



EMPLOYMENT

PERIODICALS
DISPLAY AREA

April 1979

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Back to work with a will—some recent developments in employment rehabilitation

Trends and differentials in earnings by region

Health at work—the contribution of EMAS

Equal pay and sex discrimination

Outcome of applications to industrial tribunals in 1978

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE April 1979 (pages 329-424)

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News and Notes

A new deal for women at work ?

EOC review says law out of date

Following a three-year review of the legislation covering the hours women may work and the conditions under which they must currently be employed, the Equal Opportunities Commission has come to the conclusion that much of the law may be outdated and out of step with current attitudes. A 260-page report by the Commission has something to say about virtually every legal aspect of women's hours and conditions of work, many of which stem from Victorian social reforms and are now embodied in the 1961 Factories Act.

The Commission looked at the social, economic and health implications of removing restrictions on women's hours of work, including shift work and night work. The present systems of exemption from the legislation and how the law is enforced were also examined.

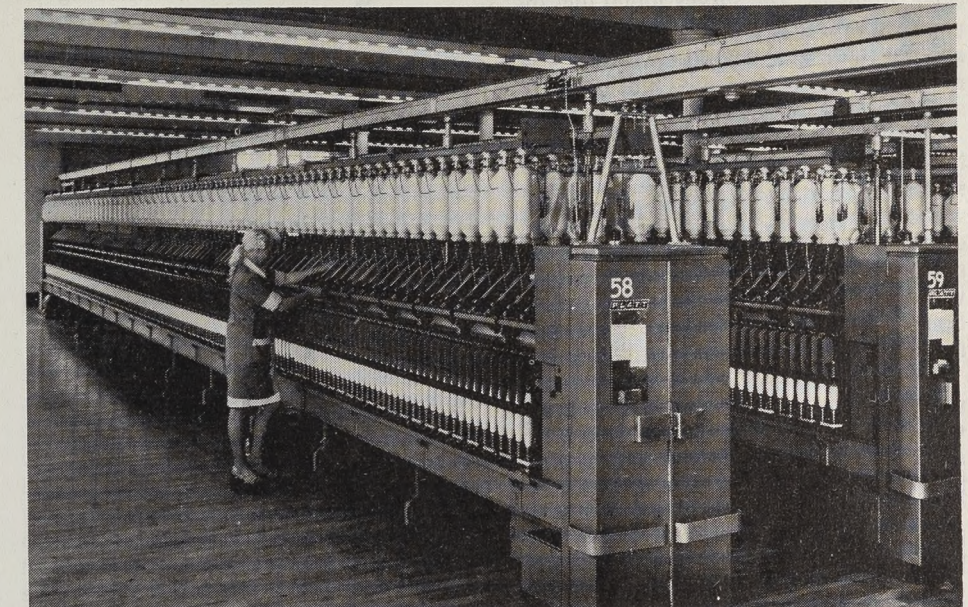
Well over one million women doing manual work in factories and 40,000 men in the baking industry are affected by the restrictions on hours of work. Broadly they prevent double-day shifts and night-work because women may not work before 7 a.m. or later than 8 p.m. or 9 p.m., or more than hours per week, or spans of more than 4½ hours without a break. Employers can obtain exemptions from the restrictions through Factory Inspectors. The grounds for exemption are "for the purposes of efficiency" and the orders are renewable annually. About 200,000 women are currently covered by such exemptions. Management and supervisory staff are not covered by the hours restrictions.

Special legislation preventing men in baking from working permanent night shifts is enforced by the Wages Inspectorate, while women in the baking industry are covered by the Factories Acts, and therefore could be exempted for permanent night work, though few are.

Recommendations

In its report the Commission recommends that:

- The legislation on hours of work treating men and women differently should be removed, or where health, safety and welfare demand it, applied equally to men and women;
- restrictions on women working nights, double-day shifts and maximum hours a



Women like this textile worker at Courtaulds already get special shift work exemption

week should be removed, but there should be minimum welfare standards specified under existing legislation; and transitional protection for women already working who would have to resign if there were significant changes in their hours when restrictions were lifted, and in the longer term a code of practice on hours of work.

□ rest periods, meal breaks, and public holidays restrictions on women should be extended where necessary to include men, and the Commission lists various options for consideration.

□ the baking industry women should be brought within the legislation at present governing men. (Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954) *(Cont. on p. 332 col 2)*

What do women themselves think ?

Most women favour a change in the law relating to women's hours of work in factories, according to a survey carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Over 90 per cent of working women approved of women working evening shifts; 67 per cent approved of women working overtime; 58 per cent approved of women working double-day shifts; 48 per cent approved of women doing weekend work; and 39 per cent approved of women doing nightwork. The percentages of women

already doing such work or willing to do it were: evening work 43 per cent; overtime 33 per cent; double-days 16 per cent; weekends 18 per cent and nightwork 11 per cent.

Women approved of shiftwork being done by those women who were single and had no children; but they did not approve of it being done by women with young children. Conversely the women with young *(Cont. on p. 332 col 1)*

And the Health and Safety reaction . . .

The Health and Safety Commission (HSC) intends to decide what action should be taken in the light of reactions to the EOC Report after full consultation in the usual way. Proposals will then be put to the Government for revising the legislation under the Health and Safety at Work Act.

Consultative documents* containing proposals for new regulations relating to lead and ionising radiation have already been published. These include proposals to deal with the hazards to women arising from exposure to lead and ionising radiations.

Among the matters raised by the EOC Report which are receiving early consideration by the HSC is the need for revised legislation on manual lifting. (At present there are different weight restrictions for men and women in some industries.) The HSC have not yet reached a decision concerning the legislation on hours of work.

News and Notes

Women at work

(Continued from page 331 column 3)

children were the group most willing to consider shiftwork. The survey found that the approval or disapproval of the community about women working shifts had little connection with women's intentions to work shifts.

The purpose of the survey was to provide background information for the Commission's review of legislation affecting women's hours of work and conditions of employment. It consisted of an investigation of women's attitudes and intentions to working on shifts, and having legal restrictions on their hours of work, and the factors influencing their views.

A sample of 1,709 women living and working in those parts of the country where women do a great deal of manual work, mostly the inner-city areas of the Midlands, the North West and London was surveyed. The women were those most likely to be affected by any changes in protective legislation which currently limits the hours women may work in factories. A proportion of their husbands was also interviewed.

The main factors influencing attitudes towards shiftwork were:

- Younger women are far more likely to say they will work shifts than older women, especially if they are unmarried.
- Despite the wider disapproval noted above, young women with children are more likely than average to accept shiftwork, particularly unpartnered mothers of whom there was a high proportion in the sample.
- Among occupational groups, women least likely to say they will work shifts are full-time manual workers in manufacturing industries. Unless specially protected, this is the group most likely to be affected by changes in legislation, but as a group, their lack of enthusiasm for shiftwork is due to the much higher proportion of older married women among factory workers compared with other groups.
- Circumstantial factors at work and trade union membership have little or no influence on attitudes to shiftwork.
- A detailed study of related attitudes suggested that women do not have a unified set of home versus work beliefs, but have separate norms for home, for work, and for equality at work. Positive feelings toward work and equality, and particularly the tendency to value work above other

things are associated with a greater willingness to accept shiftwork.

- Comparisons between the views of wives and their husbands reveal substantial amounts of disagreement over basic issues concerning a woman's role at home and work, including the issue of shiftwork. While most wives are aware of strong disapproval from their husbands, many of those willing to work shifts would nevertheless go ahead if given the opportunity.

Women at work

(Continued from page 331 column 2)

The Factories Acts prohibit women absolutely from working with certain processes involving lead, and require special safety provisions on other lead processes. Safety provisions relating to lead are also laid down for men under different sections of the Act. Different levels of exposure to ionising radiation are set out for men and women. These relate mainly to work like non-destructive testing in engineering. Nurses and radiographers are not covered by the Factories Acts.

Provisions relating to lead, ionising radiations and future provision on toxic substances the Commission recommends should treat men and women equally except in so far as it may be necessary to protect the unborn child. The problem lies in defining which women are of reproductive capacity so that all women are not unnecessarily excluded from jobs in these industries, on the grounds that they may become pregnant.

Lifting heavy weights

The general provisions of the Factories Act, and other legislation not under review, is that employees should not lift weights so heavy that they will injure themselves. In the woollen textile, pottery and jute industries separate maxima are laid down for men, women and young people.

The Commission believes that differences in the ability to carry weights are greater within, than between, the sexes. It recommends the introduction of the Health and Safety Executive's guidance, now in preparation. The new guidance should not be sex-discriminatory, and should encourage the use of lifting aids and training in lifting.

Mining and other provisions

The present restrictions on women in mining, prevent women working in jobs where they would "ordinarily be required

to spend a significant proportion of their time underground". The Commission recommends that this situation be kept under review, and if it finds that women cannot get a number of professional and specialist posts, or necessary training, because of these restrictions, it will recommend further changes to the legislation.

Return to work after childbirth

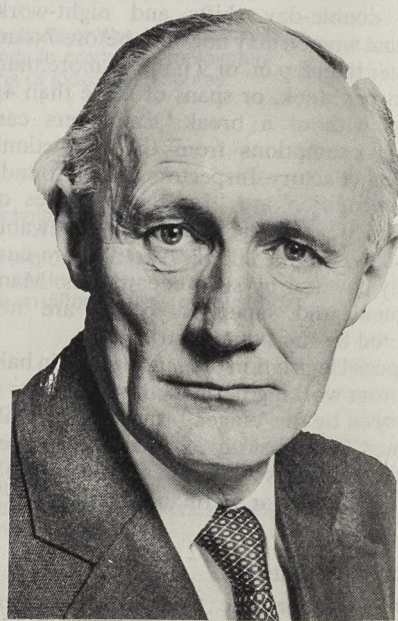
The Factories Acts prohibit a woman factory worker returning to work within four weeks of childbirth. This is enforced under two different acts separately in Scotland, and England and Wales, and no prosecutions are known to have taken place recently.

The Commission recommends more flexibility, with a combination of retention of the four week period and an earlier return if the women's doctor agrees. Such regulations do not apply to women not working in factories and the Commission, having received no evidence relating to them, now invites it.

Other provisions

Separate sanitary accommodation for men and women must be provided in all factories, and in offices and shops where there are more than six employees.

MSC chairman



Mr Richard O'Brien has been re-appointed as chairman of the Manpower Services Commission for a further three years from April 15, 1979.

Ballot arrangements were faulty, says Certification Officer, but union acted in good faith

Arrangements for the conduct of a ballot made by the general council of the Association of Cinematograph Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) were not fully carried out, the Certification Officer, Mr John Edwards has ruled. But Mr Edwards says that in this, the first case of its kind, the union acted in good faith.

Section 4

Complaints were made to him by ACTT members under section 4 of the Trade Union (Amalgamations, etc.) Act 1964 concerning the voting arrangements for the ballot held in July and August 1978 on the proposed amalgamation between ACTT and the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs (ABS).

Not fully carried out

After a formal hearing the Certification Officer upheld the complaint made by Mr Ian Latimer, vice-chairman of the Association of Film Production Branch, that the arrangements for the conduct of the ballot made by the Union's General Council were not fully carried out.

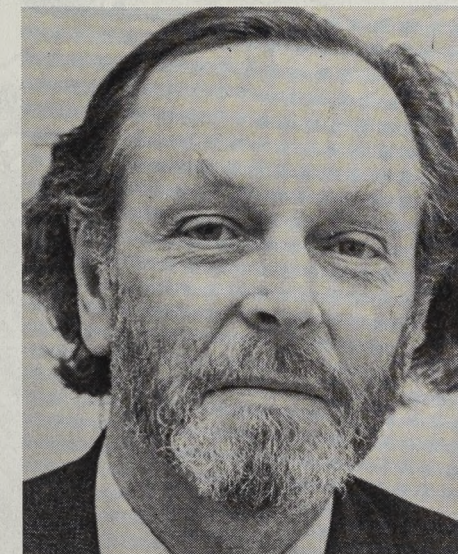
Those arrangements required that statements giving the arguments for and against the amalgamation, together with a statement about its financial implications, should be published in the union's journal so as to reach the members by the beginning of the ballot period on July 1. But the union admitted that some members had not received the journal until after that date.

Published condition

Mr Edwards says in his decision: "I consider the decisive factor to be the intention which the general council, as the governing body of the union, expressed at its meeting on May 7. That intention was, on my view of the matter, that the ballot should take place only on condition that the statements were published in the journal and that the journal was distributed so as to reach members by June 1 (later amended to July 1). I accept Mr Latimer's argument that the only rational conclusion to draw from this is that the general council considered it to be highly important that the members should have the opportunity to read the statements before casting their votes.

"If the vote had produced a substantial majority in favour of amalgamation, and if it were clear that only a small number of members had been denied the opportunity

to read the statements by the required date, the case would, of course, be different. But in fact the majority was small; the number of members denied that opportunity cannot be closely estimated but may well have been



Edwards: will not register

substantial; and it cannot be shown that the failure to get the statements to those members by July 1 had an insignificant influence on the voting."

The Certification Officer has now made an order to the effect that he will not entertain an application to register the instrument of amalgamation between ACTT and ABS until the former has conducted a further ballot on the resolution to approve the instrument of amalgamation which complies with the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of the 1964 Act.

He concludes by saying: "This is the first case in which an order has been made under the Act. I do not think I should leave it without saying that at no time was there any suggestion that the union had acted otherwise than in good faith. The fact is that the General Council laid down arrangements which required an extremely tight timetable and despite great efforts by the union's officials, which was freely and generously acknowledged by the complainant, it proved impossible to carry them out in full."

Mr Latimer also complained that the information contained in the financial statement circulated to ACTT members was misleading and inaccurate and that the inclusion with the ballot papers of a statement supporting amalgamation by the executive committee of the proposed new

union was in breach of the Act. The Certification Officer has dismissed these parts of the complaint.

He has also dismissed complaints by Mr I. McLaren and Mr S. A. Ognall (respectively chairman and shop steward of ACTT's Scottish Television Shop) that ACTT members who were in arrears with their subscriptions voted on the resolution to approve the instrument of amalgamation contrary to the union's rules.

Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Union (Amalgamations, etc.) Act 1964 lay down conditions which must be observed by trade unions intending to carry out amalgamations or transfers of engagements. One of these is that every member of the union must be entitled to vote on the resolution approving the instrument of amalgamation or transfer. Another is that the vote must be taken either in accordance with arrangements made by the union's committee of management or other governing body, or (if that provision has been expressly excluded by the union's rules) in accordance with the rules.

●Copies of the Certification Officer's decisions may be obtained free of charge from the Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, Vincent House Annexe, Hide Place, London SW1P 4NG.

"Radio signals could not cause explosion at gas terminal"

There is no likelihood of fire or explosion at the natural gas terminals at St Fergus, Scotland, arising from radio transmissions broadcast by the Royal Navy station at nearby Crimond.

A report published last month by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) says that radio signals are unlikely to induce levels of power in operational fixed plant structures installed at the British Gas Corporation (BGC) and Total Oil Marine (TOM) sites which could reach even experimentally achieved threshold values at which gas might be ignited by a spark. In recognised "worst cases" the levels will be sufficiently low to allow a large safety margin.

News and Notes

News and Notes

Substance not previously thought explosive caused Braehead warehouse blast

A series of explosions during a warehouse fire which injured 13 people and caused about £6 million damage was caused by the detonation of a quantity of technically pure sodium chlorate in drums, a substance until then not thought to be explosive, says the Health and Safety Executive in a report* on the accident published last month.

Under intense heat

The effects of the explosions which occurred at the Braehead Container Depot, Renfrew, were equivalent to the detonation of between 500 and 1,800 lb of TNT it says.

Until the accident, in January 1977, it was believed internationally that technically pure sodium chlorate was not itself explosive unless contaminated with other substances. But investigations of this and similar incidents in the past have shown that in an enclosed place and under intense heat it can explode.

The report calls for review of the safety controls on the storage and transport of the chemical, used in such things as matches and weedkillers, and for further research to be carried out.

In addition it recommends that:

- the classification of this chemical as an oxidant should be reconsidered by national and international authorities;
- large-scale storage of the chemical should be regarded as a potential major hazard and subject to the same planning and safety procedures;
- bulk storage of the chemical should be kept apart from carbonaceous material



Braehead Container Depot: 13 were injured

or places where it may be exposed to intense heat.

The report says that James Kelman Transport and Storage, who occupied the warehouse at the time of the incident, could not have anticipated the explosive potential of a fire involving sodium chlorate in the light of existing knowledge; legal action, therefore, would not be taken against the company.

However, it adds, undoubtedly the storage of the chemical in a building clad with bituminised corrugated steel sheets was unwise. It calls for special emphasis to be placed upon the unsuitability of such buildings for storage of flammable or combustible materials. (See **Employment Topics**, page 367.)

* *The Fire and Explosion at the Braehead Container Depot, Renfrew, 4th January, 1977, HMSO, price £1.75 plus postage.*

Safety lines . . . safety lines . . . safety lines . . . safety lines

● Draft regulations simplifying and extending the law on notification of accidents and dangerous occurrences to cover most people at work have been published by the Health and Safety Commission. All the information received would assist the Commission in measuring safety performance and in judging trends in the field of health and safety, and would also make it easier to formulate policy.

Notified

For the first time, serious and fatal accidents to members of the public caused by work activity would have to be notified.

● A warning that heavy fuel oil in tanks can overheat and explode if the thermostat controlling the heat supply is not at all times in contact with the oil has been given by the Health and Safety Executive. Special care should be taken, it says, particularly if a cold spell coincides with an interruption of heating oil supplies.

The warning to users of heavy fuel oil for factory and process heating follows investigation of recent incidents at factories which resulted in explosions and subsequent fires. No-one was hurt, but in the latest incident the end of the tank was blown off and could have caused serious injury.

● As a part of a continuing campaign to improve safety standards on board fishing vessels, the Department of Trade has published an illustrated guide to safe working practices for fishermen. *Fishermen and Safety*, a 20-page colour booklet, includes chapters giving general advice on safe working practices on board ship in addition to specific advice relating to fishing gear and operations, shooting and hauling and handling the catch.

Free

The booklet is being issued free of charge to all fishermen through fishermen's associations, unions and other bodies.

News and Notes

Workers with lung diseases will qualify for payments

The Pneumoconiosis etc. (Workers' Compensation) Bill has received Royal assent. The provisions of the Act will come into force on July 4, 1979.

It is hoped that payment of compensation will begin in early autumn of this year. A detailed guide to procedure for claimants will be issued by the Department of Employment as soon as possible.

Lump sum

The new Act provides for lump sum payments from the Government to people who are:

- certified as disabled by pneumoconiosis (which includes silicosis, asbestosis, kaolinosis), byssinosis or diffuse mesothelioma and—
- have not received compensation from their employers and are now unable to claim through the courts because the employers in whose service they contracted the disease have gone out of business.
- it also provides for such payments to the dependants of people who were certified as disabled by one of the diseases at the time of their death—or where the dependant is receiving death benefit because of the disease.

Related to diseases

Qualification for payment is related to the diseases rather than the industry in which the disabled person worked. Industries concerned include textiles, iron ore mining, potteries, slate quarrying, foundries and work with asbestos.

Final details of the scale of payments are still being worked out. They will vary according to the degree of disability and are likely to range from a minimum of £300 to a maximum of £10,000. They will be set out in regulations which will also explain how claims should be made.

Initial cost

It is estimated that the initial cost is unlikely to exceed about £5 million with a probable annual cost thereafter of around £70,000.

European finance will help small companies create jobs

Details of a new scheme under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 to assist small and medium sized companies to borrow medium term finance from the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) have been announced by the Department of Industry.

The scheme will apply to investment projects which create employment opportunities in those parts of the assisted areas affected by rundowns in the coal and steel industries and emphasises again the Government's concern for regional policy. It will guarantee private sector borrowers against exchange losses arising from loans arranged through the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC). The Government has set a limit on its guarantees for exchange risk cover at a maximum of £10 million for 1979.

The ECSC lends up to 50 per cent of the

fixed asset cost of sound investment projects which create employment opportunities for ex-coal and steel workers. The loans are for seven years at a fixed rate of interest. Depending on the number of jobs created, the ECSC can provide an interest rebate of up to three per cent for the first five years. On the basis of current interest rates after taking account of the availability of interest rebates, a one per cent charge for exchange risk cover and ICFC's charge, the net cost to the borrower will be eight and a half per cent. The maximum size of loans is £1 million.

The scheme will operate on a trial basis until the end of 1979, but all loans agreed during the year will be covered for their duration. The public expenditure provision for industrial support in Command 7439 covers any expenditure which may arise from these guarantees.

Better grants to attract white collar workers to Assisted Areas

Substantial improvements to grants to service industries particularly designed to attract more white collar employment to the Assisted Areas have been announced by the Department of Industry.

The scheme provides for job creation grants of up to £6,000 for each job provided within three years by firms moving to the Assisted Areas with fixed minima of half the maximum grant. The grants are:

| | Maximum | Minimum |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Special Development Area | £6,000 | £3,000 |
| Development Area | £4,000 | £2,000 |
| Intermediate Area | £2,000 | £1,000 |

Half the total grant offered in each case will be paid one year after the start of a project to help offset the immediate costs of disturbance incurred by firms as a result of a move. The balance will be paid two years later or when the project is completed, whichever is sooner. The balance may be adjusted downwards if the employment achieved is significantly less than forecast.

Projects may only qualify for assistance under the scheme where there is a real choice of location between the Assisted Areas and elsewhere. The scheme does not apply however to companies moving from Partnership Areas designated under the Inner Urban Areas Act 1978.

In addition, a fixed non-taxable grant of £1,500 will be paid to essential staff moving with their work (providing their removal expenditure exceeds that sum) up to a limit of 30 per cent of the jobs provided in the Assisted Areas.

The job creation grant will also be available to new projects and expansions of projects already located in the Assisted Areas; and to central administrative and non-statutory functions of nationalised industries. It will not be available to the non-trading public sector.

Falmouth gets special development status

The Falmouth Employment Office area has been designated a Special Development Area. The Order granting SDA status was made in the light of the decision by British Shipbuilders to close Falmouth Shiprepair Ltd where over 1,200 are employed.

The principal effect of the change for industrial development in Falmouth will be an increase from 20 per cent to 22 per cent in the rate of Regional Development Grants.

News and Notes

Joint initiative on proposals for expanding vocational preparation for under-18s

Proposals for expanding vocational preparation for 16-18 year olds in employment are contained in a consultative paper published jointly by the Secretaries of State for Employment, Education and Science, Industry, Scotland and Wales. These include the development of "traineeships" formally recognised in the same way as apprenticeships for young people in their early months at work. The work-based traineeships, will last several months and would provide an integrated programme of education and training both on and off the job combining elements of induction, basic job skills and knowledge, and personal skills needed at work and in adult life generally.

Joint enterprise

Traineeships would be provided in a joint enterprise between the training and the education services. The Industrial Training Boards (ITBs) and other national training bodies would act as a focal point for developing traineeship programmes for their sectors. The further education service would have a vital role in the programme, especially in providing the off the job elements of vocational preparation. The careers and youth services would also be involved in a variety of ways.

The aim of the proposals is to give more help to the 200,000 or more young people who each year take jobs where there is no further education or significant planned training. Their performance in their present job should be improved and their adaptability and potential for the future increased. The proposals are intended to build on the practical experience already gained from the pilot programme of Unified Vocational Preparation and from the Youth Opportunities Programme for the young unemployed. Decisions on these proposals will depend on the outcome of the consultations and the availability of resources.

Full participation

Progress after any decisions would then depend on the full participation of the agencies and organisations concerned—particularly the Training Boards and the further education service, but also the careers service and youth service—working together with employers to provide a wide variety of traineeships geared to the needs of individuals and their employers.

The consultative paper envisages a voluntary approach under which initially employers would be helped with grants covering the main costs of participating in the programme. It proposes that a target would be set, for example, that one-third of new

entrants to employment should be receiving vocational preparation three years after the start of the programme. The target would then be reviewed to see if a new target should be set or if some statutory reinforcement to the programme was called for.

A bit of a puff for a Skillcentre



Picture: Jobs Weekly

Training in glassblowing is one of the more unusual skills to be taught at a Government-sponsored Skillcentre at Waddon, East Croydon.

Of the 68 Skillcentres throughout the country Waddon is the only one to offer a glassblowing course, and since its inception soon after the Second World War has managed a near 100 per cent record of placing trainees in jobs in industry.

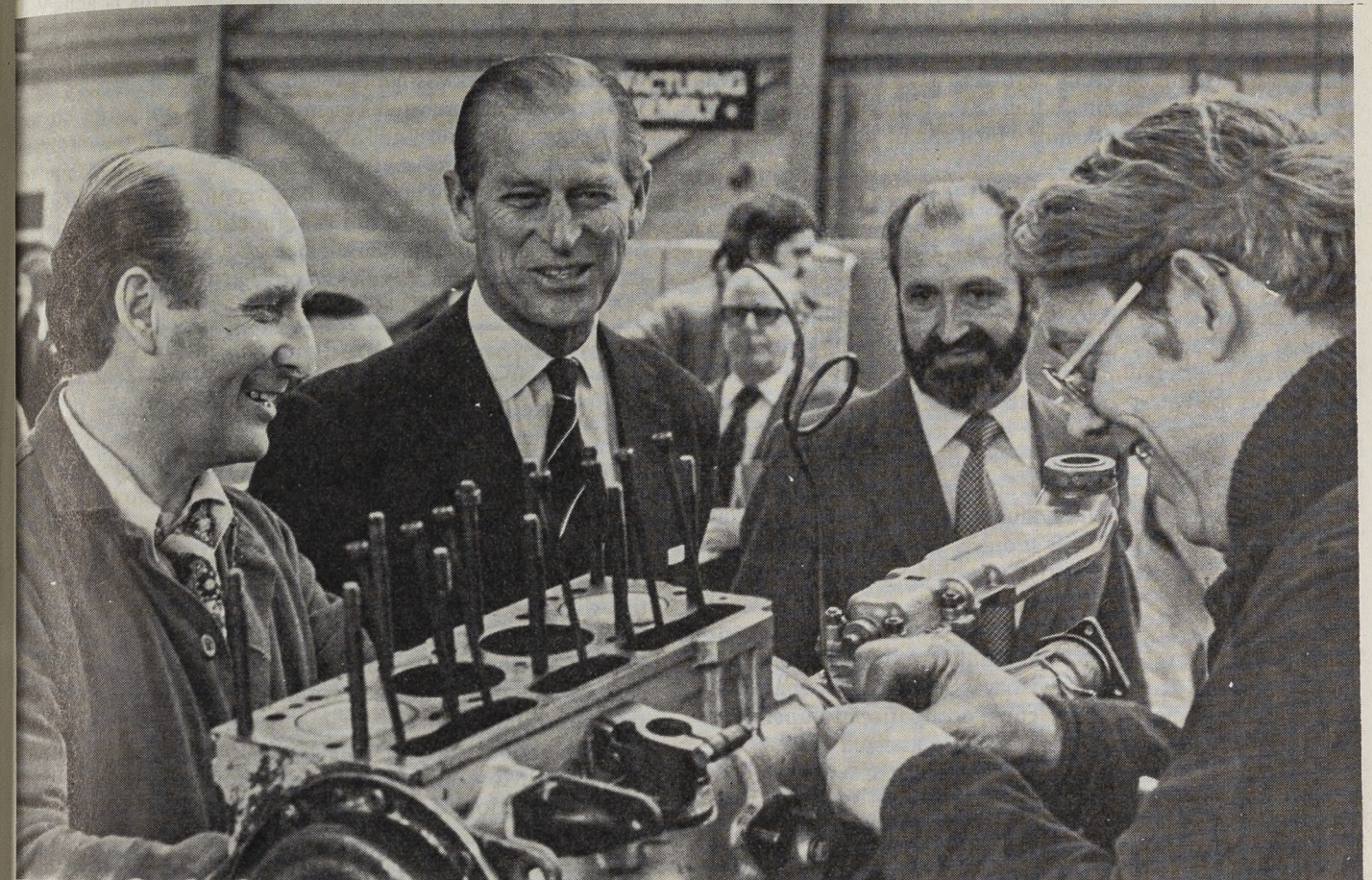
Apart from starting as a young apprentice with a big company, where the drop-out rate is high, the glassblowing course is the only

major opening for someone wanting to become a skilled glassblower.

During the six month course trainees learn how to make such diverse objects as a test tube to a precision-made scientific instrument and on completion of the course trainees have little difficulty in finding jobs in industry, hospitals or universities.

There are approximately 750 glassblowers in Britain and the Waddon Skillcentre is training and finding jobs for would-be glassblowers at the rate of 24 each year.

Back to work with a will — some recent developments in employment rehabilitation



H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh tours Preston ERC at the official opening last month

Success was reflected in a simple phone call for staff at the new employment rehabilitation centre in Preston recently when a former client rang to tell them how pleased he was with his job.

An easy gesture for most people, may be, but no mean achievement for a young man of 23 suffering from epilepsy and a severe stammer who came to the centre with a comparatively unsuccessful work record due largely to the limitations imposed by his disability. As a result his self-confidence had suffered and he was extremely embarrassed about his stammer.

During the course at Preston he tried hard at any task he was given, although he showed no sign of skill. Speech therapy was arranged by the centre's social workers and while his course was too short for this to bring about any marked improvement it did a lot for his confidence. It soon became clear that given work of a tough, physical nature away from heights or moving machinery which would be hazardous because of his epilepsy he would prove a reliable and willing employee. Today he is earning a living as an outdoor labourer in his home town.

Success stories like this are becoming more and more common as the number of places in Employment Reha-

ilitation Centres increases. The official opening of Preston in March by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh means that there are now 27 centres up and down the country offering a total of 2,760 places to people who need help in making a physical and mental adjustment to return to work after illness, injury or prolonged unemployment.

People like another Preston client, a married man of 42 suffering from lumbar spondylosis following an accident at work. This resulted in a stiff, painful back and a slight limp. His last job has been as a flagger and kerber and some years before he had worked as a self-employed greengrocer. At the centre he showed that he possessed good handskills and toolsense. Although he had left school with no academic qualifications, he responded to instruction and revised his maths and studied simple bookkeeping methods.

His case history shows that his motivation for employment was high and he exhibited quiet leadership qualities. He proved to be a good and dependable worker who was well respected by other rehabilitation clients. In the end he was successfully placed as a workshop supervisor for the MSC's Youth Opportunities Programme.

Preston admitted its first intake last September. It takes people from all parts of the country but with an emphasis

on the North of England and Scotland. Although there are 60 places for daily travellers, the centre has been specially built to accommodate 140 residents in Pendle Lodge.

This two-storey building adjoins the ERC and comprises mainly single rooms with a few double rooms. Ground floor rooms are intended particularly for clients confined to wheelchairs and bath and shower rooms have been specially designed for the disabled. Obstacles such as steep slopes or long distances between accommodation and workshops have been carefully avoided. There are extensive recreational facilities, including TV, billiards and games rooms as well as a gymnasium which can be adapted for use as a cinema or dance hall.

ERC courses

Courses are designed to be as flexible as possible and are tailored to meet individual needs. They usually last about six to eight weeks but may be as short as three to four weeks or, exceptionally, as long as 26 weeks. In certain circumstances ERCs are able to offer short assessment courses of up to two weeks largely as a support service to ESD's placement officers. Run on traditional lines they consist mainly of tests set and evaluated by the occupational psychologist. During the 12 months to the end of March last year 71 adults, mostly disabled, undertook these courses.

ERC courses are controlled by a case conference team consisting of a rehabilitation manager, doctor from the Employment Medical Advisory Service, occupational psychologist, social worker, chief occupational supervisor and resettlement officer. The doctor is assisted by a nurse and in some centres there is a remedial gymnast.

Typical employment conditions

The ERC sections provide conditions which aim to be as close as possible to those found in typical employment. Clients work under the guidance of occupational supervisors, each with particular craft or commercial skill and selected for their ability to help in rehabilitation and assessment. The sections cover a variety of occupations including machine operating, bench engineering, woodwork, assembly and gardening. Every ERC has at least one section providing

Table 1 Where people needing rehabilitation came from*

| | 1977 % | 1976 % | 1975 % |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| People needing rehabilitation because of recent sickness or injury | | | |
| Recommended by medical and outside agencies | 45.8 | 49.0 | 49.5 |
| Recommended by local offices of the Employment Service Agency (now Division) | 18.7 | 15.8 | 15.2 |
| Total | 64.5 | 64.8 | 64.7 |
| Other people with disabilities | 28.5 | 28.8 | 28.9 |
| Nominally able-bodied people with employment difficulties and people referred by skillcentres | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 |

* Because of a change from a calendar year to a financial year basis for statistics more recent figures than those relating to 1977 are not yet available.

facilities for commercial/clerical assessment and educational revision, and there are plans to expand the number of these sections.

Courses aim to improve a client's physical capacity, restore his confidence, and produce a considered and practical recommendation about the type of work most likely to lead to permanent resettlement. This is achieved through vocational guidance from the occupational psychologist, aided by psychological tests, and the practical assistance and assessments by the section supervisors. The final recommendation takes into account fully the advice of the social worker and, after discussion with the client, is sent to his home jobcentre where it is used to help him to find employment. The ERC may recommend a course of training, which is arranged in conjunction with the Training Services Division and takes place at a skillcentre or other training establishment such as a college of further education.

Courses for young people

A feature of 15 centres at present are the Young Persons Work Preparation Courses which were introduced 12 years ago to help handicapped school leavers bridge the gap between school and work. These courses are now available as part of the Employment Service Division's contribution to the Youth Opportunities Programme. They combine education facilities provided by the local education authorities with the assessment and work preparation facilities of the ERC and usually last 12 weeks. The majority of young people on the courses are from special schools, mainly educationally sub-normal (mild), although some are referred from the remedial streams of comprehensive schools. About 35 per cent have physical or perceptual problems. Most are recommended for open employment upon completion of the courses. The *Hester Adrian Report*, commissioned in 1976, found that the courses had a significant effect in increasing the level of work skills like accuracy, ability to work under pressure, as well as improving relationships with colleagues. There was also evidence of improved self-concept and social competence amongst clients.

Favourable mention

These courses also received favourable mention in the *Warnock Committee's Report* and it is now planned to extend them to all ERCs whenever possible.

Young people are also eligible for normal ERC courses, including short assessments—84 young people took short assessment courses during the 12 months ending March 1978—there are now plans to introduce a more structured approach to these courses.

Source and destination of clients

Of the 13,906 people who passed through centres during 1977, 6,371 were recommended by hospitals, general practitioners and other medical authorities. People recently discharged from hospital or who had come from a course of medical treatment by their own doctors and who were identified at jobcentres or employment offices accounted for another 2,600. Those with long standing disabilities who were registered for employment with local disablement

Table 2 Details of disabilities*

| Disability group | No. passing through centres during 1977 | No. in each group as a % of total | No. who completed the course | Resettlement position within 3 months of completion of course as a % of column 4 | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | Employment | Training | Total |
| No obvious disability | 836 | 6.0 | 719 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 40.1 |
| Amputations | 150 | 1.8 | 209 | 24.8 | 21.3 | 46.1 |
| Arthritis and rheumatism | 509 | 3.7 | 445 | 26.7 | 21.9 | 48.6 |
| Diseases of: | | | | | | |
| Digestive system | 352 | 2.5 | 291 | 23.1 | 24.4 | 47.5 |
| Heart and circulatory system | 1,300 | 9.3 | 1,145 | 26.9 | 19.0 | 45.9 |
| Respiratory system (other than TB) | 664 | 4.7 | 577 | 25.4 | 16.9 | 42.3 |
| Ear defects | 292 | 2.1 | 271 | 29.9 | 11.8 | 41.7 |
| Eye defects | 377 | 2.7 | 321 | 25.2 | 19.4 | 44.6 |
| Injuries of head and trunk | 259 | 1.9 | 208 | 26.9 | 17.1 | 44.0 |
| Injuries, diseases and deformities of: | | | | | | |
| Lower limb | 993 | 7.2 | 858 | 27.9 | 22.7 | 50.6 |
| Upper limb | 645 | 4.6 | 558 | 27.6 | 26.3 | 53.9 |
| Spine (including paraplegia) | 1,989 | 14.3 | 1,706 | 24.7 | 23.8 | 48.5 |
| Psychoneurosis | 1,757 | 12.6 | 1,451 | 25.0 | 17.5 | 42.5 |
| Psychosis | 833 | 6.0 | 659 | 22.6 | 13.3 | 35.9 |
| Mental subnormality | 428 | 3.1 | 393 | 23.1 | 4.5 | 27.6 |
| Epilepsy | 796 | 5.7 | 706 | 26.9 | 12.6 | 39.5 |
| Other organic nervous diseases | 689 | 5.0 | 606 | 25.0 | 16.1 | 41.1 |
| Respiratory TB | 80 | 0.6 | 69 | 18.7 | 14.4 | 31.6 |
| TB other forms | 24 | 0.2 | 22 | 22.7 | 27.3 | 50.0 |
| Other diseases | 833 | 6.0 | 722 | 21.8 | 21.0 | 42.8 |
| Total | 13,906 | 100.0 | 11,936 | 25.0 | 18.9 | 43.9 |
| Total 1976 | 14,317 | | | | | |

* See footnote to table 1

resettlement officers numbered 3,963 and 972 were people without apparent disability or people referred to ERCs by skillcentres because of their inability to cope with a particular training course (see table 1).

The percentage of entrants who completed their course at ERCs was 86 in 1977 compared with 85 in 1976. The average length of stay was 7.5 weeks. Of those who completed courses 2,989 took up employment within three months of leaving the centre and 2,257 had either commenced or been accepted for training (see table 2). Letters of inquiry about progress are sent after six months to people who complete courses (see table 3).

Agencies

The Employment Service gives financial assistance to certain voluntary bodies and local authorities to enable them to conduct courses for those with specific disabilities. These include the courses run at the residential centres maintained by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at Torquay and the Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind at Ceres, Scotland.

Courses normally last for up to 12 weeks but may be varied by agreement to a maximum of 26 weeks. In the year ending September 18, 1978 328 people completed courses at these centres; this compares with 303 people completing courses in the year ending September 19, 1977.

Another voluntary organisation, the Spastics Society, runs a centre at Sherrards, Welwyn Garden City, for cerebral palsied people who are likely to progress to wage-earning employment. Courses normally last for up to six

Table 3 Results of follow-up inquiries

| | 1977 % | 1976 % | 1975 % |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Regarded as satisfactorily resettled | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.6 |
| In employment but not to their satisfaction | 4.9 | 4.7 | 3.7 |
| Not in employment but some work since leaving the ERC | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.0 |
| Not in employment and no work since leaving the ERC | 43.4 | 43.4 | 44.7 |

months but can be extended to 12 months if progress is slower than expected. Fifty-four people completed courses in the 12 months up to September 18, 1978.

Adapted courses

Longer and less demanding courses than those at ERCs are run for people with mental and psychiatric disabilities by Industrial Therapy Organization (Thames Ltd) and Birmingham Industrial Therapy Association. Similar projects are conducted by local authorities at Croydon and Redbridge. In the year ending September 18, 1978, 188 people passed through the centres: of these 37 were placed in employment and 13 progressed to ERCs for more advanced courses; 112 did not complete the course.

Future developments

Expansion of the ERC network will continue with the implementation of plans to build a new centre in North East London as well as rebuilding the residential centre at Egham. Other rebuilding plans include Waddon and Manchester ERCs. Consideration is being given to the establishment of "mini-ERCs" which could be particularly suitable for rural areas which could not support a full-size centre. The standard of ERCs facilities should be enhanced by the preparation of a design guide, which will also reduce planning time.

Widening the market

Attention is being paid to the nature of the clientele and ways in which ERCs can cater for a wider market; in particular the needs of those of a professional and executive standard and of the mentally ill are being examined. Consideration is also being given to the establishment of courses for the able-bodied long-term unemployed. Pilot schemes will be introduced later this year in advance of the deliberations of the *Future Role Review*, which will carry out a full scale review of the whole employment rehabilitation service. This review will also take full account of the work of the Employment Rehabilitation Research Centre. The centre will be rounding off and reporting on its preliminary work during the year—the results of which it is hoped to publish. It will also conduct a series of experimental studies looking at such aspects of ERC procedures as initial assessment; criteria of course effectiveness; and the development and evaluation of a course element covering job search information and activities.

Trends and differentials in earnings by region

Percentage differentials in average earnings between regions have narrowed in recent years. Among manual men at least part of the narrowing was a consequence of relative changes between regions in broad industrial structures and in average hours of work. The figures for manual men also indicate that, in those regions in which relative earnings have increased or decreased the most, such changes have occurred across most industry groups rather than being concentrated in a few. By 1978, the remaining differences in levels of average earnings between regions were relatively small. Figures for manual men suggest that these remaining differentials would be even smaller if industrial and occupational structures were the same in all regions. On the other hand, the differentials for manual men (but not for manual women or non-manual employees) would be larger if hours of work were the same in all regions.

These are the main conclusions of analyses based on the principal information that has been published by the Department of Employment over the years on earnings in particular regions of the United Kingdom.* They come from two sources. The first is the *New Earnings Survey*, which is a sample survey of the earnings of employees in employment in Great Britain in April of each year. It covers employees in all occupations in all types and sizes of businesses in all industries. The second is the annual October survey into the earnings and hours of manual workers in manufacturing and certain other industries and services† in the United Kingdom. Further details of the coverage and methods of conducting these two surveys can be found in two articles in *Employment Gazette*: The first is in the October 1978 issue ("The pattern of pay, April 1978: Key Results of the New Earnings Survey"; pp. 1136-1167), and the second is in the February 1979 issue ("Earnings and Hours of Manual Workers in October 1978"; pp. 126-136).

Trends in earnings by region

Information on earnings by regions of Great Britain is available from the *New Earnings Survey* for each April

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings in each region as a percentage of the average for Great Britain: all industries and services: April 1970 and April 1978

| | Full-time men (aged 21 and over)* | | Full-time women (aged 18 and over)* | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | Manual | Non-manual | Manual | Non-manual |
| | 1970 | 1978 | 1970 | 1978 |
| South East | 103.7 | 101.7 | 108.1 | 107.1 |
| Greater London | 107.1 | 104.6 | 114.5 | 113.1 |
| Remainder of South East | 100.4 | 99.5 | 98.9 | 99.4 |
| East Anglia | 91.0 | 93.3 | 91.1 | 93.4 |
| South West | 92.5 | 90.8 | 91.9 | 93.6 |
| West Midlands | 107.8 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 94.1 |
| East Midlands | 95.9 | 99.6 | 93.0 | 94.0 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 96.3 | 100.5 | 91.9 | 94.4 |
| North West | 100.0 | 99.5 | 96.4 | 96.9 |
| North | 98.1 | 105.1 | 93.6 | 94.8 |
| Wales | 100.4 | 100.2 | 93.3 | 95.6 |
| Scotland | 95.9 | 100.9 | 94.4 | 99.1 |

* excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

from 1970 for full-time manual and non-manual men and women. Table 7 gives the average gross weekly earnings for each of these four categories and for all full-time men and all full-time women in all industries and services in each region since 1970, and each of these figures as a percentage of the corresponding average for Great Britain. Table 1 is a condensed version of table 7, showing for April 1970 and April 1978 average gross weekly earnings as a percentage of the average for Great Britain.

Average earnings as a percentage of the Great Britain average increased by two per cent or more for each of the four categories in East Anglia, Yorkshire and Humberside, and Scotland. In the North of England, the percentage increased by more than two per cent for all but non-manual men. It declined by about eight per cent for manual men and about four and a half per cent for non-manual men in the West Midlands. Between 1970 and 1978, the range between the region with the highest average earnings and that with the lowest (when expressed as a percentage of

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in each region as a percentage of the average for the United Kingdom: all industries and services covered*

| | October 1961 | October 1967 | October 1969 | October 1978 |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| South East | not available | 103.9 | 104.2 | 103.4 |
| East Anglia | not available | 92.1 | 91.6 | 96.7 |
| South West | 93.1 | 92.9 | 92.3 | 93.1 |
| West Midlands | 103.7 | 103.9 | 105.3 | 99.0 |
| East Midlands | | 97.5 | 95.7 | 96.4 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 96.4 | 94.5 | 94.2 | 98.8 |
| North West | 97.3 | 97.2 | 98.0 | 97.9 |
| North | 97.2 | 96.6 | 97.5 | 102.2 |
| Wales | 99.5 | 98.9 | 98.5 | 100.1 |
| Scotland | 92.9 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 100.6 |
| Northern Ireland | 77.8 | 85.9 | 84.6 | 89.6 |

* The industries and services covered are all manufacturing industries; mining and quarrying (except coal mining); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and sea transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

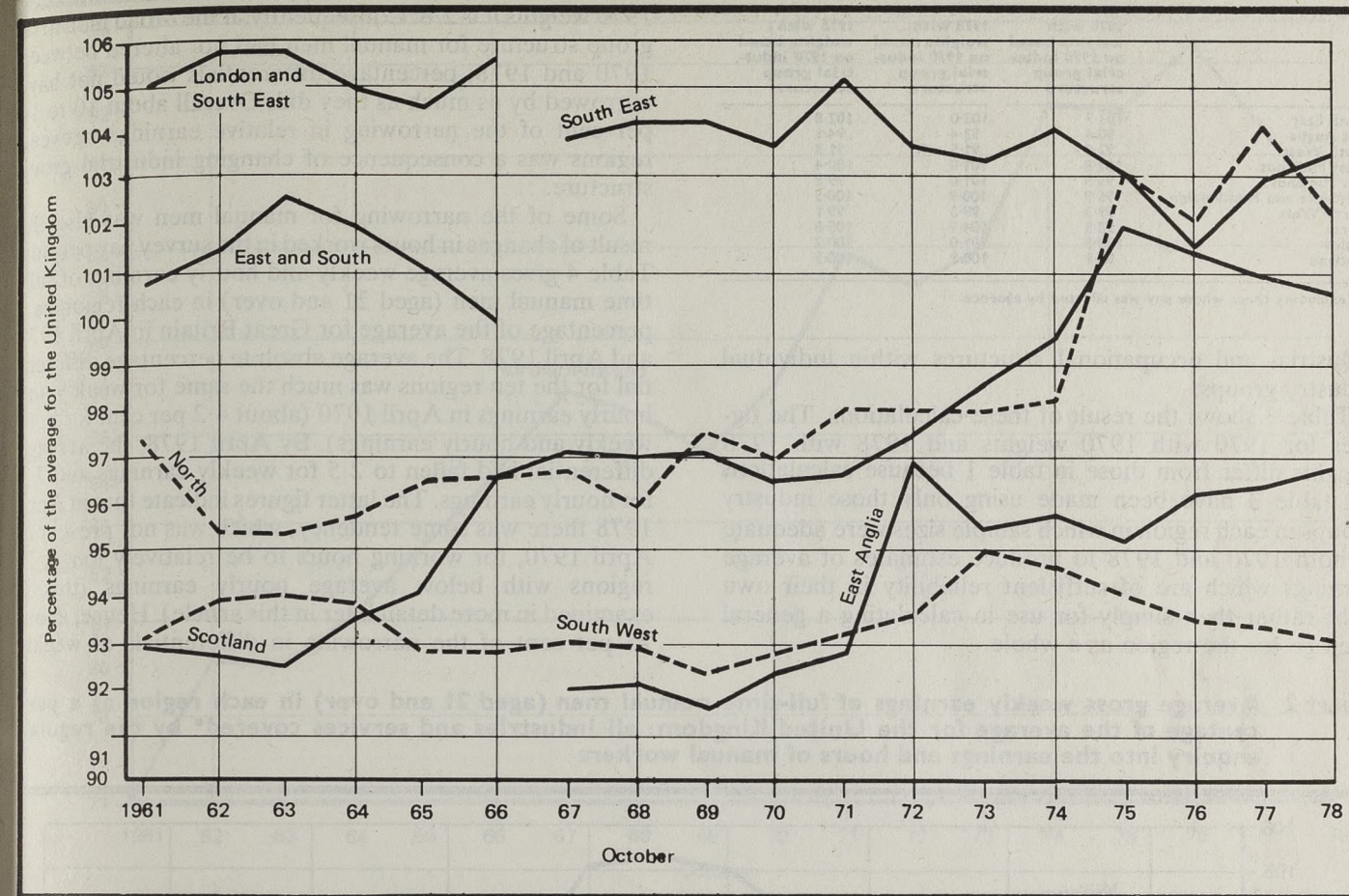
national average) narrowed from 17 per cent to 14½ per cent for manual men, from 17 per cent to 13½ per cent for non-manual men, from 13½ per cent to 12 per cent for manual women, and from 22½ per cent to 14 per cent for non-manual women. The average of the absolute percentage differences between the average earnings in each of the regions and the national average fell from 4.2 per cent in 1970 to 2.5 per cent in 1978 for manual men, from 6.4 per cent to 5.1 per cent for non-manual men, from 4.4 per cent to 3.4 per cent for manual women, and from 7.0 per cent to 5.0 per cent for non-manual women.

The tendency for regional earnings differentials to narrow in recent years is also shown by the results of the

* In all of the earnings statistics compiled by the Department of Employment, employees are allocated to the region in which they work regardless of their region of residence. For the vast majority of employees there is no difference between region of workplace and region of residence. However, at some points in the article, earnings in Greater London are examined. Many employees who work in Greater London live elsewhere, albeit mainly in the South East region.

† The other industries and services are mining and quarrying (except coal mining); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and sea transport); certain miscellaneous services; and public administration.

Chart 1 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in each region as a percentage of the average for the United Kingdom: all industries and services covered* by the regular enquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers



* See note to table 8.

October manual workers survey. Table 8 gives the average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in each region of the United Kingdom in each October since 1961 in all the industries and services covered by the survey. The earnings in each region as a percentage of the average for the United Kingdom are given in Table 9 and shown graphically in charts 1 to 3.

Table 2 is a condensed version of table 9, showing the figures for October 1961, 1967, 1969 and 1978 only.

Between 1961 and 1978, four regions showed a substantial improvement in their relative earnings: Northern Ireland (78 to 89½ per cent of the United Kingdom average); Scotland (93 to 100½); the North of England (97 to 102); and East Anglia (92 in 1967 to 96½). Between 1967 and 1978, the West Midlands fell from 104 to 99 per cent of the United Kingdom average. In 1967, the range between the region with the highest average earnings and that with the lowest (when expressed as a percentage of national average earnings) was 18 per cent (from 104 per cent in the West Midlands and the South East to 86 per cent in Northern Ireland); in 1969, the range was 21 per cent (from 105½ per cent in the West Midlands to 84½ per cent in Northern Ireland); by 1978, it had fallen to 14 per cent (from 103½ per cent in the South East to 89½ per cent in Northern Ireland). These results are consistent with those from *New Earnings Survey* already mentioned.

Information from this survey on the earnings of manual women in each region was first published in the February 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette* and related to October 1974. Table 10 gives a summary of the results from 1974 to 1978.

The narrowing of regional earnings differentials

Any change in the differentials in earnings between regions can conceptually be allocated to a change in employment structure and to a change of earnings for the same employment. For example, the increases in relative average earnings in Scotland and the Northern Region may be the result of more employment in high paying industries or higher pay for some or all types of employment, or some combination of both effects. Some indication of the importance of changing industrial structure can be gained by calculating average earnings in each region using a constant set of employment weights based on a particular year. This has been done for manual men by using information for industry groups from the *New Earnings Survey* for 1970 and 1978, using the sample numbers in 1970 as the base year. As each industry group contains a wide range of individual industries and occupations, such a method cannot isolate all of the effects of changing industrial structures. Some part of the remaining changes in relative earnings between regions will arise from changes in the

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over)* in each region as a percentage of the average for Great Britain: all industries and services: April 1970 and April 1978

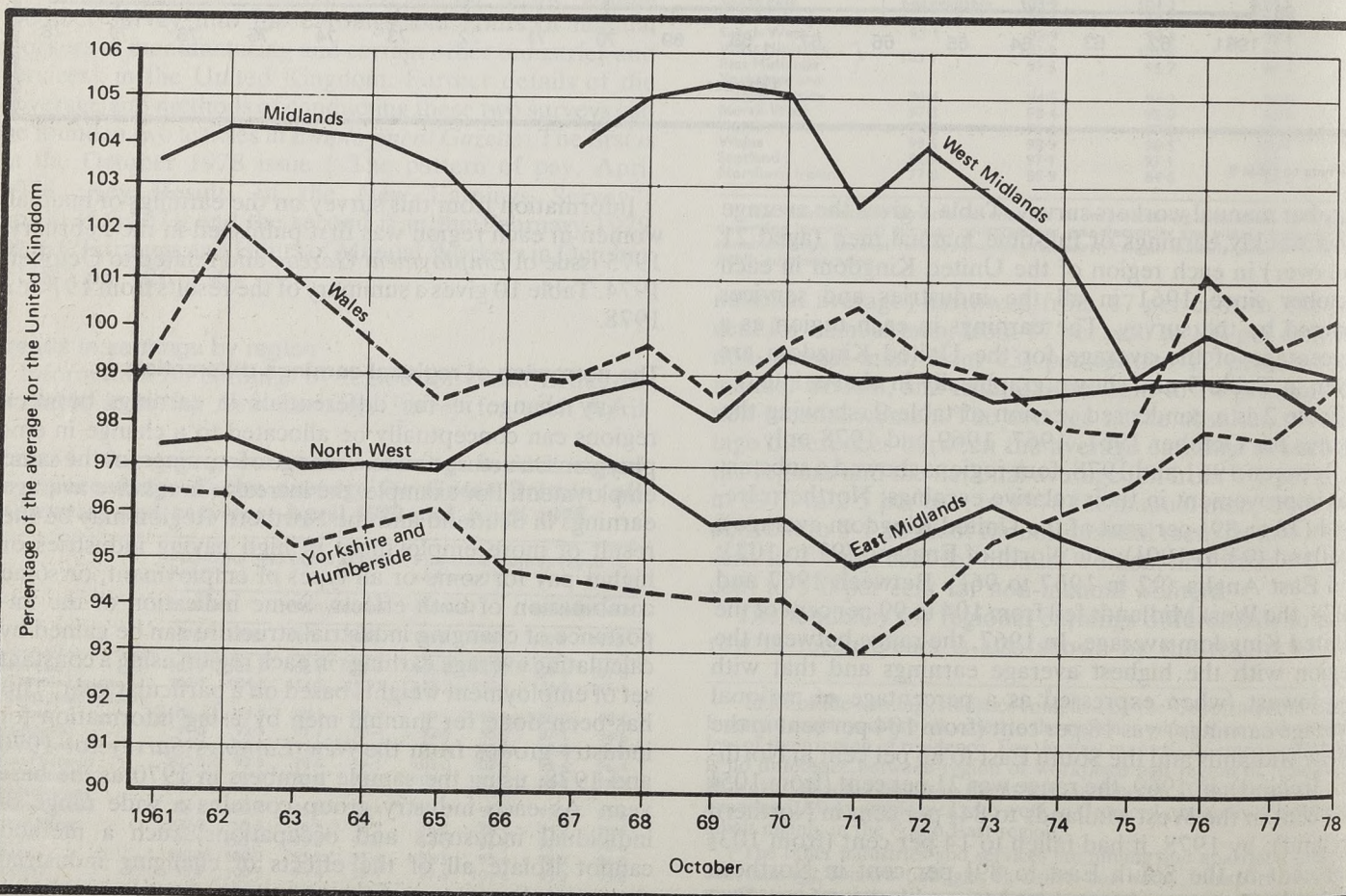
| | 1970 with weights based on 1970 industrial group structure | 1978 with weights based on 1970 industrial group structure | 1978 with weights based on 1978 industrial group structure |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| South East | 103.7 | 103.0 | 102.8 |
| East Anglia | 90.6 | 93.4 | 94.1 |
| South West | 92.8 | 91.5 | 91.3 |
| West Midlands | 107.8 | 101.0 | 100.4 |
| East Midlands | 95.9 | 101.0 | 99.8 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 95.9 | 100.9 | 100.5 |
| North West | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.1 |
| North | 98.5 | 104.9 | 105.8 |
| Wales | 100.8 | 101.0 | 100.2 |
| Scotland | 95.9 | 100.9 | 100.9 |

*excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

industrial and occupational structures within individual industry groups.

Table 3 shows the result of these calculations. The figures for 1970 with 1970 weights and 1978 with 1978 weights differ from those in table 1 because calculations for table 3 have been made using only those industry groups in each region in which sample sizes were adequate in both 1970 and 1978 to produce estimates of average earnings which are of sufficient reliability in their own right rather than simply for use in calculating a general average for the region as a whole.

Chart 2 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in each region as a percentage of the average for the United Kingdom: all industries and services covered* by the regular enquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers

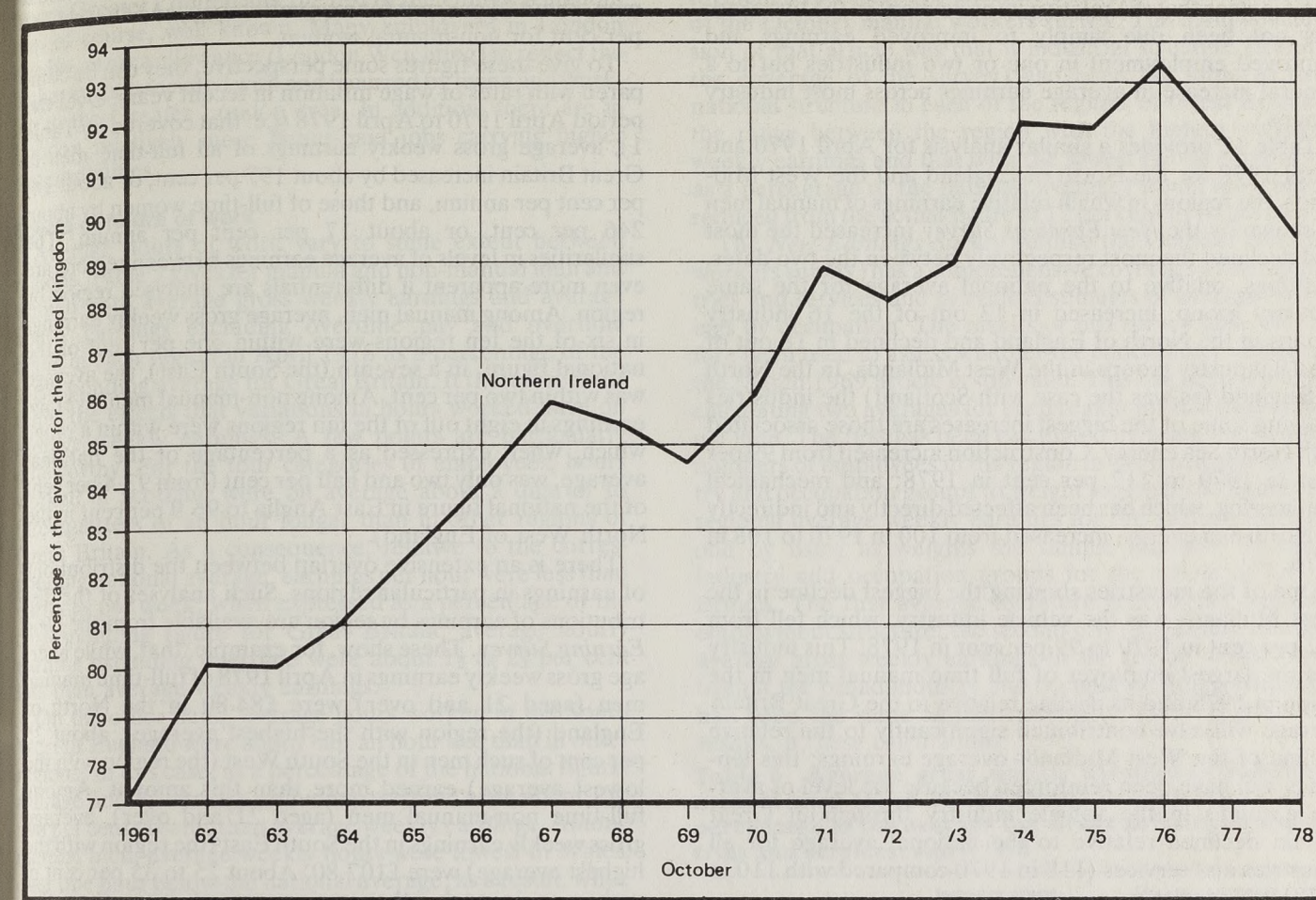


* See note to table 8.

The average of the absolute percentage differences between the average earnings in each region and the national average shown in table 3 is 4.3 per cent for 1970; for 1978 based on 1978 weights, it is 2.6, while for 1978 based on 1970 weights it is 2.8. Consequently, if the broad industrial group structure for manual men had not altered between 1970 and 1978, percentage differentials would not have narrowed by as much as they did. Overall about 10 to 15 per cent of the narrowing in relative earnings between regions was a consequence of changing industrial group structure.

Some of the narrowing for manual men was also the result of changes in hours worked in the survey pay periods. Table 4 gives average weekly and hourly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in each region as a percentage of the average for Great Britain in April 1970 and April 1978. The average absolute percentage differential for the ten regions was much the same for weekly and hourly earnings in April 1970 (about 4.2 per cent for both weekly and hourly earnings). By April 1978, the average differential had fallen to 2.5 for weekly earnings and 2.9 for hourly earnings. The latter figures indicate that in April 1978 there was some tendency, which was not present in April 1970, for working hours to be relatively longer in regions with below average hourly earnings (this is examined in more detail later in this article). Hence, about 25 per cent of the narrowing in differentials of weekly

Chart 3 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in each region as a percentage of the average for the United Kingdom: all industries and services covered* by the regular enquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers



* See note to table 8.

earnings was a consequence of the change in the pattern of hours worked in the survey pay-periods.

