2	172.8	297.0	232.8	324.3	1,456.6
1978	January	116.4	82.1	177.8	190.5	307.2	276.8	333.9	1,484.7
	April	115.3	104.6	149.0	148.1	253.8	284.4	332.3	1,387.5
	July	214.9	151.3	214.1	133.8	226.9	243.0	328.4	1,512.5
	October	126.7	108.7	161.9	153.2	260.9	220.4	333.1	1,364.9
Percentage of total number unemployed									
1975	April	15.3	15.4	14.4	11.8	16.1	12.3	14.7	100.0
	July	19.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	15.9	12.7	13.7	100.0
	October†	14.9	9.4	14.4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
1976	January	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
	April	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
	July	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
	October	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.5	19.9	17.1	20.0	100.0
1977	January	9.0	5.8	12.9	13.2	20.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
	April	9.5	7.2	11.4	11.4	18.7	19.7	22.2	100.0
	July	12.2	12.9	14.8	9.7	15.0	15.6	19.8	100.0
	October	9.3	8.1	12.2	11.9	20.4	16.0	22.3	100.0
1978	January	7.8	5.5	12.0	12.8	20.7	18.6	22.5	100.0
	April	8.3	7.5	10.7	10.7	18.3	20.5	23.9	100.0
	July	14.2	10.0	14.2	8.8	15.0	16.1	21.7	100.0
	October	9.3	8.0	11.9	11.2	19.1	16.1	24.4	100.0
MALES									
1975	April	104.9	97.4	103.5	85.4	121.9	97.5	122.9	733.5
	July	134.2	106.5	108.9	90.9	132.8	112.5	129.2	814.9
	October†	118.6	75.3	115.6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855.1
1976	January	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
	April	89.0	66.8	111.9	111.3	190.2	203.6	186.2	959.1
	July	135.0	94.8	142.1	102.7	165.2	189.1	201.8	1,030.7
	October	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
1977	January	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
	April	88.6	70.3	108.0	106.9	179.4	189.8	249.5	992.5
	July	119.3	122.1	148.1	105.5	162.8	175.0	254.5	1,087.3
	October	92.0	78.5	116.9	116.6	194.1	165.7	264.9	1,028.7
1978	January	78.4	57.0	126.9	133.3	210.9	191.1	272.5	1,070.2
	April	79.3	69.4	102.8	101.7	177.7	198.5	270.4	999.9
	July	130.6	93.9	136.9	90.8	152.0	170.4	264.2	1,038.8
	October	84.3	71.2	104.9	100.2	167.9	150.9	266.7	946.0
FEMALES									
1975	April	36.0	44.5	29.0	23.0	26.1	15.7	12.8	186.9
	July	63.4	42.2	31.3	23.9	32.6	19.9	13.9	227.2
	October†	45.2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
1976	January	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
	April	31.1	23.7	40.5	39.8	59.2	53.1	24.8	272.1
	July	78.4	48.0	64.6	40.0	58.3	54.4	28.0	371.8
	October	40.9	35.5	52.3	46.3				

UNEMPLOYMENT
unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

TABLE 112 THOUSANDS

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

Note: The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined. Also included are those who are registered for employment but not claiming benefits (e.g. those married women who are not entitled to benefit, some school leavers, some retired people who are again seeking employment, and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment).

* Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.
† Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.

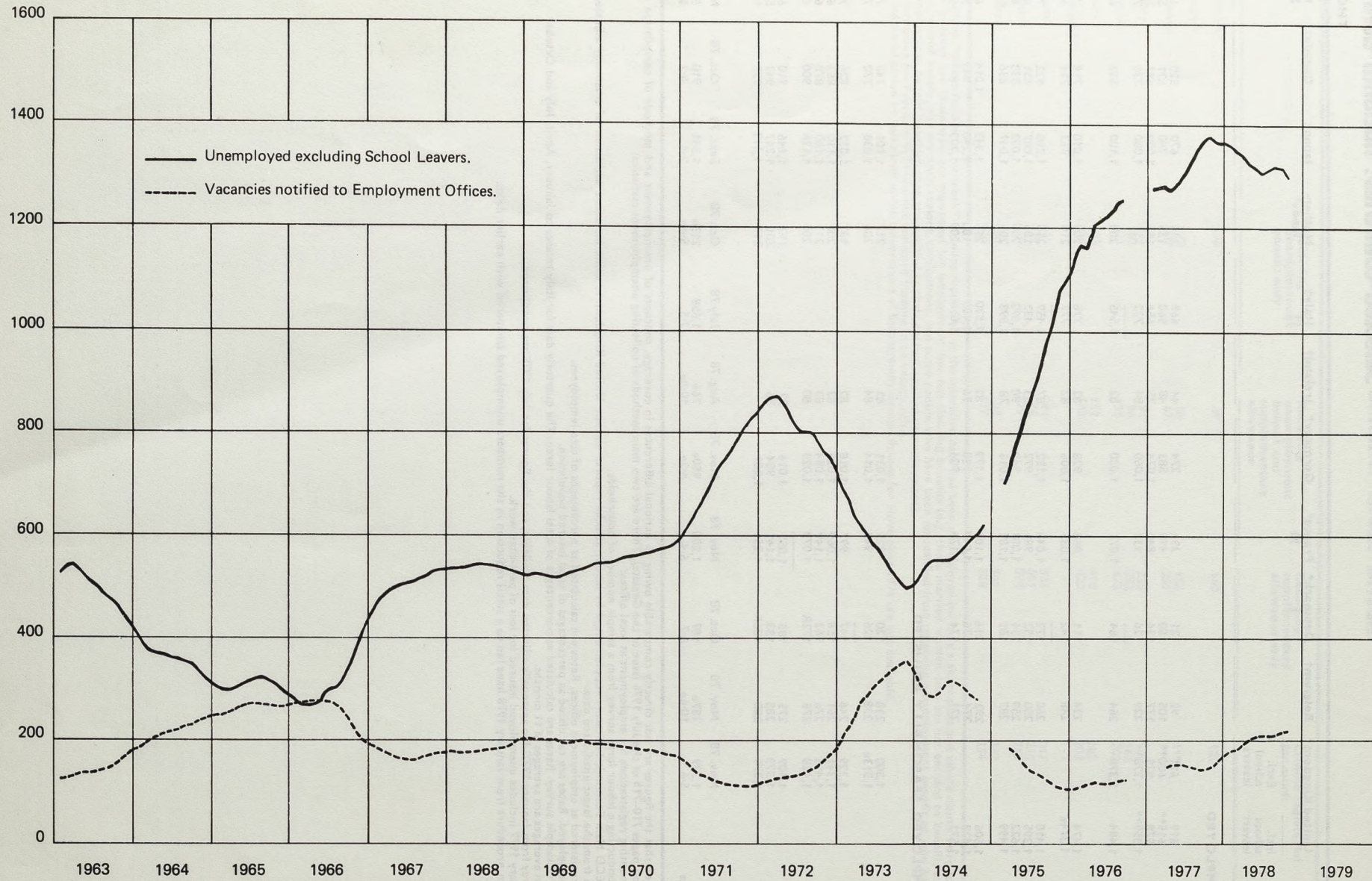
UNEMPLOYMENT
Selected countries: national definitions

TABLE 113 THOUSANDS

	United Kingdom*	Belgium†	Denmark‡	France§	Germany¶	Ireland‡	Italy‡††	Netherlands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers										
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED												
Annual averages												
1973	619	611	92	21	394	274	44	669	110	670	520	4,305
1974	615**	600**	105	50	498	583	48	560	135	740	521	5,076
1975	978	929	177	124	840	1,074	75	654	195	1,000	697	7,830
1976	1,359**	1,270**	229	126	933	1,060	84	732	211	1,080	736	7,288
1977	1,484	1,378	264	164	1,073	1,030	82	1,545	204	1,100	862	6,856
Quarterly averages												
1976 3rd	1,474	1,374e	224	111	868	928	82	776	209	1,010	718	7,308
4th	1,374e	1,374e	248	142	1,035	1,006	82	777	210	963	714	6,984
1977 1st	1,418	1,395	260	172	1,048	1,182	87	1,459	215	1,210	922	7,837
2nd	1,395	1,286	250	152	981	972	83	1,432	185	1,087	851	6,724
3rd	1,622	1,499	259	154	1,081	949	80	1,692	205	1,053	838	6,712
4th	1,499	1,499	287	181	1,181	1,016	78	1,598	209	1,047	836	6,149
1978 1st	1,506	1,428	292	216	1,108	1,179	82	1,520	216	1,343	1,014	6,705
2nd	1,428	1,571	274	176	1,047	930	76	1,455	186	1,240	945	5,823
3rd	1,571	1,571	271	174	1,179	904	76	1,658	209	1,203	891	6,055
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Quarterly averages												
1976 3rd	1,300	1,313e	238	120	925	1,031	85	217	1,101	748	7,363	
4th	1,313e	1,313e	238	126	942	1,014	84	206	1,038	770	7,443	
1977 1st	1,329	1,341	246	147	997	1,018	82	197	1,032	826	7,161	
2nd	1,341	1,415	261	156	1,069	1,025	83	200	1,110	852	6,889	
3rd	1,415	1,428	276	163	1,149	1,054	83	213	1,150	878	6,736	
4th	1,428	1,428	276	172R	1,073	1,023	80	205	1,126	900	6,554	
1978 1st	1,409	1,373	275	185	1,055	1,014	77	197	1,146	910	6,155	
2nd	1,373	1,370	285	183	1,141	984	76	201	1,267	943	5,962	
3rd	1,370	1,370	288	186R	1,251	1,009	76	217	1,313	938	6,054	
Latest data												
Month	Nov. 78	Nov. 78	Oct. 78	Nov. 78	Nov. 78	Aug. 78	July 78	Oct. 78	Sept. 78	Oct. 78	Nov. 78	
Number	1,339	287e	187	1,200	950e	76e	1,658	213e	1,331	910	5,912	
Percentage rates	5.6	10.6e	8.7	6.4	4.2e	10.8e	7.5	5.4e	2.4	8.2	5.8	

