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EMPLOYMENT January 1979

The Central Arbitration Committee — a consideration of its role and approach

Industrial relations – reflections on the American system

Going into industry – trends in graduate en ployment

International strike comparisons

Department of Employment

Volume 87 No 1

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1979 a good news year for youngsters

Europe aids recruitment premiums and job creation finances for first time

Two new types of aid have been created Fund assistance for the new aids will be at under the European Social Fund to promote the employment of young people. European Community funds will be available this year for assistance towards expenditure incurred in schemes granting recruitment premiums and in schemes financing job creation projects for unemployed young people under 25.

Private sector

To be eligible recruitment premium schemes have to relate to the creation of additional jobs in the private sector which are likely to give young people experience with a vocational content or which make it easier for them to find a stable job.

Job creation schemes must relate to projects for the creation of additional jobs which fulfil a public need which would not otherwise have been met and which are stable or likely to give young people experience with a vocational content which will allow them access to the labour market and make it easier for them to find a stable job.

Not available

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Assistance will not be available for jobs created in central government, for jobs provided for by public authorities in their normal establishment or for jobs in public bodies resulting from a normal staff increase. Government schemes which provide financial assistance for job creation projects will, however, be eligible.

As with all other schemes attracting Social Fund aid, assistance will only be provided for schemes wholly or partly funded by public authorities in the member state (central or local government and similar bodies) and cannot exceed 50 per cent of the operating costs except in specified areas of the Community. Social

Enquiries about the new aid should be directed to Department of Employment, Overseas Division, OB2, 32 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4JR.



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News and Notes

a rate of about £10 per person per week in Great Britain (£11 in Northern Ireland) for a maximum of 12 months.

In addition

The new aids are in addition to the existing aid for young people under the Social Fund, which in 1979 will provide about £154 million for schemes of vocational preparation and training for young people in the Community countries. It is estimated that the new aid will assist in the creation of between 90,000-100,000 new jobs in the Community and will encourage member states to expand their existing measures for promoting youth employ-

More places on **Community Industry**

A further 1,000 places to provide employment for disadvantaged young people under the Community Industry scheme have been made available.

As an interim measure the ceiling on places will be raised from 5,500 to 6,500. Making the announcement in a Parliamentary Answer recently, Mr John Golding, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Employment, said that the scale of Community Industry was being considered by the MSC and the Government along with the special employment measures and an announcement would be made in due course.

The management board for Community Industry would be invited to recommend the allocation of the additional places to particular areas, he said.

"Good progress" on YOP says minister

minister, Mr John Golding, said recently.

Golding: giving effect to Easter objective

"But", said Mr Golding, "in certain areas of very high unemployment, particularly Liverpool and parts of Inner London, may be encountered."

Good progress on the Youth Oppor- where the needs are great but potential tunities Programme is being made in most sponsors for the Youth Opportunities parts of the country, junior employment Programme are fewer than elsewhere a considerable task remains."

High priority

Replying to a Parliamentary Question, the Minister said that the Manpower Services Commission had given high priority to securing the objective that no young person who left school in Easter or summer of 1978 and who remained unemployed at Easter 1979 should be without the offer of a suitable opportunity within the programme.

Close review

He added: "We are very grateful to those trades unions, employers and voluntary bodies which have supported schemes under the Programme. I am keeping developments under close review and will consider sympathetically any proposals from the Commission for any special action needed to give effect to the Easter objective in any locality in which difficulties

News and Notes



Mrs Erzsebet Kibble (left) being presented with the 1978 Girl Technician of the Year Award by the Secretary of State for Education, Mrs Shirley Williams, in London last month. Mrs Kibble is an assistant test manager with Thorn-Ericsson Telecommunications (Sales) Ltd and her award is sponsored by the Caroline Haslett Memorial Trust and the Institution of Electrical and Electronics Technician Engineers. It aims to focus attention on electronic and electrical engineering careers for women.

Rural jobs target is being won

The Development Commission is working to meet a target of at least 1500 new jobs created each year in rural areas of England, says the latest report from HM Development Commissioners.

The Commission is responsible for advising the Government on the use of the annual Development Fund to benefit the rural economy and communities particularly those facing depopulation and employment problems.

In its report for 1977–78 the Commission says that the target for new jobs is being achieved through a substantial expansion in the Commission's programme of advance factory construction. The number of factories approved annually has risen by over 700 per cent from 40 in 1975-6 to 286 in the last financial year. Rolling factory programmes had been established, in conjunction with local authorities in 16 English counties by March last year and further programmes have now been approved for the Isle of Wight and the Fens.

Of the £9 million spent by the Commission last year, the money spent on creating new jobs is proving to be particularly costeffective, says Lord Northfield, the Commission's chairman. Quoting a study by Newcastle University, the report says that in one area, the Eastern Borders, employment was created, on which over 1000 people depend, which would not otherwise have existed. Over ten years, the report says, the money spent creating each of these jobs works out at £1,600.

In another example of its activities, the Commission cites Bishop's Castle in Shropshire where the traditional livestock market had to be closed down last year on hygiene grounds. In addition to building two small factories the Commission contributed towards the cost of refurbishing the market enabling it to reopen last July. Two more factories are now under construction in the town and the development has led a local sawmill to expand.

Hong Kong order will ensure work in four towns

A £100 million export order from Hong Kong will bring substantial work to factories in Hereford, Erith, Prescot and Edinburgh.

Balfour Beatty Ltd have won the order from China Light and Power (CLP) for a new 400 kV transmission system in Kowloon and the New Territories of Hong Kong. It is a turnkey package and includes the design, supply and installation of overhead transmission lines, underground supertension cables and substation transformers and reactors-as well as the provision of services to CLP by British Electricity International, the overseas consultancy arm of the UK electricity supply industry.

Co-ordinated

The Government effort to secure the contract was co-ordinated by Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, and negotiations were conducted in Hong Kong in close collaboration between officials of the department, their advisors Lazards, the British Trade Commission, Export Credits Guarantee Department and the contractors.

Welcoming the order, Mr Williams said: "I am delighted that negotiations have been successfully concluded, and that UK industry has again been able to secure valuable business in this very important market. The order will bring substantial work to factories in Hereford, Erith, Prescot and Edinburgh and provides further evidence of the gains to be had from the close integration of the efforts of UK industry. Government and the City in the pursuit of major export business."

Meanwhile ...

A large number of jobs in South Wales will be saved by a GEC-Hitachi venture to make television sets there. Commenting on the news. Mr Williams said he was pleased that his policy of encouraging co-operative ventures between Japanese and British companies was being followed.

He particularly welcomed this project because it would save many jobs which were very seriously threatened in an area of high unemployment. It would enable Japanese technology to be applied to British industry, increase efficiency and exports and save on imports he said.

Further moves to protect low-paid workers

More frequent contact between Wages of the Department's survey team will be Inspectors and employers aimed at com- adopted. bating underpayment of statutory minimum wages to low-paid workers will start this year following changes in the working methods of the Wages Inspectorate.

Employers will be contacted at least once every six years either on a routine visit or when a complaint is investigated or by means of a questionnaire. The current target, set in 1955, of annual routine inspection of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of all establishments affected by wages orders is being abandoned.

Far too long

A recent survey by the Department of Employment into the organisation, methods, staffing and effectiveness of the Wages Inspectorate found that the current cycle of visits to employers was far too long. The survey recommended the adoption of a four to six year cycle.

In accepting the recommendation Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment said: "From the beginning of 1979 the inspectorate will move to a six year cycle of contact with employers; and I am setting as my objective the achievement of a four year cycle by 1981."

To meet this new commitment the Wages Inspectorate is to be strengthened set to protect the low-paid workers and many of the other recommendations concerned."

Nurses' working conditions covered by international conventions

environmental hazards facing workers generally are the subjects of International Labour Organisation Conventions and Recommendations set out in a White Paper published in December. The Government intends to ratify one of the Conventions.

The occupational hazards which are dealt with arise from air pollution, noise and vibration. The Convention allows ratifying states to accept its obligations separately in each of these areas and it is the Government's intention, on the advice of the Health and Safety Commission, to ratify the provisions on air pollution initially and those on noise when regulations

Working conditions of nurses and the of the effects of vibration and research into this "should be vigorously pursued". The Convention and Recommendation on nurses deal with their working conditions particularly such aspects as hours of work, rest, leave, social security provisions and the protection of their own health. Both instruments are designed to ensure that nurses are given adequate pay, training and career prospects to attract recruits and retain them in the profession. The Government generally agrees with the standards set out in these instruments. which are already met for those working in the national health services, but does not propose to ratify the Convention mainly because the Government does not regulate have been made. Not enough is known yet the working conditions of other nurses.

In future a far greater use will be made of questionnaires to establish contact with employers. The power to require employers to complete questionnaires sent out by the inspectorate was provided by Section 95 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. Pilot schemes using the questionnaires have shown that they do provide enough information for the inspectorate to decide where visits by inspectors would be most effective. Employers generally find the questionnaires easy to complete and can often avoid a visit by an inspector by giving full information on the questionnaire.

For some time now inspectors have not made visits to firms known to be operating agreements as favourable or more favourable to workers than wages orders, except to investigate complaints, and this policy will continue to be followed.

Cut underpayment

Commenting on this latest attempt to curb underpayments Mr Grant said: "I hope that the changes in the working methods of the Wages Inspectorate will in the longer term cut underpayment, both deliberate and the more frequent kind which is the outcome of neglect, ignorance or misunderstanding of the statutory rates

Loss of market share a bigger threat to jobs than micro-technology

News and Notes

Far more jobs are at risk through loss of market share than through micro-electronics technology which can generate as many new jobs as it displaces, Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, said recently.

Necessary ingredients

Opening the Design Engineering Show in Birmingham he said: "The pace of international competition is such that we have to make every effort to keep the design of our manufactured products up to date if we are to retain or improve our market share. Of course the incorporation of micro-electronics technology where appropriate is only one of several necessary ingredients, but increasingly the advantages in terms of product performance or cost gained from the micro-processor or other form of micro-electronic device will be the determining factor in future markets.

Time is ripe

"Hopefully, many manufacturers currently involved in modernising their existing product range will ask themselves whether or not the time is ripe for them to incorporate micro-electronics and perhaps some of those who are confidently resting on their laurels will have second thoughts before the opposition arrives on the market place.

"Micro-electronics will not just go away. What we have to do as a nation is to shape our own future by making sure that we are as good as the next, or preferably better, when it comes to updating our products with the latest technology-micro-electronics today and whatever is inevitably to follow in years to come. Only in this way can we maintain our markets, maximise employment and improve the living standards of all our people.

Reasonable capability

"It is the Government's view that Britain must be up with the leaders on the application side and at least maintain a reasonable capability on manufacturing and supplying micro-electronics devices.'

News and Notes

No changes to basic work permit scheme but special hotel and catering arrangements end this year

There will be no changes to the basic conditions of the work permit scheme, said Mr John Grant, junior employment minister, recently.

The unemployment situation which led to the adoption of those conditions had unhappily worsened he said and the standards must be very firmly applied both to the job and the overseas workers.

permits, Mr Grant pointed out: "The present scheme has, since its inception in 1973, been intended to ensure that jobs are available to workers from overseas only if the work demands a professional qualification or a skill obtained by substantial training and employment experience, or is specialised work calling for particular knowledge and abilities usually acquired by employment experience; and only if the employment of an overseas worker is necessary".

There were 621 fatal accidents at work in 1977 according to the latest report from the Health and Safety Commission and Executive*. Altogether about sixteen million working days were lost through accidents and ill-health. In construction and coal mining, two of the industries with the highest accident rates, the number of notified accidents fell slightly over the year. The number of accidents notified in manufacturing increased and the overall number of accidents in places of work rose to about 329.00 compared with approximately 327,000 in 1976.

Commenting, Mr Bill Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, said: "Although there has been a welcome reduction in deaths from industrial accidents in Britain in the last few years, and, last year, in the accident figures for two key industries, there is no room for complacency.

"The tragic facts behind our overall industrial accident and illhealth figures are still unacceptable in a caring developed society; nor should the nation accept the persistent sapping of its economic vitality from the consequent loss of production and lowering of morale."

* HMSO price £1.75.

Employers are expected to recruit, and where necessary train, indigenous workers or workers from overseas who have become settled here for work which does not meet the occupational ability standards. For work which does satisfy the occupational requirements, there must also be a genuine need which an overseas worker can meet; and it has to be shown In a statement about the policy on that the overseas worker for whom an application is made has the appropriate professional qualification, skill or specialised knowledge and ability demanded.

Relevant circumstances

In its observations in July 1978 on the First Report of the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration (1977-78), which recommended that permits should be given only in exceptional circumstances, the Government said that in each case a permit was issued only after careful consideration of all the relevant circumstances.

Mr Grant said: "One of the most important of these is the availability of suitable workers here for the job in question. It has always been a basic condition for the issue of a permit that there is no such worker available and that the employer has made adequate efforts to find one. I am determined that no employment opportunities should be lost for workers here and that this condition, too, should very clearly be met."

Other conditions

The other conditions of the scheme which have to be satisfied are that the application is made by the employer himself, for a named worker for a specific job; the worker is aged between 18 and 54 years, except for resident domestic workers who must be not less than 20 years of age; the wages and conditions of employment offered are not less favourable than those prevailing in the area for similar work; the

Carpet training levy

Proposals submitted by the Carpet Industry Training Board for a levy on all employers within scope of the Board equal to 0.6 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1978 have been approved by the Employment Secretary.

employer is expected to notify the details of his vacancy to the nearest local employment office and to allow three weeks for a suitable worker to be found; and he is also expected to advertise the vacancy in the press or appropriate trade journals.

Hotel and catering

Special work permit arrangements for the hotel and catering industry will be brought to an end this year. After March 30, 1979 permits will only be available for work which meets the skills standard of the general work permit scheme.

Making this announcement in reply to a Parliamentary Question, last month, Mr John Grant, Under Secretary of State for Employment, said that it had been made clear on several occasions that the special arrangements were not intended to be permanent.

His decision is in line with the recommendations of the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration that the quota for permits available for the industry should be further limited and a date given for its termination.

Mr Grant said: "One of the most important considerations of the work permits scheme is the availability of suitable workers here for the job in question. I am determined that no employment opportunities should be lost for workers here and I have also taken into account the advice of the Manpower Services Commission that the industry has the capacity to train people here to meet its needs.'

The limit on permits for the industry has been progressively reduced from 8,500 in 1975 to 1.500 in 1978. Permits for exceptionally highly skilled workers have, however, been available outside the limit. This year just under 1,000 permits have been issued under the special arrangements up to the end of November. Of these, about 600 were for skilled workers. By comparison, in the latest twelve month period for which figures are available, some 47,000 people have been placed in the industry by the Manpower Services Commission in the same range of inhs

Mr Grant also announced that the quota for resident domestic workers and nursing auxiliaries has been set at 500 for 1979.

Training for off-shore medics to be compulsory

Mandatory training for new offshore sick bay attendants who have to cope with emergencies on offshore rigs, is to be brought in by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). The attendants, known as rig-medics, work in isolated and often hazardous conditions with medical support not always immediately available. A guidance note* published by the HSE recommends that they undergo training regardless of their professional background.

Emergency procedures

Training is based on a four week course giving a basic practical and theoretical knowledge of offshore medical problems. The suggested syllabus, set out in an appendix, covers subjects relevant to offshore work including hypothermia, resuscitation and basic treatment for divers. It also places particular emphasis on a thorough knowledge of emergency procedures

* Training of Offshore Sick-Bay Attendants ('Rig Medics'): available from HMSO, price 30p plus postage.

Safety lines . . .

Eyebolts used with slings and for anchoring safety lines can be dangerous if they are screwed into incompatible tapped holes, says a guidance note* published today by the Health and Safety Executive. The note warns that mismatching can result in a loss of strength of more than 50 per cent and recommends that eyebolts and tapped holes be clearly marked with the diameter and form of thread.

• Vapours from materials used in the manufacture of paint, printing ink and many other surface finishes can readily ignite or explode, warns a guidance booklet† from the Health and Safety Executive. Besides outlining the legal requirements, the booklet explains the precautions that should be taken by everyone concerned with the storage and use of these materials.

* Eyebolts (Guidance Note PM 16), available from HMSO, price 30p plus postage. † Highly flammable liquids in the paint industry (HS(G)4) available from HMSO, price £1.00 plus postage.

Imports of acetylene gas now covered by law

New safety regulations covering the importation of compressed acetylene gas into the UK came into force on December 6. 1978

The regulations^{*}, laid before Parliament by the Secretary of State for Employment will provide for importation under licence issued by the Health and Safety Executive in the same way as explosive materials. They were drafted by the Health and Safety Commission, in consultation with the TUC, CBI and other interested parties, following their review of the existing arrangements. Granting of the licence, which at present will cost £14, will be conditional on a number of safety requirements, including

the proper construction and markings of cylinders, and will be granted only for cylinders containing the gas at specified pressure of between 0.62 and 18.0 bar above normal atmospheric pressure when at a temperature of 15.5°C.

Until now the importation of compressed acetylene has been prohibited except under special orders signed by the Secretary of State, but the new licensing system will now permit its importation under suitable safeguards, as is already the case with explosive materials.

* The Compressed Acetylene (Importation) Regulations 1978 (SI 1978 No 1723). Copies may be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive, Enquiry Point, Baynard's House, 1 Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, London W2 4TF.

News and Notes

Initial training should be backed up every three years by a refresher course to bring rig medics up to date on advances in medical knowledge and review practical experience in the offshore industry.

In future the training will be compulsory for all new rig medics and for those in post less than a year. Final appointment of a candidate will then depend on his gaining a certificate of competence on completion of training. In the meantime approved courses are being organised on a voluntary basis by medical centres in Aberdeen and Great Yarmouth. Fees for the training will normally be paid by the employer, but some candidates may be eligible for grants.

Use of fans in coal mines-report published

A detailed report* reviewing the current practice in the use of underground auxiliary and booster fans in British coal mines, has been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Houghton Main

It is the outcome of a recommendation by Mr James Carver, then HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries, in his report following the public inquiry into the explosion at Houghton Main Colliery, South Yorkshire, on June 12, 1975, when five men were killed and one seriously injured. He concluded in his report that the explosion resulted from the ignition of an accumulation of firedamp in a return development heading, the likely source being frictional sparking from the impeller and casing of an auxiliary fan.

Mr Carver recommended the formation of a committee of experienced engineers to consider all aspects of the ventilation of narrow workings including the design, maintenance and methods of installation of auxiliary fans. The design and installation of booster fans widely used in modern mining layouts, was also to be considered.

Monitoring of the air circulated by these fans is fully discussed in the committee's report, as well as firedamp patterns, techniques for the conversion of exhaust to forcing ventilation, and recirculation systems. Multi-stage and series fan installation and the automation of these systems are discussed.

Priority item

The committee considered, as a priority item, the formulation of rules for the installation and operation of auxiliary ventilation systems and these, together with relevant notes for guidance, have been published in the form of a National Coal Board production department instruction. A similar instruction for an underground fan acceptance scheme has also been circulated within the National Coal Board. Copies of these appear in the appendices to the report.

^{*} A Review of Auxiliary and Booster Fan Ventilation Practice in Mines, report by the National Committee to examine all aspects of the ventilation of narrow drivages, available from HMSO, price £2.25 plus postage.

Building and landscaping industry will provide jobs for long-term unemployed

An extension of the Special Temporary available under STEP, provided those Employment Programme (STEP) which will help people who have been unemployed for a long time has been announced by the Manpower Services Commission. The new sceheme, which is designed to encourage greater participation in STEP by the building and the landscaping industries. has been worked out jointly with the trade unions and the employers associations concerned. It is hoped to provide between 500 and 1000 temporary jobs in the first vear.

Publicly owned land

Under the arrangement, which is to be called "Schemes for Tender", projects involving work on publicly owned land and buildings, can be initiated in the inner city areas in England, Scotland and Wales by local authorities and tenders sought from contractors. It will also be possible for local authority direct labour departments to compete. Funds to meet the

recruited have been without a job for at least six months if they are aged 19-24 and for at least 12 months if they are aged 25 or over. These funds will be made available from the existing STEP budget.

Help for contractors

As well as helping to provide much needed additional temporary jobs in those inner city areas in need of special assistance, the scheme will help contractors to maintain employment for their present skilled labour force. The STEP workers will be employed and supervised by the contractor.

To preserve current arrangements for contracts, it will be made a condition that the projects to be undertaken should be those which would not otherwise have been carried out in the next two years. It is expected that some of the work to be undertaken by local authorities under "Operation Clean-up" announced by the Secretary of State for the Environment on labour costs of the unskilled workers September 6, 1978 will be eligible for required for the contract will be made funding under "Schemes for Tender".

Five year aid to Hairdressing Council

The Manpower Services Commission financing by 1983 and meantime much of is to contribute up to £117,000 over a its internal financing is expected to derive five year period towards the operating from the British Hairdressing Apprenticeexpenses of the newly formed Voluntary ship Council-now incorporated into the

develop training standards, and an early objective is to consider proposals for an industry survey to determine likely manpower requirements and training needs.

No training board

Hairdressing, which employs some 140,000 people including apprentices in Britain, does not have a statutory industrial training board, and the new council consists of representatives of employers, employees, education and training interests in addition to assessors from Government departments.

The council forecasts that it will be self-

Joint Training Council for Hairdressing. new organisation-which is responsible for A primary task of the council will be to recognised indentures for apprentices.

> Expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration for the 13 weeks ending November 24, 1978) amounted to approximately £165,954,000.

> During the 13 weeks ending August 25, 1978 the corresponding figure was £153,018,000 and during the 13 weeks ending November 25, 1977 the figure was £160,073,000.

Training for Skills programme is informed of shortages

The Training for Skills programme had begun very favourably, a conference held by the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education and Industrial Training Officers heard recently.

Speaking in London, Mr Peter Haxby, deputy chief executive of the Manpower Services Commission's (MSC) Training Services Division, told the conference: "The Training for Skills programme is essentially a long-term strategy. While it is unrealistic to expect overnight results. there has been a very promising start."

Caused concern

The MSC had received a positive response from various national training boards about the programme. "A number of quantitative skill shortages have already been reported, notably instrument and computer personnel and, in specific industries, craftsmen and technicians," Mr Haxby said. Such shortages during high unemployment caused concern because "they are sure to worsen as the economy picks up and the labour market tightens."

The programme, he said, was aimed at preventing serious qualitative and quantitative skill imbalances. It was also designed to promote the systematic entry of young people into long-term training and further education as well as offering greater training and retraining opportunities for adults "to match more closely the needs both of industry and the individual."

Considerable importance was placed by the MSC on the two main themes of the programme. One of these was the systematic and even recruitment of young people into long-term training and further education. This was seen as essential to industry in securing its future skill base.

The other was the need to quicken the pace of training reform so that the training system responded more readily to any skill imbalance created both by expansion and technological change, and to the unpredictability of future requirements.

Mr Haxby emphasised that the strength of the Training for Skills programme was that it did not prescribe a blanket approach but instead took "full account of the diversity of industry's training problems and the need for flexibility in responding to them '

The Central Arbitration Committee-a consideration of its role and approach

The Central Arbitration Committee (CAC) has been given a somewhat misleading name. Its principal function is arbitration but it operates nationwide and it cannot be properly described as a committee. Although established under its present name by the Employment Protection Act 1975 it is not nearly new. At the beginning of February 1976 it replaced the Industrial Arbitration Board. That name, perhaps the most apt, had been given to the Industrial Court by the Industrial Relations Act 1971 to avoid confusion with the newly created and short-lived National Industrial Relations Court (NIRC). The Industrial Court was a venerable body set up as long ago as 1919. It is important to stress these historical links. The CAC must properly be regarded as the direct descendant of the Industrial Court of 1919, or indeed that body with a second change of name.

Forum for arbitration

These three successive bodies have provided for almost 60 years a forum for industrial arbitration. The need for arbitration had long been obvious but until the First World War had been met ad hoc. In February 1915 a Committee on Production in Engineering and Shipbuilding Establishments was set up under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith. In its initial period the Committee on Production issued general reports on problems. Within a month it was recommended that disputes should be dealt with by the Committee on Production, a single arbitrator or a Court of Arbitration. This was enacted by the Munitions of War Act 1915. From then to the end of the war-November 1918 some 3,746 cases were dealt with by the Committee on Production and a similar number by single arbitrators and ad hoc boards. At the end of the war there was an Interim Court of Arbitration followed in 1919 by the Industrial Court.

The standard pattern of a Board of Arbitration, as opposed to a single arbitrator is also long established. Lord Amulree, first president of the Industrial Court, writing of . the Conciliation Act 1896 says:

"It was felt that a safer method (then a single arbitrator) was to be found in a reversion to the old system under which the matter in dispute was determined by a tribunal of three persons; one representing the point of view of the employers; another representing the point of view of the workpeople; and a third having no connection with either employers or workers. The advantage of this form of tribunal is that while it is incumbent upon each member of the tribunal to take, as far as he is able to do so, an important view of the matter in issue, it is helpful to the chairman to be able to talk over the matter in private with two persons who are able to assess at their right importance the various considerations urged by the parties; and who know something of the industrial and

by Professor Sir John C. Wood, Chairman of the Central Arbitration Committee



psychological background of the arguments brought forward"

This last sentence, although perhaps overlong, expresses certainly and clearly the considerations that still underlie the present structure of the CAC which has followed the proved pattern.

Indeed Schedule 1 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 uses similar language in establishing the side panels. Nominations to the panels are made by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS); appointment by the Secretary of State for Employment. It appears that ACAS seeks nominations from the CBI and TUC and there is indication that the TUC asks member trade unions to suggest names. Some might suggest that this method is open to criticism as "corporatist" but it appears to provide members with the necessary experience and the desirable width of vision. The only obvious weakness is that the

employers' panel consists mainly of those from industrial manufacturing, whereas a considerable number of cases concern administrative employment or service industry. Certainly it must be emphasised that rarely does previous or current allegiance to one "side" of employment lead to the least suspicion of partisanship.

The chairmanship is not quite so simple. The Committee on Production had Sir George Askwith as chairman. The Industrial Court had a lawyer, Sir William Mackenzie (later Lord Amulree), as chairman. He was followed in that office by two lawyers-Sir James Morris and Sir Roy Wilson. Deputy chairmen were not, however, all legally qualified. Lord Amulree in his work Industrial Arbitration in Great Britain (1929), previously quoted, discusses the advantages of a legally qualified chairman.

"There seemed to be no easy way of telling from a person's antecedents whether he would be competent to appreciate the points of an industrial dispute or not. Successful arbitrators might be men of experience as manufacturers . . . or they might be lawyers . . . It is true that there was presumption in favour of persons with legal training, but it was not more than a presumption . . . The solution of the difficulty seemed to lie in the setting up of a permanent Court of Arbitration or in the compilation of a list of persons who had been found to have the necessary qualifications, personal and other, for a task of which the technique is as difficult as it 'is incommunicable'".

The CAC has a legally qualified chairman and the deputy chairmen, almost without exception have had previous experience as single arbitrators. They are either academics, (usually law, economics or industrial relations), retired civil servants with long experience in industrial relations or lawyers. Two of the deputy chairmen have been recruited from the side panels.

Underlying legal framework

 \times This article is not concerned with the actual jurisdiction of the CAC. History shows that pay arbitration is important and flourishes when collective bargaining does not exist or is fettered in some way, by war time control or pay policy. It follows that arbitration in this area has shown an unsteady pattern, and the recent importance of pay policy has led to an upsurge in work. A considerable part of the jurisdiction of the CAC is statute based. This gives it an underlying legal framework which guides and to some extent controls the arbitrators' powers. The task remains, nevertheless, wider than that to be asked of a tribunal, demanding that the arbitrators apply in addition their special knowledge and understanding of the problems of employee relationships. Indeed whilst acknowledging that work within a statute means an important and essential addition to the terms of reference, the arbitrator will find the qualities asked of him remain fundamentally the same, apart that is from any legal argument as to the terms and effect of the statute itself—a relative rarity.

The procedure developed in industrial arbitration differs markedly from that of the normal court of law. The courts rely heavily upon an oral tradition—the legacy of trial by jury now almost extinct in civil cases. Arbitration is based upon submission of full written cases which are exchanged by the parties. The hearing is thus to some extent secondary.

Written cases are explained and amplified, views stated and challenged. Obviously different arbitral bodies use different variations. In the most formal, submissions are read. The CAC was determined from the outset to establish a procedure which encouraged those present to give a full and constructive account of their views. Cross-examination "in the Old Bailey way" is replaced by a request to explain both fact and views as fully as possible. No one who regards appearing before a body as an ordeal can be expected to give it his best assistance. The body itself will be shunned. It is plainly in the general interest that a national arbitration body is an acceptable forum before which both parties come without reservations.

Close to the parties

It is for this reason that the CAC tries to hold its hearing as close to the parties as possible. There are now three administrative centres: The Abbey Garden, Westminsterthe old home of the Industrial Court; Birmingham and Manchester. Although many cases are heard at those centres hearings are held throughout the country in places as far apart as Inverness, Aberdeen, Cardiff, Ipswich, Maidstone, Plymouth and Falmouth. This policy enables some of those affected to attend more easily, if not to give evidence then to watch how the proceedings go.

Rarely is it possible to draw clear dividing lines. Occasional cases before the CAC, where for example jurisdiction is challenged or a passage in the legislation closely examined, resemble closely the work of a court of law. In those cases lawyers will naturally be briefed by the parties, although the trade unions rarely resort to legal representation. Other cases will involve nothing more than the application of well established rules to another set of facts. There is, however, a large core of work in which the CAC has been able to develop a separate approach in which the significant advantages of arbitration can be used. There is a well known distinction between issues involving rights and those involving interests. The former concern the application of agreed rules to particular circumstances: the latter is a method of resolving disputes which creates rules. In general rights disputes are usually and properly the task of single arbitrators and do not concern the CAC. Interests tend to involve general considerations that are wider than the dispute appears at first sight. The resolution of a particular issue cannot in many cases be completely divorced from its industrial relations context.

The CAC has had to develop an overall approach in the more complex cases. At the centre of the approach, in common with courts and tribunals, the CAC must hold itself bound by the law and by the constraints of its terms of reference. Great care must be taken to prevent enthusiasm for an attractive solution of difficulties diverting attention from this overriding need. Thus a statutory provision is absolutely binding on the CAC, and were it to ignore this, remedies against it are available in the Divisional Court by way of orders of certiorari, mandamus, and prohibition. Terms of reference can be altered where the parties agree but otherwise must limit the CAC, whatever its view of the matter. Indeed industrial relations considerations have led the CAC to add a further constraint. Wherever a decision might directly affect the contractual terms and conditions of workers who belong to a trade union not represented at or aware of the case then steps must be taken to allow them to intervene before a decision is reached. Too great a stress cannot be laid upon observance of these legal, procedural and practical constraints.

Yet within them the CAC adopts an approach which is in marked contrast to that of a court or tribunal. Its attitude must be one of problem solving, in that it is far more active and interventionist than the court. This shows in several ways.

The CAC reserves the right to seek additional information, which of course will always be disclosed to the parties. It will never hesitate to consider the wider background to its cases and to take these into account where it judges this appropriate. It will always prevent a party from gaining an apparent advantage by hiding behind a narrow construction of terms of reference or a strict view of relevance. Only in this way can the wider industrial relations structure be protected. Often the sectional nature of a case before it, the shape of the relevant law, or the attitude of trade unions in adjacent bargaining units means that inevitably the results of a particular case cause damage to the wider fabric of industrial relations. The attitude of the CAC does not, for that reason, merit criticism. Unlike so much litigation, cases before the CAC concern relationships which will continue into the future. It must be an essential feature of the CAC's approach that everything possible is done to encourage harmony in that relationship. Where discretion lies with the CAC it must be exercised with that overall aim in mind.

Standard of fairness

In some cases, those involving pay settlement in lieu of pay policy, the parties may be looking to impose an agreed solution on the CAC. Since some types of cases, especially those referred to the CAC under the Fair Wages Resolution, involve a public dimension-the objective application of a standard of fairness, the views of the parties which may be conditioned more by pay policy restraint cannot be automatically accepted. Paradoxically that attitude runs counter to one of the major aims of the CAC. Not only does it seek to adopt a problem solving approach, it also seeks to associate the parties as far as is possible with the actual construction of the solution. This important technique has been fully developed in its jurisdiction in the field of equal pay. It is being used with some success in disclosure of information cases and in suitable cases under S.16 of the Employment Protection Act 1975-which provides for compulsory arbitration where a trade union is not given the recognition recommended in a formal report by ACAS.

The technique is simple. At the first stage, at an informal hearing the case is examined and discussed and the issues and problems are identified. Indication can then be given that the CAC would be prepared to proceed to an award along certain general lines but that it would be much more preferable for the parties, during an adjournment of appropriate length, to tackle the problems themselves. In this way in disclosure cases the parties, with the help of ACAS expertise if required, can examine the matter in detail and similarly in equal pay cases job evaluation, which is so often an essential prerequisite to solution of the problem, can be jointly undertaken. If all goes well the CAC is left with two residual functions. During the adjournment it guards against the possibility of unnecessary or unfair delay since the case can be reinstated at any time. Once the

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work has been completed by the parties the CAC will be able to tidy up on issues upon which the parties have been able to agree. Rarely does the whole issue have to be determined. More usually the issues have been considerably simplified. In an equal pay case, for instance, it is usual for a job grading to be agreed but for grade rates to be still disputed. The task of finalising such a settlement is relatively easy and the whole solution, being to a large part the product of agreement between the parties stands a much enhanced chance of success. Although this approach is unsuitable for some important areas of the CAC's jurisdiction, particularly statutory provisions on pay, it is nonetheless important to stress that where it is appropriate it has marked advantages. The CAC is keen to emphasise its problem solving approach, to remove from the parties, control as little of the decision making as possible and to achieve awards that have the greatest chance of being constructive and lasting.

It follows from this approach that the CAC is always willing to explain the considerations taken into account in reaching its decisions. This should not only assist the parties in acceptance of the award; it should also help to assist in the integration of the award into existing industrial relations patterns. On the other hand an attempt is not made to offer a detailed "judgment-like" explanation of every detail of the award. For this reason the heading "General Considerations" has been given to the paragraphs of an award that precede the precisely formulated award itself. The question whether arbitrable bodies in the field of industrial relations should give reasons has been much debated. It is central that an arbitrator is most usually called in so that there may be, once and for all, the end put to a disputed matter. It is better, therefore, that reasons for the decision are not shown because they can so easily lead to renewed argument either on the same ground in an "appellate sense" or on a collateral issue thought to be raised by the arbitrator's reasoning. It is interesting to note that it was the intention of the first president of the Industrial Court to establish a "common law" but the attempt appears to have been eventually abandoned. Indeed the proper use of precedent is difficult to determine. No decision-making body wants to produce a succession of awards that lack pattern or coherence. Yet the use of precedents, as seen in courts and to a lesser extent tribunals, imposes a stifling rigidity. It also tends to encouragement of the handing over of the conduct of cases to professional legal advisers whose skills rarely cover the wide ranges needed in industrial relations issues.

A consistent approach

The dangers of this type of professionalisation has been well highlighted over a wide range of areas by Ivan Illitch. They are particularly acute in the type of industrial relations disputes that come before the CAC. It follows that the CAC in its general considerations is attempting to show a consistent approach without destroying the flexibility that is so precious. Parties coming to the CAC should be able to feel confident of the approach they will find without having to worry too much about the detailed relationship between their own cases and previously decided ones.

There appears to be a doubt as to the established and future role of arbitration in the overall framework of industrial relations. ACAS provides a service of single

Industrial relations—reflections on the American system

by Eileen B. Hoffman, Commissioner, US Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

As the first representative from the United States Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) in exchange with the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), I was given very broad scope—to look at British industrial relations as a whole and ACAS in particular. During the six months of this assignment I was able to meet with ACAS staff both in the head office and a number of regional offices and to observe the many ACAS functions of conciliation (collective and individual) advisory work, inquiry, recognition, and arbitration. I also had a chance to meet government, union, employer representatives and academics in the industrial relations field.

Now I hope I can provide some comparisons with the US system of industrial relations and the work of FMCS in particular. But the comments will be somewhat tentative since I would like a little more time to digest this six month experience. I have only tried to highlight certain features of the United States system that I think would be most striking to a British observer.

Before I begin, reference should be made to the old joke that Britain and the United States are two nations separated by the possession of a common language. As recently as June 17, 1978, Mr Robert Burchfield, chief editor of the Oxford English Dictionary warned that English-speaking Americans and English-speaking Britons will not be able to understand each other in another 200 years. Frankly, I think I have been able to understand my British colleagues very well. I merely substitute the American term "lay off" when I hear of a "redundancy" and the American expression "no way" when I hear a British trade unionist say a particular proposal "is not on". However, there is one area where there may be confusion. While there is a distinction between conciliation and mediation here, we use the terms interchangeably. Indeed, there is a story that when the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was being discussed as part of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, there were two different bills, one house had the term "conciliation" and the other used "mediation". The compromise bill merely added both words instead of deciding between them.

Specific mechanisms and institutions

To compare and contrast the US system of industrial relations, I have highlighted its underlying assumptions as well as the role of collective bargaining and the law. I have also looked at the specific mechanisms and institutions in the States which deal with conciliation and mediation.

The British visitor might be surprised to see basic agreement or concensus between American trade unions and employers on the desirability of free enterprise and the capitalist system, for trade unions have been among its strongest supporters. Unions have looked to collective bargaining as the chief mechanism for jointly controlling the enterprise and improving the welfare of their membership, an emphasis called business or job unionism. They



Eileen B. Hoffman

have not looked to the acquisition of seats on management boards as the way towards social partnership. Nor have they sought to rely on legislation for substantive benefits. While American labour law sets out the rules for the conduct of bargaining and establishes the right to union recognition, it does not usually set out what the results of those bargains should be nor does it require employers to grant wage increases or agree to specific terms and conditions of employment. Indeed, there is much more to bargain about in the United States than in many European countries, because the agreement relates to the actual plant situation and may cover such diverse areas as health insurance, overtime rates, pensions, dental plans, legal aid, and supplementary unemployment benefits, among others. American unionists have been able to bargain more intensely over wage payment systems because, except for World War II, the Korean War years, and 1971-74, there has not been a wage-price controls programme.

When American unions do seek through legislation, political action, and community involvement to improve their members' lot by improving the society as a whole they operate as lobbying and pressure groups within the American political system.

On that last point, the British visitor would notice no organic link between the American trade unions and any political party. Indeed, while such an approach was debated in the early 1900's in the States, it was rejected in favour of the pragmatic approach of Samuel Gompers, then President of the American Federation of Labor, that is, "Reward your friends and punish your enemies".

When compared with Britain, fewer workers are members

of trade unions (in the UK 50 per cent of the workforce is organised compared with 24.5 per cent of the non-agricultural workforce in the United States) and fewer workers are covered by collective agreements (the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 22.9 million workers were covered by 194,726 collective bargaining agreements in 1974)*. Union growth in the States has not kept pace with the workforce for in 1945 the unions represented 35.5 per cent of the non-agricultural workforce. Between 1970 and 1976 the unions lost about 700,000 members in manufacturing. A variety of explanations have been offered. Unions strength varies with the sectors of the economy. It has traditionally been concentrated in the manufacturing sector (an estimated 8.46 million members or 44.5 per cent of sector employment) rather than in private white collar employment or the public sector, and it is to the latter two areas where employment has shifted. Indeed, it is in these areas where unions in Britain have made great gains. Unlike recent British experience there has been little unionisation among American managers. In the States supervisors have not been defined as employees and therefore are not protected by the law. There are regional variations as well with high union density in the older, industrialised north east and Midwest and less in the younger, and fast-growing South and Far West, the Sun Belt. Many of the latter states are "right-to-work states" where their legislatures have outlawed the union shop under Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. There is no agreement on the reasons for this rate of unionisation and the danger here is one of over-simplification. While some point to the American emphasis on individualism as well as workers' desires to become part of the middle class, others cite unions' lack of success in getting new members and financing recruiting drives. Still others say this lack of organisational campaign occurs because each election must be won by majority vote and fought at local level because of the decentralisation of American bargaining into many small units. Still others see the more narrow job-focus of the American labour movement rather than the broader, more politically involved movements in Europe as the explanation.

Collective bargaining

As American collective bargaining tends to be decentralised and local in nature it means that a typical agreement in manufacturing will be between a single employer (usually at plant level) and a local union representative—rather than the British practice of industry level agreements between a number of trade unions and employers' associations. In the States multi-employer or association bargaining predominates in the non-manufacturing sector, especially in construction, transportation, hotels and restaurants and in retail trade. Between these two extremes there are at least three other forms of negotiating:

Coalition bargaining is where the bargaining units are separate but the unions agree to act in concert regarding demands and settlements (used in copper, electrical equipment, and petroleum refining); Pattern following is where a single employer is selected as the initial target and the settlement reached is applied to the others (made famous by the United Auto Workers negotiations with the Big Three automobile manufacturers)

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Informal multi-plant negotiations where the leading employers act jointly through a committee but the actual contracts remain separate. (This has become the pattern in basic steel negotiations with the United Steelworkers). American collective bargaining agreements are highly

detailed, legally enforceable contracts, which usually run for two or three years. The agreement includes the actual terms and conditions of employment (rather than the British practice of industry minimums which can be modified at plant level) as well as the procedural clauses for modification, termination, and interpretation. The overwhelming majority of agreements contain a grievance and arbitration provision for resolving most complaints under the contract. The arbitrator is usually a private citizen who is selected by the parties, normally from lists provided either by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service or the American Arbitration Association. Most agreements also include a no-strike, no-lockout clause by which the parties agree not to take industrial action over the items which are subject to arbitration.

Paradoxical situation

The British visitor might surmise an apparently paradoxical situation. Although the United States has a higher strike rate than the United Kingdom, there seems to be more media coverage of strikes in the United Kingdom. Except for the rarer national dispute affecting local steel, docks or auto manufacture, there appears to be little mention of labour disputes in many American papers. Some argue that the US strike rate is higher because of its decentralized bargaining system and therefore there is little national interest in a strike in any one sector or state. Indeed, we neither have the type of national newspapers nor as many labour correspondents; the closest equivalent would be news magazines and the major television networks. Another reason cited is that a higher level of conflict is bred by the adversary system of union recognition, marked by campaigns for and against unionisation at the National Labor Relations Board. However, most strikes occur after the contract has terminated and procedures have been exhausted. Most are official actions, approved by the membership and endorsed by the union to set new terms and conditions of employment.

The British visitor would notice more labour lawyers here and a different and more imposing role of law. It has already been mentioned that the law—especially the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (also called the Wagner Act for its sponsor)—helped to promote the expansion of the trade union movement in the United States. In Britain trade

* The number of workers covered by collective bargaining agreements exceeded union membership by 1.3 million (because workers may be covered by agreements although they are not union members). There is, however, no provision for extending a collective bargaining agreement to workers who are not in the bargaining unit as can be done through application to the Central Arbitration Committee under "Fair Wages Resolution" or Schedule II of the Employment Protection Act, 1975. Our closest US equivalent is the Davis-Bacon Act which applies to the public construction industry and has provisions for extending area prevailing wages, which tend to be the union minimum. (The Walsh-Healey Act requires employers doing major business with the Federal Government to pay workers the minimum wage prevailing in the area, as determined by the Secretary of Labor). See, US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations*, 1975. Bulletin 1977, pp 77–78.

unions achieved prominence without statutory encouragement of recognition. Indeed, trade union opposition to the Industrial Relations Act 1971, was prompted by dislike of the regulations imposed on the union movement in return for such recognition. Later machinery, in section 11 of the Employment Protection Act, 1975, only embodies the recognition area and is not legally enforceable.

In the United States, the Wagner Act was the watershed for trade union recognition especially in the mass production industries of automobile manufacture, steel, and rubber. The Act put teeth into the government's pledge to protect employee collective bargaining rights. This was done through two basic methods: banning specific types of management conduct as constituting "unfair labour practices"; and setting forth the principle of majority rule for the selection of employee bargaining representatives. If the employer expressed doubt as to the union's majority status, a secret ballot of the employees would determine if the majority existed[†]. The Act also created an independent, quasi-judicial agency-the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)-to provide the machinery for enforcing these provisions. Union membership boomed, from 3.6 million in 1935 to more than 14 million by 1947.

Legal protection

It has been argued that once American unions looked to the law for recognition and protection, they would become ensnared by the legal apparatus. While it is true that after legal protection was extended to unions in 1935, there was restrictive legislation passed twelve years later (The Labor-Management Relations Act, called the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947) and again in 1959 with the Landrum-Griffin Act, Americans speak of the pendulum swinging back and forth to redress the balance between labour and management. Rather than working to abolish all statutory recognition features, as the British labour movement did in 1974, American trade unions have tried to work with the legislation to reform and revise it. Recent union efforts to pass a labour law reform bill to expedite election procedures and to provide remedies for violators are an example of this strategy. The difficulty of securing passage of such legislation indicates a present lack of Congressional support for labour's position.

Often British visitors expect a neat and tidy union structure but this is not the case, since our unions evolved much as their British counterparts from craft unions. There are still many individual craft unions in construction and printing. There were also early industrial unions in textiles and clothing and mining. Like the British general unionthe Transport and General Workers, the US has the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) which represents over-the-road trucking (road haulage), as well as other diverse groups. What is very different, however, is that key sectors of the economy are covered by one or perhaps two major industrial unions. For example, the United Auto Workers in auto, aerospace, and agricultural implements industries, the United Rubber Workers in the rubber industry, and the United Steelworkers in the steel industry. As in Britain, there are also many occupational unions. The fastest growing public sector union is the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

There are even some industries where the British have fewer unions. One is in the performing arts, where Equity covers actors in stage, screen, and television while there are separate unions for each of these in the States.

The American central trade union co-ordinating body is the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO). It is not as comprehensive as the TUC because certain major unions, including the Teamsters, AutoWorkers, West Coast Longshoremen, and Mineworkers, are not affiliated-albeit for different reasons. The 106 AFL-CIO affiliates claimed 16.9 million members in 1974; total union membership was 21.6 million and total members for all unions and employee associations was 24.2. Employee associations are also classified as labour organisations under the law but are not affiliated to the AFL-CIO and tend to be organisations of public employees, white collar employees, teachers, nurses, engineers and scientists.

Important differences

In the area of individual employee rights, however, the British visitor would find some important differences as well as similarities with UK legislation. He would not find protection against unfair dismissal comparable to those in Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974 or the Employment Protection Act, 1975. No system of industrial tribunals and statutory right to file if an employee was unfairly dismissed exists. Instead, the private collective bargaining system establishes a private grievance and arbitration system. What both countries have in common is legislation against discrimination on the basis of sex, race, and trade union activity (America also has provisions against age discrimination). In general, an individual employee who is neither covered by that legislation, nor by a union's provision for arbitration would normally have no recourse against unfair dismissal but to file suit in a civil court.

Standards set

In both countries the state sets certain standards. For example, occupational safety and health at work is regulated and enforced in both countries. We also regulate pension plan agreements. For the lower paid, the British have a system of wages councils for certain industries. In the United States, it is a national minimum wage, periodically increased by Congress. There is also legislation providing for a maximum workweek of 40 hours and then premium pay for overtime. While there is no comparable statutory redundancy payments scheme as in the UK, there is unemployment compensation. And American unions are pressing for additional legislation that would require companies to give advance notice of plant closings and relocation and would provide assistance to workers and communities hurt by the job losses.

Having this general background, the British visitor could now look at dispute settlement machinery, created by the various laws. All industries in interstate commerce, except railroads and airlines, are covered by the National Labor Relations Act which is administered by the National Labor Relations Board. Railroads and airlines have their own legislation and dispute machinery. Many of the states have their own laws for both or some public or private employees. And federal employees are covered by an executive order 11491 which sets up special machinery for unit determination and dispute resolution.

Resolution of disputes

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) assists the resolution of disputes involving interstate commerce (covered under the National Labor Relations Act) as well as disputes involving federal sector employees and disputes involving state employees where there is no state service. Unlike ACAS, which combines conciliation of labour disputes and recommendations for trade union recognition in a single agency, the two are treated separately in the States. The National Labour Relations Board is established as the administrator of the legislation and the interpreter of the rights to organise and to engage in collective bargaining and FMCS to conciliate disputes once recognition has been won.

With the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, FMCS became an independent agency with the director appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The present director is Wayne L. Horvitz. The conciliation function, however, dates from 1913 when it was performed by the Conciliation Service which was part of the Department of Labor.

Labour peace

The primary duty of FMCS is to promote labour peace. This is carried out by providing mediation assistance to labour and management in preventing and settling collective bargaining disputes. The process is voluntary, either party to a dispute may request a mediator's assistance or the FMCS may proffer its services. It possesses no law enforcement authority. FMCS is usually alerted when a potential dispute looms by either formal notification by the parties 30 days before the contract expiration date or in the case of a new bargaining unit by the agency which certified it (in the private sector by the NLRB and in the federal sector by the Labor Management Services Administration). During the fiscal year 1976, the FMCS received 121,973 such notifications. After screening and consolidating, the number of dispute cases closed was 19,856. Of these cases, the Service was actively involved in about half (8,985 joint meeting cases). Altogether, 2,609 cases or about 13 per cent of the 19,856, involved strikes.

In addition to the primary responsibility of offering mediation in bargaining situations, FMCS has a rough

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equivalent to the ACAS advisory service. We call it technical assistance (TA) and education and information services. Technical assistance is performed by the FMCS mediator through work with labour and management in joint problem-solving, training, developing labour-management committees and other procedural devices designed to minimise crisis negotiations. Mediators also work with professional associations and academic institutions, speak before public groups and the media. In terms of overall caseload, of the 21,794 total cases closed in fiscal year 1976, 1,083 were technical assistance and 860 were public information and education.

FMCS has an arbitration function similar to that of ACAS. Both agencies maintain rosters of private citizens who act as arbitrators when requested by the parties. In addition, under the health care amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, FMCS maintains a list of arbitrators who will be appointed as boards of inquiry. FMCS established an Arbitration Services Advisory Committee made up of 12 prominent arbitrators and representatives of labour and industry who use the arbitration process to advise the director of the Service and the Office of Arbitration Services on the development and implementation of policies relating to arbitration.

Staffing

The total staff of FMCS is slightly smaller than that of ACAS. Federal mediators, known as Commissioners are stationed throughout the country in major industrialised areas. There are 300 mediators who are located in eight regional offices and 71 other major cities. (The rest of the staff breakdown is: 112 in national office, 35 regional management, and 109 administrative/clerical field and regional positions). A one-for-one comparison on collective conciliation would be FMCS: 300 to ACAS: 80 employees.

Federal mediator positions are exempt from civil service eligibility requirements. Qualifications for hiring are determined by the Service. The qualifications are high, an applicant is usually required to have a minimum of seven years full-time experience in labour management relations. The Service also has a programme for hiring and training a small number of mediator interns. About one-third of the mediators come from labour backgrounds, one-third from management background, and one-third from other backgrounds such as government, law, education, research, consultants, or another mediation agency.

Most recently FMCS has looked at the use of its conciliation and mediation skills and their possible transferability to other conflict areas. Since non-profit hospitals were added to the FMCS jurisdiction, the agency has been studying its experiences with mediation in this industry. The law provided a number of new mechanisms including the requirement of a ten-day strike notice; the possibility of mandatory mediation; and the provision that the director of FMCS can appoint a board of inquiry to make recommendations if he believes a strike or threatened strike or lockout would substantially interrupt the delivery of health care in the locality. These boards of inquiry, which usually consist of one person, are selected from the FMCS arbitrators list and serve like ACAS "mediators". FMCS has also been looking at the training of mediators and arbitrators and updating information, especially in the light of

[†]When a union seeks a representation election, it must show by reliable proof, that no fewer than 30 per cent of the employees in an appropriate bargaining unit wish that union to represent them for purposes of collective bargaining. Usually, a union makes such showing by presenting signed authorization cards or employee petitions. In a remarkably high percentage of cases, 80 per cent, the parties themselves reach agreement on the unit in which an election should be conducted. Provided that the agreement is consistent with NLRB unit policies, the Board will normally respect the decision and conduct an election in that unit. If the union wins the election that is, a majority of those voting wish to be represented, it becomes the certified bargaining agent. Then, both parties have a statutory duty to bargain in good faith

fast changing legislation on race, sex, age, pensions and occupational safety and health.

Unlike FMCS, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) is charged with investigating employer and union unfair labour practices and given the authority to conduct employee representation elections. Since it is making decisions on questions which are controversial, it has not been without its own controversy or critics. However, the great majority of employees and unions have abided by the labour laws. Current reform proposals centre on procedural changes to counter the problems of delay (in holding elections) and ineffective remedies (when employers refuse to cooperate).

Presidential appointments

The NLRB is composed of five independent members appointed by the President with confirmation of the Senate for five year terms. While there had been a proposal for a tripartite board with representatives from labour, management, and an independent, the independent approach won out. On the one hand, this left the Board open to the charge that its decisions did not reflect the realities of the labourmanagement situation and on the other, to charges of partisanship. The Board's leadership and consequently its attitudes have altered from decade to decade and from President to President. Nonetheless, controversy has focused on the Act and the fact that there is still no agreement within the country.

An extensive history of the NLRB written by Frank McCulloch, former chairman of the NLRB and Tim Bornstein, former special assistant to the chairman, summarised the problem as follows:

"The mistrust and hostility between labour and management that were characteristic of the 1930's have been moderated over the years but have not been replaced by a guiding spirit of mutual trust and earnest cooperation. In Congress, before the NLRB, and at the bargaining table, zealous partisanship is still the rule; common concern for the public interest remains the exception. Today, 40 years after the passage of the Wagner Act, the Board is required to act as a policeman to halt patently lawless conduct by parties who only grudgingly obey the law

"The Board's course has too often been influenced by national political changes, and it has too often receded from inventive solutions to problems in the face of partisan criticism. Despite broad statutory power to fashion remedies for unfair labour practices, the Board ... has been reluctant to use this authority with either great vigour or imagination".

In terms of staff, the NLRB employs about 1,600 people in its regional and national offices. If all the state mediation and trade union recognition machinery were added to this figure, the closest equivalent to ACAS would probably employ about 2,500 staff.

The value of this exchange visit was to look at common problems from different perspectives, to ask new questions, and to exchange experiences. In terms of structure FMCS avoids any public confusion concerning its role since it is purely an advisory agency. However, ACAS as the single

agency in labour relations can preserve continuity and discussion in all areas. While the ACAS Council keeps the organisation grounded in labour-management realities. helps to enhance its acceptability, the FMCS makes use of labour-management advisory committees in certain areas. most recently health care and arbitration.

I have observed how collective conciliation operates here and find it very similar to US style mediation. We have a similar arrangement with most disputes handled in the field or regions and national disputes co-ordinated or dealt with from head office. In addition we have a number of "trouble shooters" from the national office who will panel a particularly sticky dispute with the local mediator. Before the statutory notification provisions of Taft-Hartley in 1947, our mediators operated much the same as your conciliators since they received notification of a dispute from the parties or the press or other source. The benefits of a 30-day notice (or for health care, a 60-day notice) is that it gives FMCS a chance to become involved before a strike is actually called and it makes the parties aware of another mechanism if they wish to use it. Since most mediation activity occurs around contract termination time, which tends to be the end of the month, the individual mediator clears his or her diary for long bargaining sessions ahead. I have also been very interested in how ACAS operates during periods of incomes policy since, just as in the States, independence from government policy is critical. We adopted a similar approach during the 1971–74 control period.

Statutory protection

We do not have the individual conciliation function since there is no equivalent broad statutory protection. However, the use of an agency like ACAS raises the question whether FMCS would be the proper agency to perform this function in the States.

FMCS technical assistance is not quite the same as the ACAS advisory function since we produce few diagnostic surveys or reports. Instead, we concentrate on skillsbuilding, workshops, and attitude change. I might add that in this area I think we can learn from each other. FMCS devised a programme called "Relationships by objectives" in which it worked with strike-prone companies and unions to try to change procedures and attitudes. The Service has also performed large-scale programmes on an industry basis, one of the latest involved the coal industry and training of union district representatives in grievance and arbitration procedures. The long-term aspect of this work would place it more in the ACAS inquiry operation. We might see where inquiry work could improve our labour relations.

We could reciprocate through an exchange of current research and work in the areas of dispute settlement; including recent FMCS efforts to improve labour-management communication through the formation of join labour-

management committees. These committees range from inplant to industry-wide to area-wide committees and enable discussion away from the pressures of the bargaining table. The area-wide committees, composed of representatives from companies, unions, and civic leaders have, in some instances, reversed high unemployment caused by plant closings by improving the labour relations image of the locality and attracting and holding industry. These committees do not get involved in labour disputes or strikes but work toward mutual goals such as economic development. As more and more bargains in the United Kingdom result in detailed plant or company agreements, there may be some benefit in looking at the US experience. A look at how our conciliators work with shop stewards and union committees may be of assistance since increasingly in the UK, decisions cannot be made by the full-time officer alone. Similarly, as we look at your various experiments with incomes policy and the problems involved in both a statutory and voluntary programme, we can learn to identify the pitfalls and problems of wage differentials and inequali-

ties, low pay and self-financing productivity deals.

My work with both agencies has raised the question of how people are trained to do their jobs. We stress experience and skill. Our brochures say, "The mediator is appointed because of knowledge and demonstrated skill in collective bargaining. Regardless of background, the oath of office as a US Commissioner of Conciliation requires the mediator to maintain strict objectivity and impartiality as a representative of the public interest". It works, because the mediator is only effective when he or she is acceptable and believed to be impartial, and, of course, it helps if both o sides eventually agree. ACAS relies on the impartiality that

is inherent in the British civil service and on a vast pool of talent from the Department of Employment Group. It also employs some staff from outside the civil service with industry or union experiences. The ACAS approach provides more opportunity for career advancement without a larger organisation. The FMCS approach relies on commitment within the agency and the fact that for many of its mediators (average age of 45) it is a second career.

The Central Arbitration Committee (Continued from page 11)

arbitration and occasional ad hoc boards of arbitration. There is always a certain amount of arbitration arranged within the confines of an industry, or privately. At the same time the Industrial Court and the CAC have offered the availability of a standing arbitral body. Although increasingly it would appear statutory jurisdiction is being given to

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The benefits of this exchange have been great for me personally. The opportunity to discuss ideas and approaches and to formulate new perspectives and questions has been invaluable. Only through these types of discussion can we avoid rushing in to try "fads" and panaceas often mentioned in the press which supposedly work in one country and should be grafted on to another. And, to go full circle, through such international exchanges we can preserve mutual understanding of a common language-that of industrial relations.

Further reading

(1) Thomas Donahue, executive assistant to the President, AFL-CIO, Washington, address, to International Conference on Trends in Industrial and Labour Relations, Montreal, Quebec, May 1976, McGill University, Industrial Relations Centre, 1977, pp 574-580.

(2) See, George H. Hildebrand, "The Prospects for Collective Bargaining and Contract Administration in the Manufacturing Sector, 1978-85," mimeo, paper delivered at the Conference on the Future of Unionism in manufacturing in the 1980's Lake Bluff, Illinois, June 21-23, 1978.

(3) Everett M. Kassalow, "Industrial Conflict and Consensus in the United States and Western Europe: A Comparative Analysis," in Industrial Relations Research Association, Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Winter Meeting, December 28-30, 1977, New York City, 1978, pp 113-122 and Roy J. Adams, Discussion, pp 145-148.

(4) See, Moira Hart, "Union Recognition in America-The Legislative Snare," (forthcoming), Industrial Law Review, December 1978.

(5) See, "The Clout that Failed," The Economist, July 1, 1978, p 32.

(6) Frank W. McCulloch and Tim Bornstein, The National Labor Relations Board, New York, Praeger Publishers, 1974, pp viii-ix.

(7) For a general review of mediation practice and procedure see Walter Maggiolo, Techniques in Mediation, Dobbs Ferry, New York, 1971; William E. Simkin, Mediation and the Dynamics of Collective Bargaining, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc, Washington, DC, 1972; Eva Robbins, with Tia Denenberg, A Guide for Labor Mediators, University of Hawaii, Industrial Relations Center, 1976; International Labor Office, Conciliation in Industrial Disputes (Geneva, 1973); and Eileen B. Hoffman, "Resolving Labor-Management Disputes; A Nine-Country Comparison", Arbitration Journal, Vol 29, No 3 (September 1974), pp 185-204.

that body the expertise it has acquired in the resolution of what are pay disputes provides an unrivalled base for the voluntary settlement of such disputes by arbitration. As long as it adopts an approach which provides an effective service to the parties its role in general should be capable of further development.

