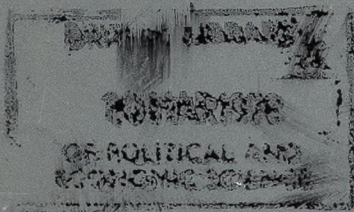




Department of

# Employment Gazette



**February 1978**

**A plain man's guide to the Family Expenditure Survey**

**Special employment and training measures: developments in the European Community and in EEC member states**

**Age qualifications in job vacancies**

**Graduate supply and demand in 1978**

**Safety at sea—co-ordinated policies**

**Volume 86 No. 2**

**£1.25**

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Annual subscription, inclusive of postage, £17.64

① PERIODICALS HD  
DISPLAY AREA 8381  
A1  
② HD  
8381  
A1

BRITISH LIBRARY

10 MAR 1978

OF POLITICAL AND  
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

February 1978 (pages 129-272)

**Contents****NEWS AND NOTES**

- PAGE 131 Ministers give assurances on future of special job measures—European Social Fund review leads to changes—New regulations under Employment Agencies Act proposed by the Secretary of State—Unemployment programmes needed for next decade warns Cassels—Final quarter's applications to industrial tribunals—The new earnings-related pensions scheme—Ireland's successor named—Letter calls for "light" on homeworkers—Man-made materials have no guarantee against safety hazards—Survey finds excessive noise in foundries—Necessary safeguards for highly flammable liquids—First report on power station accident—Canadian report on skilled workers may help other countries—Housing discrimination against migrant workers, says European Commission—More training opportunities for women

**SPECIAL ARTICLES**

- 137 A plain man's guide to the Family Expenditure Survey  
147 Quarterly results from the Family Expenditure Survey  
148 Technical improvements in the retail prices index  
151 Earnings and hours of manual workers in October 1977

**World employment**

- 162 Special employment and training measures: developments in the European Community

- 168 Special employment measures in EEC member states

**Manpower planning**

- 166 Age qualifications in job vacancies  
173 Graduate supply and demand in 1978  
175 Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation, Great Britain  
186 Unemployment and vacancies by occupation and region in the United Kingdom  
190 Manpower in the local authorities  
192 Quarterly estimates of employees in employment  
196 Labour turnover: manufacturing industries December 1977  
199 Safety at sea—co-ordinated policies  
201 Earnings in coal-mining, in agriculture and British Rail  
203 Accidents at work—third quarter 1977  
205 Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

**QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT**

- 207 Minimum weekly wage—Holiday entitlements—London weighting—Low paid workers—Pay policy—Cost of living—Purchasing power—Retail prices index—Jobs availability—Variations of employment—Public service employees—Unemployment rates—EEC work rates—Unemployment comparisons—Retirement age—Unemployed over pensionable age—Protective legislation—Female manual workers—Youth Opportunities Programme—Young people—Job creation funds—TOPS courses—Statistical data—Skillcentre instructors—Jobcentres—Disabled people—Health hazard—EEC machine tool requirements—Health and safety—Expenditure—Financial allocations—Premium grants—Jobs safeguarded—Trade union recognition

**MONTHLY STATISTICS**

- 214 Summary

**STATISTICAL SERIES**

- 229 General summary

**SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES**

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

**REPRINTS OF ARTICLES**

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

**BACKFILE VOLUMES**

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

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

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

## Guide to some major articles 1977-1978

1977		1977 (continued)	
<b>February</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>Page</b>
The Wages Inspector cometh	107	Migration of managers from the UK	903
Concentration of industrial stoppages in manufacturing industries	111	Pay and hours—how satisfied are you?	906
Graduate supply and demand in 1977	116	The UK's presidency of the Council of Ministers	916
Measures to stimulate employment in Norway	119	Human rights and the ILO	919
"Where there's muck there's brass"—Job Creation project	126	Japanese unions in the low growth era	922
		Labour costs in 1976	927
		Industrial relations effects of mergers and takeovers	944
<b>March</b>		Early careers of graduates	947
MSC evaluates job creation	211	The Grunwick Inquiry	949
Mr Justice Phillips, President of the Appeal Tribunal	218	Occupations in engineering and related industries: May 1976	954
North Sea oil industry tests Scottish skills	220	Some further characteristics of the unemployed	965
Retail Prices in 1976	226		
Family Expenditure Survey	224	<b>October</b>	
		The pattern of pay, April 1977: key results of the New Earnings Survey	1047
<b>April</b>		Unfair dismissals	1078
Europe's human face	339	Occupational mortality 1970-72: a survey preview	1081
Unemployment problems in the Federal Republic of Germany	344	Career attitudes of undergraduates	1083
Recent surveys of engineering craftsmen—the declining asset	345	Manpower planning literature	1093
Young people leaving school in England and Wales	353		
		<b>November</b>	
<b>May</b>		Pattern of household spending in 1976	1191
Certification office—the first year	439	Decline of employment in metropolitan areas	1199
Purchasing power in the EEC	443	Annual census of employment, results for June 1976	1206
The French trade unions	451	Employment of registered disabled people in the public sector	1256
Race Relations Act 1976	455		
Equal pay and sex discrimination	457	<b>December</b>	
Statutory wage regulations in 1976	486	Earnings of employees in the private and public sectors	1335
		Industrial disputes; international comparisons	1342
<b>June</b>		Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes	1344
Characteristics of the unemployed: sample survey, June 1976	559	Young people and work	1345
The case for shop floor participation	575	Unemployed minority group workers	1348
Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1976	579	Annual census of employment: June 1976	1351
New projections on future labour force	587	Labour costs in Great Britain 1975: regional analyses	1358
Pay differentials and the dispersion of earnings	593	Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: September 1977	1368
Young people leaving school in Scotland and Great Britain	599		
		<b>1978</b>	
<b>July</b>		<b>January</b>	
Counter-inflation policy—statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer	687	Concentration of industrial stoppages in Great Britain: 1971-1975	9
Employment Minister announces new employment schemes	690	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1977	11
Surveys carried out into special employment schemes	692	Rates of wages and hours of work in 1977	15
Shop floor participation—two case studies	697	Quarterly estimates of employees in employment: September 1975-September 1977	20
Finding a way to predict wastage of craftsmen and apprentices	699	Work humanisation in Japan	28
Behavioural science and manpower planning	704	Benefits for French motor car industry	31
Household spending in 1976	726	Analysis of census of employment units	37
		Social science students: first step in their careers	41
<b>August</b>		<b>February</b>	
Taking some of the guesswork out of industrial relations: disclosure of information	799	A plain man's guide to the Family Expenditure Survey	137
Work preparation courses are helping handicapped school leavers for permanent jobs	803	Technical improvements in the retail prices index	148
The enterprise unions of Japan	808	Special employment and training measures: development in the European Community	162
Shop floor participation—two case studies	814	Special employment measures in EEC member states	163
Manpower in local authorities	816	Age qualifications in job vacancies	166
Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation: Great Britain	821	Graduate supply and demand in 1978	173
Unemployment and vacancies by occupation and region in the United Kingdom	832	Safety at sea—co-ordinated policies	199

## News and Notes

# Ministers give assurances on future of special job measures

A bill which would give the Government wider powers to introduce temporary measures to preserve jobs and expand employment, had its second reading on February 20. The Employment Subsidies Bill, as it is called, would enable the Government to bring in measures to continue employment schemes such as the Temporary Employment Subsidy; expand schemes such as the Small Firms Employment Subsidy; and introduce schemes to deal with high unemployment.

Earlier the Government had pledged to continue the Temporary Employment Subsidy, the Small Firms Employment Subsidy and the Job Release Scheme in broadly similar forms beyond their present closing date of March 31 this year.

### Objections

Although the EEC Commission has raised some objections to the continuation of the Temporary Employment Subsidy (TES), the Employment Secretary, Mr Albert Booth, told the House of Commons in the employment debate on January 30, "The Government is putting plans to the Commission for the continuation of TES in a way which I believe is consistent with the treaty."

### Essential

He assured the House that the Government took the view that it was essential to continue the support for industry that was provided by TES and that should the scheme have to be modified that would only be done when the Government was in a position to provide a scheme which would give equivalent support for employment.

### Short-time

Mr Booth continued: "In this context we are considering a scheme to support short-time working. We shall shortly introduce a Bill to the House which will provide us with powers to cover alternative employment schemes and the planned extension of the Small Firms Employment Subsidy."

The EEC Commission has objected to the Temporary Employment Subsidy on the grounds that it can have a distorting effect on competition.

Speaking in the adjournment debate on January 31, when MPs had raised fears of the effect on the clothing and footwear industry in particular, if the EEC's objections to the scheme meant that it would have to be discontinued, Mr John Golding, Under Secretary of State for Employment said: "The TES has given a breathing space to our textile, clothing and footwear industries. It is not intended to be a permanent prop to ailing firms. However, it has been used as a splint to give temporary help to firms to get over a bad period. It is inconceivable that we could concede to the drastic reduction demanded by the Commission. Therefore we shall be negotiating very hard indeed in Brussels to avoid the damage which any drastic change in the scheme would bring to the North West and

other areas in which textiles, clothing and footwear activities are so heavily concentrated.

Mr Golding pointed out that although the Commission has expressed views about the TES as a whole, it was concerned predominantly with textiles, clothing and footwear. It was suggesting not a complete withdrawal but a reduction in these sectors. The Government's view was that if that reduction took place because of the power the Commission could use, working people would have to be protected in other ways from the harm such a move could do to them.

At talks on the future of TES between Department of Employment ministers and representatives of management and trade unions in the textile, footwear and clothing industries, ministers reaffirmed the intention of the Government to continue the subsidy broadly in the same form as it is at present.

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

Employment Measures	Number Covered	Date of Count
Temporary Employment Subsidy	173,450	January 13
Job Release Scheme	12,051	January 13
Job Creation Programme	47,387	January 12
Work Experience Programme	34,221	December 31
Community Industry	4,474	January 12
Youth Employment Subsidy	2,793	December 31
Job Introduction Scheme	36	December 30
Small Firms Employment Subsidy	3,372	November 13
<b>Training Measures</b>		
Training places supported in industry	29,263	November 30
Training Services Agency special courses for young people	3,429	December 30

The total number of people assisted by these schemes is at present about 310,000. The actual effect on the unemployed register however will be less than this due to a number of factors, such as the tendency of some people not to sign the register when they become unemployed.

It is estimated that about 790,000 people will benefit from the special measures listed above at a gross cost of nearly £900 million. This is taken over the period since the introduction of the first measures in April 1975 to the termination date of the current programmes.

## News and Notes

## European Social Fund review leads to changes

A series of decisions and regulations adopted by the EEC Council of Ministers recently has been designed to modify and improve the working of the European Social Fund. This move follows a review of the operations of the Fund, which finances schemes to train, retrain and resettle workers with a view to increasing their geographical and occupational mobility within the EEC.

Three main areas of change have been introduced in the Fund, which operates under two budgets—the Article 5 budget which assists schemes undertaken as part of member states' own employment policies and the Article 4 budget benefiting particular categories of people covered by specific decisions of the Council of Ministers such as textile workers.

First, there has been a number of changes designed to increase the concen-

tration of the Fund's resources in the regions of greatest need. In each year 50 per cent of the entire budget is to be reserved for Article 5 operations in regions that are underdeveloped or suffering from industrial decline (in the UK, the assisted areas). The provision that at least 60 per cent of the Article 5 budget should be devoted to operations designed to reduce structural unemployment in those regions has been retained. The amount of assistance given under present regulations (50 per cent of eligible expenditure undertaken by public authorities and a grant matching that given by a public authority towards the cost of a project carried out by a private organisation) is to be increased by 10 per cent in the case of operations in certain regions of especially serious unemployment such as Northern Ireland.

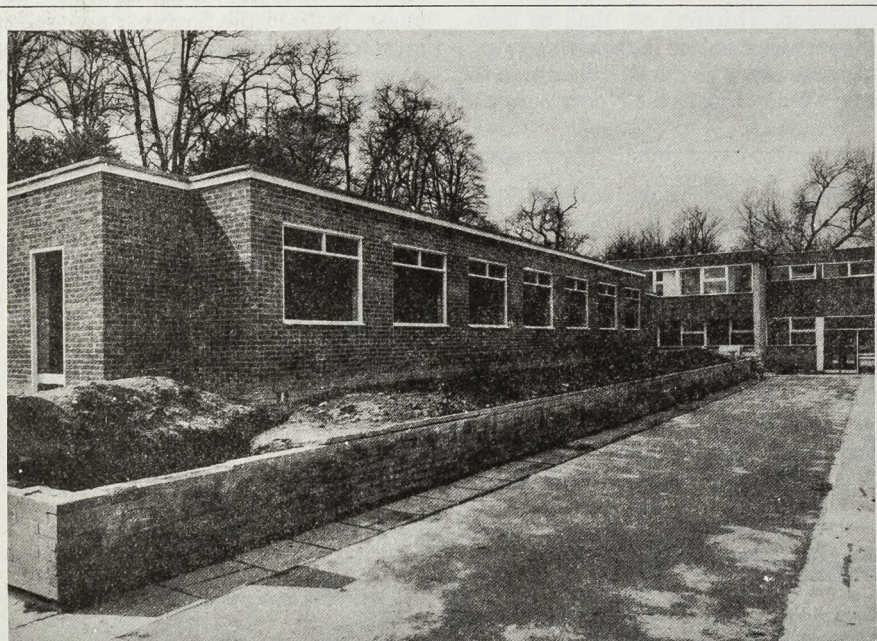
Secondly, the regulations have been simplified. The list of types of expenditure

eligible for Fund assistance has been simplified; the present complex provisions whereby training for self-employment can be assisted in certain cases has been replaced by a clause indicating that training for employment and for self-employment are to be considered on an equal basis (except that assistance for training for the liberal professions will continue to be ruled out), and new provision has been made for giving assistance to projects on the basis of unit costs (per trainee and per unit of time). These costs will be determined by the Commission in consultation with each member state.

Thirdly, there have been changes intended to make the Fund more efficient. The guidelines adopted by the Commission (whereby different degrees of priority are assigned to projects for which applications for assistance are submitted, in order to use the limited budget to best effect) are to be published by May of each year. These guidelines will have effect for the current year and the two subsequent years, although modifications may be introduced each year in the light of changing circumstances. Applications for projects to be undertaken in 1980 and thereafter are to be submitted at least in outline by October 21 of the preceding year, to enable the Commission to make a decision on which projects are to be assisted before the operations are due to start. There are to be advance payments of assistance while the project is in progress.

In addition, there have been changes to the specific decisions under the Article 4 budget. Article 4 assistance for schemes to rehabilitate and train disabled people for open employment has been discontinued; in future all such assistance will be concentrated under Article 5. There is a new, although rather limited, provision under Article 4 for schemes to train certain women over 25 and to familiarise them with the conditions of working life. The present Article 4 provisions for schemes to train young people, migrant workers, textile and clothing workers, and former agricultural workers, are to be continued at least until 1981.

Any potential applicants who need advice should contact the Department on 01-214 6242.



This building to house a swimming pool—part of a community project for the Alice Elliot School for the Deaf, in Liverpool—was erected by redundant apprentices and Construction Industry Training Board award holders. Most of the trades covered by the board were involved in the project: brickwork, painting, carpentry, joinery, electrical installation, plastering and plumbing.

Up to the end of March last year, according to the Construction Industry Training Board's latest report, 1,887 apprentices had been reported to the board as redundant. Of these 861 have been found new employers through the Training Services Agency's adoption grants, which encourage employers to take on extra apprentices. A further 509 have been given some form of extended training.

## News and Notes

## New regulations under Employment Agencies Act proposed by the Secretary of State

Proposals for further regulations under the Employment Agencies Act 1973, have been issued by the Employment Secretary, Mr Albert Booth. They deal with exemption of professional bodies from the provisions of the Act; the exemption of au pair agencies in certain circumstances from the general prohibition on charging fees to workers, and the new licence fee payable under the Act.

Under the Act the Secretary of State can exempt from the provisions of the Act any business carried on, or any services

provided by such persons or classes of persons as he may prescribe. It is proposed that exemption should be extended to professional bodies which provide employment agency or employment business (staff contracting) services solely for their members.

### Prohibited

Employment agencies are prohibited from charging fees to workers for finding or trying to find them employment, except in cases prescribed by the Secretary of State. Regulations have already been made to allow entertainment and model agencies to charge for their services. It is now proposed that when an agent arranges or tries to arrange work abroad for an au pair through an overseas agent, he should be allowed to charge the au pair a fee for this service, provided he does not receive a fee from either the employer or the overseas agent.

### Maximum fee

A further regulation under section 5 of the Act is proposed to limit the maximum fee chargeable in these circumstances to the equivalent of one week's pocket-money payable by the employer to the au pair.

The costs of licensing and enforcement under the Act are met from the licence fee receipts. To meet the increased costs of maintaining the existing licensing and enforcement arrangements, it is proposed to raise the fee from £72 per year to £111 per year from April 1, 1978.

### "Professional body"

For the purpose of the proposed regulations a "professional body" would be one whose principal objects under its charter or constitution include the advancement or spreading of knowledge among persons belonging to the same or similar professions or the maintenance or improvement of standards of conduct and competence among members of the same or similar professions; and one which is required by its charter or constitution to apply its profits, if any, or other income in promoting its objects, and is prohibited from paying any portion thereof or any dividend to its members.

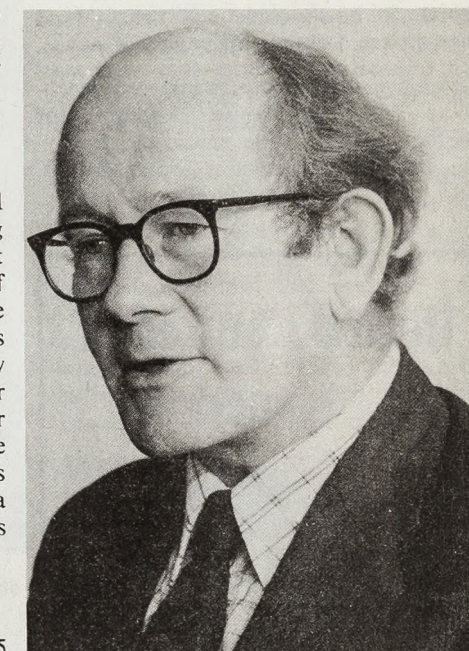
## Final quarter's applications to industrial tribunals

Applications registered by the Central Offices of the Industrial Tribunals between October 3, 1977 and December 30, 1977 totalled 10,366 in England and Wales and 1,169 in Scotland. These applications were made up of 75 per cent under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974, seven per cent under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and four per cent under both Acts. Nine per cent were made under the Employment Protection Act 1975, 1½ per cent under the Equal Pay Act 1970, 1 per cent under the Race Relations Act 1976 and a half of one per cent each under the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and the Contact of Employment Act 1972. The remaining proportion of applications were made under other Acts, the Selective Employment Payments, Compensation Regulations, Industrial Training Act, Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, which are within the scope of the tribunals. There was also a small number of unclassified applications.

### Cases outstanding

During the same period, in England and Wales 3,771 cases were heard by tribunals and 5,807 disposed of without a hearing, whilst in Scotland 585 cases were heard and 712 disposed of without a hearing. The number of cases outstanding on December 30, 1977 was 13,989 in England and Wales and 1,003 in Scotland.

## Unemployment programmes needed for next decade warns Cassels



Cassels: "confident".

The director of the Manpower Services Commission, Mr John Cassels, has predicted that special programmes to help the unemployed will still be required well into the 1980s.

He told the Institute of Employment Consultants last month that in the first half of the 1980s there would be a need to improve and refine the impact of unemployment programmes to give help to all of those hardest hit.

Looking at the future of the employment services, Mr Cassels made the confident claim that the public employment service would be providing a highly competitive operation based on the jobcentre. There were already 400 of these in the country, he added.

● Britain's 400th jobcentre opened its doors last month in Daventry, Northants.

## News and Notes

## The new earnings-related pensions scheme— Mr Ennals launches advertising campaign

Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, launched a £250,000 advertising and publicity campaign to explain how the new state pension scheme will work, how people will benefit, and what they and their employers will pay.

First event of the campaign was a teach-in at Lancaster House, London, for pensions experts, trade unionists, employers, politicians, pensions organisations,

consumer groups and journalists.

The main points of the new pension scheme, they were told, were:

- Pensions will be "earnings-related"—the more people earn, the more they pay (up to the scheme's top limit) and the bigger their pension.

- Pensions will be guaranteed against inflation.

- Rights to an additional pension will build up year by year from 1978. Twenty years of contributions to the new scheme will earn a full additional pension on top of the basic pension.

- Those reaching pension age after April 1979 who have contributed for less than 20 years will still earn a share of the full additional pension. The amount will depend on how

long they contributed to the new scheme.

- Those who change jobs will not lose any of the new pension rights.

- Women will still get their pension at 60, but they will get the same additional pensions and pay the same contributions as men.

- There will be bigger benefits for widows and the chronic sick.

- People can give up work for a time to bring up children without losing right to the basic pension.

- Employees can be "contracted-out" so that they get their additional pension from their firms' own occupation pension scheme, provided the benefits are at least as good as the state scheme.

## Letter calls for "light" on homeworkers

The Government's continuing concern over allegations of exploitation by some firms of their homeworkers has been underlined recently by Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment.

Replying to a letter from Mr Jack Ashley MP for Stoke on Trent South, Mr Grant said he hoped that reports on two trades covered by Wages Councils—button manufacturing and toy manufacturing—would soon shed more light on the subject of homeworkers since this was an area where reliable information was difficult to obtain.

Mr Grant's letter also hoped that the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth would have something to say about the position of homeworkers when it reported on its lower income reference.

Mr Ashley had originally asked in his letter that there should be an investigation into allegations that homeworkers inserting leaflets into tax returns were paid rates of between 12½p and 25p an hour.

In his reply, Mr Grant said he understood that the printing was done by a firm

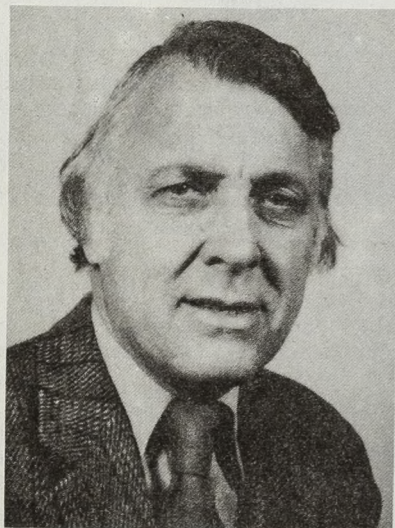
which was bound under contract to observe the Fair Wages Resolution. It was also responsible for ensuring that any of their sub-contractors also observed the Resolution.

The precise relationship between the sub-contractor and the homeworkers in this case was being investigated immediately, added Mr Grant.

He also assured Mr Ashley that all homeworkers, whether self-employed or not, were protected by the Health and Safety at Work Act. The Health and Safety Commission had issued a consultative document on proposals for new requirements designed to improve arrangements for registration of homeworkers as well as inspection of conditions and enforcement to ensure better protection for all homeworkers.

Investigations into the pay and conditions of homeworkers, largely married women with children, through ACAS, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, began in 1976. German and French legislation on homeworking is also under active consideration to see if it could have application in Britain.

## Ireland's successor named



Mr Jim Beighton who will be the next Chief Alkali and Clean Air Inspector, when he will succeed Mr Frank Ireland, who retires on 7 October.

Mr Beighton, who is 57, was born near Rotherham, Yorkshire. He obtained an honours degree in chemistry at London University in 1943, and is a chartered chemical engineer. He also holds fellowships of the Institution of Chemical Engineers, the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Institute of Fuel. At present he is Deputy Chief Inspector.

## News and Notes

## Man-made materials have no guarantee against safety hazards

The discovery of a cancer hazard from vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) has shattered any faith we could assume that new man-made materials are likely to be safe, admitted Miss Audrey Pittom, director of hazardous substances with the Health and Safety Executive. Speaking to the Society for the Chemical Industry she said that the world had been forced to recognise the enormous economic and social importance of such materials, and that ways to control risk other than by prohibition had to be found "even for carcinogens".

Although the chemical industry's systematic monitoring of its plant had increased since 1974, said Miss Pittom, it was still not sufficient. "It is still not enough to provide controls accompanied by regular monitoring only for substances where hazards have been identified. The finger of suspicion is being pointed at an increasing list of substances and we have been faced too often with evidence of irreversible disease arising from long term exposure when it is impossible to put the clock back".

Greater effort must be expended in establishing control over potentially toxic materials, Miss Pittom concluded. This would make great demands on the chemical



Audrey Pittom—"no faith that new man-made materials are likely to be safe"

industry but the alternative would be even more onerous restrictions on innovation and economic growth.

## Necessary safeguards for highly flammable liquids

The main safeguards needed to avoid fire and explosion hazards and to minimise the risk to health when spraying certain paints, varnishes and lacquers are detailed in a guidance note\* published by the Health and Safety Executive. Although the note refers to substances defined in the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972 (1), the Executive says that many of the recommendations are appropriate when spraying other flammable liquids.

\* *Spraying of Highly Flammable Liquids*, HMSO 30p plus postage.

## Survey finds excessive noise in foundries

A survey of noise levels in foundries in the UK identified several processes or machines that produced a definite noise hazard, according to a recent report from the Health and Safety Executive.

The report, by the sub-committee on foundry noise of the Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in Foundries, stresses that excessive noise levels can be reduced, and it lists basic practical measures that can be taken. Among those that have already proved to be effective in a number of foundries are: lining a fettling booth with sound absorbent material, enclosing motors and fitting silencers on dust extraction plant and fans.

### Findings

The findings of three surveys carried out by the Factory Inspectorate are presented in the report. Two surveys concentrated on the number of foundrymen exposed to high noise levels and the third, made at the request of the sub-committee and covering 12 foundries, examined processes and machines in detail. This last survey in the sub-committee's view gives the best idea available of the degree of risk to hearing in typical foundry processes.

Out of a total of 749 workers involved in one survey covering nine foundries, 501 were for some part of the working day exposed to noise levels exceeding 90 dB (A)—the present recommended maximum for an eight hour day.

Solutions to the problems of noise are not cheap, says the sub-committee, whose members are drawn from trade unions, employers' organisations, the Foundry Equipment and Supplies Association and the HSE. Many foundries are, however, already taking remedial action and one aim of the report is to encourage others to do so and to stimulate a closer look at the more difficult problems. The report is also intended to alert planners and designers to the need to incorporate noise control into the design of foundry buildings, machinery, plant and processes.

\* *Noise in Foundries* Joint Standing Committee on Health Safety and Welfare in Foundries: First Report of the sub-committee on Foundry Noise, Health and Safety Executive. HMSO, £1.00 net.

## First report on power station accident

The Health and Safety Commission has received a preliminary report from the Chief Inspector of Factories on the accident at Littlebrook "D" Power Station, Dartford, Kent on January 9, in which four men died and five were seriously injured.

Investigations by the Factory Inspectorate and a team from the Health and Safety Executive's Research and the Laboratory Services Division started immediately after the accident. Some components have been taken to their laboratory at Sheffield for detailed examination.

The Health and Safety Commission says that a full report of the investigation will be published. Meanwhile the Factory Inspectorate has issued an enforcement notice prohibiting the use of equipment similar to that involved in the accident.

## News and Notes

## Canadian report on skilled workers may help other countries

A recent study of problems affecting the supply of skilled workers in Canada praises the Canadian Department of Manpower and Immigration for its labour market forecasting programmes, which are helping the government and the private sector to meet future needs without causing problems of oversupply. The methods used might well be adapted by other industrialised countries, the report says.

The report\*, which has been produced by the British-North American Committee, makes a number of recommendations for dealing with imbalances in the skilled labour market:

- statistics should be improved to reveal skill levels in labour supply shortages and surpluses
- management and unions should jointly monitor labour market forecasts and put this information to effective use
- studies by industry of skill needs should be made. The planning of training projects designed to balance supply and demand in each occupational classification should be examined at the same time.
- career guidance should be improved in schools relative to opportunities in skilled trades
- there should be greater cooperation between management and unions to bring about a greater balance in the supply and demand mechanisms for labour.

\* *Skilled labour Supply Imbalances: The Canadian Experience* by William Dodge. British North-American Committee. £1.50.

## Housing discrimination against migrant workers says European Commission

The accommodation which migrant workers in the EEC are forced to take reflects and accentuates the discriminations to which they are subject. This is the general impression contained in a report on housing migrant workers which has just been published by the European Commission.

### Vast survey

Edited by M. J. Delcourt of Louvain University, the report analyses the results of a vast survey undertaken for the European Commission by 30 experts throughout the Community, on the housing conditions of foreign workers. Anthropologists, social geographers, economists, psychologists and sociologists have produced their own findings which are independent of both the European Commission and national administrations.

The report points out that for a modest dwelling, the foreign worker pays DM 3.84 per square metre, where a German national would only be asked DM 2.67 per square

metre—a difference of more than 40 per cent to the detriment of the migrant worker. In Denmark, 90 per cent of the dwellings are equipped with a bath, central heating or both, whereas only 56.5 per cent of those dwellings inhabited by migrant workers have such facilities. In France, 30 per cent of the resident population live in conditions of two to four per room as against 47 per cent for migrant workers. In Germany, 3.5 per cent of the resident population live two to four per room against 26 per cent of foreign workers.

### Fund suggested

To improve the lot of the migrant worker, the report tentatively suggests setting up a Community fund to improve accommodation for foreign workers.

\* *The housing of migrant workers: a case of social improvidence?* SEC (77) 3954. Obtainable from the UK office of the European Commission, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ.

## More training opportunities for women

The European Commission has submitted proposals to the Council of Ministers which could result in greater training opportunities for women over 25 who wish to return to work. EEC research has shown that between 60 and 85 per cent of this group, depending on the country concerned, have had no vocational training or do not use their qualifications in their jobs.

### Age bar

The Commission has proposed a programme of training that would apply only to women over 25. It would take the form of vocational training preceded by an

induction programme for employment which would educate about life in a company, job prospects etc, and would be followed up by help in finding jobs suited to the qualifications obtained.

### Financing

In the view of the Commission, help from the Social Fund would be an appropriate way of financing such a scheme and it estimates that an initial appropriation for the programme of £5,200,000 would be needed in 1978 rising by 1981 to about £13 million. Estimates are based on training lasting an average of four months.

European Community

# Family Expenditure

## A plain man's guide to the Family Expenditure Survey



*HOW do households spend their money? How much do they spend on food, how much on travel, how much on housing? How do the patterns of expenditure on different goods and services depend on the income of the household, the size of the household, its composition, the region where it lives? How much more of their incomes do pensioner households spend on food than other households? What is the average size of households and how many members, on average, are in employment? How many one-parent households are there, and what are their sources of income? These are some of the questions which can be answered from the results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES).*

For example, in 1976, the average expenditure over all households was just under £62 per week. There was an average of 2.75 persons per household of whom 1.34 persons were in employment. For "all households", 25 per cent of total expenditure went on food. For the 10 per cent of households with the lowest incomes, food accounted for 31 per cent of their expenditure; for the 10 per cent of



households with the highest incomes the percentage was 20. One-parent households obtained 41 per cent of their income from wages and salaries and 29 per cent from social security benefits. As the survey has been running in its present form continuously since 1957, similar figures are available for earlier years and show how these patterns have changed and developed over time.

The main reason, historically, for instituting a regular survey on expenditure by households was to provide information on spending patterns for the Retail Prices Index (RPI). As explained in "An Unstatistical Readers' Guide to the RPI" (*Employment Gazette*, October 1975), the RPI measures the change in the cost of a shopping basket of goods and services representative of the expenditure of the vast majority of households. The pattern of expenditure gradually changes from one year to the next and the composition of the basket needs to be kept up to date. Accordingly regular information is required on spending patterns and this is provided by the FES. In addition to providing this essential data for the RPI, the FES now meets a wide variety of needs for information on spending, and related matters and characteristics concerning households.

**Responsible for survey**

The Department of Employment is responsible for the survey and for its processing and publishing but the actual conduct of the survey is carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) which is the unit within Government responsible for household surveys. It has particular expertise and experience in such matters. OPCS staff draw the sample, carry out the interviews with household members and code the completed records. The Social Survey Division also carries out experiments from time to time to try to improve the methodology of the FES and to make it better able to meet the needs of its many users. Interest in the results of the survey is very wide and an interdepartmental committee chaired by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) annually reviews any changes or additions that are sought. The committee also plans and reviews the development and experimental work undertaken for the FES.

About 7,000 households take part in the survey in the course of a year, the numbers being spread evenly over all the months in order, amongst other things, to cover seasonal variations in expenditure (for example expenditure on alcoholic drink is higher around Christmas and the New Year).

**Origin and development of the survey**

The development of the survey has always been heavily influenced by the requirements of producing index numbers of retail prices. It was around the beginning of the century that the need for a measure of the effect of price changes on ordinary families became recognised. In turn, this led to a need for surveys of expenditure patterns. In 1904, the Board of Trade carried out a survey of the consumption and cost of food in about 2,000 workmen's families in urban districts of the United Kingdom. The next survey was carried out in 1937/8 when the households of more than 11,000 manual and certain non-manual workers provided details of their expenditure. What turned out to be the final *ad hoc* survey took place over twelve months starting towards the end of January 1953, when, on the recommendation of the Cost of

Living Advisory Committee the household expenditure Enquiry was held, a sample survey covering about 13,000 households in the United Kingdom

In considering the results of the 1953/4 survey, the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that small-scale enquiries should be conducted at frequent intervals, rather than relying on large-scale exercises at lengthy intervals. In practice the wishes of the Committee were met when in 1957 a continuous small-scale enquiry of 5,000 addresses, the Family Expenditure Survey, was set up. Between 3,000 and 3,500 households co-operated each year during the period 1957 to 1966. From 1967 it was decided to double the sample to roughly 11,000 addresses since when about 7,000 households co-operate each year. The FES has now been conducted on a reasonably consistent basis for 20 years. It is rare for surveys to be conducted, fundamentally unchanged, for this length of time especially when they are of the size and complexity of the FES.

It therefore represents a unique and reliable source of data about households providing a perspective of the changes and developments in household circumstances and characteristics over the past twenty years.

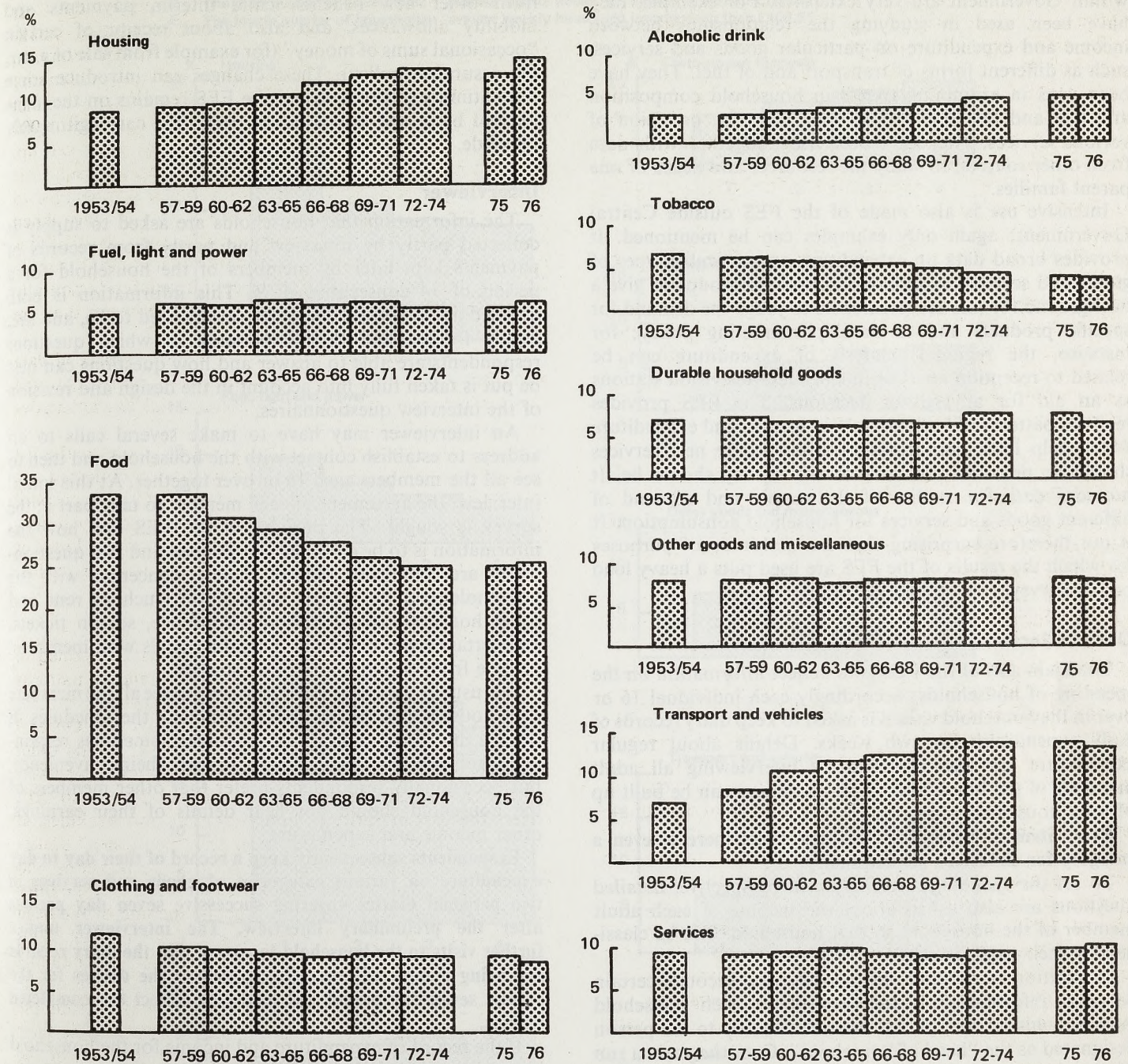
During this time, alterations have been made to the list of questions asked, but the main information collected has remained unaltered. These differences of detail take account of changes in the goods and services consumed by households and the developing requirements for different kinds of information by the multitudinous users of the FES results.

**Up to date**

As already mentioned, the expenditure data obtained in the survey are used to keep up to date the spending patterns on which the RPI is based. Three price indices are, in fact, produced. The one most commonly used is the General Index, often just simply referred to as the RPI. The other two indices relate to one-person pensioner and two-person pensioner households of limited means. The main RPI covers the vast majority of households. It only excludes, at the lower end of the income range, the "pensioner" households which are mainly dependent on state pensions and benefits and, at the upper end of the income range, the three to four per cent of households with the income of the head in the first half of 1977 exceeding £145 per week. This figure is regularly updated to take account of changing levels of income. These two groups of households at the different ends of the income scale are excluded from the spending patterns on which the RPI is based because their expenditure pattern is markedly different from that of the general run of households. This is illustrated in chart 4. These two income groups are included in the FES (it is the FES data which reveals the distinctive patterns of expenditure) and indeed are important for the other uses to which the FES results are put. The way that proportions of household expenditure on different goods and services change over time is shown in chart 1 and brings out clearly the need for expenditure patterns in the RPI to be brought regularly up to date.

Information on the income and expenditure of households is also of considerable importance to other Government departments in the formulation of policies, for example, on changes in the benefits system or on changes in taxes on expenditure. There are also numerous users outside Central Government, including Local Government, Royal Com-

**Chart 1 How spending patterns have changed over the years**



NOTES : 1. Percentages are expenditure on commodity or service group as a percentage of total household expenditure.  
 2. There are some discontinuities in the housing expenditure. For details, see the FES reports and the article 'Household spending in 1976' in the July 1977 issue of this Gazette.

Sources: Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure 1953/54  
 Family Expenditure Survey reports 1957-76

missions and Committees of Inquiry, market research firms, employers, trade unions and academic researchers.

The detailed uses to which the results of the FES are put within Government are very extensive. For example, they have been used in studying the relationships between income and expenditure on particular goods and services, such as different forms of transport and of fuel. They have been used in examining trends in household composition and size and the implications they have for provision of various services. They have been used, together with data from other sources, to study the resources and needs of one parent families.

Intensive use is also made of the FES outside Central Government; again only examples can be mentioned. It provides broad data on expenditure on particular types of goods and services by different household groups to give a background for market researchers to judge the demand for specific products and to develop marketing policy; for instance, the regional analysis of expenditure can be related to reception areas of independent television stations as an aid for advertising decisions. The FES provides regional patterns of both household income and expenditure which help local authorities to assess where new services should be provided and how extensive they should be. It provides data for studies of the supply and demand of different goods and services for household consumption. It is not therefore surprising that the multitude of purposes for which the results of the FES are used puts a heavy load on the survey.

**Data collected**

The main aim of the FES is to collect information on the spending of households; accordingly each individual 16 or over in the household visited is asked to keep diary records of daily expenditure for two weeks. Details about regular expenditure are also obtained by interviewing all adult members of the household so that a picture can be built up of total household expenditure.

**Every item of expenditure is important; there is even a category for children's pocket-money.**

To set the spending information in perspective, detailed questions are also asked about the income of each adult member of the household so that households can be classified by their total income.

In addition to the data on spending and income, certain personal information is recorded about each household member—his or her age, sex and relationship to the person designated as the "head of household". Over the years a run of this kind of information has been built up and it is particularly useful, in conjunction with other sources, in studying the changing structure of households. Additionally, the availability to the household of amenities such as a television set, a car and a washing machine is noted.

From time to time, changes are made in the information sought. Some reflect new forms of expenditure or the greater importance of particular areas of expenditure (and declining expenditure, also); some reflect new sources of income, especially benefits. Some reflect the growing or special needs of users, while others affect the wording and the order of questions to define their objective more clearly and make it easier for people to answer. New questions introduced recently include, in 1972, asking about income from family income supplement which was then a new social security

benefit. In 1975 respondents were asked for the first time whether any mortgage had been obtained under the option mortgage scheme and in 1976 they were asked about income from other new benefits, child interim payments and mobility allowances, and also about receipt of certain "occasional sums of money" (for example from sale of a car, life assurance policy). These changes can introduce some discontinuity in the data but the FES remains on the same general basis and comparisons over time can legitimately be made.

**Interviewer**

The information that households are asked to supply is collected partly by interview and partly from records of payments kept later by members of the household for a period of 14 consecutive days. This information is both detailed and complex. The interviewers need to be, and are, highly trained and their experience of which questions respondents are able to answer and how questions can best be put is taken fully into account in the design and revision of the interview questionnaires.

An interviewer may have to make several calls to an address to establish contact with the household and then to see all the members aged 16 or over together. At this initial interview, the agreement of each member to take part in the survey is sought. The purpose of the FES and how the information is to be collected is explained and two questionnaires are completed. One of these is concerned with the household and its regular expenditure (such as rent and other housing costs, telephone, insurance, season tickets, and certain types of credit). The other deals with members' income from earnings and other sources.

It is usually easier for the interviewer to see all the members of a household together and to complete the schedules in one go, but this is not always possible. Sometimes respondents are seen separately, usually to meet their convenience, but occasionally respondents prefer that other members of the household should not hear details of their earnings, other income and expenditure.

**Respondents subsequently keep a record of their day to day expenditure on various categories of goods and services in two personal diaries covering successive seven day periods after the preliminary interview. The interviewer makes further visits to the household to ensure that the diary records are being completed correctly, to deliver the diaries for the second seven day period and finally to collect the completed diaries.**

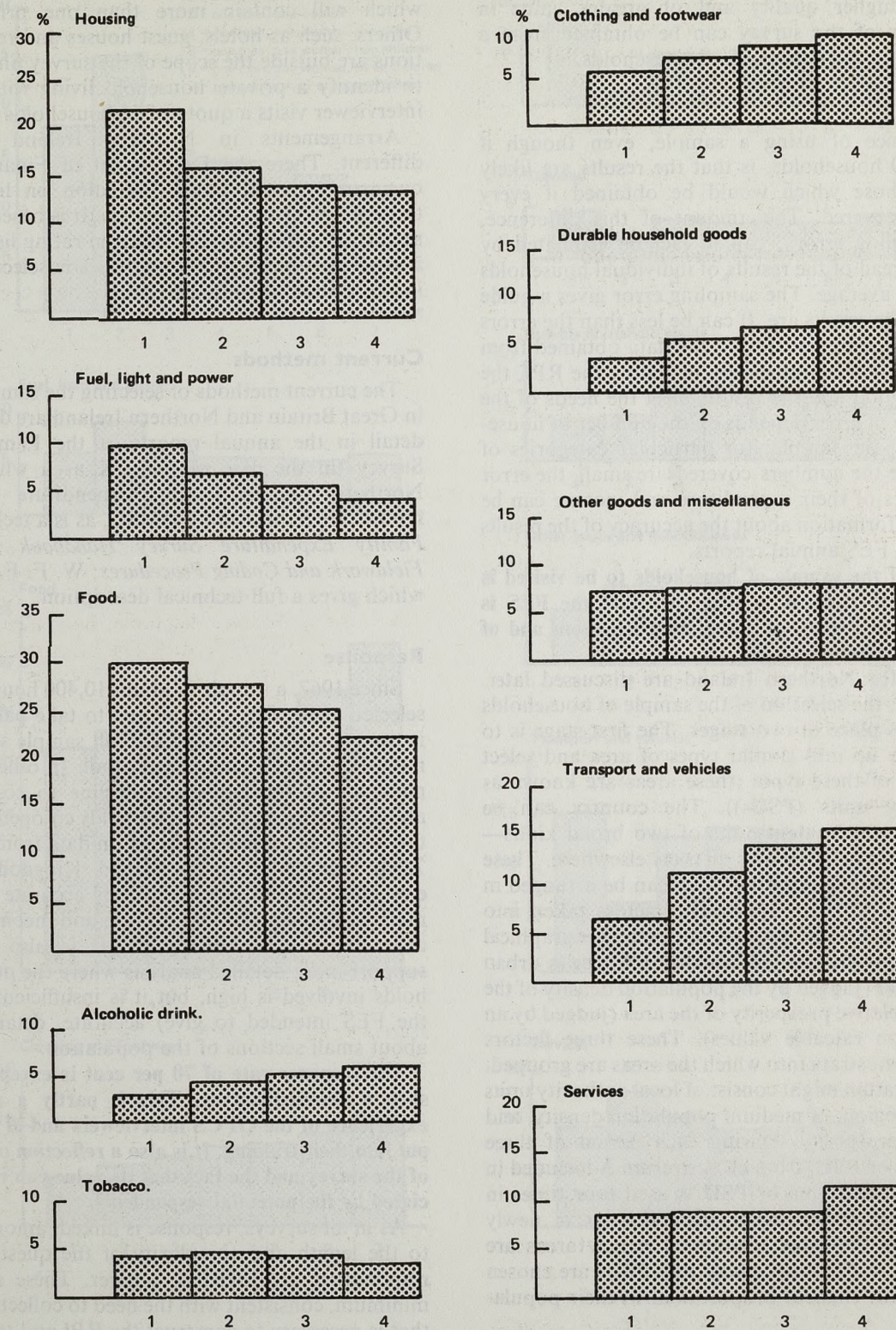
If the record of expenditure and income for the household is to be complete, all members aged 16 and over must co-operate in providing the information for the interview schedules and in completing the diary records. The FES could not be conducted without their co-operation and every effort is made to keep the list of questions asked each year down to the minimum. Each member of the household co-operating receives a small payment of £2 when satisfactory information has been received from all the members.

**Selection of the FES sample of households**

It would be an impossible task, and an unnecessary one, for the FES to cover all households in the country. Using a properly selected sample it is possible to obtain information of acceptable accuracy and representative of the country as a whole. One important advantage of restricting the survey

**Chart 2 How spending patterns vary with household income in 1976**

- 1. The first quarter of households: average weekly household income less than £40.53
- 2. The second quarter of households: average weekly household income £40.53 to £73.97
- 3. The third quarter of households: average weekly household income £73.97 to £108.51
- 4. The fourth quarter of households: average weekly household income more than £108.51



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



in this way is that the limited number of skilled interviewers has more time to spend with each household. They can conduct more detailed interviews, cover more ground and also ensure that respondents understand the questions that are being asked and give the right answers. In this way information of higher quality and of greater value in meeting the aims of the survey can be obtained from a sample than from a full census of all households.

**Sampling error**

One consequence of using a sample, even though it amounts to 7,000 households, is that the results are likely to differ from those which would be obtained if every household were covered. The amount of this difference, known as "sampling error", can in fact be estimated by measuring the spread of the results of individual households about the overall average. The sampling error gives a guide to how accurate the results are. It can be less than the errors introduced by the poorer quality of the data obtained from a larger survey. For many purposes, including the RPI, the accuracy is very good and the results meet the needs of the users. The margin of error depends on the number of households covered by the sample; for particular categories of households, where the numbers covered are small, the error attached to figures of their expenditure and income can be relatively high. Information about the accuracy of the results is included in the FES annual reports.

**The selection of the sample of households to be visited is done with particular care so as to ensure that the FES is representative of all regions of the United Kingdom and of different types of household.**

Arrangements for Northern Ireland are discussed later. For Great Britain, the selection of the sample of households to be visited takes place in two stages. The first stage is to divide the country up into similar types of area and select a sample of each of these types (these areas are known as primary sampling units (PSUs)). The country can be divided into local government units of two broad kinds—boroughs in Greater London and districts elsewhere. These units are very different in kind but they can be arranged in groups, or "strata", of like areas. The factors taken into account in constructing the strata are, (a) the geographical region in which the area lies, (b) whether the area is urban or rural in character (judged by the population density of the area) and (c) the relative prosperity of the area (judged by an indicator based on rateable values). These three factors provide 168 different strata into which the areas are grouped. For example, a stratum might consist of local authority units in the south east region, of medium population density, and of high relative prosperity. During each period of three months, one area, or PSU, from each stratum is included in the FES. Each selected area or PSU is used four times in successive quarters before being replaced by a newly selected PSU from the same stratum. The new areas are chosen at random, but in such a way that PSUs are chosen from a stratum with chances proportional to their population.

**Manageable proportions**

The second stage in the sampling is to select a limited area for interview within each PSU. This is done so that the task of the interviewers in contacting and interviewing households is kept to manageable proportions. The area to be

covered by each interviewer is confined to a reasonable size by the random selection of an electoral ward within the PSU. For each ward, 16 addresses are chosen by random selection from the electoral register.

This procedure produces a list of addresses, some of which will contain more than one private household. Others, such as hotels, guest houses and residential institutions are outside the scope of the survey unless it is possible to identify a private household living within them. Each interviewer visits a quota of 16 households if at all possible.

Arrangements in Northern Ireland are somewhat different. There the Department of Finance conducts its own survey, collecting information on lines identical to those in the Great Britain survey. It is based on a sample of about 900 addresses selected from rating lists and from this a random sample of 250 addresses is selected for inclusion in the United Kingdom FES.

**Current methods**

The current methods of selecting the samples of addresses in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are described in more detail in the annual reports of the Family Expenditure Survey (in the case of the UK as a whole) and of the Northern Ireland Family Expenditure Reports. These reports are published by HMSO, as is a technical handbook *Family Expenditure Survey Handbook on the Sample Fieldwork and Coding Procedures*; W. F. F. Kemsley (1969) which gives a full technical description.

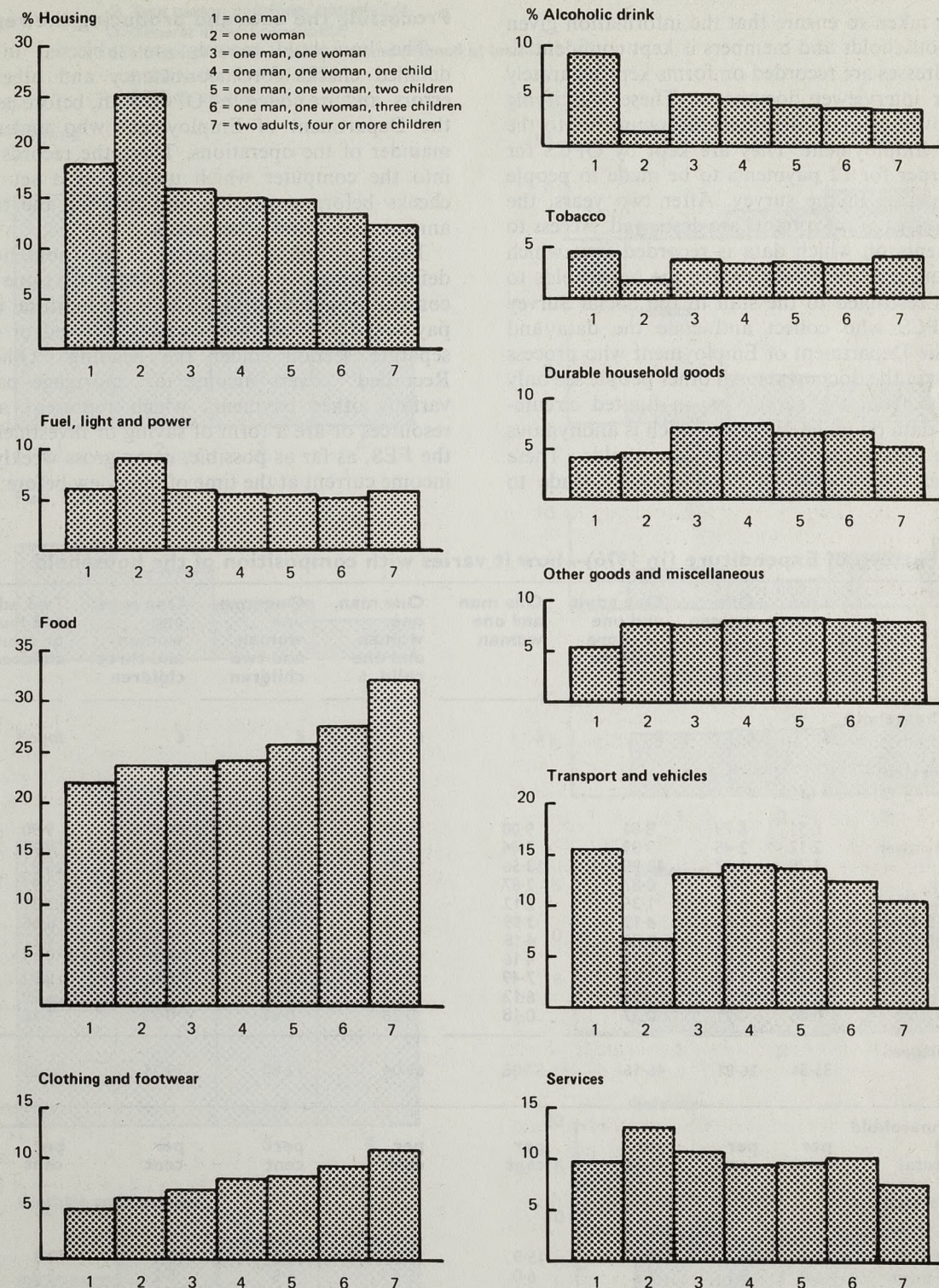
**Response**

Since 1967, a sample of about 10,400 households has been selected each year to be invited to take part in the FES. It is never possible to cover the full sample selected. A small number cannot be contacted at all. In others, one or more members of the household decline to co-operate. In all, about 70 per cent of all households co-operate fully, so that the results each year are based on data from a total of some 7,000 households in the United Kingdom. This is a big enough sample to give sufficiently accurate estimates of the main components of expenditure and income, and the main characteristics of households. It is also big enough to support more detailed analysis where the number of households involved is high, but it is insufficient to give (nor is the FES intended to give) accurate, detailed information about small sections of the population.

**The response rate of 70 per cent is exceptionally high for such a detailed survey. This is partly a reflection of the experience of the OPCS interviewers and of the effort that is put into their training. It is also a reflection of the importance of the survey and the fact that its value can readily be appreciated by the potential respondents.**

As in all surveys, response is linked, among other factors, to the length and complexity of the questionnaires which respondents are asked to answer. These are kept to the minimum, consistent with the need to collect the information that is necessary to construct the RPI and to meet the other important demands put on the Survey. Demands for additional questions are frequent, but the interests of the people who have to provide the information must be given considerable weight in determining what goes into the schedules and the diary records. The result is inevitably a compromise, but it is the continuing intention that the

**Chart 3 How spending patterns vary with household composition in 1976**



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

questionnaires will not become overburdened with excessive detail.

**Confidential**

Great care is taken to ensure that the information given by individual households and members is kept confidential. Names and addresses are recorded on forms kept separately from the other interviewer documents. These identifying forms are removed prior to despatch of documents to the Department of Employment. They are kept by OPCS for some time in order for £2 payments to be made to people who fully co-operate in the survey. After two years, the names and addresses of informants are destroyed. Access to original documents on which data is recorded (but which do not record information which enable the households to be identified) is restricted to the staff in the Social Survey Division of OPCS who collect and code the data and to the staff of the Department of Employment who process the data and retain the documents. All other people see only aggregate results from the survey or, in limited circumstances, receive data on magnetic tapes which is anonymous and cannot be related to individual households. These restrictions meet the promise of confidentiality made to

households co-operating in the Survey which is set out in the FES *Purpose Leaflet* given to them when they agree to participate.

**Processing the data and producing the report**

The household records are subjected to a series of detailed checks for inconsistency and other identifiable errors, and are coded, by OPCS staff, before being passed to the Department of Employment who undertake the remainder of the operations. There the records are punched into the computer which undertakes a set of validation checks before producing and printing the tables for the annual report and other needs.

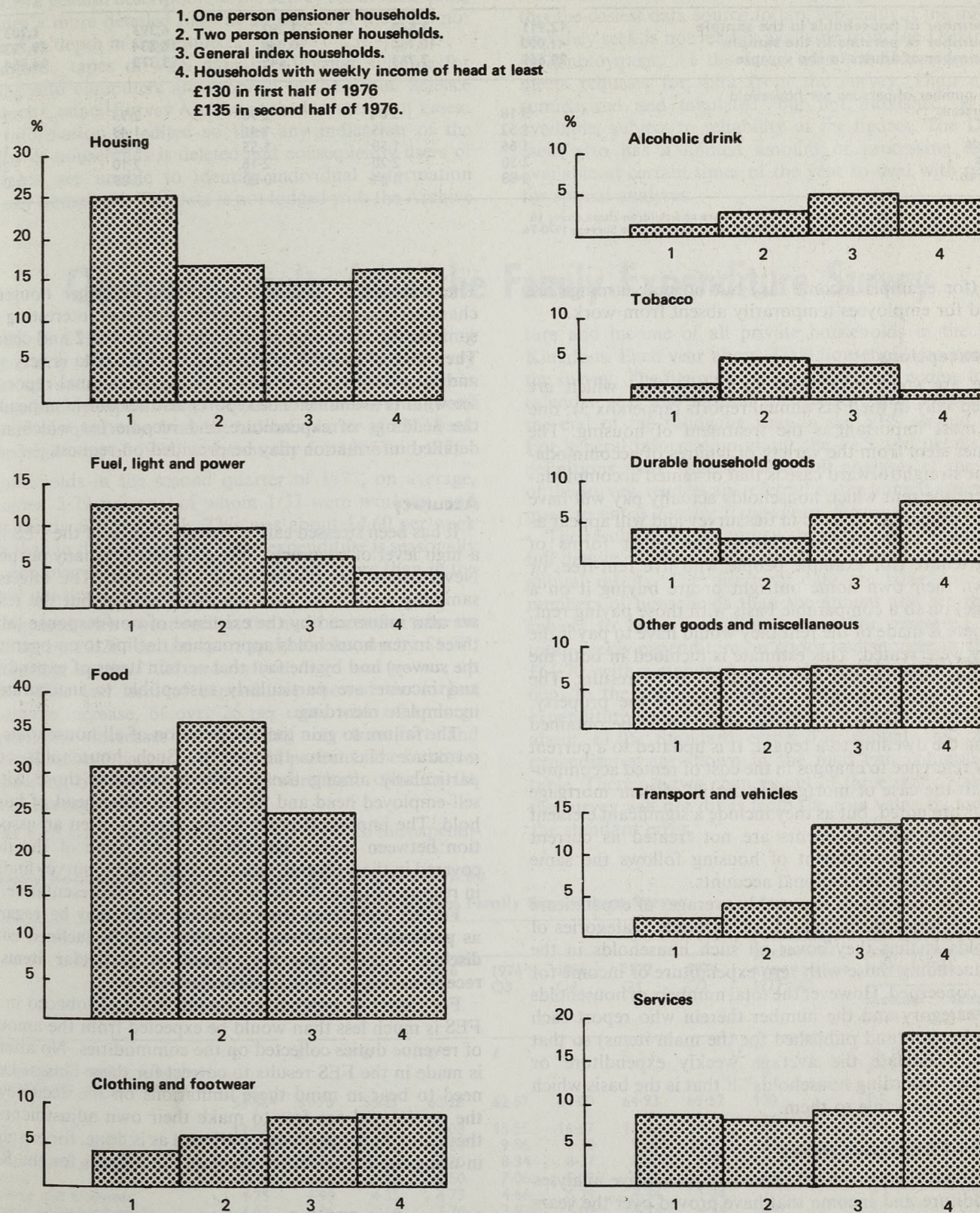
The basic unit of the survey is the "household" which is defined as a group of people living at the same address, with common housekeeping. Total expenditure is defined as payment for goods and services received or consumed. A separate section under the heading "Other Payments Recorded" covers income tax, mortgage payments, and various other payments which represent a transfer of resources or are a form of saving or investment. Income in the FES, as far as possible, is the gross weekly rate of cash income current at the time of interview before deductions at

**Table 1 The Pattern of Expenditure (in 1976)—how it varies with composition of the household**

	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†
<b>Average weekly household expenditure</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Commodity or service</b>									
<b>Group totals</b>									
Housing	6.51	6.79	8.81	9.08	10.37	10.81	10.60	9.90	9.21
Fuel, light and power	2.12	2.45	3.39	3.44	3.86	4.00	4.15	4.71	3.53
Food	7.78	6.37	13.25	13.56	16.81	18.77	21.83	25.82	15.36
Alcoholic drink	3.27	0.41	0.87	2.87	3.23	2.99	3.08	2.97	3.11
Tobacco	1.61	0.48	1.36	2.12	2.37	2.52	2.66	3.31	2.29
Clothing and footwear	1.73	1.59	4.12	3.89	5.53	6.05	7.27	8.66	4.99
Durable household goods	1.47	1.28	2.86	4.18	5.16	4.81	5.34	4.22	4.06
Other goods	1.87	2.00	3.39	4.16	5.24	5.46	5.73	5.12	4.49
Transport and vehicles	5.48	1.82	3.66	7.49	9.67	9.89	9.81	8.32	8.14
Services	3.47	3.51	4.09	6.12	6.53	6.98	8.02	5.99	6.19
Miscellaneous	0.06	0.11	0.37	0.18	0.26	0.51	0.73	1.18	0.32
<b>Total, all expenditure groups</b>	35.36	26.81	46.16	57.08	69.04	72.80	79.21	80.21	61.70
<b>Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total</b>	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
<b>Commodity or service</b>									
<b>Group totals</b>									
Housing	18.4	25.3	19.1	15.9	15.0	14.8	13.4	12.3	14.9
Fuel, light and power	6.0	9.1	7.3	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.9	5.7
Food	22.0	23.8	28.7	23.8	24.3	25.8	27.6	32.2	24.9
Alcoholic drink	9.2	1.5	1.9	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	5.1
Tobacco	4.5	1.8	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.7
Clothing and footwear	4.9	6.0	8.9	6.8	8.0	8.3	9.2	10.8	8.1
Durable household goods	4.2	4.8	6.2	7.3	7.5	6.6	6.7	5.2	6.6
Other goods	5.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.2	6.4	7.3
Transport and vehicles	15.5	6.8	7.9	13.1	14.0	13.6	12.4	10.4	13.2
Services	9.8	13.1	8.9	10.7	9.5	9.6	10.1	7.5	10.0
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.5

† Includes 1,200 households of compositions not shown separately in this table. Note: 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.

**Chart 4 Spending patterns. General Index, Pensioner and High Income households 1976**



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

**Table 2 Changes in the size and make-up of households over the years**

	1953/54	1960	1965	1970	1976
Total number of households in the sample	12,911	3,540	3,392	6,393	7,203
Total number of persons in the sample	41,090	10,765	10,048	18,834	19,793
Total number of adults in the sample	29,669	7,783	7,345	13,378	14,564
Average number of persons per household					
All persons	3.18	3.04	2.96	2.95	2.75
Males	1.52	1.45	1.41	1.43	1.35
Females	1.66	1.59	1.55	1.52	1.40
Adults	2.30	2.20	2.16	2.10	2.02
Children	0.88	0.84	0.80	0.85	0.73

Notes: 1. In this table adults are persons aged 16 or more and children those under 16.  
2. Household Expenditure Enquiry 1953/54, Family Expenditure Surveys 1970-76.

source (for example income tax) but normal earnings are included for employees temporarily absent from work.

