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Employment Gazette

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February 1977

The Wages Inspector cometh

Concentration of industrial stoppages in
manufacturing industries

Graduate supply and demand in 1977

Norway continues to state-aid employment

"Where there's muck there's brass"—Job
Creation project

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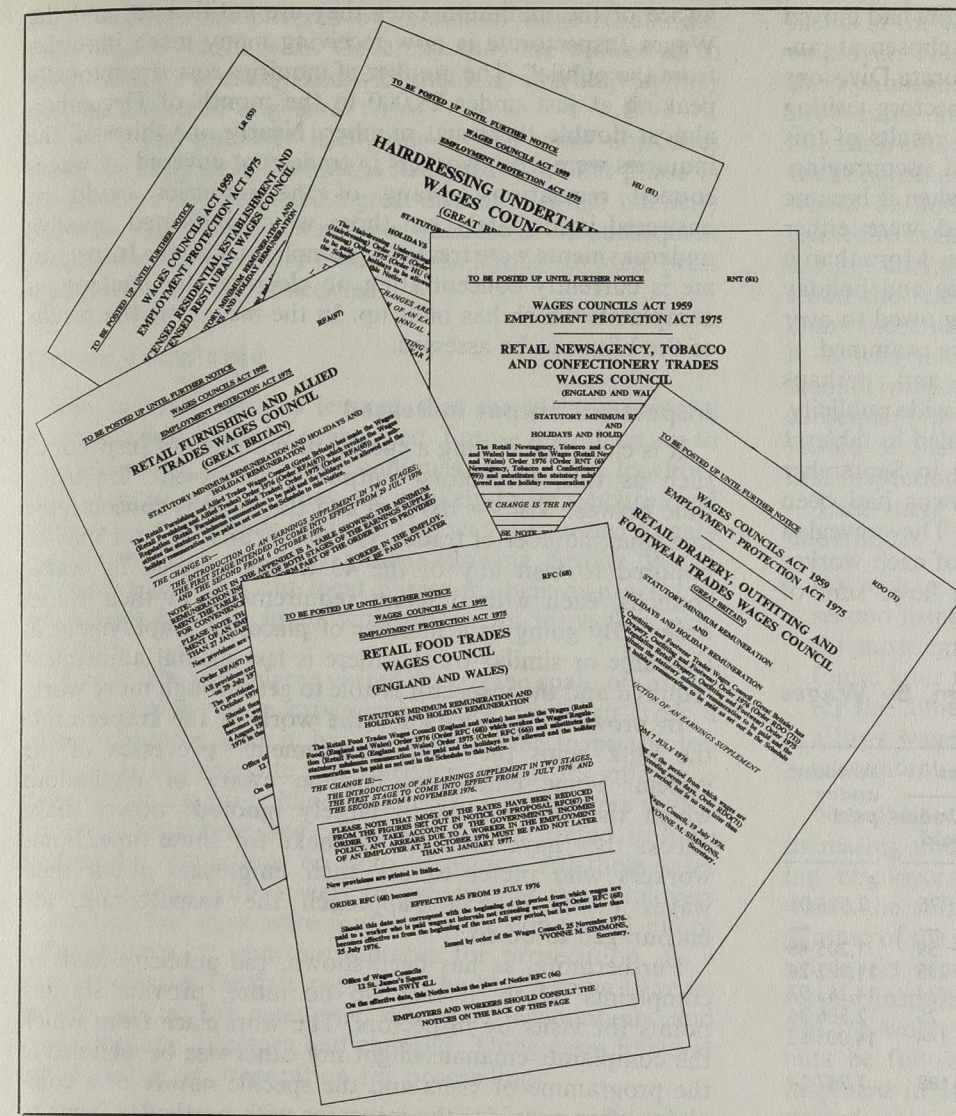
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The wages inspector cometh

A recent series of saturation inspections in some Wages Council industries produced some disturbing results



DURING an Adjournment Debate in the House of Commons on 28 May, 1976 Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment undertook to focus public attention on the problems associated with the enforcement of minimum wage legislation. He pointed an accusing finger at the increasing number of employers found to be paying below the minimum rates and announced a review of the use of resources within the Wages Inspectorate.

Shortly after Mr Grant's announcement the Inspectorate issued a new leaflet designed to inform workers who might be underpaid where to apply for confidential investigation of their complaints. This simple leaflet *Are You Entitled to a Minimum Wage* has been distributed to employment offices, citizen's advice bureaux and through wages inspectors; other outlets are still being sought.

At the same time the Inspectorate set about reviewing its methods of work as a result of Mr Grant's undertaking to make the best use of resources. Although still committed to a target of routine inspections which aimed at visiting 7½ per cent of all establishments known to be covered by wages council regulations, it was clear that the target could not be reached in all areas. Indeed in 1975 the number of routine inspections completed fell short of this annual target for the first time since its introduction 20 years earlier. The

investigation of complaints continued to have first priority and the routine inspection programme was already operating with discriminatory targets in different wages council trades so that more attention was paid to those trades where the level of non-compliance with the regulations had been found to be high. It was clear from the statistics, however, that underpayments were increasing in both numbers and size and inspectors' reports showed that large numbers of employers and workers affected by the regulations were unaware of their obligations and their entitlements. Something more was needed and it had to be something which would make everyone aware of the requirements of the minimum wage legislation. Publicity for the work of the Inspectorate was felt to be the key. A plan was drawn up to concentrate inspections in selected localities. This became known as the "low pay blitz".

Inspectors knew that underpayments were most likely to be occurring in shops, restaurants and public houses. They were, of course, occurring in other trades also but it was seen that inspectors could move into a selection of medium sized towns for a week or two and, by concentrating on the retail trades and catering, could complete more inspections than usual in a limited time. Unless the town chosen was atypical, a substantial proportion of those visited would be likely to be underpaying. Names of towns selected for this

exercise were not announced until the inspectors had moved in and their visits had started. One town was chosen at random in each of eight of the 16 Wages Inspectorate Divisions with an average of between five and six inspectors visiting each town. The "blitz" was under way. The results of this first two-week blitz were both depressing and encouraging. The Department's worst fears were realised when it became clear that a third of the employers visited were either unaware of or had misapplied the regulations. More than a quarter were found to have underpaid wages and holiday pay and almost £10,000 was assessed as being owed to over 200 of the 1,500 employees whose wages were examined.

The figures were published immediately and, perhaps because bad news is good news, they received wide publicity. The special inspection programme was (detailed in tables 1 and 2) extended. The first visits had begun in September and, by the end of November 1976, 23 towns had been saturated. The results were most alarming. They revealed that the average amount claimed on behalf of each worker was £45.90 which could be described as a large sum of money for working people.

Table 1 Results of the "blitz" campaign, by Wages Council trade

	Employers		Employees		Amount under paid
	In-spected	Under-paying	Ex-aminated	Under-paid	
Retail bread (E & W)	91	32	293	75	2,516.01
Retail bread (Scotland)	6	—	20	—	—
Bookselling	42	21	294	59	1,205.48
Drapery and outfitting	471	150	1,715	295	11,922.26
Retail food (E & W)	538	125	1,755	234	14,263.97
Retail food (Scotland)	106	15	424	25	2,586.36
Furnishing and Allied	416	84	1,833	144	14,085.62
Newsagency and tobacco (E & W)	269	96	813	188	7,247.14
Newsagency and tobacco (Scotland)	59	12	195	30	2,317.52
Hairdressing	427	112	1,558	176	4,394.04
Licensed non-residential	318	70	1,670	171	6,218.02
Licensed restaurants	78	24	694	61	3,939.20
Unlicensed restaurants	124	59	598	196	5,315.83
Others	28	5	61	5	157.30
Total	2,973	805	11,923	1,659	76,168.75

Table 2 Towns visited in low-pay "blitz", Autumn 1976

For one week:	Amount under-paid	For two weeks, continued:	Amount under-paid
Carlisle	£1,595.50	Blackpool	£3,640.41
Harrogate	£1,147.40	Brighton	£5,321.08
Loughborough	£1,689.20	Burton-on-Trent	£1,952.06
Mexborough	£786.26	Cheltenham	£6,265.52
Newport	£3,405.20	Dundee	£5,659.68
Northwich	£2,143.42	Kidderminster	£1,286.99
Shipley	£1,823.04	Luton	£2,976.01
Warrington	£2,177.80	Norwich	£4,472.80
Weymouth	£857.37	Wakefield	£2,196.16
Wigan	£2,203.34	Wrexham	£9,124.82
For two weeks:	£3,592.77	For three weeks:	£10,625.41
Aberdeen	£1,216.51	Sunderland	
Ayr			

In speaking of the saturation inspections the Parliamentary Under Secretary said "The publicity the campaign has attracted has been of great help in making people more

aware of the minimum rates they are entitled to, and the Wages Inspectorate is now receiving many more inquiries from the public". The number of inquiries rose dramatically peaking at just under 28,000 in the month of December, almost double the usual number. Nearly one-third of the inquiries were from workers in trades not covered by wages council regulations. Many of the inquiries could be answered immediately but those which indicated possible underpayments were treated as complaints and the Inspectorate is currently concentrating on clearing the backlog of complaints which has built up. In the meantime the results of the blitz can be assessed.