[‡] In America there has been an increased interest in dispute settlement procedures and analysis of them through meetings of the Society for Professionals in Dispute Resolution, the National Academy of Arbitrators, the Industrial Relations Research Association, the Society of Federal Labor Relations Professionals, the American Arbitration Association, the Labor Law Section of the American Bar Association, as well as through the workshops and conferences held by FMCS and the research undertaken at major universities and institutes.

Going into industry Trends in graduate employment

Recent trends in the flow of graduates from universities into employment were discussed in an earlier article-"Flow of new graduates into industry"—in the October 1976 issue of the Employment Gazette. There was considerable interest in the question of whether sufficient numbers of graduates were opting for employment in the industrial* sector of the economy (as opposed to the non-industrial public services). This interest has continued and has, indeed, intensified during the last year or so with debate on the industrial strategy, with particular concern as to whether British manufacturing industry's recruitment of graduates has been adequate in quantity and quality.

Evidence examined

The Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies (UMS) has examined the latest available evidence, and the main points emerging are:

- There is evidence for concern about the willingness of graduates to enter particular industrial functions, especially production.
- There are few complaints by industry about the overall number of graduate applicants, or about the quality of arts graduates, but manufacturing industry is concerned (in its recruiting) about the growing proportion of lower quality scientists and engineers, in terms of academic ability, motivation, creativity, flexibility and communicative skills.
- On an international comparison there is conflicting evidence on the proportion of British managers who are graduates; some sources suggest that Britain has a lower proportion than other industrial countries. Conclusions on the split of the total stock of graduates between public and private sectors are much clearer, with Britain very much in line with other countries.
- Recently there has been an upturn in the proportions and numbers of graduates entering private industry (mainly manufacturing) and commerce, and a fall in those entering public service (especially local government).
- The increasing numbers of graduates entering the labour market (where soon one in every five or six people becoming available for employment will have a degree) is reflected in the graduate recruitment patterns (particularly for Executive and Clerical Officers) in the public service.

The main complaint voiced by industry appears to be about the quality of graduates rather than about the total numbers available. Statistical information on the quality of highly qualified people is almost non-existent, and this article is deliberately limited to the presentation of information on their numbers, mainly from the Census of Population and statistics of first destinations of graduates. For this reason some of the important issues are not fully resolved in this article. However, a current project by the Unit for Manpower Studies may soon provide fresh information on the attitudes and career patterns of graduates, and the Finniston Enquiry into the Engineering Professions may shed more light on this special and important area.

International comparisons of graduate employment

There is some indication that the proportion of British industrial managers who are graduates is lower than elsewhere, but taking the whole stock of graduates there is no evidence that the proportion of graduates employed in the public sector in Britain is higher than in other countries. The available figures do not enable comparisons to be made for manufacturing industry. In all the international statistics there may be hidden factors which could invalidate the comparisons. Furthermore, most of the comparisons are about the stock of graduates in 1971 and recent changes in the flow of graduates into the public sector would not be reflected in them.

Nevertheless, at first sight the general material suggests that the public sector does not absorb a significantly higher proportion of graduates in Britain than in other industrial countries, but there is some evidence that British industry has relatively fewer graduates qualified in particular subjects or working in specific functions (for example, production engineering). Precise comparisons of the industrial recruitment of graduates between countries are difficult to make. Statistical sources, definitions⁺ and the extent of public ownership vary so much between countries as to make comparisons extremely hazardous or potentially misleading. There is, however, evidence of relatively low recruitment by British manufacturing industry of graduates in specific disciplines. For example, in Germany in 1970 as many as 76 per cent of university graduates in mechanical engineering were employed in manufacturing industry. The nearest comparison for Great Britain shows that in 1971 only 55 per cent of those persons in employment with graduate level qualifications in mechanical engineering (including members of professional institutions) were working in manufacturing industry (that is only 37,000 out of a total of 67,000).

Cause for concern

A particular cause of concern is the proportion of industrial managers who are graduates. Evidence on the percentage of graduates in management is rather conflicting. A number of sources seem to support the view that graduate penetration of management in Britain is lower than that for other countries.

(a) A survey published in European Business‡ indicates that

‡ de Bettignies H C and Evans P L; "Europe looks North at the Scandinavian Business Elite", European Business, Autumn 1971.

the percentage of chief executives in large companies in Britain who were graduates was 50 per cent in 1971 compared with 80 per cent in three other countries.

(b) One of Britain's largest manufacturing companies with subsidiaries in West Germany and Belgium gave a breakdown of its executives' qualifications at a recent Department of Industry seminar. Some 32 per cent of its manufacturing management in Britain had completed university or equivalent studies. The figures for Germany and Belgium were 70 per cent and 68 per cent.

(c) A study by David Granick* in 1972 analysed the proportion of top management who went to top universities (as defined by Granick). He found that in France 15 per cent of management attended the Grandes Ecoles. The Ivy League universities in America accounted for three to five per cent of America's top bosses. He found that the universities of Oxford and Cambridge mustered one per cent for British industry. (It has also been argued that education at the Grandes Ecoles, for example, provides a more useful education for decision-making in industry). However, these findings are refuted by other research (see below).

(d) The Institute of Manpower Studies (IMS) in its case studies for a recent report[†] found evidence that, at most job levels, Britain tended to have the lowest graduate penetration, compared with some other countries in Europe.

(e) The data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) analysis of 1960 Census information show that the proportion of graduates among managerial workers in Britain was relatively low.

However, two other sources provide additional information about the overall extent of graduate penetration at higher levels of British management which present a less gloomy picture.

• A recent study by the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth would tend to put a question mark over the above findings. Their study, which covered 800 board members and executives earning £10,000 or more, showed that 86 per cent of such top executives in nationalised industries and 82 per cent in companies had degrees or equivalent.

In its survey of 111 board members in 1973 Management Today found that 49 per cent had been to university and that 35 per cent were professionally qualified. (Similar results were obtained in their 1966 and 1969 surveys)[‡]. However, it did not indicate the extent to which there was an overlap between those with professional qualifications and those with degrees, nor whether the professional qualifications were equivalent to a degree. It was not therefore possible to calculate the percentage of board members holding a degree or equivalent. However, the surveys tend to bring David Granick's findings into doubt as they found that about 30 per cent of board members had been to Cambridge.

Comparisons on the proportion of all graduates that were employed in the public sector can be made for several countries. In Britain in 1971, just over 25 per cent of total employment was in the public sector (central and local government, health, personal social services, education and

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nationalised industries) and just over 45 per cent of graduates were employed in that sector. In Germany, 22 per cent of the labour force was estimated (Hans Werner) to be in the public sector in September 1976 but 59 per cent of graduates were in that sector. In France in 1974 (Salais), 25 per cent of the total labour force were in the public sector (19 per cent in central and local government, six per cent in nationalised enterprises) and 45 per cent of graduates were in that sector (42 per cent in central or local government, three per cent in nationalised enterprises)-these figures are remarkably like Britain's.

Another way of looking at these comparisons is to examine the proportions of the total labour force, and of the public sector labour force, that were graduates. For Britain in 1971 the proportions were four per cent (total) and seven per cent (public sector). For Germany in 1976 the corresponding figures were four per cent and 11 per cent, and for France in 1974 they were nine per cent and 16 per cent respectively. For the Netherlands in 1970 (Kok) six per cent of the total labour force and 16 per cent of the government sector labour force were those with "higher vocational (certificated) and finished university education". The higher proportions of these other countries compared with Britain reflect the higher proportions of graduates in their economically active population, but the relative positions of public sector compared with total labour force are similar.

In addition to these figures of the employment of the stock of graduates in the public sector, there is information for Australia which shows, on a comparable basis to the University Grants Committee (UGC) figures for first degree graduates, that eight per cent of Australia's first degree graduates entered employment in industry and commerce in 1974, whereas 26 per cent did so in the United Kingdom. In Australia a higher proportion went directly into teaching and into the public services.

Industry's views of graduate recruits

In general, there has been very little complaint from industry about the overall numbers of graduates available. Complaints have focused on the shortage of good quality graduates in specific subjects and particularly on those prepared to enter specific functions or do particular jobs starting at the bottom.

Statistical evidence on industry's views of the quantity and quality of graduates that it has been able to recruit is almost non-existent. There is much hearsay. The widestranging and best primary source is a Confederation of British Industry (CBI) enquiry among member firms published in May 1976. In addition, the Training Services Agency (TSA) Working Party on Graduates in Management visited a number of firms and reviewed many secondary sources, and the IMS carried out 19 case studies in UK companies for the UMS in 1974/75.

In considering this evidence it is helpful to distinguish three levels of graduate recruitment. First, recruitment for

^{*} For definitions of the various sectors mentioned in this article (and in particular the public and private sectors) see box on page 24.

[†] Including the different standards required of graduates in different countries.

^{* &}quot;Managerial Comparisons of Four Developed Countries: France, Britain, USA, USSR"

[&]quot;Qualified Manpower in Employment", R. Pearson (January 1976) "Britain's Top Directors", R. Heller, *Management Today* 1966. "Britain's Boardroom Anatomy", R. Heller, *Management Today*

September 1970.

[&]quot;The State of British Boardroom", R. Heller, Management Today May 1973.

Examination gualifications-subject of Table 1 acceptance at UK universities in UCCA scheme

Group No. and subject	Year	Total number accepted	Percenta 3 or more "A"levels	ge of total 2 "A"levels	number Other qualifica- tions*	Perc thos mor in sc 15–1	entag e with e "A" ore gr 3 12-9	e of 3 or levels oups† 8–3
lEducation	1973‡ 1974‡ 1975 1976 1977	19 30 27 45 48	63 73 70 58 63	26 17 22 31 27	11 10 7 11 10	} Too usef	small i ul anal	for ysis
ll Medicine, dentistry and health	1973‡ 1974‡ 1975 1976 1977	509 478 530 556 520	84 86 87 89 89	4 3 4 3 2	12 12 9 8 9	36 32 40 40 41	42 47 43 47 43	22 21 17 13 16
III Engineering and techno- logy	1973‡ 1974‡ 1975 1976 1977	740 751 816 876 958	71 70 69 74 70	11 14 14 10 13	18 17 17 16 17	24 23 23 22 21	36 36 36 37 38	40 41 41 41 40
IV Agriculture forestry and veterinary science	1973‡ 1974‡ 1975 1976 1977	82 104 120 124 147	78 69 75 77 76	13 21 16 13 10	9 10 9 10 14	19 18 23 19 25	44 36 32 38 36	37 46 45 43 39
V Science	1973‡ 1974‡ 1975 1976 1977	1,479 1,513 1,616 1,680 1,671	80 77 74 76 76	12 15 15 14 13	8 8 11 10 10	32 28 27 28 28	35 36 37 36 35	33 36 36 36 36 37
VI Social, administra- tive and business studies	1973‡ 1974‡ 1975 1976 1977	1,454 1,571 1,728 1,836 1,885	74 74 72 73 75	15 15 15 15 15 13	11 11 13 12 12	22 22 19 21 24	55 50 49 50 47	23 28 32 29 29
VII Architec- ture and vocational studies	1973‡ 1974‡ 1975 1976 1977	89 80 92 103 99	75 69 73 75 72	12 15 7 9 11	12 16 21 16 17	24 15 14 22 28	49 47 56 55 42	27 38 30 23 30
VIII Languages, literature and area studies	1973‡ 1974‡ 1975 1976 1977	884 909 1,032 986 1,059	81 76 77 76 77	10 15 14 16 14	9 9 9 8 9	34 34 34 31 31	53 47 47 49 47	13 19 19 20 23
IX Arts other than languages	1973‡ 1974‡ 1975 1976 1977	524 532 585 655 664	70 70 68 67 71	17 17 19 21 17	13 13 13 12 11	27 26 25 23 22	54 50 47 46 49	19 24 28 31 29
Total all subjects	1973‡ 1974‡ 1975 1976	5,780 5,968 6,546 6,861 7,051	77 75 74 75 75	12 14 14 14	11 11 12 11	28 26 26 26 27	45 43 43 44 43	27 31 31 30 31

Notes: These figures are based on a one-in-ten sample of home accepted candidates. * for example: HNC, HND, ONC, OND, Scottish Highers, and certain professional

† Each "A" level is given a mark: A = 5, B = 4, C = 3, D = 2, E = 1. Hence three A grades give a score of 15, one A plus one B plus one C gives a score of 12, three E's gives a score of 3, etc. If more than three subjects have been passed, the best three performances are taken.

‡ For 1973 and 1974 the published UCCA figures (where the subject "General studies" was not counted in the coding) have been slightly modified to bring them into line with the new coding (which includes "General studies"). Figures may not always add exactly because of rounding.

Source: UCCA Statistical Supplements

senior management, where long-term needs are supplied by "highfliers" -- graduates of high academic and personal calibre; second, specialists who are usually recruited in the short term for their technical or professional expertise but who may later take up senior management positions; and third, middle or junior management levels recruited from the general graduate intake where previously industry employed bright schoolleavers.

With regard to the first category, the CBI reports that "high-fliers" are a limited and sought-after supply and that the top strata of qualified scientists and engineers are still of excellent calibre. However, on the basis of its wide sounding of industrial opinion, the CBI notes an overall decline in the quality of scientific and technological graduate recruits during the last few years, and a growing proportion of poor to mediocre talent with "poor personal motivation

and little professional commitment; a lack of flexibility, breadth of vision and creativity in problem solving; a need of close supervision; and deficiencies in inter-personal and communicative skills".

The decline in quality of these graduates, while not at present posing a serious problem to individual companies. is believed by the CBI to hold serious long-term implications for the future quality of industrial middle management. No similar decline has been noted in the quality of arts graduates, who would normally be expected to fill middle and junior management posts. This divergency is attributed to the lower entrance requirements for the less popular university places in science and technology (see table 1 for details). Examination of GCE "A" level results of students accepted by UK universities shows that Engineering and Technology has consistently had a lower than average share of those with three or more "A" levels and, correspondingly, a higher proportion with lower grade "A" levels compared with other disciplines.

Confirmation of the CBI's concern can be found in the report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The report draws attention to the small proportion of good quality students attracted by engineering; the limited pool from which manufacturing industry tends to recruit; the lack of growth in this pool; the growing proportion of overseas students in the disciplines sought by manufacturing; the severe drop in applicants with Higher National Certificate in engineering for technician jobs so that the restricted graduate supply increasingly needs to satisfy both the demand for high quality professional level engineers and for technicians.

The joint CBI/BIM research project An Investigation into the Career Structure of Production Managers and Directors in Manufacturing Industry expresses considerable concern over the industry's apparent inability to attract and retain high quality graduates in the production field. While commenting on the shortage of high quality science and engineering graduates, and in particular noting a deterioration in communication skills, the reports do little to pinpoint those qualities required of the candidate. An analysis of the interview selection criteria of three major industrial employers of graduates suggests that the ideal graduate entrant would be of acceptable appearance, manner and speech, possess good communication and practical skills, and show a willingness to accept responsibility. He would be highly motivated, looking for satisfaction through personal achievement, undertake a wide range of activities, especially those implying leadership and initiative, and be able to influence others. Also, he should be capable of logical argument, show realistic, flexible but forwardthinking career aspirations, have an interest in industry and a clear idea of the job involved, besides being hardworking, self-reliant and interested in a wide range of academic and non-academic subjects. It is unclear how employers would weight the qualities when interviewing candidates; a general impression, however, suggests that it is personal or industrial motivation rather than academic quality that is said to be lacking.

Flow of graduates into the public sector

An important and sensitive measure of current trends in graduate employment is the first career position taken by new graduates. Some information, on a consistent basis, has been available for some nine years or so from the UGC

1968/9 to 1976/7

Sector of employment (see box on page 24)	No.	1969 %	1970 %	1971 %	1972 %	1973 %	1974 %	1975 %	1976 %	%	1977 No.
Public service of which: Civil and Diplomatic Service HM Forces	3,053 (954) (110)	14·8 (4·6) (0·5)	17·3 (5·3) (0·7)	21.8 (6·2) (1·2)	22·6 (6·2) (1·1)	20·5 (6·1) (0·8)	23·5 (6·3) (0·7)	26·2 (8·0) (0·8)	21·1 (6·1) (1·0)	17·4 (5·0)	4,512 (1,306)
Local Government Health Services*	(1,989)	(9.6)	(11.2)	$\begin{cases} (10.5) \\ (4.0) \end{cases}$	(11·3) (4·0)	(9·6) (3·9)	(12·5) (3·9)	(12·4) (5·0)	(9·0) (5·0)	(6·9) (4·5)	(1,799) (1,175)
Education	3,056	14.8	14.7	16.7	15.5	13.4	12.0	13.1	11.7	10.2	2,656
Public industry of which : Mining etc Atomic Energy Public Utility/Transport	1,262 	6·1 	6·3 	7·3 (0·6) (0·4) (6·3)	5·3 (0·4) (0·2) (5·2)	5·2 (0·5) (0·2) (4·5)	5·9 (0·6) (0·3) (4·9)	5·2 (0·7) (0·4) (4·0)	4·7 (0·7) (0·3) (3·8)	4·7 (0·5) (0·2) (4·0)	1,212 (135) (48) (1 ,029)
Private industry of which : manufacturing non-manufacturing	8,993 (7,928) (1,065)	43·6 (38·4) (5·2)	41·3 (35·7) (5·5)	32·0 (26·4) (5·6)	30·8 (24·4) (6·4)	34·5 (27·2) (7·3)	33·6 (27·4) (6·2)	30·6 (24·8) (5·9)	33·7 (27·5) (6·1)	35·9 (30·3) (5·7)	9,316 (7,844) (1,472)
Commerce	2,567	12.4	12.6	14.5	17.6	17.5	16-2	16.7	19.6	21.6	5,588
Others	1,688	8·2	7.8	7.7	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.2	9.2	10.2	2,636
Total in thousands (base for percentages)		20.6	21.4	20.8	21.4	23.6	25.1	23.5	23.5	25.0	·

* These are in addition to medical and dental students entering this sector. Note: Figures may not add exactly because of rounding. Source: First destination statistics.

statistics on first destination of university graduates, but they are subject to the reservation that, despite recent improvements in response, the proportion of those with unknown destination is still over 10 per cent and that, even allowing for those embarking on particular courses of further study or training, they give a first employment destination for only just over two-thirds of any year's output of first degree graduates. Nevertheless, they do provide a wealth of information which can be supplemented with data relating to the Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) graduates and with information about all the highly qualified as revealed by the 1971 Census of Population.

Table 2 shows the proportions of all first and higher degree graduates (excluding medicine, dentistry and veterinary science)* taking their first employment in specific sectors each year from 1969 to 1977. It also shows for the beginning and end years of the period the numbers entering each sector. The key points to emerge from the table on the difference between the public and private sectors are as follows:

• The trend of increasing proportions and numbers of graduates entering the public services up to 1975 has recently reversed sharply and they are now declining. Nevertheless, the number of graduates known to have entered the public services in 1977 (4,512) was 48 per cent greater than in 1969 (3,053).

• Within the public services between 1969 and 1977, the growth in graduate intake to local government and health services (50 per cent) and the armed forces (111 per cent) has been greater than into the Civil and Diplomatic Service (37 per cent).

• Although there has been a general decline since 1969 in the proportions known to have entered public and private (mainly manufacturing) industry, since 1976 there has been

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Table 2 First and higher degree graduates from GB universities entering employment in UK by sector-

a recovery and the numbers in 1977 (10,528) were just above the 1969 levels (10,255).

In contrast to 1972–73, when the numbers entering public services held steady and most of the increased numbers of graduates entered private industry and commerce (+2,158), the recent sharp fall in the proportion entering public services (1975-77) represents a considerable decline (-1,646) in the numbers of new entrants, with an increasing share of the growing total graduate output being taken up by industry and commerce (+3,761), with private industry increasing its intake from 7.213 in 1975 to 9.316 in 1977. and commerce having corresponding intakes of 3,930 and 5,588.

Between 1969 and 1977 the numbers of graduates entering commerce increased far more (from 2,567 to 5,588, or 118 per cent) than the increase in entrants to the public services (48 per cent), and the proportion of the total graduate output also increased considerably.

To some extent the trends revealed by these figures may be explained by the fact that the proportion of women in the output from universities has increased significantly over the period and, in general, women graduates do not enter industrial employment. As table 3 shows, only 13 per cent of male graduates entered public services in 1977 compared with an implied 28 per cent of females. The corresponding figures for private industry were 43 per cent (males), against 18 per cent (females), including for manufacturing industry 36 per cent (males) against 17 per cent (females). In contrast, there was little difference in the proportions of graduates entering commerce (21 per cent of males and 23 per cent of females). The proportion of male graduates entering

* Throughout this article the statistics relating to the flow of graduates into first employment excludes graduates with medical, dental and veterinary degrees, although the statistics on the stock of graduates from the 1971 Census includes them. The flow statistics relate to first employment and these graduates have been excluded mainly because their destination is largely pre-determined.

private (mainly manufacturing) industry fell from 50 per cent in 1969 to 43 per cent in 1977. Another factor which should be borne in mind when considering these trends is that over the period 1969 to 1977 total employment in manufacturing in Britain fell by approximately 12 per cent (employees in employment fell from 8,181,000 to 7,205,000).

Although academic qualities are not at the forefront of those apparently sought by industry, it is interesting to examine the employment taken by those with the best academic performance. Table 3 shows that in 1977 the proportion of those with first class honours or higher degrees who entered the public services was slightly higher than that of all graduates (20 per cent compared with 17 per cent), and the proportion entering commerce much lower (nine per cent against 22 per cent). The proportion who entered private industry was somewhat lower (33 per cent against 36 per cent for all graduates), but there was little difference in the split between the manufacturing and non-manufacturing components. The biggest difference was in education, which absorbed a much higher proportion of the academically highly qualified (27 per cent against 10 per cent).

The UGC figures of table 3 can also be interpreted in another way. For example, 31 per cent of university graduates taking up first employment in the Civil and Diplomatic Services in 1977 had either first class honours (first degree) or a higher degree. The corresponding figures for those entering private industry (and manufacturing industry) was rather lower at 20 per cent, and for commerce it was only nine per cent. The sector with the highest proportion of the best qualified entrants was education with 57 per cent.

Taking a specific subject of direct relevance to industrial employment, table 3 shows that, as might be expected, a very high proportion (83 per cent) of those qualified in engineering entered industry (public and private) in 1977 compared with all male graduates (49 per cent) and all

Tabl	4 Employment patterns	
Total	rst and higher degree graduates:	
(a)	btaining first degree in 1973–74	55,112
(b)	ntering employment in 1974	25,113
(c)	ith first degrees entering employment in 1974 lus those with higher degrees or after furthe udy assumed to enter employment by 1977	4, er 37,675

Sector of employment (See box on page 24)	percentage of (b) entering specified sector	percentage of (c) entering specified sector
Total public service of which:	23.5	16.1
Civil and Diplomatic Service	(6.3)	(4.0)
HM Forces	(0.7)	(0.5)
Local Government and Health Service	(16.4)	(11.5)
Education	`12·Ó	28.3
Public industry	5.9	3.9
Private industry of which:	33.6	22.2
manufacturing	(27.4)	(18.1)
non-manufacturing	(6.2)	(4·1)
Commerce	16.2	10.8
Other*	8.8	18.7
Total*	100.0	100.0

* Includes those entering "The Church", "industry research associations", and others"—these items were omitted in table 3 of the October 1976 Employment Gazette

Note: Figures may not always add exactly because of rounding Source: First destination statistics

graduates (41 per cent). Public industry attracted nine per cent of engineers and private industry 74 per cent, most of the latter going into manufacturing industry (57 per cent).

The October 1976 article pointed out that the employment destination of many groups of graduates is never recorded. This especially affects teachers, social workers, law students and others who undertake further training before entering employment. Table 4 represents an attempt to distribute as

Table 3 Sector of employment entered by different categories of graduate in 1977

Sector of employment	Degrees	awardee	d by GB uni	versities	3.0	alinah man	in post	againgt sup	CNAA		「「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」
(see box on page 24)	All first and higher degrees		Males—all first and higher degrees		All with first class honours and higher degrees		All with engineerin degrees		(Polytechnic)		「 おおお お い い い い い い い い い い い い い い い い
Public Service	No. 4,512	% 17·4	No. 2,373	% 12·9	No. 1,112	% 19.5	No. 407	% 7·5	No. 998	% 18·9	and the second
Civil and Diplomatic Service HM Forces Local Government Health Services	(1,306) (232) (1,799) (1,175)	(5·0) (0·9) (6·9) (4·5)	(802) (213) (1,007) (351)	(4·4) (1·2) (5·5) (1·9)	(411) (17) (493) (191)	(7·2) (0·3) (8·7) (3·4)	(164) (61) (156) (26)	(3·0) (1·1) (2·9) (0·5)	(196) (27) }(775)	(3·7) (0·5) (14·7)	
Education	2,656	10.2	1,585	8.6	1,513	26.5	200	3.7	427	8·1	
Public Industry	1,212	4.7	984	5.4	287	5.0	486	8.9	174	3.3	
Private Industry of which: manufacturing non-manufacturing	9,316 (7,844) (1,472)	35·9 (30·3) (5·7)	7,923 (6,561) (1,362)	43·2 (35·8) (7·4)	1,857 (1,610) (247)	32·6 (28·3) (4·3)	4,011 (3,097) (914)	73·7 (56·9) (16·8)	2,165 (1,600) (565)	41-0 (30-3) (10-7)	
Commerce	5,588	21.6	3,871	21.1	516	9.1)	221	4.1	1,088	20.6	
Sub-total: Private industry and commerce	[14,904]	[57.5	[11,794]	[64·3]	[2,373]	[41 ·6]	[4,232]	[77·8]	[3,253]	[61.6]	
Others	2,636	10.2)	1,604	8.7	414	7.3	116	2.1	428	8.1	No. of Concession, Name
Total	25,920	100	18,340	100	5,699	100	5,441	100	5,280	100	

* Full-time and sandwich course students from polytechnics in England and Wales. Note: Figures may not add exactly because of roundi Source: First destination statistics.

Table 5 Stock of graduates by sector of employment 1971

Sector of employment	All degree level qualifications									Higher		
(see box on page 24)	Arts		Science		Social Studies		Total		Aged 25-29		degrees only	
of per cera again m	000	%	000	%	000	%	000	%	000	%	000	%
Industry (a) Public of which: manufacturing non-manufacturing (b) Private of which: manufacturing non-manufacturing	2·2 (0·5) (1·7) 13·2 (11·2) (2·0)	1.1 (0.2) (0.9) 6.9 (5.9) (1.0)	37·4 (7·3) (30·1) 161·0 (133·1) (27·9)	7·3 (1·4) (5·9) 31·6 (26·1) (5·5)	10·1 (2·0) (8·1) 47·5 (40·0) (7·5)	4·0 (0·8) (3·2) 18·9 (15·9) (3·0)	49·7 (9·9) (39·9) 221·7 (184·3) (37·4)	5·2 (1·0) (4·2) 23·3 (19·4) (3·9)	8·4 (1·8) (6·7) 42·1 (35·9) (6·1)	$5.2 \\ (1.1) \\ (4.1) \\ 25.9 \\ (22.1) \\ (3.8)$	2·2 (0·5) (1·7) 14·6 (13·2) (1·4)	2.6 (0.6) (2.0) 17.5 (15.8) (1.7)
Services (a) Public (b) Private Total	118·1 56·2 191 ·1	61·8 29·4 100	200·7 107·7 509·4	39·4 21·1 100	80·4 112·0 251·6	32·0 44·5 100	399·3 275·9 952 ·1	41.9 29.0 100	66·0 45·3 162·7	40·6 27·8 100	46·8 18·6 83·4	56·1 22·3 100

Source: 1971 Census of Population

Totals include some with subject or industry inadequately described. Arts = Subjects 1, 8, 9, 10 of DES subject classification. Science = Subjects 2-5 of DES subject classification.

many as possible of the 1974 cohort of first degree graduates to their first employment destination. A basic assumption is that all those who embark on teacher training enter employment as teachers; for the 1974 cohort, even though the numbers are lower than in earlier years, this may not be realistic. Moreover, it should be noted that it has only been possible to assume an employment destination for 68 per cent of the 1974 cohort and this 68 per cent will probably include all those entering education but only a proportion of those going into other sectors.

As table 3 shows, the first employment pattern for CNAA graduates in 1977 was very similar to that for all university graduates, except that a lower proportion went direct into education (eight per cent against 10 per cent for university graduates) while a higher proportion entered private industry (41 per cent against 36 per cent). However, the proportions entering manufacturing industry were the same (30 per cent). To a considerable extent this general picture is due to the different structure and subject mix of courses in polytechnics and universities. For example, taking male engineering graduates with first degrees, 82 per cent of university graduates entered private industry and commerce and the comparable CNAA figure (84 per cent) was very close to this. Within the CNAA figure more sandwich course graduates (85 per cent) entered private industry and commerce than did full-time graduates (76 per cent). After allowing for subject differences between polytechnic and university graduate output, the main difference appears to be within the public service sector, with local government and hospital services absorbing a higher proportion of CNAA graduates and the Civil and Diplomatic Services a lower proportion. Education also absorbed a lower proportion, but this was mainly because this sector attracts a high proportion of those with higher degrees from universitiesfor first degrees only the CNAA figure is actually higher than for universities.

Stock of graduates in employment

Table 5 shows the employment distribution of all those with degree or equivalent qualifications* (the "highly qualified") as recorded in the 1971 Census of Population. The "private" industry grouping is mainly manufacturing but the method of splitting the economy endeavours to take account of ownership; therefore much of the iron and steel

Social studies = Subjects 6-7 of DES subject classification. Figures may not always add exactly because of rounding.

industry, though part of manufacturing, will be classified as "public" industry and the privately owned parts of mining and quarrying will be in "private" industry.

The key points to emerge from the table are:

- Public services employed 42 per cent of all highly qualified, 62 per cent of all those with qualifications in arts subjects, 39 per cent of those qualified in science and 56 per cent of those with higher degrees. Again this reflects the fact that both arts and public services attract many women graduates.
- Private industry employed 23 per cent of all the highly qualified (with manufacturing taking 19 per cent). seven per cent of all those with arts degrees (six per cent in manufacturing), 32 per cent of those with qualifications in science, including technology (with manufacturing taking 26 per cent), and 18 per cent of those with higher degrees (manufacturing taking 16 per cent).
- Private services employed 29 per cent of all the highly qualified and 44 per cent of all those qualified in social studies.
- The employment pattern of the young highly qualified did not differ significantly from that for all age groups, except that slightly more were employed in private manufacturing industry (22 per cent compared with 19 per cent of all ages).

The difference noted earlier between the public sector (including education) and private industry in attracting the best qualified graduate entrants is reflected in the stock figures (table 5). In the public services, 12 per cent of all the highly qualified have higher degrees, compared with seven per cent in private industry (and in manufacturing) and private services, and only four per cent in public industry. These stock figures for public services are dominated by university and polytechnic teachers, of whom 63 per cent have higher degrees. These teachers account for 37 per cent of those with higher degrees in the public services.

Justification for the concern, expressed earlier in the article, about the proportion of managers with graduate

*Note: These tables include medicine, dentistry, etc., and some qualifications awarded by professional institutes. Unlike tables 2 and 3 in particular they also include all those in education.

Sector of employment definitions

PUBLIC SECTOR-public industry and public services.

PRIVATE SECTOR-private industry and private services.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR-private and public industry.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY (or INDUSTRY)-Manufacturing industry and non-

For STOCK of Graduates (1971 Census of Population)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—Orders III to XIX of Standard Industrial Classification, revised 1968 (SIC). NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—Orders I, II, and XX to XXII of SIC. SERVICES—Orders XXIII to XXVII of SIC.

The public/private split has been made on the basis of CSO estimates of how total employment for each minimum list heading (of SIC) was divided between these two sectors. The public sector conforms closely with the National Accounts definition, comprising (in 1971) central Government (including UK Atomic Energy Authority), local authorities (including health and education services) and public corporations (including the Post Office, the British Steel Corporation, the National Coal Board, the Gas, Electricity, and Water Authorities, British Railways, the Civil Aviation Authority, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and the Bank of England.

For FLOWS of Graduates (UGC/CSU First Destination of Graduates)

PUBLIC SERVIC	CE—Home civil service and diplomatic service	(including
(excluding	research establishments sponsored by the gov	vernment),
Education)	HM Forces, local government authorities, an	d hospital

EDUCATION—Schools (in both public and private sectors), technical colleges (part of public and places of Further Education, polytechnics, central instituservice) tions, and universities.

qualifications has been tested using information from the 1971 Census of Population. Nearly 30 per cent of all persons in employment with managerial status and with at least GCE "A" level or equivalent were graduates (or had equivalent qualifications), with the highest proportions in mining and quarrying, coal and petroleum products, and the chemical and allied industries (all over 50 per cent). metal manufacture, vehicles, and gas, electricity and water (all over 40 per cent), and with engineering industry at 39 per cent and public administration and defence at 36 per cent. The overall proportion for the public sector (31 per cent) was slightly higher than that for the private sector (28 per cent). The proportion of graduate female managers (16 per cent) was only half the male figure—recent improvements in the employment status of women and marked increases in the numbers obtaining graduate level qualifications suggest that this proportion may now be higher. An age analysis of those economically active in 1971 within the occupation "administrators and managers" confirms that the increasing proportion of graduate managers each year reflects the increasing proportion of graduates in the labour force, especially for the younger managers (under 40) in central and local government.

Graduates' attitudes to employment

Evidence is available from a CBI/BIM research project (December 1977), from information provided by careers and appointments officers, and through surveys carried out by Market Opinion Research International (MORI). One MORI survey has been carried out each year since 1969 (except 1975 and 1977) to interview final year male undergraduates in their attitude to employment.

The CBI/BIM research project on production managers and directors in manufacturing industry states that there is a widely accepted view that "the image of industry as seen

by the school and university population is unattractive. It is regarded by many as a place of continuous strife, where people do routine jobs in organisations that have little social conscience". Such views are frequently contrasted with graduates' attitudes to the public services offering intellectually challenging jobs with high pay and secur-

PUBLIC INDUSTRY—Public utility and transport (including gas, water, elec-tricity, and transport undertakings not run by local authorities), National Coal Board and other mining and quarrying, and UK Atomic Energy Authority.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—Oil industry (including oil mining, refining (part of private industry) and distribution, and petro-chemical manufacturing, and consulting, prospecting and exploration companies), chemical and allied industries (Order V of SIC), engineer-ing and allied industries (Orders VI to XII of SIC) and consultants, and other manufac-turing industries (Orders III and XIII to XIX of SIC, but excluding publishing).

NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—Agriculture and forestry (including (part of private industry) horticulture and Forestry Commis-sion), builders, contractors, civil engineers and architects.

COMMERCE (or BUSINESS)—Accountancy private practice (excluding gradu-(part of private services) ates training in industry or public service), banking and insurance, advertising and market research agencies, the distributive trades, surveyors, estate agents, and other commerce.

OTHERS—Solicitors (private practice), publishers, cultural organisations and (part of entertainment industry (including Arts Council, BBC, British private Council, commercial television companies, theatres and cinemas) and services) other employment not elsewhere classified.

The reported views of careers and appointments officers confirm the view that, certainly for most of the 1970s, work in industry has been low on the list of jobs attractive to graduates. However, they maintain that there has been a noticeably favourable shift in attitudes to industry since 1976. While it is customary for changes in the pattern of demand to be reflected in apparent changes in attitude (as when industry cut back demand in 1970/71), they maintain that the recent development reflects a genuine change in underlying attitudes towards manufacturing industry.

The surveys by MORI also give some confirmation of these trends while suggesting that the underlying effects are fairly complex. Among the sample of just under 1,000 final year male undergraduates interviewed at a crosssection of British universities in 1976, 24 per cent firmly intended to enter business and industry and a further 33 per cent would consider it; only 20 per cent would never consider it or had rejected it. Those who had been to public schools were the most likely to have considered careers in business and industry.

If only the narrowly defined Civil Service is considered, only three per cent firmly intended to enter the Civil Service and a further 30 per cent said they would consider such a career; 36 per cent would not consider it or had ruled it out. But if the combined sector of the Civil Service and teaching is considered, then 16 per cent firmly intended to enter this sector.

The earlier surveys contained differently worded ques-

tions but in 1970, 50 per cent reported that "management in business or industry" or "research/design in industry" were the sectors in which they would most like to work. In the subsequent two years this fell to 36 per cent but rose to 46 per cent again in 1973 (when industrial demand was more buoyant). Nevertheless, some caution is needed in interpreting these results. In particular, the category "business and industry" is wider than "manufacturing" and could conceal reservations towards this more narrowly defined sector.

The views and attitudes to careers elicited by this survey were published in full in Employment Gazette for October 1977. They suggest that while there are negative attitudes towards some aspects of industrial employment at present and possibly to some functions, industry is by no means a sector of employment differentially rejected by graduates. These attitudes are not carried over into a strong preference for social welfare work; apart from chartered accountancy,

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Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wageearners 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.

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this was the least favourably considered area of work.

The discussion of this particular topic has concentrated on male undergraduates' attitudes to employment in industry because that is the best investigated area. However, there is some evidence that the percentage of successful applicants for posts in industry is the same among female as among male graduates. The short-fall is in applications from women. To some extent it may relate to the sorts of jobs that women think employers in industry consider suitable for them, but it is clearly an important area of study given the increase in the proportion of graduates who are women. The Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies is currently carrying out research in this area and expects to publish, when this work is completed, a report on the early careers of men and women graduates, including their attitudes to employment at the beginning and end of their period of first degree study and their reasons for choosing their jobs.



Membership of trade unions in 1977

The aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1977 was about 12,707,000. This was 321,000 more than at the end of 1976. The number of trade unions at the end of 1977 was 480 compared with 472 at the end of 1976.

Certification Office

The statistics for 1977 have been compiled by the department from data supplied by the Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations about trade unions with head offices in Great Britain supplemented by information supplied directly to the department. They relate however only to those organisations of workers which, as far as it has been possible to determine, fall within the definition of a trade union as laid down in section 28(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. The figures cover the total membership including members in branches overseas, of all such organisations known to the Department to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom.

Relations Act to submit annual returns which include membership figures, to the Certification Officer. The department, with the co-operation of the Certification Office, has been able to use this information about membership and thus avoid having a separate survey except for those unions with their head offices in Northern Ireland, those unions which at the time of compiling the statistics had not rendered returns for 1977 to the Certification Officer and those which had no obligation to render such returns.

Number of trade unions

The number of trade unions at the end of 1977 was 480 (including 12 with headquarters in Northern Ireland), an increase of eight on the comparable figure for 1976. During the year 14 unions were merged into other unions or otherwise ceased to function. The Annual Report of the Certification Officer stated that at December 31, 1977 the statutory list of trade unions comprised 485 organisations and that the Certification Office knew of about 70 others which, though unlisted, probably satisfied the statutory definition of trade union.

Employment Gazette annual survey

All the figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision as later information becomes available, while figures previously published for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. As some workers belong to more than one union there is an element of duplication in the aggregates, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Legislative provisions

Lists of trade unions and employers' associations are maintained by the Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations in accordance with section 8 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974.

To be entered in the statutory list of trade unions a body must satisfy the definition in section 28 of the 1974 Act, the essential requirement being that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes. The Certification Office also maintains records of other bodies which appear to satisfy the statutory definition of trade union but which have not applied for entry in the list

Whereas application for entry in the lists is entirely voluntary, all listed and unlisted trade unions and employers' associations (unless they consist wholly or mainly of representatives of constituent or affiliated organisations, or they have been in existence for less than twelve months) are required under Section 11 of the Trade Union and Labour

The figure of 480 given above does not correspond with those in the Certification Officer's report. One reason for this is that, as already stated, the department's statistics include trade unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland, while the Certification Office figures do not. Another is that sections of certain unions (for example, areas of the National Union of Mineworkers) are listed as separate trade unions by the Certification Office, whereas the department has continued its previous practice of counting only the "parent" union in the total number of trade unions.

Membership

The total membership at the end of 1977 was approximately 12,707,000 compared with 12,386,000 at the end of 1976, an increase of 2.6 per cent. The number of males at at the end of 1977 was 8.953,000, an increase of 128,000 or 1.5 per cent compared with the previous year. The number of females was 3,753,000, an increase of 192,000 or 5.4 per cent. This sub-division of the membership into males and females is not exact, however, because some trade unions were unable to give the precise numbers in each category.

The total membership figures at the end of 1977 included 68,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 38,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. There were thus about 12,601,000 members of branches within the United Kingdom with 275,000 in Northern Ireland and 12,326,000 in Great Britain.

Table i fembership of trade unions at	e	at	unions	trade	of	Membership	Table 1
---------------------------------------	---	----	--------	-------	----	------------	---------

			Percentage of		102136	M	embers	ear	and the second states of the second states of the	
Number of	Numbe	r Total	Total	Total			(to near	est thousan	d)	
members	of unions	membership (to nearest thousand) (000's)	number of unions	membership of all unions	Year	No. of unions at end of year	Male 000's	Female 000's	Total 000's	- Percentage change in membership since previous year
Under 100	74	4	15.4	0.0						
100-499	144	37	30.0	0.3	196/	606	7,908	2,286	10,194	-0.6
500-999	45	32	9.4	0.3	1968	586	7,836	2,364	10,200	+0.1
1.000-2.499	66	109	13.8	0.9	1969	565	9,972	2,507	10,479	+2.7
2,500-4,999	41	144	8.5	1.1	1970	543	8,444	2,743	11,187	+6.8
5.000-9.999	28	178	5.8	1.4	1971	525	8,382	2,753	11,135	-0.5
10 000-14 999	10	123	2.1	1.0	1972	507	8,452	2,907	11,359	+2.0
15 000-24 999	13	256	2.7	2.0	1973	519	8,450	3,006	11,456	+0.9
25 000-49 999	18	642	2.9	5.1	1974	507	8,586	3,178	11,764	+2.7
50 000 99 999	15	1 015	2.1	5.1	1975	500	8,729	3,464	12,193	+3.6
100 000 249 999	15	2 171	3.1	47.4	1975*	469	8,600	3,427	12.026	
250,000-247,777	15	2,1/1	3.1	17.1	1976	472	8.825	3.561	12.386	+3.0
250,000 and more		7,775	2.3	62.9	1977	480	8,953	3,753	12,707	+2.6
Totals	480	12,707	100	100	<u>1993 21 2</u>	the state of the		Res Designa		and the second second second

Size of unions

At the end of 1977 there were 263 unions each with fewer than 1,000 members, including 218 with under 500 members. These 218 smaller unions together accounted for less than half of one per cent of the total membership of all unions. In contrast, the 26 largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for 80 per cent of the total membership of all unions. An analysis of the membership and the number of unions by size of union at the end of 1977 is given in table 1.

Growth of membership 1967-1977

Over the last ten years trade union membership has increased by about 24.7 per cent, while the number of separate unions has declined by 20.8 per cent. The average membership per union has therefore increased from 17,000 in 1967 to 26,000 in 1977. Table 2 summarises the annual changes in membership and in the number of unions for the period 1967-1977. For the year 1975 two sets of figures are shown; the first gives the figures on the original basis for comparison with earlier years, while the second gives adjusted figures for comparison with later years and excludes organisations falling outside the statutory definition of a

Table 3 Number of trade unions analysed by size of union

The second second	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Under 100 members	126	114	111	108	100	83	84	80	79	69	74
100-499	136	137	134	134	129	136	137	138	138	142	144
500-999	70	63	66	57	60	45	52	52	54	47	45
1,000-2,499	85	88	74	66	64	67	74	69	66	60	66
2,500-4,999	63	60	58	55	54	56	51	52	45	45	41
5,000-9,999	32	33	33	34	34	33	36	31	30	30	28
10,000-14,999	21	18	12	14	11	13	11	11	11	8	10
15,000-24,999	18	19	24	22	19	18	18	18	17	15	12
25,000-49,999	18	15	14	13	16	18	18	17	20	17	19
50,000-99,999	18	20	17	17	15	13	14	14	15	14	15
00,000-249,999	10	10	13	14	12	14	13	14	14	14	15
250,000 and more	9	9	9	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Number of unions at	•			•		-	-	Constanting of the	top for the second s	bas bacelandes -	
end of year	606	586	565	543	525	507	519	507	500 (4	60)* 472	190

* See article on page 1203 of the November 1977 issue of Employment Gazette

end 1977

Table 2 Changes in membership 1967-1977

* These national figures exclude 31 organisations previously regarded as trade unions (see article on page 1203 of the November 1977 issue of Employment Gazette).

trade union given in section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974.

Tables 3 and 4 give more detailed analyses of the membership and number of trade unions for each of the last 11 years.

Federations of trade unions

At the end of 1977 there were 46 federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom, the same number as in 1976. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

Further information about trade unions

The Annual Report of the Certification Officer 1977, obtainable free of charge from the Certification Office, was published earlier this year. It contains, inter alia, the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at (Continued on page 29)

International comparisons of industrial disputes

The latest statistics, compiled by the International Labour Office, on industrial disputes for nineteen countries are discussed. Alternative EEC figures, with a different coverage, are also given. Both sets of figures indicate that the United Kingdom occupies a middle-ranking position in terms of its strike record when compared with other countries.

Data from the International Labour Office

Table 1, based on data supplied by the International Labour Office, shows the number of working days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 employees in various countries over the ten-year period up to 1977. The figures relate primarily to the mining, manufacturing, construction and transport industries, with differences indicated in the footnotes. The International Labour Office consider that the comparability of these statistics is improved by limiting coverage to industrial sectors with higher strike activity; moreover broadly comparable statistics of both strikes and employment are readily available for these sectors in all the countries.

These figures show that the strike record in the United Kingdom, in terms of working days lost per 1,000 employees, is middle-ranking compared with those of the eighteen other countries in table 1. Nine countries experienced a higher rate of working days lost on average during the five year period 1973-77 than in the UK. Of these countries, the United States, Australia, India, Italy and Canada have almost consistently lost more working days

per 1,000 employees than the UK during the past ten years. The other nine countries, which have a better record than the UK, include Switzerland, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Japan, who consistently lost fewer working days per 1,000 employees during the last decade.

Alternative comparisons for EEC countries

Alternative figures on the number of working days lost through industrial stoppages per 1,000 employees, but covering all sectors rather than specific industries, are compiled for EEC countries by the Statistical Office of the European Communities. These data are shown in table 2 in a similar format to table 1. It may be noted that, despite the differences in coverage, countries display a similar ranking order as obtained from table 1.

The EEC figures are published in Eurostat: Employment and Unemployment 1971-1977 which also provides analyses of working days lost by sector of activity for each country.

Comparability of the figures

It is important to note that the statistics are derived from national data which are compiled according to different methods and concepts. Generally, countries do not include small strikes in their statistics in order to save costs and additional form-filling burdens on firms. The thresholds for

Table 1 Working days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 employees in selected industries* (Mining, manufacturing, construction and transport) 1968-1977.

		en fin	- March Bre				i angit	Distanti A			Averag	e for	
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 †	10 year 68-77	s 5 years 68-72	5 years 73-77
United Kingdom Australia§ Belgium Canada Denmark II	370 460 230 1,670 20	520 860 100 2,550 80	740 1,040 830 2,190 170	1,190 1,300 720 800 30	2,160 880 190 1,420 40	570 1,080 520 1,660 4,440	1,270 2,670 340 2,550 330	540 1,390 340 2,750 190	300 1,490 560 2,520‡ 390	840 700 420 820 420	850 1,187 425 1,893 611	996 908 414 1,726 68	704 1,466 436 2,060 1,154
Finland France Germany (FR) India Irish Republic	250 1,150 910	200 200 20 1,270 2,170	270 180 10 1,440 490	3,300 440 340 1,100 670	520 300 10 1,300 600	2,530 330 40 1,330 410	470 250 60 2,480 1,240	310 390 10 1,430 810	1,300‡ 420 40 820 840	2,340 260 1,050	1,149 308 53 1,369 919	908 280 76 1,252 968	1,390 330 30 1,515 870
Italy Japan Netherlands New Zealand Norway	930 160 10 310 10	4,160 200 10 300	1,730 200 140 470 70	1,060 310 50 350 10	1,670 270 70 300	2,470 210 330 530 10	1,800 450 	1,640 390 	2,200 150 10 940 60	1,480 70 140 790 30	1,914 241 76 474 69	1,910 228 56 346 18	1,918 254 96 602 120
Spain Sweden¶ Switzerland United States**	60 1,590	130 30 1,390	240 40 2,210	190 240 10 1,600	120 10 860	210 10 750	310 30 1,480	350 20 — 990	2,270 10 20 1,190	2,980 20 	686 41 1,340	148 64 1,530	1,224 18 1,103

Source: International Labour Office.

Source: International Labour Office. Notes: *The figures have a restricted coverage in this way since the International Labour Office consider that, on this basis, they offer the best scope for comparison of strike rates the countries. trovisional figures. ‡Revised. §Including electricity and gas; excluding communication. ||Manufacturing only. TFor Sweden, figures up to 1971 relate to all sectors and are therefore not fully comparable with those for later years. *Including electricity, gas and water. ...Not available —Negligible/less than five

EEC Countries: 1968-1977.

											Averag	ge for	
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	10 year 68-77	s 5 years 68-72	5 years 73-77
United Kingdom	207	303	489	613	1,081	318	647	265	146	447	452	539	365
Belgium	129	56	482	409	116	281	183	195	290	215	236	238	233
Denmark	19	31	56	11	11	2,007	96	53	107	116	251	26	476
France		144	110	270	228	232	197	228	293	214	213	188	233
Germany (FR)	1	12	4	119	3	26	49	3	26	1	24	28	21
Irish Republic	574	1,303	1,405	376	285	280	734	403	1,069	605	703	789	618
Italy	757	3,051	1,445	950	1,245	1,472	1,200	1,669	1,542	1,000	1,433	1,490	1.377
Netherlands	4	6	69	25	35	152	2	0	4	61	36	28	44

Source: Eurostat—"Employment and Unemployment 1971-1977" Notes: In Luxembourg the number of strikes is negligible and no statistics on strikes are available ... Not available

inclusion of stoppages in the figures differ between countries in terms of the number of man-days lost or the number of workers involved before a strike is officially recorded. Usually strikes which last for a short period of less than either a day or a few hours are excluded. Also, for example, some countries such as Canada, Italy, Japan and Norway, exclude days lost by workers laid off at the affected establishments, but who are not directly involved in any dispute.

Membership of trade unions in 1977 (Continued from page 27)

Table 4 Membership of trade unions analysed by size of union

										(Thousands)
An and service save	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Under 100 members	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	4
100-499	34	34	33	34	31	36	35	36	35	36	37
500-999	49	43	46	40	41	31	37	37	39	35	32
1,000-2,499	141	142	121	111	106	101	114	107	105	99	109
2,500-4,999	218	205	203	189	179	182	171	173	147	153	144
5.000-9.999	220	222	223	226	233	221	238	201	200	201	178
10.000-14.999	265	226	145	166	130	150	129	135	129	100	123
15,000-24,999	333	343	447	419	342	333	335	343	327	296	256
25,000-49,999	647	512	492	452	540	609	624	609	664	621	642
50,000-99,999	1.274	1,434	1.205	1.202	1,101	912	997	948	1.045	997	1.015
100.000-249.999	1.539	1,539	1.875	2,188	1,718	1.879	1.810	1.958	1,995	2.053	2.171
250,000 and more	5,469	5,495	5,684	6,155	6,709	6,901	6,963	7,213	7,503	7,790	7,995
Total at end of year	10,194	10,200	10,479	11,187	11,135	11,359	11,456	11,764	12,193	(12,026)* 12,386	12,707
Females	2 286	2 364	2 507	2 743	2 753	2 907	3,450	2 179	3 464	(0,000)* 0,025	0,755
Avorago momborchio	2,200	2,304	2,307	2,745	2,735	2,707	3,000	3,170	3,404	(3,427) 3,301	3,733
per union	17	17	19	21	21	22	22	23	24	26	26

Figures rounded to nearest thousand * See article on page 1203 of the November 1977 issue of Employment Gazette

December 1977 and a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1976. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, Vincent House Annexe, Hide Place, London SW1P 4NG and in the case of organisations having their head office in Scotland at the office of the Assistant Certification Officer for Scotland, 19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh EH3 6HT. A "Directory of Employers' Association's, Trade

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Table 2 Working days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 employees in all industries and services-

The effects of such differences in definitions between countries are not so important in terms of the total number of working days lost. The use of the figures presented in tables 1 and 2, for comparative purposes, are therefore generally valid, although too much significance should not be attached to relatively small differences between countries. It is also important to note that incidence rates vary substantially from year to year in most countries.

Unions, Joint Organisations, etc?"⁺ giving names, office addresses, telephone numbers, names of secretaries and other information is published by HMSO in the form of quarterly reprints (of a fourth part of the whole), any four consecutive issues together comprising the complete Directory in loose-leaf form.

† Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc HMSO.

Health and Safety Executive Publications

The 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act gave the Health and Safety Commission responsibility for keeping some 25 million people informed of guidelines and regulations for their health and safety in places of work. The Commission has undertaken progressively to revise, standardise and extend the existing regulations and recommended practices. HSC/HSE publications reflect the major programme of research, inspection and consultation which is in hand.

Priced publications are obtainable only from HMSO or through booksellers. Some general leaflets, advice and information are available free of charge from HSE Area Officers or by post from the General Enquiry Point, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF (Tel. 01-229 3456 ext. 734).

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- guidance literature HSC 8 Safety Committees guidance to employers whose employees are not members of recognised independent
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Mushroom worker's lung

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MS(A)6 The health of worker's engaged in antimony oxide
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Guidance Notes (price 30p each) are too numerous to list here but are published under

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* EMAS leaflets

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AS4 AS5 AS6 AS7 AS8 AS10

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Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1978

The number of stoppages of work beginning in 1978 in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment, was 2,349 compared with 2,703 in 1977. In addition 27 stoppages which began in 1977 continued into 1978 compared with 34 commencing in 1976 and continuing into 1977. The provisional total of 2,349 stoppages beginning in 1978 was lower than the annual average of 2,692 over the previous ten years. Stoppages of work in 1978 resulted in the loss of about 9,306,000 working days during the year at establishments where the dispute occurred, compared with 10,142,000 working days lost during 1977 through stoppages in progress in that year, and an annual

average of 10,120,000 over the previous ten years.

Table 1 Stoppages of work in 1978 and 1977

No. of Stoppages in progress begin- Workers Wo

97.100

1,300 64,500

1.100

13,000 50,200 124,000

58,100 231,200 20,400 15,300

24,400 15,100 7,600

17,100 5,000

21.000

23,600 38,800

5,500

22.000

63,200 7,200

49,100 3,500

ning in in-period volved

301

11 122

4

51 148 402

126 63 34

57 30

79

74 179

15

62

128 57

111 31

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 progress

 Workers
 Working begin-in-volved
 mingin in-toperiod
 Workers

176,000

5,000

8 000

133,000 362,000 1,093,000

197.000

3,773,000 284,000 137,000

218,000 127,000 47,000

131,000 20,000

233.000

234,000 412,000

66.000

94.000

249,000 51,000

535,000 26,000

progress

200 53,100

1,400 104,000

1.000

24,200 54,600 170,300

18 500

283,800 23,500 24,000

35,900 20,000 16,500

15,600 3,700

14.900

46,400 34,200

20,500

29,300

27,400 12,000

128,500 2,300

262

10 148

6

70 178 449

212 54 28

167 77 38

73 22

58

96 248

26

118

130 87

98 22

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

Agriculture, forestry, fishing Coal mining All other mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products

products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture

engineering Motor vehicles

Textiles

Engineering Shipbuilding and marine

Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified

Clothing and footwear

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc

Paper, printing and publishing All other manufacturing

industries Construction Gas, electricity and

Port and inland water

transport Other transport and

communication Distributive trades Administrative, financial and pro-fessional services Miscellaneous services

Total

No. of Stoppages in Workers Working days lost 1,000 88,000 9,000 810,000 8.000 278,000 684,000 1,916,000 163,000 2,605,000 108,000 381,000 275,000 208,000 56,000 140,000 24,000 175.000 225,000 297,000 83.000 117,000 184,000 95,000 1,185,000 26,000

2,349 § 979,400 9,306,000 2,703 § 1,165,800 10,142,000

†The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes connected with The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They therefore exclude, for example, the stoppage of work from January 9 to 16 by 1,200 South Humberside lorry drivers, in protest against the introduction of EEC regulations necessitating the installation of tachographs in the cabs of long distance lorries. Also excluded are industrial stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day except any in which 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, a destablishments 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.

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

lost. ‡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.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1978 was about 979,400 including 274,000 workers who were indirectly involved (that is, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the dispute). The corresponding total for 1977 was about 1,165,800 workers, including some 374,000 who were indirectly involved.

The 9 major stoppages which are briefly reported in this article, accounted for nearly 4.1 million of the total working days lost in 1978.

Industrial analysis

In Table 1, stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1978 are classified by industry and the corresponding figures are given for 1977. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days lost, and the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

The provisional figures for 1978 show a decrease in the number of stoppages of 354 or 13 per cent compared with 1977. The decrease was spread over most industry groups although stoppages in the timber and furniture group and the paper, printing and publishing group increased in each case by over 30 per cent, and in coal mining by 15 per cent.

The number of workers involved in stoppages in 1978 either directly or indirectly decreased by 186,400 or 16 per cent compared with 1977. The decrease occurred in most industry groups though for shipbuilding the number of workers involved increased by 214 per cent, coal mining by 83 per cent, miscellaneous services by 52 per cent and paper, printing and publishing by 41 per cent. The number of working days lost decreased by 836,000 or 8 per cent. The decrease in the number of working days lost was also spread amongst many industries, the main increases being in aerospace with an increase of 163 per cent, coal mining 100 per cent and motor vehicles 45 per cent.

Major stoppages of work during 1978

The following stoppages resulted in a loss of 100,000 or more working days. The provisional estimated number of days lost, rounded to the nearest thousand, is shown in brackets.