Significant increases in some regions

It has been shown that the most significant increases in relative earnings of manual men over the period 1961 to 1978 occurred in Northern Ireland, where earnings were 78 per cent of the national average in 1961 and 89½ per cent of that average in 1978; and, to a slightly lesser extent, in Scotland, where the percentage ratio increased from 93 per

Table 4 Average gross earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over)* in each region as a percentage of the average for Great Britain: all industries and services: April 1970 and April 1978

| | April 1970 | | April 1978 | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Weekly earnings | Hourly earnings | Weekly earnings | Hourly earnings |
| South East | 103.7 | 102.9 | 101.7 | 101.4 |
| East Anglia | 91.0 | 91.0 | 93.3 | 92.5 |
| South West | 92.5 | 93.9 | 90.8 | 92.3 |
| West Midlands | 107.8 | 108.7 | 99.9 | 101.5 |
| East Midlands | 95.9 | 96.8 | 99.6 | 99.0 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 96.3 | 95.9 | 100.5 | 99.5 |
| North West | 100.0 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.3 |
| North | 98.1 | 98.4 | 105.1 | 105.0 |
| Wales | 100.4 | 101.6 | 100.2 | 103.1 |
| Scotland | 95.9 | 96.5 | 100.9 | 99.6 |

* excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

cent in 1961 to 100½ per cent in 1978. Table 11 shows, for October 1961 and October 1978, average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in Scotland Northern Ireland in particular industry groups as a percentage of the average for the whole of the United Kingdom for the same industry group. In addition, the ranking of each industry group in Scotland and Northern Ireland is given with the industry group with the largest amount of employment given the number 1.

It can be seen from this table that in both Northern Ireland and in Scotland average earnings of manual men in nearly every industry group have increased over this period relative to the national average for the same industry.

In Northern Ireland, earnings relative to the national average actually fell only in the metal manufacturing group, and in Scotland they fell only in three industry groups: vehicles; leather, leather goods and fur; and clothing and footwear. In both the vehicles and the clothing and footwear groups the fall was less than two per cent; the leather, leather goods and fur group had the smallest employment of the 23 industry groups in Scotland.

In Scotland, some of the largest increases were in industries with a close connection with North Sea energy: construction increased from 94 per cent in 1961 to 103 per cent in 1978, mining and quarrying (excluding coal mining)

from 92 in 1961 to 101 in 1978 and gas, electricity and water from 87 to 106. For other industry groups, the size of the increase in relative earnings varied between industries but it is clear that the relative improvement in the two areas has not been due simply to improved earnings and improved employment in one or two industries but to a general increase in average earnings across most industry groups.

Table 12 provides a similar analysis for April 1970 and April 1978 for the North of England and the West Midlands, the regions in which relative earnings of manual men as shown by the *New Earnings Survey* increased the most and declined the most respectively between the two dates. Earnings, relative to the national average for the same industry group, increased in 13 out of the 16 industry groups in the North of England and declined in 18 out of the 19 industry groups in the West Midlands. In the North of England (as was the case with Scotland) the industries showing some of the biggest increases are those associated with North Sea energy. Construction increased from 99 per cent in 1970 to 112 per cent in 1978; and mechanical engineering, which has been affected directly and indirectly by North Sea energy, increased from 100 in 1970 to 108 in 1978.

One of the industries showing the biggest decline in the West Midlands was the vehicle industry, which fell from 112 per cent in 1970 to 99 per cent in 1978. This industry was the largest employer of full time manual men in the region in 1978 and its decline relative to the Great Britain average will have contributed significantly to the relative decline of the West Midlands average earnings; this tendency will have been reinforced because the level of average earnings in the vehicle industry throughout Great Britain declined relative to the national average for all industries and services (118 in 1970 compared with 110 in 1978).

Size of earnings differentials

Tables 1 and 2 show the size of the differentials between average earnings in particular regions and the national average. In table 1, if Greater London is excluded (see below for a discussion of earnings in Greater London), the range between the region with the highest average earnings

and that with the lowest, when expressed as a percentage of the Great Britain average, was, in April 1978, about 14½ per cent for manual men, about 5½ per cent for non-manual men, about 9½ per cent for manual women, and about three per cent for non-manual women.

To give these figures some perspective, they can be compared with rates of wage inflation in recent years. Over the period April 1970 to April 1978 (i.e. that covered by Table 1), average gross weekly earnings of all full-time men in Great Britain increased by about 197 per cent, or about 14½ per cent per annum, and those of full-time women by about 246 per cent, or about 17 per cent per annum. The similarities in levels of average earnings between regions are even more apparent if differentials are analysed region by region. Among manual men, average gross weekly earnings in six of the ten regions were within one per cent of the national figure; in a seventh (the South East), the average was within two per cent. Among non-manual men, average earnings in eight out of the ten regions were within a range which, when expressed as a percentage of the national average, was only two and half per cent (from 93.4 per cent of the national figure in East Anglia to 96.9 per cent in the North West of England).

There is an extensive overlap between the distributions of earnings in particular regions. Such analyses of the distributions of earnings by region are available from the *New Earnings Survey*. These show, for example, that, while average gross weekly earnings in April 1978 of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) were £84.80 in the North of England (the region with the highest average), about 25 per cent of such men in the South West (the region with the lowest average) earned more than this amount. Among full-time non-manual men (aged 21 and over), average gross weekly earnings in the South East (the region with the highest average) were £107.80. About 25 to 35 per cent of such men in each other region earned more than this amount.

Earnings in Greater London are considerably above those elsewhere in the United Kingdom. The differences are particularly significant for non-manual employees and manual women. In fact, the effects on the national average of the level of earnings and the size of the non-manual workforce in Greater London were so marked that the

Table 5 Average gross earnings in each region as a percentage of the average for Great Britain: all industries and services: April 1978

| | Full-time men (aged 21 and over)* | | | | Full-time women (aged 18 and over)* | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| | Manual | | Non-manual | | Manual | | Non-manual | |
| | Weekly earnings | Hourly earnings excluding overtime | Weekly earnings | Hourly earnings excluding overtime | Weekly earnings | Hourly earnings excluding overtime | Weekly earnings | Hourly earnings excluding overtime |
| South East | 101.7 | 101.4 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 104.7 | 104.1 | 107.6 | 107.9 |
| Greater London | 104.6 | 105.3 | 113.1 | 114.2 | 110.1 | 108.5 | 115.1 | 116.1 |
| Remainder of South East | 99.5 | 98.2 | 99.4 | 98.6 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 98.6 | 97.7 |
| East Anglia | 93.3 | 92.2 | 93.4 | 93.0 | 95.3 | 96.9 | 94.6 | 93.7 |
| South West | 90.8 | 92.1 | 93.6 | 95.4 | 92.9 | 93.6 | 94.9 | 96.1 |
| West Midlands | 99.9 | 102.0 | 94.1 | 94.0 | 102.4 | 103.0 | 96.4 | 98.4 |
| East Midlands | 99.6 | 99.0 | 94.0 | 92.9 | 95.7 | 96.9 | 93.9 | 93.0 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 100.5 | 99.5 | 94.4 | 94.2 | 96.0 | 97.1 | 93.6 | 94.0 |
| North West | 99.5 | 99.5 | 96.9 | 97.6 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 96.6 | 96.8 |
| North | 105.1 | 105.4 | 94.8 | 95.1 | 96.6 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 95.3 |
| Wales | 100.2 | 103.6 | 95.6 | 94.9 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 94.9 | 94.2 |
| Scotland | 100.9 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 96.6 | 101.6 | 99.4 | 95.8 | 94.4 |

*excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

South East was the only region in which average earnings of non-manual men and women were above the national figure in April 1978. The main reasons for such differences between Greater London and the rest of the United Kingdom are, of course, well known. Many employees in London receive an area allowance (London Weighting) to reflect the higher costs associated with and incurred by living and working in the Greater London area. In addition, there are in London relatively more better-paid jobs carrying higher responsibilities.

Effects of hours of work

Average hours of work vary to some extent between regions. Table 5 gives for manual and non-manual men and women both average gross weekly earnings and average hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and overtime hours in each region in April 1978 as a percentage of the corresponding average for Great Britain. It therefore illustrates the effects that variations in hours worked have on average weekly earnings. A few points are particularly noteworthy. For the four categories of employees, hours worked in Scotland were on average about a quarter to threequarters of an hour longer than in other regions of Great Britain. As a consequence, relative to the corresponding national average, earnings per hour were less than earnings per week; when expressed as a percentage of the corresponding figure for Great Britain, average hourly earnings excluding overtime were about 1½ to 2½ per cent less than average weekly earnings.

On the other hand, average hours worked in the South West of England were about half an hour less than in other regions. In this case, as a percentage of the national figure, average hourly earnings excluding overtime were about 1 to two per cent greater than average weekly earnings. Among manual men, average weekly hours were lowest in Wales, over one hour below the national average: as a result, while average weekly earnings in the region were much the same as those nationally, average hourly earnings excluding overtime were about 3½ per cent above the national figure.

As already mentioned, there was among manual men some tendency for hours worked in April 1978 to be relatively longer in regions with below average hourly earnings. As a result, percentage differentials in weekly earnings were on average less than the differentials in hourly earnings excluding overtime. Hence, if hours worked had been the same in all regions, percentage differentials in weekly earnings between regions would have been larger by about a fifth on average (i.e. the average absolute percentage differential in table 5 would have increased from about 2½ per cent to about three per cent). The opposite was true for manual women, hours worked tended to be relatively lower in regions with below average hourly earnings excluding overtime. Hence, if hours worked had in this case been the same in all regions, percentage differentials in weekly earnings would have been smaller, on average also by about a fifth (that is the average absolute percentage differential would have fallen from about 3½ per cent to about 2¾ per cent). Among non-manual workers there was on average little difference between percentage differentials in weekly earnings and hourly earnings excluding overtime.

Effects of employment structures

An article in the March 1969 issue of *Employment Gazette* ("Effect of Regional Employment Structures on

Average Earnings", pages 232-4) examined the extent to which inter-regional differences in average earnings were attributable to differences in the regional industrial employment structures. The analyses were based on the results of the October manual workers survey. The main conclusion of that article was that if industrial structure (within the coverage of the survey) had been the same as the national structure in each of the regions of Great Britain, the range between the region with the highest average weekly earnings and that with the lowest (when expressed as a percentage of the national average) would have been reduced from the actual figure of 12 per cent to 10 per cent.

The *New Earnings Survey* (unlike the October manual workers survey) has a comprehensive coverage of all industries and services and provides estimates of average earnings by occupation. The results of this survey have therefore been used to assess whether the conclusion reached in the March 1969 article is still valid. This has been done by calculating two averages for each region for full-time manual men. The first has been calculated by using the sample numbers of employees in the region in the particular industry and occupation groups to weight together the figures of regional average weekly earnings for the groups: the second by using as weights the sample numbers in those industry and occupation groups for the whole of Great Britain. The first average therefore reflects the regional employment structure; the second gives a measure of what average gross weekly earnings in the region would have been if the broad industry and occupation group structure had been the same as that nationally. Table 6 gives the results of these calculations.

Table 6 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over)* in each region as a percentage of the average for Great Britain: all industries and services: April 1978

| | Industry group | | Occupation group | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| | Based on actual employment structure | Based on national industrial employment structure | Based on actual employment structure | Based on national occupational employment structure |
| South East | 102.8 | 103.0 | 101.9 | 102.2 |
| East Anglia | 94.1 | 96.1 | 93.2 | 95.2 |
| South West | 91.3 | 91.9 | 90.8 | 91.3 |
| West Midlands | 100.4 | 97.9 | 99.9 | 98.1 |
| East Midlands | 99.8 | 96.8 | 99.8 | 99.0 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 100.5 | 98.3 | 100.1 | 99.4 |
| North West | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 99.0 |
| North | 105.8 | 101.4 | 105.2 | 103.7 |
| Wales | 100.2 | 96.5 | 100.4 | 99.9 |
| Scotland | 100.9 | 100.5 | 100.9 | 101.5 |

*excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

The figures based on actual employment structures differ from one another and from those in table 1, because for table 6 (as was the case for table 3) the calculations have had to be made utilising only those industry and occupation groups in each region in which sample sizes were adequate to produce estimates of average earnings which are of sufficient reliability in their own right rather than simply for use in calculating a general average for the region as a whole.

There are a number of limitations with the figures and care needs to be taken in interpreting them. First, such analyses can only assess the direct effects of employment structure on average earnings. Indirectly, the effects of the local employment structure may be much greater. If, for example, there is a concentration of higher paid industry in a particular area, this may lead to other employers in other

Table 7 Average gross weekly earnings in each region : all industries and services : April of each year : New Earnings Survey

| | Average (£) | | | | | | | | As a percentage of average for Great Britain | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 |
| Full time manual men (aged 21 and over)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 27.8 | 30.6 | 34.0 | 39.3 | 44.8 | 57.2 | 66.7 | 73.1 | 82.1 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 103.7 | 103.1 | 102.8 | 102.7 | 102.5 | 102.2 | 101.7 |
| Greater London | 28.7 | 31.6 | 35.2 | 40.3 | 45.9 | 69.9 | 59.6 | 75.5 | 84.4 | 107.1 | 107.5 | 107.3 | 105.8 | 105.3 | 107.5 | 106.9 | 105.6 | 104.6 |
| Remainder of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 26.9 | 29.6 | 33.0 | 38.3 | 43.8 | 54.9 | 64.1 | 71.1 | 80.3 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 99.4 | 99.5 |
| East Anglia | 24.4 | 26.8 | 29.8 | 35.5 | 41.5 | 51.6 | 60.8 | 66.2 | 75.3 | 91.0 | 91.2 | 90.9 | 93.2 | 95.2 | 92.6 | 93.4 | 92.6 | 93.3 |
| South West | 24.8 | 27.6 | 30.7 | 35.8 | 40.8 | 50.9 | 59.6 | 65.4 | 73.3 | 92.5 | 93.9 | 93.6 | 94.0 | 93.6 | 91.4 | 91.6 | 91.5 | 90.8 |
| West Midlands | 28.9 | 31.4 | 34.5 | 40.3 | 45.5 | 55.3 | 65.0 | 72.0 | 80.6 | 107.8 | 106.8 | 105.2 | 105.8 | 104.4 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 100.7 | 99.9 |
| East Midlands | 25.7 | 28.3 | 31.8 | 36.9 | 42.4 | 55.2 | 63.6 | 70.0 | 80.4 | 95.9 | 96.3 | 97.0 | 96.9 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 99.6 |
| Yorkshire and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humberside | 25.8 | 28.1 | 31.7 | 36.9 | 42.9 | 55.5 | 65.0 | 71.2 | 81.1 | 96.3 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 96.9 | 98.4 | 99.6 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 100.5 |
| North West | 26.8 | 29.6 | 32.5 | 37.6 | 43.1 | 54.8 | 64.4 | 70.7 | 80.3 | 100.0 | 100.7 | 99.1 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 98.4 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 99.5 |
| North | 26.3 | 28.7 | 32.2 | 37.9 | 43.6 | 57.9 | 68.2 | 74.1 | 84.8 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 103.9 | 104.8 | 103.6 | 105.1 |
| Wales | 26.9 | 29.6 | 33.4 | 38.7 | 43.7 | 55.9 | 65.4 | 72.2 | 80.9 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 101.8 | 101.6 | 100.2 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 100.2 |
| Scotland | 25.7 | 28.5 | 31.7 | 37.1 | 42.9 | 56.7 | 66.2 | 72.5 | 81.4 | 95.9 | 96.9 | 96.6 | 97.4 | 98.4 | 101.8 | 101.7 | 101.4 | 100.9 |
| Great Britain | 26.8 | 29.4 | 32.8 | 38.1 | 43.6 | 55.7 | 65.1 | 71.5 | 80.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Full time non-manual men (aged 21 and over)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 38.7 | 42.1 | 46.7 | 51.8 | 59.1 | 73.7 | 87.6 | 95.2 | 107.8 | 108.1 | 107.7 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 108.6 | 107.7 | 107.4 | 107.1 | 107.1 |
| Greater London | 41.0 | 44.5 | 49.4 | 54.7 | 63.2 | 77.9 | 92.9 | 101.1 | 113.9 | 114.5 | 113.8 | 113.6 | 113.7 | 116.2 | 113.9 | 113.8 | 113.7 | 113.1 |
| Remainder of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 35.4 | 38.6 | 43.2 | 47.9 | 53.7 | 68.0 | 81.1 | 88.1 | 100.1 | 98.9 | 98.7 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 98.7 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 99.4 |
| East Anglia | 32.6 | 36.5 | 40.4 | 44.4 | 50.7 | 64.2 | 75.7 | 82.8 | 94.1 | 91.1 | 93.4 | 92.9 | 93.3 | 93.2 | 93.9 | 92.8 | 93.1 | 93.4 |
| South West | 32.9 | 36.5 | 40.1 | 45.1 | 51.2 | 63.7 | 77.0 | 84.0 | 94.3 | 91.9 | 93.4 | 92.2 | 93.8 | 94.1 | 93.1 | 94.4 | 94.5 | 93.6 |
| West Midlands | 35.3 | 38.1 | 42.4 | 46.4 | 51.7 | 64.1 | 76.2 | 84.3 | 94.8 | 98.6 | 97.4 | 97.5 | 96.5 | 95.0 | 93.7 | 93.4 | 94.8 | 94.1 |
| East Midlands | 33.3 | 36.4 | 40.6 | 44.3 | 49.7 | 65.2 | 74.4 | 83.0 | 94.7 | 93.0 | 93.1 | 93.3 | 92.1 | 91.4 | 95.3 | 91.2 | 93.4 | 94.0 |
| Yorkshire and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humberside | 32.9 | 36.7 | 40.6 | 44.8 | 50.1 | 64.0 | 76.2 | 83.1 | 95.1 | 91.9 | 93.9 | 93.3 | 93.1 | 92.1 | 93.6 | 93.4 | 93.5 | 94.4 |
| North West | 34.5 | 37.4 | 41.7 | 46.2 | 52.3 | 65.8 | 79.8 | 86.3 | 97.6 | 96.4 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 96.1 | 96.2 | 97.8 | 97.1 | 96.9 |
| North | 33.5 | 35.8 | 40.9 | 45.3 | 52.0 | 66.1 | 78.4 | 84.5 | 95.5 | 93.6 | 91.6 | 94.0 | 94.2 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 95.1 | 94.8 |
| Wales | 33.4 | 37.4 | 41.4 | 45.0 | 51.9 | 64.5 | 77.9 | 84.4 | 96.3 | 93.3 | 95.7 | 95.2 | 93.6 | 95.4 | 94.3 | 95.5 | 94.9 | 95.6 |
| Scotland | 33.8 | 37.2 | 41.7 | 46.8 | 51.8 | 67.1 | 80.8 | 88.0 | 99.8 | 94.4 | 95.1 | 95.9 | 97.3 | 95.2 | 98.1 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.1 |
| Great Britain | 35.8 | 39.1 | 43.5 | 48.1 | 54.4 | 68.4 | 81.6 | 88.9 | 100.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| All full time men (aged 21 and over)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 32.6 | 35.8 | 39.8 | 45.1 | 51.5 | 65.3 | 77.0 | 84.1 | 95.3 | 108.7 | 108.8 | 108.4 | 107.6 | 108.0 | 107.4 | 107.2 | 107.0 | 107.0 |
| Greater London | 34.7 | 38.0 | 42.3 | 47.6 | 54.9 | 69.7 | 82.2 | 89.4 | 101.0 | 115.7 | 115.5 | 115.3 | 113.6 | 115.1 | 114.6 | 114.5 | 113.7 | 113.4 |
| Remainder of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 30.2 | 33.2 | 37.1 | 42.3 | 47.9 | 60.6 | 71.7 | 78.8 | 89.4 | 100.7 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 101.0 | 100.4 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 100.3 | 100.3 |
| East Anglia | 27.0 | 30.1 | 33.3 | 38.5 | 44.6 | 56.2 | 66.4 | 72.6 | 82.6 | 90.0 | 91.5 | 90.7 | 91.9 | 93.5 | 92.4 | 92.5 | 92.4 | 92.7 |
| South West | 27.8 | 30.9 | 34.2 | 39.5 | 44.9 | 56.2 | 67.2 | 73.4 | 82.5 | 92.7 | 93.9 | 93.2 | 94.3 | 94.1 | 92.4 | 93.6 | 93.4 | 92.6 |
| West Midlands | 30.9 | 33.5 | 37.1 | 42.4 | 47.5 | 58.4 | 68.9 | 76.3 | 85.7 | 103.0 | 101.8 | 101.1 | 101.2 | 99.6 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 97.1 | 96.2 |
| East Midlands | 28.0 | 30.7 | 34.5 | 39.2 | 44.7 | 58.6 | 67.3 | 74.5 | 85.4 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 94.0 | 93.6 | 93.7 | 96.4 | 93.7 | 94.8 | 95.8 |
| Yorkshire and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humberside | 27.9 | 30.6 | 34.3 | 39.3 | 45.1 | 58.4 | 68.9 | 75.4 | 86.1 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 93.5 | 93.8 | 94.5 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 96.6 |
| North West | 29.5 | 32.3 | 35.7 | 40.7 | 46.4 | 59.1 | 70.3 | 76.8 | 87.1 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 97.3 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 97.9 | 97.7 | 97.8 |
| North | 28.5 | 30.8 | 34.8 | 40.1 | 46.2 | 60.5 | 71.4 | 77.5 | 88.4 | 95.0 | 93.6 | 94.8 | 95.7 | 96.9 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 98.6 | 99.2 |
| Wales | 28.8 | 31.8 | 35.8 | 40.6 | 46.2 | 59.0 | 69.8 | 76.5 | 86.1 | 96.0 | 96.7 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 96.6 |
| Scotland | 28.3 | 31.3 | 35.0 | 40.4 | 46.0 | 60.3 | 71.6 | 78.3 | 88.5 | 94.3 | 95.1 | 95.4 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 99.2 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.3 |
| Great Britain | 30.0 | 32.9 | 36.7 | 41.9 | 47.7 | 60.8 | 71.8 | 78.6 | 89.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Full time manual women (aged 18 and over)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 14.2 | 16.2 | 18.1 | 20.9 | 24.7 | 34.2 | 41.6 | 45.6 | 51.7 | 106.0 | 105.9 | 105.8 | 106.1 | 104.7 | 106.5 | 105.6 | 104.3 | 104.7 |
| Greater London | 15.1 | 17.2 | 19.3 | 22.2 | 26.1 | 36.9 | 44.2 | 47.8 | 54.4 | 112.7 | 112.4 | 112.9 | 112.7 | 110.6 | 115.0 | 112.2 | 109.4 | 110.1 |
| Remainder of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 13.3 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 19.5 | 23.4 | 31.5 | 39.1 | 43.6 | 49.3 | 99.3 | 98.0 | 99.4 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 98.1 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 99.8 |
| East Anglia | 12.4 | 14.3 | 16.1 | 19.1 | 22.7 | 30.9 | 38.8 | 42.8 | 47.1 | 92.5 | 93.5 | 94.2 | 97.0 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 98.5 | 97.9 | 95.3 |
| South West | 12.5 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 18.4 | 22.9 | 31.3 | 38.1 | 42.6 | 45.9 | 93.3 | 95.4 | 93.6 | 93.4 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 96.7 | 97.5 | 92.9 |
| West Midlands | 13.8 | 15.4 | 17.1 | 19.8 | 23.8 | 31.4 | 39.1 | 44.0 | 50.6 | 103.0 | 100.7 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 100.8 | 97.8 | 99.2 | 100.7 | 102.4 |
| East Midlands | 13.5 | 14.9 | 17.0 | 19.6 | 22.3 | 30.6 | 37.9 | 42.0 | 47.3 | 100.7 | 97.4 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 98.7 | 95.3 | 96.2 | 96.1 | 95.7 |
| Yorkshire and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humberside | 12.6 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 18.8 | 22.0 | 30.8 | 37.7 | 42.3 | 47.4 | 94.0 | 94.1 | 94.7 | 95.4 | 93.2 | 96.0 | 95.7 | 96.8 | 96.0 |
| North West | 13.2 | 15.2 | 17.1 | 19.6 | 23.4 | 31.6 | 38.3 | 42.9 | 48.6 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 98.4 | 97.2 | 98.2 | 98.4 |
| North | 12.6 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 18.9 | 23.2 | 31.8 | 39.2 | 43.2 | 47.7 | 94.0 | 97.4 | 96.5 | 95.9 | 98.3 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 98.9 | 96.6 |
| Wales | 12.8 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 18.8 | 22.6 | 31.3 | 39.8 | 43.3 | 49.1 | 95.5 | 94.8 | 96.5 | 95.4 | 95.8 | 97.5 | 101.0 | 99.1 | 99.4 |
| Scotland | 13.1 | 14.9 | 16.8 | 19.5 | 23.4 | 32.1 | 39.4 | 43.7 | 50.2 | 97.8 | 97.4 | 98.2 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 101.6 |
| Great Britain | 13.4 | 15.3 | 17.1 | 19.7 | 23.6 | 32.1 | 39.4 | 43.7 | 49.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Full time non-manual women (aged 18 and over)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 19.5 | 21.6 | 24.2 | 26.8 | 31.3 | 43.0 | 52.4 | 57.5 | 63.6 | 109.6 | 109.1 | 109.0 | 108.5 | 109.4 | 108.6 | 107.4 | 106.9 | 107.6 |
| Greater London | 20.8 | 23.0 | 25.8 | 28.6 | 33.6 | 46.2 | 55.8 | 61.1 | 68.0 | 116.9 | 116.2 | 116.2 | 115.8 | 117.5 | 116.7 | 114.3 | 113.6 | 115.1 |
| Remainder of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 17.8 | 19.4 | 22.0 | 24.5 | 28.5 | 38.8 | 48.0 | 53.0 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.7 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.6 |
| East Anglia | 15.5 | 18.3 | 20.8 | 23.3 | 26.2 | 36.4 | 45.1 | 50.8 | 55.9 | 87.1 | 92.4 | 93.7 | 94.3 | 91.6 | 91.9 | 92.4 | 94.4 | 94.6 |
| South West | 16.7 | 18.2 | 20.7 | 23.0 | 26.8 | 37.3 | 46.5 | 51.7 | 56.1 | 93.8 | 91.9 | 93.2 | 93.1 | 93.7 | 94.2 | 95.3 | 96.1 | 94.9 |
| West Midlands | 16.8 | 19.0 | 21.1 | 23.7 | 27.4 | 37.0 | 47.4 | 51.8 | 57.0 | 94.4 | 96.0 | 95.0 | 96.0 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 97.1 | 96.3 | 96.4 |
| East Midlands | 16.7 | 18.6 | 21.0 | 23.4 | 27.1 | 37.6 | 45.9 | 50.4 | 55.5 | 93.8 | 93.9 | 94.6 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 94.1 | 93.7 | 93.9 |
| Yorkshire and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humberside | 16.3 | 18.3 | 20.6 | 22.8 | 26.5 | 37.9 | 46.0 | 50.6 | 55.3 | 91.6 | 92.4 | 92.8 | 92.3 | 92.7 | 95.7 | 94.3 | 94.1 | 93.6 |
| North West | 16.9 | 18.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 11 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in each industry group in Scotland and Northern Ireland as a percentage of the average for the same industry group in the United Kingdom: October 1961 and October 1978

| Industry group | Scotland | | Northern Ireland | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| | 1961 | 1978 | 1961 | 1978 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 92.4 | 98.0 (4) | 85.4 | 97.1 (4) |
| Coal and petroleum products | 96.4 | (22) | | |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 93.4 | 96.4 (15) | 86.4 | 104.5 (16) |
| Metal manufacture | 90.5 | 101.0 (6) | 72.1 | 69.3 (19) |
| Mechanical engineering | | 104.3 (2) | | |
| Instrument engineering | 98.7 | 104.8 (19) | 83.0 | 96.0 (2) |
| Electrical engineering | | 96.2 (14) | | |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 96.9 | 100.6 (5) | | |
| Vehicles | 96.7 | 94.9 (11) | 81.1 | 92.6 (7) |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 95.8 | 100.3 (13) | 81.0 | 96.6 (15) |
| Textiles | 91.3 | 94.2 (10) | 78.3 | 107.2 (3) |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 94.7 | 90.9 (23) | 80.4 | 92.1 (18) |
| Clothing and footwear | 98.0 | 96.9 (21) | 82.9 | 102.9 (17) |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 91.8 | 97.9 (17) | 80.3 | 84.2 (11) |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 86.7 | 94.2 (16) | 77.4 | 84.2 (12) |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 88.1 | 92.8 (8) | 77.1 | 85.8 (13) |
| Other manufacturing industries | 89.2 | 99.8 (18) | 79.7 | 98.1 (8) |
| All manufacturing industries | 93.1 | 99.2 | 78.6 | 93.9 |
| Mining and quarrying (except coal) | 91.7 | 101.4 (20) | 74.0 | 86.6 (14) |
| Construction | 94.1 | 102.9 (1) | 75.2 | 80.3 (1) |
| Gas, electricity and water | 87.0 | 106.0 (12) | 81.6 | 98.8 (10) |
| Transport and communication | 91.4 | 101.9 (3) | 79.4 | 91.6 (6) |
| Certain miscellaneous services | 90.9 | 109.4 (9) | 88.1 | 95.4 (9) |
| Public administration | 91.8 | 98.6 (7) | 75.1 | 84.9 (5) |
| All industries covered | 92.9 | 100.6 | 77.8 | 89.6 |

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate the ranking of each industry group. The industry group with the highest amount of employment in the area is given the number (1).
* The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

all regions had the same broad industrial structure and about 12½ per cent if they all had the same broad occupational structure. The North of England was the region with the highest average weekly earnings of about five to six per cent above the national figure. However, if the broad industrial employment structure in the region had been the same as that nationally, average earnings would have been only

Table 12 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in each industry group in the North of England and the West Midlands as a percentage of the average for the same industry group in Great Britain: April 1970 and April 1978**

| Industry group | North of England | | West Midlands | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 1970 | 1978 | 1970 | 1978 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | * | 89.1 (20) | * | 91.9 (18) |
| Mining and quarrying | 95.4 | 95.1 (5) | 107.6 | 102.7 (16) |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 91.4 | 93.0 (12) | 103.0 | 102.6 (13) |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 110.3 | 104.7 (4) | 94.1 | * |
| Metal manufacture | 99.3 | 100.7 (3) | 101.3 | 97.1 (2) |
| Mechanical engineering | 99.7 | 108.3 (7) | 105.2 | 99.7 (5) |
| Electrical engineering | 100.0 | 100.5 (8) | 101.4 | 98.2 (8) |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 101.7 | 100.3 (6) | * | * |
| Vehicles | 90.5 | 95.4 (19) | 112.4 | 98.7 (1) |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | * | 103.8 (17) | 101.8 | 100.1 (3) |
| Textiles | 102.0 | 107.8 (14) | 115.3 | 103.2 (17) |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 98.9 | * | 96.7 | 94.2 (10) |
| Timber, furniture, etc | * | * | 97.6 | 98.2 (20) |
| Paper, printing and publishing | * | 104.8 (15) | 94.3 | 84.7 (19) |
| Other manufacturing industries | * | 100.4 (18) | 109.6 | 108.6 (11) |
| All manufacturing industries | 100.4 | 103.7 | 106.7 | 99.8 |
| Construction | 98.9 | 111.6 (1) | 100.4 | 93.9 (6) |
| Gas, electricity and water | 100.8 | 105.3 (16) | 104.2 | 96.4 (15) |
| Transport and communication | 93.3 | 97.0 (2) | 99.6 | 96.9 (4) |
| Distributive trades | 92.5 | 99.2 (9) | 108.4 | 102.0 (7) |
| Professional and scientific services | 92.4 | 95.2 (12) | 101.3 | 97.2 (12) |
| Miscellaneous services | 93.6 | 101.5 (11) | 107.3 | 96.8 (9) |
| Public administration | 91.6 | 101.5 (10) | 105.1 | 99.9 (14) |
| All industries and services | 98.1 | 105.1 | 107.8 | 99.9 |

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate the ranking of each industry group. The industry group with the highest amount of employment in the area is given the number (1).
* Figures are not given in cases where the sample sizes are too small to give reliable estimates.
** Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

about one and a half per cent higher than the national average; if the broad occupational structure had been the same, average earnings would have been about three and a half per cent above the national average. Overall, it appears that anything from about one-quarter to one-half of regional earnings differentials may be explained by differences in broad employment structures.

Earnings of non-manual workers in October 1978

Estimates of the average gross earnings of non-manual workers in October each year in index of production industries in the United Kingdom are obtained from annual surveys by the Department of Employment in Great Britain and by the Department of Manpower Services in Northern Ireland. The general results of the October 1978 survey are given in table 1 below, together with some comparisons with the corresponding 1977 survey results. More detailed October 1978 results for industry groups (Orders of the

Table 1 Average gross earnings per week (non-manual workers)

| | October 1978 | October 1977 | Percentage increase October 1977 to October 1978 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | £ | £ | |
| Index of production industries | | | |
| Males | 101.7 | 87.6 | 16.1 |
| Females | 55.8 | 48.8 | 14.3 |
| Males and Females | 87.3 | 75.5 | 15.6 |
| Manufacturing industries | | | |
| Males | 100.7 | 86.7 | 16.1 |
| Females | 55.8 | 48.6 | 14.8 |
| Males and Females | 86.6 | 74.7 | 15.9 |

Standard Industrial Classification) are given in table 2.

These annual surveys were reintroduced from 1973 at the request of the Statistical Office of the European Communities within the framework of the Community system of harmonised statistics of earnings. The 1973 survey was integrated in a survey of 1973 labour costs. Results were published in the December 1975 (1973 and 1974 surveys), July 1976 (1975 survey), September 1977 (1976 survey) and May 1978 (1977 survey) issues of *Employment Gazette*. The method of combining estimates for individual industries (Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification) to obtain estimates for groups of industries was changed from the 1976 survey, and recalculated estimates for the years 1973 to 1976 were published with the 1977 survey results.

Industries covered

All index of production industries, Orders II to XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification are covered by the surveys; namely, all manufacturing (Orders III to XIX), mining and quarrying (Order II), construction (Order XX), gas, electricity and water (Order XXI) industries. Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Order I) and all service industries (Orders XXII to XXVII) are not covered.

Table 2 Average weekly earnings of full-time non-manual workers by industry group in October 1978

| Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification) | United Kingdom | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Males | Females | Males and females |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Manufacturing industries | 102.9 | 55.9 | 84.5 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 138.3 | 75.7 | 123.4 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 110.2 | 60.7 | 93.9 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 99.4 | 55.3 | 89.1 |
| Metal manufacture | 97.6 | 53.1 | 85.3 |
| Mechanical engineering | 98.4 | 56.1 | 85.8 |
| Instrument engineering | 96.9 | 57.3 | 86.4 |
| Electrical engineering | 99.2 | 57.4 | 91.5 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 104.2 | 63.4 | 95.9 |
| Vehicles | 96.2 | 52.2 | 80.6 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 94.4 | 49.4 | 76.9 |
| Textiles | 100.6 | 46.8 | 79.1 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 92.8 | 47.9 | 68.2 |
| Clothing and footwear | 100.3 | 54.5 | 85.4 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 94.5 | 49.2 | 78.2 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 106.1 | 59.6 | 86.6 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 100.8 | 54.8 | 85.0 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 100.7 | 55.8 | 86.6 |
| All manufacturing industries | | | |
| Other production industries | 114.6 | 64.5 | 101.2 |
| Mining and quarrying | 99.1 | 47.9 | 84.5 |
| Construction | 116.1 | 66.4 | 98.2 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 101.7 | 55.8 | 87.3 |
| All index of production industries | | | |

Workers covered

The surveys cover employees of all grades in all non-manual occupations who are employed on a full-time basis. For those with specified weekly hours, this means those expected to work for more than 30 hours in a normal week, excluding all overtime and main meal-breaks. Part-time workers are not covered; neither are working proprietors, directors paid by fee only, managerial staff remunerated predominantly by a share of company profits and employees employed outside the United Kingdom.

The principal broad groups covered are:

- general and specialised management—from top management to supervisors and works or general foremen controlling other foremen
- professional, scientific, technical and design staff, marketing staff and sales representatives
- office staff.

Manual workers in these industries (except coal-mining) are covered by a separate survey, of which the results for October 1978 were published in the February issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The survey method

Departments conducted the surveys under the Statistics of Trade Acts, 1947. Returns were sought from a sample of companies, including all those with a total of 500 or more employees (manual and non-manual), one in four of those with 100 to 499 employees and one in 10 of those with 50 to 99 employees. Small businesses with under 50 employees were excluded.

Generally returns related to the whole of the company, but, where a company included undertakings in two or more different industries, separate returns for those in each industry were sought. In all some 4,600 returns suitable for processing were received (about 90 per cent of those issued). When account is taken of the sampling fractions, they represented nearly 2,055,000 employees (about 89 per cent of the estimated total number of full-time non-manual workers in Index of Production industries).

Information obtained

The surveys obtained information on total pay and the

numbers receiving pay, separately for all males and females (including young persons), on the pay-rolls for the last pay-week in October for the weekly-paid and for the October pay-month for the monthly paid. All the information on pay was subsequently converted on to a common basis of earnings per week.

Measurement of earnings

The earnings reported were gross, before income tax, national insurance and other deductions. They include pay supplements, overtime payments, and bonuses and commissions, other than those paid less frequently (for example annual or quarterly or, in the case of weekly paid employees, monthly) even if they were actually paid during the October reference pay-period. They would also include pay during holidays, leave, sickness, training and other approved absence.

No information was obtained about hours, or the make-up of earnings, or benefits in kind received by the employees.

Results

The survey results are given in the form of average gross earnings per week, expressed in £s to one decimal place. Workers whose pay for the reference pay-period was affected by absence are included in the averages.

Information for undertakings in the various size-ranges was combined, taking account of the sampling fractions, to obtain estimates for each industry (Minimum List Heading) covered by the surveys. These industry estimates were weighted together to obtain estimates for the industry groups (Orders of the SIC), for all manufacturing industries and all the index of production industries combined. The weights used were estimates of the total numbers of non-manual male and female employees in the various industries. They were derived from the latest available Census of Employment estimates of the total number of full-time employees, by applying estimates, derived from other employment surveys, of the proportion of non-manuals in the industries. These procedures are analogues to those used in the surveys of the earnings of manual workers.

The general averages derived from the surveys relate to male and female employees of all ages in all grades in all non-manual occupations in the industries concerned. The occupational structures of the male and female labour forces are different both between industries and within particular industries and change a little from year to year. Such structural differences are the principal reasons for differences in average earnings between industries and between male and female earnings with industries, rather than differences in rates of pay for similar work. Changes in average earnings between successive surveys will include the effects of changes in overtime, payments by results and other incentive payments, as well as the effects of labour turnover, changes in employment structure and changes in rates of pay.

EEC Aspects

Corresponding results of the surveys on the basis of the European Communities industrial classification (NACE) are being provided to the Statistical Office (SOEC). This information will be published in the EUROSTAT publications, along with comparable figures for other countries.

Health at work—the contribution of EMAS

by Dr Kenneth Duncan, director of medical services, Health and Safety Executive

Working conditions can cause or aggravate ill health. Employers, workers and the self-employed have a duty under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 to see that illness caused by work is kept to a minimum. Any employed or self-employed worker, trade union representative or employer can look to the Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS) for help with an occupational health problem.

Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS)

EMAS is an organisation of doctors and nurses whose job is to give advice about occupational health. It was set up on February 1, 1973, under the Employment Medical Advisory Service Act 1972, as part of the Department of Employment with the purpose of ensuring that: "the Secretary of State and others concerned with the health of employed persons and of persons trained for employment can be kept informed of and adequately advised on matters of which they ought respectively to take cognisance concerning the safeguarding and improvement of the health of those persons". In 1975 EMAS became part of the Health and Safety Executive, following the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, which brought, for the first time, a further estimated seven and a half million people under the protection of health and safety legislation.

Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

The Executive is the Health and Safety Commission's operational arm and is responsible for implementing the Commission's policy functions and for enforcing the relevant statutory provisions. It was formed by an amalgamation of six inspectorates—those for factories, mines and quarries, nuclear installations, explosives, alkali and clean air, and agriculture with EMAS as medical adviser to them all so that the team approach is now encouraged. The Executive is headed by a Director-General, a Deputy Director-General and has a third member who is at present the Director of EMAS. The Executive has its own Research and Laboratory Services Division and three main policy groups: (1) Safety Policy Division which proposes guidelines for general health and safety policy in industry and agriculture and (2) Hazardous Substances Division which controls the use of the number of potentially hazardous substances—explosive, toxic, corrosive and flammable. This Group, working with the Executive's medical research and scientific resources determines degrees of risk and lays down guidelines for control, safe use, and storage. The third is the Resources and Planning Division, which controls financial and manpower resources, the Information and Advisory Service, and the Statistics Branch, and also includes a general planning group.

Health and Safety Commission (HSC)

The Commission had members representing employer and employee interests, as well as local authority associations.

Its responsibilities are to take appropriate steps to secure the health, safety and welfare of people at work, to protect the public generally against risks to health and safety arising out of work activity, to give general direction to the Health and Safety Executive, guidance to the Local Authorities and to make suitable arrangements for research and the provision of appropriate information. The Commission is aided by a number of advisory committees, each composed of representatives from those concerned in industry. Some examples are the Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances, the Advisory Committee on Toxic Substances, the Advisory Committee on Major Hazards, the Advisory Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations, the Agriculture Industry Advisory Committee, the Safety in Mines Research Advisory Board, the Advisory Committee on Asbestos and the Medical Advisory Committee whose Chairman is the Director of Medical Services and which has Sub-Committees on First Aid and Mental Health. The former Sub-Committee is considering some of the future developments arising out of "The Way Ahead"—the Commission's discussion document on occupational health services which was published in 1977 and has sold over 11,000 copies. This certainly seems to indicate a lively national interest in occupational health and safety measures.

Structure of EMAS

The head of EMAS is the director of medical services, supported by three deputies, a chief employment nursing adviser and a small head office staff based in London. This head office staff consists of specialists in occupational toxicology, mental health, respiratory diseases, pathology, research and the medical aspects of rehabilitation for employment. EMAS head office also maintains an occupational health information, data appraisal and epidemiology branch supplying up to date information to both head office and field workers.

The regional structure has nine Senior Employment Medical Advisers responsible for seven English regions, Scotland and Wales. They are supported by a field force of occupational health doctors and nurses known as Employment Medical Advisers (EMAs) and Employment Nursing Advisers (ENAs), who are responsible for the day-to-day work. In addition nurses in Skillcentres and Employment Rehabilitation Centres of the Manpower Services Commission are part of EMAS. The bulk of EMAS, about 140 occupational health doctors and nurses, work in the field.

Suspected health hazards are made known to EMAs and ENAs through their contacts with employers, works medical officers and nurses, tradesmen and workpeople; through their colleagues in the health and safety inspectorates; through doctors in general practice and consultants in hospitals; and through their own visits to workplaces, be they factories or farms. When a health hazard is suspected, an EMA usually examines the work people to find out if

there is a problem and looks at the working conditions in conjunction with the appropriate inspectorate to see if there is an occupational cause. Advice is then given on how the hazard can be reduced or eliminated. When the action to be taken is not primarily medical the EMA calls upon the expert advice of the appropriate HSE inspectorate, backed up where necessary by HSE's environmental hygiene laboratory at Cricklewood, or by the local Field Consultant Group.

Health hazards of special interest

Certain processes which involve well-recognised health risks are governed by regulations which require work people to be medically examined at regular intervals. For example, examinations in the lead industry are designed to detect the effects of over-exposure at an early stage when remedial action can be taken. The regulations are binding on both the employer and employee so that willingness to be examined is a condition of employment in the jobs in question. However, rapidly advancing technology means that new potential problems frequently arise.

Against this background it is difficult to select "hazards of special interest", but anecdote may illustrate the nature of the work more clearly though obviously selectively. In some cases problems which are familiar to the occupational

physician are perhaps less so to general practitioners and hospital consultants and probably go unrecognised by the general public and in all matters the doctors and nurses must keep closely in touch with those working in industry to share and develop experience.

Occupational Cancers

Adeno-carcinoma of nasal cavity. A visit was paid to a man suffering from adeno-carcinoma of his nasal cavity. His occupation was shown as sales representative. Enquiry revealed that he had been a sales representative for the past 15 years. Prior to this he worked in the family firm engaged in furniture manufacture—starting in 1934, aged 14 years, until, with the exception of Royal Air Force Service 1940–46, the firm closed down in 1963. He worked on all the main operations connected with furniture making (sawing, sanding, planing, etc) and so was exposed to wood dust for approximately 23 years. Conditions were said to be very dusty. Although the work place was cleaned down each week, one and a half inches of dust would collect on rafters, sills etc by the time of the next clean down.

His symptoms, 'spotting' of blood from the nose, first appeared in August 1977. After investigations, the diagnosis was confirmed and the growth, (and his left eye) were removed. This case illustrates the importance of a good



An EMAS nurse (right) on a shopfloor visit discusses a routine health question with the works nurse and an employee. A scene from the film, *Health at Work*.

occupational history and indeed it was in this way that an alert clinician first spotted the association between wood dust and sinus cancers.

Squamous epithelioma. A worker in a car distillation plant developed a large skin tumour on the left ankle. The worker had been exposed to pitch for only four years, the growth first appeared in September 1977 when chafing from the top of his work boot abraded the skin above the ankle and the wound failed to heal. By November there was an irregular, ulcerated mass, the size of a fist, the site of the lesion, the rapid growth and the short length of occupational exposure to tar were unusual, but this is an instance of a cancer due to a substance whose dangers have been known for about 200 years.

● Sensitisers

A number of separate incidents have been investigated in which harmful effects, mostly of a respiratory nature and typical of sensitizers have been reported.

Adverse reaction to isocyanates. A company manufacturing a leather substitute from polyurethane using diphenyl methane di-isocyanate (MDI) in flake form had been visited regularly for monitoring of workers at risk. On one recent visit seven maintenance workers were examined. Five workers were found to be completely normal; one man had fairly severe chronic bronchitis and was advised to avoid further exposure to isocyanates although there was no evidence to suggest that MDI had played any part in the development of his bronchitis. The other worker who was mainly involved with painting reported that one occasion about a year previously he had chipped away accumulated deposit from an extractor, prior to repainting, using an air hose to blow away the scale. A few hours later he developed an influenza like illness typical of that seen with metal fume fever rather than the usual respiratory symptoms following exposure to MDI. There were no abnormal physical signs and lung function studies were normal. It is interesting to note that this is the second occasion recently where isocyanates seem to have produced an influenza like illness and once again it highlights the fact that it is frequently maintenance workers rather than process workers who run into difficulties with isocyanate exposure.

Adverse reaction to two pack polyurethane paints. A small company manufacturing machine tools was visited following the receipt of information from the Factory Inspectorate that two pack polyurethane paints were in use. They had first been introduced about four years ago but it was not until the end of 1977 that the possibility of a respiratory hazard was noted by the occupier. Shortly afterwards air line breathing apparatus was installed. One young paint sprayer had done most of the work and he had no abnormalities in his history or on examination. A second man who was the foreman for the paint shop had carried out spraying occasionally and had often been present while the other worker was spraying. He was 62 years old, suffered from asthma in childhood but had been completely symptom free until some weeks after two pack polyurethane paints had been introduced to the factory.

Since then he had had fairly severe asthma attacks and there had been one emergency admission to hospital. He was still receiving prophylactic treatment in the form of Intal capsules and a steroid inhaler. He had a son who had severe asthma since childhood. Expiratory audible rhonchi were present in all areas of his chest and lung function tests

showed a marked impairment. It seems highly likely that this man's asthma had been produced by exposure to isocyanates and he may be permanently incapacitated as a result.

● "Classical" toxic substances

The current statutory regulations governing the employment of workers on lead processes grew up piecemeal. New regulations were applied to particular types of work when risks were identified. As a result, different arrangements apply to different processes, and not all lead-using industries are covered. The whole position is now under review by the Health and Safety Executive. The following cases illustrate the variety of situations in which exposure to lead can be a hazard.

Lead poisoning—an interesting case. A consultant physician telephoned EMAS about a case of lead poisoning he had under his care. This case had some interesting ramifications. The man was a paint sprayer and had been employed at a small garage specialising in car body repairs for the past seven months. He was 42 years of age and previously fit having served for 13 years in the Special Air Services attaining the rank of staff sergeant. From 1960 he had worked continuously as a paint sprayer.

He was admitted to hospital with difficulty in breathing on exertion, cough, tightness of the chest, irritation of eyes and nose, severe headaches, severe lassitude, anorexia, mild abdominal pain and diarrhoea. There was also some numbness and tingling of arms and thighs. His blood lead was 280 microgrammes per 100 millilitres of blood initially, but after one week on penicillamine fell to 27 µg/100 ml. It was suggested to the consultant that the patient might also be suffering from the effect of isocyanate exposure.

He was first seen after his discharge from hospital when he stated he had been using two pack paints known to contain isocyanate. The bright red, yellow and orange versions of these paints contain lead chromate pigments of which about five per cent is soluble. Examination of his work conditions soon provided the explanation for his illness. The spraying was carried out in a small spray booth with virtually no ventilation. A paraffin burning space heater was used to bring the temperature of the booth and vehicle up to the mid-80s and then switched off. Spraying was then carried out using the two pack paint system. The Factory Inspectorate was involved without delay.

● Physical hazards

Noise problems have attracted increasing attention in recent years, partly because of public concern about the social impact of general environmental noise, but also because hearing loss is probably no longer tolerated as an inevitable aspect of industrial activity. The prime objective is to reduce exposure and hence deafness but the role of audiometry in supervision has also been reviewed.

An HSE discussion document *Audiometry in Industry* has now been issued. It has put various problems before those employers who have already set up an audiometry service and those who have it under consideration. For those industries who have already set up the service, it has been pointed out that unless they can adhere to the stringent technical, training, and interpretation aspects of such a service the results obtained might be meaningless. In any event audiometry would only act as a rough biological monitoring system. To those firms considering setting up a

service the general advice has been that unless they can adhere to high standards it should not be embarked upon. It has been found in some industries with a noise hazard that management feel that by setting up an audiometry service they are curing the problem. Actual experience on the shop floor suggests that the noise problems have not been adequately investigated, remedial action has not been taken and worker education and protection has not been rigorously applied. The advice has therefore been that money would often be spent to more advantage by carrying out detailed noise surveys, trying to prevent the problem by noise suppression, segregation, or isolation, and finally by instituting a vigorous education and training programme to instruct the workforce on the reasons for the 100 per cent use of ear protectors. Sometimes interesting problems are thrown up, some of which are worth describing.

Ultrasonic vibrations. A group of girls operating cathode ray display key units in a room with controlled temperature and humidity had experienced giddiness, headache, nausea (and vomiting in one case) during the previous six months. All those interviewed enjoyed their work, which exploded the hypothesis that the symptoms reflected boredom due to monotony.

Of the 16 girls employed, one aged 18 was found able to hear frequencies of 16,000 cycles which were inaudible to the remainder. She correctly identified three of the units as emitting vibrations in this frequency range. She had never had any symptoms, but disliked the noise. Her findings were confirmed by meter.

The firm's acoustics expert identified the three "rogue" units, which had begun to emit these vibrations only after a year's running, and it was planned to withdraw them if the vibrations could not be eliminated by adjustments.

The hypothesis formed was that the girls with symptoms could not escape the vibrations, whereas the one who could hear them was able to take steps to avoid exposure. Similar symptoms have been found in other workers exposed to ultrasonic vibrations. This hypothesis will be tested by follow-up.

● Dermatitis

It is often overlooked that dermatitis is the commonest of prescribed diseases, in fact, exceeding in total the sum of the remaining forty-nine.

Skin irritation—dermatitis. A joint visit with the Factory Inspectorate was made to a small factory employing five men and forty women on the complaint of a local GP to the EMA of an excess of dermatitis caused from this works. Since August last year forty workers had worked with a "wick stiffening fluid" containing a phenol formaldehyde resol. Largely due to the method of work seven workers had suffered varying degrees of skin irritation and dermatitis. The management had "solved" the problem by frequent job rotation. The firm has now been advised to inform the workers of the handling risk and precautions, improve their washing facilities and restrict the number of workers exposed by pre-employment screening and improved work practice.

It was noticed that the containers did not have any hazard warning labels although the hazard sheet supplied by the manufacturer advised careful handling and avoiding inhaling the vapour.

Dermatitis—importance of thorough investigation. A 54 year old man who had been a metal polisher for 30 years

developed a severe dermatitis. He was apparently very skilled and the highest paid worker on the shop floor. The dermatitis had occurred on two occasions following the polishing of aluminium materials, but did not occur when polishing brass materials. It was believed that the brass and aluminium materials were handled and treated exactly the same way up to the end of the polishing stage and it was therefore naturally felt by the firm that he was most likely to have become sensitised to a metal constituent of the aluminium alloy. It was therefore being suggested that he would have to give up his job.

The EMA, however, was asked for his opinion and a lengthy inspection of the entire handling of the aluminium and brass rings was undertaken. This did reveal there was one difference in the handling of the materials. Prior to their being polished the aluminium material passed through a paraffin wash to remove grease and the brass ones did not.

As the aluminium alloy was made up of metals unlikely to cause sensitisation the EMA considered that contamination of the aluminium objects at the paraffin wash stage was more likely to have been the cause.

The firm are now using trichloroethylene for degreasing under controlled conditions and the polisher is happy continuing his occupation without dermatitis.

● Gassing

Two accidents, while a common enough occurrence, do serve to illustrate points which recur frequently:

□ *After a welding repair on a chlorine manifold the welder caused the chlorine (at 80 lb/sq.in) to be turned on before the metal was cool. A fiercely exothermic reaction resulted with disintegration of the manifold in seconds and the release of chlorine under pressure. Breathing sets were available and worn, but some of these were 20 years old and subsequently found to be defective.*

□ *At a Water Authority treatment plant a leak developed at the chlorine inlet on one of a group of chlorinators. Two employees donned canister respirators and entered the room to investigate. One man was severely affected by chlorine and it was found that the canister on his respirator was spent and ineffective. There were no spare canisters or breathing apparatus available. The incident was due to a sticking relief valve which was piped to a trench.*

This narrative can be extended greatly since there are some thousand requests for advice on these and similar problems every year. There are, too, many more specialised occurrences which call for much more fascinating detective work but the examples have been chosen to illustrate the common things which are always with us and require constant attention. One of the fascinating aspects about working in EMAS is that the whole spectrum of occupational health has to be considered and EMAS gains enormously from being in an organisation with all the other disciplines concerned with health and safety at work.

The breadth of coverage means that not only industrial hazards are of interest to us. The "new entrants" ie those workers to whom health and safety legislation was extended by the 1974 Act present similar problems but also raise very special ones associated with advanced science and technology.

A good deal of head office time is devoted to assessing

the degree of risk associated with these new problems and indeed one of the most important parts of the head office organisation is the newly established Occupational Health Information, Data Appraisal and Epidemiology Branch whose duty is to review the known scientific information on hazards as a contribution to the general discussion within HSE and eventually with the Commission which leads to the setting of suitable standards for protection purposes.

● Two "new entrant" problems

The Hatters' Shakes in a dentist. A dental surgeon had felt vaguely unwell for a year, and during the three months prior to his hospital admission, had gradually lost his appetite with associated weight loss. He had had difficulty in sleeping at night and had become aware of a gradually increasing tremor of his hands, making the practice of his profession extremely difficult. His family had noticed that he had become rather irritable and argumentative and that his memory for recent events was poor. He had also attended his optician because of a tendency to visual blurring. In hospital he was found to be suffering from mercury intoxication.

Enquiries made by the EMA showed that the dentist differed from his colleagues in his technique and various factors were responsible for the consequent absorption of mercury.

He used a different type of amalgamator, designed with an external capsule vibrated astride the machine whereas others used a more enclosed method. Studies with a mercury vapour lamp showed slightly greater mercury contamination on the hands after using the first type.

As his dental surgery assistant also acted as receptionist, he mixed a higher proportion of his own fillings than his colleagues.

He used a slightly higher proportion of mercury in his amalgams and admitted to wiping the excess onto the palm of his hand prior to inserting the fillings. It was his custom to complete the filling, retire to another room, smoke a cigarette and then wash his hands before commencing with the next patient.

Viral hepatitis in a laboratory technician. A private hospital which receives mainly overseas patients was visited following a notification of viral hepatitis in a laboratory technician. The technician had been at work sporadically for nearly two months although complaining of symptoms. She had been seen by her GP (who was unaware of her occupation) and treated for a flu-like condition. It was only when she developed vomiting that one of the hospital doctors had seen her and observed jaundice. She was transferred to an infectious diseases hospital where the diagnosis of hepatitis was confirmed. This incident highlights the need for proper occupational health services in hospitals.

This hospital is now making arrangements to have one for their staff where early referral could be made chiefly in illnesses among those in the high risk areas. It was also brought out that nearly ten per cent of the overseas patients admitted have positive Australian antigen* on routine testing. The hospital has now laid down safety procedures in the handling of specimens in general and for disposal of

laboratory waste and arrangements are planned to have a comprehensive safety code for the whole hospital and the appointment of a properly designated safety officer.

Research and other studies

Because EMAS is a nationwide organisation it is in a very good position to carry out epidemiological studies. Some of these are very broad and others have arisen because of new concern about particular materials such as recent anxieties over vinyl chloride monomer. It is EMAS's policy too to encourage industry to conduct its own surveys and participate actively in these.

There is an extensive biomedical research programme which runs to £800,000 worth of extra-mural commissioned work annually. Much of this is commissioned through the Medical Research Council and was started using the "transferred funds" associated with the Rothschild Report. Now the commissions are more directly designed to our own purpose and a recent important group of projects has dealt with studies of the early detection of mutagenicity (cell changes which may indicate that the cause could also induce cancer). This all forms part of a coherent programme leading from research and standard setting to monitoring and, in the case of our inspectorate colleagues, enforcement.

Since this article has concerned itself with the occupational health aspects of our work it has had perforce to ignore other EMAS duties such as those concerned with employment rehabilitation and disabled people. We work very closely with the Disablement Rehabilitation Officers of the Manpower Services Commission's Employment Services Division and also we provide medical advice to the Employment Rehabilitation Centres and to the Skill-centres. EMAS also advise young persons, parents, careers officers and others on the medical aspects of employment of young persons. Also within the DE Group, we have the responsibility of providing any medical advice required by ACAS.

Any survey of the doings of a broadly based organisation is bound to be selective and what I have tried to do is to illustrate by examples some of the broad range of our work and to hint at how it relates to the whole activity of HSE. For the future there seems little doubt that more and more effort will have to be put into scientific assessment and standard setting but it is quite certain that the more mundane problems with which this article largely deals will still be there and they are not less important or specific because they have been around for a long time.

Reference reading

- (1) Introduction to the Employment Medical Advisory Service, HSE 5
- (2) EMAS Annual Reports 1973-74, 1975-76 and 1977-78 (in preparation). HMSO
- (3) Occupational Health Services: The Way Ahead
- (4) HSE Guidance Notes—Medical Series, HMSO

* This was the name given to one of the causal agents of viral hepatitis, mainly responsible for "transfusion" or "serum" jaundice and carried without symptoms by many people. The name derives from its original identification found in an Australian patient.

Quarterly estimates of employees in employment—December 1978

In the fourth quarter of 1978, the number of employees in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, increased by 82,000 to 22,334,000. Female employment increased in the quarter by 65,000 to 9,246,000 while male employment rose by 17,000 to 13,088,000. Compared with a year earlier the total number of employees in December was 192,000 higher with 173,000 more females in employment and 19,000 more males.

The seasonally adjusted figures for employment in manufacturing show a fall of 31,000 between September and December 1978 and a further fall of 17,000 between December 1978 and February 1979.

The following tables, which have not been seasonally adjusted, show that 12,939,000 people were employed in service industries in December—240,000 more than a year earlier—with most of the increase, 185,000, occurring in female employment. Employment increased during the year in all service sectors but particularly so in distributive trades (+64,000), professional and scientific services (+46,000) and miscellaneous service (+79,000).

All estimates in this article are provisional and they will be revised in due course when the results of the 1977 and later censuses of employment become available.