### Some exceptions

There are some exceptions to these rules, which are explained fully in the FES annual reports (appendix 3): one of the most important is the treatment of housing. The difficulties stem from the variety of tenures of accommodation. The straightforward case is that of rented accommodation; here the rent which households actually pay will have come out of income covered in the survey and will appear as expenditure. To bring households with other forms of housing tenure (for example people who live rent-free, or who own their own home outright or are buying it on a mortgage) on to a comparable basis with those paying rent, an estimate is made of the rent they would have to pay if the property were rented. This estimate is included in both the expenditure and income sides of the survey results. The estimate is based on the rateable value of the property, which is related to the net income which could be obtained by letting the dwelling to a tenant. It is updated to a current value by reference to changes in the cost of rented accommodation. In the case of mortgagors details of their mortgage payments are noted, but as they include a significant element of investment such payments are not treated as current expenditure. This treatment of housing follows the same practice as that of the national accounts.

A point to note about the weekly averages of expenditure or income shown in the report for particular categories of households is that they cover all such households in the survey, including those with zero expenditure or income for the item concerned. However the total numbers of households in each category and the number therein who report each item are known (and published for the main items) so that users can calculate the average weekly expenditure or income for "recording households" if that is the basis which is of the greater value to them.

### What the FES report shows

The annual reports set out those comprehensive analyses of expenditure and income that have proved over the years to be of the most interest to users; a continuous series of the main results is now available. The way expenditure of households on particular items is related to their income and total expenditure is especially interesting. Table 1 and chart 1 of the report, and chart 2 of this article bring out the relationships. Patterns of expenditure vary with the size and composition of the household (see table 1 and chart 3).

The changes in spending habits and in other household characteristics over time are often the most interesting and some of the main changes are shown in table 2 and chart 2. The range of possible analyses of the FES data is very wide and interested readers need to study the annual reports to see what is available. The reports also set out in appendices the headings of expenditure and income for which more detailed information may be provided on request.

### Accuracy

It has been stressed earlier that the results of the FES have a high level of accuracy, fully adequate for many purposes. Nevertheless the results cannot be exact. The effects of sampling error have been described earlier, but the results are also influenced by the existence of non-response (about three in ten households approached decline to co-operate in the survey) and by the fact that certain items of expenditure and income are particularly susceptible to inaccurate or incomplete recording.

The failure to gain the co-operation of all households can introduce bias into the results. Such households occur particularly among those without children, those with a self-employed head and those with an older head of household. The important point is that there is often an association between these characteristics and some of the items covered in the FES and, as a consequence, the survey findings in respect of these items may not be fully representative.

Further bias arises from questions which may be regarded as particularly sensitive. Respondent may be inclined not to disclose exactly what they spend on particular items or receive as income from a particular source.

For example, expenditure on alcohol and tobacco in the FES is much less than would be expected from the amounts of revenue duties collected on the commodities. No attempt is made in the FES results to correct for these biases. Users need to bear in mind these limitations on the accuracy of the results and are free to make their own adjustments as they think fit for particular purposes as is done, for example, in using the FES data to calculate the weights for the RPI.

### How to find FES information

The main source of data is the annual reports, normally published in the autumn of each year (although the 1976 report was, exceptionally, delayed). Summary results appear in the *Employment Gazette* in June and in the future it is hoped to publish, also in the *Gazette*, quarterly results a little over six months after the period to which they relate (see

next article). The publication of the annual report is usually accompanied by an article in the *Gazette* which includes a general description of the survey results and often includes a more detailed look at an aspect of the FES not covered in depth in the report.

Magnetic tapes of FES data in a format suitable for reading into computers are supplied to the Social Science Research Council Survey Archive at the University of Essex. The information is edited so that any indication of the locality of households is deleted and consequently users of the tapes are unable to identify individual information with any household. The data is not lodged with the Archive

until some two years after the FES results have been published; FES data for the years 1968 to 1974 is now available from this source. Users with computing facilities may find this the easiest data source to tap, especially if the information they seek is not readily available from the Department of Employment. At the same time the Department also meets requests for data from the survey. Data already summarised and tabulated, but not published, is freely available, subject to reliability of the figures. The Department also has a limited amount of processing capacity available at certain times of the year to deal with requests for special analyses.

## Quarterly results from the Family Expenditure Survey

THIS IS THE FIRST article in a new series presenting quarterly data from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) as soon as they are available. The table shows average weekly expenditure by households on various goods and services quarterly, from the second quarter of 1977 back to the beginning of 1976, and annually for 1975 and 1976.

Households in the second quarter of 1977, on average, contained 2.79 persons, of whom 1.37 were working, and spent nearly £70 per week. This was about £4.60 per week more than in the first quarter, when expenditure is seasonally low, and over £9 per week, or 15 per cent, more than in the second quarter a year earlier.

Compared with a year earlier, the main increases were on food, up by £2.20; on transport and vehicles, up by £1.70; on housing, up by £1.25 and on fuel, light and power, up by £1. This last item of expenditure showed the largest percentage increase, of over 26 per cent, with other large proportional increases in spending on transport and vehicles and on tobacco, of around 21 per cent. The increases in spending on food and housing were both close to the overall average of 15 per cent.

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

ture and income of all private households in the United Kingdom. Each year about 7,000 households co-operate in the survey. The figures of expenditure and income for each calendar year and its four quarters are published towards the end of the following year in the FES annual report. For general information about the FES and details of the definitions used, together with full analyses of the results of the survey, readers are referred to the annual reports. The most recent is *Family Expenditure Survey 1976* (£4.50 net).

The results from the survey are subject to sampling error, full details of which are given in the annual reports for the annual results. The quarterly data are based on smaller numbers of households than the annual and are therefore subject to larger sampling errors. For example, average total weekly expenditure on goods and services in 1976 was £61.70, with a standard error of about 1 per cent or about 60p. In the second quarter of 1977, average total weekly expenditure was about £69.50 with a standard error of about £1.05. Standard errors for annual and quarterly expenditures are shown in the final two columns of the table. There are two chances out of three that a value from the survey will not differ from the true value by more than the standard error.

### Weekly household expenditure on goods and services

#### United Kingdom Family Expenditure Survey

	Annual		Quarterly				Percentage pattern of expenditure 1977/Q2	Standard errors of expenditure of households			
	1975	1976	1976 Q1	1976 Q2	1976 Q3	1976 Q4		1977 Q1	1977 Q2	Annual 1976	Quarterly 1977/Q2
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	%	% of expenditure in period	
Average total weekly household expenditure on commodity or service	54.58*	61.70	56.21	60.28	62.57	68.00	64.93	69.52	100	0.9	1.5
Food	13.52	15.37	14.22	15.08	15.55	16.67	16.80	17.27	24.8	0.7	1.3
Housing	7.16*	9.21	8.38	8.84	9.86	9.78	9.60	10.09	14.5	1.4	2.6
Transport and vehicles	7.54	8.14	7.65	8.20	8.34	8.37	8.60	9.91	14.3	1.7	3.5
Services	5.39	6.19	5.19	6.50	7.06	6.02	6.47	6.75	9.7	3.0	5.1
Clothing and footwear	4.75	4.99	4.35	4.73	4.66	6.29	4.44	5.34	7.7	3.1	3.6
Durable household goods	4.03	4.06	3.64	3.76	3.87	5.01	4.23	4.14	6.0	3.7	6.9
Fuel, light and power	2.99	3.53	3.77	3.78	3.11	3.46	4.48	4.78	6.9	1.1	1.8
Alcoholic drink	2.81	3.11	2.67	2.99	3.17	3.65	2.78	3.43	4.9	1.8	3.7
Tobacco	1.95	2.29	2.15	2.23	2.35	2.45	2.34	2.70	3.9	1.5	3.0
Other household goods	4.14	4.49	3.99	3.90	4.34	5.79	4.57	4.63	6.7	1.5	2.7
Miscellaneous	0.31	0.32	0.20	0.27	0.29	0.53	0.53	0.49	0.7	6.9	11.9

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

# Technical improvements in the retail prices index

CERTAIN CHANGES in presentation and some technical improvements in the method of calculation of the retail prices index (RPI) are being introduced in 1978, but the reference base of the index will remain unchanged. This was announced by the Secretary of State for Employment in a statement to the House of Commons on January 11, 1978, following recommendations by the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee.

The Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee (RPIAC), appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment, is convened from time to time to advise on matters relating to the index. Its members include representatives of the users of the index, such as the CBI and the TUC; representatives of the shops which provide the data, such as the Cooperative Union and the Retail Consortium; consumer representatives, including the Consumers' Association and the National Federation of Women's Institutes; leading academic experts on the construction of the index numbers; and representatives of the Government departments concerned.

A description of the method of construction of the index will be found in the article "The unstatistical reader's guide to the retail prices index" in the October 1975 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

## Publication of detailed price indices

For some time there have been increasing demands for the dissemination of more detailed information from the RPI. Up to now the practice has been to publish each month in the *Employment Gazette*, price indices for eleven broad commodity groups (for example food, alcoholic drinks, etc) and for 36 sub-groups (for example meat and bacon, footwear, etc). Average prices for a range of closely defined food items are also published. More detailed indices (known as section indices) are available from the intermediate calculations used to produce the index, but this information has not been made available.

The reliability of the section indices is necessarily less than that of the sub-group and group indices of which they are a part. This increasing reliability of the indices as they become more aggregated has been recognised in the past by publishing the sub-group indices to the nearest unit rather than to one decimal place as is done at the group level (see *Report of the Advisory Committee*, Cmnd 3677, July 1968). The publication of the sub-group indices was introduced because the Advisory Committee in 1952 believed "there was a genuine need on the part of some individuals and organisations for information in somewhat greater detail than that given hitherto". For reasons of reliability of the data, the Committee at that time were not in favour of publishing at a more disaggregated level.

Since then the quality of many of the section indices has been improved. For most of the food items, several hundred price quotations are obtained and this is also the case for a number of other items, such as cigarettes, coal and petrol. Price indices for such items are sufficiently reliable for most purposes and are invariably considerably more reliable than alternative sources. For other items, the data is less comprehensive and publication of greater detail would necessarily have to be on a selective basis according to the quality of the data. In some cases, where prices are obtained from just one or two sources, considerations of confidentiality would also prevent publication.

The Advisory Committee recognised that the prices collected represent a wealth of information on the behaviour of the retail market in the United Kingdom. The members therefore agreed it was appropriate that, subject to considerations of confidentiality and quality, as extensive use as possible should be made of such information and were therefore in favour of publishing further details from the retail prices index. In general terms, the intention would be to publish indices for all items which carry a weight in the index of more than five points out of 1,000. In making their recommendations, the Committee put forward suggestions for the presentation of the detailed indices and expressed the hope that the published detail would be extended in due course when the consideration of confidentiality and quality permitted.

The past practice, of publishing sub-group indices to the nearest unit and group indices to one decimal place, emphasised the difference in reliability between the two. It did however create difficulties when rates of change of sub-group indices were calculated from published data. To avoid such difficulties in the future, the Advisory Committee recommended that the full set of indices, including the additional section indices, should be published to one decimal place, with suitable footnotes to indicate the differing degrees of reliability.

## Technical changes to improve the weighting

The RPI is calculated from thousands of price quotations, covering various individual items (eggs, loaves, etc) collected from all parts of the United Kingdom. The price quotations are first combined together to compile indices for the individual items. For example, quotations for sugar may be collected in up to 800 shops, and these price quotations have to be combined together in order to produce the index for sugar. Once this has been done, the item indices are weighted together to produce the sub-group and group indices, and eventually the all-items index. The points considered by the Advisory Committee were concerned solely with the first stage.

The past methods for compiling the item indices have largely grown out of a series of decisions by the Technical Working Party of the Advisory Committee. Since the matter has last been reviewed, studies undertaken by the Department of Employment had revealed opportunities for improving the method of construction of the individual price indices by taking advantage of the accumulated experience of the previous system and by making use of certain information which can now be obtained from the *Census of Distribution* and from the *Family Expenditure Survey*.

The compilation of the item indices involves two stages. Firstly, it is necessary to decide how best to group the price quotations, for example by treating together the shops in the same town, or by grouping together the information from the various forms of retail organisations (for example co-operatives, multiples and independents). Secondly, there is a choice of methods for combining the price quotations within each group. These two points are discussed in turn.

## Grouping of price quotations

Within the prices collected for the index, there are a few (for example for national newspapers) which are the same over the whole country. There are also some items (for example major consumer durable goods) for which a more limited sample of price quotations is collected from large towns only. However, for most items, particularly food, the Department collects prices from between 500 and 800 shops in the areas of 200 of its local offices. Each office collects up to five quotations for each product and tries to ensure that they come from a variety of outlets (for example the local co-operative, a branch of a chain-store, self-service shops, etc).

The Department of Employment undertook studies of the large samples of prices in order to assess which groups would enable the best estimates of price changes to be made taking into account such information as is available on the volumes of goods sold at each price. Information is now available for many items, from the *Census of Distribution* and from the *Family Expenditure Survey*, about the relative values of sales by the different forms of organisations and in the different regions. Both these factors are sources of variation in price experience and could therefore with advantage be taken into account in a system of weighting individual quotations. The studies undertaken by the Department revealed that the form of organisation was the most important factor associated with differences in prices for the same item, but that there are significant regional variations in some cases. Other factors were also looked at, for example, type of shop (supermarket, counter-service, etc) and size of town, but little difference was found between the categories once the form of organisation had been taken into account.

Based on this evidence, the Department proposed to the RPIAC that the large samples of prices of around 500 to 800 quotations should be grouped, or stratified, by region and form of organisation. Stratification by these factors gives 36 cells (12 regions by three forms of organisation) and leaves little scope for any more. The scheme would make the most efficient use of the available data. The proposals were welcomed by the Advisory Committee as constituting a worthwhile improvement. Members hoped that it would be possible to develop the stratification scheme further; it was suggested that there are important differences in price

levels between individual multiple organisations. The Committee also stressed that the arrangements for price collection need to keep pace with changes in retail distribution (for example discount trading, freezer shops, super stores). It was agreed that the proposals would facilitate further improvements in the shop sample, which could be much more conveniently incorporated into the index under the revised stratification scheme. The Department intends to look into improving the selection of shops.

Such a detailed stratification scheme is not possible for those items where prices are obtained in only the large towns; some of the 36 cells would contain no quotations. The Department will look further into these areas and consider the appropriate system of their stratification, depending on the method of price collection, the likely variation between possible strata and the availability of information to construct stratum weights.

## Combining the price quotations

The item indices are obtained by taking an appropriately weighted combination of the indices for each stratum. There is, however, the technical problem of the best way in which prices from individual shops should be combined in order to produce the stratum price index for a particular item. As an example, suppose it is desired to estimate the percentage change in the price of a standard loaf between January 1977 and January 1978 in a particular "stratum", such as independent retailers in Scotland. The prices at which the loaves were sold in each shop are known, so that the percentage price change for each shop can be calculated. If the value of the sales of loaves in each shop were known, then information would be available to weight the various percentages together. This information, generally, is not available and only a simple average can be taken of the percentages (that is they are combined together with equal weights). This is one method of estimating the percentage change between the two Januaries in the price of a loaf within each cell of the stratification scheme.

## Second method

A second method is to calculate the average price of a loaf in January 1977 at all shops in the "stratum"; to calculate the corresponding average price in January 1978; and then to take the percentage change between these two averages as the price change for the standard loaf. Only those prices would be used which are available for both months; this matching avoids differences arising from fluctuations in the sample. In calculating the average prices, if information were available about the quantity of loaves sold in each shop, the price quotations in the individual shops could be weighted together. In its absence, however, only simple, unweighted averages of the separate price quotations can be taken.

Other methods of combining price quotations are possible, but these are more complicated. In practical terms, a choice needs to be made between the two above, both of which have been used in the past. If the values of sales and the quantities sold in the shops were known, and were used as weights, the two methods would give exactly the same answer. When this information is not available, the two formulae can give slightly different answers. Until recently the differences were negligible but, with the more rapid rates of inflation, the difference between the two has started to become noticeable for some items.

Consideration has shown that the second method, that is using the change in the average prices rather than the average of the percentage changes, has certain advantages. Developments in grading and branding of products have made it possible to obtain prices for closely defined items and this, together with the new stratification scheme, will help to provide greater homogeneity and a smaller variation in prices for a given item within each stratum. It has the important practical and presentational advantage that it will make the changes in the RPI consistent with the average prices that are now published each month for many items. The method is straightforward and easily understood.

#### Theoretical reasons

There are also theoretical reasons for preferring the second method in cases where the prices in individual shops tend to fluctuate around the general trend. This can happen, for example, on items for which there are temporary price reductions, or if the price changes in some shops tend to lag behind the price changes in others. In such cases, where there is a persistent negative correlation between price levels and price changes (that is shops with the lower prices will tend to have the higher price increases), then it can be shown that over a succession of periods, at least, the second method can be expected to give a more reliable estimate of the underlying trend of prices than the first method.

For a combination of these reasons, the Advisory Committee agreed that the balance of arguments was in favour of adopting the method based on the percentage change in average prices between two months. They recommended that the new formula be introduced in 1978 for those items for which large numbers of price quotations, are obtained. For the items whose prices are collected in the larger towns only a number of other considerations need to be taken into account when considering in particular, the greater variability in prices that occurs for more broadly defined items. Although the arguments for the average prices formula will still broadly apply, these items need to be investigated further before any changes can be implemented.

#### The reference base of the retail prices index

At the present time the reference base of the RPI is January 1974 = 100. The index is now approaching 200, even though the present base has been in use for a relatively short time. In recommending the adoption of a

new base in January 1974, the Advisory Committee was mindful that the index on its previous base of January 1962 was, by the end of 1973, approaching 200 and believed this could be a possible source of confusion in interpreting short term movements in the index, especially among users less familiar with index numbers. At the level of 200, one index point represents a movement of one-half of one percentage point.

Recent experience indicates that users have become more accustomed to concentrating on percentage changes in assessing trends in prices in the light of recent rates of inflation. There appear to be less grounds for concern about confusion over the level reached by the index. In the past the Advisory Committee has expressed the view that the reference base should be used for long periods, of at least ten years, in normal circumstances. One of the advantages of using a chain index was that it enabled this practice to be followed.

#### Chained index

There are, moreover, reasons for leaving the reference base unchanged. Changing the base of the index is merely an arithmetical exercise, scaling the index up or down so that it equals 100 at the new reference base. The percentage changes between any two months remain unaltered. There is some advantage in having a readily available time series which enables medium and long term comparisons to be made without having to adjust for a change or changes in the reference base. Since the RPI is a chained index, with the changing pattern of expenditure being reflected in revised weights introduced from January each year, and links from one set of weights to the next being made in January, it is appropriate that a January should be used as a reference base. However in terms of calculating the index numbers, any January would, in fact, do.

Notwithstanding the purely arithmetical basis of the exercise, the change of base in January 1974 was not uniformly understood by all people. The index is used in connection with "inflation proofing" for pensions and national savings schemes and a change in base could create unnecessary confusion and anxiety in this area.

In the light of these considerations, the Advisory Committee recommended that the reference base should be left unchanged at least until 1980. They would wish to have a wider discussion of the whole question of the reference base of the index at a suitable opportunity in the future. ■

### Correction

The following amendment should be incorporated in the article 'Earnings of employees in the private and public sectors; April 1970 to April 1977, (December 1977, pp 1335-1340). Page 1340 Table 4. The average for **Manual Men: Private Sector** in 1977 should be £70.7 (not £72.9): consequently the 1976-77 percentage increase should be 10.5 (not 13.9) and the 1970-77 increase 14.7 (not 15.2).

# Earnings and hours of manual workers in October 1977

THE annual survey conducted by the Department of Employment provides information on the average earnings and hours of manual workers, each October, in manufacturing and certain other industries in the United Kingdom. Results of the October 1977 survey are given below, together with some comparisons with the 1975 and 1976 survey results which were published in the February 1976 and March 1977 issues of this *Gazette*.

#### The survey

This survey is one of the main sources of information on average earnings and hours of manual workers. It has provided continuous statistical series from 1938, and there is similar information at intervals back to 1886. A particular feature is the detail which it gives for industries at the level of Minimum List Headings (MLH) of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Up to 1970, the survey was made at six-month intervals, in April each year as well as October. Since the introduction of the more extensive New Earnings Survey on an annual basis from 1970, the April manual workers' survey has been confined to a limited number of industries. The results of the April 1977 survey for these industries were published in the August 1977 issue of this *Gazette*.

The other main source of detailed information on earnings and hours is the New Earnings Survey. That survey covers all industries and services and both manual and non-

manual workers. It is particularly important for information relating to occupations, wage-negotiation groups, age groups, the make-up of pay, normal basic and overtime hours, and the dispersions of earnings of individuals around the averages. The main results of the April 1977 survey for Great Britain were published in the October 1977 issue of this *Gazette*.

#### List of tables

- Table 1 Summary results for all manufacturing industries and all industries covered, with comparisons with previous surveys.  
 Tables 2-4 Detailed results for industry groups (SIC Orders).  
 Table 2 Average weekly earnings.  
 Table 3 Average weekly hours.  
 Table 4 Average hourly earnings.  
 Table 5 Movements in average earnings and hours since October 1969.  
 Table 6 Average earnings and hours of National Health Service workers.  
 Tables 7 & 8 Detailed results for industries (SIC MLHs).  
 Table 7 Average weekly earnings and numbers of workers.  
 Table 8 Average hours and hourly earnings.  
 Tables 9-14 Regional results for industry groups (SIC Orders) for full-time men and women.  
 Table 9 Average weekly earnings: men.  
 Table 10 Average weekly hours: men.  
 Table 11 Average hourly earnings: men.  
 Table 12 Average weekly earnings: women.  
 Table 13 Average weekly hours: women.  
 Table 14 Average hourly earnings: women.

#### Industries covered

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

The results of the survey are based on returns furnished on a voluntary basis for about 35,000 establishments employing about 5 million manual workers. They represent

**Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual men and women: October 1975, 1976, 1977**

(a) all industries covered by the survey  
(b) all manufacturing industries

	UNITED KINGDOM								
	Oct. 1975	Oct. 1976	Oct. 1977	Increases					
				October 1975-October 1976		October 1976-October 1977			
	Amount	Per-centage change	Amount	Per-centage change	Amount	Per-centage change	Amount	Per-centage change	
<b>All industries covered</b>									
Average weekly earnings									
men 21 and over	£59.58	£66.97	£72.89	£7.39	12.4	£5.92	8.8		
women 18 and over	£34.19	£40.61	£44.31	£6.42	18.8	£3.70	9.1		
Average hours worked									
men	43.6	44.0	44.2	0.4	—	0.2	—		
women	37.0	37.4	37.4	0.4	—	—	—		
Average hourly earnings									
men	136.7p	152.2p	164.9p	15.5p	11.3	12.7p	8.3		
women	92.4p	108.6p	118.5p	16.2p	17.5	9.9p	9.1		
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>									
Average weekly earnings									
men 21 and over	£59.74	£67.83	£73.56	£8.09	13.5	£5.73	8.4		
women 18 and over	£34.23	£40.71	£44.45	£6.48	18.9	£3.74	9.2		
Average hours worked									
men	42.7	43.5	43.6	0.8	—	0.1	—		
women	36.8	37.2	37.2	0.4	—	—	—		
Average hourly earnings									
men	139.9p	155.9p	168.7p	16.0p	11.4	12.8p	8.2		
women	93.0p	109.4p	119.5p	16.4p	17.6	10.1p	9.2		

**Table 2 Average weekly earnings: by industry group, October 1977\***

Industry group (SIC (1968) Orders)	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)		Girls (under 18 years)	
	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†
Food, drink and tobacco	72.46	42.96	47.51	23.67	32.78			
Coal and petroleum products	82.36	42.05	55.97	25.46	‡			
Chemicals and allied industries	77.80	47.17	48.64	24.96	33.43			
Metal manufacture	79.40	46.09	47.21	23.40	33.15			
Mechanical engineering	73.38	38.70	51.14	22.20	32.08			
Instrument engineering	67.93	36.70	45.49	24.50	31.45			
Electrical engineering	69.13	39.12	47.04	26.05	31.75			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	76.37	41.27	49.55	22.07	‡			
Vehicles	75.59	39.71	53.68	27.12	33.68			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	70.65	38.55	45.28	22.92	28.85			
Textiles	65.32	42.87	40.95	23.02	30.67			
Leather, leather goods and fur	61.91	39.90	36.90	20.90	24.58			
Clothing and footwear	61.61	36.47	38.08	24.27	28.29			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	75.15	47.10	45.59	23.22	29.66			
Timber, furniture, etc	67.66	40.21	46.20	21.47	29.23			
Paper, printing and publishing	82.09	44.20	48.87	24.08	28.42			
Other manufacturing industries	71.04	43.13	43.44	22.82	30.06			
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>73.56</b>	<b>41.16</b>	<b>44.45</b>	<b>23.90</b>	<b>29.90</b>			
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	74.96	46.57	‡	14.30	‡			
Construction	72.91	43.85	39.14	15.11	26.43			
Gas, electricity and water	72.72	40.83	47.94	23.28	‡			
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	76.96	46.06	53.25	24.32	29.01			
Certain miscellaneous services§	63.31	34.73	35.16	16.54	25.23			
Public administration	59.04	43.93	46.41	19.95	29.88			
<b>All industries served</b>	<b>72.89</b>	<b>41.30</b>	<b>44.31</b>	<b>23.14</b>	<b>29.74</b>			

\*†‡§|| See footnotes to table 4.

almost two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services covered by the survey in the United Kingdom.

#### Workers covered

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

The results distinguish the following categories for which separate information was obtained

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

Information was obtained for full-time and part-time workers separately. Full-time workers are those ordinarily employed for more than 30 hours per week excluding all overtime and main meal breaks.

Separate results are given for full-time and part-time women. For other categories the results relate to full-time workers only; the numbers of part-time workers were small. The weekly earnings and hours of the part-time men covered by the survey averaged £21.62 and 19.1 hours.

#### Reference week

The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included October 5, 1977. Where work at an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute, par-

ticulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

#### Measurement of earnings

The survey measures total gross earnings, inclusive of supplements, overtime payments, shift premium payments, bonuses, incentive payments and other additional and miscellaneous types of payments in the reference pay-week; before deduction of PAYE income tax payments and national insurance contributions and any other deductions. The information on hours is used to derive information on earnings per hour.

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

Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus was not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation.

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

**Table 3 Average hours worked: by industry group, October 1977\***

Industry group (SIC (1968) Orders)	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)		Girls (under 18 years)	
	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†
Food, drink and tobacco	46.4	41.8	38.1	20.8	38.1			
Coal and petroleum products	43.0	39.6	37.7	20.9	‡			
Chemicals and allied industries	44.4	40.1	38.2	21.2	38.6			
Metal manufacture	43.8	39.7	37.3	20.9	36.8			
Mechanical engineering	43.3	39.8	37.8	19.9	38.2			
Instrument engineering	43.0	39.5	37.7	21.9	38.5			
Electrical engineering	42.6	39.7	37.8	21.4	38.1			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	43.7	39.2	38.1	20.5	‡			
Vehicles	42.2	39.2	38.0	21.2	37.7			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	43.1	39.9	37.0	20.5	37.9			
Textiles	43.1	39.6	36.4	21.6	37.2			
Leather, leather goods and fur	42.9	40.5	36.2	22.4	37.3			
Clothing and footwear	41.3	39.6	36.1	23.9	37.1			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	45.7	41.1	36.8	20.6	38.1			
Timber, furniture, etc	43.0	40.2	37.2	20.6	38.2			
Paper, printing and publishing	44.5	41.4	38.8	20.9	38.4			
Other manufacturing industries	43.4	40.1	37.5	20.9	37.7			
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>37.6</b>			
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	47.2	42.1	‡	14.8	‡			
Construction	44.7	41.4	37.9	16.2	36.3			
Gas, electricity and water	42.4	40.2	36.0	19.3	‡			
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	48.0	42.9	41.3	21.5	37.5			
Certain miscellaneous services§	43.3	40.8	38.3	18.7	38.3			
Public administration	42.9	39.5	39.4	18.8	36.8			
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>37.6</b>			

\*†‡§|| See footnotes to table 4.

**Table 4 Average hourly earnings: by industry group, October 1977\***

Industry group (SIC (1968) Orders)	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)		Girls (under 18 years)	
	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Part-time†
Food, drink and tobacco	156.2	102.8	124.7	113.8	86.0			
Coal and petroleum products	191.5	106.2	148.5	121.8	‡			
Chemicals and allied industries	175.2	117.6	127.3	117.7	86.6			
Metal manufacture	181.3	116.1	126.6	112.0	90.1			
Mechanical engineering	169.5	97.2	135.3	111.6	84.0			
Instrument engineering	158.0	92.9	120.7	111.9	81.7			
Electrical engineering	162.3	98.5	124.4	121.7	83.3			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	174.8	105.3	130.1	107.7	‡			
Vehicles	179.1	101.3	141.3	127.9	89.3			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	163.9	96.6	122.4	111.8	76.1			
Textiles	151.6	108.3	112.5	106.6	82.4			
Leather, leather goods and fur	144.3	98.5	101.9	93.3	65.9			
Clothing and footwear	149.2	92.1	105.5	101.5	76.3			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	164.4	114.6	123.9	112.7	77.8			
Timber, furniture, etc	157.3	100.0	124.2	104.2	76.5			
Paper, printing and publishing	184.5	106.8	126.9	115.2	74.0			
Other manufacturing industries	163.7	107.6	115.8	109.2	79.7			
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>79.5</b>			
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	158.8	110.6	‡	96.6	‡			
Construction	163.1	105.9	103.3	93.3	72.8			
Gas, electricity and water	171.5	101.6	133.2	120.6	‡			
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	160.3	107.4	128.9	113.1	77.4			
Certain miscellaneous services§	146.2	85.1	91.8	88.4	65.9			
Public administration	137.6	111.2	117.8	106.1	81.2			
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>79.1</b>			

\* Corresponding figures for previous years of earnings and hours of men and women working full-time are given in table 122 of this Gazette.

† Workers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time.

‡ The numbers surveyed were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in tables 7 and 8.

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

#### Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises, by industry group (Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification), average weekly earnings in October 1977 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group of industries have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry (MLH) by the latest available estimates of the total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 7.

#### Weekly hours

Table 3 shows, by industry group, the average weekly

**Table 5 Average earnings and hours of full-time men and women, October 1969 to 1977: all industries covered**

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

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

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

#### Hourly earnings

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

#### Movement of earnings and hours

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

#### Regional analyses

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

**Table 6 National health services: earnings and hours of manual workers: October 1975, 1976, 1977**

	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977
<b>Number of workers on returns</b>			
Men (21 and over)	76,486	79,381	75,938
Youths and boys (under 21)	5,219	5,193	5,351
Women (18 and over)			
Full-time	63,665	60,629	58,828
Part-time	102,319	108,800	112,456
Girls (under 18)	1,448	1,005	1,252
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>	£	£	£
Men (21 and over)	54.02	60.48	63.62
Youths and boys (under 21)	40.87	46.63	49.64
Women (18 and over)			
Full-time	40.47	46.88	49.39
Part-time	21.81	24.19	25.56
Girls (under 18)	30.11	37.06	39.75
<b>Average hours worked</b>			
Men (21 and over)	45.4	45.8	45.9
Youths and boys (under 21)	41.8	42.1	42.5
Women (18 and over)			
Full-time	41.0	41.0	41.0
Part-time	23.4	22.8	22.6
Girls (under 18)	37.3	39.8	39.4
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>	p	p	p
Men (21 and over)	119.0	132.0	138.6
Youths and boys (under 21)	97.8	110.7	116.9
Women (18 and over)			
Full-time	98.7	114.4	120.5
Part-time	93.2	106.2	113.3
Girls (under 18)	80.7	93.1	100.9

within industries. It follows, therefore, that they do not give precise indications of differences for comparable work.

**National Health Service**

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

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

**Table 7 Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings by industry in October 1977: manual workers**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Numbers of workers shown on the returns				Average weekly earnings*				
		Men (21 and over)		Youths (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)		Youths (18 and over)†		Girls
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	£	£	£	£	
<b>Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)</b>	102	6,376	321	13	62	1	72.00	45.77	—	—
Stone and slate quarrying and mining										
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	7,539	673	49	54	1	69.04	44.61	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	104/109	5,101	187	35	41	—	89.15	—	—	—
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>										
Grain milling	211	9,668	345	1,488	360	56	83.30	53.73	53.13	21.39
Bread and flour confectionery	212	26,785	3,063	6,828	7,189	785	64.08	38.27	36.96	21.44
Biscuits‡	213	9,201	656	7,992	13,248	647	72.48	51.20	45.55	25.25
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	18,464	3,481	12,440	8,643	1,668	63.94	41.75	43.01	22.64
Milk and milk products	215	22,224	1,417	4,779	1,202	205	70.13	47.95	47.33	24.50
Sugar	216	5,533	384	1,121	421	60	86.55	56.25	51.52	29.69
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	18,826	1,114	11,330	14,251	1,443	71.70	40.15	45.14	24.38
Fruit and vegetable products	218	16,841	1,180	12,925	7,148	845	73.91	48.96	45.65	22.32
Animal and poultry foods	219	9,281	365	719	543	5	78.82	53.12	56.55	21.81
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	1,939	144	269	156	10	73.27	—	43.39	21.46
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	11,178	665	6,100	3,761	606	77.46	46.68	46.61	24.21
Brewing and malting	231	33,869	979	2,442	1,346	20	81.83	52.59	51.66	20.51
Soft drinks	232	6,871	1,623	2,663	1,491	144	64.43	33.75	43.96	23.76
Other drink industries	239	9,201	514	6,117	553	439	70.99	48.10	53.44	21.30
Tobacco	240	10,611	364	11,612	2,253	414	90.80	54.14	70.02	35.46
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>										
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel‡	261	5,392	255	6	33	—	77.06	47.26	—	—
Mineral oil refining	262	9,188	517	289	220	12	87.02	37.56	50.69	28.77
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1,741	30	216	58	—	81.89	—	60.20	—
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>										
General chemicals	271	57,169	3,766	3,488	2,263	411	80.97	46.67	49.65	26.03
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations‡	272	11,664	767	9,010	3,281	919	71.90	43.60	46.33	23.43
Toilet preparations	273	1,534	234	2,829	1,252	483	67.39	45.53	41.86	22.49
Paint	274	7,373	512	1,249	839	86	69.50	44.10	45.80	24.05
Soap and detergents	275	6,083	314	1,800	1,384	197	80.73	49.77	43.69	25.87
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	19,192	779	1,241	594	26	78.03	48.88	47.03	25.09
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	9,865	383	343	279	22	80.35	49.62	52.34	30.46
Fertilisers	278	2,685	101	73	68	1	75.84	—	—	—
Other chemical industries	279	15,639	1,029	8,515	3,258	369	77.38	49.66	56.01	27.42
<b>Metal manufacture</b>										
Iron and steel (general)§	311	124,779	11,210	3,401	1,841	124	81.90	48.57	46.83	23.69
Steel tubes	312	23,795	1,925	1,124	902	29	80.84	52.29	47.68	22.40
Iron castings, etc§	313	43,419	3,762	2,427	811	57	77.16	39.76	48.37	23.69
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	21,962	1,357	2,140	887	79	77.56	44.76	48.23	23.00
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	15,250	1,333	2,012	694	91	71.53	38.96	46.14	24.04
Other base metals	323	12,342	801	837	292	20	74.29	45.04	44.14	23.15
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>										
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	16,988	2,279	528	180	23	68.39	38.98	45.42	18.92
Metal-working machine tools	332	22,411	3,120	1,459	885	84	71.86	36.90	45.72	21.89
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	27,392	3,075	2,028	696	44	70.24	40.00	47.67	21.24
Industrial engines	334	21,804	1,994	1,329	536	21	75.15	41.34	55.30	30.19
Textile machinery and accessories	335	13,516	1,699	1,191	302	17	66.49	36.30	47.00	20.91
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	15,865	2,013	143	155	3	75.33	40.93	—	—
Mechanical handling equipment	337	20,816	2,586	488	286	68	71.41	37.80	47.80	18.06
Office machinery	338	5,014	342	2,423	474	6	72.05	41.07	53.18	23.90
Other machinery	339	62,031	7,245	6,047	1,381	139	72.20	37.29	52.66	22.76
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	43,036	5,115	943	690	10	82.33	40.30	52.66	22.76
Ordnance and small arms	342	10,056	1,338	2,230	478	60	76.25	41.28	52.08	18.18
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	47,270	4,416	8,775	2,018	242	70.90	38.63	52.18	22.93
<b>Instrument engineering</b>										
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	2,425	135	509	82	14	76.16	—	56.44	—
Watches and clocks	352	2,169	213	3,298	855	247	70.13	37.10	46.62	29.85
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	4,588	837	3,251	1,364	268	63.03	33.72	42.34	21.11
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	14,435	2,150	7,455	1,860	436	68.06	37.77	45.81	24.84

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

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.  
 † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.  
 ‡ A limited survey covering these industries was carried out in April 1977, and the results were published in the August 1977 issue of the Gazette.  
 § Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

**Table 7 (continued) Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings by industry in October 1977: manual workers**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Numbers of workers shown on the returns				Average weekly earnings*				
		Men (21 and over)		Youths (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)		Youths (18 and over)†		Girls
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	£	£	£	£	
<b>Electrical engineering</b>										
Electrical machinery	361	39,035	4,935	12,554	2,520	852	70.80	36.80	46.53	23.81
Insulated wires and cables‡	362	16,596	1,013	4,290	1,163	194	78.94	46.95	51.27	27.39
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	14,215	1,362	12,246	1,761	517	63.59	39.38	48.60	27.78
Radio and electronic components	364	13,709	2,161	15,011	6,811	1,293	65.00	37.84	43.30	25.49
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	6,452	921	10,097	1,993	971	62.19	41.02	46.19	25.84
Electronic computers	366	2,035	174	1,640	196	160	82.00	—	56.50	28.09
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	12,980	2,102	5,178	2,577	277	67.50	36.96	46.05	28.55
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	18,143	1,395	10,257	1,915	623	64.66	43.37	47.98	24.83
Other electrical goods	369	24,245	2,122	18,847	6,277	1,288	71.08	39.84	46.86	25.95
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>										
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	370-1	83,496	13,045	1,553	1,185	56	76.87	41.89	50.15	23.12
Marine engineering	370-2	11,802	1,938	296	235	6	73.05	37.31	46.44	17.10
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	7,523	179	128	51	1	86.63	—	—	—
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	247,878	12,281	17,790	3,603	587	76.20	42.51	55.06	27.08
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	5,741	653	1,398	384	88	57.11	36.08	44.32	21.69
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing‡	383	73,227	7,634	5,784	1,393	145	72.42	35.67	51.87	28.42
Locomotive and railway track equipment§	384	5,045	753	359	171	41	73.90	39.44	49.20	28.85
Railway carriages and wagons and trams‡	385	2,181	326	19	41	—	69.76	35.00	—	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>										
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	14,061	1,756	2,741	743	74	71.29	35.87	47.43	23.86
Hand tools and implements	391	4,663	620	2,205	436	81	67.16	37.97	46.69	25.73
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	392	3,380	414	1,721	807	203	68.03	33.06	40.29	21.91
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	10,490	914	3,083	949	63	67.38	38.36	45.70	23.86
Wire and wire manufacturers	394	16,499	1,095	1,493	638	64	75.17	41.65	42.88	21.81
Cans and metal boxes‡	395	6,907	694	3,339	2,358	186	79.57	42.62	49.66	24.08
Jewellery and precious metals	396	3,875	526	1,314	363	139	73.16	41.24	41.76	22.00
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	72,104	8,616	22,726	7,527	1,255	69.73	38.73	44.87	22.46
<b>Textiles</b>										
Production of man-made fibres	411	21,697	1,053	2,213	644	56	74.74	51.59	51.93	23.83
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	16,164	1,803	11,280	4,240	670	60.17	43.53	42.32	21.85
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	12,264	1,562	7,177	1,883	575	62.98	44.43	42.69	21.26
Woolen and worsted	414	24,240	2,531	14,246	4,872	1,245	62.55	42.06	41.19	22.40
Jute‡	415	3,286	318	1,742	300	77	58.51	41.32	43.89	20.28
Rope, twine and net	416	1,227	187	1,198	359	86	61.16	—	—	—
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	14,389	1,821	30,815	8,276	4,785	63.77	38.28	38.94	24.48
Lace	418</									

Table 7 (continued) Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings by industry in October 1977: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average weekly earnings*					
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	
				Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time		
<b>Construction</b>	500	376,226	38,743	1,928	3,171	96	72.91	43.85	39.13	15.11	—
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>											
Gas	601	31,192	5,125	541	1,767	5	77.31	43.00	43.14	22.27	—
Electricity	602	86,127	4,385	902	3,617	9	73.27	37.40	51.76	25.16	—
Water supply	603	27,081	547	81	899	1	66.37	45.03	—	18.80	—
<b>Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport)</b>											
Road passenger transport (except London Transport)	702	85,944	2,557	6,686	1,542	20	73.23	42.64	54.55	21.42	—
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	42,757	1,814	532	445	25	73.71	40.58	43.57	16.48	—
Other road haulage	704	7,120	388	196	148	4	78.16	39.42	—	24.17	—
Port and inland water transport	706	38,346	623	255	666	7	85.41	47.58	43.20	20.51	—
Air transport	707	18,641	583	1,216	61	5	80.59	48.94	59.29	—	—
Other transport and communications§	708/709	228,494	12,077	6,230	7,113	208	80.05	52.28	52.43	29.10	31.55
<b>Certain miscellaneous services</b>											
Laundries	892	4,685	1,092	9,704	4,415	1,033	54.06	31.74	31.83	16.82	24.58
Dry cleaning, etc.‡	893	518	100	748	1,024	52	57.84	—	35.92	13.34	—
Motor repairers, garages, etc	894	46,700	11,138	3,073	1,535	176	65.43	35.20	41.81	19.97	—
Repair of boots and shoes‡	895	707	207	228	202	20	56.37	31.44	35.96	19.13	—
<b>Public administration, etc</b>											
National government service (except where included above)¶	901	42,791	2,730	9,496	5,135	99	61.50	46.93	47.81	23.75	—
Local government service¶¶	906	127,842	7,344	6,857	18,509	185	58.14	42.70	44.29	18.80	—

\*†† See footnotes on page 154.

‡ Mainly postal services and telecommunications, but including also some returns for storage.

§ These figures related to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

¶ Excluding police and fire services. Industrial employees have, as appropriate, been included in such industries as construction, water supply and transport and communication.

Table 8 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1977: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Average number of hours worked* by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* of the workers shown on the returns received				
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
				Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)</b>										
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	51.3	43.9	—	—	—	140.4	104.3	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	44.7	40.7	—	—	—	154.5	109.6	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	104/109	43.1	—	—	—	—	206.8	—	—	—
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>										
Grain milling	211	48.5	45.3	38.7	19.6	—	171.8	118.6	137.3	109.1
Bread and flour confectionery	212	47.7	42.8	38.0	21.1	39.1	134.3	89.4	97.3	101.6
Biscuits‡	213	47.5	43.9	38.8	22.3	37.9	152.6	116.6	117.4	113.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	45.2	40.4	38.0	20.0	38.2	141.5	103.3	113.2	113.2
Milk and milk products	215	45.6	43.4	37.3	20.5	39.0	153.8	110.5	126.9	119.5
Sugar	216	51.2	45.6	40.2	22.7	—	169.0	123.4	128.2	130.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	44.1	40.5	37.4	21.0	37.0	162.6	99.1	120.7	116.1
Fruit and vegetable products	218	46.1	42.4	37.4	19.6	37.7	160.3	115.5	122.1	113.9
Animal and poultry products	219	47.8	43.4	38.9	20.0	—	164.9	122.4	145.4	109.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	49.4	—	38.6	20.7	—	148.3	—	112.4	103.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	222	46.1	41.8	38.0	21.1	36.7	168.0	111.7	122.7	114.7
Brewing and malting	231	46.5	42.8	37.8	17.8	—	176.0	122.9	136.7	115.2
Soft drinks	232	43.5	39.7	37.0	19.8	—	148.1	85.0	118.8	120.0
Other drink industries	239	48.5	41.7	39.9	17.7	40.4	146.4	115.3	133.9	120.3
Tobacco	240	44.2	39.5	39.1	21.8	37.4	205.4	137.1	179.1	162.7
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>										
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel‡	261	44.8	39.8	—	—	—	172.0	118.7	—	—
Mineral oil refining	262	40.2	39.3	35.7	22.4	—	216.5	95.6	142.0	128.4
Lubricating oils and greases	263	47.2	—	39.1	—	—	173.5	—	154.0	—
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>										
General chemicals	271	44.4	40.0	39.1	21.3	39.6	182.4	116.7	127.0	122.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations‡	272	44.1	40.7	38.1	20.5	38.4	163.0	107.1	121.6	114.3
Toilet preparations	273	46.6	42.4	38.5	21.5	38.8	144.6	107.4	108.7	104.6
Paint	274	44.7	40.8	37.5	21.6	—	155.5	108.1	122.1	111.3
Soap and detergents	275	47.8	41.4	37.8	21.7	—	168.9	120.2	115.6	119.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	42.9	38.6	38.1	19.8	—	181.9	126.6	123.4	126.7
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	45.0	40.5	38.5	23.8	—	178.6	122.5	135.9	128.0
Fertilisers	278	46.5	—	—	—	—	163.1	—	—	—
Other chemical industries	279	44.0	38.8	38.1	21.7	37.7	175.9	128.0	147.0	126.4
<b>Metal manufacture</b>										
Iron and steel (general)§	311	43.2	39.0	37.6	22.3	—	189.6	124.5	124.5	106.2
Steel tubes	312	44.9	41.3	37.8	20.0	—	180.0	126.6	126.1	112.0
Iron castings, etc¶	313	45.1	40.2	37.9	19.8	—	171.1	98.9	127.6	119.6
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	43.6	40.6	36.9	20.2	—	178.1	110.2	130.7	113.9
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	43.8	39.8	36.6	20.7	—	163.3	97.9	126.1	116.1
Other base metals	323	43.2	39.7	35.7	20.2	—	172.0	113.5	123.6	114.6

\*†† See note and footnotes on next page.

Table 8 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1977: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Average number of hours worked* by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* of the workers shown on the returns received				
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
				Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>										
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	43.5	41.8	36.2	18.7	—	157.2	93.3	125.5	101.2
Metal-working machine tools	332	42.4	40.1	38.3	21.8	—	169.5	92.0	119.4	100.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	43.2	39.1	37.2	19.1	—	162.6	102.3	128.1	111.2
Industrial engines	334	43.5	39.9	37.1	20.9	—	172.8	103.6	149.1	144.4
Textile machinery and accessories	335	43.0	39.2	38.4	20.8	—	154.6	92.6	122.4	100.5
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	43.8	39.9	—	19.8	—	172.0	102.6	—	100.9
Mechanical handling equipment	337	43.3	40.4	37.5	17.9	—	164.9	93.6	127.5	100.9
Office machinery	338	42.5	40.7	38.4	19.5	—	167.2	100.9	138.5	122.6
Other machinery	339	43.5	40.1	37.4	20.2	—	166.0	93.0	140.8	112.7
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	44.4	39.5	37.3	18.9	—	185.4	102.0	119.0	96.2
Ordnance and small arms	342	42.9	37.0	37.2	19.9	—	177.7	111.6	140.0	133.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	42.5	39.6	38.2	19.8	38.1	166.8	97.6	136.6	115.8
<b>Instrument engineering</b>										
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	42.4	—	41.4	—	—	179.6	—	136.3	—
Watches and clocks	352	45.0	39.6	37.5	21.6	37.5	155.8	93.5	124.3	138.2
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	42.9	39.6	37.8	21.3	38.5	146.9	85.2	112.0	99.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	42.8	39.5	37.6	22.3	38.7	159.0	95.6	121.8	111.4
<b>Electrical engineering</b>										
Electrical machinery	361	42.9	39.6	37.8	20.9	36.7	165.0	92.9	123.1	113.9
Insulated wires and cables‡	362	46.0	39.6	37.6	21.9	—	171.6	118.6	136.4	125.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	40.8	39.2	37.2	22.6	37.5	155.9	100.5	130.6	122.9
Radio, and electronic components	364	43.2	40.0	37.2	21.8	37.8	150.5	94.6	115.2	116.9
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	42.5	41.2	38.9	21.0	39.1	146.3	99.6	118.7	123.0
Electronic computers	366	45.4	—	41.2	22.3	—	180.6	—	137.1	126.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	43.0	39.7	36.9	23.1	38.2	157.0	93.1	124.8	123.6
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	40.7	39.4	37.3	20.5	37.0	158.9	110.1	128.6	121.1
Other electrical goods	369	41.3	39.9	37.1	20.1	37.4	172.1	99.8	126.3	129.1
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>										
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	370.1	43.9	39.3	38.3	21.1	—	175.1	106.6	130.9	109.6
Marine engineering	370.2	42.4	38.6	37.1	17.8	—	172.3	96.7	125.2	96.1
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	43.1	—	—	—	—	201.0	—	—	—
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	42.3	39.6	38.0	20.6	37.5	180.1	107.3	144.9	131.5
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	42.4	38.2	37.6	20.3	—	134.7	94.5	117.9	106.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing‡	383	41.4	38.7	38.4	22.8	—	174.9	92.2	135.1	124.6
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	43.2	38.4	34.9	24.5	—	171.1	102.7	141.0	117.8
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	42.3								



Table 8 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1977: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Average number of hours worked* by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* of the workers shown on the returns received					
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	
				Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time		
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>											
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	45.1	41.0	37.9	18.8	—	169.7	116.8	118.9	113.4	—
Pottery	462	44.7	40.9	36.3	22.0	38.1	154.0	104.2	120.7	114.2	78.2
Glass	463	43.7	40.0	37.7	20.2	38.4	169.7	118.2	132.0	114.9	73.7
Cement	464	51.0	45.6	—	—	—	168.2	119.0	—	—	—
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	469	46.8	41.9	36.8	19.3	—	161.5	116.3	123.6	106.6	—
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>											
Timber	471	42.6	40.0	37.5	17.2	—	148.9	100.1	127.9	90.5	—
Furniture and upholstery	472	41.4	39.7	37.3	21.6	38.4	169.9	102.2	135.4	113.3	80.8
Bedding, etc	473	43.6	40.2	37.6	21.7	—	152.4	97.4	123.9	108.5	—
Shop and office fitting	474	48.8	42.1	37.9	22.3	—	164.2	105.6	110.5	96.5	—
Wooden containers and baskets	475	41.8	40.2	36.5	21.2	—	139.5	94.8	111.9	101.7	—
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	42.5	40.3	36.3	20.4	—	149.1	96.6	109.0	106.4	—
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>											
Paper and board	481	45.5	42.3	38.2	21.3	38.2	166.3	124.8	121.7	107.9	79.9
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	45.0	40.7	38.2	21.1	37.7	172.2	111.3	121.2	113.1	75.3
Manufactured stationery	483	43.9	41.7	37.4	21.1	37.4	163.2	97.1	127.5	120.9	73.7
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	45.5	42.3	38.2	21.0	38.3	162.8	114.7	133.5	110.7	84.4
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	44.2	41.1	40.0	19.0	—	203.4	108.0	117.0	105.7	—
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	41.7	—	38.8	19.3	—	246.5	—	149.4	109.7	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	44.7	41.4	39.0	21.2	38.7	179.3	98.7	127.8	119.2	72.4
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>											
Rubber	491	42.6	39.8	38.1	20.0	37.6	172.8	121.6	129.8	126.7	87.2
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	492	43.5	—	37.3	20.2	—	150.1	—	113.1	103.9	—
Brushes and brooms	493	42.6	40.7	37.2	22.6	37.8	135.4	96.2	110.6	108.2	81.0
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	42.1	39.7	36.2	20.5	36.9	148.1	101.1	110.8	101.0	81.6
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	46.0	—	39.5	21.6	—	150.7	—	109.1	96.8	—
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	44.4	40.2	37.9	21.4	38.2	161.1	105.0	116.0	110.7	79.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	44.8	41.0	37.2	21.5	37.6	156.4	97.1	102.9	94.3	67.9
<b>Construction</b>	500	44.7	41.4	37.9	16.2	—	163.1	105.9	103.2	93.3	—
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>											
Gas	601	45.3	41.3	35.6	19.4	—	170.7	104.1	121.2	114.8	—
Electricity	602	40.4	38.6	36.2	19.9	—	181.4	96.9	143.0	126.4	—
Water supply	603	44.5	41.1	—	16.9	—	149.1	109.6	—	111.2	—
<b>Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport)</b>											
Road passenger transport (except London Transport)	702	48.5	40.5	42.1	20.9	—	151.0	105.3	129.6	102.5	—
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	51.2	45.3	37.4	17.4	—	144.0	89.6	116.5	94.7	—
Other road haulage	704	49.3	41.3	—	21.1	—	158.5	95.4	—	114.5	—
Port and inland water transport	706	42.4	42.7	36.2	19.4	—	201.4	111.4	119.3	105.7	—
Air transport	707	45.8	39.7	41.6	—	—	176.0	123.3	142.5	—	—
Other transport and communication§	708/709	46.8	42.8	41.2	23.4	39.5	171.0	122.1	127.3	124.4	79.9
<b>Certain miscellaneous services</b>											
Laundries	892	44.5	41.0	37.7	19.9	37.9	121.5	77.4	84.4	84.5	64.9
Dry cleaning, etc†	893	43.9	—	38.3	15.2	—	131.8	—	93.8	87.8	—
Motor repairers, garages, etc	894	43.0	40.6	39.7	20.5	—	152.2	86.7	105.3	97.4	—
Repair of boots and shoes‡	895	42.6	42.3	38.8	22.4	—	132.3	74.3	92.7	85.4	—
<b>Public administration, etc</b>											
National government service (except where included above)¶	901	43.4	39.8	40.1	20.7	—	141.7	117.9	119.2	114.7	—
Local government service¶	906	42.8	39.4	38.2	18.2	—	135.8	108.4	115.9	103.3	—

\*†† See footnotes on page 157.

§ Mainly postal and telecommunications, but including also some returns for storage.

¶ These figures related to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

† Excluding police and fire services. Industrial employees have, as appropriate, been included in such industries as construction, water supply and transport and communication.

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

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	77.06	78.39	69.97	69.77	75.48	74.05	68.52	73.34	67.62	73.15	65.34	70.13	70.11
Coal and petroleum products	84.97	69.57	*	*	73.66	71.99	79.05	88.77	77.85	82.30	84.63	77.57	*
Chemicals and allied industries	77.04	77.76	76.35	74.57	74.74	67.21	76.13	78.52	82.53	78.21	74.39	76.58	65.07
Metal manufacture	76.21	77.50	81.53	76.01	76.65	80.15	79.20	72.95	83.01	78.76	81.91	79.42	*
Mechanical engineering	73.92	73.76	72.77	68.07	72.85	69.05	71.30	71.27	82.33	72.90	71.69	78.25	*
Instrument engineering	67.97	64.61	62.02	69.57	60.38	65.78	66.66	67.88	66.68	68.08	60.15	70.02	69.85†
Electrical engineering	68.47	68.42	66.84	68.09	68.12	66.14	63.99	71.50	71.23	69.03	67.83	71.30	69.85†
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	78.71	82.59	76.64	71.27	74.93	69.29	74.21	75.38	70.85	75.92	73.92	72.41	69.03
Vehicles	71.38	71.32	72.58	66.14	70.53	71.91	69.83	68.69	72.66	70.69	75.52	67.18	64.63
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	66.50	69.94	67.64	65.64	67.72	66.83	66.31	62.31	66.75	65.39	66.23	61.70	67.99
Textiles	62.72	63.22	57.82	65.79	56.44	58.18	66.40	61.05	61.17	62.08	59.51	62.28	*
Leather, leather goods and fur	59.37	58.91	64.96	74.23	60.68	61.99	57.25	58.52	68.10	61.67	62.34	59.57	61.62
Clothing and footwear	78.08	75.13	67.87	74.11	72.03	74.26	77.77	73.48	74.66	75.35	68.17	76.94	70.69
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	72.49	76.13	63.29	61.76	63.34	61.98	65.19	68.38	64.81	68.26	69.32	64.16	53.93
Timber, furniture, etc	86.93	88.23	75.80	73.94	79.99	72.47	74.48	80.11	82.45	82.90	72.73	76.66	73.28
Paper, printing and publishing	70.23	67.90	71.28	72.21	74.62	65.79	66.98	70.15	66.74	70.78	70.98	72.37	76.28
Other manufacturing industries													
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>75.49</b>	<b>75.69</b>	<b>71.43</b>	<b>69.99</b>	<b>73.17</b>	<b>70.11</b>	<b>71.79</b>	<b>72.20</b>	<b>77.09</b>	<b>73.58</b>	<b>75.21</b>	<b>73.49</b>	<b>68.82</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	72.56	*	72.91	73.05	74.34	76.43	71.45	76.83	80.16	68.50	69.09	113.02	62.05
Construction	74.81	78.22	65.87	63.52	68.28	69.09	70.81	71.57	76.96	72.83	68.32	74.59	63.39
Gas, electricity and water	75.18	78.87	69.09	69.06	73.97	72.07	71.51	70.91	72.62	72.79	73.11	73.70	67.81
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	79.96	81.62	79.15	72.38	77.53	73.93	74.82	77.07	76.32	77.36	76.49	75.00	70.08
Certain miscellaneous services‡	69.10	71.69	59.95	59.76	65.12	59.91	63.44	63.27	59.40	63.15	59.00	68.28	59.31
Public administration§	63.45	66.24	57.38	57.67	59.21	57.32	55.26	55.01	55.22	59.58	54.99	57.61	54.35
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>75.04</b>	<b>76.53</b>	<b>70.16</b>	<b>68.03</b>	<b>72.40</b>	<b>69.79</b>	<b>71.16</b>	<b>71.95</b>	<b>75.86</b>	<b>72.92</b>	<b>72.63</b>	<b>73.53</b>	<b>66.71</b>

## Preceding survey figures

All manufacturing industries (October 1976)	68.91	69.29	65.00	64.68	67.89	64.03	66.25	66.57	70.58	67.71	70.33	67.96	66.00
All industries covered (October 1976)	67.99	69.35	64.35	62.63	66.88	63.82	65.45	66.25	68.28	66.85	67.69	67.88	62.59

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

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	47.0	47.1	47.1	45.9	46.3	46.5	46.4	45.8	46.4	45.0	47.3	45.1	*
Coal and petroleum products	41.0	40.9	*	*	46.1	44.0	44.6	42.4	44.4	43.4	42.3	41.3	*
Chemicals and allied industries	44.1	43.7	46.5	46.3	45.0	44.5	45.3	44.5	44.5	44.6	42.7	43.1	43.2
Metal manufacture	44.4	45.5	48.0	46.9	44.8	44.7	43.3	42.7	43.8	44.1	42.6	43.7	*
Mechanical engineering	44.1	43.9	44.8	43.2	42.7	43.3	43.2	42.5	43.2	43.4	42.0	43.3	*
Instrument engineering	42.3	40.6	43.8	42.9	42.0	43.6	43.1	43.0	42.0	42.9	42.1	44.0	43.3

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

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	164.0	166.4	148.6	152.0	163.0	159.2	147.7	158.1	147.6	157.7	145.2	148.3	155.5
Coal and petroleum products	207.2	170.1	*	*	159.8	163.6	177.2	209.4	175.3	189.6	200.1	187.8	*
Chemicals and allied industries	174.7	177.9	164.2	161.1	166.1	151.0	168.1	176.4	185.5	175.4	174.2	177.7	*
Metal manufacture	171.6	170.3	169.9	162.1	171.1	179.3	182.9	170.8	189.5	178.6	192.3	181.7	*
Mechanical engineering	167.6	168.0	162.4	157.6	170.6	159.5	165.0	167.7	190.6	168.0	170.7	180.8	*
Instrument engineering	160.7	159.1	141.6	162.2	143.8	150.9	154.7	157.9	158.8	158.7	142.9	159.1	*
Electrical engineering	159.6	161.4	155.4	158.0	160.7	156.7	152.7	169.8	164.1	162.4	161.9	161.3	161.5†
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	168.3	175.7	162.5	158.2	*	*	181.1	168.9	184.7	172.6	168.3	182.3	*
Vehicles	179.3	185.6	181.6	170.9	182.8	167.4	178.4	178.6	178.5	163.6	174.0	164.7	168.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	163.0	164.7	161.3	157.5	164.4	165.7	160.5	159.4	173.0	150.7	163.1	143.8	145.9
Textiles	151.5	153.4	158.8	159.3	157.5	156.5	148.0	143.2	160.5	150.7	163.1	143.8	160.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	152.6	155.3	135.7	148.8	133.1	136.6	150.9	137.2	141.3	145.0	139.0	140.9	*
Clothing and footwear	143.1	142.6	160.4	181.9	144.8	152.7	137.3	141.4	166.1	149.3	148.1	141.8	147.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	164.0	160.5	142.0	157.7	161.5	164.7	170.2	164.8	163.7	165.2	154.2	164.8	150.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	165.9	172.6	150.3	145.3	148.0	149.3	152.7	159.4	150.7	158.4	165.0	150.3	134.2
Paper, printing and publishing	191.1	191.8	168.4	170.4	178.9	162.9	167.0	178.4	185.7	185.9	171.5	178.7	165.0
Other manufacturing industries	155.0	151.6	152.6	169.9	180.2	146.9	154.7	159.8	152.7	162.7	164.7	166.4	188.3
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>176.1</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>159.7</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	135.4	*	130.2	166.0	138.4	147.5	140.6	159.1	166.3	146.1	138.2	235.5	137.9
Construction	162.6	169.3	147.7	145.7	157.3	153.9	162.0	166.1	176.9	163.3	156.3	166.5	143.1
Gas, electricity and water	176.9	181.7	171.4	166.8	174.0	169.6	165.9	171.7	170.5	172.1	170.8	174.2	156.2
Transport and communication (except rail-ways, etc)	163.5	166.9	157.0	154.7	160.9	152.1	153.6	161.6	147.1	160.8	157.1	157.6	154.0
Certain miscellaneous services‡	158.5	164.1	138.8	140.6	153.2	138.4	146.9	149.2	137.8	145.8	139.2	157.0	139.2
Public administration§	145.2	151.6	134.1	132.9	142.0	133.6	129.7	129.1	131.5	138.6	128.5	135.9	125.5
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>168.9</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>167.2</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>172.0</b>	<b>165.0</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>153.0</b>

**Preceding survey figures**

All manufacturing industries (October 1976)	156.6	156.8	147.1	149.0	157.9	148.2	150.9	153.7	163.0	155.7	163.6	157.3	151.4
All industries covered (October 1976)	152.1	154.8	143.6	143.6	154.1	145.0	148.1	151.9	155.5	151.9	155.3	155.3	144.5

**Table 12 Average weekly earnings (women 18 and over): by industry group: analysis by standard region: manual workers**

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	£ 48.64	£ 47.44	£ 47.09	£ 49.29	£ 42.93	£ 50.63	£ 43.12	£ 45.60	£ 46.03	£ 47.48	£ 43.95	£ 46.56	£ 56.35
Coal and petroleum products	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied industries	46.13	45.02	42.11	44.69	48.19	42.42	44.21	48.85	49.65	49.53	49.15	53.34	19.90
Metal manufacture	45.80	42.47	52.11	47.99	46.34	51.45	47.29	46.59	47.05	46.99	49.97	46.16	*
Mechanical engineering	53.48	51.60	50.24	49.12	50.30	46.94	48.22	47.78	51.07	50.78	53.78	53.52	*
Instrument engineering	45.64	44.53	40.75	46.31	42.01	37.31	44.71	49.16	40.84	45.35	37.75	46.34	48.73†
Electrical engineering	46.28	47.27	46.11	45.98	47.14	43.33	44.20	47.77	43.92	46.88	45.52	48.77	*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vehicles	53.49	53.72	57.11	47.94	53.44	49.38	52.10	56.28	68.07	53.38	54.99	58.57	54.91
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	45.86	46.30	45.33	44.23	44.09	44.58	41.78	46.36	43.38	45.12	49.47	44.82	43.60
Textiles	39.64	38.08	34.74	41.18	44.00	38.99	41.14	41.46	40.74	40.91	45.34	42.73	36.44
Leather, leather goods and fur	39.37	39.72	35.53	43.54	31.07	37.66	36.37	36.98	41.38	36.76	37.98	38.85	*
Clothing and footwear	37.93	37.91	41.68	39.24	38.03	37.64	37.46	38.96	38.07	38.95	38.72	36.26	36.26
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	42.50	40.77	49.08	40.71	43.91	45.49	46.72	51.64	45.40	43.70	51.01	49.28	49.28
Timber, furniture, etc.	47.92	47.94	41.65	46.39	48.63	44.62	45.99	43.98	42.49	46.60	50.97	44.40	30.99
Paper, printing and publishing	51.00	50.24	50.37	48.88	42.56	43.70	47.17	55.20	48.82	48.31	49.85	43.47	43.47
Other manufacturing industries	42.71	42.56	39.81	45.83	45.20	43.38	44.86	42.84	40.47	43.40	42.09	46.75	44.46
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>45.71</b>	<b>44.56</b>	<b>44.68</b>	<b>45.28</b>	<b>45.07</b>	<b>41.53</b>	<b>42.17</b>	<b>43.82</b>	<b>43.95</b>	<b>44.38</b>	<b>45.22</b>	<b>45.80</b>	<b>40.57</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas, electricity and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport and communication (except rail-ways, etc)	57.67	61.41	44.53	49.47	56.43	49.64	51.71	49.36	54.91	53.46	51.00	52.89	45.97
Certain miscellaneous services‡	35.04	34.69	33.62	36.03	38.48	36.97	33.77	35.74	32.90	34.77	35.16	39.30	31.49
Public administration§	49.21	53.31	45.82	45.07	38.62	45.80	45.24	42.59	42.71	46.33	45.84	45.67	50.84
<b>All industries covered</b>	<b>45.43</b>	<b>44.46</b>	<b>44.20</b>	<b>44.77</b>	<b>44.98</b>	<b>41.61</b>	<b>42.09</b>	<b>43.72</b>	<b>43.88</b>	<b>44.22</b>	<b>44.96</b>	<b>45.84</b>	<b>40.50</b>

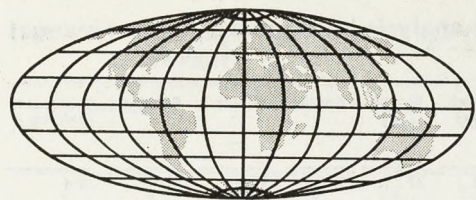
**Preceding survey figures**

All manufacturing industries (October 1976)	41.33	40.01	39.95	40.53	42.02	37.41	38.64	40.57	39.94	40.58	40.92	42.04	38.94
All industries covered (October 1976)	41.13	39.94	39.54	40.03	41.92	37.42	38.53	40.48	39.79	40.45	40.78	42.21	38.68

\*†‡ See footnotes to table 14.