Food, drink and tobacco

An estimated 20,000 bakery workers, throughout England and Wales, stopped work on November 7 in support of a claim for a substantial pay increase. The dispute ended on December 15, following acceptance of a new, improved offer, although before this date many bakers had returned to work. (370,000)

*The figures are provisional and subject to revision. Final figures for 1978 are scheduled to appear in the May or June 1979 issue of Employment Gazette

Shipbuilding and marine engineering

A four week stoppage of work held up production at two Coventry aero-engine plants following a breakdown in pay negotiations between the management and unions. About 4,000 manual workers were involved in the dispute, which involved factory occupation and picketing, and caused a further 4,000 clerical staff to be laid off. Terms of settlement provided for an increased pay offer and a self-financing incentive bonus scheme. The stoppage ended on April 28. (149,000)

Vehicles

A stoppage of work by nearly 1,000 press shop operators at a Halewood car plant began on January 9 after the introduction of new work schedules and practices. As a result over 8,000 other workers were laid off. Agreement over management concessions on job rotation in return for increased productivity led to a resumption of work on February 20. (246,000)

The same company suffered a stoppage of work involving about 56,000 workers which closed all 23 plants in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The stoppage, which began at plants in Merseyside and Southampton, was in support of a pay claim outside the Government's guidelines. A return to work began on November 24 following agreement over the company's offer which included increased basic rates and holiday pay and an attendance allowance. (2,529,000)

At a car plant in Scotland 1,500 machinists withdrew their labour on August 8 in support of a demand for extra money for operating new automatic machine tools. Their action led to the shutdown of the plant and caused 3.200 other workers to be laid off. The men accepted their shop stewards' recommendation to call off the stoppage, and normal working was resumed on October 2, when the plant re-opened after the week's autumn holiday. (139,000)

A seventeen week dispute over work schedules halted production at a Merseyside plant belonging to the same company. About 1,500 production operators stopped work causing a further 2,000 workers to be laid off. Work was resumed on February 27 following agreement about procedures for introducing new manning levels and production line speeds. (283,000)

Paper, printing and publishing

A national stoppage of work by an estimated 7,500 journalists began on December 4. Their action, which was in support of a pay claim, affected most provincial news-

Table 2 Stoppages in the years 1968-1978

ear Number of stoppages beginning in year		involved	in stoppag	es	Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages				
	in year	Beginnin	g in year	In	Beginni	ng in	In		
		Directly	Indirectly	progress in year	year		progress in year		
968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977	2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228 2,497 2,873 2,922 2,016 2,703	000's 2,073† 1,426 1,460 863† 1,448† 1,103 1,161 570 444† 785	000's 182 228† 333 308† 274† 410 461 219 222† 370	000's 2,258† 1,665† 1,801 1,178† 1,734† 1,528 1,626 809 668† 1,166	(a) 000's 4,672 6,799 10,854 13,497 23,816 7,089 14,694 5,861 3,230 9 864	(b) 000's 4,719 6,925 10,908 13,589 23,923 7,145 14,845 5,914 3,509 10,378	000's 4,690 6,846 10,980 13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750 6,012 3,284 10,142		

(a) The figures in this column only include days lost in the year in which the stoppages

began.
(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.
*Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.
†Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.

stoppage began. ‡As some stoppages were still in progress at the end of the year this figure is not yet

papers in England and Wales and three daily papers in Northern Ireland. The stoppage was still in progress at the end of the year. (100,000)

Public administration and defence

During August about 500 social workers in Newcastleupon-Tyne and the London Boroughs of Southwark and Tower Hamlets, withdrew their labour in support of a demand to negotiate pay and conditions with their local councils rather than through national machinery. Other industrial action had taken place in several parts of the country including one day token stoppages. At the end of December about 2,000 social workers had become involved in the stoppage, which had spread to 14 local authority areas, mainly in the North of England and the London Boroughs. The dispute remained unresolved at the end of the year. (120,000)

The national stoppage by an estimated 30,000 firemen ended on January 13 after nine weeks, following acceptance of the Local Authorities' offer of a ten per cent pay increase and a future pay formula. The formula, guaranteed by Government against future incomes policy restrictions, will take firemen's wages into line with skilled manual workers in industry, by November 1979. In addition, they were conceded a reduction in their working week from 48 hours to 42 hours. (1,258,000)

An article giving detailed statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1977 was published in the June 1978 issue of Employment Gazette (pp 690-699). The following table shows incidence rates expressing loss of working time in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees for the years 1974-1977. Incidence rates for 1977 have been based on the quarterly estimates of employees in employment for June 1977, together with the Northern Ireland census figures for 1977, while the rates

Number of working days lost per 1,000 employees*

INDUSTRY GROUP (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) Agriculture, forestry, fishing Coal mining All other mining and quarrying Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits All other food industries Drink Tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, fertilisers, etc Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Paints, soap and other chemical industries Iron (including castings) and steel (including tubes) All other metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Cotton flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods All other textile industries Clothing other than footwear Footwea Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere spcei Furniture, bedding, upholstery Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork Paper and board, cartons, etc Printing, publishing, etc Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity, water Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport Port and inland water transport Other transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking, finance and business services Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc) Public administration and defence

Total, all industries and services

JANUARY 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes

Incidence rates 1974–1977

for 1974-1976 have been calculated in each case on the basis of the census of employment estimates for the appropriate year.

Incidence rates should be used with caution when comparing one group with another. Total numbers of days lost comprise those lost at the establishments concerned by workers indirectly involved as well as those directly involved, and rates calculated on this basis cannot, therefore, be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness".

				East of the residence of the second of the second	10 miles
Vall. 2 2 - 0 - 1 + 2	1974	1975	1976	1977	
	53	2		2	
	18,775	172	235	295	
	61	81	159	182	
	1 420	133	_	439	
	374	33	83	2,159	
	693	600	103	/93	
	2,983		330	1,301	
	1,722	190	53	209	
	219	765	78	1.021	
	289	200	32	184	
	90	126	27	297	
	1,530	760	763	1,596	
	2,456	538	462	935	
	642	763	324	954	
	816	135	127	547	
	3 740	1,260	302	1,266	
	3 534	2,703	335	881	
	1.090	554	221	5,455	
	574	2.000	469	4 149	
	368	383	293	513	
	974	1,043	83	643	
	137	45	49	9	
	144	710	127	535	
	222	65	48	297	
	53	264	75	104	
	12	91	54	308	
	184	243	149	210	
	839	274	122	1 450	
fied	273	161	80	1,430	
	27	119	18	40	
	123	58	58	127	
	615	268	54	155	
	373	133	86	427	
	666	365	187	591	
	190	188	436	235	
Hell Hann (197	104	28	147	238	
	1 464	37	59	1	
	767	52	134	351	
	35	148	114	150	
	1.558	4.337	585	1 629	
	65	47	17	113	
	41	24	5	35	
	4	2	4	4	
	69	8	7	13	
	19	23	16	11	
anningeren.	122	77	39	694	
	647	265	146	448	

Quarterly estimates of employees in employment—September 1978

The number of employees in employment in Great Britain in September 1978 was estimated at 22,233,000, seasonally adjusted, some 19,000 more than in June. After this latest rise, which follows increases in the two previous quarters, employment in September was 74,000 above the level of a year earlier. During the third quarter of 1978 female employment increased by 37,000 to 9,173,000 (102,000 up on September 1977) while male employment fell by 18,000 to 13,060,000 (28,000 down on September 1977).

After remaining fairly stable since October 1977, employment in manufacturing, seasonally adjusted, fell by 24,000 in the third quarter of 1978 and by a further 26,000 to 7,140,000 between September and November.

The following tables, which have not been seasonally adjusted, show that 12,805,000 people were employed in service industries in September 1978-124,000 more than a year earlier, with most of this increase, 116,000, taking place in female employment. This overall increase was spread across the main service sectors except for transport and communication.

All estimates in this article are provisional. They will be revised in due course in the light of results from the census of employment

THOUSANDS

Table I Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Septemb	er 1977*		June 1978	•		September 1978*			
(Standard Industrial Classification 1900)	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	
Total, all industries and services†**	13,145	9,082	22,227	13,072	9,149	22,221	13,116	9,184	22.300	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	296.9	92·0	388-9	285-2	91.7	376.9	296.3	94-4	390.7	
Index of production industries‡	6,853-0	2,303.8	9,157.0	6,795·8	2,280.4	9,076.1	6,816-5	2,287.2	9,103.9	
of which, manufacturing industries	5,121-3	2,120-4	7.241.8	5,064.9	2,096-4	7,161-3	5,084·8	2,101.7	7,186.6	
Service industries †‡	5,994.9	6,686·2	12,681.1	5,991.6	6,776.6	12,768-0	6,003·1	6,802·2	12,805-3	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	296·9 277·3	92.0 90.1	388-9 367-4	285·2 265·6	91 .7 89.8	376·9 355·4	296·3 276·7	94·4 92·5	390·7 369·2	
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	326·9 283·3	14·4 9·9	341·3 293·2	327·0 283·4	14·4 9·9	341-4 293-3	320·2 276·6	14·4 9·9	334·7 286·6	
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocca, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruitand vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animals oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco Cocal and petroleum products Cocke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	420.9 16.4 65.2 16.2 15.2 55.2 41:3 8.8 32.9 28.9 21.5 5.7 20.4 56.7 17.0 20.0 14.7 33.3 10.7 16.7 5.9	285:5 5:0 36:9 26:8 50:9 15:4 39:5 33:3 5:1 1:4 15:0 13:1 10:0 13:5 16:5 4:1 0:5 2:1 1:5	706-3 21-4 102-1 43-0 106-0 56-7 11-8 72-5 62-3 26-6 7-1 35-3 26-6 7-1 35-3 35-3 35-3 31-2 37-4 11-2 18-8 7-4	417.0 15.9 64.4 16.4 53.2 42.4 8.6 33.2 27.5 21.2 5.8 19.8 55.9 17.3 20.5 14.8 32.3 9.9 16.5 6.0	279.0 4.8 36.0 26.5 49.5 15.9 3.0 39.3 31.2 4.7 1.5 14.1 12.9 10.2 13.5 16.0 4.0 0.4 2.0 1.6	696.0 20.7 100.4 42.9 102.8 58.3 11.5 72.5 58.7 25.9 7.2 33.9 68.9 27.5 33.9 68.9 27.5 33.9 30.8 36.4 10.3 18.5 7.5	419·3 15·7 65·7 16·5 53·5 41·7 8·7 33·6 28·4 21·5 5·7 19·8 56·4 16·7 20·6 14·8 32·7 10·1 16·5 6·1	281-2 4-9 37-1 26-8 49-0 15-3 2-9 40-3 32-2 4-8 1-6 14-4 13-0 9-2 13-9 13-9 16-0 4-0 0-4 2-0 1-5	700-5 20-6 102-7 43-2 102-5 57-0 11-6 73-9 60-6 26-3 7-3 34-2 25-9 34-5 30-7 36-7 10-5 18-6 7-6	
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyescuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	308.6 113.9 40.5 8.8 19.6 10.4 43.0 19.2 9.6 43.5	121.9 22.1 31.6 14.8 7.2 6.6 8.3 3.5 1.6 26.2	430.5 136.0 72.0 23.7 26.8 17.0 51.3 22.7 11.2 69.6	305 • 9 113 • 6 40 · 8 8 • 8 19 • 4 10 · 3 42 • 9 18 • 5 9 • 5 42 • 1	122.8 22.2 32.2 15.1 7.4 6.6 8.3 3.5 1.6 26.0	428-8 135-8 73-0 23-8 26-8 16-9 51-2 22-0 11-1 68-1	309.7 114.6 42.0 9.0 19.8 10.5 43.0 18.7 9.6 42.5	124.6 22.4 33.0 15.3 7.4 6.7 8.4 3.5 1.6 26.3	434-3 137-0 75-0 24-4 27-2 17-1 51-4 22-2 11-2 68-8	

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

Department of Employment Manpower Paper No. 15

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

"The economic implications of industrial democracy" by Richard Clifton

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

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

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Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Septemb	er 1977*	1997 - 1998 	June 1978	*	Para de Cela Internetation de Cela	Septemb	er 1978*	All generation
	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, – males and females
Metal manufacture	424-2	54.7	478.9	406-0	52.9	458.9	405.0	52.7	457.6
Steel tubes	217·6 44·3	20·4 6·9	238·0 51·2	201·6 42·0	19·3 6·7	220·9 48·7	200·6 41·7	19.3	219.9
Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys	67·4 42·9	7·1 7·8	74·5 50·7	68·2 42·7	6·8 7·5	75.1	68·5	6.8	75.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	34·2 17·9	8·2 4·3	42·3 22·2	34·0 17·4	8·4 4·2	42·3 21·6	34·0 17·6	8·4 4·3	49.9 42.4 21.9
Mechanical engineering	787-8	144-7	932-5	780·3	144-5	924-7	783.7	144-3	928-0
Metal working machine tools	25·6 56·0	4·0 9·0	29·6 65·0	25·2 55·6	4·0 9·3	29·2 64·9	24·5 56·1	4·0 9·3	28.5
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines	70·1 25·7	14·7 4·1	84·9 29·8	69·7 25·7	14.6	84·3	70-1	14.6	84.8
Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment	20.8	3.8	24.6	19.7	3.4	23.1	19.4	3.4	22.9
Mechanical handling equipment	53.1	8.5	61.6	52.3	8.5	42·9 60·8	38·7 53·0	4·4 8·6	43·1 61·7
Other machinery	181.0	35.9	216.9	15·8 180·2	6·5 36·0	22·3 216·2	15·8 181·2	6·5 35·8	22·4 217·1
Ordnance and small arms	139·1 17·4	16·8 4·5	155·9 21·8	139·0 17·2	17.0	156-1	140·6 17·2	17.0	157.7
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	144.0	32.2	176-2	141.3	32.2	173.5	140.8	32.1	172.9
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment	96·6 9·0	53·6 3·2	150·2 12·2	94.9	52·3	147.3	95.7	52·5	148-2
Watches and clocks	5.6	6.4	12.0	5.4	6.4	11.8	8·/ 5·4	2·9 6·5	11·6 11·9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	66.2	32.6	98·7	15·6 65·2	10·9 32·1	26·4 97·3	15·5 66·1	10·8 32·3	26·3 98·4
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	466-3 101-6	275·2 33·3	741-5 134-9	465·2 100·4	274·4 32·9	739·6	469·2	275.9	745-1
Insulated wires and cables	32.0	12.8	44.8	31.1	12.3	43.4	31.2	12.2	43.4
Radio and electronic components	63.6	66.0	129.7	40·4 63·4	64·5	65·3 127·9	40·1 64·2	25·0 64·8	65·1 129·0
Electronic computers	24·7 32·2	27·4 11·4	52·1 43·6	24·0 33·4	25·6 12·5	49·6 45·9	23·9 34·0	25·9 12·5	49.7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	66·7 41·6	26·1 21·3	92·9 62·9	67·4	26.5	93.9	68·5	27.2	95.7
Other electrical goods	62.1	52.5	114.6	63.8	54.3	118.1	64.1	54·0	118·1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	164-0	13-1	177-1	161-3	13-2	174-5	161-1	13-3	174-4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	673·7 33·4	93·2 2·7	766-9 36-1	671·3 32·0	93·0 2·6	764.3	673·6	93·1	766-8
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	423.2	58.4	481.6	423.8	58.0	481.8	423.4	57.5	480.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	165-1	26.8	191.9	164.2	26.7	191.0	10·5 167·3	3.5	14·0 194·7
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	17-2 24-3	1·1 1·2	18·3 25·5	16·9 24·1	1·0 1·2	17·9 25·3	17·1 24·7	1.0 1.2	18·2 25·9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	387.7	152-2	539.9	386-1	150-3	536-5	388-5	150-1	538-6
Hand tools and implements	13.2	6.5	19.6	48·2 13·1	6.0	60·6 19·1	49·2 13·1	12·3 5·9	61·5 19·0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	24.3	5·1 9·9	12·6 34·2	7·9 24·0	5·1 9·8	13·0 33·8	8·0 23·9	4·9 9·8	12·8 33·8
Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes	29·7 17·9	8·0 13·6	37.7	28.6	7.7	36.2	28.1	7.8	36.0
Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	14·5 231·1	8·5 88·4	23·1 319·5	14·2 232·3	8·0 88·2	22·2 320·5	14·2 233·9	8·0 88·1	22.2
Textiles	261-5	217-1	478.5	253.9	210-3	464.7	251.7	208.9	460.6
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	27.5	4.6	32.1	26.4	4.2	30.5	26.3	4.3	30.6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	23.4	15.9	39.2	22.3	15.0	37.2	26·0 22·1	19·9 14·8	45.9
Jute	46·0 5·1	2.5	81·9 7·6	44·5 5·4	35·0 2·8	79·5 8·2	44·0 5·4	34·3 2·8	78·3 8·2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2·6 38·6	3·0 79·0	5·6 117·7	2·6 37·8	2·7 76·8	5·2 114·6	2.6	2.7 76.7	5·2 114·2
Lace Carpets	2.3	2.7	5.0	2.5	2.8	5.2	2.6	2.8	5.4
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide) Made-up textiles	6.0	7.0	13.0	5.9	7.1	13.0	5.9	7.0	12.9
Textile finishing Other textile industries	32·6 18·5	13.8	46·4 24·3	32·3 18·2	13.3	45·8 24·0	8·0 32·0 18·1	13·4 13·3 5.9	21·4 45·3 23.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	22.8	17.4	40.2	22.4	17.4	30.9	22.0	17.5	23.7
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods	14.5	4.1	18.6	13.9	4.0	17.9	13.9	4.0	17.9
Fur	2.2	1.8	3.9	2.2	1.7	3.9	6·0 2·1	11·8 1·7	17·8 3·9
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof automatic	88.4	280.4	368-8	87.6	276.9	364-6	87-4	275.6	362.9
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	15.8	14·5 54·6	18·0 70·3	3·/ 15·1	14·4 55·0	18·1 70·1	3·7 14·9	14·2 54·1	17·9 69·0
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	10·7 5·6	29·9 32·2	40·6 37·8	10·3 5·6	28·7 31·4	39·0 37·1	10.5	28·8 31·2	39.3
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, eaps and millinery	12.7	78.1	90.8	13.2	78.1	91.3	13.1	77.6	90.7
Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	5·9 32·9	25·2 42·4	31·0 75·2	5.8	23·6 42·2	29·4 74·8	1.4 5.7 32.5	3·5 24·0 42·2	4·9 29·7 74·6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	200.7	62.6	263-3	200.1	62.6	262.7	201-2	62.4	263-6
Bricks, fireclay, and refractory goods Pottery	36.8	4.2	41.0	35.6	4.3	39.8	35.8	4.4	40.2
Glass	53.2	16.2	69.4	53.0	15.7	68.7	53.1	15.5	68.7
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	67.6	11.1	78.8	68.1	11.1	13·3 79·5	12·4 68·7	1·2 11·4	13·5 80·1
Timber, furniture, etc Timber	209·4 75·7	49·2 11·9	258·6 87·6	209·2 76·4	49.7 12.0	258·9 88·4	208·7	49.4	258·1
Bedding, etc	72.2	16.4	88.6	72.6	16.9	89 5	72 4	16.7	89.0
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and backets	24.7	4.0	28.8	23.8	4.2	28.0	24.0	4.1	28.0
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacture	14.7	4.3	15.6	11.6	3·3 4·1	15·0 19·0	11·9 14·7	3·4 4·1	15·3 18·9

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

THOUSANDS

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

Industry	Septemb	er 1977*		June 1978	*		Septembe	er 1978*	
(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total,	Males	Females	Total,	Males	Females	Total,
ter a second	N. Contraction		females		in and my	females	The Local de	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	females
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	364·2 52·4 51·6 19·6 15·0 59·5 41·2 124·7	174-9 10-9 30-3 16-0 9-6 17-2 19-2 71-7	539-1 63-3 81-9 35-7 24-6 76-7 60-4 196-4	362 -3 52-0 50-6 19-8 14-9 59-1 41-1 124-8	174-2 10-6 28-9 15-8 9-7 17-3 20-4 71-5	536.5 62.5 79.5 35.7 24.6 76.4 61.5 196.3	365 •1 52-2 50-9 20•0 14-9 59-0 41-3 126•6	176-0 10-3 28-8 16-2 9-6 17-9 20-6 72-5	541 · 1 62 · 5 79 · 7 36 · 2 24 · 6 76 · 9 61 · 9 199 · 2
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather-cloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	211-4 86-7 11-4 4-2 17-8 4-1 75-0 12-1	120·7 25·3 2·6 4·8 26·4 4·2 45·2 12·1	332-1 112-0 14-1 9-0 44-2 8-3 120-2 24-2	209-0 84-9 11-2 4-0 17-5 4-1 75-1 12-1	118-8 24-6 2-6 4-8 24-8 4-1 46-1 11-8	327.8 109.5 13.9 8.8 42.3 8.2 121.2 23.8	210-3 84-8 11-1 4-2 17-8 4-1 76-1 12-2	120·2 24·3 2·6 5·1 25·3 4·5 46·4 12·0	330 -5 109-1 13-7 9-3 43-1 8-6 122-4 24-2
Construction**	1,130-4	101-9	1,232.3	1,131-2	101-9	1,233.1	1,135-8	101-9	1,237.7
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	274·4 75·8 143·2 55·4	67·1 26·1 33·5 7·5	341·6 101·9 176·7 63·0	272 ·7 75 ·2 141 ·9 55 ·6	67·7 26·3 33·6 7·8	340·3 101·5 175·4 63·4	275·7 76·8 143·5 55·4	69·2 26·9 34·0 8·3	344-9 103-7 177-5 63-7
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage	1,180·3 195.0 180·4 174·1 20·3	252·9 14·8 32·9 20·1 2·9	1,433·3 209·8 213·3 194·2 23·1	1168·8 193·5 175·4 170·7 19·0	257·1 14·7 32·4 20·0 2·8	1,425·9 208·2 207·8 190·7 21·8	1,170-6 195-2 176-0 170-9 19-3	259·9 15·0 32·7 20·4 3·1	1,430·5 210·2 208·7 191·3 22·4
Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	135·0 59·0 314·6 101·9	12:0 22:1 95:1 53:0	147·1 81·1 409·7 155·0	135·4 60·4 312·6 101·8	12·6 24·0 96·1 54·5	148-0 84-3 408-8 156-3	135-0 55-9 314-6 103-7	12·1 23·8 97·2 55·6	147·1 79·6 411·9 159·3
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution	1,183·8 155·8 22·2 167·1 209·7 410·4	1,497·7 70·5 5·3 116·0 379·6 852·8	2,681.5 226.3 27.5 283.1 589.3 1,263.2	1,182·1 154·1 21·8 169·8 207·6 410·8	1,501·3 69·5 5· 4 118·0 376·5 855·5	2,683·4 223·6 27·2 287·8 584·1 1,266·3	1,187-5 155-1 21-8 170-9 208-2 414-1	1,515·2 70·9 5·3 119·8 376·7 866·0	2,702·7 226·0 27·2 290·6 585·0 1,280·1
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	84·1 134·5	30·1 43·5	114·2 177·9	83·7 134·3	31·6 44·8	115-2 179-1	83·5 133·9	31·7 44·7	115-2 178-6
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	553-2 150-8 147-5 49-2 43-1 17-9 94-2 50-5	580·8 121·4 180·4 53·8 40·4 14·3 138·1 32·4	1,134.0 272.2 327.8 102.9 83.6 32.2 232.3 82.9	550-5 149-1 146-2 49-0 42-6 18-1 94-1 51-4	583·3 121·9 179·5 53·7 40·2 14·9 140·4 32·7	1,133·8 271·0 325·7 102·6 82·8 33·0 234·6 84·1	556·4 151·1 148·0 49·1 41·5 18·4 96·5 51·8	597.8 124.6 185.4 54.9 39.7 14.7 145.6 32.9	1,154·1 275·6 333·4 104·0 81·2 33·1 242·1 84·7
Professional and scientific services	1,119-6	2,390.3	3,509-9	1,133-0	2,442.3	3,575-1	1,125.0	2,425-1	3,550-2
Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services	559.0 294·7	1,214·4 969·9	1,773·4 1,264·6	574·6 293·8	1,251·6 984·4	1,826·2 1,278·2	561·8 297·1	1,225·9 991·9	1,787·7 1,289·1
Religious organisations§ Research and development services Other professional and scientific services§	79·3 186·6	29·0 177·0	108·3 363·6	77·9 186·7	28·5 177·8	106·3 364·4	77·8 188·3	28·8 178·5	106-6 366-8
Viscellaneous services† Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses Clubs Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services	979 -2 58-7 61-9 35-3 105-0 56-6 78-9 19-1 8-9 14-8 6-3 345-0 2-9 143-9	1,357.8 45.5 59.8 169.6 109.9 173.1 65.8 49.1 86.2 36.6 19.9 100.8 1.8 393.8	2,336-9 104-5 107-4 95-1 2774-6 166-5 252-0 107-7 68-2 95-1 51-4 26-2 445-8 4-7 537-7	985-4 58-8 57-9 35-2 57-7 75-6 40-5 20-1 8-1 15-4 5-6 354-0 2-9 145-2	1,378-6 45-1 45-0 58-8 175-2 112-2 177-4 77-5 49-8 84-7 37-6 20-2 20-2 104-2 1-8 399-0	2,364·0 103·9 102·9 94·0 283·4 169·9 253·1 108·0 69·9 92·8 53·1 25·8 458·2 4·7 544·3	990-9 59-1 61-5 335-2 103-8 59-1 77-4 39-9 19-7 7-5 15-6 5-6 5-6 358-6 2-9 145-0	1,384-0 46-3 45-6 58-3 174-8 110-2 176-9 67-3 48-3 86-9 37-7 20-1 105-2 1-8 404-7	2,375-0 105:4 107:2 93:6 278:6 169:4 254:3 107:1 68:0 94:4 53:3 25:6 463:8 4:7 549:7
Public administration National government service Local government service	978-8 359-3 619-5	606·7 276·6 330·1	1,585-5 635-9 949-6	971-8 352-6 619-2	614·0 277·1 336·9	1,585-8 629-7 956-1	972.7 351.4 621.3	620·2 279·3 340·9	1,592·8 630·6 962·2

Notes: 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.

* Estimates after June 1976 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the June 1977 census of employment become available.

* Estimates after June 1976 or provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the June 1977 census of employment become available.

* Estimates after June 1976 or provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the June 1977 census of employment become available.

* The industries included in the Index of Production total are orders II-XXI of SIC (1968). The service industries comprise orders XXII-XXVII.

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* The industries for "sea transport" and "port and inland water transport" are combined and those for "accountancy services", "legal services", "religious organisations" are included in "other professional and scientific services".

I 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 identified elsewhere. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in Employment Gazette.

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

Table 2 Quarterly series of employees in employment: regional analysis

	Total, all industries and services†**	Males
South East and East Anglia September 1977* December 1977* March 1970*	7,986 7,993 7,840	4,669 4,650
June 1978* September 1978*	7,985 8,017	4,642 4,663
South West September 1977*	1,536	904
December 1977* March 1978* June 1978* September 1978*	1,513 1,502 1,544 1,549	894 890 907 910
West Midlands September 1977*	2.207	1.337
December 1977* March 1978*	2,217 2,208	1,340 1,336
September 1978*	2,213	1,337
East Midlands September 1977*	1,515	908
March 1978*	1,516 1,503	903 900
September 1978*	1,511 1,517	903 907
Yorkshire and Humberside September 1977*	1.991	1.205
December 1977* March 1978*	1,994	1,200
June 1978* September 1978*	1,989 1,993	1,193 1,199
North West	2 6 4 9	4 6 4 4
December 1977*	2,648	1,532
March 1978* June 1978*	2,631 2.633	1,524
September 1978*	2,649	1,530
North September 1977*	1,264	768
March 1977*	1,264 1,253	767 760
June 1978* September 1978*	1,261 1,264	762 761
Wales September 1977*	1 001	611
December 1977*	994	605
June 1978*	1,006	603 611
September 1978*	1,006	609
September 1977*	2,077	1,203
December 1977* March 1978*	2,068	1,195
June 1978* September 1978*	2,079 2,086	1,202
Great Britain		.,
September 1977* December 1977*	22,227	13,145
March 1978*	22,056	13,012
September 1978*	22,300	13,116

THOUSANDS

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Females	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal, petroleum and chemical products	Metal manufacture
3,317	317 127-4 343 116-5 319 113-1 344 121-5 354 127-0		205-5	147·5	34-1
3,343			204-7	147·7	34-1
3,319			200-4	146·8	33-3
3,344			202-9	146·5	33-0
3,354			204-1	147·6	33-3
632 619 612 637 639	49·7 46·4 44·6 48·8 48·4	11·1 11·2 11·2 11·2 11·2 11·2	59·2 58·2 57·1 58·3 58·5	16·6 16·6 16·5 16·7 16·9	7·8 8·1 8·2 8·1 8·1
870	31·4	25·5	55-0	21·3	119·8
878	29·8	25·4	55-0	21·3	119·1
873	29·5	25·5	54-4	21·2	118·4
879	31·3	25·4	55-8	21·3	118·0
882	32·6	25·0	55-8	21·5	117·6
607	36·1	71.9	51.6	28·4	39·5
613	34·9	71.9	50.9	28·0	39·5
604	32·0	72.3	48.8	27·8	39·2
608	34·8	72.9	50.1	27·9	38·1
610	37·7	71.8	50.3	29·1	38·1
787	35·0	82·0	85-8	39·9	92·3
794	33·6	81·7	85-0	39·8	92.5
783	32·2	81·9	82-7	39·6	91·0
796	34·2	81·9	84-6	39·2	89·3
795	35·2	79·9	85-7	39·6	89·9
1,109	17·7	14·4	105-9	104-6	20·1
1,116	17·3	14·4	104-9	104-6	20·1
1,108	16·8	14·3	103-3	104-3	20·1
1,114	17·4	14·2	102-7	104-1	19·8
1,119	18·4	14·1	103-6	105-3	19·5
496 497 493 499 503	16-9 16-4 16-1 16-6 16-9	48·5 48·6 48·8 48·8 48·8 47·7	31·3 31·6 31·3 31·3 31·3 31·5	55·3 55·5 55·4 55·5 56·2	48·3 47·8 46·2 45·1 44·5
390	25·0	39·9	19·5	22·4	78·6
389	24·7	39·6	19·5	22·3	77·1
383	24·1	39·6	19·4	22·2	75·9
395	24·4	39·1	19·3	22·5	70·9
397	25·4	38·2	19·4	22·5	70·6
874	49·5	33·7	92:5	31·9	38·3
872	48·6	33·6	91:8	31·8	37·6
868	49·0	33·6	91:4	31·8	37·4
877	47·9	33·4	91:2	31·4	36·6
885	49·0	32·4	91:7	32·1	36·1
9,082	388·9	341·3	706·3	467·9	478·9
9,120	368·2	340·8	701·6	467·6	475·8
9,044	357·3	341·7	688·7	465·5	469·7
9,149	376·9	341·4	696·0	465·2	458·9
9,184	390·7	334·7	700·5	471·0	457·6

See notes to table 1. From June 1978 the figures for Wales include about 6 000 employees in the Welsh sector of the Chester employment office area which were previously included in the North West Region figures. (See page 816 of the July 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.)

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

Contractory In Concernmenticline	ante Mercesse Castoria 1473 225	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufactur- ing	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscel- laneous services†	Public administra- tion and defence
South East an September December March June September	d East Anglia 1977* 1977* 1978* 1978* 1978* 1978*	1,050-9 1,053-0 1,048-0 1,043-2 1,047-6	123-5 123-6 122-0 121-5 120-4	528-7 526·6 525·2 526·7 529·4	398-0 396-3 395-4 398-7 399-7	116·8 116·4 116·3 116·7 117·2	649-8 645-5 642-5 648-5 648-8	1,052-5 1,070-0 1,044-9 1,055-5 1,059-0	2,905·8 2,919·9 2,915·7 2,932·0 2,942·2	631-7 624-3 622-4 624-4 625-9
South West										
September December March June September	1977* 1977* 1978* 1978* 1978* 1978*	226·2 226·4 225·2 224·6 226·6	36·9 37·2 37·0 37·0 36·7	91·2 91·4 90·2 90·7 91·7	89·8 89·4 89·2 89·9 90·2	30-0 29-6 29-5 29-6 29-9	82:4 82:2 81:6 81:8 83:3	206-2 209-0 203-1 206-8 210-2	517·1 497·4 498·1 528·2 525·5	111-7 110-0 110-4 112-6 112-2
West Midlan	ds					20.7		224.0	5/47	121.4
September December March June September	1977* 1977* 1978* 1978* 1978*	595.4 599.8 595.7 592.6 591.9	44.8 44.7 44.6 44.3 44.2	168-0 168-5 169-1 168-8 168-7	103·6 103·4 104·1 104·5	29·4 29·3 29·3 29·9	93·9 93·9 94·1 95·3	235·2 230·2 232·0 231·4	570-8 572-2 573-3 576-8	121-1 121-1 121-1 122-2 123-3
East Midland	5									and the los
September December March June	1977* 1977* 1978* 1978* 1978*	216·4 216·5 215·5 216·9 218·7	172·9 173·4 171·2 170·1	94·1 94·2 93·6 93·9 94·5	75·9 75·6 75·5 76·0 76·3	24·4 24·3 24·3 24·4 25·2	71·4 70·4 69·2 70·2 71·2	165·3 168·7 165·0 167·1 167·5	369·4 370·6 372·5 371·6 368·9	97·7 96·6 96·4 96·9 98·1
September	1770	2107	107.0	715	,,,,	222		107.5	5007	one rectanges
September December March June	1977* 1977* 1977* 1978* 1978*	249·7 248·5 246·9 244·7	147·0 146·7 144·9 143·9	110·8 111·0 109·1 109·5	107·3 106·8 106·6 107·4	33·2 32·8 32·8 32·8 32·8	108·7 108·2 107·1 108·2	223·2 224·4 219·1 220·5	555-2 563-1 559-1 571-9	121·2 120·0 120·4 121·6
September	1978*	246.7	143-2	110.5	107-8	33.5	109-8	224.4	564.8	122.6
North West September December March June September	1977* 1977* 1978* 1978* 1978* 1978*	407·3 409·2 407·6 402·0 404·5	187·7 186·0 182·3 180·1 177·9	188-5 188-4 186-4 185-8 186-1	131.0 130.4 130.1 131.0 131.4	39·6 39·5 39·5 39·7 40·1	170·3 167·7 167·1 167·8 168·8	314-0 319-4 310-2 314-4 322-1	774·1 773·6 776·9 780·2 782·5	173·3 172·3 172·4 173·3 174·8
North September December March June September	1977* 1977* 1978* 1978* 1978* 1978*	191-6 190-5 189-1 190-0 189-7	52·6 51·9 52·1 51·7 51·7	60·6 60·9 60·5 60·3 60·8	92-9 92-6 92-4 93-0 93-4	19·6 19·7 19·6 19·7 20·0	65·3 65·2 64·6 65·0 65·3	147·9 150·8 145·5 146·6 147·5	340·4 340·2 338·6 343·2 344·2	92·7 92·4 92·8 94·3 94·7
Wales										
September December March June September	1977* 1977* 1978* 1978* 1978*	112·2 112·3 111·0 114·1 114·8	28·5 28·1 27·7 27·9 27·4	49·6 49·2 48·3 49·5 50·7	67·2 66·8 66·7 67·2 67·5	19·3 19·1 19·0 19·1 19·5	57-3 56-6 56-0 56-7 56-9	102·8 105·4 101·6 103·3 102·2	292·3 287·4 289·5 305·5 303·7	86·1 85·4 85·2 86·5 86·6
Scotland	And the search of the				-1					
September December March June September	1977* 1977* 1978* 1978* 1978*	258-5 257-5 257-6 258-8 260-6	93-5 91-8 92-2 91-9 92-0	101·1 100·0 99·3 100·6 101·0	166-1 165-4 165-1 166-3 166-9	29·0 28·9 28·8 29·1 29·6	133·4 132·9 131·9 133·4 131·0	237-7 244-9 237-6 237-2 238-5	662·3 653·1 651·5 667·1 670·5	149·8 149·8 150·9 154·1 154·6
Great Britein							C. C	Andrew Control 1	and the second	and and a start of the
September December March June September	1977* 1977* 1978* 1978* 1978* 1978*	3,308·1 3,313·7 3,296·4 3,286·9 3,301·1	887·5 883·4 874·0 868·5 863·1	1,393·1 1,390·2 1,381·6 1,385·9 1,393·3	1,232·3 1,227·1 1,224·3 1,233·1 1,237·7	341.6 339.5 339.1 340.3 344.9	1,433·3 1,422·6 1,413·9 1,425·8 1,430·4	2,681·5 2,727·8 2,657·1 2,683·4 2,702·7	6,980·8 6,976·1 6,974·2 7·072·9 7,079·3	1,585.5 1,571.8 1,572.1 1,585.8 1,592.9

THOUSANDS

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

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

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

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

> Which means you only have to spend a little time selecting from a short list. As well as saving time, you could also save money. You see. there's no fee for this service. Incidentally, being part of the local education authority, we can also advise you on academic standards, apprentice-

ship schemes, day release and other further education, as well as on Government schemes to help unemployed youngsters.

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

Name	service once to contact me.
Company	Anticenter and a second of the
Address	territe à sisteire state disting produe unitagin to
County	Tel.No
Return to: Roger Murphy, C Employment, 97 Tottenham	Careers Service Branch, Department of Court Rd., London W1P 0FR



Unemployment rates by age

Using the new quarterly age analysis of the unemployed (see Employment Gazette, August 1978. p 952), estimates of unemployment rates by age have now been made for October 1978. These new unemployment rates are given alongside those for earlier dates.

Derivation

The derivation of these rates was described in an article in the July 1977 issue of Employment Gazette (pp 718-719). Subsequently results of the 1976 Census of Employment and 1977 EEC Labour Force Survey have been used to prepare revised estimates.

The rates for the youngest age group are inevitably high in July, at the end of the school year. Changes in school leaving regulations in 1976 mean that this is more marked in the last three years than in 1975.

	July 1975	January 1976	July 1976	January 1977	July 1977	January 1978	July 1978	October 1978
ales	August Ma		Contraction of	Alexandra Charter	And and a state	THE REAL PROPERTY.		
Under 18	13.8	12.4	26.8	12.9	28.7	13.4	27.5	12.5
18-19	9.6	11.1	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.1	11.2	10.4
20-24	6.8	10.0	9.3	10.1	9.6	10.3	8.7	8.7
25-34	4.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.5	7.2	6.0	6.0
35_44	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.0	5.0
45 54	3.5	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.5
55 59	3.9	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.9
60 and over	7.7	9.5	9.5	10.3	9.5	10.2	9.7	9.9
All ages	5.4	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.7
emales								
Under 18	10.4	12.0	25.7	14.3	29.8	15.8	27.8	14.5
18_19	6.1	8.0	9.0	9.7	11.1	10.9	11.3	10.7
20-24	3.0	5.3	5.9	7.0	7.6	8.3	7.7	8.2
25_34	1.7	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.2
25 44	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
15 54	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
55-57	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
60 and over	0.2	0.7						
Allages	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.8	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.4
otal								12.4
Under 18	12.2	12.1	26.2	13.4	29.3	14.5	21.6	13.4
18-19	8.0	9.7	9.9	10.4	11.1	11.0	11.2	10.6
20-24	5.2	8.0	7.9	8.8	8.7	9.5	8.3	8.5
25-34	3.8	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.3	5.3
35-44	2.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.7
45-54	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5
55-59	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.6
60 and over	5.4	6.8	6.8	7.4	6.9	7.4	7.0	7.1
	4.5	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.4	5.8

Notes: (1) While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. (2) The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest margins of error.

Disabled people

Returns of unemployed disabled people at November 0 1079

131 092	7,655 14,278	56,786 68,370
.672 .923	1,518 828	9,190 3,751
,	,672 ,923	,672 1,518 ,923 828

Placings of disabled people from October 7, 1978 to November 3, 1978

10000000	dini	Males	Females	Total	
Registered Disabled people Unregistered*	Section 1 Section 2 Section 1	2,196 240 1,705	485 58 562	2,681 298 2,267	
Total of Placings		4,141	1,105	5,246	100 mg

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

- (b)

Section 1 classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or certain employment. Section 2 classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions. At April 17, 1978, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 was 494, 877. 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). (c)

Special exemption orders, November 1978

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation restrict the hours which women and young people (aged under 18) may work in factories. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and for young people aged 16 and 17, by making special exemption

orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on November 30, 1978, according to the type of exemption granted were:

Type of exemption	Females (18 years	ople aged 16	Total	
	and over)	Males	Females	i she i
Extended hours† Double day shifts‡ Long spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	23,491 38,494 10,762 61,108 13,944 5,426 52,881 6,680	1,112 3,478 387 2,333 117 365 1,408 331	1,760 2,920 1,547 331 244 268 1,850 217	26,363 44,892 12,696 63,772 14,305 6,059 56,139 7,228
	212,786	9,531	9,137	231,454

Note: *The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary during the period of validity of the orders. +"Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act for daily hours or overtime. +Includes 19,030 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.

Employees in employment

There have been some relatively small revisions to the Northern Ireland estimates of employees in employment which will affect the series for the United Kingdom. Full details of these figures were published by the Department of Manpower Services Northern Ireland in the DMS Gazette, No1. Spring 1978 and will shortly be incorporated in the appropriate figures in Employment Gazette. The revisions have already been included in the figures which appear in the article 'Employment analysed by sector and by industry 1972-77', in the January 1979 issue of Economic Trends.

Rates of wages

The publication of an article on changes in basic wage rates of manual workers for 1978 has been postponed until account can be taken of the major settlements which are still outstanding

Articles on changes during

🖾 HMSO BOOKS

Subscription form for the Department of Employment Gazette

.....

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ame.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•								

Address

the previous year in basic rates of wages, normal hours and paid holiday entitlements of manual workers in the United Kingdom have traditionally been published in the January issue of Employment Gazette, based on information available at the beginning of that month.

The information relates to basic weekly wage rates or minimum entitlements, normal weekly hours and entitlements to holidays with pay (additional to public holidays) of manual workers which are determined by national collective agreements or Orders made by Wages Boards and Councils. Up to 11 million manual workers have normally been affected by revisions to such agreements and orders during recent years. For 1978, 104 million are ultimately expected to be affected by changes. The Road Haulage Wages Council was abolished, and the Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Council decided to change the effective date of revision from December to January. In the rubber and sand and gravel industries, national collective bargaining arrangements were discontinued. In the motor vehicle retail and repair industry, it was decided

Special employment measures

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

The second of allows there	Number covered	Date of count
Temporary Employment Subsidy	121,100	November 30
Scheme	7 237	Nevember 20
Small Firms Employment Subsidy	11 754	Soptember 30
Job Release Scheme	18 742	December 30
Adult Employment Subsidy	397	December 3
Job Introduction Scheme	236	Nevember 7
Youth Opportunities Programme	55.000	November 30
Community Industry	4,977	November 9
Programme	F	
Ich Creation Dr.	5,000	November 30
Training a loss rogramme	15,000	December 7
raining places supported in industry	35,486	October 31

not to revise the national agreement

At the end of the year, the available information related to about 81 million workers. Settlements and orders expected to result in retrospective revisions affecting some 1³/₄ million workers were outstanding.

Last year, in somewhat similar circumstances, an article based on information about changes affecting some 7½ million workers was published in the January issue of Employment Gazette. Its

value was substantially reduced. Delayed settlements were subsequently made affecting about 14 million workers retrospectively. The national agreement for engineering workers was not revised during 1977.

On request

Statistics based on available but incomplete 1978 information will be supplied on request to Statistics Division A4, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS 80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

ubscription (including postage) to the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

DE leaflets for the public

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

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

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

Employment Protection Act

A series of leaflets covering specific provisions of the Act:

No	1	Employment	t Protecti	on Ac	ct—an outline		PL578
No	2	Procedure fo	or Handli	ng Re	edundancies		PL581
No	3	Employees	Rights	on	Insolvency	of	
		Employer					PL582

No 4 Employment Rights for the Expectant PL606 Mother

- No 5 Suspension on Medical Grounds under Health and Safety Regulations PL583
- No 6 Facing Redundancy? Time off for Job Hunting or to Arrange Training PL584
- No 7 Trade Union Membership and Activities **PL588**
- No 8 Itemised Pay Statement
- No 9 Guarantee Payments

No 10 Terms and Conditions of Employment

- No 11 Continuous Employment and a Week's PL593 Pav PL595
- No 12 Time off for Public Duties No 13 Unfairly Dismissed

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

NB: THE SERIES OF LEAFLETS ABOVE IS CURRENTLY BEING REVISED AND UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION WILL APPEAR IN SUB-SEQUENT ISSUES OF THE GAZETTE.

Recoupment Regulations—Guidance for Employers

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

Other related publications

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

Contracts of Employment Act 1972 A booklet giving details of the right to a longer

period of notice according to length of service, and the right to a more informative written statement of terms and conditions of employment.

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

Insolvency of Employers

Safeguard of occupational pension scheme contribution

Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and 1976

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

Redundancy payments

The Redundancy Payments Scheme (Eleventh revision) General guide for employers and employees about

their rights and obligations under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969, incorporating changes made by the Employment Protection Act 1975.

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

The Redundancy Payments Scheme-Offsetting Pensions against Redundancy Payments

Information for employers on the rules for offsetting pensions and lump sum payments under Occupational pension schemes against redundancy payment

Overseas workers

PL587

PL591

PL592

PL613

Employment of Overseas Workers in Great Britain	
Information on the Work Permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EEC member states.	OW5
Employment of Overseas Workers in Great Britain Hotel and Catering industry.	OW6
Employment of Foreign Nationals in Great Britain Student employment.	OW9
Employment of Commonwealth Citizens in Great	
Trainees.	OW7

Industrial tribunals

Industrial Tribunals Procedure For parties concerned in Industrial Tribunal proceedings.

Industrial Tribunals

For appellants with particular reference to Industrial Training Board Levy Assessments

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

Employers and employees covered by Wages Co

Statutory Minimum Wages and Holidays with Pay The Wages Council Act briefly explained.

Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays?

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

Other wages legislation

The Fair Wages Resolution Information for government contractors.

The Truck Acts

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

Payment of Wages Act 1960

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

Special employment measures

Temporary Employment Subsidy-for Textile, Clothing and Footwear industries Temporary Employment Subsidy-for all industries (excluding textile, clothing and footwear) Information for employers, including details of TES supplement and compensation for short-time working.

Job Release Scheme

Information on the scheme for employees. Small Firms Employment Subsidy-for Manufacturing Firms

Information for employers in private manufacturing companies in Great Britain.

Small Firms Employment Subsidy-for nonmanufacturing firms

Information for employers in private nonmanufacturing firms in the Special Development Areas, Development Areas and Inner City Partnership Areas

Adult Employment Subsidy

Scheme for Employers in Private Sector and Nationalised Industries in Merseyside, Leeds and Tyneside

Young people

The work of the Careers Service A general guide.

ITL1

IL1

IL2

RPL6

RPL1

JA	NUARY 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZET	TE 43
	Employing Young People	
ITI 5	For employers	PL604
IIL5	What's your job going to be? For young people making a career choice.	PL603
	Careers help for your son or daughter For parents of school leavers	DI 506
ITL19	How did you get on when you started work?	PL596
ouncils	Career advice for young people in employment.	PL601
VBCL1	Finding employment for Handicapped Young People Advice to parents	newans
	Jobs for Handicanned Young Poonlo	PL472
	Information for young people seeking employ- ment.	PL 379
DL504	We Get Around	1 2517
	A leaflet describing a film which shows how the Careers Service helps young people to find the job they want.	PL586
	Manpower studies	
PL538	Higher Education and Jobs Summary of the Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies' survey Employment Prospects of the Highly Qualified.	PL562
	lob satisfaction	
	The Work Research Unit	
	Information for employers, trade unions and others of the Work Research Unit's information, advisory, research and consultancy services	
PL609		
PI 610	Employment agencies	
	The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for users of employment agency and employment business services.	PL594
PI 608	Is this your Line of Business?	
1 2000	Information on the Employment Agencies Act 1973 for employment agency and employment business operators.	PL579
PL622	Equal parts	
	Equal Pay	
	A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970.	
	Equal Pay for Women—What you should know about it	
PL623	Information for working women. PL5	73(Rev)
	Race relations	
PL607	Filmstrips for Better Race Relations A leaflet describing two filmstrips on race rela- tions for use by employees and management. Take 7	PL577
PL585	Leaflet describes a detailed survey of seven firms employing coloured workers.	

Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between November 13 and December 15 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

EEC Social Fund

Mr Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would publish in the Official Report a list of the projects for which his department had claimed grants from the EEC Social Fund in the current year.

Mr Grant: Following is a list of the projects for which my Department submitted applications to the EEC Social Fund for the current year:

Projects submitted by the Manpower Services Commission's Special Programmes Division

Programmes designed to promote youth employment

Projects submitted by the Manpower Services Commission's Training Services Division

Parts of the Training Opportunities Programme

Other TSD vocational training programmes comprising:

Programmes for young people Programmes for the handicapped

A programme for women Programmes in the assisted areas

A programme for the retraining and resettlement of workers leaving the textiles and clothing industries.

A programme promoting language skills among migrant workers.

Projects submitted by the Manpower Services Commission's Employment Service Division

Several programmes for the rehabilitation or placement of handicapped people

A programme of transfer schemes in the assisted areas.

(December 11)

Mr W. W. Hamilton (Central Fife) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would publish in the Official Report details of the assistance to be given to the United Kingdom from the European Social Fund for 1978-79.

Mr Grant: The total of allocations from the European Social Fund to projects in the United Kingdom for 1978 and 1979 is not known at present. This is because there are no predetermined national quotas for distribution of Social Fund

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

from time to time by the EEC Commission. Most of the expected allocations for UK schemes in 1978 and 1979 have not yet been decided.

Allocations which have been granted to UK programmes to date total £34,846,028 for 1978 and £2,924,472 for 1979. They comprise the following:

raining or straining pro- ammes for :	Alloca- tions for 1978 £	Alloca- tions for 1979 £
orkers leaving the		······································
sectors	4.457.225	565,406
oung people	7,683,512	497,934
isabled people	1,183,394	96,530
their families nemployed workers in the assisted areas	292,500	Tron-
and those affected by "technical progress"	21,229,397	1,764,602
	34,846,028	2,924,472

(December 14)

Manpower and micro-electronic technology

Mr Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne): asked the Secretary of State for Employment, with reference to the joint study being carried out by the Unit for Manpower Studies and the Manpower Services Com-

grants. Instead, allocations are made mission on the potential manpower effects of micro-electronic technology over the next five to 10 years, how many people are working on this study and when it began; if they are studying the potential unemployment effects ; if a progress report was available ; and when the interim and final reports would be available.

Mr Golding: The Manpower Study Group on Micro-electronics was set up at the beginning of July of this year to coordinate the interests of the Department of Employment Group in micro-electronic technology. Work on this subject had, of course, been going on within the DE Group prior to that. The Study Group itself currently consists of three people, but other parts of the DE Group including the Manpower Services Commission and the Work Research Unit are also actively involved. The Study Group is principally concerned with the potential impact of micro-electronic technology upon employment. It will not be producing an interim report, having contributed the results of its own studies to the CPRS report that was made available following the meeting of the NEDC on December 6. It hopes to produce a further report in the summer of next year. (December 13)

Health and safety

Mr Ron Thomas (Bristol North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied that current

regulations under health and safety legislation adequately ensure that workers in chemical plants were fully informed via company notice boards, &c., of threshold limit values ; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Grant: I am satisfied that current regulations under health and safety legislation make adequate provision for the dissemination of information to workers in chemical plants. A list of threshold limit values is published annually by the Health and Safety Executive in a Guidance Note EH15 "Threshold Limit Values", which is readily available.

Section 2(2) of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 requires an employer to provide necessary information, instruction, training and supervision while Section 2(3) requires him to prepare, keep up to date and bring to the notice of all employees a written statement of the company policy on health and safety matters

In addition Section 2(6) of the Act as amplified by the Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1978 requires employers to consult safety representatives with a view to enabling the employer and his employees to promote develop and check the effectiveness of measures designed to ensure the health and safety at work of his employees.

(December 5)

ptember 1978*



Mr Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many improvement notices and prohibition notices had been issued ; how many prosecutions had been made; how many convictions have been secured; and what was the average amount of fines imposed, by the Health and Safety Executive up to September 30, 1978.

Mr Grant: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission advises me that provisional figures are as follows:

WA WARRANNENDERTY	January 1975-Se
Improvement Notices	20,731
Prohibition Notices	8,928
Informations laid	10,582
Convictions secured Average penalty per	9,687
information laid	£84
Prohibition Notices Informations laid Convictions secured Average penalty per information laid	8,928 10,582 9,687 £84

*Figures for the Agricultural Inspectorate exclude the three months June to September 1978 and, in the case of rmations and convictions, the year 1975. (December 8)

Licensed License Retail I Retail F Unlicen Retail F Retail I Retail E

Retail B

Mr Walker: Guidance for those involved in presenting cases to industrial tribunals is given in the booklet Industrial Tribunal Procedure, available from the Central Offices of Industrial Tribunals, I am sending a copy to my hon Friend.

Mr Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what progress was being made by the Manpower Services Commission towards the objective of making an offer of a place in the Youth **Opportunities Programme to every 1978** school leaver who was still unemployed by Easter 1979

Mr Golding: From the start of the Youth Opportunities Programme in April this year, the Manpower Services Commission has given high priority to securing the objective that no young person who left school in Easter or Summer of 1978 and who remains unemployed at Easter 1978 and who remains unemployed at Easter 1979 shall be without the offer of a suitable opportunity within the Programme. I have recently reviewed with the Chairman of the Commission the progress being made towards this objective. It is clear that the efforts of Area Boards, MSC staff, the Careers Service and the Education Service and the sponsors have resulted in good progress. In most parts of the country we can already forecast the objective can certainly be met. In certain areas of very Liverpool and parts of inner London area. (December 8)

JANUARY 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 45

Questions in Parliament

NI. of sources

Wages council awards

Mr Peter Rees (Dover and Deal) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what prosecutions had been brought in the past two years for breaches of wages council awards specifying in each case the award alleged to have been breached. Mr Grant: The information is as follows:

Wages Council making the award

Council making the award	prosecuted
Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant	moldi 3 e lagellida a Mari
lewsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades	T old of population population
sed Place of Refreshment	2
ood Trades (England and Wales) ood Trades (Scotland)	phag of the splent ()
ookselling and Stationery Trades read and Flour Confectionery	32

Small firms

Mr George Park (Coventry North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was now able to offer specific guidance to small firms in the presentation of cases to industrial tribunals on questions of unfair dismissals.

(December 15)

School leavers

where the needs are great but potential sponsors for the Youth Opportunities Programme are fewer than elsewhere a considerable task remains. I am satisfied that The MSC together with the Careers Service and the Area Boards are doing everything possible to meet the objective in these areas also. We are very grateful to those trades unions, employers and voluntary bodies which have supported schemes under the programme. I am keeping developments under close review and will consider sympathetically any proposals from the Commission for any special action needed to give effect to the Easter objective in any locality in which difficulties may be encountered.

(December 15)

(December 8)

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many of the places on the training opportunities programme so far created were for work experience on employers premises and how many of them were (a) in training workshops, (b) in community service and (c) project-based work experience schemes; and what had been the targets for each of those schemes as at October 1 1978.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that between April 1, when the Youth Opportunities Programme began, and end of October. the latest date for which information is available, 39,800 places were created for work experience on employers premises; 2,900 places were created in training workshops, 6,600 in Community Service and 5,700 in project based work experience schemes.

There are no targets relating to individual schemes. The nature and balance of opportunities is decided upon locally, by 28 Area Boards which administer the scheme, according to the specific needs high youth unemployment particularly of the young people in each particular

Questions in Parliament

TOPS

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what timetable was envisaged for implementing changes in the rules of the Training Opportunities Scheme, recommended in the Manpower Services Commission's recents Report on the TOPS Review.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the following changes in the TOPS rules will apply with effect from December 4:

(i) the qualifying period away from full-time education is reduced from three years to two:

(ii) the minimum waiting period between two full-skill courses is reduced from five years to three. In addition, from 4 December the "waiting period" rule will not apply to adults who have completed a short industrial course or work preparation course under TOPS, or who have taken part in a scheme under the special temporary employment programme; nor will it apply to young adults who have taken part in a scheme under the Youth Opportunities Programme.

The application of these changes is subject to the general rule that TOPS trainees must be 19 years of age or over when training starts. I am informed by MSC that the other changes in the rules recommended by the Report will be considered over the coming months, in consultation with the education departments and other interests affected, and in the light of resource implications where appropriate. (December 7)

Vacancies notified to Jobcentres

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the proportion of vacancies filled by Jobcentres compared with that filled by the previous employment exchanges

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission, which is responsible for the operation of local employment offices (including Jobcentres), that a number of special studies were carried out in 1977 which provided information about the comparative performance of Jobcentres and other employment offices.

One such study showed that, in the areas where Jobcentres existed, Employment Service placings were about 26 per June 1977. (November 13)

cent of all engagements. The corresponding figure in areas without Jobcentres was 20 per cent.

Another such study provided information about the proportion of vacancies notified to the different types of office that were filled by the Employment Service. This showed that the proportion was 70 per cent in Jobcentre areas and 67 per cent in areas without Jobcentres. The table below gives the number of vacancies "off" (that is vacancies previously notified that within a specified period of time are filled, cancelled or lapse), and the proportion of them which were filled by the different types of office in the periods April-June 1973 and April-

Type of office in 1977	Number	of vacancies "	off"		Difference in				
	April-Ju	filled between							
	1973	L of unlaw, a	1977	Salety Papers	19/3 and 1977				
	"off"	proportion filled (%)	"off"	proportion (filled %)					
(a) Jobcentres	151,437	63	158,047	70	+7				
(b) Employment offices	104,988	60	82,389	66	+6				
(c) Restructured offices	219,125	63	195,251	68	+5				
(d) b and c combined	324.113	62	277.640	67	+5				

Notes: (i) There were no Jobcentres or restructured offices in 1973. In 1977 the national network contained:

(a) Jobcentres—attractive modern offices close to the main pedestrian traffic flow with self-service facilities and specially trained employment advisers.
(b) Restructured Offices—Employment Offices with self-service facilities and employment advisers.
(c) Employment Offices—offices without extensive self-service and without advisory services staffed by employment advisers.
(ii) The national network contains about 1,000 offices. The table excludes 31 offices that did not cover the same territory in 1973 as they did in 1977, and also excludes 63 offices that were "converted" to Jobcentres without moving to a new site. ving to a new site

(iii) The figures represent the number of placings made of people from within the area served by an office, and from other areas, into vacancies notified by local employers to that office.

Filled training places

Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what were the target figures set by the Manpower Services Commission for the Youth Opportunities and Special Temporary Employment Programmes; what was the number of places which the Manpower Services

Commission had expected to have had available by December 1, the number of actual places negotiated, and the number of places occupied, giving each figure under the respective sub-headings of the Youth Opportunities Programme, namely work experience on employers' premises, training workshops, community service, and project-based work experience, with separate

Scheme	Places negotiated (1)	Places filled		
Work Experience on Employers' Premises	39,800	29,300		
Project Based Work Experience	5,800	2,000		
Training Workshops	3,200	1,000		
Community Service	7,000	1.600		
Work Preparation Courses	17,100	11,200		
Special Temporary Employment Programme	9.730	2.121		

Note: (1) This figure does not include any places which may have transferred on April 1, from the Work Experience Programme to the Youth Opportunities Programme.

figures for the Special Temporary Employment Programme.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that in the period September 1978-August 1979 a maximum of 82,000 filled places is expected on the Youth Opportunities Programme, enabling 187,000 young people to enter the programme during that time. The target for the Special Temporary Employment Programme is to have 25,000 continuously filled places and it is hoped that this will be achieved by end of June 1979. The Manpower Services Commission state that no specific targets were set for December 1. The latest available information about Programme places related to the end of October, and is set out in the table. (December 5).

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-November 1978 was 9.093,700 (6.802,800 males and 2,290,900 females). The total included 7,177,900 (5,072,100 males and 2,105,800 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,236,200 (1,134,300 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 2,000 lower than that for October 1978 and 568,000 lower than in November 1977. The total in manufacturing industries was 500 lower than in October 1978 and 63,300 lower than in November 1977. The number in construction was 1,200 lower than in October 1978 and 8,700 higher than in November 1977. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.2 (88.3 at mid-October) and for manufacturing industries 87.2 (87.3 at mid-October).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers in Great Britain on December 7, 1978 was 1,263,368. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,262,500 representing 5.4 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,281,500 in November 1978. In addition, there were 39,830 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,303,198, a fall of 27,596 since November 1978. This total represents 5.6 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in December 1978, 190,863 (14.6 per cent) had been on the register for up to four weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on December 1, 1978 was 219,391; 10,828 lower than on November 3, 1978. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 229,900 the same number as in November 1978. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on December 1, 1978 was 26,767; 637 lower than on November 3. 1978.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on December 7, 1978 was 9,619, a rise of 2,326 since November 9, 1978.

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended November 1978 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,841,000. This is about 35.8 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.6 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.26 millions (15.22 millions in October). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 41,500 or about 0.8 per cent of all operatives, each losing 17.0 hours on average.

Average earnings

In November 1978 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 13.2 per cent higher than in November 1977. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 343.5 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 344.8 in October 1978 and was 14.3 per cent higher than in November 1977.

Basic rates of wages

At December 31, 1978, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 16.4 per cent higher than at December 31, 1977. This increase reflects that normally negotiated rates for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. The index was $271 \cdot 1$ (July 31, 1972 = 100).

An article on recent movements in these indices was published in the May 1978 Employment Gazette, page 584.

Index of retail prices

The index of retail prices for all items for December 12, 1978 was $204 \cdot 2$ (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on November 1978 (202.5) and of 8.4 per cent on December 1977 (188.4).

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in December which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 45, involving approximately 20,500 workers. During the month approximately 52,800 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 444,000 working days were lost, including 281,000 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-November 1978, for the two preceding months and for November 1977.