Inspectors' output increased

It is clear that during a special programme of inspections such as this, inspectors' output is increased. Travelling time between visits is reduced and the work is concentrated in a small number of trades. Normally, an inspector may be required to visit any of the 43 trades covered by wages councils, each with different requirements in their wages orders. By going to a number of places of employment in the same or similar trades, there is less mental adjustment required and the inspector is able to get through more work.

In providing publicity for the work of the Inspectorate the blitz helps the "self enforcement" processes of the system. Some employers become aware of regulations which they have hitherto largely ignored; others make checks they have neglected to make for some time. Some workers who prefer to ask their employers about their wages rather than to approach the Inspectorate, are encouraged to do so.

Furthermore, as has been shown, the publicity leads to complaints which, if they do no more, provide starting points for visits by inspectors. The workplace from which the complaints emanate might not otherwise be included in the programme of visits and the specific nature of a complaint often provides the inspector with particular items to examine. Wherever possible, the investigation of a complaint is kept confidential.

Obvious advantage

The obvious advantage of a blitz is that it enables efforts to be concentrated in areas and trades where underpayments are known or suspected to be widespread but this also points to its disadvantages. Wages councils whose trades are not susceptible to blitz techniques are concerned that the enforcement of their wages regulations may be neglected. It is true that a vast extension of concentration on the retail and catering trades would have this effect in other trades but the Inspectorate recognises its obligation to all wages councils and does not let the number of visits fall too low in any of the trades concerned.

Another disadvantage has also emerged. Concentration on routine inspections for any length of time builds up a backlog of complaints and it is estimated that it will take at least three months to return to the pre-blitz situation where the investigation of any complaint could be commenced within a few days of receiving it. The average delay in dealing with complaints is currently in excess of four weeks and the Inspectorate is making strenuous efforts to improve this unsatisfactory situation.

Complaints are useful as a means of directing inspections to where they are most needed but complaints and inquiries

from workers not covered by minimum wage regulations must also be dealt with. Generally they are redirected to other officials who can deal with them or, alternatively they may be answered in general terms.

Finally the publicity itself, one of the main objectives tends to diminish if the blitz is sustained. The first phase in the autumn 1976 attracted a great deal of national publicity but the news media were less interested in subsequent phases and the publicity tended to be limited to local press reports in the areas concerned.

Can be overplayed

The Inspectorate has learned that the blitz is a useful technique but it can be overplayed. Future intentions are to use saturation inspection techniques in selected localities from time to time but they are unlikely to be synchronised again on a nationwide basis. In this way it is hoped to gain maximum local publicity whilst allowing Senior Wages Inspectors to carry out local blitzes in their own areas at convenient times to fit in with their own inspection programmes.

Most of the workplaces visited during the spate of saturation inspections were experiencing their first visit from a wages inspector and it has long been the Inspectorate's policy not to prosecute first offenders unless the offence is flagrant. On the other hand, a number of places were visited for the second time and, of these, 54 were found to have broken the regulations on both occasions. All these cases were examined with a view to prosecuting the employers concerned but most were found to have committed minor infringements or were not suitable for prosecution. In a number of cases the first inspections had been some 10 years earlier, and in the meantime, managers, accountants and even company directors had changed. Three cases however are in course of preparation for proceedings.

Prosecution policy scrutinised

Prosecution policy also came under scrutiny following Mr Grant's undertaking in Parliament last May. The Inspectorate's policy is to consider offences disclosed at second or subsequent inspections as potential prosecution cases but few cases have been taken to court over the last 10 years. There are a number of reasons for this. With a limited inspection force the tendency has been to try to visit every employer once before visiting any employer more than once. This seems to be inherently both logical and fair. But the question which must be asked is whether, fair and logical or not, it achieves the objective of securing compliance with the regulations. It may be that the infrequency of inspectors' visits encourages employers to underpay since the risk of a second inspection followed by a prosecution is so limited. There may be some truth in this and inspectors will therefore revisit employers found to have been underpaying and will prosecute if there are serious irregularities. The worst examples of underpayment discovered in the 1976 blitz will be chosen for a return visit.

Past experience of second inspections, although comparatively few in number, suggests that once inspected, employers rarely continue to underpay. Most underpayments occur through ignorance of the regulations or a failure to understand the legal language of the wages orders and it is part of an inspector's task to explain any of the require-

ments of the wages order which are at all likely to affect the employer. The maxim has always been to try to ensure that the establishment should "stay inspected". The review of procedures undertaken recently, considered whether less attention could be paid to the educative aspect of inspection but concluded that any lessening of the quality of inspection would be counter-productive. If an inspector's task was limited to examining compliance with the regulations and he did not take the trouble to ensure that the employer understood the relevant wages order, there would no doubt be many more underpayments disclosed at second inspections. It is true that time would be saved to undertake more second inspections but it would surely be a defence at a subsequent prosecution for the employer to point to the failure of the inspector to instruct him adequately at the first inspection.

Thus there are three reasons why few prosecutions are undertaken.

- with a limited inspection force comparatively few second inspections have been carried out;
- most employers underpaying at a first inspection are found later to have put matters right;
- the time lag between first and second inspections allows wages orders to change and personnel (managers, accountants etc) to change also.

Nonetheless the Inspectorate accept that in the face of increasing underpayments their reliance largely on educating employers must be reinforced with punitive action where the soft approach is seen to have had no effect. A glimpse of the iron hand in the velvet glove may make some employers more careful in applying the regulations. More second inspections will therefore be undertaken. Not only will the worst cases of underpayment disclosed during the blitz be followed up but a selection of other workplaces inspected in 1975 and 1976 will be revisited. Under these revised arrangements the present policy on prosecuting employers who underpay can be continued. Employers found to be underpaying at a first inspection either by accident or through misunderstanding of the orders will not be prosecuted while at a second inspection there would need to be a good excuse for repeated underpayment to save an employer from a criminal charge. The increase in the number of second inspections may well lead to more prosecutions without a need for a change in prosecution policy.

Misunderstanding of the wages orders arises from a number of causes and it has been part of the recent review to examine these with a view to their removal if at all possible. It has long been recognised that compliance with the regulations would be easier to achieve if the regulations could be simplified. In fact some people think that simplification of the orders would do more to prevent underpayment than a doubling of the inspection force. Whether that is true or not there would be obvious advantages in having regulations which could be more easily understood.

Simplification is to be tackled on three fronts concentrating at first on the orders of two wages councils who have expressed willingness to assist in the task. The three aspects of simplification are seen to be:

- a reduction in the complexities of the rules themselves. This is largely a matter for the employers' and workers' representatives on the wages councils to agree which rules

are of little or no practical significance, perhaps reducing the number of different minimum rates which can apply to different workers in each wages council trade or calculating minimum overtime pay and special duty allowance by reference to less complicated criteria

(ii) a move away from the language of the legal profession. It has to be remembered that wages orders must be capable of only one interpretation and the language of the order must be such that a court could rule on its meaning when cases of underpayment are brought for judgement. But the orders have "grown up" over the years with additions and deletions as the regulations change. A fresh start is needed and, although simpler language could lead to more words being used to express any rule, if it is thereby more easily understood by employers and workers the balance of advantage would be in this direction

(iii) a better presentation of the regulations. The users of the orders are the employers and workers affected. Notices containing the contents of wages orders are sent to all employers known to the Inspectorate to be affected by the regulations and the employers are obliged to display the notices where workers can have ready access to them. At present notices themselves reproduce the legal language of the orders but it may be possible to experiment with different forms of notice in an endeavour to assist employers and workers to understand them more easily.