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

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	37.8	37.6	38.8	38.6	38.3	39.6	37.9	37.2	37.7	38.2	37.6	38.1	38.4
Coal and petroleum products	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied industries	37.2	35.7	36.2	37.3	38.4	37.9	36.5	39.4	37.2	37.1	38.3	37.1	37.2
Metal manufacture	37.2	36.1	39.4	37.9	36.5	39.4	37.2	37.1	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.7	38.0
Mechanical engineering	38.4	37.8	37.2	38.4	37.1	37.4	37.1	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.8	38.7	38.0
Instrument engineering	38.1	37.2	37.4	37.9	37.1	37.1	36.2	38.9	33.5	37.8	36.0	37.4	38.7†
Electrical engineering	38.0	38.1	36.3	38.7	37.0	37.8	36.6	38.4	37.4	37.6	38.7	38.0	*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vehicles	37.9	37.8	39.0	37.6	37.5	36.3	37.4	40.1	42.6	37.9	38.3	39.3	38.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	37.5	37.5	37.9	37.3	36.8	37.9	36.4	37.2	35.4	36.9	38.2	36.6	38.8
Textiles	35.8	33.5	35.1	36.1	35.4	35.5	36.5	37.0	37.4	36.2	38.3	36.8	36.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	37.5	37.6	36.3	37.2	34.9	36.9	37.1	35.6	36.8	36.2	37.6	36.2	*
Clothing and footwear	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.6	36.1	35.8	35.3	35.2	36.1	35.9	37.4	37.4	36.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	36.4	36.5	38.3	38.5	36.3	36.7	37.8	37.5	38.7	36.7	36.3	38.2	39.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	36.8	36.7	36.1	38.2	37.2	37.0	37.2	37.0	37.2	37.0	37.1	38.2	33.5
Paper, printing and publishing	39.1	39.0	38.7	39.3	36.9	38.5	38.0	38.0	37.5	38.6	38.3	38.0	38.7
Other manufacturing industries	38.1	38.2	37.2	38.4	37.2	37.3	37.7	37.1	37.0	37.6	36.3	38.6	37.2
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas, electricity and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport and communication (except rail-ways, etc)	42.2	42.4											



## World employment

During the current recession all the member states of the EEC have suffered increasing levels of unemployment and all have introduced special measures to deal with the problem. In these two articles the Employment Gazette first summarises the main declarations and decisions made in the recent past at community level as well as the Commission's various studies now in progress. The second article gives brief descriptions of the schemes operated by member states other than the UK.

# 1 Special employment and training measures: developments in the European Community

EUROPEAN-LEVEL discussion of unemployment first gained momentum in February 1976 when the EEC Economic and Social Committee adopted an "opinion on unemployment in the Community", on the initiative of the TUC representatives. This opinion urged governments to work out national targets for reductions in unemployment levels and to adopt a range of measures, including temporary employment subsidies and regional employment subsidies. Similar views were expressed in a resolution adopted by the Congress of the European Trade Union Confederation in April. Both these documents prepared the ground for the Tripartite Conference in June 1976, which brought together Finance and Labour Ministers with the social partners and representatives of Community institutions, to discuss employment and stability in the Community.

### Adopted a resolution

The Conference adopted a resolution setting as objectives the restoration of full employment and a gradual reduction of inflation to about five per cent by 1980, with an average annual growth rate of GNP of about five per cent in real terms to about 1980. The Conference also called on the EEC Standing Employment Committee to pay particular attention to specific measures designed to help improve the employment situation. In March 1977 the Council of Ministers (Finance) made a statement on the fourth medium-term economic policy programme, in which it instructed the Commission, again assisted by the Standing Employment Committee, to carry out several studies in the first half of 1977, including an examination of various employment measures. The Standing Employment Committee met twice to discharge its remit both from the Conference and from the Finance Council, studying Commission papers on youth employment, work sharing and employment premiums.

Unemployment was a dominant theme in the two statements issued by the European Council (Heads of Government) during the UK Presidency that is in the first half of 1977. In March the Council sought action at Community level "to promote measures to help resolve specific labour market problems especially in improving training and employment opportunities for young people and women".

Again in June it stressed the importance attached to the problem of structural unemployment among the young; took note of a report from the Commission on action in the labour market and asked for continued work in this field; and called on the Social Affairs Council to meet in the autumn to consider "in the light of this work and of the results of national measures, what action might be necessary". The day before the June Council meeting a further Tripartite Conference took place with the theme "Growth, Stability and Employment: Stocktaking and Prospects". The programme of work proposed by the Conference, which is described later in this paper, was endorsed by the European Council. During the second half of 1977 the Social Affairs Council met as requested by the European Council and considered a Commission communication on youth employment; this document was also discussed by the Standing Employment Committee.

### Decisions

There have been several important developments at Community level relating to young people:

- In July 1975 the Council decided to make assistance available under the European Social Fund for young people below 25 years of age who were affected by employment difficulties.
- In December 1976 the Social Affairs Council took note of a Commission communication on vocational preparation for young people who are unemployed or threatened with unemployment. This communication, which has now been turned into a Commission recommendation (dated June 1977), is aimed at young people under 25 who have had no training. It recommends the adoption of schemes which have elements of vocational guidance, re-enforcement of basic skills such as oral and written expression, fostering of an understanding of economic and social organisation, and practical initial training and experience of work. Member States are asked to inform the Commission, before December 31, 1978, of the measures taken to implement the recommendation.

## World employment

- A resolution was adopted in December 1976 by Education Ministers, meeting within Council, concerning measures to be taken to improve the preparation of young people for work and to facilitate their transition from education to working life. It covers an action programme for national and Community institutions up to 1980, including a series of pilot projects for which a budgetary allocation has been approved.
- As already mentioned the Social Affairs Council met in October 1977 to consider a Commission communication on youth employment. The Council asked the Commission to prepare proposals for a new category of aid under the Social Fund which will promote employment—especially of young workers—and which would not fall into the existing categories of aid for vocational training or occupational mobility.

The Commission itself, in its paper on action in the labour market for the European Council, expressed the view that the Council Directive on equal treatment in employment and training for men and women, adopted in February 1976, was a measure which could be particularly helpful to women at times of high unemployment. At the request of the European Council the Commission prepared a proposal for a scheme for the benefit of women under the Social Fund, and this has now been approved.

### Studies

In June 1977 the Tripartite Conference announced a joint study programme, to be carried out through the Standing Employment Committee and the Economic Policy Committee, which combined work already in hand

by the Commission and other Community institutions and some new studies. The subjects for investigation are as follows:

- (i) the structural problem of unemployment among young people and women: the Commission issued a questionnaire to Member States seeking descriptions and assessments of national measures to assist unemployed young people, with a view to preparing the report for the Social Affairs Council in the autumn.
- (ii) the use of employment premiums in the countries of the Community;
- (iii) the placement and training services within the Community;
- (iv) the cost effectiveness and implications for industrial performance of different means of work sharing;
- (v) the role in employment creation of the tertiary sector including the public sector;
- (vi) the relation between investment and employment.

The Commission is carrying out, or has sponsored, two other studies:

- (vii) a factual and evaluative study of schemes of direct job creation in four Member States (UK, Netherlands, Denmark and Germany);
- (viii) a study of the vocational training of young people under 20 in the nine countries of the Community, sponsored by the Commission at the Institute of Education in Paris.

The studies proposed by the Tripartite Conference are to form the basis of proposals for action by Community institutions. In the light of the studies and of economic development in the Community and the world at large, the Council will in due course decide when to hold another Tripartite Conference, probably within the next year. ■

# 2 Special employment measures in EEC member states

THE *Employment Gazette* has published a number of articles about British measures. Now to complete the picture, here is a broad view of measures in other member states, under four headings:

- subsidies to private sector employers
- temporary job creation programmes
- measures to reduce the labour supply
- measures to aid redeployment

### Subsidies to private sector employers

Member states have introduced a wide range of subsidy schemes. Some of these aim at creating new jobs or training

places while others try to encourage preferential recruitment of particular groups like young people or the longer term unemployed. A few schemes combine the two principles and pay employers who both create new jobs and fill them with people from specific groups. There are also schemes to encourage employers in difficulties to maintain their workforces and not make people redundant. These most frequently involved subsidising short-time working.

Some examples of all these types of scheme are:

### Creation of new jobs

*Belgium*—Employers engaging workers above the average

## World employment

workforce over a given base period are excused payment of social security contributions for them for six months. The workers engaged must have been unemployed for over one month. Also, firms with fewer than 10 employees receive a subsidy of £235 per year for up to three years (five in some regions) for each additional recruit.

*France*—Employers in craft and small business undertakings in the private sector are eligible for a subsidy of £55 per month for six months for each new job they create which is filled by an unemployed young person.

*Ireland*—Employers in agriculture, manufacturing, construction and hotels and catering receive a premium of £20 per week for each additional worker recruited and £10 per week for each school leaver recruited. The adult workers must have been registered as unemployed for at least four weeks before engagement and have been in receipt of unemployment pay. Under another scheme, manufacturing companies pay corporation tax at a reduced rate if they can show increases in employment of three per cent and sales volume of five per cent over the previous year.

*Denmark*—Local government authorities may pay private employers a subsidy of about 90p an hour for up to six months for each young person they employ beyond their normal workforce.

### Preferential recruitment

*Belgium*—All undertakings with 50 or more workers are obliged to recruit and train one unemployed person below 30 years of age for every 50 people employed, paying them 90 per cent of the normal rate. Firms engaging more than the required number receive a subsidy of £470 per year per extra recruit. Firms with fewer than 50 employees receive the subsidy for any additional recruit.

*Germany*—A lump sum subsidy of £1,500 is available to employers in respect of each person recruited who had been unemployed for a year or more, also for unemployed persons difficult to place (or unskilled) the employment office can reimburse the employer for wages paid during a trial period of from 2-4 weeks.

*Netherlands*—Employers recruiting workers who are unemployed and recognised as difficult to place because of age or long unemployment may receive a subsidy of up to 30 per cent of their wages for 52 weeks (workers over 45) or 26 weeks (workers under 45). Also, employers recruiting young people (17-23) unemployed for more than 6 months receive a subsidy of £150 for each month of service and those recruiting unemployed disabled persons receive 60 per cent of wage costs for 12 months and 30 per cent for the following three months.

*France*—Employers taking on young people under 25 are exempted from Social Security contributions for them for up to a year. The young people must have been out of education or training for less than a year and must remain with the employer for at least six months.

### Deferment of redundancies (support of short-time working)

*France*—Since 1968 there has been a scheme under which workers receive compensation for hours not worked below the normal 40 hour week out of funds provided by employers with state assistance. Since 1975 the Government has met almost the whole cost of the benefits, up to a maximum of 400 hours in any one year, where the short-time working has been as an alternative to redundancy.

*Germany*—Under a scheme (*Kug*) in operation since 1969, the take-home pay of workers on short-time is topped up to about 90 per cent of normal pay. It is financed by a scheme administered by the Federal Labour Institute to which employers and employees contribute equally. Payments are only made if the agreement of the Works Council in the firm is obtained and the FLI agree that the work shortage is unavoidable, is likely to last at least four weeks, and that at least one third of the workforce will lose 10 per cent of their working time.

*Italy*—Under a scheme introduced in 1975, which superseded an earlier scheme, manual workers receive compensation of up to 80 per cent of their normal wages for hours lost, eight per cent of this amount from their employers and the rest from a fund formed from employers' and state contributions and administered by the National Pensions Institute. Payments may continue up to a year. The scheme has a heavy deficit at present.

*Luxembourg*—A state scheme of payment for short-time was introduced in 1975 for firms in temporary difficulties because of the economic recession. Short-time must not be more than half the normal hours per month. The first eight hours are paid by the employer and the state pays 80 per cent of gross hourly earnings for the remaining hours not worked.

### Temporary job creation programmes

Job creation programmes providing temporary employment on special projects, after a slow start, are now becoming more common in other EEC countries. *Belgium* has a scheme under which public authorities and non-profit making organisations receive a per diem subsidy in respect of unemployed workers whom they engage. The *Netherlands* have a scheme to facilitate re-entry into employment under which public or largely state-subsidised authorities providing temporary jobs for certain unemployed persons are reimbursed the total wage costs of such recruits for up to a year up to a given maximum. *Italy* offers cash incentives to encourage public and private employers to take on unemployed young people for limited periods of work or work and training. *Denmark* too has recently expanded expenditure on its "useful works" projects and empowered local authorities in addition to central government to initiate them.

## World employment

### Measures to reduce the labour supply

Several EEC countries have taken steps to reduce the labour supply during the recession. These include control of overtime and "moonlighting", raising the school leaving age, and early retirement.

For some time a number of countries have allowed early receipt of pension for certain categories of workers but few of these schemes require that the workers give up work altogether so their impact on unemployment is limited. In view of the recession, countries are now attempting to go beyond this by using the early payment of pension or a special allowance to encourage workers to leave the labour force completely.

Some examples of the main measures to reduce the labour supply are:

#### Early retirement

*Belgium*—To encourage the long duration unemployed to retire, people unemployed for 2 years automatically qualify (and those unemployed one year may qualify) for a supplementary allowance covering the difference between their unemployment benefit entitlement and full pension, where an early retirement pension would leave them with a pension below maximum. Response to this scheme was poor and in July 1977 an additional inducement was offered: full pension to be immediately payable plus a lump sum of £185. Also, to promote the employment of young people, men at 60 and women at 55 employed in firms with 20 or more workers have the right to retire on a special pre-pension of about 80 per cent of their normal wages. If employees exercise this right the employer is then obliged to take on an equivalent number of young people aged under 30.

*France*—From January 1, 1976 male manual workers with 42 years insurance payments have been allowed to draw retirement pension at 60 instead of 65, provided that five out of the last 15 years of work had been in certain heavy occupations. Under another scheme, unemployed workers between the ages of 60 and 65 have, since 1972, been able to receive a pre-retirement allowance equivalent to 70 per cent of their former salary. In June 1977 the eligibility criteria were extended for two years to include employed people in the same age band. People receiving this allowance have to give up work altogether whereas people receiving their normal pension earlier do not.

*Germany*—A flexible retirement scheme is in operation allowing retirement to disabled people at 62, to men insured for at least 35 years, at 63, to women with good

insurance records at 60, and at 60 to men and women with at least 52 weeks unemployment in the last 18 months.

#### Raising the school leaving age

*Netherlands*—The school leaving age is being raised by stages to age 18. At present full-time education is compulsory for 15 year olds, while 16 year olds must receive education or training on two days per week. Employers are induced to offer jobs to young persons undergoing such part-time education by subsidy payments.

#### Control of overtime and moonlighting

*Belgium*—Overtime of up to one hour per day has to be authorised by the appropriate joint sector committee. Longer periods of overtime have to be authorised by the Labour Inspectorate in agreement with the unions. There is also a regulation covering both the public and private sectors prohibiting the holding of more than one job.

*Denmark*—the Government is setting up a tripartite committee to discuss ways in which overtime can be reduced, particularly in the private sector. In the public sector, between the summers of 1976 and 1977 over 550 new posts were created by limiting overtime.

#### Measures to aid redeployment

Many EEC countries assist workers to take up work away from their home areas. Some provide incentives to accept work in new occupations where pay is below that in the worker's previous job. Examples include:

*Belgium*—An unemployed person is paid an allowance to bring his pay up to that of his previous job if he accepts a new job which is less well paid.

*Germany*—An incentive grant calculated according to length of unemployment in excess of six months is paid to workers who take up new jobs either beyond daily travelling distance of their homes or paying over 15 per cent less than their previous job. There are also generous house-moving grants, where an individual has to move his home.

*Netherlands*—Workers aged over 45, if entitled to unemployment benefit, may, on taking up new work, receive up to 100 per cent of the unemployment benefit rate for the first 130 days and up to 90 per cent for the next 130 days and up to 85 per cent for a further 36 months to supplement the wages in the new job. Workers below 45 years of age get slightly less; and workers in receipt of unemployment assistance get 86 per cent of assistance allowance. ■

## Manpower planning

# Age qualifications in job vacancies

by

James Jolly, Alan Mingay and Stephen Creigh,

Unit for Manpower Studies

THE DEPARTMENT'S Unit for Manpower Studies (UMS) is currently engaged on a study of age as a factor in employment. The study includes all aspects of age in employment, particularly the use of age as a recruitment qualification where this is apparent in stated age limits. The extent, nature and reasons for age restrictions in recruitment have attracted some attention in recent years—an analysis of some 500 job advertisements in the professional and executive section of a national daily newspaper has been published\*, as well as a similar analysis of job advertisements for personnel officers.\*\* However both these studies consider only a relatively small number of vacancies. They are also confined to certain occupational groups and primarily concerned with the position of older workers.

UMS felt that a fuller consideration of age qualifications as they affected all age and occupational groups would be an interesting piece of research useful to its general consideration of age and employment. The co-operation of the Employment Service Agency (ESA) was sought, which agreed to make available records of vacancies and placings held in its local offices. ESA also provided a helpful basis to the study with the results of a speed of vacancy filling survey carried out in early 1977 as part of the evaluation of the jobcentre programme. The survey analysed separately those vacancies in its sample that were age qualified by an upper limit, and by following up a proportion of these UMS was able to assess the effect that the limits had on the age of the people placed.

The ESA survey considered some 16,000 vacancies, notified to 60 of its local offices, that were either filled or cancelled during February 1977† (9 per cent of ESA's total vacancies at the time). Of these, 27.5 per cent or approximately 4,500 were age-qualified by an upper limit (if all types of limit are considered, the proportion rises to about 40 per cent—see Part III).

\* Slater, R., "Too Old at Forty"? *Personnel Management*, May 1973, pp. 31-34.

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

† In fact only 14,400 of these vacancies were filled/cancelled in February, the remainder being those parts of multiple orders that were cleared either before the beginning of the month, or after the end of it.

The ESA analysis, which considered the upper age qualified vacancies in relation to industries and occupations, provides the basis for Part I. Part II is the UMS analysis which considers the results of the ESA study in the light of a 10 per cent sample of the placings in the upper age-qualified vacancies; also related to industries and occupations. Part III is an analysis of all the age-qualified vacancies filled that UMS found at the ESA offices it visited, including those with only a lower age limit. This part of the study is not therefore directly related to ESA's work (although all these vacancies were part of the 16,000 in the survey), but the larger sample obtained facilitates a fuller consideration of age restrictions and their application in practice.

### Part I—The ESA analysis

The ESA's speed of vacancy filling survey was based on 16,220 vacancies filled or cancelled during February 1977 at a sample 60 local offices.† The offices chosen were representative by type (jobcentre, employment office etc), by size, and by levels of unemployment in their areas. Four thousand four hundred and fifty-three of these vacancies were qualified by an upper age limit (27.5 per cent), and it is this proportion that forms the basis of ESA's age analysis.

*Industry analysis.* The number and percentage of upper age-qualified vacancies in nine broadly defined industrial categories is given in table I.

Table 1 Industrial analysis of age limits

Industry	Total no. of vacancies	No. of age qualified vacancies	Percentage of total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	62	22	35.5
Mining and quarrying	27	9	33.3
Manufacturing	5,805	1,755	30.2*
Construction	2,272	407	17.9*
Gas, electricity and water	70	18	25.7
Transport/communications	812	224	27.6
Distributive trades	2,606	933	35.8*
Services	3,729	852	22.9*
Public administration	819	234	28.5
<b>All industry total</b>	<b>16,202</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>27.5</b>

Note: The number of industrially classified (and age limited) vacancies is less than the total number studied—16,220 (and 4,453) because in a few cases there were omissions in the vacancy record.

\* Indicates that the proportion of age-qualified vacancies is significantly different from the "All industry" figure at the 5.0 per cent level.

Table 2 Cumulative percentage of age qualified vacancies by upper age limit: industrial analysis

	Under 18	Under 25	Under 30	Under 35	Under 40	Under 45	Under 50	Under 55	Under 60
Agriculture, forestry, fishing*	32.0	45.0	45.0	59.0	68.0	73.0	95.0	95.0	100
Mining/quarrying*	—	—	11.0	11.0	22.0	56.0	67.0	67.0	100
Manufacturing	15.6	30.9	38.3	45.4	57.6	73.2	87.8	94.8	100
Construction	9.1	21.6	30.2	39.6	69.8	81.8	92.1	94.6	100
Gas, electricity, water*	—	39.0	39.0	44.0	72.0	72.0	78.0	94.0	100
Transport/communications	9.4	27.2	37.1	43.3	54.0	63.0	88.4	92.9	100
Distribution	23.9	50.4	59.7	66.6	78.1	86.4	93.1	95.4	100
Services	16.2	41.9	51.5	58.9	68.5	76.1	86.9	90.9	100
Public administration	6.0	39.5	45.1	54.9	62.7	72.4	87.1	91.9	100
<b>All industries</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: For base of age qualified sample, see table 1.

\* The sample number of vacancies in these categories is too small for any detailed analysis.

Interpretation of these results must be speculative, because age limits that may plainly be justified in relation to the type of work performed are not apparent in industrial categories which comprise many different kinds of occupation. Nevertheless there is marked divergence from the all-industry percentage in the cases of construction (less at 17.9 per cent) and distribution (more at 35.8 per cent). A contributory cause may be the relative proportion of men and women in these industries. An OECD survey of employment office vacancies in 1966 found age limits more closely associated with female employment (in 24 per cent of all vacancies) than male employment (14 per cent)\*. If this pattern still holds good it might help explain the disparity, since the construction industry comprises mostly male employees (91.9 per cent male) whereas distribution shows a much more evenly balanced workforce (44.3 per cent male). On the other hand occupational reasons may be more decisive in services where the relative lack of age qualifications could possibly have more to do with the heterogenous nature of the work than any bias towards male employment.

The cumulative effect of age restrictions in industry is illustrated in table 2 where the percentage of jobs confined below certain ages is shown. Thus for example 45.5 per cent of the age-qualified vacancies in agriculture, forestry and fishing had upper age limits restricting them to persons aged under 25 years.

Where age restrictions occur, it may be seen from table 2 that they tend to limit vacancies to younger age groups in distribution (59.7 per cent to under 30s), services (51.5 per cent to under 30s) and to a slightly lesser extent in agriculture etc (45.0 per cent) and public administration (45.1 per cent). On the other hand, only 30.2 per cent of the age qualified vacancies in construction were confined to those under 30 years of age. These results may indicate occupational preferences for younger workers in the distribution and service sector, but they also show that where there may be substantial numbers of male manual workers the effect

\* Sobel and Wilcock, "Placement Techniques for Older Workers". OECD 1966.

of age limits is muted until as late as 40 years—for example in the construction industry although almost 70 per cent of the vacancies are limited to those under 40 (in itself not particularly high when compared to other industries), only 40 per cent are limited to those under 35 and this is low.

*Occupational analysis.* The number and percentage of age-qualified vacancies in seven broad occupational categories is given in table 3.

Table 3 Occupational analysis of age limits

Occupation	Total no. of vacancies	No. of age-qualified vacancies	Percentage of total
Professional and managerial**	400	82	20.5
Clerical and related	2,415	780	32.3*
Other non-manual	1,157	487	42.1*
Skilled manual craft	3,124	643	20.6*
Other skilled/semi-skilled manual	5,311	1,442	27.2
Unskilled manual	2,003	371	18.5*
General labouring	1,810	648	35.8*
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>16,220</b>	<b>4,453</b>	<b>27.5</b>

\* Indicates that the proportion of age-qualified vacancies is significantly different from the "All Occupations" figure at the 5.0 per cent level.

\*\* This sample of professional and managerial jobs is not typical of those handled by the public employment service as a whole; the vast majority are not handled by employment offices but by the specialist Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER).

The occupational group showing the highest proportion of age-qualified vacancies is the other non-manual category (42.1 per cent), which is largely confined to the distributive trades. This is consistent with the findings of the industrial analysis above (see *Industrial analysis*). General labouring is the next most age-qualified group (35.8 per cent) followed by clerical and related occupations (32.3 per cent); the extent to which these limits favour younger applicants particularly is considered below in the analysis of table 4. The relative lack of age-qualifications in the professional and managerial and the unskilled manual groups (18.5 per cent) may be due to the lack of any clear occupational requirement in a very mixed range of jobs.

The cumulative effect of age-qualifications within the occupational groups is given in table 4. This shows for

**Table 4 Cumulative percentage of age qualified vacancies by upper age limit: occupational analysis**

Occupation	Under 18	Under 25	Under 30	Under 35	Under 40	Under 45	Under 50	Under 55	Under 60
Professional/managerial*	16.0	44.0	56.0	62.0	69.0	82.0	91.0	95.0	100
Clerical and related	17.2	49.4	61.8	70.5	80.2	86.7	92.8	95.0	100
Other non-manual	21.6	41.9	49.8	57.7	66.9	75.9	88.1	92.8	100
Skilled manual craft	14.5	28.3	36.2	43.1	60.9	74.6	89.7	94.2	100
Other skilled/semi-skilled manual	15.6	34.3	41.2	47.8	61.0	75.5	87.5	93.5	100
Unskilled manual	10.5	25.3	32.1	39.8	57.8	64.2	81.1	87.3	100
General labouring	16.2	36.1	43.5	51.5	63.7	77.2	92.7	97.2	100
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: For base of age qualified sample, see table 3

\* The sample number of vacancies in this category is too small for any detailed analysis.

example that 56.1 per cent of the age-qualified vacancies in the professional and managerial category were restricted to persons under 30 years of age.

Two occupations show a tendency towards favouring younger workers. The clerical and related group confined 61.8 per cent of its age-qualified vacancies to those under 30 years, and other non-manual occupations restricted 49.8 per cent of its vacancies to this group. Both these groups also exhibit a significantly high level of age-qualification (see table 3). This use of age limits in favour of the young reflects in part the developed internal labour markets in these occupations with the entry point restricted to younger workers and also, possibly, the predominance of female labour (see *Industrial analysis*). On the other hand the proportion of the vacancies limited to younger workers is less marked in the case of skilled and semi-skilled manuals (only 36.2 per cent and 41.2 per cent respectively of age-qualified vacancies limited to those under 30 years) and this may reflect the employers' preference for people with several years experience at their trade. The unskilled manual group shows the least preference of all for younger workers and may indeed show in a negative way some preference for those over 55—12.7 per cent of the age-qualified vacancies are available to this age-group which is nearly twice as much as for any other occupation. This could reflect the number of ancillary jobs for older workers contained in this occupational category.

It is interesting to note that although age-qualifications are used comparatively frequently in general labouring (in 35.8 per cent of cases—see table 3), they do not discriminate unduly in favour of the young. 43.5 per cent of these age-qualified vacancies are restricted to those under 30 which is less than for all occupations (44.9 per cent). In spite of the physical nature of the work, the restrictions do not appear to be so closely related to the demands of the job as might be supposed.

#### Part II—The UMS industrial and occupational analysis

The UMS study *Age as a Factor in Employment* is concerned, in part, to show not only the prevalence of age limits but also how rigidly they are applied in practice. The age analysis of the ESA study—the basis of Part I—discusses the use of upper limits, but in order to assess how real this

was UMS mounted a follow-up survey of those successfully submitted to a sample of the vacancies used in the ESA study. The names of successful submissions were taken from the vacancy order cards, and the files in local employment offices of past and present registrants were searched to see if registration particulars existed on the person named, including his/her age. It was therefore possible to check if the placing conformed to the specified age limit, and if not to note the degree to which the limit had been ignored. In approximately half the cases where a placing had been made, it was not possible to trace the personal particulars; in some cases the placing had been effected by self-service\* and no registration document existed, in others the registration was held in another office or could not be traced.

UMS visited 11 of the 60 offices involved in the ESA survey, chosen to reflect broadly the industrial/geographic/organisational pattern of the larger sample. The offices visited were:

London	Westminster Camden Town	West Midlands	Birmingham Aston Handsworth
East Anglia	Norwich Colchester	Manchester Area	Stockport Newton Heath
Wales	Cardiff		Openshaw

A sample of 403 age-qualified vacancies filled were traced from the employment records of these offices.

Of the 4,453 vacancies in the ESA study that were upper age-qualified, 2,407 or 54 per cent were filled. UMS analysed a 10 per cent sample of these placings to provide the basis for a study of the effectiveness of the upper age limits in the broad occupational/industrial groups used by ESA. Enough placings in upper age-qualified jobs were found from the 11 employment offices to provide the sample of 241 required, but while searching the records a note was also made of all age-qualified vacancies filled in February 1977 that were traceable (that is including those qualified only by a lower age limit), and as a result the larger sample of 403 was obtained. This larger sample is used in the final part of the UMS analysis which considers the strictness of application of age limits.

\* Job seekers who submitted themselves to vacancies displayed in ESA offices.

For purposes of comparing the UMS 10 per cent sample with the ESA data, table 5 gives the cumulative effect of the upper age limits for both sets of data.

**Table 5 Cumulative percentage of age qualified vacancies by upper age limit: ESA and UMS data**

	Under 18	Under 25	Under 30	Under 35	Under 40	Under 45	Under 50	Under 55	Under 60
ESA study	16.0	36.6	44.9	52.8	63.5	76.8	89.1	93.9	100
UMS sample	8.3	39.0	43.6	52.7	60.6	73.5	84.7	97.1	100

The major difference between the two distributors is the relatively low proportion of jobs limited to those under 18 in the UMS sample. This reflects the difficulty experienced in tracing the registrations of people in this age group who were placed, because the relevant particulars were frequently held elsewhere at local authority careers offices. This apart, the UMS sample is broadly consistent with the age distribution of the ESA study.

*Industry analysis.* Overall, 17 per cent of the people placed in jobs with an upper age limit were older than the specified maximum (this proportion remains unchanged if those under 18 years are excluded). The relevant percentages in four broad industrial groups, together with the total percentage of vacancies in these categories that were upper age-qualified, is given in table 6.

**Table 6 Engagements outside stated upper age limits—industrial analysis**

Industry	% of vacancies with upper age limits (ESA sample of 16,220 vacancies)	% of engagements outside limit (UMS sample of 241 placings)
Manufacturing	30.2*	16
Construction	17.9*	15
Transport/distribution	33.8*	21
Services	22.9*	19
<b>All industries</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>17</b>

Note: Some of the industrial categories used in the ESA study have had to be omitted from this tabulation, because a 10 per cent sample would not provide sufficient information for a meaningful analysis. In the case of Public Administration the number of placings traced was very small because many of these vacancy orders are of a standing nature and the individuals placed tend not to be recorded. (for example standing vacancies for civil service clerical officers).

\* Indicates that percentages are significantly different from the "All Industries" figure at the 5 per cent level.

Table 6 does not reveal any statistically significant differences between the percentage of engagements falling outside age limits in each individual industry group, and that occurring when all industries are considered. In fact it is the similarity which is noteworthy. Although these groups exhibit marked differences in the proportion of their vacancies that are upper age qualified (from 17.9 per cent to 33.8 per cent), the occasions on which these limits are exceeded remain remarkably constant at about one case in five. This would tend to indicate that job requirements play little part in the fixing of such age limits, and that the subjective views of employers about the desired age of potential applicants would not appear to influence engagement decisions either.

*Occupational analysis.* The percentages of engagements outside stipulated upper age limits (together with the total

percentage of age-qualified vacancies) in six occupational categories is given in table 7. The professional and managerial group has been omitted due to insufficient data at the 10 per cent level.

**Table 7 Engagements outside stated upper age limits—occupational analysis**

Occupation	% of vacancies with upper age limits (ESA sample of 16,220 vacancies)	% of engagements outside limit (UMS sample of 241 placings)
Clerical and related	32.3*	14
Other non-manual	42.1*	10*
Skilled manual craft	20.6*	20
Semi-skilled manual	27.2	22
Unskilled manual	18.5*	21
General labouring	35.8*	19
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>17</b>

\* Indicates that percentages are significantly different from the "All Occupations" figure at the 5.0 per cent level.

These results show no relationship between the incidence of upper limits and the rigidity of their enforcement—general labouring with the second highest proportion of age-qualified vacancies shows about the same percentage of engagements outside the limit as unskilled manual with the lowest proportion. More significant is the apparent relationship between more flexible enforcement and manual trades on one hand, and more rigid application of limits and non-manual occupations on the other. The results in the other non-manual group are particularly noteworthy. This group has the highest proportion of upper age-qualified vacancies, with a level of engagements outside stated limits that is significantly below the "All occupations" figure. One explanation for this could be the more highly developed internal labour market in the non-manual group linked to career structures with strict rules about points of entry and this would be consistent with the fact that age limits in this category tend to favour the young particularly (see table 4). However, a sizeable proportion (about a third) of these vacancies are for jobs such as shop assistant where formal career structures are largely absent, so the marked preference for younger employees may be a function of the lower than average earnings in this occupational group\*. These are also occupations where females predominate and it has already been noted (see Part 1) that age limits have been more closely associated with employment in which female rather than male employees are more likely to be found.

Among the manual occupations there is little variation with skill level in the rigidity of enforcing upper age limits—all this group shows about 20 per cent flexibility which is broadly the same as that shown by the industrial categories in table 6. The comments made on table 6 are therefore applicable here, also. Employers may be prepared to amend their subjective views when taking engagement decisions, but table 7 shows that where other institutional factors may be influential in relation to non-manual occupations, (career structures, union agreements or internal promotion) there is significantly less flexibility.

\* Average gross weekly earnings in April 1977 of non-manual men in the distributive trades was £75.50 compared to an all industry average of £88.90. For non-manual women earnings were £39.80 compared to an all industry average of £53.80.

**Part III—The UMS analysis of age-qualifications**

The first two parts of this study have been concerned with the application and rigidity of upper age limits in 2,407 vacancies and a 10 per cent sample of 241 placings. This part of the analysis considers all age-qualified vacancies filled, found at the 11 employment offices visited—403 in all, including those with just upper limits, those with age ranges, and those with just lower limits. The age qualifications included are only those phrased in numerical terms (for example 20 to 50 years), or which can readily be quantified. Where the employer had some preference but expressed it in indefinite terms (for example "young", "mature") the qualification was excluded from the analysis (rigid limits are discussed, below). Of this larger sample of placings in age-qualified jobs, 17 per cent had an upper limit only, 29 per cent had only a lower limit, and 54 per cent specified an age range.

The combined effect of all age qualifications in limiting jobs to different age groups in the UMS sample is shown in table 8 below. This gives the proportions of all age-limited jobs that are open to varying age ranges.

**Table 8 Limiting effect of age qualifications (Base: 403 age qualified vacancies)**

Age range	Proportion of all jobs open to range
	Per cent
16-19	27.6
20-24	29.7
25-29	47.3
30-34	53.5
35-39	51.8
40-44	47.1
45-49	39.9
50-54	32.1
55-59	28.2
60 and over	28.5

The age restrictions particularly favour workers between their late twenties and early forties, although even this group will find half the vacancies with age restrictions closed to them. For both young workers and older workers the likelihood of being apparently excluded from the field of candidates is about 70 per cent. In 18 per cent of cases persons younger than lower limits were placed and in 15 per cent\* of cases people older than upper limits were placed. Overall 25 per cent of placings in age-qualified vacancies were found to be outside the limits specified.

The greater proportion of broken lower limits as opposed to exceeded upper limits is indicative of employers being more ready to accept someone younger than intended rather than someone older. Of the 59 cases where a lower limit was not enforced, 16 of those who benefitted were

\*NB. The variation between this figure and the 17 per cent quoted in Part II of this analysis requires explanation. Earlier, when considering the validity of upper age limits the data base comprised those vacancies with upper limits only and those vacancies with an age range that had not been broken at the lower end—those which had been broken were excluded as being inappropriate to a study confined to upper age limits only. In Part III where all age-qualifications are considered, it becomes appropriate to make up the data base to all vacancies with upper limits and all age ranges for determining the validity of upper limits, and all vacancies with an age range and lower limits only for determining the validity of lower limits. Hence the increased data base results in a lowering of the percentage of placings above upper age limits from 17 per cent to 15 per cent.

young job seekers under 21. In the 41 cases where upper limits were exceeded, 14 of those engaged were over 45. Employers are therefore prepared to be flexible in favour of both the young and the old.

*Application of age-qualifications.* Every age-qualified vacancy implies a range of years from which applicants will be preferred; thus some may specify a distinct range, for example 20-30 years, while others in mentioning a single limit, for example under 30, nevertheless imply a range of 14 years from that limit to school-leaving age. The age ranges specified by employers vary in their restrictiveness. They have been categorised in table 9 below according to their span—up to five years may be considered narrow, 6-10 years less narrow, 11-20 years fairly wide, and over 20 years very wide. The table gives the percentage of age-range vacancies within these categories and an indication of how frequently each of these ranges was broken.

**Table 9 Analysis of age ranges (Base: 403 age qualified vacancies filled)**

	Proportion of vacancies with range	Proportion of placements outside range
	Per cent	Per cent
Up to 5 years (narrow)	24	20
6-10 years (less narrow)	12	53
11-20 years (fairly wide)	22	21
Over 20 years (very wide)	42	21

The relatively strict enforcement of the narrow age ranges is influenced by the fact that many of these vacancies are for school-leavers and therefore unsuitable in terms of pay, conditions and career structures within the firms, for anyone much beyond a year or two of school leaving age. Apart from this, over half the less narrow age-ranges are broken and, over a fifth of the ranges up to 20 years at which point it becomes difficult to distinguish discrimination from pure chance. With a range of more than 20 years covering almost half the average working life, it is remarkable that 21 per cent of placings should still manage to be outside it. There must be some doubt about the reasons for stipulating such meaninglessly wide ranges, though the presence on most vacancy cards of an age-qualification box may be germane.

*Types of age-qualification.* The types of age-qualification imposed by employers can be classified into five groups designed to limit applications to the sort of person required. First, a job may be limited to young people—either school leavers or those who left school a short time previously; this type may be categorised by a specification such as 16-18 years. Often the jobs involve apprenticeship or other forms of training. Secondly, the vacancy may be limited to the younger worker who has been in employment for a few years and acquired some skills and experience; such vacancies are usually for those in their early twenties. Most limits however, are of the type that specified someone in the middle years of working life, with age ranges favouring the mid-twenty to late forty-year old. Fourthly employers may want an older worker and limit the vacancy to someone over 45 years. Finally, the job may be limited specifically to exclude young workers with little experience, using a lower age limit of say 25 years.

A breakdown of the sample vacancies into the types of their age qualification, with an indication of the extent to which these qualifications were broken, is given in table 10. The many different types of age limit make exact classification difficult, but the table gives an indication of the effects.

**Table 10 Analysis of the types of age qualification**

Job Limited to	No of cases	% of cases	% of Exceptions
Those recently left secondary education	70	17	15.7
People with a few years experience of working	48	12	22.9
People in the middle of their working lives	173	43	32.4
Older workers	31	8	35.5
Anyone except young workers	81	20	13.6*
Total	403	100	24.8

\* Indicates the proportion of exceptions is significantly different from the overall figure at the 5 per cent level.

From table 10 it is clear that job specifications limited to anyone except young workers are significantly less likely to be breached. None of the other categories has a proportion of exceptions which is significantly different from the overall figure. Nevertheless some interesting patterns do emerge. There is a comparatively large proportion of exceptions to the age limits favouring those in the prime of their working lives. To some degree this is consistent with the analysis of age ranges above, where attention was drawn to the high level of exceptions in the ranges of 6 years or more. Ranges affecting this prime age group are likely to be of the wider sort, and the comments made earlier concerning the rationale of these limits apply here. Conversely, there is some evidence that narrower limits in favour of younger workers are likely to be more rigorously applied. Although the sample of jobs limited to older workers is small, it may be noteworthy that this is the category with the highest proportion of exceptions (35.5 per cent). It may thus be inferred that employers will more readily accept a younger person if the opportunity arises.

*Variation from limits.* Where an employer hires someone outside his specified age range that person might be just outside the limit by a matter of weeks on one hand, or well outside it by years on the other. Table 11 gives the distance from stipulated limits of the 24.9 per cent of placings outside them, as an indication of the degree of employer flexibility.

**Table 11 Variation from age limits**

Distance from age limit	No. of cases	% of cases
Up to 1 year	26	6.5
2-3 years	22	5.5
4-5 years	14	3.5
6-10 years	23	5.7
11-15 years	9	2.2
16-20 years	2	0.5
Over 20 years	4	1.0
Within Range	303	75.1
Total	403	100

Although most engagements which take place outside the employers' specified limits indicate only limited flexibility (48 per cent are of people within 3 years of the limit), 38 per cent of placings are of people 6 years or more away from the limit. This is almost 10 per cent of the total sample and it may therefore be concluded that in one case out of ten an employer ignores his stipulated age limit to a degree

which renders it fairly irrelevant. In 11 per cent of cases where an age limit was specified, the employer stated that he regarded it as rigid and this was recorded on the order card. As may be expected, these employers are much less likely to consider anyone outside the limit but in 12 per cent of cases they did employ such a person—usually aged within 5 years of the limit. When the distance from the age limit is compared with the width of the limit, there is no significant variation of distance as the width increases.

*Overall effect of age qualifications.* The incidence of age-qualified vacancies in ESA's offices is fairly widespread—27.5 per cent of ESA's sample vacancies had upper age limits, but UMS found that from its sample the figure for all age limited vacancies was 38.5 per cent. Nevertheless the analysis above has shown that in a quarter of these cases, placings have been outside stated limits; in some cases, well outside. Ultimately, therefore, it may be well to consider the overall effect of age-limiting jobs. To assess this, the age-profile of placings in age-qualified vacancies has been compared in table 12, below, with the profile of engagements in a similar sample of unrestricted vacancies. Also included is an analysis by age of a sample of job seekers who submitted themselves to vacancies displayed in the office (self-service submissions); this gives a broad indication of the age distribution of those presenting themselves to employers for jobs.

**Table 12 Placings in age qualified and "open" vacancies, relative to labour supply**

	% of Placings in age qualified vacancies	% of Placings in open vacancies	% of Self-service Submissions*
16-17	11.0	5.3	6.3
18-19	10.8	14.5	13.5
20-24	21.1	28.3	23.7
25-29	16.0	19.1	22.3
30-34	9.8	8.0	9.7
35-39	8.0	6.3	6.3
40-44	8.0	3.9	4.3
45-49	6.5	5.3	4.0
50-54	5.0	5.6	5.5
55-59	2.3	1.5	1.2
60-64	1.0	1.9	0.2
65+	0.5	0.5	0.2
Total % (Number of cases)	100.0 (403)	100.0 (414)	100.0 (422)

\* These are submissions to some of the vacancies in the age-qualified and "open" samples. Age information was readily available only for self-service submissions, therefore this analysis is not strictly comparable with that of placings.

These UMS age profiles are generally consistent with the profile of all engagements, irrespective of recruitment mechanism, as revealed by a recent study of employers' recruitment practices carried out on ESA's behalf by Social Community Planning Research.

Table 12 shows that the youngest and older age groups obtain fewer placings than prime age groups. The tabulation of self-service submissions, however, shows that supply is broadly proportionate with placings and although the submission data is imperfect (see footnote under table 12) this nevertheless must sound a warning against premature conclusions based only on age analysis of placings. Furthermore, when the placings "profiles" of the age-restricted and "open" vacancies are compared, they are remarkably similar. Age limits tend to favour the younger age group (11 per cent of placings in the 16-17 years category against 5.3 per cent of placings in "open" vacancies) and also older workers (22.8 per cent of placings in the 40-64 years category against 18.7 per cent of placings in "open" vacancies).

The "protective" effect of age limits for young and old workers is demonstrated by a comparison of labour supply (the self-service submissions) with the proportion of vacancies reserved by limits for different age groups (see table 8). The age limits may make available only 27.6 per cent of jobs to those aged 16-19 and 28.5 per cent of jobs to those aged over 60 but in so doing some of these jobs are limited to "younger" or "older" applicants who may not have to compete with the prime-age job seeker. The likelihood of employment is therefore not reduced and may be improved, albeit the choice is limited. Thus almost half of the age restricted jobs are open to those aged 20 to 40, but nearly 65 per cent of the total labour supply comes from this age group: conversely about 35 per cent of age restricted jobs are available for those aged over 40, but only about 15 per cent submissions come from this age group. The likelihood is that placings in age-qualified vacancies in the prime age group (20-40 years) are likely to be reduced by the limits and equally that placings in the older age ranges are likely to be enhanced. This is indeed the effect that the sample shows. In the 20-40 years category there are 54.9

per cent of placings in age qualified vacancies compared to 61.7 per cent of placings in "open" vacancies. In the over 45 years category, there are 15.3 per cent of placings in limited vacancies and 14.8 per cent of placings in open vacancies. Similarly, as noted, in the youngest age groups (especially school leavers) there are more placings in limited vacancies than in open vacancies.

Generally, therefore, the least that may be said about age restrictions in recruitment is that on the basis of the UMS sample they would not appear to affect adversely the employment prospects of the young and old, and may indeed enhance them, particularly for the young. On the other hand they may have presentational disadvantages. Table 8 shows that even the most favoured age groups are as likely to find themselves excluded by an age limit as benefit by it, and older applicants are likely to find 70 per cent of age qualified jobs closed to them. They may perceive that discrimination lies in the age-limit, whereas it is more likely to be a function of employer preference, or labour supply, or both, and equally applied to all engagements.

## Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

April, 1977 Price £6.25 (£6.71 by post)

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

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

## Graduate supply and demand in 1978

by T. Dean, *Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates*  
and

G. W. Prior-Wandesforde, *Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services*

FOR THE THIRD YEAR in succession three organisations professionally concerned with graduate recruitment have pooled their knowledge to make a collective assessment of graduate supply and demand for the current year. The organisations are the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services (AGCAS, formerly known as SCUAS), the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services (CSU) and the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates (SCOEG). The aim of this exercise is to enable employers seeking recruits and graduates seeking jobs to have a greater understanding of the conditions likely to prevail in this rather special employment market, so that both sides can adjust their behaviour accordingly.

### Difficult year

At this time last year (see *Employment Gazette* February 1977) the forecasts for 1977 indicated another difficult year for graduates with demand rising slowly, but probably at a rate which would be rather lower than the increase in the numbers of graduates likely to be seeking jobs. The final outcome will not be known until the publication by CSU and the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics early in the summer, of the statistics of the first destination of last year's graduates. However, our impression is that if anything the situation improved somewhat as the year went on and certainly this year's forecasts indicate a generally brighter outlook for graduates.

Total output of graduates from universities and polytechnics is expected to rise again in 1978 by about 4 per cent.

### Estimated number of graduates obtaining first and higher degree from UK universities and polytechnics\*

	1977	1978
First degree: Universities	56,000	57,000
Polytechnics	11,500	12,500
Total	67,500	69,500
Higher degree: Universities	16,500	18,000
Polytechnics	500	500
Total	17,000	18,500
Grand total	84,500	88,000

\* Figures for Polytechnics include those from Central Institutions in Scotland. The table excludes all graduates in medicine, dentistry and veterinary science and certain B.Ed graduates destined for teaching. It also excludes graduates emerging from other institutions with CNAAs degrees, thought to number about another thousand.

Precise forecasting of output has been rather more difficult this year because the authorities were unable to provide in time details of students on courses in 1977, but it does look as though slightly more than one sixth of the first degree graduates will be in engineering and applied sciences. The rest will be divided fairly evenly between pure sciences, social studies and arts.

It is perhaps worth noting especially that after a small rise in 1977, a further modest increase in the number of engineering graduates is expected. There will be rather more chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineers but output is still static or falling in production engineering and metallurgy, giving an overall rise in this group of some three per cent. There will be only marginal increases in the pure sciences and in arts subjects, but the social sciences will show the largest rise mainly as a result of increases in the commercially orientated subjects such as business studies, economics, law and accountancy.

### Graduates actively seeking employment

Graduates are of course not all immediately available for employment in the UK. Many overseas students, who are particularly strongly represented in the figures for higher degree graduates, return to their own countries. Many UK students go on to take further academic or professional qualifications before entering the labour market. Some are in any case sponsored on their courses by employers to whom they return on completion of their studies. A few will go and seek work abroad or will not be available for employment for other reasons.

In 1978 we expect the total number of graduates who will be actively seeking employment in the UK to show a rise of nearly 10 per cent on last year's figure to about 45,000. This reflects the likelihood of a continuing fall in the proportion of graduates going on to postgraduate study, where the number of awards is expected to increase only marginally, and to teacher training where the number of places available to graduates will remain the same but where there are some indications of an over-reaction to reports of teacher unemployment. Indeed it is possible that shortages of graduate teachers in subjects such as mathematics, physics and chemistry may be exacerbated by the increased demand for people in these subjects from other employment areas.

### Demand for graduates

The forecast demand for graduates made at this time last year turned out to be slightly pessimistic because both the Civil Service and the local and regional authorities



recruited more than had been expected. But in neither case are the vacancies this year likely to reach the numbers of several years ago, which will still mean difficulties for graduates in several disciplines.

SCOEG has again carried out its annual survey among its members to find out the number of graduates recruited in 1977 and the expected number of vacancies in 1978. The response to this survey has been larger than in past years. These results together with others collected by CSU, forecast that, overall, the number of vacancies in 1978 will be at least 20 per cent higher than the revised estimate for 1977, but that this increase will not be spread evenly over all types of work.

Manufacturing industry is expected to show the greatest increase. It too may be more attractive to graduates because there is enough data to show that this sector is now offering salaries which are marginally above the average for all other types of private employment. A higher proportion of vacancies were filled in 1977 than in any of the three previous years, and careers advisers have noted a greater willingness amongst graduates to work in industry. Most other sectors also forecast significant increases in demand and these are discussed in detail.

**Manufacturing industry.** The number of vacancies is about 30 per cent up on last year. The proportion of engineers and scientists is high, and the opportunities for these are much greater than for graduates of other disciplines. Employers recognise that there will be a shortage of engineers, and there are indications that more scientists will be used in engineering jobs. Some employers are looking still more widely and are prepared to carry out necessary training to fill certain jobs with numerate graduates of any discipline. Good motivated graduates can always find scope, though they may have to search for the best vacancies, but employers are not prepared to lower standards to make up for shortages.

**Public sector.** It is expected that demand in the public sector will rise slightly. In particular, the local and regional authorities used the savings on loan interest last year to recruit more graduates; there were signs that they were recruiting specialists for those departments dealing with financial control and the needs of industry. Overall, vacancies will probably be nearly back to the 1976 level, but that only represents an up-turn from a very depressed situation and not a complete recovery to the position of earlier years.

**Public utilities.** An increase of about 30 per cent in vacancies in public utilities is forecast. On the whole, employers in this field compete with manufacturing industry for engineers, but they have a large proportion of vacancies which are open to any discipline.

**Financial.** Forecast vacancies with chartered accountants have gone up, by over 10 per cent. This was not expected, and it means that there will be more vacancies in this profession than in the Civil Service. Banking and insurance show a slight increase.

**Other commerce.** This sector which covers such areas as retailing, building societies, computer consultancies etc is showing a slight increase, and more employers are starting to recruit graduates partly as a result of efforts by university and polytechnic careers advisers to stimulate interest in recruitment at this level. There is a very wide range of opportunities in this field, where the individual graduate can make a significant contribution.

**Construction.** Forecasts suggest that the demand is more or less unchanged, though there is the possibility that an increase in building plans will mean more vacancies. At present, this sector is being cautious.

**Other employment.** There remain many other opportunities where the demand is still unsatisfied. The shortage of graduate teachers in some subjects has already been referred to and there are opportunities in the armed forces, the police and the fire service, as well as in the types of work referred to below.

In the course of the SCOEG survey, employers were asked to comment on the success of their recruitment in 1977. Apart from the expected shortage of engineering graduates, most reported that they had filled all or virtually all their vacancies. But there were a number of unfilled vacancies for certain types of work, even with well-known companies, mainly in marketing, purchasing and selling; computer programming; production management; and industrial accounting. This was disappointing, because such jobs offer a challenge to graduates to enlarge the scope of the work involved.

#### Overall picture

The overall picture is one of a healthier demand for graduates in 1978. However, the fact that total demand is expected to rise more rapidly than total supply does not necessarily mean that all graduates will be in a better position, for the two sides of the equation do not automatically match each other. For example the shortage of engineers will certainly continue and not all the demand will be satisfied. On the other hand, those non-technical graduates who are also not numerate and perhaps weaker in terms of personal qualities may continue to experience difficulties in finding suitable posts.

The message to employers is that they may need to widen the range of disciplines from which they recruit in 1978 in view of the greater competition which is likely, particularly for engineers. The graduates must continue to respond to the changing pattern of demand and turn their attention in even greater numbers to the industrial sector. For them, it is not a year for complacency but for seeking out a wide range of jobs with different types of employers. Some will need to accept that non-traditional jobs can offer worthy outlets for their abilities. The overall improvement in demand for highly educated people however bodes well for the forthcoming expansion of the economy. ■

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

### Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, September 1977—December 1977

THE following tables show (1) a broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at December 1977 and (2) a detailed occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings in the fourth quarter of 1977. The analysis is based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972 (see the *Gazette*, September 1972, page 799).

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

- (1) At any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies.
- (2) The vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and are not a measure of total vacancies. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local offices of the Employment Service Agency can vary for different occupations.
- (3) The tables relate to Great Britain as a whole and there

may be wide variations in the state of the labour market in different parts of the country for particular occupations.