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial	Order	November 1977*			September 1978*			Octob	er 1978*		November 1978*		
Classification 1968)	or MLH of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†		6,842.7	2,307.7	9,150-5	6,816.5	2,287.2	9,103.9	6,807·7	2,287.9	9,095.7	6,802·8	2,290.9	9,093.7
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,117-1	2,124.1	7,241·2	5,084·8	2,101.7	7,186.6	5,075·5	2,102.8	7,178·4	5,072·1	2,105.8	7,177-9
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	327·0 283·4	14·4 9·9	341·4 293·3	320·2 276·6	14·4 9·9	334·7 286·6	320·4 276·8	14·4 9·9	334·9 286·8	320·1 276·5	14·4 9·9	334·6 286·5
	a						Sel City	nan Carlan	NAMON		alates.		1.1.2.
Grain milling	211	418.0	286.2	704.2	419.3	281.2	700.5	418.0	281-5	699.6	416.3	281.4	697.6
Bread and flour confectionery	212	64.4	37.6	102.0	65.7	37.1	102.7	65.6	37.3	102.9	64.9	37.2	102.1
Biscuits	213	16.0	27.3	43.3	16.5	26.8	43.2	16.4	26.8	43.2	16.2	26.8	43.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	53.8	51.1	104.9	53.5	49.0	102-5	53.0	48.9	101.9	52.8	49.2	102.0
Sugar	215	10.5	3.2	13.7	41.7	15.3	5/-0	40.9	15.0	55.9	40.9	14.8	55.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	33.0	40.5	73.5	33.6	40.3	73.9	33.6	40.7	74.3	33.6	40.6	74.2
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.9	33.5	62.4	28.4	32.2	60.6	27.7	32.2	59.9	27.8	32.1	59.9
Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats	219	21.5	5.0	26.5	21.5	4.8	26.3	21.4	4.7	26.1	21.6	4.8	26.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	20.0	14.6	34.6	19.8	14.4	34.2	19.8	14.3	34.1	19.8	14.1	33.9
Brewing and malting	231	56.0	13.1	69.1	56.4	13.0	69.4	56.1	13.1	69.1	56.0	13.0	69.0
Soft drinks Other drinks industries	232	15.8	9.2	25.0	16.7	9.2	25.9	16.5	9.2	25.7	16.5	9.4	26.0
Tobacco	240	14.7	16.3	31.0	14.8	16.0	34.5	14.9	16.1	34.6	14.8	15.8	30.8
Coal and petroleum products	IV	33-1	4.0	37-2	32.7	4.0	36.7	32.6	4.0	36.7	32.6	4.0	36.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	10.6	5	11.1	10.1	5	10.5	10.0	ş	10.4	10.1	5	10.6
Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	16·7 5·9	2·1 1·5	18·7 7·4	16·5 6·1	2·0 1·5	18·6 7·6	16·5 6·1	2·1 1·5	18·6 7·6	16·4 6·1	2·0 1·5	18·5 7·6
Chemicals and allied industries	v	308.0	122.1	430.1	309.7	124.6	434-3	309-5	123-8	433-3	309.0	123.8	432.9
General chemicals	271	113.9	22.1	136.1	114.6	22.4	137.0	114.9	22.6	137.5	115.0	22.3	137.3
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.5	31.8	72.3	42.0	33.0	75.0	42.0	33.0	74.9	41.4	32.8	74.2
Paint	274	19.6	7.2	26.8	19.8	7.4	27.2	19.7	7.4	27.1	19.7	7.5	27.2
Soap and detergents	275	10.6	6.7	17.2	10.5	6.7	17.1	10.4	6.6	17.0	10.6	6.6	17.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic	276	42.7	0.4	E4.4	42.0	0.4	F4.4	42.0	0.7	E4.2	42.0	0.2	54.2
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.1	3.6	22.7	18.7	3.5	22.2	18.7	3.5	22.2	18.6	3.5	22.2
Fertilisers	278	9.7	1.6	11.3	9.6	1.6	11.2	9.6	1.6	11.3	9.7	1.6	11.3
Other chemical industries	279	43.1	26.2	69.3	42.5	26.3	68·8	42.3	26.1	68·3	42.3	26.2	68.4
Metalmanufacture	VI	422.8	54.4	477-2	405.0	52.7	457.6	402.5	52.5	455-1	401.7	52.6	454.3
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	311	215.6	20.2	235.8	200.6	19.3	219.9	199.5	19.3	218.8	199.1	19.3	218·3 48·0
Iron castings etc.	313	68.5	7.1	75.6	68.5	6.8	75.2	67.6	6.9	74.5	67.3	6.9	74.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	42.9	7.8	50.6	42.6	7.4	49.9	42.4	7.4	49.8	42.3	7.3	49.6
Other base metals	322 323	34·1 17·9	8·2 4·3	42.3	34·0 17·6	8·4 4·3	42.4	33·9 17·6	8·5 4·0	42.4	34·0 17·5	8·5 4·1	42.6
	101.02800	ani addi			00100						10010		
Mechanical engineering	VII	788·0	145-3	933·3	783·7	144-3	928·0	779.7	144.0	923.7	779.0	143.8	922.8
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.8	4.1	29.9	24.5	4.0	28.5	24.2	3.9	28.1	24.2	3.9	28.1
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	70.6	14.8	85.3	70.1	14.6	84.8	70.0	14.5	84.5	69.8	14.5	84.3
Industrial engines	334	25.7	4.1	29.8	26.0	4.1	30.1	25.8	4.1	29.9	25.8	4.1	29.9
Construction and earth-moving aquipment	335	20.1	3.7	23.9	19.4	3.4	22.9	19.4	3.5	22.9	19.5	3.5	43.1
Mechanical handling equipment	337	53.2	8.6	61.8	53.0	8.6	61.7	53.2	8.7	61.9	53.0	8.6	61.6
Office machinery	338	16.1	6.6	22.6	15.8	6.5	22.4	15.9	6.6	22.5	15.9	6.6	22.5
Other machinery	339	180.7	36.0	216.7	181.2	35.8	217.1	180.3	35.8	216.1	180.2	35.8	216.0
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.4	4.5	21.8	17.2	4.3	21.5	17.0	4.3	21.3	17.0	4.3	21.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere	3.12						21 0				Constant in	el inociette	in and The
specified	349	144.1	32.4	176.5	140.8	32.1	172.9	139.7	32.1	171.8	140.3	32.1	172.3
nstrument engineering	VIII	96.4	53-3	149.6	95.7	52·5	148-2	95.4	52.6	147.9	95.8	52.9	148.7
Watches and clocks	351	8.9	3.1	12.0	8.7	2.9	11.6	8.8	2.9	11.6	8.7	2.8	11.9
Surgical instrumeths and appliances	352	16.0	11.3	27.3	15.5	10.8	26.3	15.6	10.8	26.4	15.8	10.9	26.6
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	66.0	32.4	98.4	66.1	32.3	98.4	65.7	32.3	98.0	66.0	32.6	98.6
Electrical engineering	IX	467.1	276-8	743.9	469-2	275.9	745-1	469.6	277.0	746.6	469.9	277.4	747-4
Insulated wires and cables	361	101.0	33.4	134.4	101.5	32.9	134.3	101.1	33.0	134.0	101.3	12.1	43.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	41.6	24.6	66.2	40.1	25.0	65.1	39.9	25.2	65.2	40.0	25.3	65.3
Radio and electronic components	364	63.5	66.1	129.6	64.2	64.8	129.0	64.2	65.9	130.1	64.2	66.1	130.2
equipment	345	25.0	27.5	52.5	22.0	25.0	40.7	24.4	25.0	E0.4	24.0	26.0	50.0
-4hurence	303	23.0	21.2	27.2	23.9	72.2	49.1	24.1	23.9	20.1	24.0	20.0	500

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

Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

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ustry (Standard Industrial	Order	November 1977*			September 1978*			Ostab	1079*	Neverl			
ssification 1968)	or MLH of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
lectronic computers	366	32.5	11.9	44.4	34.0	12.5	46.6	34.2	12.5	46.7	34.2	12.5	
adio, radar and electronic capital goods lectric appliances primarily for domestic use)ther electrical goods	367 368 369	67·7 41·2 62·9	26·5 21·3 52·6	94·2 62·6 115·3	68·5 41·8 64·1	27·2 21·4 54·0	95.7 63.2 118.1	68·6 41·7 64·5	27·0 21·9 53·5	95-6 63-6 118-0	68·9 41·8 64·4	26·8 21·7 54·0	95.6 63.5 118.3
pbuilding and marine engineering	x	163·3	13-2	176-5	161·1	13.3	174-4	160.7	13-3	174·0	160·3	13.3	173.6
nicles Vheeled tractor manufacturing lotor vehicle manufacturing lotor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing erospace equipment manufacturing and repairing ocomotives and railway track equipment ailway carriages and wagons and trams	XI 380 381 382 383 384 385	676.5 33.6 425.6 10.7 164.8 17.3 24.4	93.6 2.7 58.4 3.4 26.8 1.1 1.2	770.0 36.3 484.0 14.1 191.6 18.4 25.6	673.6 30.7 423.4 10.5 167.3 17.1 24.7	93 · 1 2·5 57·5 3·5 27·4 1·0 1·2	766.8 33.2 480.9 14.0 194.7 18.2 25.9	673.6 30.8 422.3 10.5 168.1 17.2 24.7	93 ·1 2·5 57·4 3·5 27·5 1·0 1·2	766-8 33-2 479-8 14-0 195-6 18-2 25-9	671.3 30.8 419.4 10.5 168.6 17.2 24.7	93·3 2·5 57·6 3·5 27·7 1·0 1·2	764·6 33·3 476·8 14·0 196·3 18·2 25·9
tal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	387.4	152.0	539-4	388-5	150-1	538-6	387-2	149.8	537·1	386.9	150-5	537.4
nameers small cools and gauges and tools and implements utlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc olts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. /ire and wire manufactures ans and metal boxes wellery and precious metals etal industries not elsewhere specified	390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399	49.5 13.2 7.8 24.4 29.6 17.9 14.7 230.5	12.5 6.3 5.0 10.1 7.9 13.6 8.4 8.4 8.2	61.9 19.4 12.8 34.5 37.5 31.4 23.1 318.7	49.2 13.1 8.0 23.9 28.1 18.2 14.2 233.9	12·3 5·9 4·9 9·8 7·8 13·2 8·0 88·1	61.5 19.0 12.8 33.8 36.0 31.4 22.2 321.9	49·4 13·1 7·9 23·9 28·0 17·9 14·1 233·0	12·3 5·9 4·9 9·8 7·9 13·0 8·0 88·1	61.5 19.0 12.8 33.7 35.9 30.9 22.1 321.1	49.5 13.1 7.8 24.0 28.1 17.7 14.0 232.7	12:5 6:0 4:8 9:8 7:8 13:0 8:0 88:5	62·0 19·1 12·6 33·8 35·9 30·7 22·0 321-2
ttiles	хш	258.9	215.9	474-8	251.7	208.9	460.6	251.5	208-4	459.9	251.3	208.4	459.7
oduction of man-made fibres sinning and doubling on-the cotton and flax systems /eaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres /oollen and worsted ite ope, twine and net osiery and other knitted goods ite arpets arrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) ade-up textiles extile finishing ither textile industries	411 413 413 414 415 416 417 418 417 418 419 421 422 423 429	27.0 27.8 23.1 45.2 5.0 2.7 38.7 2.4 21.7 5.9 8.2 32.8 18.5	4.2 21.2 15.7 35.7 2.4 2.8 79.5 2.7 11.7 7.0 13.5 13.8 5.8	31·2 49·0 38·7 80·9 7·3 5·4 118·2 5·1 13·0 21·6 46·6 24·3	26.3 26.0 22.1 44.0 5.4 2.6 37.5 2.6 21.1 5.9 8.0 32.0 18.1	4:3 19:9 14:8 34:3 2:8 2:7 76:7 2:8 11:1 7:0 13:4 13:3 5:9	30.6 45.9 36.9 78.3 8.2 5.2 114.2 5.4 32.3 12.9 21.4 45.3 23.9	26.3 26.1 22.1 43.6 5.4 2.5 37.5 2.6 21.3 5.9 8.1 32.2 18.0	4·2 20.1 14·8 34·3 2·8 2·6 76·0 2·8 11·1 7·0 13·3 13·5 5·8	30.5 46.2 36.9 77.9 8.2 5.2 113.5 5.4 32.3 12.9 21.4 45.7 23.8	26·2 26·2 22·0 43·2 5·4 2·5 37·4 2·6 21·2 5·9 8·2 32·4 18·1	4·2 19·9 14·8 34·2 2·9 2·6 76·1 2·9 11·1 7·0 13·3 13·6 5·8	30·5 46·1 36·8 77·4 8·3 5·2 113·5 5·4 32·3 12·9 21·5 45·9 23·9
ther, leather goods and fur tather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery sather goods or	XIV 431 432 433	23·0 14·5 6·4 2·1	17.7 4.0 11.8 1.8	40·7 18·5 18·2 3·9	22·1 13·9 6·0 2·2	17·5 4·0 11·8 1·7	39·6 17·9 17·8 3·9	22.0 13.8 6.1 2.1	17·6 4·0 11·9 1·7	39·6 17·8 17·9 3·8	22:4 13:8 6:4 2:1	17·9 4·0 12·2 1·7	40·3 17·8 18·6 3·8
thing and footwear /eatherproof outerwear en's and boys' tailored outerwear /omen's and girls' tailored outerwear veralls and men's shirts, underwear, etc resses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc ats, caps and millinery ress industries not elsewhere specified sotwear	XV 441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450	88.5 3.5 15.6 10.6 5.5 13.1 1.4 5.9 32.9	281 · 2 14 · 5 54 · 5 29 · 8 32 · 2 79 · 2 3 · 5 24 · 8 42 · 7	369.7 18.1 70.1 40.4 37.7 92.3 4.9 30.7 75.6	87.4 3.7 14.9 10.5 5.6 13.1 1.4 5.7 32.5	275.6 14.2 54.1 28.8 31.2 77.6 3.5 24.0 42.2	362.9 17.9 69.0 39.3 36.9 90.7 4.9 29.7 74.6	86.9 3.6 14.9 10.2 5.7 13.1 1.4 5.7 32.3	276.0 14.2 54.0 28.9 31.1 78.1 3.5 24.0 42.3	363.0 17.8 68.9 39.1 36.8 91.3 4.9 29.7 74.6	87.4 3.7 14.8 10.3 5.9 13.3 1.4 5.7 32.3	276·9 14·2 53·8 28·9 31·4 78·6 3·5 24·0 42·5	364·3 17·9 68·6 39·2 37·3 91·9 4·9 29·7 74·8
c ks, pottery, glass, cement, etc ricks, fireclay and refractory goods sttery lass ement	XVI 461 462 463 464	200 ·7 36·3 31·0 53·3 12·2	62·8 4·2 30·0 16·3 1·1	263·5 40·5 61·0 69·6 13·3	201·2 35·8 31·3 53·1 12·4	62:4 4:4 29:9 15:5 1:2	263.6 40.2 61.2 68.7 13.5	200 · 8 35 · 7 31 · 1 52 · 9 12 · 4	62.0 4.3 29.5 15.5 1.2	262-8 40-0 60-7 68-4 13-5	201 ·1 35·8 31·4 52·8 12·4	62·2 4·4 29·7 15·6 1·2	263-3 40-1 61-0 68-4 13-6
brasives and building materials etc. not elsewhere specified	469	68·0	11.2	79·1	68·7	11.4	80·1	68·8	11.4	80·2	68.8	11.4	80.2
i ber, furniture, etc mber Irniture and upholstery edding, etc iop and office fitting fooden containers and baskets iscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	XVII 471 472 473 474 475 479	211-2 75-9 74-0 10-1 24-6 11-9 14-7	50 ·2 11·9 17·2 9·1 4·1 3·6 4·2	261.4 87.8 91.2 19.2 28.7 15.5 18.9	208·7 76·2 72·4 9·5 24·0 11·9 14·7	49 ·4 11·8 16·7 9·2 4·1 3·4 4·1	258-1 88-0 89-0 18-8 28-0 15-3 18-9	210·5 76·8 72·9 9·8 24·2 11·8 14·9	49·6 11·7 16·9 9·3 4·1 3·4 4·2	260.1 88.5 89.8 19.2 28.3 15.2 19.1	212 ·2 77·3 73·3 10·0 24·2 11·8 15·5	50·5 11·8 17·3 9·6 4·1 3·5 4·2	262-7 89-1 90-6 19-6 28-4 15-3 19-7
er, printing and publishing uper and board	XVIII 481	362·6 52·3	174-6 10-8	537·2	365·1	176-0 10-3	541·1 62·5	364·4 52·0	176·4 10·3	540·7	364·3	176·7	541·0
ckaging products of paper, board and associated materials anufactured stationery	482 483	50·9 19·7	29·8 16·1	80·7 35·8	50·9 20·0	28·8 16·2	79·7 36·2	50·7 20·1	28·7 16·1	79·4 36·2	51·1 20·1	28·8 16·1	79·9 36·1
specified inting and publishing of newspapers inting and publishing of periodicals ther printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving,	484 485 486	15·0 59·2 40·8	9·6 17·3 19·4	24·5 76·6 60·2	14·9 59·0 41·3	9·6 17·9 20·6	24·6 76·9 61·9	14·9 58·9 41·4	9.6 17.9 20.8	24·4 76·8 62·1	14·8 58·8 41·4	9·5 18·0 20·9	24·2 76·7 62·3
etc	489	124.8	71.5	196.3	126.6	72.5	199-2	126.5	73.0	199.5	126.5	73.4	199.9
ubber noleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth etc rushes and brooms	491 492 493	86.8 11.3 4.1	25·2 2·7 4·8	332·4 112·0 14·0 8·9	210·3 84·8 11·1 4·2	24·3 2·6 5·1	330-5 109-1 13-7 9-3	210·4 84·7 11·0 4·3	121·1 24·4 2·6 5·1	331·5 109·0 13·6 9·4	210·7 84·6 10·9 4·3	120·2 24·1 2·6 5·3	330·9 108·7 13·6 9·5
oys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment iscellaneous stationers' goods astics products not elsewhere specified iscellaneous manufacturing industries	494 495 496 499	18·1 4·0 74·9 12·3	26·9 4·3 45·3 11·8	44·9 8·3 120·2 24·1	17·8 4·1 76·1 12·2	25·3 4·5 46·4 12·0	43·1 8·6 122·4 24·2	17·9 4·1 76·3 12·1	25·9 4·6 46·3 12·3	43·8 8·6 122·6 24·4	18·0 4·2 76·3 12·3	25·4 4·3 46·3 12·3	43.5 8.5 122.6 24.5
struction	500	1,125.6	101.9	1,227.5	1,135-8	101.9	1,237.7	1,135-5	101-9	1,237.4	1,134-3	101-9	1,236-2
, electricity and water as ectricity /ater	X X I 601 602 603	273·0 75·6 143·0 54·4	67·3 26·1 33·4 7·8	340·4 101·8 176·4 62·2	275·7 76·8 143·5 55·4	69·2 26·9 34·0 8·3	344·9 103·7 177·5 63·7	276·3 77·1 143·6 55·6	68.8 27.1 33.9 7.8	345 · 0 104 · 2 177 · 4 63 · 4	276-3 77-1 143-6 55-6	68.8 27.1 33.9 7.8	345.0 104.2 177.4 63.4

Note: 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 inform-ation as is available about the extent of the change from one month to the next.

JANUARY 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 49

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended November 11, 1978 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,841,000, or about 35.8 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.6 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 41,500 or 0.8 per cent of all operatives, each losing 17.0 hours on average.

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

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries-Great Britain: week ended November 11, 1978

Industry	OPERA OVERT	TIVES	NORKIN	G	OPER	OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME							
	Number	Per- centage	Hours o worked	vertime l	Stood	off for week	Working part of a week			Total			
	opera- tives	of all opera-	Total	Average	Numbe	r Total	Number	Hours lost		Number	Per-	Hours	ost
	(000's)	tives (per cent)	(000's)	per opera- tive working overtime	of opera- tives (000's)	number of hours lost (000's)	of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	of opera- tives (000's)	centage of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Great Britain analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1	1					an ag	614		and constitution	aris share	in in its	areasen Jareasen
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211–229) Drink industries (231–239) Tobacco (240)	194·6 145·7 41·5 7·4	36·5 34·5 47·2 31·4	1,909 ·1 1,453·2 403.9 52·0	9·8 10·0 9·7 7·1	0·7 0·7 —	29·9 29·9 	4·8 4·8 —	86·1 86·0 —	17·9 18·0 2·0	5·6 5·5	1·0 1·3 —	115·9 115·9	20·9 20·9 2·0
Coal and petroleum products	9.8	39.2	106-5	10.9	_	- 1	<u> </u>	-			-		
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	89·9 30·1	34·3 36·2	905·4 325·6	10·1 10·8	0.3	11.8	0·3 0·3	3.5 3.5	13·4 13·4	0·6 0·3	0·2 0·3	15-3 3-5	27·5 13·4
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312–313) Non-ferrous metals (321–323)	137-8 55 0 44-8 38-0	41·0 34 9 47·4 45·3	1,260·9 498·9 417·8 344·1	9·2 9·1 9·3 9·1	0·5 0·2 	21·2 7·6 1·9 11·7	3.8 0.8 2.4 0.6	36·2 6·4 23·3 6·5	9·5 7·9 9·7 11·1	4·3 1·0 2·5 0·9	1·3 0·6 2·6 1·0	57·4 14·0 25·2 18·2	13·3 14·0 10·3 20·8
Mechanical engineering	294.7	48.9	2,383.6	8·1	0.1	5-3	2.5	21.5	8.5	2.7	0.4	26.8	10.1
Instrument engineering	31.7	35-3	226.7	7.2	<u> </u>	0.6	0.1	0.4	5.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	12.1
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	156-0 33-6	33·5 39·8	1,263 .5 270.1	8·1 8·0	Ξ	1.6 0.6	1.4	13·5 0·2	9·6 7·2	1·4	0.3	15·1 0·8	10·5 19·8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	61.6	46.8	612·2	9.9	0.3	13.0	-		—	0.3	0.5	13.0	40.0
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	182·3 113·6	33·4 30·6	1,393·8 858·2	7·6 7·6	0·5 0·5	21·0 20·9	6.6 6.3	113·3 106·1	17·1 16·9	7·1 6·8	1·3 1·8	134·3 127·0	18·8 18·6
repairing (383)	37.7	36.9	287.9	7.6	-	10 1 -	0.3	7.2	22.5	0.3	0.3	7.2	22.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	165-2	40.4	1,319.7	8.0	1.2	58.6	3.0	39.3	13.0	4.2	1-1	98.0	21.9
Textiles Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412–413)	97·3 9·1	26·2 38·7	821·1 90·4	8·4 10·0 8·3	1·8 —	73·4 	4·8 — 0·2	47.1	9·8 — 11·0	6·6 — 0·2	1·8 	120·5 	18·1
Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	20·5 12·4	31.7 13.2	194·5 81·0	9·5 6·5	0·4 0·3	14·4 13·9	2.7 1.3	29·9 9·4	11·2 7·2	3·0 1·7	4·7 1·8	44·4 23·3	14·6 14·1
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.0	24.7	59.8	7.4	11 .	1.2	0.3	2.9	9.6	0.3	1.0	4.1	12.2
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450)	28·1 20·4 7·8	9·1 8·3 12·3	152·9 115·9 37·0	5·4 5·7 4·8	0·1 0·1	2·4 2·3	3·6 0·8 2·9	20·7 5·9 14·8	5.7 7.6 5.2	3·7 0·8 2·9	1·2 0·3 4·6	23·1 8·2 14·8	6·2 9·9 5·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	80.9	39.8	788·7	9.8		1.1	1.0	14·3	14.4	1.0	0.2	15.4	15-1
Timber, furniture, etc	79.3	39.2	632.6	8.0	0.3	12.8	0.2	5.1	11-3	0.8	0.4	17.9	23.2
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	142.0 55.8 86.2	38·7 36·1 40·6	1,290·2 555 9 734·4	9·1 10·0 8·5	Ξ	2·0 1·3 0·7	0·2 0·2	1·5 1·4 0·1	7·8 7·6 12·2	0·2 0·2	0·1 0·1 —	3·4 2·7 0·8	14·4 12·4 30·4
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	81·8 27·5	32·4 34·0	734·4 246·5	9·0 8·9	0·2 0·1	7·8 3·0	2·0 0·4	35·3 6·9	17·6 16·9	2·2 0·5	0·9 0·6	43·1 10·0	19·6 20·5
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,841.0	35.8	15,860.9	8.6	6.6	263.8	34.9	440.5	12.6	41.5	0.8	704·3	17.0
Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North West Wales	529·9 118·9 232·6 150·5 207·6 248·1 107·7 64·6	39·3 39·7 31·6 33·8 38·4 33·6 32·7 27·6	4,656 0 985 7 1,811 8 1,220 6 1,815 4 2,224 7 959 3 563 7	8-8 8-3 7-8; 8-1 8-7 9-0 8-9 8-7	1.5 0.2 1.0 0.5 1.5 0.6 0.7 0.2	61.7 8.3 40.2 21.7 58.6 25.6 29.8 6.0	5.9 2.1 11.8 2.8 5.3 4.8 0.4 0.6	67.9 28.5 164.1 32.0 64.4 59.8 2.7 8.3	11-5 13-8 13-9 11-3 12-1 12-6 7-0 13-9	7·4 2·3 12·8 3·4 6·8 5·4 1·1 0·7	0.6 0.8 1.7 0.8 1.3 0.7 0.3 0.3	129.6 36.8 204.4 53.6 123.0 85.4 32.4 14.3	17.5 16.2 15.9 15.9 18.1 15.8 28.9 19.2

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

Unemployment on December 7, 1978

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on December 7, 1978, was 1,263,368, 14,494 less than on November 9, 1978. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,262,500 (5.4 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 19,000 between the November and December counts, and by an average of 18,100 per month between September and December. Between November and December the number unemployed fell

by 27,596. This change included a fall of 13,102 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on December 7, 1978 had been registered for up to four weeks was 14.6 per cent. The corresponding proportion for November was 15.2 per cent.

Regional analysis of unemployment: Decem

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Unemployed, excluding Actual	school leav	ers 136 315	32 317	97 940	116 311	72 774	114 112	188 836	111 570	83 886	165 743	1 263 368	57 731	1 321 099
Seasonally adjusted Number Percentage rates*	282,000 3·7	138,100 3.6	32,300 4·6	95,400 5·9	117,600 5·1	73,600 4·7	113,400 5·4	188,700 6·7	111,300 8·2	82,400 7·7	165,100 7·5	1,262,500 5·4	58,200 10.7	1,320,700 5·5
School leavers (included Males Females	in unemplo 2,168 2,199	yed) 1,162 973	280 309	1,014 1,171	1,574 2,520	492 800	1,578 2,267	4,465 4,362	2,379 2,312	1,754 2,220	3,513 2,453	19,217 20,613	1,922 1,456	21,139 22,069
Unemployed Total Males Females Married females†	284,246 210,090 74,156 26,765	138,450 105,195 33,255 10,741	32,906 23,864 9,042 3,965	100,125 70,250 29,875 11,415	120,405 83,668 36,737 15,085	74,066 53,364 20,702 9,087	117,957 83,767 34,190 13,965	197,663 139,113 58,550 24,702	116.261 81,731 34,530 16,736	87,860 60,297 27,563 12,613	171,709 114,186 57,523 30,526	1,303,198 920,330 382,868 164,859	61,109 42,210 18,899 9,952	1,364,307 962,540 401,767 174,811
Percentage rates* Total Males Females	3·8 4·7 2·4	3·6 4·5 2·2	4·7 5·5 3·3	6·2 7·2 4·7	5·2 5·9 4·1	4·7 5·6 3·4	5·7 6·6 4·2	7·0 8·2 5·1	8·6 9·7 6·7	8·2 9·0 6·9	7·8 8·7 6·4	5·6 6·5 4·1	11·2 12·9 8·7	5·7 6·7 4·2
Length of time on regist up to 4 weeks over 4 weeks	50,015 234,231	22,604 115,846	5,905 27,001	14,588 85,537	16,211 104,194	10,261 63,805	17,764 100,193	23,679 173,984	14,942 101,319	12,095 75,765	25,403 146,306	190,863 1,112,335	7,602 53,507	198,465 1,165,842
Adult students (excluded Males Females	d from uner 222 61	m ployed) 109 32	151 55	41 11	47 14	32 12	30 8	54 13	174 94	13 1	26 13	790 282	6 3	796 285

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

ber	7,	1978	

Area statistics of unemployment

*Oxford *Portsmouth *Ramsgate

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

Unemployment in development areas, specia	l development areas	, intermediate	areas,	counties	and	certain
local areas at December 7, 1978	ante antes in	fall of 13,102 subs	s heibpile	all egests	ant I	04.27,596
	12diments of	Male	s Ferr	ales Tota	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Percentage

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	The shirt was water	Males	Females	Total	Perce rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS					*Reading *Slough *Southampton	3,558 1,996 6,006	1,191 675 2,466	4,749 2,671 8,472	2·9 2·2 3·9
South Western DA	12.283	5,286	17,569	10.5	*Southend-on-Sea *St .Albans	8,748 1,373	2,841	1,875	2.1
Hull and Grimsby DA	15,481	4,730	20,211	7.8	Stevenage *Tunbridge Wells	926 1,801	457 574	2,375	2.9
Whithy and Scarborough DA	1.955	636	2,591	8.4	*Watford *Worthing	2,234 1,783	714 535	2,948 2,318	2·4 4·0
Whitey and Scarborough DA	50 105	25 167	84.362	11.2	Fact Anglia				
Merseyside SDA	57,175	24 520	114 261	8.6	Cambridge	1,437	570	2,007	2.4
Northern DA	61,/31	34,530	79.165	9.2	*lpswich	2,945	1,086	4,031	3.7
North East SDA	2,630	1.772	4,402	7.4	Lowestoft *Norwich	1,348 4,303	430 1,476	1,778	4.6
West Cumbertand ODA	52 267	23 718	75.985	8.2	Peterborough	2,244	1,14/	3,391	5.0
North West Wales SDA	4,121	1,731	5,852	11-1	South West	1.862	683	2,545	5.5
South Wales SDA	13,962	7,100	21,062	9.1	*Bournemouth	5,562	1,915	7,477	5.4
Seattich DA	110.885	56,115	167,000	8.0	*Bristol *Cheltenham	1,989	748	2,737	3.8
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	5.987	3,192	9,179	8.6	*Chippenham *Exeter	2,800	1,104	3,904	5.4
Girvan SDA	346	139	485	11.5	Gloucester *Plymouth	2,096 6,697	1,066 3,422	3,162 10,119	4·8 8·3
Glenrothes SDA	655	623	1,278	7.2	*Salisbury Swindon	1,224	626 1.546	1,850 4,362	4·8 5·5
Leven and Methill SDA	890	430	1,320	1.2	Taunton	1,212	428	1,640	4·0 10·0
Livingston SDA	856	682	1,538	8.3	*Trowbridge	549	229	778	3.0
West Central Scotland SDA	59,161	28,510	87,671	9.0	*Yeovil	1,137	CFO	1,702	
Total all Development Areas	333,797	150,182	483,979	8.7	West Midlands *Birmingham	29,608	11,410	41,018	5.9
Of which, special Development Areas	204,439	91,875	296,314	9.7	Burton-on-Trent *Coventry *Dudley/Sandwell	929 9,309 8,276	371 5,722 3,339	1,300 15,031 11,615	3·5 6·2 4·0
Northern Ireland	42,210	18,899	61,109	11.2	Hereford *Kidderminster	1,316 1,439	620 640	1,936 2,079	5.4
			Part and		Leamington *Oakengates	1,313 2,855	632 1,621	1,945 4,476	3.9
INTERMEDIATE AREAS	6 905	3 496	10 391	8.2	Redditch	990 930	559 625	1,549 1,555	4·6 5·0
South Western	0,075	3,470	017	4.1	Shrewsbury *Stafford	1,201	459 592	1,660 1,713	4·0 3·1
Oswestry	590	113	013	2.0	*Stoke-on-Trent	5,873	1,859	7,732 9,938	3·8 5·6
High Peak	775	332	1,107	2.9	*Wolverhampton	5,830	2,812	8,642	5.9
North Lincolnshire	2,598	920	3,518	9.0	*Worcester	2,330	,50	3, 11 1	
North Midlands	6,907	2,261	9,168	4.9	East Midlands *Chesterfield	3,192	1,166	4,358	5.3
Yorks and Humberside	66,331	28,824	95,155	5.3	*Coalville	1,210	289 768	1,499 2,140	3.2
North West	79,918	33,383	113,301	5.4	*Derby	4,089	1,840 282	5,929 1,129	4·0 3·8
North Wales	2,849	1,273	4,122	10.3	*Leicester	8,134	3,633	11,767	5·1 6·1
South East Wales	5,181	2,572	7,753	7.2	Loughborough	849	475	1,324	3.0
Aberdeen	3,301	1,408	4,709	3.7	Mansfield *Northampton	2,494	882	3,376	3.2
Total all intermediate areas	175,345	74,692	250,037	5.5	*Nottingham *Sutton-in-Ashfield	12,860 1,113	201	1,314	3.8
					Yorkshire and Humbersi	de		tentr.	
Local Areas (by region) South East					*Barnsley *Bradford	3,952 8,001	1,431 3,344	5,383 11,345	6.7
*Aldershot	1,616 704	633 358	2,249 1,062	2.7	*Castleford	2,878	1,224	4,102	6·6 4·8
Basingstoke	1,093	448	1,541	3.4	*Dewsbury *Doncaster	5,129	3,168	8,297	7.5
*Bedford *Braintree	1,840	423	1,157	3.3	Grimsby *Halifax	4,129	965 818	5,094 2,920	6·7 3·7
*Brighton *Conterbury	5,918	1,880	7,798	5·7 5·3	Harrogate	984	436	1,420	4.1
*Chatham	4,718	2,132	6,850	5.8	Huddersfield *Hull	11,352	3,765	15,117	8.3
*Chelmsford *Chichester	1,553 1,724	612 613	2,165 2,337	4.9	Keighley *Loods	929 12 083	389	1,318 16.554	4.4
Colchester *Crawlow	1,763	807	2,570	4·5 2·3	*Mexborough	1,933	1,034	2,967	9.8
*Eastbourne	1,450	386	1,836	4.5	Rotherham *Scunthorne	3,144 2,009	1,423	4,56/ 3,320	5.2
*Guildford *Harlow	1,495	459 779	1,954 2,574	3.5	*Sheffield	9,272	3,463	12,735	4·3 5·0
*Hastings	2,050	581	2,631	6·1 1·9	*Wakefield York	2,219	1,026	3,245	3.9
*High Wycombe	1,396	460	1,856	2.0	North Wart				
*Hitchin	1,043	473	1,516 5,803	2.8	*Accrington	897	446	1,343	4.6
Maidstone	1,751	640	2,391	3·0 7·5	*Ashton-under-Lyne *Birkenhead	2,905	1,186 5,164	16,128	10.3
*Newport (IoW) *Oxford	4,341	2,433	6,774	3.8	*Blackburn	2,916	1,328	4,244	6·3 7·1
*Portsmouth	8,009	3,414	11,423	5.7	*Blackpool *Bolton	4,293	1,595	5,888	5.3

4,341 8,009 1,988

local areas at December 7, 1978 (continued)

And	Males	Females	Total	Percentage	California antionato motivo	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
LOCAL AREAS (by region)-	continued	-	- 2	The second se	COUNTIES (by region)	1.12. 1941		1. 27 (1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	State State
*Burnley	1,368	754	2,122	4.2	South East				
*Bury	1,790	917	2,707	4.3	Bedfordshire	5,411	3,051	8,462	4.1
*Crowe	2,182	1,083	3,265	6·1 2.7	Buckinghamshine	6,300	2,197	8,497	2.7
*Lancaster	2,490	1 046	3 536	7.5	Fast Sussey	9 287	2 838	5,513	5.6
*Leigh	1.632	896	2.528	5.9	Essex	17.234	6,199	23,433	4.8
*Liverpool	41,698	16,151	57,849	12.0	Greater London (GLC area)	105,195	33,255	138,450	3.6
*Manchester	29,599	9,238	38,837	5.5	Hampshire	17,516	7,211	24,727	4.3
*Nelson	775	409	1,184	4.6	Hertfordshire	7,651	2,882	10,533	2.5
*Oldham	1,294	694	1,988	5.0	Isle of Wight	2,139	7 310	3,051	7.5
*Preston	4 658	2 517	3,705	3.8	Oxfordshire	5 199	7,319	26,150	5.1
*Rochdale	1,949	758	2.707	5.2	Surrey	5.967	1.678	7.645	2.1
Southport	1,906	882	2,788	8.5	West Sussex	5,621	2,003	7,624	3.1
St. Helens	3,209	1,666	4,875	8.0	and state of the second state of the				
*Warrington	2,479	1,529	4,008	5.1	East Anglia				
*Widnes	3,324	2,186	5,510	10.1	Cambridgeshire	6,028	2,587	8,615	3.9
• wwigan	3,035	2,307	6,142	8.3	Suffolk	6 999	3,754	9 500	3.7
North					SUIDIR	0,777	2,501	7,500	12
*Alnwick	549	337	886	8.3	South West				
Carlisle	1,737	896	2,633	5.2	Avon	17,163	5,975	23,138	5.7
*Central Durham	3,136	1,515	4,651	7.0	Cornwall	10,262	4,504	14,766	11.1
*Consett	2,252	1,002	3,254	10.4	Devon	18,635	8,161	26,796	8.1
Durington and S/ west	2 5 2 2	4 / / /	F 400		Clausestanthing	7,702	3,066	10,768	5.6
*Furness	3,333	1 173	5,199	5.4	Somerset	4 770	2,032	6 917	4.6
Hartlepool	4,158	1,605	5 763	12.8	Wiltshire	5.841	3,190	9.031	4.7
*Morpeth	3.594	1,510	5,104	8.4	·····c	5,011	5,170	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
*North Tyne	15,033	5,210	20,243	7.4	West Midlands				
*Peterlee	1,842	926	2,768	10.4	West Midlands Metropolitan	53,715	23,164	76,879	5.5
*South Tyne	13,711	5,197	18,908	10.6	Hereford and Worcester	7,864	3,324	11,188	5.0
* leesside	14,174	5,598	19,772	8.7	Salop	5,493	2,641	8,134	6.3
*Whitehaven	11,933	5,111	17,044	12.0	Manuickshine II	11,88/	4,869	16,/56	3.0
*Workington	1,337	876	2,213	7.2	wwarwickshire	4,709	2,137	7,770	
	1,275	0,0	2,107		East Midlands				
Wales					Derbyshire	11,975	4,468	16,443	4.3
*Bargoed	2,110	943	3,053	11.4	Leicestershire	10,877	4,920	15,797	4.4
*Cardiff	11,959	3,615	15,574	7.8	Lincolnshire	8,189	3,929	12,118	6.2
*Ebbw Vale	2,657	1,109	3,766	12.4	Northamptonshire	5,656	2,269	7,925	3.8
*Neath	1,640	1,105	2,745	7.6	Nottingnamsnire	16,667	5,116	21,783	4.9
*Newport	4 069	2 021	6,090	6.9	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Pontypool	2.471	1.309	3,780	7.5	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	23,899	10,741	34,640	5.9
*Pontypridd	3,685	1,799	5,484	8.1	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	33,582	13,257	46,839	5.1
*Port Talbot	3,528	2,099	5,627	7.0	Humberside	18,950	6,706	25,656	7.3
*¶Shotton	2,030	1,494	3,524	7.2	North Yorkshire	7,336	3,486	10,822	4.1
*Swansea	4,836	2,268	7,104	6.6	North West				
vvrexnam	3,401	1,645	5,046	12.7	Greater Manchester				
Scotland					Metropolitan	47,507	17,122	64,629	5.4
*Aberdeen	3,301	1,408	4,709	3.7	Merseyside Metropolitan	57,321	23,290	80,611	11.1
*Ayr	2,855	1,568	4,423	9.7	Cheshire	12,921	7,790	20,711	5.7
*Bathgate	2,295	1,697	3,992	8.3	Lancashire	21,364	10,348	31,/12	5.8
*Dumbarton	1,890	951	2,841	9.4	North				
Dumtries	1,442	733	2,175	6.4	Cleveland	18,332	7,203	25,535	9.4
*Dunfermline	2, 44 2	2,//2	8,21/	8.5	Cumbria	6,808	4,455	11,263	5.8
*Edinburgh	11 653	4 677	16 330	5.8	Durham	12,962	6,082	19,044	7.7
*Falkirk	2.409	1.822	4,231	6.3	Northumberland	5,195	2,240	7,435	7.6
*Glasgow	35,251	13,857	49,108	8.3	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	38,434	14,550	52,984	9.2
*Greenock	3,289	1,823	5,112	10.0	Wales				
*Irvine	3,408	1,854	5,262	13.1	Clywd	8,483	4.472	12,955	9.9
*Kilmarnock	2,092	1,027	3,119	8.7	Dyfed	6,101	3,058	9,159	8.4
*North Lanarkahim	2,895	1,823	4,/18	7.2	Gwent	10,137	4,847	14,984	8.1
*Paisley	3,580	6,251	15,831	10.8	Gwynedd	5,408	2,269	7,677	9.8
*Perth	3,033	2,347	2 176	5.9	Mid-Glamorgan	10,691	5,366	16,057	8.7
*Stirling	1.869	1.268	3,137	6.7	Powys South Clamorran	1,017	438	1,455	5.2
the second second second second		.,	0,101		West Glamorgan	7 591	3,996	11.587	6.8
Northern Ireland					these channel gain	.,	0,,,,0		
Armagh +Palluman	1,131	536	1,667	13.9	Scotland				
+Ballymena +Balfast	3,069	1,742	4,811	10.8	Borders	1,086	460	1,546	4.0
‡Coleraine	2 422	0,244	25,68/	14.5	Central Dumfries and Calles	4,2/8	3,090	1,368	8.3
Cookstown	897	361	1 258	23.0	Fife	2,868	3,801	9,627	7.3
‡Craigavon	2.544	1.343	3.887	9.4	Grampian	5 338	2 735	8 073	4.5
‡Downpatrick	1,115	711	1,826	11.6	Highlands	4.782	2,415	7,197	9.7
Dungannon	1,493	572	2,065	20.4	Lothians	14,217	6,519	20,736	6.1
Enniskillen	1,544	710	2,254	14.9	Orkneys	254	84	338	5.4
Londonderry	4,864	1,635	6,499	16.5	Shetlands	140	68	208	2.9
Omagh	2,/1/	913	3,630	21.9	Strathclyde	66,051	32,051	98,102	9.0
Strabane	1,082	600	1,682	26.9	Vostorn Islan	8,432	4,431	12,863	14.1
A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACT STATE	1,007	OFF	2,335	20 7	Trescer in isles	714	259	1,155	

Strabane1,8894462,33526.9Note: The denominators used in claculating the percentage rates of unemployment are
the mid-1976 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed). The estimates are
available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment Statis-
tics, Branch C1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.* Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas.
The composition of the assisted areas as they were prior brill 14, 1977 is shown on
page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of Employment Gazette. An article on page 578
of the June 1977 issue of Employment Gazette describes the changes which took effect
on April 14. The Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns are Special Development
Areas. Unemployment figures are for Employment Office areas which are somewhat
larger than the new towns. The percentage rate for North East includes Darlington,
Morpeth and Newton Aycliff which are outside the Special Development Area. The
percentage rate for South Wales excludes Newbridge, Cymmer, Maesteg, Pontardawe,
Ystradynlais, Ammanford and Garnant which are parts of the Newport, Port Talbot,
wansea and Lanelli travel-to-work areas, which also includes Kirkcaldy and Burntisland
bevelopment Areas. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relates to
the Kirkcaldy travel-to-work area, which also includes Kirkcaldy and Burntisland
which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relates to
the Bathgate travel-to-work area, which also includes Kirkcaldy and Burntisland
which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relates to
the Hirkcaldy travel-to-work area, which also includes Kirkcaldy and Burntisland
which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Livingston relates to
the Bathgate travel-to-work area, wh

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Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain

The percentage rate for High Peak relates to the Buxton travel-to-work area and so In the percentage rate for High Peak relates to the Buxton travel-to-work area and so excludes Glossop which is a small part of the Ashton-under-Lyne travel-to-work area, the remainder of which is not in the High Peak Intermediate Area. The percentage rate for North Midlands excludes Heanor which is in the Nottingham travel-to-work area, the majority of which is outside the Intermediate Area. The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the intermediate area plus part of the Llandudno travel-to-work area outside the designated area. The percentage rate for SE Wales relates to the inter-mediate area plus parts of the Pontypool and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area. designated area

\$ Travel-to-work areas. See note on page 790 of the August 1975 issue of Employment Gaz

§ The number unemployed in Counties are aggregates of figures for employment office areas. Where these straddle county boundaries, they have been allocated to counties on a "best fit" basis. The percentage rates are for the nearest areas which can be expressed in terms of complete travel-to-work areas. Rates calculated from June 1978 onwards take account of the review of travel-to-work areas—see pages 815, 816 and 836 of the July 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

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

I Unemployment rates are affected by changes in the employment estimates for Shotton and Chester (see page 816 of the July 1978 issue of Employment Gazette).

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on December 7, 1978 was 9,619

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 December 7, 1978: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	520	47	567
Greater London	112	14	126
East Anglia	178	23	201
South West	907	42	949
West Midlands	1.666	277	1 943
East Midlands	716	100	816
Yorkshire and Humberside	671	61	732
North West	756	170	976
North	731	88	819
Wales	141	83	224
Scotland	2,273	169	2,442
Great Britain	8 559	1.060	9 610

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

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on December 1, 1978 was 219,391; 10,828 lower than on November 3, 1978.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on December 1, 1978 was 229,900; the same number as that for November 3, 1978 and 12,600 higher than on September 8, 1978.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on December 1, 1978 was 26,767; 637 lower than on November 3, 1978.

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

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on December 1, 1978: regional analysis

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East Greater London	101,080	15,973
East Anglia	6.579	887
South West	13.359	1.381
West Midlands	13,639	2,016
East Midlands	15,606	1,506
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,135	1,530
North West	17,260	1,612
North	9,998	472
Wales	7,822	399
Scotland	18,913	991
Great Britain	219,391	26,767

Note: Industrial analyses of the figures are made in respect of February, May, August

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

Monthly index of average earnings: new series

New monthly series of indices of average earnings of employees in Great Britain have been introduced, based on average earnings in January 1976 = 100, as described in an explanatory article in the April 1976 issue of the Gazette.

The latest available values of the principal new index, covering virtually the whole economy, are given in the table, together with corresponding indices for the various industry groups (Order groups of the Standard Industrial Classification). There are three sets of industry groups:

Type A: those for which the indices published in table 127 have been rebased on January 1976, by scaling: Type B: those for which indices were not available before 1976: Type C: those for which indices were available before 1976 but with narrower coverage than those now available.

These new figures will be subject to seasonal movements, but it will not be possible to estimate their normal pattern for some years. Consequently, it should not be assumed that month-to-month movements in the new principal index provide a better general indication of the underlying trend in average earnings than movements in the seasonally adjusted index given in table 127 and the new table 129 relating mainly to the production industries. The complete series from January 1976 of the whole economy index is also given in table 129.

Table 127 continues to give indices for type A and C industry groups on an unchanged basis (January 1970 = 100 and coverage as in 1970): it also includes, in both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted forms, indices for all manufacturing industries and for all industries covered by the monthly inquiries before their recent extension.

SIC Order	Туре		LATEST (Januar)	FIGURES 1976 = 100)	PERCE	NTAGE CHA	NGE OVE	R 12 MONT	HS ENDIN	G
hotestentus for heptentus nochte entver	Apperantina appendent of Appendent	Approximata Estimated (number pl second on (number pl second (Oct 1978	Nov* 1978	Dec 1977	March 1978	June 1978	Sept 1978	Oct 1978	Nov* 1978
I to XXVII	В	WHOLE ECONOMY	135-2	136.0	9.4	10.4	15.4	15.1	14.7	13.2
	C A	Agriculture and forestry † Mining and quarrying	151·9 148·3	not available 148·8	5·9 7·7	12·8 20·7	14·1 26·0	10·4 25·7	20·0 27·4	not available 27·4
III to XIX	с	ALL MANUFACTURING		Dis Dis	the sec	and the second second	a grand was	a ballente	a destables and	The States of
		INDUSTRIES	139.1	140.3	11.2	11.9	16.2	15.9	16.4	13.4
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	137.1	142.2	10.8	7.2	16.5	15.9	13.8	12.1
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	135.8	137.8	8.8	17.3	13.5	18.7	19.0	17.6
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	135.0	138·1	15.6	14.0	16.4	17.8	13.6	7.7
VI	A	Metal manufacture	139.8	138·3	9.1	14.1	18.0	15.2	15.1	14.9
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	139.6	143.3	12.9	13.1	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.7
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	141.4	144.8	14.8	11.3	17.3	18.2	16.5	16.3
IX	A	Electrical engineering	138.4	139.2	9.1	11.7	18.2	15.6	17.4	10.8
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	169.8	147.0	4.3	13.3	11.9	17.6	50.3	21.5
XI	A	Vehicles	132.6	132.4	11.7	12.9	15.3	15.6	16.0	10.4
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	140.4	144.3	12.3	11.7	16.4	13.5	13.8	14.3
XIII	A	Textiles	137.8	139.1	10.1	9.0	16.2	15.8	15.4	14.9
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	133-4	134.1	10.2	10.2	12.2	16.5	11.7	11.8
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	137.2	140.4	11.5	12.2	13.8	12.5	11.1	11.3
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	136.8	138.6	11.3	11.4	13.6	15.3	15.6	15.1
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	136.4	137.4	8.8	10.9	17.6	16.4	15.0	14.1
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	143.6	143.0	10.5	12.7	16.5	19.0	18.3	15.2
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	136.0	139.9	7.7	9.6	15.5	13.6	15.4	14.5
xx	с	Construction	138.9	140.3	9.5	6.5	11.7	14.0	12.6	12.7
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	138.6	139.3	6.6	2.8	33.2	20.7	19.0	16.7
XXII	С	Transport and communication	128.9	132.5	9.7	11.3	17.9	15.5	14.1	10.7
XXIII	В	Distributive trades	136.7	140.0	11.0	11.9	13.7	12.9	12.6	14.9
XXIV	В	Insurance, banking and finance	129.1	131.0	11.5	8.6	15.6	22.1	15.0	10.2
XXV	В	Professional and scientific services	130.9	128.2	4.4	7.9	14.2	12.5	11.0	10.5
XXVI	С	Miscellaneous services	134.7	134.5	10.9	11.6	12.0	12.5	12.4	10.5
XXVII	B	Public administration	127.8	127.2	9.0	0.0	14.4	13.4	12.4	12.1

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. tEngland 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 below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are April 1971 issue of Employment Gazette. presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section The most recent figures available are contained in the table of Employment Gazette, page 100.

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

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970 1971	48·0 54·1	48·6 55·0	48·9 55·3	49·4 55·2	50·0 54·8	50·6	51·2	51.7	52.1	52.5	53.1	53.5
1972 1973	56·7 58·0	* 58.4	57·6 59·1	57·6 59·8	57.6	57·8 60·5	58·2 60·9	58.6	58.6	58·6	58·1	57.9
1974 1975	66·5 89·5	67·5 90·9	67·9 93·4	69·9 96·4	71·2 98·1	73·8 100·3	75.5	77.9	80·3 104·9	83.2	86.4	88·0
1976 1977 1978	110-3 119-3	110·6 119·9	110.9 121.6	111·2 122·8	112-0 124-5	113·1 124·7	114·7 125·3	115·1 124·9	115·7 126·5	115·7 129·0	117·1 131·6	118·2 133·5

* 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.

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Basic rates of wages and normal hours of work-manual workers

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

Indices

At December 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 J	uly 31, 1972 =	100	Percenta over prev 12 month	ge increase vious Is
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1978		00.4	244:2	16:0	16.0
July 31	264.7	99.4	200 3	16.3	16.3
August 31	266.0	77·4	267.6	16.2	16.2
September 30	266.0	99.4	207.0	10.2	17.7
October 31	270.1	99.4	2/1.8	1/./	17.7
November 30	271.1	99.4	272.7	1/.3	1/.3
December 31*	271.1	99.4	272.8	16.4	16.4

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 131.

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

Principal changes reported in December

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

Mechanical construction engineering—Great Britain—Increases of varying amounts according to grade, after consolidation of previous supplements and the elimination of craft differentials. Young workers and apprentices receive proportional amounts (July 17).

Post Office engineering, motor transport, supplies and factory rank and file grades—United Kingdom—Normal weekly hours reduced from 40 to $37\frac{1}{2}$ without a reduction in pay (December 1).

Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade—Great Britain—Increases of vary-ing amounts, according to occupation, after consolidation of supplements. Introduction of a re-structured agreement (November 13).

Retail furnishing and allied trades (Wages Council)—Great Britain—Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of £6.50 for adult workers with varying increases, according to age, for workers under 21 (November 6).

Hairdressing undertakings (Wages Council)—Great Britain—Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of £5 a week for managers, manageresses and charge-hands and £3.50, £4 or £4.50 a week, according to occupation for all other adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (December 18).

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 December indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 485,000 workers were increased by a total of £3,270,000, 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 December with operative effect from earlier months (405,000 workers and £2,950,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £3,270,000 about £1,380,000 resulted from statutory wages orders. £1,080,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement

and £810,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions. A report received in December indicated that 125,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by two and a half hours.

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

|--|

	Basic weekly wages or min entitlements	rates of imum	Normal wee of work	kly hours
Industry group	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture forestry, fishing	260.000	1,400,000	-	_
Mining and quarrying	255.000	1,505,000	_	
Food, drink and tobacco	275,000	1,080,000		1811
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	30,000		
Chemicals and allied industrie	s 175,000	760,000	-	
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering	2 520 000	34 495 000		_
angineering	2,520,000	54,475,000		
Vehicles				
Metal goods not else- where specified				
Textiles	335,000	1,315,000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-
Leather, leather goods and fu	r 25,000	110,000		
Clothing and footwear	335,000	1,180,000	-	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement				
etc.	95,000	440,000	and the second second	
Timber, furniture, etc.	130,000	970,000	States and the second second	
Paper, printing and publishin	g 230,000	1,280,000		Sector Sector
Other manufacturing	45.000	210 000		_ 181
industries	65,000	4 960 000	and the second second	
Construction	140,000	1 415 000		
Gas, electricity and water	870,000	4 215 000	125.000	315.000
Distributive trades	990,000	5,455,000	_	_
Public administration and pro	-	.,,		
fessional services	265.000	1,525,000	to many contract of the second	
Miscellaneous services	525,000	2,565,000	and I and the server to	
Totals—January- December 1978*	8,415,000	65,010,000	125,000	315,000
Totale January	-	-	Report of the second	
December 1977	8,875,000	27,770,000	3,000	4,000

Table (b)

nth	Basic weel minimum	kly rates of w entitlement	Normal wo	ekly hours		
	Approxima workers aff	te number of ected by	Estimated net	Approxi- mate	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)	
	increases (000's)	decreases (000's)	(£000's)	workers affected by reductions (000's)		
7 December	710	na per an	2,735	an engine	Ta xobi	
8 anuary ebruary 1arch April 1ay	1,315 475 360 3,095 480	50	6,305 2,330 1,675 30,335 2,020			
une† uly† August September† October† November†	1,200 750 170 140 2,360 355 90		5,825 3,510 1,445 720 7,195 3,330 320	 125	 315	

* The figures will be subject to retrospective revision—see article on page 41. † Figures revised to take account of changes reported subsequently, or with spective effect. with retro-

Retail prices, December 12, 1978

The index of retail prices for all items on December 12, 1978 was 204.2 (January 15, 1974=100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on November 1978 (202.5) and of 8.4 per cent on December 1977 (188 4). The index for December 1978 was published on January 12, 1979.

Table 1

Recent movements in the all-in	tems index and in the index
--------------------------------	-----------------------------

	All items				All items except seasonal foods					
	a setus	Percentage ch	ange over		E LA	Percentage change over				
	Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months			
978										
January	189.5	+0.6	+3.1	+ 9.9	190-2	+0.6	+ 3.7			
February	190.6	+0.6	+3.2	+ 9.5	191.4	+0.6	13.5			
March	191.8	+0.6	+3.3	+ 9.1	197.4	+0.5	+3.3			
April	194.6	+1.5	+4.3	+ 7.9	195.0	11.4	+3.3			
May	195.7	+0.6	+4.4	+ 7.7	196.1	10.6	TTI			
June	197.2	+0.8	+4.7	+ 7.4	197.2	+0.6	+72			
July	198.1	+0.5	+4.5	+ 7.8	198.7	10.9	+ 4.5			
August	199.4	+0.7	+4.6	+ 8.0	200.4	10.9	+4.5			
September	200.2	+0.4	+4.4	+ 7.8	201.4	10.5	+4.7			
October	201.1	+0.4	+3.3	+ 7.8	202.4	10.5	+4.7			
November	202.5	+0.7	+3.5	+ 8.1	202.9	107	+3.8			
December	204.2	+0.8	+3.5	+ 8.4	205.1	+0.6	+ 3.9			

The principal changes in the groups in the month w

Food: The food index rose by rather less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 210.5, c 207.9 in November, due mainly to increases in the prices of tomatoes ar tables, eggs, bread, some fruits, fish and bacon. The index for foods whos significant seasonal variations rose by rather less than 7 per cent to 18 with 171.4 in November.

Housing: The increase of rather more than two per cent in the housing largely to an increase from $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to $11\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in the rate of int gages charged by many building societies from the beginning of December

Fuel and light: The group index fell by about one half of one per cent due of the electricity discount scheme.

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				
	December 12, 1978	1 month	12 months			
All items All items excluding food	204·2 202·4	+0·8 +0·6	+ 8·4 + 8·5			
Food Seasonal food	210-5 183-0		+ 8·1 + 7·0			
Other food	215-8	+0.5	+ 8.5			
Alcoholic drink Tobacco	198·4 231.1	+0.0	+ 5.4			
Housing	185.4	+2.2	+ 3.9 +13.2			
Fuel and light	232-8	-0.4	+ 4.9			
Clothing and footwear	188·2 176·3	+0.6	+ 7.7			
Transport and vehicles	215.7	+0.4	+ 9.8			
Miscellaneous goods	214-6	+0.4	+ 8.7			
Services Meals out	199·0 215·7	+1·5 +0·3	+ 8·2 + 8·9			

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in mortgage interest payments, motoring costs and television licence fees and to increases in the prices of vegetables, eggs and bread.

excluding seasonal foods:

ere:	
compared with nd other vege- se prices show 13.0, compared	Durable household goods : There were increases in the prices of floor coverings and some items of hardware and glassware. The group index rose by about one half of one per cent to 188.2, compared with 187.0 in November.
	Transport and vehicles : Increases in the prices of cars and petrol and in the charges for vehicle testing, caused the group index to rise by rather more than one half of one per cent to 215.7, compared with 214.3 in November.
index was due	
erest on mort- er.	Miscellaneous goods: Increases in the prices of some polishes, cleaning powders, travel and sports goods, bulbs and indoor plants, caused the group index to rise by about one half of one per cent to 214.6, compared with 213.7 in November.
e to the effects	Services: An increase of one and one-half per cent in the group index was due mainly to increases in the licence fees for television sets.