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | December 1977* | | | September 1978* | | | December 1978* | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females |
| Total, all industries and services** | 13,086 | 9,120 | 22,206 | 13,126 | 9,185 | 22,311 | 13,106 | 9,294 | 22,400 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 280.2 | 88.0 | 368.2 | 296.3 | 94.4 | 390.7 | 281.8 | 91.2 | 373.0 |
| Index of production industries† | 6,839.2 | 2,300.6 | 9,139.8 | 6,820.7 | 2,287.2 | 9,108.1 | 6,802.9 | 2,285.9 | 9,089.0 |
| of which, manufacturing industries | 5,115.6 | 2,116.9 | 7,232.4 | 5,084.8 | 2,101.7 | 7,186.6 | 5,067.0 | 2,100.1 | 7,167.1 |
| Service industries †† | 5,966.7 | 6,731.5 | 12,698.3 | 6,009.0 | 6,803.7 | 12,812.8 | 6,021.3 | 6,916.7 | 12,938.5 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 280.2 | 88.0 | 368.2 | 296.3 | 94.4 | 390.7 | 281.8 | 91.2 | 373.0 |
| Agriculture and horticulture | 260.6 | 86.1 | 346.7 | 276.7 | 92.5 | 369.2 | 262.2 | 89.3 | 351.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 326.4 | 14.4 | 340.8 | 320.2 | 14.4 | 334.7 | 318.2 | 14.4 | 332.7 |
| Coal mining | 282.8 | 9.9 | 292.7 | 276.6 | 9.9 | 286.6 | 274.6 | 9.9 | 284.6 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 418.6 | 283.0 | 701.6 | 419.3 | 281.2 | 700.5 | 415.4 | 279.0 | 694.3 |
| Grain milling | 16.5 | 5.1 | 21.6 | 15.7 | 4.9 | 20.6 | 15.6 | 4.9 | 20.5 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 64.1 | 37.0 | 101.1 | 65.7 | 37.1 | 102.7 | 64.0 | 36.9 | 100.9 |
| Biscuits | 15.9 | 26.2 | 42.2 | 16.5 | 26.8 | 43.2 | 16.1 | 26.3 | 42.4 |
| Bacon curing, mear and fish products | 54.0 | 50.5 | 104.4 | 53.5 | 49.0 | 102.5 | 52.8 | 49.1 | 102.0 |
| Milk and milk products | 41.0 | 15.0 | 56.0 | 41.7 | 15.3 | 57.0 | 40.9 | 14.9 | 55.8 |
| Sugar | 10.5 | 3.2 | 13.8 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 11.6 | 9.4 | 3.0 | 12.4 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 33.1 | 40.2 | 73.3 | 33.6 | 40.3 | 73.9 | 33.5 | 39.9 | 73.3 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 28.9 | 33.5 | 62.3 | 28.4 | 32.2 | 60.6 | 27.7 | 31.9 | 59.5 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 21.6 | 5.0 | 26.5 | 21.5 | 4.8 | 26.3 | 21.6 | 4.8 | 26.3 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.4 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 20.0 | 14.4 | 34.4 | 19.8 | 14.4 | 34.2 | 19.6 | 13.9 | 33.4 |
| Brewing and malting | 56.2 | 13.1 | 69.3 | 56.4 | 13.0 | 69.4 | 56.3 | 13.0 | 69.3 |
| Soft drinks | 16.1 | 8.9 | 25.1 | 16.7 | 9.2 | 25.9 | 16.5 | 9.4 | 25.9 |
| Other drink industries | 20.2 | 13.3 | 33.4 | 20.6 | 13.9 | 34.5 | 20.7 | 13.5 | 34.2 |
| Tobacco | 14.6 | 16.3 | 30.9 | 14.8 | 16.0 | 30.7 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 30.8 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 33.0 | 4.0 | 37.0 | 32.7 | 4.0 | 36.7 | 32.5 | 4.0 | 36.5 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 10.5 | 0.4 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 0.4 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 0.4 | 10.4 |
| Mineral oil refining | 16.6 | 2.1 | 18.7 | 16.5 | 2.0 | 18.6 | 16.4 | 2.0 | 18.4 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 7.6 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 307.9 | 122.7 | 430.6 | 309.7 | 124.6 | 434.3 | 309.4 | 123.9 | 433.3 |
| General chemicals | 113.9 | 22.1 | 136.0 | 114.6 | 22.4 | 137.0 | 115.0 | 22.4 | 137.4 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 40.4 | 31.9 | 72.3 | 42.0 | 33.0 | 75.0 | 41.4 | 32.9 | 74.3 |
| Toilet preparations | 8.7 | 14.8 | 23.6 | 9.0 | 15.3 | 24.4 | 8.9 | 14.9 | 23.7 |
| Paint | 19.6 | 7.2 | 26.8 | 19.8 | 7.4 | 27.2 | 19.7 | 7.3 | 27.0 |
| Soap and detergents | 10.6 | 6.7 | 17.3 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 17.1 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 17.2 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 42.9 | 8.7 | 51.6 | 43.0 | 8.4 | 51.4 | 43.1 | 8.3 | 51.3 |
| Dyestuffs and pigments | 19.0 | 3.5 | 22.5 | 18.7 | 3.5 | 22.2 | 18.7 | 3.5 | 22.2 |
| Fertilisers | 9.6 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 11.3 |
| Other chemical industries | 43.1 | 26.2 | 69.3 | 42.5 | 26.3 | 68.8 | 42.6 | 26.3 | 68.9 |
| Metal manufacture | 421.6 | 54.2 | 475.8 | 405.0 | 52.7 | 457.6 | 401.3 | 52.7 | 454.0 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 214.7 | 20.2 | 234.9 | 200.6 | 19.3 | 219.9 | 198.7 | 19.2 | 217.8 |
| Iron tubes | 43.5 | 6.8 | 50.3 | 41.7 | 6.6 | 48.3 | 41.4 | 6.4 | 47.8 |
| Iron castings, etc | 68.1 | 7.1 | 75.2 | 68.5 | 6.8 | 75.2 | 67.4 | 7.0 | 74.4 |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 43.0 | 7.6 | 50.7 | 42.6 | 7.4 | 49.9 | 42.2 | 7.3 | 49.5 |
| Copper, brass and other copper alloys | 34.2 | 8.2 | 42.4 | 34.0 | 8.4 | 42.4 | 34.1 | 8.7 | 42.8 |
| Other base metals | 18.1 | 4.3 | 22.3 | 17.6 | 4.3 | 21.9 | 17.5 | 4.1 | 21.6 |
| Mechanical engineering | 787.7 | 145.9 | 933.6 | 783.7 | 144.3 | 928.0 | 777.7 | 144.2 | 921.9 |
| Agricultural machinery (except tractors) | 25.7 | 4.1 | 29.9 | 24.5 | 4.0 | 28.5 | 24.4 | 4.0 | 28.4 |
| Metal working machine tools | 56.5 | 9.3 | 65.8 | 56.1 | 9.3 | 65.4 | 55.1 | 9.2 | 64.3 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 70.7 | 14.8 | 85.4 | 70.1 | 14.6 | 84.8 | 69.9 | 14.5 | 84.4 |
| Industrial engines | 25.9 | 4.1 | 30.0 | 26.0 | 4.1 | 30.1 | 25.7 | 4.0 | 29.7 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 20.2 | 3.7 | 23.9 | 19.4 | 3.4 | 22.9 | 19.6 | 3.5 | 23.2 |
| Construction and earth-moving equipment | 39.0 | 4.6 | 43.5 | 38.7 | 4.4 | 43.1 | 38.8 | 4.4 | 43.2 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 53.0 | 8.4 | 61.4 | 53.0 | 8.6 | 61.7 | 52.4 | 8.6 | 61.0 |
| Office machinery | 16.0 | 6.6 | 22.6 | 15.9 | 6.5 | 22.4 | 15.9 | 6.7 | 22.6 |
| Other machinery | 180.1 | 36.2 | 216.3 | 181.2 | 35.8 | 217.1 | 180.1 | 35.9 | 216.0 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 139.9 | 17.1 | 157.0 | 140.6 | 17.0 | 157.7 | 138.2 | 16.9 | 155.1 |
| Ordnance and small arms | 17.4 | 4.5 | 21.9 | 17.2 | 4.3 | 21.5 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 21.3 |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 143.4 | 32.5 | 175.9 | 140.8 | 32.1 | 172.9 | 140.6 | 32.1 | 172.8 |
| Instrument engineering | 96.2 | 53.2 | 149.4 | 95.7 | 52.5 | 148.2 | 96.2 | 53.0 | 149.2 |
| Photographic and document copying equipment | 8.9 | 3.1 | 12.1 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 11.6 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 11.5 |
| Watches and clocks | 5.5 | 6.4 | 12.0 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 11.9 |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 15.9 | 11.3 | 27.2 | 15.5 | 10.8 | 26.3 | 15.8 | 10.8 | 26.6 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 65.8 | 32.4 | 98.2 | 66.1 | 32.3 | 98.4 | 66.4 | 32.8 | 99.1 |

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

THOUSANDS

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | December 1977* | | | September 1978* | | | December 1978* | | |
|---|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females |
| Electrical engineering | 467.3 | 276.5 | 743.8 | 469.2 | 275.9 | 745.1 | 469.2 | 275.4 | 744.6 |
| Electrical machinery | 101.1 | 33.1 | 134.1 | 101.5 | 32.9 | 134.3 | 101.1 | 32.9 | 134.0 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 31.6 | 12.6 | 44.2 | 31.2 | 12.2 | 43.4 | 31.4 | 12.1 | 43.5 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | 41.4 | 24.3 | 65.7 | 40.1 | 25.0 | 65.1 | 39.8 | 25.5 | 65.2 |
| Radio and electronic components | 63.8 | 66.2 | 130.0 | 64.2 | 64.8 | 129.0 | 64.1 | 65.8 | 129.9 |
| Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | 25.0 | 27.6 | 52.7 | 23.9 | 25.9 | 49.7 | 23.5 | 24.8 | 48.3 |
| Electronic computers | 32.8 | 12.0 | 44.8 | 34.0 | 12.5 | 46.6 | 34.3 | 12.7 | 47.0 |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 67.5 | 26.4 | 93.9 | 68.5 | 27.2 | 95.7 | 68.9 | 26.7 | 95.6 |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 41.2 | 21.4 | 62.6 | 41.8 | 21.4 | 63.2 | 41.7 | 21.6 | 63.3 |
| Other electrical goods | 62.9 | 52.9 | 115.7 | 64.1 | 54.0 | 118.1 | 64.4 | 53.4 | 117.8 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 162.7 | 13.2 | 175.8 | 161.1 | 13.3 | 174.4 | 159.5 | 13.3 | 172.8 |
| Vehicles | 677.2 | 94.3 | 771.5 | 673.6 | 93.1 | 766.8 | 670.3 | 93.1 | 763.4 |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturing | 33.7 | 2.7 | 36.4 | 30.7 | 2.5 | 33.2 | 30.8 | 2.5 | 33.2 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 426.3 | 59.0 | 485.4 | 423.4 | 57.5 | 480.9 | 418.0 | 57.2 | 475.2 |
| Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing | 10.6 | 3.4 | 13.9 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 14.0 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 13.8 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 164.8 | 26.9 | 191.7 | 167.3 | 27.4 | 194.7 | 169.1 | 27.8 | 196.9 |
| Locomotives and railway track equipment | 17.3 | 1.1 | 18.3 | 17.1 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 1.0 | 18.3 |
| Railway carriages and wagons and trams | 24.4 | 1.2 | 25.7 | 24.7 | 1.2 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 1.2 | 26.0 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 3,879 | 151.7 | 539.6 | 388.5 | 150.1 | 538.6 | 386.9 | 150.0 | 536.9 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 49.2 | 12.6 | 61.8 | 49.2 | 12.3 | 61.5 | 49.7 | 12.5 | 62.2 |
| Hand tools and implements | 13.3 | 6.4 | 19.6 | 13.1 | 5.9 | 19.0 | 13.2 | 6.1 | 19.2 |
| Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc | 7.7 | 4.9 | 12.7 | 8.0 | 4.9 | 12.8 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 12.5 |
| Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc | 24.4 | 10.0 | 34.4 | 23.9 | 9.8 | 33.8 | 24.0 | 9.7 | 33.7 |
| Wire and wire manufactures | 29.6 | 7.9 | 37.6 | 28.1 | 7.8 | 36.0 | 28.1 | 7.9 | 36.0 |
| Cans and metal boxes | 18.0 | 13.6 | 31.5 | 18.2 | 13.2 | 31.4 | 17.8 | 12.7 | 30.5 |
| Jewellery and precious metals | 14.8 | 8.4 | 23.2 | 14.2 | 8.0 | 22.2 | 14.0 | 8.1 | 22.1 |
| Metal industries not elsewhere specified | 230.5 | 87.9 | 318.4 | 233.9 | 88.1 | 322.0 | 232.4 | 88.4 | 320.8 |
| Textiles | 259.4 | 215.3 | 474.7 | 251.7 | 208.9 | 460.6 | 250.8 | 208.3 | 459.1 |
| Production of man-made fibres | 26.9 | 4.2 | 31.1 | 26.3 | 4.3 | 30.6 | 26.2 | 4.2 | 30.5 |
| Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems | 28.0 | 21.3 | 49.3 | 26.0 | 19.9 | 45.9 | 26.1 | 19.9 | 46.0 |
| Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres | 23.1 | 15.7 | 38.8 | 22.1 | 14.8 | 36.9 | 22.1 | 14.8 | 36.9 |
| Woolen and worsted | 44.8 | 35.5 | 80.3 | 44.0 | 34.3 | 78.3 | 43.1 | 34.1 | 77.2 |
| Jute | 5.2 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 8.4 |
| Rope, twine and net | 2.6 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 5.1 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 39.1 | 79.1 | 118.2 | 37.5 | 76.7 | 114.2 | 37.3 | 76.0 | 113.3 |
| Lace | 2.4 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 5.4 |
| Carpets | 21.7 | 11.7 | 33.4 | 21.1 | 11.1 | 32.2 | 21.0 | 11.1 | 32.1 |
| Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide) | 5.8 | 6.9 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 12.9 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 12.9 |
| Made-up textiles | 8.2 | 13.4 | 21.6 | 8.0 | 13.4 | 21.4 | 8.2 | 13.4 | 21.6 |
| Textile finishing | 32.9 | 13.9 | 46.8 | 32.0 | 13.3 | 45.3 | 32.3 | 13.6 | 45.9 |
| Other textile industries | 18.8 | 5.6 | 24.4 | 18.1 | 5.9 | 23.9 | 18.0 | 5.8 | 23.8 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 23.0 | 17.5 | 40.6 | 22.0 | 17.5 | 39.6 | 22.3 | 17.9 | 40.2 |
| Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery | 14.6 | 4.1 | 18.7 | 13.9 | 4.0 | 17.9 | 13.8 | 4.1 | 17.8 |
| Leather goods | 6.4 | 11.9 | 18.2 | 6.0 | 11.8 | 17.8 | 6.5 | 12.1 | 18.6 |
| Fur | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| Clothing and footwear | 88.3 | 279.9 | 368.2 | 87.4 | 275.6 | 362.9 | 87.4 | 276.3 | 363.7 |
| Weatherproof outerwear | 3.6 | 14.5 | 18.0 | 3.7 | 14.2 | 17.9 | 3.7 | 14.1 | 17.8 |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 15.5 | 54.6 | 70.2 | 14.9 | 54.1 | 69.0 | 14.8 | 53.7 | 68.7 |
| Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 30.5 | 29.5 | 60.0 | 30.5 | 28.8 | 59.3 | 30.4 | 28.9 | 59.3 |
| Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc | 5.5 | 31.6 | 37.1 | 5.6 | 31.2 | 36.9 | 5.9 | 31.5 | 37.5 |
| Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc | 13.0 | 79.2 | 92.2 | 13.1 | 77.6 | 90.7 | 13.2 | 78.4 | 91.6 |
| Hats, caps and millinery | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 |
| Dress industries not elsewhere specified | 5.9 | 24.6 | 30.5 | 5.6 | 24.0 | 29.7 | 5.7 | 24.0 | 29.7 |
| Footwear | 32.9 | 42.4 | 75.3 | 32.5 | 42.2 | 74.6 | 32.3 | 42.1 | 74.4 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 200.8 | 62.9 | 263.7 | 201.2 | 62.4 | 263.6 | 200.7 | 62.4 | 263.1 |
| Bricks, fireclay, and refractory goods | 36.0 | 4.2 | 40.3 | 35.8 | 4.4 | 40.2 | 35.7 | 4.4 | 40.1 |
| Pottery | 31.3 | 30.1 | 61.4 | 31.3 | 29.9 | 61.2 | 31.3 | 29.6 | 60.9 |
| Glass | 53.3 | 16.2 | 69.5 | 53.1 | 15.5 | 68.7 | 52.9 | 15.7 | 68.7 |
| Cement | 12.2 | 1.1 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 1.2 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 1.2 | 13.6 |
| Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified | 68.0 | 11.2 | 79.2 | 68.7 | 11.4 | 80.1 | 68.4 | 11.5 | 79.9 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 210.0 | 49.5 | 259.5 | 208.7 | 49.4 | 258.1 | 212.6 | 50.3 | 262.9 |
| Timber | 76.0 | 12.0 | 88.0 | 76.2 | 11.8 | 88.0 | 77.2 | 11.8 | 89.0 |
| Furniture and upholstery | 73.1 | 16.9 | 90.0 | 72.4 | 16.7 | 89.0 | 73.8 | 17.1 | 90.9 |
| Bedding, etc | 10.0 | 8.9 | 18.9 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 18.8 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 19.6 |
| Shop and office fitting | 24.0 | 4.0 | 28.0 | 24.0 | 4.1 | 28.0 | 24.3 | 4.2 | 28.4 |
| Wooden containers and baskets | 12.0 | 3.5 | 15.5 | 11.9 | 3.4 | 15.3 | 12.0 | 3.4 | 15.4 |
| Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures | 14.9 | 4.1 | 19.1 | 14.7 | 4.1 | 18.9 | 15.3 | 4.3 | 19.6 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 363.2 | 174.6 | 537.8 | 365.1 | 176.0 | 541.1 | 364.9 | 177.1 | 542.0 |
| Paper and board | 52.2 | 10.6 | 62.7 | 52.2 | 10.3 | 62.5 | 52.1 | 10.2 | 62.3 |
| Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials | 51.3 | 29.9 | 81.2 | 50.9 | 28.8 | 79.7 | 51.1 | 28.8 | 79.9 |
| Manufactured stationery | 19.7 | 16.1 | 35.7 | 20.0 | 16.2 | 36.2 | 20.1 | 16.0 | 36.2 |
| Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified | 14.9 | 9.6 | 24.5 | 14.9 | 9.6 | 24.6 | 14.8 | 9.4 | 24.2 |
| Printing, publishing of newspapers | 59.1 | 17.4 | 76.5 | 59.0 | 17.9 | 76.9 | 59.1 | 17.9 | 77.0 |
| Printing, publishing of periodicals | 41.1 | 19.7 | 60.8 | 41.3 | 20.6 | 61.9 | 41.4 | 21.0 | 62.4 |
| Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc | 125.0 | 71.4 | 196.4 | 126.6 | 72.5 | 199.2 | 126.4 | 73.6 | 200.1 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 210.9 | 118.3 | 329.2 | 210.3 | 120.2 | 330.5 | 209.9 | 119.3 | 329.3 |
| Rubber | 86.5 | 24.7 | 111.1 | 84.8 | 24.3 | 109.1 | 84.1 | 24.0 | 108.1 |
| Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc | 11.3 | 2.6 | 13.9 | 11.1 | 2.6 | 13.7 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 13.6 |
| Brushes and brooms | 4.1 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 9.4 |
| Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment | 17.9 | 25.5 | 43.3 | 17.8 | 25.3 | 43.1 | 18.0 | 25.0 | 43.0 |
| Miscellaneous stationery goods | 4.1 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 8.4 |
| Plastics products not elsewhere specified | 74.8 | 45.0 | 119.7 | 76.1 | 46.4 | 122.4 | 76.2 | 46.2 | 122.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 12.3 | 11.6 | 24.0 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 24.2 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 24.5 |
| Construction ** | 1,125.2 | 101.9 | 1,227.1 | 1,140.0 | 101.9 | 1,241.9 | 1,141.2 | 101.9 | 1,243.1 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 272.0 | 67.4 | 339.5 | 275.7 | 69.2 | 344.9 | 276.5 | 69.5 | 346.1 |
| Gas | 75.6 | 26.1 | 101.7 | 76.8 | 26.9 | 103.7 | 77.3 | 27.3 | 104.6 |
| Electricity | 142.6 | 33.3 | 175.9 | 143.5 | 34.0 | 177.5 | 143.4 | 33.7 | 177.2 |
| Water supply | 53.8 | 8.0 | 61.8 | 55.4 | 8.3 | 63.7 | 55.8 | 8.5 | 64.3 |

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

THOUSANDS

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | December 1977* | | | September 1978* | | | December 1978* | | |
|--|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females | Males | Females | Total, males and females |
| Transport and communication | 1,171.6 | 250.9 | 1,422.6 | 1,176.5 | 261.4 | 1,438.0 | 1,170.5 | 261.5 | 1,432.0 |
| Railways | 193.5 | 14.6 | 208.1 | 195.2 | 15.0 | 210.2 | 193.5 | 14.8 | 208.3 |
| Road passenger transport | 177.1 | 32.5 | 209.6 | 176.0 | 32.7 | 208.7 | 174.8 | 31.9 | 206.7 |
| Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward | 172.4 | 19.7 | 192.1 | 170.9 | 20.4 | 191.3 | 171.2 | 20.8 | 192.0 |
| Other road haulage | 20.0 | 2.9 | 22.9 | 19.3 | 3.1 | 22.4 | 19.1 | 2.9 | 22.1 |
| Sea transport | 134.7 | 12.1 | 146.8 | 135.0 | 12.1 | 147.1 | 133.7 | 12.5 | 146.2 |
| Port and inland water transport | 58.9 | 22.3 | 81.2 | 61.8 | 25.3 | 87.1 | 62.2 | 25.4 | 87.7 |
| Air transport | 313.0 | 94.1 | 407.2 | 314.6 | 97.2 | 411.9 | 315.1 | 97.4 | 412.5 |
| Postal services and telecommunications | 102.0 | 52.7 | 154.7 | 103.7 | 55.6 | 159.3 | 100.9 | 55.8 | 156.7 |
| Miscellaneous transport services and storage | | | | | | | | | |
| Distributive trades | 1,192.5 | 1,535.3 | 2,727.8 | 1,187.5 | 1,515.2 | 2,702.7 | 1,204.3 | 1,587.9 | 2,792.2 |
| Wholesale distribution of food and drink | 154.5 | 68.5 | 223.0 | 155.1 | 70.9 | 226.0 | 154.4 | 70.1 | 224.6 |
| Wholesale distribution of petroleum products | 22.4 | 5.3 | 27.7 | 21.8 | 5.3 | 27.2 | 21.8 | 5.4 | 27.2 |
| Other wholesale distribution | 170.0 | 117.0 | 287.0 | 170.9 | 119.8 | 290.6 | 172.3 | 122.8 | 295.0 |
| Retail distribution of food and drink | 211.0 | 382.4 | 593.5 | 208.2 | 376.7 | 584.9 | 212.9 | 387.7 | 600.6 |
| Other retail distribution | 414.9 | 886.3 | 1,301.2 | 414.1 | 866.0 | 1,280.1 | 421.7 | 923.7 | 1,345.3 |
| Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies | 85.1 | 30.9 | 116.0 | 83.5 | 31.7 | 115.2 | 85.9 | 32.1 | 118.0 |
| Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery | 134.6 | 44.8 | 179.4 | 133.9 | 44.7 | 178.6 | 135.3 | 46.2 | 181.5 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 553.4 | 581.8 | 1,135.3 | 556.4 | 597.8 | 1,154.1 | | | |

Table 2 Quarterly series of employees in employment: regional analysis

THOUSANDS

| | Total, all industries and services†** | Males | Females | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal, petroleum and chemical products | Metal manufacture |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| South East and East Anglia | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 7,993 | 4,650 | 3,343 | 116.5 | 14.4 | 204.7 | 147.7 | 34.1 |
| March 1978* | 7,940 | 4,621 | 3,319 | 113.1 | 14.4 | 200.4 | 146.8 | 33.3 |
| June 1978* | 7,985 | 4,642 | 3,344 | 121.5 | 14.5 | 202.9 | 146.5 | 33.0 |
| September 1978* | 8,024 | 4,669 | 3,355 | 127.0 | 14.3 | 204.1 | 147.6 | 33.3 |
| December 1978* | 8,076 | 4,667 | 3,409 | 118.6 | 14.3 | 204.2 | 147.5 | 33.3 |
| South West | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 1,513 | 894 | 619 | 46.4 | 11.2 | 58.2 | 16.6 | 8.1 |
| March 1978* | 1,502 | 890 | 612 | 44.6 | 11.2 | 57.1 | 16.5 | 8.2 |
| June 1978* | 1,544 | 907 | 637 | 48.8 | 11.2 | 58.3 | 16.7 | 8.1 |
| September 1978* | 1,550 | 910 | 639 | 48.4 | 11.2 | 58.5 | 16.9 | 8.1 |
| December 1978* | 1,540 | 903 | 637 | 47.1 | 11.2 | 57.7 | 17.0 | 8.3 |
| West Midlands | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 2,217 | 1,340 | 878 | 29.8 | 25.4 | 55.0 | 21.3 | 119.1 |
| March 1978* | 2,208 | 1,336 | 873 | 29.5 | 25.5 | 54.4 | 21.2 | 118.4 |
| June 1978* | 2,213 | 1,334 | 879 | 31.3 | 25.4 | 55.8 | 21.3 | 118.0 |
| September 1978* | 2,219 | 1,337 | 882 | 32.6 | 25.0 | 55.8 | 21.5 | 117.6 |
| December 1978* | 2,230 | 1,334 | 896 | 30.3 | 24.9 | 55.7 | 21.4 | 115.3 |
| East Midlands | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 1,516 | 903 | 613 | 34.9 | 71.9 | 50.9 | 28.0 | 39.5 |
| March 1978* | 1,503 | 900 | 604 | 32.0 | 72.3 | 48.8 | 27.8 | 39.2 |
| June 1978* | 1,511 | 903 | 608 | 34.8 | 72.9 | 50.1 | 27.9 | 38.1 |
| September 1978* | 1,517 | 907 | 610 | 37.7 | 71.8 | 50.3 | 29.1 | 38.1 |
| December 1978* | 1,525 | 905 | 619 | 35.5 | 71.1 | 50.4 | 29.0 | 37.2 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 1,994 | 1,200 | 794 | 33.6 | 81.7 | 85.0 | 39.8 | 92.5 |
| March 1978* | 1,973 | 1,190 | 783 | 32.2 | 81.9 | 82.7 | 39.6 | 91.0 |
| June 1978* | 1,989 | 1,193 | 796 | 34.2 | 81.9 | 84.6 | 39.2 | 89.3 |
| September 1978* | 1,994 | 1,199 | 795 | 35.2 | 79.9 | 85.7 | 39.6 | 89.9 |
| December 1978* | 2,002 | 1,197 | 805 | 34.2 | 79.6 | 83.9 | 39.6 | 89.3 |
| North West | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 2,648 | 1,532 | 1,116 | 17.3 | 14.4 | 104.9 | 104.6 | 20.1 |
| March 1978* | 2,631 | 1,524 | 1,108 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 103.3 | 104.3 | 20.1 |
| June 1978* | 2,633 | 1,519 | 1,114 | 17.4 | 14.2 | 102.7 | 104.1 | 19.8 |
| September 1978* | 2,650 | 1,530 | 1,119 | 18.4 | 14.1 | 103.6 | 105.3 | 19.5 |
| December 1978* | 2,667 | 1,531 | 1,137 | 17.6 | 14.0 | 101.8 | 105.0 | 19.6 |
| North | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 1,264 | 767 | 497 | 16.4 | 48.6 | 31.6 | 55.5 | 47.8 |
| March 1978* | 1,253 | 760 | 493 | 16.1 | 48.8 | 31.3 | 55.4 | 46.2 |
| June 1978* | 1,261 | 762 | 499 | 16.6 | 48.8 | 31.3 | 55.5 | 45.1 |
| September 1978* | 1,264 | 762 | 503 | 16.9 | 47.7 | 31.5 | 56.2 | 44.5 |
| December 1978* | 1,275 | 765 | 510 | 16.6 | 47.3 | 30.8 | 56.0 | 45.3 |
| Wales | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 994 | 605 | 389 | 24.7 | 39.6 | 19.5 | 22.3 | 77.1 |
| March 1978* | 986 | 603 | 383 | 24.1 | 39.6 | 19.4 | 22.2 | 75.9 |
| June 1978* | 1,006 | 611 | 395 | 24.4 | 39.1 | 19.3 | 22.5 | 70.9 |
| September 1978* | 1,006 | 609 | 397 | 25.4 | 38.2 | 19.4 | 22.7 | 70.6 |
| December 1978* | 1,004 | 605 | 399 | 25.1 | 37.9 | 19.4 | 22.1 | 70.0 |
| Scotland | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 2,068 | 1,195 | 872 | 48.6 | 33.6 | 91.8 | 31.8 | 37.6 |
| March 1978* | 2,058 | 1,190 | 868 | 49.0 | 33.6 | 91.4 | 31.8 | 37.4 |
| June 1978* | 2,079 | 1,202 | 877 | 47.9 | 33.4 | 91.2 | 31.4 | 36.6 |
| September 1978* | 2,088 | 1,203 | 885 | 49.0 | 32.4 | 91.7 | 32.1 | 36.1 |
| December 1978* | 2,081 | 1,199 | 882 | 47.9 | 32.4 | 90.4 | 32.2 | 35.8 |
| Great Britain | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 22,206 | 13,086 | 9,120 | 368.2 | 340.8 | 701.6 | 467.6 | 475.8 |
| March 1978* | 22,056 | 13,012 | 9,044 | 357.3 | 341.7 | 688.7 | 465.5 | 469.7 |
| June 1978* | 22,221 | 13,072 | 9,149 | 376.9 | 341.4 | 696.0 | 465.2 | 458.9 |
| September 1978* | 22,311 | 13,126 | 9,185 | 390.7 | 334.7 | 700.5 | 471.0 | 457.6 |
| December 1978* | 22,400 | 13,106 | 9,294 | 373.0 | 332.7 | 694.3 | 469.7 | 454.0 |

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*.)
The December 1978 figures for Agriculture for the English regions and Wales have been estimated.

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

THOUSANDS

| | Engineering and allied industries | Textiles, leather and clothing | Other manufacturing | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication | Distributive trades | Financial, professional and miscellaneous services† | Public administration and defence †† |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| South East and East Anglia | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 1,053.0 | 123.6 | 526.6 | 396.3 | 116.4 | 645.5 | 1,070.0 | 2,919.9 | 624.3 |
| March 1978* | 1,048.0 | 122.0 | 525.2 | 395.4 | 116.3 | 642.5 | 1,044.9 | 2,915.7 | 622.4 |
| June 1978* | 1,043.2 | 121.5 | 526.7 | 398.7 | 116.7 | 648.5 | 1,055.5 | 2,932.0 | 624.4 |
| September 1978* | 1,047.6 | 120.4 | 529.4 | 401.0 | 117.2 | 654.6 | 1,059.0 | 2,942.2 | 625.9 |
| December 1978* | 1,044.7 | 120.7 | 530.5 | 401.4 | 117.5 | 651.8 | 1,101.5 | 2,963.6 | 626.3 |
| South West | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 226.4 | 37.2 | 91.4 | 89.4 | 29.6 | 82.2 | 209.0 | 497.4 | 110.0 |
| March 1978* | 225.2 | 37.0 | 90.2 | 89.2 | 29.5 | 81.6 | 203.1 | 498.1 | 110.4 |
| June 1978* | 224.6 | 37.0 | 90.7 | 89.9 | 29.6 | 81.8 | 206.8 | 528.2 | 112.6 |
| September 1978* | 226.6 | 36.7 | 91.7 | 90.5 | 29.9 | 83.3 | 210.2 | 525.5 | 112.2 |
| December 1978* | 227.3 | 36.5 | 92.5 | 90.6 | 30.3 | 82.2 | 215.4 | 513.0 | 111.4 |
| West Midlands | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 599.8 | 44.7 | 168.5 | 103.6 | 29.4 | 93.9 | 235.2 | 570.8 | 121.1 |
| March 1978* | 595.7 | 44.6 | 169.1 | 103.4 | 29.3 | 93.9 | 230.2 | 572.2 | 121.1 |
| June 1978* | 592.6 | 44.3 | 168.8 | 104.1 | 29.3 | 94.1 | 232.0 | 573.3 | 122.2 |
| September 1978* | 591.9 | 44.2 | 168.7 | 104.8 | 29.9 | 95.3 | 231.4 | 576.8 | 123.3 |
| December 1978* | 587.9 | 44.3 | 169.1 | 104.9 | 29.9 | 95.5 | 238.2 | 589.1 | 123.5 |
| East Midlands | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 216.5 | 173.4 | 94.2 | 75.6 | 24.3 | 70.4 | 168.7 | 370.6 | 96.6 |
| March 1978* | 215.5 | 171.2 | 93.6 | 75.5 | 24.3 | 69.2 | 165.0 | 372.5 | 96.4 |
| June 1978* | 216.9 | 170.1 | 93.9 | 76.0 | 24.4 | 70.2 | 167.1 | 371.6 | 96.9 |
| September 1978* | 218.7 | 169.6 | 94.5 | 76.6 | 25.2 | 71.2 | 167.5 | 368.9 | 98.1 |
| December 1978* | 217.5 | 168.9 | 95.2 | 76.6 | 25.5 | 70.8 | 171.9 | 376.8 | 98.0 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 248.5 | 146.7 | 111.0 | 106.8 | 32.8 | 108.2 | 224.4 | 563.1 | 120.0 |
| March 1978* | 246.9 | 144.9 | 109.1 | 106.6 | 32.8 | 107.1 | 219.1 | 559.1 | 120.4 |
| June 1978* | 244.7 | 143.9 | 109.5 | 107.4 | 32.8 | 108.2 | 220.5 | 571.9 | 121.6 |
| September 1978* | 246.7 | 143.2 | 110.5 | 108.1 | 33.5 | 109.8 | 224.4 | 564.8 | 122.6 |
| December 1978* | 245.8 | 142.2 | 110.9 | 108.2 | 33.7 | 108.6 | 229.5 | 575.7 | 121.4 |
| North West | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 409.2 | 186.0 | 188.4 | 130.4 | 39.5 | 167.7 | 319.4 | 773.6 | 172.3 |
| March 1978* | 407.6 | 182.3 | 186.4 | 130.1 | 39.5 | 167.1 | 310.2 | 776.9 | 172.4 |
| June 1978* | 402.0 | 180.1 | 185.8 | 131.0 | 39.7 | 167.8 | 314.4 | 780.2 | 173.3 |
| September 1978* | 404.5 | 177.9 | 186.1 | 132.0 | 40.1 | 168.8 | 322.1 | 782.5 | 174.8 |
| December 1978* | 403.2 | 178.4 | 186.1 | 132.0 | 40.3 | 168.6 | 332.5 | 794.8 | 173.5 |
| North | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 190.5 | 51.9 | 60.9 | 92.6 | 19.7 | 65.2 | 150.8 | 340.2 | 92.4 |
| March 1978* | 189.1 | 52.1 | 60.5 | 92.4 | 19.6 | 64.6 | 145.5 | 338.6 | 92.8 |
| June 1978* | 190.0 | 51.7 | 60.3 | 93.0 | 19.7 | 65.0 | 146.6 | 343.2 | 94.3 |
| September 1978* | 189.7 | 51.7 | 60.8 | 93.7 | 20.0 | 65.3 | 147.5 | 344.2 | 94.7 |
| December 1978* | 188.8 | 51.7 | 61.1 | 93.8 | 20.1 | 65.1 | 155.9 | 348.8 | 93.6 |
| Wales | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 112.3 | 28.1 | 49.2 | 66.8 | 19.1 | 56.6 | 105.4 | 287.4 | 85.4 |
| March 1978* | 111.0 | 27.7 | 48.3 | 66.7 | 19.0 | 56.0 | 101.6 | 289.5 | 85.2 |
| June 1978* | 114.1 | 27.9 | 49.5 | 67.2 | 19.1 | 56.7 | 103.3 | 305.5 | 86.5 |
| September 1978* | 114.8 | 27.4 | 50.7 | 67.6 | 19.5 | 56.9 | 102.2 | 303.7 | 86.6 |
| December 1978* | 114.7 | 26.7 | 50.6 | 67.8 | 19.6 | 56.9 | 103.7 | 303.3 | 85.7 |
| Scotland | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 257.5 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 165.4 | 28.9 | 132.9 | 244.9 | 653.1 | 149.8 |
| March 1978* | 257.6 | 92.2 | 99.3 | 165.1 | 28.8 | 131.9 | 237.6 | 651.5 | 150.9 |
| June 1978* | 258.8 | 91.9 | 100.6 | 166.3 | 29.1 | 133.4 | 237.2 | 667.1 | 154.1 |
| September 1978* | 260.6 | 92.0 | 101.0 | 167.5 | 29.6 | 132.6 | 238.5 | 670.5 | 154.6 |
| December 1978* | 258.8 | 93.6 | 101.2 | 167.6 | 29.2 | 132.6 | 243.7 | 662.6 | 152.9 |
| Great Britain | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1977* | 3,313.7 | 883.4 | 1,390.2 | 1,227.1 | 339.5 | 1,422.6 | 2,727.8 | 6,976.1 | 1,571.8 |
| March 1978* | 3,296.4 | 874.0 | 1,381.6 | 1,224.3 | 339.1 | 1,413.9 | 2,657.1 | 6,974.2 | 1,572.1 |
| June 1978* | 3,286.9 | 868.5 | 1,385.9 | 1,233.1 | 340.3 | 1,425.8 | 2,683.4 | 7,072.9 | 1,585.8 |
| September 1978* | 3,301.1 | 863.1 | 1,393.3 | 1,241.9 | 344.9 | 1,437.8 | 2,702.7 | 7,079.3 | 1,592.9 |
| December 1978* | 3,288.7 | 863.0 | 1,397.3 | 1,243.1 | 346.1 | 1,432.2 | 2,792.2 | 7,127.8 | 1,586.2 |

Equal pay and sex discrimination

Outcome of applications to industrial tribunals in 1978

Information is now available on the outcome of applications to industrial tribunals under the Equal Pay Act 1970 and the employment provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, covering cases completed during the period from January 1, 1978 to December 31, 1978. Information on cases completed in 1976 and 1977 was published in the May 1977 and April 1978 issues of *Employment Gazette* respectively.

Under both Acts there is provision for conciliation. A copy of each application is sent to a conciliation officer of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). The conciliation officer has a duty to try to promote a settlement of a complaint without the need for a tribunal hearing.

At the conclusion of each case, that is after it has been determined at a tribunal hearing or settled by agreement without recourse to a tribunal hearing or withdrawn for other reasons, statistical returns are completed by ACAS. Cases which involve complaints brought under both Acts are included in the statistics for each Act.

Equal Pay Act 1970

The purpose of the Equal Pay Act is to eliminate discrimination between men and women in their pay and other terms of employment (for example overtime, bonus, piece-work payments) when they are in the same employment and doing the same or broadly similar work or work which has been rated as equivalent under job evaluation. Individual men and women who believe they have a right to equal treatment under the provisions of the Act and whose employer does not agree with them can apply to an industrial tribunal for a decision.

Table 1 Applicants analysed by age and sex

| | Males | Females | Total | Per cent |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Under 18 | — | 2 | 2 | 0.6 |
| 18-24 | 7 | 44 | 51 | 14.9 |
| 25-34 | 7 | 63 | 70 | 20.4 |
| 35-44 | 5 | 58 | 63 | 18.4 |
| 45-54 | 5 | 64 | 69 | 20.1 |
| 55-60 | 4 | 31 | 35 | 10.2 |
| Over 60 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2.9 |
| Not known | 1 | 42 | 43 | 12.5 |
| Total | 31 | 312 | 343 | 100.0 |

Table 2 Applicants analysed by region and sex

| | Males | Females | Total | Per cent |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| South Eastern | 4 | 80 | 84 | 24.5 |
| South Western | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2.0 |
| Midlands | 2 | 70 | 72 | 21.0 |
| Yorks and Humberside | 11 | 21 | 32 | 9.3 |
| North Western | 2 | 69 | 71 | 20.7 |
| Northern | 3 | 39 | 42 | 12.2 |
| Wales | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2.0 |
| Scotland | 4 | 24 | 28 | 8.2 |
| Total | 31 | 312 | 343 | 99.9 |

The number of applications to industrial tribunals continued to fall in 1978. During the year 343 cases were completed compared with 751 in 1977 and 1,742 in 1976.

Applicants

Table 1 analyses the age and sex of the 343 individuals whose cases were completed during the year. Of the applicants, 31 (9 per cent) were men; corresponding percentages of male applicants were 9.6 in 1977 and 3.3 in 1976. One hundred and eighty five (59.3 per cent) of the 312 female applicants were known to be in the age groups between 25 and 54.

Table 2 shows the regional distribution of the applicants.

The occupations of the applicants have been analysed by the 18 major groups of the Department of Employment's Occupational Classification (CODOT). Table 3 shows that the highest number of applicants—84 (24.5 per cent)—were

Table 3 Applicants analysed by occupational group and sex

| | Males | Females | Total | Per cent |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Managerial occupations (general management) | — | 2 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Professional and related occupations supporting management and administration | 2 | 7 | 9 | 2.6 |
| Professional and related occupations in education, welfare and health | — | 13 | 13 | 3.8 |
| Literary, artistic and sports occupations | — | — | — | — |
| Professional and related occupations in science engineering technology and similar fields | 13 | 13 | 26 | 7.6 |
| Managerial occupations (excluding general management) | — | 9 | 9 | 2.6 |
| Clerical and related occupations | 7 | 77 | 84 | 24.5 |
| Selling occupations | 1 | 14 | 15 | 4.4 |
| Security and protective service occupations | — | — | — | — |
| Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service occupations | 2 | 43 | 45 | 13.1 |
| Farming, fishing and related occupations | — | — | — | — |
| Materials processing occupations (excluding metal) | — | 8 | 8 | 2.3 |
| Making and repairing occupations (excluding metal and electrical) | — | 18 | 18 | 5.2 |
| Processing, making, repairing and related occupations (metal and electrical) | 2 | 24 | 26 | 7.6 |
| Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related occupations | — | 12 | 12 | 3.5 |
| Construction, mining and related occupations not elsewhere classified | — | — | — | — |
| Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related occupations | 1 | 35 | 36 | 10.5 |
| Miscellaneous occupations | 3 | 35 | 38 | 11.1 |
| Not known | — | 2 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Total | 31 | 312 | 343 | 100.0 |

Table 4 Applicants analysed by size of firm

| Number of employees | Males | Females | Total | Per cent |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Less than 20 | — | 10 | 10 | 2.9 |
| 20-49 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1.7 |
| 50-99 | 3 | 25 | 28 | 8.2 |
| 100-249 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 3.5 |
| 250-499 | — | 32 | 32 | 9.3 |
| 500-999 | 1 | 23 | 24 | 7.0 |
| 1,000 and over | 24 | 145 | 169 | 49.3 |
| Not known | 1 | 61 | 62 | 18.1 |
| Total | 31 | 312 | 343 | 100.0 |

employed in clerical and related occupations compared with 161 in 1977 (21.4 per cent).

Table 4 analyses the applications by the size of the respondent's firm and table 5 by industry. The industries of the respondents have been analysed by the Industry Order of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968. The highest number of applications by industry was by employees in the distributive trades (14.6 per cent, compared with only 2.3 per cent in 1977).

Table 6 is an analysis of the basic weekly wage of the applicants. Sixty-four per cent of the women were known to be earning a weekly wage of between £31 and £50. Of all applicants 88.1 per cent were known to be earning a basic weekly wage of £60 or less.

Nature and outcome of complaints

Two hundred and eighty one (82 per cent) of the 343 applications were made on the grounds of doing the same

Table 5 Applicants analysed by industry

| | Males | Females | Total | Per cent |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | — | — | — | 0.0 |
| Mining and quarrying | — | — | — | 0.0 |
| Food, drink, tobacco | 9 | 12 | 21 | 6.1 |
| Coal, and petroleum products | 1 | — | 1 | 0.3 |
| Chemicals | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2.9 |
| Metal manufacture | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1.7 |
| Mechanical engineering | 6 | 38 | 44 | 12.8 |
| Instrument engineering | — | 2 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Electrical engineering | 2 | 33 | 35 | 10.2 |
| Shipbuilding, and marine engineering | — | 21 | 21 | 6.1 |
| Vehicles | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.9 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | — | 10 | 10 | 2.9 |
| Textiles | — | 10 | 10 | 2.9 |
| Leather, leather goods, fur | — | 1 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Clothing and footwear | — | 43 | 43 | 12.5 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc | — | 1 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Timber, furniture etc | — | — | — | 0.0 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1.5 |
| Other manufacturing industries | — | 10 | 10 | 2.9 |
| Construction | — | 3 | 3 | 0.9 |
| Gas, electricity, water | 1 | — | 1 | 0.3 |
| Transport and communication | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1.5 |
| Distributive trades | 1 | 49 | 50 | 14.6 |
| Insurance, banking, finance | — | 2 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Professional and scientific services | — | 5 | 5 | 1.5 |
| Miscellaneous services | 1 | 40 | 41 | 12.0 |
| Public administration and defence | 1 | 12 | 13 | 3.8 |
| Total | 31 | 312 | 343 | 100.1 |

Table 6 Applicants analysed by basic weekly wage

| Wage £ | Males | Females | Total | Per cent |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Under £20 | — | 4 | 4 | 1.2 |
| 21-25 | — | 6 | 6 | 1.7 |
| 26-30 | — | 40 | 40 | 11.7 |
| 31-35 | 3 | 41 | 44 | 12.8 |
| 36-40 | 1 | 51 | 52 | 15.2 |
| 41-50 | 11 | 108 | 119 | 34.7 |
| 51-60 | 5 | 32 | 37 | 10.8 |
| 61-70 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 5.2 |
| 71-80 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 2.6 |
| 81-90 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.9 |
| 91-100 | — | 2 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Over 100 | — | 1 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Not known | — | 8 | 8 | 2.3 |
| Total | 31 | 312 | 343 | 100.0 |

or broadly similar work as a person of the opposite sex. The balance of 62 applications related to work rated as equivalent under job evaluation. Table 7 gives a breakdown of the outcome of the 343 cases.

Conciliation

Two hundred and forty four (71 per cent) either resulted in a conciliated settlement or were withdrawn after a conciliation officer's services had been used. The corresponding proportion for 1977 was 51.5 per cent and for 1976, 55 per cent. Nineteen cases were withdrawn before conciliation.

Tribunal hearings

Of the 80 cases heard by tribunals, decisions in 24 (30 per cent) were in favour of the applicant. This figure compares with 25 per cent in 1977 and 30 per cent in 1976. Tribunals dismissed 22 applications (27.5 per cent of the cases heard) on the grounds that the applicant was not doing the same or broadly similar work as a person of the opposite sex or work rated as equivalent. In 27 other cases tribunals ruled that there was a material difference other than the difference of sex between the applicant's case and that of the person with whom comparison was being made.

Table 7 Outcome of applications

| | Males | Females | Total | Per cent |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Settled by conciliation and withdrawn where conciliation attempted | | | | |
| Settled by conciliation | 1 | 28 | 29 | 8.5 |
| Withdrawn | | | | |
| private settlement | 9 | 40 | 49 | 14.3 |
| reasons not known* | 12 | 154 | 166 | 48.4 |
| Others withdrawn | | | | |
| private settlement | — | — | — | — |
| reasons not known* | — | 19 | 19 | 5.5 |
| Heard by tribunal | | | | |
| Complaints upheld | 1 | 23 | 24 | 7.0 |
| Complaint dismissed | | | | |
| not like or equivalent work | 2 | 20 | 22 | 6.4 |
| not same employment | — | — | — | — |
| material differences | 4 | 23 | 27 | 7.9 |
| other reasons | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2.0 |
| Total | 31 | 312 | 343 | 100.0 |

*These will include cases where the parties reached a private settlement but ACAS were not informed and cases where the applicant found the complaint to be out of scope.

Sex Discrimination Act 1975

The Sex Discrimination Act makes sex discrimination unlawful in employment, training and related matters (where discrimination against married people on the grounds of marriage is also dealt with) in education, and in the provision of goods, facilities and services to the public. The Act gives individuals the right to direct access to the courts or, in employment, training and related cases, to industrial tribunals.

Over the period January 1 to December 31, 1978 action was completed in respect of 171 applications to industrial tribunals (compared with 243 in 1976 and 229 in 1977) in relation to complaints arising under the employment provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act.

The following paragraphs describe the types of discrimination involved, some characteristics of the applicants and respondents, the area of complaints and the outcome of the applications.

Types of discrimination

The Act defines five types of discrimination. Direct sex discrimination is the less favourable treatment of a person, on the ground of his or her sex, than a person of the opposite sex is or would be treated. Indirect sex discrimination involves practices which, although applied equally to both sexes, are nevertheless discriminatory in their effect (whether or not this is intentional) and which cannot be shown to be justified. In the employment field direct and indirect discrimination against married persons as compared with unmarried persons of the same sex are defined in similar terms. The Act also defines as discrimination the victimisation of a person who, for example, has asserted his or her rights under the Act or the Equal Pay Act.

Table 1 shows that alleged direct sex discrimination continued to be the main reason for complaint in the cases completed.

Table 1 Applications analysed by type of discrimination and by sex of applicant

| | Males | Females | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| On grounds of sex | | | |
| Direct | 29 | 108 | 137 |
| Indirect | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| Against married persons | | | |
| Direct | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Indirect | — | 1 | 1 |
| Victimisation | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 41 | 130 | 171 |

Table 2 Applications analysed by age and sex of applicant

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Under 18 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 18-24 | 4 | 21 | 25 |
| 25-34 | 9 | 44 | 53 |
| 35-44 | 6 | 22 | 28 |
| 45-54 | 10 | 19 | 29 |
| 55-60 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Over 60 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Not known | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Total | 41 | 130 | 171 |

Table 3 Applications analysed by region and by sex of applicant

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| South Eastern | 14 | 49 | 63 |
| South Western | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Midlands | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 3 | 15 | 18 |
| North Western | 5 | 19 | 24 |
| Northern | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Wales | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Scotland | 4 | 17 | 21 |
| Total | 41 | 130 | 171 |

The applicants

Table 2 analyses the applications by the age and sex of the applicant and shows that about one quarter of the applicants were male.

Table 3 shows the regional distribution of the applicants.

In table 4 the occupations of the applicants or, in cases of complaints about recruitment, the job applied for, have been analysed by the 18 major groups of the Department of Employment's Occupational Classification (CODOT).

Table 4 Analysis by occupation (held or applied for)

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|
| Managerial occupations (general management) | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Professional and related occupations supporting management and administration | — | 10 | 10 |
| Professional and related occupations in education, welfare and health | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| Literary, artistic and sports occupations | — | — | — |
| Professional and related occupations in science, engineering, technology and similar fields | — | 3 | 3 |
| Managerial occupations (excluding general management) | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Clerical and related occupations | 10 | 33 | 43 |
| Selling occupations | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| Security and protective service occupations | — | 3 | 3 |
| Catering, cleaning, hair-dressing and other personal service occupations | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Farming, fishing and related occupations | — | — | — |
| Materials processing occupations (excluding metal) | — | 2 | 2 |
| Making and repairing occupations (excluding metal and electrical) | — | 2 | 2 |
| Processing, making repairing and related occupations (metal and electrical) | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related occupations | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Construction, mining and related occupations not elsewhere classified | — | 1 | 1 |
| Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related occupations | 2 | 15 | 17 |
| Miscellaneous occupations | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Not known | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 41 | 130 | 171 |

The respondents and complaints

The coverage of the employment provisions includes discrimination by employers, by employment agencies, by certain vocational training bodies, by trade unions and employers' associations and by bodies granting licences or other qualifications which facilitate the carrying on of a particular trade or occupation. As table 5 shows, all except 4 of the applications dealt with during the year related to alleged discrimination by employers. Nearly half of male applicants and about one-quarter of female applicants were seeking employment. About one-third of each sex were complaining about dismissal. About two-fifths of the applications from females related to treatment while they were employed.

For complaints against employers table 6 analyses the applications by the size of firms involved.

In table 7 the industry of respondents has been analysed by the Industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

The outcome of applications

Table 8 shows that two-thirds of the applications from males and nearly three-fifths of applications from females were cleared without the need for a tribunal hearing.

Table 9 analyses applications by the amount of compensation agreed at conciliation or awarded by a tribunal.

Table 5 Applications analysed by type of complaint and sex

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|
| By applicants for employment against employers regarding: | | | |
| Arrangements made by employers for recruitment | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| Terms offered | — | 1 | 1 |
| Refusal to engage or to offer employment | 16 | 26 | 42 |
| By employees regarding access to opportunities for: | | | |
| Promotion | 1 | 24 | 25 |
| Training | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Transfer | 2 | — | 2 |
| Other benefits | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| By employees in respect of: | | | |
| Dismissal | 12 | 41 | 53 |
| Other unfavourable treatment | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| By complainants against respondents other than employers: | | | |
| | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Total | 41 | 130 | 171 |

Table 6 Applications analysed by size of firm

| Number of employees | Total |
|---------------------|------------|
| Under 20 | 23 |
| 20-49 | 12 |
| 50-99 | 13 |
| 100-249 | 16 |
| 250-449 | 12 |
| 500-999 | 9 |
| 1000 and over | 52 |
| Not known | 30 |
| Total | 167 |

Table 7 Analysis by industry of respondent and by sex of applicant

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | — | 1 | 1 |
| Mining and quarrying | — | — | — |
| Food, drink, tobacco | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Coal and petroleum products | — | — | — |
| Chemicals | — | 1 | 1 |
| Metal manufacture | 1 | — | 1 |
| Mechanical engineering | — | 5 | 5 |
| Instrument engineering | — | 1 | 1 |
| Electrical engineering | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | — | 1 | 1 |
| Vehicles | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Textiles | — | 7 | 7 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | — | — | — |
| Clothing and footwear | — | 1 | 1 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc | — | — | — |
| Timber, furniture etc | — | — | — |
| Paper, printing and publishing | — | 4 | 4 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Construction | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Gas, electricity, water | — | 2 | 2 |
| Transport and communication | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| Distributive trades | 6 | 17 | 23 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Professional and scientific services | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| Miscellaneous services | 9 | 26 | 35 |
| Public administration and defence | 4 | 18 | 22 |
| Total | 41 | 130 | 171 |

Table 8 Outcome of applications

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|
| Cases cleared without a tribunal hearing | | | |
| Conciliated settlements | 6 | 23 | 29 |
| Withdrawn by applicant | — | 10 | 10 |
| Private settlement | — | 44 | 44 |
| Reasons not known* | 21 | — | 21 |
| Tribunal decisions | | | |
| Order declaring rights | — | 2 | 2 |
| Awards of compensation | — | 11 | 11 |
| Recommended course of action | — | 1 | 1 |
| Dismissal | 14 | 39 | 53 |
| Total | 41 | 130 | 171 |

*These will include cases where the parties reached a private settlement but ACAS were not informed and cases where the applicant found the complaint to be out of scope.

Table 9 Compensation

| | Agreed at conciliation | Awarded by tribunal |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| £1-£49 | 6 | 3 |
| £50-£99 | 6 | 1 |
| £100-£149 | 6 | — |
| £150-£199 | 1 | 1 |
| £200-£299 | 3 | 2 |
| £300-£399 | 1 | — |
| £400-£499 | — | 1 |
| £500-£749 | 1 | 2 |
| £750-£999 | 1 | — |
| £1,000 and over | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 26 | 11 |

Retail prices indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households: annual revision of weights

In its report dated May 17, 1968 the Cost of Living Advisory Committee, now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, recommended that two special indices of retail prices should be compiled for one-person and two-person pensioner households at present excluded from the weighting pattern of the General Index of Retail Prices. The committee recommended that the proposed indices should exclude housing costs and that they should be chain indices constructed in the same way as the General Index of Retail Prices. A description of the new indices was given in an article on pages 542-547 of the June 1969 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

In calculating the indices for 1979 the weighting patterns to be used are based on the expenditure of pensioner households in the three years ended June 1978 repriced at January 1979 prices. These weights are given below in table 1. If comparisons are made between these weights and those for the General Index of Retail Prices which were published on page 240 of the March 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*, it should be remembered that the weights used for the General Index of Retail Prices include a weight for housing. To make possible proper comparison of weights, the group weights for 1979 of the General Index of Retail Prices excluding housing are given below in table 2.

Table 1 Retail prices indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households

| Group and section | One-person pensioner households | Two-person pensioner households |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| FOOD | | |
| Bread | 31 | 30 |
| Flour | 3 | 4 |
| Other cereals | 7 | 6 |
| Biscuits | 12 | 11 |
| Cakes, buns, pastries, etc | 15 | 12 |
| Beef | 27 | 38 |
| Lamb | 19 | 20 |
| Pork | 8 | 11 |
| Bacon | 15 | 16 |
| Ham (cooked) | 6 | 5 |
| Other meat and meat products | 33 | 35 |
| Fish | 17 | 20 |
| Butter | 18 | 16 |
| Margarine | 4 | 5 |
| Lard and other cooking fats | 4 | 4 |
| Cheese | 11 | 11 |
| Eggs | 14 | 13 |
| Milk, fresh | 43 | 39 |
| Milk, canned, dried, etc | 4 | 4 |
| Tea | 15 | 13 |
| Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks | 9 | 7 |
| Soft drinks | 6 | 6 |
| Sugar | 10 | 10 |
| Jam, marmalade and syrup | 7 | 5 |
| Potatoes | 12 | 14 |
| Vegetables fresh, canned and frozen | 27 | 26 |
| Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | 22 | 21 |
| Sweets and chocolates | 9 | 11 |
| Ice cream | 1 | 2 |
| Other foods | 20 | 18 |
| Food for animals | 7 | 6 |
| Total, Food | 436 | 439 |

| Group and section | One-person pensioner households | Two-person pensioner households |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ALCOHOLIC DRINK | | |
| Beer | 12 | 29 |
| Spirits, wines, etc | 8 | 13 |
| Total, Alcoholic drink | 20 | 42 |
| TOBACCO | | |
| Cigarettes | 29 | 46 |
| Tobacco | 2 | 8 |
| Total, Tobacco | 31 | 54 |
| FUEL AND LIGHT | | |
| Coal | 44 | 39 |
| Smokeless fuels | 10 | 8 |
| Gas | 39 | 30 |
| Electricity | 69 | 51 |
| Oil and other fuel and light | 11 | 7 |
| Total, Fuel and light | 173 | 135 |
| DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS | | |
| Furniture | 2 | 3 |
| Radio, television, etc | 6 | 7 |
| Other household appliances | 13 | 11 |
| Floor coverings | 6 | 3 |
| Soft furnishings | 8 | 9 |
| Chinaware, glassware, etc | 1 | 1 |
| Hardware, ironmongery, etc | 6 | 6 |
| Total, Durable household goods | 42 | 40 |
| CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR | | |
| Men's outer clothing | 4 | 11 |
| Men's underclothing | 2 | 9 |
| Women's outer clothing | 18 | 17 |
| Women's underclothing | 10 | 6 |
| Children's outer clothing | 1 | 1 |
| Children's underclothing | — | — |
| Hose | 5 | 5 |
| Gloves, haberdashery, hats etc | 5 | 6 |
| Clothing materials | 2 | 1 |
| Men's footwear | 4 | 6 |
| Women's footwear | 16 | 7 |
| Children's footwear | — | — |
| Total, Clothing and footwear | 67 | 69 |
| TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES | | |
| Motoring and cycling | 13 | 36 |
| Rail transport | 3 | 5 |
| Bus, etc transport | 17 | 17 |
| Total, Transport and vehicles | 33 | 58 |
| MISCELLANEOUS GOODS | | |
| Books | 1 | 1 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 28 | 27 |
| Writing paper and other stationers' goods | 6 | 5 |
| Medicine and surgical, etc goods | 7 | 8 |
| Toiletries | 7 | 8 |
| Soap and detergents | 14 | 11 |
| Soda and polishes, | 9 | 7 |
| Other household goods | 5 | 4 |
| Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc | 6 | 4 |
| Photographic and optical goods | 1 | 1 |
| Toys | 1 | 1 |

(Continued on page 367)

Employment topics

Equal pay

Even though considerable progress, particularly in Britain, has been made in implementing the Community equal pay policy for men and women it is alleged that practice in all countries still falls short of principle. The major reason is that traditional work roles for men and women still persist—with women concentrated in the least well paid jobs.

In a report on progress in the Community the European Commission reaches this conclusion following a careful analysis of the position in all Community countries three years after the adoption of Council Directive 75/117/EEC of February 10 1975 which required all member countries to introduce the principle of equal pay into national legislation.

Article 119 of the Treaty of Rome laid down the principle of equal pay for equal work as far back as 1957. It was included for economic, not altruistic reasons, to ensure that free competition was not distorted by the employment of women at lower rates than men for the same work. In the 1970s, however, influenced by women's militant demands, the Community began to take a more positive attitude towards women. On February 10 1975 the Council of Ministers agreed to reinforce the general legal provision of Article 119 by the specific directive on equal pay which expressly excluded discrimination based on sex (in particular in job classification); provided for legal appeal for those who felt themselves discriminated against; and gave protection against dismissal to workers who complained.

Under the directive member governments were obliged to provide the Commission, before February 12 1978, with relevant information enabling it to draw up a progress report. The Commission has updated the information to September 1978.

The report examines the extent to which various legislative measures satisfy the requirements of the directive, the situation in regard to collective agreement and the monitoring and control of the application of the principle of equal pay.

Essential to the purpose of the equal pay directive says the Commission, the specific action procedures likely to ease the implementation of equal pay and, at the same time, to generalise certain minimum standards of protection for women workers. Its report is concerned not only with the letter of the law but its spirit as implemented in practice.

At present, general laws or regulations specifically for the purpose of implementing the principle of equal pay exist in eight member states, including the Equal Pay Act 1970 (amended by the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975) in the United Kingdom. In Germany it was considered unnecessary to introduce specific measures because anyone who considers themselves victims of wage discrimination already have recourse to labour courts under existing law. The Federal Labour Court has already established a body of case law on the application of the principle of equal pay for the same work and for work of equal value.

Though in principle and in general terms pay discrimination is illegal in all Community countries the Commission says certain problems still remain. For instance some regulations provide various benefits in cash or kind (for example residence allowance or travel vouchers) for certain public officials as "head of household"—almost invariably interpreted as a man.

Tradition and legal custom in industrial relations are also reflected in the way member countries handle the equal pay issue on the shop floor. Either through special measures or basic labour law, discriminatory clauses in collective agreements are considered null and void in all member countries, but protection of workers against dismissal following a complaint or action aimed at obtaining equal pay varies.

States vary also in the means they employ to ensure that the principle of equal pay is observed. Belgium, France, Italy and Luxembourg entrust supervision to their Work Inspectors. Ireland and the Nether-

lands have no administrative supervision at company level; workers seeking action through the Labour Courts must first apply to the "equality officer" in Ireland or to the Equal Pay Commission in the Netherlands. In the UK, Denmark and Germany employees are entitled to apply to the competent courts if they have not been able to obtain satisfaction through the normal channels. In the UK the Equal Opportunities Commission can help complainants to refer the matter to industrial tribunals and in certain circumstances the Secretary of State for Employment may initiate action. The EOC may carry out formal investigations and, where appropriate, serve "non discriminatory" notices requiring the cessation of any breaches of the Equal Pay Act.

The Commission concludes that the application of the principle of equal pay has still not been completely implemented in practice in any of the member states though some have made considerable progress towards this aim. In particular, the report states that substantial progress has been achieved in the United Kingdom since the end of 1973. Significant progress for women will only be possible, the Commission thinks, if women themselves take the lead and, with the help of trade unions and the committees or commissions responsible for promoting equal opportunities for women (the Equal Opportunities Commis-

sion for instance), insist on their rights.)

Three areas in which the Commission intends to initiate action are set out.

- To initiate infringement procedures against certain member states which have still not applied completely the Council directive on equal pay.