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

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



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

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

Average of 3 months ended		UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
		Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow (10)	Outflow (11)	Excess of inflow over outflow (12)
		Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)			
1972	July 10	228	80	308	245	82	327	-17	-2	-19	174	172	2
	October 9	227	78	304	234	78	312	-7	-1	-8	180	174	5
1973	January 8	213	75	288	231	77	307	-18	-1	-19	198	182	16
	April 9	210	76	286	232	80	312	-22	-4	-26	235	213	22
	July 9	210	74	283	223	77	300	-13	-4	-17	232	217	15
	October 8	206	73	278	219	76	295	-13	-4	-17	233	222	11
1974	January 14	214	74	288	213	73	286	2	1	2	207	219	-12
	February 11	221	75	296	210	72	281	11	3	15	194	214	-20
	March 11	225	76	300	210	73	283	15	2	18	189	209	-20
	April 8§	228	78	305	220	76	296	7	2	9	207	208	-1
	May 13	227	79	306	227	79	306	1	—	—	218	208	10
	June 10	231	82	313	230	81	311	1	1	2	223	212	11
	July 8	232	83	315	230	82	312	2	1	4	220	216	4
	August 12	238	86	323	230	83	313	8	3	11	212	219	-6
	September 9||	239	86	325	231	83	314	8	3	11	208	216	-8
	October 14||	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	-9
	November 11||	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10	201	211	-10
	December 9||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 10||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May 12||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
	July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	-16
	August 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	-8
	September 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	-4
	October 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	-5
	November 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	-6
	December 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	-5
1976	January 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	-1
	February 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
	March 11	240	111	351	229	101	330	11	10	22	156	149	7
	April 8	244	113	357	239	108	347	5	5	10	163	159	4
	May 13	245	116	361	240	112	352	5	4	9	165	168	-3
	June 10‡	249	120	369	242	116	358	7	4	11	164	172	-8
	July 8	251	127	378	244	117	361	6	10	17	170	173	-3
	August 12	248	128	376	248	118	367	—	9	9	180	176	4
	September 9	244	129	373	245	119	364	-1	10	9	186	180	6
	October 14	242	129	371	246	124	370	-4	5	1	188	185	3
	November 11||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 13||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 10||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14	231	122	354	236	122	358	-5	—	-5	..	..	..
	May 12	236	126	362	242	126	369	-6	-1	-7	196	197	—
	June 9	238	127	365	232	124	356	6	3	9	192	198	-6
	July 14	248	141	389	242	131	373	6	10	16	192	196	-4
	August 11	245	139	384	237	129	366	8	10	17	193	195	-2
	September 8	245	141	386	241	131	372	5	10	14	192	194	-2
	October 13	245	141	386	243	137	379	2	4	6	199	198	1
	November 10	248	145	393	243	141	384	4	4	9	196	196	—
	December 8	245	143	388	244	143	387	1	—	1	198	193	5
1978	January 12	229	129	358	229	129	357	1	—	1	195	185	10
	February 9	222	125	347	227	126	353	-5	-1	-6	200	186	15
	March 9	220	127	347	231	129	360	-11	-2	-13	209	192	17
	April 13	226	132	358	238	137	375	-12	-5	-17	213	203	10
	May 11	229	135	363	239	139	379	-11	-5	-16	218	215	3
	June 8	232	138	369	240	140	380	-9	-3	-11	221	221	—
	July 6	241	149	391	249	145	394	-7	4	-3	229	231	-2
	August 10	240	150	390	247	144	391	-7	6	-1	232	231	1
	September 14	237	151	388	244	146	390	-7	5	-1	233	231	2
	October 12	236	151	387	244	151	395	-8	—	-8	238	232	7

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

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

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

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

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

VACANCIES

notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118 THOUSANDS

	South East*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Numbers notified to employment offices													
1976 September 3	54.7	4.0	9.7	8.3	8.5	11.1	12.3	8.8	6.3	15.8	139.3	2.3	141.6
October 8	57.0	4.1	7.9	8.0	8.7	11.2	11.9	8.5	5.5	14.8	137.7	2.1	139.8
November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..
December 3†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..
1977 January 7†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..
February 4	54.0	3.3	7.1	8.8	9.2	10.8	11.5	8.8	5.5	13.0	132.1	1.8	133.9
March 4	57.4	3.6	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.5	12.2	9.3	5.9	15.0	142.5	1.8	144.3
April 6	62.1	4.0	9.8	9.2	10.8	12.3	12.6	9.3	6.7	17.1	153.9	1.8	155.7
May 6	68.2	4.4	10.3	9.4	10.9	13.7	13.3	9.8	6.6	17.0	163.6	1.8	165.4
June 1	69.4	4.7	11.0	9.3	10.6	13.8	13.7	9.2	7.1	18.0	166.8	2.0	168.8
July 8	66.6	5.4	9.7	9.2	10.7	13.2	13.6	9.2	6.7	16.9	161.2	2.0	163.2
August 5	63.6	5.2	9.3	9.8	10.3	12.4	12.8	9.1	6.1	16.9	155.5	2.0	157.5
September 2	64.0	5.5	9.2	10.6	10.3	12.6	12.8	9.6	6.2	18.1	159.0	2.1	161.0
October 7	70.6	5.0	8.9	10.9	11.3	13.0	13.3	9.3	6.4	18.3	166.9	2.1	169.1
November 4	69.2	4.8	8.2	10.1	10.6	12.4	12.6	8.8	5.8	15.4	157.9	2.0	159.9
December 2	65.3	4.8	8.1	10.4	10.2	11.6	12.6	7.9	5.9	15.7	152.6	1.8	154.4
1978 January 6	66.2	4.7	8.5	11.4	10.4	12.1	13.2	8.8	6.3	15.7	157.2	1.8	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
Numbers notified to careers offices													
1976 September 3	11.7	0.7	1.4	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	25.6	0.7	26.3
October 8	10.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	22.7	0.6	23.3
November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
December 3†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
1977 January 7†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
February 4	7.9	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	17.4	0.5	17.9
March 4	10.5	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	22.9	0.5	23.4
April 6	11.9	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	25.4	0.5	25.9
May 6	13.8	1.1	1.7	5.5	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.5	32.4	0.6	33.0
June 1	12.0	0.6	1.0	5.1	1.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.6	27.0	0.6	27.6
July 8	8.5	0.6	1.0	3.9	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.2	20.8	0.4	21.2
August 5	8.4	0.6	1.1	3.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.2	20.4	0.4	20.8
September 2	8.9	0.7	1.0	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.2	21.1	0.6	21.6
October 7	9.1	0.6	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	18.8	0.5	19.3
November 4	9.4	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	18.0	0.4	18.4
December 2	8.9	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	16.7	0.3	17.1
1978 January 6	9.0	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	16.9	0.4	17.2
February 3	10.0	0.5	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	18.9	0.4	19.2
March 3	12.6	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.2	24.1	0.3	24.4
April 7	13.2	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	25.4	0.3	25.8
May 5	15.7	1.1	2.1	4.4	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.5	1.2	33.2	0.3	33.6
June 2	15.6	0.9	1.6	4.2	1.8	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.2	30.6	0.3	30.9
June 30	14.9	0.8	1.5	3.4	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	27.8	0.3	28.1
August 4	14.1	0.9	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	26.7	0.3	27.0
September 8	16.2	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	30.0	0.5	30.5
October 6	16.2	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	29.3	0.4	29.7
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

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.
 * Including Greater London.
 † Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, information for Great Britain is not available for November and December 1976 and January 1977.