Many of the developments mentioned above have flowed from the review following the Parliamentary Under Secretary's undertakings last May but the Inspectorate is always looking to improve its effectiveness and in 1975 a new idea

for a change in methods of operation was put forward. This involved new powers for the Inspectorate to demand written information from employers affected by wages orders so that questionnaires could be sent out in advance of inspector's visits. The questionnaire would elicit information from which possible underpayments could be identified. Inspectors could thus be directed to places where they were really needed whilst the time spent inspecting a place where nothing was out of line with the regulations could be saved. The new powers were included in Section 95 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 which came into force on January 1, 1976 and a pilot scheme to test the effectiveness of the questionnaire was commenced in January 1977. By the end of this year it is hoped that the scheme can be reviewed and extended.

A transfer of duties in connection with the enforcement of the quota provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 has had a marginal effect on the Inspectorate's resources. The Inspectorate took over responsibility for enforcement of the Truck Acts 1831-96 in January 1976 but the small increase in workload arising under these Acts has been more than offset by the decrease arising from the loss of Disabled Persons Quota work. (The Truck Acts were formerly enforced, in factories, by the Factory Inspectorate. Disabled Persons Quota regulations are now enforced by inspectors appointed by the Employment Service Agency.) Small increases in the number of inspectors are not ruled out. But in the debate last May, the Parliamentary Under Secretary said that the size of the Inspectorate could not be significantly increased in view of the necessity to curb increases in public expenditure. ■

Appeals to the Employment Appeal Tribunal: October 1—December 31, 1976

Appeals from Industrial Tribunals relating to:	1 Pending at 1.10.76	2 Received	3 Total (1 + 2)	4 Withdrawn before hearing	Disposed of on hearing				9 Total disposed of (4-8)	10 Outstanding at 31.12.76
					5 Withdrawn	6 Dismissed	7 Allowed	8 Remitted		
Redundancy Payments Act 1965	25	18	43	4		7	2	3	16	27
Equal Pay Act 1970	21	18	39	3		4	2	4	13	26
Contracts of Employment Act 1972	1	1	2	1		1			2	
Trade Union and Labour Relations Act (TULRA) 1974	183	119	302	33	1	48	15	29	126	176
Sex Discrimination Act (SDA) 1975	4	4	8			3			3	5
Employment Protection Act 1975	1	4	5							5
Redundancy Payments Act (RPA) 1965 and TULRA 1974	7	2	9	1		3			4	5
Contracts of Employment Act 1972 and TULRA 1974	1		1							1
SDA 1975 and Equal Pay Act 1970	1		1							1
TULRA 1974 and SDA 1975		2	2	1					1	1
TOTAL	244	168	412	43	1	66	19	36	165	247

GREAT BRITAIN

Concentration of industrial stoppages in manufacturing industries

Two studies by researchers at the Department of Employment, of Industrial stoppages in Britain, already published (see Gazette for February 1976 and November 1976), have revealed that stoppages in manufacturing industry in Britain are not as widespread as has generally been assumed.

The first analysis showed that both stoppages and working days lost from stoppages are disproportionately concentrated in relatively few industrial sectors. The second study concentrated on individual plants in the economically significant manufacturing sector. This study showed that on average between 1971 and 1973—a period of above average industrial unrest—98 per cent of plants did not experience an industrial stoppage. For the whole three year period 95 per cent of plants were free of stoppages. This pattern, moreover, was broadly repeated when the data were related to the different geographical sub-divisions of the country.

Analysis undertaken

Now the third of this series of research findings provides information about the distribution and concentration of industrial stoppages in individual manufacturing establishments grouped by industry. This analysis was undertaken to determine whether, despite the findings for the manufacturing sector in aggregate, stoppages are widespread over the majority of plants in certain manufacturing industries and concentrated in a minority in others.

The previous article presented information on the concentration of stoppages in manufacturing industry in Great Britain. For the purposes of analysis by industry, information on numbers of establishments and employment in establishments by industry, and by size band within industry, is only available for the United Kingdom as a whole†.

The proportion of establishments* free of industrial stoppages in each of the three years 1971 to 1973 has been analysed for each MLH (Minimum List Heading of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968) in manufacturing industry.‡ The results are given in table 1 columns 1 to 3. The table also shows the annual average of these figures (column 4) and the proportion of establishments free of stoppages in the whole three year period (column 5).

Although there is variation between manufacturing industries in the proportion of plants free of stoppages there are no industries in which industrial stoppages appear to be widespread. Less than two per cent of employees in the manufacturing sector worked in industries where less than eight out of ten establishments were free of stoppages over the whole three year period. More than three-quarters

of all industries, accounting for almost 70 per cent of manufacturing employment, had at least nine out of ten establishments free of stoppages in the period. Examining the affected plants in more detail, columns 6 to 8 of table 1 show the proportions of manufacturing establishments having certain numbers of stoppages. In all but a small minority of industries most plants affected by stoppages had only one stoppage in the three year period.

Proportion affected

Columns 1-8 of table 1 provide details of affected establishments but they indicate nothing about the proportion of employees affected. It is important to consider the proportion of employees in affected plants, since many unaffected plants are small. Column 9 of table 1 shows the proportion of employees in plants with no industrial stoppages between 1971 and 1973. In the United Kingdom as a whole almost 70 per cent of employees in manufacturing industry were employed at establishments where there were no stoppages in the three year period. The proportions of employment in unaffected establishments show wide variations between industries but the majority of industries have high proportions of employees in establishments which experienced no stoppages. In 65 per cent of manufacturing industries, accounting for almost half of manufacturing employment, at least three out of four employees worked in plants where there were no stoppages in the period. In 84 per cent of industries, accounting for over three quarters of manufacturing employment, at least half of employees worked in plants that had no stoppages in the period.

However, these figures understate the proportion of workers who were not directly involved in stoppages as many of those who worked in plants where a stoppage took place would not be personally involved. Column 10 of

Notes

† information is drawn from the Business Monitor PA 1003—Analysis of United Kingdom Manufacturing (local) units by employment size. * in this article the terms "establishment" and "plant" are regarded as synonymous and are defined as establishment/plant at a single site or address.

‡ Orders III—XIX of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968. The analysis was limited to manufacturing industry owing to the greater difficulty of definition of "establishment" in the non-manufacturing sector and to a three year period as changes in the names of establishments present difficulties if a longer period is analysed. It should be noted that the period chosen was a period of a relatively high incidence of industrial stoppages.

† the figure indicates the minimum number of workers not involved in stoppages. In plants that experienced more than one stoppage involving a proportion of the work force it was assumed that different groups of workers were involved in each stoppage. Relaxation of this assumption would raise the proportion slightly.