- To request employers' and employees' organisations to meet at European level where within the framework of their autonomy and individual responsibilities they would seek means and ways of eliminating discrimination, particularly by the use of job classification systems;

- To follow actively the application of Council Directive 76/207/EEC of February 9 1976 on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion and working conditions.

As far as infringement procedures are concerned the report does not say which countries will be the subject of proceedings. However at a press conference on March 22 the Commission announced that it intended to commence action in respect of seven out of the nine member states, Ireland and Italy being the exceptions.

Special employment measures

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

| | |
|--|--------|
| Temporary Employment Subsidy | 73,000 |
| Short-time working Compensation Scheme | 10,300 |
| Small Firms Employment Subsidy | 26,000 |
| Job Release Scheme | 21,900 |
| Adult Employment Subsidy | 650 |
| Job Introduction Scheme | 220 |
| Youth Opportunities Programme | 75,000 |
| Community Industry | 5,100 |
| Special Temporary Employment Programme | 12,000 |
| Training places supported in industry (at end of January 1979) | 29,000 |

Special exemption orders, February 1979

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 restriction 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 February 28, 1979, according to the type of exemption granted were:

| Type of exemption | Females (18 years and over) | Young people aged 16 and 17 | | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | males | females | |
| Extended hours † | 21,805 | 1,167 | 1,787 | 24,759 |
| Double day shifts ‡ | 39,562 | 3,388 | 2,554 | 45,504 |
| Long spells | 10,375 | 457 | 1,536 | 12,368 |
| Night shifts | 59,874 | 2,284 | 276 | 62,434 |
| Part-time work§ | 14,098 | 178 | 311 | 14,587 |
| Saturday afternoon work | 5,131 | 275 | 249 | 5,655 |
| Sunday work | 44,085 | 1,314 | 1,570 | 46,969 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,454 | 334 | 221 | 7,009 |
| Total | 201,384 | 9,397 | 8,504 | 219,285 |

* 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 17,736 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.

Employment of women and young people: special exemption orders—end-year 1978 and January 1979

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

orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on December 31, 1978, and the distribution of these workers by 14 main industry groups were:

| Industry group | Females (18 years and over) | Young people aged 16 and 17 | | Total |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | Males | Females | |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 64,484 | 1,969 | 2,734 | 69,187 |
| Coal and petroleum products and chemicals and allied industries | 8,157 | 248 | 312 | 8,717 |
| Metal manufacture | 3,096 | 759 | 12 | 3,867 |
| Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering | 39,659 | 1,070 | 1,129 | 41,858 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 12,510 | 623 | 148 | 13,281 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 2,465 | 245 | 311 | 3,021 |
| Cotton, linen and lace | 8,187 | 785 | 589 | 9,561 |
| Wool and worsted | 6,362 | 478 | 412 | 7,252 |
| Other textiles | 6,671 | 558 | 372 | 7,601 |
| Clothing and footwear, leather goods and fur | 7,632 | 166 | 1,502 | 9,300 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 4,039 | 306 | 184 | 4,529 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 618 | 190 | 57 | 865 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 14,155 | 1,086 | 673 | 15,914 |
| Other manufacturing industries and miscellaneous services | 32,062 | 1,014 | 744 | 33,820 |
| Total | 210,097 | 9,497 | 9,179 | 228,773 |

Disabled people

Returns of unemployed disabled people at February 8, 1979

| Section I | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Registered | 48,716 | 7,394 | 56,110 |
| Unregistered | 55,799 | 14,454 | 70,253 |
| Section II | Males | Females | Total |
| Registered | 7,344 | 1,494 | 8,838 |
| Unregistered | 2,929 | 859 | 3,788 |

Placings of disabled people from January 6, 1979 to February 2, 1979

| | | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Registered | Section I | 1,803 | 455 | 2,258 |
| Disabled people | Section II | 140 | 71 | 211 |
| Unregistered* | Section I | 1,490 | 538 | 2,028 |
| Disabled people | | | | |
| Total of Placings | | 3,433 | 1,064 | 4,497 |

* Only registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section II) employment.
 Notes: (a) Section I classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment.
 Section II classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions.
 (b) At April 17, 1978, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and 1958 was 494,877.
 (c) Unregistered disabled people are those who satisfy the eligibility conditions for registration, but have chosen not to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (registration is voluntary).

The number of Special Exemption Orders issued during the calendar year ended on December 31, 1978† were:

| Period of validity | Number of new orders | Number of renewal orders |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Over 6 months and up to 12 months | 891 | 3,018 |
| Over 3 months and up to 6 months | 61 | 42 |
| Three months or less | 83 | 20 |
| Total | 1,035 | 3,080 |

The number of women and young people covered by special Exemption Orders current on January 31, 1979 according to the type of employment permitted ‡:

| Type of employment permitted by the orders | Women 18 years and over | Male young persons of 16 but under 18 | Female young persons of 16 but under 18 | Total |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Extended hours§ | 22,360 | 1,140 | 1,822 | 25,322 |
| Double day shifts | 39,324 | 3,367 | 2,658 | 45,349 |
| Long spells | 10,350 | 465 | 1,497 | 12,312 |
| Night shifts | 59,489 | 2,205 | 265 | 61,959 |
| Part-time work¶ | 13,538 | 177 | 307 | 14,022 |
| Saturday afternoon work | 5,205 | 284 | 252 | 5,741 |
| Sunday work | 42,955 | 1,416 | 1,792 | 46,163 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,565 | 321 | 206 | 7,092 |
| Total | 199,786 | 9,375 | 8,799 | 217,960 |

* See page 159 of the February 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette* for analyses according to type of employment permitted by these orders.
 † Corresponding information for December 31, 1977, was published on page 321 of the March 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 ‡ 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 from time to time.
 § "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours of overtime.
 || Includes 17,784 persons 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.

Braehead report

On January 4, 1977, a serious fire and explosion occurred at the Braehead Container Clearance Depot at Renfrew in Scotland. After investigation it was discovered that it had accidentally been started by three boys who had lit a fire to warm themselves at a den which they had made, during the New Year holiday, from cardboard cartons stacked beside the warehouse.

As the walls of the warehouse were coated on both sides with bituminous material they quickly caught fire. Within minutes flaming droplets of bitumen were falling onto the contents of the building. These included not only 1,700 drums (67 tonnes) of sodium chlorate, but also milk powder, bottles and combine harvesters.

Wrecked buildings

The effect of the fire and the series of explosions which followed wrecked both the shed directly involved and a neigh-

bouring bonded warehouse containing more than 20,000 cases of whisky, 80 barrels of spirit and general cargo.

No serious injury

It was fortunate that the fire broke out on a public holiday and not on a normal working day when up to 50 people would have been working in the area, the report says. As it was 12 members of the public and a watchman were injured—none seriously—and debris scattered up to five miles away. The local fire brigade was also attending another fire when it received the report of the incident or they too might have been present when the drums exploded.

The investigation was carried out by local factory inspectors assisted by specialists including an explosives inspector. The results led them to conclude that the main blasts stemmed from the sodium chlorate, although this contradicted the accepted

view of the substance's behaviour.

The Research and Laboratory Services Division of the Health and Safety Executive conducted a series of four tests designed by the explosives inspector to assess the behaviour of the chemical when exposed to intense heat. The first three, carried out at the Division's test centre in Buxton, used differing quantities of the chemical and differing heat intensities. All were carried out in the open-air and none resulted in an explosion.

Simulated test

A fourth test was devised as a direct result of studying six explosions, dating as far back as 1899, which involved sodium or potassium chlorate. All six had taken place in an enclosed place, such as a ship's hold or warehouse. A building was specially constructed to simulate, as far as possible, the storage of sodium chlorate under the type

of confinement conditions that would be likely to exist in a warehouse. A stack of 36 drums, each containing 55lb of the chemical, was engulfed in a bonfire built inside a three-sided, roofed enclosure. Loose sodium chlorate was added prior to ignition to increase the intensity of the fire.

Six-and-a-half minutes after ignition, says the report, and 1½ minutes after the more intense fire associated with the loose chlorate, an explosion occurred, followed, seconds later, by a second explosion. Pieces of drum were hurled out of the fire and blast gauges placed at a distance of 20 ft were uprooted.

Appendices to the report include a technical report by the explosives inspector involved in the investigation.

Schedule 1 to the draft Hazardous Installations (Notification and Survey) Regulations, published on June 16, 1978, now contains provision for sodium chlorate to be taken into account.

Pensioner indices

(Continued from page 364)

| Group and section | One-person pensioner households | Two-person pensioner households |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Miscellaneous goods—continued | | |
| Plants, flowers, horticultural goods, etc | 3 | 8 |
| Total, Miscellaneous goods | 88 | 85 |
| SERVICES | | |
| Postage | 7 | 5 |
| Telephone and telegrams | 12 | 9 |
| Television licences and set rentals | 33 | 23 |
| Other entertainment | 3 | 4 |
| Domestic help | 6 | 3 |
| Hairdressing | 13 | 13 |
| Boot and shoe repairing | 3 | 3 |
| Laundering | 6 | 3 |
| Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services | 7 | 4 |
| Total, Services | 90 | 67 |
| MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME | 20 | 11 |
| TOTAL, ALL ITEMS | 1,000 | 1,000 |

Table 2 General Index of Retail Prices, excluding housing

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Food | 263 |
| Alcoholic drink | 88 |
| Tobacco | 50 |
| Fuel and light | 67 |
| Durable household goods | 73 |
| Clothing and footwear | 93 |
| Transport and vehicles | 163 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 78 |
| Services | 67 |
| Meals bought and consumed outside the home | 58 |
| Total | 1,000 |

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-February 1979 was 9,019,800 (6,762,900 males and 2,256,700 females). The total included 7,100,400 (5,029,700 males and 2,070,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,238,700 (1,136,800 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 20,400 lower than that for January 1979 and 73,100 lower than in February 1978. The total in manufacturing industries was 18,200 lower than in January 1979 and 86,100 lower than in February 1978. The number in construction was 2,700 lower than in January 1979 and 13,200 higher than in February 1978. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.2 (88.3 at mid-January) and for manufacturing industries 86.9 (87.0 at mid-January).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers in Great Britain on March 8, 1979 was 1,310,928. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,289,900, representing 5.5 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,301,900 in February 1979. In addition, there were 28,878 unemployed, school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,339,806, a fall of 47,826 since February 8, 1979. This total represents 5.7 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in March 1979, 176,497 (13.2 per cent) had been on the register for up to four weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on March 2, 1979 was 226,095; 11,272 higher than on February 2, 1979. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 235,800, compared with 229,800 in February 1979. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on March 2, 1979 was 27,473; 4,287 higher than on February 2, 1979.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on March 8, 1979 was 19,918, a fall of 19,936 since February 8, 1979.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended February 10, 1979 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,740,400. This is about 34.2 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.5 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 14.93 millions (14.68 millions in January). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 62,300 or about 1.2 per cent of all operatives, each losing 18.9 hours on average.

Average earnings

In February 1979 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 14.9 per cent higher than in February 1978. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 355.4 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 344.7 in January 1979 and was 14.1 per cent higher than in February 1978.

Basic rates of wages

At March 31, 1979, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 18.4 per cent higher than at March 31, 1978. This increase reflects that nationally negotiated rates for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. An article on the effect on these indices was published in the May 1978 *Employment Gazette*, page 584. The index was 282.6 (July 31, 1972 = 100).

Index of retail prices

The index of retail prices for all items for March 13, 1979 was 210.6 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on February 1979 (208.9 and of 9.8 per cent on March 1978 (191.8).

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in March which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 153, involving approximately 171,600 workers. During the month approximately 236,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 910,000 working days were lost, including 507,000 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-February 1979, for the two preceding months and for February 1978.

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

Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Order or MLH of SIC | February 1978* | | | December 1978* | | | January 1979* | | | February 1979* | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Total, Index of Production Industries † ‡ | | 6,812.4 | 2,280.6 | 9,092.9 | 6,802.9 | 2,285.9 | 9,089.0 | 6,779.4 | 2,260.5 | 9,040.2 | 6,762.9 | 2,256.7 | 9,019.8 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries ‡ | | 5,090.1 | 2,096.5 | 7,186.5 | 5,067.0 | 2,100.1 | 7,167.1 | 5,044.0 | 2,074.5 | 7,118.6 | 5,029.7 | 2,070.7 | 7,100.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | II | 326.8 | 14.4 | 341.2 | 318.2 | 14.4 | 332.7 | 319.5 | 14.4 | 334.0 | 320.0 | 14.4 | 334.5 |
| Coal mining | 101 | 283.2 | 9.9 | 293.1 | 274.6 | 9.9 | 284.6 | 275.9 | 9.9 | 285.9 | 276.4 | 9.9 | 286.4 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | III | 412.9 | 275.9 | 688.8 | 415.4 | 279.0 | 694.3 | 410.8 | 271.3 | 682.1 | 407.2 | 269.0 | 676.2 |
| Grain milling | 211 | 16.4 | 5.1 | 21.5 | 15.6 | 4.9 | 20.5 | 15.7 | 4.8 | 20.5 | 15.3 | 4.7 | 20.1 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 212 | 63.9 | 36.3 | 100.2 | 64.0 | 36.9 | 100.9 | 63.0 | 36.2 | 99.2 | 62.3 | 36.2 | 98.5 |
| Biscuits | 213 | 15.8 | 26.2 | 42.0 | 16.1 | 26.3 | 42.4 | 16.0 | 25.5 | 41.5 | 15.9 | 25.2 | 41.1 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 214 | 53.0 | 49.2 | 102.2 | 52.8 | 49.1 | 102.0 | 52.1 | 48.3 | 100.4 | 51.7 | 48.1 | 99.8 |
| Milk and milk products | 215 | 41.1 | 14.9 | 56.0 | 40.9 | 14.9 | 55.8 | 40.3 | 14.7 | 55.0 | 40.4 | 14.9 | 55.2 |
| Sugar | 216 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 11.4 | 9.4 | 3.0 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 3.1 | 13.5 | 9.3 | 2.9 | 12.2 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 217 | 33.1 | 38.8 | 71.9 | 33.5 | 39.9 | 73.3 | 33.3 | 38.8 | 72.1 | 33.3 | 38.0 | 71.3 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 218 | 28.2 | 31.8 | 60.0 | 27.7 | 31.9 | 59.5 | 27.2 | 30.4 | 57.6 | 26.8 | 29.9 | 56.7 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 219 | 21.4 | 4.8 | 26.2 | 21.6 | 4.8 | 26.3 | 21.4 | 4.7 | 26.1 | 21.3 | 4.7 | 26.0 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 221 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.3 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 229 | 19.8 | 13.9 | 33.8 | 19.6 | 13.9 | 33.4 | 19.3 | 13.5 | 32.8 | 19.2 | 13.4 | 32.5 |
| Brewing and malting | 231 | 55.7 | 13.0 | 68.7 | 56.3 | 13.0 | 69.3 | 55.7 | 12.9 | 68.6 | 55.6 | 12.8 | 68.4 |
| Soft drinks | 232 | 15.7 | 8.6 | 24.3 | 16.5 | 9.4 | 25.9 | 15.7 | 8.7 | 24.5 | 15.6 | 8.8 | 24.4 |
| Other drinks industries | 239 | 20.2 | 13.0 | 33.1 | 20.7 | 13.5 | 34.2 | 20.3 | 12.9 | 33.3 | 20.2 | 12.9 | 33.1 |
| Tobacco | 240 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 30.7 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 30.8 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 29.6 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 29.6 |
| Coal and petroleum products | IV | 33.0 | 4.0 | 37.0 | 32.5 | 4.0 | 36.5 | 32.1 | 4.0 | 36.1 | 32.2 | 3.9 | 36.1 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 261 | 10.4 | § | 10.8 | 10.0 | § | 10.4 | 9.9 | § | 10.3 | 9.9 | § | 10.3 |
| Mineral oil refining | 262 | 16.7 | 2.1 | 18.7 | 16.4 | 2.0 | 18.4 | 16.3 | 2.0 | 18.3 | 16.3 | 2.0 | 18.3 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 263 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | V | 306.6 | 121.7 | 428.3 | 309.4 | 123.9 | 433.3 | 308.7 | 121.7 | 430.3 | 308.6 | 121.2 | 429.7 |
| General chemicals | 271 | 113.7 | 22.0 | 135.8 | 115.0 | 22.4 | 137.4 | 114.9 | 22.2 | 137.1 | 114.9 | 22.1 | 137.1 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 272 | 40.6 | 31.9 | 72.5 | 41.4 | 32.9 | 74.3 | 41.4 | 32.7 | 74.1 | 41.4 | 32.3 | 73.7 |
| Toilet preparations | 273 | 8.7 | 14.2 | 22.9 | 8.9 | 14.9 | 23.7 | 8.7 | 14.2 | 23.0 | 8.7 | 14.4 | 23.2 |
| Paint | 274 | 19.6 | 7.3 | 26.8 | 19.7 | 7.3 | 27.0 | 19.6 | 7.2 | 26.8 | 19.6 | 7.2 | 26.8 |
| Soap and detergents | 275 | 10.4 | 6.6 | 17.0 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 17.2 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 16.9 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 16.8 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 276 | 42.6 | 8.6 | 51.2 | 43.1 | 8.3 | 51.3 | 43.0 | 8.2 | 51.2 | 42.8 | 8.3 | 51.1 |
| Dyestuffs and pigments | 277 | 18.8 | 3.5 | 22.3 | 18.7 | 3.5 | 22.2 | 18.6 | 3.5 | 22.0 | 18.5 | 3.4 | 21.9 |
| Fertilisers | 278 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 11.3 |
| Other chemical industries | 279 | 42.5 | 26.0 | 68.6 | 42.6 | 26.3 | 68.9 | 42.4 | 25.6 | 68.0 | 42.5 | 25.4 | 67.9 |
| Metal manufacture | VI | 418.6 | 53.4 | 472.1 | 401.3 | 52.7 | 454.0 | 399.2 | 52.4 | 451.6 | 397.2 | 52.0 | 449.2 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 311 | 211.0 | 19.9 | 230.9 | 198.7 | 19.2 | 217.8 | 197.5 | 19.0 | 216.5 | 196.1 | 18.9 | 215.0 |
| Steel tubes | 312 | 42.9 | 6.8 | 49.7 | 41.4 | 6.4 | 47.8 | 41.1 | 6.4 | 47.5 | 40.6 | 6.3 | 46.9 |
| Iron castings etc | 313 | 69.8 | 6.9 | 76.7 | 67.4 | 7.0 | 74.4 | 67.2 | 7.0 | 74.2 | 67.3 | 6.9 | 74.2 |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 321 | 43.0 | 7.7 | 50.6 | 42.2 | 7.3 | 49.5 | 42.2 | 7.3 | 49.5 | 42.1 | 7.3 | 49.4 |
| Copper, brass and other copper alloys | 322 | 34.1 | 8.2 | 42.2 | 34.1 | 8.7 | 42.8 | 34.0 | 8.6 | 42.6 | 34.0 | 8.5 | 42.5 |
| Other base metals | 323 | 18.0 | 4.0 | 22.0 | 17.5 | 4.1 | 21.6 | 17.3 | 4.0 | 21.3 | 17.1 | 4.0 | 21.2 |
| Mechanical engineering | VII | 783.8 | 145.4 | 929.2 | 777.7 | 144.2 | 921.9 | 774.1 | 143.4 | 917.5 | 771.8 | 143.4 | 915.2 |
| Agricultural machinery (except tractors) | 331 | 25.9 | 4.1 | 30.0 | 24.4 | 4.0 | 28.4 | 24.3 | 4.0 | 28.3 | 24.3 | 4.0 | 28.3 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 332 | 55.9 | 9.4 | 65.3 | 55.1 | 9.2 | 64.3 | 55.1 | 9.2 | 64.3 | 54.6 | 9.2 | 63.8 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 333 | 70.3 | 14.7 | 84.9 | 69.9 | 14.5 | 84.4 | 69.7 | 14.6 | 84.2 | 69.7 | 14.5 | 84.2 |
| Industrial engines | 334 | 25.7 | 4.2 | 29.9 | 25.7 | 4.0 | 29.7 | 25.4 | 4.0 | 29.4 | 25.2 | 3.9 | 29.1 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 335 | 20.4 | 3.7 | 24.1 | 19.6 | 3.5 | 23.2 | 19.4 | 3.5 | 22.9 | 19.5 | 3.5 | 22.9 |
| Construction and earth-moving equipment | 336 | 38.8 | 4.5 | 43.3 | 38.8 | 4.4 | 43.2 | 38.6 | 4.4 | 43.0 | 38.5 | 4.4 | 42.9 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 337 | 53.1 | 8.4 | 61.5 | 52.4 | 8.6 | 61.0 | 52.0 | 8.5 | 60.5 | 51.9 | 8.5 | 60.4 |
| Office machinery | 338 | 15.9 | 6.5 | 22.4 | 15.9 | 6.7 | 22.6 | 15.9 | 6.6 | 22.5 | 15.9 | 6.6 | 22.6 |
| Other machinery | 339 | 78.9 | 36.0 | 114.9 | 180.1 | 35.9 | 216.0 | 179.1 | 35.6 | 214.6 | 178.7 | 35.4 | 214.1 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 341 | 139.0 | 17.1 | 156.1 | 138.2 | 16.9 | 155.1 | 137.5 | 16.8 | 154.3 | 136.8 | 16.9 | 153.7 |
| Ordinance and small arms | 342 | 17.3 | 4.4 | 21.7 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 21.3 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 21.3 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 21.3 |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 349 | 142.7 | 32.4 | 175.1 | 140.6 | 32.1 | 172.8 | 140.1 | 32.0 | 172.1 | 139.7 | 32.1 | 171.8 |
| Instrument engineering | VIII | 96.1 | 52.9 | 149.0 | 96.2 | 53.0 | 149.2 | 96.0 | 52.7 | 148.7 | 95.7 | 52.9 | 148.5 |
| Photographic and document copying equipment | 351 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 11.5 |
| Watches and clocks | 352 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 12.0 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 11.9 |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 353 | 15.9 | 11.1 | 27.0 | 15.8 | 10.8 | 26.6 | 15.8 | 10.7 | 26.4 | 15.5 | 10.7 | 26.2 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 354 | 65.7 | 32.1 | 97.7 | 66.4 | 32.8 | 99.1 | 66.2 | 32.6 | 98.8 | 66.2 | 32.8 | 99.0 |
| Electrical engineering | IX | 467.0 | 274.6 | 741.6 | 469.2 | 275.4 | 744.6 | 468.1 | 273.4 | 741.5 | 467.7 | 273.0 | 740.7 |
| Electrical machinery | 361 | 101.0 | 33.1 | 134.0 | 101.1 | 32.9 | 134.0 | 100.7 | 32.7 | 133.4 | 100.2 | 32.6 | 132.8 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 362 | 31.5 | 12.5 | 43.9 | 31.4 | 12.1 | 43.5 | 31.2 | 12.0 | 43.2 | 31.2 | 11.9 | 43.1 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | 363 | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Order or MLH of SIC | February 1978* | | | December 1978* | | | January 1979* | | | February 1979* | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Electronic computers | 366 | 33.0 | 12.2 | 45.2 | 34.3 | 12.7 | 47.0 | 34.3 | 12.7 | 47.0 | 34.4 | 12.6 | 47.0 |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 367 | 67.7 | 26.5 | 94.1 | 68.9 | 26.7 | 95.6 | 68.6 | 26.6 | 95.2 | 68.6 | 26.5 | 95.1 |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 368 | 41.5 | 21.0 | 62.5 | 41.7 | 21.6 | 63.3 | 41.5 | 21.4 | 62.8 | 41.5 | 21.3 | 62.7 |
| Other electrical goods | 369 | 63.0 | 53.2 | 116.2 | 64.4 | 53.4 | 117.8 | 64.3 | 52.8 | 117.1 | 64.5 | 52.6 | 117.0 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | X | 162.0 | 13.1 | 175.1 | 159.5 | 13.3 | 172.8 | 158.3 | 13.3 | 171.6 | 157.9 | 13.3 | 171.2 |
| Vehicles | XI | 675.7 | 93.8 | 769.5 | 670.3 | 93.1 | 763.4 | 668.7 | 92.1 | 760.8 | 666.7 | 92.2 | 758.9 |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturing | 380 | 33.4 | 2.7 | 36.1 | 30.8 | 2.5 | 33.2 | 30.8 | 2.5 | 33.2 | 30.9 | 2.5 | 33.4 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 381 | 426.0 | 58.8 | 484.8 | 418.0 | 57.2 | 475.2 | 416.3 | 56.3 | 472.6 | 413.7 | 56.3 | 470.0 |
| Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal-cycle manufacturing | 382 | 10.2 | 3.3 | 13.8 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 13.8 | 10.3 | 3.4 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 3.3 | 13.6 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 383 | 164.3 | 26.8 | 191.1 | 169.1 | 27.8 | 196.9 | 169.4 | 27.8 | 197.2 | 169.8 | 27.9 | 197.7 |
| Locomotives and railway track equipment | 384 | 17.2 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 1.0 | 18.3 | 17.2 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 17.2 | 1.0 | 18.2 |
| Railway carriages and wagons and trams | 385 | 24.3 | 1.2 | 25.5 | 24.8 | 1.2 | 26.0 | 24.7 | 1.2 | 25.9 | 24.7 | 1.2 | 25.9 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | XII | 386.9 | 152.3 | 539.2 | 386.9 | 150.0 | 536.9 | 383.9 | 148.6 | 532.5 | 383.0 | 147.8 | 530.8 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 390 | 49.3 | 12.6 | 61.9 | 49.7 | 12.5 | 62.2 | 49.2 | 12.4 | 61.6 | 49.1 | 12.5 | 61.5 |
| Hand tools and implements | 391 | 13.2 | 6.3 | 19.5 | 13.2 | 6.1 | 19.2 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 19.0 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 19.0 |
| Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc | 392 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 12.6 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 12.5 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 12.1 |
| Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc | 393 | 24.2 | 10.1 | 34.3 | 24.0 | 9.7 | 33.7 | 23.9 | 9.6 | 33.6 | 24.0 | 9.5 | 33.5 |
| Wire and wire manufactures | 394 | 29.3 | 7.9 | 37.2 | 28.0 | 7.9 | 35.9 | 28.1 | 7.9 | 36.0 | 27.8 | 7.8 | 35.6 |
| Cans and metal boxes | 395 | 17.9 | 13.2 | 31.1 | 17.8 | 12.7 | 30.5 | 17.7 | 12.5 | 30.2 | 17.6 | 12.4 | 30.0 |
| Jewellery and precious metals | 396 | 14.5 | 8.2 | 22.7 | 14.0 | 8.1 | 22.1 | 14.0 | 8.0 | 22.0 | 14.0 | 7.8 | 21.8 |
| Metal industries not elsewhere specified | 399 | 231.0 | 88.8 | 319.8 | 232.4 | 88.4 | 320.8 | 230.2 | 87.7 | 317.9 | 229.9 | 87.4 | 317.3 |
| Textiles | XIII | 257.0 | 212.6 | 469.6 | 250.8 | 208.3 | 459.1 | 250.2 | 205.9 | 456.1 | 250.1 | 205.5 | 455.7 |
| Production of man-made fibres | 411 | 26.6 | 4.2 | 30.8 | 26.2 | 4.2 | 30.5 | 26.3 | 4.2 | 30.5 | 26.2 | 4.2 | 30.4 |
| Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems | 412 | 27.5 | 21.1 | 48.6 | 26.1 | 19.9 | 46.0 | 25.8 | 19.6 | 45.5 | 25.7 | 19.6 | 45.3 |
| Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres | 413 | 22.6 | 15.2 | 37.8 | 22.1 | 14.8 | 36.9 | 22.1 | 14.6 | 36.7 | 22.1 | 14.6 | 36.7 |
| Woolen and worsted | 414 | 44.5 | 35.1 | 79.7 | 43.1 | 34.1 | 77.1 | 43.2 | 33.8 | 77.0 | 42.7 | 33.2 | 75.9 |
| Jute | 415 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 8.3 |
| Rope, twine and net | 416 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 5.1 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 417 | 39.0 | 77.9 | 116.9 | 37.3 | 76.0 | 113.3 | 37.3 | 75.1 | 112.4 | 37.3 | 75.1 | 112.5 |
| Lace | 418 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 5.3 |
| Carpets | 419 | 21.8 | 11.5 | 33.3 | 21.0 | 11.1 | 32.1 | 21.0 | 11.0 | 32.0 | 21.3 | 11.3 | 32.7 |
| Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) | 421 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 12.9 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 12.7 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 12.6 |
| Made-up textiles | 422 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 21.2 | 8.2 | 13.4 | 21.6 | 8.1 | 13.2 | 21.3 | 8.0 | 13.3 | 21.3 |
| Textile finishing | 423 | 32.5 | 13.8 | 46.3 | 32.3 | 13.6 | 45.9 | 32.1 | 13.5 | 45.6 | 32.4 | 13.4 | 45.8 |
| Other textile industries | 429 | 18.7 | 5.6 | 24.3 | 18.0 | 5.8 | 23.8 | 17.9 | 5.8 | 23.7 | 18.0 | 5.7 | 23.7 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | XIV | 22.9 | 17.4 | 40.2 | 22.3 | 17.9 | 40.2 | 22.1 | 17.6 | 39.8 | 22.1 | 17.4 | 39.5 |
| Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery | 431 | 14.7 | 4.2 | 18.8 | 13.8 | 4.1 | 17.8 | 13.8 | 4.1 | 17.9 | 13.9 | 4.1 | 18.0 |
| Leather goods | 432 | 6.3 | 11.6 | 18.0 | 6.5 | 12.1 | 18.6 | 6.3 | 11.8 | 18.1 | 6.1 | 11.6 | 17.7 |
| Fur | 433 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 3.7 |
| Clothing and footwear | XV | 87.8 | 277.5 | 365.3 | 87.4 | 276.3 | 363.7 | 86.8 | 275.3 | 362.1 | 86.7 | 276.9 | 363.5 |
| Weatherproof outerwear | 441 | 3.6 | 14.4 | 18.0 | 3.7 | 14.1 | 17.8 | 3.7 | 14.1 | 17.7 | 3.7 | 13.9 | 17.6 |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 442 | 15.2 | 54.7 | 69.9 | 14.8 | 53.7 | 68.6 | 14.5 | 53.8 | 68.3 | 14.4 | 54.5 | 68.9 |
| Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 443 | 10.3 | 27.9 | 38.2 | 10.4 | 28.9 | 39.3 | 10.3 | 28.7 | 39.0 | 10.3 | 29.1 | 39.4 |
| Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc | 444 | 5.5 | 31.7 | 37.2 | 5.9 | 31.5 | 37.5 | 6.0 | 31.8 | 37.8 | 5.9 | 32.0 | 37.9 |
| Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc | 445 | 13.1 | 78.8 | 92.0 | 13.2 | 78.4 | 91.6 | 13.3 | 77.8 | 91.0 | 13.2 | 78.0 | 91.2 |
| Hats, caps and millinery | 446 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Dress industries not elsewhere specified | 449 | 5.8 | 24.3 | 30.1 | 5.7 | 24.0 | 29.7 | 5.7 | 23.7 | 29.4 | 5.7 | 23.9 | 29.6 |
| Footwear | 450 | 32.8 | 42.3 | 75.1 | 32.3 | 42.1 | 74.4 | 32.1 | 41.9 | 74.0 | 32.0 | 42.1 | 74.1 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | XVI | 199.4 | 62.5 | 261.9 | 200.7 | 62.4 | 263.1 | 200.3 | 61.4 | 261.7 | 199.5 | 60.9 | 260.4 |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods | 461 | 35.3 | 4.1 | 39.4 | 35.7 | 4.4 | 40.1 | 35.5 | 4.3 | 39.8 | 35.4 | 4.3 | 39.6 |
| Pottery | 462 | 31.1 | 30.2 | 61.2 | 31.3 | 29.6 | 60.9 | 30.9 | 28.9 | 59.9 | 30.8 | 28.6 | 59.4 |
| Glass | 463 | 52.9 | 15.8 | 68.6 | 52.9 | 15.7 | 68.7 | 52.6 | 15.5 | 68.1 | 52.4 | 15.5 | 67.9 |
| Cement | 464 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 1.2 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 1.2 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 1.2 | 13.5 |
| Abrasives and building materials etc. not elsewhere specified | 469 | 68.0 | 11.3 | 79.3 | 68.4 | 11.5 | 79.9 | 68.9 | 11.4 | 80.4 | 68.6 | 11.4 | 80.0 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | XVII | 208.9 | 49.6 | 258.5 | 212.6 | 50.3 | 262.9 | 211.1 | 50.0 | 261.1 | 210.5 | 50.0 | 260.6 |
| Timber | 471 | 75.5 | 11.8 | 87.3 | 77.2 | 11.8 | 89.0 | 76.2 | 11.7 | 87.8 | 75.8 | 11.7 | 87.5 |
| Furniture and upholstery | 472 | 73.0 | 17.0 | 90.0 | 73.8 | 17.1 | 90.9 | 73.5 | 17.0 | 90.5 | 73.3 | 17.1 | 90.4 |
| Bedding, etc | 473 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 18.9 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 19.6 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 19.4 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 19.5 |
| Shop and office fitting | 474 | 24.1 | 4.1 | 28.2 | 24.3 | 4.2 | 28.4 | 24.1 | 4.2 | 28.4 | 24.0 | 4.3 | 28.3 |
| Wooden-containers and baskets | 475 | 11.7 | 3.4 | 15.1 | 12.0 | 3.4 | 15.4 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 15.3 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 15.2 |
| Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures | 479 | 14.8 | 4.2 | 19.0 | 15.3 | 4.3 | 19.6 | 15.3 | 4.3 | 19.6 | 15.3 | 4.3 | 19.6 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | XVIII | 362.1 | 173.6 | 535.7 | 364.9 | 177.1 | 542.1 | 364.6 | 175.8 | 540.4 | 363.9 | 175.1 | 539.0 |
| Paper and board | 481 | 51.8 | 10.4 | 62.3 | 52.1 | 10.2 | 62.3 | 52.1 | 10.1 | 62.2 | 51.5 | 10.1 | 61.6 |
| Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials | 482 | 50.7 | 29.0 | 79.8 | 51.1 | 28.8 | 79.9 | 51.1 | 28.4 | 79.5 | 51.1 | 28.1 | 79.2 |
| Manufactured stationery | 483 | 19.8 | 16.0 | 35.7 | 20.1 | 16.0 | 36.2 | 20.2 | 16.1 | 36.3 | 20.3 | 16.1 | 36.4 |
| Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified | 484 | 14.8 | 9.6 | 24.5 | 14.8 | 9.4 | 24.2 | 14.8 | 9.2 | 24.1 | 14.7 | 9.1 | 23.8 |
| Printing and publishing of newspapers | 485 | 59.1 | 17.3 | 76.3 | 59.1 | 17.9 | 77.0 | 59.1 | 18.0 | 77.1 | 59.1 | 18.0 | 77.1 |
| Printing and publishing of periodicals | 486 | 41.2 | 19.6 | 60.8 | 41.4 | 21.0 | 62.4 | 41.3 | 21.0 | 62.3 | 41.4 | 20.9 | 62.3 |
| Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc | 489 | 124.7 | 71.7 | 196.4 | 126.4 | 73.6 | 200.1 | 126.0 | 72.9 | 198.9 | 125.7 | 72.9 | 198.6 |
| Other manufacturing industries | XIX | 209.4 | 116.0 | 325.4 | 209.9 | 119.3 | 329.3 | 208.9 | 115.8 | 324.7 | 209.0 | 116.1 | 325.1 |
| Rubber | 491 | 86.0 | 24.4 | 110.4 | 84.1 | 24.0 | 108.1 | 83.9 | 23.8 | 107.7 | 83.6 | 23.6 | 107.2 |
| Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc | 492 | 11.4 | 2.7 | 14.1 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 13.6 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 13.5 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 13.4 |
| Brushes and brooms | 493 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 9.4 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 9.4 |
| Toys games, children's carriages and sports equipment | 494 | 17.4 | 23.8 | 41.2 | 18.0 | 25.0 | 43.0 | 17.3 | 23.2 | 40.5 | 17.3 | 23.4 | 40.7 |
| Miscellaneous stationers' goods | 495 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 8.3 |
| Plastics products not elsewhere specified | 496 | 74.7 | 45.4 | 120.1 | 76.2 | 46.2 | 122.3 | 76.0 | 45.5 | 121.4 | 76.2 | 45.4 | 121.6 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 499 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 22.7 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 24.5 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 24.2 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 24.6 |
| Construction | 500 | 1,123.6 | 101.9 | 1,225.5 | 1,141.2 | 101.9 | 1,243.1 | 1,139.5 | 101.9 | < | | | |

Area statistics of unemployment

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

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at March 8, 1979

| | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate | | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate |
|---|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|
| DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS† | | | | | | | | | |
| South Western DA | 12,220 | 5,151 | 17,371 | 10.4 | *Reading | 3,697 | 1,097 | 4,794 | 2.9 |
| Hull and Grimsby DA | 15,709 | 4,694 | 20,403 | 7.9 | *Slough | 1,870 | 621 | 2,491 | 2.1 |
| Whitby and Scarborough DA | 1,983 | 700 | 2,683 | 8.7 | *Southampton | 6,295 | 2,211 | 8,506 | 3.9 |
| Merseyside SDA | 60,274 | 24,126 | 84,400 | 11.2 | *Southend-on-Sea | 9,190 | 3,069 | 12,259 | 6.3 |
| Northern DA | 84,547 | 33,208 | 117,755 | 8.7 | *St. Albans | 1,386 | 428 | 1,814 | 2.0 |
| North East SDA | 58,266 | 21,279 | 79,545 | 9.2 | *Stevenage | 1,153 | 481 | 1,634 | 4.3 |
| West Cumberland SDA | 2,825 | 1,716 | 4,541 | 7.6 | *Tunbridge Wells | 1,836 | 574 | 2,410 | 3.0 |
| Welsh DA | 53,798 | 22,695 | 76,493 | 8.3 | *Watford | 2,214 | 718 | 2,932 | 2.4 |
| North West Wales SDA | 4,197 | 1,606 | 5,803 | 11.0 | *Worthing | 1,849 | 533 | 2,382 | 4.1 |
| South Wales SDA | 14,680 | 6,978 | 21,658 | 9.4 | East Anglia | | | | |
| Scottish DA | 119,500 | 58,251 | 177,751 | 8.5 | Cambridge | 1,586 | 551 | 2,137 | 2.5 |
| Dundee and Arbroath SDA | 6,242 | 3,259 | 9,501 | 8.9 | Great Yarmouth | 2,534 | 803 | 3,337 | 9.0 |
| Girvan SDA | 377 | 178 | 555 | 13.1 | *Ipswich | 3,149 | 1,004 | 4,153 | 3.8 |
| Glenrothes SDA | 797 | 676 | 1,473 | 7.7 | Lowestoft | 1,366 | 498 | 1,864 | 6.6 |
| Leven and Methil SDA | 955 | 498 | 1,453 | 7.7 | *Norwich | 4,405 | 1,431 | 5,836 | 4.6 |
| Livingston SDA | 940 | 760 | 1,700 | 9.2 | Peterborough | 2,674 | 1,175 | 3,849 | 5.7 |
| West Central Scotland SDA | 63,549 | 29,554 | 93,103 | 9.5 | South West | | | | |
| Total all Development Areas | 348,031 | 148,825 | 496,856 | 8.9 | Bath | 1,865 | 663 | 2,528 | 5.4 |
| Of which, special Development Areas | 213,102 | 90,630 | 303,732 | 9.9 | *Bournemouth | 5,558 | 1,931 | 7,489 | 5.4 |
| Northern Ireland | 44,257 | 18,191 | 62,448 | 11.4 | Bristol | 13,571 | 4,393 | 17,964 | 5.6 |
| INTERMEDIATE AREAS‡ | | | | | | | | | |
| South Western | 6,748 | 3,391 | 10,139 | 8.0 | *Cheltenham | 2,025 | 687 | 2,712 | 3.8 |
| Oswestry | 649 | 194 | 843 | 6.3 | *Chippenham | 767 | 493 | 1,260 | 4.5 |
| High Peak | 836 | 362 | 1,198 | 2.9 | Gloucester | 2,907 | 1,183 | 4,090 | 5.6 |
| North Lincolnshire | 2,784 | 1,001 | 3,785 | 9.7 | *Plymouth | 2,021 | 972 | 3,003 | 4.5 |
| North Midlands | 7,401 | 2,143 | 9,544 | 5.1 | *Salisbury | 6,545 | 3,292 | 9,837 | 8.0 |
| Yorks and Humberside | 70,975 | 28,557 | 99,532 | 5.5 | Swindon | 1,206 | 595 | 1,801 | 4.7 |
| North West | 82,152 | 33,616 | 115,768 | 5.6 | Taunton | 3,216 | 1,424 | 4,640 | 5.9 |
| North Wales | 2,874 | 1,201 | 4,075 | 10.3 | Taunton | 1,232 | 414 | 1,646 | 4.0 |
| South East Wales | 5,385 | 2,499 | 7,884 | 7.3 | *Torbay | 4,902 | 1,979 | 6,881 | 9.9 |
| Aberdeen | 3,750 | 1,496 | 5,246 | 4.2 | *Trowbridge | 582 | 286 | 868 | 3.4 |
| Total all intermediate areas | 183,554 | 74,460 | 258,014 | 5.7 | *Yeovil | 1,064 | 616 | 1,680 | 4.1 |
| Local Areas (by region) | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | | | | | | | | | |
| *Aldershot | 1,704 | 608 | 2,312 | 2.8 | West Midlands | | | | |
| *Aylesbury | 768 | 302 | 1,070 | 2.5 | *Birmingham | 30,346 | 11,095 | 41,441 | 5.9 |
| *Basingstoke | 1,140 | 432 | 1,572 | 3.4 | Burton-upon-Trent | 984 | 420 | 1,404 | 3.8 |
| *Bedford | 1,876 | 1,063 | 2,939 | 3.5 | *Coventry | 9,819 | 5,230 | 15,049 | 6.2 |
| *Braintree | 871 | 436 | 1,307 | 3.7 | *Dudley/Sandwell | 8,598 | 3,309 | 11,907 | 4.1 |
| *Brighton | 6,343 | 1,953 | 8,296 | 6.1 | Hereford | 1,427 | 654 | 2,081 | 5.8 |
| *Canterbury | 1,666 | 608 | 2,274 | 5.8 | *Kidderminster | 1,538 | 619 | 2,157 | 5.4 |
| *Chatham | 5,029 | 2,295 | 7,324 | 6.2 | Leamington | 1,288 | 664 | 1,952 | 3.9 |
| *Chelmsford | 1,561 | 569 | 2,130 | 3.1 | *Oakengates | 3,129 | 1,570 | 4,699 | 8.2 |
| *Chichester | 1,710 | 594 | 2,304 | 4.8 | Redditch | 1,160 | 507 | 1,667 | 5.0 |
| *Colchester | 1,810 | 745 | 2,555 | 4.4 | Rugby | 901 | 597 | 1,498 | 4.8 |
| *Crawley | 2,729 | 974 | 3,703 | 2.3 | Shrewsbury | 1,358 | 481 | 1,839 | 4.4 |
| *Eastbourne | 1,597 | 393 | 1,990 | 4.8 | *Stafford | 1,193 | 597 | 1,790 | 3.2 |
| *Guildford | 1,688 | 501 | 2,189 | 2.3 | *Stoke-on-Trent | 6,472 | 1,931 | 8,403 | 4.2 |
| *Harlow | 1,768 | 702 | 2,470 | 3.4 | *Walsall | 6,851 | 3,062 | 9,913 | 5.6 |
| *Hastings | 2,196 | 628 | 2,824 | 6.5 | *Wolverhampton | 5,927 | 2,578 | 8,505 | 5.8 |
| *Hertford | 577 | 168 | 745 | 1.9 | *Worcester | 2,608 | 910 | 3,518 | 4.9 |
| *High Wycombe | 1,545 | 445 | 1,990 | 2.2 | East Midlands | | | | |
| *Hitchin | 1,122 | 480 | 1,602 | 3.0 | *Chesterfield | 3,396 | 1,092 | 4,488 | 5.5 |
| *Luton | 3,995 | 1,898 | 5,893 | 4.5 | *Coalville | 1,237 | 319 | 1,556 | 3.4 |
| Maidstone | 1,885 | 715 | 2,600 | 3.3 | Corby | 1,467 | 711 | 2,178 | 7.0 |
| *Newport (loW) | 2,063 | 823 | 2,886 | 7.1 | *Derby | 3,968 | 1,489 | 5,457 | 3.7 |
| *Oxford | 4,627 | 2,304 | 6,931 | 3.9 | Kettering | 876 | 252 | 1,128 | 3.8 |
| *Portsmouth | 7,853 | 3,076 | 10,929 | 5.4 | *Leicester | 8,683 | 3,314 | 11,997 | 5.2 |
| *Ramsgate | 2,059 | 757 | 2,816 | 8.1 | Lincoln | 2,609 | 1,358 | 3,967 | 6.3 |
| | | | | | Loughborough | 891 | 393 | 1,284 | 2.9 |
| | | | | | Mansfield | 2,806 | 876 | 3,682 | 6.0 |
| | | | | | *Northampton | 2,706 | 893 | 3,599 | 3.4 |
| | | | | | *Nottingham | 13,886 | 3,645 | 17,531 | 5.2 |
| | | | | | *Sutton-in-Ashfield | 1,243 | 226 | 1,469 | 4.2 |
| | | | | | Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | |
| | | | | | *Barnsley | 3,919 | 1,377 | 5,296 | 6.6 |
| | | | | | *Bradford | 8,301 | 3,021 | 11,322 | 6.7 |
| | | | | | *Castleford | 2,806 | 1,145 | 3,951 | 6.3 |
| | | | | | *Dewsbury | 2,430 | 702 | 3,132 | 4.8 |
| | | | | | *Doncaster | 5,341 | 3,096 | 8,437 | 7.6 |
| | | | | | Grimsby | 4,034 | 987 | 5,021 | 6.6 |
| | | | | | *Halifax | 2,320 | 820 | 3,140 | 4.0 |
| | | | | | Harrogate | 991 | 453 | 1,444 | 4.2 |
| | | | | | Huddersfield | 2,523 | 1,286 | 3,809 | 4.2 |
| | | | | | *Hull | 11,675 | 3,707 | 15,382 | 8.5 |
| | | | | | Keighley | 1,032 | 436 | 1,468 | 4.9 |
| | | | | | *Leeds | 13,042 | 4,509 | 17,551 | 5.1 |
| | | | | | *Mexborough | 1,936 | 947 | 2,883 | 9.5 |
| | | | | | Rotherham | 3,306 | 1,431 | 4,737 | 7.8 |
| | | | | | *Scunthorpe | 2,374 | 1,259 | 3,633 | 5.7 |
| | | | | | *Sheffield | 10,498 | 3,532 | 14,030 | 4.8 |
| | | | | | *Wakefield | 2,851 | 1,093 | 3,944 | 5.4 |
| | | | | | York | 2,524 | 1,113 | 3,637 | 4.3 |
| | | | | | North West | | | | |
| | | | | | *Accrington | 872 | 373 | 1,245 | 4.2 |
| | | | | | *Ashton-under-Lyne | 2,992 | 1,194 | 4,186 | 4.4 |
| | | | | | *Birkenhead | 11,366 | 5,044 | 16,410 | 10.5 |
| | | | | | *Blackburn | 2,875 | 1,246 | 4,121 | 6.1 |
| | | | | | *Blackpool | 5,584 | 2,503 | 8,087 | 7.5 |
| | | | | | *Bolton | 4,541 | 1,951 | 6,492 | 5.8 |

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at March 8, 1979 (continued)

| | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate | | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| *Burnley | 1,362 | 700 | 2,062 | 4.1 | COUNTIES (by region)§ | | | | |
| *Bury | 1,811 | 869 | 2,680 | 4.2 | South East | | | | |
| *Chester | 2,135 | 1,139 | 3,274 | 6.1 | Bedfordshire | 5,661 | 2,901 | 8,562 | 4.1 |
| *Crewe | 1,442 | 833 | 2,275 | 3.6 | Berkshire | 6,313 | 2,035 | 8,348 | 2.7 |
| *Lancaster | 2,507 | 1,004 | 3,511 | 7.5 | Buckinghamshire | 4,229 | 1,740 | 5,969 | 3.3 |
| *Leigh | 1,673 | 878 | 2,551 | 5.9 | East Sussex | 9,992 | 2,961 | 12,953 | 5.9 |
| *Liverpool | 42,090 | 15,404 | 57,494 | 11.9 | Essex | 17,820 | 6,239 | 24,059 | 5.0 |
| *Manchester | 30,304 | 8,935 | 39,239 | 5.6 | Greater London (GLC area) | 109,521 | 33,543 | 143,064 | 3.7 |
| *Mancunster | 779 | 374 | 1,153 | 4.5 | Hampshire | 17,699 | 6,578 | 24,277 | 4.2 |
| *Nelson | 1,234 | 721 | 1,955 | 4.9 | Hertfordshire | 8,069 | 2,748 | 10,817 | 2.5 |
| *Northwich | 3,055 | 1,092 | 4,147 | 4.2 | Isle of Wight | 2,063 | 823 | 2,886 | 7.1 |
| *Oldham | 4,750 | 2,453 | 7,203 | 5.0 | Kent | 19,950 | 7,550 | 27,500 | 5.4 |
| *Preston | 2,036 | 839 | 2,875 | 5.5 | Oxfordshire | 5,608 | 2,713 | 8,321 | 4.1 |
| *Rochdale | 1,948 | 831 | 2,779 | 8.4 | Surrey | 6,197 | 1,725 | 7,922 | 2.3 |
| *Southport | 3,461 | 1,608 | 5,069 | 7.8 | West Sussex | 5,735 | 1,945 | 7,680 | 3.1 |
| *St. Helens | 2,639 | 1,564 | 4,203 | 5.4 | East Anglia | | | | |
| *Warrington | 3,357 | 2,070 | 5,427 | 9.9 | Cambridgeshire | 6,998 | 2,703 | 9,701 | 4.4 |
| *Widnes | 3,976 | 2,265 | 6,241 | 8.9 | Norfolk | 11,910 | 3,903 | 15,813 | 6.1 |
| *Wigan | | | | | Suffolk | 7,420 | 2,549 | 9,969 | 4.4 |
| North | | | | | | | | | |
| *Alnwick | 619 | 322 | 941 | 8.8 | South West | | | | |
| *Carlisle | 1,675 | 840 | 2,515 | 5.0 | Avon | 17,296 | 5,901 | 23,197 | 5.7 |
| *Central Durham | 3,122 | 1,384 | 4,506 | 6.8 | Cornwall | 10,248 | 4,449 | 14,697 | 11.0 |
| *Consett | 2,412 | 963 | 3,375 | 10.8 | Devon | 18,543 | 8,072 | 26,615 | 8.0 |
| *Darlington and S/West Durham | 3,889 | 1,615 | 5,504 | 6.8 | Dorset | 7,689 | 3,040 | 10,729 | 5.6 |
| *Furness | 1,384 | 1,203 | 2,587 | 5.7 | Gloucestershire | 5,920 | 2,616 | 8,536 | 4.2 |
| *Hartlepool | 4,234 | 1,445 | 5,679 | 12.7 | Somerset | 4,637 | 2,135 | 6,772 | 4.5 |
| *Morpeth | 3,819 | 1,419 | 5,238 | 8.6 | Wiltshire | 6,295 | 3,096 | 9,391 | 4.9 |
| *North Tyneside | 15,541 | 4,867 | 20,408 | 7.5 | West Midlands | | | | |
| *Peterlee | 1,858 | 922 | 2,780 | 10.5 | West Midlands Metropolitan | 55,294 | 22,120 | 77,414 | 5.6 |
| *South Tyneside | 14,933 | 4,945 | 19,878 | 10.7 | Hereford and Worcester | 8,365 | 3,219 | 11,584 | 5.2 |
| *Teesside | 14,760 | 5,579 | 20,339 | 9.0 | Salop | 6, | | | |

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on March 2, 1979 was 226,095; 11,272 higher than on February 2, 1979.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on March 2, 1979 was 235,800; 6,000 higher than that for February 2, 1979 and 5,900 higher than on December 1, 1978.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on March 2, 1979 was 27,473; 4,287 higher than on February 2, 1979.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on March 2, 1979. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on March 8, 1979 was 19,918.

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.

Unemployment on March 8, 1979

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on March 8, 1979, was 1,310,928, 39,985 less than on February 8, 1979. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,289,900 (5.5 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 12,000 between

Regional analysis of unemployment: March 8, 1979

| | South East | Greater London* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humberside | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Total Great Britain | Northern Ireland | Total United Kingdom |
|--|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|---------|--------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Unemployed, excluding school leavers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual | 289,558 | 141,689 | 35,080 | 98,500 | 120,633 | 76,306 | 120,311 | 194,780 | 115,074 | 86,033 | 174,653 | 1,310,928 | 60,175 | 1,371,103 |
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 284,600 | 140,500 | 33,500 | 93,700 | 120,800 | 75,000 | 118,300 | 193,400 | 114,600 | 84,800 | 171,300 | 1,289,900 | 60,500 | 1,350,400 |
| Percentage rates† | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 11.1 | 5.7 |
| School leavers (included in unemployed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 1,369 | 725 | 202 | 683 | 883 | 323 | 906 | 2,741 | 1,408 | 1,089 | 4,819 | 14,423 | 1,364 | 15,787 |
| Females | 1,431 | 650 | 201 | 734 | 1,366 | 527 | 1,401 | 2,647 | 1,273 | 1,330 | 3,525 | 14,455 | 909 | 15,364 |
| Unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 292,358 | 143,064 | 35,483 | 99,937 | 122,882 | 77,156 | 122,618 | 200,168 | 117,755 | 88,452 | 182,997 | 1,339,806 | 62,448 | 1,402,254 |
| Males | 218,857 | 109,521 | 26,328 | 70,628 | 87,398 | 57,079 | 88,667 | 142,426 | 84,547 | 62,057 | 123,250 | 961,237 | 44,257 | 1,005,494 |
| Females | 73,501 | 33,543 | 9,155 | 29,309 | 35,484 | 20,077 | 33,951 | 57,742 | 33,208 | 26,395 | 59,747 | 378,569 | 18,191 | 396,760 |
| Married females‡ | 27,097 | 10,683 | 3,788 | 11,673 | 15,691 | 8,858 | 14,813 | 26,323 | 17,185 | 12,893 | 30,856 | 169,177 | 10,065 | 179,242 |
| Percentage rates† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3.9 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 5.7 | 11.4 | 5.9 |
| Males | 4.9 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 6.8 | 13.5 | 7.0 |
| Females | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 8.4 | 4.2 |
| Length of time on register | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| up to 4 weeks | 46,975 | 22,078 | 5,382 | 12,352 | 16,170 | 9,590 | 16,457 | 22,712 | 13,001 | 10,246 | 23,612 | 176,497 | 6,803 | 183,300 |
| over 4 weeks | 245,383 | 120,986 | 30,101 | 87,585 | 106,712 | 67,566 | 106,161 | 177,456 | 104,754 | 78,206 | 159,385 | 1,163,309 | 55,645 | 1,218,954 |
| Adult students (excluded from unemployed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Females | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 |

* Included in South East region.

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

‡ Included in females.

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on March 2, 1979: regional analysis

| Region | At employment offices* | At careers offices* |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| South East | 104,843 | 14,978 |
| Greater London | 55,194 | 8,088 |
| East Anglia | 6,379 | 1,062 |
| South West | 14,497 | 1,369 |
| West Midlands | 13,575 | 2,589 |
| East Midlands | 14,559 | 1,632 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 15,073 | 2,103 |
| North West | 18,266 | 1,867 |
| North | 10,397 | 476 |
| Wales | 8,847 | 442 |
| Scotland | 19,659 | 955 |
| Great Britain | 226,095 | 27,473 |

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.

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on March 8, 1979: regional analysis

| Region | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| South East | 3,310 | 372 | 3,682 |
| Greater London | 301 | 49 | 350 |
| East Anglia | 460 | 45 | 505 |
| South West | 1,090 | 59 | 1,149 |
| West Midlands | 4,867 | 352 | 5,219 |
| East Midlands | 1,302 | 205 | 1,507 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 1,311 | 181 | 1,492 |
| North West | 1,081 | 270 | 1,351 |
| North | 1,467 | 125 | 1,592 |
| Wales | 514 | 129 | 643 |
| Scotland | 2,469 | 309 | 2,778 |
| Great Britain | 17,871 | 2,047 | 19,918 |

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

the February and March counts, and rose by an average of 9,100 per month between December and March.

Between February and March the number unemployed fell by 47,826. This change included a fall of 7,841 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on March 8, 1979 had been registered for up to four weeks was 13.2 per cent. The corresponding proportion for February was 14.4 per cent.

Monthly index of average earnings: whole economy (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 (older series) index given in tables 127 and 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 survey before its extension in 1976.

| SIC Order | Type | LATEST FIGURES (January 1976 = 100) | PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|
| | | | Jan 1979 | Feb* 1979 | March 1978 | June 1978 | Sept 1978 | Dec 1978 | Jan 1979 | Feb* 1979 |
| I to XXVII | B | WHOLE ECONOMY | 135.7 | 141.0 | 10.4 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 13.3 | 11.7 | 14.9 |
| I | C | Agriculture and forestry† | 132.5 | not available | 12.8 | 14.1 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 13.6 | not available |
| II | A | Mining and quarrying | 152.1 | 153.8 | 20.7 | 26.0 | 25.7 | 29.2 | 28.2 | 18.7 |
| III to XIX | C | ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | 140.3 | 144.4 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 12.2 | 14.4 |
| III | A | Food, drink and tobacco | 140.6 | 144.7 | 7.2 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 12.3 | 15.3 |
| IV | A | Coal and petroleum products | 143.0 | 150.3 | 17.3 | 13.5 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 15.2 | 19.6 |
| V | A | Chemicals and allied industries | 136.5 | 139.2 | 14.0 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 11.5 |
| VI | A | Metal manufacture | 134.4 | 144.1 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 8.2 | 13.9 |
| VII | C | Mechanical engineering | 143.3 | 145.5 | 13.1 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 13.6 | 14.2 |
| VIII | A | Instrument engineering | 146.4 | 152.3 | 11.3 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 15.5 | 14.6 | 18.1 |
| IX | C | Electrical engineering | 139.9 | 142.5 | 11.7 | 18.2 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 12.7 | 14.3 |
| X | C | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 136.3 | 137.4 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 17.6 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 15.8 |
| XI | A | Vehicles | 138.1 | 145.4 | 12.9 | 15.6 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 16.6 |
| XII | A | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 142.2 | 146.0 | 11.7 | 16.4 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 10.8 | 13.4 |
| XIII | A | Textiles | 138.8 | 139.2 | 9.0 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 10.7 |
| XIV | A | Leather, leather goods and fur | 136.3 | 141.5 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 16.5 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 15.7 |
| XV | A | Clothing and footwear | 144.0 | 146.1 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 12.2 | 14.4 |
| XVI | A | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 137.4 | 140.7 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 11.2 | 14.0 |
| XVII | A | Timber, furniture, etc | 138.7 | 142.7 | 10.9 | 17.6 | 16.4 | 15.4 | 13.1 | 13.2 |
| XVIII | C | Paper, printing and publishing | 142.6 | 147.5 | 12.7 | 16.5 | 19.0 | 17.3 | 14.7 | 16.0 |
| XIX | A | Other manufacturing industries | 137.8 | 142.3 | 9.6 | 15.5 | 13.6 | 16.1 | 11.8 | 12.1 |
| XX | C | Construction | 133.1 | 134.8 | 6.5 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 9.3 |
| XXI | A | Gas, electricity and water | 138.0 | 140.7 | 2.8 | 33.2 | 20.7 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 18.5 |
| XXII | C | Transport and communication | 128.9 | 160.6 | 11.3 | 17.8 | 15.5 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 37.1 |
| XXIII | B | Distributive trades | 145.7 | 146.0 | 11.9 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 14.3 |
| XXIV | B | Insurance, banking and finance | 134.2 | 142.9 | 8.6 | 15.6 | 22.1 | 10.8 | 14.5 | 21.7 |
| XXV | B | Professional and scientific services | 126.9 | 126.5 | 7.9 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 6.6 |
| XXVI | C | Miscellaneous services | 142.9 | 147.0 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 18.7 |
| XXVII | B | Public administration | 127.5 | 129.8 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 |

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

* Provisional

† England and Wales only.

Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of *Employment Gazette*, page 420.