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

Table 1 Broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at December 1977, Great Britain

	Numbers unemployed and registered at employment offices			Notified vacancies unfilled at employment offices
	Males	Females	Total	Total
Managerial and professional	77,250	35,328	112,578	16,090
Clerical and related*	82,035	110,914	192,949	21,110
Other non-manual occupations†	27,720	46,951	74,671	13,902
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	145,715	9,266	154,981	42,723
General labourers	391,649	69,871	461,520	6,909
Other manual occupations§	241,241	74,534	315,775	51,874
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>965,610</b>	<b>346,864</b>	<b>1,312,474</b>	<b>152,608</b>

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

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

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

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

**Table 2 Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: \* Great Britain: September, 1977 to December, 1977**

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 8, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 2, 1977	Vacancies notified September 3, 1977 to December 2, 1977	Placings September 3 to December 2, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,312,175</b>	<b>158,953</b>	<b>608,242</b>	<b>411,737</b>	<b>262,270</b>	<b>149,467</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	76	4	8	4	2	2
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,887	42	48	19	15	4
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>18,951</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>152</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	612	8	15	4	3	1
Company secretaries	284	20	70	9	8	1
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	13	—	6	2	—	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	87	5	16	7	3	4
Accountants	2,591	529	604	203	190	13
Estimators, valuers and assessors	492	154	170	48	47	1
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	539	54	24	19	18	1
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	2,431	205	250	67	56	11
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	645	305	241	77	70	7
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	376	17	41	8	7	1
Systems analysts and computer programmers	1,667	503	234	103	86	17
Marketing and sales managers and executives	3,454	233	218	70	67	3
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	1,002	24	28	9	5	4
Purchasing officers and buyers	1,109	150	191	65	54	11
Property and estate managers	369	16	1	1	—	—
Librarians and information officers	1,038	19	127	95	44	51
Public health inspectors	90	1	9	—	—	—
Other statutory and similar inspectors	168	50	1	9	—	—
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	122	—	51	—	—	—
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	208	4	16	4	1	3
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,654	61	93	52	33	19
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>34,988</b>	<b>4,676</b>	<b>8,636</b>	<b>4,598</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>3,568</b>
University academic staff	1,857	38	38	30	21	9
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	896	10	11	11	5	6
Secondary teachers	7,067	25	136	116	50	66
Primary teachers	6,187	8	287	269	71	198
Pre-primary teachers	130	1	18	13	2	11
Special education teachers	288	12	50	32	8	24
Vocational/industrial trainers	583	298	255	91	76	15
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	85	13	14	12	10	2
Social and behavioural scientists	664	10	62	47	27	20
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	4,649	667	1,938	1,103	413	690
Clergy, ministers of religion	51	5	3	4	1	3
Medical practitioners	338	10	4	3	2	1
Dental practitioners	62	—	9	3	—	—
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	447	364	508	73	3	65
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	4,715	2,142	2,555	1,082	63	1,019
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	3,521	593	1,805	1,259	127	1,132
Pharmacists	136	12	13	2	1	1
Medical radiographers	159	6	20	8	—	8
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	64	9	19	9	—	6
Remedial therapists	355	47	77	23	4	19
Chiropodists	25	—	—	—	—	—
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	273	27	99	35	2	33
Veterinarians	58	—	2	1	—	1
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,378	415	713	372	133	239
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>15,463</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>432</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	2,322	65	17	17	5	12
Artists, commercial artists	2,960	27	134	95	52	43
Industrial designers	1,245	10	47	17	8	9
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	6,098	62	585	220	147	73
Photographers and cameramen	1,106	31	136	84	44	40
Sound and vision equipment operators	363	23	161	61	53	8
Window dressers	464	39	164	73	16	57
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	495	35	67	25	9	16
All other literary, artistic and sports	410	76	367	223	39	184
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>21,796</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>301</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	1,917	37	25	31	17	14
Chemical scientists	1,008	151	81	43	39	4
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	998	68	23	19	17	2
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	846	60	57	18	—	—
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	96	24	—	10	—	—
Mechanical engineers	1,162	378	306	77	77	1
Aeronautical engineers	92	42	40	1	—	—
Electrical engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	1,403	456	348	108	107	1
Chemical engineers	223	61	39	18	18	—
Production engineers	278	163	168	32	32	—
Planning and quality control engineers	618	183	217	46	44	2
Heating and ventilating engineers	143	39	57	10	10	—
General and other engineers	261	70	62	22	22	—
Metallurgists	154	40	32	13	13	—
All other technologists	386	77	61	28	24	4
Engineering draughtsmen	2,004	1,349	1,150	377	343	34
Architectural and other draughtsmen	339	52	70	35	9	9
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	3,212	585	1,123	517	318	199
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	1,800	519	508	153	152	1
Architects and town planners	1,043	12	42	34	31	3
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	1,486	87	290	114	102	12
Quantity surveyors	633	46	132	34	33	1
Building, land and mining surveyors	526	10	34	11	11	—
Aircraft flight deck officers	366	1	6	—	—	—
Air traffic planners and controllers	107	4	2	2	2	—

**Table 2 (continued)**

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled September 3, 1977 to December 2, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at December 2, 1977	Unemployed at December 8, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>202,850</b>	<b>152,608</b>	<b>1,312,474</b>	<b>965,610</b>	<b>346,864</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>45</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	2	6	42	33	9
General, central divisional managers—trading organisations	25	46	1,780	1,744	36
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>17,240</b>	<b>13,612</b>	<b>3,628</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	2	17	563	463	100
Company secretaries	14	67	270	241	29
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	3	1	9	9	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	12	2	87	75	12
Accountants	449	481	2,283	2,101	182
Estimators, valuers and assessors	91	185	417	399	18
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	27	32	501	458	43
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	149	239	2,181	1,307	874
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	200	269	553	503	50
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	7	43	313	241	72
Systems analysts and computer programmers	216	418	1,409	1,136	273
Marketing and sales managers and executives	131	250	3,264	2,978	286
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	19	24	981	734	247
Purchasing officers and buyers	127	149	1,065	930	135
Property and estate managers	23	—	350	334	16
Librarians and information officers	4	—	900	384	516
Public health inspectors	25	17	84	64	20
Other statutory and similar inspectors	—	51	174	162	12
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	11	5	114	73	41
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	60	42	1,531	891	640
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	3,880	4,834	31,775	10,440	21,335
University academic staff	2	6	1,795	1,346	449
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	8	2	750	518	232
Secondary teachers	24	21	5,994	2,657	3,337
Primary teachers	20	6	5,311	828	4,483
Pre-primary teachers	3	3	97	13	84
Special education teachers	18	12	247	61	186
Vocational/industrial trainers	166	296	575	512	63
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	12	3	66	52	14
Social and behavioural scientists	17	8	668	364	304
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	758	744	4,395	1,948	2,447
Clergy, ministers of religion	3	3	37	30	7
Medical practitioners	3	8	362	265	97
Dental practitioners	4	2	57	41	16
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	418	381	438	77	361
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	1,456	2,159	4,635	394	4,241
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	562	577	3,425	276	3,149
Pharmacists	7	16	139	91	48
Medical radiographers	6	12	155	29	126
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	9	10	35	24	11
Remedial therapists	49	52	348	99	249
Chiropodists	1	1	19	8	11
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	52	39	246	59	187
Veterinarians	1	—	68	46	22
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	281	475	1,913	702	1,211
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>14,779</b>	<b>9,632</b>	<b>5,147</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	42	61	2,264	1,389	875
Artists, commercial artists	34	32	2,543	1,641	902
Industrial designers	16	24	1,017	455	562
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	79	348	6,127	4,274	1,853
Photographers and cameramen	52	31	1,105	965	140
Sound and vision equipment operators	71	52	368	349	19
Window dressers	70	60	409	130	279
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	41	36	531	331	200
All other literary, artistic and sports	113	107	415	98	317
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>19,912</b>	<b>17,430</b>	<b>2,482</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	13	18	1,909	1,296	613
Chemical scientists	69	120	908	796	112
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	17	55	977	869	108
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	31	68	681	663	18
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	1	13	96	96	—
Mechanical engineers	186	421	1,001	998	3
Aeronautical engineers	3	78	86	85	1
Electrical engineers	193	503	1,111	1,099	12
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical engineers	26	56	186	180	6
Production engineers	103	196	274	269	5
Planning and quality control engineers	116	238	564	547	17
Heating and ventilating engineers	28	58	133	133	—
General and other engineers	50	60	210	209	1
Metallurgists	21	38	154	149	5
All other technologists	35	75	314	282	32
Engineering draughtsmen	749	1,373	1,711	1,705	76
Architectural and other draughtsmen	50	37	283	232	51
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	649	542	3,050	1,965	1,085
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	240	634	1,832	1,812	20
Architects and town planners	16	4	965	823	142
Quantity surveyors	154	109	1,222	1,116	106
Building, land and mining surveyors	55	89	589	581	8

**Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings\* Great Britain: September, 1977 to December, 1977.**

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 8, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at September 2, 1977	Vacancies notified September 3, 1977 to December 2, 1977	Placings September 3 to December 2, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group V Professionals—(continued)</b>						
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	159	6	10	2	2	—
Ships' engineer officers	114	9	22	27	27	—
Ships' radio officers	72	—	2	—	—	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	350	74	223	121	107	14
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>						
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	2,860	463	441	142	137	5
Engineering maintenance managers	1,329	192	230	59	57	2
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	3,003	108	248	113	112	1
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	135	7	19	5	5	—
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	1,117	58	135	58	55	3
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	1,276	146	253	93	91	2
Office managers—National Government	4,019	350	589	204	160	44
Office managers—Local Government						
Other office managers	321	65	93	32	31	1
Managers—wholesale distribution	1,214	201	357	179	134	45
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	1,454	276	486	217	119	98
Branch managers of shops other than above	703	75	176	70	50	20
Managers of independent shops	731	58	110	37	26	11
Hotel and residential club managers	778	5	112	10	7	3
Publicans	1,997	299	368	186	101	85
Catering and non-residential club managers	654	49	123	48	32	16
Entertainment and sports managers	318	10	6	2	2	—
Farm managers	7	1	2	—	—	—
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	7	—	—	—	—	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	7	11	—	11	7	4
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	3	1	1	—	—	—
Fire service officers	42	2	6	2	1	1
All other managers	5,291	794	1,731	810	622	188
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>						
Supervisors of clerks	205,069	23,022	97,643	57,987	11,406	46,581
Clerks	2,378	416	679	321	147	174
Retail shop cashiers	160,500	13,010	57,221	36,392	9,085	27,307
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,886	560	3,134	1,758	213	1,545
Receptionists	1,037	373	2,929	2,192	97	2,095
Supervisors of typists, etc	7,038	641	2,977	1,707	70	1,637
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	480	38	153	79	12	67
Other typists	9,919	3,310	9,463	4,576	69	4,507
Supervisors of office machine operators	8,067	2,291	9,247	5,341	101	5,240
Office machine operators	171	88	52	—	—	51
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	4,283	1,050	2,883	1,498	270	1,228
Telephonists	248	5	73	40	3	37
Radio and telegraph operators	6,194	663	3,711	2,319	99	2,220
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	941	154	405	211	79	132
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	25	3	12	2	1	1
	1,902	476	4,668	1,499	1,149	350
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>						
Sales supervisors	70,266	11,659	46,152	29,098	8,565	20,533
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	1,063	426	1,189	522	237	285
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	52,685	5,672	33,978	22,594	4,430	18,164
Roundsmen and van salesmen	978	436	2,561	1,466	847	619
Technical sales representatives	1,415	314	1,389	966	894	72
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	2,691	816	2,755	262	241	21
Other sales representatives and agents	7,185	963	1,437	680	569	111
	4,249	3,032	4,843	2,608	1,347	1,261
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>						
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	5,335	2,953	5,737	3,381	3,156	225
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	23	68	36	23	21	2
Policemen (below sergeant)	243	22	57	25	24	1
Firemen	88	611	152	46	38	8
Prison officers below principal officer	209	112	126	62	61	1
Security officers and detectives	30	82	39	23	12	11
Security guards, patrolmen	3,847	1,424	3,700	2,335	2,227	108
Traffic wardens	506	428	893	487	475	12
All other in security and protective service	23	29	18	9	9	—
	366	177	705	350	278	72
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>						
Catering supervisors	75,153	25,612	111,365	71,975	30,665	41,310
Chefs, cooks	3,274	1,189	2,524	980	537	443
Waiters, waitresses	6,530	3,154	8,063	3,854	1,668	2,186
Barmen, barmaids	4,289	2,622	8,532	5,121	1,196	3,925
Counter hands/assistants	5,699	2,469	9,218	5,473	2,347	3,126
Kitchen porters/hands	6,069	1,489	10,304	7,294	752	6,542
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	7,611	1,590	18,612	15,162	11,086	4,076
Domestic housekeepers	594	245	525	170	90	80
Home and domestic helpers, maids	493	441	616	172	12	160
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	12,839	2,916	8,821	5,394	289	5,105
Travel stewards and attendants	255	88	409	149	15	134
Ambulancemen	679	67	281	262	231	31
Hospital/ward orderlies	56	57	45	43	43	2
Hospital porters	2,916	575	2,281	1,356	263	1,093
Hotel porters	735	190	870	482	461	21
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	1,330	391	1,867	1,028	1,006	22
Caretakers	122	172	332	109	66	43
Road sweepers (manual)	1,299	465	1,630	800	727	73
Other cleaners	226	131	657	559	336	223
Railway stationmen	11,306	3,419	21,955	15,070	4,844	10,226
Lift and car park attendants	79	66	406	250	222	28
Garment pressers	216	54	464	306	281	25
Hairdressing supervisors	1,116	436	1,285	649	232	417
Hairdressers (men), barbers	35	11	28	12	3	9
Hairdressers (ladies)	467	157	182	75	32	43
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	2,146	1,218	1,461	705	52	653
	4,772	2,000	9,950	6,498	3,356	3,142

**Table 2 (continued)**

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled September 3, 1977 to December 2, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at December 2, 1977	Unemployed at December 8, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group V Professionals—(continued)</b>					
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	9	5	187	187	—
Ships' engineer officers	—	4	144	143	1
Ships' radio officers	2	—	75	74	1
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	96	80	320	288	32
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>					
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	3,152	3,227	27,050	24,359	2,691
Engineering maintenance managers	320	442	2,647	2,607	40
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	166	197	1,319	1,308	11
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	116	127	2,997	2,992	5
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	3	18	140	140	—
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	74	61	1,100	1,080	20
Office managers—National Government	147	159	1,278	1,251	27
Office managers—Local Government	351	384	3,915	3,520	395
Other office managers	55	71	335	320	15
Managers—wholesale distribution	206	173	1,147	944	203
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	284	261	1,438	1,199	239
Branch managers of shops other than above	95	86	702	591	111
Managers of independent shops	67	62	809	677	132
Hotel and residential club managers	19	88	866	787	79
Publicans	265	216	1,974	1,545	429
Catering and non-residential club managers	58	66	710	599	111
Entertainment and sports managers	10	4	313	295	18
Farm managers	—	3	4	4	—
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	—	—	10	10	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	1	1	6	4	2
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	4	2	36	36	—
Fire service officers	909	806	5,304	4,450	854
All other managers	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>					
Supervisors of clerks	39,349	23,329	195,000	83,976	111,024
Clerks	485	289	2,378	2,027	351
Retail shop cashiers	21,625	12,214	151,071	77,255	73,816
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,214	722	2,023	112	1,911
Receptionists	746	364	2,715	207	2,508
Supervisors of typists, etc	67	45	209	6	203
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	5,210	2,987	8,797	84	8,713
Other typists	4,102	2,095	8,045	118	7,927
Supervisors of office machine operators	44	24	166	29	137
Office machine operators	1,499	936	4,338	851	3,487
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	23	15	160	79	81
Telephonists	1,398	657	6,495	539	5,956
Radio and telegraph operators	225	123	966	505	461
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	8	5	14	14	—
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	1,431	2,214	2,037	1,927	110
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>					
Sales supervisors	16,624	12,089	72,771	24,976	47,795
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	618	475	1,040	402	638
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	11,086	5,970	54,373	9,912	44,461
Roundsmen and van salesmen	955	576	1,291	427	864
Technical sales representatives	415	322	1,555	1,428	127
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	521	788	2,607	2,529	78
Other sales representatives and agents	821	899	7,369	6,737	632
	2,208	3,059	4,536	3,305	1,231
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>					
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	1,866	3,443	5,649	5,458	191
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	5	76	13	13	—
Policemen (below sergeant)	13	41	251	239	12
Firemen	60	657	89	67	22
Prison officers below principal officer	55	121	201	200	1
Security officers and detectives	12	74	36	32	4
Security guards, patrolmen	1,080	1,709	4,126	4,031	95
Traffic wardens	343	491	530	519	11
All other in security and protective service	7	33	30	30	—
	291	241	373	340	33
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>					
Catering supervisors	40,761	24,241	82,036	30,680	51,356
Chefs, cooks	1,560	1,173	3,809	2,573	1,236
Waiters, waitresses	4,361	3,002	7,101	4,646	2,455
Barmen, barmaids	3,797	2,236	5,797	1,909	3,888
Counter hands/assistants	4,072	2,142	6,488	3,755	2,733
Kitchen porters/hands	3,052	1,447	6,310	365	5,945
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	3,466	1,574	8,287	4,922	3,365
Domestic housekeepers	368	232	683	377	306
Home and domestic helpers, maids	432	453	470	160	457
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	4,083	2,260	13,455	218	13,237
Travel stewards and attendants	214	134	253	27	226
Ambulancemen	52	36	1,117	768	349
Hospital/ward orderlies	69	34	59	59	16
Hospital porters	829	671	3,141	474	2,667
Hotel porters	363	215	727	712	15
Supervisors/fore					

Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: September, 1977 to December, 1977

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 8, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 2, 1977	Vacancies notified September 3, 1977 to December 2, 1977	Placings September 3 to December 2, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>16,540</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>9,088</b>	<b>7,243</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>2,712</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	154	75	144	95	92	3
General farm workers	4,143	136	1,563	1,352	1,230	122
Dairy cowmen	271	9	55	27	23	4
Pig and poultry men	339	32	185	118	107	11
Other stockmen	1,480	39	167	124	112	12
Horticultural workers	805	61	321	215	138	77
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	1,550	309	831	513	486	27
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	2,330	254	871	570	552	18
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	431	85	483	307	303	4
Forestry workers	369	31	259	211	190	21
Supervisors/mates—fishing	206	—	36	34	34	—
Fishermen	935	1	347	338	335	3
All other in farming and related	3,527	344	3,826	3,339	929	2,410
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>10,463</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>12,096</b>	<b>8,097</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>1,587</b>
Foremen—tannery production workers	16	—	—	—	—	—
Tannery production workers	82	11	99	60	54	6
Foremen—textile processing	181	45	93	34	28	6
Preparatory fibre processors	503	65	462	313	248	65
Spinners, doublers/twisters	898	69	431	272	175	115
Winders, reelers	590	59	378	234	152	162
Warp preparers	97	37	126	76	44	32
Weavers	498	100	352	231	132	99
Knitters	360	175	451	274	168	106
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	308	55	281	175	159	16
Burlers, menders, darners	144	46	115	54	6	48
Foremen—chemical processing	51	7	30	25	24	1
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	459	238	767	668	627	41
Foremen—food and drink processing	108	34	89	39	29	10
Bread bakers (hand)	786	245	753	437	355	82
Flour confectioners	189	68	215	117	71	46
Butchers, meat cutters	3,107	832	2,998	1,760	1,602	158
Foremen—paper and board making	6	1	5	5	5	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	3	1	1	1	1	—
Machinemen, dryer-men, calendermen, reelmen (paper and board making)	26	1	32	9	9	—
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	39	6	26	6	6	—
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	27	12	65	46	45	1
Kiln setting	6	—	11	9	9	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	3	2	10	6	—	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	6	3	31	24	24	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	85	48	216	168	151	17
Man-made fibre makers	14	2	6	2	2	—
Sewage plant attendants	9	19	58	26	26	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,862	778	3,995	3,026	2,450	576
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>37,937</b>	<b>11,398</b>	<b>32,047</b>	<b>21,405</b>	<b>14,203</b>	<b>7,202</b>
Foremen—glass working	13	3	1	2	2	—
Glass formers and shapers	179	117	340	226	162	64
Glass finishers and decorators	36	9	58	42	38	4
Foremen—clay and stone working	19	6	12	7	4	3
Casters and other pottery makers	73	23	148	80	63	17
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	131	35	49	37	36	1
Foremen—printing	64	12	29	7	6	1
Compositors	798	132	208	76	58	18
Electrotypers, stereotypers	82	1	2	—	—	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	249	22	44	14	11	3
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	320	59	66	31	27	4
Printing machine minders (lithography)	308	77	136	48	40	8
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	15	7	4	—	—	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	142	1	47	16	14	2
Screen and block printers	509	92	297	185	141	44
Foremen—bookbinding	9	2	4	3	—	—
Foremen—paper products making	8	1	3	3	—	—
Bookbinders and finishers	549	50	316	210	63	147
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	153	48	147	91	85	6
Foremen—textile materials working	149	109	102	37	12	25
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	472	136	173	69	29	40
Dressmakers	162	31	71	31	4	27
Coach trimmers	82	48	58	31	30	1
Upholsterers, mattress makers	636	181	257	101	89	12
Milliners	10	11	10	5	2	3
Furriers	38	27	9	5	5	—
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	219	23	47	29	21	8
Other clothing cutters and markers	618	249	525	272	184	88
Hand sewers and embroiderers	315	222	415	202	17	185
Linkers	69	49	228	152	147	5
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	6,531	4,005	7,373	5,176	230	4,946
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	30	11	16	2	1	10
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	172	69	131	67	57	10
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	149	34	111	62	41	21
Footwear lasters	84	29	79	59	42	17
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	213	193	295	193	30	163
Foremen—woodworking	24	12	56	29	22	7
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	400	76	192	98	97	1
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	12,833	2,047	8,740	6,300	6,288	12
Carpenters and joiners (others)	489	62	746	677	677	—
Cabinet makers	1,096	325	884	593	592	1
Case and box makers	849	202	530	299	294	5
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	148	50	131	90	90	—
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	228	84	243	154	154	—
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	593	197	462	286	283	3
Patternmakers (moulds)	461	212	610	372	358	14
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	161	127	100	28	26	2
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	234	11	106	80	79	1
Tyre builders	73	37	65	18	18	—
	6	1	36	35	35	—

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled September 3, 1977 to December 2, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at December 2, 1977	Unemployed at December 8, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>17,734</b>	<b>15,143</b>	<b>2,591</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	63	61	198	188	10
General farm workers	249	98	4,296	3,812	484
Dairy cowmen	17	20	294	259	35
Pig and poultry men	58	41	362	308	54
Other stockmen	49	33	1,554	1,390	164
Horticultural workers	81	86	804	540	264
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	340	287	1,651	1,569	82
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	298	257	2,453	2,372	81
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	201	60	466	464	2
Forestry workers	31	48	375	368	7
Supervisors/mates—fishing	7	—	244	239	5
Fishermen	2	3	1,271	1,266	5
All other in farming and related	530	301	3,766	2,368	1,398
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>10,330</b>	<b>8,580</b>	<b>1,750</b>
Foremen—tannery production workers	14	—	14	12	2
Tannery production workers	31	19	62	56	6
Foremen—textile processing	51	53	176	160	16
Preparatory fibre processors	136	78	543	463	80
Spinners, doublers/twisters	142	86	847	635	212
Winders, reelers	128	75	633	198	435
Warp preparers	51	36	120	73	47
Weavers	96	125	485	338	147
Knitters	148	204	321	267	54
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	106	55	317	287	30
Burlers, menders, darners	61	46	145	9	136
Foremen—chemical processing	6	6	47	47	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	199	138	471	455	16
Foremen—food and drink processing	48	36	113	103	10
Bread bakers (hand)	288	273	791	694	97
Flour confectioners	92	74	177	91	86
Butchers, meat cutters	1,158	912	2,962	2,901	61
Foremen—paper and board making	—	1	9	9	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	—	1	1	1	—
Machinemen, dryer-men, calendermen, reelmen (paper and board making)	16	8	14	12	2
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	14	12	31	30	1
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	21	10	23	23	—
Kiln setting	2	—	5	5	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	4	2	4	3	1
Rubber mixers and compounders	9	1	6	6	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	48	48	80	80	—
Man-made fibre makers	3	3	8	7	1
Sewage plant attendants	21	30	7	7	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,239	508	1,918	1,608	310
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>11,431</b>	<b>10,609</b>	<b>37,535</b>	<b>28,608</b>	<b>8,927</b>
Foremen—glass working	1	1	9	9	—
Glass formers and shapers	88	143	161	145	16
Glass finishers and decorators	14	11	42	37	5
Foremen—clay and stone working	62	29	19	17	2
Casters and other pottery makers	19	28	72	55	17
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	16	18	117	2	115
Foremen—printing	134	130	60	57	3
Compositors	1	—	757	678	79
Electrotypers, stereotypers	1	—	87	87	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	30	22	220	185	35
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	45	49	330	302	28
Printing machine minders (lithography)	71	94	307	264	43
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	1	4	14	14	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	21	17	152	132	20
Screen and block printers	112	92	482	411	71
Foremen—bookbinding	2	3	4	3	1
Foremen—paper products making	86	70	11	11	—
Bookbinders and finishers	66	38	143	131	12
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	90	84	130	54	76
Foremen—textile materials working	101	139	441	307	134
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	32	39	150	23	127
Dressmakers	17	58	67	55	12
Coach trimmers	158	179	527	490	37
Upholsterers, mattress makers	4	12	10	4	6
Milliners	29	28	29	27	2
Furriers	26	15	194	164	30
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	280	222	549	410	139
Other clothing cutters and markers	206	229	279	24	255
Hand sewers and embroiderers	60	65	59	1	58
Linkers	2,562	3,640	6,464	303	6,161
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	12	13	32	28	4
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	54	76	168	162	6
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	34	29	134	114	20
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	15	15	82	63	19
Footwear lasters	140	155	218	72	146

Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: September, 1977 to December, 1977

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 8, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 2, 1977	Vacancies notified September 3, 1977 to December 2, 1977	Placings September 3 to December 2, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing—continued</b>						
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	539	186	928	721	625	96
Dental mechanics	92	32	25	7	7	—
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	6,105	1,613	6,352	4,043	3,006	1,037
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, Engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and ship-building)</b>						
<b>Foremen—metal making and treating</b>	<b>100,128</b>	<b>31,750</b>	<b>64,886</b>	<b>41,167</b>	<b>39,763</b>	<b>1,404</b>
Blast furnacemen	101	32	47	10	10	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	7	—	3	2	2	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	84	5	42	29	29	—
Roller men (steel)	215	39	197	141	141	—
Metal drawers	21	6	17	4	4	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	64	18	46	41	41	—
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	372	129	258	134	130	3
Die casters	240	48	134	96	98	6
Smiths, forgemen	154	38	122	98	98	—
Electroplaters	313	77	151	86	85	1
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	253	58	128	72	72	—
Foremen—engineering machining	97	24	118	80	77	3
Press and machine tool setters	239	114	144	54	54	—
Roll turners, roll grinders	735	694	755	368	363	5
Other centre lathe turners	68	47	44	34	32	2
Machine tool setter operators	1,414	1,141	1,729	919	912	7
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	3,908	3,888	4,938	2,500	2,477	23
Press and stamping machine operators	5,961	1,105	4,349	3,127	2,700	427
Automatic machine attendants/minders	1,819	310	1,598	1,098	766	332
Metal polishers	392	99	520	361	321	40
Fettlers/dressers	546	141	387	243	225	18
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	257	67	393	277	275	2
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	144	35	47	14	14	—
Precision instrument makers	1,135	1,057	1,162	504	499	5
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	274	194	175	65	60	5
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	2,670	773	1,619	910	904	6
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	436	187	234	146	146	—
Machinery erectors and installers	669	206	877	643	640	3
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	455	118	206	50	50	—
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	795	95	188	174	174	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	7,231	2,938	5,086	2,977	2,967	10
Other motor vehicle mechanics	151	39	17	18	17	1
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	7,833	3,735	5,508	3,045	3,034	11
Watch and clock repairers	122	26	95	59	59	—
Instrument mechanics	184	126	31	32	32	—
Office machinery mechanics	146	33	8	7	7	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	319	314	172	98	97	1
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	281	78	160	71	71	—
Production electricians	93	25	31	3	3	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic)	1,205	241	478	235	227	8
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	379	115	221	143	131	12
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	348	49	104	37	37	—
Telephone fitters	4,586	1,549	3,115	1,856	1,856	—
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	5,191	1,075	3,399	2,307	2,306	1
Cable jointers and linesmen	412	54	96	47	47	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	3,356	642	1,145	513	512	1
Plumbers, pipe fitters	238	35	34	34	34	—
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	473	148	154	59	59	—
Gas fitters	6,164	1,235	4,011	2,665	2,665	—
Sheet metal workers	1,069	386	738	412	412	—
Platers and metal shipwrights	583	46	167	64	64	—
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	2,522	1,772	2,366	1,302	1,292	10
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	1,560	799	1,003	817	817	—
Steel erectors	428	25	106	98	96	2
Scaffolders, staggers	90	5	37	4	3	1
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	2,482	67	342	269	269	—
Welders (skilled)	2,087	165	648	523	523	—
Other welders	1,649	70	187	123	123	—
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	7,969	1,645	3,672	3,022	3,022	4
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	455	153	356	240	209	31
Engravers and etchers (printing)	19	12	12	5	5	—
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	286	69	108	61	48	13
Aircraft finishers	88	26	15	14	13	1
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	405	271	297	128	128	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	3	—	1	1	1	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	563	107	127	57	56	1
	10	7	38	22	19	3
	15,310	2,923	10,125	7,509	7,110	399
<b>Group XV Painting, Repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>						
Foremen—painting and similar coating	36,467	8,629	35,556	26,945	17,220	9,725
Painters and decorators	229	60	125	77	76	1
Pottery decorators	14,153	2,334	8,671	6,845	6,815	30
Coach painters	226	54	195	104	66	38
Other spray painters	1,970	596	1,558	1,032	1,013	19
French polishers	189	60	83	34	34	—
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	131	49	95	32	23	9
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	4,755	1,516	4,841	4,248	2,175	2,073
Foremen—product inspection	133	32	78	20	17	3
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	1,921	840	2,272	1,458	1,380	78
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	798	270	633	349	286	63
Foremen—packaging	140	34	85	36	25	11
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	7,277	1,253	9,695	7,635	2,587	5,048
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	4,545	1,531	7,225	5,075	2,723	2,352
<b>Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere</b>						
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	72,684	6,299	31,393	23,445	23,384	61
Bricklayers	1,733	206	583	382	380	2
Fixer/walling masons	8,477	1,658	5,737	4,132	4,123	9
Plasterers	257	38	111	56	53	3
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	3,946	376	1,500	1,013	1,013	—
	666	38	112	52	50	2

Table 2 (continued)

Vacancies cancelled September 3, 1977 to December 2, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at December 2, 1977	Unemployed at December 8, 1977			Key occupation
		Total	Males	Females	
271	122	486	448	38	<b>Group XIII Making and Repairing—(continued)</b>
17	33	119	110	9	Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)
2,227	1,695	5,994	5,082	912	Dental mechanics
					All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)
25,264	30,205	99,546	97,398	2,148	<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and ship-building)</b>
27	42	94	94	—	Foremen—metal making and treating
1	1	12	12	—	Blast furnacemen
14	4	70	70	—	Furnacemen (steel smelting)
57	38	241	241	—	Other furnacemen (metal)
32	27	27	27	—	Roller men (steel)
8	7	61	61	—	Metal drawers
16	15	353	334	19	Moulders and moulder/coremakers
108	45	201	195	6	Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers
45	30	152	151	1	Die casters
67	75	304	303	1	Smiths, forgemen
55	59	271	269	2	Electroplaters
42	20	93	92	1	Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)
94	110	218	218	—	Foremen—engineering machining
466	615	670	666	4	Press and machine tool setters
23	34	48	47	1	Roll turners, roll grinders
811	1,140	1,300	1,298	2	Other centre lathe turners
2,477	3,849	3,531	3,503	28	Machine tool setter operators
1,230	1,097	5,473	4,821	652	Machine tool operators (not setting-up)
513	297	1,874	1,110	764	Press and stamping machine operators
130	128	396	337	59	Automatic machine attendants/minders
132	153	485	467	18	Metal polishers
104	79	256	248	8	Fettlers/dressers
34	34	131	130	1	Foremen—production fitting (metal)
537	1,178	989	985	4	Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out
75	229	276	273	3	Precision instrument makers
578	904	2,521	2,518	3	Metal working production fitters (fine limits)
244	167	429	429	—	Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)
108	196	642	640	2	Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments
142	132	449	449	—	Machinery erectors and installers
52	57	830	830	—	Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery
2,127	2,920	7,470	7,467	3	Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)
17	30	73	72	1	Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)
2,805	3,393	7,969	7,950	19	Other motor vehicle mechanics
36	26	117	117	—	Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)
28	97	169	169	—	Watch and clock repairers
10	24	128	127	1	Instrument mechanics
84	304	254	254	—	Office machinery mechanics
60	107	293	293	—	Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)
24	29	74	71	3	Production fitters (electrical/electronic)
216	268	1,069	1,066	3	Production electricians
77	116	358	344	14	Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic
55	61	357	357	—	Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery
1,251	1,551	4,322	4,320	2	Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships
1,073	1,094	5,055	5,052	3	Telephone fitters
39	64	384	383	1	Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics
517	757	2,938	2,929	9	Cable jointers and linesmen
43	31	246	246	—	Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures
127	116	542	542	—	Plumbers, pipe fitters
1,336	1,245	6,062	6,060	2	Heating and ventilating engineering fitters
364	348	1,002	1,002	—	Gas fitters
77	72	599	597	2	Sheet metal workers
1,227	1,609	2,414	2,412	2	Platers and metal shipwrights
445	540	1,824	1,824	—	Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)
8	25	444	443	1	General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)
36	2	47	47	—	Steel erectors
78	62	2,991	2,991	—	Scaffolders, staggers
171	119	2,487	2,487	—	Steel benders, bar benders and fixers
63	71	1,666	1,666	—	Welders (skilled)
1,311	980	8,602	8,585	17	Other welders
154	115	425	383	42	Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)
					Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers
					Engravers and etchers (printing)
					Coach and vehicle body builders/makers
					Aircraft finishers
					Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)
					Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines
					All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)
10,686	6,554	38,707	27,348	11,359	<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting packaging and related</b>
64	44	304	303	1	Foremen—painting and similar coating
2,983	1,177	16,961	16,937	24	Painters and decorators
97	48	259	203	56	Pottery decorators
					Coach painters
					Other spray painters
					French

**Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: September, 1977 to December, 1977**

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 8, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 2, 1977	Vacancies notified September 3, 1977 to December 2, 1977	Placings September 3 to December 2, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b>						
Roofers and slaters	2,490	218	876	526	525	1
Glaziers	624	73	315	161	161	—
Railway lengthmen	73	48	168	155	154	1
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	500	19	187	121	121	—
Other roadmen	819	123	579	387	384	3
Concrete erectors/assemblers	127	5	22	12	12	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	440	49	160	96	96	—
General builders	1,938	256	827	542	541	1
Sewermen (maintenance)	49	21	48	21	21	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	914	56	371	219	218	1
Waste inspectors (water supply)	8	5	11	6	6	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	46,377	1,301	14,041	11,482	11,460	22
Civil engineering labourers	2,249	135	1,213	1,038	1,038	—
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	43	6	27	1	1	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	245	1,042	1,455	860	858	2
Tunnellers	218	2	8	8	8	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	5,491	624	3,042	2,175	2,161	14
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>						
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	95,602	9,553	55,240	39,636	38,128	1,508
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	45	3	1	4	4	—
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	1,090	22	104	74	71	3
Foremen—rail transport operating	139	3	16	11	11	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	14	—	—	—	—	—
Secondmen (railways)	49	21	60	21	21	—
Railway guards	7	1	5	3	3	—
Railway signalmen and shunters	41	77	295	212	209	3
Foremen—road transport operating	42	24	156	96	93	3
Bus inspectors	81	11	52	30	29	1
Bus and coach drivers	38	7	40	26	25	1
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	1,880	755	1,171	859	852	7
Other goods drivers	17,486	2,425	11,207	8,057	8,036	21
Other motor drivers	37,167	1,614	12,643	9,573	9,140	433
Bus conductors	1,380	346	1,190	757	709	48
Drivers' mates	160	115	586	435	407	28
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	1,007	71	827	618	614	4
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	58	1	3	1	1	—
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	3,410	405	1,092	711	710	1
Crane drivers/operators	5	1	1	1	1	—
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	2,826	121	630	482	482	—
Foremen—materials moving and storing	4,695	226	2,056	1,571	1,566	5
Storekeepers, warehousemen	684	97	480	232	230	2
Stevedores and dockers	19,766	2,574	17,968	12,401	11,544	857
Furniture removers	136	4	102	97	95	2
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	204	24	131	83	82	1
Refuse collectors/dustmen	1,410	373	2,935	2,206	2,148	58
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	58	17	188	153	152	1
	1,724	215	1,301	922	893	29
<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>						
Foremen—miscellaneous	466,111	8,521	83,609	70,882	59,251	11,631
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	1,189	219	789	572	532	40
Turncocks (water supply)	660	108	553	351	341	10
General labourers	1	3	5	4	4	—
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	461,198	7,873	80,008	68,221	57,158	11,063
	3,063	318	2,254	1,734	1,216	518

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

## Disabled people

### Returns of unemployed disabled people at December 8, 1977

Section I	Males			Females			Total
	Registered	Unregistered	Total	Registered	Unregistered	Total	
Registered	55,702	—	55,702	8,231	—	8,231	63,933
Unregistered	—	54,597	54,597	—	13,632	13,632	68,229
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,702</b>	<b>54,597</b>	<b>110,299</b>	<b>8,231</b>	<b>13,632</b>	<b>21,863</b>	<b>132,162</b>

Section II	Males			Females			Total
	Registered	Unregistered	Total	Registered	Unregistered	Total	
Registered	9,117	—	9,117	1,726	—	1,726	10,843
Unregistered	—	3,243	3,243	—	889	889	4,132
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,117</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>12,360</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>14,975</b>

### Placings of unemployed disabled people from November 5, 1977 to December 2, 1977

Registered disabled people	Section I	Males			Females			Total
		Registered	Unregistered	Total	Registered	Unregistered	Total	
Registered disabled people	Section I	2,039	—	2,039	434	—	434	2,473
	Section II	—	157	157	43	—	43	200
Unregistered* disabled people	Section I	1,375	—	1,375	444	—	444	1,819
	Section II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total of placings</b>		<b>3,414</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>3,571</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,492</b>	

\* Only Registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section II) employment.  
 Notes: (a) Section I classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment.  
 Section II classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under special or sheltered conditions.  
 (b) At April 18, 1977, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 and 1958 was 532,402.  
 (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).

**Table 2 (continued)**

Vacancies cancelled September 3, 1977 to December 2, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at December 2, 1977	Unemployed at December 8, 1977			Key occupation
		Total	Males	Females	
276	292	2,471	2,469	2	<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b> Roofers and slaters Glaziers Railway lengthmen Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers Other roadmen Concrete erectors/assemblers Concrete levellers/screeders General builders Sewermen (maintenance) Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil) Waste inspectors (water supply) Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere Civil engineering labourers Foremen/deputies—coalmining Face-trained coalmining workers Tunnellers All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere
109	118	533	532	1	
43	18	66	66	—	
38	47	475	475	—	
193	122	923	922	1	
12	3	117	117	—	
77	36	470	470	—	
335	206	1,906	1,906	—	
26	22	64	64	—	
119	89	1,038	1,037	1	
5	5	7	7	—	
2,826	1,034	41,819	41,807	12	
234	76	2,334	2,333	1	
9	23	22	22	—	
83	1,554	453	453	—	
2	—	236	236	—	
887	604	5,613	5,603	10	
<b>16,808</b>	<b>8,349</b>	<b>99,404</b>	<b>95,873</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>
—	—	70	70	—	Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels
43	9	1,532	1,523	9	Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)
2	—	170	169	1	Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen
—	—	7	7	—	Foremen—rail transport operating
33	27	50	48	2	Railway engine drivers, motormen
2	1	7	6	1	Secondmen (railways)
102	58	28	28	—	Railway guards
49	35	29	28	1	Railway signalmen and shunters
22	11	93	88	5	Foremen—road transport operating
16	5	47	43	4	Bus inspectors
468	599	2,082	2,064	18	Bus and coach drivers
3,629	1,946	18,153	18,097	56	Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)
3,221	1,463	38,524	35,929	2,595	Other goods drivers
461	318	1,425	1,265	160	Other motor drivers
118	148	196	128	68	Bus conductors
206	74	1,000	984	16	Drivers' mates
2	1	73	73	—	Foremen—civil engineering plant operating
—	—	—	—	—	Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)
528	258	4,314	4,308	6	Foremen—materials handling equipment operating
—	1	6	6	—	Crane drivers/operators
182	87	2,846	2,833	13	Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators
517	194	4,810	4,803	7	Foremen—materials moving and storing
228	117	661	655	6	Storekeepers, warehousemen
5,699	2,442	19,748	19,254	494	Stevedores and dockers
6	3	139	138	1	Furniture removers
7	15	195	195	—	Warehouse, market and other goods porters
788	314	1,364	1,352	12	Refuse collectors/dustmen
34	18	66	66	—	All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere
395	199	1,769	1,713	56	
<b>13,529</b>	<b>7,719</b>	<b>466,386</b>	<b>395,561</b>	<b>70,825</b>	<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>
232	204	1,037	963	74	Foremen—miscellaneous
144	166	650	643	7	Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants
1	3	1	1	—	Turncocks (water supply)
12,751	6,909	461,520	391,649	69,871	General labourers
401	437	3,178	2,305	873	All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere

## Employment of women and young people: special exemption orders, December 1977

THE Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young people under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. 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 young people aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on December 31, 1977, according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young people of 16 but under 18	Female young people of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	20,206	1,222	1,539	22,967
Double day shifts‡	40,034	2,960	2,469	45,463
Long spells	10,773	368	1,305	12,446
Night shifts	56,350	1,909	163	58,422
Part-time work§	13,841	59	147	14,047
Saturday afternoon work	4,441	276	219	4,936
Sunday work	44,190	1,329	1,465	46,984
Miscellaneous	4,869	337	134	5,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,704</b>	<b>8,460</b>	<b>7,441</b>	<b>210,605</b>

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

‡ Includes 16,497 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.



Table 1 Broad summary	North West				North				Wales			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
Managerial and professional	9,049	4,334	13,383	1,464	4,059	2,446	6,505	1,109	4,608	2,297	6,905	952
Clerical and related*	8,271	15,722	23,993	1,801	3,746	8,486	12,232	1,138	4,077	7,329	11,406	685
Other non-manual occupations†	3,785	6,971	10,756	1,230	1,432	4,725	6,157	727	1,334	3,823	5,157	484
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	21,232	1,489	22,721	3,154	13,567	945	14,512	2,133	9,353	395	9,748	1,643
General labourers	68,757	13,307	82,064	482	39,389	6,650	46,039	412	26,553	4,611	31,164	324
Other manual occupations§	31,893	10,008	41,901	4,469	15,191	5,685	20,876	2,423	13,331	3,827	17,158	1,848
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>142,987</b>	<b>51,831</b>	<b>194,818</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>77,384</b>	<b>28,937</b>	<b>106,321</b>	<b>7,942</b>	<b>59,256</b>	<b>22,282</b>	<b>81,538</b>	<b>5,936</b>

Table 2 Occupational groups

I Managerial (General management)	145	9	154	5	91	4	95	3	90	9	99	1
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,707	484	2,191	305	711	250	961	94	824	229	1,053	161
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,214	2,619	3,833	302	572	1,690	2,262	386	744	1,584	2,328	200
IV Literary, artistic and sports	823	564	1,387	42	259	176	435	33	301	168	469	47
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	2,101	298	2,399	526	1,084	163	1,247	456	1,081	167	1,248	283
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	3,059	360	3,419	284	1,342	163	1,505	137	1,568	140	1,708	260
VII Clerical and related	8,407	15,729	24,136	2,400	3,816	8,492	12,308	1,169	4,107	7,334	11,441	709
VIII Selling	3,222	7,004	10,226	1,114	1,131	4,778	5,909	557	1,293	4,061	5,354	475
IX Security and protective services	848	32	880	266	439	11	450	244	228	9	237	83
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,942	6,807	10,749	2,081	1,141	4,644	5,785	1,375	1,075	3,018	4,093	1,038
XI Farming, fishing and related	944	125	1,069	91	545	98	643	47	739	128	867	57
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,850	422	2,272	333	377	58	435	88	232	25	257	99
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	4,168	1,421	5,589	849	2,221	932	3,153	375	1,336	388	1,724	267
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	13,599	127	13,726	2,156	9,849	21	9,870	1,537	6,023	25	6,048	963
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	3,380	1,890	5,270	377	1,897	457	2,354	251	1,215	115	1,330	136
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	11,434	6	11,440	311	6,014	—	6,014	327	5,653	2	5,655	557
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	13,086	417	13,503	613	6,307	326	6,633	404	5,929	207	6,136	251
XVIII Miscellaneous	69,058	13,517	82,575	545	39,588	6,674	46,262	459	26,818	4,673	31,491	349
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,987</b>	<b>51,831</b>	<b>194,818</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>77,384</b>	<b>28,937</b>	<b>106,321</b>	<b>7,942</b>	<b>59,256</b>	<b>22,282</b>	<b>81,538</b>	<b>5,936</b>

Table 1 Broad summary	Scotland				Northern Ireland				United Kingdom			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
Managerial and professional	5,599	4,165	9,764	1,610	1,451	1,442	2,893	202	78,701	36,770	115,471	16,292
Clerical and related*	5,967	16,145	22,112	2,150	1,757	5,433	7,190	130	83,792	116,347	200,139	21,240
Other non-manual occupations†	2,799	7,515	10,314	1,491	1,608	2,117	3,725	126	29,328	49,068	78,396	14,028
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	20,736	2,079	22,815	3,568	8,214	1,068	9,282	619	153,929	10,334	164,263	43,342
General labourers	56,807	11,296	68,103	1,320	12,901	1,847	14,748	252	404,550	71,718	476,268	7,161
Other manual occupations§	27,726	10,941	38,667	5,603	12,953	4,382	17,335	457	254,194	78,916	333,110	52,331
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>119,634</b>	<b>52,141</b>	<b>171,775</b>	<b>15,742</b>	<b>38,884</b>	<b>16,289</b>	<b>55,173</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>1,004,494</b>	<b>363,153</b>	<b>1,367,647</b>	<b>154,394</b>

Occupational groups

I Managerial (General management)	70	2	72	2	45	6	51	5	1,822	51	1,873	57
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	866	313	1,179	164	197	56	253	47	13,809	3,684	17,493	2,373
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	687	2,754	3,441	712	260	1,200	1,460	17	10,700	22,535	33,235	4,851
IV Literary, artistic and sports	519	398	917	51	127	65	192	5	9,759	5,212	14,971	756
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,601	334	1,935	396	409	37	446	58	17,839	2,519	20,358	4,958
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,856	364	2,220	285	413	78	491	70	24,772	2,769	27,541	3,297
VII Clerical and related	6,145	16,149	22,294	2,912	1,819	5,439	7,258	150	85,795	116,463	202,258	23,479
VIII Selling	2,185	7,591	9,776	1,336	732	2,083	2,815	85	25,708	49,878	75,586	12,174
IX Security and protective services	859	36	895	314	1,005	43	1,048	56	6,463	234	6,697	3,499
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,448	8,282	11,730	2,452	1,089	2,828	3,917	149	31,769	54,184	85,953	24,390
XI Farming, fishing and related	2,050	266	2,316	129	1,329	45	1,374	15	16,472	2,636	19,108	1,310
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,299	440	1,739	456	712	326	1,038	62	9,292	2,076	11,368	2,902
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	4,203	1,926	6,129	807	2,001	1,072	3,073	359	30,609	9,999	40,608	10,968
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	14,488	109	14,597	2,540	4,562	44	4,606	184	101,960	2,192	104,152	30,389
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,354	1,406	3,760	432	1,035	932	1,967	36	28,383	12,291	40,674	6,590
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	7,027	2	7,029	459	4,337	4	4,341	99	79,096	43	79,139	5,944
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	12,643	391	13,034	865	5,198	46	5,244	105	101,071	3,577	104,648	8,454
XVIII Miscellaneous	57,334	11,378	68,712	1,430	13,614	1,985	15,599	284	409,175	72,810	481,985	8,003
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,634</b>	<b>52,141</b>	<b>171,775</b>	<b>15,742</b>	<b>38,884</b>	<b>16,289</b>	<b>55,173</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>1,004,494</b>	<b>363,153</b>	<b>1,367,647</b>	<b>154,394</b>

Notes:

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

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

- (a) at any time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;
- (b) the vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and are not a measure of total vacancies. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;
- (c) there may be wide variations between different parts of a region in the state of the labour market for particular occupations;
- (d) care needs to be taken in comparing the analyses of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are registered. Some unemployed people may be suitable for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered as "general labourers", so as to indicate that they could undertake a variety of different kinds of unskilled work. They will however be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.

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



# Manpower in the local authorities

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

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

The figures for the surveys are compiled by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LACSAB) 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 September 1977 are published in this issue together with revised figures for September 1976 and June 1977. The survey results for the latest six quarters will continue to be published quarterly. The Scottish figures appeared for the first time in the August 1977 issue. The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ in a number of respects from those in England and Wales, for

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

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

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

(Continued on page 194)

Service	June 12, 1976			September 11, 1976			December 11, 1976 (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	495,534	139,891	526,760	498,740	102,452	524,295	501,017	146,349	531,400
—others	209,193	469,766	411,254	206,753	462,038	405,163	207,533	471,623	410,412
Construction	131,266	576	131,513	130,425	527	130,653	129,518	520	129,742
Transport	20,701	343	20,848	20,690	328	20,831	20,341	321	20,480
Social Services	123,031	143,518	183,097	123,696	144,414	184,153	124,720	147,155	186,362
Public libraries and museums	24,021	14,342	31,013	24,345	14,549	31,448	24,111	14,376	31,143
Recreation, parks and baths	66,816	16,749	73,948	67,132	16,550	74,186	62,045	14,858	68,385
Environmental health	20,272	2,132	21,173	20,218	2,061	21,091	19,891	1,986	20,732
Refuse collection and disposal	47,509	249	47,614	48,172	249	48,278	47,160	238	47,261
Housing	38,719	10,046	43,077	38,937	10,437	43,457	39,087	10,698	43,727
Town and country planning	20,198	583	20,497	20,554	583	20,853	20,748	572	21,040
Fire Service—regular	30,982	—	30,982	30,907	—	30,907	30,759	—	30,759
—others (b)	4,471	1,614	5,158	4,348	1,735	5,087	4,393	1,678	5,109
Miscellaneous services (c)	239,708	47,049	260,201	240,233	47,209	260,818	236,166	45,613	256,015
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>1,472,421</b>	<b>846,858</b>	<b>1,807,135</b>	<b>1,475,150</b>	<b>803,132</b>	<b>1,801,220</b>	<b>1,467,489</b>	<b>855,987</b>	<b>1,802,567</b>
Police service—police (all ranks)	102,296	—	102,296	103,389	—	103,389	102,968	—	102,968
—others (d)	38,792	7,506	42,026	38,576	7,503	41,805	38,796	7,579	42,055
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,220	2,834	15,579	14,302	2,790	15,636	14,411	3,018	15,857
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>1,627,729</b>	<b>857,198</b>	<b>1,967,036</b>	<b>1,631,417</b>	<b>813,425</b>	<b>1,962,050</b>	<b>1,623,664</b>	<b>866,584</b>	<b>1,963,447</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	3,051	38	3,068	5,677	13	5,682	7,523	84	7,558
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP)</b>	<b>1,624,678</b>	<b>857,160</b>	<b>1,963,968</b>	<b>1,625,740</b>	<b>813,412</b>	<b>1,956,368</b>	<b>1,616,141</b>	<b>866,500</b>	<b>1,955,889</b>

Service	March 12, 1977 (f)			June 18, 1977 (f)			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	500,701	148,839	531,059	500,052	131,828	528,538	500,670	99,230	524,308
—others	207,472	472,017	410,543	205,277	470,134	407,536	202,631	460,646	400,525
Construction	127,957	473	128,162	125,680	505	125,897	125,559	512	125,779
Transport	20,133	329	20,275	20,201	345	20,350	20,377	351	20,528
Social Services	124,466	147,960	186,459	123,868	147,319	185,617	124,784	147,889	186,777
Public libraries and museums	24,027	14,509	31,122	23,882	14,471	30,957	24,231	14,540	31,333
Recreation, parks and baths	61,190	14,856	67,540	66,471	17,149	73,792	66,808	16,866	74,020
Environmental health	19,832	1,992	20,675	20,118	2,015	20,972	20,090	1,955	20,923
Refuse collection and disposal	46,682	247	46,788	47,073	261	47,185	47,461	277	47,579
Housing	39,198	10,748	43,864	38,883	10,883	43,603	39,201	10,954	43,954
Town and country planning	20,519	588	20,817	20,365	555	20,648	20,551	559	20,835
Fire Service—regular	30,808	—	30,808	30,939	—	30,939	30,875	—	30,875
—others (b)	4,348	1,695	5,071	4,250	1,746	4,993	4,245	1,806	5,012
Miscellaneous services (c)	232,955	44,980	252,505	231,903	45,269	251,568	231,194	45,237	250,869
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>1,460,288</b>	<b>859,233</b>	<b>1,795,688</b>	<b>1,458,962</b>	<b>842,480</b>	<b>1,792,595</b>	<b>1,458,677</b>	<b>800,822</b>	<b>1,783,317</b>
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	14,210	2,984	15,643	14,135	3,120	15,636	14,419	3,309	16,016
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>1,615,727</b>	<b>869,647</b>	<b>1,955,752</b>	<b>1,613,364</b>	<b>853,037</b>	<b>1,951,693</b>	<b>1,612,747</b>	<b>811,571</b>	<b>1,942,181</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	8,155	9	8,159	7,832	6	7,835	7,907	24	7,916
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP)</b>	<b>1,607,572</b>	<b>869,638</b>	<b>1,947,593</b>	<b>1,605,532</b>	<b>853,031</b>	<b>1,943,858</b>	<b>1,604,840</b>	<b>811,547</b>	<b>1,934,265</b>

Service	June 12, 1976			September 11, 1976			December 11, 1976 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—lecturers and teachers	32,401	4,710	33,461	32,346	4,256	33,229	32,608	5,058	33,580
—others	13,354	25,649	24,133	13,067	25,360	23,748	12,875	26,360	23,982
Construction	10,653	25	10,664	10,749	23	10,759	10,857	19	10,866
Transport	2,195	41	2,212	2,171	41	2,189	2,161	32	2,174
Social Services	7,644	8,324	11,100	7,579	8,337	11,041	7,514	8,491	11,035
Public libraries and museums	1,349	730	1,705	1,377	722	1,728	1,376	668	1,702
Recreation, parks and baths	4,616	1,408	5,209	4,648	1,375	5,225	4,087	1,165	4,578
Environmental health	1,154	247	1,256	1,173	265	1,283	1,110	249	1,213
Refuse collection and disposal	2,429	6	2,431	2,419	13	2,424	2,379	7	2,382
Housing	1,598	345	1,758	1,634	372	1,806	1,641	393	1,823
Town and country planning	1,756	25	1,769	1,712	27	1,726	1,739	26	1,752
Fire Service—regular	1,586	—	1,586	1,572	—	1,572	1,561	—	1,561
—others (b)	320	108	365	312	105	356	317	116	367
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,929	3,506	21,405	20,000	3,544	21,497	19,823	3,546	21,321
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>100,984</b>	<b>45,124</b>	<b>119,054</b>	<b>100,759</b>	<b>44,440</b>	<b>118,583</b>	<b>100,048</b>	<b>46,130</b>	<b>118,336</b>
Police service—police (all ranks)	6,177	—	6,177	6,230	—	6,230	6,165	—	6,165
—others (d)	1,817	340	1,976	1,774	339	1,933	1,772	343	1,935
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	848	128	906	850	133	911	867	147	933
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>109,826</b>	<b>45,592</b>	<b>128,113</b>	<b>109,613</b>	<b>44,912</b>	<b>127,657</b>	<b>108,852</b>	<b>46,620</b>	<b>127,369</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	1,237	9	1,242	1,537	28	1,549	1,877	—	1,877
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP)</b>	<b>108,589</b>	<b>45,583</b>	<b>126,871</b>	<b>108,076</b>	<b>44,884</b>	<b>126,108</b>	<b>106,975</b>	<b>46,620</b>	<b>125,492</b>

Service	March 12, 1977 (f)			June 18, 1977 (f)			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	32,678	5,266	33,762	32,669	4,680	33,689	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	10,763	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	1,221
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	1,663	421	1,857
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	19,756	3,573	21,262
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>99,503</b>	<b>46,539</b>	<b>117,975</b>	<b>100,076</b>	<b>45,174</b>	<b>118,150</b>	<b>100,549</b>	<b>42,887</b>	<b>118,335</b>
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
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>108,258</b>	<b>47,031</b>	<b>126,959</b>	<b>108,746</b>	<b>45,660</b>	<b>127,048</b>	<b>109,184</b>	<b>43,367</b>	<b>127,195</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	2,121	—	2,121	2,010	1	2,010	2,147	11	2,153
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP)</b>	<b>106,137</b>	<b>47,031</b>	<b>124,838</b>	<b>106,736</b>	<b>45,659</b>	<b>125,038</b>	<b>107,037</b>	<b>43,356</b>	<b>125,042</b>

Notes: (a) Source: Department of the Environment/Joint Manpower Watch surveys undertaken on behalf of central and local government by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board. (b) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the Fire Service. (c) Covers central services departments (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

# Quarterly estimates of employees

QUARTERLY estimates of the numbers of employees in employment in Great Britain, revised to take account of the results of the June 1976 census of employment, were published at pages 20-27 of the January issue of the *Employment Gazette*. The following table gives comparable estimates for regions.

Quarterly series of employees in employment: regional analysis

THOUSANDS

	Total, all industries and Services†	Males	Females	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal petroleum and chemical products	Metal manufacture
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>								
September 1975	8,011	4,708	3,304	131.0	13.9	204.4	147.2	35.5
December 1975	7,988	4,677	3,312	116.1	14.1	205.3	145.7	34.4
March 1976	7,888	4,634	3,255	113.4	14.0	198.4	144.4	33.3
June 1976	7,916	4,648	3,269	121.7	14.3	199.1	144.8	32.4
September 1976*	7,932	4,656	3,275	129.4	14.3	202.5	146.2	33.0
December 1976*	7,974	4,660	3,315	119.2	14.3	204.4	147.4	32.9
March 1977*	7,907	4,621	3,286	108.3	14.4	200.6	147.4	33.7
June 1977*	7,952	4,640	3,311	121.4	14.5	204.1	147.2	33.7
September 1977*	7,986	4,669	3,317	127.4	14.3	205.5	147.5	34.1
<b>South West</b>								
September 1975	1,512	901	611	48.3	11.4	59.6	16.0	7.3
December 1975	1,487	886	601	44.8	11.5	59.1	15.7	7.2
March 1976	1,480	880	600	46.0	11.6	57.6	15.6	7.0
June 1976	1,514	894	619	49.4	11.2	58.4	16.0	6.8
September 1976*	1,514	896	618	48.4	11.1	58.7	16.0	7.0
December 1976*	1,503	890	613	46.1	11.1	58.0	16.2	7.4
March 1977*	1,494	885	609	47.9	11.1	57.8	16.1	7.5
June 1977*	1,536	902	634	48.6	11.1	59.2	16.5	7.7
September 1977*	1,536	904	632	49.7	11.1	59.2	16.6	7.8
<b>West Midlands</b>								
September 1975	2,206	1,347	859	32.3	26.2	54.4	21.7	121.4
December 1975	2,202	1,337	866	29.2	26.3	55.3	20.9	119.4
March 1976	2,177	1,322	855	29.6	26.2	53.3	20.7	116.7
June 1976	2,186	1,325	861	31.7	26.0	54.9	20.6	116.3
September 1976*	2,194	1,335	859	33.2	25.9	55.6	21.0	117.7
December 1976*	2,208	1,339	869	30.9	25.7	54.8	21.0	117.2
March 1977*	2,194	1,333	860	27.6	25.7	53.9	21.2	119.3
June 1977*	2,201	1,329	873	32.3	25.7	55.3	21.2	118.9
September 1977*	2,207	1,337	870	31.4	25.5	55.0	21.3	119.8
<b>East Midlands</b>								
September 1975	1,493	902	590	38.7	72.2	50.6	30.0	40.7
December 1975	1,502	902	601	35.2	71.9	50.5	29.0	40.3
March 1976	1,491	898	593	34.3	72.1	48.7	28.1	39.4
June 1976	1,497	900	597	35.4	71.2	49.5	27.3	38.9
September 1976*	1,506	904	602	36.5	71.3	50.8	28.2	39.4
December 1976*	1,513	906	607	36.1	71.2	51.4	27.4	39.3
March 1977*	1,499	899	601	30.7	71.8	49.9	27.6	39.3
June 1977*	1,512	904	608	35.3	73.2	51.3	27.5	39.2
September 1977*	1,515	908	607	36.1	71.9	51.6	28.4	39.5
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>								
September 1975	1,985	1,206	779	33.4	82.3	83.2	40.4	94.0
December 1975	1,980	1,198	781	31.2	81.8	82.8	39.4	93.4
March 1976	1,960	1,189	771	31.0	81.6	80.3	39.4	92.3
June 1976	1,968	1,191	777	34.3	82.1	82.6	38.7	91.8
September 1976*	1,988	1,209	779	34.2	82.2	85.2	38.7	92.9
December 1976*	1,992	1,206	787	34.8	82.2	85.3	38.9	93.2
March 1977*	1,978	1,199	779	33.4	83.2	84.4	39.2	91.9
June 1977*	1,991	1,202	789	34.8	84.0	83.7	39.2	91.5
September 1977*	1,991	1,205	787	35.0	82.0	85.8	39.9	92.3
<b>North West</b>								
September 1975	2,673	1,571	1,102	17.1	14.8	107.4	104.7	21.4
December 1975	2,665	1,560	1,105	15.8	14.8	106.9	103.4	20.6
March 1976	2,630	1,541	1,088	15.5	14.8	103.7	103.0	20.3
June 1976	2,638	1,543	1,095	17.6	14.7	104.8	103.5	20.3
September 1976*	2,653	1,553	1,100	14.6	14.6	106.8	104.4	20.4
December 1976*	2,652	1,545	1,107	18.1	14.5	104.3	103.9	20.5
March 1977*	2,635	1,530	1,104	17.2	14.3	104.3	103.9	20.1
June 1977*	2,636	1,530	1,106	17.3	14.3	105.3	103.9	20.1
September 1977*	2,649	1,541	1,109	17.7	14.4	105.9	104.6	20.1
<b>North</b>								
September 1975	1,266	776	490	16.3	50.2	33.6	53.5	48.7
December 1975	1,267	772	495	16.0	49.7	33.0	53.7	48.8
March 1976	1,255	767	488	15.4	49.4	31.7	53.6	47.8
June 1976	1,255	769	486	16.4	49.6	31.6	53.9	46.9
September 1976*	1,261	771	490	16.6	49.4	32.2	54.7	47.1
December 1976*	1,265	769	496	17.3	48.9	32.1	54.7	47.1
March 1977*	1,254	762	492	17.7	48.7	30.3	54.7	46.7
June 1977*	1,261	766	494	16.8	48.8	31.7	54.9	48.2
September 1977*	1,264	768	496	16.9	48.5	31.3	55.3	48.3

# in employment: regional analysis

## September 1975-September 1977

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

THOUSANDS

Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services†	Public administration and defence‡
1,043.2	128.2	532.2	413.6	120.4	672.4	1,064.9	2,852.4	651.4
1,037.5	126.1	528.1	416.2	120.8	664.8	1,086.5	2,848.7	643.7
1,025.9	121.8	523.6	411.8	119.0	655.4	1,049.7	2,841.0	637.1
1,024.9	121.5	524.2	409.5	117.5	656.2	1,042.0	2,866.0	640.9
1,034.0	122.0	531.4	404.6	117.6	653.3	1,046.8	2,860.8	640.4
1,039.8	123.8	525.3	406.5	116.7	653.0	1,066.4	2,881.4	639.0
1,040.0	123.8	526.3	394.7	116.4	648.8	1,042.3	2,881.0	628.6
1,040.6	123.8	527.6	396.6	116.4	647.8	1,052.0	2,895.0	631.0
1,050.9	123.5	528.7	398.0	116.8	649.8	1,052.5	2,905.8	631.7
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>								
218.6	35.9	87.6	94.0	31.2	86.3	204.1	496.3	115.6
218.2	35.2	88.0	94.5	30.9	84.2	205.1	479.3	113.0
215.8	35.5	87.2	93.3	30.8	82.2	200.5	482.9	113.6
216.0	35.7	87.1	92.5	30.4	82.4	202.7	511.4	113.6
218.8	36.3	88.8	91.8	30.1	81.0	202.4	509.4	114.2
221.7	37.0	89.3	91.4	30.1	80.5	206.9	496.0	111.5
221.8	37.0	89.3	89.1	30.0	80.8	202.1	492.0	111.4
223.5	36.9	90.1	89.1	30.0	83.2	208.6	518.9	111.8
226.2	36.9	91.2	89.8	30.0	82.4	206.2	517.1	111.7
<b>South West</b>								
594.7	46.8	169.2	105.9	30.0	99.7	235.6	544.0	124.0
586.4	46.2	169.2	107.3	29.6	99.0	238.0	551.6	123.6
576.3	45.0	165.9	106.9	29.5	97.5	231.9	554.3	123.1
576.4	44.9	165.5	107.1	29.7	96.9	233.7	561.0	121.2
582.8	44.8	167.2	106.3	29.7	96.0	234.1	557.6	122.3
588.5	46.0	166.6	105.8	29.8	95.8	239.2	564.0	121.3
591.6	45.1	167.2	103.2	29.7	95.5	233.6	557.9	122.2
591.0	45.3	166.9	103.7	29.5	94.9	231.6	564.5	120.5
595.4	44.8	168.0	104.0	29.7	94.4	231.9	564.7	121.1
<b>West Midlands</b>								
213.2	169.6	90.5	76.5	24.8	73.4	161.5	357.4	93.8
210.8	169.7	90.8	77.8	24.5	72.9	166.9	366.9	94.8
209.1	168.7	90.3	77.8	24.3	72.0	160.6	369.5	96.4
209.8	170.1	91.4	78.2	24.3	72.0	162.6	368.2	97.9
212.1	171.5	92.3	77.6	24.3	72.1	164.2	367.7	98.4
212.9	172.9	93.0	77.2	24.3	70.8	167.7	371.1	97.3
212.4	172.2	92.9	75.3	24.3	70.5	165.6	369.5	97.5
214.0	175.1	93.9	75.7	24.2	70.8	163.4	371.1	97.4
216.4	172.9	94.1	75.9	24.4	71.4	165.3	369.4	97.7
<b>East Midlands</b>								
250.6	152.6	109.8	110.6	35.0	113.2	226.5	537.5	116.3
247.0	149.7	109.7	111.6	34.4	109.7	231.7	540.1	117.2
243.4	148.3	107.0	110.8	34.3	109.8	226.0	542.6	113.4
242.3	148.5	107.6	110.5	33.3	110.6	226.1	549.4	109.5
245.9	148.2	109.8	109.7	33.2	109.5	225.3	552.4	121.1
246.8	147.9	110.1	109.1	33.1	108.5	230.8	553.1	118.5
246.7	147.8	109.6	106.4	33.0	109.8	220.9	552.1	119.5
247.4	148.4	110.0	106.9	32.8	108.7	220.8	561.9	120.6
249.7	147.0	110.8	107.3	33.2	108.7	223.2	555.2	121.2
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>								
413.1	193.8	194.2	139.0	38.5	177.8	323.9	751.2	176.0
408.1	191.6	192.2	139.2	39.2	174.9	330.0	756.8	172.2
401.6	189.0	189.4	136					

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

THOUSANDS

Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services†	Public administration and defence‡	
106.7	30.8	52.0	66.7	19.8	60.7	100.5	281.0	86.5	<b>Wales</b>
106.7	31.2	51.4	68.1	19.6	60.2	100.2	281.5	84.8	September 1975
106.3	30.9	50.0	68.4	19.6	58.6	100.2	281.5	86.1	December 1975
105.5	29.8	50.0	69.1	19.2	58.9	100.6	292.4	84.7	March 1976
108.3	29.9	51.3	68.7	19.4	58.4	101.8	287.9	85.8	June 1976
110.4	30.3	50.8	68.3	19.2	58.3	102.1	286.4	83.7	September 1976*
110.6	30.2	50.3	66.6	19.4	58.0	101.2	289.9	84.8	December 1976*
110.2	29.2	50.1	66.9	19.2	57.5	102.1	299.8	85.4	March 1977*
112.2	28.5	49.6	67.2	19.3	57.3	102.8	292.3	86.1	June 1977*
									September 1977*
269.0	91.2	103.2	173.1	26.8	140.8	241.3	627.8	155.9	<b>Scotland</b>
264.9	91.1	100.6	174.2	27.6	137.8	246.2	626.5	155.3	September 1975
262.0	90.3	98.2	172.3	28.6	136.2	236.6	630.6	150.4	December 1975
258.2	90.5	97.8	171.1	29.4	136.5	237.4	634.4	150.3	March 1976
259.7	91.9	99.4	169.8	29.5	136.4	237.5	657.6	151.7	June 1976
259.8	93.4	98.8	169.0	29.4	133.9	240.5	648.1	152.0	September 1976*
256.8	94.7	98.7	164.6	29.2	132.8	236.0	644.6	148.2	December 1976*
255.6	94.6	100.4	165.6	28.9	134.3	240.4	661.7	150.6	March 1977*
258.5	93.5	101.1	166.1	29.0	133.4	237.7	662.3	149.8	June 1977*
									September 1977*
3,305.0	906.4	1,401.8	1,275.7	346.7	1,492.4	2,702.9	6,773.7	1,612.5	<b>Great Britain</b>
3,274.2	896.2	1,392.0	1,285.8	346.5	1,471.5	2,757.0	6,781.4	1,594.1	September 1975
3,232.4	882.8	1,372.8	1,274.2	346.4	1,449.5	2,670.5	6,787.9	1,583.3	December 1975
3,224.0	883.0	1,373.9	1,269.2	342.8	1,452.6	2,669.3	6,898.7	1,580.7	March 1976
3,256.4	886.8	1,386.7	1,259.2	342.8	1,444.9	2,675.1	6,896.9	1,600.8	June 1976
3,273.7	895.0	1,393.0	1,253.2	341.8	1,434.7	2,724.3	6,908.8	1,577.6	September 1976*
3,272.3	893.1	1,384.7	1,222.0	341.0	1,428.4	2,661.2	6,894.0	1,577.6	December 1976*
3,277.1	897.0	1,388.6	1,228.0	339.5	1,427.8	2,682.2	6,979.3	1,582.7	March 1977*
3,308.1	887.5	1,393.1	1,232.3	341.6	1,433.3	2,681.5	6,980.8	1,585.5	June 1977*
									September 1977*

† Excludes private domestic service.

‡ 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 the Employment Gazette.

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

THOUSANDS

	Total, all industries and Services†	Males	Females	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal petroleum and chemical products	Metal manufacture
<b>Wales</b>	995	616	379	24.4	42.3	19.5	23.0	80.9
September 1975	992	611	381	24.3	41.8	18.9	22.4	78.7
December 1975	986	609	377	24.5	41.5	18.9	21.9	77.4
March 1976	995	612	383	26.2	41.2	19.0	21.9	76.5
June 1976	997	614	383	26.7	40.9	19.7	22.0	78.2
September 1976*	995	609	386	24.4	40.5	19.8	22.1	78.2
December 1976*	997	610	387	26.0	40.6	19.4	22.0	78.1
March 1977*	1,006	616	390	25.2	41.1	19.4	22.1	78.2
June 1977*	1,001	611	390	25.0	39.9	19.5	22.4	78.6
September 1977*								
<b>Scotland</b>	2,081	1,224	857	49.2	35.7	94.0	30.7	42.5
September 1975	2,074	1,218	856	48.3	35.1	93.4	31.0	41.8
December 1975	2,051	1,207	844	48.5	34.9	90.7	30.9	40.7
March 1976	2,071	1,210	861	48.7	35.3	90.8	31.4	39.1
June 1976	2,081	1,217	864	48.4	35.1	92.8	31.6	39.4
September 1976*	2,073	1,204	868	49.1	34.9	92.6	31.5	39.5
December 1976*	2,051	1,191	860	49.6	34.8	91.2	31.3	39.0
March 1977*	2,077	1,202	875	48.8	33.9	91.7	31.8	38.6
June 1977*	2,077	1,203	874	49.5	33.7	92.5	31.9	38.3
September 1977*								
<b>Great Britain</b>	22,224	13,253	8,971	391.2	348.8	706.7	467.3	492.5
September 1975	22,158	13,161	8,997	361.4	347.0	705.2	461.4	484.6
December 1975	22,120	13,050	8,870	358.3	346.0	682.9	457.7	474.9
March 1976	21,920	13,050	8,951	381.6	345.6	690.6	458.1	469.1
June 1976	22,048	13,097	8,970	389.6	345.1	704.4	462.6	475.1
September 1976*	22,126	13,156	9,048	376.0	343.6	705.0	463.3	477.3
December 1976*	22,176	13,128	9,077	358.3	344.9	691.7	463.3	475.8
March 1977*	22,008	13,031	8,977	380.6	346.9	701.8	464.2	476.1
June 1977*	22,172	13,091	9,081	388.9	341.3	706.3	467.9	478.9
September 1977*	22,227	13,145	9,082					

Notes: The figures for Wales do not include about 6,000 employees in the Welsh sector of the Chester employment office area who are included in the figures for the North West region. Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the components. Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. They are shown in this way in order to give as much information as is available about the extent of the change from one quarter to the next. Detailed footnotes relating to the census of employment figures on which these estimates are based are given on page 1210 of the November 1977 issue of the Gazette. \* Estimates after June 1976 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the June 1977 census of employment become available.