Table 1 Indicators of the concentration of industrial stoppages by industry (manufacturing industry, United Kingdom)

	Percentage of establishments not affected by stoppages					Percentage of establishments in the period 1971-1973			Percentage of total employment in unaffected establishments 1971-1973	Percentage of employees who were not directly involved in stoppages†
	1971	1972	1973	Average 1971-1973	Whole period 1971-1973	Having one stoppage	Having two stoppages	Having three stoppages or more		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Food, drink and tobacco										
Grain milling	*	97	99	99	96	4	—	—	69	89
Bread and flour confectionery	*	98	98	98	96	4	—	—	83	96
Biscuits	94	97	100	97	92	8	—	—	78	92
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	99	99	99	99	97	2	1	—	85	92
Milk and milk products	99	*	99	99	98	2	—	—	91	97
Sugar	100	97	97	98	94	6	—	—	93	98
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	99	98	99	99	96	4	—	—	62	95
Fruit and vegetable products	98	97	99	98	94	4	1	—	81	95
Animal and poultry foods	99	*	99	99	98	1	—	—	95	97
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	99	99	97	99	96	4	—	—	83	91
Food industries not elsewhere specified	90	95	91	92	97	3	—	—	90	95
Brewing and malting	98	99	99	99	80	14	4	2	48	75
Soft drinks	99	99	99	99	96	4	—	—	96	94
Other drink industries	99	95	98	97	93	6	1	—	61	82
Tobacco	98	86	95	93	84	11	5	—	53	65
Coal and petroleum products										
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	88	93	98	93	79	19	2	—	67	72
Mineral oil refining	97	93	87	92	77	17	7	—	40	70
Lubricating oils and greases	98	100	95	98	94	5	1	—	88	95
Chemicals and allied industries										
General chemicals	97	98	97	98	94	4	1	1	74	89
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	98	98	98	98	95	4	—	—	88	96
Toilet preparations	100	99	100	*	99	1	—	—	99	*
Paint	*	*	99	99	98	1	—	—	93	96
Soap and detergents	98	99	99	99	97	2	1	—	72	94
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	98	96	98	98	93	7	—	—	78	90
Dyestuffs and pigments	100	96	96	97	94	4	3	—	77	91
Fertilisers	97	99	98	98	94	6	—	—	87	94
Other chemical industries	99	98	97	98	94	5	1	—	64	87
Metal manufacture										
Iron and steel (general)	92	87	92	90	81	10	4	5	35	67
Steel tubes	95	95	94	95	88	8	2	2	54	79
Iron castings, etc.	94	94	95	94	87	7	3	3	49	72
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	95	95	94	95	87	9	2	2	64	86
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	97	94	97	96	90	7	3	1	72	88
Other base metals	97	95	95	96	90	6	1	2	26	79
Mechanical engineering										
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	97	98	98	98	95	3	—	1	62	78
Metal-working machine tools	96	94	97	96	91	5	3	1	67	80
Pumps, valves and compressors	95	95	96	95	89	7	3	1	66	79
Industrial engines	92	82	90	88	73	16	2	8	24	70
Textile machinery and accessories	97	98	96	97	93	5	1	1	79	85
Construction and earth-moving equipment	96	93	95	95	89	9	1	2	65	78
Mechanical handling equipment	96	96	96	96	92	6	1	1	61	86
Office machinery	94	94	92	93	83	11	3	2	54	81
Other machinery	97	96	98	97	92	6	2	1	65	81
Industrial (including process) plant and steel-work	95	96	94	95	87	9	2	1	64	85
Ordnance and small arms	94	75	96	88	73	17	6	4	39	54
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	98	98	98	98	95	4	1	—	63	86
Instrument engineering										
Photographic and document copying equipment	99	99	99	99	99	—	—	1	62	49
Watches and clocks	93	96	93	94	89	5	—	5	31	53
Surgical instruments and appliances	99	99	99	99	97	2	—	—	93	98
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	99	99	99	99	97	2	1	—	83	89
Electrical engineering										
Electrical machinery	96	96	97	96	92	6	1	2	55	71
Insulated wires and cables	96	94	94	94	87	8	4	2	57	84
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	91	91	92	92	85	5	5	5	38	64
Radio and electronic components	98	97	98	98	95	4	1	1	74	87
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	97	99	97	98	94	4	1	1	85	94
Electronic computers	95	89	93	92	87	5	3	6	41	64
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	99	98	99	99	97	3	—	—	80	89
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	94	94	92	93	88	5	2	5	31	57
Other electrical goods	97	96	96	96	92	5	1	2	57	87
Shipbuilding and marine engineering										
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	90	90	92	91	81	9	3	6	26	50
Vehicles										
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	85	90	90	88	85	—	5	10	24	54
Motor vehicle manufacturing	93	92	91	92	86	7	3	5	18	37
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	95	91	93	93	86	9	—	5	..	65
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	92	93	91	92	84	8	3	4	36	70
Locomotives and railway track equipment	93	90	85	89	82	3	7	7	35	90
Railway carriages and wagons and trams										
Metal goods not elsewhere specified										
Engineers' small tools and gauges	99	98	99	99	96	3	1	—	80	87
Hand tools and implements	*	98	97	98	94	5	1	—	66	82
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	99	99	99	99	98	1	—	—	90	98
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	98	98	97	97	94	4	1	1	80	90
Wire and wire manufactures	98	97	98	97	94	4	1	1	72	89
Cans and metal boxes	99	97	98	98	95	4	1	—	88	96
Jewellery and precious metals	*	*	*	*	99	—	—	—	95	97
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	99	98	98	98	96	3	—	—	82	91

Table 1 Indicators of the concentration of industrial stoppages by industry (manufacturing industry, United Kingdom) (continued)

	Percentage of establishments not affected by stoppages					Percentage of establishments in the period 1971-1973			Percentage of total employment in unaffected establishments 1971-1973	Percentage of employees who were not directly involved in stoppages†
	1971	1972	1973	Average 1971-1973	Whole period 1971-1973	Having one stoppage	Having two stoppages	Having three stoppages or more		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Textiles										
Production of man-made fibres	85	85	83	85	69	15	6	10	46	76
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	97	98	96	97	93	5	1	2	82	91
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	99	*	99	99	98	1	1	—	92	97
Woolen and worsted	99	99	99	99	98	1	—	—	96	99
Jute	100	98	96	98	96	2	—	—	96	99
Rope, twine and net	100	100	99	*	99	1	—	—	92	99
Hosiery and other knitted goods	98	97	98	98	94	4	1	—	99	99
Lace	99	100	99	99	98	2	—	—	98	99
Carpets	96	96	96	96	92	5	1	2	78	91
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	100	99	99	99	98	2	—	—	96	99
Made-up textiles	99	*	99	*	99	1	—	—	93	99
Textile finishing	99	*	99	*	99	1	—	—	92	96
Other textile industries	97	95	97	96	92	5	2	2	48	90
Leather, leather goods and fur										
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	100	99	99	99	98	2	—	—	95	98
Leather goods	100	*	*	*	99	—	—	—	95	98
Fur	100	100	100	100	100	—	—	—	100	100
Clothing and footwear										
Weatherproof outerwear	*	99	*	*	99	1	—	—	97	98
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	99	99	98	99	97	1	1	—	87	91
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	100	*	100	*	99	—	—	—	98	99
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	*	99	*	*	98	1	—	—	98	99
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	*	99	*	*	99	1	—	—	95	96
Hats, caps and millinery	100	99	100	*	99	1	—	—	96	98
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	99	99	*	*	98	1	—	—	94	95
Footwear	99	*	99	99	99	—	1	—	97	97
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc										
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	99	94	96	96	92	5	1	2	66	79
Pottery	99	99	*	99	98	2	—	—	97	99
Glass	99	97	98	98	95	4	1	1	73	95
Cement	100	99	99	99	97	1	—	1	95	96
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	98	97	97	98	94	5	1	—	82	90
Timber, furniture, etc										
Timber	*	99	*	*	99	1	—	—	89	93
Furniture and upholstery	99	99	99	99	98	2	—	—	91	96
Bedding, etc	99	99	99	99	98	2	—	—	95	99
Shop and office fitting	*	*	100	*	99	1	—	—	97	99
Wooden containers and baskets	99	*	99	*	99	1	—	—	91	99
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	100	99	*	*	99	1	—	—	95	96
Paper, printing and publishing										
Paper and board	98	95	96	96	89	9	1	—	73	90
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	99	99	99	99	97	3	—	—	91	96

Table 2 Indicators of stoppage activity by size of plant (manufacturing industry United Kingdom)