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

1975 = 100

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1970 | 48.1 | 48.6 | 48.9 | 49.4 | 50.0 | 50.5 | 51.2 | 51.8 | 52.1 | 52.5 | 53.0 | 53.4 |
| 1971 | 54.1 | 55.0 | 55.3 | 55.3 | 54.8 | 55.2 | 55.6 | 56.1 | 56.4 | 56.6 | 56.4 | 56.5 |
| 1972 | 56.7 | * | 57.6 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 57.8 | 58.2 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 58.5 | 58.2 | 57.9 |
| 1973 | 57.9 | 58.4 | 59.2 | 59.7 | 60.2 | 60.5 | 60.9 | 61.7 | 62.5 | 63.5 | 64.6 | 65.6 |
| 1974 | 66.4 | 67.4 | 67.9 | 69.8 | 71.1 | 73.8 | 75.5 | 77.9 | 80.5 | 83.4 | 86.4 | 88.0 |
| 1975 | 89.4 | 90.8 | 93.3 | 96.3 | 98.1 | 100.3 | 102.2 | 104.0 | 104.9 | 105.3 | 107.2 | 108.7 |
| 1976 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 110.8 | 111.0 | 112.0 | 113.1 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 115.9 | 115.8 | 117.2 | 118.0 |
| 1977 | 119.0 | 119.7 | 121.5 | 122.6 | 124.6 | 124.7 | 125.5 | 124.9 | 126.7 | 129.1 | 131.8 | 133.5 |
| 1978 | 134.9 | 136.2 | 137.7 | 138.9 | 140.1 | 140.8 | 140.5 | 141.4 | 144.3 | 147.0 | 149.3 | 153.1 |

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

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

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

Indices

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

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

| Date | Indices July 31, 1972 = 100 | | | Percentage increase over previous 12 months | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Basic weekly rates | Normal weekly hours | Basic hourly rates | Basic weekly rates | Basic hourly rates |
| 1978 | | | | | |
| October 31 | 270.6 | 99.4 | 272.2 | 17.9 | 17.9 |
| November 30 | 272.7 | 99.4 | 274.4 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| December 31 | 274.6 | 99.4 | 276.3 | 17.9 | 17.9 |
| 1979 | | | | | |
| January 31 | 280.5 | 99.4 | 282.3 | 18.5 | 18.6 |
| February 28 | 282.6 | 99.3 | 284.7 | 18.8 | 18.9 |
| March 31 | 282.6 | 99.3 | 284.7 | 18.4 | 18.5 |

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

Principal changes reported in March

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

Coalmining—Great Britain: A £6.50 a week across-the-board increase in national standard weekly rates of wages for all adult workers together with an increase in incentive pay and unsocial hours payments. The second supplement (5 per cent, with a minimum of £2.50 and a maximum of £4 a week) to be consolidated into national standard weekly rates of wages (pay week containing February 26).
Wholesale mantle and costume making (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Increases of varying amounts according to age and occupation, to establish a single general minimum time rate for adult qualified workers, young workers and learners receive proportional amounts (January 16).
Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making—United Kingdom: Increases of varying amounts related to shift worked, including consolidation of the £6 supplement and incorporating a minimum earnings level of £60 for a 40 hour week for skilled craftsmen and mates on maintenance work. Apprentices receive proportional amounts. Increases of amounts ranging from 24p to 30p an hour related to grade and shift worked, including consolidation of the £6 supplement for process and general workers. Juveniles receive similar increases according to age and shift worked (February 2).
Local authorities' services (school meals etc)—England and Wales: Increases in standard weekly rates of £3.85 for cooks-in-charge and cook supervisors and £3.50 for other adult workers, with proportional amounts for trainees and young workers. (Beginning of pay week containing November 4, 1978).
Health Services (Ancillary Workers)—Great Britain: Increase in standard weekly rates of £3.50 for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young and part-time workers (Beginning of pay week containing December 13, 1978). Consolidation into standard weekly rates of £2.40 of the existing £7.80 supplement and introduction of a further flat-rate supplement of £1 a week for full-time adult workers (those contracted to work 35 hours or more a week). (Beginning of pay week containing February 22, 1979).
Local authorities' services (manual and semi-skilled engineering workers)—England and Wales: Increases in basic rates of £3.50 a week for workers 18 and over except for class I semi-skilled engineering workers who receive £3.35. Part-time and young workers receive proportional amounts (November 4, 1978). Consolidation of the £5 supplement into basic rates. A supplement of £1 a week is introduced for all full-time workers (those contracted to work 35 hours or more a week). This supplement will not count for bonus, overtime and other similar enhancements (Beginning of pay week containing February 22, 1979).

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 March indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,660,000 workers were increased by a total of £7,990,000, 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 March with operative effect from earlier months (1,640,000 workers and £7,860,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £7,990,000 about £5,325,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £2,105,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions and £560,000 from statutory wages orders.

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

Table (a)

| Industry group | Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements | | Normal weekly hours of work | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | Approximate number of workers affected by increases | Estimated amount of increase (£) | Approximate number of workers affected by reductions | Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 285,000 | 1,795,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Mining and quarrying | 230,000 | 1,535,000 | — | — |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 30,000 | 230,000 | — | — |
| Coal and petroleum products | — | — | — | — |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 10,000 | 50,000 | — | — |
| Metal manufacture | — | — | — | — |
| Mechanical engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Instrument engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Electrical engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 85,000 | 410,000 | — | — |
| Vehicles | — | — | — | — |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | — | — | — | — |
| Textiles | 130,000 | 395,000 | — | — |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | — | — | — | — |
| Clothing and footwear | 85,000 | 395,000 | — | — |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 15,000 | 100,000 | — | — |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 120,000 | 795,000 | — | — |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 45,000 | 215,000 | — | — |
| Other manufacturing industries | 5,000 | 10,000 | — | — |
| Construction | 60,000 | 420,000 | — | — |
| Gas, electricity and water | — | — | — | — |
| Transport and communication | 65,000 | 485,000 | — | — |
| Distributive trades | 120,000 | 745,000 | — | — |
| Public administration and professional services | 675,000 | 675,000 | — | — |
| Miscellaneous services | 595,000 | 6,825,000 | — | — |
| Totals—January-March 1979 | 2,555,000 | 15,080,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Totals—January-March 1978 | 2,160,000 | 10,340,000 | — | — |

Table (b)

| Month | Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements | | Normal weekly hours of work | |
|------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| | Approximate number of workers affected by increases | Estimated amount of increase (£000's) | Approximate number of workers affected by reductions | Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's) |
| 1978 | | | | |
| March | 360 | 1,675 | — | — |
| April | 3,100 | 30,345 | — | — |
| May | 480 | 2,020 | — | — |
| June | 1,205 | 5,855 | — | — |
| July | 750 | 3,510 | — | — |
| August* | 195 | 1,625 | — | — |
| September* | 250 | 1,270 | — | — |
| October* | 2,380 | 7,245 | 2 | 2 |
| November* | 1,510 | 7,065 | — | — |
| December* | 605 | 3,295 | 125 | 315 |
| 1979 | | | | |
| January* | 1,365 | 11,015 | — | — |
| February* | 1,170 | 3,935 | 5 | 5 |
| March | 20 | 130 | — | — |

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

Retail prices, March 13, 1979

The index of retail prices for all items on March 13, 1979 was 210.6 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on February 1979 (208.9) and of 9.8 per cent on March 1978 (191.8). The index for March 1979 was published on April 12, 1979.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of alcoholic drinks, vegetables and petrol; to an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments; and to increases in the prices of a number of household goods and articles of clothing and footwear.

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

| | All items | | | | All items except seasonal foods | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------|--|
| | Index Jan 15 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over | | | Index Jan 15 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over | | |
| | | 1 month | 6 months | 12 months | | 1 month | 6 months | |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 189.5 | +0.6 | +3.1 | +9.9 | 190.2 | +0.6 | +3.7 | |
| February | 190.6 | +0.6 | +3.2 | +9.5 | 191.4 | +0.6 | +3.5 | |
| March | 191.8 | +0.6 | +3.3 | +9.1 | 192.4 | +0.5 | +3.3 | |
| April | 194.6 | +1.5 | +4.3 | +7.9 | 195.0 | +1.4 | +4.1 | |
| May | 195.7 | +0.6 | +4.4 | +7.7 | 196.1 | +0.6 | +4.2 | |
| June | 197.2 | +0.8 | +4.7 | +7.4 | 197.2 | +0.6 | +4.3 | |
| July | 198.1 | +0.5 | +4.5 | +7.8 | 198.7 | +0.8 | +4.5 | |
| August | 199.4 | +0.7 | +4.6 | +8.0 | 200.4 | +0.9 | +4.7 | |
| September | 200.2 | +0.4 | +4.4 | +7.8 | 201.4 | +0.5 | +4.7 | |
| October | 201.1 | +0.4 | +3.3 | +7.8 | 202.4 | +0.5 | +3.8 | |
| November | 202.5 | +0.7 | +3.5 | +8.1 | 203.8 | +0.7 | +3.9 | |
| December | 204.2 | +0.8 | +3.5 | +8.4 | 205.1 | +0.6 | +4.0 | |
| 1979 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 207.2 | +1.5 | +4.6 | +9.3 | 207.3 | +1.1 | +4.3 | |
| February | 208.9 | +0.8 | +4.8 | +9.6 | 209.1 | +0.9 | +4.3 | |
| March | 210.6 | +0.8 | +5.2 | +9.8 | 210.6 | +0.7 | +4.6 | |

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by rather more than one half of one per cent to 220.2, compared with 218.7 in February. The rise was caused mainly by increases in the prices of vegetables, particularly green vegetables. The prices of butter, cheese and cereals also rose, but there were falls in the prices of eggs and flour. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by about 3½ per cent to 215.3, compared with 208.2 in February.

Alcoholic drink: Increases in the prices of some beers, wines and spirits caused the group index to rise by almost two per cent to 203.9, compared with 200.1 in February.

Housing: The housing index rose by rather more than one half of one per cent to 192.7, compared with 191.4 in February, due mainly to an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments.

Fuel and light: There were increases in the prices of paraffin and domestic heating oil. The group index rose by rather less than one per cent to 236.3, compared with 234.4 in February.

Durable household goods: The prices of hardware and television sets showed little change, but the prices of most other household goods increased, particularly floor coverings, soft furnishings, crockery and glassware. The group index rose by rather less than one per cent to 191.8, compared with 190.3 in February.

Clothing and footwear: There were increases in the prices of hose, underclothing and footwear. The group index rose by rather less than one per cent to 180.1, compared with 178.6 in February.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in the prices of petrol and cars caused the group index to rise by almost one per cent to 223.8, compared with 221.7 in February.

Miscellaneous goods: There were increases in the prices of writing paper, soda and some polishes, medicinal preparations, toiletries and some other goods, causing the group index to rise by rather more than one half of one per cent.

Services: Increases in some fees and charges for personal services caused the group index to rise by one half of one per cent to 203.9, compared with 202.9 in February.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: The increase in the group index of rather more than one half of one per cent was due mainly to increases in charges for meals at cafés and restaurants.

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 | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------|
| | March 13, 1979 | | 1 month | 12 months |
| All items | 210.6 | | + 0.8 | + 9.8 |
| All items excluding food | 207.9 | | + 0.8 | + 9.5 |
| Food | 220.2 | | + 0.7 | +11.0 |
| Seasonal food | 215.3 | | + 3.4 | +20.3 |
| Other food | 221.3 | | + 0.2 | + 9.4 |
| Alcoholic drink | 203.9 | | + 1.9 | + 4.7 |
| Tobacco | 231.5 | | + 0.0 | + 3.9 |
| Housing | 192.7 | | + 0.7 | +18.7 |
| Fuel and light | 236.3 | | + 0.8 | + 6.4 |
| Durable household goods | 191.8 | | + 0.8 | + 7.3 |
| Clothing and footwear | 180.1 | | + 0.8 | + 7.3 |
| Transport and vehicles | 223.8 | | + 0.9 | +10.9 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 220.2 | | + 0.7 | + 9.8 |
| Services | 203.9 | | + 0.5 | + 8.0 |
| Meals out | 221.7 | | + 0.7 | + 9.9 |

Retail prices index March 13, 1979

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

| | Index January 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over 12 months | | Index January 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over 12 months |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| I Food: Total | 220.2 | +11 | VI Durable household goods: Total | 191.8 | +7 |
| Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 219.8 | +10 | Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings | 197.7 | +9 |
| Bread | 214.4 | +13 | Radio, television and other household appliances | 177.7 | +5 |
| Flour | 209.8 | +1 | Pottery, glassware and hardware | 217.0 | +10 |
| Other cereals | 237.8 | +12 | VII Clothing and footwear: Total | 180.1 | +7 |
| Biscuits | 231.2 | +5 | Men's outer clothing | 189.5 | +10 |
| Meat and bacon | 188.0 | +13 | Men's underclothing | 225.7 | +8 |
| Beef | 212.1 | +18 | Women's outer clothing | 155.9 | +2 |
| Lamb | 198.5 | +19 | Women's underclothing | 209.6 | +16 |
| Pork | 180.3 | +11 | Children's clothing | 193.0 | +7 |
| Bacon | 174.2 | +10 | Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials | 180.8 | +11 |
| Ham (cooked) | 164.3 | +12 | Footwear | 180.6 | +9 |
| Other meat and meat products | 175.5 | +10 | VIII Transport and vehicles: Total | 223.8 | +11 |
| Fish | 202.1 | +10 | Motoring and cycling | 218.5 | +11 |
| Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats | 265.2 | +18 | Purchase of motor vehicles | 232.3 | +15 |
| Butter | 330.6 | +31 | Maintenance of motor vehicles | 236.2 | +11 |
| Margarine | 201.6 | +3 | Petrol and oil | 200.9 | +7 |
| Lard and other cooking fats | 181.8 | +1 | Motor licences | 199.0 | +0 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 210.8 | +10 | Motor insurance | 205.2 | +11 |
| Cheese | 245.4 | +15 | Fares | 259.0 | +11 |
| Eggs | 130.0 | +12 | Rail transport | 271.8 | +10 |
| Milk, fresh | 243.4 | +7 | Road transport | 252.4 | +11 |
| Milk, canned, dried, etc | 251.1 | +15 | IX Miscellaneous goods: Total | 220.2 | +10 |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc | 260.0 | -4 | Books, newspapers and periodicals | 248.1 | +10 |
| Tea | 280.4 | -10 | Books | 243.8 | +8 |
| Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks | 321.3 | -10 | Newspapers and periodicals | 249.1 | +11 |
| Sugar, preserves and confectionery | 279.2 | +10 | Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toiletries | 190.7 | +7 |
| Sugar | 272.7 | +11 | Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc | 235.7 | +6 |
| Jam, marmalade and syrup | 237.5 | +9 | Soap and detergents | 215.7 | +3 |
| Sweets and chocolates | 274.6 | +9 | Soda and polishes | 270.0 | +13 |
| Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen | 257.4 | +27 | Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc | 211.9 | +12 |
| Potatoes | 272.3 | +26 | X Services: Total | 203.9 | +8 |
| Other vegetables | 241.4 | +27 | Postage, telephones and telegrams | 205.2 | +0 |
| Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | 205.3 | -1 | Postage | 247.6 | +0 |
| Other foods | 223.4 | +7 | Telephones and telegrams | 191.7 | +0 |
| Food for animals | 203.3 | +4 | Entertainment | 170.8 | +8 |
| II Alcoholic drink: Total | 203.9 | +5 | Entertainment (other than TV) | 209.0 | +13 |
| Beer | 218.9 | +4 | Other services | 242.6 | +13 |
| Spirits, wines, etc | 183.2 | +5 | Domestic help | 263.3 | +14 |
| III Tobacco: Total | 231.5 | +4 | Hairdressing | 244.2 | +15 |
| Cigarettes | 230.9 | +4 | Boot and shoe repairing | 240.0 | +15 |
| Tobacco | 237.8 | +4 | Laundering | 222.6 | +12 |
| IV Housing: Total | 192.7 | +19 | XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home | 221.7 | +10 |
| Rent | 168.3 | +9 | All items | 210.6 | +10 |
| Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments | 177.6 | +57 | | | |
| Rates and water charges | 213.2 | +10 | | | |
| Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance | 229.4 | +9 | | | |
| V Fuel and light: Total (including oil) | 236.3 | +6 | | | |
| Coal and smokeless fuels | 248.4 | +12 | | | |
| Coal | 250.9 | +12 | | | |
| Smokeless fuels | 238.6 | +12 | | | |
| Gas | 176.4 | +0 | | | |
| Electricity | 267.5 | +7 | | | |

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 March 13, 1979 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 179 of the February 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Average prices (per lb unless otherwise stated) of certain foods on March 13, 1979

| Item | Number of quotations March 13, 1979 | Average price March 13, 1979 | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell | Item | Number of quotations March 13, 1979 | Average price March 13, 1979 | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Beef: Home-killed | | P | P | Fresh vegetables | | P | P |
| Chuck | 786 | 105.1 | 94-118 | Potatoes, old loose | | | |
| Sirloin (without bone) | 757 | 178.4 | 144-225 | White | 518 | 5.7 | 5-7 |
| Silverside (without bone)* | 823 | 143.3 | 128-158 | Red | 302 | 6.3 | 5-7 |
| Back ribs (with bone)* | 524 | 100.3 | 82-129 | Potatoes, new loose | | | |
| Fore ribs (with bone) | 614 | 94.7 | 80-112 | Tomatoes | 683 | 45.9 | 38-54 |
| Brisket (without bone) | 768 | 93.2 | 76-112 | Cabbage, greens | 330 | 16.0 | 12-22 |
| Rump steak* | 820 | 192.8 | 165-225 | Cabbage, hearted | 506 | 15.6 | 10-20 |
| | | | | Cauliflower or broccoli | 160 | 36.0 | 20-50 |
| Lamb: Home-killed | | | | Brussels sprouts | 497 | 22.2 | 16-27 |
| Loin (with bone) | 608 | 133.5 | 116-162 | Carrots | 708 | 10.6 | 8-15 |
| Breast* | 581 | 41.0 | 32-60 | Onions | 759 | 11.3 | 8-15 |
| Best end of neck | 516 | 94.9 | 56-126 | Mushrooms, per ½ lb | 708 | 20.4 | 18-23 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 578 | 86.6 | 74-105 | Fresh fruit | | | |
| Leg (with bone) | 615 | 124.3 | 110-140 | Apples, cooking | 711 | 16.0 | 12-20 |
| | | | | Apples, dessert | 772 | 18.6 | 15-25 |
| Lamb: Imported | | | | Pears, dessert | 682 | 22.9 | 18-28 |
| Loin (with bone) | 508 | 98.7 | 88-110 | Oranges | 658 | 20.2 | 16-25 |
| Breast* | 478 | 31.5 | 24-39 | Bananas | 734 | 22.8 | 20-26 |
| Best end of neck | 446 | 77.3 | 51-98 | Bacon | | | |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 513 | 68.9 | 59-88 | Collar* | 425 | 79.2 | 67-90 |
| Leg (with bone) | 522 | 103.7 | 96-116 | Gammon* | 495 | 109.3 | 92-132 |
| | | | | Middle cut*, smoked | 369 | 94.1 | 84-108 |
| Pork: Home-killed | | | | Back, smoked | 317 | 107.6 | 96-124 |
| Leg (foot off) | 749 | 80.4 | 66-100 | Back, unsmoked | 423 | 105.1 | 92-122 |
| Belly* | 745 | 61.9 | 54-69 | Streaky, smoked | 261 | 77.1 | 66-92 |
| Loin (with bone) | 805 | 101.9 | 94-130 | Ham (not shoulder) | 632 | 139.0 | 110-168 |
| | | | | Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can | 558 | 32.6 | 24-38 |
| Pork sausages | 817 | 52.5 | 44-60 | Canned (red) salmon, half-size can | 632 | 88.8 | 79-98 |
| Beef sausages | 668 | 46.4 | 40-57 | Milk, ordinary, per pint | — | 13.5 | — |
| | | | | Butter | | | |
| Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3lb) | 573 | 47.9 | 44-54 | Home-produced | 562 | 72.0 | 64-80 |
| Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready | 535 | 58.2 | 49-65 | New Zealand | 543 | 72.4 | 68-76 |
| | | | | Danish | 594 | 75.9 | 70-80 |
| Fresh and smoked fish | | | | Margarine | | | |
| Cod fillets | 410 | 102.3 | 91-120 | Standard quality, per ½ lb | 163 | 14.6 | 13-16 |
| Haddock fillets | 376 | 112.9 | 94-130 | Lower priced, per ½ lb | 116 | 13.5 | 12½-15 |
| Haddock, smoked, whole | 318 | 106.7 | 88-124 | Lard | 772 | 24.4 | 21-31 |
| Plaice fillets | 379 | 112.3 | 94-140 | Cheese, cheddar type | 773 | 79.3 | 70-86 |
| Herrings | 289 | 63.8 | 52-74 | Eggs | | | |
| Kippers, with bone | 415 | 81.5 | 70-95 | Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen | 498 | 65.7 | 60-71 |
| | | | | Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen | 544 | 56.9 | 51-62 |
| Bread | | | | Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen | 232 | 49.1 | 42-58 |
| White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf | 758 | 28.1 | 25-30 | Sugar, granulated, per kg | 801 | 30.3 | 29-32 |
| White, per 800g unwrapped loaf | 446 | 29.9 | 27-33 | Pure coffee, instant, per 4-oz | 517 | 103.3 | 98-116 |
| White, per 400g loaf | 533 | 19.1 | 17-20 | Tea | | | |
| Brown, per 400g loaf | 616 | 20.2 | 19-21 | Higher priced, per ½ lb | 199 | 26.5 | 22-30 |
| | | | | Medium priced, per ½ lb | 1,288 | 22.8 | 21-25 |
| | | | | Lower priced, per ½ lb | 818 | 20.8 | 19-25 |
| Flour | | | | | | | |
| Self-raising, per 1½ kg | 717 | 35.2 | 28-41 | | | | |

*Or Scottish equivalent

Stoppages of work

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

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in March* which came to the notice of the department, was 153. In addition, 83 stoppages which began before March 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 236,600 consisting of 171,600 involved in stoppages which began in March and 65,000 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 5,800 workers involved for the first time in March in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 171,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in March 151,300 were directly involved and 20,300 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 910,000 working days lost in March includes 507,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during March

The campaign of co-ordinated industrial action, by local authority manual workers and hospital ancillary workers, which began on January 22, ended with a return to normal working at the beginning of March by the local authority workers, and at the end of the month by the hospital workers.

During the month about 1,600 civil servants continued selective strike action in support of their pay claim. In addition, some 100,000 staff staged token stoppages in support of clerical staff in Edinburgh, suspended for allegedly refusing to carry out the duties of colleagues on strike.

On March 23 about 35,000 Scottish teachers staged a one-day stoppage which was followed by selective, three-day rota strikes. This action, which was in protest against a pay offer coupled with the promise of a comparability study, was still in progress at the end of the month.

About 22,000 workers withdrew their labour at 36 rubber manufacturing plants throughout Britain, on March 7. The one-day stoppage was part of a campaign of industrial action taken to avert the company's proposal to close their Merseyside tyre factory, and in protest against the threat of redundancies at other plants.

An eight week stoppage by about 1,500 workers over a pay claim, brought production at an offshore platform construction yard in Scotland to a standstill. The men voted to accept a management offer and normal working was resumed on April 3.

Stoppages of work in the first three months of 1979 and 1978

| Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968 | January to March 1979 | | | January to March 1978 | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | No. of stop- pages begin- ning in period | Stoppages in progress | | No. of stop- pages begin- ning in period | Stoppages in progress | |
| | | Workers in- volved | Working days lost | | Workers in- volved | Working days lost |
| Agriculture, forestry fishing | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coalmining | 37 | 4,900 | 9,000 | 91 | 31,900 | 65,000 |
| All other mining and quarrying | 2 | 200 | 1,000 | 4 | 300 | 1,000 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 18 | 7,800 | 83,000 | 27 | 11,500 | 95,000 |
| Coal and petroleum products | — | — | — | 2 | 300 | 2,000 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 14 | 4,300 | 25,000 | 13 | 2,700 | 16,000 |
| Metal manufacture | 43 | 16,300 | 110,000 | 35 | 11,500 | 85,000 |
| Engineering | 101 | 51,400 | 597,000 | 91 | 28,900 | 243,000 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 15 | 10,300 | 179,000 | 12 | 10,900 | 38,000 |
| Motor vehicles | 53 | 46,900 | 213,000 | 49 | 44,900 | 515,000 |
| Aerospace equipment | 9 | 14,300 | 51,000 | 12 | 9,100 | 40,000 |
| All other vehicles | 5 | 1,400 | 4,000 | 8 | 4,000 | 14,000 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 26 | 6,900 | 71,000 | 38 | 12,200 | 39,000 |
| Textiles | 14 | 4,600 | 32,000 | 21 | 5,900 | 40,000 |
| Clothing and footwear | 8 | 1,700 | 7,000 | 7 | 1,200 | 2,000 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 8 | 1,800 | 7,000 | 16 | 6,600 | 45,000 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 5 | 400 | 3,000 | 12 | 1,800 | 9,000 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 14 | 12,800 | 215,000 | 28 | 4,200 | 33,000 |
| All other manufacturing | 20 | 25,800 | 46,000 | 18 | 4,700 | 43,000 |
| Construction | 38 | 5,600 | 46,000 | 42 | 8,900 | 87,000 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 5 | 2,700 | 22,000 | 6 | 2,200 | 11,000 |
| Port and inland water transport | 8 | 5,700 | 45,000 | 20 | 10,400 | 45,000 |
| Other transport and communication | 26 | 87,100 | 983,000 | 34 | 6,400 | 18,000 |
| Distributive trades | 9 | 3,200 | 20,000 | 15 | 3,200 | 13,000 |
| Administrative, financial and pro- fessional services | 46 | 1,558,400 | 2,531,000 | 15 | 32,200 | 318,000 |
| Miscellaneous services | 6 | 1,400 | 6,000 | 6 | 700 | 3,000 |
| Total | 530 | 1,876,000 | 5,305,000 | 616† | 256,700 | 1,820,000 |

Causes of stoppages

| Principal cause | Beginning in March 1979 | | Beginning in the first three months of 1979 | |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Number of stoppages | Number of workers directly involved | Number of stoppages | Number of workers directly involved |
| Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels —extra-wage and fringe benefits | 88 | 51,000 | 307 | 1,664,200 |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 1 | 900 | 9 | 2,100 |
| Redundancy questions | 3 | 300 | 12 | 1,400 |
| Trade union matters | 8 | 27,600 | 13 | 29,300 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 8 | 800 | 29 | 6,700 |
| Manning and work allocation | 9 | 1,700 | 45 | 6,800 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measures | 15 | 1,200 | 60 | 10,700 |
| Miscellaneous | 21 | 67,700 | 55 | 71,900 |
| Total | 153‡ | 151,300 | 530‡ | 1,793,000 |

Duration of stoppages ending in March

| 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 | 10 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Over 1 and not more than 2 days | 16 | 9,100 | 17,000 |
| Over 2 and not more than 3 days | 15 | 3,900 | 11,000 |
| Over 3 and not more than 6 days | 42 | 8,800 | 59,000 |
| Over 6 and not more than 12 days | 49 | 11,200 | 131,000 |
| Over 12 days | 35 | 6,900 | 143,000 |
| Total | 167 | 41,800 | 364,000 |

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 419 of Employment Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

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

‡ Includes one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
working population

TABLE 101

| Quarter | Employees in employment | | | Self-employed persons (with or without employees) | HM Forces | Employed labour force | Unemployed excluding adult students | Working population | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|-------|---|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Males | Females | Total | | | | | | |
| A. UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | | |
| Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | September | 13,727 | 9,207 | 22,935 | 1,915 | 347 | 25,197 | 650 | 25,847 |
| | December | 13,645 | 9,228 | 22,872 | 1,905 | 343 | 25,120 | † | † |
| 1975 | March | 13,536 | 9,094 | 22,631 | 1,895 | 338 | 24,864 | 803 | 25,667 |
| | June | 13,536 | 9,174 | 22,710 | 1,886 | 336 | 24,932 | 866 | 25,798 |
| | September | 13,549 | 9,172 | 22,721 | 1,886* | 340 | 24,947 | 1,145 | 26,092 |
| | December | 13,456 | 9,198 | 22,654 | 1,886* | 339 | 24,879 | 1,201 | 26,080 |
| 1976 | March | 13,345 | 9,071 | 22,416 | 1,886* | 337 | 24,639 | 1,285 | 25,924 |
| | June | 13,392 | 9,152 | 22,544 | 1,886* | 336 | 24,766 | 1,332 | 26,098 |
| | September | 13,448 | 9,172 | 22,620 | 1,886* | 338 | 24,844 | 1,456 | 26,300 |
| | December | 13,418 | 9,251 | 22,669 | 1,886* | 334 | 24,889 | 1,371† | 26,260 |
| 1977 | March | 13,318 | 9,181 | 22,499 | 1,886* | 330 | 24,715 | 1,383 | 26,098 |
| | June | 13,376 | 9,285 | 22,661 | 1,886* | 327 | 24,874 | 1,450 | 26,324 |
| | September | 13,431 | 9,288 | 22,720 | 1,886* | 328 | 24,934 | 1,609 | 26,543 |
| | December | 13,372 | 9,329 | 22,701 | 1,886* | 324 | 24,911 | 1,481 | 26,392 |
| 1978 | March | 13,294 | 9,251 | 22,545 | 1,886* | 321 | 24,752 | 1,461 | 26,213 |
| | June | 13,354 | 9,356 | 22,710 | 1,886* | 318 | 24,914 | 1,446 | 26,360 |
| | September | 13,408 | 9,393 | 22,800 | 1,886* | 320 | 25,006 | 1,518 | 26,524 |
| | December | 13,388 | 9,501 | 22,890 | 1,886* | 317 | 25,093 | 1,364 | 26,457 |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | September | 13,682 | 9,196 | 22,878 | 1,915 | 347 | 25,140 | | 25,751 |
| | December | 13,616 | 9,214 | 22,830 | 1,905 | 343 | 25,078 | | † |
| 1975 | March | 13,601 | 9,132 | 22,733 | 1,895 | 338 | 24,966 | | 25,763 |
| | June | 13,548 | 9,163 | 22,711 | 1,886 | 336 | 24,933 | | 25,846 |
| | September | 13,495 | 9,164 | 22,659 | 1,886* | 340 | 24,885 | | 25,975 |
| | December | 13,433 | 9,166 | 22,599 | 1,886* | 339 | 24,824 | | 26,034 |
| 1976 | March | 13,412 | 9,126 | 22,538 | 1,886* | 337 | 24,761 | | 26,054 |
| | June | 13,402 | 9,139 | 22,541 | 1,886* | 336 | 24,763 | | 26,134 |
| | September | 13,391 | 9,166 | 22,557 | 1,886* | 338 | 24,781 | | 26,168 |
| | December | 13,399 | 9,208 | 22,607 | 1,886* | 334 | 24,827 | | 26,214 |
| 1977 | March | 13,386 | 9,245 | 22,631 | 1,886* | 330 | 24,847 | | 26,249 |
| | June | 13,383 | 9,271 | 22,654 | 1,886* | 327 | 24,867 | | 26,354 |
| | September | 13,374 | 9,283 | 22,657 | 1,886* | 328 | 24,871 | | 26,401 |
| | December | 13,354 | 9,282 | 22,636 | 1,886* | 324 | 24,846 | | 26,349 |
| 1978 | March | 13,361 | 9,317 | 22,678 | 1,886* | 321 | 24,885 | | 26,386 |
| | June | 13,360 | 9,342 | 22,702 | 1,886* | 318 | 24,906 | | 26,386 |
| | September | 13,353 | 9,389 | 22,742 | 1,886* | 320 | 24,948 | | 26,380 |
| | December | 13,370 | 9,452 | 22,822 | 1,886* | 317 | 25,025 | | 26,415 |
| B. GREAT BRITAIN | | | | | | | | | |
| Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | September | 13,431 | 9,010 | 22,441 | 1,854 | 347 | 24,642 | 618 | 25,260 |
| | December | 13,349 | 9,029 | 22,377 | 1,844 | 343 | 24,564 | † | † |
| 1975 | March | 13,240 | 8,894 | 22,135 | 1,834 | 338 | 24,307 | 768 | 25,075 |
| | June | 13,240 | 8,973 | 22,213 | 1,825 | 336 | 24,374 | 828 | 25,202 |
| | September | 13,253 | 8,971 | 22,224 | 1,825* | 340 | 24,369 | 1,097 | 25,486 |
| | December | 13,161 | 8,997 | 22,158 | 1,825* | 339 | 24,322 | 1,152 | 25,474 |
| 1976 | March | 13,050 | 8,870 | 21,920 | 1,825* | 337 | 24,082 | 1,235 | 25,317 |
| | June | 13,097 | 8,951 | 22,048 | 1,825* | 336 | 24,209 | 1,278 | 25,487 |
| | September | 13,156 | 8,970 | 22,126 | 1,825* | 338 | 24,289 | 1,395 | 25,684 |
| | December | 13,128 | 9,048 | 22,176 | 1,825* | 334 | 24,335 | 1,316† | 25,651 |
| 1977 | March | 13,031 | 8,977 | 22,008 | 1,825* | 330 | 24,163 | 1,328 | 25,491 |
| | June | 13,091 | 9,081 | 22,172 | 1,825* | 327 | 24,324 | 1,390 | 25,714 |
| | September | 13,145 | 9,082 | 22,227 | 1,825* | 328 | 24,380 | 1,542 | 25,922 |
| | December | 13,086 | 9,120 | 22,206 | 1,825* | 324 | 24,355 | 1,420 | 25,775 |
| 1978 | March | 13,012 | 9,044 | 22,056 | 1,825* | 321 | 24,202 | 1,399 | 25,601 |
| | June | 13,072 | 9,149 | 22,221 | 1,825* | 318 | 24,364 | 1,381 | 25,745 |
| | September | 13,126 | 9,185 | 22,311 | 1,825* | 320 | 24,456 | 1,447 | 25,903 |
| | December | 13,106 | 9,294 | 22,401 | 1,825* | 317 | 24,543 | 1,303 | 25,846 |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | September | 13,386 | 8,999 | 22,385 | 1,854 | 347 | 24,586 | | 25,167 |
| | December | 13,320 | 9,015 | 22,335 | 1,844 | 343 | 24,522 | | † |
| 1975 | March | 13,305 | 8,933 | 22,238 | 1,834 | 338 | 24,410 | | 25,170 |
| | June | 13,252 | 8,962 | 22,214 | 1,825 | 336 | 24,375 | | 25,249 |
| | September | 13,199 | 8,963 | 22,162 | 1,825* | 340 | 24,327 | | 25,373 |
| | December | 13,138 | 8,965 | 22,103 | 1,825* | 339 | 24,267 | | 25,430 |
| 1976 | March | 13,117 | 8,925 | 22,042 | 1,825* | 337 | 24,204 | | 25,444 |
| | June | 13,107 | 8,937 | 22,044 | 1,825* | 336 | 24,205 | | 25,523 |
| | September | 13,099 | 8,964 | 22,063 | 1,825* | 338 | 24,226 | | 25,557 |
| | December | 13,109 | 9,006 | 22,115 | 1,825* | 334 | 24,274 | | 25,606 |
| 1977 | March | 13,099 | 9,040 | 22,139 | 1,825* | 330 | 24,294 | | 25,640 |
| | June | 13,098 | 9,067 | 22,165 | 1,825* | 327 | 24,317 | | 25,742 |
| | September | 13,089 | 9,077 | 22,166 | 1,825* | 328 | 24,319 | | 25,786 |
| | December | 13,069 | 9,073 | 22,142 | 1,825* | 324 | 24,291 | | 25,730 |
| 1978 | March | 13,079 | 9,110 | 22,189 | 1,825* | 321 | 24,335 | | 25,758 |
| | June | 13,078 | 9,135 | 22,213 | 1,825* | 318 | 24,356 | | 25,769 |
| | September | 13,071 | 9,181 | 22,252 | 1,825* | 320 | 24,397 | | 25,764 |
| | December | 13,088 | 9,246 | 22,334 | 1,825* | 317 | 24,476 | | 25,803 |

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

EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

| Standard region | Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain | Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands) | | | | | | Regional indices of employment (June 1974 = 100) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------|---------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | | All industries and services | | | Agriculture, forestry and fishing† | Index of Production* industries | of which manufacturing industries | Service§ industries | Index of Production industries | Manufacturing industries | Service industries |
| | | Total | Males | Females | | | | | | | |
| South East and East Anglia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 35.87 | 7,952 | 4,640 | 3,311 | 121 | 2,605 | 2,077 | 5,226 | 93.9 | 93.3 | 101.9 |
| June | 35.93 | 7,986 | 4,669 | 3,317 | 127 | 2,619 | 2,090 | 5,240 | 94.5 | 93.9 | 102.2 |
| September | 35.99 | 7,993 | 4,650 | 3,343 | 117 | 2,617 | 2,090 | 5,260 | 94.4 | 93.9 | 102.6 |
| December | 36.00 | 7,940 | 4,621 | 3,319 | 113 | 2,600 | 2,076 | 5,226 | 93.8 | 93.2 | 101.9 |
| 1978 | 35.93 | 7,985 | 4,642 | 3,344 | 122 | 2,603 | 2,074 | 5,260 | 93.9 | 93.2 | 102.6 |
| June | 35.96 | 8,024 | 4,669 | 3,355 | 127 | 2,615 | 2,082 | 5,282 | 94.3 | 93.5 | 103.0 |
| September | 36.05 | 8,076 | 4,667 | 3,409 | 119 | 2,614 | 2,081 | 5,343 | 94.3 | 93.5 | 104.2 |
| December | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South West | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 6.93 | 1,536 | 902 | 634 | 49 | 564 | 434 | 923 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 104.5 |
| June | 6.91 | 1,536 | 904 | 632 | 50 | 569 | 438 | 917 | 97.1 | 97.7 | 103.9 |
| September | 6.81 | 1,513 | 894 | 619 | 46 | 568 | 438 | 899 | 97.0 | 97.7 | 101.8 |
| December | 6.81 | 1,502 | 890 | 612 | 45 | 564 | 434 | 893 | 96.3 | 96.9 | 101.2 |
| 1978 | 6.81 | 1,502 | 890 | 612 | 45 | 564 | 434 | 893 | 96.3 | 96.9 | 101.2 |
| March | 6.81 | 1,502 | 890 | 612 | 45 | 564 | 434 | 893 | 96.3 | 96.9 | 101.2 |
| June | 6.95 | 1,544 | 907 | 637 | 49 | 566 | 435 | 929 | 96.7 | 97.2 | 105.3 |
| September | 6.95 | 1,550 | 910 | 639 | 48 | 570 | 439 | 931 | 97.4 | 97.9 | 105.5 |
| December | 6.88 | 1,540 | 903 | 637 | 47 | 571 | 439 | 922 | 97.6 | 98.0 | 104.4 |
| West Midlands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 9.93 | 2,201 | 1,329 | 873 | 32 | 1,158 | 999 | 1,012 | 93.1 | 92.4 | 104.2 |
| June | 9.93 | 2,207 | 1,337 | 870 | 31 | 1,164 | 1,004 | 1,012 | 93.6 | 92.9 | 104.3 |
| September | 9.98 | 2,217 | 1,340 | 878 | 30 | 1,167 | 1,008 | 1,021 | 93.9 | 93.3 | 105.2 |
| December | 10.01 | 2,208 | 1,336 | 873 | 30 | 1,162 | 1,003 | 1,017 | 93.5 | 92.8 | 104.8 |
| 1978 | 9.96 | 2,213 | 1,334 | 879 | 31 | 1,160 | 1,001 | 1,022 | 93.3 | 92.6 | 105.2 |
| June | 9.95 | 2,219 | 1,337 | 882 | 33 | 1,159 | 1,000 | 1,027 | 93.3 | 92.5 | 105.8 |
| September | 9.96 | 2,230 | 1,334 | 896 | 30 | 1,153 | 994 | 1,046 | 92.8 | 91.9 | 107.8 |
| December | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Midlands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 6.82 | 1,512 | 904 | 608 | 35 | 774 | 601 | 703 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 107.2 |
| June | 6.82 | 1,515 | 908 | 607 | 36 | 775 | 603 | 704 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 107.3 |

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

| | | Index of Production Industries* | | | | Manufacturing Industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| | | Total | Total seasonally adjusted | Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 = 100) | Total | Total seasonally adjusted | Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 = 100) | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total all industries and services§ |
| 1974 | June | 22,297 | 9,679 | 94.6 | 7,705 | 7,741 | 94.5 | 404 | 347 | 740 | 39 | 432 | 507 | 965 | 159 | 830 | 175 | 783 | |
| | July | | 9,713 | 94.6 | 7,739 | 7,740 | 94.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | August | | 9,745 | 94.7 | 7,767 | 7,745 | 94.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | September | 22,441 | 9,728 | 94.5 | 7,748 | 7,724 | 94.3 | 400 | 348 | 744 | 40 | 441 | 512 | 977 | 159 | 838 | 176 | 785 | |
| | October | | 9,725 | 94.4 | 7,744 | 7,710 | 94.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | November | | 9,682 | 93.9 | 7,730 | 7,684 | 93.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | December | 22,377 | 9,629 | 93.5 | 7,688 | 7,649 | 93.4 | 381 | 347 | 736 | 40 | 441 | 515 | 976 | 160 | 832 | 178 | 788 | |
| 1975 | January | | 9,549 | 92.3 | 7,612 | 7,620 | 93.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | February | | 9,490 | 92.8 | 7,555 | 7,573 | 92.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | March | 22,135 | 9,437 | 92.4 | 7,503 | 7,533 | 92.0 | 370 | 350 | 710 | 40 | 438 | 511 | 970 | 157 | 802 | 175 | 779 | |
| | April | | 9,394 | 92.0 | 7,447 | 7,483 | 91.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | May | | 9,352 | 91.6 | 7,389 | 7,427 | 90.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | June | 22,213 | 9,300 | 91.0 | 7,334 | 7,369 | 90.0 | 388 | 350 | 701 | 39 | 430 | 505 | 955 | 154 | 777 | 174 | 757 | |
| | July | | 9,294 | 90.5 | 7,318 | 7,319 | 89.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | August | | 9,280 | 90.2 | 7,304 | 7,288 | 89.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | September | 22,224 | 9,251 | 89.8 | 7,280 | 7,253 | 88.6 | 391 | 349 | 707 | 39 | 430 | 495 | 943 | 152 | 760 | 174 | 741 | |
| | October | | 9,233 | 89.6 | 7,253 | 7,218 | 88.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | November | | 9,217 | 89.3 | 7,239 | 7,193 | 87.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | December | 22,158 | 9,193 | 89.2 | 7,214 | 7,177 | 87.6 | 361 | 347 | 705 | 39 | 423 | 485 | 932 | 151 | 748 | 176 | 738 | |
| 1976 | January | | 9,118 | 89.0 | 7,150 | 7,157 | 87.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | February | | 9,094 | 88.9 | 7,122 | 7,140 | 87.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | March | 21,920 | 9,070 | 88.8 | 7,104 | 7,130 | 87.1 | 358 | 346 | 683 | 39 | 419 | 475 | 921 | 148 | 734 | 176 | 732 | |
| | April | | 9,042 | 88.5 | 7,089 | 7,122 | 87.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | May | | 9,040 | 88.5 | 7,082 | 7,118 | 86.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | June | 22,048 | 9,056 | 88.5 | 7,099 | 7,127 | 87.0 | 382 | 346 | 691 | 37 | 421 | 469 | 919 | 148 | 730 | 175 | 733 | |
| | July† | | 9,098 | 88.5 | 7,142 | 7,135 | 87.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | August† | | 9,110 | 88.5 | 7,156 | 7,136 | 87.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | September† | 22,126 | 9,119 | 88.6 | 7,172 | 7,152 | 87.3 | 390 | 345 | 704 | 38 | 425 | 475 | 925 | 148 | 735 | 177 | 745 | |
| | October† | | 9,145 | 88.8 | 7,198 | 7,167 | 87.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | November† | | 9,153 | 88.8 | 7,209 | 7,169 | 87.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | December† | 22,176 | 9,146 | 88.8 | 7,207 | 7,175 | 87.6 | 376 | 344 | 705 | 37 | 426 | 477 | 923 | 149 | 742 | 176 | 754 | |
| 1977 | January† | | 9,100 | 88.9 | 7,171 | 7,181 | 87.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | February† | | 9,089 | 88.8 | 7,180 | 7,198 | 87.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | March† | 22,008 | 9,089 | 88.9 | 7,181 | 7,207 | 88.0 | 358 | 345 | 692 | 37 | 426 | 476 | 922 | 148 | 738 | 175 | 758 | |
| | April† | | 9,097 | 89.1 | 7,185 | 7,218 | 88.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | May† | | 9,100 | 89.1 | 7,189 | 7,226 | 88.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | June† | 22,172 | 9,119 | 89.1 | 7,205 | 7,232 | 88.3 | 381 | 347 | 702 | 37 | 427 | 476 | 923 | 149 | 737 | 175 | 759 | |
| | July† | | 9,156 | 89.1 | 7,240 | 7,231 | 88.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | August† | | 9,160 | 89.0 | 7,241 | 7,221 | 88.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | September† | 22,227 | 9,157 | 89.0 | 7,242 | 7,221 | 88.2 | 389 | 341 | 706 | 37 | 431 | 479 | 933 | 150 | 742 | 177 | 767 | |
| | October† | | 9,150 | 88.8 | 7,241 | 7,210 | 88.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | November† | | 9,151 | 88.8 | 7,241 | 7,202 | 88.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | December† | 22,206 | 9,140 | 88.7 | 7,232 | 7,200 | 88.0 | 368 | 341 | 702 | 37 | 431 | 476 | 934 | 149 | 744 | 176 | 772 | |
| 1978 | January† | | 9,098 | 88.8 | 7,191 | 7,201 | 88.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | February† | | 9,093 | 88.9 | 7,187 | 7,204 | 88.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | March† | 22,056 | 9,081 | 88.9 | 7,176 | 7,202 | 87.9 | 357 | 342 | 689 | 37 | 429 | 470 | 928 | 148 | 741 | 175 | 769 | |
| | April† | | 9,066 | 88.8 | 7,162 | 7,196 | 87.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | May† | | 9,061 | 88.7 | 7,151 | 7,191 | 87.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | June† | 22,221 | 9,076 | 88.7 | 7,161 | 7,190 | 87.8 | 377 | 341 | 696 | 36 | 429 | 459 | 925 | 147 | 740 | 175 | 764 | |
| | July† | | 9,114 | 88.7 | 7,194 | 7,187 | 87.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | August† | | 9,112 | 88.6 | 7,191 | 7,176 | 87.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | September† | 22,311 | 9,108 | 88.5 | 7,187 | 7,166 | 87.5 | 391 | 335 | 701 | 37 | 434 | 458 | 928 | 148 | 745 | 174 | 767 | |
| | October† | | 9,102 | 88.3 | 7,178 | 7,147 | 87.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | November† | | 9,102 | 88.3 | 7,178 | 7,140 | 87.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | December† | 22,400 | 9,089 | 88.2 | 7,167 | 7,135 | 87.1 | 373 | 333 | 694 | 37 | 433 | 454 | 922 | 149 | 745 | 173 | 763 | |
| 1979 | January† | | 9,040 | 88.3 | 7,119 | 7,129 | 87.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | February† | | 9,020 | 88.2 | 7,100 | 7,118 | 86.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

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

‡ Figures after June 1976 are provisional.

§ Excludes private domestic service.

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

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS

| | | Metal goods | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | Timber, furniture, etc | Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication | Distributive trades | Insurance, banking, finance and business services | Professional and scientific services | Miscellaneous services§ | Public administration and defence† | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | June | 1974 |
| | July | 577 | 546 | 42 | 404 | 295 | 278 | 582 | 351 | 1,290 | 337 | 1,483 | 2,707 | 1,101 | 3,284 | 2,088 | 1,551 | June | 1974 |
| | August | 582 | 545 | 42 | 403 | 295 | 276 | 585 | 355 | 1,290 | 338 | | | | | | | July | |
| | September | 581 | 547 | 42 | 405 | 297 | 276 | 587 | 357 | 1,292 | 339 | 1,493 | 2,709 | 1,107 | 3,353 | 2,078 | 1,570 | July | 1974 |
| | October | 579 | 542 | 42 | 403 | 294 | 274 | 586 | 354 | 1,292 | 341 | | | | | | | August | |
| | November | 580 | 537 | 42 | 402 | 292 | 274 | 586 | 356 | 1,292 | 342 | | | | | | | September | |
| | December | 579 | 532 | 42 | 403 | 290 | 271 | 587 | 354 | 1,262 | 343 | 1,494 | 2,767 | 1,092 | 3,414 | 2,021 | 1,577 | October | 1974 |
| | January | 576 | 525 | 42 | 401 | 284 | 268 | 584 | 349 | 1,250 | 344 | | | | | | | November | |
| | February | 569 | 516 | 42 | 395 | 284 | 263 | 579 | 343 | 1,246 | 343 | | | | | | | December | |
| | March | 564 | 510 | 42 | 392 | 283 | 263 | 574 | 336 | 1,244 | 343 | 1,500 | 2,699 | 1,081 | 3,433 | 2,027 | 1,587 | January | 1975 |
| | April | 558 | 503 | 42 | 389 | 281 | 263 | 572 | 333 | 1,241 | 343 | | | | | | | February | |
| | May | 554 | 500 | 41 | 388 | 278 | 262 | 568 | 328 | 1,253 | 343 | | | | | | | March | |
| | June | 547 | 498 | 42 | 386 | 275 | 260 | 565 | 325 | 1,270 | 343 | 1,495 | 2,709 | 1,088 | 3,465 | 2,157 | 1,608 | April | 1975 |
| | July | 542 | 494 | 41 | 383 | 270 | 259 | 559 | 323 | 1,273 | 343 | | | | | | | May | |
| | August | 540 | 492 | 42 | 381 | 269 | 258 | 558 | 323 | 1,283 | 344 | | | | | | | June | |
| | September</ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT

summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

| | | UNEMPLOYED | | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) | | |
|----------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--|---------|------------------------------------|
| | | Percentage rate* | Total number | of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted | | | Males | | Females | |
| | | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | | | | Average change over 3 months ended |
| per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | |
| 1974 | March 11 | 2.7 | 618.4 | 523.4 | 95.0 | 2.3 | 616.1 | 582.5 | 2.5 | +4.8 | +23.1 | 494.1 | 88.4 | 0.1 |
| | April 8 | 2.6 | 607.6 | 510.3 | 97.3 | 5.8 | 601.8 | 581.9 | 2.5 | -0.6 | +6.2 | 489.6 | 92.3 | 72.8 |
| | May 13 | 2.4 | 561.6 | 475.4 | 86.2 | 5.5 | 556.1 | 574.2 | 2.5 | -7.7 | -1.2 | 483.5 | 90.7 | — |
| | June 10 | 2.3 | 541.5 | 459.8 | 81.7 | 6.0 | 535.5 | 588.6 | 2.5 | +14.4 | +2.1 | 493.9 | 94.7 | 1.6 |
| | July 8 | 2.5 | 574.3 | 481.6 | 92.7 | 17.5 | 556.8 | 595.0 | 2.5 | +6.4 | +4.3 | 499.7 | 95.3 | 27.2 |
| | August 12 | 2.8 | 661.0 | 540.7 | 120.3 | 59.6 | 601.4 | 616.5 | 2.6 | +21.5 | +14.1 | 516.7 | 99.8 | 30.5 |
| | September 9 | 2.8 | 649.7 | 532.0 | 117.7 | 36.3 | 613.4 | 627.6 | 2.7 | +11.1 | +13.0 | 523.8 | 103.8 | 32.9 |
| | October 14† | 2.7 | 640.8 | 529.3 | 111.5 | 15.1 | 625.7 | 638.1 | 2.7 | +10.5 | +14.4 | 534.7 | 103.4 | 2.6 |
| | November 11† | 2.8 | 653.0 | 539.4 | 113.6 | 9.4 | 643.6 | 648.9 | 2.8 | +10.8 | +10.8 | 542.2 | 106.7 | — |
| | December 9† | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1975 | January 20† | 3.3 | 771.8 | 635.1 | 136.7 | 9.1 | 762.7 | 703.1 | 3.0 | ... | ... | 581.2 | 121.9 | 4.6 |
| | February 10 | 3.4 | 791.8 | 650.2 | 141.6 | 9.3 | 782.4 | 733.8 | 3.1 | +30.7 | ... | 605.2 | 128.6 | — |
| | March 10 | 3.4 | 802.6 | 657.7 | 144.9 | 6.7 | 795.9 | 768.8 | 3.3 | +35.0 | ... | 630.2 | 138.6 | 0.1 |
| | April 14 | 3.6 | 845.0 | 690.2 | 154.9 | 21.8 | 823.2 | 812.1 | 3.4 | +43.3 | +36.3 | 663.7 | 148.4 | 94.8 |
| | May 12 | 3.6 | 850.3 | 693.9 | 156.4 | 15.8 | 834.5 | 858.5 | 3.6 | +46.4 | +41.6 | 698.2 | 160.3 | — |
| | June 9 | 3.7 | 866.1 | 706.6 | 159.4 | 19.9 | 846.1 | 905.0 | 3.8 | +46.5 | +45.4 | 733.2 | 171.8 | 3.8 |
| | July 14 | 4.2 | 990.1 | 784.5 | 205.6 | 62.1 | 927.9 | 1,088.7 | 4.6 | +55.5 | +49.5 | 775.5 | 185.0 | 97.8 |
| | August 11 | 4.9 | 1,151.0 | 885.2 | 265.8 | 165.6 | 985.4 | 993.2 | 4.2 | +32.7 | +44.9 | 798.8 | 194.4 | 99.3 |
| | September 8 | 4.9 | 1,145.5 | 883.3 | 262.2 | 124.2 | 1,021.3 | 1,030.1 | 4.4 | +36.9 | +41.7 | 826.0 | 204.1 | 103.8 |
| | October 9‡ | 4.9 | 1,147.3 | 888.8 | 258.5 | 69.6 | 1,077.6 | 1,088.7 | 4.6 | +58.6 | +42.7 | 865.9 | 222.8 | 18.1 |
| | November 13 | 5.0 | 1,168.9 | 909.0 | 259.9 | 43.8 | 1,125.1 | 1,129.4 | 4.8 | +40.7 | +45.4 | 895.4 | 234.0 | — |
| | December 11 | 5.1 | 1,200.8 | 940.5 | 260.3 | 35.0 | 1,165.8 | 1,166.5 | 4.9 | +37.1 | +45.5 | 923.1 | 243.4 | 10.7 |
| 1976 | January 8§ | 5.5 | 1,303.2 | 1,017.4 | 285.8 | 40.7 | 1,262.6 | 1,196.9 | 5.0 | +30.4 | +36.1 | 942.8 | 254.1 | 127.1 |
| | February 12 | 5.5 | 1,304.4 | 1,014.6 | 289.8 | 30.1 | 1,274.3 | 1,224.6 | 5.1 | +27.7 | +31.7 | 958.5 | 266.1 | — |
| | March 11 | 5.4 | 1,284.9 | 997.7 | 287.2 | 23.4 | 1,261.5 | 1,238.1 | 5.2 | +13.5 | +23.9 | 964.6 | 273.5 | 0.1 |
| | April 8 | 5.4 | 1,281.1 | 994.2 | 287.0 | 22.7 | 1,258.4 | 1,251.5 | 5.2 | +13.4 | +18.2 | 971.6 | 279.9 | 179.3 |
| | May 13 | 5.3 | 1,271.8 | 982.9 | 288.9 | 37.8 | 1,234.1 | 1,260.1 | 5.3 | +8.6 | +11.8 | 976.2 | 283.9 | 0.3 |
| | June 10 | 5.6 | 1,331.8 | 1,009.4 | 322.4 | 122.9 | 1,208.9 | 1,270.5 | 5.3 | +10.4 | +10.8 | 979.5 | 291.0 | 6.0 |
| | July 8 | 6.1 | 1,463.5 | 1,071.2 | 392.2 | 208.5 | 1,255.0 | 1,285.6 | 5.4 | +15.1 | +11.4 | 983.5 | 302.1 | 108.8 |
| | August 12 | 6.3 | 1,502.0 | 1,093.2 | 408.8 | 203.4 | 1,298.6 | 1,304.5 | 5.5 | +18.9 | +14.8 | 989.9 | 314.6 | 122.7 |
| | September 9 | 6.1 | 1,455.7 | 1,059.8 | 395.9 | 149.8 | 1,305.9 | 1,310.3 | 5.5 | +5.8 | +13.3 | 990.4 | 319.9 | 131.8 |
| | October 14 | 5.8 | 1,377.1 | 1,010.0 | 367.1 | 82.7 | 1,294.4 | 1,305.9 | 5.5 | -4.4 | +6.8 | 984.1 | 321.8 | 9.1 |
| | November 11† | 5.7 | 1,371.0 | ... | ... | 51.0 | 1,320.0 | 1,320.3 | 5.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | December 9† | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1977 | January 13 | 6.1 | 1,448.2 | 1,074.1 | 374.1 | 51.0 | 1,397.2 | 1,329.9 | 5.6 | +9.6 | ... | 994.6 | 335.3 | 10.3 |
| | February 10 | 6.0 | 1,421.8 | 1,055.5 | 366.3 | 41.8 | 1,380.0 | 1,330.0 | 5.6 | +0.1 | ... | 994.1 | 335.9 | — |
| | March 10 | 5.8 | 1,383.5 | 1,028.5 | 355.0 | 33.3 | 1,350.1 | 1,328.5 | 5.6 | -1.5 | +2.7 | 992.0 | 336.5 | — |
| | April 14 | 5.8 | 1,392.3 | 1,032.4 | 359.9 | 53.6 | 1,338.7 | 1,333.8 | 5.6 | +5.3 | +1.3 | 994.1 | 339.7 | 92.8 |
| | May 12 | 5.6 | 1,341.7 | 994.3 | 347.4 | 45.1 | 1,296.6 | 1,323.8 | 5.5 | -10.0 | -2.1 | 985.3 | 338.5 | 0.9 |
| | June 9 | 6.1 | 1,450.1 | 1,050.8 | 399.2 | 149.0 | 1,301.1 | 1,364.3 | 5.7 | +40.5 | +11.9 | 1,010.0 | 354.3 | 6.7 |
| | July 14 | 6.8 | 1,622.4 | 1,132.7 | 489.6 | 253.4 | 1,369.0 | 1,398.5 | 5.9 | +34.2 | +21.6 | 1,023.9 | 374.6 | 133.4 |
| | August 11 | 6.9 | 1,635.8 | 1,143.5 | 492.3 | 231.4 | 1,404.4 | 1,410.3 | 5.9 | +11.8 | +28.8 | 1,029.5 | 370.8 | 130.3 |
| | September 8 | 6.7 | 1,609.1 | 1,124.3 | 484.8 | 175.6 | 1,433.5 | 1,434.9 | 6.0 | +24.6 | +23.5 | 1,042.9 | 392.0 | 145.2 |
| | October 13 | 6.4 | 1,518.3 | 1,070.8 | 447.6 | 98.6 | 1,419.7 | 1,431.5 | 6.0 | -3.4 | +11.0 | 1,039.7 | 391.8 | 13.4 |
| | November 10 | 6.3 | 1,499.1 | 1,063.2 | 435.9 | 73.5 | 1,425.6 | 1,429.6 | 6.0 | -1.9 | +6.4 | 1,038.1 | 391.5 | — |
| | December 8 | 6.2 | 1,480.8 | 1,060.7 | 420.1 | 58.4 | 1,422.4 | 1,422.3 | 6.0 | -7.3 | -4.2 | 1,033.5 | 388.8 | 3.0 |
| 1978 | January 12 | 6.5 | 1,548.5 | 1,114.8 | 433.8 | 61.1 | 1,487.4 | 1,419.2 | 5.9 | -3.1 | -4.1 | 1,030.9 | 388.3 | 16.3 |
| | February 9 | 6.3 | 1,508.7 | 1,089.6 | 419.1 | 49.7 | 1,459.0 | 1,409.0 | 5.9 | -10.2 | -6.9 | 1,025.1 | 383.9 | 0.6 |
| | March 9 | 6.1 | 1,461.0 | 1,058.4 | 402.6 | 40.2 | 1,420.7 | 1,400.0 | 5.9 | -9.0 | -7.4 | 1,020.0 | 380.0 | 0.2 |
| | April 13 | 6.1 | 1,451.8 | 1,045.4 | 406.4 | 60.8 | 1,391.0 | 1,387.1 | 5.8 | -12.9 | -10.7 | 1,005.4 | 381.7 | 53.0 |
| | May 11 | 5.8 | 1,386.8 | 1,001.1 | 385.7 | 48.2 | 1,338.6 | 1,366.4 | 5.7 | -20.7 | -14.2 | 991.9 | 374.5 | 1.2 |
| | June 8 | 6.1 | 1,446.1 | 1,022.9 | 423.1 | 145.6 | 1,300.5 | 1,364.7 | 5.7 | -1.7 | -11.8 | 984.4 | 380.3 | 6.8 |
| | July 6 | 6.6 | 1,585.8 | 1,087.3 | 498.5 | 243.3 | 1,342.5 | 1,371.4 | 5.7 | +6.7 | -5.2 | 982.5 | 388.9 | 117.5 |
| | August 10 | 6.7 | 1,608.3 | 1,099.0 | 509.3 | 222.1 | 1,386.2 | 1,392.1 | 5.8 | +20.7 | +8.6 | 988.6 | 403.5 | 127.0 |
| | September 14 | 6.4 | 1,517.7 | 1,041.1 | 476.6 | 139.2 | 1,378.5 | 1,378.3 | 5.8 | -13.8 | +4.5 | 978.1 | 400.1 | 140.7 |
| | October 12 | 6.0 | 1,429.5 | 989.7 | 439.8 | 82.0 | 1,347.5 | 1,359.6 | 5.7 | -18.7 | -3.9 | 965.5 | 394.1 | 21.3 |
| | November 9 | 5.8 | 1,392.0 | 970.4 | 421.6 | 57.1 | 1,334.9 | 1,338.8 | 5.6 | -20.8 | -17.8 | 952.3 | 386.5 | — |
| | December 7 | 5.7 | 1,364.3 | 962.5 | 401.8 | 43.2 | 1,321.1 | 1,320.7 | 5.5 | -18.1 | -19.2 | 941.5 | 379.2 | 1.1 |
| 1979 | January 11 | 6.1 | 1,455.3 | 1,034.8 | 420.5 | 47.4 | 1,407.8 | 1,339.1 | 5.6 | +18.4 | -6.8 | 956.2 | 383.0 | 33.4 |
| | February 8 | 6.1 | 1,451.9 | 1,039.5 | 412.4 | 39.4 | 1,412.5 | 1,362.5 | 5.7 | +23.4 | +7.9 | 978.8 | 383.6 | 0.4 |
| | March 8 | 5.9 | 1,402.3 | 1,005.5 | 396.8 | 31.2 | 1,371.1 | 1,350.4 | 5.7 | -12.1 | +9.9 | 970.7 | 379.7 | — |

* 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—were notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see *Employment Gazette*, September 1975, page 906).