Manpower in the local authorities (Continued from page 191)

TABLE C Scotland (g)

Service	June 12, 1976			September 11, 1976			December 11, 1976		
	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)	59,626	8,210	62,828	61,153	4,754	63,007	61,532	6,000	63,872
—others (i)	29,951	33,588	45,723	29,659	32,751	45,037	29,502	33,774	45,389
Construction	22,874	248	22,990	22,842	222	22,945	21,679	218	21,780
Transport	10,604	65	10,635	10,467	75	10,503	10,367	75	10,403
Social Services	15,891	21,472	25,888	15,983	21,777	26,127	16,710	20,700	26,359
Public libraries and museums	2,842	1,219	3,486	3,011	1,221	3,658	2,934	1,239	3,586
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,292	2,379	13,414	12,424	2,167	13,455	11,763	1,932	12,682
Environmental health	2,353	403	2,541	2,227	453	2,438	2,145	456	2,357
Cleansing	10,193	289	10,326	10,282	344	10,441	9,731	270	9,855
Housing	3,892	340	4,056	3,891	372	4,069	3,894	385	4,078
Physical Planning	1,581	25	1,594	1,669	26	1,683	1,657	25	1,670
Fire Service—regular	3,830	—	3,830	3,888	—	3,888	3,868	—	3,868
—others (j)	458	163	534	369	146	437	394	150	464
Miscellaneous services (k)	32,060	2,744	33,403	32,095	3,240	33,676	32,228	3,159	33,774
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>208,447</b>	<b>71,145</b>	<b>241,248</b>	<b>209,960</b>	<b>67,548</b>	<b>241,364</b>	<b>208,404</b>	<b>68,383</b>	<b>240,137</b>
Police service—police (all ranks)	12,859	—	12,859	12,761	—	12,761	12,698	—	12,698
—others (l)	3,381	2,348	4,477	3,361	2,580	4,565	3,336	2,296	4,409
Administration of District Courts	71	22	84	74	22	85	84	21	95
<b>Total (including JCP)</b>	<b>224,758</b>	<b>73,515</b>	<b>258,668</b>	<b>226,156</b>	<b>70,150</b>	<b>258,775</b>	<b>224,522</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>257,339</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	1,520	—	1,520	2,838	—	2,838	3,636	—	3,636
<b>Grand Total (excluding JCP)</b>	<b>223,238</b>	<b>73,515</b>	<b>257,148</b>	<b>223,318</b>	<b>70,150</b>	<b>255,937</b>	<b>220,886</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>253,703</b>

Notes: (g) Figures are based on surveys undertaken on behalf of central and local government by the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Scottish Councils).

(h) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocational FE (that is courses of an academic nature or those leading to qualification).

(i) Includes school-crossing patrols.

(j) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the fire service.

(k) Covers central services departments (for example engineers, treasurers and water employees) and others not included in listed departments or services.

TABLE C Scotland (continued)

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)	61,776	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
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>206,381</b>	<b>66,892</b>	<b>237,436</b>	<b>203,960</b>	<b>70,118</b>	<b>236,013</b>	<b>203,072</b>	<b>67,144</b>	<b>233,799</b>
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

# Labour turnover: manufacturing industries

## December 1977

THE table below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended December 10, 1977. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

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

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

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

Trends in labour turnover in the manufacturing industries can be studied by forming a four quarter moving average from the available data. The June 1977 *Gazette* contained a time series from 1966 to 1976 of such an average in tabular and graphical forms. The latest averages are shown below. (See also the chart on page 198).

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

Year	Reference month†	Total engagements	Total discharges (and other losses)
1976	August	2.03	2.03
	November	2.13	2.05
1977	February	2.10	2.03
	May	2.08	2.03
	August	2.05	2.05

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	3.4	2.7
Grain milling	211	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.6
Bread and flour confectionery	212	3.6	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
Biscuits	213	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.3	5.5	4.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	4.1	3.3
Milk and milk products	215	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.2
Sugar	216	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.8	2.1
Fruit and vegetable products	218	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.4
Animal and poultry foods	219	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.4	2.4
Brewing and malting	231	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.2	2.4	1.4
Soft drinks	232	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	6.7	4.6
Other drink industries	239	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.8
Tobacco	240	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.4
Mineral oil refining	262	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.8
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.4
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	1.0	2.1	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.4
General chemicals	271	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	272	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5
Toilet preparations	273	1.7	4.1	3.2	1.7	3.4	2.8
Paint	274	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.7	1.8
Soap and detergents	275	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.9	2.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.0
Fertilisers	278	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7
Other chemical industries	279	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6

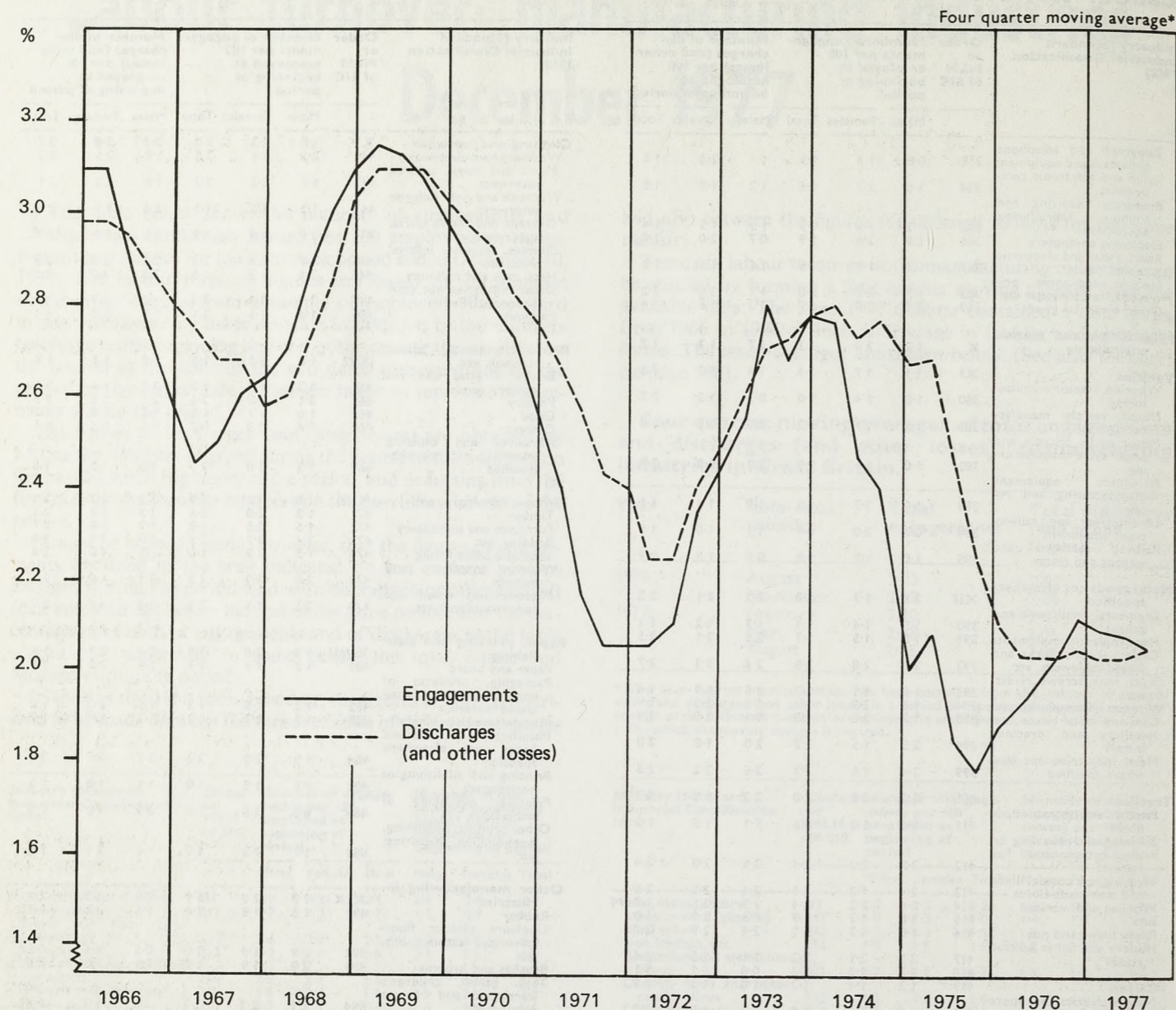
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5
Iron and steel (general)	311	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
Steel tubes	312	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.7
Iron castings, etc	313	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.9
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	3.0	1.7
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other base metals	323	1.8	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.9
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.0
Metal-working machine tools	332	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.4
Industrial engines	334	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.7
Textile machinery and accessories	335	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2
Mechanical handling equipment	337	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.9	1.8
Office machinery	338	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.3
Other machinery	339	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.1
Ordnance and small arms	342	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.5
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8
Watches and clocks	352	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.8
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	1.1	2.6	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.5
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7
Electrical machinery	361	2.2	1.2	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.3
Insulated wires and cables	362	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.8

### Labour turnover (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.3	1.5
Radio and electronic components	364	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.5
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Electronic computers	366	1.6	2.6	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.2
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.7	3.2	2.2
Other electrical goods	369	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.4
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.7
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0.8	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Hand tools and implements	391	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.8	2.1	2.5
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.2	3.3	2.7
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6
Wire and wire manufactures	394	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
Cans and metal boxes	395	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.1	2.0	1.4
Jewellery and precious metals	396	2.5	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.5
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
Production of man-made fibres	411	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.2
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.5
Woolen and worsted	414	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.7
Jute	415	3.8	4.3	3.9	7.5	2.9	6.0
Rope, twine and net	416	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.9	2.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4
Lace	418	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.8	5.1	3.1
Carpets	419	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.9	2.0
Made-up textiles	422	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.9
Textile finishing	423	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9
Other textiles industries	429	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Leather goods	432	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.0
Fur	433	3.5	1.2	2.5	1.0	7.5	3.8

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.7
Weatherproof outerwear	441	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.3
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.1
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.6	2.7	2.9
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.9	2.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.8
Hats, caps and millinery	446	2.1	1.2	1.5	2.5	3.0	2.9
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	3.9	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.9
Footwear	450	1.6	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.4
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>XVI</b>	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	1.2	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.6	2.1
Pottery	462	3.1	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.9
Glass	463	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7
Cement	464	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	469	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.8
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>XVII</b>	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.3
Timber	471	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.2
Furniture and upholstery	472	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.1
Bedding, etc	473	2.4	2.7	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.8
Shop and office fitting	474	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.3	4.0	2.6
Wooden containers and baskets	475	2.0	3.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	2.5	1.1	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.7
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.6
Paper and board	481	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.6
Packaging, products of paper, board and associated materials	482	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.7
Manufactured stationery	483	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.7
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	1.9	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8

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



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

## Safety at sea—co-ordinated policies

*Taken from the first report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Marine Safety*

THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL Committee on Marine Safety (ICMS) met for the first time in July 1976 and the setting up of the Committee and its work up to the end of 1977 is described in a report out recently.

The development of offshore oil and gas resources and the establishment of the Health and Safety Commission meant a fundamental review of departmental responsibilities for matters concerning safety at sea and the review led to some readjustment of the responsibilities of departments and the establishment of the ICMS. The Committee, under the chairmanship of the Head of Marine Division of the Department of Trade, was set up to ensure continuing co-ordination of policy development and also in the use of the resources, experience and knowledge of the departments concerned. In addition, it was felt that related matters in the marine safety field, such as search and rescue and pollution clearance which, while already the concern of other committees, could also benefit from effective harmonisation of policy under the Committee's aegis.

Thus the following broad terms of reference were drafted: "to co-ordinate the development and implementation of policy relating to safety at sea". The role of the ICMS remains one of co-ordination; it has not assumed any of the operational responsibilities of its member bodies.

Membership of ICMS includes those departments most concerned. The departments and organisations who have attended meetings are: the Departments of Trade, Energy, Industry, the Environment, the Health and Safety Executive, the Ministry of Defence, Scottish Office, Scottish Home and Health Department, National Maritime Institute, Natural Environment Research Council, and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

In 1976 and 1977 the ICMS met 10 times and their main meetings were supplemented by sub-groups which met about 30 times.

### The primary tasks

The Government is responsible for the provision and enforcement of regulations governing the reliability of installations and vessels, their equipment and their safe method of use and operation, taking into account international as well as national requirements. The ICMS has the primary tasks of:

- co-ordinating regulations made under offshore, marine, and industrial safety legislation;
- keeping under review developing international requirements in the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO) and the International Labour Office (ILO) ensuring they are compatible with one another and with the require-

ments of the North Sea states;

- developing common attitudes on the enforcement of UK regulations including inspection methods and inquiry procedures.

### Method of working

Links between departments on the topics within ICMS's field of interest have existed at working level for many years. The ICMS has reviewed the work of a number of groups in this area by:

- identifying areas of potential overlap or gaps;
- recommending, where appropriate, new work to be undertaken;
- periodically examining progress and safety records in the fields covered.

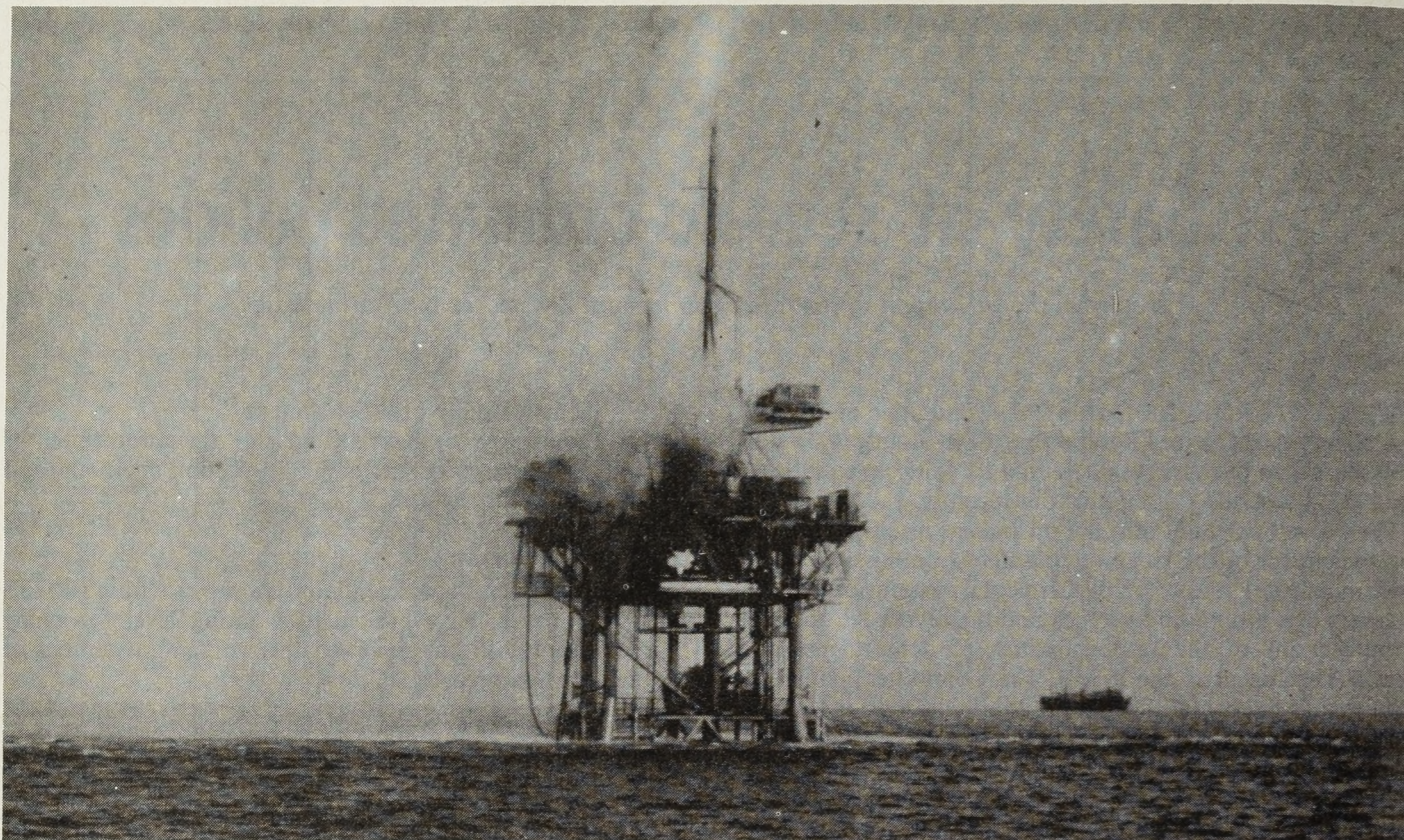
In addition to these continuing tasks ICMS has had to respond to more immediate problems, notably the *Ekofisk* blow-out, which with other less dramatic events have formed an important part of the Committee's work.

### Specific Tasks

The immediate task of the Committee was to consolidate the work on defining individual departmental responsibilities for policy questions, for operational activities such as accident and casualty investigations, and for the day-to-day enforcement of regulations. At the same time it had to make sure the available expertise and resources was being effectively used in co-operation with industry to achieve high safety standards. This included arrangements for Department of Energy inspectors and Department of Trade marine surveyors to carry out surveys and inspections and advise on safety matters on offshore installations covered by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and Department of Energy legislation. Similarly HSE and the Department of Trade co-operate in the development and enforcement of regulations governing health and safety at work on ships.

### Response to emergencies

The *Ekofisk* blow-out occurred in the Norwegian sector on April 22, 1977; it was a major North Sea emergency. Contingency planning had already featured in ICMS discussions and on April 26 the Committee recommended that a group be set up under Department of Energy chairmanship to look into the response of the UK government and its implications should a blow-out occur in the UK sector. The group completed the first part of its task in May by compiling a log of departmental responses to the event. This showed that the departments primarily concerned reacted to the *Ekofisk* blow-out promptly and effectively. The second part of the task was virtually completed in July



An emergency last year in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea

BBC Photograph

when the group's report was agreed by Ministers.

The group recommended that there should be central co-ordination by:

- (a) *The blow-out emergency team* A blow-out emergency team (BET) consisting of government officials led by the head of the Petroleum Engineering Division, Department of Energy, with expertise in petroleum production, safety, public relations and pollution clearance, will go immediately to a pre-planned centre at the appropriate 'port of operation' to provide an on-the-spot team to liaise with the operators.
- (b) *Pollution clearance* Direct supervision will be exercised by the Department of Trade member of the BET at the 'port of operation'. Central co-ordination will be exercised by the Department of Trade's Marine Division HQ in London, advised as necessary by a Clearance Advisory Panel (CAP) consisting of officials from DOE, the Fisheries Departments, Warren Spring Laboratory, Department of Energy and the Nature Conservancy Council on the most appropriate means of responding to any oil spill.

#### Research and development

Technological developments in the marine field can both create safety problems and provide answers to them. Many Government departments and Government sponsored organisations commission or carry out research into marine matters and one of the first tasks of the ICMS was to review departmental safety research programmes in the marine and offshore field, which fell into the following categories:

- (a) maintaining and improving the physical integrity of

ship and other marine structures;

- (b) the general safety of their navigation and handling;  
 (c) the safety of personnel in the event of accidents;  
 (d) the protection of the environment from pollution resulting from accidents.

#### Fire safety—offshore structures

The Department of Energy has overall responsibility for the enforcement of the relevant statutory requirements and for monitoring the effectiveness of the inspection and certification arrangements.

The certifying authorities appointed by Department of Energy certify that structural standards set out in the *Guidance on the design and construction of offshore installations* have been observed. Both the Department of Trade and the HSE have contributed to the standards set out in these notes.

Under forthcoming *Offshore Installation (Fire-fighting Equipment) Regulations*, Department of Trade surveyors will on behalf of the Department of Energy advise on and conduct biennial examinations of fire-fighting equipment on installations.

The HSE is responsible for developing policy on personnel safety against fire hazards. Present escape provisions are covered in several Offshore Installations Regulations as part of the overall safety provisions.

Following a visit to an installation under construction it was recommended that comprehensive safety regulations be produced to cover this type of activity. These are now subject to consultation with industry prior to issue.

Following a situation report on existing practices and measures for the construction and operation of cranes, the Committee examined the interrelationship of departmental

legislation in this field. This included the new HSE legislation extending the Health and Safety at Work Act offshore and the Department of Energy's work on the preparation of a code of practice on the design and operation of cranes used offshore. Because of the complexity of the subject, the code of practice will take some time to produce and proposals have been made for a series of guidance notes to be issued: driver training is the first matter which might be dealt with in this way.

#### Rescue of divers operating under compression

Various solutions have been proposed to the very difficult problem of rescuing divers who are under compression when an emergency arises which endangers the support craft. The ICMS felt that the matter should be examined and as a first step the Department of Trade carried out a risk analysis covering divers on board ship and on rigs. A study of the technical and medical aspects of the problem will follow taking into account the Scottish Home and Health Department's responsibilities for casualties when received ashore.

#### Offshore installations—stand-by safety vessels

The requirements for stand-by safety vessels including the question of increased survivor capacity are under review. The Committee decided there was a need to update the assessment instructions to marine surveyors on vessel suitability and also to reconsider the role of these vessels in contingency plans and whether they could undertake additional functions, for example fire-fighting duties.

#### Other work

As well as initiating studies into particular problem areas or responding to matters placed before it, ICMS maintains a watching brief on all aspects of marine safety. This includes reviewing the activities of other committees, keeping itself informed of legislative proposals and of relevant administrative or technical developments.

#### Legislation

The item of legislation most attracting the attention of the ICMS was the Order in Council extending the scope of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 to offshore installations and pipe lines within territorial waters and areas designated under the Continental Shelf Act 1964 (Statutory Instrument No 1232/1977). This created a new set of relationships between the responsibilities of the Departments of Trade and Energy and the Health and Safety Executive.

#### Future work programme

During the first 18 months of its operation ICMS has concentrated on matters concerned with safety in the offshore industry and has helped to ensure close co-operation between the departments concerned. The Committee's terms of reference are however more wide ranging. Apart from continuing work on offshore safety; the Committee has in mind to review occupational safety at sea and emergency planning covering major search and rescue and anti-pollution measures. ■

## Earnings in coal-mining

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

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

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

The information for October 1977, with comparable information for previous years, is shown in the following table.

	Week ended			
	Oct. 12 1974	Oct. 10 1975	Oct. 9 1976	Oct. 8 1977
Cash earnings	£ 50.04	£ 65.53	£ 71.51	£ 76.54
Other items				
Provisions for paid holidays and rest days	6.89	9.41	10.36	11.17
Sickness pay	1.28	2.23	2.26	2.00
Allowances in kind	2.80	3.79	5.05	5.82

# Earnings in agriculture

INFORMATION about farm workers' pay is collected from regular inquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Separate details are given for men (20 years and over), youths (under 20 years) and for women and girls combined.

## Average weekly earnings

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
	£	£	£
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>			
1976 April-1976 September (a)	51.44	34.76	41.11
1976 October-1977 March	51.54	34.87	41.26
1977 April-1977 September	55.72	38.35	42.88
<b>Yearly period</b>			
1976 April-1977 March	51.50	34.81	41.18

(a) Revised.

## Average hourly earnings

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
	p	p	p
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>			
1976 April-1976 September (a)	111.4	77.7	96.3
1976 October-1977 March	115.0	81.3	98.0
1977 April-1977 September	119.1	83.2	102.0
<b>Yearly period</b>			
1976 April-1977 March	112.8	79.4	97.1

(a) Revised.

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

## Hours

Average weekly hours of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked plus hours paid for in respect of statutory holidays and they exclude time lost from any other cause.

## Average hours worked

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>			
1976 April-1976 September (a)	46.2	44.7	42.7
1976 October-1977 March	44.8	42.9	42.1
1977 April-1977 September	46.8	46.1	42.1
<b>Yearly period</b>			
1976 April-1977 March	45.5	43.8	42.4

(a) Revised.

For details of earnings and hours for earlier dates see the February 1976 and February 1977 issues of the *Gazette*.

# British Rail

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

For a number of years, however, the British Railways Board has provided information about the earnings and hours of

manual workers in its employment.

The table below gives a summary of the information available for the pay-week ended October 8, 1977. Information for October 1976 was published on page 729 of the July 1977 issue of the *Gazette*.

## Earnings of manual workers—British Rail

	PAY-WEEK ENDED APRIL 23, 1977			PAY-WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 8, 1977		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
<b>Male adults</b>						
Wages staff other than workshop	93,741	71.90	47.6	91,488	76.02	48.0
Workshop wages staff	42,368	68.34	44.3	41,988	74.18	45.1
All wages staff	136,109	70.79	46.5	133,476	75.44	47.1
<b>Male juniors</b>	4,650	39.43	39.0	5,279	40.60	38.7
<b>Female adults</b>						
Full-time	3,127	49.88	42.6	3,112	53.63	43.2
Part-time	654	20.46	25.8	616	22.53	26.2
<b>Female juniors</b>	32	31.88	37.9	32	34.16	37.4

## Accidents at work—third quarter 1977

BETWEEN July 1 and September 30 last year 59,164 accidents at work, of which 83 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 50,004 (46 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 7,975 (33 fatal), to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 994 (three fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 191 (one fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the area in which they were notified, and table 2 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

An accident occurring in a place subject to the Factories Act is notified to HM Factory Inspectorate if it causes either loss of life or disables an employed person for more than three days from earning full wages from the work on which he was employed. For statistical purposes each injury or fatality is recorded as one accident.

Recent annual reports of HM Chief Inspector of Factories have drawn attention to the various limitations of accident statistics based on a given length of absence from work. These views are supported in the report of the Committee on Safety and Health at Work (see the *Gazette*, July 1972, page 611). A relevant discussion is contained in an explanatory note on accidents notified under the Factories Act obtainable from the Health and Safety Executive, Statistical Services Branch SSB2, Baynards House, Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF.

## Factory accidents by area

Table 1 Quarter ended September 1977

Area	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
South West	5	2,453
South	4	2,357
South East	4	2,046
London (North West)	5	1,418
London (North East)	4	1,564
London (South)	1	1,154
East Anglia	2	2,107
North Home Counties	1	1,907
East Midlands	1	1,819
West Midlands	7	3,496
Wales	5	4,254
Marches	4	2,454
North Midlands	4	3,185
South Yorkshire and Humberside	4	4,116
West and North Yorkshire	4	3,578
Greater Manchester	5	3,636
Merseyside	2	3,721
North West	2	2,499
North East	6	5,243
Scotland East	6	2,736
Scotland West	7	3,249
Thames House*		23
Chapel Street*		43
NII Liverpool*		106
<b>Total accidents</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>59,164</b>

\* Reported to Nuclear Installations Inspectorate under Factories Act.

## Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Table 2 Quarter ended September 1977

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		
Cotton spinning processes		435
Cotton weaving processes		303
Weaving of narrow fabrics		61
Woollen spinning processes		272
Worsted spinning processes		226
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths		62
Flax, hemp and jute processing		68
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		263
Carpet manufacture		227
Rope, twine and net making		39
Other textile manufacturing processes		149
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing		362
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing		27
Laundries		94
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,588</b>

## Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Table 2 (continued) Quarter ended September 1977

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Clay, minerals, etc</b>		
Bricks, pipes and tiles		385
Pottery		416
Other clay products		188
Stone and other minerals		163
Lime	1	183
Cement		82
Asphalt and bitumen products		21
Boiler insulation materials		26
Tile slabbing		7
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc		228
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,699</b>
<b>Metal processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining	1	480
Iron conversion	4	821
Aluminium extraction and refining		240
Magnesium extraction and refining		14
Other metals, extraction and refining		263
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	2	791
Non-ferrous metals		145
Tin and terne plate, etc manufacture		82
Metal forging		424
Metal drawing and extrusion		520
Iron founding	2	1,503
Steel founding		369
Die casting		146
Non-ferrous metal casting		286
Metal plating		80
Galvanising, tinning, etc		56
Enamelling and other metal finishing		112
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6,342</b>
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing		234
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair		306
Engine building and repairing	1	672
Boiler making and similar work	1	780
Constructional engineering	1	1,982
Motor vehicle manufacture		293
Non-power vehicle manufacture		1,789
Vehicle repairing	3	1,789
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	4	1,406
Work in wet docks or harbours		15
Aircraft building and repairing	1	308
Machine tool manufacture		326
Miscellaneous machine making	3	2,005
Tools and implements		493
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering		992
Industrial appliances manufacture		659
Sheet metal working		965
Metal pressing		436
Other metal machining		900
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)		1,201
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)		977
Railway running sheds		5
Cutlery		34
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		10
Iron and steel wire manufacture		190
Wire rope manufacture		56
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17,341</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair		658
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		165
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair		619
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		263
Cable manufacture		287
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair		123
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		477
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,592</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling for home grown timbers		293
Saw milling for imported timbers		57
Plywood manufacture		19
Chip and other building board manufacture		51
Wooden box and packing case making		115
Coopering		55
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1	295
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		13
Engineers pattern making		26
Joinery		632
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair		201
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,757</b>

Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Table 2 (continued) Quarter ended September 1977

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals		393
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	1	411
Other chemicals	1	482
Synthetic dyestuffs		116
Oil refining		211
Explosives		145
Plastic material and man-made fibre production		438
Soap, etc		93
Paint and varnish	1	174
Coal gas		58
Coke oven operation	1	221
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation		23
Patent fuel manufacture	1	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,810</b>
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring		201
Other clothing	1	385
Hatmaking and millinery		8
Footwear manufacture		170
Footwear repair		2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>766</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making	3	762
Paper staining and coating		172
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture		396
Bag making and stationery		211
Printing and bookbinding		715
Engraving		9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,265</b>
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling		91
Coarse milling		132
Other milling		49
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	1	1,151
Sugar confectionery		446
Food preserving	2	973
Milk processing		528
Edible oils and fats		69
Sugar refining		106
Slaughter houses		371
Other food processing	1	1,711
Alcoholic drink		964
Non-alcoholic drink		215
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6,806</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations		638
Plant using atomic reactors		92
Other use of radioactive materials		10
Tobacco		173
Tanning		142
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		21
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		76
Rubber	2	936
Linoleum	1	26
Cloth coating		36
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	2	937
Glass		769
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work		174
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles		136
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		81
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)		196
Processes associated with agriculture	1	51
Match and firelighter manufacture		5
Water purification		79
Factory processes not otherwise specified	2	460
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5,038</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50,004</b>

Table 2 (continued) Quarter ended September 1977

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction Processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Building operations</b>		
Industrial building:		
Construction	3	1,078
Maintenance	2	261
Demolition	1	48
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	3	1,067
Maintenance	2	452
Demolition	5	33
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	2	156
Maintenance		97
Demolition		6
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	4	1,542
Maintenance		817
Demolition		34
Other building operations:		
Construction	3	381
Maintenance	3	251
Demolition	2	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6,248</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction operations at:</b>		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc	1	72
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)		40
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	2	65
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	1	359
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	1	23
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)		91
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures		17
Sea defence and river works		27
Work on roads or airfields	1	616
Other works	3	417
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,727</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7,975</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than ship-building)	3	994
Work at inland warehouses	1	191
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,185</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>59,164</b>

# Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

The table below gives an analysis according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of unemployed persons on the registers of local employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain at January 12, 1978.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS												Total
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>													
One or less	4,407	3,760	7,689	5,263	3,968	2,895	2,316	1,933	1,746	1,538	1,928	34	37,477
Over 1 and up to 2	4,277	3,991	7,995	5,616	4,070	2,929	2,461	2,036	1,867	1,953	3,656	61	40,912
Over 2 and up to 3	4,521	2,053	4,345	3,178	2,495	1,881	1,447	1,253	1,143	994	1,269	35	24,614
Over 3 and up to 4	3,690	3,295	6,669	4,771	3,488	2,509	1,940	1,701	1,475	1,287	1,534	36	32,395
Over 4 and up to 5	3,063	3,508	7,142	5,154	3,826	2,759	2,183	1,873	1,614	1,377	1,670	35	34,204
Over 5 and up to 6	2,632	3,167	6,907	5,069	3,767	2,631	2,166	1,789	1,619	1,523	1,806	31	33,107
Over 6 and up to 7	2,402	2,787	6,094	4,587	3,323	2,465	2,058	1,738	1,580	1,412	1,931	39	30,416
Over 7 and up to 8	2,191	2,702	5,947	4,412	3,440	2,398	2,030	1,647	1,472	1,334	1,588	25	29,186
Over 8 and up to 9	2,209	2,658	5,784	4,354	3,258	2,378	1,957	1,685	1,522	1,348	1,718	32	28,901
Over 9 and up to 13	6,963	9,336	20,935	15,487	11,179	8,425	6,999	5,996	5,673	5,295	7,912	174	104,374
Over 13 and up to 26	14,017	17,581	38,684	29,363	21,753	16,165	13,384	11,701	11,455	11,736	24,754	327	210,920
Over 26 and up to 39	10,939	8,944	19,119	15,343	11,720	9,002	7,523	7,034	6,999	7,864	15,472	224	120,183
Over 39 and up to 52	2,841	4,284	10,391	8,999	7,429	6,058	5,086	4,785	4,918	5,505	10,466	189	70,951
Over 52	2,826	7,293	27,293	27,245	24,695	22,161	21,836	22,777	25,961	29,787	59,129	1,536	272,539
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,978</b>	<b>75,359</b>	<b>174,994</b>	<b>138,841</b>	<b>108,409</b>	<b>84,656</b>	<b>73,386</b>	<b>67,948</b>	<b>69,044</b>	<b>72,953</b>	<b>134,833</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>1,070,179</b>

Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS												Total
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over	
<b>FEMALES</b>													
One or less	4,021	3,171	4,622	2,059	1,173	750	621	641	572	459	32	18,121	
Over 1 and up to 2	4,384	3,596	5,140	2,328	1,103	741	681	639	614	622	36	19,884	
Over 2 and up to 3	3,896	1,748	2,423	1,043	499	398	312	319	305	282	17	11,242	
Over 3 and up to 4	3,233	2,364	3,469	1,583	843	554	462	514	461	345	29	13,857	
Over 4 and up to 5	2,580	2,376	3,562	1,648	828	578	488	534	529	339	18	13,480	
Over 5 and up to 6	2,374	2,307	3,463	1,587	823	582	529	492	507	402	21	13,087	
Over 6 and up to 7	2,095	2,175	3,251	1,548	753	550	549	511	526	406	22	12,386	
Over 7 and up to 8	2,017	2,146	3,053	1,493	824	581	500	486	448	391	22	11,961	
Over 8 and up to 9	1,978	2,062	3,138	1,477	791	522	539	514	457	401	35	11,914	
Over 9 and up to 13	6,850	7,740	12,126	5,819	3,047	2,113	1,919	1,861	1,958	1,718	120	45,271	
Over 13 and up to 26	15,294	15,689	25,169	12,280	6,389	4,316	4,083	4,355	4,305	4,095	266	96,241	
Over 26 and up to 39	13,014	8,751	12,884	6,266	3,366	2,434	2,292	2,529	2,692	2,585	136	56,953	
Over 39 and up to 52	3,141	3,882	6,590	4,051	2,215	1,474	1,627	1,729	2,036	1,847	141	28,733	
Over 52	2,992	6,609	12,534	6,206	4,049	3,311	4,109	4,988	7,265	8,825	490	61,378	
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,869</b>	<b>64,616</b>	<b>101,424</b>	<b>49,388</b>	<b>26,703</b>	<b>18,904</b>	<b>18,715</b>	<b>20,112</b>	<b>22,675</b>	<b>22,717</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>414,508</b>	

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

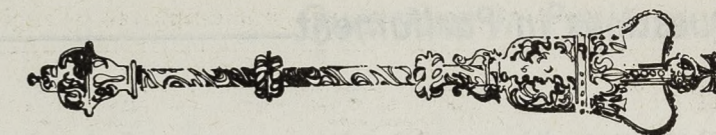
Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
2 or less	4,539	11,924	6,481	22,944	3,696	5,048	1,435	10,179	1,317	3,803	2,016	7,136	1,259	1,504	405	3,168
Over 2 and up to 4	2,630	7,829	4,023	14,482	1,920	2,839	855	5,614	909	2,616	1,230	4,755	837	821	228	1,886
Over 4 and up to 8	5,609	18,847	9,583	34,039	4,129	6,220	2,101	12,450	2,021	6,432	3,216	11,669	1,765	1,984	583	4,332
Over 8 and up to 13	4,817	18,144	10,952	33,913	3,788	6,947	2,408	13,143	1,830	6,165	3,437	11,432	1,739	2,324	768	4,831
Over 13 and up to 26	6,441	27,260	19,216	52,917	5,678	10,666	4,464	20,808	2,603	9,015	7,014	18,632	2,918	3,936	1,486	8,340
Over 26 and up to 52	4,094	21,830	21,004	46,928	3,921	7,193	3,366	15,480	2,136	7,054	6,192	15,382	2,713	3,011	1,378	7,102
Over 52	1,216	19,498	34,108	54,822	1,143	4,519	5,536	11,198	767	7,837	15,258	23,862	758	2,065	2,296	5,119
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,346</b>	<b>125,332</b>	<b>105,367</b>	<b>260,045</b>	<b>24,275</b>	<b>43,432</b>	<b>21,165</b>	<b>88,872</b>	<b>11,583</b>	<b>42,922</b>	<b>38,363</b>	<b>92,868</b>	<b>11,989</b>	<b>15,645</b>	<b>7,144</b>	<b>34,778</b>
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>																
2 or less	421	1,189	705	2,315	335	526	152	1,013	2,069	4,933	2,516	9,518	1,877	2,315	651	4,843
Over 2 and up to 4	253	778	458	1,489	197	242	88	527	1,514	3,546	1,566	6,626	1,295	1,501	420	3,216
Over 4 and up to 8	600	2,016	1,108	3,724	511	677	201	1,389	3,292	9,038	4,299	16,629	2,660	3,534	1,173	7,367
Over 8 and up to 13	582	2,040	1,267	3,889	485	711	264	1,460	3,082	9,351	4,943	17,376	2,746	3,849	1,317	7,912
Over 13 and up to 26	757	2,658	2,305	5,720	743	1,103	452	2,298	5,1							



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

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>																
2 or less	1,007	2,894	1,886	5,787	1,030	1,457	460	2,947	934	3,340	1,600	5,874	993	1,321	334	2,648
Over 2 and up to 4	902	2,221	1,204	4,327	639	817	258	1,714	782	2,490	1,082	4,354	710	781	176	1,667
Over 4 and up to 8	1,633	5,261	2,995	9,889	1,450	2,159	722	4,331	1,672	5,425	2,473	9,570	1,416	1,875	475	3,766
Over 8 and up to 13	1,643	5,801	3,871	11,315	1,603	2,704	976	5,283	1,617	6,114	3,066	10,797	1,563	2,351	667	4,581
Over 13 and up to 26	2,425	8,832	7,095	18,352	2,641	4,291	1,655	8,587	2,824	8,614	5,281	16,719	2,965	4,343	1,197	8,505
Over 26 and up to 52	1,646	6,418	6,868	14,932	1,767	2,519	1,461	5,747	2,889	6,861	5,622	15,372	3,614	3,986	1,299	8,899
Over 52	590	7,020	13,669	21,279	634	1,864	2,173	4,671	1,034	8,591	15,344	24,969	1,023	2,405	2,168	5,596
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,846</b>	<b>38,447</b>	<b>37,588</b>	<b>85,881</b>	<b>9,764</b>	<b>15,811</b>	<b>7,705</b>	<b>33,280</b>	<b>11,752</b>	<b>41,435</b>	<b>34,468</b>	<b>87,665</b>	<b>12,284</b>	<b>17,062</b>	<b>6,316</b>	<b>35,662</b>
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
2 or less	1,431	3,282	1,821	6,534	1,392	1,534	420	3,346	879	2,171	1,069	4,119	864	917	236	2,017
Over 2 and up to 4	852	2,087	1,062	4,001	893	865	201	1,959	575	1,585	724	2,884	483	549	162	1,194
Over 4 and up to 8	2,028	5,568	2,767	10,363	1,678	2,033	594	4,305	1,333	4,172	1,832	7,337	1,110	1,507	429	3,046
Over 8 and up to 13	1,871	5,890	3,242	11,003	1,602	2,294	781	4,677	1,413	4,648	2,305	8,366	1,270	1,845	590	3,705
Over 13 and up to 26	2,693	8,508	5,721	16,922	2,979	4,053	1,401	8,433	2,347	7,103	4,544	13,994	2,389	3,353	1,026	6,768
Over 26 and up to 52	2,549	7,767	6,876	17,192	3,413	3,271	1,623	8,307	1,898	5,758	4,113	11,769	2,401	2,869	1,101	6,371
Over 52	1,070	9,947	16,002	27,019	1,215	2,885	2,683	6,783	612	7,269	9,648	17,529	681	1,850	1,482	4,013
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,494</b>	<b>43,049</b>	<b>37,491</b>	<b>93,034</b>	<b>13,172</b>	<b>16,935</b>	<b>7,703</b>	<b>37,810</b>	<b>9,057</b>	<b>32,706</b>	<b>24,235</b>	<b>65,998</b>	<b>9,198</b>	<b>12,890</b>	<b>5,026</b>	<b>27,114</b>
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>																
2 or less	782	2,231	1,236	4,249	835	994	248	2,077	3,056	4,658	2,199	9,913	2,891	2,300	576	5,767
Over 2 and up to 4	576	1,678	815	3,069	535	591	167	1,293	4,566	4,506	1,950	11,022	3,732	1,806	491	6,029
Over 4 and up to 8	1,299	4,040	2,154	7,493	1,007	1,371	366	2,744	2,965	9,122	4,113	16,200	2,344	3,764	1,076	7,184
Over 8 and up to 13	1,095	3,838	2,276	7,209	995	1,439	499	2,933	3,216	9,807	4,952	17,975	2,839	4,569	1,252	8,660
Over 13 and up to 26	1,610	5,647	5,554	12,811	1,678	2,401	974	5,053	4,727	13,159	7,722	25,608	4,357	7,283	2,094	13,734
Over 26 and up to 52	1,200	4,646	4,387	10,233	1,379	2,052	979	4,410	4,093	11,590	8,791	24,474	3,643	7,402	2,417	13,462
Over 52	437	4,652	9,987	15,076	495	1,533	1,546	3,574	1,787	13,876	18,638	34,301	1,463	4,236	3,601	9,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>26,732</b>	<b>26,409</b>	<b>60,140</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>10,381</b>	<b>4,779</b>	<b>22,084</b>	<b>24,410</b>	<b>66,718</b>	<b>48,365</b>	<b>139,493</b>	<b>21,269</b>	<b>31,360</b>	<b>11,507</b>	<b>64,136</b>
<b>SCOTLAND</b>																
2 or less	16,435	40,425	21,529	78,389	15,172	17,916	4,917	38,005	13,559	29,336	14,114	57,009	11,241	10,812	3,046	25,099
Over 2 and up to 4	22,452	69,921	34,540	126,913	18,070	25,124	7,720	50,914	21,166	71,798	40,311	133,275	18,630	29,033	9,522	57,185
Over 4 and up to 8	31,598	105,965	73,357	210,920	30,983	48,154	17,104	96,241	27,008	88,061	76,065	191,134	28,788	39,280	17,618	85,686
Over 8 and up to 13	10,119	101,394	161,026	272,539	9,601	26,100	25,677	61,378								
Over 13 and up to 26																
Over 26 and up to 52																
Over 52																
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,337</b>	<b>506,900</b>	<b>420,942</b>	<b>1,070,179</b>	<b>132,485</b>	<b>196,419</b>	<b>85,604</b>	<b>414,508</b>								
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>																

# Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of the *Gazette* between January 9 and January 31 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.

## Minimum weekly wage

*Mr Jim Graigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people, and in what industries, would be involved, if a statutory minimum wage of £60 per week were introduced excluding payments for overtime working.*

Mr Golding: The New Earnings Survey indicates that in April 1977, of the 15 million full-time adults whose pay was not affected by absence, about 7½ million earned under £60 per week, excluding overtime pay. They were distributed over all industries and included about 2½ million in manufacturing industries, one million each in distributive trades and professional and scientific services and half a million each in construction, transport and communication, and public administration. (January 24)

## Holiday entitlements

*Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what study he has made of the number of firms in 1977 which allow more than a week's holiday from Christmas to the New Year; and if he would initiate discussions with the TUC and CBI aimed at obtaining further progress towards a general holiday entitlement of at least four weeks, including where possible, a mid-winter holiday week covering the period from Christmas to New Year.*

Mr Walker: I have made no such study but, as my hon Friend knows, the Government supported the 1975 EEC Recommendation for four weeks' annual paid holiday by the end of 1978 on the basis that its progressive achievement was a matter for collective bargaining, subject to the requirements of counter-inflation policy. Similarly holiday arrangements between Christmas and New Year and at other times are, in general, a matter for agreement between employers and employees, and I have no such plans for discussions on this subject with the TUC and CBI. (January 10)

## London weighting

*Mr Douglas Henderson (East Aberdeenshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether any geographical changes had been made in the last three years to the Inner and Outer London areas, for the purposes of qualifying for London Weighting Allowance.*

Mr Walker: It is for negotiators to determine appropriate boundaries, in the light of their particular needs and subject to counter-inflation policy. My Department does not collect comprehensive information about such settlements. (January 23)

## Low paid workers

*Mr W W Hamilton (Central Fife) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many Wages Council increases under Stage 3 of the incomes policy had been officially opposed on the grounds that the 10 per cent guideline had been breached; and what steps he intended to take to end this discrimination against low paid workers.*

Mr Grant: Representations have been made to 14 Wages Councils whose proposals exceeded 10 per cent on basic

## 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**

rates, requesting them to re-examine their proposals and consider what amendments were necessary.

There is no discrimination. The guidelines apply to workers covered by Wages Councils in the same way as they apply to other workers. (January 24)

## Pay policy

*Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he was aware of the practice being adopted by the BBC and independent television to increase salaries of their news reporters and others on a comparability basis; whether this fell within the Government's wage policy; and whether workers in industry will be able to use the same basis to increase their salaries.*

Mr Walker: I am not aware of any such practices. Increases on the basis of comparability would not be consistent with the pay guidelines unless they result from awards by the Central Arbitration Committee in relation to claims under Schedule 11 to the Employment Protection Act or the Fair Wages Resolution. (January 23)\*

## Questions in Parliament

### Cost of living

Mr Hugh Jenkins (Wandsworth, Putney) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would compare the current cost of the following items with that 10 years ago as a percentage of the average wage in each case: pint of beer, bottle of whisky, bottle of vermouth, bottle of other alcoholic liquor, 20 cigarettes, large loaf, pint of milk, one lb of beef, one lb of pork, one lb of lamb, one lb of sausages, one lb of cheese, one lb chicken, unit of electricity, unit of gas, gallon of petrol, the bus fare from West-

minster to Putney, the underground fare from Westminster to Putney, the train fare from Waterloo to Putney, the average council rent in Putney, a first class stamp for a letter, and a second-class stamp for a letter.

Mr Golding: Assuming the worker to have gross weekly earnings equal to the average for all full time manual men and deductions for income tax and national insurance appropriate to a married man with two children under the age of 11, available information is as follows:

	Percentage of average net earnings October 1967	October 1977
1 pint of beer (bottled/canned)	0.7	0.7
1 bottle of whisky	14.0	7.6
1 bottle of gin	13.6	7.5
20 cigarettes	1.2	1.0
1 large loaf	0.4	0.4
1 pint of milk (ordinary)	0.2	0.2
1 lb sirloin of beef (without bone)	1.9	2.5
1 lb loin of pork (with bone)	1.5	1.6
1 lb breast of lamb (home killed)	0.4	0.6
1 lb beef sausages	0.7	0.7
1 lb Cheddar type cheese	0.9	1.2
1 lb chicken (roasting, frozen)	0.9	0.7
1 KWH electricity	0.05	0.05
1 therm gas	0.7	0.4
1 gallon four star petrol	1.5	1.4
Bus fare Westminster to Putney (single)	0.5	0.8
Underground fare Westminster to Putney (East)	0.5	0.7
Train fare Waterloo to Putney (single 2nd Class)	0.5	0.5
Stamp for letter (minimum)	0.1	0.15

The percentages in the two years are not fully comparable for all items because of changes in the specifications of the items priced. (January 31)

### Purchasing power

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would show the number of minutes' work necessary for the average industrial worker in order to earn the price of a pint of milk and of a pint of beer, in 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975 and January 1978.

Mr Golding: Assuming the worker to have gross weekly earnings and hours equal to the average for all full time manual men and deductions for income tax and national insurance appropriate to a married man with two children under the age of 11, the available information is as follows:

The figures used are the estimated

	Estimated number of minutes' work required to pay for item in				
	October 1950	October 1960	October 1970	October 1975	October 1977
1 pint of ordinary milk	8	7	6	4	5
1 pint of bitter beer	23	13	14	12	13

Data is not available for January 1978.

gross weekly earnings and hours for men aged 21 and over in manufacturing and certain other industries covered by the Department of Employment's regular October inquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers. The results for October 1977 are not yet available but an estimate has been made.

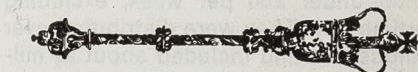
The beer prices used may not be fully comparable over a period of time of the length quoted.

### Retail prices index

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would remove alcohol and tobacco from the calculation of the retail prices index.

Mr Walker: No. The construction of the retail prices index follows the recommendations of the Retail Prices Advisory Committee which includes representatives of the TUC, the CBI and trade and consumer organisations together with leading academic experts and Government statisticians.

On this matter, the Committee has explicitly recommended that the index should reflect price changes over the whole field of goods and services purchased by households. I accept the judgement of the Committee on this matter. (January 30)\*



### Jobs availability

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, (1) whether the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 had discouraged employers from making more jobs available; and to what extent. (2) whether the Race Relations Act 1976 had discouraged employers from making more jobs available, and to what extent. (3) whether the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 had discouraged employers from making more jobs available; and to what extent. (4) whether the Equal Pay Act 1970 had discouraged employers from making more jobs available; and to what extent. (5) whether the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 had discouraged employers from making more jobs available; and to what extent. (6) whether the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 had discouraged employers from making more jobs available; and to what extent. (7) whether the Employment Protection Act 1975 had discouraged employers from making more jobs available; and to what extent.

Mr Walker: There is no clear evidence that any of this legislation has had any substantial effects of this kind. (January 30)

## Questions in Parliament

### Variations of employment

Mr John Lee (Birmingham, Handsworth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what had been the 12 industries in which employment contracted most sharply during 1977; in which 12 industries employment had expanded most during the same period; what was the net difference, in terms of total increase or decrease of persons employed; which 12 industries he expected to lose most labour during the current year, and which 12 industries he expected to take on the most labour during the same period.

Mr Golding: The latest comprehensive employment estimates are for September 1977. The following table gives the 12 industries in which employment has (a) decreased most sharply, and (b) increased most sharply, based on percentage changes in the numbers of employees since September 1976.

A—Industries with greatest decreases	Per cent
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	7.8
Soft drinks	7.2
Brushes and brooms	6.2
Production of man-made fibres	5.9
Textile machinery and accessories	5.7
Bedding etc.	5.4
Tobacco	5.2
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	4.7
Fertilisers	4.3
Carpets	4.2
Vegetable and animal fats and oils	4.1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	4.1

B—Industries with greatest increases	Per cent
Jewellery and precious metals	9.0
Other road haulage	8.5
Sport and other recreation	7.1
Cans and metal boxes	6.4
Water supply	6.1
Other business services	5.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5.4
Pottery	5.4
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	5.1
Glass	4.8
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	4.8
Motor cycle and pedal cycle manufacture	4.6

Between September 1976 and September 1977, the estimated total number of employees in Great Britain increased by 105,000. There is no reliable method of estimating the future employment levels of individual industries. (January 30)

### Public service employees

Mr Robert Woof (Blaydon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would publish a table showing the total number of people employed in public service including all local authority personnel, water authority personnel, and Civil Service

	Public Corporations (000s)	Central Government (000s)	Local Authorities (000s)	Total (000s)
1974	1,962	2,106	2,844	6,912
1975	2,012	2,262	2,993	7,267
1976	1,951	2,342	3,021	7,314

Notes: (1) The estimates are taken from an article published in the December 1977 issue of *Economic Trends* which presents mid-year estimates of employment in the United Kingdom analysed by sector and broad in-

personnel, for each of the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977.

Mr Golding: The following are estimates for the total numbers employed in public corporations, central government (including HM Forces) and local authorities of the United Kingdom at June of each of the years 1974, 1975 and 1976:

### Unemployment rates

Mr Nigel Lawson (Blaby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, further to the written answer to the honourable Member for Blaby, Official Report, January 11, column 774, if he would provide comparable figures of unemployment rates for the fourth quarter of 1977.

Mr Golding: The seasonally adjusted unemployment rates, adjusted to United States concepts, for the fourth quarter of 1977 are:

	Per cent
Great Britain	7.2
France <sup>1</sup>	5.2
West Germany	3.5
Italy <sup>2</sup>	3.3
United States	6.8 (provisional)

### EEC work rates

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he would give the average wage and hours of work, where available, within the Common Market.

Mr Grant: The following information for EEC countries relates to October 1975 (the most recent month for which broadly comparable data are available). International comparisons of average earnings

### Average earnings and hours of work of manual workers (male and female) in mining and quarrying, constructing and the manufacturing industries: October 1975

	Average weekly hours of work	Average gross hourly earnings
Germany	40.9	9.94 D. Marks
France	42.4	11.96 F. Francs
Italy	41.5(a)	1553 Lira
Netherlands	40.8	10.26 Guilders
Belgium	37.1	146.85 B. Francs
Luxembourg	40.9	159.36 L. Francs
United Kingdom	41.8	1.264 £
Denmark	33.1(b)	31.26 D. Crowns
Ireland	41.5	1.106 £

Sources: Statistical Office of the European Communities Central Statistical Office, Dublin Denmark Statistiks

Notes: (a) September 1975 (b) excluding construction

Information is also available for the following countries:

	Per cent
Canada	8.3 (provisional)
Belgium <sup>3</sup>	10.7
Denmark <sup>1, 3</sup>	7.5
Ireland <sup>2, 3</sup>	11.0

<sup>1</sup> The rate is for October/November  
<sup>2</sup> The rate is for October  
<sup>3</sup> These are national figures which are not directly comparable with US concepts.

Except for the US and Canada (and those countries noted "3") figures are calculated by applying an annual adjustment factor to current published national data and, therefore, should be viewed only as approximate indicators of unemployment under US concepts.

are not meaningful unless account is taken of differences between countries in (i) rates of tax (ii) the incidence of social benefits and (iii) the methods of compilation of the statistics by the various national offices. Also significant variations in internal purchasing power, which are not reflected by market exchange rates, exist between countries. (January 16)

## Questions in Parliament

### Unemployment comparisons

Mr Geoffrey Pattie (Chertsey and Walton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, further to the Written Answer to the honourable Member for Blaby, Official Report, January 11, 1978, column 774, if he

would provide comparable figures of unemployment rates for each year since 1964 for all member countries of the EEC, Japan, the United States of America and Canada.

Mr Golding: Following is the comparable information, available from 1970 only, adjusted to United States concepts:

	United States	Canada	Japan	France	Germany	Italy <sup>1</sup>	Great Britain
1970	4.9	5.7	1.2	2.8	0.8	..	3.1
1971	5.9	6.2	1.3	3.0	0.8	..	3.9
1972	5.6	6.2	1.4	3.0	0.8	3.6	4.2
1973	4.9	5.6	1.3	2.9	0.8	3.4	3.2
1974	5.6	5.4	1.4	3.1	1.7	2.8	2.8
1975	8.5	6.9	1.9	4.3	3.7	3.2	4.7 <sup>2</sup>
1976	7.7	7.1	2.0	4.6	3.6	3.6	6.4 <sup>2</sup>
1977							
First quarter*	7.4	7.8	1.9	4.8 <sup>2</sup>	3.4	3.2	6.8 <sup>2</sup>
Second quarter*	7.0	8.1	2.1	5.3 <sup>2</sup>	3.5	3.2	7.0 <sup>2</sup>
Third quarter*	7.0	8.2	2.1	5.8 <sup>2</sup>	3.6	3.5	7.2 <sup>2</sup>
Fourth quarter*	6.8 <sup>2</sup>	8.3 <sup>2</sup>	2.0 <sup>3</sup>	5.2 <sup>2</sup>	3.5	3.3	7.2 <sup>2</sup>

(1) Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter. (2) Preliminary. (3) October/November. \* Seasonally adjusted. Note: Except for the United States, figures are calculated by applying an annual adjustment factor to current published national data and therefore should be viewed only as approximate indicators of unemployment under United States concepts. Data for Canada and Japan require little or no adjustment. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor.

### Unemployed over pensionable age

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Orpington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish in the Official Report the number of registered unemployed over pensionable age in England and Wales at the latest convenient date.

Mr Golding: The numbers registered as unemployed are analysed by age groups twice a year. As the figures for January 1978 are not yet available, the latest information is for July 1977 and is given below:

	Males aged 65 years and over	Females aged 60 years and over
England	2,338	1,119
Wales	132	50

(January 30)

### Protective legislation

Mrs Renée Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many women in employment were covered by protective legislation.

Mr Grant: About nine million women—all those in employment with the exception of domestic servants in private households—are covered by the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974; of these about 1½ million are subject to those relevant statutory provisions which differentiate in their treatment of men and women. (January 31)\*

Information for some other member countries of the EEC, on a national basis, and not directly comparable with each other or US concepts is shown below:

For the Netherlands the rate in 1977 has increased from 5.0 in the first quarter to 5.5 in October/November. Earlier figures on the same basis are not available. In Luxembourg unemployment is negligible. (January 30)

	Belgium	Ireland	Denmark
1970	(A)	7.2	(A)
1971	(A)	7.2	(A)
1972	(A)	8.1	(A)
1973	3.6	7.1	1.1
1974	4.0	7.9	2.5
1975	6.7	12.2	6.0
1976	8.6	12.3	6.7
1977			
1st quarter*	9.2	12.0	6.7
2nd quarter*	9.8	12.2	7.1
3rd quarter*	10.3	11.8	7.2
4th quarter*	10.3(B)	11.5(B)(C)	7.3(B)(D)

(A) not available  
(B) Revised  
(C) October  
(D) October/November  
\* Seasonally adjusted

### Female manual workers

Mr Bruce George (Walsall South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would list those industries where the earnings of full-time female manual workers, excluding overtime, had fallen relative to their male counterparts.

Mr Golding: The New Earnings Survey indicates that between April 1976 and April 1977, after excluding the effects of overtime and considering only those employees for whom information was obtained in both surveys, who were classified to the same industry group in each survey and whose pay for both survey periods was not affected by absence, the earnings of full-time manual women aged 18 and over rose less than those of men aged 21 and over in the following industries for which relevant separate survey results have been published. The differences were generally small. Such differences between general averages for all manual jobs will reflect the effects of differences between occupational distribution.

	SIC minimum list heading
Motor vehicle manufacture	381
Miscellaneous metal industries	399
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417
Medical and Dental services	874
Catering	884-888
Miscellaneous services	899

(January 16)

### Youth Opportunities Programme

Mr Alan Haslehurst (Saffron Walden) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he was satisfied that the Youth Opportunities Programme was sufficiently widely cast.

Mr Golding: The Youth Opportunities Programme has been designed to operate flexibly, so that it is responsive to the needs of the individual and localities. Participants will be able to move from one element to another as their needs dictate. There will be a maximum of 130,000 places providing up to 230,000 opportunities a year. This doubles the provisions under the present schemes and corresponds to the assessment of needs made by the Manpower Services Commission. (January 31)

### Young people

Mrs Margaret Bain (East Dunbartonshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the total number of registered unemployed young people in the United Kingdom; how many of these were in Scotland, England and Wales; what was the total number of registered vacancies in the United Kingdom for such age groups; and how many of these vacancies were in Scotland, England and Wales, respectively.

Mr Booth: The latest information available is for July 1977 when there were 708,517 young people under 25 unemployed in Great Britain, of whom 89,627 were in Scotland, 575,710 in England and 43,180 in Wales. As I told my hon Friend the Member for Montgomery earlier, these figures reflect the inclusion of about 240,000 school leavers; since then this number has fallen by over 180,000.

Unemployment figures for Northern Ireland are not directly comparable with those for Great Britain.

There is no age analysis of vacancy statistics. (January 31)\*

### Job creation funds

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, further to his reply to the honourable Member for Bristol North East, Official Report, December 13 1977, column 186, by what authority the Manpower Services Commission was permitted to use Job Creation funds in order to finance co-operative workshops and other co-operative projects which would be in competition with private industry.

Mr Golding: My rt hon Friend has authorised the Manpower Services Commission to operate the Job Creation

## Questions in Parliament

### Skillcentre instructors

Mr David Madel (South Bedfordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the current position relating to the availability, training and deployment of instructors in skillcentres; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that over 1,000 instructors have been recruited over the past 3 years to meet the large expansion in the skillcentre network. Over 2,000 instructors each of whom received eight weeks training in the first year of service, are now deployed in 68 skillcentres and 32 annexes, and the MSC is continuing to increase this complement in order to open further classes in the 13 new centres due to open in the next two to three years. (January 31)

Programme on his behalf under Section 2(2)a of the Employment and Training Act 1973. He has agreed that up to one per cent of the funds allocated to the programme may be used to provide financial assistance to workshop projects, including co-operatives, which, in addition to creating temporary employment opportunities, are intended to become self-financing by the end of the period of funding. Such projects may not be funded where there is likely to be any significant consequential loss of business to other employers or any loss of jobs. (January 19)

### TOPS courses

Mr Robin Corbett (Hemel Hempstead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many applications had been made in the last period for which figures were available for places on TOPS courses; how this compared with the period 12 months earlier; and whether he would make a statement on the provision of TOPS courses and places.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that in the three months ended December 31, 1977 48,803 applications were received for TOPS courses. In the same period 12 months earlier the number of applications received was 56,851.

The Manpower Services Commission is currently reviewing the Training Opportunities Scheme and will be considering its future scale and balance in the light of the review. (January 31)\*

### Jobcentres

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many jobcentres there were in the United Kingdom; and of these how many had been built or extensively redesigned in the last five years.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that during the period May 14, 1973 to December 31, 1977 there were 389 jobcentres opened in the United Kingdom. Because of the need for town centre siting very few jobcentres have been purpose built, most have been housed in suitably adapted shop units and, as use is made of the existing estate wherever possible, 92 are in converted employment offices. (January 25)

Mr Carter-Jones also asked how many jobcentres in the United Kingdom were inaccessible to disabled people.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that, as explained in my replies to previous questions contained in the Official Report of January 9, 1978, it is not possible, without extensive research, to provide detailed information on the accessibility of jobcentres. Where it is not reasonable or practicable to meet the requirements on access of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970, alternative arrangements are made for the reception and interviewing of the severely handicapped and the services provided by jobcentres are thus available to all.

### Statistical data

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would undertake a review of the adequacy of the statistical information collected and available to the Manpower Services Commission and transmitted by the Commission to him; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Golding: The statistical information which my department receives from the Manpower Services Commission and its agencies is kept under review and changes are considered and made where necessary in the light of general developments and changing requirements. I do not consider that there is a need for a special review to be undertaken. (January 25)

## Questions in Parliament

### Disabled people

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment on behalf of how many registered disabled people the £30 a week job introduction allowance had been paid since it had been introduced; how much money had been paid out, and if he would make a statement on the operation and effectiveness of the scheme.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that 166 disabled people have been helped by the Job Introduction Scheme by the end of December, resulting in a payment of £11,610 to date. The scheme is operated by the Employment Service Agency's Disablement Resettlement Officers who can offer a contribution of £30 a week for a six week period to an employer who has reasonable doubts about engaging a disabled worker whom the Disablement Resettlement Officer considers to be prima facie suitable for the vacancy. It is open to all disabled people, whether registered or not, who have been unemployed for six months.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the scheme is now being undertaken. (January 17).

Mr Ashley also asked how many payments had been made under the Manpower Services Commission's scheme of Capital Grants to employers of disabled people; what had been the total expenditure to date; and if he would make a statement about the operation and effectiveness of the scheme.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that there are no readily available figures of payments made to date, but authority has been given for 14 adaptations to premises or equipment at a total cost of £7,224. The scheme provides for grants of up to £5,000 to employers who make essential adaptations to their premises or equipment to enable them to engage or retain specific disabled employees. It is considered too early to evaluate the effectiveness of the scheme but I am not satisfied with the level of take-up so far. (January 17)

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many; (a) mentally ill, and (b) mentally handicapped people registered as being disabled, were currently unemployed.