	Percentage of establishments employing 1,000 or more not affected by stoppages 1971-1973	Ratio of percentage of working days lost to percentage of employment accounted for 1971-1973, in:				Percentage of establishments employing 1,000 or more not affected by stoppages 1971-1973	Ratio of percentage of working days lost to percentage of employment accounted for 1971-1973, in:		
		Smaller plants§	Inter-mediate plants§	Larger plants§			Smaller plants§	Inter-mediate plants§	Larger plants§
Food, drink and tobacco									
Grain milling	..	0.8	..	..			
Bread and flour confectionery	72	0.3	2.1	1.5					
Biscuits	71	..	0.1	1.5					
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	75	0.4	1.0	2.6					
Milk and milk products	..	0.1	..	..			
Sugar	..	..	..	..	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	62	0.3	..	1.6					
Fruit and vegetable products	67	0.3	3.1	..					
Animal and poultry foods	..	0.2	..	..			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	..	..	..	..	
Food industries not elsewhere specified	75	1.0	..	1.5					
Brewing and malting	25	0.4	1.7	1.2					
Soft drinks	..	0.9	..	..			
Other drink industries	20	0.5	0.6	2.2					
Tobacco	57	0.3	..	1.2					
Coal and petroleum products									
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	..	..	..	..	
Mineral oil refining	..	..	..	..	
Lubricating oils and greases	†	..	..	..		
Chemicals and allied industries									
General chemicals	52	0.2	0.5	1.9					
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	79	1.4	1.0	0.7					
Toilet preparations	100	1.9	..	..			
Paint	..	0.4	..	..			
Soap and detergents	75	..	6.5	0.4					
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	73	1.3	0.5	0.9					
Dyestuffs and pigments	75	..	3.9	0.5					
Fertilisers	..	0.5	..	..			
Other chemical industries	..	0.1	0.1	2.7					
Metal manufacture									
Iron and steel (general)	25	0.6	1.0	1.1					
Steel tubes	67	0.4	1.6	3.6					
Iron castings, etc	25	0.5	1.6	1.8					
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	36	1.2	0.7	0.9					
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	..	0.7	..	..			
Other base metals	..	0.1	..	..			
Mechanical engineering									
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	..	0.1	..	..			
Metal-working machine tools	22	0.9	1.8	0.8					
Pumps, valves and compressors	46	0.4	1.0	2.1					
Industrial engines	38	0.3	..	1.3					
Textile machinery and accessories	100	0.9	2.9	..					
Construction and earth-moving equipment	45	0.4	0.5	1.8					
Mechanical handling equipment	29	0.2	0.4	4.1					
Office machinery	56	..	2.0	0.9					
Other machinery	10	0.4	1.0	3.2					
Industrial (including process plant and steelwork)	45	1.0	1.4	0.7					
Ordnance and small arms	..	..	..	..	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	24	0.8	2.4	0.9					
Instrument engineering									
Photographic and document copying equipment	..	..	..	..	
Watches and clocks	..	..	..	..	
Surgical instruments and appliances	..	1.2	..	..			
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	63	0.6	0.2	2.3					
Electrical engineering									
Electrical machinery	41	0.1	0.6	1.9					
Insulated wires and cables	54	1.1	1.5	0.8					
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	33	0.1	0.1	1.3					
Radio and electronic components	56	0.7	1.3	1.1					
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	60	0.7	..	1.4					
Electronic computers	13	0.1	0.4	1.6					
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	90	1.0	3.3	..					
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	..	0.8	0.2	1.4					
Other electrical goods	39	0.2	0.8	1.8					
Shipbuilding and marine engineering*									
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	1.1	1.2	
Vehicles									
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	17	..	..	0.2	1.2				
Motor vehicle manufacturing	9	0.1	0.5	1.4					
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	..	..	..	..	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	..	..	..	..	
Locomotives and railway track equipment	33	0.1	0.3	1.2					
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	..	..	..	..	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified									
Engineers' small tools and gauges	..	..	..	..	
Hand tools and implements	†	..	..	0.2					
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	..	1.3	..	..			
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	75	1.1	0.3	1.4					
Wire and wire manufacture	..	0.3	2.3	3.7					
Cans and metal boxes	83	1.1	..	2.4					
Jewellery and precious metals	†	..	3.4	..					
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	46	0.6	1.9	2.6					
Textiles									
Production of man-made fibres	33	0.1	0.3	1.2					
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	..	0.5	..	..			
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	..	0.4	..	..			
Woollen and worsted	100	1.2	0.3	..					
Jute	†	..	..	..		
Rope, twine and net	†	..	..	..		
Hosiery and other knitted goods	30	0.4	1.5	4.5					
Lace	†	..	..	..		
Carpets	50	1.1	..	1.4					
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	..	..	..	..	
Made-up textiles	†	..	..	..		
Textile finishing	..	1.1	..	..			
Other textile industries	20	1.1	1.4	0.8					
Leather, leather goods and fur									
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	†	..	..	..		
Leather goods	..	..	..	..	
Fur	†	..	..	..		
Clothing and footwear									
Weatherproof outerwear	†	..	..	..		
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	78	0.7	3.0	0.3					
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	†	1.1	..	..			
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	†	1.1	..	..			
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	†	1.1	0.4	..					
Hats, caps and millinery	†	1.0	†	†					
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	..	..	..	..	
Footwear	..	0.3	..	..			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc									
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	20	0.6	3.0	1.7					
Pottery	100	0.1	3.3	..					
Glass	60	..	1.3	1.6					
Cement	†	..	..	..		
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	75	0.8	3.2	0.1					
Timber, furniture, etc									
Timber	..	0.3	..	..			
Furniture and upholstery	..	0.4	..	..			
Bedding, etc	†	..	..	..		
Shop and office fitting	†	1.0	0.8	..					
Wooden containers and baskets	†	..	..	..		
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	†	..	..	..		

Table 2 (continued) Indicators of stoppage activity by size of plant (manufacturing industry United Kingdom)

	Percentage of establishments employing 1,000 or more not affected by stoppages 1971-1973	Ratio of percentage of working days lost to percentage of employment accounted for 1971-1973, in:				Percentage of establishments employing 1,000 or more not affected by stoppages 1971-1973	Ratio of percentage of working days lost to percentage of employment accounted for 1971-1973, in:		
		Smaller plants§	Inter-mediate plants§	Larger plants§			Smaller plants§	Inter-mediate plants§	Larger plants§
Paper, printing and publishing									
Paper and board	45	0.4	0.7	2.3					
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	83	0.3	3.2	0.9					
Manufactured stationery	100	0.3	5.9	..					
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	80	0.2	3.1	1.0					
Printing, publishing of newspapers	44	0.5	4.5	0.2					
Printing, publishing of periodicals	60	0.1	..	3.8					
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	89	1.0	1.7	0.5					
Other manufacturing industries									
Rubber	35	0.2	0.9	1.7					
Linoleum, plastics floorcovering, leathercloth, etc	75	1.4	0.4	1.3					
Brushes and brooms	†	0.1	3.9	†					
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	75	0.7	0.4	2.0					
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	..	..	..	..	
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	..	0.5	..	..			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	..	..	..	..	
United Kingdom	43	0.2	0.7	2.0					

— Proportion less than 0.5 per cent (column 1). Ratio less than 0.05 per cent (columns 2-4).

.. Information on employment by size of plant not available from the Business Monitor PA 1003.

† Zero employment within cell.

‡ The percentage of working days lost in the industry that were lost in establishments in this size band is shown as a ratio of the percentage of employment in the industry in

In each case the proportion of employment in the industry in each band was compared with the proportion of days lost from stoppages in each band. The relationship between these figures is expressed as a ratio (the ratio of the percentage of working days lost in the industry accounted for by plants in the size band to the proportion of employment in the industry in the size band). Where the ratio is greater than one, there is a greater proportion of working days lost in that size group than the proportion of employment in the size group. The opposite is of course true where the ratio is less than one. The columns confirm that in the majority of manufacturing industries large establishments incur a disproportionately large number of working days lost but there appears to be considerable variation between industries.

The second article concluded that, in manufacturing industry, stoppages are concentrated in a small minority of plants. Now it can be seen that this minority of plants is distributed among a number of industries rather than being concentrated in a few. There are no industries in which

the same size band. Thus a ratio of unity indicates stoppage activity proportionate to employment, higher ratios indicating a greater concentration of activity in that size band.

§ Larger connotes plants employing 1,000 or more employees, intermediate connotes plants employing 500-999 employees, smaller connotes plants employing between 11 and 499 employees.

stoppage activity is widespread, though there are some industries in which a high proportion of the largest plants were affected by stoppages in the three year period, in particular motor vehicle manufacture.

Conclusions

Studies of the incidence of industrial stoppages by industry have often concluded, on the basis of the finding of a fairly stable ranking of industries in terms of numbers of working days lost from stoppages, that particular historical, technological or organisational factors make certain industries more or less prone to industrial conflict. The current research shows that, within industries that have higher aggregate levels of stoppage activity, many plants are still free of stoppages. Consequently, while historical, technological or organisational factors general to any one industry may increase the probability of stoppages occurring in that industry, they do not automatically lead to stoppages in all plants.