VACANCIES

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

TABLE 119 THOUSANDS

	South East†	East Anglia	South West†	West Midlands	East Midlands†	Yorkshire and Humber-side†	North West†	North†	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
1973 November 7	167.0	13.4	28.6	29.1	22.2	25.7	30.0	15.6	9.8	20.0	360.8	3.5	364.3
December 5	164.8	12.9	27.6	28.8	22.1	25.5	29.9	15.1	9.8	19.4	356.1	3.6	359.7
1974 January 9	142.6	14.7	23.9	24.4	18.9	21.8	25.3	12.8	8.7	17.7	307.6	3.5	311.1
February 6	130.8	15.0	21.9	21.5	17.6	20.4	23.4	11.8	7.8	15.8	281.6	3.4	285.0
March 6	130.6	14.9	21.1	21.1	17.3	19.4	23.4	12.1	7.9	15.4	278.1	3.6	281.7
April 3	137.8	..	23.1	..	18.6	22.2	26.7	12.5	..	..	..	..	..
April 3	135.5	13.6	23.1	23.1	18.6	22.2	26.7	12.5	8.7	17.4	300.4	3.8	304.2
May 8	143.2	12.5	27.7	25.1	19.4	22.7	26.0	11.9	8.7	19.2	318.6	3.8	322.4
June 5	144.7	11.5	26.6	24.7	19.9	24.5	28.1	13.9	9.4	19.7	323.2	3.8	327.0
July 3	145.3	10.6	26.0	24.1	19.1	23.4	27.1	13.6	9.5	19.9	319.1	4.2	323.3
August 7	136.3	9.9	23.2	22.2	18.0	22.1	24.4	13.2	9.2	19.4	298.8	4.1	302.9
September 4	132.5	9.8	22.8	21.0	17.6	21.7	24.7	13.0	9.2	21.2	294.3	4.1	298.4
October 9||	129.5	9.2	20.9	20.8	16.9	21.0	23.7	13.2	8.9	22.2	286.4	4.2	290.6
November 6||	121.6	8.3	18.5	17.9	16.5	19.7	21.8	12.2	8.7	21.7	267.5	3.9	271.4
December 4||	..	..	17.6	16.3	15.0	18.0	20.5	11.7	8.0	21.7	..	..	..
1975 January 8||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 5	86.9	5.7	13.7	12.2	11.1	15.4	16.0	11.1	6.4	18.0	195.1	3.9	199.0
March 5	81.6	6.0	13.3	10.4	10.3	14.5	14.9	11.1	6.7	19.1	188.0	3.6	191.6
April 9	74.9	5.1	12.1	9.1	9.1	13.5	14.4	10.7	6.2	18.8	174.1	3.3	177.4
May 7	66.8	4.7	10.7	8.1	8.7	11.6	13.5	10.4	5.6	18.2	158.4	3.0	161.4
June 4	60.6	4.3	10.0	7.3	8.4	10.6	12.7	10.2	5.2	17.7	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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME							ON SHORT-TIME						
	Hours of overtime worked				Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week				Total		
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of opera- tives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Hours lost			Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Total									Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Hours lost				
1974 March 16‡	1,586	30.8	8.1	12.89	13.55	8	319	227	2,725	12.0	235	4.6	3,044	13.0
April 6	1,735	33.7	8.4	14.53	14.78	3	110	33	360	11.0	35	0.7	470	13.2
May 18	1,769	34.3	8.5	15.13	14.87	6	221	28	244	8.6	34	0.6	465	13.7
June 15 (a) *	1,742	33.9	8.6	14.84	14.54	3	107	23	245	10.6	25	0.5	352	13.7
June 15 (b) *	2,066	36.7	8.6	17.71	17.68	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.5	375	13.7
July 13	1,994	35.2	8.8	17.60	17.46	3	104	24	273	11.2	27	0.5	377	14.0
August 17	1,880	33.1	8.8	16.47	17.51	4	140	31	306	9.9	34	0.6	446	13.0
September 14	1,989	35.1	8.7	17.31	17.08	6	226	58	722	12.5	63	1.1	948	15.0
October 19	2,011	35.5	8.5	17.00	16.28	23	927	59	769	13.1	82	1.4	1,696	20.7
November 16	2,017	35.6	8.5	17.07	15.99	19	740	65	632	9.7	84	1.5	1,373	16.4
December 14	2,003	35.7	8.6	17.19	16.14	8	321	64	686	10.7	72	1.3	1,008	13.9
1975 January 18	1,785	32.1	8.3	14.88	16.21	6	222	124	1,261	10.2	130	2.3	1,483	11.5
February 15	1,758	31.9	8.2	14.45	14.91	11	449	171	1,762	10.3	182	3.3	2,210	12.1
March 15	1,729	31.6	8.2	14.14	14.60	17	665	206	2,076	10.1	222	4.1	2,740	12.3
April 19	1,683	31.0	8.1	13.71	13.92	11	444	228	2,250	9.9	239	4.4	2,695	11.3
May 17	1,610	29.8	8.3	13.34	13.00	17	681	221	2,291	10.3	238	4.4	2,973	12.5
June 14	1,560	29.1	8.2	12.86	12.97	14	570	194	1,865	9.6	208	3.9	2,434	11.7
July 19	1,509	28.2	8.8	13.21	13.02	21	846	111	1,158	10.4	132	2.5	2,005	15.1
August 16	1,388	26.0	8.4	11.60	12.68	17	683	107	1,089	10.2	124	2.3	1,772	14.3
September 13	1,558	29.3	8.4	13.02	12.85	12	489	119	1,174	9.9	131	2.5	1,665	12.7
October 18	1,614	30.5	8.3	13.38	12.65	6	229	146	1,553	10.7	151	2.9	1,781	11.8
November 15	1,664	31.8	8.3	13.74	12.70	20	810	156	1,526	9.8	176	3.4	2,336	13.3
December 13	1,689	32.2	8.5	14.26	13.16	24	934	127	1,218	9.6	150	2.9	2,152	14.4
1976 January 10	1,423	27.5	7.8	11.13	12.47	13	499	139	1,335	9.6	151	2.9	1,833	12.2
February 14	1,558	30.3	8.3	12.95	13.34	6	245	158	1,521	9.6	165	3.2	1,765	10.7
March 13	1,610	31.4	8.4	13.53	13.89	4	174	127	1,282	10.1	131	2.6	1,456	11.1
April 10	1,620	31.6	8.3	13.42	13.62	4	163	110	1,043	9.5	114	2.2	1,208	10.6
May 15	1,672	32.7	8.4	14.03	13.70	2	100	94	914	9.2	102	2.0	1,007	9.9
June 12	1,623	31.7	8.3	13.46	13.68	6	256	76	712	9.5	82	1.6	968	11.8
July 10§	1,649	32.0	8.6	14.11	13.89	2	83	51	481	9.5	53	1.0	563	10.7
August 14§	1,507	29.2	8.5	12.86	13.99	6	227	42	391	9.3	48	0.9	618	13.0
September 11§	1,695	32.7	8.6	14.58	14.45	3	103	52	486	9.4	54	1.0	589	10.9
October 16§	1,836	35.1	8.6	15.77	15.04	3	125	43	375	8.8	46	0.9	501	10.9
November 13§	1,858	35.4	8.5	15.88	14.87	3	133	30	313	10.6	33	0.6	446	13.6
December 11§	1,904	36.3	8.6	16.47	15.30	2	90	41	559	13.9	43	0.8	649	13.6
1977 January 15§	1,720	33.0	8.3	14.23	15.56	8	332	33	282	8.6	41	0.8	614	15.0
February 12§	1,840	35.2	8.6	15.85	16.20	5	189	36	434	12.0	41	0.8	623	15.3
March 12§	1,846	35.3	8.6	15.84	16.13	8	333	43	421	10.0	51	1.0	754	14.9
April 23§	1,816	34.7	8.5	15.52	15.72	13	532	33	278	8.5	46	0.9	809	17.7
May 14§	1,917	36.6	8.6	16.50	16.19	9	358	36	347	9.6	45	0.9	706	15.6
June 18§	1,785	34.0	8.7	15.44	15.72	6	239	33	354	10.7	39	0.7	592	15.2
July 16§	1,814	34.4	8.9	16.19	15.94	5	204	30	309	10.3	35	0.7	513	14.7
August 13§	1,625	30.8	9.0	14.58	15.74	24	936	26	238	9.2	50	0.9	1,174	23.8
September 10§	1,777	33.7	8.7	15.41	15.30	22	869	41	457	11.1	63	1.2	1,326	21.1
October 15§	1,878	35.8	8.7	16.25	15.52	13	498	36	339	9.6	48	0.9	837	17.5
November 12§	1,846	35.2	8.7	15.98	14.99	34	1,344	49	641	13.2	82	1.6	1,985	24.2
December 10§	1,885	36.0	8.7	16.43	15.24	4	145	27	272	10.0	31	0.6	417	13.5
1978 January 14§	1,748	33.6	8.4	14.70	16.03	4	176	43	573	13.5	47	0.9	749	16.0
February 11§	1,823	35.0	8.6	15.67	16.01	4	170	41	522	12.9	45	0.9	692	15.4
March 11§	1,857	35.7	8.7	16.18	16.43	4	145	36	396	11.0	40	0.8	542	13.7
April 15§	1,850	35.7	8.7	16.07	16.27	3	123	36	379	10.5	39	0.8	502	12.8
May 13§	1,772	36.2	8.5	15.97	15.67	3	99	33	333	10.2	35	0.7	432	12.3
June 10§	1,878	34.3	8.5	15.10	15.41	3	128	33	318	9.6	36	0.7	446	12.3
July 8§	1,812	34.8	8.8	15.97	15.72	12	497	22	201	9.3	34	0.7	699	20.6
August 12§	1,568	30.1	8.8	13.75	14.92	3	126	21	216	10.1	25	0.5	342	13.9
September 16§	1,793	34.4	8.7	15.64	15.53	9	358	22	195	9.1	31	0.6	553	18.1
October 14 §||	1,824	35.5	8.7	15.90	15.16	4	173	28	278	10.1	32	0.6	450	14.1

* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.
 † Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
 ‡ In March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.
 § Figures after June 1976 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the June 1977 census of employment.
 || See page 1406 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*							INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*											
	All manufacturing industries		Engin- eering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Vehicles			All manufacturing industries		Engin- eering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing		Food, drink, tobacco				
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1958	100.4		96.5		101.6		108.3		100.1		102.5		102.4		103.2		103.0		102.5
1959	100.9		96.3		104.9		108.6		99.1		103.3		102.8		104.9		104.5		102.0
1960	103.9		99.4		107.9		110.1		100.1		102.4		101.7		104.8		101.4		101.7
1961	102.9		101.9		104.7		104.7		101.0		101.0		101.3		100.6		101.1		100.4
1962	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
1963	98.4		97.6		99.1		98.2		98.4		99.9		99.6		100.2		100.5		99.9
1964	100.7		101.7		99.1		98.8		97.3		100.7		100.7		100.8		101.4		99.9
1965	99.8		101.9		96.2		95.6		99.4		99.4		98.8		98.4		100.3		99.0
1966	97.3		101.0		91.5		91.7		95.2		97.8		97.4		95.7		98.5		98.1
1967	92.4		96.8		86.1		84.4		92.8		97.1		96.6		95.7		97.3		98.0
1968	91.5		94.6		87.0		83.3		90.4		97.9		96.8		96.9		98.3		98.3
1969	92.4		96.1		88.3		83.6		90.8		98.0		97.3		97.4		97.7		98.4
1970	90.2		94.3		86.7		78.3		89.3		97.0		96.1		95.4		96.9		97.5
1971	84.4		87.2		82.1		74.0		85.9		95.1		93.4		93.2				

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
Average weekly earnings	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1974 Oct.	47.97	57.01	51.29	51.76	48.49	44.32	46.18	50.40	52.73	46.97	43.74	41.39	40.37
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
1976 Oct.	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53.30
1977 Oct.	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91	61.61
Average hours worked													
1974 Oct.	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.7	43.6	44.2	41.1
1975 Oct.	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7	40.5
1976 Oct.	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1	40.9
1977 Oct.	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	41.3
Average hourly earnings	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1974 Oct.	102.9	130.2	116.0	115.5	109.7	101.4	106.4	115.9	124.7	107.5	100.3	93.6	98.2
1975 Oct.	130.5	163.7	147.8	149.2	138.2	127.0	134.6	153.8	151.0	133.3	126.5	116.2	118.9
1976 Oct.	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7	130.3
1977 Oct.	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3	149.2

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
	Average weekly earnings	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1974 Oct.	50.40	45.61	54.96	49.23	49.12	48.46	48.75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58
1976 Oct.	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	68.42	71.22	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
1977 Oct.	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96	63.31	59.04	72.89
Average hours worked												
1974 Oct.	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1976 Oct.	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
1977 Oct.	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	43.3	42.9	44.2
Average hourly earnings	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1974 Oct.	109.3	104.1	125.2	109.9	111.6	101.0	104.2	108.4	105.2	95.2	86.7	107.8
1975 Oct.	137.2	129.5	153.7	136.6	139.9	126.7	133.6	142.9	134.9	117.4	115.5	136.7
1976 Oct.	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9	133.4	126.4	152.2
1977 Oct.	164.4	157.3	184.5	163.7	168.7	158.8	163.1	171.5	160.3	146.2	137.6	164.9

Standard Industrial Classification 1968 FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
	Average weekly earnings	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1974 Oct.	28.75	31.41	28.73	27.38	30.02	26.87	28.21	28.01	33.48	26.79	25.52	22.38	24.04
1975 Oct.	37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	36.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13	28.70
1976 Oct.	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61	33.59
1977 Oct.	47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36.90	38.08
Average hours worked													
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	37.9	37.2	37.9	37.9	37.1	37.2	36.1	36.1	36.1
1975 Oct.	37.7	38.6	37.9	36.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	36.5	35.5
1976 Oct.	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4	36.4	36.0
1977 Oct.	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2	36.1
Average hourly earnings	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1974 Oct.	75.7	81.0	74.8	73.0	79.0	70.9	75.8	76.3	88.3	72.2	68.6	62.0	66.6
1975 Oct.	98.9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103.8	94.9	98.1	105.9	112.9	93.5	88.0	77.1	80.9
1976 Oct.	115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	103.4	89.6	93.3
1977 Oct.	124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	130.1	141.3	122.4	112.5	101.9	105.5

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
	Average weekly earnings	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1974 Oct.	27.54	28.86	30.09	26.27	27.05	—	23.92	29.89	34.58	21.73	29.18	27.01
1975 Oct.	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19
1976 Oct.	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61
1977 Oct.	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	35.16	46.41	44.31
Average hours worked												
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	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
Average hourly earnings	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1974 Oct.	75.9	76.6	77.8	70.1	72.7	—	62.8	81.4	81.6	56.2	73.9	72.2
1975 Oct.	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	—	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4
1976 Oct.	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6
1977 Oct.	123.9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	—	103.3	133.2	128.9	91.8	117.8	118.5

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

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

TABLE 123

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1975			October 1976			October 1977		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	59.74	42.7	139.9	67.83	43.5	155.9	73.56	43.6	168.7
Full-time men (21 years and over)	34.23	36.8	93.0	40.71	37.2	109.4	44.45	37.2	119.5
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	18.38	21.4	85.9	22.06	21.6	102.1	23.90	21.5	111.2
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	32.87	39.7	82.8	37.75	40.0	94.4	41.16	40.0	102.9
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	23.15	37.5	61.7	26.87	37.6	71.5	29.90	37.6	79.5
All industries covered†	59.58	43.6	136.7	66.97	44.0	152.2	72.89	44.2	164.9
Full-time men (21 years and over)	34.19	37.0	92.4	40.61	37.4	108.6	44.31	37.4	118.5
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	18.02	21.2	85.0	21.50	21.2	101.4	23.14	21.0	110.2
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	33.08	40.4	81.9	37.94	40.5	93.7	41.30	40.5	102.0
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	23.03	37.5	61.4	26.70	37.5	71.2	29.74	37.6	79.1

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

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

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

TABLE 124

ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual			
FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over)			WOMEN (18 years and over)			
Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1971 April	111.5	112.2	111.7	110.7	111.0	
1972 April	124.1	125.8	124.5	122.3	122.7	
1973 April	137.3	139.8	138.0	135.9	136.5	
1974 April	155.3	161.8	157.0	152.1	154.3	
1975 April	195.0	224.0	202.9	191.8	197.5	
1976 April	232.6	276.6	244.5	226.2	233.9	
1977 April	253.6	304.5	267.3	248.0	258.1	
1978 April	287.2	334.5	300.0	287.3	298.1	
Weights	575	425	1,000	689	311	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