Mr Grant: I am advised by the Manpower Services Commission that on April 14, 1977 the latest date on which information is available, 6,144 unemployed people were registered as disabled on account of mental illness and 3,314 on account of mental handicap. (January 26)

### Health hazard

Mr F A Burden (Gillingham) asked the Secretary of State, if he was satisfied that the use of glass fibre in its various forms for heat and sound insulation did not expose people installing it to any hazard to health.

Mr Grant: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission informs me that considerable national and international research is in hand in an effort to establish whether glass and other forms of man-made mineral fibre present any serious risk to health.

It is known that irritation of the skin, eyes and upper respiratory tract can occur through contact with or exposure to these materials but these effects are normally transient and adequate protection can be obtained by the application of normal occupational hygiene practices.

Although suspicions that more serious health risks could be associated with very fine fibres of glass and other man-made mineral fibres have been raised by animal experiments, these experiments consisted of the surgical implantation of specially prepared fine fibres into the pleural cavities of rats. These experimental conditions produced some tumours resembling those generated in rats by asbestos. However, no association has been demonstrated between exposure to man-made mineral fibres and incidence of cancer in man; nor have such tumours been found in animals subjected to inhalation experiments.

The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission also informs me that a Working Party has been set up to consider the possible health risks arising from these materials and to make recommendations. The membership of the Working Party includes representatives of employers and employees. It will report to the Advisory Committee on Toxic Substances. (January 12).

### EEC machine tool requirements

Mr Jerry Wiggin (Weston-super-Mare) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he was aware that certain fencing and guarding requirements for machine tools were substantially less in other EEC countries than in the United Kingdom; and what effect this might have in creating unfair competition for British manufacturers.

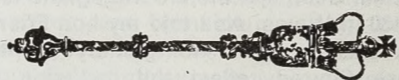
Mr Grant: I am aware that requirements for the guarding of machinery vary considerably between EEC countries. Since our entry into the EEC there has been no material change in UK requirements relating to machine tools. I am satisfied that these requirements are

important in controlling the number of accidents, but if the Hon member has evidence in respect of any particular class of machinery to show that safety requirements in UK are unnecessarily high I shall be glad to look into it. (January 9).

Mr Wiggin also asked what steps his department had taken in Brussels to harmonise the laws relating to the fencing and guarding of machinery within the EEC.

Mr Grant: My department and the Health and Safety Executive participate fully in EEC discussion of occupational health and safety matters. They are naturally concerned to maintain the high standards of occupational safety achieved in this country. They represent UK Government on the EEC tripartite Advisory Committee for Safety, Hygiene and Health protection at work, which has advised on an Action Programme now before the Council of Ministers. One of the objectives of this programme is the harmonisation of laws relating to the design and safe use of plant, and when it is accepted it will provide a framework for harmonisation where particular needs are identified. A copy will be deposited in Parliament.

Officials have also discussed proposals for EEC directives intended to remove barriers to trade created by differing safety requirements, some of which concern guarding of machinery. (January 9).



### Health and safety

Mr Sims (Bromley, Chislehurst) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what consultations he has held concerning the proposal to move the Laboratory of the Government Chemist to West Cumbria; whether the change of location would affect the extent to which the Health and Safety Executive used the laboratory's services; and what proportion of samples sent to the laboratory by the Executive would continue to be sent there after the move to the new location had been affected.

Mr Grant: The Department of Employment Group has been involved in discussions on the implications of the decision to move the laboratory to West Cumbria. The implications insofar as they affect the work of the Health and Safety Executive are currently under consideration by that organisation. (January 24)

### Expenditure

Mr Patrick Wall (Haltemprice) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the total annual expenditure on various Government subsidies and youth training schemes designed to reduce unemployment.

Mr Golding: The total expenditure in 1976/77 was £172 million and the estimated total for 1977/78 is £370 million. These totals relate to expenditure on the following schemes:—

Temporary Employment Subsidy  
Job Creation Programme  
Job Release Scheme  
Youth Employment Subsidy  
Small Firms Employment Subsidy  
Job Introduction Scheme for Disabled People  
Community Industry  
Work Experience Programme  
Special training courses for young people run by the Training Services Agency  
Special measures to maintain training opportunities with employers for young people. (January 13)

Mr Fred Silvester (Manchester, Withington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, why expenditure on measures to promote employment had been less than originally planned in 1976-77; and what was the estimated position for 1977-78.

Mr Golding: Expenditure on special employment measures in 1976-77 was less than originally planned principally because demand for assistance under these measures took longer to build up than expected. Estimated expenditure for 1977-78 is £402 million, which is likely to be substantially achieved. (January 31)

### Financial allocations

Mr Robert Woof (Blaydon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would publish a list of all measures taken by the Government towards reducing unemployment and show the amount of

	1976/77 (£m)	1977/78 (£m)
Temporary Employment Subsidy	92.4	200.0
Job Creation Programme	34.7	67.5
Job Release Scheme	1.6	16.5
Youth Employment Subsidy	2.7	5.4
(including its predecessor the Recruitment Subsidy for School Leavers)		
Small Firms Employment Subsidy	—	2.0
Job Introduction Scheme for Disabled People	—	0.1
Community Industry	5.9	9.1
Work Experience Programme	0.6	14.4
Special training courses for young people run by the Training Services Agency	11.9	17.6
Special measures to maintain training opportunities with employers for young people	22.0	37.7
	171.8	370.3

(January 26)

### Premium grants

Mr Peter Hordern (Horsham and Crawley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would arrange that premium grants should be paid to employers who took on apprentices in anticipation of an award from the Road Transport ITB and who had informed the Board that they had done so.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that, following the Road Transport ITB's assessment of its industry's long term skill needs and the likely level of apprentice recruitment in 1977/78, the Board made available 4,000 premium grants (wholly funded by the Commission) to encourage employers to engage extra apprentices to meet the shortfall. The Board is responsible for allocating the grants and it informed the industry that their number was limited.

The Board subsequently asked the Commission for funds to pay additional premium grants because apprentice recruitment by end-January 1978 was likely to be 2,000 above its earlier assessment. While welcoming higher recruitment levels the Commission takes the view, which I share, that the 4,000 premium grants have met the scheme's objectives and that it would be inappropriate to make additional public funds available because employers' recruitment has exceeded the Board's estimate. Levy-funded grants for approved apprentice training are however available to employers and it is for the Board to consider in the light of its policies whether to supplement these. (January 30)

### Government finance allocated.

Mr Golding: The measures for which my Department is responsible, the expenditure on them in 1976/77 and the estimated expenditure for 1977/78 are as follows:

## Questions in Parliament

### Jobs safeguarded

Mr Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if, pursuant to the Prime Minister's statement, Official Report, January 17, 1978, column 247, that he had been told that the Government's measures had safeguarded over 600,000 jobs, he would list the measures concerned and the number of jobs safeguarded by each.

Mr Golding: The numbers of workers who have benefitted under the Government's special employment measures since their inceptions are as follows:

Temporary Employment Subsidy	371,100
Job Release Scheme	21,500
Job Creation Programme	122,200
Work Experience Programme	44,300
Community Industry	3,500
Youth Employment Subsidy	32,200
Recruitment Subsidy for School Leavers	30,100
Job Introduction Scheme	145
Small Firms Employment Subsidy	3,600
	628,645

(January 23)

### Trade union recognition

Mr John Gorst (Barnet, Hendon North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service examinations into cases of trade union recognition had concluded that the business should recognise the union.

Mr Walker: In 75 instances a recommendation for recognition has been made in a written report issued by ACAS under the provisions of Section 12 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. That figure excludes one instance in which a report was declared void and another in which ACAS agreed to set aside a report. (January 27)

Mr Gorst further asked the Secretary of State for Employment what had been the total cost of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service in each of the past three years.

Mr Walker: The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service was set up with effect from September 2, 1974. The total cost during the past three financial years was:

September 2, 1974–March 1975	£999,246
1975–76	£3,260,683
1976–77	£6,598,059

(January 27)

# Monthly Statistics

## Summary

### Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-December 1977 was 9,146,600 (6,846,800 males and 2,299,800 females). The total included 7,232,400 (5,115,600 males and 2,116,900 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,234,700 (1,132,800 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 7,700 lower than that for November 1977 and 600 higher than in December 1976. The total in manufacturing industries was 8,800 lower than in November 1977 and 25,000 higher than in December 1976. The number in construction was 1,700 higher than in November 1977 and 18,500 lower than in December 1976. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.8 (88.8 at mid-November) and for manufacturing industries 87.9 (87.9 at mid-November).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on January 12, 1978 was 1,427,262. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,369,900, representing 5.9 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,370,800 in December 1977. In addition, there were 57,425 unemployed school-leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,484,687, a rise of 64,961 since December 1977. This total represents 6.4 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in January 1978, 376,329 (25.3 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 198,502 (13.4 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 116,394 (7.8 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

### Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on January 6, 1978 was 157,164; 4,556 higher than on December 2, 1977. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 180,800, compared with 160,600 in December. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on January 6, 1978 was 16,885; 156 higher than on December 2, 1977.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on January 12, 1978 was 15,469, a rise of 3,273 since December 8, 1977.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended December 10, 1977 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,885,400. This is about 36.0 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 15.24 millions (14.99 millions in November). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 30,900 or about 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 13.5 hours on average.

### Average earnings

In December 1977 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 9.3 per cent higher than in December 1976. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 306.1 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 300.1 in November 1977 and was 10.5 per cent higher than in December 1976.

### Basic rates of wages

At January 31, 1978, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 4.6 per cent higher than at January 31, 1977, this increase reflects that normally-negotiated rates for engineering workers have not changed since February 1976. The index was 232.8 (July 31, 1972 = 100).

An article on recent movements in these indices was published in the May 1977 *Gazette*, page 463.

### Index of retail prices

The index of retail prices for all items for January 17, 1978 was 189.5 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.6 per cent on December 1977 (188.4) and of 9.9 per cent on January 1977 (172.4).

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in January which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 156, involving approximately 62,000 workers. During the month approximately 99,700 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 769,000 working days were lost, including 384,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Industrial analysis of employees in employment

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-December 1977, for the two preceding months and for December 1976.

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	December 1976*			October 1977*			November 1977*			December 1977*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries†</b>		<b>6,856.0</b>	<b>2,289.9</b>	<b>9,146.0</b>	<b>6,860.6</b>	<b>2,306.5</b>	<b>9,167.2</b>	<b>6,847.0</b>	<b>2,307.0</b>	<b>9,154.2</b>	<b>6,846.8</b>	<b>2,299.8</b>	<b>9,146.6</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>		<b>5,101.1</b>	<b>2,106.2</b>	<b>7,207.4</b>	<b>5,117.7</b>	<b>2,123.6</b>	<b>7,241.3</b>	<b>5,117.1</b>	<b>2,124.1</b>	<b>7,241.2</b>	<b>5,115.6</b>	<b>2,116.9</b>	<b>7,232.4</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>329.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>343.6</b>	<b>324.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>338.4</b>	<b>324.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>338.7</b>	<b>324.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>338.1</b>
Coal mining	101	285.6	9.9	295.5	282.1	9.9	293.0	282.4	9.9	293.3	281.8	9.9	292.7
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>419.7</b>	<b>285.4</b>	<b>705.0</b>	<b>417.7</b>	<b>286.1</b>	<b>703.8</b>	<b>418.0</b>	<b>286.2</b>	<b>704.2</b>	<b>418.6</b>	<b>283.0</b>	<b>701.6</b>
Grain milling	211	16.2	4.7	21.0	16.3	5.1	21.4	16.4	5.0	21.4	16.5	5.1	21.6
Bread and flour confectionery	212	63.9	36.9	100.8	64.5	37.4	101.9	64.4	37.6	102.0	64.1	37.0	101.1
Biscuits	213	16.3	26.6	42.9	16.1	27.1	43.2	16.0	27.3	43.3	15.9	26.2	42.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	54.6	50.6	105.2	54.1	51.1	105.2	53.8	51.1	104.9	54.0	50.5	104.4
Milk and milk products	215	41.0	14.5	55.5	41.1	15.1	56.2	41.1	15.0	56.1	41.0	15.0	56.0
Sugar	216	10.7	3.5	14.1	10.1	3.2	13.2	10.5	3.2	13.7	10.5	3.2	13.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32.5	39.4	71.9	32.8	40.2	73.0	33.0	40.5	73.5	33.1	40.2	73.3
Fruit and vegetable products	218	29.1	34.6	63.7	28.7	33.2	61.9	28.9	33.5	62.4	28.9	33.5	62.3
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.8	4.9	26.8	21.5	5.1	26.7	21.5	5.0	26.5	21.6	5.0	26.6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.7	1.5	7.1	5.7	1.5	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.2	5.7	1.4	7.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.9	14.6	34.5	20.2	15.0	35.2	20.0	14.6	34.6	20.0	14.4	34.4
Brewing and malting	231	55.7	13.0	68.8	55.8	13.1	68.9	56.0	13.1	69.1	56.2	13.1	69.3
Soft drinks	232	17.0	10.0	27.0	16.1	9.3	25.4	15.8	9.2	25.0	16.1	8.9	25.1
Other drinks industries	239	20.1	13.3	33.5	20.1	13.4	33.5	20.2	13.3	33.5	20.2	13.3	33.4
Tobacco	240	14.9	17.3	32.2	14.5	16.4	30.9	14.7	16.3	31.0	14.6	16.3	30.9
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	10.6	8	18.6	11.1	10.7	21.8	10.6	8	18.6	10.5	8	18.1
Mineral oil refining	262	17.1	2.1	19.2	16.7	2.1	18.7	16.7	2.1	18.7	16.6	2.1	18.7
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.7	1.5	7.2	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.8	1.5	7.3
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>306.3</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>425.9</b>	<b>308.2</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>429.9</b>	<b>308.0</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>430.1</b>	<b>307.9</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>430.6</b>
General chemicals	271	112.0	21.5	133.5	113.9	22.1	136.0	113.9	22.1	136.1	113.9	22.1	136.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	39.8	31.2	71.0	40.4	31.7	72.1	40.5	31.8	72.3	40.4	31.9	72.3
Toilet preparations	273	8.7	14.4	23.0	8.8	14.5	23.3	8.8	14.5	23.3	8.7	14.8	23.6
Paint	274	19.3	7.3	26.6	19.6	7.3	26.9	19.6	7.2	26.8	19.6	7.2	26.8
Soap and detergents	275	10.9	6.5	17.4	10.4	6.7	17.1	10.6	6.7	17.2	10.6	6.7	17.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	43.4	8.5	51.9	42.9	8.3	51.2	42.7	8.4	51.1	42.9	8.7	51.6
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	18.9	3.4	22.3	19.2	3.5	22.7	19.1	3.6	22.7	19.0	3.5	22.5
Fertilisers	278	10.2	1.7	11.9	9.7	1.6	11.3	9.7	1.6	11.3	9.6	1.6	11.2
Other chemical industries	279	43.1	25.1	68.2	43.3	26.1	69.5	43.1	26.2	69.3	43.1	26.2	69.3
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>423.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>477.3</b>	<b>422.8</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>477.0</b>	<b>422.8</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>477.2</b>	<b>421.6</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>475.8</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	216.6	19.5	236.1	216.1	20.0	236.2	215.6	20.2	235.8	214.7	20.2	234.9
Steel tubes	312	44.7	6.8	51.5	44.1	6.8	50.9	43.8	6.9	50.7	43.5	6.8	50.3
Iron castings etc	313	68.7	7.6	76.4	67.5	7.0	74.5	68.5	7.1	75.6	68.1	7.1	75.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	41.8	7.4	49.2	43.0	7.8	50.8	42.9	7.8	50.6	43.0	7.6	50.7
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	33.7	8.3	42.0	34.2	8.2	42.4	34.1	8.2	42.3	34.2	8.2	42.4
Other base metals	323	17.9	4.3	22.2	17.9	4.2	22.1	17.9	4.3	22.2	18.1	4.3	22.3
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>779.5</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>923.0</b>	<b>788.8</b>	<b>145.2</b>	<b>934.0</b>	<b>788.0</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>933.3</b>	<b>787.7</b>	<b>145.9</b>	<b>933.6</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.3	3.9	29.2	25.6	4.0	29.6	25.8	4.1	29.9	25.7	4.1	29.9
Metal-working machine tools	332	54.7	9.1	63.8	56.2	9.1	65.3	56.2	9.0	65.2	56.5	9.3	65.8
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	69.5	14.7	84.2	70.4	14.8	85.2	70.6	14.8	85.3	70.7	14.8	85.4
Industrial engines	334	25.4	4.0	29.4	25.8	4.1	29.9	25.7	4.1	29.8	25.9	4.1	30.0
Textile machinery and accessories	335	21.4	4.0	25.5	20.5	3.7	24.2	20.1	3.7	23.9	20.2	3.7	23.9
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	38.0	4.4	42.3	39.1	4.6	43.7	39.0	4.5	43.5	39.0	4.6	43.5
Mechanical handling equipment	337	52.0	8.2	60.2	53.4	8.6	61.9	53.2	8.6	61.8	53.0	8.4	61.4
Office machinery	338	16.8	6.9	23.7	16.1	6.6	22.7	16.1	6.6	22.6	16.0	6.6	22.6
Other machinery	339	177.5	35.5	213.0	180.7	35.7	216.4	180.7	36.0	216.7	180.1	36.2	216.3
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	141.9	16.9	158.8	139.2	17.0	156.2	139.1	17.0	156.2	139.9	17.1	157.0
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.1	4.4	21.5	17.4	4.5	21.8	17.4	4.5	21.8	17.4	4.5	21.9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	140.0	31.4	171.5	144.4	32.6	177.0	144.1	32.4	176.5	143.4	32.5	175.9
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>149.4</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.8	3.1	11.9	8.9	3.1	12.1	8.9	3.1	12.0	8.9	3.1	12.1
Watches and clocks	352	5.7	6.5	12.2	5.6	6.4	12.0	5.5	6.4	12.0	5.5	6.4	12.0
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.1	11.9	28.0	15.8	11.3	27.2	16.0	11.3	27.3	15.9	11.3	27.2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	64.9	31.7	96.5	66.1	32.5	98.6	66.0	32.4	98.4	65.8	32.4	98.2
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>467.1</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>742.0</b>	<b>466.6</b>	<b>276.3</b>	<b>742.8</b>	<b>467.1</b>	<b>276.8</b>	<b>743.0</b>	<b>467.3</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>743.8</b>
Electrical machinery	361	102.3	32.5	134.8	101.2	33.3	134.5	101.0	33.4	134.4	101.1	33.1	134.1
Insulated wires and cable	362	32.3	12.3	44.7	3								

Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	December 1976*			October 1977*			November 1977*			December 1977*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	163.6	12.7	176.5	164.0	13.2	177.2	163.3	13.2	176.5	162.7	13.2	175.8
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	662.9	90.6	753.5	676.9	93.6	770.5	676.5	93.6	770.1	677.2	94.3	771.5
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	33.0	2.6	35.6	33.5	2.7	36.2	33.6	2.7	36.3	33.7	2.7	36.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	409.4	55.9	465.3	426.2	58.6	484.8	425.6	58.4	484.0	426.3	59.0	485.4
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10.1	2.9	13.0	10.7	3.3	14.0	10.7	3.4	14.1	10.6	3.4	13.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	169.2	26.8	196.0	164.9	26.7	191.6	164.8	26.8	191.6	164.8	26.9	191.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	17.2	1.1	18.3	17.3	1.1	18.3	17.3	1.1	18.4	17.3	1.1	18.3
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.0	1.2	25.3	24.3	1.2	25.5	24.4	1.2	25.6	24.4	1.2	25.7
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	380.6	149.7	530.3	386.0	151.6	537.7	387.4	152.0	539.4	387.0	151.7	539.6
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	48.5	12.0	60.5	49.2	12.3	61.5	49.5	12.5	61.9	49.6	12.6	62.2
Hand tools and implements	391	12.9	6.2	19.2	13.2	6.4	19.6	13.2	6.3	19.4	13.3	6.4	19.2
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	7.4	5.1	12.4	7.4	5.1	12.5	7.8	5.0	12.8	7.7	4.9	12.7
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	24.0	10.1	34.2	24.4	10.1	34.5	24.4	10.1	34.5	24.4	10.0	34.4
Wire and wire manufactures	394	30.2	7.8	38.0	29.6	7.9	37.4	29.6	7.9	37.5	29.6	7.9	37.6
Cans and metal boxes	395	17.2	13.4	30.5	17.7	13.5	31.2	17.9	13.6	31.4	18.0	13.6	31.5
Jewellery and precious metals	396	13.7	8.0	21.7	14.8	8.3	23.1	14.7	8.4	23.1	14.8	8.4	23.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	226.6	87.1	313.7	229.7	88.1	317.7	230.5	88.2	318.7	230.5	87.9	318.4
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	266.8	219.0	485.8	259.6	216.3	475.9	258.9	215.9	474.8	259.4	215.3	474.7
Production of man-made fibres	411	28.9	5.0	33.9	27.3	4.5	31.8	27.0	4.2	31.2	26.9	4.2	31.1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	29.6	22.1	51.7	28.0	21.2	49.3	27.8	21.2	49.0	28.0	21.3	49.3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	23.4	16.3	39.7	23.2	15.8	39.0	23.1	15.7	38.7	23.1	15.7	38.8
Woolen and worsted	414	45.8	35.8	81.6	45.6	35.9	81.4	45.2	35.7	80.9	44.8	35.5	80.3
Jute	415	5.3	2.7	8.0	5.8	2.5	7.5	5.0	2.4	7.3	5.2	2.5	7.7
Rope, twine and net	416	2.6	3.0	5.5	2.7	2.9	5.6	2.7	2.8	5.4	2.6	2.7	5.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	38.4	77.7	116.1	38.7	78.6	117.3	38.7	79.5	118.2	39.1	79.1	118.2
Lace	418	2.3	2.7	5.0	2.4	2.7	5.1	2.4	2.7	5.1	2.4	2.6	5.0
Carpets	419	23.3	12.1	35.4	21.6	11.7	33.3	21.7	11.7	33.4	21.7	11.7	33.4
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	6.1	7.0	13.1	5.9	7.0	12.9	5.9	7.0	13.0	5.8	6.9	12.6
Made-up textiles	422	9.2	14.7	23.9	8.1	13.8	22.0	8.2	13.5	21.6	8.2	13.4	21.6
Textile finishing	423	33.3	14.1	47.4	32.6	13.7	46.4	32.8	13.8	46.6	32.9	13.9	46.8
Other textile industries	429	18.7	5.9	24.6	18.5	5.8	24.3	18.5	5.8	24.3	18.8	5.6	24.4
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	22.8	17.3	40.1	22.8	17.7	40.6	23.0	17.7	40.7	23.0	17.5	40.6
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14.8	4.3	19.1	14.4	4.2	18.6	14.5	4.0	18.5	14.6	4.1	18.7
Leather goods	432	5.8	11.1	17.0	6.3	11.7	18.0	6.4	11.8	18.2	6.4	11.9	18.2
Fur	433	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.2	1.8	4.0	2.1	1.8	3.9	2.0	1.6	3.6
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	88.9	280.1	369.1	88.1	281.5	369.6	88.5	281.2	369.7	88.3	279.9	368.2
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.6	14.6	18.2	3.6	14.5	18.0	3.5	14.5	18.1	3.6	14.5	18.0
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	16.7	55.3	72.0	15.6	54.6	70.3	15.6	54.5	70.1	15.5	54.6	70.2
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	10.9	30.0	40.8	10.6	30.0	40.6	10.6	29.8	40.4	10.5	29.5	40.0
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.5	31.5	36.9	5.6	32.3	37.9	5.5	32.2	37.7	5.5	31.6	37.1
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	13.1	78.5	91.6	12.7	78.9	91.6	13.1	79.2	92.3	13.0	79.2	92.2
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.3	3.5	4.9	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.4	3.5	4.9	1.4	3.5	4.9
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5.8	25.0	30.8	5.8	25.1	30.9	5.9	24.8	30.7	5.9	24.6	30.5
Footwear	450	32.1	41.8	73.9	32.7	42.6	75.4	32.9	42.7	75.6	32.9	42.4	75.3
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>XVI</b>	201.1	60.4	261.5	201.5	62.6	264.2	200.7	62.8	263.5	200.8	62.9	263.7
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	38.2	4.3	42.5	36.6	4.2	40.9	36.3	4.2	40.5	36.0	4.2	40.3
Pottery	462	29.7	28.3	58.0	31.3	29.7	61.0	31.0	30.0	61.0	31.3	30.1	61.4
Glass	463	51.6	15.6	67.2	53.3	16.2	69.5	53.3	16.3	69.6	53.3	16.2	69.5
Cement	464	11.7	1.1	12.8	12.2	1.1	13.3	12.2	1.1	13.3	12.2	1.1	13.3
Abrasive and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	469	69.9	11.2	81.0	68.1	11.3	79.5	68.0	11.2	79.1	68.0	11.2	79.2
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>XVII</b>	213.5	50.7	264.2	210.0	49.9	259.9	211.2	50.2	261.4	210.0	49.5	259.5
Timber	471	77.6	11.5	89.1	75.9	11.9	87.8	75.9	11.9	87.8	76.0	12.0	88.0
Furniture and upholstery	472	74.4	17.6	92.0	72.7	16.9	89.6	74.0	17.2	91.2	73.1	16.9	90.0
Bedding, etc	473	10.3	9.9	20.2	10.1	9.1	19.1	10.1	9.1	19.2	10.0	8.9	18.9
Shop and office fitting	474	24.8	3.9	28.7	24.9	4.1	29.0	24.6	4.1	28.7	24.0	4.0	28.0
Wooden containers and baskets	475	11.8	3.6	15.4	11.9	3.6	15.4	11.9	3.6	15.5	12.0	3.5	15.5
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14.6	4.2	18.8	14.7	4.3	19.0	14.7	4.2	18.9	14.9	4.1	19.1
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	365.6	170.6	536.2	363.3	174.3	537.5	362.6	174.6	537.2	363.2	174.6	537.8
Paper and board	481	52.6	10.7	63.3	52.4	10.9	63.3	52.3	10.8	63.1	52.2	10.6	62.7
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	51.4	30.3	81.7	51.3	30.0	81.3	50.9	29.8	80.7	51.3	29.9	81.2
Manufactured stationery	483	19.5	15.6	35.1	19.7	15.9	35.5	19.7	16.1	35.8	19.7	16.1	35.7
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	15.0	9.4	24.5	15.0	9.5	24.5	15.0	9.6	24.5	14.9	9.6	24.5
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	59.9	16.8	76.7	59.4	17.3	76.7	59.2	17.3	76.6	59.1	17.4	76.5
Printing and publishing periodicals	486	41.6	18.8	60.5	40.9	19.3	60.2	40.8	19.4	60.2	41.1	19.7	60.8
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving etc	489	125.6	68.9	194.5	124.6	71.3	196.0	124.8	71.5	196.3	125.0	71.4	196.4
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	210.5	120.6	331.1	211.8	121.9	333.7	211.5	120.9	332.4	210.9	118.3	329.2
Rubber	491	85.3	25.1	110.4	86.8	25.5	112.3	86.8	25.2	112.0	86.5	24.7	111.1
Linoleum, plastics, floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	11.7	2.6	14.3	11.4	2.6	14.1	11.3	2.7	14.0	11.3	2.6	13.9
Brushes and brooms	493	4.2	5.1	9.5	4.2	4.8	9.0	4.1	4.8	8.9	4.1	4.7	8.8
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	18.0	26.7	44.7	18.1	26.9	45.0	18.1	26.9	44.9	17.9	25.5	43.3
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.1	4.4	8.5	4.1	4.3	8.4	4.0	4.3	8.3	4.1	4.2	8.3
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	74.5	45.0	119.5	74.9	45.9	120.8	74.9	45.3	120.2	74.8	45.0	119.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	12.7	11.7	24.4	12.3	11.9	24.2	12.3	11.8	24.1	12.3	11.6	24.0
<b>Construction</b>	<b>500</b>	1,151.3	101.9	1,253.2	1,144.0	101.9	1,245.9	1,131.1	101.9	1,233.0	1,132.8	101.9	1,234.7
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>XXI</b>	274.4	67.4	341.8	274.4	67.1	341.6	274.2	67.1	341.4	274.2	67.1	341.4
Gas	601	76.3	26.1	102.4	75.8	26.1	101.9	75.7	26.1	101.9	75.7	26.1	101.9
Electricity	602	145.5	33.3	178.8	143.2	33.5	176.7	143.1	33.5	176.5	143.1	33.5	176.5
Water	603	52.6	8.0	60.6	55.4	7.5	63.0	55.4	7.5	63.0	55.4	7.5	63.0

Notes: Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. They are shown in this way in order to give as much information as is available about the extent of the change from one month to the next.  
\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the June 1977 census of employment are available.

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended December 10, 1977 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,885,400 or about 36.0 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.7 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 30,900 or 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 13.5 hours on average.

The estimates are based on returns from a sample of employers. They

## Overtime in manufacturing industries—revised figures for November 1977

It is necessary to amend the figures for total hours of overtime worked and for average overtime hours worked per operative working overtime which were published on page 72 of the *Employment Gazette* for January 1978. The revised figures are given below. The main differences are in the figures for textiles, the East Midlands region and all manufacturing industries with slight amendments elsewhere.

Industry	Hours of overtime worked		Industry	Hours of overtime worked	
	Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime		Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime
<b>Great Britain analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)</b>					
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>1,998.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	Woolen and worsted (414)	210.4	9.3
Food industries (211-229)	1,527.6	10.2	Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	78.6	6.1
Drink industries (231-239)	418.8	9.9	<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Tobacco (240)	52.5	8.1	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>147.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	Clothing industries (441-449)	109.6	6.1
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>863.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	Footwear (450)	37.9	4.3
General chemicals (271)	292.1	10.4	<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>755.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>1,300.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>585.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Iron and steel (general) (311)	448.0	9.1	<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>1,243.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Other iron and steel (312-313)	517.1	9.7	Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	517.7	9.8
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	335.4	9.1	Printing and publishing (485-489)	725.6	8.3
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>2,416.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>690.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>202.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	Rubber (491)	246.8	8.9
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>1,221.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>15,980.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Electrical machinery (361)	275.2	8.0	<b>Analysis by region</b>		
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>561.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	South East and East Anglia	4,691.4	8.7
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>1,704.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	South West	975.9	8.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	1,166.4	8.6	West Midlands	1,999.2	8.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	263.2	7.5	East Midlands	1,224.4	7.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>1,323.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	Yorkshire and Humberside	1,830.9	9.0
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>799.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	North West	2,298.1	9.2
Production of man-made fibres (411)	67.9	9.9	North	892.1	8.8
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	120.8	8.2	Wales	517.1	8.4
			Scotland	1,550.9	9.0

## Unemployment: entitlement to benefit

OF the 1,437,963 unemployed persons in Great Britain on November 10, 1977, it is estimated that about 470,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, about 129,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance; about 574,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and about 265,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

This last group includes those who at the date of the count had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school-leavers, persons previously self-employed and others seeking employment with an employer, who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed to qualify for unemployment benefit; some retired persons who are again seeking paid employment; and some persons who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment.

Supplementary allowances are paid by unemployment benefit

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

Details are given in the table below.

	THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	321	151	470
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	111	16	129
Total receiving unemployment benefit	431	167	599
Receiving supplementary allowance only	417	156	574
Others registered for work	173	93	265
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1,438</b>

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

## Unemployment on January 12, 1978

The number unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on January 12, 1978, was 1,427,262, 61,885 more than on December 8, 1977. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,369,900 (5.9 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 900 between the December and January counts, and by an average of 2,400 per month between October and January.

Between December and January, the number unemployed rose by 64,961. This change included a rise of 3,076 school-leavers. The proportions of the number unemployed, who on January 12, 1978 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 7.8 per cent, 13.4 per cent, and 25.3 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in December were 7.2 per cent, 14.2 per cent, and 26.5 per cent respectively.

## Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: January 12, 1978

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less	37,477	18,121	55,598
Over 1, up to 2	40,912	19,884	60,796
Over 2, up to 3	24,614	11,242	35,856
Over 3, up to 4	32,395	13,857	46,252
Over 4, up to 5	34,204	13,480	47,684
Over 5, up to 6	33,107	13,087	46,194
Over 6, up to 7	30,416	12,386	42,802
Over 7, up to 8	29,186	11,961	41,147
Over 8, up to 9	28,901	11,914	40,815
Over 9, up to 13	104,374	45,271	149,645
Over 13, up to 26	210,920	96,241	307,161
Over 26, up to 39	120,183	56,953	177,136
Over 39, up to 52	70,951	28,733	99,684
Over 52	272,539	61,378	333,917
Over 8	807,868	300,490	1,108,358
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,070,179</b>	<b>414,508</b>	<b>1,484,687</b>

## Regional analysis of unemployment: January 12, 1978

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	Total United Kingdom†
<b>Unemployed, excluding school leavers</b>														
Actual	342,107	164,076	37,447	115,788	125,606	80,439	123,712	207,534	117,802	88,316	188,511	1,427,262	60,167	1,487,429
Seasonally adjusted	328,800	—	35,200	109,800	122,400	77,500	118,200	200,500	113,700	84,300	179,000	1,369,900	58,600	1,428,400
Number	4.4	—	5.0	6.8	5.3	4.9	5.7	7.1	8.4	7.9	8.1	5.9	10.7	6.0
Percentage rates*														
<b>School-leavers (included in unemployed)</b>														
Males	3,223	1,544	427	1,608	1,911	766	1,652	5,037	2,422	2,178	8,176	27,400	2,029	29,429
Females	3,587	1,462	438	1,765	3,327	1,019	2,282	4,954	3,093	2,618	6,942	30,025	1,661	31,686
<b>Unemployed</b>														
Total	348,917	167,082	38,312	119,161	130,844	82,224	127,646	217,525	123,317	93,112	203,629	1,484,687	63,857	1,548,544
Males	260,045	127,494	28,616	85,881	93,034	60,140	92,868	156,449	87,655	65,998	139,493	1,070,179	44,578	1,114,757
Females	88,872	39,588	9,696	33,280	37,810	22,084	34,778	61,076	35,662	27,114	64,136	414,508	19,279	433,787
Married females†	29,792	11,703	3,811	11,713	13,221	8,332	13,537	21,523	15,139	11,199	28,732	156,999	9,903	166,902
<b>Percentage rates*</b>														
Total	4.6	4.3	5.4	7.4	5.7	5.2	6.1	7.7	9.1	8.7	9.2	6.4	11.7	6.5
Males	5.8	5.5	6.6	8.9	6.5	6.3	7.3	9.2	10.4	9.9	10.6	7.6	13.6	7.7
Females	2.9	2.6	3.6	5.2	4.2	3.6	4.3	5.4	6.9	6.8	7.1	4.5	8.9	4.6
<b>Length of time on register</b>														
Males														
up to 2 weeks	22,944	11,520	2,315	5,787	6,534	4,249	7,136	9,518	5,874	4,119	9,913	78,389	—	—
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	14,482	7,002	1,489	4,327	4,001	3,069	4,755	6,626	4,354	2,884	11,022	57,009	—	—
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	34,039	16,485	3,724	9,889	10,363	7,493	11,669	16,629	9,570	7,337	16,200	126,913	—	—
over 8 weeks	188,580	92,487	21,088	65,878	72,136	45,329	69,308	123,676	67,857	51,658	102,358	807,868	—	—
Total	260,045	127,494	28,616	85,881	93,034	60,140	92,868	156,449	87,655	65,998	139,493	1,070,179	44,578	1,114,757
Females														
up to 2 weeks	10,179	4,417	1,013	2,947	3,346	2,077	3,168	4,843	2,648	2,017	5,767	38,005	—	—
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	5,614	2,392	527	1,714	1,959	1,293	1,886	3,216	1,667	1,194	6,029	25,099	—	—
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	12,450	5,720	1,389	4,331	4,305	2,744	4,332	7,367	3,766	3,046	7,184	50,914	—	—
over 8 weeks	60,629	27,059	6,767	24,288	28,200	15,970	25,392	45,650	27,581	20,857	45,156	300,490	—	—
Total	88,872	39,588	9,696	33,280	37,810	22,084	34,778	61,076	35,662	27,114	64,136	414,508	19,279	433,787
<b>Adult students (excluded from unemployed)</b>														
Males	3,931	1,748	301	818	942	630	738	1,082	550	804	1,140	10,936	217	11,153
Females	1,877	888	124	377	424	277	322	420	233	340	657	5,051	112	5,163

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

† Included in females.

‡ Figures for Northern Ireland (and therefore the United Kingdom) showing the length of time on the register are available only quarterly in respect of March, June, September and December.

### 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 and the figures shown are on this revised basis. A full description of the assisted areas as they were prior to April 14 is given on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of the *Gazette*. An article on page 578 of the June 1977 issue of the *Gazette* describes the changes which took effect on April 14.

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

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†</b>									
South Western DA	14,473	5,550	20,023	12.4	Maidstone	2,545	892	3,437	4.4
Hull and Grimsby DA	17,214	4,723	21,937	8.6	*Newport (loW)	2,554	1,052	3,606	9.1
Whitby and Scarborough DA	2,137	743	2,880	9.4	*Oxford	4,914	2,750	7,664	4.4
Merseyside SDA	61,676	25,698	87,374	11.5	*Portsmouth	8,759	3,547	12,306	6.7
Northern DA	87,655	35,662	123,317	9.1	*Ramsgate	1,756	511	2,267	8.3
North East SDA	60,016	23,131	83,147	10.1	*Reading	4,971	1,617	6,588	4.2
West Cumberland SDA	3,211	1,917	5,128	8.7	*Slough	2,551	860	3,411	2.9
Welsh DA	55,589	22,821	78,410	8.7	*Southampton	7,436	2,766	10,202	5.8
North West Wales SDA	4,484	1,750	6,234	13.5	*Southend-on-Sea	10,911	3,754	14,665	7.7
South Wales SDA	13,744	6,508	20,252	9.0	*St. Albans	1,890	717	2,607	2.9
Scottish DA	135,724	62,728	198,452	9.7	*Stevenage	1,164	523	1,687	4.2
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,551	3,207	9,758	9.3	*Tunbridge Wells	2,365	736	3,101	3.9
Girvan SDA	463	171	634	14.5	*Watford	2,971	895	3,866	3.1
Glenrothes SDA	907	734	1,641	9.1	*Weybridge	2,165	710	2,875	3.1
Leven and Methil SDA	1,365	528	1,893	9.1	*Worthing	2,272	637	2,909	5.1
Livingston SDA	1,090	730	1,820	11.5	<b>East Anglia</b>				
West Central Scotland SDA	73,548	32,824	106,372	11.0	Cambridge	1,774	735	2,509	3.1
Total all Development Areas	374,468	157,925	532,393	9.7	Great Yarmouth	2,264	728	2,992	8.1
Of which, Special Development Areas	227,055	97,198	324,253	10.7	*Ipswich	3,486	1,203	4,689	4.8
Northern Ireland	44,578	19,279	63,857	11.7	Lowestoft	1,448	462	1,910	6.8
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS‡</b>									
South Western	7,503	3,530	11,033	9.0	*Norwich	5,064	1,383	6,447	5.1
Oswestry	800	276	1,076	8.2	Peterborough	2,420	1,150	3,570	5.5
High Peak	1,082	429	1,511	3.3	<b>South West</b>				
North Lincolnshire	2,836	905	3,741	9.9	Bath	2,057	754	2,811	6.0
North Midlands	7,296	2,445	9,741	5.5	*Bournemouth	6,711	2,197	8,908	7.2
Yorks and Humberside	73,517	29,312	102,829	5.8	*Bristol	16,359	5,255	21,614	6.8
North West	94,773	35,378	130,151	6.3	Cheltenham	2,674	967	3,641	5.8
North Wales	3,426	1,280	4,706	12.1	*Exeter	3,587	1,142	4,729	6.5
South East Wales	5,987	2,476	8,463	7.8	Gloucester	2,477	1,098	3,575	5.6
Aberdeen	3,769	1,408	5,177	4.4	*Plymouth	7,222	3,440	10,662	9.0
Total all intermediate areas	200,989	77,439	278,428	6.2	*Salisbury	1,516	789	2,305	5.7
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)</b>									
<b>South East</b>					<b>West Midlands</b>				
*Aldershot	1,235	448	1,683	3.8	*Birmingham	31,336	11,355	42,691	6.3
Aylesbury	842	418	1,260	3.0	Burton-upon-Trent	1,166	592	1,758	4.8
Basingstoke	1,356	493	1,849	4.5	Cannock	1,451	517	1,968	7.6
Bedford	2,206	923	3,129	4.4	*Coventry	10,094	5,516	15,610	6.4
*Braintree	1,106	565	1,671	4.9	*Dudley	4,748	1,686	6,434	4.2
Brighton	8,018	2,391	10,409	7.6	Hereford	1,504	628	2,132	6.0
*Canterbury	2,049	712	2,761	7.1	*Kidderminster	1,720	760	2,480	6.1
Chatham	3,839	1,862	5,701	7.0	Leamington	1,562	644	2,206	4.4
*Chelmsford	1,926	783	2,709	4.0	*Oakengates	2,911	1,608	4,519	9.2
*Chichester	2,208	757	2,965	6.2	Redditch	1,354	585	1,939	6.0
Colchester	2,139	931	3,070	5.4	Rugby	1,032	615	1,647	5.3
*Crawley	2,908	1,065	3,973	2.7	Shrewsbury	1,566	499	2,065	5.1
*Eastbourne	1,666	392	2,058	5.5	*Stafford	1,314	627	1,941	3.7
*Gravesend	2,903	1,048	3,951	5.7	*Stoke-on-Trent	6,101	1,856	7,957	3.9
*Guildford	1,347	396	1,743	2.8	*Tamworth	1,842	949	2,791	7.9
*Harlow	2,050	955	3,005	4.4	*Walsall	4,552	1,810	6,362	5.5
*Hastings	2,677	809	3,486	8.8	*West Bromwich	4,403	1,920	6,323	4.6
*Hertford	656	236	892	2.4	*Wolverhampton	6,083	2,728	8,811	6.3
*High Wycombe	1,724	596	2,320	2.6	Worcester	2,158	767	2,925	5.6
*Letchworth	1,113	454	1,567	3.5	<b>East Midlands</b>				
*Luton	4,909	2,363	7,272	5.8	*Chesterfield	3,366	1,240	4,606	5.8
					*Coalville	715	205	920	2.7
					Corby	1,729	954	2,683	8.6
					Derby	4,701	1,782	6,483	5.0
					Kettering	945	308	1,253	4.2
					Leicester	8,001	3,461	11,462	5.0
					Lincoln	2,745	1,359	4,104	6.9
					Loughborough	1,070	516	1,586	3.7
					Mansfield	2,600	939	3,539	6.0
					*Northampton	2,933	898	3,831	4.3
					*Nottingham	13,272	3,689	16,961	5.8
					Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,167	250	1,417	4.3
					<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>				
					*Barnsley	3,856	1,310	5,166	6.7
					*Bradford	8,664	2,810	11,474	6.9
					*Castleford	3,094	1,120	4,214	7.0
					*Dewsbury	2,973	861	3,834	5.9
					*Doncaster	5,067	2,861	7,928	7.5
					*Grimsby	4,553	1,082	5,635	7.6
					*Halifax	2,164	771	2,935	4.7
					Harrrogate	1,135	407	1,542	4.6
					Huddersfield	2,534	1,491	4,025	4.5
					*Hull	12,661	3,641	16,302	9.1
					Keighley	1,213	478	1,691	5.6
					*Leeds	13,455	4,780	18,235	5.9
					*Mexborough	1,971	1,030	3,001	9.7
					Rotherham	3,349	1,461	4,810	7.8
					*Scunthorpe	2,279	1,371	3,650	5.7
					*Sheffield	9,446	3,425	12,871	4.6
					Wakefield	1,883	655	2,538	4.2
					York	2,579	1,170	3,749	4.7
					<b>North West</b>				
					*Accrington	1,190	533	1,723	5.6
					*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,816	1,465	5,281	5.5

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

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued</b>									
*Blackburn	3,142	1,219	4,361	6.5	<b>COUNTIES (by regions)§</b>				
*Blackpool	6,515	2,686	9,201	8.8	<b>South East</b>				
*Bolton	5,043	1,780	6,823	6.2	Bedfordshire	7,138	3,314	10,452	5.2
*Burnley	1,685	732	2,417	5.1	Berkshire	8,514	2,849	11,363	3.8
*Bury	2,147	896	3,043	4.9	Buckinghamshire	4,547	1,967	6,514	3.7
*Chester	2,587	1,125	3,712	6.4	East Sussex	12,128	3,583	15,711	7.5
*Crewe	1,396	822	2,218	4.2	Essex	21,539	8,004	29,543	6.2
*Lancaster	2,585	1,063	3,648	7.8	Greater London	127,494	39,588	167,082	4.3
*Leigh	1,872	826	2,698	6.2	Hampshire	22,168	8,400	30,568	5.5
*Liverpool	54,915	21,900	76,815	11.9	Hertfordshire	9,910	3,534	13,444	3.2
*Manchester	34,660	9,979	44,639	6.4	Isle of Wight	2,554	1,052	3,606	9.1
*Nelson	1,107	432	1,539	6.1	Kent	23,305	8,664	31,969	6.3
*Northwich	1,516	670	2,186	5.7	Oxfordshire	5,984	3,322	9,306	4.7
*Oldham	3,852	1,247	5,099	5.3	Surrey	7,751	2,279	10,030	3.0
*Preston	5,336	2,535	7,871	5.5	West Sussex	7,013	2,316	9,329	3.9
*Rochdale	2,327	1,024	3,351	5.9	<b>East Anglia</b>				
Southport	3,215	1,755	4,970	8.3	Cambridgeshire	7,058	2,824	9,882	4.6
*St. Helens	2,808	1,575	4,383	5.6	Norfolk	12,889	3,897	16,786	6.5
*Warrington	3,546	2,043	5,589	10.3	Suffolk	8,669	2,975	11,644	5.2
*Widnes	4,479	2,122	6,601	9.2	<b>South West</b>				
*Wigan	2,948	1,357	4,305	8.9	Avon	20,665	6,908	27,573	6.9
<b>North</b>					Avon	11,960	4,686	16,646	12.9
*Bishop Auckland	2,948	1,357	4,305	8.9	Devon	21,847	8,451	30,298	9.3
Carlisle	2,259	930	3,189	6.4	Dorset	10,094	3,605	13,699	7.3
*Chester-le-Street	2,833	1,076	3,909	10.2	Gloucestershire	7,758	3,448	11,206	5.6
*Consett	2,379	975	3,354	10.8	Somerset	6,273	2,503	8,776	5.9
*Darlington	2,500	1,308	3,808	6.3	Wiltshire	7,284	3,679	10,963	5.8
Durham	1,716	780	2,496	6.5	<b>West Midlands</b>				
*Furness	1,241	512	1,753	5.8	West Midlands Metropolitan	58,771	23,646	82,417	5.8
Hartlepool	4,094	1,503	5,597	12.8	Hereford and Worcester	9,440	3,722	13,162	6.1
*Peterlee	1,969	909	2,878	11.6	Salop	6,594	2,860	9,454	7.4
*Weardale	11,196	5,110	16,306	13.3	Staffordshire	13,003	5,019	18,022	4.7
*Teesside	14,656	5,465	20,121	9.1	Warwickshire	5,226	2,563	7,789	...
*Tyneside	29,360	9,990	39,350	9.4	<b>East Midlands</b>				
*Workington	1,626	981	2,607	8.5	Derbyshire	13,702	4,825	18,527	5.0
<b>Wales</b>					Leicestershire	11,306	4,818	16,124	4.5
*Bargoed	2,121	858	2,979	11.7	Lincolnshire	9,340	3,945	13,285	7.2
*Cardiff	11,749	3,399	15,148	7.7	Northamptonshire	7,098	2,721	9,819	4.9
*Ebbw Vale	2,234	1,022	3,256						



## Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on January 12, 1978 was 15,469.

These workers were suspended by their employers on the understanding that they would shortly resume work. They are regarded as still having jobs, and are not included in the unemployment statistics.

## Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on January 12, 1978: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	568	84	652
Greater London	112	30	142
East Anglia	234	142	376
South West	1,132	81	1,213
West Midlands	2,900	673	3,573
East Midlands	660	194	854
Yorkshire and Humberside	847	162	1,009
North West	2,209	343	2,552
North	2,079	50	2,129
Wales	179	65	244
Scotland	2,743	124	2,867
Great Britain	13,551	1,918	15,469

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

## Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on January 6, 1978 was 157,164; 4,556 higher than on December 2, 1977.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on January 6, 1978 was 180,800; 20,200 higher than that for December 2, 1977 and 29,400 higher than on October 7, 1977.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on January 6, 1978 was 16,885; 156 higher than on December 2, 1977.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on January 6, 1978 and are not a measure of total vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

## Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on January 6 1978: regional analysis

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	66,206	9,027
Greater London	36,493	5,737
East Anglia	4,690	522
South West	8,494	706
West Midlands	11,395	1,612
East Midlands	10,359	1,070
Yorkshire and Humberside	12,106	1,202
North West	13,174	1,050
North	8,775	531
Wales	6,279	341
Scotland	15,686	824
Great Britain	157,164	16,885

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

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

## Deaths and diseases

Fatal accidents	October 1977	November 1977
Factories Act		
Factory processes	18	13
Building operations	10	8
Works of engineering construction	3	—
Docks and warehouses	1	1
Total Factories Act	32	22
Fatalities reported under other Acts		
Explosives	—	1
Mines and Quarries*		
Coal mines		
(i) Underground	2	4
(ii) Surface	—	1
Other stratified mines	—	—
Miscellaneous mines	—	—
Quarries	2	1
Total Mines and Quarries Act	4	6
Railway Service	1	4
Seamen		
(i) Trading vessels	3	5
(ii) Fishing vessels	5	—
Agricultural employees	6	2
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>40</b>

Notified diseases	October 1977	November 1977
Aniline	3	
Anthrax		
Arsenical		
Beryllium		
Cadmium		
Carbon bisulphide		
Chrome ulceration	3	4
Chronic benzene		
Compressed air		
Epitheliomatous ulceration	2 (1)	2
Lead poisoning		
Manganese		
Mercurial		
Phosphorus		
Toxic anaemia		
Toxic jaundice		
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>8 (1)</b>	<b>6</b>

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

\* Figures relate to a period of five weeks in October and four weeks in November.

## 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						
			November 1977	December* 1977	March 1977	June 1977	September 1977	November 1977	December* 1977
I to XXVII	B	WHOLE ECONOMY	120.1	121.6	10.8	8.2	7.7	8.6	9.3
I	C	Agriculture and forestry †	119.4	Not available	7.1	4.9	19.5	7.9	Not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	116.8	118.6	10.1	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.5
III to XIX	C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	123.8	124.1	11.5	8.9	8.8	11.3	11.0
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	126.9	125.5	11.3	8.9	9.2	14.0	10.8
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	117.1	120.3	9.1	8.8	7.1	6.6	8.5
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	128.2	128.2	10.5	7.5	7.6	13.7	14.7
VI	A	Metal manufacture	120.4	124.1	12.5	9.3	9.8	6.1	9.5
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	123.9	125.8	12.1	10.0	10.2	11.9	12.6
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	124.5	127.6	13.0	10.2	8.8	11.7	14.6
IX	A	Electrical engineering	125.6	121.9	11.1	6.2	6.9	12.9	8.6
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	120.9	114.5	7.0	9.5	5.1	8.6	2.8
XI	A	Vehicles	119.9	122.6	8.4	7.3	4.1	9.6	11.6
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	126.2	126.4	13.4	9.3	12.3	11.3	11.9
XIII	A	Textiles	121.1	122.6	11.8	8.5	8.9	8.9	10.0
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	120.0	119.4	14.1	13.2	10.1	13.1	10.0
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	126.2	125.6	12.7	11.4	13.6	13.5	11.8
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	120.4	123.9	10.1	9.6	8.3	10.2	11.4
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	120.5	120.8	10.9	7.3	9.5	11.1	8.9
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	124.1	122.5	12.3	9.6	8.4	10.8	10.3
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	122.2	120.6	11.0	7.7	8.8	9.3	7.9
XX	C	Construction	123.5	124.1	13.8	11.6	10.0	9.6	9.3
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	119.4	117.1	10.8	8.6	4.7	9.0	6.7
XXII	C	Transport and communication	115.4	115.7	9.6	4.7	8.2	5.5	8.7
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	124.3	129.5	14.8	11.2	9.2	9.4	10.6
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	118.8	118.2	12.8	9.3	7.4	10.8	11.5
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	116.0	117.3	8.6	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.4
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	120.0	126.8	11.7	11.1	8.8	10.1	11.2
XXVII	B	Public administration	110.9	115.4	7.4	7.2	5.0	4.4	8.9

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

\* Provisional.  
† England and Wales only.

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

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of the *Employment Gazette*, page 268.

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

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970	94.5	95.6	96.3	97.4	98.6	99.6	100.9	102.0	102.6	103.4	104.3	105.1
1971	106.1	107.7	108.3	108.2	107.3	108.0	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.5	110.2	110.4
1972	110.9	*	112.6	112.5	112.6	113.2	114.1	114.8	114.9	115.0	114.3	114.0
1973	113.8	114.4	116.0	117.8	119.6	120.3	121.1	122.2	123.7	125.8	129.0	131.2
1974	132.5	134.0	134.9	139.3	142.1	146.8	149.5	153.9	158.9	164.7	170.7	173.8
1975	176.2	178.2	182.7	188.6	192.5	196.6	200.2	203.3	205.0	205.3	208.8	211.2
1976	213.7	214.3	215.3	216.0	218.4	220.2	223.6	225.0	225.0	225.0	228.2	230.1
1977	232.2	233.1	236.6	239.5	245.3	245.9	247.6	245.4	248.5	252.0		

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

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

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

### Indices

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

#### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1977					
August 31	228.6	99.4	229.9	4.9	5.0
September 30	228.8	99.4	230.2	5.0	5.0
October 31	229.2	99.4	230.6	5.0	5.0
November 30	230.9	99.4	232.3	5.3	5.3
December 31	231.5	99.4	232.9	5.2	5.2
1978					
January 31	232.8	99.4	234.2	4.6	4.6

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

### Principal changes reported in January

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

**Agriculture—England and Wales:** Increases of amounts ranging from £4 to £7.75 a week, according to classification for adult workers, with varying amounts for young workers (January 20).

**Baking—England and Wales:** Increases ranging from £3.52 to £4.37 a week, plus £5.05 by way of partial consolidation of supplement payments. Proportional amounts for apprentices and workers under 19 (November 27, 1977).

**Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (Wages Council)—Great Britain:** Increases of 8p an hour for workers 18 and over (except learners) and learners 20 and over, after consolidation of supplements totalling 21.25p an hour, with proportional amounts for learners under 20 (January 19).

**Road passenger transport (municipal undertakings)—Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan area):** Increase of 10 per cent on basic rates. Stages I and II non-enhanceable supplements increased by 10 per cent for all employees working a full basic week of 40 hours (first full pay period in January).

**Retail food trades (Wages Council)—England and Wales:** Minimum statutory remuneration increased by £4 a week after consolidation of previous supplements for workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (December 5, 1977).

**Retail furnishing and allied trades (Wages Council)—Great Britain:** Minimum statutory remuneration increased by £4 a week after consolidation of previous supplements for shop managers and manageresses and by varying amounts for other workers according to age, area and occupation (November 7, 1977).

**Licensed non-residential establishments (Wages Council)—Great Britain:** Increase in minimum time rates of £3.85 a week, after consolidation of previous supplements, for workers 18 or over, other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses (where not supplied by the employer with board, meals or lodging), with proportional amounts for juveniles (December 22, 1977).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in January indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,345,000 workers were increased by a total of £5,505,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures

relating to those changes which were reported in January with operative effect from earlier months (710,000 workers and £2,780,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £5,505,000 about £3,450,000 resulted from statutory wages orders, £1,905,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, and £150,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions.

### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during January 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 thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase (£)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	250,000	1,360,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	1,000	3,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	70,000	225,000	—	—
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	115,000	375,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	80,000	240,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	—	—	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,000	7,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	1,000	3,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	20,000	50,000	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication	55,000	310,000	—	—
Distributive trades	45,000	150,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals—January 1978</b>	<b>635,000</b>	<b>2,725,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Totals—January 1977</b>	<b>1,660,000</b>	<b>4,120,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases (000's)	Estimated amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1977				
January	1,660	4,120	—	—
February	795	2,045	—	—
March	370	905	—	—
April*	680	1,720	—	—
May	445	1,110	—	—
June*	1,260	3,155	—	—
July*	755	2,090	—	—
August	100	365	—	—
September*	220	840	—	—
October*	320	1,485	—	—
November*	1,460	6,155	—	—
December*	380	1,445	—	—
1978				
January	635	2,725	—	—

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

## Retail prices, January 17, 1978

The index of retail prices for all items for January 17, 1978 was 189.5 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.6 per cent on December 1977 (188.4) and of 9.9 per cent on January 1977 (172.4). The index for January 1978 was published on February 17, 1978.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of milk and some other foods, cigarettes and cars, and to increases in rail and bus fares. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for coffee and some articles of women's clothing.

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							
August	184.7	+0.5	+6.1	+16.5	184.9	+0.8	+7.2
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

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** The food index rose by rather more than one half of one per cent to 196.1, compared with 194.8 in December, chiefly as a result of an increase in the price of fresh milk. Increases in the prices of some other foods, particularly meat, bacon, fish, sweets and chocolates, were offset by lower prices for coffee, tomatoes and some other fresh fruits and vegetables. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by about 1½ per cent to 173.9, compared with 171.1 in December.

**Tobacco:** Increases in the prices of tobacco and some categories of cigarettes, following changes in the tax structure, caused the group index to rise by about 2 per cent to 222.8, compared with 218.2 in December.

**Clothing and footwear:** Reductions in prices for the January sales of women's outer clothing, particularly costumes, overcoats, dresses and dress materials, caused the group index to fall by rather more than one half of 1 per cent to 163.6, compared with 164.7 in December.

**Transport and vehicles:** A further slight fall in the level of petrol prices was more than offset by increases in rail and bus fares and in the costs of purchasing and maintaining cars, causing the group index to rise by rather more than 1 per cent to 198.7, compared with 196.4 in December.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were increases in the prices of some books and newspapers and of some soaps, polishes and detergents. The group index rose by about one half of 1 per cent to 198.6, compared with 197.5 in December.

**Services:** Increases in charges for entertainment and for laundering, dry cleaning and other services caused the group index to rise by nearly 1½ per cent to 186.6, compared with 184.0 in December.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Increases in the prices of meals at cafés and restaurants caused the group index to rise by rather less than 1 per cent to 199.5 compared with 198.0 in December.

Table 2

Percentage changes in the main components of the index over the month and over the last twelve months:

	Indices (January 15, 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over	
	January 17, 1978	1 month	12 months	
All items	189.5	+0.6	+9.9	
All items excluding food	187.6	+0.5	+10.8	
Food	196.1	+0.7	+7.1	
Seasonal food	173.9	+1.6	+19.0	
Other food	200.4	+0.8	+13.2	
Alcoholic drink	188.9	+0.3	+8.8	
Tobacco	222.8	+2.1	+15.3	
Housing	164.3	+0.3	+6.6	
Fuel and light	219.9	-0.0	+10.6	
Durable household goods	175.2	+0.3	+11.6	
Clothing and footwear	163.6	-0.7	+10.2	
Transport and vehicles	198.7	+1.2	+11.1	
Miscellaneous goods	198.6	+0.6	+12.7	
Services	186.6	+1.4	+11.9	
Meals out	199.5	+0.8	+15.8	

## Retail prices Index January 17, 1978

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

	Index January 1974 =100	Percentage change over 12 months
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>196.1</b>	<b>+7</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	197.1	+17
Bread	188.7	+18
Flour	201.7	+31
Other cereals	209.8	+14
Biscuits	215.2	+17
Meat and bacon	162.8	+5
Beef	174.1	+4
Lamb	167.8	+6
Pork	160.9	+7
Bacon	156.7	+4
Ham (cooked)	146.9	+7
Other meat and meat products	156.3	+4
Fish	186.5	+21
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	225.4	+4
Butter	247.4	-2
Margarine	206.8	+20
Lard and other cooking fat	180.3	+13
Milk, cheese and eggs	192.2	+17
Cheese	213.2	+19
Eggs	118.9	+12
Milk, fresh	226.8	+19
Milk, canned, dried, etc	216.6	+14
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	277.2	+37
Tea	329.9	+59
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	364.0	+61
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	249.3	+16
Sugar	241.0	+5
Jam, marmalade and syrup	213.1	+11
Sweets and chocolates	245.6	+20
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	189.9	-36
Potatoes	208.6	-51
Other vegetables	174.3	-23
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	210.2	+24
Other food	204.8	+14
Food for animals	187.0	+18
<b>II Alcoholic drink: Total</b>	<b>188.9</b>	<b>+9</b>
Beer	201.3	+10
Spirits, wines, etc	171.8	+7
<b>III Tobacco: Total</b>	<b>222.8</b>	<b>+15</b>
Cigarettes	222.2	+15
Tobacco	228.3	+13
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>+7</b>
Rent	152.9	+13
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest*	124.1	-12
Rates and water charges	193.9	+12
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	206.6	+13
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>219.9</b>	<b>+11</b>
Coal and smokeless fuels	221.0	+15
Coal	223.1	+15
Smokeless fuels	213.7	+14
Gas	176.0	+10
Electricity	244.8	+11

\* Mortgage interest payments were included in the index from January 1975. To provide an index back to January 1974 the movement of the previous indicator of owner-occupiers' housing costs, namely the rent index, has been used, which showed an increase between January 1974 and January 1975 of three per cent.

	Index January 1974 =100	Percentage change over 12 months
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>+12</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	177.4	+13
Radio, television and other household appliances	167.3	+10
Pottery, glassware and hardware	192.8	+13
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>+10</b>
Men's outer clothing	167.9	+10
Men's underclothing	196.4	+14
Women's outer clothing	146.9	+4
Women's underclothing	178.4	+16
Children's clothing	178.5	+13
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	157.7	+11
Footwear	164.5	+15
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>+11</b>
Motoring and cycling	193.8	+10
Purchase of motor vehicles	197.0	+16
Maintenance of motor vehicles	205.9	+18
Petrol and oil	187.5	-3
Motor licences	199.0	+25
Motor insurance	180.0	+13
Fares	231.5	+15
Rail transport	246.6	+15
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>198.6</b>	<b>+13</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	224.0	+17
Books	224.9	+27
Newspapers and periodicals	223.5	+15
Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toiletries	177.8	+12
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	220.2	+14
Soap and detergents	206.7	+15
Soda and polishes	235.4	+19
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, and plants, etc	186.7	+11
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>186.6</b>	<b>+12</b>
Postage and telephones	205.2	+2
Postage	247.6	+9
Telephones, telegrams, etc	191.7	-1
Entertainment	157.2	+14
Entertainment (other than TV)	184.1	+16
Other services	207.5	+17
Domestic help	228.8	+11
Hairdressing	207.4	+15
Boot and shoe repairing	203.3	+16
Laundry	193.1	+15
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>+16</b>
<b>All items</b>	<b>189.5</b>	<b>+10</b>

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, i.e. at sub-group and group levels.

## Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on January 17, 1978 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 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 Price Index" on page 148 of this *Gazette*. Average prices previously published were simple arithmetic means of the price quotations obtained.