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

| | | UNEMPLOYED | | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) | | |
|----------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--|---------|------------------------------------|
| | | Percentage rate* | Total number | of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted | | | Males | | Females | |
| | | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | | | | Average change over 3 months ended |
| per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | |
| 1974 | March 11 | 2.6 | 590.1 | 501.9 | 88.2 | 2.0 | 588.1 | 554.9 | 2.4 | +5.1 | +22.9 | 473.4 | 81.5 | — |
| | April 8 | 2.5 | 579.9 | 489.6 | 90.3 | 5.6 | 574.3 | 554.7 | 2.4 | -0.2 | +6.2 | 469.4 | 85.3 | 66.9 |
| | May 13 | 2.3 | 535.4 | 455.6 | 79.7 | 4.9 | 530.4 | 547.5 | 2.4 | -7.2 | -0.7 | 463.5 | 84.0 | — |
| | June 10 | 2.3 | 514.6 | 439.5 | 75.1 | 5.4 | 509.2 | 560.5 | 2.5 | +13.0 | +1.8 | 472.8 | 87.7 | 1.1 |
| | July 8 | 2.4 | 542.5 | 458.4 | 84.1 | 14.4 | 528.1 | 566.2 | 2.5 | +5.7 | +3.9 | 478.1 | 88.1 | 24.4 |
| | August 12 | 2.8 | 628.7 | 517.5 | 111.2 | 56.0 | 611.2 | 588.0 | 2.6 | +21.8 | +13.5 | 495.6 | 92.4 | 27.6 |
| | September 9 | 2.7 | 617.8 | 509.3 | 108.5 | 33.4 | 584.4 | 598.5 | 2.6 | +10.5 | +12.6 | 502.4 | 96.1 | 29.3 |
| | October 14† | 2.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106

| | UNEMPLOYED | | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's) | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--|------------------------------------|------|
| | Percentage rate* | Total number | Of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted† | | | Males | Females | | | |
| | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | | | | Average change over 3 months ended | |
| | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | | |
| SOUTH EAST‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | March 9 | 4.3 | 323.3 | 242.3 | 81.0 | 4.4 | 318.9 | 313.9 | 4.2 | -3.1 | -4.5 | 235.7 | 78.2 | 0.1 |
| | April 13 | 4.2 | 320.7 | 240.2 | 80.5 | 8.3 | 312.4 | 310.3 | 4.1 | -3.6 | -5.0 | 232.7 | 77.6 | 14.6 |
| | May 11 | 4.0 | 304.6 | 228.6 | 76.0 | 6.3 | 298.3 | 306.4 | 4.1 | -3.9 | -3.5 | 230.5 | 75.9 | 0.5 |
| | June 8 | 4.1 | 308.7 | 228.5 | 80.2 | 21.2 | 287.5 | 303.5 | 4.0 | -2.9 | -3.5 | 226.6 | 76.9 | 0.5 |
| | July 6 | 4.4 | 334.3 | 240.3 | 94.0 | 38.3 | 296.0 | 304.0 | 4.0 | +0.5 | -2.1 | 225.2 | 78.8 | 22.3 |
| | August 10 | 4.5 | 343.1 | 245.3 | 97.9 | 34.9 | 308.2 | 308.5 | 4.1 | +4.5 | +0.7 | 227.0 | 81.5 | 26.5 |
| | September 14 | 4.3 | 325.1 | 232.7 | 92.4 | 19.4 | 305.7 | 303.5 | 4.0 | -5.0 | - | 222.7 | 80.8 | 30.3 |
| | October 12 | 4.0 | 303.7 | 219.7 | 84.0 | 10.0 | 293.6 | 295.9 | 3.9 | -7.6 | -2.7 | 218.6 | 77.3 | 5.0 |
| | November 9 | 3.9 | 293.0 | 213.9 | 79.1 | 6.4 | 286.6 | 288.1 | 3.8 | -7.8 | -6.8 | 214.0 | 74.1 | - |
| | December 7 | 3.8 | 284.2 | 210.1 | 74.2 | 4.4 | 279.9 | 282.0 | 3.7 | -6.1 | -7.2 | 209.8 | 72.2 | 0.3 |
| 1979 | January 11 | 4.0 | 305.4 | 227.6 | 77.8 | 4.2 | 301.2 | 284.2 | 3.8 | +2.2 | -3.9 | 212.1 | 72.0 | 9.5 |
| | February 8 | 4.0 | 302.6 | 226.4 | 76.2 | 3.6 | 299.0 | 286.3 | 3.8 | +2.1 | -0.6 | 214.6 | 71.7 | - |
| | March 8 | 3.9 | 292.4 | 218.9 | 73.5 | 2.8 | 289.6 | 284.6 | 3.8 | -1.7 | +0.9 | 213.0 | 71.6 | - |
| EAST ANGLIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | March 9 | 5.3 | 37.3 | 28.0 | 9.3 | 0.6 | 36.7 | 35.1 | 5.0 | -0.4 | -0.3 | 26.2 | 8.9 | - |
| | April 13 | 5.3 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 9.3 | 1.1 | 35.9 | 34.7 | 4.9 | -0.4 | -0.1 | 26.0 | 8.7 | 2.0 |
| | May 11 | 5.0 | 35.0 | 26.2 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 4.8 | -0.7 | -0.5 | 25.5 | 8.5 | - |
| | June 8 | 5.0 | 35.3 | 25.7 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 32.0 | 33.6 | 4.8 | -0.4 | -0.5 | 25.0 | 8.7 | - |
| | July 6 | 5.3 | 37.1 | 26.1 | 11.0 | 4.9 | 32.3 | 34.2 | 4.9 | +0.6 | -0.2 | 25.3 | 8.9 | 2.7 |
| | August 10 | 5.3 | 37.3 | 26.2 | 11.1 | 4.2 | 33.1 | 34.4 | 4.9 | +0.2 | +0.1 | 25.2 | 9.3 | 2.6 |
| | September 14 | 5.0 | 34.9 | 24.6 | 10.3 | 2.4 | 32.5 | 33.7 | 4.8 | -0.7 | - | 24.6 | 9.1 | 2.7 |
| | October 12 | 4.7 | 33.3 | 23.6 | 9.7 | 1.3 | 32.0 | 32.9 | 4.7 | -0.8 | -0.4 | 24.1 | 8.9 | 0.1 |
| | November 9 | 4.7 | 33.1 | 23.7 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 32.3 | 33.0 | 4.7 | +0.1 | -0.5 | 24.0 | 9.0 | - |
| | December 7 | 4.7 | 32.9 | 23.9 | 9.0 | 0.6 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 4.6 | -0.7 | -0.5 | 23.6 | 8.7 | 0.2 |
| 1979 | January 11 | 5.2 | 36.2 | 26.6 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 35.7 | 33.3 | 4.7 | +1.0 | +0.1 | 24.3 | 9.0 | 1.2 |
| | February 8 | 5.2 | 36.4 | 27.0 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 35.9 | 33.5 | 4.8 | +0.2 | +0.2 | 24.6 | 8.9 | - |
| | March 8 | 5.0 | 35.5 | 26.3 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 35.1 | 33.5 | 4.8 | - | +0.4 | 24.6 | 8.9 | - |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | March 9 | 6.9 | 111.8 | 81.1 | 30.6 | 2.3 | 109.5 | 104.7 | 6.5 | -2.3 | -1.1 | 76.6 | 28.1 | - |
| | April 13 | 6.8 | 109.0 | 78.9 | 30.2 | 3.6 | 105.4 | 103.3 | 6.4 | -1.4 | -1.6 | 75.3 | 28.0 | 3.9 |
| | May 11 | 6.3 | 101.8 | 74.2 | 27.5 | 2.7 | 99.0 | 101.8 | 6.3 | -1.5 | -1.7 | 74.2 | 27.6 | - |
| | June 8 | 6.3 | 101.8 | 73.2 | 28.6 | 9.8 | 92.1 | 99.4 | 6.2 | -2.4 | -1.8 | 72.2 | 27.1 | 0.1 |
| | July 6 | 6.8 | 109.0 | 76.4 | 32.5 | 14.9 | 94.0 | 99.6 | 6.2 | +0.2 | -1.2 | 72.0 | 27.7 | 7.3 |
| | August 10 | 6.8 | 110.2 | 76.9 | 33.3 | 13.5 | 96.7 | 101.4 | 6.3 | +1.8 | -0.1 | 72.6 | 28.8 | 8.4 |
| | September 14 | 6.5 | 104.1 | 72.8 | 31.4 | 7.6 | 96.5 | 100.5 | 6.2 | -0.9 | +0.4 | 71.8 | 28.7 | 10.1 |
| | October 12 | 6.4 | 102.7 | 71.5 | 31.1 | 4.5 | 98.2 | 99.0 | 6.1 | -1.5 | -0.2 | 70.5 | 28.5 | 1.0 |
| | November 9 | 6.4 | 102.4 | 71.2 | 31.2 | 3.1 | 99.3 | 97.1 | 6.0 | -1.9 | -1.4 | 69.2 | 27.9 | - |
| | December 7 | 6.2 | 100.1 | 70.3 | 29.9 | 2.2 | 97.9 | 95.4 | 5.9 | -1.7 | -1.7 | 67.8 | 27.6 | 0.1 |
| 1979 | January 11 | 6.6 | 106.3 | 75.0 | 31.3 | 2.1 | 104.2 | 96.5 | 6.0 | +1.1 | -0.8 | 68.6 | 27.9 | 2.2 |
| | February 8 | 6.5 | 105.2 | 74.6 | 30.6 | 1.7 | 103.5 | 97.3 | 6.0 | +0.8 | +0.1 | 69.3 | 28.0 | - |
| | March 8 | 6.2 | 99.9 | 70.6 | 29.3 | 1.4 | 98.5 | 93.7 | 5.8 | -3.6 | -0.6 | 66.4 | 27.3 | - |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | March 9 | 5.3 | 123.7 | 88.5 | 35.2 | 3.1 | 120.6 | 120.8 | 5.2 | +0.1 | -0.8 | 86.8 | 34.0 | - |
| | April 13 | 5.4 | 125.5 | 89.1 | 36.5 | 6.0 | 119.5 | 120.9 | 5.2 | +0.1 | -0.3 | 86.6 | 34.3 | 4.2 |
| | May 11 | 5.2 | 121.2 | 86.1 | 35.0 | 4.4 | 116.7 | 120.4 | 5.2 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 86.1 | 34.3 | 0.1 |
| | June 8 | 5.3 | 123.4 | 86.6 | 36.8 | 8.4 | 114.9 | 120.1 | 5.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 85.6 | 34.5 | 0.3 |
| | July 6 | 6.4 | 148.3 | 99.0 | 49.3 | 28.3 | 120.0 | 120.3 | 5.2 | +0.2 | -0.2 | 85.7 | 34.8 | 11.5 |
| | August 10 | 6.5 | 150.9 | 100.6 | 50.3 | 25.8 | 125.1 | 122.8 | 5.3 | +2.5 | +0.8 | 86.5 | 36.3 | 13.3 |
| | September 14 | 6.1 | 140.3 | 93.6 | 46.7 | 16.1 | 124.2 | 120.6 | 5.2 | -2.2 | +0.2 | 84.8 | 35.8 | 14.2 |
| | October 12 | 5.6 | 129.0 | 87.5 | 41.5 | 8.9 | 120.1 | 119.7 | 5.2 | -0.9 | -0.2 | 84.4 | 35.3 | 2.8 |
| | November 9 | 5.4 | 124.0 | 85.0 | 39.0 | 5.9 | 118.1 | 118.3 | 5.1 | -1.4 | -1.5 | 83.6 | 34.7 | - |
| | December 7 | 5.2 | 120.4 | 83.7 | 36.7 | 4.1 | 116.3 | 117.6 | 5.1 | -0.7 | -1.0 | 82.8 | 34.8 | 0.1 |
| 1979 | January 11 | 5.4 | 126.0 | 88.2 | 37.8 | 3.7 | 122.3 | 118.5 | 5.1 | +0.9 | -0.4 | 83.5 | 35.1 | 2.2 |
| | February 8 | 5.4 | 126.0 | 89.2 | 36.7 | 2.9 | 123.1 | 121.0 | 5.2 | +2.5 | +0.9 | 86.1 | 34.9 | - |
| | March 8 | 5.3 | 122.9 | 87.4 | 35.5 | 2.2 | 120.6 | 120.8 | 5.2 | -0.2 | +1.1 | 85.9 | 34.9 | - |

* † See footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

| | UNEMPLOYED | | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's) | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--|------------------------------------|------|
| | Percentage rate* | Total number | Of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted† | | | Males | Females | | | |
| | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | | | | Average change over 3 months ended | |
| | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | | |
| EAST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | March 9 | 5.0 | 79.1 | 58.5 | 20.6 | 1.2 | 77.9 | 76.6 | 4.9 | -0.6 | -0.1 | 56.6 | 20.0 | - |
| | April 13 | 5.0 | 78.8 | 57.4 | 21.5 | 2.5 | 76.3 | 76.1 | 4.8 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 55.5 | 20.6 | 2.8 |
| | May 11 | 4.8 | 75.5 | 55.2 | 20.3 | 2.0 | 73.5 | 75.2 | 4.8 | -0.9 | -0.7 | 55.1 | 20.1 | - |
| | June 8 | 5.1 | 80.6 | 57.4 | 23.3 | 9.2 | 71.4 | 75.2 | 4.8 | - | -0.5 | 54.9 | 20.4 | 0.3 |
| | July 6 | 5.6 | 88.6 | 60.8 | 27.8 | 13.3 | 75.3 | 76.5 | 4.9 | +1.3 | +0.1 | 55.2 | 21.2 | 7.2 |
| | August 10 | 5.6 | 88.0 | 60.3 | 27.7 | 10.8 | 77.2 | 76.2 | 4.9 | -0.3 | +0.3 | 54.7 | 21.5 | 7.8 |
| | September 14 | 5.3 | 82.6 | 57.3 | 25.3 | 6.0 | 76.6 | 75.2 | 4.8 | -1.0 | - | 54.1 | 21.0 | 8.3 |
| | October 12 | 4.9 | 77.0 | 54.0 | 23.0 | 3.0 | 74.0 | 75.3 | 4.8 | +0.1 | -0.4 | 54.4 | 20.9 | 1.4 |
| | November 9 | 4.8 | 74.7 | 53.0 | 21.7 | 1.9 | 72.9 | 74.1 | 4.7 | -1.2 | -0.7 | 53.4 | 20.7 | - |
| | December 7 | 4.7 | 74.1 | 53.4 | 20.7 | 1.3 | 72.8 | 73.6 | 4.7 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 53.3 | 20.3 | - |
| 1979 | January 11 | 5.0 | 78.5 | 57.2 | 21.3 | 1.2 | 77.3 | 73.7 | 4.7 | +0.1 | -0.5 | 53.5 | 20.2 | 2.6 |
| | February 8 | 5.0 | 78.8 | 57.9 | 20.9 | 1.0 | 77.8 | 75.2 | 4.8 | +1.5 | +0.4 | 55.0 | 20.2 | - |
| | March 8 | 4.9 | 77.2 | 57.1 | 20.1 | 0.9 | 76.3 | 75.0 | 4.8 | -0.2 | +0.5 | 55.4 | 19.7 | - |
| YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | March 9 | 5.8 | 120.8 | 88.7 | 32.1 | 2.5 | 118.3 | 116.3 | 5.6 | -0.9 | -0.2 | 85.8 | 30.5 | - |
| | April 13 | 5.8 | 121.7 | 88.4 | 33.3 | 5.5 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 5.6 | - | -0.4 | 85.2 | 31.1 | 4.6 |
| | May 11 | 5.6 | 117.4 | 85.5 | 32.0 | 4.4 | 113.1 | 116.1 | 5.6 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 85.3 | 30.8 | - |
| | June 8 | 5.9 | 123.0 | 87.5 | 35.5 | 13.0 | 109.9 | 115.6 | 5.5 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 84.4 | 31.2 | 0.2 |
| | July 6 | 6.6 | 137.4 | 93.9 | 43.5 | 24.9 | 112.4 | 115.6 | 5.5 | - | -0.2 | 83.7 | 31.9 | 11.7 |
| | August 10 | 6.8 | 140.9 | 95.1 | 45.8 | 22.1 | 118.8 | 120.1 | 5.8 | +4.5 | +1.3 | 85.9 | 34.3 | 12.7 |
| | September 14 | 6.4 | 133.7 | 90.9 | 42.8 | 14.4 | 119.3 | 119.2 | 5.7 | -0.9 | +1.2 | 85.1 | 34.1 | 13.5 |
| | October 12 | 6.0 | 124.0 | 85.8 | 38.2 | 8.0 | 116.0 | 116.2 | 5.6 | -3.0 | +0.2 | 83.2 | 33.0 | 0.9 |
| | November 9 | 5.8 | 120.2 | 84.2 | 36.0 | 5.2 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 5.5 | -1.0 | -1.6 | 82.5 | 32.7 | - |
| | December 7 | 5.7 | 118.0 | 83.8 | 34.2 | 3.8 | 114.1 | 113.4 | 5.4 | -1.8 | -1.9 | 81.4 | 32.0 | - |
| 1979 | January 11 | 6.0 | 125.5 | 89.9 | | | | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

Table 106 (continued)

| | UNEMPLOYED | | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's) |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| | Percentage rate* | Total number | Of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted† | | | | Males | Females | |
| | | | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | | | |
| | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) |
| WALES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 March 9 | 8.3 | 88.5 | 62.8 | 25.7 | 3.0 | 85.4 | 84.2 | 7.9 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 60.5 | 23.7 | — |
| April 13 | 8.4 | 89.5 | 62.5 | 27.0 | 5.7 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 7.8 | -0.6 | — | 59.3 | 24.3 | 4.3 |
| May 11 | 8.1 | 86.8 | 61.3 | 25.5 | 4.4 | 82.4 | 84.0 | 7.9 | +0.4 | -0.1 | 60.2 | 23.9 | — |
| June 8 | 8.0 | 86.5 | 60.6 | 25.9 | 6.3 | 80.2 | 84.6 | 7.9 | +0.6 | +0.1 | 60.3 | 24.4 | 0.1 |
| July 6 | 9.1 | 98.1 | 66.0 | 32.1 | 16.0 | 82.1 | 84.8 | 7.9 | +0.2 | +0.4 | 60.0 | 24.8 | 9.3 |
| August 10 | 9.4 | 101.0 | 67.7 | 33.3 | 16.6 | 84.5 | 86.3 | 8.0 | +1.5 | +0.8 | 60.5 | 25.7 | 9.3 |
| September 14 | 8.8 | 95.1 | 63.8 | 31.3 | 11.0 | 84.1 | 85.1 | 7.9 | -1.2 | +0.2 | 59.6 | 25.6 | 10.5 |
| October 12 | 8.5 | 91.4 | 61.6 | 29.8 | 6.8 | 84.5 | 84.4 | 7.9 | -0.7 | -0.1 | 58.7 | 25.7 | 1.0 |
| November 9 | 8.3 | 89.2 | 60.1 | 29.2 | 5.0 | 84.2 | 83.6 | 7.8 | -0.8 | -0.9 | 57.7 | 25.9 | — |
| December 7 | 8.2 | 87.9 | 60.3 | 27.6 | 4.0 | 83.9 | 82.4 | 7.7 | -1.2 | -0.9 | 57.4 | 24.9 | — |
| 1979 January 11 | 8.6 | 92.5 | 64.4 | 28.1 | 3.6 | 88.9 | 84.2 | 7.8 | +1.8 | +0.1 | 59.1 | 25.1 | 1.3 |
| February 8 | 8.5 | 91.9 | 64.3 | 27.5 | 2.9 | 88.9 | 86.0 | 8.0 | +1.8 | +0.8 | 60.5 | 25.5 | — |
| March 8 | 8.2 | 88.5 | 62.1 | 26.4 | 2.4 | 86.0 | 84.8 | 7.9 | -1.2 | +0.8 | 60.0 | 24.9 | — |
| SCOTLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 March 9 | 8.6 | 191.0 | 130.9 | 60.1 | 10.5 | 180.5 | 177.1 | 8.0 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 122.8 | 54.3 | — |
| April 13 | 8.2 | 180.9 | 123.5 | 57.4 | 8.0 | 172.8 | 172.4 | 7.8 | -4.7 | -2.0 | 118.5 | 53.9 | 6.6 |
| May 11 | 7.7 | 171.2 | 116.5 | 54.7 | 6.4 | 164.8 | 168.4 | 7.6 | -4.0 | -3.0 | 115.4 | 53.0 | 0.3 |
| June 8 | 8.4 | 187.2 | 124.2 | 63.0 | 25.0 | 162.1 | 168.6 | 7.6 | +0.2 | -2.8 | 114.8 | 53.8 | 2.9 |
| July 6 | 8.7 | 191.9 | 125.9 | 66.0 | 26.9 | 165.0 | 168.2 | 7.6 | -0.4 | -1.4 | 113.2 | 55.0 | 12.7 |
| August 10 | 8.7 | 192.8 | 126.5 | 66.4 | 24.6 | 168.2 | 168.2 | 7.6 | — | -0.1 | 112.5 | 55.8 | 12.3 |
| September 14 | 8.1 | 179.9 | 118.2 | 61.7 | 15.2 | 164.7 | 168.1 | 7.6 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 112.2 | 55.9 | 14.1 |
| October 12 | 7.9 | 175.6 | 115.3 | 60.3 | 10.5 | 165.1 | 168.8 | 7.6 | +7.0 | +0.2 | 112.2 | 56.6 | 2.4 |
| November 9 | 7.8 | 173.9 | 114.5 | 59.4 | 7.7 | 166.2 | 167.0 | 7.5 | -1.8 | -0.4 | 111.3 | 55.7 | — |
| December 7 | 7.8 | 171.7 | 114.2 | 57.5 | 6.0 | 165.7 | 165.1 | 7.5 | -1.9 | -1.0 | 110.3 | 54.9 | — |
| 1979 January 11 | 8.6 | 190.3 | 126.9 | 63.4 | 13.0 | 177.3 | 167.0 | 7.5 | +1.9 | -0.6 | 111.6 | 55.4 | 4.4 |
| February 8 | 8.7 | 191.7 | 128.7 | 63.0 | 11.3 | 180.4 | 173.7 | 7.8 | +6.7 | +2.2 | 117.1 | 56.6 | 0.4 |
| March 8 | 8.3 | 183.0 | 123.3 | 59.7 | 8.3 | 174.7 | 171.3 | 7.7 | -2.4 | +2.1 | 116.0 | 55.2 | — |
| NORTHERN IRELAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 March 9 | 11.4 | 62.0 | 44.0 | 18.0 | 2.6 | 59.4 | 59.7 | 10.9 | +1.0 | +0.7 | 42.4 | 17.3 | — |
| April 13 | 11.8 | 64.3 | 45.5 | 18.8 | 4.1 | 60.2 | 60.7 | 11.1 | +1.0 | +0.8 | 43.1 | 17.6 | 0.4 |
| May 11 | 11.4 | 61.9 | 43.7 | 18.3 | 3.5 | 58.4 | 59.6 | 10.9 | -1.1 | +0.3 | 42.0 | 17.6 | 0.2 |
| June 8 | 11.9 | 64.7 | 44.9 | 19.8 | 6.4 | 58.3 | 60.0 | 11.0 | +0.4 | +0.1 | 42.1 | 17.8 | 2.0 |
| July 6 | 13.4 | 73.3 | 48.5 | 24.8 | 11.6 | 61.7 | 61.4 | 11.2 | +1.4 | +0.2 | 42.2 | 19.2 | 6.9 |
| August 10 | 13.5 | 73.9 | 48.9 | 25.0 | 11.2 | 62.7 | 61.3 | 11.2 | -0.1 | -0.6 | 42.3 | 19.0 | 7.0 |
| September 14 | 13.0 | 71.0 | 47.5 | 23.5 | 8.6 | 62.4 | 61.4 | 11.2 | +0.1 | +0.5 | 42.5 | 18.9 | 7.1 |
| October 12 | 11.8 | 64.6 | 43.7 | 20.9 | 5.6 | 59.0 | 59.9 | 11.0 | -1.5 | -0.5 | 41.5 | 18.4 | 2.7 |
| November 9 | 11.2 | 61.2 | 41.7 | 19.6 | 4.2 | 57.0 | 57.3 | 10.5 | -2.6 | -1.3 | 39.7 | 17.6 | — |
| December 7 | 11.2 | 61.1 | 42.2 | 18.9 | 3.4 | 57.7 | 58.2 | 10.7 | +0.9 | -1.1 | 40.7 | 17.5 | — |
| 1979 January 11 | 11.7 | 64.1 | 44.9 | 19.2 | 3.1 | 61.0 | 59.1 | 10.8 | +0.9 | -0.3 | 41.5 | 17.6 | 1.3 |
| February 8 | 11.8 | 64.2 | 45.5 | 18.7 | 2.7 | 61.6 | 60.6 | 11.1 | +1.5 | +1.1 | 42.9 | 17.6 | — |
| March 8 | 11.4 | 62.4 | 44.3 | 18.2 | 2.3 | 60.2 | 60.5 | 11.1 | -0.1 | +0.8 | 42.8 | 17.7 | — |

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
simplified analysis by duration and age

THOUSANDS

| | GREAT BRITAIN* | | | | | UNITED KINGDOM* | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | Up to 4 weeks aged under 60 | Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over | Over 4 weeks aged under 60 | Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over | Total† | Up to 4 weeks aged under 60 | Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over | Over 4 weeks aged under 60 | Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over | Total† |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 March 11‡ | — | — | — | — | 598 | — | — | — | — | 627 |
| April 8 | 140 | 8 | 346 | 93 | 587 | 144 | 8 | 367 | 95 | 614 |
| May 13 | 120 | 7 | 325 | 91 | 543 | 125 | 7 | 345 | 93 | 570 |
| June 10 | 113 | 7 | 313 | 89 | 522 | 118 | 7 | 332 | 91 | 548 |
| July 8 | 151 | 8 | 303 | 87 | 549 | 159 | 8 | 325 | 89 | 581 |
| August 12 | 198 | 9 | 344 | 88 | 639 | 205 | 9 | 367 | 90 | 671 |
| September 9 | 163 | 9 | 366 | 90 | 628 | 171 | 9 | 388 | 92 | 660 |
| October 14‡ | 166 | 9 | 354 | 91 | 620 | 172 | 9 | 377 | 93 | 651 |
| November 11‡ | 154 | 9 | 372 | 92 | 627 | 160 | 9 | 397 | 94 | 660 |
| December 9‡ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1975 January 20‡ | — | — | — | — | 738 | — | — | — | — | 773 |
| February 10 | 174 | 10 | 485 | 96 | 765 | 180 | 10 | 512 | 98 | 800 |
| March 10 | 162 | 9 | 509 | 97 | 777 | 168 | 9 | 535 | 99 | 811 |
| April 14 | 182 | 9 | 540 | 98 | 829 | 191 | 9 | 568 | 100 | 868 |
| May 12 | 167 | 9 | 547 | 100 | 823 | 174 | 9 | 576 | 102 | 861 |
| June 9 | 167 | 9 | 561 | 101 | 838 | 173 | 9 | 591 | 103 | 876 |
| July 14 | 243 | 11 | 594 | 102 | 950 | 254 | 11 | 627 | 104 | 996 |
| August 11 | 322 | 12 | 679 | 104 | 1,117 | 332 | 12 | 716 | 106 | 1,166 |
| September 8† | 227 | 12 | 767 | 109 | 1,115 | 237 | 12 | 805 | 111 | 1,165 |
| October 9† | 231 | 12 | 746 | 110 | 1,099 | 239 | 12 | 787 | 112 | 1,150 |
| November 13 | 213 | 12 | 783 | 112 | 1,120 | 221 | 12 | 822 | 114 | 1,169 |
| December 11 | 198 | 11 | 826 | 118 | 1,153 | 205 | 11 | 865 | 120 | 1,201 |
| 1976 January 8 | 196 | 11 | 923 | 122 | 1,252 | 202 | 11 | 973 | 124 | 1,310 |
| February 12 | 202 | 11 | 918 | 122 | 1,253 | 209 | 11 | 960 | 124 | 1,304 |
| March 11 | 182 | 10 | 921 | 122 | 1,235 | 189 | 10 | 962 | 124 | 1,285 |
| April 8 | 199 | 11 | 899 | 122 | 1,231 | 206 | 11 | 940 | 124 | 1,281 |
| May 13 | 178 | 9 | 911 | 122 | 1,220 | 185 | 9 | 954 | 124 | 1,272 |
| June 10 | 260 | 9 | 886 | 123 | 1,278 | 270 | 9 | 928 | 125 | 1,332 |
| July 8 | 345 | 11 | 923 | 123 | 1,402 | 359 | 11 | 968 | 125 | 1,463 |
| August 12 | 247 | 11 | 1,056 | 126 | 1,440 | 256 | 11 | 1,107 | 128 | 1,502 |
| September 9 | 226 | 11 | 1,032 | 126 | 1,395 | 235 | 11 | 1,082 | 128 | 1,456 |
| October 14 | 240 | 10 | 946 | 125 | 1,321 | 248 | 10 | 992 | 127 | 1,377 |
| November 11‡ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| December 9‡ | — | — | — | — | 1,316 | — | — | — | — | 1,371 |
| 1977 January 13 | 197 | 10 | 1,053 | 130 | 1,390 | 203 | 10 | 1,103 | 132 | 1,448 |
| February 10 | 201 | 10 | 1,028 | 126 | 1,365 | 208 | 10 | 1,076 | 128 | 1,422 |
| March 10 | 183 | 10 | 1,010 | 125 | 1,328 | 190 | 10 | 1,057 | 127 | 1,383 |
| April 14 | 213 | 10 | 989 | 123 | 1,336 | 221 | 10 | 1,036 | 125 | 1,392 |
| May 12 | 187 | 10 | 969 | 120 | 1,286 | 193 | 10 | 1,016 | 122 | 1,342 |
| June 9 | 278 | 10 | 982 | 120 | 1,390 | 289 | 10 | 1,030 | 122 | 1,450 |
| July 14 | 379 | 10 | 1,046 | 118 | 1,553 | 394 | 10 | 1,099 | 120 | 1,622 |
| August 11 | 257 | 12 | 1,178 | 120 | 1,567 | 265 | 12 | 1,237 | 122 | 1,636 |
| September 8 | 232 | 10 | 1,175 | 125 | 1,542 | 241 | 10 | 1,231 | 127 | 1,609 |
| October 13 | 243 | 10 | 1,079 | 125 | 1,457 | 251 | 10 | 1,130 | 127 | 1,518 |
| November 10 | 220 | 10 | 1,083 | 125 | 1,438 | 227 | 10 | 1,135 | 127 | 1,499 |
| December 8 | 192 | 9 | 1,092 | 126 | 1,420 | 200 | 9 | 1,144 | 128 | 1,481 |
| 1978 January 12 | 190 | 9 | 1,156 | 130 | 1,485 | 197 | 9 | 1,241 | 132 | 1,549 |
| February 9 | 194 | 9 | 1,114 | 129 | 1,446 | 201 | 9 | 1,167 | 131 | 1,509 |
| March 9 | 180 | 9 | 1,082 | 128 | 1,399 | 187 | 9 | 1,135 | 130 | 1,461 |
| April 13 | 211 | 9 | 1,041 | 127 | 1,387 | 220 | 9 | 1,094 | 129 | 1,452 |
| May 11 | 176 | | | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT
industrial analysis (excluding school leavers)* **Great Britain**

TABLE 108

| | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication | Distributive trades | Financial, professional and miscellaneous services | Public administration and defence | Others not classified by industry | Total unemployed† |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | I | II | III-XIX | XX | XXI | XXII | XXIII | XXIV-XXVI | XXVII | | |
| Total number (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 12.2 | 15.7 | 165.7 | 111.7 | 5.8 | 35.9 | 56.0 | 107.9 | 37.0 | 71.2 | 613.4 |
| 1975 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 217.1 | 144.2 | 5.9 | 43.6 | 74.0 | 123.8 | 40.2 | 76.7 | 748.7 |
| February | 14.9 | 15.5 | 248.4 | 148.6 | 6.3 | 44.7 | 80.8 | 125.0 | 41.2 | 83.4 | 798.8 |
| May | 16.8 | 16.6 | 293.4 | 163.6 | 6.9 | 48.6 | 95.2 | 148.3 | 45.3 | 123.6 | 943.8 |
| November‡ | 20.5 | 17.0 | 318.0 | 184.7 | 7.7 | 56.8 | 107.3 | 191.1 | 52.7 | 123.7 | 1,079.7 |
| 1976 | 24.4 | 17.5 | 357.1 | 221.7 | 8.7 | 64.4 | 128.8 | 209.0 | 56.8 | 136.9 | 1,225.4 |
| February | 22.0 | 17.1 | 353.6 | 206.6 | 8.6 | 60.3 | 125.8 | 192.8 | 56.6 | 141.8 | 1,185.3 |
| May | 21.9 | 17.1 | 350.2 | 193.8 | 9.3 | 58.8 | 131.0 | 202.8 | 60.9 | 199.5 | 1,245.4 |
| November** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 | 26.7 | 17.0 | 342.3 | 227.4 | 9.6 | 64.1 | 141.0 | 234.9 | 70.0 | 192.6 | 1,325.8 |
| February | 23.7 | 16.6 | 330.6 | 204.1 | 9.2 | 59.7 | 131.7 | 211.6 | 68.7 | 187.8 | 1,243.7 |
| May | 23.1 | 21.1 | 342.3 | 196.0 | 9.4 | 58.2 | 137.7 | 223.2 | 73.5 | 262.4 | 1,346.6 |
| November | 25.9 | 22.2 | 337.4 | 203.1 | 9.2 | 61.9 | 138.0 | 252.7 | 78.5 | 240.7 | 1,369.4 |
| 1978 | 28.8 | 22.7 | 344.8 | 221.8 | 8.9 | 64.2 | 145.9 | 249.8 | 80.2 | 232.0 | 1,399.2 |
| February | 24.1 | 22.1 | 333.7 | 186.5 | 8.6 | 58.4 | 132.7 | 219.0 | 76.2 | 218.9 | 1,280.2 |
| May | 22.3 | 24.1 | 337.2 | 168.3 | 8.5 | 54.9 | 132.8 | 218.2 | 76.4 | 280.6 | 1,323.6 |
| Percentage rates§ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | .. | 2.3 |
| August | 2.5 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.2 | .. | 2.5 |
| November | 3.0 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | .. | 2.7 |
| 1975 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 10.1 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | .. | 3.2 |
| May | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 10.4 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | .. | 3.5 |
| August | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 11.5 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | .. | 4.1 |
| November‡ | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 13.0 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | .. | 4.7 |
| 1976 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 15.1 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 | .. | 5.3 |
| May | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 14.1 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 3.5 | .. | 5.1 |
| August | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 13.2 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.7 | .. | 5.3 |
| November** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 15.5 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 4.3 | .. | 5.7 |
| February | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 13.9 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 4.2 | .. | 5.3 |
| May | 5.7 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 4.5 | .. | 5.8 |
| November | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 13.8 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 4.8 | .. | 5.9 |
| 1978 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 15.1 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.9 | .. | 6.0 |
| February | 6.0 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 12.7 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.7 | .. | 5.5 |
| May | 5.5 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 11.5 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.7 | .. | 5.7 |
| Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)¶ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 10.7 | 16.4 | 145.6 | 97.2 | 5.8 | 33.3 | 50.5 | 90.1 | 33.4 | 70.8 | 547.5 |
| August | 11.6 | 16.0 | 159.7 | 108.3 | 5.8 | 34.9 | 54.5 | 97.3 | 35.2 | 74.8 | 588.0 |
| November | 12.2 | 15.6 | 174.4 | 116.8 | 5.8 | 36.2 | 58.9 | 101.4 | 36.1 | 71.5 | 618.5 |
| 1975 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 208.5 | 129.0 | 5.7 | 39.8 | 68.3 | 113.6 | 38.8 | 79.3 | 701.2 |
| February | 15.6 | 16.1 | 248.7 | 149.8 | 6.4 | 45.5 | 82.3 | 134.9 | 42.6 | 94.9 | 821.6 |
| August | 18.3 | 16.5 | 292.8 | 172.4 | 6.9 | 51.3 | 96.2 | 156.8 | 46.4 | 108.8 | 952.3 |
| November‡ | 20.6 | 16.8 | 327.1 | 190.2 | 7.7 | 57.1 | 110.5 | 182.8 | 51.6 | 124.0 | 1,083.8 |
| 1976 | 22.2 | 17.2 | 348.6 | 205.9 | 8.5 | 60.7 | 122.9 | 198.1 | 55.4 | 140.0 | 1,176.8 |
| February | 22.7 | 17.8 | 354.3 | 207.8 | 8.8 | 61.0 | 127.5 | 203.7 | 58.2 | 155.3 | 1,210.0 |
| August | 23.4 | 16.9 | 349.0 | 203.1 | 9.3 | 61.6 | 132.0 | 211.8 | 62.0 | 181.7 | 1,252.4 |
| November** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 | 24.4 | 16.7 | 333.8 | 211.1 | 9.4 | 60.3 | 134.9 | 223.8 | 68.4 | 196.1 | 1,276.8 |
| February | 24.4 | 17.3 | 331.6 | 205.3 | 9.4 | 60.4 | 133.7 | 222.8 | 70.4 | 202.3 | 1,269.7 |
| August | 24.6 | 20.9 | 340.9 | 205.7 | 9.4 | 60.9 | 138.7 | 232.4 | 74.5 | 243.2 | 1,353.7 |
| November | 25.8 | 22.0 | 346.2 | 208.5 | 9.2 | 62.1 | 141.0 | 242.9 | 77.1 | 241.8 | 1,373.0 |
| 1978 | 26.5 | 22.4 | 336.3 | 205.2 | 8.7 | 60.5 | 139.7 | 238.6 | 78.7 | 235.6 | 1,350.2 |
| February | 24.9 | 22.8 | 334.7 | 187.7 | 8.8 | 59.1 | 134.7 | 230.6 | 78.0 | 234.0 | 1,306.8 |
| August | 23.8 | 23.9 | 335.8 | 178.2 | 8.5 | 57.6 | 133.9 | 227.6 | 77.5 | 260.8 | 1,330.9 |
| November | 23.4 | 24.3 | 326.9 | 171.5 | 8.3 | 56.6 | 128.8 | 227.1 | 76.1 | 241.6 | 1,281.5 |
| 1979 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 322.9 | 188.4 | 8.5 | 57.3 | 131.7 | 230.6 | 78.3 | 237.0 | 1,301.9 |

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

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

TABLE 109

| | Managerial and professional | Clerical and related† | Other non-manual occupations‡ | Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc.‡ | General labourers | Other manual occupations | Total: all occupations |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| MALES | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 51,489 | 76,294 | 19,248 | 112,510 | 377,729 | 195,076 | 832,346 |
| December* | 56,460 | 72,949 | 21,667 | 133,461 | 360,540 | 222,717 | 867,794 |
| 1976 | 58,289 | 76,242 | 24,054 | 150,256 | 378,769 | 244,129 | 931,739 |
| March | 56,787 | 74,202 | 23,640 | 141,193 | 361,428 | 230,633 | 887,883 |
| June | 65,013 | 83,773 | 24,860 | 137,903 | 374,066 | 231,679 | 917,294 |
| September | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December†† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 | 64,069 | 80,607 | 26,592 | 153,581 | 379,340 | 247,363 | 951,552 |
| March | 70,053 | 76,662 | 25,969 | 143,324 | 368,032 | 227,579 | 911,619 |
| June | 81,801 | 86,430 | 27,352 | 142,279 | 390,725 | 233,194 | 961,781 |
| September | 77,250 | 82,035 | 27,720 | 145,715 | 391,649 | 241,241 | 965,610 |
| December | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1978 | 72,446 | 79,503 | 27,749 | 151,425 | 394,500 | 247,567 | 973,190 |
| March | 65,545 | 75,141 | 24,999 | 127,391 | 370,703 | 217,964 | 881,743 |
| June | 75,100 | 80,501 | 25,147 | 120,936 | 379,214 | 214,152 | 895,050 |
| September | 70,827 | 75,114 | 24,557 | 119,473 | 372,326 | 215,673 | 877,970 |
| December | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 6.2 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 13.5 | 45.4 | 23.4 | 100.0 |
| December* | 6.5 | 8.4 | 2.5 | 15.4 | 41.5 | 25.7 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | 6.3 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 16.1 | 40.7 | 26.2 | 100.0 |
| March | 6.4 | 8.4 | 2.7 | 15.9 | 40.7 | 26.0 | 100.0 |
| June | 7.1 | 9.1 | 2.7 | 15.0 | 40.8 | 25.3 | 100.0 |
| September | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December†† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 16.1 | 39.9 | 26.0 | 100.0 |
| March | 7.7 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 15.7 | 40.4 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| June | 8.5 | 9.0 | 2.8 | 14.8 | 40.6 | 24.2 | 100.0 |
| September | 8.0 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 15.1 | 40.6 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| December | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1978 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 15.6 | 40.5 | 25.4 | 100.0 |
| March | 7.4 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 14.4 | 42.0 | 24.7 | 100.0 |
| June | 8.4 | 9.0 | 2.8 | 13.5 | 42.4 | 23.9 | 100.0 |
| September | 8.1 | 8.6 | 2.8 | 13.6 | 42.4 | 24.6 | 100.0 |
| December | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 14,600 | 70,924 | 22,523 | 5,270 | 65,968 | 44,253 | 223,538 |
| December* | 16,161 | 70,173 | 26,324 | 6,320 | 47,590 | 47,043 | 213,611 |
| 1976 | 17,124 | 80,113 | 32,350 | 7,363 | 53,477 | 53,972 | 244,399 |
| March | 16,216 | 77,624 | 31,488 | 7,765 | 53,526 | 52,596 | 239,215 |
| June | 24,011 | 97,455 | 36,021 | 8,168 | 60,539 | 59,024 | 285,218 |
| September | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December†† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 | 23,899 | 100,401 | 42,366 | 8,391 | 62,173 | 66,520 | 303,750 |
| March | 25,353 | 97,480 | 40,631 | 9,582 | 62,554 | 63,546 | 297,864 |
| June | 38,619 | 116,712 | 44,984 | 9,482 | 70,473 | 70,124 | 350,394 |
| September | 35,328 | 110,914 | 46,951 | 9,266 | 69,871 | 74,534 | 346,864 |
| December | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1978 | 31,840 | 107,358 | 48,963 | 9,558 | 71,037 | 74,163 | 342,919 |
| March | 27,931 | 98,487 | 45,497 | 9,682 | 69,395 | 69,100 | 320,092 |
| June | 38,928 | 112,235 | 46,937 | 9,876 | 75,161 | 74,049 | 357,186 |
| September | 34,860 | 103,623 | 47,392 | 9,037 | 72,011 | 74,302 | 341,225 |
| December | .. | .. | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

| | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | Total † |
|--|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---------|
| MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 July | 16.5 | 28.7 | 62.5 | 78.6 | 67.1 | 71.4 | 41.2 | 103.7 | 469.8 |
| 1974 January* | 21.2 | 32.4 | 69.8 | 88.8 | 67.5 | 69.0 | 37.3 | 94.4 | 480.3 |
| 1975 January* | 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 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 July | 159.3 | 75.9 | 145.2 | 203.3 | 132.1 | 123.4 | 69.5 | 129.9 | 1,038.8 |
| 1978 October | 71.1 | 70.7 | 145.4 | 201.1 | 129.5 | 123.2 | 72.2 | 132.9 | 946.0 |
| 1979 January | 55.3 | 71.9 | 158.1 | 223.3 | 142.2 | 129.2 | 75.8 | 134.0 | 989.9 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 July | 3.5 | 6.1 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 8.8 | 22.1 | 100.0 |
| 1974 January* | 4.4 | 6.7 | 14.5 | 18.5 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 7.8 | 19.6 | 100.0 |
| 1975 January* | 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 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 July | 15.3 | 7.3 | 14.0 | 19.6 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 6.7 | 12.5 | 100.0 |
| 1978 October | 7.5 | 7.5 | 15.4 | 21.3 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 7.6 | 14.0 | 100.0 |
| 1979 January | 5.6 | 7.3 | 16.0 | 22.6 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 7.7 | 13.5 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 July | 10.5 | 14.3 | 21.7 | 13.3 | 8.1 | 13.7 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 91.5 |
| 1974 January* | 12.1 | 15.8 | 22.8 | 13.8 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 93.3 |
| 1975 January* | 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 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 July | 137.0 | 68.7 | 93.2 | 72.6 | 35.5 | 42.1 | 23.2 | 1.3 | 473.7 |
| 1978 October | 70.8 | 64.7 | 99.9 | 78.3 | 36.4 | 43.0 | 24.4 | 1.4 | 418.9 |
| 1979 January | 52.5 | 60.7 | 100.9 | 81.1 | 36.8 | 42.7 | 25.3 | 1.3 | 401.3 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 July | 11.5 | 15.6 | 23.7 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 14.9 | 10.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 1974 January* | 13.0 | 17.0 | 24.4 | 14.7 | 8.3 | 13.4 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| 1975 January* | 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 |
| 1976 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 |
| 1977 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 |
| 1978 July | 28.9 | 14.5 | 19.7 | 15.3 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 1978 October | 16.9 | 15.4 | 23.8 | 18.7 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 1979 January | 13.1 | 15.1 | 25.1 | 20.2 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 |

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain*

TABLE 111 THOUSANDS

| | Up to 2 weeks | Over 2 and up to 4 weeks | Over 4 and up to 8 weeks | Over 8 and up to 13 weeks | Over 13 and up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | Total † |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 July | 197.6 | 148.7 | 140.1 | 114.8 | 165.5 | 132.5 | 143.0 | 1,042.2 |
| 1975 October† | 163.9 | 103.7 | 157.7 | 162.5 | 195.1 | 154.5 | 161.2 | 1,098.6 |
| 1976 January | 109.2 | 97.4 | 190.3 | 184.4 | 280.8 | 207.3 | 182.3 | 1,251.8 |
| 1976 April | 120.1 | 90.5 | 152.4 | 151.1 | 249.4 | 256.7 | 211.0 | 1,231.2 |
| 1976 July | 213.4 | 142.9 | 206.7 | 142.7 | 223.6 | 243.5 | 229.8 | 1,402.5 |
| 1976 October | 136.4 | 113.4 | 166.9 | 151.5 | 262.8 | 225.3 | 264.6 | 1,320.9 |
| 1977 January | 125.7 | 81.0 | 179.7 | 183.0 | 279.9 | 256.8 | 284.3 | 1,390.2 |
| 1977 April | 126.6 | 96.8 | 151.7 | 151.7 | 249.7 | 262.8 | 296.3 | 1,335.6 |
| 1977 July | 189.5 | 199.8 | 230.3 | 150.6 | 233.7 | 242.6 | 307.1 | 1,553.5 |
| 1977 October | 135.2 | 117.3 | 177.2 | 172.8 | 297.0 | 232.8 | 324.3 | 1,456.6 |
| 1978 January | 116.4 | 82.1 | 177.8 | 190.5 | 307.2 | 276.8 | 333.9 | 1,484.7 |
| 1978 April | 115.3 | 104.6 | 149.0 | 148.1 | 253.8 | 284.4 | 332.3 | 1,387.5 |
| 1978 July | 214.9 | 151.3 | 214.1 | 133.8 | 226.9 | 243.0 | 328.4 | 1,512.5 |
| 1978 October | 126.7 | 108.7 | 161.9 | 153.2 | 260.9 | 220.4 | 333.1 | 1,364.9 |
| 1979 January | 121.7 | 79.8 | 173.1 | 169.6 | 265.8 | 246.5 | 334.8 | 1,391.2 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 July | 19.0 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| 1975 October† | 14.9 | 9.4 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 17.8 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 100.0 |
| 1976 January | 8.7 | 7.8 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 22.4 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 100.0 |
| 1976 April | 9.8 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 17.1 | 100.0 |
| 1976 July | 15.2 | 10.2 | 14.7 | 10.2 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 16.4 | 100.0 |
| 1976 October | 10.3 | 8.6 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 19.9 | 17.1 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| 1977 January | 9.0 | 5.8 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 20.5 | 100.0 |
| 1977 April | 9.5 | 7.2 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 18.7 | 19.7 | 22.2 | 100.0 |
| 1977 July | 12.2 | 12.9 | 14.8 | 9.7 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 100.0 |
| 1977 October | 9.3 | 8.1 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 20.4 | 16.0 | 22.3 | 100.0 |
| 1978 January | 7.8 | 5.5 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 20.7 | 18.6 | 22.5 | 100.0 |
| 1978 April | 8.3 | 7.5 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 18.3 | 20.5 | 23.9 | 100.0 |
| 1978 July | 14.2 | 10.0 | 14.2 | 8.8 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 21.7 | 100.0 |
| 1978 October | 9.3 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 19.1 | 16.1 | 24.4 | 100.0 |
| 1979 January | 8.7 | 5.7 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 19.1 | 17.7 | 24.1 | 100.0 |
| MALES | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 July | 134.2 | 106.5 | 108.9 | 90.9 | 132.8 | 112.5 | 129.2 | 814.9 |
| 1975 October† | 118.6 | 75.3 | 115.6 | 117.9 | 154.6 | 128.5 | 144.5 | 855.1 |
| 1976 January | 77.7 | 73.1 | 144.3 | 138.7 | 213.7 | 170.3 | 163.5 | 981.3 |
| 1976 April | 89.0 | 66.8 | 111.9 | 111.3 | 190.2 | 203.6 | 186.2 | 959.1 |
| 1976 July | 135.0 | 94.8 | 142.1 | 102.7 | 165.2 | 201.8 | 189.1 | 1,030.7 |
| 1976 October | 95.5 | 77.8 | 114.7 | 105.2 | 181.5 | 169.7 | 227.8 | 972.2 |
| 1977 January | 87.4 | 57.6 | 131.4 | 130.7 | 197.6 | 186.9 | 242.4 | 1,034.0 |
| 1977 April | 88.6 | 70.3 | 108.0 | 106.9 | 179.4 | 189.8 | 249.5 | 992.5 |
| 1977 July | 119.3 | 122.1 | 148.1 | 105.5 | 162.8 | 175.0 | 254.5 | 1,087.3 |
| 1977 October | 92.0 | 78.5 | 116.9 | 116.6 | 194.1 | 165.7 | 264.9 | 1,028.7 |
| 1978 January | 78.4 | 57.0 | 126.9 | 133.3 | 210.9 | 191.1 | 272.5 | 1,070.2 |
| 1978 April | 79.3 | 69.4 | 102.8 | 101.7 | 177.7 | 198.5 | 270.4 | 999.9 |
| 1978 July | 130.6 | 93.9 | 136.9 | 90.8 | 152.0 | 170.4 | 264.2 | 1,038.8 |
| 1978 October | 84.3 | 71.2 | 104.9 | 100.2 | 167.9 | 150.9 | 266.7 | 946.0 |
| 1979 January | 83.8 | 54.7 | 122.1 | 115.5 | 178.1 | 166.9 | 268.8 | 989.9 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 July | 63.4 | 42.2 | 31.3 | 23.9 | 32.6 | 19.9 | 13.9 | 227.2 |
| 1975 October† | 45.2 | 28.4 | 42.1 | 44.6 | 40.6 | 26.0 | 16.7 | 243.5 |
| 1976 January | 31.5 | 24.3 | 45.9 | 45.8 | 67.1 | 37.1 | 18.8 | 270.5 |
| 1976 April | 31.1 | 23.7 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 59.2 | 53.1 | 24.8 | 272.1 |
| 1976 July | 78.4 | 48.0 | 64.6 | 40.0 | 58.3 | 54.4 | 28.0 | 371.8 |
| 1976 October | 40.9 | 35.5 | 52.3 | 46.3 | 81.3 | 55.6 | 36.8 | 348.8 |
| 1977 January | 38.2 | 23.4 | 48.3 | 52.3 | 82.3 | 69.9 | 41.9 | 356.2 |
| 1977 April | 38.0 | 26.4 | 43.7 | 44.8 | 70.3 | 73.0 | 46.7 | 343.1 |
| 1977 July | 70.1 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 45.1 | 70.8 | 67.6 | 52.6 | 466.2 |
| 1977 October | 43.2 | 38.8 | 60.2 | 56.2 | 102.9 | 67.1 | 59.4 | 427.9 |
| 1978 January | 38.0 | 25.1 | 50.9 | 57.2 | 96.2 | 85.7 | 61.4 | 414.5 |
| 1978 April | 36.0 | 35.2 | 46.2 | 46.3 | 76.1 | 85.9 | 61.9 | 387.6 |
| 1978 July | 84.3 | 57.4 | 77.2 | 43.0 | 74.9 | 72.7 | 64.2 | 473.7 |
| 1978 October | 42.4 | 37.5 | 57.0 | 52.9 | 93.1 | 69.5 | 66.4 | 418.9 |
| 1979 January | 37.8 | 25.1 | 51.0 | 54.1 | 87.8 | 79.6 | 66.0 | 401.3 |

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

TABLE 112

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

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

* Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.

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

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

TABLE 113

| | | THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|----------------|
| | | United Kingdom* | | Belgium† | Denmark § | France* §§ | Germany* | Ireland† | Italy‡ | Nether-lands* | Japan‡ | Canada‡ | United States‡ |
| | | Incl. school leavers | Excl. school leavers | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | 619 | 611 | 92 | 21 | 394 | 274 | 44 | 669 | 110 | 670 | 520 | 4,305 |
| 1974 | | 615** | 600** | 105 | 50 | 498 | 583 | 48 | 560 | 135 | 740 | 521 | 5,076 |
| 1975 | | 978 | 929 | 177 | 124 | 840 | 1,074 | 75 | 654 | 195 | 1,000 | 697 | 7,830 |
| 1976 | | 1,359** | 1,270** | 229 | 126 | 933 | 1,060 | 84 | 732 | 211 | 1,080 | 736 | 7,288 |
| 1977 | | 1,484 | 1,378 | 264 | 164 | 1,073 | 1,030 | 82 | 1,545 | 204 | 1,100 | 862 | 6,856 |
| 1978 | | 1,475 | 1,376 | 282 | 191 | 1,167 | 993 | | 1,571 | 206 | 1,238 | 922 | 6,047 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 4th | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,374e | | 248 | 142 | 1,035 | 1,006 | 82 | 777 | 210 | 963 | 714 | 6,984 |
| 1977 1st | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,418 | | 260 | 172 | 1,048 | 1,182 | 87 | 1,459 | 215 | 1,210 | 922 | 7,837 |
| | 2nd | 1,395 | | 250 | 152 | 981 | 972 | 83 | 1,432 | 185 | 1,087 | 851 | 6,724 |
| | 3rd | 1,622 | | 259 | 154 | 1,081 | 949 | 80 | 1,692 | 205 | 1,053 | 838 | 6,712 |
| | 4th | 1,499 | | 287 | 181 | 1,181 | 1,016 | 78 | 1,598 | 209 | 1,047 | 836 | 6,149 |
| 1978 1st | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,506 | | 292 | 216 | 1,108 | 1,179 | 82 | 1,520 | 216 | 1,343 | 1,014 | 6,705 |
| | 2nd | 1,428 | | 274 | 176 | 1,047 | 930 | 76 | 1,455 | 186 | 1,240 | 945 | 5,823 |
| | 3rd | 1,571 | | 271 | 174 | 1,179 | 904 | 71 | 1,658 | 209 | 1,203 | 891 | 6,055 |
| | 4th | 1,395 | | 293 | 197 | 1,334 | 945 | | 1,651 | 212 | 1,163 | 839 | 5,604 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 4th | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1,313e | 237 | 126 | 942 | 1,014 | 84 | | 206 | 1,037 | 770 | 7,392 |
| 1977 1st | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1,329 | 249 | 147 | 997 | 1,018 | 82 | | 197 | 1,052 | 826 | 7,178 |
| | 2nd | | 1,341 | 261 | 156 | 1,067 | 1,025 | 83 | | 200 | 1,099 | 852 | 6,949 |
| | 3rd | | 1,415 | 272 | 163 | 1,134 | 1,054 | 82 | | 213 | 1,131 | 878 | 6,706 |
| | 4th | | 1,428 | 276 | 172 | 1,084 | 1,023 | 80 | | 205 | 1,124 | 900 | 6,492 |
| 1978 1st | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1,409 | 279 | 185 | 1,061 | 1,014 | 78 | | 197 | 1,173 | 910 | 6,179 |
| | 2nd | | 1,373 | 285 | 183 | 1,139 | 984 | 76 | | 201 | 1,251 | 943 | 6,028 |
| | 3rd | | 1,381 | 284 | 185 | 1,234 | 1,008 | 74 | | 216 | 1,288 | 938 | 6,027 |
| | 4th | | 1,340 | 281 | 189 | 1,224 | 952 | | | 208 | 1,251 | 912 | 5,908 |
| Latest data | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Month | | Mar. 79 | Mar. 79 | Jan. 79 | Mar. 79 | Mar. 79 | Sep. 78 | Jan. 79 | Feb. 79 | Jan. 79 | Jan. 79 | Jan. 79 | Feb. 79 |
| Number | | 1,350 | 291e | 180 | 1,313 | 871e | 73 | 1,632 | 203e | 1,152 | 897 | 5,881 | |
| Percentage rates | | 5.7 | 10.8e | 6.9 | 7.0 | 3.8e | 10.4 | 7.6 | 4.9e | 2.0 | 8.1 | 5.7 | |

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 710-715 of the July 1976 issue of the Gazette). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

(1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;

(2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

2 Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators supplemented by labour attaché reports, except United Kingdom. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.

† Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.

‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. The quarterly data for Italy relates to January, April, July and October.

** The annual averages are averages of 11 months.

†† New survey from January 1977. No seasonally adjusted data available, and the figures for January 1979 are unadjusted.

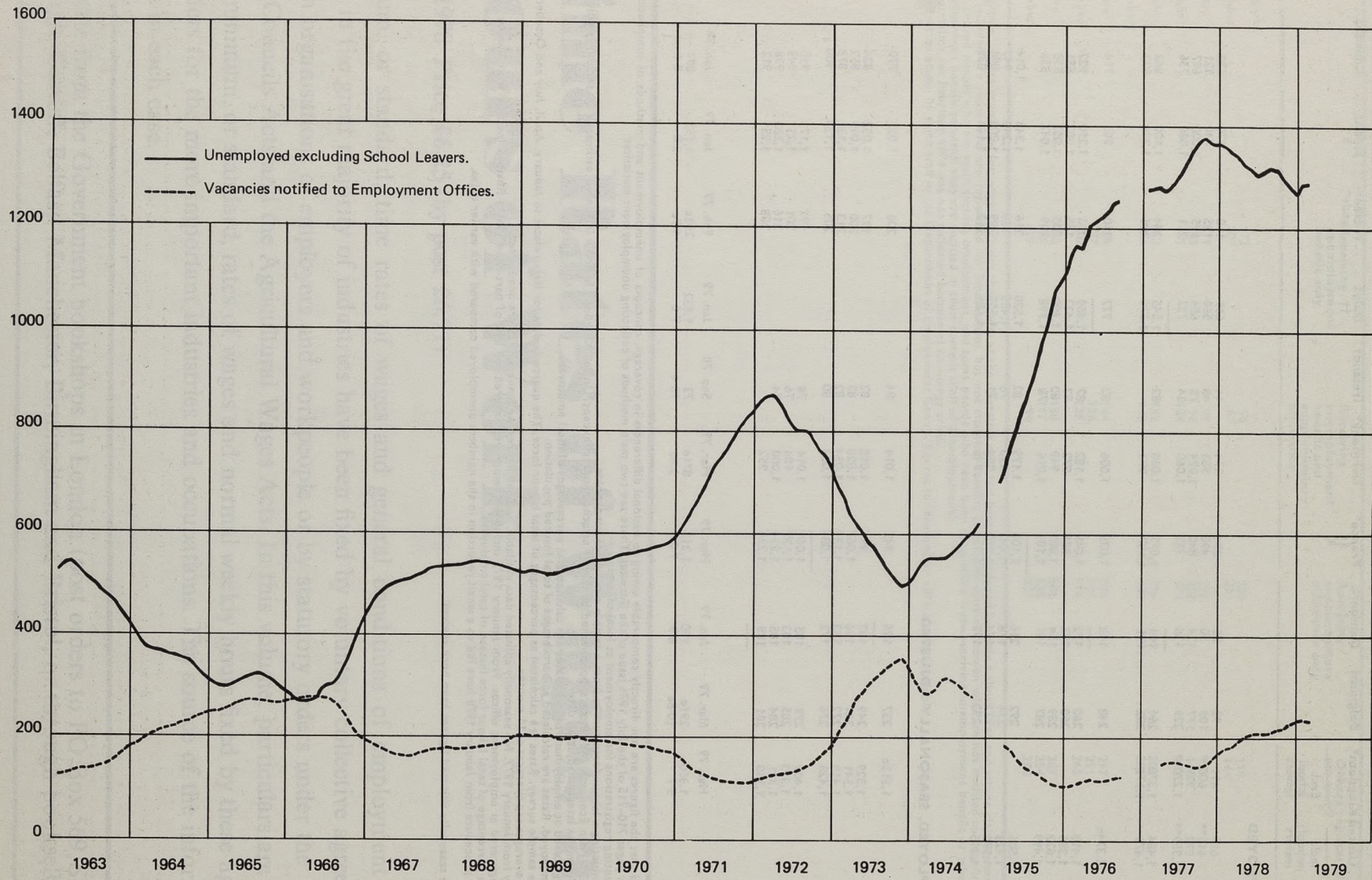
§ Numbers registered at employment offices. From January 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. Revised method from January 1979. Rates now calculated as percentage of total labour force instead of total employees.

§§ Changes in procedure from January 1978 have led to a small reduction in the numbers unemployed compared with earlier dates.

e Estimated.

R Some of the seasonally adjusted figures have been revised.