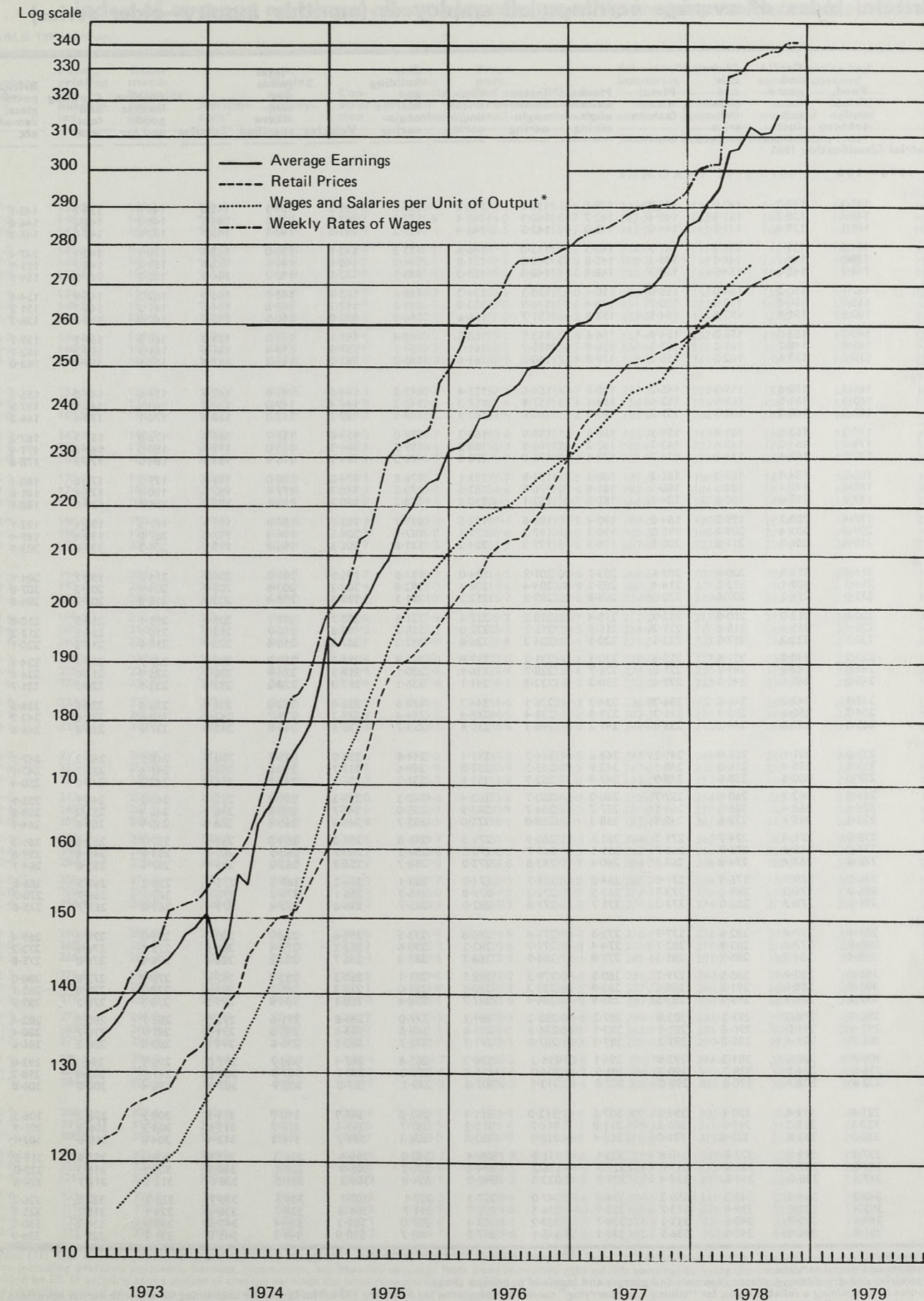
TABLE 126

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

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

Earnings, wage rates, retail prices etc.

Average 1970 = 100



* See footnote at end of table 134

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

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc
	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
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	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5
April	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4
May	158.0	141.7	148.1	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9
June	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	156.3	155.2	147.9	154.9
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9	154.6
August	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2
September	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	152.8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6	156.3
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	157.8	154.7	158.4	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	153.6	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	164.4	145.8	145.8	157.5
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1
August	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6	181.8
September	193.6	197.6	184.8	185.5	185.2	182.1	190.8	180.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	192.4	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	195.0	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4	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	215.2	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	212.0	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	227.8	233.2	217.3	213.5	227.8	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	217.0	228.2	228.2	233.4	232.1	220.5	231.7
October	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6	236.5
November	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	238.4	248.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	232.0	242.2
December	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6
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	262.4	262.4	237.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	246.1	253.9	253.9
May	274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	268.2	245.4	252.2	259.5
June	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1
July	275.7	271.4	274.7	271.3	261.5	260.9	271.3	246.8	253.0	263.0	269.5	257.7	252.6	261.3
August	277.6	265.6	273.7	260.7	259.1	260.7	270.5	254.3	248.7	260.5	269.1	253.6	249.6	259.8
September	276.3	267.4	274.8	263.5	260.6	263.8	273.0	258.7	250.3	263.2	269.9	257.6	253.6	264.7
October	276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5	265.8
November	286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	269.2	272.2	279.8	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	263.1	267.9	270.7
December	291.2	278.3	286.0	273.2	271.7	271.8	282.0	265.7	256.8	275.2	279.1	269.0	269.7	275.6
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	274.4	277.9	277.9	276.6	278.4	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	279.7	280.5	279.3	288.5	287.6	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	287.4	268.1	284.8	291.5	278.3	279.3	286.9	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	288.3	291.6	269.8	265.5	283.5	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	292.8	287.9	312.7	311.8	311.8	308.9	308.2	306.3
February	322.5	315.5	319.6	305.2	311.0	314.7	287.7	291.6	313.7	313.0	303.3	303.3	313.2	305.9
March	330.5	333.8	325.8	321.0	315.4	318.1	322.6	306.1	316.2	312.4	304.6	310.6	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††	351.5	341.1	345.3	336.5	339.1	345.1	347.9	413.7	310.0	341.5	345.0	331.2	329.4	336.9

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries	All industries and services covered
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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 1978		June 1976		January 1977		June 1978	
	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*												
Timeworkers	403.2	452.0	446.7	473.0	501.6	85.14	448.7	475.4	493.4	506.5	553.6	182.0
Skilled	452.6	498.3	492.3	506.8	550.1	76.66	480.4	483.0	499.0	512.4	553.7	148.8
Semi-skilled	479.0	466.5	470.8	534.5	591.4	78.73	505.2	508.8	530.7	578.7	654.2	161.1
Labourers	436.5	483.5	477.1	503.4	540.1	81.93	479.7	500.7	517.3	535.3	585.5	169.3
Payment-by-results workers	420.2	411.1	430.8	450.4	481.2	88.41	428.1	432.8	449.0	464.9	496.7	190.6
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
Semi-skilled	401.2	426.4	423.7	457.4	509.4	80.00	441.3	457.4	479.3	497.4	527.7	151.5
Labourers	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 payment-by-results 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 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 semi-skilled workers	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 labourers	428.8	434.3	442.9	465.2	494.4	83.03	448.5	448.8	464.9	481.2	515.4	173.3
All workers covered												
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†												
Timeworkers	414.6	425.6	449.3	468.2	503.7	85.39	484.1	494.0	503.7	534.1	565.1	187.7
General workers	404.4	416.2	433.5	461.0	489.3	92.09	449.1	455.8	467.7	500.1	525.9	198.0
Craftsmen	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	395.1	411.9	418.6	448.7	469.3	83.46	402.8	415.0	424.4	444.7	472.6	181.3
General workers	372.9	387.0	412.0	430.4	467.9	93.50	390.5	399.7	416.3	431.7	462.9	197.8
Craftsmen	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 payment-by-results 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 general workers	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 craftsmen	404.1	415.9	435.5	457.6	489.4	86.88	447.2	456.3	465.7	494.6	522.4	189.6
All workers covered												

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

ENGINEERING‡

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

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

TABLE 129 (new version)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average‡
NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100													
Whole economy													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.8	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	135.1¶			
OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100													
All industries and services covered:													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	—*	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	141.7	142.5	134.0*
1973	143.1	144.4	145.9	148.3	149.5	152.8	153.4	154.2	155.8	158.8	159.2	160.9	152.1
1974	(154.0)†	(156.8)†	166.6	165.2	174.9	177.5	181.0	185.7	188.8	191.9	199.2	207.7	(179.1)‡
1975	205.6	210.1	212.7	216.2	220.8	223.4	230.9	233.4	237.6	239.8	241.1	247.2	226.6
1976	248.2	250.3	253.9	255.4	259.3	261.4	262.9	266.4	266.8	272.3	275.7	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	344.4¶			
All manufacturing industries													
1967	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	80.0	80.3	81.5	81.6	82.6	83.3	84.0	83.9	81.1
1968	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.5	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7	87.8
1969	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6	94.9
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	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	233.7	237.4	239.1	245.2	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	285.5	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	342.9¶			
PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS													
NEW SERIES: unadjusted													
Whole economy													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.7	8.7	8.6	9.4	9.1
1978	9.5	10.5	10.4	12.4	12.6	15.4	14.2	13.9	15.1	14.6¶			
OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
All industries and services covered													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—*	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—*	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.5
1974	(7.7)†	(8.6)†	14.2	11.3	17.1	16.2	18.0	20.4	21.2	21.6	25.4	29.1	17.8
1975	(27)‡	(28)‡	27.7	30.9	26.2	25.9	27.6	25.7	25.9	25.0	21.1	19.0	26.5
1976	20.7	19.1	19.4	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	16.4¶			
All manufacturing industries													
1967	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.3									

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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 - 100

1968 Standard Industrial Classification		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture etc
				IV and V	VI-XII						
Basic weekly rates of wages											
Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978		210	305	{ 436 454	283 294	2,840 2,953	352 366	28 29	209 217	227 236	179 186
1974-1977	Average of monthly index numbers	149	143	{ 136 177 209 228	124 165 199 218	137 179 214 218	136 176 211 232	136 171 200 220	129 167 213 232	133 171 203 218	138 171 199 213
	October	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	November	232	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
	December	233	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977	January	246	215	220	209	217	223	216	227	210	211
	February	247	225	222	209	217	223	216	228	210	211
	March	247	225	222	209	217	223	216	232	213	211
	April	247	226	224	209	217	224	216	232	215	212
1978	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
1978	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
1978	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	260	252	255	243	248
1978	September	273	249	253	247	286	260	252	255	243	248
	October	273	249	254	247	298	260	252	255	243	248
1978	November	273	249	254	247	298||	260	252	255	243	248
	December	273	249	254	247	298||	260	252	255	243	248
Normal weekly hours*		(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(40.0)
1974-1977	Average of monthly index numbers	99.3	100.0	{ 100.0 99.6 100.0 99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
	October	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
	November	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
	December	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1978	January	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
	November	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
Basic hourly rates of wages											
1974-1977	Average of monthly index numbers	150	143	{ 136 178 210 229	124 165 199 218	137 179 214 218	136 176 211 232	136 171 200 220	129 167 213 232	134 172 203 218	138 170 199 213
	October	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	November	233	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
	December	235	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977	January	248	215	221	209	217	223	216	227	211	211
	February	249	225	223	209	217	223	216	228	211	211
	March	249	225	223	209	217	223	216	232	214	211
	April	249	226	224	209	217	224	216	232	216	212
1978	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
1978	September	249	226	231	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
	October	249	226	232	227	218	237	224	235	229	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
1978	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	260	252	255	243	248
1978	September	275	249	254	247	286	260	252	255	243	248
	October	275	249	254	247	298	260	252	255	243	248
1978	November	275	249	254	247	298||	260	252	255	243	248
	December	275	249	254	247	298||	260	252	255	243	248