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to sampling errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about one-in-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1977 were published in the February 1977 issue of the *Gazette*. Those set out below relate to January 1978.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations January 17, 1978	Average price January 17, 1978	Standard error January, 1978	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		p	p	p
Chuck	799	88.1	0.23	82 - 98
Sirloin (without bone)	779	142.9	0.74	118 - 160
Silverside (without bone)*	824	120.0	0.31	110 - 130
Back ribs (with bone)*	559	83.4	0.57	68 - 100
Fore ribs (with bone)	653	79.3	0.43	68 - 92
Brisket (without bone)	722	80.4	0.44	65 - 95
Rump steak*	829	158.9	0.60	140 - 180
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				
Loin (with bone)	661	110.1	0.50	98 - 130
Breast*	642	35.0	0.32	26 - 48
Best end of neck	588	82.0	0.89	45 - 106
Shoulder (with bone)	637	74.1	0.55	62 - 100
Leg (with bone)	671	103.0	0.40	94 - 120
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				
Loin (with bone)	429	83.6	0.33	74 - 90
Breast*	455	26.9	0.24	20 - 32
Best end of neck	421	65.9	0.56	48 - 82
Shoulder (with bone)	463	60.5	0.24	54 - 68
Leg (with bone)	471	89.6	0.23	84 - 96
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				
Leg (foot off)	751	73.5	0.39	62 - 90
Belly*	751	55.6	0.20	48 - 60
Loin (with bone)	817	89.2	0.38	80 - 102
<b>Pork sausages</b>	809	47.1	0.18	40 - 54
<b>Beef sausages</b>	694	41.4	0.19	37 - 50
<b>Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb)</b>	603	39.9	0.18	34 - 45
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb), oven ready</b>	504	49.8	0.23	42 - 56
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				
Cod fillets	417	94.8	0.48	86 - 110
Haddock fillets	432	97.5	0.52	84 - 110
Haddock, smoked whole	349	91.1	0.64	76 - 110
Plaice fillets	404	102.3	0.72	88 - 120
Herrings	260	54.9	0.52	44 - 65
Kippers, with bone	449	68.0	0.37	58 - 80
<b>Bread</b>				
White, per 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	762	24.2	0.09	21 - 27
White, per 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	473	26.3	0.10	23 - 29
White, per 14 oz loaf	566	17.0	0.05	15½ - 19
Brown, per 14 oz loaf	628	18.2	0.03	18 - 19
<b>Flour</b>				
Self-raising, per 1.5 kg	702	34.2	0.16	28 - 40
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>				
Potatoes, old loose				
White	524	4.1	0.03	3½ - 5
Red	340	4.7	0.03	4 - 6
<b>Item</b>	<b>Number of quotations January 17, 1978</b>	<b>Average price January 17, 1978</b>	<b>Standard error January, 1978</b>	<b>Price range within which 80 quotations fell</b>
<b>Fresh vegetables—continued</b>			p	p
Potatoes, new loose	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes	743	34.3	0.25	28 - 45
Cabbage, greens	527	7.8	0.10	4 - 10
Cabbage, hearted	639	6.0	0.08	3 - 8
Cauliflower	311	19.1	0.34	10 - 27
Brussels sprouts	724	10.8	0.07	8 - 12
Carrots	747	6.0	0.06	4 - 8
Onions	764	7.3	0.06	5 - 10
Mushrooms, per ½ lb	726	16.5	0.07	15 - 19
<b>Fresh fruit</b>				
Apples, cooking	750	20.2	0.14	12 - 24
Apples, dessert	788	24.1	0.14	20 - 30
Pears, dessert	701	23.6	0.15	20 - 30
Oranges	657	17.7	0.15	12 - 22
Bananas	759	21.5	0.09	18 - 24
<b>Bacon</b>				
Collar*	417	70.7	0.45	59 - 81
Gammon*	520	98.0	0.52	84 - 112
Middle cut*, smoked	359	85.6	0.50	75 - 100
Back, smoked	336	95.6	0.60	76 - 108
Back, unsmoked	426	93.3	0.58	78 - 112
Streaky, smoked	259	71.7	0.60	62 - 89
Ham (not shoulder)	663	122.6	0.67	100 - 144
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can</b>	591	31.2	0.22	24 - 37
<b>Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can</b>	633	88.9	0.37	79 - 99
<b>Milk, ordinary, per pint</b>	—	12.5	—	—
<b>Butter</b>				
Home-produced	528	53.1	0.19	47 - 58
New Zealand	581	52.0	0.11	48 - 54
Danish	630	59.5	0.11	56 - 63
<b>Margarine</b>				
Standard quality, per ½ lb	167	15.3	0.08	13½ - 17
Lower priced, per ½ lb	125	14.5	0.08	13½ - 16
<b>Lard</b>	792	24.7	0.10	21 - 28
<b>Cheese, cheddar type</b>	750	69.1	0.24	60 - 76
<b>Eggs</b>				
Large/size 2, per dozen	544	59.8	0.17	54 - 64
Standard/size 4, per dozen	589	52.6	0.20	47 - 56
Medium/size 6, per dozen	227	45.9	0.33	37 - 52
<b>Sugar, granulated, per kg</b>	811	26.7	0.05	24 - 28
<b>Pure coffee, instant, per 4 oz</b>	529	116.6	0.52	108 - 126
<b>Tea</b>				
Higher priced, per ½ lb	246	31.3	0.16	27 - 34
Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,344	27.2	0.06	25 - 30
Lower priced, per ½ lb	644	25.8	0.08	24 - 29

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

## Stoppages of work

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1976 on pages 579 to 586 of the June issue of the Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in January\* which came to the notice of the department, was 156. In addition, 25 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 99,700 consisting of 62,000 involved in stoppages which began in January and 37,700 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 62,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in January, 34,200 were directly involved and 27,800 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 769,000 working days lost in January includes 384,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during January

About 1,000 operatives at a Merseyside vehicle manufacturing plant stopped work on January 9 in protest against the introduction of new working arrangements involving manning and production levels. The dispute which led to the lay-off of some 8,000 production workers was still in progress at the end of the month.

The refusal of about 30 workers to accept training for alternative process work within a synthetic fibre manufacturing plant led to an overtime ban which necessitated the gradual closing down of production. About 1,200 process workers were affected by the stoppage which started on November 10, 1977 and ended on January 3, 1978 when some re-arrangements were made pending arbitration.

A stoppage of work by about 120 workers at a frozen foods factory on Merseyside caused the lay-off of some 1,300 production workers at the end of November 1977. Workers at other plants on Humberside and in East Anglia belonging to the same company also withdrew their labour in support, causing more production workers to be laid-off. The dispute is over a pay claim which appears to be outside the Government's pay guidelines. The maintenance workers who withdrew their labour in support of those on Merseyside have returned to work, but the original stoppage was still in progress at the end of the month.

## Stoppages of work in the first month of 1978 and 1977

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January 1978			January 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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	18	3,700	10,000	23	13,900	14,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	200	†	—	500	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	8	5,400	48,000	9	1,700	8,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	1	†	†
Chemicals and allied industries	4	1,000	5,000	5	4,700	13,000
Metal manufacture	13	3,200	14,000	13	6,400	42,000
Engineering	21	9,100	74,000	40	7,500	60,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3	400	4,000	2	4,800	33,000
Motor vehicles	10	20,100	252,000	21	35,100	95,000
Aerospace equipment	3	1,300	10,000	—	—	—
All other vehicles	3	900	10,000	2	3,900	76,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12	4,200	14,000	7	1,300	16,000
Textiles	5	1,600	6,000	5	900	3,000
Clothing and footwear	1	300	†	2	500	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	5	4,400	18,000	5	500	1,000
Timber, furniture, etc	6	1,300	8,000	2	1,000	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	6	700	5,000	4	1,700	4,000
All other manufacturing industries	6	1,500	12,000	7	1,300	6,000
Construction	13	4,900	24,000	35	3,500	19,000
Gas, electricity and water	1	200	1,000	—	—	—
Port and inland water transport	—	—	—	8	1,200	3,000
Other transport and communication	5	7,800	14,000	14	2,500	14,000
Distributive trades	3	300	3,000	10	1,000	6,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	4	26,500	237,000	10	1,600	11,000
Miscellaneous services	3	600	1,000	4	400	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>99,700</b>	<b>769,000</b>	<b>227†</b>	<b>95,800</b>	<b>435,000</b>

### Causes of stoppages

Principle cause	Beginning in January 1978	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	89	21,400
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	7	1,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	4,300
Redundancy questions	1	500
Trade union matters	8	600
Working conditions and supervision	11	1,000
Manning and work allocation	18	3,200
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	10	2,300
Miscellaneous	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>34,200</b>

### Duration of stoppages ending in January

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	27	8,800	9,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	17	2,500	4,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	15	2,900	8,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	33	5,300	51,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	18	1,600	33,000
Over 12 days	21	34,400	1,314,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>55,400</b>	<b>1,419,000</b>

\*The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

†Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

## Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Earnings and wage rates.** Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industry groups covered by the regular (October) enquiries are given in tables 122 and 123; averages for full-time men and women are given by industry group in table 122. Average earnings of all non-manual workers in Great Britain in all industries, and in all manufacturing industries, are shown in table 124 in index form. Table 125 is a comparative table of annual percentage changes in hourly earnings and hourly wage rates of full-time manual workers. New Earnings Survey (April) estimates of average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours of various categories of employees in Great Britain are given in table 126. Table 127 shows, by industry group and in index form, average earnings of all employees in Great Britain, derived from a monthly survey; the indices for all manufacturing and all industries covered are also given adjusted for seasonal variations. These seasonally adjusted series are also given in table 129 together with a new (unadjusted) series for the whole economy. Average earnings of full-time manual men in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries are given by occupation in table 128, in index form. Indices of basic weekly and hourly wage rates and normal hours are given by industry group and for all manufacturing and all industries in table 131 (Table 130 has been discontinued.)

**Retail prices.** Table 132 gives the all-items and broad item group figures 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 801-803.

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

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

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

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

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

**EMPLOYMENT**  
**working population**

TABLE 101

Quarter	THOUSANDS								
	Employees in employment			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	June	13,771	8,891	22,662	1,947	361	24,970	575	25,545
	September	13,850	8,902	22,752	1,942	358	25,052	556	25,608
	December	13,819	8,953	22,773	1,937	354	25,064	512	25,576
1974	March	13,620	8,997	22,617	1,931	349	24,897	618	25,515
	June	13,659	9,131	22,790	1,925	345	25,060	542	25,602
	September	13,726	9,209	22,935	1,915	347	25,197	650	25,847
	December	13,643	9,229	22,871	1,905	343	25,119	†	†
1975	March	13,534	9,094	22,629	1,895	338	24,862	803	25,665
	June	13,532	9,174	22,707	1,886	336	24,929	866	25,795
	September	13,545	9,172	22,717	1,886*	340	24,943	1,145	26,088
	December	13,453	9,198	22,651	1,886*	339	24,876	1,201	26,077
1976	March	13,342	9,070	22,412	1,886*	337	24,635	1,285	25,920
	June	13,388	9,151	22,539	1,886*	336	24,761	1,332	26,093
	September	13,447	9,171	22,618	1,886*	338	24,842	1,456	26,298
	December	13,419	9,248	22,667	1,886*	334	24,887	1,371†	26,258
1977	March	13,322	9,178	22,500	1,886*	330	24,716	1,383	26,099
	June	13,383	9,281	22,664	1,886*	327	24,877	1,450	26,327
	September	13,436	9,283	22,719	1,886*	328	24,933	1,609	26,542
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	June	13,782	8,879	22,661	1,947	361	24,969		25,600
	September	13,816	8,888	22,704	1,942	358	25,004		25,538
	December	13,782	8,956	22,738	1,937	354	25,029		25,539
1974	March	13,682	9,022	22,704	1,931	349	24,984		25,580
	June	13,671	9,120	22,791	1,925	345	25,061		25,657
	September	13,681	9,198	22,879	1,915	347	25,141		25,755
	December	13,612	9,215	22,827	1,905	343	25,075		†
1975	March	13,599	9,133	22,732	1,895	338	24,965		25,757
	June	13,546	9,164	22,710	1,886	336	24,932		25,849
	September	13,491	9,162	22,653	1,886*	340	24,879		25,977
	December	13,427	9,168	22,595	1,886*	339	24,820		26,023
1976	March	13,410	9,125	22,535	1,886*	337	24,758		26,043
	June	13,401	9,138	22,539	1,886*	336	24,761		26,141
	September	13,390	9,161	22,551	1,886*	338	24,775		26,175
	December	13,396	9,210	22,606	1,886*	334	24,826		26,201
1977	March	13,391	9,241	22,632	1,886*	330	24,848		26,236
	June	13,394	9,267	22,661	1,886*	327	24,874		26,373
	September	13,378	9,271	22,649	1,886*	328	24,863		26,412
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	June	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,884	361	24,427	545	24,972
	September	13,556	8,713	22,269	1,879	358	24,506	527	25,033
	December	13,525	8,761	22,286	1,874	354	24,514	484	24,998
1974	March	13,325	8,802	22,127	1,869	349	24,345	590	24,935
	June	13,363	8,933	22,297	1,864	345	24,506	515	25,021
	September	13,431	9,010	22,441	1,854	347	24,642	618	25,260
	December	13,349	9,029	22,377	1,844	343	24,564	†	†
1975	March	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338	24,307	768	25,075
	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
	September	13,253	8,971	22,224	1,825*	340	24,389	1,097	25,486
	December	13,161	8,997	22,158	1,825*	339	24,322	1,152	25,474
1976	March	13,050	8,870	21,920	1,825*	337	24,082	1,235	25,317
	June	13,097	8,951	22,048	1,825*	336	24,209	1,278	25,487
	September	13,156	8,970	22,126	1,825*	338	24,289	1,395	25,684
	December	13,128	9,048	22,176	1,825*	334	24,335	1,316†	25,651
1977	March	13,031	8,977	22,008	1,825*	330	24,163	1,328	25,491
	June	13,091	9,081	22,172	1,825*	327	24,324	1,390	25,714
	September	13,145	9,082	22,227	1,825*	328	24,380	1,542	25,922
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	June	13,489	8,693	22,182	1,884	361	24,427		25,026
	September	13,522	8,699	22,221	1,879	358	24,458		24,964
	December	13,488	8,764	22,252	1,874	354	24,480		24,962
1974	March	13,387	8,827	22,214	1,869	349	24,432		24,999
	June	13,376	8,922	22,298	1,864	345	24,507		25,072
	September	13,386	8,999	22,385	1,854	347	24,586		25,170
	December	13,318	9,015	22,333	1,844	343	24,520		†
1975	March	13,306	8,933	22,239	1,834	338	24,411		25,167
	June	13,254	8,963	22,217	1,825	336	24,378		25,257
	September	13,199	8,961	22,160	1,825*	340	24,325		25,378
	December	13,135	8,967	22,102	1,825*	339	24,266		25,421
1976	March	13,118	8,925	22,043	1,825*	337	24,205		25,438
	June	13,110	8,938	22,048	1,825*	336	24,209		25,535
	September	13,099	8,960	22,059	1,825*	338	24,222		25,565
	December	13,104	9,010	22,114	1,825*	334	24,273		25,594
1977	March	13,101	9,040	22,141	1,825*	330	24,296		25,627
	June	13,102	9,067	22,169	1,825*	327	24,321		25,758
	September	13,087	9,070	22,157	1,825*	328	24,310		25,795

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**

TABLE 102

**employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions**

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands)						Regional indices of employment   (June 1974 = 100)				
		All industries and services			Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index* of Production industries	of which † manufacturing industries	Service § industries	Index of Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	
		Total	Males	Females								
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>												
1976	March	35.99	7,888	4,634	3,255	113	2,592	2,047	5,183	93.5	92.0	101.1
	June	35.90	7,916	4,648	3,269	122	2,588	2,047	5,205	93.3	92.0	101.5
	September	35.85	7,932	4,656	3,275	129	2,601	2,063	5,201	93.8	92.7	101.4
	December	35.96	7,974	4,660	3,315	119	2,615	2,080	5,240	94.3	93.4	102.2
1977	March	35.93	7,907	4,621	3,286	108	2,598	2,072	5,201	93.7	93.1	101.4
	June	35.87	7,952	4,640	3,311	121	2,605	2,077	5,226	93.9	93.3	101.9
	September	35.93	7,986	4,669	3,317	127	2,619	2,090	5,240	94.5	93.9	102.2
<b>South West</b>												
1976	March	6.75	1,480	880	600	46	554	419	879	94.7	93.4	99.6
	June	6.87	1,514	894	619	49	554	420	910	94.6	93.7	103.1
	September	6.84	1,514	896	618	48	559	426	907	95.0	93.0	102.7
	December	6.78	1,503	890	613	46	562	430	895	96.0	95.9	101.3
1977	March	6.79	1,494	885	609	48	560	430	886	95.6	95.8	100.4
	June	6.93	1,536	902	634	49	564	434	923	96.4	96.8	104.5
	September	6.91	1,536	904	632	50	569	438	917	97.1	97.7	103.9
<b>West Midlands</b>												
1976	March	9.93	2,177	1,322	855	30	1,141	978	1,007	91.8	90.5	103.7
	June	9.91	2,186	1,325	861	32	1,141	979	1,013	91.8	90.5	104.3
	September	9.92	2,194	1,335	859	33	1,151	989	1,010	92.6	91.5	104.0
	December	9.96	2,208	1,339	869	31	1,157	996	1,020	93.1	92.2	105.1
1977	March	9.97	2,194	1,333	860	28	1,157	998	1,009	93.4	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
<b>East Midlands</b>												
1976	March	6.80	1,491	898	593	34	759	584	699	96.2	94.8	106.5
	June	6.79	1,497	900	597	35	761	587	701	96.5	95.2	106.8
	September	6.81	1,506	904	602	37	768	594	702	97.4	96.4	107.1
	December	6.82	1,513	906	607	36	770	597	707	97.6	96.8	107.8
1977	March	6.81	1,499	899	601	31	766	594	703	97.1	96.4	107.2
	June	6.82	1,512	904	608	35	774	601	703	98.2	97.5	107.2</



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted				Males	Females	
				Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1973	January 8	3.5	806.3	667.6	138.7	9.8	796.5	741.6	3.2	-23.3	-24.4	613.7	127.9	17.5
	February 12	3.2	753.3	623.1	130.2	7.2	746.1	701.6	3.0	-40.0	-29.0	580.9	120.7	—
	March 12	3.1	717.2	594.4	122.9	5.6	711.6	673.6	2.9	-28.0	-30.4	558.5	115.1	0.1
	April 9	2.9	680.8	564.2	116.6	4.7	676.1	650.0	2.8	-23.6	-30.5	538.3	111.7	47.6
	May 14	2.7	621.7	519.7	102.0	3.8	617.9	634.0	2.7	-16.0	-22.6	528.4	105.6	—
	June 11	2.5	574.6	483.0	91.6	4.1	570.5	620.0	2.7	-14.0	-17.8	516.3	103.7	1.6
	July 9	2.4	567.0	473.7	93.3	9.3	557.7	601.2	2.6	-18.8	-16.3	501.7	99.5	22.2
	August 13	2.5	582.3	482.3	100.0	23.1	559.2	577.7	2.5	-23.5	-18.8	483.7	94.0	21.7
	September 10	2.4	556.2	461.7	94.5	14.3	542.0	557.6	2.4	-20.1	-20.8	467.8	89.8	21.7
	October 8	2.3	533.8	444.8	89.0	5.9	527.9	539.2	2.3	-18.4	-20.6	454.8	84.4	3.4
	November 12	2.2	520.4	435.8	84.6	2.8	517.6	522.0	2.2	-17.2	-18.6	442.6	79.4	—
	December 10	2.2	511.5	431.6	79.9	2.0	509.3	513.0	2.2	-9.0	-14.9	434.2	78.8	2.0
1974	January 14	2.7	627.5	528.1	99.4	5.0	622.5	563.4	2.4	+50.4	+8.1	475.7	87.7	8.4
	February 11	2.7	628.8	529.8	99.0	3.4	625.4	577.7	2.5	+14.3	+18.6	488.8	88.9	—
	March 11	2.7	618.4	523.4	95.0	2.3	616.1	582.5	2.5	+4.8	+23.1	494.1	88.4	0.1
	April 8	2.6	607.6	510.3	97.3	5.8	601.8	581.9	2.5	-0.6	+6.2	489.6	92.3	72.8
	May 13	2.4	561.6	475.4	86.2	5.5	556.1	574.2	2.5	-7.7	-1.2	483.5	90.7	—
	June 10	2.3	541.5	459.8	81.7	6.0	535.5	588.6	2.5	+14.4	+2.1	493.9	94.7	1.6
	July 8	2.5	574.3	481.6	92.7	17.5	556.8	595.0	2.5	+6.4	+4.3	499.7	95.3	27.2
	August 12	2.8	661.0	540.7	120.3	59.6	601.4	616.5	2.6	+21.5	+14.1	516.7	99.8	30.5
	September 9	2.8	649.7	532.0	117.7	36.3	613.4	627.6	2.7	+11.1	+13.0	523.8	103.8	32.9
	October 14†	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	15.1	625.7	638.1	2.7	+10.5	+14.4	534.7	103.4	2.6
	November 11†	2.8	653.0	539.4	113.6	9.4	643.6	648.9	2.8	+10.8	+10.8	542.2	106.7	—
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20†	3.3	771.8	635.1	136.7	9.1	762.7	707.3	3.0	..	..	584.5	122.8	4.6
	February 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	734.3	3.1	+27.0	..	605.6	128.7	..
	March 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	764.4	3.2	+30.1	..	627.9	136.5	0.1
	April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	805.5	3.4	+41.1	+32.8	660.6	144.9	94.8
	May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	15.8	834.5	853.7	3.6	+48.2	+39.8	696.3	157.4	..
	June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	898.8	3.8	+45.1	+44.8	731.9	166.9	3.8
	July 11	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	963.4	4.1	+64.6	+52.6	776.0	187.4	97.8
	August 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	1,021.3	1,034.1	4.2	+33.7	+47.8	800.2	196.9	99.3
	September 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,034.1	4.4	+37.0	+45.1	827.2	206.9	103.8
	October 9‡	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,090.8	4.6	+56.7	+42.5	866.5	224.3	18.1
	November 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,131.9	4.8	+41.1	+44.9	895.7	236.2	..
	December 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,170.7	5.0	+38.8	+45.5	925.7	245.0	10.7
1976	January 8§	5.5	1,303.2	1,017.4	285.8	40.7	1,262.6	1,203.5	5.0	+32.8	+37.6	946.7	256.8	127.1
	February 12	5.5	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,225.8	5.1	+22.3	+31.3	959.6	266.2	..
	March 11	5.4	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,231.6	5.2	+5.8	+20.3	961.1	270.5	0.1
	April 8	5.4	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,241.8	5.2	+10.2	+12.8	967.0	274.8	179.3
	May 13	5.3	1,271.8	982.9	288.9	37.8	1,234.1	1,253.3	5.3	+11.5	+9.1	973.5	279.8	0.3
	June 10	5.6	1,331.8	1,009.4	322.4	122.9	1,208.9	1,261.1	5.3	+7.8	+9.9	977.2	283.9	6.0
	July 8	6.1	1,463.5	1,071.2	392.2	208.5	1,255.0	1,288.9	5.4	+27.8	+15.7	983.5	305.4	108.8
	August 12	6.3	1,502.0	1,093.2	408.8	203.4	1,298.6	1,308.8	5.5	+19.9	+18.5	990.5	318.3	122.7
	September 9	6.1	1,455.7	1,059.8	395.9	149.8	1,305.9	1,318.7	5.5	+9.9	+19.2	994.2	324.5	131.8
	October 14	5.8	1,377.1	1,010.0	367.1	82.7	1,294.4	1,307.9	5.5	-10.8	+6.3	984.4	323.5	9.1
	November 11¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9¶	5.7	1,371.0	..	..	51.0	1,320.0	1,325.7	5.6	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	6.1	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	51.0	1,397.2	1,338.2	5.6	+12.5	..	999.8	338.4	10.3
	February 10	6.0	1,421.8	1,055.5	366.3	41.8	1,380.0	1,331.4	5.6	-6.8	..	995.5	335.9	..
	March 10	5.8	1,383.5	1,028.5	355.0	33.3	1,350.1	1,321.1	5.5	-10.3	-1.6	988.1	333.0	..
	April 14	5.8	1,392.3	1,032.4	359.9	53.6	1,338.7	1,322.6	5.5	+1.5	-5.2	988.8	333.8	92.8
	May 12	5.6	1,341.7	994.3	347.4	45.1	1,296.6	1,315.9	5.5	-6.7	-5.1	982.1	333.8	0.9
	June 9	6.1	1,450.1	1,050.8	399.2	149.0	1,301.1	1,352.9	5.7	+37.0	+10.6	1,006.9	346.0	6.7
	July 14	6.8	1,622.4	1,132.7	489.6	253.4	1,369.0	1,402.2	5.9	+49.3	+26.5	1,023.6	378.6	133.4
	August 11	6.9	1,635.8	1,143.5	492.3	231.4	1,404.4	1,413.8	5.9	+11.6	+32.6	1,029.0	384.8	130.3
	September 8	6.7	1,609.1	1,124.3	484.8	175.6	1,433.5	1,446.4	6.1	+32.6	+31.2	1,048.6	397.8	145.2
	October 13	6.4	1,518.3	1,070.8	447.6	98.6	1,419.7	1,433.4	6.0	-13.0	+10.4	1,039.8	393.6	13.4
	November 10	6.3	1,499.1	1,063.2	435.9	73.5	1,425.6	1,432.9	6.0	-0.5	+6.4	1,038.6	394.4	..
	December 8	6.2	1,480.8	1,060.7	420.1	58.4	1,422.4	1,428.1	6.0	-4.8	-6.1	1,037.8	390.3	3.0
1978	January 12	6.5	1,548.5	1,114.8	433.8	61.1	1,487.4	1,428.4	6.0	+0.3	-1.7	1,036.9	391.5	16.3

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1976 estimate (23,871,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1976 onwards.  
 † Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made for December 1974, and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.  
 ‡ From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see 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 1974 onwards has been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.  
 ¶ Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available. Figures for December 1976 are estimates.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted				Males	Females	
				Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1973	January 8	3.4	769.4	640.4	129.0	9.1	760.4	707.6	3.1	-21.9	-22.7	589.0	118.6	15.6
	February 12	3.2	717.5	596.7	120.8	6.6	710.9	667.9	2.9	-39.7	-29.2	556.4	111.5	..
	March 12	3.0	682.6	568.9	113.8	5.0	677.6	640.2	2.8	-27.7	-29.8	534.2	106.0	..
	April 9	2.9	647.8	540.2	107.6	4.2	643.6	617.8	2.7	-22.4	-29.9	515.0	102.8	44.1
	May 14	2.6	591.0	497.2	93.8	3.3	587.7	602.8	2.7	-15.0	-21.7	505.6	97.2	..
	June 11	2.4	545.0	461.0	83.9	3.6	541.4	589.0	2.6	-13.8	-17.1	493.4	95.6	1.0
	July 9	2.4	535.4	450.8	84.5	7.7	527.7	571.2	2.5	-17.8	-15.5	479.7	91.5	19.8
	August 13	2.4	551.6	460.1	91.5	21.6	530.0	548.5	2.4	-22.7	-18.1	462.1	86.4	19.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
regional analysis

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†		Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		Percentage rate*	Percentage rate*					
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>													
1977	February 10	4.4	335.7	257.4	78.3	330.7	318.6	4.2	-4.2	..	245.2	73.4	—
	March 10	4.3	325.1	249.3	75.8	321.3	313.8	4.2	-4.8	..	241.2	72.6	—
	April 14	4.3	326.5	250.8	75.7	319.0	313.3	4.1	-0.5	-3.2	241.6	71.7	20.9
	May 12	4.2	314.0	241.4	72.5	307.3	310.9	4.1	-2.4	-2.5	240.0	70.9	0.5
	June 9	4.4	332.0	250.8	75.5	308.1	319.4	4.2	+8.5	+1.8	245.7	73.7	0.4
	July 14	4.9	371.3	270.3	101.0	325.8	335.9	4.4	+16.5	+7.6	253.4	82.5	29.1
	August 11	5.0	375.6	272.9	102.7	333.6	336.1	4.4	+0.2	+8.4	251.9	84.1	29.2
	September 8	4.9	371.5	270.1	101.4	340.8	343.6	4.5	+7.5	+8.0	257.1	86.5	32.1
	October 13	4.6	347.7	254.3	93.4	332.6	335.5	4.4	-8.1	-0.1	250.5	84.9	3.2
	November 10	4.5	339.8	249.7	90.1	329.7	332.1	4.4	-3.4	-1.3	247.9	84.1	—
	December 8	4.4	332.7	247.1	85.6	325.2	328.5	4.3	-3.6	-5.0	246.4	82.1	1.4
1978	January 12	4.6	348.9	260.0	88.9	342.1	328.8	4.4	+0.3	-2.2	245.6	83.2	5.8
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>													
1977	February 10	5.3	37.4	29.1	8.2	36.8	34.5	4.9	+0.5	..	26.8	7.7	—
	March 10	5.3	37.0	28.6	8.3	36.5	34.8	5.0	+0.3	..	26.9	7.9	—
	April 14	5.3	37.0	28.5	8.5	36.0	34.6	4.9	-0.2	+0.2	26.8	7.8	2.2
	May 12	5.0	35.1	26.9	8.2	34.1	33.8	4.8	-0.8	-0.2	26.2	7.6	—
	June 9	5.3	37.2	28.0	9.2	33.9	35.4	5.0	+1.6	+0.2	27.4	8.1	0.1
	July 14	5.7	39.9	28.8	11.2	34.5	36.4	5.2	+1.0	+0.6	27.5	9.0	2.7
	August 11	5.7	40.4	29.2	11.2	35.4	36.8	5.2	+0.4	+1.0	27.7	9.1	2.6
	September 8	5.6	39.7	28.6	11.1	36.2	37.6	5.3	+0.8	+0.7	28.1	9.4	2.7
	October 13	5.4	37.9	27.4	10.5	36.0	37.0	5.3	-0.6	+0.2	27.5	9.5	0.1
	November 10	5.3	37.2	27.3	9.9	35.8	36.4	5.2	-0.6	-0.1	27.3	9.2	—
	December 8	5.3	37.0	27.4	9.6	36.0	36.0	5.1	-0.4	-0.5	26.9	9.1	0.2
1978	January 12	5.4	38.3	28.6	9.7	37.4	35.2	5.0	-0.8	-0.6	26.3	9.0	0.4
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>													
1977	February 10	6.9	111.2	83.2	28.0	108.8	103.3	6.4	-0.9	..	77.9	25.4	—
	March 10	6.8	109.1	81.9	27.2	107.2	102.7	6.4	-0.6	..	77.8	24.9	—
	April 14	6.7	107.5	80.6	26.9	104.3	101.6	6.3	-1.1	-0.9	76.8	24.8	6.8
	May 12	6.3	101.3	76.3	24.9	98.8	100.6	6.2	-1.0	-0.9	76.0	24.5	—
	June 9	6.6	106.4	79.3	27.1	97.2	103.5	6.4	+2.9	+0.3	78.4	25.1	0.1
	July 14	7.2	115.3	82.9	32.4	100.3	105.4	6.5	+1.9	+1.3	78.2	27.2	8.7
	August 11	7.2	115.8	83.2	32.6	102.2	105.5	6.5	+0.1	+1.6	78.1	27.4	8.9
	September 8	7.2	116.2	83.3	32.9	105.5	109.2	6.8	+3.7	+1.9	80.0	29.1	10.1
	October 13	7.2	115.7	82.7	33.0	110.2	112.0	7.0	+2.8	+2.2	81.8	30.3	0.4
	November 10	7.2	116.0	82.7	33.3	111.3	109.9	6.8	-2.1	+1.5	80.2	29.7	—
	December 8	7.1	114.2	82.2	32.0	110.4	108.6	6.7	-1.3	-0.2	79.6	29.0	0.4
1978	January 12	7.4	119.2	85.9	33.3	115.8	109.8	6.8	+1.2	-0.7	79.9	29.9	1.2
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>													
1977	February 10	5.4	126.0	92.2	33.8	122.7	120.3	5.2	-1.6	..	88.7	31.5	—
	March 10	5.3	123.0	90.8	32.2	120.4	119.4	5.2	-0.9	..	88.6	30.8	—
	April 14	5.4	125.9	92.2	33.7	120.5	120.8	5.2	+1.4	-0.3	89.4	31.4	8.3
	May 12	5.3	121.7	89.0	32.7	117.6	119.5	5.2	-1.3	-0.3	88.2	31.3	0.1
	June 9	5.4	125.0	90.7	34.3	117.0	120.8	5.2	+1.3	+0.5	89.4	31.4	0.3
	July 14	6.7	154.9	105.3	49.6	125.7	127.5	5.5	+6.7	+2.2	92.0	35.4	14.0
	August 11	6.7	156.0	106.5	49.4	129.2	127.9	5.5	+0.4	+2.8	92.7	35.2	14.0
	September 8	6.6	152.5	103.4	49.0	132.0	131.5	5.7	+3.6	+3.6	94.4	37.1	15.0
	October 13	6.0	137.8	94.9	42.8	127.2	126.5	5.5	-5.0	-0.3	90.9	35.6	1.6
	November 10	5.7	131.7	91.4	40.3	124.3	124.5	5.4	-2.0	-1.1	89.3	35.2	—
	December 8	5.5	127.7	90.3	37.4	121.9	122.9	5.3	-1.6	-2.9	89.0	34.0	0.1
1978	January 12	5.7	130.8	93.0	37.8	125.6	122.4	5.3	-0.5	-1.4	88.3	34.1	1.4

\* † see footnotes at end of table.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†		Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		Percentage rate*	Percentage rate*					
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>													
1977	January 13	4.9	76.3	57.4	18.9	74.9	72.0	4.6	..	..	54.0	18.0	0.4
	February 10	4.8	75.6	56.8	18.8	74.5	71.7	4.6	-0.3	..	53.7	18.0	—
	March 10	4.8	75.0	56.2	18.8	74.2	72.5	4.6	+0.8	..	54.1	18.4	—
	April 14	4.8	75.6	56.7	18.9	73.3	72.1	4.6	-0.4	..	54.1	17.9	6.5
	May 12	4.6	72.1	53.8	18.2	70.2	70.9	4.5	-1.2	-0.3	53.1	17.9	—
	June 9	5.1	80.3	58.4	22.0	70.3	73.1	4.7	+2.2	+0.2	54.9	18.2	0.2
	July 14	5.6	88.3	61.8	26.5	74.5	76.2	4.9	+3.1	+1.4	55.9	20.3	8.1
	August 11	5.7	89.5	63.0	26.5	78.0	78.2	5.0	+2.0	+2.4	57.4	20.8	8.0
	September 8	5.5	87.1	61.9	25.2	79.0	79.2	5.0	+1.0	+2.1	58.5	20.7	8.7
	October 13	5.1	80.4	57.2	23.2	76.5	77.7	4.9	-1.5	+0.5	56.9	20.9	0.8
	November 10	5.0	79.2	57.1	22.1	76.5	77.6	4.9	-0.1	-0.2	57.0	20.6	—
	December 8	5.0	78.2	56.8	21.3	76.2	77.0	4.9	-0.6	-0.7	56.5	20.5	0.1
1978	January 12	5.2	82.2	60.1	22.1	80.4	77.5	4.9	+0.5	-0.1	56.7	20.9	0.9
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>													
1977	January 13	5.5	115.1	86.6	28.5	112.0	106.5	5.1	..	..	80.5	26.1	0.3
	February 10	5.4	113.5	85.5	28.0	111.1	106.7	5.1	+0.2	..	80.8	26.0	—
	March 10	5.3	109.5	82.4	27.1	107.7	104.8	5.0	-1.9	..	79.3	25.6	—
	April 14	5.3	110.9	82.9	28.0	105.9	104.5	5.0	-0.3	-0.7	79.1	25.4	9.1
	May 12	5.1	107.2	79.8	27.3	103.4	105.4	5.1	+0.9	-0.4	79.4	26.0	—
	June 9	5.6	117.7	84.8	32.9	103.3	108.1	5.2	+2.7	+1.1	80.9	27.2	0.5
	July 14	6.5	134.9	92.8	42.2	110.1	113.9	5.5	+5.8	+3.1	83.5	30.3	13.5
	August 11	6.5	135.6	93.8	41.8	114.0	115.7	5.6	+1.8	+3.5	84.7	31.0	13.0
	September 8	6.4	134.1	93.5	40.6	118.0	119.1	5.7	+3.4	+3.6	87.4	31.7	14.4
	October 13	6.0	125.9	89.1	36.8	117.7	118.5	5.7	-0.6	+1.5	86.7	31.8	0.6
	November 10	5.9	122.7	87.9	34.9	116.9	117.0	5.6	-1.5	+0.4	85.5	31.4	—
	December 8	5.9	122.2	88.4	33.8	117.7	117.3	5.6	+0.3	-0.6	85.9	31.4	0.1
1978	January 12	6.1	127.6	92.9	34.8	123.7	118.2	5.7	+0.9	-0.1	86.4	31.8	1.1
<b>NORTH WEST</b>													
1977	January 13	7.2	203.0	151.8	51.2	194.9	187.9	6.6	..	..	142.0	45.9	1.1
	February 10	7.0	199.0	148.7	50.4	192.4	187.0	6.6	-0.9	..	141.1	46.0	—
	March 10	6.8	192.3	144.1	48.2	186.9	183.6	6.5	-3.4	..	138.6	45.0	—
	April 14	6.9	196.4	146.5	49.9	187.7	185.3	6.5	+1.7	-0.9	139.5	45.8	12.7
	May 12	6.8	191.9	143.1	48.7	183.9	185.6	6.5	+0.3	-0.5	139.6	46.0	



## UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†			Males (000's)	Females (000's)		
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		Total number (000's)	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month (000's)				Average change over 3 months ended (000's)
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>WALES</b>													
1977	February 10	7.6	81.3	59.4	21.9	78.4	75.7	7.1	-0.1	..	55.8	19.9	—
	March 10	7.4	79.0	57.7	21.3	76.8	75.3	7.0	-0.4	..	55.5	19.8	—
	April 14	7.5	80.5	58.4	22.0	76.3	75.7	7.1	+0.4	—	55.7	20.0	6.5
	May 12	7.3	77.6	56.2	21.3	73.7	74.8	7.0	-0.9	-0.3	55.0	19.8	—
	June 9	7.4	79.6	57.4	22.3	73.8	77.6	7.3	+2.8	+0.7	56.9	20.8	0.1
	July 14	8.6	92.0	63.2	28.8	76.7	79.4	7.4	+1.8	+1.3	57.2	22.2	9.6
	August 11	8.8	94.5	64.9	29.6	79.2	80.2	7.5	+0.8	+1.8	57.7	22.5	8.8
	September 8	8.8	94.6	64.6	30.0	82.3	83.2	7.8	+3.0	+1.8	59.3	23.9	9.9
	October 13	8.6	91.4	62.9	28.5	84.0	84.0	7.9	+0.8	+1.5	59.8	24.3	0.7
	November 10	8.5	91.1	63.4	27.7	85.3	85.3	8.0	+1.3	+1.7	61.1	24.2	—
	December 8	8.5	90.8	63.7	27.1	85.9	85.2	8.0	-0.1	+0.7	60.9	24.2	—
1978	January 12	8.7	93.1	66.0	27.1	88.3	84.3	7.9	-0.9	+0.1	60.6	23.7	1.1
<b>SCOTLAND</b>													
1977	February 10	8.1	179.6	126.5	53.0	167.9	161.6	7.3	+1.3	..	115.4	46.2	—
	March 10	7.9	175.4	123.3	52.2	165.7	162.1	7.3	+0.5	..	115.3	46.8	—
	April 14	7.7	170.2	119.6	50.6	162.7	161.3	7.3	-0.8	+0.4	114.6	46.7	12.5
	May 12	7.4	164.2	114.7	49.5	157.9	161.3	7.3	-0.1	-0.1	113.6	47.7	0.2
	June 9	8.4	186.2	126.4	59.8	161.2	167.9	7.6	+6.6	+1.9	117.4	50.5	3.0
	July 14	8.8	194.3	131.1	63.2	166.5	170.0	7.7	+2.1	+2.9	118.3	51.7	12.0
	August 11	8.9	196.3	132.6	63.7	171.6	171.4	7.7	+1.4	+3.4	118.6	52.8	12.1
	September 8	8.5	189.1	127.4	61.7	171.0	174.2	7.9	+2.8	+2.1	119.9	54.3	14.3
	October 13	8.3	183.9	124.3	59.6	171.5	174.7	7.9	+0.5	+1.6	119.9	54.8	1.6
	November 10	8.4	185.2	125.5	59.7	175.8	176.9	8.0	+2.2	+1.9	121.7	55.1	—
	December 8	8.4	186.2	127.4	58.8	178.4	178.4	8.1	+1.5	+1.4	123.2	55.2	—
1978	January 12	9.2	203.6	139.5	64.1	188.5	179.0	8.1	+0.6	+1.4	124.1	54.9	1.8
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>													
1977	January 13	10.6	58.0	40.1	17.8	55.2	53.6	9.8	+1.3	+0.5	37.2	16.4	0.7
	February 10	10.4	56.7	39.5	17.1	54.2	53.0	9.7	-0.6	+0.4	37.0	16.0	—
	March 10	10.1	55.4	39.0	16.4	53.3	53.0	9.7	—	+0.2	37.5	15.6	—
	April 14	10.4	56.6	39.8	16.8	53.4	53.4	9.8	+0.4	-0.1	37.7	15.7	1.8
	May 12	10.3	56.0	39.7	16.3	52.9	53.8	9.9	+0.4	+0.3	38.3	15.5	—
	June 9	10.9	59.7	41.4	18.2	53.4	55.1	10.1	+1.3	+0.7	39.0	16.1	1.3
	July 14	12.6	68.9	45.4	23.5	57.1	57.1	10.5	+2.0	+1.2	39.5	17.6	6.3
	August 11	12.6	68.8	45.6	23.2	57.8	57.3	10.5	+0.2	+1.2	39.8	17.5	5.7
	September 8	12.3	67.2	44.7	22.5	57.8	57.7	10.6	+0.4	+0.9	40.0	17.7	6.8
	October 13	11.3	61.8	42.1	19.7	55.7	56.3	10.3	-1.4	-0.3	39.5	16.8	1.8
	November 10	11.2	61.1	41.7	19.4	56.3	56.5	10.3	+0.2	-0.3	39.5	17.0	—
	December 8	11.2	61.1	42.2	18.9	57.1	57.4	10.5	+0.9	-0.1	40.2	17.2	—
1978	January 12	11.7	63.9	44.6	19.3	60.2	58.6	10.7	+1.2	+0.8	41.0	17.5	0.3

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the following numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1976: South East 7,555,000, East Anglia 703,000, South West 1,611,000, West Midlands 2,313,000, East Midlands 1,571,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 2,083,000, North West 2,837,000, North 1,359,000, Wales 1,069,000, Scotland 2,215,000 and Northern Ireland 546,000.

† The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.

## UNEMPLOYMENT simplified analysis by duration and age

THOUSANDS

TABLE 107

		GREAT BRITAIN*					UNITED KINGDOM*				
		Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†
1973	January 8	152	10	506	112	780	157	10	537	114	818
	February 12	136	9	472	106	725	142	9	500	110	761
	March 12	124	8	451	107	690	129	8	479	109	725
	April 9	129	8	415	104	656	134	8	441	106	689
	May 14	109	7	380	102	598	114	7	404	104	629
	June 11	103	7	344	97	551	108	7	367	99	581
	July 9	124	8	314	96	542	130	8	337	98	573
	August 13	137	8	319	95	559	143	8	342	97	590
	September 10	124	8	309	93	534	130	8	330	95	563
	October 8	127	9	286	92	514	132	9	306	94	541
	November 12	112	8	288	91	499	117	8	309	92	526
	December 10	106	7	285	91	489	111	7	306	92	516
1974	January 14§	..	..	..	..	610	..	..	..	..	640
	February 11§	..	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	636
	March 11§	..	..	..	..	598	..	..	..	..	627
	April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95	614
	May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
	June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
	July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
	August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
	September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
	October 14‡	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93	651
	November 11‡	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94	660
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	..	..	773
	February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
	March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	September 8‡	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	October 9‡	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
	August 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
	September 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
	October 14	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 1										

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

TABLE 108

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services XXIV-XXVI	Public administration and defence XXVII	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
		I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
<b>Total number (thousands)</b>												
1973	November	9.6	17.3	129.6	75.6	5.9	32.7	42.8	86.3	30.2	67.0	491.2
1974	February	12.4	17.9	159.9	112.9	6.1	37.1	56.6	98.9	31.8	69.3	596.1
	May	10.0	15.9	146.5	95.8	5.7	32.7	49.8	83.4	32.3	65.8	530.4
	August	10.1	15.9	158.4	100.6	5.8	31.9	53.1	90.0	34.1	82.7	572.7
	November	12.2	15.7	165.7	111.7	5.8	35.9	56.0	107.9	37.0	71.2	613.4
1975	February	15.9	15.7	217.1	144.2	5.9	43.6	74.0	123.8	40.2	76.7	748.7
	May	14.9	15.5	248.4	148.6	6.3	44.7	80.8	125.0	41.2	83.4	798.8
	August	16.8	16.6	293.4	163.6	6.9	48.6	95.2	148.3	45.3	123.6	943.8
	November‡	20.5	17.0	318.0	184.7	7.7	56.8	107.3	191.1	52.7	123.7	1,079.7
1976	February	24.4	17.5	357.1	221.7	8.7	64.4	128.8	209.0	56.7	136.9	1,225.4
	May	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.9	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
	August	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
	November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	February	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192.6	1,325.8
	May	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
	August	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
	November	25.9	22.2	337.4	203.1	9.2	61.9	138.0	252.7	78.5	240.7	1,369.4
<b>Percentage rate‡</b>												
1973	November	2.2	4.6	1.7	5.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	..	2.2
1974	February	3.0	4.9	2.0	8.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.0	..	2.4
	May	2.4	4.4	1.9	6.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	..	2.3
	August	2.5	4.4	2.0	7.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	..	2.5
	November	3.0	4.3	2.1	8.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.3	..	2.7
1975	February	4.0	4.3	2.9	10.1	1.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	..	3.2
	May	3.7	4.2	3.3	10.4	1.8	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.5	..	3.5
	August	4.2	4.5	3.9	11.5	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.7	..	4.1
	November‡	5.1	4.7	4.2	13.0	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7
1976	February	6.1	4.8	4.8	15.1	2.5	4.3	4.6	2.9	3.5	..	5.3
	May	5.5	4.7	4.8	14.1	2.4	4.0	4.5	2.7	3.5	..	5.1
	August	5.4	4.7	4.7	13.2	2.6	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.7	..	5.3
	November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	February	6.6	4.7	4.6	15.5	2.7	4.2	5.1	3.3	4.3	..	5.7
	May	5.9	4.6	4.4	13.9	2.6	3.9	4.7	3.0	4.2	..	5.3
	August	5.7	5.8	4.6	13.3	2.7	3.8	4.9	3.2	4.5	..	5.8
	November	6.4	6.1	4.5	13.8	2.6	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.8	..	5.9
<b>Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)¶</b>												
1973	November	9.5	17.1	137.7	80.4	5.9	32.8	45.0	79.7	29.4	66.3	495.2
1974	February	10.3	17.5	151.3	98.7	6.0	33.3	51.7	89.9	30.2	70.7	549.8
	May	10.7	16.4	145.6	97.2	5.8	33.3	50.5	90.1	33.4	70.8	547.5
	August	11.6	16.0	159.7	108.3	5.8	34.9	54.5	97.3	35.2	74.8	588.0
	November	12.2	15.6	174.4	116.8	5.8	36.2	58.9	101.4	36.1	71.5	618.5
1975	February	13.8	15.3	207.9	130.2	5.7	39.9	68.9	114.5	39.0	78.8	701.8
	May	15.5	16.0	248.1	149.7	6.4	45.4	81.6	133.8	42.2	89.9	817.0
	August	18.2	16.7	293.8	171.1	6.9	51.3	96.2	155.1	46.3	114.0	955.9
	November‡	20.7	16.9	327.1	190.1	7.7	57.3	110.5	184.9	52.0	124.6	1,086.3
1976	February	22.3	17.1	348.1	207.9	8.5	60.7	123.8	199.4	55.6	139.4	1,178.1
	May	22.6	17.6	353.4	207.5	8.7	60.8	126.5	201.8	57.7	148.5	1,203.6
	August	23.3	17.2	350.4	201.3	9.3	61.5	132.0	209.6	61.8	189.0	1,256.1
	November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	February	24.6	16.6	333.1	213.6	9.4	60.5	135.9	225.3	68.8	195.3	1,278.4
	May	24.3	17.1	330.4	204.9	9.3	60.2	132.5	220.6	69.8	194.6	1,262.1
	August	24.5	21.2	342.3	203.5	9.4	60.8	138.7	229.9	74.4	251.4	1,356.5
	November	26.0	22.1	346.6	208.6	9.3	62.4	141.2	246.6	77.8	241.8	1,376.5

\* 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 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.  
 \*\* Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for November 1976.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**occupational analysis: numbers registered at employment offices in Great Britain**

TABLE 109

		Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other non-manual occupations‡	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc.§	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations
<b>MALES</b>								
1974	September	36,611	56,327	11,211	55,102	238,112	104,523	501,886
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	39,611	60,357	15,150	89,931	269,213	146,304	620,566
	June	40,958	61,530	16,015	98,019	287,686	157,656	661,864
	September	51,489	76,294	19,248	112,510	377,729	195,076	832,346
	December*	56,460	72,949	21,667	133,461	360,540	222,717	867,794
1976	March	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
	June	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
	September	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	March	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
	June	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
	September	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
	December	77,250	82,035	27,720	145,715	391,649	241,241	965,610
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1974	September	7.3	11.2	2.2	11.0	47.4	20.8	100.0
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	6.4	9.7	2.4	14.5	43.4	23.6	100.0
	June	6.2	9.3	2.4	14.8	43.5	23.8	100.0
	September	6.2	9.2	2.3	13.5	45.4	23.4	100.0
	December*	6.5	8.4	2.5	15.4	41.5	25.7	100.0
1976	March	6.3	8.2	2.6	16.1	40.7	26.2	100.0
	June	6.4	8.4	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
	September	7.1	9.1	2.7	15.0	40.8	25.3	100.0
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	March	6.7	8.5	2.8	16.1	39.9	26.0	100.0
	June	7.7	8.4	2.8	15.7	40.4	25.0	100.0
	September	8.5	9.0	2.8	14.8	40.6	24.2	100.0
	December	8.0	8.5	2.9	15.1	40.6	25.0	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1974	September	8,944	31,251	9,015	2,385	26,648	22,251	100,494
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	9,199	38,908	14,645	3,351	28,518	29,065	123,686
	June	8,894	41,739	15,308	4,137	32,869	31,044	133,991
	September	14,600	70,924	22,523	5,270	65,968	44,253	223,538
	December*	16,161	70,173	26,324	6,320	47,590	47,043	213,611
1976	March	17,124	80,113	32,350	7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399
	June	16,216	77,624	31,488	7,765	53,526	52,596	239,215
	September	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	March	23,899	100,401	42,366	8,391	62,173	66,520	303,750
	June	25,353	97,480	40,631	8,300	62,554	63,546	297,864
	September	38,619	116,712	44,984	9,482	70,473	70,124	350,394
	December	35,328	110,914	46,951	9,266	69,871	74,534	346,864
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1974	September	8.9	31.1	9.0	2.4	26.5	22.1	100.0
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	7.4	31.5	11.8	2.7	23.1	23.5	100.0
	June	6.6	31.2	11.4	3.1	24.5	23.2	100.0
	September	6.5	31.7	10.1	2.4	29.5	19.8	100.0
	December*	7.6	32.9	12.3	3.0	22.3	22.0	100.0
1976	March	7.0	32.8	13.2	3.0	21.9	22.1	100.0
	June	6.8	32					

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	Total§
<b>MALES</b>								
1972 January*	33.9	51.7	202.6	134.3	120.7	113.0	123.6	779.8
July	35.0	47.1	168.2	106.8	101.1	100.3	117.5	676.0
1973 January	28.1	44.9	163.7	103.4	97.9	101.5	121.1	660.6
July	16.5	28.7	106.4	68.1	68.7	103.7	103.7	469.8
1974 January†	21.2	32.4	120.3	72.6	65.9	73.5	94.4	480.3
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	61.3	80.9	241.9	123.2	99.4	95.9	112.3	814.9
1976 January‡	57.5	73.0	297.5	168.5	130.0	123.2	131.6	981.3
July	146.6	70.3	276.8	158.9	124.3	121.3	132.5	1,030.7
1977 January	62.9	72.5	307.6	181.3	136.8	134.3	138.6	1,034.0
July	166.2	76.8	286.6	170.8	128.7	130.7	127.5	1,087.3
1978 January	67.0	75.4	313.8	193.1	141.3	142.0	137.6	1,070.2
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1972 January*	4.3	6.6	26.0	17.2	15.5	14.5	15.8	100.0
July	5.2	7.0	24.9	15.8	15.0	14.8	17.4	100.0
1973 January	4.3	6.8	24.8	15.6	14.8	15.4	18.3	100.0
July	3.5	6.1	22.6	14.5	14.6	16.5	22.1	100.0
1974 January†	4.4	6.7	25.1	15.1	13.7	15.3	19.6	100.0
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	7.5	9.9	29.7	15.1	12.2	11.8	13.8	100.0
1976 January‡	5.9	7.4	30.3	17.2	13.3	12.6	13.4	100.0
July	14.2	6.8	26.9	15.4	12.1	11.8	12.9	100.0
1977 January	6.1	7.0	29.8	17.5	13.2	13.0	13.4	100.0
July	15.3	7.1	26.4	15.7	11.8	12.0	11.7	100.0
1978 January	6.3	7.0	29.3	18.0	13.2	13.3	12.9	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1972 January*	22.0	21.8	44.4	13.6	17.5	24.8	0.7	144.7
July	21.9	21.2	42.2	11.9	14.9	22.0	0.6	134.7
1973 January	18.9	22.8	43.4	11.9	15.0	22.8	0.6	135.4
July	10.5	14.3	30.6	8.0	10.1	17.6	0.4	91.5
1974 January†	12.1	15.8	32.0	8.1	9.3	15.4	0.4	93.3
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	43.7	47.0	75.8	18.1	18.4	23.4	0.9	227.2
1976 January‡	48.6	45.5	91.4	26.8	25.5	31.7	1.1	270.5
July	121.8	51.5	102.7	30.8	29.2	34.5	1.3	371.8
1977 January	59.5	57.4	125.4	37.8	34.4	40.4	1.4	356.2
July	146.5	66.7	134.0	40.9	35.9	40.8	1.4	466.2
1978 January	67.9	64.6	150.8	45.6	38.8	45.4	1.4	414.5
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1972 January*	15.2	15.1	30.7	9.4	12.1	17.1	0.5	100.0
July	16.3	15.7	31.3	8.8	11.1	16.3	0.4	100.0
1973 January	14.0	16.8	32.0	8.8	11.1	16.8	0.4	100.0
July	11.5	15.6	33.4	8.8	11.0	19.2	0.4	100.0
1974 January†	13.0	17.0	34.3	8.7	10.0	16.5	0.5	100.0
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	19.2	20.7	33.4	8.0	8.1	10.3	0.4	100.0
1976 January‡	18.0	16.8	33.8	9.9	9.4	11.7	0.4	100.0
July	32.8	13.8	27.6	8.3	7.8	9.3	0.3	100.0
1977 January	16.7	16.1	35.2	10.6	9.6	11.3	0.4	100.0
July	31.4	14.3	28.7	8.8	7.7	8.8	0.3	100.0
1978 January	16.4	15.6	36.4	11.0	9.4	11.0	0.3	100.0

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

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

TABLE 111 THOUSANDS

	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total§
<b>TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES</b>								
1974 July	123.0	60.0	68.5	52.3	76.6	69.4	123.9	573.6
October	105.1	69.7	88.8	70.9	88.3	72.0	127.7	622.6
1975 January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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
1976 January‡	163.9	103.7	157.7	162.5	195.1	154.5	161.2	1,098.6
April	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
July	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
October	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
1977 January	136.4	113.4	166.9	151.5	262.8	225.3	264.6	1,320.9
April	125.7	81.0	179.7	183.0	279.9	256.8	284.3	1,390.2
July	126.6	96.8	151.7	151.7	249.7	262.8	296.3	1,335.6
October	189.5	199.8	230.3	150.6	233.7	242.6	307.1	1,553.5
1978 January	135.2	117.3	177.2	172.8	297.0	232.8	324.3	1,456.6
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1974 July	21.4	10.5	11.9	9.1	13.3	12.1	21.6	100.0
October	16.9	11.2	14.3	11.4	14.2	11.6	20.5	100.0
1975 January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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
1976 January‡	14.9	9.4	14.4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
April	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
July	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
October	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
1977 January	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.5	19.9	17.1	20.0	100.0
April	9.0	5.8	12.9	13.2	20.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
July	9.5	7.2	11.4	11.4	18.7	19.7	22.2	100.0
October	12.2	12.9	14.8	9.7	15.0	15.6	19.8	100.0
1978 January	9.3	8.1	12.2	11.9	20.4	16.0	22.3	100.0
<b>MALES</b>								
1974 July	93.8	48.2	56.5	43.4	65.0	60.7	112.7	480.3
October	81.4	54.5	70.0	57.0	74.7	62.8	115.9	516.3
1975 January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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
1976 January‡	118.6	75.3	115.6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855.1
April	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
July	89.0	66.8	111.9	111.3	190.2	203.6	186.2	959.1
October	135.0	94.8	142.1	102.7	165.2	189.1	201.8	1,030.7
1977 January	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
April	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
July	88.6	70.3	108.0	106.9	179.4	189.8	249.5	992.5
October	119.3	122.1	148.1	105.5	162.8	175.0	254.5	1,087.3
1978 January	92.0	78.5	116.9	116.9	194.1	165.7	264.9	1,028.7
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1974 July	29.2	11.8	12.0	8.8	11.6	8.7	11.2	93.3
October	23.7	15.2	18.8	13.9	13.6	9.2	11.9	106.3
1975 January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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
1976 January‡	45.2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
April	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
July	31.1	23.7	40.5	39.8	59.2	53.1	24.8	272.1
October	78.4	48.0	64.6	40.0	58.3	54.4	28.0	371.8
1977 January	40.9	35.5	52.3	46.3	81.3	55.6	36.8	348.8
April	38.2	23.4	48.3	52.3	82.3	69.9	41.9	356.2
July	38.0	26.4	43.7	44.8	70.3	73.0	46.7	343.1
October	70.1	77.7	82.2	45.1	70.8	67.6	52.6	466.2
1978 January	43.2	38.8	60.2	56.2	102.9	67.1	59.4	427.9

\* All the figures in this table are unadjusted in respect of amendments notified on the four days following the count.  
 † Information is not available for January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.  
 ‡ From October 1975 onwards the figures exclude adult students. Also from October 1975 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.  
 § Before October 1975, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

TABLE 112 THOUSANDS

		Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receiving supplementary allowance only	Others registered for work	Total
1973	February	236	75	261	145	718
	May	186	55	223	126	591
	November	150	41	180	122	494
1974	February*	..	..	..	..	599
	May	172	58	186	119	535
	November	209	67	201	144	621
1975	February	271	91	236	159	757
	May	303	96	252	162	813
	November	421	124	373	202	1,120
1976	February	483	152	416	202	1,253
	May	454	143	420	203	1,220
	November†	..	..	..	..	..
1977	February	469	144	535	217	1,365
	May	427	136	511	211	1,286
	November	470	129	574	265	1,438

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

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

\* Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

TABLE 113 THOUSANDS

	United Kingdom*		Belgium†	Denmark*	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy††	Netherlands*	Japan†	Canada†	United States‡
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers										
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>												
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	154	1,072	1,030		1,545	204		862	6,856
Quarterly averages												
1975 4th	1,172		218	136	1,015	1,133	79	699	214	1,030	674	7,223
1976 1st	1,298		226	143	978	1,296	87	681	230	1,257	786	7,911
2nd	1,295		217	108	853	989	84	693	194	1,083	726	6,950
3rd	1,474		224	111	868	928	82	776	209	1,010	718	7,309
4th	1,374e		248	142	1,035	1,006	82	777	210	963	714	6,983
1977 1st	1,418		260	163	1,048	1,182	87	1,459	215	1,210	922	7,838
2nd	1,395		250	142	981	972	83	1,432	185	1,087	851	6,724
3rd	1,622		259	144	1,081	949	80	1,692	205	1,053	838	6,712
4th	1,499		287	169	1,177	1,016		1,598	209		836	6,149
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
Quarterly averages												
1975 4th		1,131	210	123	916	1,142	80		210	1,114	721	7,855
1976 1st		1,220	213	119	907	1,139	82		208	1,072	705	7,130
2nd		1,252	227	115	950	1,033	84		208	1,102	730	7,043
3rd		1,306	238	120	951	1,035	85		221	1,101	752	7,457
4th		1,317e	238	126	932	1,014	83		206	1,038	764	7,578
1977 1st		1,330	246	140	973	1,022	82		194	1,032	822	7,068
2nd		1,330	261	147	1,096	1,017	83		198	1,110	853	6,816
3rd		1,421	276	152	1,185	1,058	83e		217	1,150	875	6,814
4th		1,432	277e	155	1,060	1,024			206		899	6,676
1977 latest data												
Month		Jan 78	Dec 77	Dec 77	Dec 77	Dec 77	Oct 77	Oct 77††	Dec 77	Nov 77	Dec 77	Dec 77
Number		1,428	274e	153e	1,026	1,010	80e	1,598	197e	1,151e	911	6,337
Percentage rates		6.0	10.2e	7.3e	5.7	4.5	11.6e	7.4R	5.1e	2.1e	8.5	6.4

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.

\*\* No figures are available for December 1974. The annual averages are averages of 11 months.

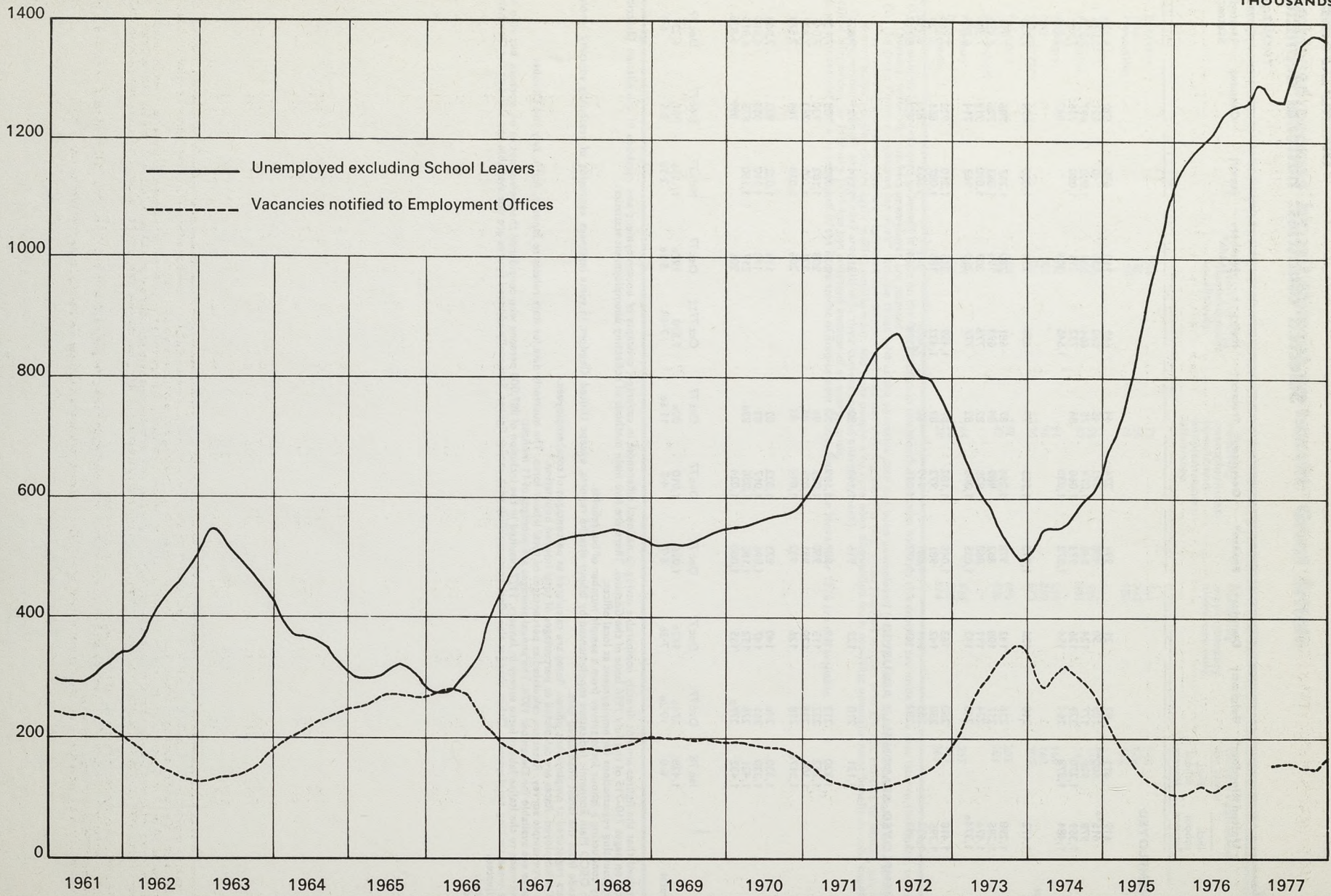
†† Changes made to the Italian labour force survey in January, 1977 resulted in the inclusion of 587,000 persons who considered themselves not to be workers, but who nevertheless were seeking employment. Other changes also affect comparability with earlier figures. Seasonally adjusted figures are not available and the data for October, 1977 is unadjusted.

e Estimated.