Manpower planning

Graduate supply and demand in 1977

by T Dean and G W Prior-Wandesforde*

During the early part of each year several hundred employers send representatives to visit university and polytechnic careers services up and down the country to conduct initial recruitment interviews with many thousands of final year students who will be looking for work in the following summer and autumn.

THE process is commonly known as "the milk round" and it is the way in which most large employers of graduates make initial contacts with their potential future employees. Other employers, including some who may never have recruited any graduates before, are also considering their graduate recruitment programme at this time of the year. Everyone concerned needs to be aware of what conditions are going to prevail in this sector of the employment market in the coming year. Employers want to know how many graduates will be available and in what disciplines, and the students have to decide upon the number and variety of applications to make.

It was to aid informed decisions by both parties that in 1976 four bodies with a special interest in, and knowledge of, the graduate labour market decided to discuss together the likely supply and demand for that year and to issue their verdict to the press. These bodies were SCOEG, SCUAS, the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services (CSU) which serves university and polytechnic careers and appointments services, and the Computer Assisted Placement Service (CAPS) which provides a computer matching service for graduate vacancies. This joint effort is incidentally one example of the close co-operation between representatives of major employers of graduates and careers advisers in higher education, and builds on the longer established survey of recruitment intentions carried out by SCOEG and reported in the *Gazette* since 1972.

The estimates produced by these same four bodies last year indicated that while the number of graduates likely to be available for employment in the UK would be some five per cent higher than in 1975, the number of vacancies of the kind traditionally filled by graduates would decline by around 10 per cent. Experience during last year seems to indicate that these estimates were about right, and towards the end of January this year the same four bodies published their views on prospects in the graduate labour market in 1977.

Total supply of graduates

The total number of those graduating in the UK will not be known precisely for some time but the estimates prepared by CSU in table 1 are based on intake figures plus information about the numbers at different stages in their

courses. Although the table only refers to those who will graduate from universities and polytechnics, it is appreciated that something over 1,000 people graduate from other institutions each year.

TABLE 1 Estimated number of graduates with first and higher degrees from UK universities and polytechnics*

		1976	1977
First degree:	Universities	55,000	56,000
	Polytechnics	10,000	11,500
	Total	65,000	67,500
Higher degree:	Universities	15,500	16,500
	Polytechnics	500	500
	Total	16,000	17,000
Grand total		81,000	84,500

* Figures for Polytechnics include those from Central Institutions in Scotland. The table excludes graduates in medicine, dentistry and veterinary service.

From table 1 it can be seen that overall there will be an increase of 3,500 or 4.3 per cent in the total number graduating in 1977 compared with 1976. It is not possible to provide accurate estimates for graduates in the various disciplines, because university and polytechnic figures are not kept in the same way, but it does look as though there will be a small increase in all subject groups including engineering, except for the pure sciences, where the total will be roughly the same because minor increases in the life sciences are likely to be matched by slightly reduced numbers in chemistry, physics and maths. A small increase in the number of social scientists is almost entirely due to the greater numbers graduating in business studies, economics, accountancy, law and psychology.

The number of university graduates in engineering is expected to rise by just over four per cent to very nearly 8,000, representing small increases in most fields except chemical engineering, mining and metallurgy. Those in mechanical, electrical and civil engineering are all expected to increase after a fall last year, to a level approaching that in 1975 but

* The authors are from SCOEG, the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates, and SCUAS, which represents careers advisers in higher education, respectively.

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it is too early as yet to say whether there will be any significant and sustained growth in the numbers in these disciplines.

Graduates actively seeking employment

A large number of those who graduate each year go on to take further academic or professional training courses. (Those who take such courses to higher degree level will appear in subsequent year in the statistics of those emerging with higher degrees. But no information is collected about the destinations of those with postgraduate diplomas and certificates). Other graduates are classified as not available for UK employment; for example, women starting a family. Some, particularly those obtaining higher degrees are sponsored by employers to whom they return on completion of their studies; and the total figures include foreign students who return to their own country and British graduates who go and work overseas.

Our best estimate is that the number of new graduates who are likely to be actively seeking permanent employment in the UK in 1977 is likely to be up by about 10 per cent on the corresponding figure for 1976. They are necessarily fairly rough estimates because assumptions have to be made about the likely numbers who will in 1977 fall into the categories mentioned in the previous paragraph and also about the number of those who take up temporary jobs or who are classified as unemployed but who are actually active in their search for permanent employment and who are not limiting their applications—for example, to a small geographical area—to such an extent that they can hardly be regarded as being truly in the labour market.

The fact that the number actively seeking employment is expected to rise faster than the total supply of new graduates (expected to rise by only 4.3 per cent), is due to the assumption that a higher proportion will be looking for permanent jobs in 1977 because fewer will want, or perhaps be able to enter postgraduate academic or professional courses and also because temporary work will also be more difficult to obtain.

Demand for graduates

To calculate the demand for graduates is an even more difficult task than to estimate the supply of those seeking employment. While there are some jobs which have traditionally been very much the preserve of graduates, there are many others which are open to both school leavers and those with degrees, and every year some of those leaving universities and polytechnics will take jobs which have not previously been carried out by graduates. Demand here refers to what have traditionally been graduate level posts.

The Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates (SCOEG) has again carried out a survey among its members to find out the number of graduates recruited in 1976 and the expected number of vacancies in 1977. These have been compared with the forecasts of vacancies submitted to a number of higher education careers services. There are some differences between the two sets of figures, probably due to the fact that the SCOEG figures have been prepared up to

two months later than the forecasts sent to universities and polytechnics, but the trends shown by the two sets agree.

The total demand for graduates seems to be about four per cent up on the number entering employment last year. A further substantial reduction in demand from the public sector is more than offset by an upsurge in demand from the private sector—particularly in manufacturing industry.

Expected recruitment by the civil service, local and regional authorities shows a decrease on last year, making the total drop over the past two years about 50 per cent. Expected demand from manufacturing industry is buoyant, showing an increase of about 30 per cent. Recruitment by the public utilities is recovering from a very low level in 1976, and an increase of over 30 per cent is forecast for 1977. Commercial employers of various kinds are increasing recruitment by an estimated 20 per cent, but this does not apply in accountancy, banking and insurance. The increases are, in general, due to a variety of factors—vacancies not filled last year, making good cut-backs in previous years, and expansion which is known to be taking place in a number of companies. Some more detailed comments on particular areas are given below.

● **Manufacturing industry.** (The figures here do not include those who are sponsored and returning to their employer.) There was an increase in the number of vacancies in manufacturing industry last year, but these vacancies were not all filled. In particular, there was a shortage of applicants in certain disciplines for jobs in which those disciplines were required—mainly electronic engineering, but also chemical, mechanical and production engineering to a lesser extent. In spite of this shortage, a number of graduates were not of the quality required by large employers, and they may have found it difficult to obtain employment in a graduate capacity.

The forecast for 1977 shows that vacancies in industry in general are 30 per cent up on last year's intake. The greatest increase is in electronic engineering, where the shortage of electronic engineers may worsen. The increase is considerable in food, drink and tobacco industries, mechanical engineering and petroleum, and to a lesser extent in vehicles. The other branches of industry are also showing increases, but the position obviously varies from one company to another and may change radically during the next six months.

In fact, there have been reports from some companies that they have more vacancies than they forecast, while on the other hand some employers have cancelled their recruitment visits to universities—not enough as yet to justify changing the figures but enough to suggest that the figure of 30 per cent is unlikely to be increased.

● **Central and local government authorities.** The estimate for vacancies in the civil service and the local and regional authorities shows a substantial reduction, but one which, in numerical terms, is less than the increase in manufacturing industry. Predictions in a declining market are very difficult. Staff ceilings will affect different departments in different ways and even where reductions in numbers are involved vacancies to replace turnover may be important. Much will depend on the emphasis which

Manpower planning

is placed on priorities, and this will particularly affect graduates who have specialised in different elements of public sector work.