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 - 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries†	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries‡	All industries and services§	Basic weekly rates of wages	
387 403	197	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978	
126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128	134.3	138.0	Average of monthly index numbers	1974
160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163	174.4	178.7		1975
198	183	247	199	199	217	214	212	209.0	213.2		1976
209	207	268	214	213	243	230	233	218.9	227.3		1977
205	199	260	201	202	231	214	218	212.7	218.2	October	1976
205	199	260	201	203	235	220	218	213.3	219.4		November
205	199	260	202	203	235	227	221	213.3	220.2		December
205	199	260	209	206	235	227	227	215.5	222.5	January	1977
205	199	260	209	210	237	227	230	215.7	223.5		February
205	199	260	215	210	237	227	230	216.0	223.9		March
209	200	260	215	213	237	227	230	216.8	224.7	April	1977
209	200	260	215	213	240	227	230	218.0	225.5		May
209	203	273	215	213	240	227	232	218.9	227.4		June
210	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	219.3	228.2	July	1977
212	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220.4	228.8		August
212	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220.9	229.0		September
213	213	273	215	214	245	229	238	221.1	229.4	October	1977
213	213	273	215	215	252	237	238	222.0	231.2		November
213	213	273	216	215	258	249	243	222.0	232.9		December
213	213	275	233	221	259	249	245	225.4	236.5	January	1978
218	213	275	233	221	260	249	248	225.7	237.8		February
218	213	275	250	223	260	249	248	226.3	238.6		March
232	214	275	267	234	261	249	248	261.8	258.4	April	1978
232	214	275	267	234	266	249	248	263.5	259.7		May
232	218	301	267	234	266	249	252	265.4	263.3		June
234	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	265.6	264.7	July	1978
234	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	268.1	266.0		August
234	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	268.2	266.0		September
234	—	301	268	236	277	251	261	275.0	270.0	October	1978
234	—†	301	268	236	277	251	261	275.0||	270.0||		November
(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)	(40.0)	(40.2)	Normal weekly hours*	
100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2	100.0	99.5	Average of monthly index numbers	1974
100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.0	100.0	99.4		1975

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				
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights	1968 1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
	1969 1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
	1970 1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
	1971 1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
	1972 1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
	1973 1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	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
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
	1975 1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
	1976 1,000	228	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-§
Monthly averages											
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	131.7	131.7
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	155.6	150.7	154.3	154.3	156.2	150.8	153.5	153.5
1972	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
1973	179.4	194.9	179.4	179.4	178.0	171.1	174.2	178.0	174.5	174.5	174.5
1974	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1
1968	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.6
1970	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
1974	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
Monthly averages											
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	179.2	175.6	192.4	192.4
1975	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
1976	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
January 13	149.8	152.1	173.5	148.2	153.9	164.5	160.2	137.5	134.1	149.0	149.0
February 17	150.6	153.8	181.2	148.6	154.3	165.0	160.6	138.0	134.4	149.8	149.5
March 16											
April 13	153.5	156.7	189.9	150.4	157.4	166.6	162.8	139.6	135.5	152.7	152.2
May 18	155.2	157.1	184.8	151.9	157.9	163.6	163.6	141.3	137.9	154.7	154.7
June 15	156.0	156.7	174.3	153.5	157.8	168.4	164.1	144.7	139.7	155.9	155.4
July 13	156.3	153.4	149.0	154.8	160.3	169.6	165.8	145.6	140.6	157.2	156.8
August 17	158.5	158.4	163.6	157.8	162.0	173.5	168.8	148.7	143.2	158.6	158.5
September 14	160.6	164.4	178.6	161.9	163.8	175.5	170.7	157.2	146.5	159.5	160.0
October 12	163.5	166.3	184.0	166.8	171.1	179.1	175.8	160.9	152.1	162.8	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	165.8	168.8
1977	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
January 18	174.1	184.5	216.8	178.5	179.8	192.7	187.5	169.1	167.3	171.1	172.5
February 15	175.8	186.5	215.7	178.5	185.1	197.8	187.7	168.9	167.9	172.6	174.3
March 15											
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	185.9	188.2	191.4
December 13	188.4	194.8	171.1	198.9	201.1	224.1	214.8	179.9	184.5	186.6	189.0
1978	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
January 17	190.6	197.3	174.5	201.7	205.1	223.9	216.3	188.1	184.2	188.5	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	219.5	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

* 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	
89	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	
92	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
Monthly averages												
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	1968	
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0	1969	
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5	1970	
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0	1971	
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3	1972	
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	177.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0	1973	
215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3	1974	

RETAIL PRICES

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

TABLE 132 (continued)

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

United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

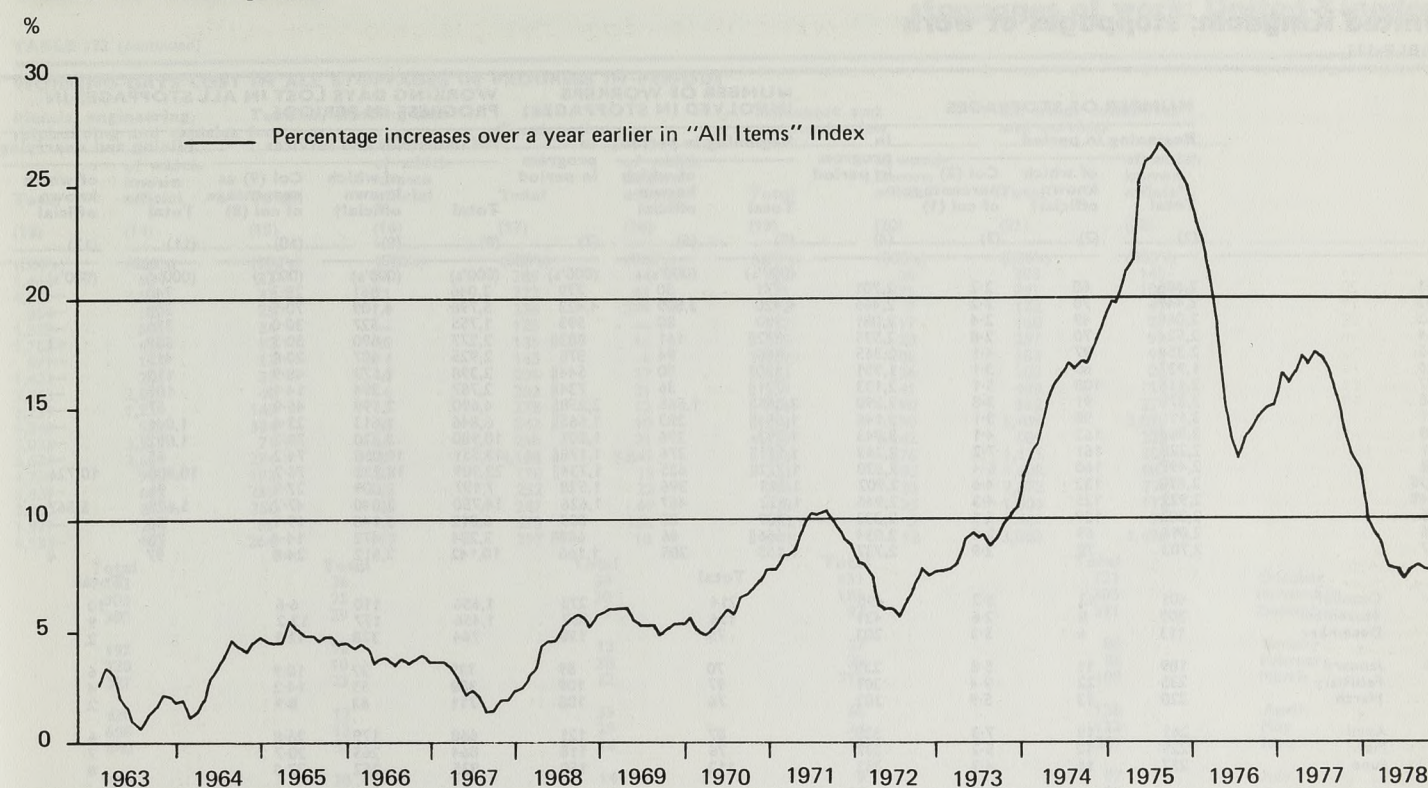
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1		195.8	200.9	203.6		194.6	199.3	202.4	