Retail prices index December 12, 1978

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

		Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months	-320	h. The mids for Children and a ball of car b. The mids for Decamber 1978 and 1979. Sprado abage 1924 to see	Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months
1	Food: Total	210-5	+8	VI	Durable household goods: Total	188·2	+8
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	215.6	+10		Furniture, floor coverings and soft	102.1	1.0
	Bread	211.8	+13		furnishings	193.1	+7
	Flour	211.8	+9		Radio, television and other nousehold	176.1	+6
	Other cereals	232.3	+11		Pottony glassware and hardware	209.4	+10
	Biscuits	192.9	+ 5		Fottery, glassware and nardware	207 1	110
	Meat and bacon	203.2	+15 -18		601 m		
	Beet	194.3	+10 +18	VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	176-3	+7
	Lamb	179.0	+12		Men's outer clothing	186.2	+11
	PORK	169.4	+10		Men's underclothing	220.7	+13
	Bacon	162.2	+12		Women's outer clothing	154.8	+1
	Ham (cooked)	171.1	+9		Women's underclothing	197.0	+10
	Other meat and meat products	197.4	+9		Children's clothing	188.3	+/
	FISH Button mangaring land and other	177 .			Other clothing, including hose,	472.0	1.40
	socking fat	247.0	+10		haberdashery, hats and materials	1/3.8	+10
	Puttor	296.3	+20		Footwear	1/6.0	+0
	Margarine	197.6	-5			Contract of the local data	and the second second
	Lord and other cooking fat	180.4	+0	VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	215.7	+10
	Milk cheese and eggs	204.6	+12	¥ 111	Motoring and cycling	211.0	+9
	Cheese	230.1	+9		Purchase of motor vehicles	226.0	+16
	Eage	117.7	-0		Maintenance of motor vehicles	225.7	+10
	Milk fresh	243.4	+17		Petrol and oil	191.3	+2
	Milk canned dried etc	243.2	+12		Motor licences	199.0	+0
	Tea coffee cocoa soft drinks, etc	251.8	-13		Motor insurance	197.0	+10
	Tea	267.4	-19		Fares	247.5	+12
	Coffee cocoa proprietary drinks	322.2	-24		Rail transport	252.9	+13
	Sugar preserves and confectionery	274.6	+11		Ran cranspore	1	a second and the
	Sugar	267.4	+11	The second second			
	lam marmalade and syrup	236.1	+11	IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	214.6	+9
	Sweets and chocolates	269.8	+11		Books, newspapers and periodical	243.1	+10
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	208.5	+7		Books	240.1	+9
	Potatoes	217.8	+4		Newspapers and periodicals	243.9	+10
	Other vegetables	196.8	+9		Medicines, surgical, etc goods and	100.0	di mengerben sa
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	196.9	-8		toiletries	189.2	+/
	Other food	219.0	+8		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches,		. 7
	Food for animals	200.9	+10		etc	232.8	+/
A CARLEN					Soap and detergents	214.8	+5
	Alashalis drink, Total	198.4	+5		Soda and polishes	264.8	+14
	Alconolic drink: Total	213.4	+6		Stationery, travel and sports goods,		
	Deer Sainita winos oto	177.8	+4		toys, photographic and optical	202.0	
	Spirits, whies, etc		10, 1976-1901		goods, plants, etc	203.8	+9
	Tobacco: Total	231.1	+6	alaran anan <u>anan an</u> Anana ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang		and the second second second	- Martin and Statement and Statement
	Cigarettes	230.4	+6	X	Services: Total	199.0	+8
	Tobacco	237.2	+6		Postage and telephones	205.2	+2
	TODALLO		A STREET OF THE STREET		Postage	247.6	+0
IV	Housing: Total	185-4	+13		Telephones, telegrams, etc	191.7	+2
14	Post	167.6	+10		Entertainment	167.2	+/
	Owner occupiers' mortgage interest	107 0	and the second second		Entertainment (other than TV)	198.4	+11
	Dayments	154.3	+26		Other services	232.3	+14
	Pates and water charges	213.2	+10		Domestic help	255.2	+13
	Materials and charges for repairs and				Hairdressing	232.5	+13
	maintenance	226.7	+10		Boot and shoe repairing Laundering	212.1	+14 +12
V	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	232.8	+6		1999	the good	The and the longer
•	Coal and smokeless fuels	246.5	+12	YI	Meals bought and consumed outside	" the second	
	Coal	249.4	+12		the home	215.7	+9
	Smokeless fuels	235.4	+10			1.1.1.1	an de contretterre
					A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		
	Gas	176.2	+0				

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on December 12, 1978 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Average prices (per lb unless otherwise stated) of certain foods on December 12, 1978

Item	Number of quotations December 12, 1978	Average price December 12, 1978	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	ltem	Number of quotations December 12, 1978	Average price December 12, 1978	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		р	P			P	
Chuck	779	98.8	90_110	Fresh vegetables		AND ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL	-
Silverside (without bone)	760	172.4	140-212	White	527	12	
Back ribs (with bone)*	822 542	139.4	126-152	Red	294	4.3	4-5
Fore ribs (with bone)	618	90.9	79-120	Potatoes, new loose		-	-
Rump steak*	756	89.0	74-108	Cabbage, greens	539	47·3 8·9	40-56
the second	010	188-2	158-210	Cabbage, hearted	602	7.9	5±-12 4-10
				Brussels sprouts	204	19.6	10-25
Lambe Harry L'II I				Carrots	742	11.1	8-14
Loin (with hone)	607	404 7		Onions	752	9.7	7-12
Breast*	661	37.8	108-150	inusirooms, per ‡lb	699	18.5	16-20
Best end of neck	589	89.9	52-120				
Leg (with bone)	677	81.5	70-108	Fresh fruit			
	701	117.8	106-140	Apples, cooking	718	13.2	10-16
				Pears, dessert	/5/ 675	17.4	12-24
Lamb : Immented				Oranges	612	20.2	15-25
Loin (with bone)	433	00.7	00.440	Bananas	737	21.9	18-25
Breast*	415	30.8	88-112 24-38				
Shoulder (with here)	377	79.0	54-98	Bacon			
Leg (with bone)	428	70·2 105·0	62-80	Collar* Gammon*	435	75.8	65-90
income to associate to with		105 0	98-116	Middle cut*, smoked	505	109-9	96-132
				Back, smoked	336	104.4	94-124
Pork: Home-killed				Back, unsmoked	438	102.2	88-122
Leg (foot off)	747	81.9	72 100	otreaky, shoked	181	/5.6	64-91
Belly*	738	61.1	54-69	Ham, cooked (not shoulder)	669	135-4	100-160
Loin (with bone)	810	99.8	90-120	Pork luncheon meat 12oz can	500	22.4	
Pork sausages	805	51.1	44_60	e or a fonction incat, 1202 can	572	32.1	24-38
Beef sausages	654	44.8	39-54	Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	619	87·5	79-99
				Milk, ordinary, per pint		13.5	
Boasting chickon (hasilar)							
frozen (3lb)	581	16.4	12 50	Butter			
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	501	101	42-50	Home-produced	570	64.9	56-74
41D oven ready	547	55.7	48-62	Danish	613	62.6	58-66
					010	63.0	63-/4
F				Margarine			
Cod fillets	400	100.1		Standard quality, per ±1b	169	14.5	12-16
Haddock fillets	388	100.1	88-116	Lower priced, per ½b	131	13.4	12-141
Haddock, smoked whole	328	101.1	88-120	Lard	793	24.3	20-28
Herrings	380	114.1	98-140	Change she like i		110	20-20
Kippers, with bone	436	79·1	50-70 68-90	Cheese, cheddar type	761	73.8	66-82
				Eggs			
in minimum committee				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	526	60.7	56-68
White per 900s was added				Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	596	50.2	44-56
sliced loaf	707	27.8	25 20	size e (13-30g), per dozen	235	41.7	32-47
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	440	29.4	26-32	Sugar, granulated, per kg	783	29.7	29-32
Brown, per 400g loaf	501	18.9	17-20	Pure coffee, instant, per 4cz	497	102.4	05 440
- own, per loog loai	341	20.0	19–21	te conce, instant, per 402	072	102-1	95-110
				Tea			
				CIRCEL DEICED DEC TID	210	2/7	24.24
Self-raising por the	700			Medium priced, per 4lb	1 371	26.7	24-31

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

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

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

Stoppages of work

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

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in December* which came to the notice of the department, was 45. In addition, 76 stoppages which began before December 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 52,800 consisting of 20,500 involved in stoppages which began in December and 32,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 700 workers involved for the first time in December in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 20,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in December 16,800 were directly involved and 3,700 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 444,000 working days lost in December includes

Causes of	t stoppage
-----------	------------

Principal cause	Beginning in 1978	December	Beginning in 12 months of	the 1978
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay-wage rates and earn-	and without	a ai very	Willia anto 1	E Vice M
ings levels	32	14,500	1,368	434,200
benefits			80	24,300
Duration and pattern of			o second m	2110Manual
hours worked	ni-mannal direli	-2011	48	49,000
Redundancy questions	1	+	58	11,200
Trade union matters Working conditions and	de-mailen		106	16,000
supervision	1	200	180	39,300
Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disci-	6	900	294	45,600
plinary measures	5	1,200	215	45,600
Miscellaneous	—	—	-	_
Total	45	16,800	\$2,349	665,400

Duration of stoppages ending in December

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	2	+	Bund the second the B
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	6	2,200	3,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	11	4,900	12,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	16	2,500	15,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	15	1,300	21,000
Over 12 days	27	26,100	502,000
Total	77	37,000	553,000

281,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Statistics for 1978

A summary of the provisional statistics of stoppages of work in 1978, with comparative figures for 1977 is given in the article on pages 31 and 32 of this Gazette.



Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

not available

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

n.e.s. SIC

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not elsewhere specified 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

Quarter	and the state of the state of the	Employees in employment			Self-em-	НМ	Employed	Unem-	Working
		Males Females		Total	- ployed persons	Forces	labour force	ployed excluding	population
					(with or without employees)			adult students	
A. UNIT	ED KINGDOM					nu 1000	tolamentic, .	nomyoyame	THE REALTC
Numbe	rs unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1974	June September December	13,659 13,726 13.643	9,131 9,209 9,229	22,790 22,935 22,871	1,925 1,915 1,905	345 347 343	25,060 25,197 25,119	542 650	25,602 25,847
1975	March	13,534	9,094	22,629	1,895	338	24,862	803	25,665
	June September December	13,532 13,545 13,453	9,174 9,172 9,198	22,707 22,717 22,651	1,886 1,886* 1,886*	336 340 339	24,929 24,943 24,876	866 1,145 1,201	25,795 26,088 26,077
1976	March June	13,342 13,388	9,070 9,151	22,412	1,886*	337	24,635	1,285	25,920
	September‡ December‡	13,447 13,419	9,171 9,248	22,618	1,886*	338	24,842	1,456	26,298
1977	March‡	13,322	9,178	22,500	1,886*	330	24,716	1,371	26,258
	June‡ September‡	13,383 13,436	9,281 9,283	22,664 22,719	1,886* 1,886*	327 328	24,877 24,933	1,450 1,609	26,327 26,542
1070	December‡	13,377	9,321	22,698	1,886*	324	24,908	1,481	26,389
1978	June‡	13,364	9,244 9,349	22,713	1,886*	321 318	24,754 24,917	1,461 1,446	26,215 26,363
lumbers	September‡	13,407	9,384	22,791	1,886*	320	24,997	1,518	26,515
1974	June	13,671	9,120	22,791	1,925	345	25.061		25.655
	September December	13,681 13,614	9,198 9,215	22,879 22,829	1,915 1,905	347 343	25,141 25,077		25,752 †
1975	March June	13,599 13,544	9,133	22,732	1,895	338	24,965		25,761
	September December	13,491	9,162	22,653	1,886*	340	24,879		25,971
1976	March	13,409	9,125	22,534	1,886*	337	24,757		26,052
	June September‡ December‡	13,398 13,390 13,400	9,138 9,161 9,209	22,536 22,551 22,609	1,886* 1,886* 1,886*	336 338 334	24,758 24,775 24,829		26,130 26,164 26,213
1977	March‡	13,390	9,242	22,632	1,886*	330	24,848		26,250
	September‡	13,390	9,268 9,272	22,658	1,886* 1,886*	327 328	24,871 24,865		26,359 26,399
1978	March‡	13,370	9,310	22,680	1,886*	324	24,850		26,346
	June‡ September‡	13,370 13,352	9,336 9,372	22,706 22,724	1,886* 1,886*	318 320	24,910 24,930		26,389
GREA	TBRITAIN			d Sur			und diff .alsi		00 200W 30
Number	s unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1974	June September December	13,363 13,431 13,349	8,933 9,010 9,029	22,297 22,441 22,377	1,864 1,854 1,844	345 347 343	24,506 24,642 24 564	515 618	25,021 25,260
1975	March	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338	24,307	768	25,075
	June September	13,240 13,253	8,973 8,971	22,213 22,224	1,825 1.825*	336 340	24,374 24,389	828 1.097	25,202 25, 486
1976	December	13,161	8,997	22,158	1,825*	339	24,322	1,152	25,474
1770	June	13,050	8,870 8,951	21,920 22,048	1,825*	337	24,082 24,209	1,235 1,278	25,317 25,487
	December‡	13,156 13,128	8,970 9,048	22,126 22,176	1,825* 1,825*	338 334	24,289 24,335	1,395 1,316†	25,684 25,651
1977	March‡	13,031	8,977	22,008	1,825*	330	24,163	1,328	25,491
	September‡	13,091 13,145	9,081 9,082	22,172 22,227	1,825* 1,825*	327 328	24,324 24,380	1,390 1,542	25,714 25,922
1978	December‡ March ⁺	13,086	9,120	22,206	1,825*	324	24,355	1,420	25,775
	June‡	13,072	9,044 9,149	22,036	1,825*	318	24,202 24,364	1,399	25,745
Number	s adjusted for seasonal variation	13,116	9,184	22,300	1,825*	320	24,445	1,447	25,892
1974	June	13,375	8,921	22,296	1,864	345	24,505		25,070
	September December	13,386 13,320	8,999 9,015	22,385 22,335	1,854 1,844	347 343	24,586 24,522		25,167 †
1975	March	13,305	8,933	22,238	1,834	338	24,410		25,171
	September	13,252	8,962 8,961	22,214 22,160	1,825*	336	24,375 24,325		25,250
1976	March	13,138	8,967	22,105	1,825*	339	24,269		25,430
	June September±	13,107	8,938	22,045	1,825*	336	24,206		25,524
4077	December‡	13,109	9,009	22,118	1,825*	334	24,277		25,606
19/7	March‡ June‡	13,099 13,098	9,040 9,068	22,139	1,825* 1.825*	330 327	24,294 24,318		25,640 25,744
	September‡ December‡	13,088	9,071 9,078	22,159	1,825*	328 324	24,312 24,296		25,784 25,728
1978	March‡	13,079	9,110	22,189	1,825*	321	24,335		25,759
	Septembert	13,078	9,136	22,214	1,825*	318	24,357		25,771

The figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom do not include the recent small revisions to the Northern Ireland figures. See page 48 of this Gazette.
 From June 1976 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.
 From June 1974 the figures for self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.
 *Estimates are assumed 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.

standard region	Regional totals as	Number	s of employe	es in employn	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands)									
	percentage of Great Britain	Allindus	tries and ser	vices	Agricul- ture,	Index of Produc-	of which manufac-	Service§ industries	Index of Produc-	Manufac- turing	Service industries			
	Total			Females	and fishing	tion* industries	industries		tion industries	industries				
South East and East Anglia 977 March ‡ June‡ December‡ 978 March‡ June‡ September‡	35-93 35-87 35-93 35-99 36-00 35-93 35-93	7,907 7,952 7,986 7,993 7,940 7,985 8,017	4,621 4,640 4,669 4,650 4,621 4,642 4,642 4,663	3,286 3,311 3,317 3,343 3,319 3,344 3,354	108 121 127 117 113 122 127	2,598 2,605 2,619 2,617 2,602 2,603 2,614	2,072 2,077 2,090 2,090 2,076 2,074 2,082	5,201 5,226 5,240 5,260 5,260 5,260 5,276	93-7 93-9 94-5 94-4 93-8 93-9 94-3	93-1 93-3 93-9 93-9 93-2 93-2 93-2 93-5	101-4 101-9 102-2 102-6 101-9 102-6 102-9			
outh West 977 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 978 March‡ June‡ September‡	6-79 6-93 6-91 6-81 6-81 6-95 6-95	1,494 1,536 1,536 1,513 1,502 1,544 1,549	885 902 904 894 890 907 910	609 634 632 619 612 637 639	48 49 50 46 45 49 48	560 564 569 568 564 566 570	430 434 438 438 434 435 439	886 923 917 899 893 929 931	95.6 96.4 97.1 97.0 96.3 96.7 97.3	95.8 96.8 97.7 97.7 96.9 97.2 97.9	100-4 104-5 103-9 101-8 101-2 105-3 105-5			
Vest Midlands 977 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 978 March‡ June‡ September‡	9·97 9·93 9·93 9·98 10·01 9·96 9·95	2,194 2,201 2,207 2,217 2,208 2,213 2,218	1,333 1,329 1,337 1,340 1,336 1,334 1,337	860 873 870 878 873 873 879 882	28 32 31 30 30 31 33	1,157 1,158 1,164 1,167 1,162 1,160 1,159	998 999 1,004 1,008 1,003 1,001 1,000	1,009 1,012 1,012 1,021 1,017 1,022 1,027	93·1 93·1 93·6 93·9 93·5 93·3 93·3	92·4 92·4 92·9 93·3 92·8 92·6 92·5	104-0 104-2 104-3 105-2 104-8 105-2 105-8			
 ast Midlands 977 March ‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 978 March‡ June‡ September‡ 	6·81 6·82 6·82 6·83 6·81 6·80 6·80	1,499 1,512 1,515 1,516 1,503 1,511 1,517	899 904 908 903 900 903 907	601 608 607 613 604 608 610	31 35 36 35 32 35 35 38	766 774 775 774 768 770 774	594 601 603 603 596 597 600	703 703 704 706 703 706 706 706	97.1 98.2 98.3 98.2 97.5 97.7 98.1	96·4 97·5 97·8 97·7 96·7 96·8 97·4	107·2 107·2 107·3 107·7 107·2 107·6 107·6			
Forkshire and Humberside 977 March‡ June‡ December‡ 978 March‡ June‡ September‡	8-99 8-98 8-96 8-98 8-95 8-95 8-95 8-94	1,978 1,991 1,991 1,994 1,973 1,989 1,993	1,199 1,202 1,205 1,200 1,190 1,193 1,199	779 789 787 794 783 796 795	33 35 35 34 32 34 35	942 944 948 945 936 933 937	720 720 726 724 714 711 716	1,002 1,012 1,008 1,016 1,006 1,022	95-0 95-2 95-6 95-3 94-3 94-1 94-5	94·1 94·2 94·9 93·4 93·4 93·6	103-9 104-9 104-6 105-3 104-3 106-0 105-9			
Jorth West 977 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 978 March‡ June‡ September‡	11.97 11.89 11.92 11.92 11.93 11.85 11.88	2,635 2,636 2,649 2,648 2,631 2,633 2,649	1,530 1,530 1,541 1,532 1,524 1,519 1,530	1,104 1,106 1,109 1,116 1,108 1,114 1,114 1,119	17 17 18 17 17 17 18	1,193 1,196 1,200 1,198 1,188 1,179 1,183	1,009 1,012 1,015 1,013 1,004 995 997	1,425 1,423 1,432 1,433 1,427 1,436 1,448	92.5 92.8 93.1 92.9 92.2 91.5 91.7	92.6 92.8 93.0 92.9 92.1 91.2 91.4	102·2 102·0 102·7 102·8 102·3 103·0 103·9			
lorth 977 March‡ September‡ December‡ 978 March‡ June‡ September‡	5·70 5·69 5·69 5·69 5·68 5·67 5·67	1,254 1,261 1,264 1,264 1,253 1,261 1,264	762 766 768 767 760 762 761	492 494 496 497 493 499 503	18 17 16 16 16 17 17	596 601 599 595 595 595 596	435 440 438 435 434 434	640 643 646 649 642 649 652	93-8 94-6 94-6 94-3 93-7 93-7 93-8	93.1 94.2 94.1 93.8 93.0 92.9 93.0	108.0 108.4 109.0 109.4 108.2 109.5 109.9			
Vales 977 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 978 March‡ June‡ September‡	4·53 4·54 4·50 4·48 4·47 4·52 4·51	997 1,006 1,001 994 986 1,006 1,006	610 616 611 605 603 611 609	387 390 390 389 383 395 397	26 25 25 25 25 24 24 25	437 436 437 434 430 430 431	311 309 311 309 305 304 306	534 545 539 535 532 552 552 549	94·1 94·0 93·4 93·4 92·5 92·5 92·7	92.6 92.2 92.6 92.0 90.8 90.7 91.1	106-8 108-9 107-7 106-9 106-4 110-4 109-9			
cotland 1777 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 178 March‡ June‡ September‡	9·32 9·37 9·34 9·31 9·33 9·36 9·35	2,051 2,077 2,077 2,068 2,058 2,079 2,086	1,191 1,202 1,203 1,195 1,190 1,202 1,201	860 875 874 872 868 877 885	50 49 50 49 49 49 48 49	840 841 845 838 837 839 842	612 613 616 611 610 611 614	1,162 1,187 1,183 1,181 1,172 1,192 1,195	92.5 92.6 92.9 92.3 92.1 92.4 92.7	90-5 90-6 91-1 90-3 90-2 90-3 90-3 90-7	103·3 105·5 105·2 105·0 104·2 105·9 106·2			
reat Britain 177 March‡ September‡ December‡ 78 March‡ June‡ September‡	100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00	22,008 22,172 22,227 22,206 22,056 22,221 22,300	13,031 13,091 13,145 13,086 13,012 13,072 13,116	8,977 9,081 9,082 9,120 9,044 9,149 9,184	358 381 389 368 357 377 391	9,089 9,119 9,157 9,140 9,081 9,076 9,104	7,181 7,205 7,242 7,232 7,176 7,161 7,187	12,561 12,672 12,681 12,698 12,619 12,768 12,805	93·9 94·2 94·4 93·8 93·8 93·8 94·1	93·2 93·5 94·0 93·9 93·1 92·9 93·3	102-8 103-8 103-8 104-0 103-3 104-5 104-8			

 Notes:
 1. From June 1978 the figures for Wales include about 6,000 employees in the Welsh sector of the Chester employment office area who were previously included in the North West Region figures (see page 816 of the July issue of Employment Gazette).

 * The industries included in the index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).
 § The service industries are Orders XXII-XXVII of the SIC (1968).

 * The manufacturing industries are Orders III-XIX of the SIC (1968).
 Image: Regional indices of employment are not adjusted for seasonal variations.

TABLE 102

EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

EMPLOYMENT

Great	Britain:	employees	in	employment:	industrial	analysis
TABLE 103						

		t	ndex of ion indu	Produc- stries*	Ì	Manufacturing industries								ba					
		Total all industries and services §	Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineerin	Instrument engineerin	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
974	March		9,660	9,703	94.6	7,686	7,717	94·2		344	741	39	431	508	959	159	825	175	782
	April May June	22,297	9,662 9,674 9,679	9,703 9,713 9,711	94·6 94·7 94·6	7,691 7,708 7,705	7,725 7,744 7,741	94·3 94·6 94·5	404	346 347 347	738 739 740	39 39 39	431 433 432	507 505 507	962 964 965	159 158 159	825 829 830	175 174 175	783 783 783
	July August September	22.441	9,713 9,745 9,728	9,705 9,714 9,698	94·6 94·7 94·5	7,739 7,767 7,748	7,740 7,745 7,724	94·5 94·6 94·3	400	346 347 348	751 752 744	40 40 40	437 441 441	509 511 512	969 974 977	159 160 159	835 838 837	174 176 178	783 785 787
	October November December	22,377	9,725 9,682 9,629	9,683 9,629 9,589	94·4 93·9 93·5	7,744 7,730 7,688	7,710 7,684 7,649	94·1 93·8 93·4	381	347 347 347 347	742 741 736	40 40 40	442 442 441	513 514 515	978 978 976	160 160 160	836 832 823	176 178 177	788 788 791
75	January February March	22,135	9,549 9,490 9,437	9,567 9,516 9,478	93·2 92·8 92·4	7,612 7,555 7,503	7,620 7,573 7,533	93·0 92·5 92·0	370	347 348 350	728 719 710	40 40 40	440 438 436	512 511 510	973 970 966	159 157 157	809 802 797	176 175 175	786 779 771
	April May June	22,213	9,394 9,352 9,300	9,438 9,394 9,332	92·0 91·6 91·0	7,447 7,389 7,334	7,483 7,427 7,369	91·4 90·7 90·0	388	351 350 350	705 702 701	40 40 39	433 430 428	507 505 501	960 955 949	156 154 154	786 777 768	175 174 174	768 757 748
	July August September	22,224	9,294 9,280 9,251	9,288 9,256 9,218	90·5 90·2 89·8	7,318 7,304 7,280	7,319 7,288 7,253	89·4 89·0 88·6	391	349 349 349	716 717 707	40 40 39	430 430 428	498 495 493	945 943 944	153 152 152	761 760 757	173 174 174	741 741 742
	October November December	22,158	9,233 9,217 9,193	9,189 9,166 9,153	89·6 89·3 89·2	7,253 7,239 7,214	7,218 7,193 7,177	88·1 87·8 87·6	361	348 348 347	707 709 705	39 39 39	425 423 423	489 487 485	938 936 932	152 151 151	756 753 748	177 177 176	737 736 738
76	January February March	21,920	9,118 9,094 9,070	9,134 9,119 9,108	89-0 88-9 88-8	7,150 7,122 7,104	7,157 7,140 7,130	87·4 87·2 87·1	358	348 347 346	692 685 683	39 39 39	419 419 419	480 477 475	926 924 921	150 149 148	740 736 734	176 176 176	735 733 732
	April May June	22,048	9,042 9,040 9,056	9,084 9,078 9,082	88·5 88·5 88·5	7,089 7,082 7,099	7,122 7,118 7,127	87·0 86·9 87·0	382	346 346 346	684 685 691	38 38 37	420 420 421	472 471 469	921 918 919	148 148 148	732 729 730	176 176 175	731 729 733
	July‡ August‡ September‡	22,126	9,098 9,110 9,119	9,084 9,081 9,094	88-5 88-5 88-6	7,142 7,156 7,172	7,135 7,136 7,152	87·1 87·1 87·3	390	345 345 345	709 712 704	38 37 38	423 425 425	470 472 475	919 919 925	148 149 148	732 732 735	176 175 177	735 738 745
	October‡ November‡ December‡	22,176	9,145 9,153 9,146	9,107 9,109 9,110	88.8 88.8 88.8	7,198 7,209 7,207	7,167 7,169 7,175	87·5 87·5 87·6	376	345 344 344	707 707 705	37 38 37	426 427 426	476 476 477	925 925 923	149 149 149	739 741 742	177 176 176	748 751 754
77	January‡ February‡ March‡	22,008	9,100 9,089 9,089	9,116 9,115 9,125	88.9 88.8 88.9	7,171 7,180 7,181	7,181 7,198 7,207	87·7 87·9 88·0	358	344 344 345	696 693 692	37 37 37	425 426 426	477 476 476	919 921 922	148 149 148	738 738 738	175 176 175	754 758 758
	April‡ May‡ June‡	22,172	9,097 9,100 9,119	9,139 9,139 9,145	89·1 89·1 89·1	7,185 7,189 7,205	7,218 7,226 7,232	88·1 88·2 88·3	381	346 346 347	692 694 702	37 37 37	426 427 427	477 476 476	924 923 923	149 149 149	739 737 737	175 176 175	757 757 759
	July‡ August‡ September‡	22,227	9,156 9,160 9,157	9,141 9,132 9,131	89·1 89·0 89·0	7,240 7,241 7,242	7,231 7,221 7,221	88·3 88·2 88·2	389	345 343 341	715 716 706	37 37 37	429 430 431	478 478 479	926 928 933	150 150 150	742 742 742	175 175 177	761 761 767
	October‡ November‡ December‡	22,206	9,150 9,151 9,140	9,112 9,108 9,104	88-8 88-8 88-7	7,241 7,241 7,232	7,210 7,202 7,200	88-0 88-0 88-0	368	341 341 341	704 704 702	37 37 37	430 430 431	477 477 476	934 933 934	150 150 149	743 744 744	177 177 176	771 770 772
8	January‡ February ‡ March‡	22,056	9,098 9,093 9,081	9,114 9,119 9,117	88·8 88·9 88·9	7,191 7,187 7,176	7,201 7,204 7,202	88·0 88·0 87·9	357	341 341 342	694 689 689	37 37 37	428 428 429	473 472 470	932 929 928	149 149 148	741 742 741	175 175 175	769 770 769
	April‡ May‡ June‡	22,221	9,066 9,061 9,076	9,110 9,103 9,104	88.8 88.7 88.7	7,162 7,151 7,161	7,196 7,191 7,190	87·9 87·8 87·8	377	342 342 341	689 689 696	37 37 36	429 428 429	467 462 459	927 926 925	147 147 147	740 739 740	174 175 175	765 765 764
	July‡ August‡ September‡	22,300	9,114 9,110 9,104	9,101 9,088 9,078	88.7 88.6 88.5	7,194 7,191 7,187	7,187 7,176 7,166	87·8 87·6 87·5	391	340 336 335	708 709 701	37 37 37	432 434 434	458 458 458	925 924 928	148 148 148	742 744 745	174 174 174	765 764 767
	October ‡ November ‡		9,096 9,094	9,058 9,053	88·3 88·2	7,178 7,178	7,147 7,140	87·3 87·2		335 335	700 698	37 37	433 433	455 454	924 923	148 149	747 747	174 174	767 765

† 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. Compre-hensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of ser-vice, are published quarterly in *Employment Gazette*.
‡ Figures after June 1976 are provisional.
§ Excludes private domestic service.
II From February 1978 there has been a change in the method of estimating the con-struction figures. For further details see page 511 of the May 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

			5											5			
Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwe	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous service	Public administration and defence†		
70	545	43	406	293	280	584	346	1,295	335		- (94) 		artis Mada	an antie		March	1974
576 577	546 547 546	43 43 42	406 408 404	294 295 295	279 279 278	583 586 582	348 351 351	1,288 1,283 1,290	338 337 337	1,483	2,707	1,101	3,284	2,088	1,551	April May June	
582 581 579	545 547 542	42 42 42	403 405 403	295 297 294	276 276 274	585 587 586	355 357 354	1,290 1,292 1,292	338 339 341	1,493	2,709	1,107	3,353	2,078	1,570	July August September	
580 579 576	537 532 525	42 42 42	402 403 401	292 290 284	274 271 268	586 587 584	356 354 349	1,292 1,262 1,250	342 343 344	1, 4 94	2,767	1,092	3,414	2,021	1,577	October November December	
569 564 558	516 510 503	42 42 42	395 392 389	284 283 281	263 263 263	579 574 572	343 336 333	1,246 1,244 1,241	343 343 343	1,500	2,699	1,081	3,433	2,027	1,587	January February March	1975
554 547 542	500 498 494	41 42 41	388 386 383	278 275 270	262 260 259	568 565 559	328 325 323	1,253 1,270 1,273	343 343 343	1,495	2,709	1,088	3,465	2,157	1,608	April May June	
540 537 535	492 491 486	42 42 42	381 380 378	269 269 266	258 259 260	558 556 555	323 322 321	1,283 1,281 1,276	344 345 347	1,492	2,703	1,091	3,495	2,188	1,613	July August Septemb er	
533 532 530	483 482 480	42 42 41	377 377 375	265 264 263	260 262 262	552 548 546	322 324 322	1,285 1,283 1,286	347 347 347	1,472	2,757	1,078	3,551	2,153	1,594	October November December	
526 524 521	478 477 478	41 41 40	370 367 365	260 258 257	260 261 260	542 539 537	319 318 318	1,274 1,279 1,274	346 347 346	1,450	2,671	1,069	3,565	2,154	1,583	January February March	1976
518 519 519	477 478 480	40 40 40	361 361 364	258 258 258	259 258 259	535 534 536	319 321 321	1,261 1,268 1,269	345 344 343	1,453	2,669	1,087	3,559	2,252	1,581	April May June	
524 526 526	481 482 482	40 40 40	364 364 365	260 262 262	261 262 261	536 536 536	326 327 328	1,267 1,265 1,259	343 343 343	1,445	2,675	1,105	3,513	2,279	1,601	July‡ August‡ September‡	
29 29 30	482 485 486	40 40 40	369 369 369	262 263 262	265 265 264	536 537 536	331 332 331	1,260 1,257 1,253	342 342 342	1,435	2,724	1,110	3,573	2,226	1,586	October‡ November‡ December‡	
527 529 532	484 483 484	41 41 41	366 368 369	260 260 259	262 262 261	533 533 533	329 331 332	1,243 1,224 1,222	342 341 341	1,428	2,661	1,104	3,576	2,214	1,578	January‡ February‡ March‡	1977
531 534 534	484 483 484	41 41 41	372 371 372	259 261 262	259 258 258	534 534 536	332 332 332	1,226 1,225 1,228	341 340 340	1,428	2,682	1,110	3,551	2,318	1,583	April‡ May‡ June‡	
38 36 40	484 482 479	40 40 40	371 368 369	265 265 263	257 258 259	539 539 539	334 334 332	1,231 1,235 1,232	340 341 342	1,433	2,682	1,134	3,510	2,337	1,586	July‡ August‡ September‡	
38 39 40	476 475 475	41 41 41	370 370 368	264 264 264	260 261 260	538 537 538	334 332 329	1,227 1,228 1,227	341 340 339	1,423	2,728	1,135	3,577	2,264	1,572	October‡ November‡ December‡	
39 39 36	470 470 468	40 40 40	365 365 365	262 262 261	259 259 259	535 536 536	326 325 325	1,227 1,226 1,224	339 340 339	1,414	2,657	1,136	3,589	2,249	1,572	January‡ February‡ March ‡	1978
36 36 37	465 463 464	41 40 40	364 364 365	261 262 263	258 257 259	536 536 537	326 325 328	1,223 1,228 1,233	339 340 340	1,426	2,683	1,134	3,575	2,364	1,586	April ‡ May‡ June‡	
40 38 39	465 463 461	40 40 40	366 365 363	264 264 264	260 259 258	539 541 541	332 332 331	1,238 1,238 1,238	343 344 345	1,431	2,703	1,154	3,550	2,375	1,593	July‡ August‡ Sept ember ‡	
37 537	460 460	40 40	363 364	263 263	260 263	541 541	332 331	1,237 1,236	345 345							October‡ November‡	

(1968).

UNEMPLOYMENT

summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMI	PLOYED				UNEM	PLOYED	EXCLUDI	NG SCHOO	L LEAVERS			Adult stud-
				of which	1:	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjusted	4	in the			ents regis- tered for vacation
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total		Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since prev- ious month	Average change over 3 months	Males	Females	employment (not included in previous columns)
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1973	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 February 11 March 11	2·7 2·7 2·7	627·5 628·8 618·4	528·1 529·8 523·4	99-4 99-0 95-0	5·0 3·4 2·3	622·5 625·4 616·1	563·4 577·7 582·5	2·4 2·5 2·5	+50·4 +14·3 +4·8	+8·1 +18·6 +23·1	475·7 488·8 494·1	87-7 88-9 88-4	8·4 0·1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·6 2·4 2·3	607·6 561·6 541·5	510·3 475·4 459·8	97·3 86·2 81·7	5·8 5·5 6·0	601·8 556·1 535·5	581.9 574.2 588.6	2·5 2·5 2·5	-0·6 -7·7 +14·4	+6·2 -1·2 +2·1	489·6 483·5 493·9	92·3 90·7 94·7	72·8 1·6
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·5 2·8 2·8	574·3 661·0 649·7	481.6 540.7 532.0	92·7 120·3 117·7	17·5 59·6 36·3	556·8 601·4 613·4	595·0 616·5 627·6	2·5 2·6 2·7	+6·4 +21·5 +11·1	+4·3 +14·1 +13·0	499·7 516·7 523·8	95-3 99-8 103-8	27·2 30·5 32·9
	October 14† November 11† December 9†	2·7 2·8	640·8 653·0	529·3 539·4	111-5 113-6 	15·1 9·4 	625·7 643·6 	638·1 648·9	2·7 2·8	+10·5 +10·8 	+14·4 +10·8 	534·7 542·2	103·4 106·7	2·6
1975	January 20† February 10 March 10	3.3 3·4 3·4	771·8 791·8 802·6	635·1 650·2 657·7	136·7 141·6 144·9	9·1 9·3 6·7	762·7 782·4 795·9	703·1 733·8 768·8	3·0 3·1 3·3	+30·7 +35·0	andre sales	581·2 605·2 630·2	121-9 128-6 138-6	4·6 0·1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3·6 3·6 3·7	845·0 850·3 866·1	690·2 693·9 706·6	154·9 156·4 159·4	21·8 15·8 19·9	823·2 834·5 846·1	812·1 858·5 905·0	3·4 3·6 3·8	+43·3 +46·4 +46·5	+36·3 +41·6 +45·4	663·7 698·2 733·2	148·4 160·3 171·8	94·8 3·8
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4·2 4·9 4·9	990·1 1,151·0 1,145·5	784·5 885·2 883·3	205·6 265·8 262·2	62·1 165·6 124·2	927·9 985·4 1,021·3	960-5 993-2 1,030-1	4·1 4·2 4·4	+55·5 +32·7 +36·9	+49·5 +44·9 +41·7	775·5 798·8 826·0	185·0 194·4 204·1	97·8 99·3 103·8
	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	4·9 5·0 5·1	1,147·3 1,168·9 1,200·8	888-8 909-0 940-5	258·5 259·9 260·3	69·6 43·8 35·0	1,077·6 1,125·1 1,165·8	1,088·7 1,129·4 1,166·5	4·6 4·8 4·9	+58·6 +40·7 +37·1	+42·7 +45·4 +45·5	865·9 895·4 923·1	222·8 234·0 243·4	18·1 10·7
1976	January 8§ February 12 March 11	5·5 5·5 5·4	1,303·2 1,304·4 1,284·9	1,017·4 1,014·6 997·7	285-8 289-8 287-2	40·7 30·1 23·4	1,262·6 1,274·3 1,261·5	1,196·9 1,224·6 1,238·1	5·0 5·1 5·2	+30·4 +27·7 +13·5	+36·1 +31·7 +23·9	942·8 958·5 964·6	254·1 266·1 273·5	127·1 0·1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·4 5·3 5·6	1,281·1 1,271·8 1,331·8	994·2 982·9 1,009·4	287·0 288·9 322·4	22·7 37·8 122·9	1,258·4 1,234·1 1,208·9	1,251·5 1,260·1 1,270·5	5·2 5·3 5·3	+13·4 + 8·6 +10·4	+18·2 +11·8 +10·8	971·6 976·2 979·5	279·9 283·9 291·0	179·3 0·3 6·0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·1 6·3 6·1	1,463·5 1,502·0 1,455·7	1,071·2 1,093·2 1,059·8	392·2 408·8 395·9	208·5 203·4 149·8	1,255·0 1,298·6 1,305·9	1,285·6 1,304·5 1,310·3	5·4 5·5 5·5	+15·1 +18·9 + 5·8	+11·4 +14·8 +13·3	983·5 989·9 990·4	302·1 314·6 319·9	108·8 122·7 131·8
	October 14 November 11† December 9†	5·8 5·7	1,377·1 1,371·0	1,010·0 	367·1	82·7 51·0	1,294·4 1,320·0	1,305·9 1,320·3	5·5 5·5	- 4·4 	+ 6.8	984·1 	321·8 	9·1
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	6·1 6·0 5·8	1,448·2 1,421·8 1,383·5	1,074·1 1,055·5 1,028·5	374·1 366·3 355·0	51·0 41·8 33·3	1,397·2 1,380·0 1,350·1	1,329·9 1,330·0 1,328·5	5·6 5·6 5·6	+ 9.6 + 0.1 - 1.5	 +2.7	994·6 994·1 992·0	335·3 335·9 336·5	10·3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·8 5·6 6·1	1,392·3 1,341·7 1,450·1	1,032·4 994·3 1,050·8	359·9 347·4 399·2	53·6 45·1 149·0	1,338·7 1,296·6 1,301·1	1,333·8 1,323·8 1,364·3	5·6 5·5 5·7	+5·3 -10·0 +40·5	+1·3 -2·1 +11·9 1	994·1 985·3 ,010·0	339·7 338·5 354·3	92·8 0·9 6·7
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·8 6·9 6·7	1,622·4 1,635·8 1,609·1	1,132·7 1,143·5 1,124·3	489·6 492·3 484·8	253·4 231·4 175·6	1,369-0 1,404-4 1,433-5	1,398·5 1,410·3 1,434·9	5·9 5·9 6·0	+34·2 +11·8 +24·6	+21.6 1 +28.8 1 +23.5 1	,023·9 ,029·5 ,042·9	374·6 380·8 392·0	133·4 130·3 145·2
	October 13 November 10 December 8	6·4 6·3 6·2	1,518·3 1,499·1 1,480·8	1,070-8 1,063-2 1,060-7	447·6 435·9 420·1	98·6 73·5 58·4	1,419·7 1,425·6 1,422·4	1,431·5 1,429·6 1,422·3	6·0 6·0 6·0	3·4 1·9 7·3	$ \begin{array}{c} +11.0 & 1 \\ +6.4 & 1 \\ -4.2 & 1 \end{array} $,039·7 ,038·1 ,033·5	391·8 391·5 388·8	13·4 3·0
1978	January 12 February 9 March 9	6·5 6·3 6·1	1,548·5 1,508·7 1,461·0	1,114·8 1,089·6 1.058·4	433·8 419·1 402·6	61·1 49·7 40·2	1,487·4 1,459·0 1,420·7	1,419·2 1,409·0 1,400·0	5·9 5·9 5·9	-3·1 -10·2 -9·0	-4·1 -6·9 1 -7·4 1	1,030·9 1,025·1 1,020·0	388-3 383-9 380-0	16·3 0·6 0·2
	April 13 May 11 June 8	6·1 5·8 6·1	1,451·8 1,386·8 1,446·1	1,045·4 1,001·1 1,022·9	406·4 385·7 423·1	60·8 48·2 145·6	1,391.0 1,338.6 1,300.5	1,387·1 1,366·4 1,364·7	5·8 5·7 5·7	-12·9 -20·7 -1·7	-10·7 1 -14·2 -11·8	,005·4 991·9 984·4	381·7 374·5 380·3	53·0 1·2 6·8
	July 6 August 10 September 14	6·6 6·7 6·4	1,585·8 1,608·3 1,517·7	1,087·3 1,099·0 1.041·1	498·5 509·3 476·6	243·3 222·1 139·2	1,342·5 1,386·2 1,378·5	1,371·4 1,392·1 1,378·3	5·7 5·8 5·8	+6·7 +20·7 -13·8	5·2 +8·6 +4·5	982·5 988·6 978·1	388·9 403·5 400·1	117·5 127·0 140·7
	October 12 November 9	6·0 5·8	1,429·5 1,392·0	989·7 970·4	439·8 421·6 401·8	82·0 57·1 43·2	1,347·5 1,334·9 1,321·1	1,359·6 1,338·8 1,320·7	5·7 5·6		-3.9 -17.8 -19.2	965.5 952.3 941.5	394·1 386·5 379·2	21·3 1·1

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		UNEMP	LOYED				UNEMP	LOYED	XCLUDI	NG SCHOO	L LEAVERS	KARK LAND		Adult stud-
		UNEMPLOY Percentage rate* Tot num per cent (000 2.1 46 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.6 59 2.7 61 2.7 61 2.7 61 2.7 61 2.7 61 2.7 61 3.7 73 3.7 75 3.3 75 3.3 75 3.4 94 4.8 1,09 4.8 1,09 4.8 1,09 4.8 1,25 </th <th></th> <th>of whic</th> <th>1:</th> <th>School leavers</th> <th>Actual</th> <th>Seasonal</th> <th>ly adjusted</th> <th>111</th> <th>The second s</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>ents regis- tered for vacation</th>		of whic	1:	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	111	The second s			ents regis- tered for vacation
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	A DIRECTLO	Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since prev- ious month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	employment (not included in previous columns)
	(200)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
73	December 10	2.1	484·3	411.3	73·0	1.8	482·5	486·2	2.1	-9.0	-14·3	414.3	71.9	1.9
74	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·6 2·6 2·6	597-7 599-2 590-1	505·3 507·1 501·9	92·4 92·1 88·2	4·5 3·1 2·0	593·1 596·1 588·1	535·9 549·8 554·9	2·3 2·4 2·4	+ 49·7 +13·9 +5·1	+8.0 +18.2 +22.9	455·0 467·6 473·4	80·9 82·2 81·5	7·9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·5 2·3 2·3	579·9 535·4 514·6	489·6 455·6 439·5	90·3 79·7 75·1	5·6 4·9 5·4	574·3 530·4 509·2	554·7 547·5 560·5	2·4 2·4 2·5	-0·2 -7·2 +13·0	+6·2 -0·7 +1·8	469·4 463·5 472·8	85·3 84·0 87·7	66·9 1·1
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·4 2·8 2·7	542-5 628-7 617-8	458·4 517·5 509·3	84·1 111·2 108·5	14·4 56·0 33·4	528·1 572·7 584·4	566-2 588-0 598-5	2·5 2·6 2·6	+5·7 +21·8 +10·5	+3·9 +13·5 +12·6	478·1 495·6 502·4	88·1 92·4 96·1	24·4 27·6 29·3
	October 14† November 11† December 9†	2·7 2·7	610·3 621·4	507·0 516·3	103·2 105·1	13·4 8·0	596-8 613-4	608·4 618·5	2·7 2·7	+9·9 +10·1 	+14·1 +10·2	512·6 519·7	95-8 98-8	2·3
75	January 20† February 10 March 10	3·2 3·3 3·3	738-0 757-1 768-4	610·0 624·6 632·8	128·0 132·5 135·6	8·0 8·4 5·8	730·0 748·7 762·6	672·3 701·2 735·7	2·9 3·0 3·2	+ 28·9 + 34·5		558·5 581·4 606·3	113·8 119·8 129·4	4·0
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3·5 3·5 3·6	808-2 813-1 828-5	663·3 666·9 679·6	144·9 146·2 148·9	19·9 14·3 18·4	788-3 798-8 810-1	777·0 821·6 867·4	3·4 3·6 3·8	+41·3 +44·6 +45·8	+ 34·9 + 40·1 + 43·9	638·1 671·5 706·1	138·9 150·1 161·3	91·5 2·8
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4·1 4·8 4·8	944·4 1,102·0 1,096·9	753·0 851·5 849·9	191·3 250·5 247·0	55·3 158·2 117·9	889·1 943·8 979·0	921-9 952-3 988-2	4·0 4·1 4·3	+54·5 +30·4 +35·9	+48·3 +43·6 +40·3	747·7 769·3 795·8	174·2 183·0 192·4	92·0 93·5 97·4
	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	4·8 4·9 5·0	1,098·6 1,120·1 1,152·5	855·1 875·0 906·6	243·5 245·2 245·9	65·3 40·4 32·1	1,033·3 1,079·7 1,120·4	1,043·6 1,083·8 1,120·8	4·5 4·7 4·9	+ 55·4 + 40·2 + 37·0	+ 40·6 + 43·8 + 44·2	833-6 862-8 890-6	210·0 221·0 230·2	15·6 10·5
76	January 8§ February 12 March 11	5·4 5·4 5·3	1,251·8 1,253·4 1,234·6	981·3 978·8 962·5	270·5 274·6 272·1	38·0 28·0 21·7	1,213·8 1,225·4 1,212·9	1,150·0 1,176·8 1,189·4	4·9 5·0 5·1	+29·2 +26·8 +12·6	+ 35·5 + 31·0 + 22·9	909·7 924·9 930·5	240·3 251·9 258·9	120.6
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·3 5·2 5·5	1,231·2 1,220·4 1,277·9	959·1 947·1 972·4	272·1 273·3 305·5	21·3 35·1 118·2	1,209·9 1,185·3 1,159·7	1,202·6 1,210·0 1,219·5	5·2 5·2 5·2 5·2	+13·2 +7·4 +9·5	+17·5 +11·1 +10·0	937·3 941·3 944·1	265·3 268·7 275·4	172·3 0·3 4·6
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·0 6·2 6·0	1,402·5 1,440·0 1,395·1	1,030·7 1,052·3 1,019·6	371.8 387.7 375.5	199·4 194·5 142·3	1,203·1 1,245·4 1,252·8	1,233·9 1,252·4 1,257·8	5·3 5·4 5·4	+14·4 +18·5 +5·4	+10·4 +14·1 +12·8	947·7 953.9 954·1	286·2 298·5 303·7	102· 0 116·5 125· 0
	October 14 November 11† December 9†	5·7 5·6	1,320·9 1,316·0	·972·2	348·8	78·0 48·0	1,243·0	1,253·6 1.267·9	5·4 5·4	-4·2	+6.6	947·8	305·8	8·0
7	January 13 February 10 March 10	6·0 5·9 5·7	1,390·2 1,365·2 1,328·1	1,034·0 1,016·0 989·5	356·2 349·1 338·6	48·2 39·4 31·3	1,342·0 1,325·8 1,296·8	1,276·6 1,276·8 1,274·9	5·5 5·5 5·5	+8·7 +0·2 -1·9	+2·3	957-5 956-9 954-2	319·1 319·9 320·7	9·5
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·7 5·5 6·0	1,335·6 1,285·7 1,390·4	992·5 954·6 1,009·4	343·1 331·1 381·0	50·4 42·0 142·7	1,285·3 1,243·7 1,247·7	1,279·9 1,269·7 1,309·2	5·5 5·4 5·6	+5·0 -10·2 +39·5	+1·1 -2·4 +11·4	956·2 947·0 971·1	323·7 322·7 338·1	91-0 0-9 5-4
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·7 6·7 6·6	1,553·5 1,567·0 1,541·8	1,087·3 1,097·9 1,079·6	466·2 469·1 462·3	241·6 220·4 166·2	1,311.9 1,346.6 1,375.7	1,341·7 1,353·7 1,377·9	5·8 5·8 5·9	+32·5 +12·0 +24·2	+20.6 +28.0 +22.9	984·6 990·1 1,003·3	357·1 363·6 374·6	127·1 124·6 138·4
	October 13 November 10 December 8	6·2 6·2 6·1	1,456·6 1,438·0 1,419·7	1,028·7 1,021·5 1,018·5	427·9 416·5 401·2	92·6 68·6 54·3	1,364·0 1,369·4 1,365·4	1,374·9 1,373·0 1,364·7	5·9 5·9 5·9	3·0 1·9 8·3	+11·1 +6·4 -4·4	1,000·0 998·5 993·1	374·9 374·5 371·6	11·6 3·0
8	January 12 February 9 March 9	6·4 6·2 6·0	1,484·7 1,445·9 1,399·0	1,070·2 1,045·2 1,014·4	414·5 400·7 384·6	57·4 46·6 37·6	1,427·3 1,399·2 1,361·3	1,361·0 1,350·2 1,340·3	5·8 5·8 5·7	-3·7 -10·8 -9·9	4·6 7·6 8·1	990·0 983·4 977·6	371·0 366·8 362·7	16∙0 0∙6 0∙1
	April 13 May 11 June 8	5·9 5·7 5·9	1,387·5 1,324·9 1,381·4	999·9 957·4 978·1	387·6 367·4 403·3	56·7 44·7 139·2	1,330·8 1,280·2 1,242·2	1,326·4 1,306·8 1,304·7	5·7 5·6 5·6	-13·9 -19·6 -2·1	11·5 14·5 11·9	962·2 949·9 942·3	364·1 356·9 362·4	52·6 0·9 4·7
	July 6 August 10 September 14	6·5 6·6 6·2	1,512·5 1,534·4 1,446·7	1,038·8 1,050·1, 993·7	473·7 484·4 453·1	231·7 210·9 130·7	1,280·8 1,323·6 1,316·0	1,310·0 1,330·9 1,316·8	5·6 5·7 5·6	+5·3 +20·9 -14·1	-5·5 +8·0 +4·0	940·3 946·3 935·7	369·7 384·5 381·2	110-6 120-1 133-6
	October 12 November 9 December 7	5·9 5·7 5·6	1,364·9 1,330·8 1,303·2	946·0 928·8 920·3	418·9 402·0 382·9	76·4 52·9 39·8	1,288·5 1,277·9 1,263·4	1,299·7 1,281·5 1,262·5	5·6 5·5 5·4	17·1 18·2 19·0	-3·4 -16·5 -18·1	924·1 912·6 900·8	375-7 368-9 361-7	18·5 1·1

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1976 estimate (23,326,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1976 onwards. † ‡ § || see footnotes to table 104.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

summary analysis: Great Britain

UNEMPLOYMENT

regional analysis

TABLE 106

		UNEMP	LOYED				UNEMP	LOYED	XCLUDI	NG SCHO	OL LEAN	/ERS	10 C	Adult
				Of whic	:h:	School	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjuste	d†			and the second second	registered for vacatio
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total		Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Males	Females	employ- ment (not included in previous
	Arthree Arthree	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
sou	TH EAST													
1977	December 8	4.4	332·7	247.1	85.6	7.5	325·2	327·3	4.3	-3.9	-4·0	245.4	81·9	1.4
1978	January 12 February 9 March 9	4·6 4·4 4·3	348·9 335·2 323·3	260·0 250·1 242·3	88·9 85·1 81·0	6·8 5·6 4·4	342·1 329·7 318·9	325·3 317·0 313·9	4·3 4·2 4·2	-2·0 -8·3 -3.1	-3·2 -4·7 -4·5	243·5 237·4 235·7	81·8 79·6 78·2	5·8 0·2 0·1
	April 13 May 11 June 8	4·2 4·0 4·1	320·7 304·6 308·7	240·2 228·6 228·5	80·5 76·0 80·2	8·3 6·3 21.2	312·4 298·3 287·5	310·3 306·4 303·5	4·1 4·1 4·0	-3.6 -3.9 -2.9	5·0 3·5 3·5	232·7 230·5 226·6	77·6 75·9 76·9	14·6 0·5 0·5
	July 6 August 10 September 14	4·4 4·5 4·3	334·3 343·1 325·1	240·3 245·3 232·7	94·0 97·9 92·4	38·3 34·9 19·4	296·0 308·2 305·7	304·0 308·5 303·5	4·0 4·1 4·0	+0·5 +4·5 -5·0	-2·1 +0·7	225·2 227·0 222·7	78·8 81·5 80·8	22·3 26·5 30·3
	October 12 November 9 December 7	4·0 3·9 3·8	303·7 293·0 284·2	219·7 213·9 210·1	84·0 79·1 74·2	10·0 6·4 4·4	293·6 286·6 279·9	295·9 288·1 282·0	3·9 3·8 3·7	-7·6 -7·8 -6·1	-2·7 -6·8 -7·2	218·6 214·0 209·8	77·3 74·1 72·2	5-0
EAST	ANGLIA	No.			1 2 3			a state			2.803 7-270 2-803		Hat.	AL LOUIS
1977	December 8	5.3	37.0	27.4	9.6	1.0	36.0	36.0	5.1	-0.6	-0.2	26.9	9.1	0.5
1978	January 12 February 9 March 9	5·4 5·5 5·3	38·3 38·6 37·3	28·6 29·0 28·0	9·7 9·6 9·3	0·9 0·7 0·6	37·4 37·9 36·7	35·1 35·5 35·1	5·0 5·0 5·0	-0·9 +0·4 -0·4	-0.6 -0.4 -0.3	26·2 26·5 26·2	8·9 9·0 8·9	0·4
	April 13 May 11 June 8	5·3 5·0 5·0	37·0 35·0 35·3	27·7 26·2 25·7	9·3 8·9 9·6	1·1 0·9 3·3	35·9 34·1 32·0	34·7 34·0 33·6	4·9 4·8 4·8	-0·4 -0·7 -0·4	-0·1 -0·5 -0·5	26·0 25·5 25·0	8·7 8·5 8·7	2·0
	July 6 August 10 September 14	5·3 5·3 5·0	37·1 37·3 34·9	26·1 26·2 24·6	11∙0 11∙1 10∙3	4·9 4·2 2·4	32·3 33·1 32·5	34·2 34·4 33·7	4·9 4·9 4·8	+0·6 +0·2 -0·7	-0·2 +0·1	25·3 25·2 24·6	8·9 9·3 9·1	2·7 2·6 2·7
	October 12 November 9 December 7	4·7 4·7 4·7	33·3 33·1 32·9	23·6 23·7 23·9	9·7 9·5 9·0	1·3 0·8 0·6	32·0 32·3 32·3	32·9 33·0 32·3	4·7 4·7 4·6	-0·8 +0·1 -0·7	-0·4 -0·5 -0·5	24·1 24·0 23·6	8·9 9·0 8·7	0·1 0·2
sou	TH WEST	Anartin a			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	2 2112 2 2112			10-20 10-20	e : 1			N. S. STATIS	nicialQ eeseautin
1977	December 8	7.1	114·2	82·2	32.0	3.7	110.4	107.9	6.7	-1.4	-0.2	79·1	28.8	0.4
1978	January 12 February 9 March 9	7·4 7·2 6·9	119·2 116·0 111·8	85·9 83·6 81·1	33·3 32·4 30·6	3·4 2·8 2·3	115·8 113·2 109·5	108·2 107·0 104·7	6·7 6·6 6·5	+0·3 -1·2 -2·3	-1·0 -0·8 -1·1	78·9 77·8 76·6	29·3 29·2 28·1	1·2
	April 13 May 11 June 8	6·8 6·3 6·3	109·0 101·8 101·8	78·9 74·2 73·2	30·2 27·5 28·6	3·6 2·7 9·8	105·4 99·0 92·1	103·3 101·8 99·4	6·4 6·3 6·2	-1·4 -1·5 -2·4	-1·6 -1·7 -1·8	75·3 74·2 72·2	28·0 27·6 27·1	3·9 0·1
	July 6 August 10 September 14	6·8 6·8 6·5	109·0 110·2 104·1	76·4 76·9 72·8	32·5 33·3 31·4	14·9 13·5 7·6	94·0 96·7 96·5	99·6 101·4 100·5	6·2 6·3 6·2	+0·2 +1·8 -0·9	-1·2 -0·1 +0·4	72·0 72·6 71·8	27·7 28·8 28·7	7·3 8·4 10·1
	October 12 November 9 December 7	6·4 6·4 6·2	102·7 102·4 100·1	71·5 71·2 70·3	31·1 31·2 29·9	4·5 3·1 2·2	98·2 99·3 97·9	99-0 97-1 95-4	6·1 6·0 5·9	-1·5 -1·9 -1·7	-0·2 -1·4 -1·7	70·5 69·2 67·8	28·5 27·9 27·6	1·0
WES	T MIDLANDS	1000 M	A Constant								E Stat		e-papito. Victoria	La Komp
1977	December 8	5.5	127.7	90·3	37.4	5.7	121.9	123·2	5.3	-1·3	-1·8	88.9	34.3	0.1
1978	January 12 February 9 March 9	5·7 5·5 5·3	130·8 126·9 123·7	93·0 90·6 88·5	37·8 36·3 35·2	5·2 4·1 3·1	125·6 122·8 120·6	121·8 120·7 120·8	5·3 5·2 5·2	-1·4 -1·1 +0·1	-1·7 -1·2 -0·8	87·9 87·2 86·8	33·9 33·6 34·0	1·4
	April 13 May 11 June 8	5·4 5·2 5·3	125·5 121·2 123·4	89·1 86·1 86·6	36·5 35·0 36·8	6·0 4·4 8·4	119·5 116·7 114·9	120·9 120·4 120·1	5·2 5·2 5·2	+0·1 -0·5 -0·3	-0·3 -0·1 -0·2	86·6 86·1 85·6	34·3 34·3 34·5	4·2 0·1 0·3
	July 6 August 10 September 14	6·4 6·5 6·1	148·3 150·9 140·3	99·0 100·6 93·6	49·3 50·3 46·7	28·3 25·8 16·1	120·0 125·1 124·2	120·3 122·8 120·6	5·2 5·3 5·2	+0·2 +2·5 -2·2	-0·2 +0·8 +0·2	85·7 86·5 84·8	34·8 36·3 35·8	11·5 13·3 14·2
	October 12 November 9 December 7	5·6 5·4 5·2	129·0 124·0 120·4	87·5 85·0 83·7	41·5 39·0 36·7	8·9 5·9 4·1	120·1 118·1 116·3	119·7 118·3 117·6	5·2 5·1 5·1	-0·9 -1·4 -0·7	-0·2 -1·5 -1·0	84·4 83·6 82·8	35·3 34·7 34·8	2·8 0·1

* † ‡ See footnotes at end of table.