● **Public utilities.** There has been a significant reduction in recruitment into public utilities which they wish to make good. This has resulted in the largest percentage increase in vacancies and it is therefore a matter of recovery rather than expansion which it is hoped will not be curtailed.

● **Financial.** The steady increase in vacancies for trainees in chartered accountancy has halted, and the vacancies forecast for 1977 equal last year's intake. Vacancies in banking and insurance are virtually unchanged, though banking does not quite attract the desired intake.

● **Other commerce.** This sector is showing an increase of about 20 per cent over last year's intake. There is a suggestion that more employers in retailing are looking for graduates, and that the competition for graduates in this field is increasing.

● **Construction.** The demand for graduates for work in the UK has gone down, but this could be offset by the increase in the number of jobs on overseas contracts. There is certainly no suggestion of a rise in the total demand, and it is much more likely to be a small decrease.

● **Other employment.** There exists a wide range of types of job, for graduates in many academic disciplines, where demand is still unsatisfied. They include: computer programming, production management, the armed services, industrial accounting, police and fire services, marketing with the less well-known companies, purchasing and selling. However, the increased demand for law graduates appears to have been satisfied, and it will become relatively more difficult to enter this profession.

The encouraging sign is the steady increase in the number of employers who are prepared to consider applications for employment from graduates. The increase in jobs due to new employers is not appreciable in any one year but can build up over a period, especially as more small and

medium sized employers realize the use they can make of graduates' abilities.

Although very few graduates now go straight into teaching posts without taking a certificate course, it is perhaps worth mentioning that the much publicised difficulties facing would-be teachers have so far affected graduates far less than certificated teachers and there are still plenty of openings for graduates in the profession, particularly in subjects such as mathematics, French, chemistry and physics.

Gap will widen further

After a difficult year for graduates in 1976, it looks as though in 1977 the gap between supply and demand will widen further. This is due to the fact that although the total numbers of those graduating will rise by about the same amount as the rise in the number of jobs available, it is expected that a higher proportion of those graduating will be actively seeking employment. It should also be remembered that there will be some carry-over into 1977 of unemployed graduates who could not find posts in 1976, and that some of the increase in vacancies will be for engineers. These will not be filled for lack of good quality candidates in these disciplines. It is not possible to say precisely, however, by what amount the level of graduate unemployment will have risen by the end of 1977, because this to some extent depends on the penetration by graduates into non-traditional areas of employment. It is likely, though, there will be some increase in the numbers still without jobs by the end of the year and careers advisers in higher education institutions are advising undergraduates to make their applications in good time and to spread the range of their applications more widely than they might do in a good year.

This means that employers may well find themselves receiving a greatly increased number of applications in 1977 but it is likely that there will as usual be no surplus of really good candidates. This year will, however, provide the opportunity to recruit the graduates who are likely to be of real value when expansion finally comes. ■

World employment news



Norway continues to state-aid employment

NORWAY continues to feel the effects of the international economic recession which began in 1974, but to a lesser extent than most other countries. The highest monthly rate of unemployment since the recession began has been 2 per cent in January 1976. In 1974 the average monthly rate was 0.7 per cent of the labour force. In 1975 it increased to 1.3 per cent, but counter-cyclical measures introduced during that year, and continued in 1976, helped to keep the average rate down to 1.4 per cent in the first half of 1976, and to reduce it to 1.1 per cent in the second half. The average labour force in 1975 was 1,694,000. It was probably about 1,750,000 in 1976.

At the end of 1976 lower unemployment than had been expected, increasing industrial production, including the production of North Sea oil, and the expectation that exports, which were greater than in 1975, would increase provided grounds for optimism about the country's economic development. Some branches of the economy, notably shipping, shipbuilding, and the textiles and clothing industries, were expected to have problems in 1977, however, and unemployment was expected to increase during the first months of the year. The Government decided, therefore, to continue some of the counter-cyclical measures.

In the Budget for 1977 nearly 1,200 million kroner (over £130 million) has been allotted specifically to stimulate employment and counter unemployment, but a further 800 million kroner, distributed under nearly 20 Budget headings, is also intended to help to stimulate and maintain employment. The total allocation represents about two per cent of estimated national expenditure (including expenditure on social security) and a little more than one per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Expenditure on labour market measures during the first year of the counter-cyclical policy was 1,900 million kroner—2½ per cent of all State expenditure, and just over one per cent of GDP.

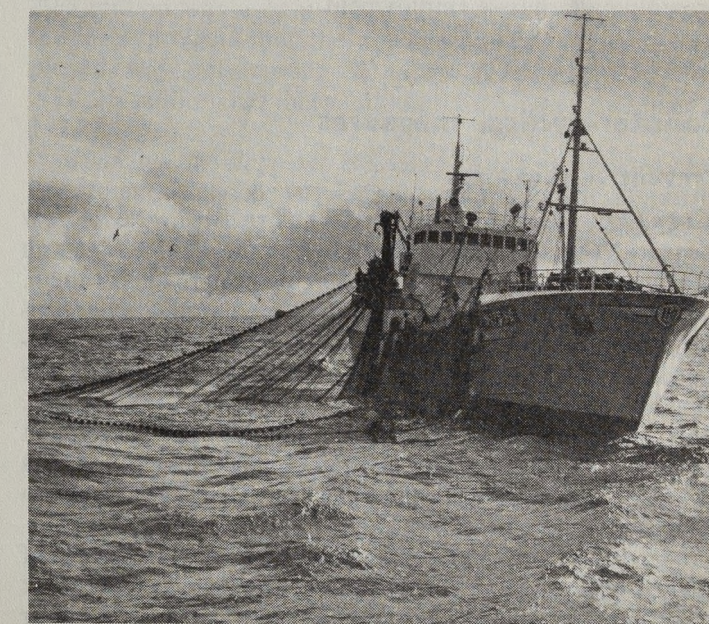
The international recession had the greatest impact on shipping and manufacturing industries, particularly the export industries. Towards the end of 1974 and throughout 1975 a fall in the demand for export goods resulted in a lower growth in production than had been customary in preceding years. The demand for manpower also declined. In the winter of 1975/76 the labour market was considerably slacker than it had been since the end of World War II, but less than it would have been without the counter-cyclical measures introduced in 1975.

Having seen that the international recession was more

severe than had previously been thought, and that its effects on the Norwegian economy were greater than had previously been envisaged, the Ministry of Finance suggested in March 1975 that economic policy needed to be revised. In a revised national Budget for 1975, a Parliamentary Bill on "Extraordinary employment measures in the winter of 1975/76", and in the national Budget for 1976 policy was gradually changed in the direction of a clear counter-cyclical policy. A special feature of the changes in the policy were the many selective measures which were implemented.

A main consideration in the formation of the measures was the desirability of allowing employees to continue at their usual work for as long as possible. Only when that proved impossible were other measures to be introduced, as a second line of defence, to provide alternative jobs. Unemployment benefit was to be regarded as a last resort.

The new selective measures which were introduced were in keeping with the general principle of enabling people to carry on with their own jobs. Extra employment was created by bringing forward central and local government



Over 300 million kroner supports Norway's fishing industry.

World employment news

projects, particularly in the building and construction sectors, and through a single work place, or individual job, scheme. Under the scheme individual jobs were provided in public administration, the social and public health services, and in the environmental sector. The scheme widened the range of extra employment opportunities for women, young people and handicapped people.

Vocational training policy was also changed. In-plant training was added to the adult vocational training programme as an alternative to lay-offs and dismissals. About one-third of the number of people undergoing training are now undergoing in-plant training.

According to the report on the 1977 Budget, which was presented to Parliament in October 1976, the various special labour market measures employed an average of 14,000 people in the first quarter of 1976. The measures had their greatest effect at the end of March, when nearly 15,500 people were employed through them. Nearly 8,000 were employed in public service, over 6,000 were undergoing vocational training, and more than 1,200 young people had jobs specially provided for them in private enterprise. The numbers were reduced in April, May, and June, and by the end of June only 4,000 people were employed through the special measures. At the end of July the measures had been almost entirely discontinued.