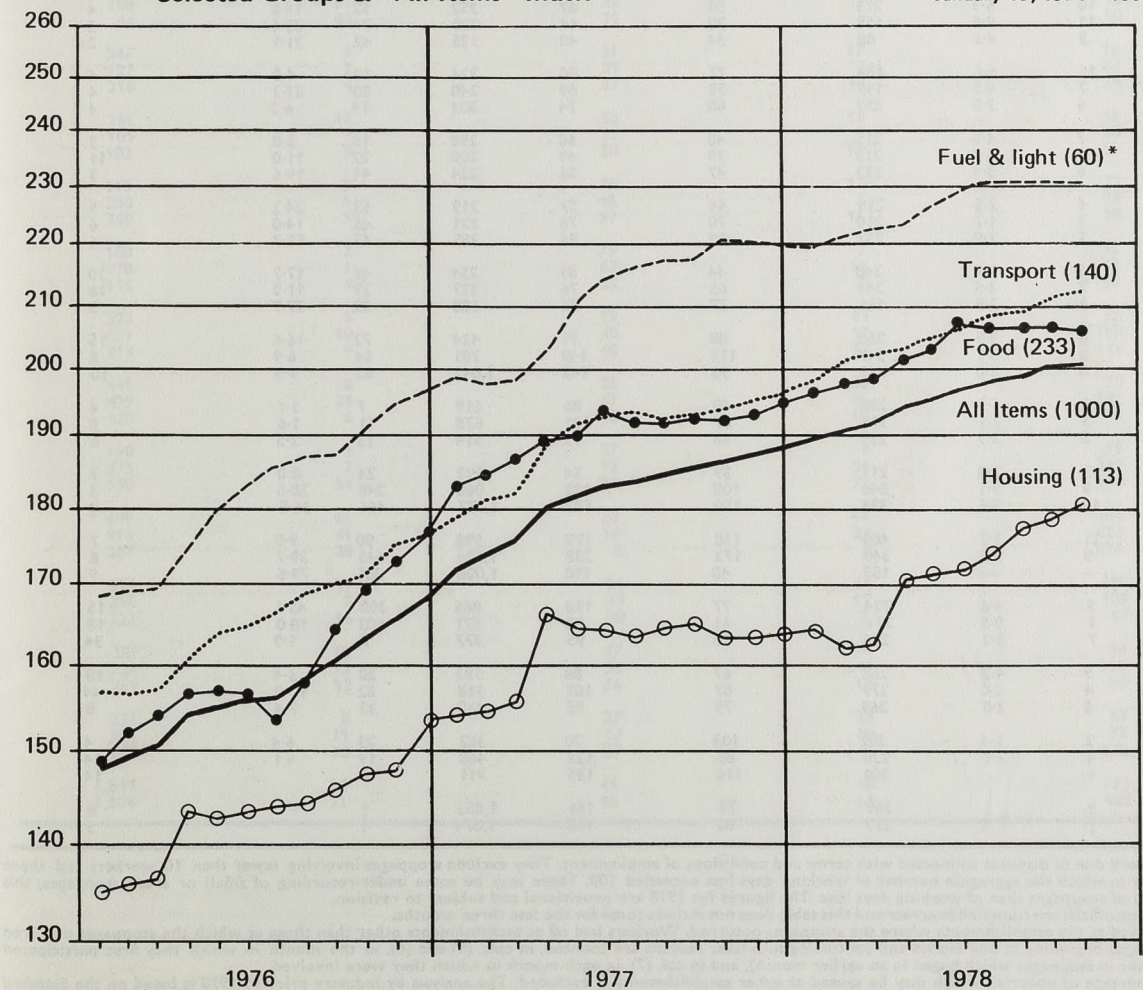
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

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

Index of retail prices



Log scale Selected Groups & "All Items" Index January 15, 1974 = 100



* Figures in brackets are the 1978 group weights

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡				
	Beginning in period		Col (2) percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†			Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				(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	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	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	3,284	472	14.4	78	—
1977	2,703	79	2.9	2,737	1,155	205	1,166	10,142	2,512	24.8	97	4
				Total							Total	
1974	October	401	13	3.2	490	214	273	1,656	110	6.6	10	—
	November	309	8	2.6	431	156	257	1,456	177	12.2	9	—
	December	113	6	5.3	203	75	138	764	328	42.9	2	—
1975	January	189	11	5.8	239	70	89	339	37	10.9	6	—
	February	235	22	9.4	301	97	109	388	55	14.2	4	—
	March	220	13	5.9	302	76	108	711	63	8.9	2	—
	April	261	19	7.3	335	87	121	668	179	26.8	6	—
	May	229	12	5.2	339	76	118	864	265	30.7	7	—
	June	257	11	4.3	352	112	150	935	252	27.0	8	—
	July	235	10	4.3	330	63	92	631	97	15.4	5	—
	August	149	7	4.7	218	48	74	469	10	2.1	4	—
	September	157	10	6.4	207	37	56	300	21	7.0	4	—
	October	170	10	5.9	213	58	67	352	52	14.8	4	—
	November	115	11	9.6	158	30	44	220	74	33.6	3	—
	December	65	3	4.6	88	34	40	135	42	31.1	2	—
1976	January	166	11	6.6	184	77	80	324	13	4.0	4	—
	February	154	7	4.5	197	58	69	240	80	33.3	4	—
	March	203	6	3.0	252	68	74	304	19	6.3	4	—
	April	157	7	4.5	219	48	68	298	15	5.0	3	—
	May	156	9	5.8	213	39	49	200	22	11.0	11	—
	June	175	6	3.4	233	47	56	224	44	19.6	3	—
	July	162	4	2.5	219	44	57	219	53	24.2	5	—
	August	172	3	1.7	210	70	78	321	45	14.0	6	—
	September	179	1	1.0	237	69	94	385	45	11.7	4	—
	October	190	5	2.6	248	44	59	254	45	17.7	10	—
	November	199	7	3.5	249	65	76	327	39	11.9	18	—
	December	103	3	2.9	161	37	46	188	52	27.7	5	—
1977	January	228	8	3.5	262	88	95	434	72	16.6	15	—
	February	260	8	3.1	347	115	149	781	54	6.9	8	—
	March	264	8	3.0	349	93	142	1,042	82	7.9	10	—
	April	196	3	1.5	288	68	86	619	7	1.1	6	—
	May	240	5	2.1	317	87	101	678	11	1.6	8	—
	June	170	5	2.9	239	66	93	514	13	2.5	6	—
	July	150	3	2.0	217	39	54	299	24	8.0	7	—
	August	295	9	3.1	346	108	122	868	248	28.6	5	—
	September	277	10	3.6	395	150	182	1,277	466	36.5	8	—
	October	300	11	3.7	404	138	179	998	90	9.0	7	—
	November	236	9	3.8	340	173	238	1,624	645	39.7	8	—
	December	87	—	—	153	40	110	1,008	801	79.5	9	—
1978	January	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	9	4.3	268	67	88	592	20	3.4	18	—
	May	205	4	2.0	279	87	107	518	52	10.0	44	—
	June	195	5	2.6	269	75	95	448	33	7.4	8	—
	July	146	2	1.4	202	103	70	362	23	6.4	4	—
	August	165	4	2.4	220	85	133	468	19	4.1	14	—
	September	243	†	—	301	116	135	911	†	—	14	—
	October	271	†	—	369	78	161	1,853	†	—	8	—
	November	185	†	—	277	80	160	1,874	†	—	3	—

* 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 for 1978 are provisional and subject to revision.
 † Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.
 ‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.
 § Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.
 ¶ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
 †† Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10–March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973–March 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡									
Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
854	189	25	4	356	72	72	7	122	49
1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1,422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26
3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112
3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
5,837	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794
3,932	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	172
1,977	209	65	4	570	185	132	5	461	71
6,133	962	264	19	297	18	301	12	3,050	1,498
Total	1,103	36	34	Total	151	323	323	Total	323
903	25	29	30	183	305	305	305	305	305
300	9	9	9	93	93	93	93	93	93
195	12	13	27	86	86	86	86	86	86
228	10	38	27	81	81	81	81	81	81
327	23	32	218	109	109	109	109	109	109
420	12	35	66	128	128	128	128	128	128
658	13	29	24	132	132	132	132	132	132
640	53	16	11	207	207	207	207	207	207
468	38	14	9	97	97	97	97	97	97
370	27	6	10	51	51	51	51	51	51
213	38	7	8	31	31	31	31	31	31
261									

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†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	90.1	91.9	93.4	94.8	97.8	103.7	101.9	100.0	102.2	104.7
1b	99.8	99.7	99.3	97.6	98.3	100.4	100.7	100.0	(99.5)	(99.8)
1c	90.3	92.1	94.1	97.1	99.5	103.4	101.2	100.0	(102.7)	(104.9)
Costs per unit of output										
1d	45.6	47.3	51.0	56.4	62.1	66.8	78.3	100.0	114.2	127.0
1e	43.3	44.7	49.0	53.6	58.2	62.7	77.4	100.0	110.2	118.9
1f	42.5	44.2	48.6	53.2	57.9	62.1	76.7	100.0	111.3	120.4
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	97.1	99.7	99.9	100.0	102.1	109.5	105.1	100.0	102.0	105.8
2b	111.1	110.8	109.3	106.1	103.4	104.7	104.4	100.0	(97.6)	(97.8)
2c	87.4	90.0	91.4	94.2	98.7	104.6	100.7	100.0	(104.5)	(108.2)
Costs per unit of output										
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
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
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)
Costs per unit of output										
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
4 MINING AND QUARRYING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
4a	132.4	123.9	119.1	119.1	100.2	110.2	90.0	100.0	125.7	187.6
4b	136.9	124.2	116.6	112.6	107.9	102.8	99.3	100.0	(99.0)	(98.5)
4c	96.7	99.8	102.2	105.7	92.9	107.2	90.6	100.0	(126.9)	(190.4)
Costs per unit of output										
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
5 METAL MANUFACTURE										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a	122.4	125.3	124.9	114.0	114.1	125.1	114.5	100.0	106.8	102.0
5b	117.5	118.1	118.9	111.9	103.9	103.8	102.2	100.0	(95.0)	(95.5)
5c	104.1	106.1	105.1	101.9	109.8	120.5	112.1	100.0	(112.4)	(106.8)
Costs per unit of output										
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
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
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)
Costs per unit of output										
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
7 VEHICLES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a	108.3	112.5	105.3	105.5	109.5	113.3	108.9	100.0	97.2	102.1
7b	107.2	109.7	110.4	107.1	103.4	104.6	104.2	100.0	(98.2)	(101.3)
7c	101.1	102.6	95.3	98.5	105.9	108.3	104.6	100.0	(98.9)	(100.8)
Costs per unit of output										
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
8 TEXTILES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
8a	106.6	110.0	109.8	110.5	113.0	117.1	105.9	100.0	103.0	101.0
8b	131.3	133.3	127.9	118.2	112.4	109.8	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)	(104.1)
Costs per unit of output										
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
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
9a	77.1	80.9	84.1	87.4	93.6	99.3	99.2	100.0	102.9	107.1
9b	119.0	114.3	110.1	105.6	100.4	97.6	98.2	100.0	(99.9)	(98.9)
9c	64.8	70.8	76.4	82.7	93.2	101.7	101.0	100.0	(103.0)	(108.2)
Costs per unit of output										
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