TAB	LE 106 (continued)													
		UNEMP	LOYED	- 12 M (154)	1989 000	il anaman a	UNEMP		XCLUDI	NG SCHO	OOL LEA	VERS		Adult
				Ofwhic	:h :	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	1†			and the second second	students registered
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total		Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Males	Females	employ- ment (not included in previous
12/201	ann mach Lightspier (5000)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	ended (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	columns) (000's)
EAS	MIDLANDS													Therew
1977	December 8	5.0	78·2	56.8	21.3	2.0	76·2	77·0	4.9	-0.7	-0.2	56.4	20.6	0.1
1978	January 12 February 9 March 9	5·2 5·2 5·0	82·2 81·2 79·1	60·1 59·8 58·5	22·1 21·4 20·6	1·8 1·4 1·2	80·4 79·8 77·9	76·9 77·2 76·6	4·9 4·9 4·9	-0·1 +0·3 -0·6	-0·3 -0·2 -0·1	56·2 56·7	20·7 20·5 20·0	0·9 —
	April 13 May 11 June 8	5·0 4·8 5·1	78·8 75·5 80·6	57·4 55·2 57·4	21.5 20.3 23.3	2·5 2·0 9·2	76·3 73·5 71·4	76·1 75·2 75·2	4·8 4·8 4·8	-0·5 -0·9 	-0·3 -0·7 -0·5	55-5 55-1 54-9	20·6 20·1 20·4	2·8 0·3
	July 6 August 10 September 14	5·6 5·6 5·3	88·6 88·0 82·6	60·8 60·3 57·3	27·8 27·7 25·3	13·3 10·8 6·0	75·3 77·2 76·6	76·5 76·2 75·2	4·9 4·9 4·8	+1·3 -0·3 -1·0	+0·1 +0·3	55·2 54·7 54·1	21·2 21·5 21·0	7·2 7·8 8·3
	October 12 November 9 December 7	4·9 4·8 4·7	77·0 74·7 74·1	54·0 53·0 53·4	23·0 21·7 20·7	3·0 1·9 1·3	74·0 72·9 72·8	75·3 74·1 73·6	4·8 4·7 4·7	+0·1 -1·2 -0·5	-0·4 -0·7 -0·5	54·4 53·4 53·3	20·9 20·7 20·3	1·4
YOR	KSHIRE AND	orrall so	14 1341		to es	<u>199</u> 201	ar. 191 a	a 114	1919 - The	ien 11 en		8	19 B.H.	tingen eren
1977	December 8	5.9	122·2	88·4	33·8	4.4	117.7	117.0	5.6		-0.3	85·7	31.3	0.1
1978	January 12 February 9 March 9	6·1 6·0 5·8	127·6 125·0 120·8	92·9 91·1 88·7	34·8 33·8 32·1	3·9 3·2 2·5	123·7 121·8 118·3	117·5 117·2 116·3	5·6 5·6 5·6	+0·5 -0·3 -0·9	-0·1 +0·1 -0·2	85·9 85·8 85·8	31·6 31·4 30·5	1·1
	April 13 May 11 June 8	5·8 5·6 5·9	121·7 117·4 123·0	88·4 85·5 87·5	33·3 32·0 35·5	5·5 4·4 13·0	116·3 113·1 109·9	116·3 116·1 115·6	5·6 5·6 5·5	-0·2 -0·5	-0·4 -0·4 -0·2	85·2 85·3 84·4	31·1 30·8 31·2	4·6 0·2
	July 6 August 10 September 14	6·6 6·8 6·4	137·4 140·9 133·7	93·9 95·1 90·9	43·5 45·8 42·8	24·9 22·1 14·4	112·4 118·8 119·3	115·6 120·1 119·2	5·5 5·8 5·7		-0·2 +1·3 +1·2	83·7 85·9 85·1	31·9 34·3 34·1	11·7 12·7 13·5
	October 12 November 9 December 7	6·0 5·8 5·7	124-0 120-2 118-0	85-8 84-2 83-8	38·2 36·0 34·2	8·0 5·2 3·8	116·0 115·0 114·1	116·2 115·2 113·4	5·6 5·5 5·4	-3·0 -1·0 -1·8	+0·2 -1·6 -1·9	83·2 82·5 81·4	33·0 32·7 32·0	0·9
NOR	TH WEST	Sighar Si					teres a		in an	6- 97				and and
1977	December 8	7.5	212.7	152·2	60-4	11-1	201.6	201.6	7.1	-1.6	-0·2	146.9	54.7	0.2
1978	January 12 February 9 March 9	7·7 7·5 7·2	217·5 213·9 205·4	156·4 154·5 148·6	61·1 59·4 56·9	10·0 8·2 6·5	207·5 205·8 198·9	199·6 200·3 197·5	7·0 7·1 7·0	-2·0 +0·7 -2·8	-0·9 -1·0 -1·4	145·2 146·1 143·9	54·4 54·2 53·6	1·5
	April 13 May 11 June 8	7·3 7·0 7·5	207·3 199·2 212·0	148·9 143·7 149·6	58·4 55·5 62·3	10·1 8·4 25·1	197·2 190·8 186·9	196·6 194·0 194·7	6·9 6·8 6·9	-0·9 -2·6 +0·7	-1·0 -2·1 -0.9	142·4 141·1 140·6	54·2 52·9 54·1	6·7 0·3
	July 6 August 10 September 14	8·3 8·4 7·9	235·2 237·3 224·8	161·2 161·9 154·5	73·9 75·4 70·3	39·1 35·7 24·1	196·1 201·6 200·6	197·5 202·2 199·8	7·0 7·1 7·1	+2·8 +4·7 -2·4	+0·3 +2·7 +1·7	141·7 143·7 142·6	55·7 58·5 57·2	17·7 19·4 20·5
	October 12 November 9 December 7	7·4 7·2 7·0	208-9 203-3 197-7	145·2 142·1 139·1	63·7 61·2 58·6	14·8 11·0 8·8	194·1 192·3 188·8	196·5 193·1 188·7	6·9 6·8 6·7	-3·3 -3·4 -4·4	-0.3 -3.0 -3.7	140·1 137·6 134·7	56·4 55·5 54·0	2·9 0·1
NOR	тн	245	1		arrendena 15	april aver	tongan pers	tes orthe agend	AC DERIVE	<u>60 25 67209</u>		<mark>ne i Ciritana</mark> Xan diritana Albi		and the second s
977	December 8	8.7	118·2	82.9	35·2	6.2	112.0	111.7	8·2	+0.7	+1.4	80-0	31.7	0-3
978	January 12 February 9 March 9	9·1 8·9 8·7	123·3 121·4 118·2	87·7 86·9 84·9	35·7 34·5 33·3	5·5 4·5 3·6	117·8 116·9 114·6	113·3 114·0 114·1	8·3 8·4 8·4	+1·6 +0·7 +0·1	+1·7 +1·0 +0·8	81·5 82·6 82·7	31·8 31·4 31·4	0·8
	April 13 May 11 June 8	8.6 8.2 9.0	117·0 112·1 122·9	83·4 80·1 84·7	33·7 32·0 38·2	5·8 4·8 17·8	111·2 107·3 105·1	111·7 109·5 109·1	8·2 8·1 8·0	-2·4 -2·2 -0·4	-0·5 -1·5 -1·7	80·5 79·1 77·7	31·2 30·4 31·4	2·9 0·1
	July 6 August 10 September 14	9-8 9-8 9-3	132·7 132·8 126·2	89·1 89·6 85·2	43·6 43·2 40·9	25·0 22·6 14·4	107·7 110·2 111·8	109·3 110·9 111·4	8.0 8.2 8.2	+0·2 +1·6 +0·5	0·8 +0·5 +0·8	77·8 78·0 78·4	31·5 32·9 33·1	8·1 7·6 9·4
	October 12 November 9 December 7	8·8 8·6 8·6	119·4 117·0 116·3	81·8 81·2 81·7	37·6 35·8 34·5	8·5 6·1 4·7	110-8 110-9 111-6	111·0 110·5 111·3	8·2 8·1 8·2	-0.4 -0.5 +0.8	+0·6 -0·1 _	78·0 78·1 79·2	33·0 32·4 32·1	1·0 0·3

* † See footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT

regional analysis

UNEMPLOYMENT

regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMP	LOYED				UNEMP	LOYED	XCLUD	NG SCHO	OOL LEAN	/ERS		Adult
				Of whi	ch:	School	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjuste	d†		and the second sec		students registered
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	leavers included in total	number	Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
-	A CARLE AND A CARLER AND A	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
WAI	LES													
1977	December 8	8.5	90.8	63·7	27.1	4.9	85.9	84.4	7.9	-0.3	+0.4	60.4	24.0	adated we
1978	January 12 February 9 March 9	8·7 8·5 8·3	93·1 90·8 88·5	66·0 64·6 62·8	27·1 26·2 25·7	4·8 3·6 3·0	88·3 87·2 85·4	83·6 84·3 84·2	7·8 7·9 7·9	-0·8 +0·7 -0·1	+0·1 +0·1 -0·1	60·1 60·5 60·5	23·5 23·8 23·7	1·1
	April 13 May 11 June 8	8·4 8·1 8·0	89·5 86·8 86·5	62·5 61·3 60·6	27·0 25·5 25·9	5·7 4·4 6·3	83·8 82·4 80·2	83·6 84·0 84·6	7·8 7·9 7·9	-0·6 +0·4 +0·6	-0·1 +0·1	59·3 60·2 60.3	24·3 23·9 24·4	4·3 0·1
	July 6 August 10 September 14	9·1 9·4 8·8	98·1 101·0 95·1	66·0 67·7 63·8	32·1 33·3 31·3	16·0 16·6 11·0	82·1 84·5 84·1	84·8 86·3 85·1	7·9 8·0 7·9	+0·2 +1·5 -1·2	+0·4 +0·8 +0·2	60·0 60·5 59·6	24·8 25·7 25·6	9·3 9·3 10·5
	October 12 November 9 December 7	8·5 8·3 8·2	91·4 89·2 87·9	61·6 60·1 60·3	29·8 29·2 27·6	6·8 5·0 4·0	84·5 84·2 83·9	84·4 83·6 82·4	7·9 7·8 7·7	-0·7 -0·8 -1·2	-0·1 -0·9 -0·9	58·7 57·7 57·4	25·7 25·9 24·9	1·0
sco	TLAND			and the second secon	. Sector and the					a San San San San San San San San San Sa		Martin and Andrews		
1977	December 8	8.4	186-2	127-4	58·8	7.8	178-4	177.8	8.0	+1·3	+1.1	122·8	55-0	ENSEMILY
1978	January 12 February 9 March 9	9·2 8·9 8·6	203·6 196·8 191·0	139·5 134·9 130·9	64·1 61·9 60·1	15·1 12·7 10·5	188·5 184·1 180·5	178·3 177·4 177·1	8·0 8·0 8·0	+0.5 -0.9 -0.3	+1·0 +0·3 -0·2	123·5 123·1 122·8	54·8 54·4 54·3	1·8 0·3
	April 13 May 11 June 8	8·2 7·7 8·4	180·9 171·2 187·2	123·5 116·5 124·2	57·4 54·7 63·0	8·0 6·4 25·0	172·8 164·8 162·1	172·4 168·4 168·6	7·8 7·6 7·6	-4·7 -4·0 +0·2	-2·0 -3·0 -2·8	118·5 115·4 114·8	53·9 53·0 53·8	6.6 0.3 2.9
	July 6 August 10 September 14	8·7 8·7 8·1	191·9 192·8 179·9	125·9 126·5 118·2	66·0 66·4 61·7	26·9 24·6 15·2	165·0 168·2 164·7	168·2 168·2 168·1	7·6 7·6 7·6	-0·4 -0·1	-1·4 -0·1 -0·2	113·2 112·5 112·2	55·0 55·8 55·9	12·7 12·3 14·1
	October 12 November 9 December 7	7·9 7·8 7·8	175·6 173·9 171·7	115·3 114·5 114·2	60·3 59·4 57·5	10·5 7·7 6·0	165·1 166·2 165·7	168·8 167·0 165·1	7·6 7·5 7·5	+7·0 -1·8 -1·9	+0·2 -0·4 -1·0	112·2 111·3 110·3	56·6 55·7 54·9	2·4
NOI	RTHERN IRELAND	antar de	¥	1.200	1 1 2 V	in i	619- T	B.E.S.F.	648 0	18				
1977	December 8	11.2	61.1	42.2	18.9	4.0	57.1	57.6	10.5	+1.0	-0.5	40.4	17·2	
1978	January 12 February 9 March 9	11·7 11·5 11·4	63·9 62·8 62·0	44·6 44·4 44·0	19·3 18·4 18∙0	3·7 3·1 2·6	60·2 59·7 59·4	58·2 58·7 59·7	10·7 10·8 10·9	+0·6 +0·5 +1·0	+0·5 +0·7 +0·7	40·9 41·7 42·4	17·3 17·1 17·3	0·3
	April 13 May 11 June 8	11·8 11·4 11·9	64·3 61·9 64·7	45·5 43·7 44·9	18·8 18·3 19·8	4·1 3·5 6·4	60·2 58·4 58·3	60·7 59·6 60·0	11·1 10·9 11·0	+1·0 -1·1 +0·4	+0·8 +0·3 +0·1	43·1 42·0 42·1	17·6 17·6 17·8	0·4 0·2 2·0
	July 6 August 10 September 14	13·4 13·5 13·0	73·3 73·9 71·0	48·5 48·9 47·5	24·8 25·0 23·5	11.6 11.2 8.6	61·7 62·7 62·4	61·4 61·3 61·4	11·2 11·2 11·2	+1·4 -0·1 +0·1	+0·2 +0·6 +0·5	42·2 42·3 42·5	19·2 19·0 18·9	6·9 7·0 7·1
	October 12 November 9 December 7	11·8 11·2 11·2	64·6 61·2 61·1	43·7 41·7 42·2	20·9 19·6 18·9	5·6 4·2 3·4	59·0 57·0 57·7	59·9 57·3 58·2	11·0 10·5 10·7	-1·5 -2·6 +0·9	-0.5 -1.3 -1.1	41·5 39·7 40·7	18·4 17·6 17·5	2·7

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

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1948	HEAT PLANT	GREAT B		The Diamer	and the second second		UNITED	KINGDOM		in the second	- Carl
	net snew classified pivred by industry	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†
'3	December 10	106	7	285	91	489	111	7	306	92	516
'4	January 14§ February 11§ March 11§			1642.: 31 A	:::	610 606		::::::			640 636
	April 8 May 13	140	8	346	93	587		 8	 367	· · 95	627 614
	June 10	113	7	313	89	543	125 118	7 7	345 332	93 91	570 548
	August 12 September 9	151 198 163	8 9 9	303 344 366	87 88 90	549 639 628	159 205 171	899	325 367	89 90	581 671
	October 14‡ November 11‡	166 154	9 9	354 372	91 92	620 627	172	9	377	93 94	651
5	January 20‡				Cee	 738	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••				
	February 10 March 10	174 162	10 9	485 509	96 97	765 777	180 168	10 9	512 535	98 99	800 811
	April 14 May 12 June 9	182 167 167	9 9 9	540 547 561	98 100 101	829 823 838	191 174	9 9	568 576	100 102	868 861
	July 14 August 11	243	11	594	102	950	254	9 11	591 627	103 104	876 996
	September 8†	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12 12	716 805	106 111	1,166 1,165
	November 13 December 11	213 213 198	12 12 11	746 783 826	110 112 118	1,099 1,120 1,153	239 221 205	12 12 11	787 822 865	112 114 120	1,150 1,169 1,201
6	January 8 February 12 March 11	196 202	11	923 918	122 122	1,252 1,253	202 209	11	973 960	124	1,310
	April 8	182	10	921 899	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	May 13 June 10	178 260	9 9	911 886	122 123	1,220 1,278	185 270	9	954 928	124 125	1,272 1,332
	July 8 August 12 September 9	345 247 226	11 11 11	923 1,056 1.032	123 126 126	1,402 1,440 1 395	359 256 235	11 11	968 1,107	125 128	1,463 1,502
	October 14 November 11	240	10	946	125	1,321	233	10	992	128	1,456
,	December 9¶					1,316			::		1,371
	February 10 March 10	201 183	10 10 10	1,053 1,028 1,010	130 126 125	1,390 1,365 1,328	203 208 190	10 10 10	1,103 1,076 1,057	132 128 127	1,448 1,422 1,393
	April 14 May 12	213 187	10 10	989 969	123 120	1,336	221 193	10	1,036	125	1,392
	June 9 July 14	278 379	10 10	982 1.046	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122	1,450
	August 11 September 8	257 232	12 10	1,178 1,175	120 125	1,567 1,542	265 241	12 10	1,237 1,231	120 122 127	1,622 1,636 1,609
	October 13 November 10 December 8	243 220 192	10 10 9	1,079 1,083 1,092	125 125 126	1,457 1,438	251 227	10 10	1,130 1,135	127 127	1,518 1,499
3	January 12 February 9	190	9	1,156	130	1,485	197	9	1,1 44 1,211	128 132	1,481 1,549
	March 9	180	9	1,082	129	1,446 1,399	201 187	9 9	1,167 1,135	131 130	1,509 1, 4 61
	May 11 June 8	211 176 267	9 9 9	1,041 1,015 983	127 125 123	1,387 1,325 1,381	220 182 277	9 9 9	1,094 1,069 1,035	129 127 125	1,452 1,387
	July 6 August 10	357 241	9 9	1,024 1,160	122 124	1,512	374	9	1,078	125	1,586
	September 14 October 12	211 225	9	1,102	125	1,447	220	9	1,161	128	1,518
	November 9 December 7	194 182	9 9	1,004 988	124 124	1,305 1,331 1,303	233 201 190	10 9 9	1,060 1,055 1,039	127 127 127	1,430 1,392 1,364

* (1) The distributions by age in this table are estimated except for the January and July figures for Great Britain and also the April and October figures since October 1978, when quar-terly age and duration analyses were introduced in Great Britain (see *Employment Gazette*, August 1978, p. 952). Analyses by age and duration are obtained in December and June in Northern Ireland. (2) Adult students registered for vacation employment are excluded from this table. They were excluded from detailed analyses of the unemployed from October 1975 onwards and from all unemployment statistics from March 1976. Estimates of the numbers of adult students have been deducted in earlier months. † The figures in this table for the total unemployment before October 1975 and the corresponding age and duration analyses are not adjusted to take into account amendments—in from those in tables 104 and 105 in the Gazette. From October 1975 onwards, all adjustments were discontinued and the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. ‡. If, see footnotes to table 104. § Because of the energy crisis, the detailed information about age and duration was not collected in January, February and March 1974. Northern Ireland was not affected.

UNEMPLOYMENT

simplified analysis by duration and age

UNEMPLOYMENT

industrial analysis (excluding school leavers):* Great Britain

TABLE 108

anpat		Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Transport and commun- ication	Distri- butive trades	Financial, profes- sional and mis- cellaneous	Public adminis- tration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Total unem- ployed†
		All restarse	- II	III-XIX	xx	ххі	XXII	XXIII	Services XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
		Total nun	nber (thousa	nds)	(Part date							dimension) ette
1974	August November	10·1 12·2	15·9 15·7	158·4 165·7	100·6 111·7	5·8 5·8	31-9 35-9	53·1 56·0	90·0 107·9	34·1 37·0	82·7 71·2	572-7 613-4
1975	February May August November‡	15·9 14·9 16·8 20·5	15·7 15·5 16·6 17·0	217·1 248·4 293·4 318·0	144-2 148-6 163-6 184-7	5·9 6·3 6·9 7·7	43·6 44·7 48·6 56·8	74·0 80·8 95·2 107·3	123·8 125·0 148·3 191·1	40·2 41·2 45·3 52·7	76·7 83·4 123·6 123·7	748-7 798-8 943-8 1,079-7
1976	February May August November**	24·4 22·0 21·9	17·5 17·1 17·1 	357·1 353·6 350·2	221.7 206.6 193.8	8·7 8·6 9·3	64·4 60·3 58·8	128·8 125·8 131·0	209-0 192-9 202-8	56·8 56·6 60·9	136-9 141-8 199-5	1,225·4 1,185·3 1,245·4
1977	February May August November	26·7 23·7 23·1 25·9	17·0 16·6 21·1 22·2	342-3 330-6 342-3 337-4	227·4 204·1 196·0 203·1	9·6 9·2 9·4 9·2	64·1 59·7 58·2 61·9	141-0 131-7 137-7 138-0	234-9 211-6 223-2 252-7	70-0 68-7 73-5 78-5	192.6 187.8 262.4 240.7	1,325-8 1,243-7 1,346-6 1,369-4
1978	February May August November	28·8 24·1 22·3 23·5	22·7 22·1 24·1 24·5	344·8 333·7 337·2 318·2	221·8 186·5 168·3 166·1	8·9 8·6 8·5 8·3	64·2 58·4 54·9 56·4	145·9 132·7 132.8 125·8	249·8 219·0 218·2 237·2	80·2 76·2 76·4 77·5	232-0 218-9 280-6 240-5	1,399·2 1,280·2 1,323·6 1,277·9
		Percentag	e rate§									
1974	August November	2·5 3·0	4·4 4·3	2·0 2·1	7·3 8·1	1·7 1·7	2·1 2·4	1.9 2.0	1-4 1-6	2·2 2·3		2·5 2·7
1975	February May August November‡	4·0 3·7 4·2 5·1	4·3 4·2 4·5 4·7	2·9 3·3 3·9 4·2	10·1 10·4 11·5 13·0	1.7 1.8 2.0 2.2	2.8 2.9 3.2 3.7	2.6 2.9 3.4 3.8	1.8 1.8 2.2 2.8	2·4 2·5 2·7 3·2	 	3·2 3·5 4·1 4·7
1976	February May August November**	6-1 5-5 5-4	4·8 4·7 4·7	4·8 4·8 4·7	15·1 14·1 13·2	2·5 2·4 2·6	4·3 4·0 3·9	4·6 4·5 4·7	2·9 2·7 2·9	3·5 3·5 3·7	::	5-3 5-1 5-3
1977	February May August November	6·6 5·9 5·7 6·4	4·7 4·6 5·8 6·1	4·6 4·4 4·6 4·5	15·5 13·9 13·3 13·8	2.7 2.6 2.7 2.6	4·2 3·9 3·8 4·1	5·1 4·7 4·9 4·9	3·3 3·0 3·2 3·6	4·3 4·2 4·5 4·8	 	5.7 5.3 5.8 5.9
1978	February May August November	7·2 6·0 5·5 5·8	6·3 6·1 6·7 6·7	4·6 4·5 4·5 4·3	15·1 12·7 11·5 11·3	2·5 2·5 2·4 2·3	4·2 3·9 3·6 3·7	5·2 4·8 4·8 4·5	3·5 3·1 3·1 3·3	4·9 4·7 4·7 4·7		6.0 5.5 5.7 5.5
		Total nun	nber, seasona	ally adjusted	l (thousands))						
1974	August November	11·6 12·2	16·0 15·6	159·7 174·4	108·3 116·8	5·8 5·8	34·9 36·2	54·5 58·9	97-3 101-4	35·2 36·1	74·8 71·5	588-0 618-5
1975	February May August November‡	13·7 15·6 18·3 20·6	15·3 16·1 16·5 16·8	208·5 248·7 292·8 327·1	129·0 149·8 172·4 190·2	5·7 6·4 6·9 7·7	39·8 45·5 51·3 57·1	68·3 82·3 96·2 110·5	113·6 134·9 156·8 182·8	38·8 42·6 46·4 51·6	79·3 94·9 108·8 124·0	701·2 821·6 952·3 1,083·8
1976	February May August November**	22·2 22·7 23·4	17·2 17·8 16·9	348·6 354·3 349·0	205·9 207·8 203·1	8.5 8.8 9.3	60·7 61·0 61·6	122-9 127-5 132-0	198·1 203·7 211·8	55·4 58·2 62·0	140-0 155-3 181-7	1,176-8 1,210-0 1,252-4
1977	February May August November	24·4 24·4 24·6 25·8	16·7 17·3 20·9 22·0	333·8 331·6 340·9 346·2	211·1 205·3 205·7 208·5	9·4 9·4 9·4 9·2	60·3 60·4 60·9 62·1	134·9 133·7 138·7 141·0	223.8 222.8 232.4 242.9	68·4 70·4 74·5 77·1	196·1 202·3 243·2 241·8	1,276-8 1,269-7 1,353-7 1,373-0
1978	February May August	26·5 24·9 23·8 23·4	22·4 22·8 23·9 24·3	336·3 334·7 335·8 326·9	205·2 187·7 178·2 171·5	8-7 8-8 8-5 8-3	60·5 59·1 57·6 56·6	139-7 134-7 133-9 128-8	238·6 230·6 227·6 227·1	78·7 78·0 77·5 76·1	235·6 234·0 260·8 241·6	1,350·2 1,306·8 1,330·9 1,281·5

Classified by industry in which last employed. Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.
 † The figures of total unemployment before November 1975 in this table, are adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified on the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures, and all the industry figures are not adjusted.
 ‡ From October 1975 the day of the count of unemployed was changed from Monday to Thursday.
 § The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). The latest available, that for mid-1976 has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1976 on wards.
 If The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.
 * Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for November 1976.

TABLE

		Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other non- manual occupa- tions‡	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen,	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations
107	an. "Pola"	AND MERCHANNE			production, repairing, etc§			
MAL	ES	12.3842	and the second second	and the second		-		
1975	June	40,958	61,530	16,015	98,019	287,686	157,656	661,864
	September	51,489	76,294	19,248	112,510	377,729	195,076	832,346
	December*	56,460	72,949	21,667	133, 4 61	360,540	222,717	867,794
976	March June September December¶	58,289 56,787 65,013	76,242 74,202 83,773	24,054 23,640 24,860	150,256 141,193 137,903	378,769 361,428 374,066	244,129 230,633 231,679	931,739 887,883 917,294
977	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
978	March	72,446	79,503	27,749	151,425	394,500	247,567	973,190
	June	65,545	75,141	24,999	127,391	370,703	217,964	881,743
	September	75,100	80,501	25,147	120,936	379,214	214,152	895,050
		Percentage of tota	al number unempl	oyed				
975	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
976	March June September December¶	6·3 6·4 7·1	8·2 8·4 9·1	2.6 2.7 2.7	16·1 15·9 15·0	40-7 40-7 40-8	26·2 26·0 25·3	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0
977	March June September December	6-7 7-7 8-5 8-0	8·5 8·4 9·0 8·5	2·8 2·8 2·8 2·8 2·9	16·1 15·7 14·8 15·1	39-9 40-4 40-6 40-6	26-0 25-0 24-2 25-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
978	March	7·4	8·2	2·9	15·6	40·5	25·4	100-0
	June	7·4	8·5	2·8	14·4	42·0	24·7	100-0
	September	8·4	9·0	2·8	13·5	42·4	23·9	100-0
EM/	LES							
975	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
976	March June September December¶	17,124 16,216 24,011	80,113 77,624 97,455	32,350 31,488 36,021	7,363 7,765 8,168	53,477 53.526 60,539	53,972 52,596 59,024	244,399 239,215 285,218
77	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
78	March	31,840	107,358	48,963	9,558	71,037	74,163	342,919
	June	27,931	98,487	45,497	9,682	69,395	69,100	320,092
	September	38,928	112,235	46,937	9,876	75,1 6 1	74,049	357,186
		Percentage of tota	al number unempl	oyed				
75	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
976	March June September December¶	7-0 6-8 8-4	32·8 32·4 34·2	13·2 13·2 12·6	3·0 3·2 2·9	21·9 22·4 21·2	22·1 22·0 20·7	100-0 100-0 100-0
77	March	7·9	33·1	13·9	2·8	20-5	21.9	100-0
	June	8·5	32·7	13·6	2·8	21-0	21.3	100-0
	September	11·0	33·3	12·8	2·7	20-1	20.0	100-0
	December	10·2	32·0	13·5	2·7	20-1	21.5	100-0
978	March	9·3	31·3	14·3	2·8	20·7	21-6	100-0
	June	8·7	30·8	14·2	3·0	21·7	21-6	100-0
	September	10·9	31·4	13·1	2·8	21·0	20-7	100-0

* The figures from December 1975 exclude adult students. † 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. ¶ Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for December 1976 are not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT

occupational analysis: numbers registered at employment offices in Great Britain

UNEMPLOYMENT

detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TAB	LE 110			a se constant d'anti a se a parte				an sea george an		THOUSANDS
	Ba (in trailiters	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Total ‡
MAL	ES									
1973	January	28·1	44·9	96·1	121·9	97·5	97·6	53·4	121·1	660·6
	July	16·5	28·7	62·5	78·6	67·1	71·4	41·2	103·7	469·8
1974	January* July	21 2	32 [.] 4	69.8	88.8	67.5	69.0	37.3	94.4	480.3
1975	January* July	61.3	80.9	147.0	161.2	108.2	98:4	45·7	112.3	814.9
1976	January†	57·5	73·0	166·8	221-4	145·2	127·1	58·8	131·6	981·3
	July	146·6	70·3	155·2	206-9	137·2	123·3	58·6	132·5	1,030·7
1977	January	62·9	72·5	170·4	236·9	152·5	134·1	66·1	138·6	1,034·0
	July	166·2	76·8	161·3	219·8	142·5	126·6	66·5	127·5	1,087·3
1978	January	67·0	75·4	175·0	247·3	158·0	137·0	73·0	137·6	1,070·2
	July	159·3	75·9	145·2	203·3	132·1	123·4	69·5	129·9	1,038·8
	October	71·1	70·7	145·4	201·1	129·5	123·2	72·2	132·9	946·0
		Percentage	of total numb	er unemployed						nad manager
1973	January	4·3	6·8	14·5	18·4	14·8	14·8	8·1	18·3	100-0
	July	3·5	6·1	13·3	16·7	14·3	15·2	8·8	22·1	100-0
1974	January* July	 4·4	6.7	14.5	18.5	14.1	14.4	7.8	19.6	100-0
1975	January* July	7 . 5	9:9	18.0	19.8	13.3	12-1	5.6	13.8	100.0
1976	January†	5·9	7·4	17·0	22·6	14·8	13·0	6·0	13·4	100-0
	July	14·2	6·8	15·1	20·1	13·3	12·0	5·7	12·9	100-0
1977	January	6·1	7·0	16·5	22·9	14·7	13·0	6·4	13·4	100-0
	July	15·3	7·1	14·8	20·2	13·1	11·6	6·1	11·7	100-0
1978	January	6·3	7·0	16·4	23·1	14·8	12·8	6·8	12·9	100·0
	July	15·3	7·3	14·0	19·6	12·7	11·9	6·7	12·5	100·0
	October	7·5	7·5	15·4	21·3	13·7	13·0	7·6	14·0	100·0
FEM	ALES									主要注意时 的
1973	January	18·9	22·8	30·6	19·2	12·1	18·9	12·2	0.6	135·4
	July	10·5	14·3	21·7	13·3	8·1	13·7	9·6	0.4	91·5
1974	January* July	12.1	15 [.] 8	22.8	13.8	7 .7∕7	12.5	8.1	0.4	93.3
1975	January* July	43 ^{.7}	47 ^{.0}	56.4	29.3	16.8	21.6	11.6	0.9	227.2
1976	January†	48·6	45·5	62·2	43·9	24·0	29·5	15·8	1·1	270·5
	July	121·8	51·6	69·7	49·9	27·8	32·7	17·0	1·3	371·8
1977	January	59·5	57·4	84·5	62·3	32·8	38·5	19·9	1·4	356·2
	July	146·5	66·7	91·0	66·4	34·8	39·5	19·8	1·4	466·2
1978	January	67·9	64·6	101·4	76·1	37·6	42·8	22·7	1·4	414·5
	July	137·0	68·7	93·2	72·6	35·5	42·1	23·2	1·3	473·7
	October	70·8	64·7	99·9	78·3	36·4	43·0	24·4	1·4	418·9
		Percentage	of total numb	er unemployed						
1973	January	14·0	16·8	22·6	14·2	8·9	13·9	9·0	0-4	100∙0
	July	11·5	15·6	23·7	14·5	8·8	14·9	10·5	0-4	100∙0
1974	January* July	13.0	17.0	24.4	14.7	8.3	13.4	8.7	0.5	100.0
1975	January* July	19.2	20.7	24.8	12.9	7.4	9.5	5.1	0.4	100-0
1976	January†	18·0	16·8	23·0	16·2	8·9	10·9	5·8	0-4	100-0
	July	32·8	13·9	18·7	13·4	7·5	8·8	4·6	0-3	100-0
1977	January	16·7	16·1	23·7	17·5	9·2	10·8	5·6	0·4	100-0
	July	31·4	14·3	19·5	14·2	7·5	8·5	4·3	0·3	100-0
1978	January	16·4	15·6	24·5	18·4	9·1	10·3	5·5	0·3	100-0
	July	28·9	14·5	19·7	15·3	7·5	8·9	4·9	0·3	100-0
	October	16·9	15·4	23·8	18·7	8·7	10·3	5·8	0·3	100-0

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

		Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 a to 4 wee	nd up
тот	AL, MALES AND	FEMALES	Asten east	
1975	April July	140-9 197-6	141·9 148·7	
	October†	163-9	103.7	
1976	January April	109·2 120·1	97·4 90·5	
	July October	213·4 136·4	142·9 113·4	
1977	January April July October	125-7 126-6 189-5 135-2	81-0 96-8 199-8 117-3	
1978	January April July October	116-4 115-3 214-9 126-7	82·1 104·6 151·3 108·7	
		Percentage of to	otal numb	er un
1975	April July	15·3 19·0	15·4 14·3	
	October†	14.9	9.4	
1976	January April July October	8·7 9·8 15·2 10·3	7·8 7·4 10·2 8·6	
1977	January April July October	9-0 9-5 12-2 9-3	5·8 7·2 12·9 8·1	
1978	January April July October	7-8 8-3 14-2 9-3	5·5 7·5 10·0 8·0	
MAL	ES			
1975	April July	104·9 134·2	97·4 106·5	
	October†	118.6	75.3	
1976	January April July October	77-7 89-0 135-0 95-5	73·1 66·8 94·8 77·8	
1977	January April July October	87-4 88-6 119-3 92-0	57·6 70·3 122·1 78·5	
1978	January April July October	78-4 79-3 130-6	57·0 69·4 93·9	
			/1.2	
FEM	ALES			
1975	April July	36·0 63·4	44·5 42·2	
	October†	45-2	28.4	
976	January April July October	31·5 31·1 78·4 40·9	24·3 23·7 48·0 35·5	
977	January April July October	38-2 38-0 70-1 43-2	23·4 26·4 77·7	

38·0 36·0 **84**·3 42·4

25·1 35·2 57·4 37·5

1978 January April July October

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain*

THOUSANDS

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‡
132-4	108-4	147-9	113-3	135-6	920-4
457.7	4/2 5	105.0	132.5	143.0	1,042·2
190-3	162.5	195-1	154.5	161-2	1,098.6
152·4 206·7 166·9	151-1 142-7 151-5	249·4 223·6 262·8	256·7 243·5 225·3	211.0 229.8 264.6	1,231-8 1,231-2 1,402-5 1,320-9
179·7	183-0	279·9	256-8	284·3	1,390·2
151·7	151-7	249·7	262-8	296·3	1,335·6
230·3	150-6	233·7	242-6	307·1	1,553·5
177·2	172-8	297·0	232-8	324·3	1,456·6
177-8	190-5	307-2	276·8	333-9	1,484·7
149-0	148-1	253-8	284·4	332-3	1,387·5
214-1	133-8	226-9	243·0	328-4	1,512·5
161-9	153-2	260-9	220·4	333-1	1,364·9
ployed					
14·4	11-8	16·1	12·3	14·7	100-0
13·4	11-0	15·9	12·7	13·7	100-0
14-4	14.8	17.8	14-1	14.7	100-0
15·2	14·7	22·4	16·6	14·6	100-0
12·4	12·3	20·3	20·9	17·1	100-0
14·7	10·2	15·9	17·4	16·4	100-0
12·6	11·5	19·9	17·1	20·0	100-0
12-9	13·2	20·1	18·5	20-5	100-0
11-4	11·4	18·7	19·7	22-2	100-0
14-8	9·7	15·0	15·6	19-8	100-0
12-2	11·9	20·4	16·0	22-3	100-0
12:0 10:7 14:2 11:9	12·8 10·7 8·8 11·2	20·7 18·3 15·0 19·1	18·6 20·5 16·1 16·1	22·5 23·9 21·7 24·4	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0
in the many part of the	men madanda'ar	e norte and a second			
103-5	85·4	121-9	97-5	122·9	733-5
108-9	90·9	132-8	112-5	129·2	814-9
115.6	117-9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855·1
144·3	138-7	213·7	170-3	163-5	981-3
111·9	111-3	190·2	203-6	186-2	959-1
142·1	102-7	165·2	189-1	201-8	1,030-7
114·7	105-2	181·5	169-7	227-8	972-2
131-4	130·7	197-6	186·9	242·4	1,034·0
108-0	106·9	179-4	189·8	249·5	992·5
148-1	105·5	162-8	175·0	254·5	1,087·3
116-9	116·6	194-1	165·7	264·9	1,028·7
126·9	133·3	210-9	191-1	272·5	1,070-2
102·8	101·7	177-7	198-5	270·4	999-9
136·9	90·8	152-0	170-4	264·2	1,038-8
104·9	100·2	167-9	150-9	266·7	946-0
29·0	23·0	26·1	15·7	12·8	186·9
31·3	23·9	32·6	19·9	13·9	227·2
42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
45·9	45-8	67·1	37·1	18·8	270-5
40·5	39-8	59·2	53·1	24·8	272-1
64·6	40-0	58·3	54·4	28·0	371-8
52·3	46-3	81·3	55·6	36·8	348-8
48·3	52·3	82-3	69·9	41-9	356-2
43·7	44·8	70-3	73·0	46-7	343-1
82·2	45·1	70-8	67·6	52-6	466-2
60·2	56·2	102-9	67·1	59-4	427-9
50·9 46·2 77·2	57·2 46·3 43·0 52·9	96·2 76·1 74·9	85·7 85·9 72·7	61·4 61·9 64·2	414·5 387·6 473·7

UNEMPLOYMENT

unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

TABL	E 112					in a second of a stranger blanch on the local of the	THOUSANDS
		Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receivi suppler allowar	ng mentary nce only	Others registered for work	d Total
1973	November	150	41	180		122	494
1974	February* May November	 172 209	 58 67	 186 201		119 144	599 535 621
19 75	February May November	271 303 421	91 96 124	236 252 373		159 162 202	757 813 1,120
1976	February May November†	483 454	152 143 	416 420 		202 203	1,253 1,220
1977	February May November	469 427 470	144 136 129	535 511 574		217 211 265	1,365 1,286 1,438
1978	February May	480 426	138 117	561 528		267 254	1,446 1,325

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

	Incl.	Excl.		in an afran
	leavers	leavers	A manufacture 1	<u></u>
NUMBERS UNEMP	LOYED			
Annual averages	(10	144		24
19/3	615**	600**	105	50
1975	978	929	177	124
1976	1,359**	1,270**	229	126
1977	1,484	1,378	264	164
Quarterly averages	4 174		224	
19/6 3rd	1,4/4		224	111
	1,5740		210	
1977 1st	1,418		260	172
2nd	1,395		250	152
3ra 4th	1,499		257	154
1978 1st	1,506		292	216
3rd	1,571		271	174
NUMBERS UNEMP	LOYED,	SEASON	ALLY ADJ	USTED
Quarterly averages				
1976 3rd		1,300	238	120
4th		1,313e	238	126
1977 1st		1,329	246	147
2nd		1,341	261	156
3rd		1,415	276	163
4th		1,428	276	172K
1978 1st		1,409	275	185
2nd		1,373	285	183
3rd		1,370	288	185R
Latest data		Tel Y	1 the second	
Month		Dec. 78	Dec. 78	Nov. 78
Number		1,321	277e	188
Percentage rates		5.5	10-3e	8.3

United Kingdom* Belgium† Denmark*

TABLE 113

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 tota lemployees.
1 Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
E Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. The quarterly data for Italy relates to January, April, July and October.
* The annual averages are averages of 11 months.
* From January 1977. No seasonally adjusted data available, and the figures for October 1978 are unadjusted.
§ Form January 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work.
§ Changes in procedure from January 1978 have led to a small reduction in the numbers unemployed compared with earlier dates.
e Estimated.
R Revised.

UNEMPLOYMENT

		Sele	cted c	ountries	: natio	onal def	finitions HOUSAND
ance* §§	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy‡ ††	Nether- lands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡
	-	<u> </u>		-			
394 498 840 933	274 583 1,074 1,060	44 48 75 84	669 560 654 732	110 135 195 211	670 740 1,000 1,080	520 521 697 736	4,305 5,076 7,830 7,288
073	1,030	82	1,545	204	1,100	862	6,856
868 035	928 1,006	82 82	776 777	209 210	1,010 963	718 714	7,308 6,984
048 981 081 181	1,182 972 949 1,016	87 83 80 78	1,459 1,432 1,692 1,598	215 185 205 209	1,210 1,087 1,053 1,047	922 851 838 836	7,837 6,724 6,712 6,149
108 047 179	1,179 930 904	82 76	1,520 1,455 1,658	216 186 209	1,343 1,240 1,203	1,014 945 891	6,705 5,823 6,055
925 942	1,031 1,014	85 84		217 206	1,101 1,038	748 770	7,363 7,443
997 069 149 073	1,018 1,025 1,054 1,023	82 83 83 80		197 200 213 205	1,032 1,110 1,150 1,126	826 852 878 900	7,161 6,889 6,736 6,554
055 141 251	1,014 984 1,008R	77 76		197 201 216R	1,146 1,267 1,313	910 943 938	6,155 5,962 6,054
ov. 78	Dec. 78	Aug. 78	Oct. 78	Nov 78	Oct. 78	Oct. 78	Dec. 78
200	925e 4:0e	76e 10:8e	1,651	208e	1,234e 2:2e	910 8·2	6,012 5·9



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UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

THOUSANDS

Avera	ge of 3 months	UNEM	PLOYMENT	' ‡							VACAN	CIES	
		Joining	register (infl	ow)	Leaving	register (ou	tflow)	Excess o	f inflow over	r outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of
		(1)	(2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	(5)	Total (6)	(7)	Females (8)	Total (9)	(10)	(11)	outflow (12)
1972 1973	October 9 January 8	227 213	78 75	304 288	234 231	78 77	312 307	- 7 -18	-1 -1	- 8 -19	180 198	174 182	5 16
197 4	April 9 July 9 October 8 January 14	210 210 206 214	76 74 73 74	286 283 278 288	232 223 219 213	80 77 76 73	312 300 295 286	-22 -13 -13 2	-4 -4 -4 1	-26 -17 -17 2	235 232 233 207	213 217 222 219	22 15 11 -12
	February 11 March 11 April 8§	221 225 228	75 76 78	296 300 305	210 210 220	72 73 76	281 283 296	11 15 7	3 2 2	15 18 9	194 189 207	214 209 208	- 20 - 20 - 1
	May 13 June 10 July 8	227 231 232	79 82 83	306 313 315	227 230 230	79 81 82	306 311 312	1 1 2		2	218 223 220	208 212 216	10 11 4
	August 12 September 9 October 14	238 239 238	86 86 86	323 325 324	230 231 229	83 83 84	313 314 313	-8 8 9	3 3	11 11 12	212 208 204	219 216 213	- 6 - 8 - 9
1975	November 11 December 9 January 20	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10 	201	211	-10
	February 10 March 10 April 14	1000 3000-3 1000 31000 225-9 225-9					 			··· ···		 	
	May 12 June 9 July 14	258	102	360	225	94 98	319	34			159	179	- <u>20</u>
	August 11 September 8 October 9	264 266 264	113 117 118	377 383 383	230 236 239	100 104 108	330 340 347	34 30	13 13 11	47 43 26	160 163	167 167	- 8 - 4
1976	November 13 December 11 January 8	260 254 246	119 116 112	379 371 357	235 226 215	109 106	344 332 314	25 29	10 11 12	35 39	155 148	161 154	- 6 - 5
	February 12 March 11 April 8	242 240 244	110 111 113	352 351 357	217 229 239	99 101 108	315 330	25 11	12 12 10	37 22	148 156	144 149	- 1 4 7
	May 13 June 10‡ July 8	245 249 251	116 120 127	361 369 378	240 242 244	112 116 117	352 358 341	5 7	4 4	9 11	165 164 170	168 172	- 3 - 8
	August 12 September 9 October 14	248 244 242	128 129 129	376 373 371	248 245 246	118 119 124	367 364 370	-1	9 10	9 9	180 186 199	175 176 180	- 3 4 6
1977	November 11 December 13 January 13			 			 						
	February 10 March 10 April 14								 		 		
	May 12 June 9 July 14	236 238 248	126 127 141	362 365 389	242 232 242	126 124 131	369 356 373	-6	-1 3 10	-7 9 16	196 192	197 198	- 6
	August 11 September 8 October 13	245 245 245	139 141 141	384 386 386	237 241 243	129 131 137	366 372 379	852	10 10	17 14	193 192 199	195 194	- 2 - 2
1978	November 10 December 8 January 12	248 245 229	145 143	393 388 358	243 244 229	141 143 129	384 387 357	4	4	9 1	196 198	196 193	
61	February 9 March 9 April 13	222 220 226	125 127 132	347 347 358	227 231 238	126 129 137	353 360 375	-5 -11	-1 -2	-6 -13	200 209 213	186 192	15 17
	May 11 June 8 July 6	229 232 241	135 138 149	363 369 391	239 240 249	139 140 145	379 380 394	-11 -9 -7	-5 -3	-16 -11	218 221 229	203 215 221 231	3
	August 10 September 14 October 12	240 237 236	150 151 151	390 388 387	247 244 244	144 146 151	391 390 395	-7 -7	65	-1 -1 _9	232 233 239	231 231 232	1 2 7
	November 9	238	155	393	245	156	401	-7	-2	-8	237	233	4

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 periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates are generally 6 days earlier (5 days in the period before October 1975).
 ‡ The figures prior to June, 1976 have been adjusted on an estimated basis to exclude adult students registering for vacation employment. Subsequent figures exclude adult students, as collected.
 § From April 1974 the vacancy figures include some that are suitable for young persons.
 # Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency figures for the periods November 1974 to March 1975 and November 1976 to March 1977 are not available. The figures for the period September to November 1974 include some estimates.

TALLE 117

VACANCIES

notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118		and actual	THE									тно	USANDS
	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
and the second	Numbe	rs notified	to employ	ment offices	re taso	t onhuma b)	में दर्शी हो	49-7 1.m (F-)	107 Estas (C)	100 - 100 - 100	dm (F)		
1976 October 8 November 5† December 3†	57-0 	4-1 	7·9 	8-0 	8·7 	11·2 	11·9 	8·5 	5·5 	14-8 	137·7 	2·1 1·9 1·7	139·8
1977 January 7† February 4 March 4	54-0 57-4	3·3 3·6	7·1 8·8	8·8 9·2	9·2 9·7	10·8 11·5	11.5 12.2	8·8 9·3	5.5 5.9	13·0 15·0	132·1 142·5	1·8 1·8 1·8	133-9 144-3
April 6	62·1	4·0	9·8	9·2	10-8	12·3	12·6	9-3	6·7	17·1	153-9	1.8	155-7
May 6	68·2	4·4	10·3	9·4	10-9	13·7	13·3	9-8	6·6	17·0	163-6	1.8	165-4
June 1	69·4	4·7	11·0	9·3	10-6	13·8	13·7	9-2	7·1	18·0	166-8	2.0	168-8
July 8	66-6	5·4	9·7	9·2	10·7	13·2	13·6	9·2	6.7	16-9	161·2	2·0	163·2
August 5	63-6	5·2	9·3	9·8	10·3	12·4	12·8	9·1	6.1	16-9	155·5	2·0	157·5
September 2	64-0	5·5	9·2	10·6	10·3	12·6	12·8	9·6	6.2	18-1	159·0	2·1	161·0
October 7	70-6	5-0	8·9	10-9	11·3	13·0	13·3	9·3	6·4	18·3	166·9	2·1	169·1
November 4	69-2	4-8	8·2	10-1	10·6	12·4	12·6	8·8	5·8	15·4	157·9	2·0	159·9
December 2	65-3	4-8	8·1	10-4	10·2	11·6	12·6	7·9	5·9	15·7	152·6	1·8	154·4
1978 January 6	66-2	4·7	8·5	11-4	10-4	12·1	13·2	8·8	6·3	15-7	157·2	1-8	158·9
February 3	73-2	4·8	9·7	11-5	11-6	12·4	14·1	9·1	6·5	17-1	170·2	1-9	172·1
March 3	77-9	5·5	10·8	11-8	11-9	12·9	14·9	10·1	8·4	20-0	184·2	1-9	186·1
April 7	85·1	6·1	12·8	12·3	12·8	15·6	15·9	10·5	8·8	22·3	202·3	1·8	204·1
May 5	93·3	6·7	14·2	12·5	13·4	15·1	16·7	10·6	8·7	22·9	214·0	1·9	215·9
June 2	99·4	6·8	16·2	13·2	13·7	16·0	17·3	11.1	9·2	23·0	225·9	1·9	227·9
June 30	96·5	6·8	14·8	12·7	13·4	15·8	15-8	10·3	9·0	21-9	216-9	1.7	218·6
August 4	93·1	6·6	14·5	12·8	13·3	15·2	16-9	10·7	8·2	21-0	212-3	1.6	213·9
September 8	104·4	7·4	14·6	14·2	14·5	16·3	18-0	11·0	8·9	21-8	231-2	1.6	232·8
October 6	110·2	7·5	14·9	14·6	16·4	15·9	18·7	11·0	8·9	21·9	239·9	1·5	241·4
November 3	105·8	7·1	14·2	14·3	16·4	15·6	18·2	10·5	8·0	20·1	230·2	1·4	231·6
December 1	101·1	6·6	13·4	13·6	15·6	15·1	17·3	10·0	7·8	18·9	219·4	1·2	220·5
	Numb	ers notified	d to career	s offices									
1976 October 8 November 5† December 3†	10·3 	0·7 	1-3 	2.7 	1·6 	1·8 	1·7 	0·8 	0·7 	1·1 	22.7 	0.6 0.5 0.5	23·3
1977 January 7† February 4 March 4	7.9 10.5	0.6 0.9	0.9 1.3	2·1 2·2	1·3 1·9	1.5 2.2	1·3 1·7	0.7 0.8	0.5 0.5	0.8 1.0	17·4 22·9	0-5 0-5 0-5	17·9 23·4
April 6	11-9	1·1	1·3	2·5	1·9	2·4	1·8	1.0	0.6	0·9	25·4	0-5	25·9
May 6	13-8	1·1	1·7	5·5	2·1	3·2	2·0	1.1	0.5	1·5	32·4	0-6	33·0
June 1	12-0	0·6	1·0	5·1	1·6	2·3	1·4	0.9	0.5	1·6	27·0	0-6	27·6
July 8	8·5	0-6	1.0	3·9	1·3	1·9	1·1	1.0	0-5	1·2	20·8	0-4	21-2
August 5	8·4	0-6	1.1	3·7	1·2	1·8	1·2	0.9	0-5	1·2	20·4	0-4	20-8
September 2	8·9	0-7	1.0	3·5	1·4	1·5	1·2	1.0	0-6	1·2	21·1	0-6	21-6
October 7	9-1	0-6	0·8	2·3	1·3	1·4	1·1	0-8	0·4	0-9	18·8	0-5	19·3
November 4	9-4	0-5	0·7	2·0	1·3	1·2	0·9	0-6	0·4	0-8	18·0	0-4	18·4
December 2	8-9	0-5	0·6	1·7	1·1	1·1	1·0	0-5	0·3	0-9	16·7	0-3	17·1
1978 January 6	9-0	0-5	0·7	1.6	1·1	1·2	1·1	0·5	0·3	0-8	16·9	0-4	17·2
February 3	10-0	0-5	0·9	1.7	1·3	1·4	1·2	0·6	0·4	0-8	18·9	0-4	19·2
March 3	12-6	0-9	1·1	2.2	1·7	1·8	1·6	0·7	0·4	1-2	24·1	0-3	24·4
April 7	13·2	0·9	1·4	2·4	1·9	2·0	1.7	0.6	0·4	0·9	25·4	0·3	25·8
May 5	15·7	1·1	2·1	4·4	2·8	2·1	2.0	1.2	0·5	1·2	33·2	0·3	33·6
June 2	15·6	0·9	1·6	4·2	1·8	2·5	1.4	0.9	0·5	1·2	30·6	0·3	30·9
June 30	14·9	0·8	1.5	3·4	1.6	2·2	1·1	0·7	0·5	1·2	27·8	0·3	28·1
August 4	14·1	0·9	1.4	3·0	1.6	1·9	1·3	0·7	0·5	1·2	26·7	0·3	27·0
September 8	16·2	1·1	1.6	2·8	1.9	1·9	1·7	0·8	0·7	1·3	30·0	0·5	30·5
October 6	16·2	1·1	1.6	2·8	1.9	1.7	1.7	0-7	0.5	1·3	29·3	0·4	29·7
November 3	15·7	0·9	1.5	2·3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0-6	0.5	1·1	27·4	0·3	27·7
December 1	16·0	0·9	1.4	2·0	1.5	1.5	1.6	0-5	0.4	1·0	26·8	0·3	27·0

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

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

TABL	.E 119		Carl Carlos	an stars	Ling Artoph					Charles and the			тно	USANDS
		South East†	East Anglia	South West†	West Midlands	East Mid- lands†	York- shire and Humber side†	North West†	North†	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
1973	December 5	164.8	12.9	27.6	28-8	22.1	25.5	29.9	15.1	9.8	19.4	356.1	3.6	359.7
1974	January 9	142-6	14·7	23·9	24·4	18·9	21·8	25·3	12·8	8·7	17·7	307·6	3·5	311·1
	February 6	130-8	15·0	21·9	21·5	17·6	20·4	23·4	11·8	7·8	15·8	281·6	3·4	285·0
	March 6	130-6	14·9	21·1	21·1	17·3	19·4	23·4	12·1	7·9	15·4	278·1	3·6	281·7
	April 3	137.8	13.6	23.1	23.1	18.6	22.2	26.7	12.5	8.7	17.4	300-4	3.8	304.2
	April 3 May 8 June 5	135·5 143·2 144·7	12·5 11·5	29·9 27·7 26·6	25·1 24·7	19·4 20·5 19·9	22.7 23.5 24.5	26·0 27·9 28·1	11.9 13.4 13.9	8·7 9·4	19·2 19·7	318·6 323·2	3·8 3·8	322·4 327·0
	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 November 6 December 4	129·5 121·6 	9·2 8·3	20·9 18·5 17·6	20·8 17·9 16·3	16·9 16·5 15·0	21·0 19·7 18·0	23·7 21·8 20·5	13·2 12·2 11·7	8·9 8·7 8·0	22·2 21·7 21·7	286·4 267·5	4·2 3·9 3·7	290·6 271·4
1975	January 8 February 5 March 5	86·9 81·6	5.7 6.0	13·7 13·3	12·2 10·4	11·1 10·3	15·4 14·5	16·0 14·9	11-1 11-1	6·4 6·7	18 ^{.0} 19·1	195·1 188·0	3·6 3·9 3·6	199-0 191-6
	April 9	74-9	5·1	12·1	9·1	9·1	13·5	14·4	10·7	6·2	18·8	174·1	3·3	177·4
	May 7	66-8	4·7	10·7	8·1	8·7	11·6	13·5	10·4	5·6	18·2	158·4	3·0	161·4
	June 4	60-6	4·3	10·0	7·3	8·4	10·6	12·7	10·2	5·2	17·7	147·2	3·1	150·3
	July 9	53·7	4·0	8·9	6·6	7·4	9·8	11·8	9·1	4·8	16·5	132·8	2·7	135·5
	August 6	52·7	4·4	9·2	6·7	7·3	9·3	11·7	9·4	4·9	16·1	132·5	2·7	135·2
	September 3	52·2	3·9	8·6	6·1	7·3	8·8	11·4	9·0	4·7	15·8	128·1	2·5	130·6
	October 3‡	47·3	3·6	8·3	5·5	6·7	8·1	10·3	7·9	4·5	14·8	116·8	2·4	119-2
	November 7	43·1	3·4	7·6	5·5	6·5	7·6	10·8	7·8	4·4	14·8	111·8	2·4	114-2
	December 5	43·0	3·5	7·9	5·3	6·3	8·0	10·3	7·9	4·5	14·7	110·8	2·3	113-1
1976	January 2	42·1	3·4	8·5	5·2	6·4	7·5	10·0	7·2	4·6	14·0	108·8	2·3	111-1
	February 6	44·4	3·4	8·7	5·6	6·8	8·2	10·5	7·2	4·6	14·0	112·0	2·2	114-2
	March 5	46·6	3·6	8·1	6·0	6·0	8·3	10·7	7·1	4·7	14·5	116·7	2·1	118-8
	April 2	46·7	3·7	8·0	6·4	7·0	8·8	10·5	7·4	5·0	14·1	117·7	2·2	119·9
	May 7	45·5	3·5	7·9	6·3	6·8	9·2	10·2	7·1	5·1	14·5	116·1	2·3	118·4
	June 4	45·1	3·3	7·1	6·2	6·7	8·8	9·7	7·3	4·7	14·6	113·8	2·1	115·9
	July 2	45·6	3·4	7·7	6·3	7·0	9·8	10·2	8·1	5·2	14·8	118·3	2·1	120·4
	August 6	48·5	3·4	8·1	6·8	7·7	10·4	10·6	8·0	5·4	14·9	124·4	1·9	126·3
	September 3	49·6	3·3	8·0	7·3	7·9	10·5	11·0	7·9	5·8	14·6	126·1	2·2	128·3
	October 8 November 5	49.6	3.6	7·7	7·2	7·7	10·6	11·0 	8·1	5.5	13·7	124.6	1.9 2.0	126.5
077	December 3			MER.		••		•••			••	••	2.0	
.,,,	February 4 March 4	60·7 63·2	4-0 4-0	9.5 9.4	9·3 9·7	10 ^{.3} 11 ^{.4}	11.9 12.0	13·2 13·1	9·2 9·1	6·1 6·1	14·3 15·1	147·0 152·2	2·1 1·8 1·8	148·8 154·0
	April 6	64-0	4·2	9·0	9·6	10·9	11·8	12·8	8·9	6·3	16·2	153·8	1·7	155·5
	May 6	67-3	4·1	8·8	9·6	10·8	12·8	12·9	9·2	6·1	15·9	157·7	1·7	159·4
	June 1	65-8	4·3	8·7	9·4	10·4	12·9	12·6	8·7	6·4	16·8	156·2	1·9	158·1
	July 8	62·6	4·9	8·3	9·2	10·5	12·6	12·8	8·7	6·2	17·2	153·1	2·1	155-2
	August 5	61·7	4·8	8·4	9·7	10·2	12·3	12·3	8·6	5·9	16·9	151·3	2·1	153-4
	September 2	58·7	4·8	7·6	9·6	9·7	12·0	11·5	8·7	5·7	16·8	145·3	1·9	147-2
	October 7	63·1	4·5	8·7	10·1	10·4	12·4	12·4	9·0	6·3	17·5	154·0	2·0	156·0
	November 4	66·5	5·0	9·3	10·0	10·1	12·5	12·4	9·4	6·3	15· 4	157·4	2·0	159· 4
	December 2	68·9	5·3	9·7	10·6	10·3	12·6	13·2	9·4	6·7	16·9	163·0	2·0	165·0
978	January 6	74·3	5.6	11.5	11·9	10·9	13·6	15·0	10·2	7·0	18·1	178·3	2·0	180·3
	February 3	79·8	5.6	12.0	12·0	12·8	13·6	15·8	9·6	7·1	18·5	185·2	1·8	187·0
	March 3	83·7	5.9	11.3	12·2	12·6	13·4	15·8	10·0	8·6	20·2	193·9	1·9	195·8
	April 7	86·9	6·3	12·0	12·7	12·9	15·1	16·1	10·2	8·4	21·4	202·0	1.7	203·7
	May 5	92·4	6·4	12·7	12·7	13·3	14·1	16·2	10·1	8·2	21·8	208·1	1.8	209·9
	June 2	95·8	6·3	13·9	13·4	13·5	15·1	16·3	10·6	8·6	21·8	215·5	1.8	217·4
	June 30	92·8	6·2	13·5	12·7	13·3	15·2	15-0	9·7	8·5	22·1	209·2	1.8	211-0
	August 4	91·3	6·1	13·5	12·6	13·2	15·1	16-3	10·1	8·0	21·0	207·7	1.6	209-3
	September 8	99·0	6·7	12·9	13·2	13·9	15·6	16-8	10·1	8·4	20·5	217·3	1.4	218-7
	October 6	102-7	7·0	14·7	13·8	15·5	15·3	17·8	10.6	8·8	21-2	227·0	1·4	228-4
	N ovember 3	103-2	7·3	15·5	14·2	16·0	15·7	18·0	11.1	8·6	20-0	229·9	1·4	231-3
	December 1	104-6	7·0	15·0	13·8	15·7	16·1	17·8	11.5	8·6	20-1	229·9	1·4	231-2

Note: The figures relate only to the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled and include some that are suitable for young persons. In the period before April 1974 the figures relate to vacancies for adults.