R Revised.

# Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted  
THOUSANDS



The moving averages for November and December 1974, January 1975 and October to December 1976 have been calculated from interpolated data

## 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)			
1971	January 11	246	79	325	236	77	313	10	2	12	176	181	-5
	April 5	251	81	332	233	78	311	18	4	22	158	167	-9
	July 12	248	78	326	227	75	302	21	3	24	157	162	-6
	October 11	250	81	332	236	78	314	15	3	18	157	159	-2
1972	January 10	245	84	329	232	81	313	13	3	16	160	157	3
	April 10	230	78	308	228	78	306	2	—	2	163	159	4
	July 10	228	80	308	245	82	327	-17	-2	-19	174	172	2
	October 9	227	78	304	234	78	312	-7	-1	-8	180	174	5
1973	January 8	213	75	288	231	77	307	-18	-1	-19	198	182	16
	April 9	210	76	286	232	80	312	-22	-4	-26	235	213	22
	July 9	210	74	283	223	77	300	-13	-4	-17	232	217	15
	October 8	206	73	278	219	76	295	-13	-4	-17	233	222	11
1974	January 14	214	74	288	213	73	286	2	1	2	207	219	-12
	February 11	221	75	296	210	72	281	11	3	15	194	214	-20
	March 11	225	76	300	210	73	283	15	2	18	189	209	-20
	April 8§	228	78	305	220	76	296	7	2	9	207	208	-1
	May 13	227	79	306	227	79	306	1	—	—	218	208	10
	June 10	231	82	313	230	81	311	1	1	2	223	212	11
	July 8	232	83	315	230	82	312	2	1	4	220	216	4
	August 12	238	86	323	230	83	313	8	3	11	212	219	-6
	September 9	239	86	325	231	83	314	8	3	11	208	216	-8
	October 14	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	-9
	November 11	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10	201	211	-10
1975	December 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
1976	December 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	-5
	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
1977	November 11**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 13**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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

\* 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 no counts were made during the period November 1974 to March 1975 and the figures for the period September to November 1974 include some estimates.

\*\* Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for the period November 1976 to March 1977.

VACANCIES

notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118

THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>Numbers notified to employment offices</b>													
1975 November 7	46.0	3.3	6.7	5.7	7.0	7.6	10.9	7.2	3.9	14.9	113.3	2.4	115.7
December 5	39.5	3.0	6.4	5.2	6.2	7.1	9.8	6.4	3.7	13.7	101.0	2.1	103.1
1976 January 2	33.8	2.5	5.1	4.5	5.7	5.9	8.0	5.8	3.8	11.6	86.8	2.0	88.8
February 6	37.7	2.7	6.2	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.9	6.8	4.1	12.9	97.2	2.3	99.5
March 5	40.7	3.2	7.4	5.6	6.3	7.8	9.8	7.3	4.5	14.4	106.9	2.1	109.0
April 2	44.6	3.4	8.7	6.0	6.9	9.3	10.2	7.8	5.4	15.0	117.4	2.3	119.7
May 7	46.2	3.8	9.4	6.1	6.9	10.1	10.6	7.6	5.6	15.6	122.0	2.4	124.4
June 4	48.9	3.8	9.5	6.1	7.0	9.7	10.9	7.9	5.3	15.7	124.8	2.2	127.0
July 2	50.1	4.0	9.1	6.4	7.2	10.4	11.0	8.6	5.7	14.5	127.1	2.0	129.1
August 6	50.3	3.9	8.9	6.9	7.7	10.4	11.1	8.5	5.5	14.9	128.0	1.8	129.8
September 3	54.7	4.0	9.7	8.3	8.5	11.1	12.3	8.8	6.3	15.8	139.3	2.3	141.6
October 8	57.0	4.1	7.9	8.0	8.7	11.2	11.9	8.5	5.5	14.8	137.7	2.1	139.8
November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..
December 3†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..
1977 January 7†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..
February 4	54.0	3.3	7.1	8.8	9.2	10.8	11.5	8.8	5.5	13.0	132.1	1.8	133.9
March 4	57.4	3.6	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.5	12.2	9.3	5.9	15.0	142.5	1.8	144.3
April 6	62.1	4.0	9.8	9.2	10.8	12.3	12.6	9.3	6.7	17.1	153.9	1.8	155.7
May 6	68.2	4.4	10.3	9.4	10.9	13.7	13.3	9.8	6.6	17.0	163.6	1.8	165.4
June 1	69.4	4.7	11.0	9.3	10.6	13.8	13.7	9.2	7.1	18.0	168.8	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
<b>Numbers notified to careers offices</b>													
1975 November 7	9.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.9	23.5	0.7	24.2
December 5	8.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.9	19.7	0.7	20.4
1976 January 2	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.8	17.9	0.6	18.5
February 6	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	17.6	0.6	18.3
March 5	8.3	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	21.2	0.6	21.9
April 2	9.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.4	23.6	0.7	24.3
May 7	11.7	1.2	1.8	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.7	28.7	0.7	29.3
June 4	12.0	0.9	1.2	4.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	2.3	27.7	0.5	28.2
July 2	11.7	0.8	1.2	3.7	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.7	26.0	0.5	26.5
August 6	11.3	0.7	1.3	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	24.8	0.5	25.4
September 3	11.7	0.7	1.4	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	25.6	0.7	26.3
October 8	10.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	22.7	0.6	23.3
November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
December 3†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
1977 January 7†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
February 4	7.9	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	17.4	0.5	17.9
March 4	10.5	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	22.9	0.5	23.4
April 6	11.9	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	25.4	0.5	25.9
May 6	13.8	1.1	1.7	5.5	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.5	32.4	0.6	33.0
June 1	12.0	0.6	1.0	5.1	1.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.6	27.0	0.6	27.6
July 8	8.5	0.6	1.0	3.9	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.2	20.8	0.4	21.2
August 5	8.4	0.6	1.1	3.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.2	20.4	0.4	20.8
September 2	8.9	0.7	1.0	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.2	21.1	0.6	21.6
October 7	9.1	0.6	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	18.8	0.5	19.3
November 4	9.4	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	18.0	0.4	18.4
December 2	8.9	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	16.7	0.3	17.1
1978 January 6	9.0	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	16.9	0.4	17.2

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to local employment offices and careers offices and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. They are not a measure of total vacancies. 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.  
 † 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
1972 September 6	72.8	5.0	12.9	9.2	9.5	10.4	11.1	5.9	5.0	6.8	151.2	2.1	153.3
October 4	76.7	5.6	13.8	10.2	10.3	11.5	10.9	6.5	5.0	7.9	161.5	2.3	163.8
November 8	81.7	6.2	14.9	11.9	11.5	12.9	12.6	7.7	5.3	8.9	176.3	2.3	178.6
December 6	88.0	6.8	16.2	13.6	12.4	13.9	14.0	8.3	5.7	10.0	190.8	2.4	193.2
1973 January 3	94.7	7.4	17.4	14.7	13.3	14.7	15.9	9.2	6.2	10.9	204.6	2.4	207.0
February 7	105.9	8.1	19.7	17.3	14.8	16.2	18.5	10.8	7.1	13.5	232.3	2.7	235.0
March 7	117.2	9.0	21.3	19.3	16.3	17.5	20.6	11.9	7.3	14.8	255.6	2.9	258.5
April 4	125.6	9.9	23.0	21.1	18.0	18.8	22.0	12.8	8.0	16.1	275.6	3.2	278.8
May 9	134.0	11.0	24.3	23.1	19.8	20.5	23.9	13.3	8.6	17.3	296.0	3.2	299.2
June 6	141.5	11.5	24.9	24.1	19.9	21.6	25.3	13.3	8.9	17.5	308.5	3.0	311.5
July 4	149.4	12.1	26.2	25.6	21.0	22.5	26.3	14.2	9.2	18.3	324.8	2.9	327.7
August 8	152.6	12.3	26.8	26.1	21.1	22.9	27.1	14.1	9.0	18.8	330.9	3.1	334.0
September 5	156.1	12.8	27.9	27.7	21.8	24.6	28.3	15.2	9.3	19.3	343.2	3.2	346.4
October 3	161.6	13.2	28.2	29.1	22.5	25.3	29.9	15.8	9.8	19.8	354.9	3.3	358.2
November 7	167.0	13.4	28.6	29.1	22.2	25.7	30.0	15.6	9.8	20.0	360.8	3.5	364.3
December 5	168.8	12.9	27.6	28.8	22.1	25.5	29.9	15.1	9.8	19.4	356.1	3.6	359.7
1974 January 9	142.6	14.7	23.9	24.4	18.9	21.8	25.3	12.8	8.7	17.7	307.6	3.5	311.1
February 6	130.8	15.0	21.9	21.5	17.6	20.4	23.4	11.8	7.8	15.8	281.6	3.4	285.0
March 6	130.6	14.9	21.1	21.1	17.3	19.4	23.4	12.1	7.9	15.4	278.1	3.6	281.7
April 3	137.8	13.6	23.1	23.1	18.6	22.2	26.7	12.5	8.7	17.4	300.4	3.8	304.2
May 8	135.5	12.5	22.7	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	20.8	16.5	21.0	23.7	12.2	8.7	21.7	267.5	3.9	271.4
December 4	..	..	17.6	16.3	15.0	18.0	20.5						

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

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES														
	WORKING OVERTIME						ON SHORT-TIME								
	Hours of overtime worked				Stood off for whole week†		Working part of week				Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time		
Total								Average per operative working part of the week							
1973	May 19	1,827	35.5	8.5	15.60	15.35	5	185	13	117	8.9	18	0.3	302	16.9
	June 16	1,830	35.6	8.5	15.50	15.21	3	103	13	112	8.8	15	0.3	215	14.0
	July 14	1,760	34.0	8.8	15.48	15.37	1	46	13	116	9.0	14	0.3	162	11.6
	August 18	1,717	33.1	8.5	14.62	15.42	1	47	11	82	7.6	12	0.2	129	10.8
	September 15	1,823	35.2	8.6	15.76	15.47	14	571	9	97	10.4	24	0.5	668	28.3
	October 13	1,885	36.3	8.7	16.32	15.72	1	32	10	90	9.4	10	0.2	121	11.7
	November 17	1,940	37.2	8.6	16.73	15.79	3	109	21	211	10.3	23	0.4	320	13.8
	December 15	1,969	37.6	8.9	17.43	16.73	1	35	9	71	7.9	10	0.2	105	10.7
1974	January 19‡	1,264	24.4	7.8	9.81	10.74	8	309	1,130	15,543	13.8	1,137	22.2	15,852	13.9
	February 16‡	1,397	27.1	7.7	10.79	11.42	8	317	941	12,430	13.2	949	18.5	12,747	13.4
	March 16‡	1,586	30.8	8.1	12.89	13.55	8	319	227	2,725	12.0	235	4.6	3,044	13.0
	April 6	1,735	33.7	8.4	14.53	14.78	3	110	33	360	11.0	35	0.7	470	13.2
	May 18	1,769	34.3	8.5	15.13	14.87	6	221	28	244	8.6	34	0.6	465	13.7
	June 15 (a) *	1,742	33.9	8.6	14.84	14.54	3	107	23	245	10.6	25	0.5	352	13.7
	June 15 (b) *	2,066	36.7	8.6	17.71	17.68	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.5	375	13.7
	July 13	1,994	35.2	8.8	17.60	17.46	3	104	24	273	11.2	27	0.5	377	14.0
	August 17	1,880	33.1	8.8	16.47	17.51	4	140	31	306	9.9	34	0.6	446	13.0
	September 14	1,989	35.1	8.7	17.31	17.08	6	226	58	722	12.5	63	1.1	948	15.0
	October 19	2,011	35.5	8.5	17.00	16.28	23	927	59	769	13.1	82	1.4	1,696	20.7
	November 16	2,017	35.6	8.5	17.07	15.99	19	740	65	632	9.7	84	1.5	1,373	16.4
	December 14	2,003	35.7	8.6	17.19	16.14	8	321	64	686	10.7	72	1.3	1,008	13.9
1975	January 18	1,785	32.1	8.3	14.88	16.21	6	222	124	1,261	10.2	130	2.3	1,483	11.5
	February 15	1,758	31.9	8.2	14.45	14.91	11	449	171	1,762	10.3	182	3.3	2,210	12.1
	March 15	1,729	31.6	8.2	14.14	14.60	17	665	206	2,076	10.1	222	4.1	2,740	12.3
	April 19	1,683	31.0	8.1	13.71	13.92	11	444	228	2,250	9.9	239	4.4	2,695	11.3
	May 17	1,610	29.8	8.3	13.34	13.00	17	681	221	2,291	10.3	238	4.4	2,973	12.5
	June 14	1,560	29.1	8.2	12.86	12.97	14	570	194	1,865	9.6	208	3.9	2,434	11.7
	July 19	1,509	28.2	8.8	13.21	13.02	21	846	111	1,158	10.4	132	2.5	2,005	15.1
	August 16	1,388	26.0	8.4	11.60	12.68	17	683	107	1,089	10.2	124	2.3	1,772	14.3
	September 13	1,558	29.3	8.4	13.02	12.85	12	489	119	1,174	9.9	131	2.5	1,665	12.7
	October 18	1,614	30.5	8.3	13.38	12.65	6	229	146	1,553	10.7	151	2.9	1,781	11.8
	November 15	1,664	31.8	8.3	13.74	12.70	20	810	156	1,526	9.8	176	3.4	2,336	13.3
	December 13	1,689	32.2	8.5	14.26	13.16	24	934	127	1,218	9.6	150	2.9	2,152	14.4
1976	January 10	1,423	27.5	7.8	11.13	12.47	13	499	139	1,335	9.6	151	2.9	1,833	12.2
	February 14	1,558	30.3	8.3	12.95	13.34	6	245	158	1,521	9.6	165	3.2	1,765	10.7
	March 13	1,610	31.4	8.4	13.53	13.89	4	174	127	1,282	10.1	131	2.6	1,456	11.1
	April 10	1,620	31.6	8.3	13.42	13.62	4	163	110	1,043	9.5	114	2.2	1,208	10.6
	May 15	1,672	32.7	8.4	14.03	13.70	2	94	100	914	9.2	102	2.0	1,007	9.9
	June 12	1,623	31.7	8.3	13.46	13.68	6	256	76	712	9.5	82	1.6	968	11.8
	July 10§	1,649	32.0	8.6	14.11	13.89	2	83	51	481	9.5	53	1.0	563	10.7
	August 14§	1,507	29.2	8.5	12.86	13.99	6	227	42	391	9.3	48	0.9	618	13.0
	September 11§	1,695	32.7	8.6	14.58	14.45	3	103	52	486	9.4	54	1.0	589	10.9
	October 16§	1,836	35.1	8.6	15.77	15.04	3	125	43	375	8.8	46	0.9	501	10.9
	November 13§	1,858	35.4	8.5	15.88	14.87	3	133	30	313	10.6	33	0.6	446	13.6
	December 11§	1,904	36.3	8.6	16.47	15.30	2	90	41	559	13.9	43	0.8	649	15.1
1977	January 15§	1,720	33.0	8.3	14.23	15.56	8	332	33	282	8.6	41	0.8	614	15.0
	February 12§	1,840	35.2	8.6	15.85	16.20	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

\* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.

‡ In January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.

§ Figures after June 1976 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the June 1977 census of employment.

|| See page 217 for detailed analysis.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*				
	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.8	98.2	99.6	99.6	100.7	100.8	99.9
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	96.6	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	95.1	96.7	97.5
1971	84.4	87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1	93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1972	81.3	82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7
1973	83.2	85.8	82.6	71.2	85					



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

TABLE 122

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

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	63.32	61.91	61.61
Average hours worked														
1974 Oct.		46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.7	43.6	44.2	41.1
1975 Oct.		46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7	40.5
1976 Oct.		45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1	40.9
1977 Oct.		46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	41.3
Average hourly earnings														
1974 Oct.		102.9	130.2	116.0	115.5	109.7	101.4	106.4	115.9	124.7	107.5	100.3	93.6	98.2
1975 Oct.		130.5	163.7	147.8	149.2	138.2	127.0	134.6	153.8	151.0	133.3	126.5	116.2	118.9
1976 Oct.		145.6	178.9	167.5	167.5	154.1	144.4	151.2	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7	130.3
1977 Oct.		156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3	149.2

		Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings													
1974 Oct.		50.40	45.61	54.96	48.23	49.12	48.46	48.75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
1975 Oct.		61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58
1976 Oct.		68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
1977 Oct.		75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96	63.31	59.04	72.89
Average hours worked													
1974 Oct.		46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1975 Oct.		44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	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													
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

Standard Industrial Classification 1968		FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
		Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings														
1974 Oct.		28.75	31.41	28.73	27.38	30.02	26.87	28.21	28.01	33.48	26.79	25.52	22.38	24.04
1975 Oct.		37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	36.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13	28.70
1976 Oct.		43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61	33.59
1977 Oct.		47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36.90	38.08
Average hours worked														
1974 Oct.		38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	37.2	36.1	36.1
1975 Oct.		37.7	38.6	37.9	37.5	38.0	37.4	37.0	37.5	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	37.6	38.1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2	36.1
Average hourly earnings														
1974 Oct.		75.7	81.0	74.8	73.0	79.0	70.9	75.8	76.3	88.3	72.2	68.6	62.0	66.6
1975 Oct.		98.9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103.8	94.9	98.1	105.9	112.9	93.5	88.0	77.1	80.9
1976 Oct.		115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	103.4	89.6	93.3
1977 Oct.		124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	130.1	141.3	122.4	112.5	101.9	105.5

		Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings													
1974 Oct.		27.54	28.86	30.09	26.27	27.05	—	23.92	29.89	34.58	21.73	29.18	27.01
1975 Oct.		35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19
1976 Oct.		42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61
1977 Oct.		45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	35.16	46.41	44.31
Average hours worked													
1974 Oct.		36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
1975 Oct.		35.9	37.0	37.9	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													
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									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	59.74	42.7	139.9	67.83	43.5	155.9	73.56	43.6	168.7
Full-time women (18 years and over)	34.23	36.8	93.0	40.71	37.2	109.4	44.45	37.2	119.5
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	18.38	21.4	85.9	22.06	21.6	102.1	23.90	21.5	111.2
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	32.87	39.7	82.8	37.75	40.0	94.4	41.16	40.0	102.9
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	23.15	37.5	61.7	26.87	37.6	71.5	29.90	37.6	79.5
All industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	59.58	43.6	136.7	66.97	44.0	152.2	72.89	44.2	164.9
Full-time women (18 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	100.0
1971	April	111.5	112.2	111.7	110.7	112.5	111.0
1972	April	124.1	125.8	124.5	122.3	124.9	122.7
1973	April	137.3	139.8	138.0	135.9	139.9	136.6
1974	April	155.3	161.8	157.0	152.1	165.2	154.3
1975	April	195.0	224.0	202.9	191.8	226.7	197.5
1976	April	232.6	276.0	244.5	225.6	276.2	233.9
1977	April	253.6	304.5	267.3	248.0	310.0	258.1
Weights		575	425	1,000	689	311	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 5.3	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4

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

TABLE 126

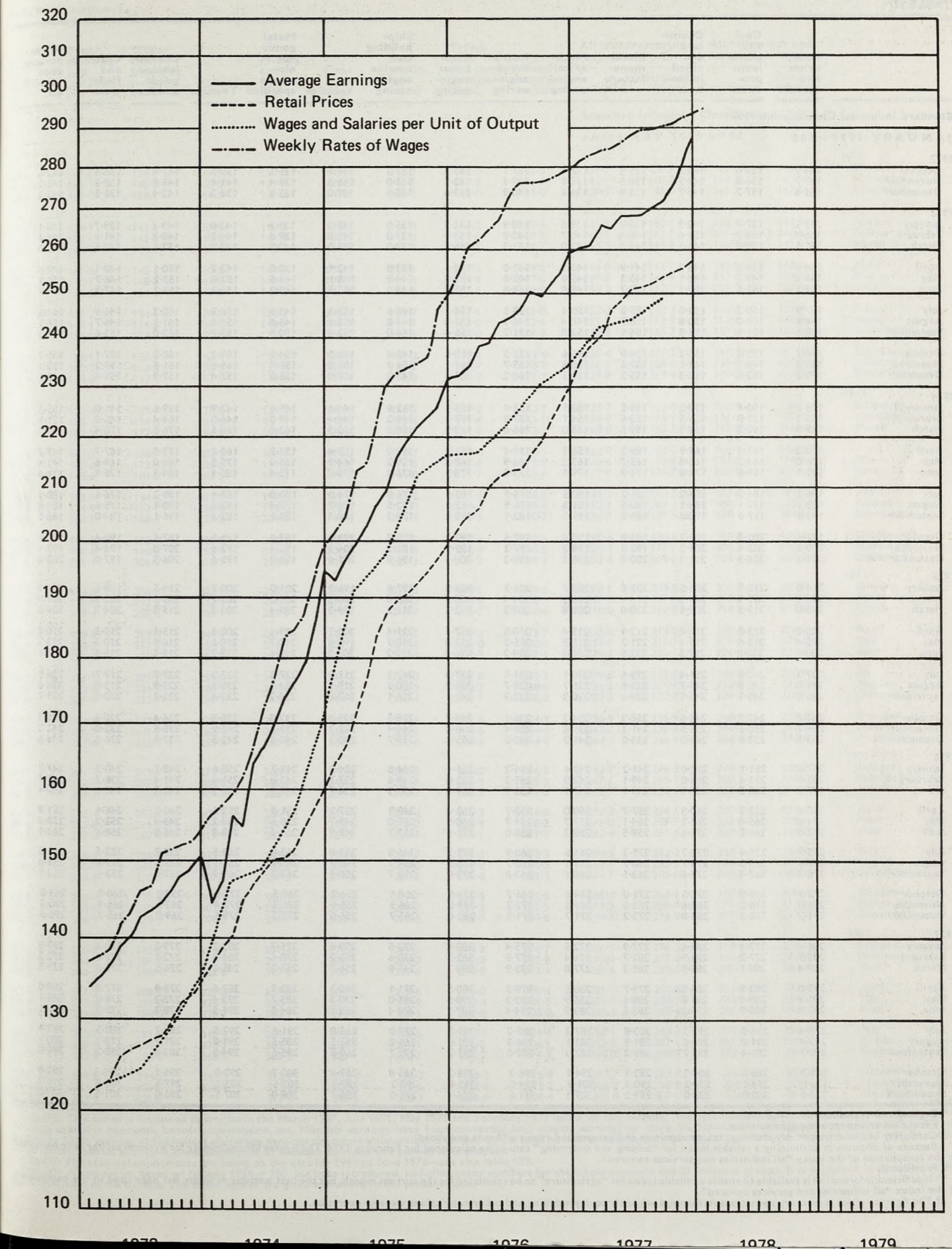
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		p	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		p	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
£	£		p	p	£	£		p	p	
<b>FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over</b>										
Manual occupations										
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8		32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	83.7	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	95.2	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1
April 1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	123.1	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2
April 1976	65.1	67.4	45.1	149.2	146.3	63.3	65.1	45.3	143.7	141.0
April 1977	71.8	74.2	45.6	162.6	160.0	69.5	71.5	45.7	156.5	154.3
Non-manual occupations										
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3		43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.2	121.6	121.7
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	137.8	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1
April 1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	173.3	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	174.6
April 1976	80.2	80.9	39.1	204.3	204.4	81.0	81.6	38.5	210.3	210.6
April 1977	88.2	88.9	39.2	223.4	223.8	88.4	88.9	38.7	227.2	227.9
All occupations										
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7		36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	93.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	106.1	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2
April 1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7	136.5	59.2	60.8	43.0	139.9	139.3
April 1976	69.2	71.4	43.4	163.2	162.0	70.0	71.8	42.7	166.8	166.6
April 1977	76.1	78.5	43.8	177.7	177.1	76.8	78.6	43.0	181.1	181.5
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>										
Manual occupations										
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4		16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	50.7	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	60.1	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7
April 1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8	81.4	30.9	32.1	39.4	81.6	81.1
April 1976	38.5	40.3	39.6	102.0	101.5	38.1	39.4	39.3	100.7	100.2
April 1977	43.0	45.0	39.8	113.4	112.7	42.2	43.7	39.4	111.2	110.7
Non-manual occupations										
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3		22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	58.3	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	68.8	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7
April 1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	95.0	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9
April 1976	42.8	43.1	37.1	115.9	115.6	48.5	48.8	36.5	132.0	131.8
April 1977	48.1	48.4	37.1	130.1	129.8	53.4	53.8	36.7	143.8	143.7
All occupations										
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0		20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	53.5	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	63.4	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6
April 1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	86.9	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	98.3
April 1976	40.1	41.5	38.5	107.6	107.2	45.3	46.2	37.3	122.6	122.4
April 1977	44.9	46.4	38.7	120.0	119.6	50.0	51.0	37.5	134.0	133.9
<b>FULL-TIME ADULTS</b>										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over and WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
April 1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4		31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	75.0
April 1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	84.1	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1
April 1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	96.1	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	96.8
April 1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2	125.4	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	127.7
April 1976	62.5	64.7	42.3	151.8	150.0	62.7	64.2	41.1	154.7	153.8
April 1977	68.9	71.3	42.7	165.8	164.3	68.7	70.2	41.3	168.0	167.5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
April 1973	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	83.1	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9
April 1974	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	95.0	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5
April 1975	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	124.1	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0
April 1976	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	148.3	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6	151.6
April 1977	68.0	70.4	42.7	163.8	162.3	67.8	69.3	41.3	165.7	165.1

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

**Earnings, wage rates, retail prices, wages and salaries per unit of output**

AVERAGE 1970 = 100

Log scale



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

TABLE 127

	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	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>															
<b>1972</b>															
October	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	136.1	139.7	147.4	136.5	142.0	
November	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.4	141.4	145.8	138.3	143.2	
December	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	136.5	143.2	
<b>1973</b>															
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1	
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6	
March	141.1	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	151.0	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	149.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2	
September	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	152.8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6	156.3	
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7	
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7	
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0	
<b>1974</b>															
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3	
February††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5	
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2	
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2	
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4	
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6	
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1	
August	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6	181.8	
September	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0	188.5	
October	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4	192.1	
November	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	199.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	198.6	207.0	194.4	199.4	
December	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0	
<b>1975</b>															
January	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1	204.9	
February	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	209.1	204.2	202.3	207.2	
March	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0	
April	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5	210.8	
May	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2	
June	233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	215.3	220.1	
July	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9	
August	241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	228.7	236.9	200.1	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0	224.6	
September	245.0	245.1	245.5	229.6	230.2	232.9	241.1	236.1	217.0	228.2	233.4	232.1	223.5	231.7	
October	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6	236.5	
November	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	238.4	248.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	232.0	242.2	
December	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6	
<b>1976</b>															
January	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2	247.7	
February	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7	247.1	
March	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6	250.4	
April	265.8	262.3	260.8	257.7	250.0	250.7	262.4	248.3	237.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	246.1	253.9	
May	274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	268.2	245.4	252.2	259.5	
June	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1	
July	275.7	271.4	274.7	271.3	261.5	260.9	271.3	246.8	253.0	263.0	269.5	257.7	252.6	261.3	
August	277.6	265.6	273.7	260.7	259.1	260.7	270.5	254.3	248.7	260.5	269.1	253.6	249.6	259.8	
September	276.3	267.4	274.8	263.5	260.6	263.8	273.0	258.7	250.3	263.2	269.9	257.6	253.6	264.7	
October	276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5	265.8	
November	286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	278.5	272.2	279.8	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	263.1	266.9	270.7	
December	291.2	278.3	286.0	273.2	271.7	271.8	282.0	265.7	256.8	275.2	279.1	269.0	269.7	275.6	
<b>1977</b>															
January	286.4	277.4	282.6	277.9	272.5	275.4	280.8	273.5	259.6	276.7	283.2	279.2	270.8	269.4	
February	285.5	277.2	283.9	282.7	274.4	277.9	282.2	270.6	253.2	278.4	284.8	272.1	276.6	272.2	
March	308.4	284.7	285.9	281.3	277.8	285.9	288.7	265.8	256.7	283.2	286.7	276.5	278.8	275.8	
April	291.0	282.9	286.5	279.7	280.5	279.3	288.5	271.1	260.3	282.9	287.6	278.9	277.8	280.0	
May	301.9	289.9	291.8	288.6	285.9	283.2	290.5	281.0	270.3	285.7	293.4	278.3	278.8	285.1	
June	297.9	288.9	296.3	283.5	283.9	284.4	287.7	278.4	268.1	284.8	291.5	278.3	279.3	289.5	
July	298.4	296.2	293.2	303.8	287.2	285.2	289.2	277.0	266.8	291.6	292.5	283.7	280.5	282.4	
August	293.4	291.0	290.6	281.9	283.1	286.3	291.6	269.8	265.0	281.9	283.1	278.7	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	302.0	328.0	299.2	307.1	311.6	306.4	275.0	286.7	308.0	307.1	296.0	301.5	307.0	

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries		All industries and services covered		1972
										unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>														
<b>1972</b>														
October	141.3	140.0	138.7	144.9	137.8	149.7	142.7							

## 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						
	£		p		£		p		£		p		
	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	June 1977	January 1977	June 1977	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>													
Timeworkers													
Skilled	327.0	399.5	403.2	452.0	446.7	75.81	370.7	437.3	448.7	475.4	493.4	162.2	
Semi-skilled	356.9	438.7	452.6	498.3	492.3	68.60	391.9	455.3	480.4	483.0	499.0	134.1	
Labourers	391.4	404.1	479.0	466.5	470.8	62.67	405.6	464.2	505.2	508.8	530.7	130.7	
All timeworkers	351.7	423.7	436.5	483.5	477.1	72.37	395.7	462.9	479.7	500.7	517.3	149.6	
Payment-by-result workers													
Skilled	370.0	381.9	420.2	411.1	430.8	79.14	380.6	416.1	428.1	432.8	449.0	172.3	
Semi-skilled	386.2	409.2	452.1	444.7	469.1	70.96	410.1	459.6	476.2	475.9	494.1	143.3	
Labourers	365.0	375.2	401.2	426.4	423.7	66.54	389.8	425.5	441.3	457.4	479.3	137.6	
All payment-by-result workers	373.4	388.3	426.4	419.7	438.6	75.93	386.0	425.5	438.8	441.7	458.7	161.5	
All skilled workers	357.2	384.1	416.1	419.5	429.5	77.81	374.1	416.3	430.2	434.0	450.3	168.3	
All semi-skilled workers	383.0	425.1	461.1	471.5	480.8	69.71	402.3	454.8	476.1	469.8	486.3	138.4	
All labourers	382.3	392.9	432.9	448.8	447.1	65.30	408.1	450.8	474.1	487.6	509.5	135.4	
All workers covered	365.8	395.4	428.8	434.3	442.9	74.38	386.3	432.0	448.5	448.8	464.9	156.3	
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>													
Timeworkers													
General workers	328.3	379.7	414.6	425.6	449.3	76.16	394.2	449.9	484.1	494.0	503.7	167.3	
Craftsmen	312.2	371.6	404.4	416.2	433.5	81.58	360.3	416.7	449.1	455.8	467.7	176.1	
All timeworkers	324.7	379.1	413.2	424.7	446.0	77.53	387.2	443.8	477.7	486.7	496.7	169.5	
Payment-by-result workers													
General workers	302.6	352.6	395.1	411.9	418.6	74.44	326.8	371.4	402.8	415.0	424.4	162.8	
Craftsmen	300.7	333.1	372.9	387.0	412.0	82.33	317.2	361.2	390.5	399.7	416.3	177.9	
All payment-by-result workers	302.9	346.7	388.5	404.6	413.7	75.61	324.4	366.4	397.4	408.8	418.7	165.0	
All general workers	320.0	370.8	406.3	418.0	439.1	75.95	368.8	421.2	453.9	463.8	473.2	166.8	
All craftsmen	305.6	361.3	393.9	405.6	423.2	81.63	341.0	393.9	424.9	431.4	443.0	176.2	
All workers covered	316.9	369.5	404.1	415.9	435.5	77.32	362.1	415.0	447.2	456.3	465.7	169.0	
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium													
£						p							
		June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>													
Timeworkers													
Skilled	294.9	339.8	373.4	397.6	416.1	72.78	333.2	381.6	410.6	444.0	459.8		
Semi-skilled	310.2	371.7	397.6	397.6	416.1	68.71	359.8	416.1	444.0	444.0	459.8		
Labourers	311.6	372.6	407.9	407.9	416.1	57.11	360.0	423.3	456.2	456.2	456.2		
All timeworkers	305.2	359.1	390.0	390.0	416.1	69.74	349.1	402.8	431.8	431.8	453.3		
Payment-by-result workers													
Skilled	287.9	330.7	367.6	367.6	367.6	73.78	318.2	368.7	401.0	401.0	171.2		
Semi-skilled	273.7	319.0	356.2	356.2	356.2	66.25	307.1	356.0	388.6	388.6	154.8		
Labourers	304.0	352.5	385.9	385.9	385.9	57.38	348.9	406.9	435.6	435.6	128.7		
All payment-by-result workers	281.7	326.6	363.0	363.0	363.0	69.57	314.0	364.7	396.5	396.5	161.8		
All skilled workers	291.3	335.2	370.0	370.0	370.0	73.17	324.3	373.3	402.7	402.7	164.1		
All semi-skilled workers	291.6	345.3	376.5	376.5	376.5	67.71	330.6	382.6	412.0	412.0	152.8		
All labourers	309.8	368.0	402.8	402.8	402.8	57.17	357.7	420.3	451.9	451.9	125.6		
All workers covered	293.5	343.3	376.4	376.4	376.4	69.67	330.9	382.8	412.3	412.3	156.5		

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

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

## EARNINGS

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

TABLE 129 (new version)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average‡
	<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100</b>												
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.6	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
1977	110.9	111.0	113.3	113.1	114.9	115.4	116.2	115.7	116.6	117.9	120.1	121.6	106.0
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered:</b>													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	—*	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	141.7	142.5	134.0*
1973	143.1	144.4	145.9	148.3	149.5	152.8	153.4	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.8	160.9	152.1
1974	(154.0)†	(156.8)†	166.6	165.2	174.9	177.5	181.0	185.9	188.5	191.6	199.0	207.9	(179.1)‡
1975	205.8	210.1	213.0	216.1	221.0	223.3	230.9	233.9	237.1	239.3	241.1	248.1	226.6
1976	248.3	250.0	254.4	255.0	259.6	261.2	263.1	267.2	266.1	269.0	272.2	277.1	261.9
1977	278.1	278.7	283.8	283.1	286.2	286.2	286.5	288.7	290.1	294.6	300.1	306.1	261.9
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>													
1967	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	80.0	80.3	81.5	81.6	82.6	83.3	84.0	83.9	81.1
1968	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.5	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7	87.8
1969	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6	94.9
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	109.7	111.2	112.7	113.7	107.0
1971	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	118.1	118.0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.6	123.6	118.9
1972	125.4	—*	128.2	130.1	131.2	132.9	133.9	135.1	138.2	139.7	140.7	141.0	134.2*
1973	142.1	143.7	145.5	147.7	148.9	152.0	152.3	153.3	155.3	157.3	158.6	161.4	151.5
1974	(152.0)†	(155.1)†	165.2	163.1	173.9	176.7	180.0	184.2	187.5	190.6	197.7	204.0	(177.5)‡
1975	203.8	207.6	210.9	213.0	217.7	220.1	227.5	231.1	233.2	236.9	238.8	246.1	223.9
1976	246.2	248.1	252.8	254.5	259.7	261.6	262.2	265.5	265.5	268.4	269.4	276.3	260.8
1977	276.5	277.4	281.8	282.8	285.7	285.0	285.6	287.1	288.9	293.7	299.8	307.0	260.8
<b>PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS</b>													
<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.1	7.3	7.7	8.7	8.6	9.3	11.1
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered:</b>													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—*	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—*	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.5
1974	(7.7)†	(8.6)†	14.2	11.3	17.1	16.2	18.0	20.6	21.0	21.4	25.3	29.2	17.8
1975	(27.7)‡	(28.8)‡	27.9	30.8	26.3	25.8	27.6	25.8	25.8	24.9	21.2	19.3	26.6
1976	20.6	19.0	19.4	18.0	17.5	17.0	13.9	14.2	12.2	12.4	12.9	11.7	15.6
1977	12.0	11.5	11.6	11.0	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.0	9.0	9.5	10.3	10.5	11.1
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>													
1967	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.3	4.8	5.9	7.3	6.8	3.6
1968	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.8	9.0	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.6	9.3	8.2
1969	8.2	7.1	7.7	9.4	6.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	8				

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Main table for the left page showing wage rates and hours for various industries (Agriculture, Mining, Food, etc.) from 1972 to 1978. Columns include industry names and index values for wages and hours.

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.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Main table for the right page showing wage rates and hours for various industries (Paper, Other manufacturing, Construction, etc.) from 1972 to 1978. Columns include industry names and index values for wages and hours.

Notes: (3) Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of the Gazette for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and September 1972.

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

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†						All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations							
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption									
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All										
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>																
Weights	1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251 248 253	46.4-48.0 44.0-45.5 46.0-47.5 41.7-43.2 39.6-41.4 41.3-42.5 47.5-48.8	215.0-216.6 208.5-210.0 207.5-209.0 206.8-208.3 209.6-211.4 205.5-206.7 204.2-205.5	39.6-40.7 38.8-39.9 38.5-39.5 41.0-42.0 39.9-41.1 38.0-38.3 39.2-40.0	64.4-64.9 64.3-64.7 64.6-65.1 63.8-64.3 61.7-62.3 58.9-59.2 57.1-57.6	104.0-105.6 103.1-104.6 103.1-104.6 104.8-106.3 101.6-103.4 96.9- 98.1 96.3- 97.6	53.4 51.4 48.7 47.5 50.3 53.3 48.7	57.6 54.0 55.7 54.5 57.7 55.3 59.2	737 746 745 750 749 752 747	952.0-953.6 954.5-956.0 952.5-954.0 956.8-958.3 958.6-960.4 957.5-958.7 951.2-952.5				
1968	Monthly averages	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2	Monthly averages	1968		
1969		131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7		1969		
1970		140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2		1970		
1971		153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5		1971		
1972		164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	164.1	164.1		1972		
1973		179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7		1973		
1974		208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1		1974		
1968		January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9		121.7	January 16	1968
1969	January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3	January 14	1969		
1970	January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5	January 20	1970		
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1	January 19	1971		
1972	January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1	January 18	1972		
1973	January 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8	January 16	1973		
1974	January 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4	January 15	1974		
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>																
Weights	1974 1975 1976 1977	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	253 232 228 247	47.5-48.8 33.7-38.1 35.9-42.0 46.2§	204.2-205.5 193.9-198.3 186.0-196.1 200.8§	39.2-40.0 40.4-41.6 35.9-41.4 38.4§	57.1-57.6 66.0-66.6 56.9-66.5 61.9§	96.3-97.6 106.4-108.2 92.8-107.9 100.3§	48.7 42.3-45.3 45.3-50.7 52.9§	59.2 42.9-46.1 42.1-43.9 47.6§	747 768 772 753	951.2-952.5 961.9-966.3 958.0-964.1 953.8§		1974 1975 1976 1977		
1974	Monthly averages	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8	Monthly averages	1974		
1975		134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1		1975		
1976		157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5		1976		
1977		182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	175.6	179.7	181.5		1977		
1975		May 13	134.5	132.7	129.4	133.8	139.3	158.4	150.6	115.3	120.2	135.0		134.8	Monthly averages	1975
		June 17	137.1	135.9	140.3	135.2	141.0	160.0	152.2	116.7	121.2	137.5		137.1		
		July 15	138.5	136.3	140.2	135.7	143.0	160.6	153.4	115.9	121.4	139.2		138.5		
		August 12 September 16	139.3 140.5	136.3 137.3	131.7 133.8	137.5 138.3	143.5 144.6	160.0 160.0	153.4 153.7	121.8 123.0	122.5 122.6	140.3 141.5		140.9		
	October 14 November 11 December 9	142.5 144.2 146.0	138.4 141.6 144.2	137.9 140.1 148.9	138.9 142.4 143.9	147.2 148.9 149.8	158.8 154.6 160.4	154.1 154.6 156.1	123.1 133.1 134.6	124.7 126.5 128.2	143.8 144.5 146.1	142.8				
1976	January 13 February 17 March 16	147.9 149.8 150.6	148.3 152.1 153.8	158.6 173.5 181.2	146.6 148.2 148.6	151.2 153.2 154.3	162.4 164.5 165.0	157.8 160.2 160.6	132.4 137.5 138.0	132.4 134.1 134.4	147.9 149.1 149.5	147.6				
	April 13 May 18 June 15	153.5 155.2 156.0	156.7 157.1 156.7	189.9 184.8 174.3	150.4 151.9 153.5	157.4 157.9 157.8	166.6 167.6 168.4	162.8 164.1 144.7	135.5 141.3 139.7	152.7 154.2 155.4	152.2 154.2 155.4	152.2				
	July 13 August 17 September 14	156.3 158.5 160.6	153.4 158.4 164.4	149.0 163.6 178.6	154.8 157.8 161.9	160.3 173.5 163.8	169.6 175.5 170.7	165.8 168.8 175.2	145.6 148.7 146.5	140.6 143.2 146.5	157.2 158.6 159.5	156.8				
	October 12 November 16   December 14	163.5 165.8 168.0	169.3 172.7 176.1	184.0 192.8 202.1	166.8 169.1 171.4	171.1 172.6 174.4	179.1 182.2 184.8	175.8 160.2 180.5	160.9 157.4 161.8	152.1 154.0 160.5	161.8 163.8 165.6	162.8				
1977	January 18 February 15 March 15	172.4 174.1 175.8	183.1 184.5 186.5	214.8 216.8 215.7	177.1 178.5 181.0	178.7 179.8 185.1	189.7 192.7 197.8	185.2 187.5 192.7	169.6 169.1 168.9	165.7 167.3 172.6	169.3 171.1 174.3	170.9				
	April 19 May 17 June 14	180.3 181.7 183.6	189.6 189.9 193.7	223.9 213.7 219.4	183.2 185.4 189.0	189.7 191.8 192.2	200.6 205.0 206.8	196.2 199.6 200.8	168.9 169.9 177.5	169.7 170.9 174.5	177.6 179.3 180.8	178.7				
	July 12 August 16 September 13	183.8 184.7 185.7	192.0 191.9 192.5	194.1 182.8 176.9	191.8 193.8 195.6	196.3 196.9 198.3	210.2 214.9 216.9	204.5 207.6 209.4	178.4 178.8 179.7	177.5 179.3 182.1	181.5 182.7 183.8	183.5				
	October 18 November 15 December 13	186.5 187.4 188.4	192.3 192.9 194.8	168.1 166.9 171.1	196.9 197.5 198.9	199.0 200.3 201.1	219.0 220.3 221.4	211.0 212.3 214.8	179.9 179.5 179.9	184.0 184.2 184.5	184.9 188.2 186.6	187.3				
1978	January 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	124.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2	January 17	1978		

\* See footnote on page 226.  
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of the 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	<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>		
												1968	Weights	
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	Weights		
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969			
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970			
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971			
89	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972			
82	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973			
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974			
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	Monthly averages	1968		
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	130.0			1969	
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5			1970	
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0			1971	
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3			1972	
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0			1973	
215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3			1974	
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4			January 16	1968
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5	January 14	1969		
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4	January 20	1970		
160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	153.1	January 19	1971		
179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	172.9	January 18	1972		
190.2	163.3	141.6	203.8	178.3	144.2	146.8	159.4	169.8	189.6	190.2	January 16	1973		
198.9	166.0	142.2	225.1	188.6	158.3	166.6	175.0	182.2	212.8	229.5	January 15	1974		
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>														
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	Monthly averages	1974		
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48			1975	
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47			1976	
89	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45			1977	
108.4	109.7	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2			Monthly averages	1974
147.5	135.2	147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4				
185.4	159.3	171.3	143.2											

**RETAIL PRICES**  
**United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households**

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

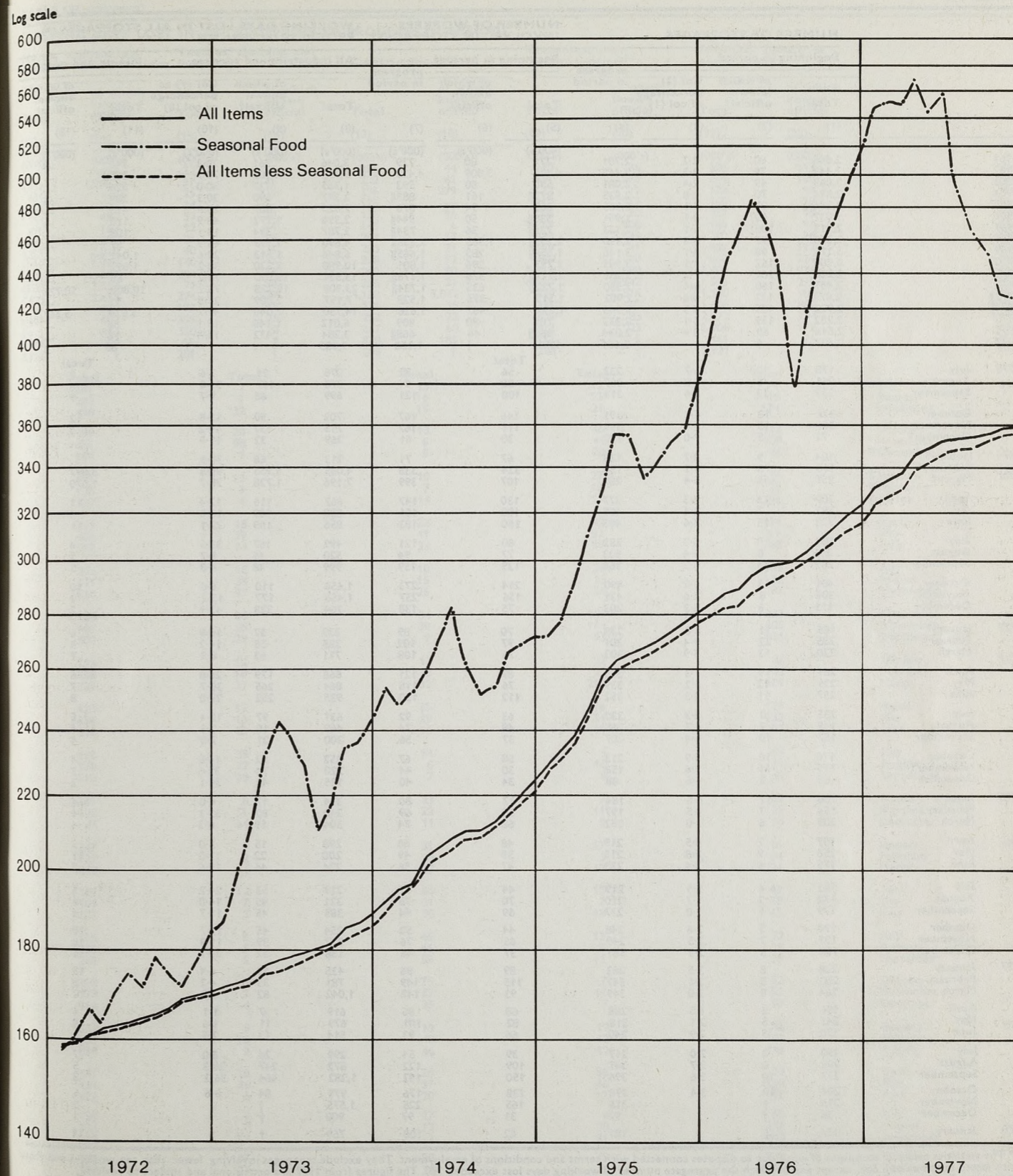
	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102.2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104.3	103.1	103.5	102.5	103.3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105.3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111.4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111.4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119.4	118.0	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	124.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	148.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188.6
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	112.7	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	112.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	147.2	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
1974	212.0	230.9	184.7	166.1	210.9	170.3	182.2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
1977	186.7	184.8	186.3	210.2	207.7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197.4	171.2	188.6
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7

**Index of retail prices**

January 1962 = 100



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

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
	Beginning in period			In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services				Mining and quarrying		
	Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)		Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(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)	(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	668	46	668	3,284	472	14.4	78	—		
1977	2,627	†		2,661	1,143	†	1,150	9,985	†		85	†		
				Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1973	July	178	12	6.7	233	56	72	276	21	7.6	3			
	August	261	8	3.0	307	85	94	378	117	31.0	16			
	September	239	13	5.4	314	100	121	699	68	9.7	9			
	October	327	18	5.5	391	146	167	702	90	12.8	12			
	November	309	15	4.9	399	111	167	715	137	19.2	5			
	December	71	5	7.0	120	30	61	269	32	11.9	—			
1974	January	104	9	8.7	128	67	71	213	68	31.9	—			
	February	116	5	4.3	154	324	338	4,085	3,955	96.8	3,897			
	March	251	16	6.4	281	107	399	2,196	1,728	78.7	1,670			
	April	300	13	4.3	377	130	147	667	116	17.4	11			
	May	292	7	2.4	409	102	151	838	109	13.0	4			
	June	323	15	4.6	403	160	183	856	189	22.1	11			
	July	188	10	5.3	283	80	121	499	167	33.5	4			
	August	236	8	3.4	303	77	94	520	45	8.7	5			
	September	289	15	5.2	366	129	159	999	48	4.8	5			
	October	401	13	3.2	490	214	273	1,656	110	6.6	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	89	96	435	19	4.4	15			
	February	260	8	3.1	347	115	149	781	33	4.2	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	241	5	2.1	318	82	101	679	11	1.6	8			
	June	170	5	2.9	240	66	93	514	13	2.5	6			
	July	150	3	2.0	217	39	54	299	24	8.0	7			
	August	296	8	2.7	347	109	122	872	247	28.3	5			
	September	277	10	3.6	396	150	182	1,282	464	36.2	8			
	October	294	10	3.4	398	138	176	979	84	8.6	6			
	November	215	†		315	165	225	1,575	†		5			
	December	36	†		97	31	97	908	†		1			
1978	January	156	†		181	62	100	769	†		11			

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures from 1977 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.

‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.

§ Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

¶ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

‡ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10–March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973–March 1974.

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

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡										
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services		
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1961	1,464	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143		1961
1962	4,559	624	37	222	61	431	275	241	100		1962
1963	854	189	25	356	72	72	7	122	49		1963
1964	1,338	501	34	125	—	312	117	160	29		1964
1965	1,763	455	52	135	16	305	20	257	95		1965
1966	1,422	163	12	145	6	1,069	906	183	93		1966
1967	3,363	205	31	201	17	823	136	202	26		1967
1968	3,739	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438		1968
1969	4,540	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862		1969
1970	6,035	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076	1970
1971	6,636	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	586	2,242	225	1971
1972	4,799	2,654	274	129	176	15	876	576	1,135	301	1972
1973	5,837	923	255	23	252						



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

TABLE 134

(1970 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
1a Gross domestic product‡	92.5	96.4	98.3	100.0	101.5	104.4	110.4	109.6	107.7	108.9
1b Employed labour force*	100.9	100.5	100.4	100.0	98.3	99.0	101.1	101.3	100.7	(100.2)
1c GDP per person employed*	91.6	95.9	97.9	100.0	103.3	105.5	109.2	108.2	107.0	(108.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
1d Total domestic incomes	86.6	89.6	92.8	100.0	110.4	121.6	131.8	153.7	197.6	225.4
1e Wages and salaries	86.1	88.2	91.1	100.0	108.8	118.3	128.2	156.4	204.6	226.5
1f Labour costs	85.1	87.4	90.8	100.0	108.8	118.5	128.1	156.6	206.5	231.0
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
2a Output	91.7	97.2	99.9	100.0	100.3	102.5	109.9	106.9	101.5	101.9
2b Employment	101.9	101.6	101.4	100.0	96.9	94.7	95.8	95.5	91.5	(89.3)
2c Output per person employed	90.0	95.7	98.5	100.0	103.5	108.2	114.7	111.9	110.9	(114.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
2d Wages and salaries	85.7	85.5	90.1	100.0	107.3	109.4	125.1	157.3	204.7	231.5
2e Labour costs	84.8	84.6	89.6	100.0	107.5	114.6	125.5	160.9	210.7	241.1
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
3a Output	89.8	96.0	99.6	100.0	99.4	102.0	110.5	108.9	102.2	103.0
3b Employment	99.6	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.7	93.6	94.1	94.3	90.1	(87.3)
3c Output per person employed	90.2	97.0	99.3	100.0	102.8	109.0	117.4	115.5	113.4	(118.0)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
3d Wages and salaries**	82.9	83.1	88.4	100.0	108.8	113.4	121.2	150.0	195.7	221.1
3e Labour costs	82.2	82.3	87.8	100.0	109.4	114.5	122.6	154.8	203.1	232.2
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
4a Output	114.5	111.2	104.0	100.0	100.0	84.1	92.6	78.8	86.0	89.2
4b Employment	132.1	117.4	106.6	100.0	96.6	92.6	88.2	85.2	85.8	(85.0)
4c Output per person employed	86.7	94.7	97.6	100.0	103.5	90.8	105.0	92.5	100.2	(104.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
4d Wages and salaries	92.3	89.2	92.7	100.0	101.0	139.3	130.3	219.6	290.8	308.6
4e Labour costs	91.5	89.2	92.8	100.0	100.7	144.7	136.7	234.5	311.7	330.7
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
5a Output	92.0	98.0	100.3	100.0	91.3	91.4	100.0	91.7	78.6	85.3
5b Employment	100.8	98.9	99.4	100.0	94.1	87.5	87.3	85.9	84.1	(79.9)
5c Output per person employed	91.3	99.1	100.9	100.0	97.0	104.5	114.5	106.8	93.5	(106.8)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
5d Wages and salaries	78.0	76.7	84.2	100.0	112.3	116.9	121.3	163.2	247.1	253.8
5e Labour costs	77.2	76.0	84.0	100.0	112.7	117.4	123.3	171.5	261.6	272.1
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
6a Output	87.5	91.2	97.1	100.0	99.4	99.1	109.7	113.1	108.7	103.3
6b Employment	98.7	97.6	99.0	100.0	96.4	92.0	92.6	94.2	90.3	(86.8)
6c Output per person employed	88.7	93.4	98.1	100.0	103.1	107.7	118.5	120.1	120.4	(119.0)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
6d Wages and salaries	84.1	85.6	89.4	100.0	108.2	110.1	115.4	139.3	179.2	212.7
6e Labour costs	83.2	84.6	88.9	100.0	108.8	111.4	116.5	144.5	187.1	224.9
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
7a Output	94.5	102.9	106.9	100.0	100.2	104.0	107.6	103.0	95.3	91.9
7b Employment	97.7	97.0	99.4	100.0	97.0	93.7	94.7	94.3	90.6	(89.0)
7c Output per person employed	96.7	106.1	107.5	100.0	103.3	111.0	113.6	109.2	105.2	(103.3)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
7d Wages and salaries	78.1	78.4	83.3	100.0	108.4	117.0	133.4	160.4	203.7	242.8
7e Labour costs	77.6	77.8	82.9	100.0	108.7	118.1	135.6	166.9	212.8	256.6
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
8a Output	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8	97.4
8b Employment	104.4	102.7	104.2	100.0	92.4	88.5	87.9	85.8	78.2	(75.8)
8c Output per person employed	80.6	94.5	96.2	100.0	108.9	116.3	123.5	115.6	119.9	(128.5)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
8d Wages and salaries	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.8	108.8	131.3	155.7	189.0	213.3
8e Labour costs	91.2	86.2	93.2	100.0	105.2	109.3	131.3	158.6	193.2	220.6
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
9a Output	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	104.0	111.6	118.3	118.9	120.8	123.5
9b Employment	111.2	108.1	103.8	100.0	95.9	91.2	88.6	89.2	90.8	(90.7)
9c Output per person employed	77.3	84.7	92.7	100.0	108.4	122.4	133.5	133.3	133.0	(136.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
9d Wages and salaries	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	112.6	111.3	141.8	184.8	210.2
9e Labour costs	96.7	93.4	94.1	100.0	108.7	112.9	113.2	145.9	190.8	220.0

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.

\*\* The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 223 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

‡ As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.

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

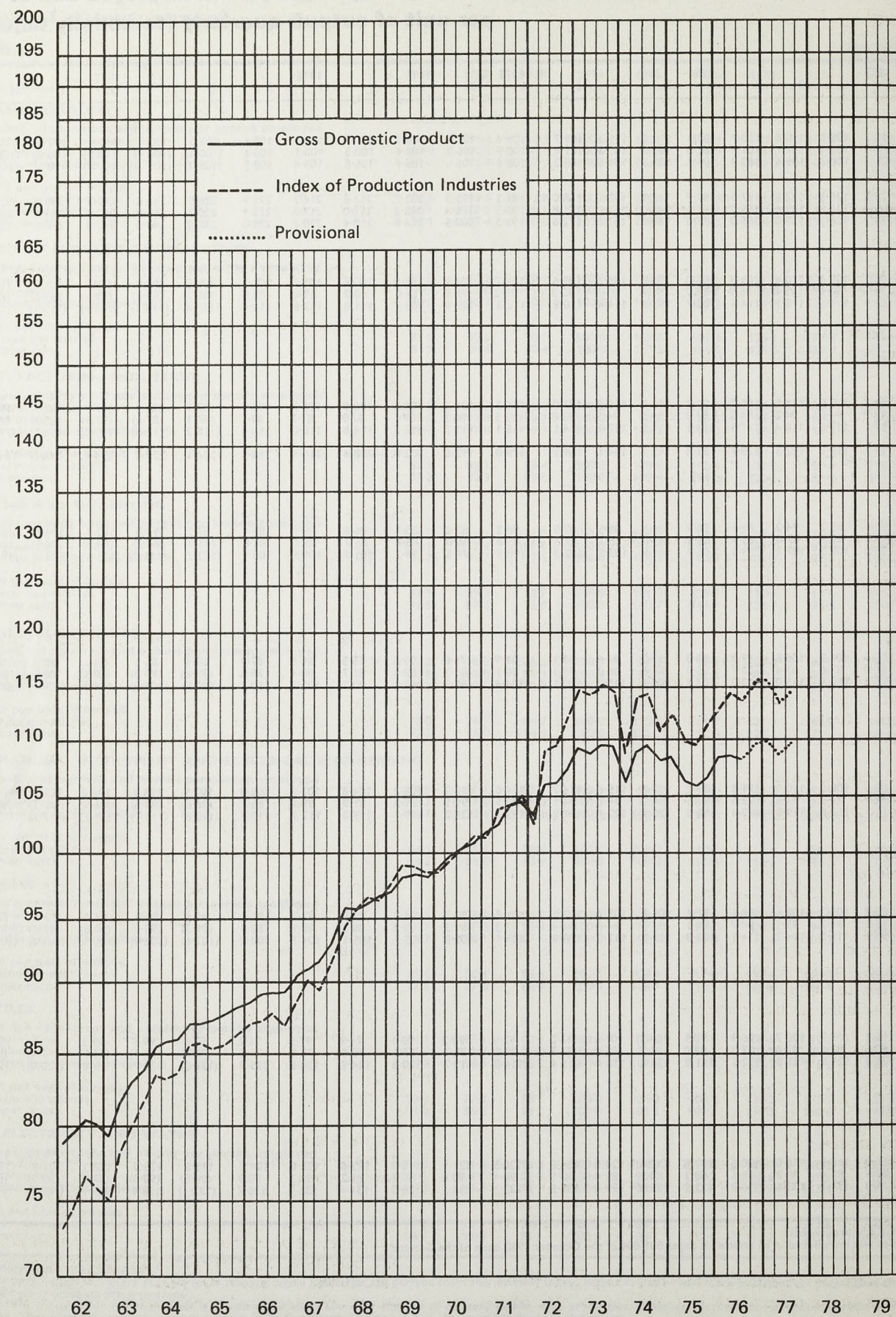
TABLE 134 (continued)

(1970 = 100)

1972	3	4	1973				1974				1975				1976				1977				1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f	
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†							
105.1	107.1	110.3	109.8	110.8	110.7	107.3	110.2	111.3	109.7	109.4	107.5	106.7	107.1	108.5	108.6	108.5	110.1	110.4	109.2	110.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1
99.0	99.7	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.0	101.3	101.6	101.4	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.3	100.1	100.1	(100.2)	(100.4)	(100.5)	(100.6)	(100.5)	(100.5)	(100.2)	(100.2)	(100.2)	(100.2)	(100.2)	(100.2)	(100.2)	(100.2)
106.2	107.4	109.3	108.7	109.6	109.4	106.2	108.8	109.5	108.2	108.4	106.6	106.1	106.8	108.4	108.5	(108.3)	(109.7)	(109.9)	(108.5)	(109.5)	(109.5)	(108.8)	(108.8)	(108.8)	(108.8)	(108.8)	(108.8)	(108.8)	(108.8)
122.7	125.4	128.8	128.3	132.8	137.4	142.7	145.1	158.6	168.0	181.3	192.3	203.7	213.6	214.7	221.9	228.5	236.4	245.6	249.5	261.5	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	
118.1	121.7	123.4	124.9	129.6	135.0	147.6	149.0	157.1	171.8	190.9	198.4	212.3	217.0	217.3	223.1	230.7	235.0	242.5	244.2	249.3	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	
118.2	122.1	124.1	124.3	129.0	135.0	147.5	148.6	157.6	172.6	191.3	200.6	214.8	219.4	220.3	228.0	235.8	240.0	247.4	250.3	255.4	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	
103.6	106.3	109.7	109.5	110.6	109.8	104.0	108.9	109.0	105.6	104.7	101.9	99.8	100.6	101.1	102.2	101.5	102.9	103.3	101.9	102.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6
94.5	94.8	95.5	95.8	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.3	95.3	93.2	91.8	91.0	90.0	89.6	89.3	(89.2)	(89.2)	(89.5)	(89.8)	(89.6)	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5
109.6	112.1	114.9	114.3	115.3	114.5	108.7	113.9	114.4	110.8	112.3	109.9	109.7	111.8	112.8	114.4	(113.8)	(115.4)	(115.4)	(115.4)	(116.5)	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6
102.8	106.7	109.7	110.0	111.5	111.0	106.7	111.0	110.8	107.0	106.5	101.3	100.2	100.9	101.3	103.1	103.3	104.4	105.3	102.7	103.5	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8
93.5	93.3	93.7	94.0	94.2	94.5	94.3	94.5	94.5	93.8	92.5	90.7	89.1	87.9	87.3	87.1	(87.3)	(87.5)	(87.9)	(88.3)	(88.3)	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5
109.9	114.4	117.1	117.0	118.4	117.5	113.1	117.5	117.2	114.1	115.1	111.7	112.5	114.8	116.0	118.4	(118.3)	(119.3)	(119.8)	(116.3)	(117.2)	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9
114.6	114.4	114.7	119.2	122.3	128.7	133.8	142.7	154.1	169.7	179.0	192.6	202.8	208.4	214.4	218.2	224.1	227.8	234.0	243.6	247.2	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.6
96.2	96.9	98.5	95.7	94.2	81.9	52.9	86.3	88.5	87.5	86.5	85.6	85.1	86.6	86.7	89.1	87.2	84.0	103.1	104.5	105.3	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2
91.8	91.3	90.4	89.0	87.6	85.9	84.9	85.0	85.3	85.5	85.8	86.0	85.8	85.7	85.4	84.8	(84.9)	(84.7)	(84.8)	(84.9)	(84.4)	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8
104.8	106.1	109.0	1																										

**Output per person employed (1970=100): seasonally adjusted.**

Log scale



**DEFINITIONS**

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

- WORKING POPULATION**  
All employed and registered unemployed persons.
- 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.
- UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS**  
Unemployed young people under 20, including school-leavers, but excluding adult students.
- 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.

## Subscription form for the Department of Employment Gazette

To HM Stationery Office:

P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH  
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW  
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR  
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ

39 Brazennose Street, Manchester  
M60 8AS  
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY  
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

Enclosed please find £17.64 being one year's subscription (including postage) to the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE.

The copies should be sent to

Name.....

Address.....



## New Earnings Survey, 1977

Essential reading for all concerned with earnings, hours of work etc., in Great Britain.  
Published in six separate parts, now all available, price £2.00 net each.

### Subscription form

To HM Stationery Office:

P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH  
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW  
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR  
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ

39 Brazennose Street, Manchester  
M60 8AS  
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY  
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

Enclosed please find £12.90, being a subscription (including postage) for all six monthly parts of the 1977 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

The copies should be sent to

Name.....

Address.....

A binder is also available from HMSO, price £1.25 (£1.67 including postage and packing).

© Crown copyright 1978

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

*Government Bookshops*

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB

13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR

41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW

Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS

Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ

258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

*Government publications are also available  
through booksellers*

ISBN 0 11 72453

ISSN 0309-5