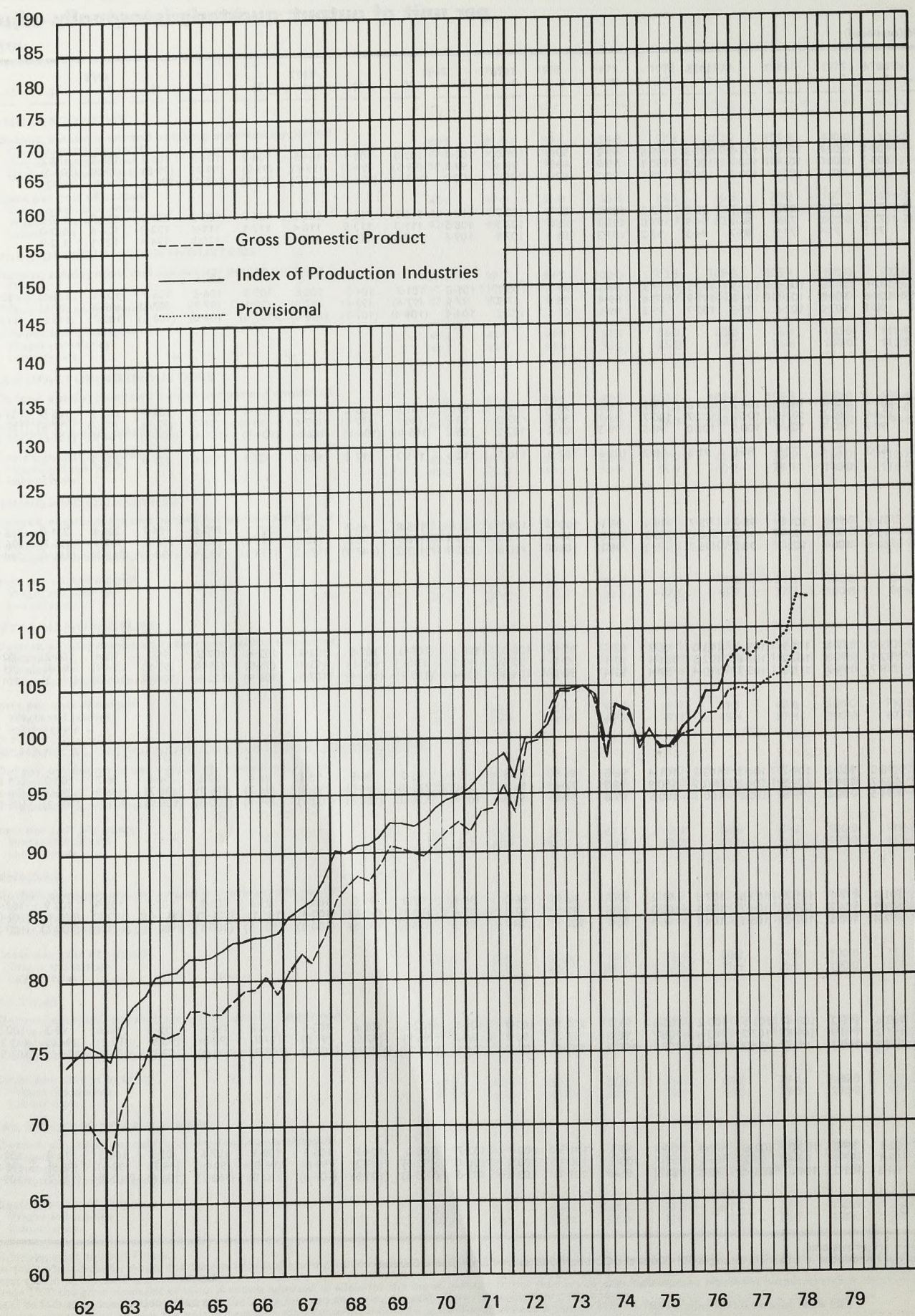
* Civil employment and HM Forces.
 ** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 1416 of this issue.
 † Figures shown in brackets are provisional.
 ‡ As from 1970 the gross domestic product 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	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	
104.0	103.6	100.1	102.8	103.2	101.5	101.3	99.8	99.2	99.8	101.0	101.7	102.0	103.9	104.5	104.2	104.9	105.2	106.2	108.2		1a
100.4	100.5	100.3	100.7	101.0	100.7	100.3	100.1	99.9	99.7	99.4	99.4	(99.5)	(99.7)	(99.8)	(99.9)	(99.8)	(99.8)	(99.9)	(100.0)		1b
103.5	103.0	99.7	102.1	102.2	100.8	101.0	99.6	99.3	100.1	101.6	102.3	(102.5)	(104.3)	(104.7)	(104.3)	(105.0)	(105.4)	(106.3)	(108.2)		1c
67.3	70.4	72.4	74.1	80.7	86.0	92.9	97.2	102.6	107.2	108.7	112.5	115.7	119.9	122.2	124.9	129.3	131.5	135.7	137.9		1d
63.5	66.8	72.2	72.8	78.4	86.2	94.9	97.0	103.1	105.1	107.5	108.5	111.3	113.5	116.4	117.1	119.4	122.8	126.6	132.0		1e
62.7	66.2	71.5	71.9	77.9	85.7	94.3	97.2	103.3	105.3	107.9	109.6	112.6	115.0	117.6	118.6	120.9	124.4	128.1	132.9		1f
110.1	109.0	102.6	107.6	106.9	103.5	102.5	99.5	98.5	99.5	100.1	101.8	101.7	104.5	105.6	105.5	106.3	105.9	107.1	111.1	110.6	2a
104.8	104.9	104.6	104.5	104.1	104.2	101.9	100.4	98.4	98.4	97.9	97.5	(97.4)	(97.6)	(97.8)	(98.1)	(97.9)	(97.6)	(97.7)	(97.6)	(97.4)	2b
105.0	104.0	98.1	103.0	102.6	99.3	100.7	99.2	99.1	101.1	102.2	104.4	(104.4)	(107.1)	(108.0)	(107.6)	108.6	(108.5)	(109.7)	(113.8)	(113.6)	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	102.4	103.3	102.1	102.5	105.0	104.8	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)	(98.0)	(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)	(104.5)	(105.4)	(104.5)	(104.9)	(107.6)	(107.7)	3c
61.7	64.5	67.3	71.6	77.9	85.9	91.3	98.3	103.6	107.0	110.5	112.1	115.2	117.0	120.2	124.1	125.6	131.3	136.2	139.8		3d
113.0	96.9	59.9	99.5	101.9	98.7	95.7	99.4	98.1	106.8	109.7	121.1	125.8	146.2	174.1	191.1	190.6	194.7	208.8	231.0	236.4	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)	(96.7)	4b
110.6	96.7	60.6	100.4	102.5	98.9	95.7	99.2	98.1	106.9	110.3	122.4	(127.2)	(147.9)	(176.2)	(193.2)	(193.8)	(198.7)	(213.2)	(236.4)	(244.4)	4c
128.5	122.9	113.0	117.8	118.9	108.4	113.0	98.8	92.6	95.7	100.0	110.4	109.1	107.8	102.6	102.4	107.8	95.2	95.4	108.2	102.3	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
123.7	119.2	110.7	115.7	116.3	105.7	110.4	97.4	93.4	98.5	104.6	116.6	(115.3)	(113.4)	(107.5)	(106.9)	(112.6)	(100.1)	(101.0)	(116.2)	(111.6)	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	98.7	100.0	101.6	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	1										

Output per person employed



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION
All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE
Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
Employed labour force less HM Forces.

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

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

UNEMPLOYED
Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or careers service office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).

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

ADULT STUDENTS
Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education. These people are not included in the unemployed.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED
Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

VACANCY
A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN
Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.

WOMEN
Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS
Men and women.

BOYS
Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

GIRLS
Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS
Boys and girls.

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

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

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

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED
Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME
Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

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