* The series for Great Britain, Northern Ireland and United Kingdom from January 1975 onwards have been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of Employment Gozette.

* The boundaries of this region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis.

From October 1975 the day of the count was changed from a Wednesday to a Friday.
Il Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group. (a) some of the figures for October. November and December 1974 and for February 1975 include estimates for certain offices which did not render returns, (b) in December 1974 not count of unfilled vacancies was made in the South East, East Anglia, West Midlands and East Midlands regions, and (c) figures are not available for January 1975, November and December 1976 and January 1977.

VACANCIES

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

		OPE	RATIVES												
		WOF	KING OVE	RTIME	enter la cardina	25 in the second	ON S	HORT-TIM	E	Annel	Bank	Paper th	route line	n deserve Selection	a stand
We	ek ended			Hours	of overtime	e worked	Stood week†	off for whol	e Workin	g part of	week	Total		ana ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang	
										Hours	lost			Hours	lost
anen.	Allen and Allen	Numb of opera- tives (000's)	er Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of opera- tives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1974	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	17.65	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.2	375	13.7
	July 13	1,994	35·2	8·8	17·60	17·43	3	104	24	273	11·2	27	0·5	377	14·0
	August 17	1,880	33·1	8·8	16·47	17·50	4	140	31	306	9·9	34	0·6	446	13·0
	September 14	1,989	35·1	8·7	17·31	17·09	6	226	58	722	12·5	63	1·1	948	15·0
	October 19	2,011	35·5	8·5	17·00	16·30	23	927	59	769	13·1	82	1·4	1,696	20·7
	November 16	2,017	35·6	8·5	17·07	16·10	19	740	65	632	9·7	84	1·5	1,373	16·4
	December 14	2,003	35·7	8·6	17·19	16·20	8	321	64	686	10·7	72	1·3	1,008	13·9
1975	January 18	1,785	32·1	8·3	14·88	16·22	6	222	124	1,261	10·2	130	2·3	1,483	11.5
	February 15	1,758	31·9	8·2	14·45	14·89	11	449	171	1,762	10·3	182	3·3	2,210	12.1
	March 15	1,729	31·6	8·2	14·14	14·53	17	665	206	2,076	10·1	222	4·1	2,740	12.3
	April 19	1,683	31-0	8·1	13·71	13·85	11	444	228	2,250	9·9	239	4·4	2,695	11·3
	May 17	1,610	29-8	8·3	13·34	12·95	17	681	221	2,291	10·3	238	4·4	2,973	12·5
	June 14	1,560	29-1	8·2	12·86	12·94	14	570	194	1,865	9·6	208	3·9	2,434	11·7
	July 19	1,509	28·2	8·8	13·21	12·99	21	846	111	1,158	10· 4	132	2·5	2,005	15·1
	August 16	1,388	26·0	8·4	11·60	12·72	17	683	107	1,089	10·2	124	2·3	1,772	14·3
	September 13	1,558	29·3	8·4	13·02	12·87	12	489	119	1,174	9·9	131	2·5	1,665	12·7
	October 18	1,614	30·5	8·3	13·38	12·70	6	229	146	1,553	10·7	151	2·9	1,781	11-8
	November 15	1,664	31·8	8·3	13·74	12·89	20	810	156	1,526	9·8	176	3·4	2,336	13-3
	December 13	1,689	32·2	8·5	14·26	13·24	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	12·44	13	499	139	1,335	9·6	151	2·9	1,833	12·2
	February 14	1,558	30·3	8·3	12·95	13·27	6	245	158	1,521	9·6	165	3·2	1,765	10·7
	March 13	1,610	31·4	8·4	13·53	13·72	4	174	127	1,282	10·1	131	2·6	1,456	11·1
	April 10 May 15 June 12	1,620 1,672 1,623	31·6 32·7 31·7	8·3 8·4 8·3	13·42 14·03 13·46	13·50 13·66 13·69	4 2 6	163 94 256	110 100 76	1,043 914 712	9·5 9·2 9·5	114 102 82	2·2 2·0 1·6	1,208 1,007 968	10·6 9·9 11·8
	July 10§	1,649	32·0	8·6	14·11	13·84	2	83	51	481	9·5	53	1.0	563	10·7
	August 14§	1,507	29·2	8·5	12·86	14·10	6	227	42	391	9·3	48	0.9	618	13·0
	September 11§	1,695	32·7	8·6	14·58	14·48	3	103	52	486	9·4	54	1.0	589	10·9
	October 16§	1,836	35·1	8·6	15·77	15·11	3	125	43	375	8·8	46	0·9	501	10·9
	November 13§	1,858	35·4	8·5	15·88	15·16	3	133	30	313	10·6	33	0·6	446	13·6
	December 11§	1,904	36·3	8·6	16·47	15·41	2	90	41	559	13·9	43	0·8	649	15·1
1977	January 15§	1,720	33·0	8·3	14·23	15·53	8	332	33	282	8·6	41	0·8	614	15·0
	February 12§	1,840	35·2	8·6	15·85	16·06	5	189	36	434	12·0	41	0·8	623	15·3
	March 12§	1,846	35·3	8·6	15·84	15·84	8	333	43	421	10·0	51	1·0	754	14·9
	April 23§	1,816	34·7	8·5	15·52	15·56	13	532	33	278	8·5	46	0·9	809	17·7
	May 14§	1,917	36·6	8·6	16·50	16·13	9	358	36	347	9·6	45	0·9	706	15·6
	June 18§	1,785	34·0	8·7	15· 44	15·78	6	239	33	354	10·7	39	0·7	592	15·2
	July 16§	1,814	34·4	8·9	16·19	15·88	5	204	30	309	10·3	35	0·7	513	14·7
	August 13§	1,625	30·8	9·0	14·58	15·92	24	936	26	238	9·2	50	0·9	1,174	23·8
	September 10§	1,777	33·7	8·7	15·41	15·35	22	869	41	457	11·1	63	1·2	1,326	21·1
	October 15§	1,878	35·8	8·7	16·25	15·61	13	498	36	339	9·6	48	0·9	837	17·5
	November 12§	1,846	35·2	8·7	15·98	15·36	34	1,344	49	641	13·2	82	1·6	1,985	24·2
	December 10§	1,885	36·0	8·7	16·43	15·33	4	145	27	272	10·0	31	0·6	417	13·5
978	January 14§ February 11§ March 11§	1,748 1,823 1,857	33·6 35·0 35·7	8·4 8·6 8·7	14·70 15·67 16·18	15·99 15·80 16·04	4 4	176 170 145	43 41 36	573 522 396	13·5 12·9 11·0	47 45 40	0·9 0·9 0·8	749 692 542	16·0 15·4 13·7
	April 15§	1,850	35·7	8-7	16·07	16·12	3	123	36	379	10·5	39	0·8	502	12·8
	May 13§	1,872	36·2	8-5	15·97	15·61	3	99	33	333	10·2	35	0·7	432	12·3
	June 10§	1,778	34·3	8-5	15·10	15·50	3	128	33	318	9·6	36	0·7	446	12·3
	July 8§	1,812	34·8	8·8	15·97	15·67	12	497	22	201	9·3	34	0·7	699	20·6
	August 12§	1,568	30·1	8·8	13·75	15·15	3	126	21	216	10·1	25	0·5	342	13·9
	September 16§	1,793	34·4	8·7	15·64	15·61	9	358	22	195	9·1	31	0·6	553	18·1
	October 14 § November 11§	1,824 1,841	35·5 35·8	8·7 8·6	15·90 15·86	15·22 15·26	47	173 264	2 8 35	278 441	10·1 12·6	32 42	0·6 0·8	450 704	14·1 17·0

* 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.
§ 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 50 for detailed analysis.

	estines Clea	INDEX BY ALL	OF TOTAL OPERATIV	WEEKLY	HOURSWO	ORKED	end Real and	INDEX PER OP	OF AVERAGE	WEEKLY	HOURS W	ORKED	
		All man industri	ufacturing	Engin- eering, shipbuild electrica	ding, I		(Bril) po crossi	All manu industrie	ufacturing	Engin- eering, shipbuild electrical	ing,	angegroeinen	
100	the second shift	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1967 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976	ended	100-4 100-9 103-9 102-9 98-4 100-7 998-4 90-2 84-4 81-3 83-2 81-0 75-4 73-8 75-1		96-5 96-3 99-4 101-9 100-0 97-6 101-7 101-9 101-0 96-8 94-6 96-1 94-6 96-1 94-3 87-2 82-7 82-7 85-8 84-7 80-2 76-5 77-8	101-6 104-9 107-9 102-9 102-9 102-9 102-9 99-1 99-1 99-1 99-1 99-1 99-1 99-1 86-1 87-0 88-3 88-3 88-3 88-3 88-3 88-7 88-3 88-7 88-3 88-3	108-3 108-6 110-1 104-7 100-0 98-2 98-8 95-6 91-7 84-4 83-3 83-6 78-3 74-0 71-7 71-7 71-7 66-1 60-9 58-9 59-6	100-1 99-1 100-1 100-1 100-0 98-4 97-3 96-6 95-2 92-8 90-4 90-8 89-3 85-9 84-5 85-9 84-5 85-9 84-5 85-4 87-2 82-0 79-8 80-3	102-5 103-3 102-4 101-0 100-0 99-9 100-7 97-8 97-1 97-9 98-0 97-1 97-9 98-0 97-1 94-7 94-7 94-7 94-7 94-5 93-8 92-8 93-1 94-0		102-4 102-8 101-7 101-3 100-0 99-6 100-7 98-8 97-4 96-6 97-3 96-6 97-3 96-6 97-3 96-1 93-4 92-6 92-4 92-4 91-3 91-1 92-2	103-2 104-9 101-7 100-6 100-0 100-2 100-8 98-4 95-7 95-7 95-7 95-7 95-7 95-7 95-7 95-7	103-0 104-5 104-8 101-1 100-0 100-5 101-4 100-3 98-5 97-3 98-3 97-7 96-9 96-3 95-6 96-7 94-8 93-7 93-8 93-7 93-8 93-7	102-5 102-0 101-7 100-4 100-0 99-9 99-9 98-0 98-1 98-0 98-3 98-4 97-5 96-8 96-7 97-6 96-8 95-4 95-1 95-9
1974	November 16	82·7	80·4	87·1	83·6	66·9	87·4	94·8	94·5	93·3	94·5	95·3	96·2
	December 14	82·6	80·5	87·5	83·7	67·0	87·2	94·9	94·7	93·2	94·5	95·3	97·0
1975	January 18	80·6	80·0	85·5	81·5	65·3	85·1	93·3	94·4	92·0	92·4	94·1	95-0
	February 15	79·3	78·8	84·3	79·6	63·9	83·0	92·9	93·8	91·7	91·7	93·8	94-8
	March 15	78·5	78·0	84·0	78·2	62·8	82·3	92·7	93·3	91·6	91·4	93·8	94-5
	April 19	78·0	76·9	83·3	78·4	62·9	82·1	92·6	92·7	91·4	91·5	93·9	94·5
	May 17	76·8	75·4	84·2	75·8	64·2	81·6	92·4	92·2	91·4	91·1	93·9	94·6
	June 14	76·4	74·8	81·4	75·6	63·8	82·1	92·3	92·2	90·9	91·9	94·3	94·8
	July 19	71-7	74·1	76·3	65·3	57·4	83·9	93·1	92·4	91·4	93·1	94·2	97-4
	August 16	62-0	73·2	65·4	65·7	48·4	75·0	93·1	92·2	91·1	93·0	94·0	96-6
	September 13	75-8	73·6	80·6	75·9	61·6	83·8	92·5	92·4	90·7	93·0	93·2	95-6
	October 18	75·1	73·0	80·2	75·6	60·9	83·0	92·4	92·2	90·6	93·3	92·8	95·5
	November 15	74·9	72·9	78·4	75·0	60·0	80·9	92·5	92·2	90·8	93·4	93·1	95·5
	December 13	75·1	73·1	78·8	74·4	60·1	80·6	93·1	92·7	91·5	94·3	93·5	95·7
1976	January 10	73·6	73·0	76·5	74·2	60·0	78·4	91·4	92·5	89·2	92·8	92·7	94·0
	February 16	73·8	73·3	77·0	75·1	59·8	77·2	91·7	92·6	89·8	93·1	92·9	93·6
	March 13	73·2	72·7	76·1	74·7	58·8	77·0	92·1	92·8	90·1	93·5	92·9	94·1
	April 10	73·8	72·8	76·9	74·7	59·2	78·3	92·7	92·9	91·7	93·5	93.6	95-0
	May 15	74·6	73·3	77·6	75·5	59·7	79·3	93·0	92·9	91·1	94·0	93.9	94-9
	June 12	75·2	73·7	77·6	76·1	60·6	80·4	92·9	92·9	90·6	93·9	93.9	95-1
	July 10*	71·6	74·0	74·3	66·9	55·6	81·6	93·7	93·0	91·3	95·7	94·3	96·1
	August 14*	62·7	74·2	64·2	65·5	47·8	74·4	94·1	93·2	91·6	93·6	94·4	96·5
	September 11*	76·5	74·3	78·9	77·2	60·9	83·0	93·4	93·3	91·2	93·6	93·8	95·5
	October 16*	77·0	74·8	79·3	78·4	61·3	82·8	93·8	93·6	91.7	94·6	94·2	95·3
	November 13*	77·0	75·0	79·5	78·2	61·4	82·8	93·9	93·6	92.1	93·7	94·4	95·3
	December 11*	77·0	74·9	79·7	77·4	61·6	82·4	94·2	93·7	92.5	92·8	94·7	96·0
1977	January 15*	76·0	75·4	78·3	78·1	61·3	80·3	93·2	94·3	91·4	93·0	94·1	94·6
	February 12*	76·4	75·8	79·4	77·6	61·7	79·8	93·8	94·7	92·4	92·1	94·6	95·0
	March 12*	76·4	75·9	79·5	77·8	61·5	79·9	93·8	94·4	92·3	92·6	94·5	94·9
	April 23*	76·4	75·4	79·3	77-0	61·7	80·1	93·8	94·0	92·0	93·1	94·4	95·3
	May 14*	76·7	75·4	79·8	79-2	61·6	80·3	94·2	94·1	92·7	94·0	94·4	95·6
	June 18*	76·7	75·2	79·0	79-2	61·6	81·6	93·9	93·9	91·8	93·5	94·2	96·1
	July 16*	72·8	75·2	75·8	69·5	55-8	81·5	94·6	93·9	92·9	95·4	94·3	96·4
	August 13*	63·0	74·6	64·4	67·5	47-8	73·7	95·0	94·1	93·1	92·8	94·5	97·4
	September 10*	76·7	74·5	79·0	79·1	60-5	81·6	93·6	93·5	91·7	92·8	93·6	95·6
	October 15*	77·0	74-9	79·9	80·2	60·4	81·1	94-0	93·8	92·1	93·5	93·9	96·0
	November 12*	76·5	74-6	79·5	77·7	60·8	81·8	93-8	93·6	92·0	92·9	94·0	96·3
	December 10*	77·1	75-0	79·9	82·0	60·7	81·9	94-3	93·8	92·4	94·0	94·0	97·0
1978	January 14*	76·0	75·3	79·0	80-0	59·8	79·9	93·2	94·3	91.6	91·5	93·6	95·3
	February 11*	75·8	75·2	78·9	80-1	59·8	79·2	93·3	94·2	91.8	91·9	93·5	95·3
	March 11*	75·7	75·2	78·6	80-5	59·7	79·5	94·0	94·6	92.2	93·1	94·1	96·0
	April 15*	75·8	74·8	78·7	8 0·9	59·7	79·6	94·0	94·2	92·3	93·5	94·1	95- 9
	May 13*	75·8	74·6	78·4	81·3	59·4	80·2	94·0	94·1	92·1	94·0	94·1	96-0
	June 10*	75·6	74·1	78·1	79·7	59·8	81·5	93·7	93·7	91·6	92·2	94·2	96-4
	July 8*	71·7	74·1	74·6	68·9	54·8	80·8	94·6	93·9	92·5	95·0	94·6	96·3
	August 12*	62·2	73·7	63·5	68·0	47·3	73·6	94·5	93·6	92·3	91·6	94·8	97·1
	September 16*	75·9	73·8	78·3	79·8	59·3	82·2	93·9	93·9	92·0	92·5	94·3	96-3
	October 14*	75·7	73·6	78·1	79·9	59·3	82·1	94·0	93·8	92·1	92·2	94·4	96·2
	November 11*	75·5	73·6	78·1	79·3	59·2	81·0	93·9	93·8	92·2	91·9	94·3	95·5

* The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from July 1976 when the results of the June 1977 Census of Employment become available, and from November 1978 to take account of the changed proportion of operatives to total employees at October 1979. Both indexes are subject to revision from November 1977 to take account of the October 1978 enquiry into the hours of manual workers. Note: The method of calculation of this index was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue, respectively, of *Employment Gazette*.

HOURS OF WORK

manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122 al Classification 196

FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

	Food, drink and tobacc	Coal and petro- o leum product	Chemical and allied indus- ts tries	ls Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	rnings £ 57·01 69·74 76·75 9:26	£ 51·29 63·10 71·72 77·80	£ 51.76 62.50 73.72 79.40	£ 48·49 58·86 66·11 73·38	£ 44·32 53·35 61·64 67·93	£ 46·18 56·79 63·48 69·13	£ 50·40 67·53 72·09 76·37	£ 52.73 62.52 72.48 75.59	£ 46·97 56·12 64·90 70·65	£ 43·74 53·65 61·19 65·32	£ 41·39 50·76 55·89 61·91	£ 40·37 48·16 53·30 61·61
Average h 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 1977 Oct.	0urs worl 46.6 46.2 45.9 46.4	62-36 ked 43-8 42-6 42-9 43-0	44·2 42·7 44·1 44·4	44-8 41-9 44-0 43-8	44·2 42·6 42·9 43·3	43·7 42·0 42·7 43·0	43·4 42·2 42·3 42·6	43·5 43·9 43·4 43·7	42·3 41·4 42·6 42·2	43·7 42·1 43·2 43·1	43·6 42·4 43·4 43·1	44·2 43·7 43·1 42·9	41·1 40·5 40·9 41·3
Average h 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 1977 Oct.	ourly ear 102.9 130.5 145.6 156.2	nings P 130·2 163·7 178·9 191·5	P 116·0 147·8 162·6 175·2	P 115-5 149-2 167-5 181-3	P 109·7 138·2 154·1 169·5	P 101·4 127·0 144·4 158·0	p 106·4 134·6 150·1 162·3	P 115·9 153·8 166·1 174·8	p 124·7 151·0 170·1 179·1	P 107·5 133·3 150·2 163·9	P 100·3 126·5 141·0 151·6	P 93·6 116·2 129·7 144·3	P 98·2 118·9 130·3 149·2
		Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water ¹	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
Average w 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 1977 Oct.	veekly ear	rnings £ 50·40 61·07 68·82 75·15	£ 45·61 55·83 61·48 67·66	£ 54·96 65·17 73·88 82·09	£ 48·23 58·06 66·27 71·04	£ 49·12 59·74 67·83 73·56	£ 48·46 59·82 66·36 74·96	£ 48·75 60·38 65·80 72·91	£ 47·71 60·45 68·42 72·72	£ 52.06 63.81 71.22 76.96	£ 41.68 50.71 57.36 63.31	£ 37.87 49.88 53.97 59.04	£ 48.63 59.58 66.97 72.89
Average h 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 1977 Oct.	ours worl	ked 46·1 44·5 45·3 45·7	43·8 43·1 42·8 43·0	43·9 42·4 43·6 44·5	43-9 42-5 43-3 43-4	44·0 42·7 43·5 43·6	48·0 47·2 46·4 47·2	46-8 45-2 44-3 44-7	44·0 42·3 42·8 42·4	49·5 47·3 47·5 48·0	43·8 43·2 43·0 43·3	43·7 43·2 42·7 42·9	45-1 43-6 44-0 44-2
Average h 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 1977 Oct.	ourly ear	nings P 109·3 137·2 151·9 164·4	P 104-1 129-5 143-6 157-3	p 125·2 153·7 169·4 184·5	P 109-9 136-6 153-0 163-7	p 111-6 139-9 155-9 168-7	P 101-0 126-7 143-0 158-8	p 104-2 133-6 148-5 163-1	p 108·4 142·9 159·9 171·5	p 105·2 134·9 149·9 160·3	P 95·2 117·4 133·4 146·2	P 86·7 115·5 126·4 137·6	p 107-8 136-7 152-2 164-9
Standard	Industrial	Classificatio	on 1968	revor en la la	the preserve and	The set		N 196 9	FL	JLL-TIME V	VOMEN (1	8 YEARS A	ND OVER)
	Food, drink and tobacc	Coal and petro- o leum product	Chemical and allied indus- ts tries	s Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 1977 Oct.	zeekly eau £ 28.75 37.28 43.69 47.51	rnings £ 31·41 42·91 48·46 55·97	£ 28·73 37·40 44·11 48·64	£ 27·38 35·41 43·58 47·21	£ 30·02 38·94 46·77 51·14	£ 26·87 35·48 42·32 45·49	£ 28·21 36·38 43·54 47·04	£ 28·01 39·19 46·08 49·55	£ 33·48 42·33 50·43 53·68	£ 26·79 34·40 42·21 45·28	£ 25·52 31·76 37·93 40·95	£ 22-38 28-13 32-61 36-90	£ 24-04 28-70 33-59 38-08
Average h 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 1977 Oct.	ours work 38·0 37·7 37·9 38·1	xed 38·8 38·6 36·5 37·7	38·4 37·9 38·4 38·2	37·5 36·7 37·7 37·3	38-0 37-5 38-0 37-8	37·9 37·4 37·6 37·7	37·2 37·1 37·6 37·8	36·7 37·0 37·4 38·1	37·9 37·5 37·8 38·0	37·1 36·8 37·5 37·0	37·2 36·1 36·7 36·4	36·1 36·5 36·4 36·2	36·1 35·5 36·0 36·1
Average h 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 1977 Oct.	P 75.7 98.9 115.3 124.7	P 81.0 111.2 132.8 148.5	P 74·8 98·7 114·9 127·3	P 73-0 96-5 115-6 126-6	P 79·0 103·8 123·1 135·3	P 70·9 94·9 112·6 120·7	P 75·8 98·1 115·8 124·4	P 76-3 105-9 123-2 130-1	P 88-3 112-9 133-4 141-3	P 72·2 93·5 112·6 122·4	P 68·6 88·0 103·4 112·5	P 62-0 77-1 89-6 101-9	P 66-6 80-9 93-3 105-5
		Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industrie covered
Average v	veekly ea	rnings £	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 27.01
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 1977 Oct.	0.00	27.54 35.20 42.22 45.59	28·86 36·77 42·14 46·20	30·09 38·51 45·20 48·87	26·27 32·94 39·49 43·44	27·05 34·23 40·71 44·45	I	23·92 30·45 36·11 39·14	29·89 38·76 43·43 47·94	34.58 44.07 50.23 53.25	26·59 31·69 35·16	29-18 38-64 43-62 46-41	34·19 40·61 44·31
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 1977 Oct.	ours wor	36-3 35-9 36-7 36-8	37·7 37·0 37·3 37·2	38·7 37·9 38·4 38·5	37·5 37·3 37·3 37·5	37·2 36·8 37·2 37·2	Ξ	38·1 37·5 38·3 37·9	36·7 35·4 36·4 36·0	42·4 41·5 41·6 41·3	38·7 38·3 37·8 38·3	39·5 40·3 39·9 39·4	37·4 37·0 37·4 37·4
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 1977 Oct.		P 75.9 98.1 115.0 123.9	P 76·6 99·4 113·0 124·2	P 77·8 101·6 117·7 126·9	P 70·1 88·3 105·9 115·8	P 72·7 93·0 109·4 119·5		P 62·8 81·2 94·3 103·3	P 81·4 109·5 119·3 133·2	P 81.6 106.2 120.7 128.9	P 56-2 69-4 83-8 91-8	P 73-9 95-9 109-3 117-8	P 72·2 92·4 108·6 118·5

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

average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: manual workers: United Kingdom TABLE 123

Los suns	October 1	975		October 1	976	1997 (A. 1997)	October 1	977	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968	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
and the second	£		P	£	and the second second		£		
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.



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	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
			(1)	(2)	effect of overtime* (3)	(4)	(5)
1962	April	A.S.	+ 4.0	+ 5.2	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October		+ 3.2	+ 1.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April		+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October		+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April		+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October		+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April		+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October		+ 8.5	+10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April		+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October		+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April		+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
	October		- 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968	April		+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
	October		- 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
969	April		+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
	October		+ 8.1	+ 8.0	- 8.0	1 5.5	+ 2.5
1970	October		113.5	15.3	116.0	12.4	1 3.6
1971	October		111.1	112.9	112.7	11.6	+ 2.1
1972	October		T111	112.0	+137	10.1	- 3.5+
1072	October		+ 13-7	1144	+140	12.1	- J J+
1074	October		+15.1	+141	+13.0	+ 12-1	T 13
075	October		+20.0	121.4	+21.5	+20.0	+ 1.5
7/5	October		+ 23.4	+ 26.9	+ 28.6	+ 20.5	+ 2.1
1976	October		+13.2	+12.1	+11.6	+16.2	- 4.79
17//	October		+ 8.6	+ 8.4	+ 8.2	+ 4.21T	+ 3.111

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular surveys into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122). *The figures in column (3) are calculated by: 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours; 2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay); 3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and 4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours of equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime. 1 The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index. 2 The engineering and construction industries had large wage rates increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry. 3 The reason for the negative figure is that a flat rate supplement of pay represents a higher proportion of basic wage rates than of earnings. 1 These figures have been affected by nationally negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

	ALL MANO	FACTORINGINDO	SIRIES: non-manua							
rs and over) WOMEN	ind over) WOMEN (18 years and over)									
Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women							
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0							
111.7	110.7	112.5	111.0							
124.5	122.3	124.9	122.7							
138.0	135.9	139-9	136.5							
157.0	152.1	165-2	154.3							
202.9	191.8	226.7	197.5							
244.5	225-6	276-2	233.9							
267.3	248.0	310-0	258.1							
300.0	287.3	353.4	298.1							
1,000	689	311	1,000							

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates) TABLE 126

	MANUFA	CTURING	NDUSTRI	ES		ALLIND	JSTRIES AI	ND SERVIC	ES	
	Average w earnings	reekly	Average hours	Average earnings	ourly	Average w earnings	eekly	Average hours	Average h earnings	ourly
The second second second			excluding t affected by	hose whose p absence	ay was			excluding t affected by	hose whose p absence	ay was
	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	to base bas serve bas so to bas so to bas so	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over	£	£	CTC25	P	P	£	£	A STREET	P	P
Manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	33-6 38-6 43-6	34·5 39·9 45·1	45·6 46·4 46·2	75-8 86-0 97-4	83·7 95·2	32·1 37·0 42·3	32·8 38·1 43·6	46·0 46·7 46·5	71·3 81·7 93·5	69·1 79·2 91·1
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977 April 1978	54·5 65·1 71·8 81·8	56·6 67·4 74·2 84·7	45·0 45·1 45·6 45·8	125-8 149-2 162-6 184-8	123·1 146·3 160·0 181·8	54·0 63-3 69·5 78·4	55·7 65·1 71·5 80·7	45·5 45·3 45·7 46·0	122·2 143·7 156·5 175·5	119-2 141-0 154-3 172-8
Non-manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	43·7 48·4 54·1	43-8 48-7 54-5	38·9 39·2 39·1	111·3 122·4 137·7	122·4 137·8	43·4 47·8 54·1	43·5 48·1 54·4	38·7 38·8 38·8	110·7 121·6 137·9	110-8 121-7 138-1
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977 April 1978	68·2 80·2 88·2 102·4	68·7 80·9 88·9 103·0	39·2 39·1 39·2 39·4	173-2 204-3 223-4 258-1	173-3 204-4 223-8 258-9	67·9 81·0 88·4 99·9	68·4 81·6 88·9 100·7	38·7 38·5 38·7 38·7	174-3 210-3 227-2 257-1	174-6 210-6 227-9 257-9
All occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	36·2 41·1 46·3	37·1 42·3 47·7	43-9 44-5 44-3	83·7 94·5 106·9	93·5 106·1	36·0 40·9 46·5	36·7 41·9 47·7	43·4 43·8 43·7	83·7 94·3 107·6	83·3 93·7 107·2
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977 April 1978	58·1 69·2 76·1 87·3	60·2 71·4 78·5 90·0	43·4 43·4 43·8 44·0	137-7 163-2 177-7 202-9	136·5 162·0 177·1 202·2	59·2 70·0 76·8 86·9	60·8 71·8 78·6 89·1	43·0 42·7 43·0 43·1	139·9 166·8 181·1 204·3	139·3 166·6 181·5 204·9
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations										
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	17·0 19·6 23·1	17·7 20·5 24·1	40·0 40·0 39·9	44-4 51-2 60-6	50·7 60·1	16·6 19·1 22·8	17·1 19·7 23·6	39·9 39·9 39·8	43-0 49-6 59-3	42·6 49·1 58·7
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977 April 1977 April 1978	30·9 38·5 43·0 49·3	32·4 40·3 45·0 51·2	39·5 39·6 39·8 39·9	81·8 102·0 113·4 128·5	81·4 101·5 112·7 127·5	30·9 38·1 42·2 48·0	32·1 39·4 43·7 49·4	39·4 39·3 39·4 39·6	81.6 100.7 111.2 125.3	81·1 100·2 110·7 124·4
Non-manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	19·4 21·8 25·6	19·5 21·8 25·8	37·3 37·3 37·3	52·3 58·5 69·0	58·3 68·8	22·1 24·5 28·3	22·2 24·7 28·6	36·8 36·8 36·8	59·9 66·2 76·9	59·8 66·1 76·7
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977 April 1978	35·2 42·8 48·1 54·9	35·4 43·1 48·4 55·2	37·1 37·1 37·1 37·2	95·2 115·9 130·1 148·0	95·0 115·6 129·8 147·5	39·3 48·5 53·4 58·5	39·6 48·8 53·8 59·1	36·6 36·5 36·7 36·7	106·1 132·0 143·8 158·1	105-9 131-8 143-7 157-9
All occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	17-8 20-3 23-9	18·4 21·0 24·8	39·0 39·0 38·9	47·0 53·9 63·8	53·5 63·4	20·1 22·6 26·3	20·5 23·1 26·9	37·8 37·8 37·8	54-0 60-5 70-8	53·9 60·3 70·6
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977 April 1977	32·4 40·1 44·9 51·3	33·6 41·5 46·4 52·8	38·5 38·5 38·7 38·8	87-2 107-6 120-0 136-1	86·9 107·2 119·6 135·4	36·6 45·3 50·0 55·4	37·4 46·2 51·0 56·4	37·4 37·3 37·5 37·5	98·5 122·6 134·0 148·2	98·3 122·4 133·9 148·0
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over and WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations April 1972 April 1973	31·7 36·0	32·7 37·3	42-6 43-1	76-4 85-7	8 4 ·1	31-4 35-5	32-0 36-4	41·8 42·1	75-8 85-2	75-0 84-1
April 1974 April 1975 April 1976 April 1979 April 1979	40·8 52·1 62·5 68·9	42·3 54·2 64·7 71·3	43-0 42-3 42-3 42-7	97.6 127.2 151.8 165.8	96·1 125·4 150·0 164·3	40·6 52·7 62·7 68·7	41·7 54·0 64·2 70·2	42-0 41-3 41-1 41-3	97·8 128·9 154·7 168·0	96·8 127·7 153·8 167·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES,	78.8	61.2	42.8	188.7	187.0	//·3	/9-1	41.4	188.6	187.9
All occupations April 1973 April 1974	35·6 40·3	36·8 41·8	43·1 43·0	84·6 96·4	83·1 95·0	35·0 40·1	35·9 41·1	42·1 42·0	84·1 96·6	82·9 95·5
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977 April 1978	51·5 61·8 68·0 77·8	53·6 64·0 70·4 80·5	42·3 42·5 42·7 42·8	125-8 150-1 163-8 186-5	124·1 148·3 162·3 184·7	52·0 61·8 67·8 76·3	53·4 63·4 69·3 78·1	41·4 41·1 41·3 41·4	127·3 152·6 165·7 186·1	126-0 151-6 165-1 185-3

Earnings, wage rates, retail prices etc.



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



EARNINGS

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Great Britain: index of average earnings: all employees (monthly inquiry-older series) TABLE 127

	Food, drink and	Coal and petro- leum pro-	Chemi- cals and allied indus-	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin-	Instru- ment engin-	Elec- trical engin-	Ship- building and marine engin-		Metal goods not else- where		Leather, leather	Clothing and foot-	Bricks, pottery, glass,
	tobacco	ducts	tries	_	eering	eering	eering	eering	Vehicles	specified	Textiles	and fur	wear	etc
Standard Indus JANUARY	trial Classificat 1970 = 100	tion 1968												
1973 January February March	145·2 146·4 161·1	137-7 138-7 139-6	142-9 151-6 143-5	135·2 140·4 1 44 ·0	139·5 140·7 142·0	138·9 140·9 143·5	142·9 145·4 146·4	135·3 137·3 139·2	145·2 141·8 141·0	139·1 139·6 140·1	142·0 144·5 145·7	149·4 148·3 152·6	139-7 141-6 143-6	145-1 146-6 146-5
April	154·0	139·5	146·2	141·9	140·5	143·0	146-6	133·3	142·1	138-0	142·7	150·1	140·1	147-4
May	158·0	141·7	148·1	145·3	145·8	145·8	151-8	144·8	148·1	144-6	152·8	153·2	146·7	151-9
June	158·1	145·6	154·7	152·7	148·8	148·8	155-0	148·1	153·5	148-2	156·3	155·2	147·9	154-9
July	157·9	150-2	154-0	155-0	150·4	150·3	154·3	148·6	153·3	148-9	156·3	162·2	146-9	154-6
August	158·5	150-0	150-8	150-7	148·4	146·9	153·8	145·2	152·3	145-6	154·6	161·3	146-7	151-2
September	160·5	151-9	152-8	154-1	152·8	151·7	156·6	146·0	152·8	150-5	155·7	162·0	152-6	156-3
October	160·7	153·0	155-2	154-9	156-6	153·5	158·5	148- 4	155·5	154·2	159·3	160·2	157·1	159·7
November	165·8	148·7	161-1	157-5	158-9	155·7	161·1	154-7	157·8	158·4	161·6	161·8	159·2	162·7
December	170·3	152·8	162-3	155-2	159-5	160·2	161·6	145-2	157·0	155·5	157·4	157·9	159·4	163·0
1974 January†† February†† March	166·3 165·3 169·0	150·6 151·0 160·2	159·2 169·5 162·3	145·2 153·6 159·5	150·5 154·1 165·0	154·6 157·9 166·6	155·4 157·3 162·9	142·8 148·2 158·5	144·6 144·4 160·3	145·6 149·0 163·3	142-9 146-0 168-6	159·6 164·4 176·1	141-0 145-8 170-4	155·3 157·5 166·2
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	197-2	199-1	187-1	204-5	196-4	197-6	207·0	194-4	199·4
December	218-6	206·1	211·3	200-8	198-5	199-3	204-3	191-8	201-6	196-9	199-6	206·3	197-0	203·0
January	214-8	212·1	205·5	203·6	203·7	201·2	204·0	197·8	196·9	201·0	200·7	214·5	198·1	204·9
February	214-5	209·1	213·2	214·4	205·3	204·4	208·4	202·8	200·2	203·8	203·7	209·1	202·3	207·0
March	233-0	219·3	207·6	220·0	208·8	209·2	212·2	211·3	199·3	209·4	203·7	215·8	204·7	206·0
April	220-8	213·0	210·8	212·9	215·4	210·5	217·5	221·4	200-7	209·1	208·5	215-1	210-5	210-8
May	225-4	215·6	215·4	221·2	215·5	215·2	222·0	218·7	198-8	210·7	218·5	216-9	210-5	213-2
June	233-1	223·2	217·5	222·5	220·5	224·2	226·8	232·2	207-5	218·6	225·7	219-6	215-3	220-1
July	237-2	240·9	251·4	225.6	230·1	231.5	237·8	217·3	213·5	227·8	233·2	227-7	219·7	224·9
August	241-0	242·9	249·7	225.8	226·7	228.7	236·9	200·1	219·9	224·9	230·1	225-9	213·0	224·6
September	245-0	245·1	245·5	229.6	230·2	232.9	241·1	236·1	217·0	228·2	233·4	232-1	220·5	231·7
November December 1976	254.7 263.5	250.6 252.8	255.9 264.2	236.2 241.3 235.0	239·8 241·2	238-4 248-3	248·4 255·4	238·5 244·4 239·7	227·3 230·3	232-8 239-7 240-8	238-8 242-9 242-5	236.6 238.5 237.9	228.6 232.0 236.8	236·5 242·2 246·6
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
August September October	275-7 277-6 276-3 276-3	265.6 267.4 269.9	273·7 274·8 276·5	271.3 260.7 263.5 271.0	261·5 259·1 260·6 264·8	260·9 260·7 263·8 265·7	270·5 273·0 274·9	254-8 254-3 258-7 258-1	253.0 248.7 250.3 256.2	263·0 260·5 263·2 269·5	269·5 269·1 269·9	257.7 253.6 257.6 258.2	252-6 249-6 253-6 260-5	261·3 259·8 264·7 265.8
November December 1977	286·0 291·2	276·0 278·3	288·6 286·0	273·5 273·2	269·5 271·7	272·2 271·8	279-8 282-0	266·3 265·7	256·1 256·8	276·2 275·2	278·4 279·1	263·1 269·0	266·9 269·7	270-7 275-6
January February March April	286-4 285-5 308-4 291-0	277-2 284-7 282-9	282.6 283.9 285.9	277.9 282.7 281.3 279.7	272.5 274.4 277.8 280.5	275.4 277.9 285.9	280·8 282·2 288·7	273·5 270·6 265·8	259.6 253.2 256.7	276·7 278·4 283·2	283·2 284·8 286·6	279·2 272·1 276·5	270·8 276·6 276·8	269·4 272·2 275·8
May June July	301-9 297-9 298-4	289.9 288.9 296.2	291.8 296.3 293.2	288-6 283-5 303-8	285·9 283·9 287·2	283·2 284·4 285·2	290.5 287.7 289.2	271-1 281-0 278-4 277-0	260-3 270-3 268-1 266-8	285.7 284.8 291.6	293·4 291·5 292·5	278·3 278·3 278·3 283·7	277-8 278-8 279-3 280-5	280-0 285-1 289-5 282-4
August	293-4	291-0	290.6	281-9	283·1	286·3	291.6	269·8	265·5	285.5	291·0	281.7	278·7	280-4
September	301-7	286-4	295.7	289-2	287·3	287·0	291.7	272·7	260·5	295.6	294·0	283.5	288·2	286-6
October	309-7	286-6	304.2	292-9	294·1	296·3	296.2	265·8	267·4	300.7	299·0	296.1	296·3	293-0
November December 1978	326·0 322·6	294·1 302·7	328·2 330·6	290-3 298-0	301·9 307·8	304·0 312·1	315·8 307·8	290·2 279·1	280·6 287·0	307·5 308·9	303·2 307·4	297·5 296·4	302-8 300-8	298·2 306·8
February March April	322-5 330-5 337-1	315·5 333·8 339·8	319·6 325·8 323·7	305-2 321-0 340-6	307.6 311.0 315.4 325.1	312-0 314-7 318-1 331-9	313·2 322·6 328·4	292-8 287-7 306-1 348-0	291.6 289.7 299.6	312·7 313·7 316·2 326·3	311.8 315.0 312.4 321.9	308-9 303-3 304-6 308-4	308-2 306-5 310-6	306-3 305-9 307-1
May	344·2	327·4	328·8	337·8	327·3	336·3	334·6	321·2	305·9	328·1	330-9	308·1	316·3	320.0
June	347·1	328·0	344·8	334·4	329·9	333·5	340·0	324·8	309·2	331·5	338-8	312·2	317·7	328.8
July	348·0	344·4	342·5	350·2	334·0	347·0	337·3	327·1	307·1	334·6	338-7	325·2	322·5	326.2
August	345·4	339·8	339·6	313·7	333·9	336·5	332·7	311.7	301·8	328·7	338·4	324·1	319·7	325-9
September	349·6	339·9	348·5	333·1	334·7	339·2	337·1	327.0	301·2	335·4	340·5	330·4	324·2	330-5
October	352·3	341·0	345·6	337·1	339·8	345·1	347·9	415.2	310·2	342·1	345·1	330·8	329·3	338-8
November¶	365.5	345.9	353.4	333.6	349.7	353.5	34 9 ·8	346.9	309.8	351.4	348.3	332·5	337.0	343.4

* England and Wales only. * England and Wales only. * 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". ** 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.

TABLE 127 (cont

Timber,	Paper, printing	Other manu-		Mining	6	Gas, elec-	Trans- port	Missel	All manuf industries	acturing	All indust services co	ries and overed	
ture, etc	and publish- ing	indus- tries	Agricul- ture*	quarry- ing	struc- tion	and water	and com- munica- tion†	laneous services‡	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	bijski konstil Statusti o stali Gises va sentens
	Long prist	Yuonei	anui.	respond	69.52	anut.	Sanak Tan	ense y	Standard	Industrial	Classificatio	n 1968	Thereby
									JANUA	RY 197	0 = 1 0 0		1973
47·6	139·5	141·3	139·6	140·9	147·0	145·4	144·2	147·6	141·9	142·1	142-9	143·1	January
49·3	140·6	143·0	148·8	141·1	150·7	141·8	144·0	148·7	143·5	143·7	144-5	144·4	February
50·6	143·3	144·1	145·5	140·6	156·9	145·4	145·5	151·7	145·3	145·5	146-7	145·9	March
51·7	141·6	145·6	160·3	144·8	152·6	148·1	147·2	149·5	144-0	147·7	145·8	148·3	April
57·1	148·7	148·9	167·9	146·9	157·7	152·6	149·9	147·0	149-5	148·9	150·6	149·5	May
60·9	152·6	154·6	175·6	149·8	163·9	161·6	155·1	154·0	153-3	152·0	155·2	152·8	June
61·1	151·3	154·1	171·3	150·3	163·7	158·7	157·1	156·0	153-6	152·3	155-5	153·4	July
56·4	149·1	154·0	185·7	148·9	159·7	155·7	155·0	152·6	151-7	153·3	153-5	154·2	August
62·4	154·5	154·7	181·4	152·5	166·3	160·8	157·0	154·3	15 4 -8	155·3	157-0	155·8	Septemb er
65·7	156·1	158·9	167·4	153-1	169·4	160·2	159·2	158- 4	157- 4	157·3	159·1	157-8	October
66·6	160·2	163·3	172·5	139-1	169·9	160·2	160·7	158-7	160-6	158·6	160·9	158-8	November
63·5	155·8	163·1	167·5	139-8	168·4	156·8	155·9	157-9	159-8	161· 4	159·7	160-9	December
57·7 60·8 73·0	153·9 155·3 162·9	151·7 154·6 172·3	170-5 184-0 194-0	139·2 § 191·3	163·3 166·8 174·2	160·2 163·8 177·1	157-2 157-4 161-8	162·7 163·1 172·2	151·7 154·8 165·0	152·0 155·1 165·2	153-9 156-9 167-6	154·0 156·8 166·6	1974 January†† February†† March
72·3	162·3	168·7	202-3	189·1	174·3	170·7	162-6	172-3	162·7	163·1	166·1	165-2	April
72·9	165·6	172·4	206-8	187·3	175·6	176·6	168-8	170-6	168·6	173·9	171·0	174-9	May
83·0	169·6	181·8	203-3	195·3	189·3	186·0	171-7	183-4	177·9	176·7	180·0	177-5	June
85·2	175-9	184·4	213-9	198·3	192·3	185-2	177-9	188·5	181-5	180-0	183·6	181-0	July
83·9	174-9	183·7	230-4	199·0	188·3	196-0	18 4 -6	185· 4	182-1	18 4 -1	184·9	185-7	August
92·9	183-7	188·4	229-0	20 1 ·1	196·8	20 1-1	186-5	190·7	186-9	187-8	189·9	188-8	September
98-1	186-0	190-4	217·3	208·2	200·9	202-0	189·4	193·5	190·6	190-8	193-0	191-9	October
204-2	190-8	198-6	215·9	214·5	203·3	206-8	205·4	198·8	200·2	198-0	201-7	199-2	November
202-4	191-1	201-9	218·9	215·9	205·7	221-3	234·2	194·2	202·4	203-8	206-6	207-7	December
12·4 20·3 23·4	194-0 193-6 199-4	203·7 212·2 207·6	225-7 232-5 236-1	215·5 218·2 253·0	204·7 217·4 219·1	216·3 219·3 214·7	214-1 214-6 215-7	209-6 208-9 220-6	203·6 207·3 210·8	203-8 207-7 210-7	205·7 210·2 214·2	205-6 210-1 212-7	1975 January February March
23·6	199·9	213·4	249·1	261·6	225·6	219·5	219·2	223·7	212·2	212·9	217·1	216·2	April
22·6	202·7	217·3	259·2	256·9	223·2	227·8	225·0	220·5	214·9	217·4	219·6	220·8	May
31·8	210·4	221·1	257·7	262·3	231·7	249·9	223·8	237·4	221·2	220·0	226·0	223·4	June
41.7	216-3	227·7	259-4	260·2	241-6	287-0	227·8	242.7	229·5	227·5	234·3	230-9	July
34.8	215-6	226·7	280-1	258·7	235-9	262-9	232·7	238.6	228·5	230·8	232·8	233-4	August
41.8	221-6	232·1	290-1	261·4	2 44 -9	257-4	256·1	240.5	232·5	233·7	239·0	237-6	September
47-0	224·5	237·1	275·4	263·5	248·9	256·6	241-6	244·3	236·9	237·4	240·9	239·8	October
49-8	230·7	241·7	267· 4	265·6	248·9	255·5	244-6	244·4	242·2	239·1	244·6	241·1	November
48-6	227·6	243·5	259·5	267·3	252-8	258·6	245-6	244·0	244·4	245·2	246·6	247·2	December
154·7	231·3	249·7	273-4	268·1	245-8	261-0	253·3	256-5	245·9	246·3	248·2	248·2	January
159·3	232·7	257·5	288-0	268·3	248-3	261-9	250·9	259-3	247·6	248·5	250·1	250·3	February
158·3	237·3	259·9	301-9	288·0	254-3	270-2	252·2	271-0	252·7	252·5	255·7	253·9	March
156-0	242·4	258·3	307·7	286·1	251·0	274·4	253·5	266-0	253·3	254·6	255-9	255-4	April
159-6	249·0	261·6	298·1	281·0	255·5	278·0	258·9	268-2	261·0	259·0	262-0	259-3	May
162-8	251·2	267·4	312·1	282·4	261·8	280·9	259·1	267-1	262·4	261·5	263-9	261-4	June
69-3	250-2	268-9	325-3	285·0	264·6	299-7	261-2	273·2	264·5	262·1	267·0	262·9	July
64-6	250-2	268-0	333-5	282·8	264·7	288-0	260-8	284·5	262·5	265·0	266·0	266·4	August
170-1	254-5	270-3	307-4	287·3	271·8	287-2	263-6	281·3	264·7	266·4	268·3	266·8	September
172-9	255-4	275-8	300-9	290·1	272·3	287-7	265-3	282·8	268·3	269·1	270·8	269·8	October
276-0	259-5	279-2	302-0	292·8	278·1	286-0	281-3	282·5	273·3	270·0	276·2	272·3	November
82.4	256.9	278.9	308-8	295.7	280.2	286.5	265.5	284.8	274.5	274.7	275.5	275.7	December
81-3	260-9	283-2	298-5	297·4	274·0	291-7	274-9	294·7	276·1	276·5	278-1	277·9	January
84-5	260-6	286-8	312-2	297·0	278·3	295-2	270-8	295·8	276·8	277·8	278-8	279·0	February
86-5	266-6	288-4	322-6	317·3	290·4	299-6	272-9	312·4	281·6	281·3	285-3	283·1	March
81-7	271.5	288·2	329·8	304·0	283·3	297·6	275-0	305·4	281·3	283·0	284-0	283·6	April
83-4	275.6	291·0	323·3	300·1	291·1	299·9	278-4	301·5	287·1	284·7	288-9	285·7	May
82-1	275.6	288·0	326·7	302·1	293·0	305·1	281-8	305·0	285·6	284·9	288-9	286·5	June
89·3	273·9	291-0	340·5	306·1	293·7	305·3	282-4	304·4	288-1	285·4	290-8	286-3	July
90·2	269·9	284-9	339·1	305·7	288·7	301·1	281-5	304·1	283-9	286·5	287-3	287-7	August
95·7	275·9	294-2	368·5	308·2	300·1	300·7	285-2	314·3	288-0	290·0	292-4	291-0	September
01·9	281.6	294·2	347·1	312·0	302·4	306·7	285·2	313·8	293·7	294·6	296·6	295·8	October
06·7	287.2	305·1	326·1	313·0	305·5	311·6	293·6	311·2	304·2	300·7	304·5	300·5	November
07·2	284.1	300·4	326·8	318·4	307·7	305·5	288·3	308·4	305·6	305·6	30 4 ·8	304·8	December
12·1	288·3	307·6	318·4	318·1	300·4	306·5	293·9	329·8	307·5	307.9	306-5	306- 3	January
21·0	294·7	317·1	343·6	347·2	303·8	309·9	301·4	327·5	310·3	311.6	311-0	311-2	February
17·6	300·9	316·2	365·4	382·9	308·7	308·0	307·0	338·5	315·3	315.0	317-3	314-8	March
825-6	311·8	323·9	368·2	376·4	313·9	325·7	311.9	344·6	325·4	327·4	325·9	325·7	April
827-8	323·3	325·7	363·3	369·3	316·5	405·0	313·3	344·4	328·7	325·9	330·9	327·2	May
831-8	321·4	332·5	372·9	380·7	327·3	406·3	325·3	351·2	332·4	331·8	336·6	334·0	June
41·0	323·4	328-8	364·0	385·5	333·8	366·3	328·1	355-6	334·6	331·5	338·0	332·7	July
34·3	319·8	328-9	387·7	381·4	329·9	360·9	324·8	344-0	328·6	331·7	332·8	333·2	August
44·0	329·1	334-2	407·5	387·5	342·1	362·8	328·1	355-9	334·3	336·6	339·6	338·0	September
47·2	333•3	339.6	417·8	397.6	343.6	361.8	329.4	357.8	342.2	343.3	345.6	344.8	October

Note (1): This series is explained in articles in the March 1967, July 1971, May 1975 and February 1977 issues of *Employment Gazette*. The information collected is the gross remuner-ation including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:--monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. Note (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to December 1977. Note (3): A new series, based on January 1976 = 100, has been introduced, including index numbers for the whole economy and 27 industry groups. It is explained in an article in the April 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue.

EARNINGS

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

EARNINGS

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

Industry group SIC (1968) SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRII	Averag June 1976	ge weekly ea January 1977	urnings in June	cluding ove	rtime pre	mium	Averag	e hourly ea	mings ex	luding over	rtime pre	mium
SIC (1968)	June 1976	January 1977	June				THE PROPERTY OF		miles car	cruaning over	cinte pre	mum
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRI			1977	January 1978	June 1978	June 1978	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	January 1978	June 1978	June 1978
	NG*											
						£						P
Timeworkers												
Skilled	403-2	452.0	446.7	473.0	501.6	85.14	448.7	475.4	493.4	506.5	553.6	182.0
Semi-skilled	452.6	498.3	492.3	506-8	550-1	76.66	480.4	483.0	499.0	512.4	553.7	148.8
Labourers	479.0	466.5	470.8	534.5	591.4	78.73	505-2	508-8	530.7	578.7	654.2	161.1
All timeworkers	436.5	483-5	477.1	503-4	540.1	81.93	4/9./	500.7	51/-3	535-3	585.5	169.3
Payment-by-results workers	100.0		120.0	450.4	101 2	00.44	420.4	422.0	110.0	444.0	101 7	100 /
Skilled	420.2	411.1	430.8	450.4	481.2	75.05	428.1	432.0	449.0	404.7	470.7	190.6
Semi-skilled	452.1	44/./	407.1	464.7	502.1	/3.75	4/0.2	4/3.7	474.1	497.4	537.7	130.3
Labourers	401.2	420.4	423.7	457.4	486.3	84.19	438.8	441.7	458.7	474.3	504.4	177.6
All payment-by-results workers	420.4	419.5	430.0	450.0	479.0	86.77	430.2	434.0	450.3	464.7	498.4	186.3
All skilled workers	461.1	471.5	427.5	496.6	526.5	76.33	476.1	469.8	486.3	500.7	534.8	152.2
All semi-skilled workers	422.9	449.9	447.1	490-3	543.3	79.35	474.1	487.6	509.5	536.9	588.1	156.3
All workers covered	428.8	434.3	442.9	465.2	494.4	83.03	448.5	448.8	464.9	481.2	515.4	173.3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
Timeworkers												
General workers	414.6	425.6	449.3	468-2	503.7	85.39	484.1	494.0	503.7	534.1	565.1	187.7
Craftsmen	404.4	416.2	433-5	461.0	489.3	92.09	449.1	455.8	467.7	500·1	525.9	198.0
All timeworkers	413-2	424.7	446.0	467.6	501.1	87·10	477.7	486.7	496.7	528·1	557.7	190.3
Payment-by-results workers							100.0		1011		170 4	101.0
General workers	395.1	411.9	418.6	448.7	469.3	83.46	402.8	415.0	424.4	444.7	472.6	181.3
Craftsmen	372.9	387.0	412.0	430.4	467.9	93.50	390.5	399.7	416.3	431.7	462.9	197.8
All payment-by-results workers	388.5	404.6	413.7	442.0	466.5	85.25	397.4	408.8	418.7	438-3	46/.5	184-2
All general workers	406.3	418.0	439.1	459-2	492.2	85.13	453.9	463.8	4/3.2	501.0	529.9	186.8
All craftsmen	393.9	405.6	423.2	449.5	4/8.0	92.21	424.9	451.4	445.7	472.9	522.4	198.0

	Average	weekly earnings	including overt	ime premium	Average I	nourly earnings	excluding overt	ime premium
	June 1976	June 1977	June 1978	June 1978	June 1976	June 1977	June 1978	June 1978
ENGINEERING‡			2.360					AND STRATES
				£				Р
Timeworkers								
Skilled	339.8	373.4	424.7	82.77	381.6	410.6	472.3	183.8
Semi-skilled	371.7	397.6	444.0	76.73	416-1	444.0	502.9	171.6
Labourers	372.6	407.9	461.1	64.56	423.3	456-2	520.3	142.2
All timeworkers	359.1	390.0	440.4	78.75	402.8	431.8	493.8	175-3
Payment-by-results workers	5571		A. Britishing					
Skilled	330.7	367.6	416.1	83-51	368.7	401.0	457.9	195.5
Somi skilled	319-0	356.2	400.1	74.42	356.0	338.6	443.6	176.7
Jehourore .	352.5	385.9	445.6	66:26	406.9	435.6	498.9	147.4
All powers by populate workers	224.4	363.0	409.3	78.45	364.7	396.5	452.2	184.5
All playment-by-results workers	320 0	270.0	420.0	83.06	373.3	402.7	461.8	188-2
All skilled workers	333.7	370.0	420.0	75.76	393.4	412.0	468.4	173.7
All semi-skilled workers	345'3	370.5	421.3	15.00	420.2	451.0	516.4	143.5
All labourers	368.0	402.8	458.0	70.(2)	2003	442.2	474.0	170.0
All workers covered	343.3	3/6.4	424.8	18.03	382.8	412.3	471.0	1/0.0

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

Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain

	January	February	March	April	May
NEW SER	IES: unadjuste	d: January 1	976 = 100	ber aver	a ve
Whole eco	onomy				
1976 1977	100·0 110·9	100·6 111·0	102·2 113·3	103·3 113·1	105·5 114·9
OLDER SE	121-5	122-7	125.0	12/-2 lanuary 197	129.4 70 = 100
All industr	ies and service	s covered:			
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6
1968 1969 1970	92·2 100·0	91·7 101·8	92·7 103·0	94·0 103·8	93·4 104·9
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6
1972 1973	124·4 143·1	144.4	128·3 145·9	129·4 148·3	130-5 149-5
1975	205.6	(156·8)T 210·1	212.7	216.2	220.8
1976 1977	248·2 277·9	250·3 279·0	253·9 283·1	255·4 283·6	259·3 285·7
1978	306·3	311.2	314.8	325.7	327.2
1967	78·3	79·0	79.4	79.5	80.0
1968 1969	84·8 91·8	85·5 91·5	85·9 92·5	85·6 93·7	87·1 93·1
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7
1972 1973	125·4 142·1	143·7	128·2 145·5	130·1 147·7	131-2 148-9
1974	(152.0)†	(155.1)†	165-2	163-1	173.9
1975 1976 1977	203-8 246-3 276-5	207-7 248-5 277-8	210-7 252-5 281-3	254-6 283-0	217.4 259.0 284.7
978	307.9	311.6	315.0	327.4	325.9
NEW SER	IES: unadiuata	4		PERCE	NTAGE
Whole eco	nomy				
	10.0				
9//	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0
0LDER SE	.9.5 RIES: SEASO	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD	10·8 10·4	9·4 12·4	9.0 12.6
1977 1978 OLDER SE All industr	.9.5 RIES: SEASO	10·3 10·5 NALLY AD	10-8 10-4 JUSTED	9·4 12·4	9.0 12.6
1977 1978 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968	10-9 -9-5 RIES: SEASO ries and service 3-1 7-6	10·3 10·5 NALLY AD, s covered 3·0 7.9	10-8 10-4 JUSTED	9·4 12·4	9-0 12-6
1977 1978 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1969 1970	10-9 -9-5 ERIES: SEASO ies and service 3-1 7-6 7-9 8-5	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD so covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 7-5 11-2	9·4 12·4 2·1 7·3 9·1 10·4	9.0 12.6 1.7 8.7 6.6 12.4
1977 1978 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1969 1970	10-9 .9-5 ERIES: SEASO ies and service 3-1 7-6 7-9 8-5 8-5 14-2	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD se covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0 12-5	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 7-5 11-2 12-4	9·4 12·4 2·1 7·3 9·1 10·4 11·8	9.0 12.6 1.7 8.7 6.6 12.4 12.1
1977 1978 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1974	10-9 .9-5 ERIES: SEASO ites and service 3-1 7-6 7-9 8-5 14-2 9-0 15-0 (7-7)+	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD. ss covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0 12-5 	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 7-5 11-2 12-4 10-8 13-7 14-2	9·4 12·4 2·1 7·3 9·1 10·4 11·8 11·5 14·6 11·3	9.0 12.6 1.7 8.7 6.6 12.4 12.1 11.0 14.5 17.1
1977 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	10-9 .9-5 ERIES: SEASO ies and service 3-1 7-6 7-9 8-5 14-2 9-0 15-0 (7-7)† (27)‡	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD, as covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0 12-5 * (8-6)† (28)‡	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 11-2 12-4 10-8 13-7 14-2 27-7	9.4 12.4 2.1 7.3 9.1 10.4 11.8 11.5 14.6 11.3 30.9	9.0 12.6 1.7 8.7 6.6 12.4 12.4 12.4 11.0 14.5 17.1 26.2
1977 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1976	10.9 9.5 RIES: SEASO ies and service 3.1 7.6 7.9 8.5 14-2 9.0 15.0 (7.7)† (27)‡ 20.7 12.0	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD, ss covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0 12-5 * (8-6)† (28)‡ 19-1 11-5 11-5	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 7-5 11-2 12-4 10-8 13-7 14-2 27-7 14-2 27-7 19-4 11-5 11-5	9.4 12:4 2.1 7.3 9.1 10.4 11.8 11.5 14.6 11.3 30.9 18.1 11.1	9.0 12-6 1.7 8.7 6.6 12-4 12-1 11.0 14-5 17-1 26-2 17-4 10-2
1977 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 All manufa	10-9 9-5 ERIES: SEASO ies and service 3-1 7-6 7-9 8-5 14-2 9-0 15-0 (7-7)† (27)‡ 20-7 12-0 10-2 returing indust	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD, as covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0 12-5 * (8-6)† (28)‡ 19-1 11-5 11-5 11-5	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 11-2 12-4 10-8 13-7 14-2 27-7 19-4 11-5 11-2	9.4 12.4 2.1 7.3 9.1 10.4 11.8 11.5 14.6 11.3 30.9 18.1 11.1 11.1	9.0 12-6 1.7 8.7 6.6 12-4 12-1 11.0 14-5 17-1 26-2 17-4 10-2 14-5
1977 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1977 1977 1977 1978 All manufa	10-9 9-5 ERIES: SEASO ies and service 3-1 7-6 7-9 8-5 14-2 9-0 15-0 (7-7)† (27)‡ 20-7 12-0 10-2 tecturing indust 2-2	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD, as covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0 12-5 * (8-6)† (28)‡ 19-1 11-5 11-5 rites 2-3	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 7-5 11-2 12-4 10-8 13-7 14-2 27-7 19-4 11-5 11-2 2-1	9·4 12·4 2·1 7·3 9·1 10·4 11·8 11·5 14·6 11·3 30·9 18·1 11·1 14·8 11·1 14·8	9.0 12-6 1.7 8-7 6-6 12-4 12-1 11-0 14-5 17-1 26-2 17-4 10-2 14-5 14-5
1977 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1976 1977 1978 All manufa 1968 1968	10-9 9-5 ERIES: SEASO ies and service 3-1 7-6 7-9 8-5 14-2 9-0 15-0 (7-7)† (27)‡ 20-7 12-0 10-2 xcturing indust 2-2 8-3 8-3 8-2	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD, as covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0 12-5 * (8-6)† (28)‡ 19-1 11-5 11-5 11-5 stries 2-3 8-3 7-1 407	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 11-2 12-4 10-8 13-7 14-2 27-7 19-4 11-5 11-2 27-7 19-4 11-5 11-2 2-1 8-2 7-7	9.4 12.4 2.1 7.3 9.1 10.4 11.8 11.5 14.6 11.3 30.9 18.1 11.1 14.8 1.3 7.6 9.4	9.0 12-6 1-7 8-7 6-6 12-4 11-0 14-5 17-1 26-2 17-4 10-2 14-5 14-5 15 8 8 8 9 9
1977 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 All manufa 1967 1968 1969	10-9 9-5 ERIES: SEASO ies and service 3-1 7-6 7-9 8-5 14-2 9-0 15-0 (7-7)† (27)‡ 20-7 12-0 10-2 acturing indust 2-2 8-3 8-9 14-4	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD, as covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0 12-5 * (8-6)† (28)‡ 19-1 11-5 11-5 11-5 xries 2-3 8-3 7-1 10-7 13-5	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 7-5 11-2 12-4 10-8 13-7 14-2 27-7 19-4 11-5 11-2 2-1 8-2 7-7 11-4 12-3	9.4 12.4 2.1 7.3 9.1 10.4 11.8 11.5 14.6 11.3 30.9 18.1 11.1 14.8 1.3 7.6 9.4 10.9 11.9	9.0 12.6 1.7 8.7 6.6 12.4 12.1 11.0 14.5 17.1 26.2 17.4 10.2 14.5 17.4 10.2 14.5 1.5 8.8 8.6 9 12.5 12.8
1977 1978 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 All manufa 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1969 1968 1969 1968 1969 1970 1972 1968 1969 1970 1977 1978 All manufa 1969 1970 1979 1970 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1976 1977 1976 1977 1976 1977 1976 1977 1976 1977 1976 1977 1976 1977 1976 1977 1976 1977 1976 1977 1976 1977 1978 1979 1970 1977 1978 1977 1978 1979 1979 1979 1979 1979 1979 1979 1979 1979 1979 1970 1972 1973 1977 1978 1977 1978 1979 1979 1970 1972 1973 1973	10-9 9-5 RIES: SEASO ies and service 3-1 7-6 7-9 8-5 14-2 9-0 15-0 (7-7)† (27)‡ (27)‡ (27)‡ (27) 12-0 10-2 10-2 10-2 8-3 8-2 8-9 14-4 9-6 13-3	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD, as covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0 12-5 * (8-6)† (28)‡ 19-1 11-5 11-5 11-5 11-5 11-5 11-5 11-5	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 7-5 11-2 12-4 10-8 13-7 14-2 27-7 19-4 11-5 11-2 2-1 8-2 7-7 11-4 12-3 10-8 13-4	9.4 12:4 2.1 7.3 9.1 10.4 11.8 11.5 14.6 11.3 30.9 18.1 11.1 14.8 1.3 7.6 9.4 10.9 11.9 11.9 13.6	9.0 12-6 12-7 1-7 8-7 6-6 12-4 12-4 12-4 12-4 12-4 12-4 12-4 12-4
1977 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 All manufa 1967 1968 1969 1969 1969 1969 1970	10-9 9-5 ERIES: SEASO ies and service 3-1 7-6 7-9 8-5 14-2 9-0 15-0 (7-7)† (27)‡ 20-7 12-0 10-2 acturing indust 2-2 8-3 8-9 14-4 9-6 13-3 (7-0)† (7-0)†	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD, as covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0 12-5 * (8-6)† (28)‡ 19-1 11-5 11-5 11-5 xries 2-3 8-3 7-1 10-7 13-5 * (7-9)† (26)14	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 11-2 12-4 10-8 10-8 10-8 10-8 10-8 10-8 10-8 10-8	9.4 12.4 2.1 7.3 9.1 10.4 11.8 11.5 14.6 11.3 30.9 18.1 11.1 14.8 1.3 7.6 9.4 10.9 11.9 11.9 13.6 10.4 20.4	9.0 12.6 1.7 8.7 6.6 12.4 12.1 11.0 14.5 17.1 26.2 14.5 17.4 10.2 14.5 17.4 10.5 14.5 8.8 8.6 9 12.5 12.8 11.1 13.5 12.8
1977 OLDER SE All industr 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 All manufa 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1974	10-9 9-5 RIES: SEASO ies and service 3-1 7-6 7-9 8-5 14-2 9-0 15-0 (7-7)† (27)‡ 20-7 12-0 10-2 acturing indust 2-2 8-3 8-9 14-4 9-0 13-2 (7-7)† (27)‡ 20-7 12-0 10-2 acturing indust 2-2 8-3 8-9 14-4 9-6 13-3 (7-0)† (25)‡ 20-9 12-2	10-3 10-5 NALLY AD, as covered 3-0 7-9 6-5 11-0 12-5 	10-8 10-4 JUSTED 2-3 7-5 7-5 11-2 12-4 10-8 13-7 14-2 27-7 19-4 11-5 11-2 2-1 8-2 7-7 11-4 12-3 10-8 13-4 13-5 27-6 19-9 11-4	9·4 12·4 2·1 7·3 9·1 10·4 11·8 11·5 14·6 11·3 30·9 18·1 11·1 14·8 1·3 7·6 9·4 10·9 11·9 11·9 11·9 13·6 10·4 30·6 19·6 11·2	9.0 12.6 1.7 87 6.6 12.4 12.1 11.0 14.5 17.1 26.2 17.1 26.2 14.5 17.1 10.2 14.5 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.9 6.9 12.5 12.8 11.5 8.8 8 11.5 1.5 8.8 8 11.5 8.8 8 11.5 8.8 11.5 11.5

table. ¶ Provisional.