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



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

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

THOUSANDS

TABLE 117

| Average of 3 months ended | | UNEMPLOYMENT‡ | | | | | | | | | VACANCIES | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------|
| | | Joining register (inflow) | | | Leaving register (outflow) | | | Excess of inflow over outflow | | | Inflow | Outflow | Excess of inflow over outflow |
| | | Males (1) | Females (2) | Total (3) | Males (4) | Females (5) | Total (6) | Males (7) | Females (8) | Total (9) | | | |
| 1973 | July 9 | 210 | 74 | 283 | 223 | 77 | 300 | -13 | -4 | -17 | 232 | 217 | 15 |
| | October 8 | 206 | 73 | 278 | 219 | 76 | 295 | -13 | -4 | -17 | 233 | 222 | 11 |
| 1974 | January 14 | 214 | 74 | 288 | 213 | 73 | 286 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 207 | 219 | -12 |
| | February 11 | 221 | 75 | 296 | 210 | 72 | 281 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 194 | 214 | -20 |
| | March 11 | 225 | 76 | 300 | 210 | 73 | 283 | 15 | 2 | 18 | 189 | 209 | -20 |
| | April 8§ | 228 | 78 | 305 | 220 | 76 | 296 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 207 | 208 | -1 |
| | May 13 | 227 | 79 | 306 | 227 | 79 | 306 | 1 | — | — | 218 | 208 | 10 |
| | June 10 | 231 | 82 | 313 | 230 | 81 | 311 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 223 | 212 | 11 |
| | July 8 | 232 | 83 | 315 | 230 | 82 | 312 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 220 | 216 | 4 |
| | August 12 | 238 | 86 | 323 | 230 | 83 | 313 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 212 | 219 | -6 |
| | September 9 | 239 | 86 | 325 | 231 | 83 | 314 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 208 | 216 | -8 |
| | October 14 | 238 | 86 | 324 | 229 | 84 | 313 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 204 | 213 | -9 |
| | November 11 | 240 | 87 | 327 | 232 | 85 | 317 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 201 | 211 | -10 |
| | December 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1975 | January 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | February 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | March 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | April 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | May 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | June 9 | 258 | 102 | 360 | 225 | 94 | 319 | 34 | 8 | 41 | 159 | 179 | -20 |
| | July 14 | 264 | 110 | 375 | 228 | 98 | 326 | 36 | 13 | 49 | 157 | 173 | -16 |
| | August 11 | 264 | 113 | 377 | 230 | 100 | 330 | 34 | 13 | 47 | 160 | 167 | -8 |
| | September 8 | 266 | 117 | 383 | 236 | 104 | 340 | 30 | 13 | 43 | 163 | 167 | -4 |
| | October 9 | 264 | 118 | 383 | 239 | 108 | 347 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 161 | 165 | -5 |
| | November 13 | 260 | 119 | 379 | 235 | 109 | 344 | 25 | 10 | 35 | 155 | 161 | -6 |
| | December 11 | 254 | 116 | 371 | 226 | 106 | 332 | 29 | 11 | 39 | 148 | 154 | -5 |
| 1976 | January 8 | 246 | 112 | 357 | 215 | 99 | 314 | 31 | 12 | 43 | 146 | 147 | -1 |
| | February 12 | 242 | 110 | 352 | 217 | 99 | 315 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 148 | 144 | 4 |
| | March 11 | 240 | 111 | 351 | 229 | 101 | 330 | 11 | 10 | 22 | 156 | 149 | 7 |
| | April 8 | 244 | 113 | 357 | 239 | 108 | 347 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 163 | 159 | 4 |
| | May 13 | 245 | 116 | 361 | 240 | 112 | 352 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 165 | 168 | -3 |
| | June 10‡ | 249 | 120 | 369 | 242 | 116 | 358 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 164 | 172 | -8 |
| | July 8 | 251 | 127 | 378 | 244 | 117 | 361 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 170 | 173 | -3 |
| | August 12 | 248 | 128 | 376 | 248 | 118 | 367 | — | 9 | 9 | 180 | 176 | 4 |
| | September 9 | 244 | 129 | 373 | 245 | 119 | 364 | -1 | 10 | 9 | 186 | 180 | 6 |
| | October 14 | 242 | 129 | 371 | 246 | 124 | 370 | -4 | 5 | 1 | 188 | 185 | 3 |
| | November 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | December 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 | January 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | February 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | March 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | April 14 | 231 | 122 | 354 | 236 | 122 | 358 | -5 | — | -5 | .. | .. | .. |
| | May 12 | 236 | 126 | 362 | 242 | 126 | 369 | -6 | -1 | -7 | 196 | 197 | — |
| | June 9 | 238 | 127 | 365 | 232 | 124 | 356 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 192 | 198 | -6 |
| | July 14 | 248 | 141 | 389 | 242 | 131 | 373 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 192 | 196 | -4 |
| | August 11 | 245 | 139 | 384 | 237 | 129 | 366 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 193 | 195 | -2 |
| | September 8 | 245 | 141 | 386 | 241 | 131 | 372 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 192 | 194 | -2 |
| | October 13 | 245 | 141 | 386 | 243 | 137 | 379 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 199 | 198 | 1 |
| | November 10 | 248 | 145 | 393 | 243 | 141 | 384 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 196 | 196 | — |
| | December 8 | 245 | 143 | 388 | 244 | 143 | 387 | 1 | — | 1 | 198 | 193 | 5 |
| 1978 | January 12 | 229 | 129 | 358 | 229 | 129 | 357 | 1 | — | 1 | 195 | 185 | 10 |
| | February 9 | 222 | 125 | 347 | 227 | 126 | 353 | -5 | -1 | -6 | 200 | 186 | 15 |
| | March 9 | 220 | 127 | 347 | 231 | 129 | 360 | -11 | -2 | -13 | 209 | 192 | 17 |
| | April 13 | 226 | 132 | 358 | 238 | 137 | 375 | -12 | -5 | -17 | 213 | 203 | 10 |
| | May 11 | 229 | 135 | 363 | 239 | 139 | 379 | -11 | -5 | -16 | 218 | 215 | 3 |
| | June 8 | 232 | 138 | 369 | 240 | 140 | 380 | -9 | -3 | -11 | 221 | 221 | — |
| | July 6 | 241 | 149 | 391 | 249 | 145 | 394 | -7 | 4 | -3 | 229 | 231 | -2 |
| | August 10 | 240 | 150 | 390 | 247 | 144 | 391 | -7 | 6 | -1 | 232 | 231 | 1 |
| | September 14 | 237 | 151 | 388 | 244 | 146 | 390 | -7 | 5 | -1 | 233 | 231 | 2 |
| | October 12 | 236 | 151 | 387 | 244 | 151 | 395 | -8 | — | -8 | 238 | 232 | 7 |
| | November 9 | 238 | 155 | 393 | 245 | 156 | 401 | -7 | -2 | -8 | 237 | 233 | 4 |
| | December 7 | 239 | 151 | 390 | 244 | 155 | 399 | -5 | -4 | -9 | 235 | 232 | 3 |
| 1979 | January 11 | 226 | 134 | 361 | 226 | 136 | 363 | — | -2 | -2 | 219 | 215 | 3 |
| | February 8 | 224 | 130 | 354 | 217 | 130 | 347 | 7 | — | 7 | 210 | 206 | 5 |

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

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

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

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

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

VACANCIES

notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118

THOUSANDS

| | South East* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humber-side | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Total Great Britain | Northern Ireland | Total United Kingdom |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Numbers notified to employment offices | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 January 7† | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.8 | |
| February 4 | 54.0 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 8.8 | 5.5 | 13.0 | 132.1 | 1.8 | 133.9 |
| March 4 | 57.4 | 3.6 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 15.0 | 142.5 | 1.8 | 144.3 |
| April 6 | 62.1 | 4.0 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 9.3 | 6.7 | 17.1 | 153.9 | 1.8 | 155.7 |
| May 6 | 68.2 | 4.4 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 9.8 | 6.6 | 17.0 | 163.6 | 1.8 | 165.4 |
| June 1 | 69.4 | 4.7 | 11.0 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 18.0 | 166.8 | 2.0 | 168.8 |
| July 8 | 66.6 | 5.4 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 16.9 | 161.2 | 2.0 | 163.2 |
| August 5 | 63.6 | 5.2 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 16.9 | 155.5 | 2.0 | 157.5 |
| September 2 | 64.0 | 5.5 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 18.1 | 159.0 | 2.1 | 161.0 |
| October 7 | 70.6 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 18.3 | 166.9 | 2.1 | 169.1 |
| November 4 | 69.2 | 4.8 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 8.8 | 5.8 | 15.4 | 157.9 | 2.0 | 159.9 |
| December 2 | 65.3 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 15.7 | 152.6 | 1.8 | 154.4 |
| 1978 January 6 | 66.2 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 15.7 | 157.2 | 1.8 | 159.0 |
| February 3 | 73.2 | 4.8 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 9.1 | 6.5 | 17.1 | 170.2 | 1.9 | 172.1 |
| March 3 | 77.9 | 5.5 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 20.0 | 184.2 | 1.9 | 186.1 |
| April 7 | 85.1 | 6.1 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 22.3 | 202.3 | 1.8 | 204.1 |
| May 5 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 15.1 | 16.7 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 22.9 | 214.0 | 1.9 | 215.9 |
| June 2 | 99.4 | 6.8 | 16.2 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 16.0 | 17.3 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 23.0 | 225.9 | 1.9 | 227.9 |
| June 30 | 96.5 | 6.8 | 14.8 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 21.9 | 216.9 | 1.7 | 218.6 |
| August 4 | 93.1 | 6.6 | 14.5 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 10.7 | 8.2 | 21.0 | 212.3 | 1.6 | 213.9 |
| September 8 | 104.4 | 7.4 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 18.0 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 21.8 | 231.2 | 1.6 | 232.8 |
| October 6 | 110.2 | 7.5 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 18.7 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 21.9 | 239.9 | 1.5 | 241.4 |
| November 3 | 105.8 | 7.1 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 16.4 | 15.6 | 18.2 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 20.1 | 230.2 | 1.4 | 231.6 |
| December 1 | 101.1 | 6.6 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 15.6 | 15.1 | 17.3 | 10.0 | 7.8 | 18.9 | 219.4 | 1.2 | 220.5 |
| 1979 January 5 | 98.4 | 6.2 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 16.9 | 9.6 | 7.3 | 18.1 | 213.6 | 1.1 | 214.7 |
| February 2 | 100.7 | 6.1 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 16.8 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 18.6 | 214.8 | 1.2 | 216.0 |
| March 2 | 104.8 | 6.4 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 18.3 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 19.7 | 226.1 | 1.2 | 227.3 |
| Numbers notified to careers offices | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 January 7† | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 | |
| February 4 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 17.4 | 0.5 | 17.9 |
| March 4 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 22.9 | 0.5 | 23.4 |
| April 6 | 11.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 25.4 | 0.5 | 25.9 |
| May 6 | 13.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 32.4 | 0.6 | 33.0 |
| June 1 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 27.0 | 0.6 | 27.6 |
| July 8 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 20.8 | 0.4 | 21.2 |
| August 5 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 20.4 | 0.4 | 20.8 |
| September 2 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 21.1 | 0.6 | 21.6 |
| October 7 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 18.8 | 0.5 | 19.3 |
| November 4 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 18.4 |
| December 2 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 17.1 |
| 1978 January 6 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 16.9 | 0.4 | 17.2 |
| February 3 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 18.9 | 0.4 | 19.2 |
| March 3 | 12.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 24.1 | 0.3 | 24.4 |
| April 7 | 13.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 25.4 | 0.3 | 25.8 |
| May 5 | 15.7 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 33.2 | 0.3 | 33.6 |
| June 2 | 15.6 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 30.6 | 0.3 | 30.9 |
| June 30 | 14.9 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 27.8 | 0.3 | 28.1 |
| August 4 | 14.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 26.7 | 0.3 | 27.0 |
| September 8 | 16.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 30.0 | 0.5 | 30.5 |
| October 6 | 16.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 29.3 | 0.4 | 29.7 |
| November 3 | 15.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 27.4 | 0.3 | 27.7 |
| December 1 | 16.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 26.8 | 0.3 | 27.0 |
| 1979 January 5 | 14.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 25.2 | 0.2 | 25.4 |
| February 2 | 13.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 23.2 | 0.3 | 23.4 |
| March 2 | 15.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 27.5 | 0.3 | 27.7 |

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

VACANCIES

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

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

| | South East† | East Anglia | South West† | West Midlands | East Midlands† | Yorkshire and Humber-side† | North West† | North† | Wales | Scotland | Total Great Britain | Northern Ireland | Total United Kingdom |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|-------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1974 March 6 | 130.6 | 14.9 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 17.3 | 19.4 | 23.4 | 12.1 | 7.9 | 15.4 | 278.1 | 3.6 | 281.7 |
| April 3 | 137.8 | | 23.1 | 23.1 | 18.6 | 22.2 | 26.7 | 12.5 | 8.7 | 17.4 | 300.4 | 3.8 | 304.2 |
| April 3 | 135.5 | 13.6 | 29.9 | 23.1 | 19.4 | 22.7 | 26.0 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 17.4 | 318.6 | 3.8 | 322.4 |
| May 8 | 143.2 | 12.5 | 27.7 | 25.1 | 20.5 | 23.5 | 27.9 | 13.4 | 9.4 | 19.2 | 323.2 | 3.8 | 327.0 |
| June 5 | 144.7 | 11.5 | 26.6 | 24.7 | 19.9 | 24.5 | 28.1 | 13.9 | 9.4 | 19.7 | 323.2 | 3.8 | 327.0 |
| July 3 | 145.3 | 10.6 | 26.0 | 24.1 | 19.1 | 23.4 | 27.1 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 19.9 | 319.1 | 4.2 | 323.3 |
| August 7 | 136.3 | 9.9 | 23.2 | 22.2 | 18.0 | 22.1 | 24.4 | 13.2 | 9.2 | 19.4 | 298.8 | 4.1 | 302.9 |
| September 4 | 132.5 | 9.8 | 22.8 | 21.0 | 17.6 | 21.7 | 24.7 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 21.2 | 294.3 | 4.1 | 298.4 |
| October 9 | 129.5 | 9.2 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 16.9 | 21.0 | 23.7 | 13.2 | 8.9 | 22.2 | 286.4 | 4.2 | 290.6 |
| November 6 | 121.6 | 8.3 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 16.5 | 19.7 | 21.8 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 21.7 | 267.5 | 3.9 | 271.4 |
| December 4 | | | 17.6 | 16.3 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 20.5 | 11.7 | 8.0 | 21.7 | | 3.7 | |
| 1975 January 8 | 86.9 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 18.0 | 195.1 | 3.6 | 199.0 |
| February 5 | 81.6 | 6.0 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 6.7 | 19.1 | 188.0 | 3.6 | 191.6 |
| March 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 49.6 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 13.7 | 124.6 | 1.9 | 126.5 |
| November 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.1 |
| December 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.8 |
| 1977 January 7 | 60.7 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 13.2 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 14.3 | 147.0 | 1.8 | 148.8 |

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

| Week ended | OPERATIVES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------|------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| | WORKING OVERTIME | | | | | | ON SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | |
| | Hours of overtime worked | | | Stood off for whole week* | | | Working part of week | | | | Total | | | |
| | Number of operatives (000's) | Percentage of all operatives (per cent) | Average per operative working overtime | Total actual number (millions) | Total seasonally adjusted number (millions) | Total of operatives (000's) | Total number of hours lost (000's) | Hours lost | | Number of operatives (000's) | Percentage of all operatives (per cent) | Total (000's) | Hours lost | |
| Total | | | | | | | | Average per operative working part of the week | Total | | | | Average per operative on short-time | |
| 1974 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 | 1,620 | 31.6 | 8.3 | 13.42 | 13.50 | 4 | 163 | 110 | 1,043 | 9.5 | 114 | 2.2 | 1,208 | 10.6 |
| May 15 | 1,672 | 32.7 | 8.4 | 14.03 | 13.66 | 2 | 94 | 100 | 914 | 9.2 | 102 | 2.0 | 1,007 | 9.9 |
| June 12 | 1,623 | 31.7 | 8.3 | 13.46 | 13.69 | 6 | 256 | 76 | 712 | 9.5 | 82 | 1.6 | 968 | 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 |
| 1978 January 14† | 1,748 | 33.6 | 8.4 | 14.70 | 15.99 | 4 | 176 | 43 | 573 | 13.5 | 47 | 0.9 | 749 | 16.0 |
| February 11† | 1,823 | 35.0 | 8.6 | 15.67 | 15.80 | 4 | 170 | 41 | 522 | 12.9 | 45 | 0.9 | 692 | 15.4 |
| March 11† | 1,857 | 35.7 | 8.7 | 16.18 | 16.04 | 4 | 145 | 36 | 396 | 11.0 | 40 | 0.8 | 542 | 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 † | 1,824 | 35.5 | 8.7 | 15.90 | 15.22 | 4 | 173 | 28 | 278 | 10.1 | 32 | 0.6 | 450 | 14.1 |
| November 11† | 1,841 | 35.8 | 8.6 | 15.86 | 15.26 | 7 | 264 | 35 | 441 | 12.6 | 42 | 0.8 | 704 | 17.0 |
| December 9† | 1,882 | 36.7 | 8.7 | 16.35 | 15.23 | 4 | 138 | 35 | 434 | 12.5 | 38 | 0.7 | 572 | 15.0 |
| 1979 January 13 † | 1,631 | 32.0 | 8.2 | 13.39 | 14.68 | 10 | 379 | 62 | 745 | 12.1 | 71 | 1.4 | 1,124 | 15.8 |
| February 10 † | 1,740 | 34.2 | 8.5 | 14.85 | 14.93 | 18 | 706 | 45 | 470 | 10.5 | 62 | 1.2 | 1,176 | 18.9 |

* 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 371 for detailed analysis.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

| Week ended | INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES* | | | | | | INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE* | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------|-------|--|-------|
| | All manufacturing industries | | Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods | | Vehicles | | All manufacturing industries | | Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods | | Vehicles | | | | |
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | |
| 1958 | 100.4 | | 96.5 | | 101.6 | | 102.5 | | 102.4 | | 103.2 | | 103.0 | | 102.5 |
| 1959 | 100.9 | | 96.3 | | 104.9 | | 103.3 | | 102.8 | | 104.9 | | 104.5 | | 102.0 |
| 1960 | 103.9 | | 99.4 | | 107.9 | | 102.4 | | 101.7 | | 101.7 | | 101.7 | | 101.7 |
| 1961 | 102.9 | | 101.9 | | 102.9 | | 101.3 | | 101.3 | | 100.6 | | 101.1 | | 100.4 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 |
| 1963 | 98.4 | | 97.6 | | 99.1 | | 99.9 | | 99.6 | | 99.9 | | 99.6 | | 99.9 |
| 1964 | 100.7 | | 101.7 | | 98.2 | | 100.7 | | 98.8 | | 98.4 | | 100.4 | | 99.9 |
| 1965 | 97.3 | | 99.8 | | 101.9 | | 99.4 | | 97.3 | | 99.4 | | 98.8 | | 99.0 |
| 1966 | 92.4 | | 96.8 | | 96.2 | | 96.6 | | 96.6 | | 96.6 | | 96.6 | | 96.6 |
| 1967 | 91.5 | | 94.6 | | 86.1 | | 92.8 | | 92.8 | | 92.8 | | 92.8 | | 92.8 |
| 1968 | 92.4 | | 96.1 | | 87.0 | | 90.4 | | 90.4 | | 90.4 | | 90.4 | | 90.4 |
| 1969 | 90.2 | | 94.3 | | 88.3 | | 90.8 | | 90.8 | | 90.8 | | 90.8 | | 90.8 |
| 1970 | 84.4 | | 87.2 | | 82.1 | | 85.9 | | 85.9 | | 85.9 | | 85.9 | | 85.9 |
| 1971 | 81.3 | | 82.7 | | 79.8 | | 84.5 | | 84.5 | | 84.5 | | 84.5 | | 84.5 |
| 1972 | 83.2 | | 85.8 | | 82.6 | | 85.4 | | 85.4 | | 85.4 | | 85.4 | | 85.4 |
| 1973 | 81.0 | | 84.7 | | 79.3 | | 82.2 | | 82.2 | | 82.2 | | 82.2 | | 82.2 |
| 1974 | 75.4 | | 80.2 | | 75.1 | | 80.9 | | 80.9 | | 80.9 | | 80.9 | | 80.9 |
| 1975 | 73.8 | | 76.5 | | 74.5 | | 79.8 | | 79.8 | | 79.8 | | 79.8 | | 79.8 |
| 1976 | 75.1 | | 77.8 | | 77.1 | | 80.3 | | 80.3 | | 80.3 | | 80.3 | | 80.3 |
| 1977 | 74.1 | | 76.8 | | 77.9 | | 79.7 | | 79.7 | | 79.7 | | 79.7 | | 79.7 |
| 1978 | 80.6 | | 85.5 | | 81.5 | | | | | | | | | | |

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

TABLE 122
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

| | FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear |
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | 60.29 | 69.74 | 63.10 | 62.50 | 58.86 | 53.35 | 56.79 | 67.53 | 62.52 | 56.12 | 53.65 | 50.76 | 48.16 |
| 1976 Oct. | 66.81 | 76.75 | 71.72 | 73.72 | 66.11 | 61.64 | 63.48 | 72.09 | 72.48 | 64.90 | 61.19 | 55.89 | 53.30 |
| 1977 Oct. | 72.46 | 82.36 | 77.80 | 79.40 | 73.38 | 67.93 | 69.13 | 76.37 | 75.59 | 70.65 | 65.32 | 61.91 | 61.61 |
| 1978 Oct. | 83.91 | 95.65 | 90.78 | 91.93 | 83.39 | 76.41 | 80.35 | 88.64 | 84.88 | 81.69 | 75.96 | 71.20 | 67.50 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | 46.2 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 41.9 | 42.6 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 43.9 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 43.7 | 40.5 |
| 1976 Oct. | 45.9 | 42.9 | 44.1 | 44.0 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 43.4 | 42.6 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 40.9 |
| 1977 Oct. | 46.4 | 43.0 | 44.4 | 43.8 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 43.7 | 42.2 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 41.3 |
| 1978 Oct. | 46.2 | 43.0 | 44.6 | 43.7 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 42.9 | 43.8 | 41.4 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 41.3 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | 130.5 | 163.7 | 147.8 | 149.2 | 138.2 | 127.0 | 134.6 | 153.8 | 151.0 | 133.3 | 126.5 | 116.2 | 118.9 |
| 1976 Oct. | 145.6 | 178.9 | 162.6 | 167.5 | 154.1 | 144.4 | 150.1 | 166.1 | 170.1 | 150.2 | 141.0 | 129.7 | 130.3 |
| 1977 Oct. | 156.2 | 191.5 | 175.2 | 181.3 | 169.5 | 158.0 | 162.3 | 174.8 | 179.1 | 163.9 | 151.6 | 144.3 | 149.2 |
| 1978 Oct. | 181.6 | 222.4 | 203.5 | 210.4 | 193.9 | 179.8 | 187.3 | 202.4 | 205.0 | 189.5 | 174.2 | 164.1 | 163.4 |

| | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | Timber, furniture, etc | Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | All manufacturing industries | Mining and quarrying (except coal mining) | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication* | Certain miscellaneous services† | Public administration | All industries covered |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | 61.07 | 55.83 | 65.17 | 58.06 | 59.74 | 59.82 | 60.38 | 60.45 | 63.81 | 50.71 | 49.88 | 59.58 |
| 1976 Oct. | 68.82 | 61.48 | 73.88 | 66.27 | 67.83 | 66.36 | 65.80 | 68.42 | 71.22 | 57.36 | 53.97 | 66.97 |
| 1977 Oct. | 75.15 | 67.66 | 82.09 | 71.04 | 73.56 | 74.96 | 72.91 | 72.72 | 76.96 | 63.31 | 59.04 | 72.89 |
| 1978 Oct. | 87.48 | 77.85 | 96.79 | 83.51 | 84.77 | 84.52 | 81.77 | 87.78 | 88.03 | 72.39 | 67.15 | 83.50 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | 44.5 | 43.1 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 47.2 | 45.2 | 42.3 | 47.3 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.6 |
| 1976 Oct. | 45.3 | 42.8 | 43.6 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 46.4 | 44.3 | 42.8 | 47.5 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 44.0 |
| 1977 Oct. | 45.7 | 43.0 | 44.5 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 47.2 | 44.7 | 42.4 | 48.0 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 44.2 |
| 1978 Oct. | 45.4 | 43.0 | 44.6 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 47.2 | 44.9 | 42.8 | 48.8 | 43.5 | 43.2 | 44.2 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | 137.2 | 129.5 | 153.7 | 136.6 | 139.9 | 126.7 | 133.6 | 142.9 | 134.9 | 117.4 | 115.5 | 136.7 |
| 1976 Oct. | 151.9 | 143.6 | 169.4 | 153.0 | 155.9 | 143.0 | 148.5 | 159.9 | 149.9 | 133.4 | 126.4 | 152.2 |
| 1977 Oct. | 164.4 | 157.3 | 184.5 | 163.7 | 168.7 | 158.8 | 163.1 | 171.5 | 160.3 | 146.2 | 137.6 | 164.9 |
| 1978 Oct. | 192.7 | 181.0 | 217.0 | 192.9 | 194.9 | 179.1 | 182.1 | 205.1 | 180.4 | 166.4 | 155.4 | 188.9 |

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

| | FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear |
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | 37.28 | 42.91 | 37.40 | 35.41 | 38.94 | 35.48 | 36.38 | 39.19 | 42.33 | 34.40 | 31.76 | 28.13 | 28.70 |
| 1976 Oct. | 43.69 | 48.46 | 44.11 | 43.58 | 46.77 | 42.32 | 43.54 | 46.08 | 50.43 | 42.21 | 37.93 | 32.61 | 33.59 |
| 1977 Oct. | 47.51 | 55.97 | 48.64 | 47.21 | 51.14 | 45.49 | 47.04 | 49.55 | 53.68 | 45.28 | 40.95 | 36.90 | 38.08 |
| 1978 Oct. | 53.85 | 59.54 | 54.85 | 54.33 | 56.79 | 52.06 | 53.96 | 56.59 | 60.50 | 52.04 | 46.02 | 42.03 | 41.94 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | 37.7 | 38.6 | 37.9 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 36.8 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 35.5 |
| 1976 Oct. | 37.9 | 36.5 | 38.4 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 36.0 |
| 1977 Oct. | 38.1 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.1 |
| 1978 Oct. | 37.9 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.1 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 Oct. | 98.9 | 111.2 | 98.7 | 96.5 | 103.8 | 94.9 | 98.1 | 105.9 | 112.9 | 93.5 | 88.0 | 77.1 | 80.9 |
| 1976 Oct. | 115.3 | 132.8 | 114.9 | 115.6 | 123.1 | 112.6 | 115.8 | 123.2 | 133.4 | 112.6 | 103.4 | 89.6 | 93.3 |
| 1977 Oct. | 124.7 | 148.5 | 127.3 | 126.6 | 135.3 | 120.7 | 124.4 | 130.1 | 141.3 | 122.4 | 112.5 | 101.9 | 105.5 |
| 1978 Oct. | 142.1 | 153.9 | 143.6 | 143.7 | 149.8 | 135.9 | 142.4 | 149.3 | 161.8 | 139.9 | 125.4 | 114.5 | 116.2 |

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

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

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

TABLE 123

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

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

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

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

TABLE 124

| | ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual | | | | | | ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-------|---------------|---------------------------|-------|---------------|--|-------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|--|--|
| | FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over) | | | WOMEN (18 years and over) | | | Men | | | Women | | | Men and women | | |
| | Men | Women | Men and women | Men | Women | Men and women | Men | Women | Men and women | Men | Women | Men and women | | | |
| 1970 April | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | |
| 1971 April | 111.5 | 112.2 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 112.5 | 111.7 | 112.3 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.5 | 111.0 | 111.0 | | | |
| 1972 April | 124.1 | 125.8 | 124.5 | 122.3 | 124.9 | 122.7 | 135.9 | 139.9 | 136.5 | 139.9 | 136.5 | 136.5 | | | |
| 1973 April | 137.3 | 139.8 | 138.0 | 152.1 | 152.1 | 152.1 | 152.1 | 152.1 | 152.1 | 152.1 | 152.1 | 152.1 | | | |
| 1974 April | 155.3 | 161.8 | 158.0 | 191.8 | 226.7 | 197.5 | 191.8 | 226.7 | 197.5 | 191.8 | 226.7 | 197.5 | | | |
| 1975 April | 195.0 | 224.0 | 202.9 | 225.6 | 276.2 | 258.1 | 225.6 | 276.2 | 258.1 | 225.6 | 276.2 | 258.1 | | | |
| 1976 April | 232.6 | 276.6 | 244.5 | 248.0 | 310.0 | 298.1 | 248.0 | 310.0 | 298.1 | 248.0 | 310.0 | 298.1 | | | |
| 1977 April | 253.6 | 304.5 | 267.3 | 287.3 | 353.4 | 298.1 | 287.3 | 353.4 | 298.1 | 287.3 | 353.4 | 298.1 | | | |
| 1978 April | 287.2 | 334.5 | 300.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weights | 575 | 425 | 1,000 | 689 | 311 | 1,000 | | | | | | | | | |

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

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

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

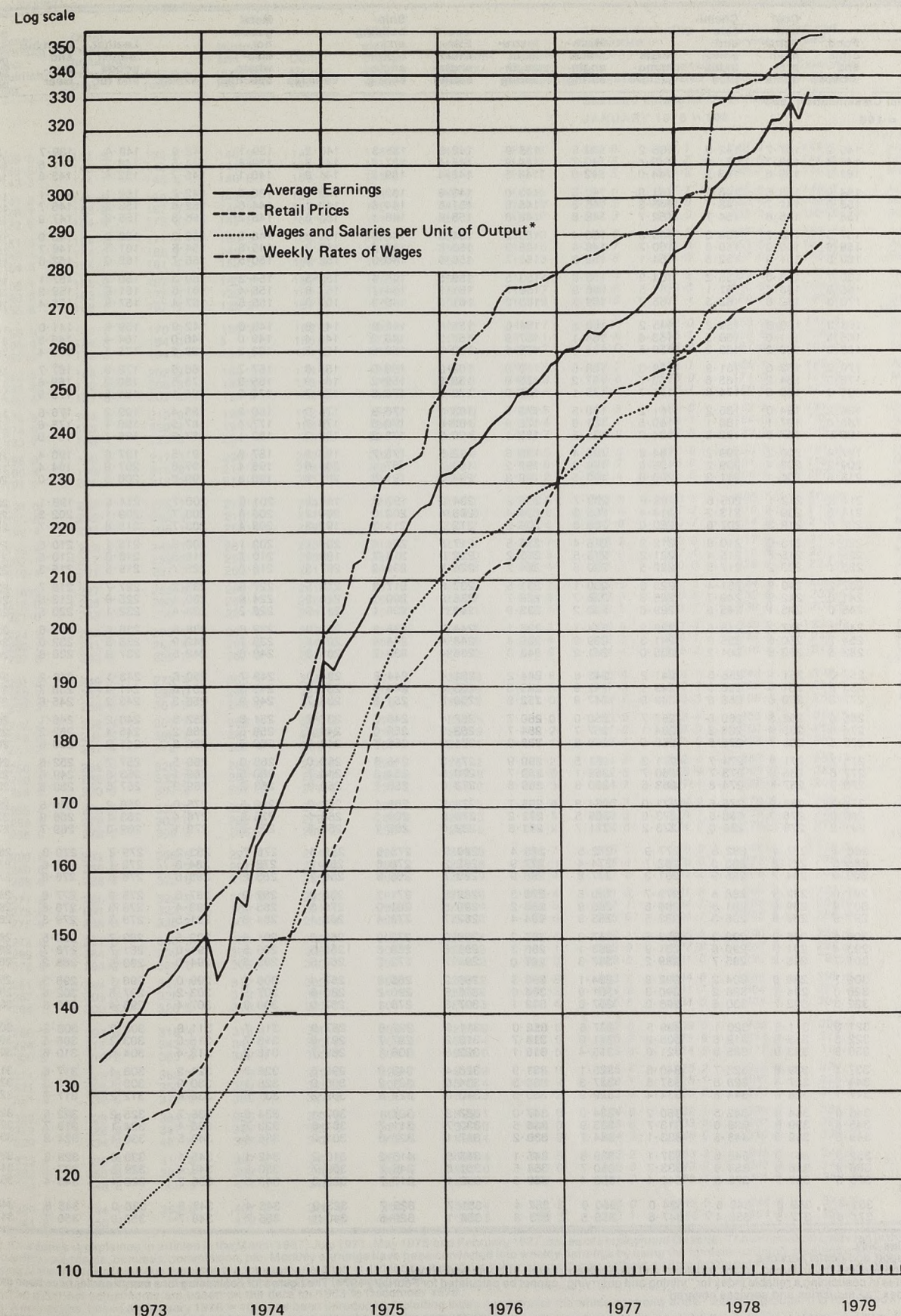
TABLE 126

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

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

Earnings, wage rates, retail prices etc.

Average 1970 - 100



* See footnote at end of table 134

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

| Standard Industrial Classification 1968 | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Ship-building and marine engineering | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Vehicles | Textiles | | | | |
| JANUARY 1970 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 145.2 | 137.7 | 142.9 | 135.2 | 139.5 | 138.9 | 142.9 | 135.3 | 145.2 | 139.1 | 142.0 | 149.4 | 139.7 | 145.1 |
| February | 146.4 | 138.7 | 151.6 | 140.4 | 140.7 | 140.9 | 145.4 | 137.3 | 141.8 | 139.6 | 144.5 | 148.3 | 141.6 | 146.6 |
| March | 161.1 | 139.6 | 143.5 | 144.0 | 142.0 | 143.5 | 146.4 | 139.2 | 141.0 | 140.1 | 145.7 | 152.6 | 143.6 | 146.5 |
| April | 154.0 | 139.5 | 146.2 | 141.9 | 140.5 | 143.0 | 146.6 | 133.3 | 142.1 | 138.0 | 142.7 | 150.1 | 140.1 | 147.4 |
| May | 158.0 | 141.7 | 148.1 | 145.3 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 151.8 | 144.8 | 148.1 | 144.6 | 152.8 | 153.2 | 146.7 | 151.9 |
| June | 158.1 | 145.6 | 154.7 | 152.7 | 148.8 | 148.8 | 155.0 | 148.1 | 153.5 | 148.2 | 156.3 | 155.2 | 147.9 | 154.9 |
| July | 157.9 | 150.2 | 154.0 | 155.0 | 150.4 | 150.3 | 154.3 | 148.6 | 153.3 | 148.9 | 156.3 | 162.2 | 146.9 | 154.6 |
| August | 158.5 | 150.0 | 150.8 | 150.7 | 148.4 | 146.9 | 153.8 | 145.2 | 152.3 | 145.6 | 161.3 | 146.7 | 146.7 | 151.2 |
| September | 160.5 | 151.9 | 152.8 | 154.1 | 152.8 | 151.7 | 156.6 | 146.0 | 152.8 | 150.5 | 155.7 | 162.0 | 152.6 | 156.3 |
| October | 160.7 | 153.0 | 155.2 | 154.9 | 156.6 | 153.5 | 158.5 | 148.4 | 155.5 | 154.2 | 159.3 | 160.2 | 157.1 | 159.7 |
| November | 165.8 | 148.7 | 161.1 | 157.5 | 158.9 | 155.7 | 161.1 | 154.7 | 157.8 | 158.4 | 161.6 | 161.8 | 159.2 | 162.7 |
| December | 170.3 | 152.8 | 162.3 | 155.2 | 159.5 | 160.2 | 161.6 | 145.2 | 157.0 | 155.5 | 157.4 | 157.9 | 159.4 | 163.0 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January†† | 166.3 | 150.6 | 159.2 | 145.2 | 150.5 | 154.6 | 155.4 | 142.8 | 144.6 | 145.6 | 142.9 | 159.6 | 141.0 | 155.3 |
| February†† | 165.3 | 151.0 | 169.5 | 153.6 | 154.1 | 157.9 | 157.3 | 148.2 | 144.4 | 149.0 | 146.0 | 164.4 | 145.8 | 157.5 |
| March | 169.0 | 160.2 | 162.3 | 159.5 | 165.0 | 166.6 | 162.9 | 158.5 | 160.3 | 163.3 | 168.6 | 176.1 | 170.4 | 166.2 |
| April | 170.2 | 163.0 | 161.9 | 159.3 | 158.5 | 159.9 | 162.2 | 159.0 | 155.6 | 157.7 | 166.6 | 172.8 | 167.2 | 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 | 175.0 | 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 |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 214.8 | 212.1 | 205.5 | 203.6 | 203.7 | 201.2 | 204.0 | 197.8 | 196.9 | 201.0 | 200.7 | 214.5 | 198.1 | 204.9 |
| February | 214.5 | 209.1 | 213.2 | 214.4 | 205.3 | 204.4 | 208.4 | 202.8 | 200.2 | 203.8 | 203.7 | 209.1 | 202.3 | 207.0 |
| March | 233.0 | 219.3 | 207.6 | 220.0 | 208.8 | 209.2 | 212.2 | 211.3 | 199.3 | 209.4 | 203.7 | 215.8 | 204.7 | 206.0 |
| April | 220.8 | 213.0 | 210.8 | 212.9 | 215.4 | 210.5 | 217.5 | 221.4 | 200.7 | 209.1 | 208.5 | 215.1 | 210.5 | 210.8 |
| May | 225.4 | 215.6 | 215.4 | 221.2 | 215.5 | 215.2 | 222.0 | 218.7 | 198.8 | 210.7 | 218.5 | 216.9 | 210.5 | 213.2 |
| June | 233.1 | 223.2 | 217.5 | 222.5 | 220.5 | 224.2 | 226.8 | 232.2 | 207.5 | 218.6 | 225.7 | 219.6 | 215.3 | 220.1 |
| July | 237.2 | 240.9 | 251.4 | 225.6 | 230.1 | 231.5 | 237.8 | 217.3 | 213.5 | 227.8 | 233.2 | 227.7 | 219.7 | 224.9 |
| August | 241.0 | 242.9 | 249.7 | 225.8 | 226.7 | 228.7 | 236.9 | 200.1 | 219.9 | 224.9 | 230.1 | 225.9 | 213.0 | 224.6 |
| September | 245.0 | 245.1 | 245.5 | 229.6 | 230.2 | 232.9 | 241.1 | 236.1 | 217.0 | 228.2 | 233.4 | 232.1 | 220.5 | 231.7 |
| October | 248.1 | 247.2 | 246.6 | 236.2 | 234.7 | 236.1 | 244.7 | 238.5 | 223.0 | 232.8 | 238.8 | 228.6 | 228.6 | 236.5 |
| November | 254.7 | 250.6 | 255.9 | 241.3 | 239.8 | 238.4 | 248.4 | 244.4 | 227.3 | 239.7 | 242.9 | 238.5 | 232.0 | 242.2 |
| December | 263.5 | 252.8 | 264.2 | 235.0 | 241.2 | 248.3 | 255.4 | 239.7 | 230.3 | 240.8 | 242.5 | 237.9 | 236.8 | 246.6 |
| 1976 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 257.0 | 251.1 | 256.0 | 241.2 | 243.6 | 244.2 | 251.4 | 244.8 | 234.0 | 243.7 | 250.6 | 248.1 | 240.2 | 247.7 |
| February | 255.6 | 251.4 | 256.0 | 249.1 | 242.9 | 245.3 | 253.0 | 249.6 | 237.7 | 243.8 | 251.6 | 241.4 | 238.7 | 247.1 |
| March | 277.0 | 260.8 | 258.8 | 249.9 | 247.9 | 252.9 | 259.8 | 251.3 | 236.7 | 249.9 | 256.3 | 242.2 | 245.6 | 247.0 |
| 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 | 261.9 |
| July | 275.7 | 271.4 | 274.7 | 271.3 | 261.5 | 260.9 | 271.3 | 246.8 | 253.0 | 263.0 | 269.5 | 257.7 | 252.6 | 261.3 |
| August | 277.6 | 265.6 | 273.7 | 260.7 | 259.1 | 260.7 | 270.5 | 254.3 | 248.7 | 260.5 | 269.1 | 253.6 | 249.6 | 259.8 |
| September | 276.3 | 267.4 | 274.8 | 263.5 | 260.6 | 263.8 | 273.0 | 258.7 | 250.3 | 263.2 | 269.9 | 257.6 | 253.6 | 264.7 |
| October | 276.3 | 269.9 | 276.5 | 271.0 | 264.8 | 265.7 | 274.9 | 258.1 | 256.2 | 269.5 | 275.0 | 258.2 | 260.5 | 264.8 |
| November | 286.0 | 276.0 | 288.6 | 273.5 | 269.5 | 272.2 | 279.8 | 266.3 | 256.1 | 276.2 | 278.4 | 263.1 | 266.9 | 270.7 |
| December | 291.2 | 278.3 | 286.0 | 273.2 | 271.7 | 271.8 | 282.0 | 265.7 | 275.2 | 279.1 | 269.0 | 269.7 | 275.6 | 276.6 |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 286.4 | 277.4 | 282.6 | 277.9 | 272.5 | 275.4 | 280.8 | 273.5 | 259.6 | 276.7 | 283.2 | 279.2 | 270.8 | 269.4 |
| February | 285.5 | 277.2 | 283.9 | 282.7 | 274.4 | 277.9 | 282.2 | 270.6 | 253.2 | 278.4 | 284.8 | 272.1 | 276.6 | 272.2 |
| March | 308.4 | 284.7 | 285.9 | 281.3 | 277.8 | 285.9 | 288.7 | 265.8 | 256.7 | 283.2 | 286.6 | 276.5 | 276.8 | 275.8 |
| April | 291.0 | 282.9 | 286.5 | 279.7 | 280.5 | 279.3 | 288.5 | 271.1 | 260.3 | 282.9 | 287.6 | 278.9 | 277.8 | 280.0 |
| May | 301.9 | 289.9 | 291.8 | 288.6 | 285.9 | 283.2 | 290.5 | 281.0 | 270.3 | 285.7 | 293.4 | 278.3 | 278.8 | 285.1 |
| June | 297.9 | 288.9 | 296.3 | 283.5 | 283.9 | 284.4 | 287.7 | 278.4 | 268.1 | 284.8 | 291.5 | 278.3 | 279.3 | 289.5 |
| July | 298.4 | 296.2 | 293.2 | 303.8 | 287.2 | 285.2 | 289.2 | 277.0 | 266.8 | 291.6 | 292.5 | 283.7 | 280.5 | 282.4 |
| August | 293.4 | 291.0 | 290.6 | 281.9 | 283.1 | 286.3 | 291.6 | 269.8 | 265.5 | 285.5 | 291.0 | 281.7 | 278.7 | 280.4 |
| September | 301.7 | 286.4 | 295.7 | 289.2 | 287.3 | 287.0 | 291.7 | 272.7 | 260.5 | 295.6 | 294.0 | 283.5 | 288.2 | 286.6 |
| October | 309.7 | 286.6 | 304.2 | 292.9 | 294.1 | 296.3 | 296.2 | 265.8 | 267.4 | 300.7 | 299.0 | 296.1 | 296.3 | 293.0 |
| November | 326.0 | 294.1 | 328.2 | 290.3 | 301.9 | 304.0 | 315.8 | 290.2 | 280.6 | 307.5 | 303.2 | 297.5 | 302.8 | 298.2 |
| December | 322.6 | 302.7 | 330.6 | 298.0 | 307.8 | 312.1 | 307.8 | 279.1 | 287.0 | 308.9 | 307.4 | 296.4 | 300.8 | 306.8 |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 321.8 | 311.6 | 320.1 | 299.5 | 307.6 | 312.0 | 311.9 | 292.8 | 287.9 | 312.7 | 311.8 | 308.9 | 308.2 | 306.3 |
| February | 322.5 | 315.5 | 319.6 | 305.2 | 311.0 | 314.7 | 313.2 | 287.7 | 291.6 | 313.7 | 315.0 | 303.3 | 306.5 | 305.9 |
| March | 330.5 | 333.8 | 325.8 | 321.0 | 315.4 | 318.1 | 322.6 | 306.1 | 289.7 | 316.2 | 312.4 | 304.6 | 310.6 | 307.1 |
| April | 337.1 | 339.8 | 323.7 | 340.6 | 325.1 | 331.9 | 328.4 | 348.0 | 299.6 | 326.3 | 321.9 | 308.4 | 317.6 | 319.5 |
| May | 344.2 | 327.4 | 328.8 | 337.8 | 327.3 | 336.3 | 334.6 | 321.2 | 305.9 | 328.1 | 330.9 | 308.1 | 316.3 | 320.0 |
| June | 347.1 | 328.0 | 344.8 | 334.4 | 329.9 | 333.5 | 340.0 | 324.8 | 309.2 | 331.5 | 338.8 | 312.2 | 317.7 | 328.8 |
| July | 348.0 | 344.4 | 342.5 | 350.2 | 334.0 | 347.0 | 337.3 | 327.1 | 307.1 | 334.6 | 338.7 | 325.2 | 322.5 | 326.2 |
| August | 345.4 | 339.8 | 339.6 | 313.7 | 333.9 | 336.5 | 332.7 | 311.7 | 301.8 | 328.7 | 338.4 | 324.1 | 319.7 | 325.9 |
| September | 349.6 | 339.9 | 348.5 | 333.1 | 334.7 | 339.2 | 337.1 | 327.0 | 301.2 | 335.4 | 340.5 | 330.4 | 324.2 | 330.5 |
| October | 352.3 | 341.0 | 345.6 | 337.1 | 339.8 | 345.1 | 347.9 | 415.2 | 310.2 | 342.1 | 345.1 | 330.8 | 329.3 | 338.8 |
| November | 366.9 | 346.9 | 354.9 | 333.7 | 350.7 | 354.5 | 351.6 | 346.7 | 309.7 | 350.5 | 349.4 | 329.8 | 337.1 | 343.6 |
| December | 376.5 | 357.7 | 370.0 | 342.4 | 356.4 | 360.5 | 352.1 | 317.7 | 325.3 | 348.5 | 350.3 | 328.4 | 345.4 | 358.5 |
| 1979 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 361.4 | 359.0 | 349.5 | 324.0 | 350.0 | 357.4 | 351.7 | 329.7 | 323.0 | 346.4 | 347.5 | 338.0 | 345.6 | 340.5 |
| February† | 371.8 | 377.5 | 356.4 | 347.6 | 355.5 | 371.8 | 358.1 | 329.6 | 340.1 | 355 | | | | |

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

| Industry group SIC (1968) | Average weekly earnings including overtime premium | | | | | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------|
| | June 1976 | January 1977 | June 1977 | January 1978 | June 1978 | June 1976 | January 1977 | June 1977 | January 1978 | June 1978 | |
| SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | | | | | p | | | | | |
| Timeworkers | 403.2 | 452.0 | 446.7 | 473.0 | 501.6 | 85.14 | 448.7 | 475.4 | 493.4 | 506.5 | 553.6 |
| Skilled | 452.6 | 498.3 | 492.3 | 506.8 | 550.1 | 76.66 | 480.4 | 483.0 | 499.0 | 512.4 | 553.7 |
| Semi-skilled | 479.0 | 466.5 | 470.8 | 534.5 | 591.4 | 78.73 | 505.2 | 508.8 | 530.7 | 578.7 | 654.2 |
| Labourers | 436.5 | 483.5 | 477.1 | 503.4 | 540.1 | 81.93 | 479.7 | 500.7 | 517.3 | 535.3 | 585.5 |
| All timeworkers | | | | | | | | | | | 161.1 |
| Payment-by-results workers | | | | | | | | | | | 169.3 |
| Skilled | 420.2 | 411.1 | 430.8 | 450.4 | 481.2 | 88.41 | 428.1 | 432.8 | 449.0 | 464.9 | 496.7 |
| Semi-skilled | 452.1 | 447.7 | 469.1 | 484.7 | 502.1 | 75.95 | 476.2 | 475.9 | 494.1 | 507.2 | 539.7 |
| Labourers | 401.2 | 426.4 | 423.7 | 457.4 | 509.4 | 80.00 | 441.3 | 457.4 | 479.3 | 497.4 | 527.7 |
| All payment-by-results workers | 426.4 | 419.7 | 438.6 | 458.6 | 486.3 | 84.19 | 438.8 | 441.7 | 458.7 | 474.3 | 504.4 |
| All skilled workers | 416.1 | 419.5 | 429.5 | 451.4 | 479.0 | 86.77 | 430.2 | 434.0 | 450.3 | 464.7 | 498.4 |
| All semi-skilled workers | 461.1 | 471.5 | 480.8 | 496.6 | 526.5 | 76.33 | 475.1 | 489.8 | 486.3 | 500.7 | 534.8 |
| All labourers | 432.9 | 448.8 | 447.1 | 490.3 | 543.3 | 79.35 | 474.1 | 487.6 | 509.5 | 536.9 | 588.1 |
| 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 |
| CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE† | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timeworkers | 414.6 | 425.6 | 449.3 | 468.2 | 503.7 | 85.39 | 484.1 | 494.0 | 503.7 | 534.1 | 565.1 |
| General workers | 404.4 | 416.2 | 433.5 | 461.0 | 489.3 | 92.09 | 449.1 | 455.8 | 467.7 | 500.1 | 525.9 |
| Craftsmen | 413.2 | 424.7 | 446.0 | 467.6 | 501.1 | 87.10 | 477.7 | 486.7 | 496.7 | 528.1 | 557.7 |
| All timeworkers | | | | | | | | | | | 190.3 |
| Payment-by-results workers | | | | | | | | | | | 190.3 |
| General workers | 395.1 | 411.9 | 418.6 | 448.7 | 469.3 | 83.46 | 402.8 | 415.0 | 424.4 | 444.7 | 472.6 |
| Craftsmen | 372.9 | 387.0 | 412.0 | 430.4 | 467.9 | 93.50 | 390.5 | 399.7 | 416.3 | 431.7 | 462.9 |
| All payment-by-results workers | 388.5 | 404.6 | 413.7 | 442.0 | 466.5 | 85.25 | 397.4 | 408.8 | 418.7 | 438.3 | 467.5 |
| All skilled workers | 406.3 | 418.0 | 439.1 | 459.2 | 492.2 | 85.13 | 453.9 | 463.8 | 473.2 | 501.0 | 529.9 |
| All general workers | 393.9 | 405.6 | 423.2 | 449.5 | 478.0 | 92.21 | 424.9 | 431.4 | 443.0 | 472.9 | 497.8 |
| All craftsmen | 393.9 | 405.6 | 423.2 | 449.5 | 478.0 | 92.21 | 424.9 | 431.4 | 443.0 | 472.9 | 497.8 |
| All workers covered | 404.1 | 415.9 | 435.5 | 457.6 | 489.4 | 86.88 | 447.2 | 456.3 | 465.7 | 494.6 | 522.4 |
| ENGINEERING‡ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | | | | | p | | | | | |
| Timeworkers | 339.8 | 373.4 | 424.7 | 444.0 | 482.77 | 381.6 | 410.6 | 444.0 | 472.3 | 502.9 | 552.9 |
| Skilled | 371.7 | 397.6 | 444.0 | 461.1 | 502.9 | 416.1 | 444.0 | 472.3 | 502.9 | 552.9 | 617.6 |
| Semi-skilled | 372.6 | 407.9 | 461.1 | 482.3 | 520.3 | 423.3 | 456.2 | 520.3 | 520.3 | 520.3 | 582.2 |
| Labourers | 359.1 | 390.0 | 440.4 | 461.1 | 502.9 | 402.8 | 431.8 | 493.8 | 493.8 | 520.3 | 582.2 |
| All timeworkers | | | | | | | | | | | 175.3 |
| Payment-by-results workers | | | | | | | | | | | 195.5 |
| Skilled | 330.7 | 367.6 | 416.1 | 440.4 | 482.77 | 381.6 | 410.6 | 444.0 | 472.3 | 502.9 | 552.9 |
| Semi-skilled | 319.0 | 356.2 | 400.1 | 445.6 | 482.77 | 381.6 | 410.6 | 444.0 | 472.3 | 502.9 | 552.9 |
| Labourers | 352.5 | 385.9 | 445.6 | 461.1 | 502.9 | 416.1 | 444.0 | 472.3 | 502.9 | 552.9 | 617.6 |
| All payment-by-results workers | 326.6 | 363.0 | 409.3 | 420.0 | 482.77 | 381.6 | 410.6 | 444.0 | 472.3 | 502.9 | 552.9 |
| All skilled workers | 335.2 | 370.0 | 420.0 | 440.4 | 482.77 | 381.6 | 410.6 | 444.0 | 472.3 | 502.9 | 552.9 |
| All semi-skilled workers | 345.3 | 376.5 | 421.3 | 440.4 | 482.77 | 381.6 | 410.6 | 444.0 | 472.3 | 502.9 | 552.9 |
| All labourers | 368.0 | 402.8 | 458.0 | 461.1 | 502.9 | 416.1 | 444.0 | 472.3 | 502.9 | 552.9 | 617.6 |
| All workers covered | 343.3 | 376.4 | 424.8 | 440.4 | 482.77 | 381.6 | 410.6 | 444.0 | 472.3 | 502.9 | 552.9 |

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:
* 370.1
† 271-273 ; 276-278
‡ 331-349 ; 361 ; 363-369 ; 370.2 ; 380-385 ; 390-391 ; 393 ; 399

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

Table 129 (new version)

| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Annual average§ |
|--|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 102.2 | 103.3 | 105.5 | 106.7 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 108.3 | 108.5 | 110.6 | 111.3 | 106.0 |
| 1977 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 113.3 | 113.1 | 114.9 | 115.4 | 117.0 | 115.7 | 116.6 | 117.9 | 120.1 | 121.7 | 115.6 |
| 1978 | 121.5 | 122.7 | 125.0 | 127.2 | 129.4 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 131.7 | 134.2 | 135.2 | 136.1 | 138.0 | 130.6 |
| 1979 | 135.7 | 141.0† | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries and services covered | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 79.4 | 79.8 | 80.2 | 80.4 | 80.6 | 81.2 | 82.4 | 82.2 | 83.1 | 83.7 | 84.6 | 84.2 | 81.8 |
| 1968 | 85.4 | 86.1 | 86.3 | 86.2 | 87.6 | 87.5 | 88.2 | 89.1 | 89.6 | 90.0 | 91.1 | 91.9 | 88.2 |
| 1969 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 92.7 | 94.0 | 93.4 | 95.0 | 95.3 | 95.7 | 96.7 | 97.5 | 98.2 | 99.6 | 95.2 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.9 | 106.3 | 106.9 | 108.9 | 109.3 | 110.6 | 112.0 | 113.1 | 106.7 |
| 1971 | 114.2 | 114.6 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 117.6 | 117.8 | 119.4 | 120.7 | 121.1 | 122.0 | 122.2 | 123.3 | 118.7 |
| 1972 | 124.4 | —* | 128.3 | 129.4 | 130.5 | 132.1 | 132.8 | 134.1 | 137.8 | 140.2 | 141.7 | 142.5 | 134.0* |
| 1973 | 143.1 | 144.4 | 145.9 | 148.3 | 149.5 | 152.8 | 153.4 | 154.2 | 155.8 | 157.8 | 158.8 | 160.9 | 152.1 |
| 1974 | (154.0)† | (156.8)† | 166.6 | 165.2 | 174.9 | 177.5 | 181.0 | 185.7 | 188.8 | 191.9 | 199.2 | 207.7 | (179.1)† |
| 1975 | 205.6 | 210.1 | 212.7 | 216.2 | 220.8 | 223.4 | 230.9 | 233.4 | 237.6 | 239.8 | 241.1 | 247.2 | 226.6 |
| 1976 | 248.1 | 250.1 | 253.7 | 254.5 | 258.7 | 261.1 | 263.1 | 267.1 | 267.4 | 269.8 | 272.8 | 275.3 | 261.8 |
| 1977 | 278.3 | 279.2 | 283.1 | 282.4 | 284.9 | 285.9 | 286.6 | 288.8 | 291.8 | 295.6 | 301.2 | 304.1 | 288.5 |
| 1978 | 306.7 | 311.5 | 314.6 | 324.1 | 326.2 | 333.0 | 333.2 | 334.7 | 339.2 | 344.5 | 344.5 | 350.1 | 330.2 |
| 1979 | 344.7 | 355.4† | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 78.3 | 79.0 | 79.4 | 79.5 | 80.0 | 80.3 | 81.5 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 83.9 | 81.1 |
| 1968 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 85.9 | 85.6 | 87.1 | 87.4 | 88.0 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.3 | 90.4 | 91.7 | 87.8 |
| 1969 | 91.8 | 91.5 | 92.5 | 93.7 | 93.1 | 94.4 | 94.8 | 95.5 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 98.1 | 99.6 | 94.9 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.7 | 106.5 | 107.5 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 111.2 | 112.7 | 113.7 | 107.0 |
| 1971 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 118.1 | 118.0 | 119.3 | 120.6 | 121.4 | 122.2 | 122.6 | 123.6 | 118.9 |
| 1972 | 125.4 | —* | 128.2 | 130.1 | 131.2 | 132.9 | 133.9 | 135.1 | 138.2 | 139.7 | 140.7 | 141.0 | 134.2* |
| 1973 | 142.1 | 143.7 | 145.5 | 147.7 | 148.9 | 152.0 | 152.3 | 153.3 | 155.3 | 157.3 | 158.6 | 161.4 | 151.5 |
| 1974 | (152.0)† | (155.1)† | 165.2 | 163.1 | 173.9 | 176.7 | 180.0 | 184.1 | 187.8 | 190.8 | 198.0 | 203.8 | (177.5)† |
| 1975 | 203.8 | 207.7 | 210.7 | 212.9 | 217.4 | 220.0 | 227.5 | 230.8 | 233.7 | 237.4 | 239.1 | 245.2 | 223.8 |
| 1976 | 246.1 | 248.3 | 252.3 | 253.4 | 258.5 | 261.0 | 262.4 | 265.9 | 267.1 | 269.2 | 270.7 | 274.2 | 260.7 |
| 1977 | 276.5 | 278.0 | 281.2 | 281.3 | 284.1 | 284.1 | 285.8 | 287.8 | 291.0 | 294.6 | 301.7 | 304.5 | 287.6 |
| 1978 | 308.0 | 311.9 | 314.9 | 325.2 | 325.1 | 330.6 | 332.1 | 333.5 | 338.0 | 343.3 | 343.2 | 349.7 | 329.6 |
| 1979 | 345.5 | 356.9† | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW SERIES: unadjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| 1978 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 15.4 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.0 |
| 1979 | 11.7 | 14.9† | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries and services covered | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| 1968 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 7.8 |
| 1969 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| 1970 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 12.1 |
| 1971 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 11.3 |
| 1972 | 9.0 | —* | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 12.9 |
| 1973 | 15.0 | —* | 13.7 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 13.5 |
| 1974 | (7.7)† | (8.6)† | 14.2 | 11.3 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 18.0 | 20.4 | 21. | | | | |

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

TABLE 131

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

| 1968 Standard Industrial Classification | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Food, drink and tobacco | Chemicals and allied industries | All metals combined | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | Timber, furniture etc |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | IV and V | VI-XII | | | | | | |
| Basic weekly rates of wages | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978 | 210 | 305 | { 436 454 | 283 294 | 2,840 2,953 | 352 366 | 28 29 | 209 217 | 227 236 | 179 186 |
| 1975 } Average of monthly index numbers | 186 | 190 | 177 | 165 | 179 | 176 | 171 | 167 | 171 | 171 |
| 1976 } | 232 | 211 | 209 | 199 | 214 | 211 | 200 | 213 | 203 | 199 |
| 1977 } | 247 | 225 | 228 | 218 | 218 | 232 | 220 | 232 | 218 | 213 |
| 1978 } | 273 | 247 | 250 | 240 | 271 | 254 | 243 | 255 | 242 | 248 |
| 1977 February | 247 | 225 | 222 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 228 | 210 | 211 |
| 1977 March | 247 | 225 | 222 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 232 | 213 | 211 |
| 1977 April | 247 | 226 | 224 | 209 | 217 | 224 | 216 | 232 | 215 | 212 |
| 1977 May | 247 | 226 | 224 | 213 | 218 | 235 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| 1977 June | 247 | 226 | 228 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| 1977 July | 247 | 226 | 228 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| 1977 August | 247 | 226 | 230 | 227 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| 1977 September | 247 | 226 | 230 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| 1977 October | 247 | 226 | 231 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| 1977 November | 247 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| 1977 December | 250 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| 1978 January | 271 | 226 | 240 | 228 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| 1978 February | 273 | 249 | 240 | 227 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| 1978 March | 273 | 249 | 242 | 227 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| 1978 April | 273 | 249 | 244 | 227 | 282 | 242 | 234 | 255 | 239 | 248 |
| 1978 May | 273 | 249 | 244 | 234 | 282 | 258 | 234 | 255 | 242 | 248 |
| 1978 June | 273 | 249 | 251 | 247 | 282 | 259 | 234 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| 1978 July | 273 | 249 | 251 | 247 | 282 | 259 | 252 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| 1978 August | 273 | 249 | 253 | 247 | 286 | 259 | 252 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| 1978 September | 273 | 249 | 253 | 247 | 286 | 260 | 252 | 259 | 246 | 250 |
| 1978 October | 273 | 249 | 256 | 247 | 298 | 260 | 252 | 259 | 246 | 250 |
| 1978 November | 273 | 249 | 265 | 247 | 298 | 260 | 252 | 259 | 256 | 250 |
| 1978 December | 273 | 249 | 265 | 247 | 298 | 261 | 252 | 259 | 257 | 250 |
| 1979 January | 308 | 249 | 265 | 249 | 299 | 265 | 252 | 281 | 258 | 276 |
| 1979 February | 310 | 275 | 265 | 249 | 299 | 265 | 252 | 281 | 258 | 277 |
| 1979 March | 310 | 275 | 265 | 249 | 299 | 265 | 252 | 281 | 258 | 277 |
| Normal weekly hours* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 } Average of monthly index numbers | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1976 } | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1977 } | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1978 } | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1979 March | 95.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| Basic hourly rates of wages | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 } Average of monthly index numbers | 187 | 190 | 178 | 165 | 179 | 176 | 171 | 167 | 172 | 170 |
| 1976 } | 233 | 211 | 199 | 199 | 214 | 211 | 200 | 213 | 203 | 199 |
| 1977 } | 249 | 225 | 229 | 218 | 218 | 232 | 220 | 232 | 218 | 213 |
| 1978 } | 275 | 247 | 251 | 240 | 271 | 254 | 243 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| 1977 February | 249 | 225 | 223 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 228 | 211 | 211 |
| 1977 March | 249 | 225 | 223 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 232 | 214 | 211 |
| 1977 April | 249 | 226 | 224 | 209 | 217 | 224 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| 1977 May | 249 | 226 | 224 | 213 | 218 | 235 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| 1977 June | 249 | 226 | 229 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 216 | 232 | 217 | 212 |
| 1977 July | 249 | 226 | 229 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 217 | 212 |
| 1977 August | 249 | 226 | 231 | 227 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 217 | 212 |
| 1977 September | 249 | 226 | 231 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| 1977 October | 249 | 226 | 232 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| 1977 November | 249 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| 1977 December | 252 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| 1978 January | 273 | 226 | 241 | 228 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| 1978 February | 275 | 249 | 241 | 227 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| 1978 March | 275 | 249 | 243 | 227 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| 1978 April | 275 | 249 | 245 | 227 | 282 | 242 | 234 | 255 | 240 | 248 |
| 1978 May | 275 | 249 | 245 | 234 | 282 | 258 | 234 | 255 | 242 | 248 |
| 1978 June | 275 | 249 | 252 | 247 | 282 | 259 | 234 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| 1978 July | 275 | 249 | 252 | 247 | 282 | 259 | 252 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| 1978 August | 275 | 249 | 254 | 247 | 286 | 259 | 252 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| 1978 September | 275 | 249 | 254 | 247 | 286 | 260 | 252 | 259 | 246 | 250 |
| 1978 October | 275 | 249 | 257 | 247 | 298 | 260 | 252 | 259 | 246 | 250 |
| 1978 November | 275 | 249 | 266 | 247 | 298 | 260 | 252 | 259 | 256 | 250 |
| 1978 December | 275 | 249 | 266 | 247 | 298 | 261 | 252 | 259 | 257 | 250 |
| 1979 January | 323 | 249 | 266 | 249 | 299 | 265 | 252 | 281 | 259 | 276 |
| 1979 February | 325 | 275 | 266 | 249 | 299 | 265 | 252 | 281 | 259 | 277 |
| 1979 March | 325 | 275 | 266 | 249 | 299 | 265 | 252 | 281 | 259 | 277 |