EARNINGS

August September October November December Annual lune luly average§ 107·8 117·0 133·6 106·7 115·4 133·1 107·8 115·7 131·7 108·3 116·6 134·2 108·5 117·9 135·2 110·6 120·1 136·0¶ 111·3 121·7 106-0 115-6 84·2 91·9 99·6 113·1 81·2 87·5 95·0 106·3 82·4 88·2 95·3 106·9 82·2 89·1 95·7 108·9 83·1 89·6 96·7 109·3 83·7 90·0 97·5 110·6 84·6 91·1 98·2 112·0 81·8 88·2 95·2 106·7 123·3 142·5 160·9 207·7 118·7 134·0* 152·1 (179·1)† 117·8 132·1 152·8 177·5 122·0 140·2 157·8 191·9 122·2 141·7 158·8 199·2 119·4 132·8 153·4 181·0 120·7 134·1 154·2 185·7 121-1 137-8 155-8 188-8 223·4 261·4 286·5 334·0 247·2 275·7 304·8 230-9 262-9 286-3 332-7 233·4 266·4 287·7 333·2 237·6 266·8 291·0 338·0 239·8 269·8 295·8 344·8 241·1 272·3 300·5 343·5¶ 226·6 261·9 288·5 80·3 87·4 94·4 106·5 83·9 91·7 99·6 113·7 81·1 87·8 94·9 107·0 81·5 88·0 94·8 107·5 81.6 88.5 95.5 109.5 82·6 89·1 96·5 109·7 83·3 89·3 97·3 111·2 84·0 90·4 98·1 112·7 118·0 132·9 152·0 176·7 119·3 133·9 152·3 180·0 121·4 138·2 155·3 187·8 122·2 139·7 157·3 190·8 122.6 140.7 158.6 198.0 123·6 141·0 161·4 203·8 118·9 134·2* 151·5 (177·5)† 120·6 135·1 153·3 184·1 223-8 260-8 287-6 220·0 261·5 284·9 331·8 233·7 266·4 290·0 336·6 237·4 269·1 294·6 343·3 239·1 270·0 300·7 341·1¶ 245·2 274·7 305·6 227·5 262·1 285·4 331·5 230-8 265-0 286-5 331-7 CREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS 9.1 8.6 13.2¶ 9.4 7·3 13·9 7·7 15·1 8·7 14·7 8·2 15·4 8.5 14·2 3.6 7.8 7.8 12.1 5·5 9·0 8·4 13·6 2·2 7·8 8·5 11·9 3·6 7·1 8·0 12·2 3·3 8·3 7·4 13·8 4·3 7·8 7·9 13·0 5·1 7·5 8·4 13·4 6·6 7·7 7·9 14·0 10·3 14·9 12·5 21·6 8·9 15·6 12·9 29·1 10·8 12·2 15·6 16·2 11·7 11·3 15·5 18·0 10·8 11·1 15·0 20·4 10·9 13·8 13·0 21·2 9·2 15·9 12·1 25·4 11·3 12·9 13·5 17·8 25·0 12·5 9·6 16·6 21·1 12·9 10·3 14·3¶ 25·9 17·0 9·6 16·6 27.6 13.9 8.9 16.2 25·7 14·1 8·0 15·8 25·9 12·3 9·1 16·2 19·0 11·5 10·6 26·5 15·6 10·2 7·3 7·6 8·5 14·9 6·8 9·3 8·6 14·1 3.6 8.2 8.1 12.7 1·9 9·0 8·0 12·8 3·4 7·9 7·8 13·4 3·3 8·4 7·9 14·6 4·8 7·9 8·3 13·6 5·9 7·1 9·0 14·3 8.8 14.0 14.4 26.3 10·8 12·7 14·4 16·2 10·9 12·2 13·7 18·2 10·2 12·0 13·5 20·1 10·7 13·8 12·3 21·0 9·9 14·3 12·6 21·3 8·7 14·8 12·7 24·8 11·2 12·8 12·9 17·2 26·4 15·2 8·9 16·1 24·4 13·4 9·5 16·6 20·8 12·9 11·4 13·4¶ 20·3 12·0 11·2 26·1 16·5 10·3 24·5 18·8 9·0 16·4 25·4 14·8 8·1 15·8 24·4 14·0 8·9 16·1

he final digit is significant. Figures to two decimal places were used in calculating the percentage changes,

and so the percentages may differ from those based on the rounded figures. The seasonal adjustments (older series) are based on the rounded figures. The seasonal adjustments (older series) are based on that up to December 1977. * As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February 1972. Consequently it is not possible to calculate indices for that month nor percentage increases involving that month. The annual averages of the indices for 1972 are based on data for eleven months—ie. excl. February. † The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation. ‡ These are estimates of the percentage increases in the indices that would have occurred if there had been no reductions in earnings in January and February 1974 as a result of three-day working and other restrictions. § In this column, the percentage increases given in the lower part of the table are obtained by simple comparisons of the figures for successive years in the upper part of the table.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131

Notes: (1) The indices are based on minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours laid down in *national* collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers in representative industries and services. Minimum entitlements mean basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be together with any general supplement payable under the agreement or order. (2) The indices relate to the end of the month. Figures published in previous issues of *Employment Gazette* have been revised, where necessary, to take account of changes reported subsequently.

November December

subsequently. (3) Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, and September 1972 issues of *Employment Gazette*. * The figures given in brackets are the average normal weekly hours at the base date, July 31, 1972.

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As explained in the May 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette* (page 584), this series has been discontinued. The weights within the manufacturing sector were changed from July 1978 when the index for "Other manufacturing industries" was discontinued: The weights are used in compiling the general basic weekly wage rates indices for all manufacturing industries and for all industries and services. Those used for the corresponding indices of hourly rates and hours are slightly different.

Publication of these figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. As explained in articles in the May 1977 (page 463) and May 1978 (page 584) issues of *Employment Gazette*, movements in these indices were influenced considerably by nationally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

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

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

outive	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries§	All industries and services§		
	A CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT. CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT. CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT. CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT. CONTRACT OF A CO	n Angelen	·		Basic weekly rates of	wages
	756	576	5,138	10,000	Weights: up to June 19 from July 197	78‡ 8
	145 182 214 230	128 163 212 233	134·3 174·4 209·0 218·9	138-0 178-7 213-2 227-3	Average of monthly index numbers	1974 1975 1976 1977
	220 227	218 221	213·3 213·3	219·4 220·2	November December	1976
	227 227 227	227 230 230	215·5 215·7 216·0	222·5 223·5 223·9	January February March	1977
	227 227 227 227	230 230 232	216-8 218-0 218-9	224·7 225·5 227·4	April May June	
	229 229 229 229	232 232 232	219·3 220·4 220·9	228·2 228·8 229·0	July August September	
	229 237 249	238 238 243	221·1 222·0 222·0	229·4 231·2 232·9	October November December	
	249 249 249	245 248 248	225·4 225·7 226·3	236·5 237·8 238·6	January February March	1978
	249 249 249	248 248 252	261·8 263·5 265·4	258·4 259·7 263·3	April May June	
	251 251 251	252 252 252	265·6 268·1 268·3	264·7 266·0 266·0	July August September	
	251 251 251	261 261 261	275·3 275·3 275·3	270·1 271·1 271·1	October November Decemb <mark>er</mark>	
	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	(41·3) 97·2 97·0 96·9 96·9	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·2) 99·5 99·4 99·4 99·4	Normal weekly ho	urs* 1974 1975 1976 1977
	100-0	96.9	100.0	99-4	December	1978
	145 182 214 230	132 168 218 240	134-2 174-5 209-1 219-0	138·7 179·8 214·5 228·6	Basic hourly rates	of wag 1974 1975 1976 1977
	220 227	225 228	213·4 213·4	220·7 221·5	November December	1976
	227 227 227	235 237 237	215-6 215-8 216-1	223·9 224·9 225·3	January February March	1977
	227 227 227 227	237 237 240	216·9 218·1 219·0	226·0 226·9 228·7	April May June	
	229 229 229	240 240 240	219·4 220·6 221·1	229·6 230·2 230·4	July August September	
	229 237 249	245 246 250	221·2 222·1 222·1	230·8 232·5 234·3	October November December	
	249 249 249	253 256 256	225·5 225·8 226·4	237·9 239·2 240·0	January February March	1978
	249 249 249	256 256 261	261·9 263·7 265·5	259·9 261·3 264·9	April May June	
	251 251 251	261 261 261	265·8 268·2 268·4	266·3 267·6 267·6	July August September	
	251 251 251	269 269 269	275·4 275·4 275·4	271-8 272-7 272-8	October November December	

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Sala Sala	the lot to be a set of the	ALL	FOOD†								All items	All items
		ITEMS	All	All Items the A prices of a which t show significant		Items main the Unite	inly manufac d Kingdom	tured in	Items mainly	Items mainly	food	items of food the
			Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna	which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	for direct consump- tion	The second se	prices of which show significant seasonal variations
JANU	ARY 16, 1962 = 100	4 000		44.4.40.0	245.0.2444	20 (10 7	(11.1.1.0	1010 105 (53.4	57.4	727	953.0 953.4
Weight	s 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 38.0-38.9 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	952-5-953-6 954-5-956-0 952-5-954-0 956-8-958-3 958-6-960-4 957-5-958-7 951-2-952-5
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Monthly averages {	125·0 131·8 140·2 153·4 164·3 179·4 208·2	123·2 131·0 140·1 155·6 169·4 194·9 230·0	121-7 136-2 142-5 155-4 171-0 224-1 262-0	123-8 130-1 139-9 156-0 169-5 189-7 224-2	118-9 126-0 136-2 150-7 163-9 178-0 220-0	126-1 133-0 143-4 156-2 165-6 171-1 221-2	123-5 130-5 140-8 154-3 165-2 174-2 221-1	130-2 136-8 145-6 167-3 181-5 213-6 212-5	119-0 123-8 133-3 149-8 167-2 198-0 238-4	125-7 132-2 140-3 152-8 162-7 174-5 201-2	125-2 131-7 140-2 153-5 164-1 177-7 206-1
1968	January 16	121.6	121-1	121-0	121.3	115.7	129.6	117.2	133.4	171.1	130.2	121-7
1967	January 14	135-5	134.7	136-8	134-5	130.6	137.6	135-1	140.6	128-2	135-8	135-5
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145-2	147.8	146-2	151-6	149-7	153-4	139-3	147-0	147.1
1972	January 18	159-0	163-9	158·5	165-4	158-8	163-2	161-8	176-1	163-1	157-4	159-1
1973	January 16	171-3	180-4	187·1	179-5	170.8	168-8	170-0	205-0	176-0	168-4	170.8
1974	January 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209-8	196-9	190-9	193-7	224-5	227.0	184.0	189-4
JANU	ARY 15, 1974 - 100	1.000	253	47.5_48.8	204-2-205-5	39.7_40.0	57.1_57.6	96.3_97.6	48.7	59.7	747	951-2-952-5
vveight	1975 1976 1977 1978	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	232 228 247 233	33·7-38·1 39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7 32·1§	193·9–198·3 186·0–188·8 200·3–202·8 200·9§	40·4-41·6 35·9-36·9 38·0-39·0 39·4§	66·0-66·6 56·9-57·3 62·0-62·2 63·7§	106·4–108·2 92·8–94·2 100·0–101·2 103·1§	42·3-45·3 50·7 53·0 51·4§	42.9-46.1 42.1-43.9 47.0-48.7 46.5§	768 772 753 767	961-9-966-3 958-0-960-8 953-3-955-8 967-9§
1974 1975 1976 1977	Monthly averages	$\begin{cases} 108.5 \\ 134.8 \\ 157.1 \\ 182.0 \end{cases}$	106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3	103-0 129-8 177-7 197-0	106·9 134·3 156·8 189·1	111·7 140·7 161·4 192·4	115-9 156-8 171-6 208-2	114·2 150·2 167·4 201·8	94·7 116·9 147·7 175·0	105·0 120·9 142·9 175·6	109·3 135·3 156·4 179·7	108-8 135-1 156-5 181-5
1975	January 14	119-9	118-3	106-6	121.1	128-9	143-3	137.5	98·1	113-3	120.4	120.5
1976	January 13	147.9	148.3	158-6	146.6	151-2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132-4	147.9	147.6
	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	162·8 163·6 164·1	139·6 141·3 144·7	135-5 137-9 139-7	152-7 154-7 155-9	152·2 154·2 155·4
	July 13 August 17 September 14	156·3 158·5 160·6	153·4 158·4 164·4	149-0 163-6 178-6	15 4 -8 157-8 161-9	160·3 162·0 163·8	169·6 173·5 175·5	165·8 168·8 170·7	145·6 148·7 157·2	140·6 143·2 146·5	157-2 158-6 159-5	156-8 158-5 160-0
	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	175·8 178·3 180·5	160·9 160·2 161·8	152·1 157·4 160·5	161-8 163-8 165-6	162-8 164-8 166-8
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	165·7 167·3 167·9	169·3 171·1 172·6	170-9 172-5 174-3
	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	178·7 180·5 182·4
	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	183-5 184-9 186-2
	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	219-0 220-5 224-1	211.0 212.3 214.8	179-9 179-5 179-9	184-0 184-2 184-5	184-9 185-9 186-6	187·3 188·2 189·0
1978	January 17 February 14 March 14	189·5 190·6 191·8	196·1 197·3 198·4	173·9 174·5 179·0	200·4 201·7 202·2	202·8 205·1 206·1	222·4 223·9 224·4	214·5 216·3 217·0	186·7 188·1 189·9	183-9 184-2 182-7	187·6 188·8 189·9	190·2 191·4 192·4
	April 18 May 16 June 13	194·6 195·7 197·2	201-6 203-2 206-7	186·3 187·5 200·8	204·7 206·3 207·9	209·3 209·7 210·4	228·0 229·5 230·3	220·4 221·5 222·3	192-5 195-6 198-2	183·1 184·3 186·4	192·7 193·6 194·5	195·0 196·1 197·2
	July 18 August 15 September 12	198·1 199·4 200·2	206·1 206·2 206·3	185·5 177·9 173·1	210·0 211·7 212·6	211.9 212.5 212.9	232·1 235·0 236·5	224·0 225·9 227·0	200·3 201·2 202·1	189·2 191·0 191·9	195-9 197.6 198 [.] 6	198·7 200·4 201·4
	October 17 November 14 December 12	201·1 202.5 204·2	205·6 207·9 210·5	168·2 171·4 183·0	212·7 214·7 215·8	215·0 216·4 217·2	236-0 236-8 238-0	227·5 228·6 229·6	202·1 207·9 209·0	191·3 191·1 191·9	199-8 201-1 202-4	202·4 203·8 205·1

* See article on page 305 of March 1978 Employment Gazette. † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of Employment Gazette. ‡ These are: coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones. § Provisional

§ Provisional.

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries‡	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable househol goods
01+	074	R. A.	<u>the</u>		
95 93 92 91 92 89 80	63 64 66 65 66 73 70	66 68 64 59 53 49 43	121 118 119 119 121 126 124	62 61 60 60 58 52	59 60 61 58 58 58 64
135-0	127-1	125-5	141-3	133·8	113·2
140-1	136-2	135-5	147-0	137·8	118·3
149-8	143-9	136-3	158-1	145·7	126·0
172-0	152-7	138-5	172-6	160·9	135·4
185-2	159-0	139-5	190-7	173·4	140·5
191-9	164-2	141-2	213-1	178·3	148·7
215-6	182-1	164-8	238-2	208·8	170·8
133-0	125.0	120.8	138-6	132-6	110-2
139-9	134.7	135-1	143-7	138-4	116-1
146-4	143-0	135-8	150-6	145-3	122-2
160.9	151.3	138-6	164-2	152-6	132-3
1/9-9	154-1	138-4	1/8.8	166-2	138-1
198-9	166-0	142.2	225.1	188-6	158-3
80 77 90 89 93	70 82 81 83 85	43 46 46 46 46 48	124 108 112 112 113	52 53 56 58 60	64 70 75 63 64
108·4	109·7	115-9	105-8	110-7	107-9
147·5	135·2	147-7	125-5	147-4	131-2
185·4	159·3	171-3	143-2	182-4	144-2
208·1	183·4	209-7	161-8	211-3	166-8
119.9	118-2	124.0	110-3	124.9	118-3
172.8	149.0	162-6	134.8	168.7	140-8
1/9-1	154-3	162-8	143·5	174-6	140-7
183-8	158-7	170-8	142·6	180-0	141-1
186-5	159-7	175-3	143·1	183-8	141-5
188·9	162·4	175-3	143·8	185·6	142·7
190·5	163·3	175-3	144·5	187·0	143·3
190·7	164·1	175-3	145·4	187·3	143·8
193-4	164·5	175-0	147·5	191·3	150-0
195-1	165·8	178-1	147·9	194·9	151-0
196-4	166·9	179-7	153·6	196·7	151-8
198·7	173·7	193-2	154·1	198·8	157·0
198·7	176·4	194-3	154·6	198·0	160·1
199·3	179·3	193-7	155·7	198·7	162·0
203·1	181·2	206·5	166·3	202·9	163·7
208·0	183·9	206·5	164·3	210·4	165·2
211·4	184·0	216·1	164·3	214·5	166·0
211-6	184·6	216-1	163·3	216·6	166-8
211-4	185·7	217-6	164·3	217·3	169-1
209-6	187·4	217-6	164·8	217·5	170-7
213-3	188-3	218-2	163·3	220·8	172-2
215-4	188-3	218-2	163·3	220·3	173-8
217-2	188-3	218-2	163·8	220·0	174-7
220·1	188·9	222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2
221·3	191·0	222·8	162·1	221·1	177·1
221·9	194·8	222·8	162.3	222·0	178·8
224·1	196·6	224·2	170-6	223·6	180-1
226·0	196·6	224·2	171-0	226·4	181-0
227·9	196·6	224·2	172-1	228·9	181-7
230-0	197·5	224·2	174·1	230-6	181-8
230-2	197·5	227·0	177·8	230-6	183-9
230-4	197·5	229·2	178·6	230-6	184-9
230·2	198·4	231·1	180-5	230·3	185-9
232·7	198·4	231·1	181-4	233·7	187-0
232·3	198·4	231·1	185-4	232·8	188-2

Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home		
	APRIL I			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	JANUARY	16, 1962 = 100
89 86 87 89 89 91	120 124 126 136 139 135 135	60 66 65 65 65 65 63	56 57 55 54 52 53 54	41 42 43 44 46 46 51		1968 Weight: 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974
113·4 117·7 123·8 132·2 141·8 155·1 182·3	119-1 123-9 132-1 147-2 155-9 165-0 194-3	124-5 132-3 142-8 159-1 168-0 172-6 202-7	132-4 142-5 153-8 169-6 180-5 202-4 227-2	126·9 135·0 145·5 165·0 180·3 211·0 248·3	Monthly averages	(1968 1965 1970 1977 1977 1977 1977
111.9	113-9	116.3	128.0	121.4	January 16	196
115-1	122·2	130-2	140-2	130-5	January 14	196
120-5	125-4	136-4	147-6	139.4	January 20	1970
128-4	141-2	151-2	160-8	153-1	January 19	197
136-7	151-8	166-2	174.7	172-9	January 18	197
146-8	159-4	169-8	189-6	190-2	January 16	197
166-6	175.0	182-2	212.8	229.5	January 15 JANUARY	197 15, 1974 = 10
91 89 84 82 80	135 149 140 139 140	63 71 74 71 70	54 52 57 54 56	51 48 47 45 51	i moberii	1974 Weight 1975 1976 1977 1978
109·4 125·7 139·4	111·0 143·9 166·0	111·2 138·6 161·3	106·8 135·5 159·5	108·2 132·4	Monthly	\[\begin{bmatrix} 197 \begin{bmatrix} 197 \begin{bmatrix} 197 197 \begin{bmatrix} bmat
157-4	190.3	188-3	173-3	185·7 J	averages	L197
118.6	130.3	125.2	115.8	118.7	January 14	197
131.5	157.0	152.3	154.0	146-2	January 13	197
136.6 137.3 137.7	160-9 164-0 165-2	159·2 159·3	156-1 158-6 159-4	153-1 154-6 156-3	May 18 June 15	
138·3 140·5 142·4	166·9 169·5 170·6	162-0 163-4 163-8	160-1 160-9 161-6	158-0 159-9 161-2	July 13 August 17 September 14	
144·5 145·9 146·8	171-7 175-4 176-4	167·5 169·4 170·8	163·4 164·2 164·8	164·4 167·0 169·1	October 12 November 16 December 14	
148·5 151·1 153·4	178-9 181-3 182-4	176·2 178·5 180·9	166·8 167·7 168·1	172·3 173·8 176·5	January 18 February 15 March 15	197
153·8 154·6 155·7	189·1 192·2 193·2	185-9 187-2 187-8	170·0 171·9 173·3	178·8 182·0 184·0	April 19 May 17 June 14	
157·4 160·4 161·8	193·8 192·9 193·7	189·9 190·9 192·5	172·9 174·4 173·3	186·4 188 ·7 194·7	July 12 August 16 September 13	
163·3 164·4 164·7	194-3 195-6 196-4	195-6 196-9 197-5	176-9 180-6 184-0	195-9 197-4 198-0	October 18 November 15 December 13	
163·6 167·1 167·9	198·7 201·1 201·8	198-6 199-8 200-5	186·6 187·7 188·8	199·5 200·6 201·7	January 17 February 14 March 14	197
169·1 169·8 170·3	203-3 204-8 206-3	203·4 204·7 205·2	190·1 190·7 191·2	203·9 205·4 206·7	April 18 May 16 June 13	
170·9 172·5 17 4 ·0	207·9 209·6 210·8	207·9 209·0 210·3	191·8 192·4 194·2	208·9 211·1 211·4	July 18 August 15 September 12	
175·3 175·6 176·3	211-8 124-3 215-7	212·6 213·7 214·6	195-2 196-0 199-0	213·2 215·1 215·7	October 17 November 14 December 12	

RETAIL PRICES

general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

RETAIL PRICES

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

TABLE 132 (continued)

		All items	Food	Alcoholid drink	: Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed	Goods and services mainly produced
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	anation- alised industries Per cent
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977	January 19 January 18 January 16 January 15 January 15 January 14 January 13 January 18	+ 8 + 8 + 12 +20 +23 +17	+ 9 +11 +10 +20 +18 +25 +23	+ 6 + 2 + 6 + 2 +18 +26 +17		+ 9 + 9 +14 +10 +10 +22 +14	+ 5 +10 + 6 +25 +35 +18	+ 8 + 4 + 4 +10 +18 +19 +12	+ 7 + 6 + 7 +13 +19 +11 +13	+13 + 8 + 5 +10 +30 +20 +14	+11 +10 + 2 + 7 +25 +25 +22 +16	+ 9 + 9 + 9 +12 +16 +33 + 8	+10 +13 +10 +21 +19 +23 +18	+10 +12 + 6 + 5 +20 +44 +15
	April 19	+17	+21	+17	+27	+16	+16	+16	+13	+18	+17	+ 9	+17	+13
	May 17	+17	+21	+16	+21	+15	+17	+17	+13	+17	+18	+ 8	+18	+13
	June 14	+18	+24	+15	+23	+15	+17	+17	+13	+17	+18	+ 9	+18	+13
	July 12	+18	+25	+14	+23	+14	+17	+17	+14	+16	+17	+ 8	+18	+12
	August 16	+17	+21	+14	+24	+14	+16	+18	+14	+14	+17	+ 8	+18	+11
	September 13	+16	+17	+14	+24	+13	+16	+19	+14	+14	+18	+ 7	+21	+10
	October 18	+14	+14	+14	+25	+11	+15	+15	+13	+13	+17	+ 8	+19	+10
	November 15	+13	+12	+14	+23	+10	+13	+15	+13	+12	+16	+10	+18	+10
	December 13	+12	+11	+13	+21	+ 7	+12	+15	+12	+11	+16	+12	+17	+11
1978	January 17	+10	+ 7	+ 9	+15	+ 7	+11	+12	+10	+11	+13	+12	+16	+11
	February 14	+ 9	+ 7	+ 8	+15	+ 5	+12	+11	+11	+11	+12	+12	+15	+11
	March 14	+ 9	+ 6	+ 9	+15	+ 4	+12	+10	+ 9	+11	+11	+12	+14	+11
	April 18	+ 8	+ 6	+ 8	+ 9	+ 3	+10	+10	+10	+ 8	+ 9	+12	+14	+10
	May 16	+ 8	+ 7	+ 7	+ 9	+ 4	+ 8	+10	+10	+ 7	+ 9	+11	+13	+ 9
	June 13	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 4	+ 5	+ 7	+ 9	+ 9	+ 7	+ 9	+10	+12	+ 8
	July 18	+ 8	+ 7	+ 7	+ 4	+ 7	+ 6	+ 9	+ 9	+ 7	+ 9	+11	+12	+ 9
	August 15	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 4	+ 8	+ 6	+ 9	+ 8	+ 9	+ 9	+10	+12	+ 9
	September 12	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 5	+ 8	+ 6	+ 8	+ 8	+ 9	+ 9	+12	+ 9	+10
	October 17	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 6	+11	+ 4	+ 8	+ 7	+ 9	+ 9	+10	+ 9	+ 8
	November 14	+ 8	+ 8	+ 5	+ 6	+11	+ 6	+ 8	+ 7	+10	+ 9	+ 9	+ 9	+ 8
	December 12	+ 8	+ 8	+ 5	+ 6	+13	+ 6	+ 8	+ 7	+10	+ 9	+ 8	+ 9	+ 7

United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

INDEX	INDEX FOR One-person pensioner households Quarter 1st 2nd 3rd 4tl 122-9 124-0 124-3 124 122-9 124-0 124-3 124 126-9 130-8 130-6 133 136-9 139-3 140-3 144 148-5 153-4 156-5 155 162-5 164-4 157-0 157						AN A MARK	LAT REEL	ALL ALL	A Start Barth	A Charles A CAN
One-pe	rson pensio	ner househ	olds	Two-pe	rson pensio	oner househ	olds	General	l index of re	etail prices	
Quarte	r		a da a	Quarte	r		11-1-	Quarte	r		
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
00			States and	the later	1 2.32.2 10	Stand 1	10008	and the second			8-68
122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124-3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123-2	123.8	125.3
129-4	130.8	130.6	133-6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130-2	131.8
136-9	139-3	140.3	144-1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137-3	139.0	141./
148.5	153-4	156-5	159-3	148-4	153-4	156-2	158-6	146-0	150.9	153-1	154.9
162.5	164-4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170-3	157-4	159.5	162.4	165.5
175.3	180-8	182.5	190-3	175-2	181.1	183-0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
199-4	207.5	214-1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214-5	225.2	190.7	201-9	208.0	218-1
00									197		
101.1	105.2	108-6	114-2	101-1	105-8	108.7	114-1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116-1
121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134-0	139.1	144-4	123.5	134-5	140.7	145.7
152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157-3	160.5	170.2	151-4	156-6	160.4	168.0
179.0	186.9	191.1	194-2	178.9	186-3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195-8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199-3	202.4	205.3
	00 101-1 122-9 122-9 129-4 136-9 148-5 162-5 175-3 199-4 00 101-1 121-3 152-3 179-0 197-5	INDEX FOR One-person pension Quarter 1st 2nd 00 122-9 124-0 129-4 139-8 148-5 153-4 152-5 164-4 175-3 180-8 199-4 207-5 00 101-1 121-3 134-3 152-3 158-3 179-0 186-9 197-5 202-5	INDEX FOR One-person pensioner househ Quarter 1st 2nd 3rd 00 122-9 124-0 124-3 129-4 130-8 130-6 136-9 139-3 140-3 148-5 153-4 156-5 162-5 164-4 167-0 175-3 180-8 182-5 199-4 207-5 214-1 00 01-1 105-2 108-6 121-3 134-3 139-2 152-3 158-3 161-4 179-0 186-9 191-1 1975 202-5 205-1	INDEX FOR One-person pensioner households Quarter	INDEX FOR One-person pensioner households Two-pe Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 1st 00 122-9 124-0 124-3 126-8 122-7 129-4 130-8 130-6 133-6 129-6 136-9 139-3 140-3 144-1 137-0 148-5 153-4 156-5 159-3 148-4 162-5 164-4 167-0 171-0 161-8 175-3 180-8 182-5 159-3 175-2 199-4 207-5 214-1 225-3 199-5 00 101-1 105-2 108-6 114-2 101-1 121-3 134-3 139-2 145-0 121-0 152-3 158-3 161-4 171-3 151-5 179-0 186-9 191-1 194-2 178-9 197-5 202-5 205-1 207-1 195-8	INDEX FOR One-person pensioner households Two-person pensioner pensioner households Quarter Quarter 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 1st 2nd 00 122-9 124-0 124-3 126-8 122-7 124-3 136-9 139-3 140-3 144-1 137-0 139-4 148-5 153-4 156-5 159-3 148-4 153-4 162-5 164-4 167-0 171-0 161-8 163-7 175-3 180-8 182-5 190-3 175-2 181-1 199-4 207-5 214-1 225-3 199-5 208-8 00 101-1 105-2 108-6 114-2 101-1 105-8 121-3 134-3 139-2 145-0 121-0 134-0 152-3 158-3 161-4 171-3 151-5 157-3 179-0 186-9 191-1 194-2 178-9 186-3 179-0 136	INDEX FOR One-person pensioner households Two-person pensioner households Quarter Quarter 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 1st 2nd 3rd 00 122-9 124-0 124-3 126-8 122-7 124-3 124-6 136-9 139-3 140-3 144+1 137-0 139-4 140-6 148-5 153-4 156-5 159-3 148-4 153-4 156-2 162-5 164-4 167-0 171-0 161-8 163-7 166-7 175-3 180-8 182-5 190-3 175-2 181-1 183-0 199-4 207-5 214-1 225-3 199-5 208-8 214-5 00 101-1 105-2 108-6 114-2 101-1 105-8 108-7 121-3 134-3 139-2 145-0 121-0 134-0 139-1 152-3 158-3 161-4 171-3 151-5 157-3 160-5 </td <td>INDEX FOR One-person pensioner households Two-person pensioner households Quarter Quarter Quarter 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 00 122-9 124-0 124-3 126-8 122-7 124-3 124-6 126-7 129-4 130-6 133-6 129-6 131-3 131-4 133-8 136-9 139-3 140-3 144+1 137-0 139-4 140-6 144+0 148-5 153-4 156-5 159-3 148-4 153-4 156-2 158-6 162-5 164-4 167-0 171-0 161-8 163-7 170-3 175-3 180-8 182-5 159-3 175-2 181-1 183-0 190-6 199-4 207-5 214-1 225-3 199-5 208-8 214-5 225-2 00 101-1 105-2 108-6 114-2 101-1 105-8 108-7 114</td> <td>INDEX FOR Two-person pensioner households General Quarter Qua</td> <td>INDEX FOR Two-person pensioner households General index of regularity Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Ist 2nd 3rd 4th 1st 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd</td> <td>INDEX FOR One-person pensioner households Two-person pensioner households General index of retail prices Quarter Quarter</td>	INDEX FOR One-person pensioner households Two-person pensioner households Quarter Quarter Quarter 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 00 122-9 124-0 124-3 126-8 122-7 124-3 124-6 126-7 129-4 130-6 133-6 129-6 131-3 131-4 133-8 136-9 139-3 140-3 144+1 137-0 139-4 140-6 144+0 148-5 153-4 156-5 159-3 148-4 153-4 156-2 158-6 162-5 164-4 167-0 171-0 161-8 163-7 170-3 175-3 180-8 182-5 159-3 175-2 181-1 183-0 190-6 199-4 207-5 214-1 225-3 199-5 208-8 214-5 225-2 00 101-1 105-2 108-6 114-2 101-1 105-8 108-7 114	INDEX FOR Two-person pensioner households General Quarter Qua	INDEX FOR Two-person pensioner households General index of regularity Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Ist 2nd 3rd 4th 1st 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd	INDEX FOR One-person pensioner households Two-person pensioner households General index of retail prices Quarter Quarter

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	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR	ONE-PERSON	PENSIONE	R HOUSEHO	DLDS		124	A STATE OF STATE	A man states a	Station of the state of the		
IANUARY 15	1974 - 100										229
1974 1975 1976 1977	107·3 135·0 160·8 187·8	104-0 129-5 156-3 187-5	110-0 135-8 160-2 185-2	115-9 147-8 171-5 209-8	109-9 145-5 179-9 205-2	108-5 131-0 145-2 169-0	109-5 12 4 -9 137-7 155-4	109-0 144-0 178-0 204-6	114-5 147-7 171-6 201-1	106·7 134·4 155·1 168·7	108-8 133-1 159-5 188-6
INDEX FOR	TWO-PERSON	PENSION	R HOUSEH	OLDS							
IANUARY 15	1974 = 100										
1974 1975 1976 1977	107-4 134-6 159-9 186-7	104-0 128-9 155-8 184-8	110-0 135-7 160-5 186-3	116-0 148-1 171-9 210-2	110-0 146-0 180-7 207-7	108-2 132-6 146-3 170-3	109·7 126·4 139·7 158·5	111-0 145-4 171-4 194-9	113·3 144·6 168·2 197·4	106·7 135·4 157·1 171·2	108-8 133-1 159-5 188-6
GENERAL IN	DEX OF RETA	IL PRICES									
IANUARY 15	1974 - 100										an and a second
1974 1975 1976 1977	108-9 136-1 159-1 184-9	106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3	109·7 135·2 159·3 183·4	115-9 147-7 171-3 209-7	110-7 147-4 182-4 211-3	107·9 131·2 144·2 166·8	109-4 125-7 139-4 157-4	111·0 143·9 166·0 190·3	111-2 138-6 161-3 188-3	106-8 135-5 159-5 173-3	108-2 132-4 157-3 185-7

Index of retail prices





* Figures in brackets are the 1978 group weights

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES *

United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

		NUMBE	R OF STOP	PAGES		NUMBE	ED IN STO	KERS PPAGES‡	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§					
		Beginning in period		in period In			Beginning in period‡ In			stries and se	Mining and quarrying			
		Total (1)	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)	in period	Total	of which known official	in period	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official	
			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1961 1962 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1977 1975 1976 1977	N	2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228 2,497 2,873 2,922 2,873 2,922 2,873 2,972 2,282 2,016 2,703 2,349	60 78 49 70 97 60 108 91 98 162 161 162 161 162 161 162 132 125 139 69 79 7	2·2 3·2 2·4 2·8 4·1 3·1 5·1 3·8 3·1 4·1 7·2 6·4 4·6 4·3 6·1 3·4 2·9	2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263 2,530 2,946 2,902 2,946 2,332 2,034 2,737 2,376	(000's) 771 4,420 590 872 868 530 731 2,255 1,654 1,793 1,171 1,722 1,513 1,622 789 666 1,155 939	(000's) 80 3,809 80 161 94 50 36 1,565 283 296 376 635 396 467 80 46 205 †	(000's) 779 4,423 593 833 876 544 734 2,258 1,665 1,734 1,734 1,734 1,734 1,734 1,528 1,626 809 668 1,166 979	(000's) 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980 13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750 6,012 3,284 10,142 9,306	(000's) 861 4,109 527 690 607 1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320 10,050 18,228 2,009 7,040 1,148 472 2,512 †	(000's) 28:3 70:9 30:0 30:3 20:8 48:9 14:1 46:9 23:6 30:2 74:2 74:2 74:2 27:9 47:7 19:1 14:4 24:8	(000 5) 740 308 326 309 413 108 57 1,041 1,092 10,800 91 5,628 56 78 97 181	(000's) 	
4875	hanner	199	11	5-8	239	To	tal 70	89	339	37	10.9		Total 6	
19/5	February March	January 189 11 February 235 22 March 220 13		9·4 5·9	301 302	9 7	07 16	109 108	388 711	55 63	14·2 8·9		4 2	
	April May June	261 229 257	19 12 11	7·3 5·2 4·3	335 339 352	87 76 112		121 118 150	668 864 935	179 265 252	26·8 30·7 27·0		6 7 8	
	July August September	235 149 157	10 7 10	4·3 4·7 6·4	330 218 207		63 48 37		631 469 300	97 10 21	15·4 2·1 7·0		5 4 4	
	October November December	170 115 65	10 11 3	5·9 9·6 4·6	213 158 88	58 30 34		67 44 40	352 220 135	52 74 42	14·8 33·6 31·1		4 3 2	
1976	January February March	166 154 203	11 7 6	6·6 4·5 3·0	184 197 252	77 58 68		80 69 74	324 240 304	13 80 19	4·0 33·3 6·3		4	
	April May June	157 156 175	7 9 6	4·5 5·8 3·4	219 213 233	48 39 47		68 49 56	298 200 224	15 22 44	5·0 11·0 19·6		3 11 3	
	July August September	162 172 179	4 3 1	2·5 1·7 1·0	219 210 237		44 70 69	57 78 94	219 321 385	53 45 45	24-2 14-0 11-7		5 6 4	
	October November December	190 199 103	5 7 3	2.6 3.5 2.9	248 249 161	44 65 37		59 76 46	254 327 188	45 39 52	17·7 11·9 27·7		10 18 5	
1977	January February March	228 260 264	8 8 8	3·5 3·1 3·0	262 347 349	1	88 15 93	95 149 142	434 781 1,042	72 54 82	16·6 6·9 7·9		15 8 10	
	April May June	196 240 170	3 5 5	1.5 2.1 2.9	288 317 239		68 37 66	86 101 93	619 678 514	7 11 13	1·1 1·6 2·5		6 8 6	
	July August September	150 295 277	3 9 10	2·0 3·1 3·6	217 346 395	10 11	39 08 50	54 122 182	299 868 1,277	24 248 466	8-0 28-6 36-5		7 5 8	
	October November December	300 236 87	11 9 -	3·7 3·8	404 340 153	138 173 40		179 238 110	998 1,624 1,008	90 645 801	9·0 39·7 79·5		7 8 9	
1978	January February March	197 203 211	9 1 7	4·6 0·5 3·3	224 274 286		77 51 76	118 90 95	865 571 377	390 103 7	45·1 18·0 1·9		15 18 34	
	April May June	208 206 195	10 4 5	4·8 1·9 2·6	268 280 270	67 87 75		88 107 95	592 518 451	28 93 50	4·7 18·0 11·1		18 44 8	
	July August September	147 167 248	2 4 5	1·4 2·4 2·0	204 223 307	1(1	03 85 15	71 133 135	363 469 905	23 19 9	6·3 4·1 1·0		4 14 14	
	October November	286 236	ŧ		385 329 121		81 89 21	164 169 53	1,857 1,895 444	‡			8 6	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. There may be some under-recording of small or short stoppages; this would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days lost. The figures for 1978 are provisional and subject to revision. T Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrear 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 begin 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. I Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began. T 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.

TABLE 133 (continued)

1

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

	Transpor	t and cation	All other and servic	industries		
which own icial	Total	of which known official	- Total	of which known official	-	
)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	terrent and the second second	
0'5)	(000's) 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539 786 1,313 6,539 786 331 705 422 132 301 343	(0000's) 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 90 590 6,242 576 102 33 23 5 12 †	(000's) 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,135 1,608 2,072 1,006 461 3,050 2,131	(000's) 143 143 100 49 95 93 26 112 274 2,076 225 301 887 794 172 71 1,498 †		1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1975 1976 1977
	Τα	27	То	tal 86	January	1975
	2	27 218	1	81 09	February March	
		66 24 11	1 1 2	28 32 07	April May June	
		9 10 8		97 51 31	July August September	
		7 11 5		50 25 10	October November December	
		17 3 17	1	16 64 24	January February March	1976
	THREAD TRANS	15 7 18		13 38 15	April May June	
	1 1 220	13 7 11 ~		32 28 38	July August September	
	Rossi	7 11 7	3	52 52 10	October November December	
	Strate of	17 12 12	18	56 30 46	January February March	1977
		58 46 12	13	79 12 19	April May June	
	in faite in i	6 31 32	5 23 61	9 19 10	July August September	
		14 24 8	20 62 67	14 13 14	October November December	
	i	14 12 7	41	10 09 67	January February March	1978
	3	34 14 12	8 13 9	18 18 10	April May June	
		28 40 8	13	57 77 13	July August September	
		39 67 9	11 4 28	95 69 37	October November December	

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs

per unit of output: annual

TAE	BLE 134									(19	75 = 100)
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†	1977†
1	WHOLE ECONOMY										
1a 1b 1c	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product§ Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	90-1 99-8 90-3	91·9 99·7 92·1	93·4 99·3 94·1	94-8 97-6 97-1	97·8 98·3 99·5	103·8 100·4 103·4	101·9 100·7 101·2	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	102·2 (99·5) (102·7)	104·7 (99·8) (104·9)
1d 1e 1f	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	45·6 43·3 42·5	47·3 44·7 44·2	51·0 49·0 48·6	56·4 53·6 53·2	62·1 58·2 57·9	66·8 62·8 62·1	78·2 77·3 76·7	100-0 100-0 100-0	114·3 110·2 111·3	126·9 118·8 120·3
2	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
2a 2b 2c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	97·1 111·1 87·4	99·7 110·8 90·0	99·9 109·3 91·4	100·0 106·1 94·2	102·1 103·4 98·7	109·5 104·7 104·6	105·1 104·4 100·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	102·0 (97·6) (104·5)	105·8 (97·9) (108·1)
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	41·6 40·5	43·9 42·9	48·9 48·0	53·1 52·2	56·7 55·8	60·8 59·7	76·6 75·6	100∙0 100∙0	111.5 112.5	119·1 121·0
3	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	94·2 109·9 85·7	97·7 111·3 87·7	98-1 111-0 88-3	97·5 107·4 90·8	100·1 103·9 96·3	108·4 104·5 103·7	106·5 104·7 101·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	101·4 (97·0) (104·6)	102·9 (97·8) (105·2)
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	42·5 41·1	45·2 43·8	50·8 49·5	55·6 54·4	57·9 56·9	61·2 60·2	75·6 74·9	100∙0 100∙0	113·7 114·7	125·3 127·5
1	MINING AND QUARRYING										
4a 4b 4c	Output Output Employment Output per person employed	132·4 136·9 96·7	123·9 124·2 99·8	119·1 116·6 102·2	119·1 112·6 105·7	100·2 107·9 92·9	110·2 102·8 107·2	90·0 99·3 90·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	125·7 (99·0) (126·9)	187·6 (98·5) (190·4)
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	30·6 28·1	31·8 29·2	34·3 31·5	35·2 32·3	51·7 47·1	49·5 45·7	84·6 77·7	100∙0 100∙0	84·4 86·1	60·7 62·0
5	METAL MANUFACTURE										
5a 5b 5c	Output Employment Output per person employed	122·4 117·5 104·1	125·3 118·1 106·1	124·9 118·9 105·1	114·0 111·9 101·9	114·1 103·9 109·8	125·1 103·8 120·5	114·6 102·2 112·1	100·0 100·0 100·0	106·9 (95·0) (112·5)	102·0 (95·5) (106·8)
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	32·7 31·1	35·9 34·4	42·4 40·6	47·8 45·9	49·9 47·8	51·1 49·4	68·6 67·4	100-0 100-0	106·5 107·0	124-5 125-4
;	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINE	ERING									
6a 6b 6c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	81·7 108·0 75·6	86·9 109·7 79·2	89·5 110·8 80·8	89-0 106-8 83-3	88·7 102·0 87·0	98·4 102·6 96·0	102·3 104·3 98·1	100-0 100-0 100-0	96·5 (96·1) (100·4)	97·3 (96·6) (100·7)
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	48·9 47·3	51·1 49·7	56·7 55·5	61·7 60·7	62·8 62·2	64·8 63·8	77·3 76·4	100∙0 100∙0	118·7 119·6	131·0 132·4
1	VEHICLES										
7a 7b 7c	Output Employment Output per person employed	108·3 107·2 101·1	112·5 109·7 102·6	105·3 110·4 95·3	105·5 107·1 98·5	109·5 103·4 105·9	113·3 104·6 108·3	108·9 104·2 104·6	100-0 100-0 100-0	97·2 (98·2) (98·9)	101·6 (101·3) (100·3)
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	36-0 34-5	38·2 36·8	45·4 44·1	49·6 48·1	53·4 52·3	60·2 59·4	71·8 71·6	100∙0 100∙0	117·7 118·6	123·6 124·7
,	TEXTILES										
8a 8b 8c	Output Employment Output per person employed	106·6 131·3 81·2	110·0 133·3 82·6	109·8 127·9 85·9	110·5 118·2 93·5	113·0 113·2 99·8	117·1 112·4 104·1	105·9 109·8 96·5	100·0 100·0 100·0	103·0 (96·9) (106·2)	100·9 (97·0) (104·0)
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	44·2 42·9	47·5 46·4	50·2 49·4	52·9 52·3	55·0 54·4	66·8 65·8	79·6 79·9	100·0 100·0	111-6 112-4	127·2 128·5
	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
9a 9b 9c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	77·1 119·0 64·8	80·9 114·3 70·8	84·1 110·1 76·4	87·4 105·6 82·7	93.6 100.4 93.2	99·3 97·6 101·7	99·2 98·2 101·0	100·0 100·0 1°0·0	102·9 (99·9) (103·0)	107·0 (98·9) (108·2)
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	51·3 49·7	51·6 50·1	55-5 53-8	60·0 58·0	62·8 60·6	61·1 59·7	78·5 76·8	100·0 100·0	106·9 108·1	109·8 111·0

indices of	outp	ut, em
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TAB	LE 134 ((continue	:d)																	(1975 =	100
1973 3	4	1974 1	2	3	4	1975 1	2	3	4	1976 1	2	3†	4†	1977 1†	2†	3†	4†	1978 1†	2†	- ^{3†}	
104·1	103-7	100·1	102-9	103·3	101-4	101·3	99·8	99-2	99·8	101∙0	101·7	101-9	103·9	104·5	104·3	104·9	105·2	106·1	108·3	108·6	1a
100·4	100-5	100·3	100-6	101·0	100-7	100·3	100·1	99-9	99·7	99∙4	99·4	(99-5)	(99·7)	(99·8)	(99·9)	(99·9)	(99·8)	(99·9)	(100·0)	(100·1)	1b
103·7	103-2	99·7	102-3	102·3	100-7	101·0	99·6	99-3	100·1	101∙6	102·3	(102-4)	(104·3)	(104·7)	(104·4)	(105·0)	(105·4)	(106·2)	(108·3)	(108·5)	1c
67·4	70·1	71·6	74·4	80·9	86·0	93·2	97·1	102·5	107·1	108·9	112·5	115·7	119·8	122·2	124·7	129·1	131·4	135·3	138·4	142-2	1d
63·6	66·6	71·4	73·1	78·6	86·2	95·1	96·9	103·0	105·1	107·7	108·5	111·3	113·5	116·0	116·7	120·1	122·5	126·4	130·5	132-0	1e
62·7	66·0	70·7	72·2	78·1	85·7	94·5	97·1	103·2	105·3	108·1	109·6	112·5	115·0	117·2	118·2	121·6	124·1	127·9	132·1	133-7	1f
110·1	109·0	102-6	107·6	106-9	103·4	102·5	99·5	98·5	99•5	100·1	101·8	101·7	104·5	105·5	105∙6	106·2	105·8	107·1	111·2	111∙0	2a
104·8	104·9	104-6	104·5	104-1	104·2	101·9	100·4	99·4	98·4	97·9	97·5	(97·4)	(97·6)	(97·8)	(98∙1)	(97·9)	(97·6)	(97·7)	(97·7)	(97∙4)	2b
105·0	104·0	98-1	103·0	102-6	99·2	100·7	99·2	99·1	101·1	102·2	104·4	(104·4)	(107·1)	(107·9)	(107∙6)	(108·5)	(108·4)	(109·7)	(113·8)	(114∙0)	2c
109·2	109·2	104·4	109·0	108·1	104·7	103-8	99-2	98·2	98·8	99·1	101·7	101·8	103·2	103·9	102·5	103·1	102·0	102·5	105·1	105·2	3a
104·6	104·9	104·8	105·0	104·9	104·1	102-7	100-7	98·9	97·7	97·0	96·7	(96·9)	(97·3)	(97·6)	(98·0)	(98·0)	(97·7)	(97·7)	(97·6)	(97·4)	3b
104·4	104·1	99·7	103·8	103·0	100·5	101-0	98-5	99·3	101·2	102·2	105·2	(105·0)	(106·1)	(106·5)	(104·6)	(105·2)	(104·4)	(104·9)	(107·7)	(108·0)	3c
61·7	64·5	67·3	71·6	77·9	85·9	91-3	98-3	103·7	107·0	110·6	112·1	115·2	117·0	120·3	124·0	125·6	131·4	136·0	139·3	141·6	3d
113·0	96·9	59·9	99·5	101·8	98·7	95·7	99·4	98·1	106·8	109∙7	121·1	125·8	146·2	174·1	191·1	190·6	194·7	208·8	230 ·9	237·0	4a
102·1	100·1	99·0	99·1	99·4	99·7	100·0	100·2	100·0	99·9	99∙5	98·9	(98·9)	(98·8)	(98·8)	(99·0)	(98·4)	(98·0)	(97·9)	(97·7)	(96·6)	4b
110·6	96·7	60·6	100·4	102·4	98·9	95·7	99·2	98·1	106·9	110∙3	122·4	(127·2)	(147·9)	(176·2)	(193·2)	(193·8)	(198·7)	(213·2)	(236·3)	(245·3)	4c
128-6	122-8	113·1	117·8	118-9	108·4	113·1	98·8	92·5	95-6	100·1	110-4	109·0	108·0	102·7	102·4	107·7	95·2	95·5	108·2	102·2	5a
103-9	103-0	102·1	101·8	102-2	102·6	102·3	101·4	99·1	97-1	95·6	94-7	(94·6)	(95·1)	(95·4)	(95·8)	(95·8)	(95·1)	(94·4)	(93·1)	(91·7)	5b
123-8	119-2	110·8	115·7	116-3	105·7	110·6	97·4	93·3	98-5	104·7	116-6	(115·2)	(113·6)	(107·7)	(106·9)	(112·4)	(100·1)	(101·2)	(116·2)	(111·5)	5c
99-0	100·6	98·0	102-2	104-7	104-3	103·2	101-4	98·5	96·9	95-9	97·4	95-9	96·8	98·3	96·4	97·6	96·8	98·6	100·0	101·8	6a
102-5	103·6	103·7	104-3	104-9	104-3	102·9	100-9	98·9	97·4	96-4	96·0	(95-9)	(96·0)	(96·2)	(96·7)	(96·8)	(96·7)	(96·9) (96·8)	(96·6)	6b
96-5	97·1	94·5	98-0	99-8	100-0	100·3	100-5	99·6	99·5	99-4	101·4	(100-0)	(100·8)	(102·1)	(99·8)	(100·8)	(100·1)	(101·8)	(103·3)	(105·4)	6c
113·3	113-9	101·3	113·1	111-7	109·6	107·2	97·2	97·7	97- 9	96·1	96·9	97·0	98·8	100·3	103·1	101·2	101·5	105·2	102·2	102·2	7a
105·0	104-6	103·9	104·2	104-2	104·2	103·1	100·8	98·6	97-5	97·3	97·6	(98·6)	(99·4)	(100·4)	(101·1)	(101·7)	(102·0)	(102·0)	(102·1)	(102·0)	7b
107·9	108-9	97·4	108·5	107-2	105·1	104·0	96·4	99·1	100-4	98·8	99·2	(98·3)	(99·4)	(99·9)	(102·0)	(99·5)	(99·5)	(103·1)	(100·1)	(100·2)	7c
114·5	115-9	102·6	111-2	108·4	101·4	100·2	100-8	99-0	100·0	102·4	101·1	102·8	105·6	105·4	99.9	100·5	98∙0	97·1	99•8	100·9	8a
112·1	111-7	111·2	110-9	109·8	107·2	103·4	100-7	98-6	97·2	96·9	96·7	(96·8)	(97·5)	(97·8)	(97.7)	(96·8)	(95∙8)	(95·1)	(94•0)	(93·3)	8b
102·2	103-8	92·3	100-3	98·7	94·6	96·9	100-1	100-3	102·9	105·7	104·6	(106·2)	(108·4)	(107·8)	(102.3)	(103·9)	(102∙3)	(102·1)	(106•2)	(108·1)	8c
98.6	99·6	92·1	99-0	103-0	102-6	99·4	100-8	98·3	101-5	103·7	102-7	100·2	104·9	106·5	108-9	107-6	105·2	108·3	112·4	109·5	9 a
97.2	97·0	97·1	97-9	98-4	99-2	99·5	99-7	100·3	100-4	100·5	100-1	(99·6)	(99·2)	(99·0)	(99-0)	(99-0)	(98·7)	(98·5)	(98·9)	(99·8) 9b
101.5	102·7	94·8	101-2	104-6	103-4	99·8	101-1	98·0	101-1	103·2	102-6	(100·5)	(105·8)	(107·6)	(110-0)	(108-7)	(106·6)	(110·0)	(113·7)	(109·7) 9c

† Figures shown are provisional. Note: The series was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of Employment Gazette.

* 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 55 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 manu-facturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect. || The index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries given here has been scaled to 1970 = 100 for the chart following table 126.

JANUARY 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 101

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

Output per person employed



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

ADULT STUDENTS

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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