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued)

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

| Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries† | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication | Distributive trades | Professional services and public administration XXV and XXVII | Miscellaneous services | Manufacturing industries§ | All industries and services§ |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Basic weekly rates of wages | | | | | | | | | |
| Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 } Average of monthly index numbers | 197 | 970 | 209 | 1,034 | 802 | 756 | 576 | 5,138 | 10,000 |
| 1976 } | 158 | 215 | 170 | 169 | 181 | 182 | 163 | 174.4 | 178.7 |
| 1977 } | 183 | 247 | 199 | 199 | 217 | 214 | 212 | 209.0 | 213.2 |
| 1978 } | 207 | 268 | 214 | 213 | 243 | 230 | 233 | 218.9 | 227.3 |
| 1977 February | 199 | 260 | 209 | 210 | 232 | 227 | 230 | 215.7 | 223.5 |
| 1977 March | 199 | 260 | 215 | 210 | 237 | 227 | 230 | 216.0 | 223.9 |
| 1977 April | 200 | 260 | 215 | 213 | 237 | 227 | 230 | 216.8 | 224.7 |
| 1977 May | 200 | 260 | 215 | 213 | 240 | 227 | 230 | 218.0 | 225.5 |
| 1977 June | 203 | 273 | 215 | 213 | 240 | 227 | 232 | 218.9 | 227.4 |
| 1977 July | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 232 | 219.3 | 228.2 |
| 1977 August | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 232 | 220.4 | 228.8 |
| 1977 September | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 232 | 220.9 | 229.0 |
| 1977 October | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 238 | 221.1 | 229.4 |
| 1977 November | 213 | 273 | 215 | 215 | 252 | 237 | 238 | 222.0 | 231.2 |
| 1977 December | 213 | 273 | 216 | 215 | 258 | 249 | 243 | 222.0 | 232.9 |
| 1978 January | 214 | 275 | 233 | 221 | 259 | 249 | 245 | 225.6 | 236.6 |
| 1978 February | 214 | 275 | 233 | 221 | 260 | 249 | 248 | 226.0 | 237.9 |
| 1978 March | 214 | 275 | 250 | 223 | 260 | 249 | 248 | 226.6 | 238.7 |
| 1978 April | 216 | 275 | 267 | 234 | 266 | 249 | 248 | 262.0 | 258.5 |
| 1978 May | 216 | 275 | 267 | 234 | 266 | 249 | 248 | 263.8 | 259.9 |
| 1978 June | 220 | 301 | 267 | 234 | 266 | 249 | 252 | 265.7 | 263.5 |
| 1978 July | — | 301 | 268 | 236 | 277 | 251 | 252 | 265.9 | 264.8 |
| 1978 August | — | 301 | 268 | 236 | 277 | 251 | 252 | 268.6 | 266.2 |
| 1978 September | — | 301 | 268 | 236 | 277 | 251 | 252 | 269.1 | 266.5 |
| 1978 October | — | 301 | 268 | 236 | 277 | 251 | 261 | 276.1 | 270.6 |
| 1978 November | — | 301 | 268 | 236 | 288 | 258 | 261 | 277.4 | 272.7 |
| 1978 December | — | 301 | 273 | 236 | 300 | 269 | 261 | 277.5 | 274.6 |
| 1979 January | — | 302 | 273 | 250 | 301 | 269 | 299 | 280.3 | 280.5 |
| 1979 February | — | 302 | 273 | 250 | 303 | 274 | 307 | 280.7 | 282.6 |
| 1979 March | — | 302 | 273 | 250 | 303 | 274 | 307 | 280.7 | 282.6 |
| Normal weekly hours* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 } Average of monthly index numbers | (39.6) | (39.3) | (40.0) | (40.0) | (40.6) | (40.9) | (40.0) | (41.3) | (40.0) |
| 1976 } | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 |
| 1977 } | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 99.4 |
| 1978 } | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 99.4 |
| 1979 March | 100.0 | — | 99.7 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 99.4 |
| Basic hourly rates of wages | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 } Average of monthly index numbers | 160 | 159 | 215 | 175 | 169 | 185 | 182 | 174.5 | 179.8 |
| 1976 } | 183 | 183 | 248 | 204 | | | | | |

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

| | ALL ITEMS | FOOD† | | | | | | | All items except food | All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|-------|-------|
| | | All | Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations | All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations | Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom | | | Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption | | | Items mainly imported for direct consumption | | |
| | | | | | Primarily from home-produced raw materials | Primarily from imported raw materials | All | | | | | | |
| JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weights | 1,000 | 263 | 46.4-48.0 | 215.0-216.6 | 39.6-40.7 | 64.4-64.9 | 104.0-105.6 | 53.4 | 57.6 | 737 | 952.0-953.6 | | |
| 1968 | 1,000 | 254 | 44.0-45.5 | 208.5-210.0 | 38.8-39.9 | 64.3-64.7 | 103.1-104.6 | 51.4 | 54.0 | 746 | 954.5-956.0 | | |
| 1969 | 1,000 | 255 | 46.0-47.5 | 207.5-209.0 | 38.5-39.5 | 64.6-65.1 | 103.1-104.6 | 48.7 | 55.7 | 745 | 952.5-954.0 | | |
| 1970 | 1,000 | 250 | 41.7-43.2 | 206.8-208.3 | 41.0-42.0 | 63.8-64.3 | 104.8-106.3 | 47.5 | 54.5 | 750 | 956.8-958.3 | | |
| 1971 | 1,000 | 251 | 39.6-41.4 | 209.6-211.4 | 39.9-41.1 | 61.7-62.3 | 101.6-103.4 | 50.3 | 57.7 | 749 | 958.6-960.4 | | |
| 1972 | 1,000 | 248 | 41.3-42.5 | 205.5-207.7 | 38.0-38.9 | 58.9-59.2 | 96.9-98.1 | 53.3 | 55.3 | 752 | 957.5-958.7 | | |
| 1973 | 1,000 | 253 | 47.5-48.8 | 204.2-205.5 | 39.2-40.0 | 57.1-57.6 | 96.3-97.6 | 48.7 | 59.2 | 747 | 951.2-952.5 | | |
| 1974 | 1,000 | 253 | 47.5-48.8 | 204.2-205.5 | 39.2-40.0 | 57.1-57.6 | 96.3-97.6 | 48.7 | 59.2 | 747 | 951.2-952.5 | | |
| 1968 | Monthly averages | 125.0 | 123.2 | 121.7 | 123.8 | 118.9 | 126.1 | 123.5 | 130.2 | 119.0 | 125.7 | 125.2 | |
| 1969 | | 131.8 | 131.0 | 132.0 | 130.1 | 126.0 | 133.0 | 130.5 | 136.8 | 123.8 | 132.2 | 132.2 | 131.7 |
| 1970 | | 140.2 | 140.1 | 142.5 | 139.9 | 136.2 | 143.4 | 140.8 | 145.6 | 133.3 | 140.3 | 140.2 | 140.2 |
| 1971 | | 153.4 | 155.6 | 155.4 | 156.0 | 150.3 | 156.2 | 154.3 | 167.3 | 149.8 | 152.8 | 153.5 | 153.5 |
| 1972 | | 164.3 | 169.4 | 171.0 | 169.5 | 163.9 | 165.6 | 165.2 | 181.5 | 167.2 | 162.7 | 164.1 | 164.1 |
| 1973 | | 179.4 | 194.9 | 224.1 | 189.7 | 178.0 | 171.1 | 174.2 | 213.6 | 198.0 | 174.5 | 177.7 | 177.7 |
| 1974 | | 208.2 | 230.0 | 262.0 | 224.2 | 220.0 | 221.2 | 221.1 | 212.5 | 238.4 | 201.2 | 206.1 | 206.1 |
| 1968 | January 16 | 121.6 | 121.1 | 121.0 | 121.3 | 115.9 | 120.9 | 119.2 | 128.2 | 119.3 | 121.9 | 121.7 | |
| 1969 | January 14 | 129.1 | 126.1 | 124.6 | 126.7 | 121.7 | 129.6 | 126.7 | 133.4 | 121.1 | 130.2 | 129.3 | |
| 1970 | January 20 | 135.5 | 134.7 | 136.8 | 134.5 | 130.6 | 137.6 | 135.1 | 140.6 | 128.2 | 135.8 | 135.5 | |
| 1971 | January 19 | 147.0 | 147.0 | 145.2 | 147.8 | 146.2 | 151.6 | 149.7 | 153.4 | 139.3 | 147.0 | 147.1 | |
| 1972 | January 18 | 159.0 | 163.9 | 158.5 | 165.4 | 158.8 | 163.2 | 161.8 | 176.1 | 163.1 | 157.4 | 159.1 | |
| 1973 | January 16 | 171.3 | 180.4 | 187.1 | 179.5 | 170.8 | 168.8 | 170.0 | 205.0 | 176.0 | 168.4 | 170.8 | |
| 1974 | January 15 | 191.8 | 216.7 | 254.4 | 209.8 | 196.9 | 190.9 | 193.7 | 224.5 | 227.0 | 184.0 | 189.4 | |
| JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weights | 1,000 | 253 | 47.5-48.8 | 204.2-205.5 | 39.2-40.0 | 57.1-57.6 | 96.3-97.6 | 48.7 | 59.2 | 747 | 951.2-952.5 | | |
| 1975 | 1,000 | 232 | 33.7-38.1 | 193.9-198.3 | 40.4-41.6 | 66.0-66.6 | 106.4-108.2 | 50.7 | 42.1-43.9 | 772 | 958.0-960.3 | | |
| 1976 | 1,000 | 228 | 39.2-42.0 | 186.0-188.8 | 35.9-36.9 | 56.9-57.3 | 92.8-94.2 | 53.0 | 47.0-48.7 | 753 | 953.3-955.8 | | |
| 1977 | 1,000 | 247 | 44.2-46.7 | 200.3-202.8 | 38.0-39.0 | 62.0-62.2 | 100.0-101.2 | 53.0 | 46.1-48.0 | 767 | 966.5-969.2 | | |
| 1978 | 1,000 | 233 | 30.4-33.5 | 119.5-202.6 | 38.5-39.7 | 63.3-63.9 | 101.8-103.6 | 51.4 | 45.1 | 768 | 965.6 | | |
| 1979 | 1,000 | 232 | 34.4 | 197.6 | 38.7 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 45.1 | 768 | 965.6 | | |
| 1974 | Monthly averages | 108.5 | 106.1 | 103.0 | 106.9 | 111.7 | 115.9 | 114.2 | 94.7 | 105.0 | 109.3 | 108.8 | |
| 1975 | | 134.8 | 133.3 | 129.8 | 134.3 | 140.7 | 156.8 | 150.2 | 116.9 | 120.9 | 135.3 | 135.1 | |
| 1976 | | 157.1 | 159.9 | 177.7 | 156.8 | 161.4 | 171.6 | 167.4 | 147.7 | 142.9 | 156.4 | 156.5 | |
| 1977 | | 182.0 | 190.3 | 197.0 | 189.1 | 192.4 | 208.2 | 201.8 | 175.0 | 179.7 | 179.7 | 181.5 | |
| 1978 | | 197.1 | 203.8 | 180.1 | 208.4 | 210.8 | 231.1 | 222.9 | 197.8 | 187.6 | 195.2 | 197.8 | |
| 1975 | | January 14 | 119.9 | 118.3 | 106.6 | 121.1 | 128.9 | 143.3 | 137.5 | 98.1 | 113.3 | 120.4 | 120.5 |
| 1976 | | January 13 | 147.9 | 148.3 | 158.6 | 146.6 | 151.2 | 162.4 | 157.8 | 137.3 | 132.4 | 147.9 | 147.6 |
| 1977 | January 18 | 172.4 | 183.1 | 214.8 | 177.1 | 178.7 | 189.7 | 185.2 | 169.6 | 165.7 | 169.3 | 170.9 | |
| | February 15 | 174.1 | 184.5 | 216.8 | 178.5 | 179.8 | 192.7 | 187.5 | 169.1 | 167.3 | 171.1 | 172.5 | |
| | March 15 | 175.8 | 186.5 | 215.7 | 181.0 | 185.1 | 197.8 | 192.7 | 168.9 | 167.9 | 172.6 | 174.3 | |
| | April 19 | 180.3 | 189.6 | 223.9 | 183.2 | 189.7 | 200.6 | 196.2 | 168.9 | 169.7 | 177.6 | 178.7 | |
| | May 17 | 181.7 | 189.9 | 213.7 | 185.4 | 191.8 | 205.0 | 199.6 | 169.9 | 170.9 | 179.3 | 180.5 | |
| | June 14 | 183.6 | 193.7 | 219.4 | 189.0 | 192.2 | 206.8 | 200.8 | 177.5 | 174.5 | 180.8 | 182.4 | |
| | July 12 | 183.8 | 192.0 | 194.1 | 191.8 | 196.3 | 210.2 | 204.5 | 178.4 | 177.5 | 181.5 | 183.5 | |
| | August 16 | 184.7 | 191.9 | 182.8 | 193.8 | 196.9 | 214.9 | 207.6 | 178.8 | 179.3 | 182.7 | 184.9 | |
| | September 13 | 185.7 | 192.5 | 176.9 | 195.6 | 198.3 | 216.9 | 209.4 | 179.7 | 182.1 | 183.8 | 186.2 | |
| | October 18 | 186.5 | 192.3 | 168.1 | 196.9 | 199.0 | 219.0 | 211.0 | 179.9 | 184.0 | 184.9 | 187.3 | |
| | November 15 | 187.4 | 192.9 | 166.9 | 197.5 | 200.3 | 220.5 | 212.3 | 179.5 | 184.2 | 185.9 | 188.2 | |
| | December 13 | 188.4 | 194.8 | 171.1 | 198.9 | 201.1 | 224.1 | 214.8 | 179.9 | 184.5 | 186.6 | 189.0 | |
| 1978 | January 17 | 189.5 | 196.1 | 173.9 | 200.4 | 202.8 | 222.4 | 214.5 | 186.7 | 183.9 | 187.6 | 190.2 | |
| | February 14 | 190.6 | 197.3 | 174.5 | 201.7 | 205.1 | 223.9 | 216.3 | 188.1 | 184.2 | 188.8 | 191.4 | |
| | March 14 | 191.8 | 198.4 | 179.0 | 202.2 | 206.1 | 224.4 | 217.0 | 189.9 | 182.7 | 189.9 | 192.4 | |
| | April 18 | 194.6 | 201.6 | 186.3 | 204.7 | 209.3 | 228.0 | 220.4 | 192.5 | 183.1 | 192.7 | 195.0 | |
| | May 16 | 195.7 | 203.2 | 187.5 | 206.3 | 209.7 | 229.5 | 221.5 | 195.6 | 184.3 | 193.6 | 196.1 | |
| | June 13 | 197.2 | 206.7 | 200.8 | 207.9 | 210.4 | 230.3 | 222.3 | 198.2 | 186.4 | 194.5 | 197.2 | |
| | July 18 | 198.1 | 206.1 | 185.5 | 210.0 | 211.9 | 232.1 | 224.0 | 200.3 | 189.2 | 195.9 | 198.7 | |
| | August 15 | 199.4 | 206.2 | 177.9 | 211.7 | 212.5 | 235.0 | 225.9 | 201.2 | 191.0 | 197.6 | 200.4 | |
| | September 12 | 200.2 | 206.3 | 173.1 | 212.6 | 212.9 | 236.5 | 227.0 | 202.1 | 191.9 | 198.6 | 201.4 | |
| | October 17 | 201.1 | 205.6 | 168.2 | 212.7 | 215.0 | 236.0 | 227.5 | 202.1 | 191.3 | 199.8 | 202.4 | |
| | November 14 | 202.5 | 207.9 | 171.4 | 214.7 | 216.4 | 236.8 | 228.6 | 207.9 | 191.1 | 201.1 | 203.8 | |
| | December 12 | 204.2 | 210.5 | 183.0 | 215.8 | 217.2 | 238.0 | 229.6 | 209.0 | 191.9 | 202.4 | 205.1 | |
| 1979 | January 16 | 207.2 | 217.5 | 207.6 | 219.5 | 220.3 | 240.8 | 232.5 | 212.8 | 197.1 | 204.3 | 207.3 | |
| | February 13 | 208.9 | 218.7 | 208.2 | 220.8 | 220.1 | 241.6 | 233.7 | 213.0 | 199.7 | 206.2 | 209.1 | |
| | March 13 | 210.6 | 220.2 | 215.3 | 221.3 | 222.6 | 242.2 | 234.2 | 212.9 | 200.7 | 207.9 | 210.6 | |

* See article on page 236 of March 1979 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.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

| Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries† | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | Durable household goods | Clothing and footwear | Transport and vehicles | Miscellaneous goods | Services | Meals bought and consumed outside the home | JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100 | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Weights | 1968 |
| 95 | 63 | 66 | 121 | 62 | 59 | 89 | 120 | 60 | 56 | 41 | 1968 | Weights |
| 93 | 64 | 68 | 118 | 61 | 60 | 86 | 124 | 66 | 57 | 42 | 1969 | |
| 92 | 66 | 64 | 119 | 61 | 60 | 86 | 126 | 65 | 55 | 43 | 1970 | |
| 91 | 65 | 59 | 119 | 60 | 61 | 87 | 136 | 65 | 54 | 44 | 1971 | |
| 92 | 66 | 53 | 121 | 60 | 58 | 89 | 139 | 65 | 52 | 46 | 1972 | |
| 89 | 73 | 49 | 126 | 58 | 58 | 89 | 135 | 65 | 53 | 46 | 1973 | |
| 80 | 70 | 43 | 124 | 52 | 64 | 91 | 135 | 63 | 54 | 51 | 1974 | |
| 135.0 | 127.1 | 125.5 | 141.3 | 133.8 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 119.1 | 124.5 | 132.4 | 126.9 | Monthly averages | 1968 |
| 140.1 | 136.2 | 135.5 | 147.0 | 137.8 | 118.3 | 117.7 | 123.9 | 132.3 | 142.5 | 135.0 | | 1969 |
| 149.8 | 143.9 | 136.3 | 158.1 | 145.7 | 126.0 | 123.8 | 132.1 | 142.8 | 153.8 | 145.5 | | 1970 |
| 172.0 | 152.7 | 138.5 | 172.6 | 160.9 | 135.4 | 132.2 | 147.2 | 159.1 | 169.6 | 165.0 | | 1971 |
| 185.2 | 159.0 | 139.5 | 190.7 | 173.4 | 140.5 | 141.8 | 155.9 | 168.0 | 180.5 | 180.3 | | 1972 |
| 191.9 | 164.2 | 141.2 | 213.1 | 178.3 | 148.7 | 155.1 | 165.0 | 172.6 | 202.4 | 211.0 | | 1973 |
| 215.6 | 182.1 | 164.8 | 238.2 | 208.8 | 170.8 | 182.3 | 194.3 | 202.7 | 227.2 | 248.3 | | 1974 |
| 133.0 | 125.0 | 120.8 | 138.6 | 132.6 | 110.2 | 111.9 | 113.9 | 116.3 | 128.0 | 121.4 | January 16 | 1968 |
| 139.9 | 134.7 | 135.1 | 143.7 | 138.4 | 116.1 | 115.1 | 122.2 | 130.2 | 140.2 | 130.5 | January 14 | 1969 |
| 146.4 | 143.0 | 135.8 | 150.6 | 145.3 | 122.2 | 120.5 | 125.4 | 136.4 | 147 | | | |

RETAIL PRICES

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

TABLE 132 (continued)

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

United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

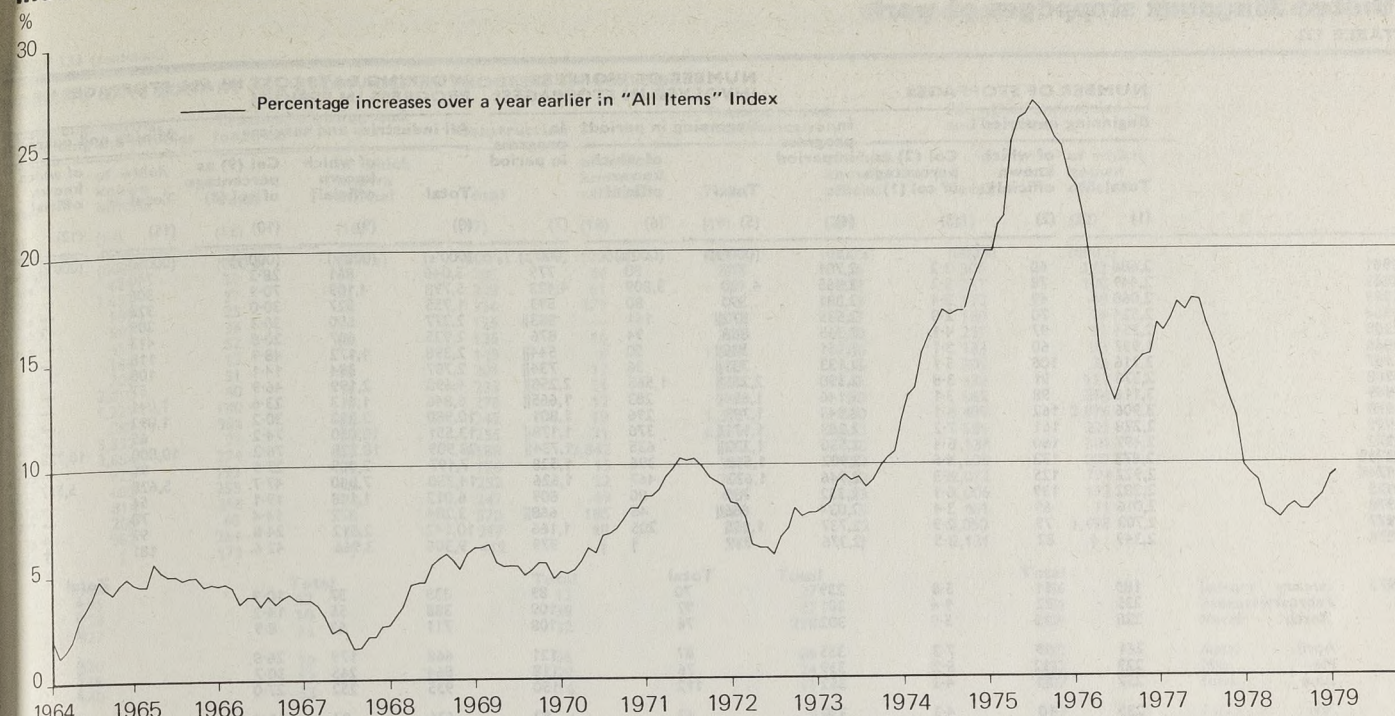
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

| | INDEX FOR | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | One-person pensioner households | | | | Two-person pensioner households | | | | General index of retail prices | | | |
| | Quarter | | Quarter | | Quarter | | Quarter | | Quarter | | Quarter | |
| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
| JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 122.9 | 124.0 | 124.3 | 126.8 | 122.7 | 124.3 | 124.6 | 126.7 | 120.2 | 123.2 | 123.8 | 125.3 |
| 1969 | 129.4 | 130.8 | 130.6 | 133.6 | 129.6 | 131.3 | 131.4 | 133.8 | 128.1 | 130.0 | 130.2 | 131.8 |
| 1970 | 136.9 | 139.3 | 140.3 | 144.1 | 137.0 | 139.4 | 140.6 | 144.0 | 134.5 | 137.3 | 139.0 | 141.7 |
| 1971 | 148.5 | 153.4 | 156.5 | 159.3 | 148.4 | 153.4 | 156.2 | 158.6 | 146.0 | 150.9 | 153.1 | 154.9 |
| 1972 | 162.5 | 164.4 | 167.0 | 171.0 | 161.8 | 163.7 | 166.7 | 170.3 | 157.4 | 159.5 | 162.4 | 165.5 |
| 1973 | 175.3 | 180.8 | 182.5 | 190.3 | 175.2 | 181.1 | 183.0 | 190.6 | 168.7 | 173.8 | 176.6 | 182.6 |
| 1974 | 199.4 | 207.5 | 214.1 | 225.3 | 199.5 | 208.8 | 214.5 | 225.2 | 190.7 | 201.9 | 208.0 | 218.1 |
| JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 101.1 | 105.2 | 108.6 | 114.2 | 101.1 | 105.8 | 108.7 | 114.1 | 101.5 | 107.5 | 110.7 | 116.1 |
| 1975 | 121.3 | 134.3 | 139.2 | 145.0 | 121.0 | 134.0 | 139.1 | 144.4 | 123.5 | 134.5 | 140.7 | 145.7 |
| 1976 | 152.3 | 158.3 | 161.4 | 171.3 | 151.5 | 160.5 | 170.2 | 182.1 | 151.4 | 156.6 | 160.4 | 168.0 |
| 1977 | 179.0 | 186.9 | 191.1 | 194.2 | 178.9 | 186.3 | 189.4 | 192.3 | 176.8 | 184.2 | 187.6 | 190.8 |
| 1978 | 197.5 | 202.5 | 205.1 | 207.1 | 195.8 | 200.9 | 203.6 | 205.9 | 194.6 | 199.3 | 202.4 | 205.3 |
| 1979 | 214.9 | | | | 213.4 | | | | 211.3 | | | |

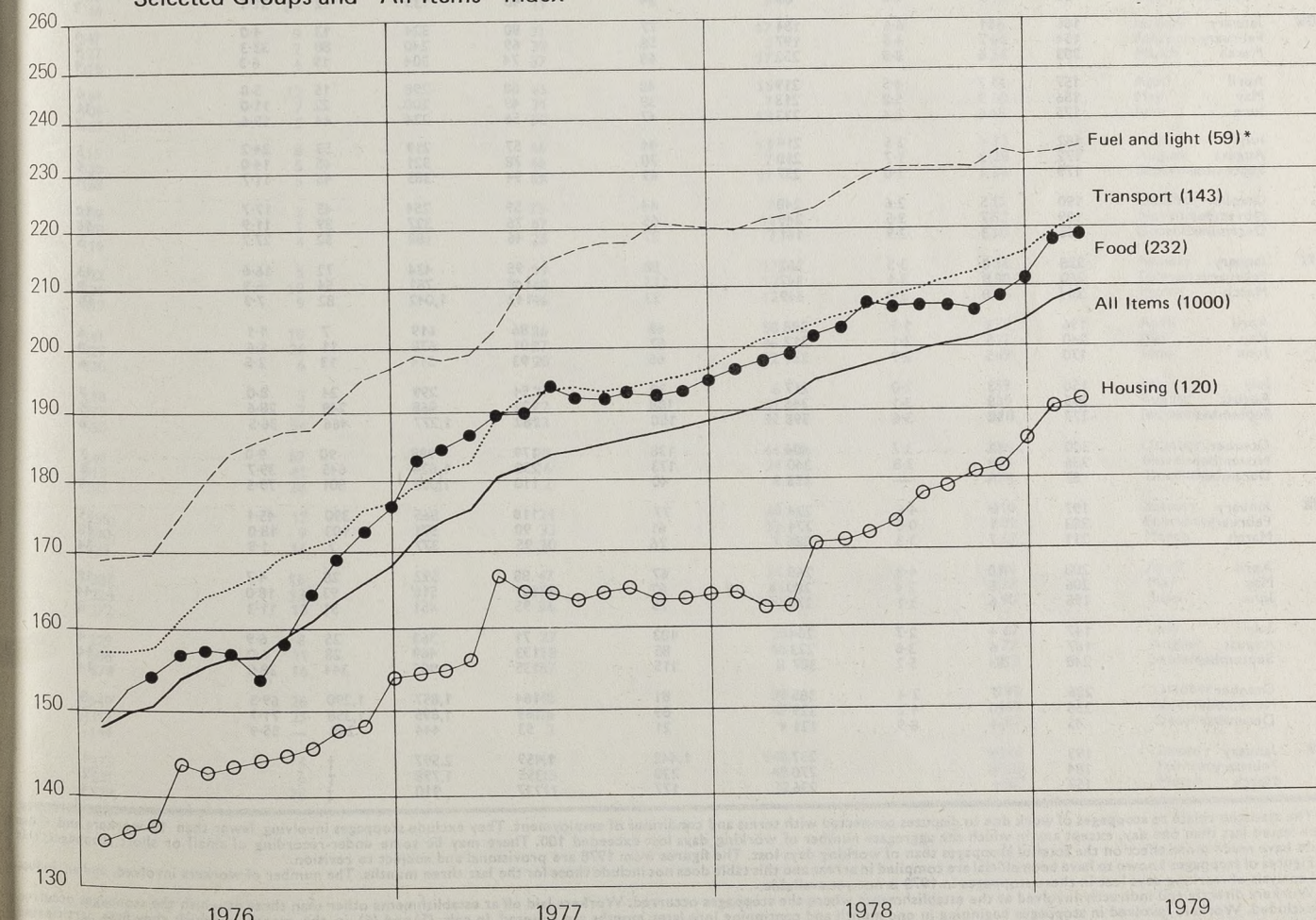
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

| Year | All items (excluding housing) | Food | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Fuel and light | Durable household goods | Clothing and footwear | Transport and vehicles | Miscellaneous goods | Services | Meals bought and consumed outside the home |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|-----------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|
| INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 107.3 | 104.0 | 110.0 | 115.9 | 109.9 | 108.5 | 109.5 | 109.0 | 114.5 | 106.7 | 108.8 |
| 1975 | 135.0 | 129.5 | 135.8 | 147.8 | 145.5 | 131.0 | 124.9 | 144.0 | 147.7 | 134.4 | 133.1 |
| 1976 | 160.8 | 156.3 | 160.2 | 171.5 | 179.9 | 145.2 | 137.7 | 178.0 | 171.6 | 155.1 | 159.5 |
| 1977 | 187.8 | 187.5 | 185.2 | 209.8 | 205.2 | 169.0 | 155.4 | 204.6 | 201.1 | 168.7 | 188.6 |
| 1978 | 203.1 | 199.6 | 197.9 | 226.3 | 224.8 | 184.8 | 168.3 | 228.0 | 221.3 | 185.3 | 209.8 |
| INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 107.4 | 104.0 | 110.0 | 116.0 | 110.0 | 108.2 | 109.7 | 111.0 | 113.3 | 106.7 | 108.8 |
| 1975 | 134.6 | 128.9 | 135.7 | 148.1 | 146.0 | 132.6 | 126.4 | 145.4 | 144.6 | 135.4 | 133.1 |
| 1976 | 159.9 | 155.8 | 160.5 | 171.9 | 180.7 | 146.3 | 139.7 | 171.4 | 168.2 | 157.1 | 159.5 |
| 1977 | 186.7 | 184.8 | 186.3 | 210.2 | 207.7 | 170.3 | 158.5 | 194.9 | 197.4 | 171.2 | 188.6 |
| 1978 | 201.6 | 196.9 | 199.8 | 226.6 | 226.0 | 186.1 | 172.7 | 211.7 | 217.8 | 188.5 | 209.8 |
| GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 108.9 | 106.1 | 109.7 | 115.9 | 110.7 | 107.9 | 109.4 | 111.0 | 111.2 | 106.8 | 108.2 |
| 1975 | 136.1 | 133.3 | 135.2 | 147.7 | 147.4 | 131.2 | 125.7 | 143.9 | 138.6 | 135.5 | 132.4 |
| 1976 | 159.1 | 159.9 | 159.3 | 171.3 | 182.4 | 144.2 | 139.4 | 166.0 | 161.3 | 159.5 | 157.3 |
| 1977 | 184.9 | 184.8 | 183.4 | 209.7 | 211.3 | 166.8 | 157.4 | 190.3 | 188.3 | 173.3 | 185.7 |
| 1978 | 200.4 | 203.8 | 196.0 | 226.2 | 227.5 | 182.1 | 171.0 | 207.2 | 206.7 | 192.0 | 207.8 |

Index of retail prices



Log scale Selected Groups and "All Items" Index (January 1974 = 100)



*Figures in brackets are the 1979 group weights

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

| | NUMBER OF STOPPAGES | | | | NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES‡ | | | WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§ | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Beginning in period | | Col (2) as percentage of col (1) | In progress in period | Beginning in period‡ | | In progress in period | All industries and services | | | Mining and quarrying | |
| | Total | of which known official† | | | Total | of which known official | | Total | of which known official† | Col (9) as percentage of col (8) | Total | of which known official |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| | | | | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) |
| 1961 | 2,686 | 60 | 2.2 | 2,701 | 771 | 80 | 3,046 | 861 | 28.3 | 740 | — | |
| 1962 | 2,449 | 78 | 3.2 | 2,465 | 4,420 | 3,809 | 4,423 | 5,798 | 4,109 | 70.9 | 308 | |
| 1963 | 2,068 | 49 | 2.4 | 2,081 | 590 | 80 | 593 | 1,755 | 30.0 | 326 | — | |
| 1964 | 2,524 | 70 | 2.8 | 2,535 | 872 | 161 | 883 | 2,277 | 690 | 30.3 | 309 | |
| 1965 | 2,354 | 97 | 4.1 | 2,365 | 868 | 94 | 876 | 2,925 | 607 | 20.8 | 413 | |
| 1966 | 1,937 | 60 | 3.1 | 1,951 | 530 | 50 | 544 | 2,398 | 1,172 | 48.9 | 118 | |
| 1967 | 2,116 | 108 | 5.1 | 2,133 | 731 | 36 | 734 | 2,787 | 394 | 14.1 | 108 | |
| 1968 | 2,378 | 91 | 3.8 | 2,390 | 2,255 | 1,565 | 2,258 | 4,690 | 2,199 | 46.9 | 57 | |
| 1969 | 3,116 | 98 | 3.1 | 3,146 | 283 | 283 | 1,654 | 6,846 | 1,613 | 23.6 | 1,041 | |
| 1970 | 3,906 | 162 | 4.1 | 3,943 | 1,793 | 296 | 1,801 | 10,980 | 3,320 | 30.2 | 1,092 | |
| 1971 | 2,228 | 161 | 7.2 | 2,263 | 1,171 | 376 | 1,178 | 13,551 | 10,050 | 74.2 | 65 | |
| 1972 | 2,497 | 160 | 6.4 | 2,530 | 1,722 | 396 | 1,734 | 23,909 | 18,228 | 76.2 | 10,800 | |
| 1973 | 2,873 | 132 | 4.6 | 2,902 | 1,513 | 91 | 1,528 | 7,197 | 2,009 | 27.9 | 91 | |
| 1974 | 2,922 | 125 | 4.3 | 2,946 | 1,622 | 467 | 1,750 | 14,750 | 7,040 | 47.7 | 5,628 | |
| 1975 | 2,282 | 139 | 6.1 | 2,332 | 789 | 80 | 809 | 6,012 | 1,148 | 19.1 | 56 | |
| 1976 | 2,016 | 69 | 3.4 | 2,034 | 666 | 46 | 668 | 3,284 | 472 | 14.4 | 78 | |
| 1977 | 2,703 | 79 | 2.9 | 2,737 | 1,155 | 205 | 1,166 | 10,142 | 2,512 | 24.8 | 97 | |
| 1978 | 2,349 | 82 | 3.5 | 2,376 | 939 | † | 979 | 9,306 | 3,966 | 42.6 | 181 | |
| | | | | Total | | | Total | | | Total | | |
| 1975 | 189 | 11 | 5.8 | 239 | 70 | 89 | 339 | 37 | 10.9 | 6 | — | |
| February | 235 | 22 | 9.4 | 301 | 97 | 109 | 388 | 55 | 14.2 | 4 | — | |
| March | 220 | 13 | 5.9 | 302 | 76 | 108 | 711 | 63 | 8.9 | 4 | — | |
| April | 261 | 19 | 7.3 | 335 | 87 | 121 | 668 | 179 | 26.8 | 6 | — | |
| May | 229 | 12 | 5.2 | 339 | 76 | 118 | 864 | 265 | 30.7 | 7 | — | |
| June | 257 | 11 | 4.3 | 352 | 112 | 150 | 935 | 252 | 27.0 | 8 | — | |
| July | 235 | 10 | 4.3 | 330 | 63 | 92 | 631 | 97 | 15.4 | 5 | — | |
| August | 149 | 7 | 4.7 | 218 | 48 | 74 | 469 | 10 | 2.1 | 4 | — | |
| September | 157 | 10 | 6.4 | 207 | 37 | 56 | 300 | 21 | 7.0 | 4 | — | |
| October | 170 | 10 | 5.9 | 213 | 58 | 67 | 352 | 52 | 14.8 | 4 | — | |
| November | 115 | 11 | 9.6 | 158 | 30 | 44 | 220 | 74 | 33.6 | 3 | — | |
| December | 65 | 3 | 4.6 | 88 | 34 | 40 | 135 | 42 | 31.1 | 2 | — | |
| 1976 | 166 | 11 | 6.6 | 184 | 77 | 80 | 324 | 13 | 4.0 | 4 | — | |
| February | 154 | 7 | 4.5 | 197 | 58 | 69 | 240 | 80 | 33.3 | 4 | — | |
| March | 203 | 6 | 3.0 | 252 | 68 | 74 | 304 | 19 | 6.3 | 4 | — | |
| April | 157 | 7 | 4.5 | 219 | 48 | 68 | 298 | 15 | 5.0 | 3 | — | |
| May | 156 | 9 | 5.8 | 213 | 39 | 49 | 200 | 22 | 11.0 | 11 | — | |
| June | 175 | 6 | 3.4 | 233 | 47 | 56 | 224 | 44 | 19.6 | 3 | — | |
| July | 162 | 4 | 2.5 | 219 | 44 | 57 | 219 | 53 | 24.2 | 5 | — | |
| August | 172 | 3 | 1.7 | 210 | 70 | 78 | 321 | 45 | 14.0 | 6 | — | |
| September | 179 | 1 | 1.0 | 237 | 69 | 94 | 385 | 45 | 11.7 | 4 | — | |
| October | 190 | 5 | 2.6 | 248 | 44 | 59 | 254 | 45 | 17.7 | 10 | — | |
| November | 199 | 7 | 3.5 | 249 | 65 | 76 | 327 | 39 | 11.9 | 18 | — | |
| December | 103 | 3 | 2.9 | 161 | 37 | 46 | 188 | 52 | 27.7 | 5 | — | |
| 1977 | 228 | 8 | 3.5 | 262 | 88 | 95 | 434 | 72 | 16.6 | 15 | — | |
| February | 260 | 8 | 3.1 | 347 | 115 | 149 | 781 | 54 | 6.9 | 8 | — | |
| March | 264 | 8 | 3.0 | 349 | 93 | 142 | 1,042 | 82 | 7.9 | 10 | — | |
| April | 196 | 3 | 1.5 | 288 | 68 | 86 | 619 | 7 | 1.1 | 6 | — | |
| May | 240 | 5 | 2.1 | 317 | 87 | 101 | 678 | 11 | 1.6 | 8 | — | |
| June | 170 | 5 | 2.9 | 239 | 66 | 93 | 514 | 13 | 2.5 | 6 | — | |
| July | 150 | 3 | 2.0 | 217 | 39 | 54 | 299 | 24 | 8.0 | 7 | — | |
| August | 295 | 9 | 3.1 | 346 | 108 | 122 | 868 | 248 | 28.6 | 5 | — | |
| September | 277 | 10 | 3.6 | 395 | 150 | 182 | 1,277 | 466 | 36.5 | 8 | — | |
| October | 300 | 11 | 3.7 | 404 | 138 | 179 | 998 | 90 | 9.0 | 7 | — | |
| November | 236 | 9 | 3.8 | 340 | 173 | 238 | 1,624 | 645 | 39.7 | 8 | — | |
| December | 87 | — | — | 153 | 40 | 110 | 1,008 | 801 | 79.5 | 9 | — | |
| 1978 | 197 | 9 | 4.6 | 224 | 77 | 118 | 865 | 390 | 45.1 | 15 | — | |
| February | 203 | 1 | 0.5 | 274 | 61 | 90 | 571 | 103 | 18.0 | 18 | — | |
| March | 211 | 7 | 3.3 | 286 | 76 | 95 | 377 | 7 | 1.9 | 34 | — | |
| April | 208 | 10 | 4.8 | 268 | 67 | 88 | 592 | 28 | 4.7 | 18 | — | |
| May | 206 | 5 | 2.4 | 280 | 87 | 107 | 518 | 93 | 18.0 | 44 | — | |
| June | 195 | 6 | 3.1 | 270 | 75 | 95 | 451 | 51 | 11.3 | 8 | — | |
| July | 147 | 4 | 2.7 | 204 | 103 | 131 | 363 | 25 | 6.9 | 4 | — | |
| August | 167 | 6 | 3.6 | 223 | 85 | 133 | 469 | 28 | 6.0 | 14 | — | |
| September | 248 | 13 | 5.2 | 307 | 115 | 135 | 905 | 344 | 38.0 | 14 | — | |
| October | 286 | 7 | 2.4 | 385 | 81 | 164 | 1,857 | 1,290 | 69.5 | 8 | — | |
| November | 236 | 10 | 4.2 | 329 | 89 | 169 | 1,895 | 1,358 | 71.7 | 6 | — | |
| December | 45 | 4 | 8.9 | 121 | 21 | 53 | 444 | 248 | 55.9 | .. | — | |
| 1979 | 193 | † | — | 237 | 1,442 | 1,459 | 2,597 | † | — | 4 | — | |
| February | 184 | † | — | 270 | 238 | 355 | 1,798 | † | — | 2 | — | |
| March | 153 | † | — | 236 | 177 | 237 | 910 | † | — | 4 | — | |

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

| | WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§ | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles | | Textiles, clothing and footwear | | Construction | | Transport and communication | | All other industries and services | |
| | Total | of which known official | Total | of which known official | Total | of which known official | Total | of which known official | Total | of which known official |
| | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) |
| | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) |
| 1961 | 1,464 | 624 | 22 | 14 | 285 | 44 | 230 | 36 | 305 | 143 |
| 1962 | 4,559 | 3,652 | 37 | 21 | 222 | 61 | 431 | 275 | 241 | 100 |
| 1963 | 854 | 189 | 25 | 4 | 356 | 72 | 312 | 7 | 122 | 49 |
| 1964 | 1,338 | 501 | 34 | 20 | 125 | — | 312 | 117 | 160 | 29 |
| 1965 | 1,763 | 455 | 52 | 34 | 135 | 16 | 305 | 20 | 257 | 95 |
| 1966 | 871 | 163 | 12 | 4 | 145 | 6 | 1,069 | 906 | 183 | 93 |
| 1967 | 1,422 | 205 | 31 | 10 | 201 | 17 | 823 | 136 | 202 | 112 |
| 1968 | 3,363 | 2,010 | 40 | 6 | 233 | 31 | 559 | 41 | 438 | 26 |
| 1969 | 3,739 | 1,229 | 140 | 7 | 278 | 12 | 786 | 90 | 862 | 274 |
| 1970 | 4,540 | 587 | 384 | 58 | 242 | 10 | 1,313 | 590 | 3,409 | 2,076 |
| 1971 | 6,035 | 2,654 | 274 | 129 | 176 | 21 | 6,539 | 6,242 | 586 | 225 |
| 1972 | 6,636 | 2,923 | 193 | 82 | 418 | 15 | 876 | 576 | 1,135 | 301 |
| 1973 | 4,799 | 923 | 274 | 129 | 176 | 21 | 331 | 102 | 1,608 | 887 |
| 1974 | 5,837 | 602 | 255 | 23 | 252 | 22 | 705 | 33 | 2,072 | 794 |
| 1975 | 3,932 | 602 | 350 | 70 | 247 | 69 | 422 | 23 | 1,006 | 172 |
| 1976 | 1,977 | 209 | 65 | 4 | 570 | 814 | 132 | 5 | 461 | 71 |
| 1977 | 6,133 | 962 | 264 | 19 | 297 | 18 | 301 | 12 | 3,050 | 1,498 |
| 1978 | 6,066 | † | 173 | † | 412 | † | 343 | † | 2,131 | † |
| | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total |
| 1975 | 195 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 27 | 86 | 27 | 81 | 86 | 81 |
| February | 228 | 10 | 12 | 38 | 27 | 109 | 27 | 109 | 66 | 128 |
| March | 327 | 23 | 23 | 32 | 218 | 66 | 128 | 66 | 132 | 207 |
| April | 420 | 12 | 12 | 35 | 4 | 9 | 97 | 4 | 51 | 31 |
| May | 658 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 6 | 10 | 51 | 6 | 25 | 25 |
| June | 640 | 53 | 53 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 51 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| July | 468 | 38 | 38 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 23 | 7 | 50 | 25 |
| August | 370 | 27 | 27 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 22 | 11 | 25 | 10 |
| September | 213 | 38 | 38 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| October | 261 | 8 | | | | | | | | |

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976† | 1977† | 1978† |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1975 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 WHOLE ECONOMY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1a | 91.9 | 93.4 | 94.8 | 97.8 | 103.8 | 101.9 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 104.7 | 107.7 |
| 1b | 99.7 | 99.4 | 97.6 | 98.3 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 100.0 | (99.5) | (99.8) | (100.2) |
| 1c | 92.2 | 94.0 | 97.1 | 99.5 | 103.4 | 101.2 | 100.0 | (102.6) | (104.9) | (107.5) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1d | 47.3 | 51.0 | 56.5 | 62.1 | 66.9 | 78.3 | 100.0 | 113.9 | 127.0 | 140.1 |
| 1e | 44.8 | 49.2 | 53.8 | 58.4 | 62.9 | 77.5 | 100.0 | 110.0 | 118.5 | 130.5 |
| 1f | 44.3 | 48.7 | 53.3 | 58.0 | 62.3 | 76.9 | 100.0 | 111.1 | 120.0 | 132.1 |
| 2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2a | 99.7 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 109.5 | 105.1 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 105.8 | 109.7 |
| 2b | 110.8 | 109.3 | 106.1 | 103.4 | 104.7 | 104.4 | 100.0 | (97.6) | (97.9) | (97.4) |
| 2c | 90.0 | 91.4 | 94.2 | 98.7 | 104.6 | 100.7 | 100.0 | (104.5) | (108.1) | (112.6) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2d | 43.9 | 48.9 | 53.1 | 56.7 | 60.8 | 76.6 | 100.0 | 111.5 | 119.1 | |
| 2e | 42.9 | 48.0 | 52.2 | 55.8 | 59.7 | 75.6 | 100.0 | 112.5 | 121.0 | |
| 3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3a | 97.7 | 98.1 | 97.5 | 100.1 | 108.3 | 106.5 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 102.8 | 103.5 |
| 3b | 111.3 | 111.0 | 107.4 | 103.9 | 104.5 | 104.7 | 100.0 | (97.0) | (97.8) | (97.4) |
| 3c | 87.7 | 88.3 | 90.8 | 96.3 | 103.6 | 101.8 | 100.0 | (104.6) | (105.1) | (106.3) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3d | 45.2 | 50.8 | 55.6 | 57.9 | 61.2 | 75.6 | 100.0 | 113.7 | 125.3 | |
| 3e | 43.8 | 49.5 | 54.4 | 56.9 | 60.2 | 74.9 | 100.0 | 114.7 | 127.5 | |
| 4 MINING AND QUARRYING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4a | 123.9 | 119.1 | 119.1 | 100.2 | 110.2 | 90.0 | 100.0 | 125.7 | 187.6 | 233.0 |
| 4b | 124.2 | 116.6 | 112.6 | 107.9 | 102.8 | 99.3 | 100.0 | (99.0) | (98.5) | (97.1) |
| 4c | 99.8 | 102.2 | 105.7 | 92.9 | 107.2 | 90.6 | 100.0 | (126.9) | (190.5) | (240.0) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4d | 31.8 | 34.3 | 35.2 | 51.7 | 49.5 | 84.6 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 60.7 | |
| 4e | 29.2 | 31.5 | 32.3 | 47.1 | 45.7 | 77.7 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 62.0 | |
| 5 METAL MANUFACTURE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5a | 125.3 | 124.9 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 125.1 | 114.6 | 100.0 | 106.9 | 102.0 | 100.7 |
| 5b | 118.1 | 118.9 | 111.9 | 103.9 | 103.8 | 102.2 | 100.0 | (95.0) | (95.5) | (92.5) |
| 5c | 106.1 | 105.1 | 101.9 | 109.8 | 120.5 | 112.1 | 100.0 | (112.5) | (106.8) | (108.9) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5d | 35.9 | 42.4 | 47.8 | 49.9 | 51.1 | 68.6 | 100.0 | 106.5 | 124.5 | |
| 5e | 34.4 | 40.6 | 45.9 | 47.8 | 49.4 | 67.4 | 100.0 | 107.0 | 125.4 | |
| 6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6a | 86.9 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 88.7 | 98.4 | 102.3 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 99.5 |
| 6b | 109.7 | 110.8 | 106.8 | 102.0 | 102.6 | 104.3 | 100.0 | (96.1) | (96.6) | (96.6) |
| 6c | 79.2 | 80.8 | 83.3 | 87.0 | 96.0 | 98.1 | 100.0 | (100.4) | (100.7) | (103.0) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6d | 51.1 | 56.7 | 61.7 | 62.8 | 64.8 | 77.3 | 100.0 | 118.7 | 131.0 | |
| 6e | 49.7 | 55.5 | 60.7 | 62.2 | 63.8 | 76.4 | 100.0 | 119.6 | 132.4 | |
| 7 VEHICLES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7a | 112.5 | 105.3 | 105.5 | 109.5 | 113.3 | 108.9 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 100.9 | 98.5 |
| 7b | 109.7 | 110.4 | 107.1 | 103.4 | 104.6 | 104.2 | 100.0 | (98.2) | (101.3) | (101.8) |
| 7c | 102.6 | 95.3 | 98.5 | 105.9 | 108.3 | 104.6 | 100.0 | (98.8) | (99.6) | (96.8) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7d | 38.2 | 45.4 | 49.6 | 53.4 | 60.2 | 71.8 | 100.0 | 117.7 | 123.6 | |
| 7e | 36.8 | 44.1 | 48.1 | 52.3 | 59.4 | 71.6 | 100.0 | 118.6 | 124.7 | |
| 8 TEXTILES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8a | 110.0 | 109.8 | 110.5 | 113.0 | 117.1 | 105.9 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 100.9 | 99.3 |
| 8b | 133.3 | 127.9 | 118.2 | 113.2 | 112.4 | 109.8 | 100.0 | (96.9) | (97.0) | (93.8) |
| 8c | 82.6 | 85.9 | 93.5 | 99.8 | 104.1 | 96.5 | 100.0 | (106.3) | (104.0) | (105.9) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8d | 47.5 | 50.2 | 52.9 | 55.0 | 66.8 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 111.6 | 127.2 | |
| 8e | 46.4 | 49.4 | 52.3 | 54.4 | 65.8 | 79.9 | 100.0 | 112.4 | 128.5 | |
| 9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9a | 80.9 | 84.1 | 87.4 | 93.6 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 102.9 | 107.0 | 109.9 |
| 9b | 114.3 | 110.1 | 105.6 | 100.4 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 100.0 | (99.9) | (98.9) | (99.3) |
| 9c | 70.8 | 76.4 | 82.7 | 93.2 | 101.7 | 101.0 | 100.0 | (103.0) | (108.2) | (110.7) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9d | 51.6 | 55.5 | 60.0 | 62.8 | 61.1 | 78.5 | 100.0 | 106.9 | 109.8 | |
| 9e | 50.1 | 53.8 | 58.0 | 60.6 | 59.7 | 76.8 | 100.0 | 108.1 | 111.0 | |

* Civil employment and HM Forces.
 ** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 375 of this issue.
 † Figures shown in brackets are provisional.
 § As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.
 || The index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries given here has been scaled to 1970 = 100 for the chart following table 126.

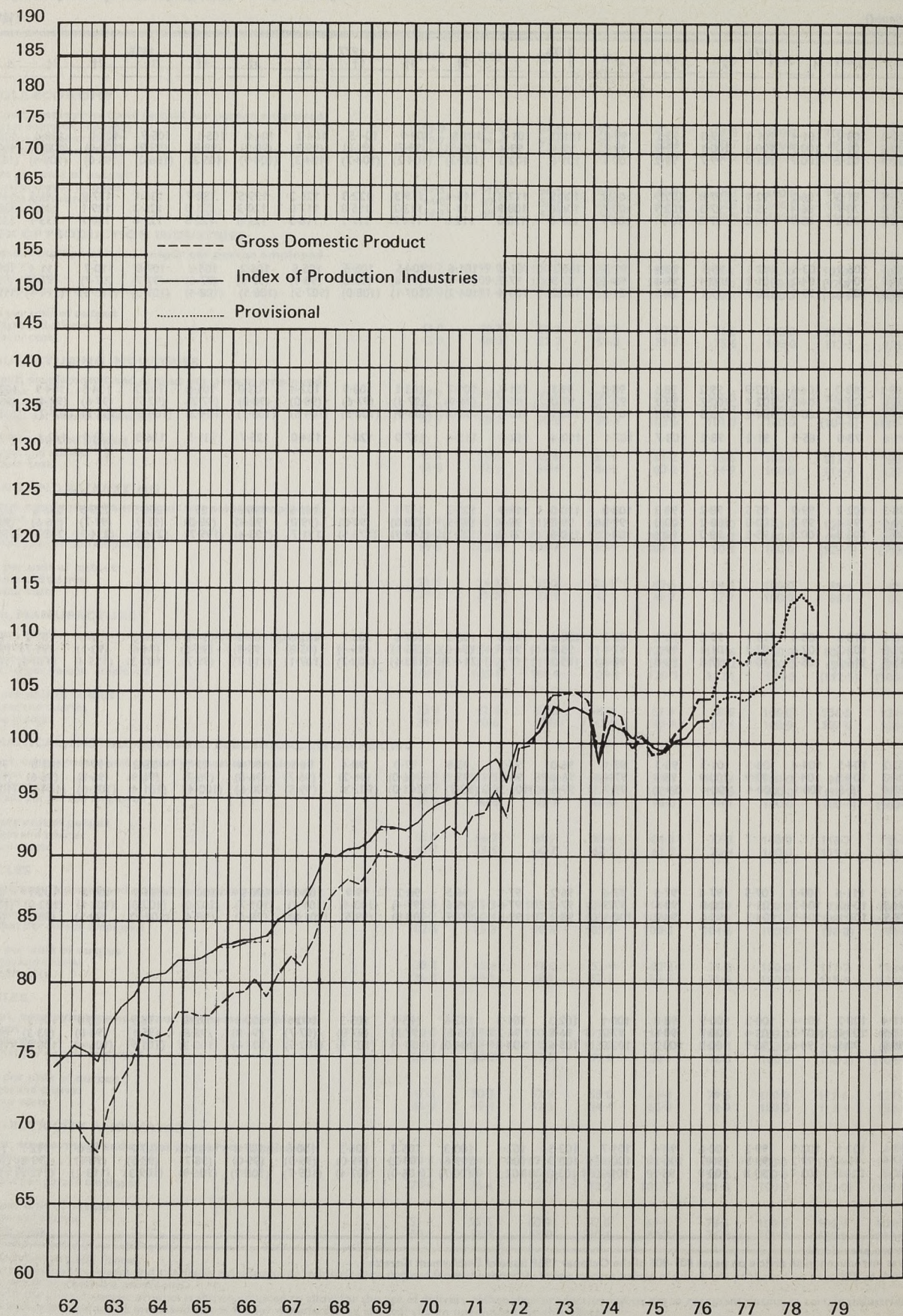
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

| | 1973 | 1974 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1975 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1976 | 1 | 2 | 3† | 4† | 1977 | 1† | 2† | 3† | 4† | 1978 | 1† | 2† | 3† | 4 | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|----|----|---|--|
| (1975 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 103.6 | 100.1 | 103.0 | 103.2 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 99.8 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 101.0 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 103.9 | 104.5 | 104.2 | 104.8 | 105.1 | 105.9 | 108.0 | 108.6 | 108.3 | 1a | | | | |
| 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) | (99.9) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.2) | (100.5) | 1b | | | | |
| 103.1 | 99.8 | 102.4 | 102.2 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 100.1 | 101.6 | 102.3 | (102.3) | (104.2) | (104.7) | (104.3) | (104.9) | (105.3) | (106.0) | (108.0) | (108.4) | (107.8) | 1c | | | | |
| 70.2 | 71.6 | 74.4 | 81.0 | 86.2 | 92.9 | 97.8 | 102.9 | 106.3 | 108.5 | 112.4 | 115.4 | 119.3 | 122.3 | 125.2 | 129.5 | 130.7 | 136.1 | 137.9 | 141.5 | 144.7 | 1d | | | | |
| 66.7 | 71.6 | 73.3 | 78.7 | 86.4 | 95.1 | 97.3 | 103.9 | 103.7 | 106.6 | 108.9 | 111.3 | 113.2 | 115.8 | 117.0 | 120.3 | 121.0 | 126.3 | 129.1 | 131.4 | 135.1 | 1e | | | | |
| 66.1 | 70.9 | 72.5 | 78.2 | 85.9 | 94.5 | 97.5 | 104.1 | 103.9 | 107.0 | 110.0 | 112.6 | 114.7 | 117.1 | 118.5 | 121.8 | 122.6 | 127.8 | 130.7 | 133.1 | 136.9 | 1f | | | | |
| 109.0 | 102.6 | 107.6 | 106.8 | 103.5 | 102.6 | 99.5 | 98.4 | 99.5 | 100.1 | 101.8 | 101.6 | 104.5 | 105.6 | 105.5 | 106.2 | 105.8 | 107.0 | 110.7 | 111.4 | 109.6 | 2a | | | | |
| 104.9 | 104.6 | 104.5 | 104.1 | 104.2 | 101.9 | 100.4 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 97.5 | 97.5 | (97.4) | (97.6) | (97.8) | (98.1) | (97.9) | (97.9) | (97.7) | (97.7) | (97.4) | (97.1) | 2b | | | | |
| 104.0 | 98.1 | 103.0 | 102.6 | 99.3 | 100.7 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 101.1 | 102.2 | 104.4 | (104.3) | (107.1) | (108.0) | (107.5) | (108.5) | (108.4) | (109.5) | (113.3) | (114.4) | (112.9) | 2c | | | | |
| 109.2 | 104.5 | 109.1 | 108.0 | 104.6 | 103.9 | 99.2 | 98.1 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 103.1 | 103.9 | 102.4 | 103.0 | 101.8 | 102.2 | 104.5 | 104.9 | 102.5 | 3a | | | | |
| 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) | (96.9) | 3b | | | | |
| 104.1 | 99.7 | 103.9 | 103.0 | 100.5 | 101.2 | 98.5 | 99.2 | 101.2 | 102.2 | 105.2 | (105.0) | (106.0) | (106.5) | (104.5) | (105.1) | (104.2) | (104.6) | (107.1) | (107.7) | (105.8) | 3c | | | | |
| 64.6 | 67.2 | 71.6 | 78.0 | 85.9 | 91.2 | 98.2 | 103.7 | 107.1 | 110.4 | 112.0 | 115.4 | 117.0 | 120.1 | 124.0 | 125.7 | 131.5 | 136.3 | 139.9 | 142.1 | 149.8 | 3d | | | | |
| 97.7 | 59.5 | 98.3 | 102.2 | 99.9 | 95.5 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 108.0 | 110.0 | 119.9 | 125.7 | 147.1 | 174.4 | 189.8 | 190.3 | 195.7 | 209.5 | 229.5 | 236.8 | 256.3 | 4a | | | | |
| 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) | (96.1) | 4b | | | | |
| 97.6 | 60.1 | 99.2 | 102.8 | 100.2 | 95.5 | 98.0 | 98.3 | 108.1 | 110.6 | 121.2 | (127.1) | (148.9) | (176.5) | (191.7) | (193.4) | (199.7) | (214.0) | (234.9) | (245.1) | (266.7) | 4c | | | | |
| 122.8 | 113.1 | 118.0 | 118.6 | 108.4 | 113.1 | 99.2 | 92.2 | 95.5 | 100.6 | 110.8 | 108.5 | 107.6 | 103.7 | 102.6 | 107.0 | 94.8 | 96.6 | 107.4 | 101.2 | 97.5 | 5a | | | | |
| 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) | (90.7) | 5b | | | | |
| 119.2 | 110.8 | 115.9 | 116.0 | 105.7 | 110.6 | 97.8 | 93.0 | 98.4 | 105.2 | 117.0 | (114.7) | (113.1) | (108.7) | (107.1) | (111.7) | (99.7) | (102.3) | (115.4) | (110.4) | (107.5) | 5c | | | | |
| 100.6 | 98.1 | 102.2 | 104.5 | 104.4 | 103.3 | 101.3 | 98.3 | 97.1 | 96.0 | 97.2 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 98.4 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 98.3 | 99.3 | | | | | | | |

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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