Several new forms of support—liquidity loans, interest grants to help production for stock, and operational grants, were intended to strengthen the first line of defence and to help people to keep their jobs. The measures had attained quite considerable proportions in September 1976. The number of people employed by firms receiving liquidity loans was almost 50,000, while between 10,000 and 15,000 were employed by firms receiving interest grants. The three forms of support were estimated to have affected from 10 to 20 per cent of the total labour force, but it was difficult to specify the effect in hard figures. It was thought, however, that the effect had been greater than second line measures of providing alternative employment.

Counter-cyclical measures

Preventive measures

Liquidity loans for industrial enterprises were a new measure. They have been continued in the 1977 Budget, an allocation of 200 million kroner having been made for them. Loans can be given when they may be assumed to contribute effectively to maintaining employment. They are provided primarily to relieve short-term liquidity when the liquidity requirement cannot be covered in another way. Only exceptionally can they be granted for investment purposes. They may be provided in connection with mergers or reorganisations of companies, however, in order to safeguard employment.

The loans are normally exempt from payments of interest and principal for five years, after which repayment is to be made in half-yearly instalments over a three-year period at a rate of interest of 7 per cent per annum. Loans to

individual companies are normally not to exceed one million kroner, and not to be more than 25 per cent of the annual wage bill.

Interest support for production for stock was a new measure which has been continued until March 31, 1977. The scheme applies to export-oriented manufacturing industry. The support is given to companies in which in 1973 exports, or deliveries to firms producing for export, accounted for 50 per cent of production. It consists of a grant equal to 5½ per cent of the value of the increase in stocks of the company's own products from the level at March 31, 1975 to a level which represents the average value of stocks at various quarterly dates.

Grants towards operating expenses for certain branches of manufacturing industry were a new measure which was aimed at alleviating difficulties in labour-intensive industries which were particularly badly affected by increased costs. It has been continued.

Grants for internal company training were a new measure which has been continued. It was originally in effect from September 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976. Grants were made to about 190 companies for the training of about 13,750 employees.

The measure is intended to encourage companies to initiate training instead of resorting to lay-off or dismissal when there is insufficient employment for everyone. Companies which carry out systematic training receive support of up to 50 per cent of wage costs as well as support to cover the operating expenses incurred in providing the training.

Grants for internal company training in the clothing industry have been discontinued. They were available between August 1, 1975 and March 31, 1976 because of high labour turnover in the industry and consequential high training costs.

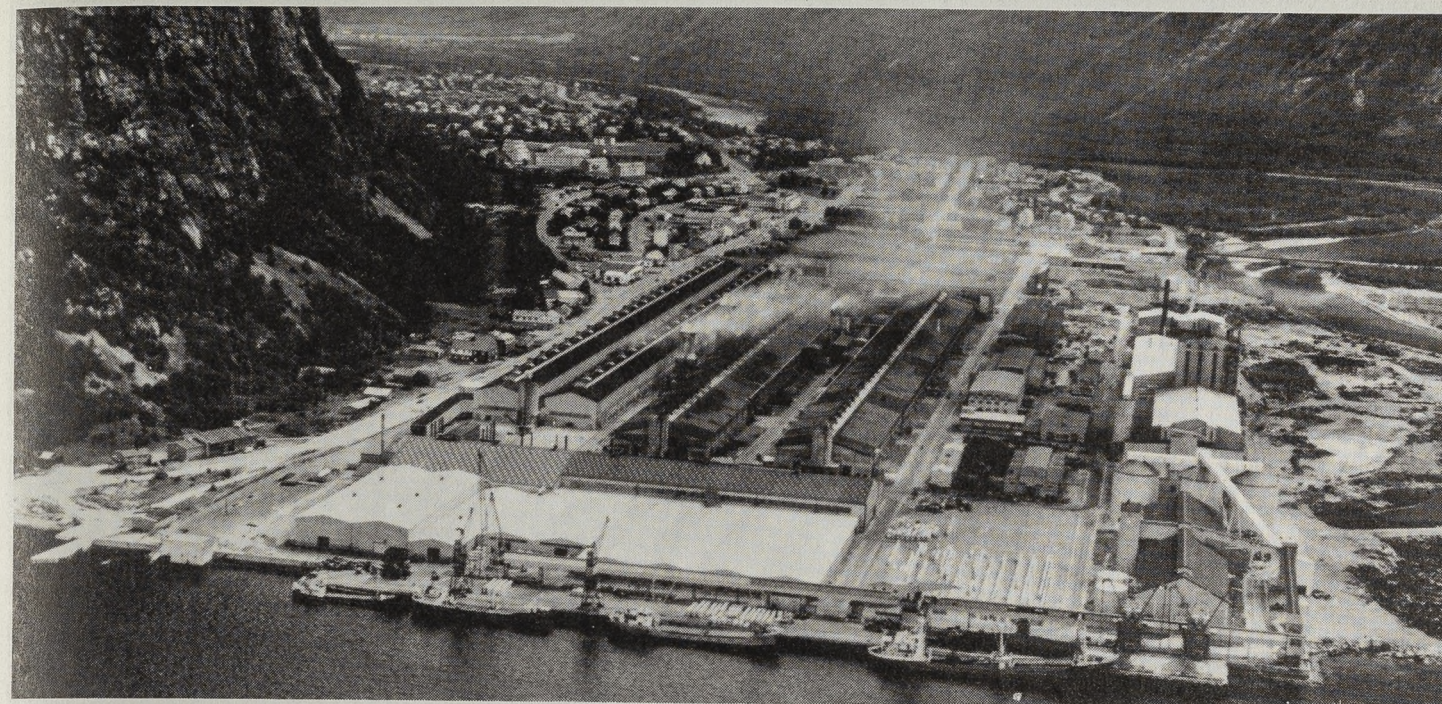
Loans on special terms from the Bank of Norway could be obtained from May 1975 by private banks which made loans to companies for stock-piling purposes. The scheme continues, but, because of the ample liquidity in the banking system as a whole, has been used comparatively little.

The commitment budgets for the State banks for 1975 were increased by about Nkr 1,000 million in the National Budget for 1976, and the banks were given authority to provide advance commitments in 1975 for up to 10 per cent of their 1976 lending quotas. The increased funds were used to finance investments in environmental protection, housing, schools, and health institutions, and for regional development measures.

Support for the fishing industry was provided in April 1975 in the form of special grants (Nkr 160 million) and loans (Nkr 110 million). In addition, loans on special terms were extended to the fishing industry (Nkr 50 million) and to the canning industry (Nkr 25 million), while Nkr 30 million was provided in liquidity loans for fishing vessels. Nkr 82 million was also provided as price support and market regulating measures in the fishing industry. In 1976 Nkr 15 million had been appropriated, up to July, for extraordinary support measures for the canning industry.

State guarantees for private loans raised abroad were authorised by Parliament in April 1975. Authority to raise

World employment news



The Ardal and Sunndal Verk, Aluminium works at Sunndalsøra.

Picture: Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

central government loans abroad and issue guarantees for an amount up to Nkr 5,000 million was given; 1,000 million of the 5,000 million could be used for State guarantees for private loans raised abroad. In December 1975 the quota for State-guaranteed foreign loans was increased to Nkr 1,500, and in May 1976 by an additional Nkr 1,000 million.

Measures for the unemployed

A new element in these measures is the financial support given for the providing of *individual jobs*. The term "individual job" is used to mean a job which has been specially established for an individual person within central or local government administration, in one of the public services or in a private company. The measure has been applicable in nearly all geographical areas, and for a broader group of applicants—including women, young people, and handicapped people.

Special public works in municipalities (building and construction projects and individual jobs) employed about 3,000 people on average during the first quarter of 1976—about 1,900 of them in individual jobs. About Nkr 68 million was used during the 1975/76 season. The scheme was being continued in 1976/77, but financial responsibility for projects was being transferred to counties.

Municipal drainage and sanitation work of particular environmental importance was supported as a means of

providing employment. About Nkr 27 million was used in the 1975/76 season, and about 700 people were employed, on the average, during the first quarter of 1976.

Special employment and development measures in North Norway consisted of financial support for infrastructure investments in a broad sense. The aim was to strengthen centres of regional importance. For 1975/76 about Nkr 20.5 million was used primarily for water works and road/sewerage projects, but the average number of people employed was only about 65 in the first quarter of 1976. Nkr 25 million has been allotted for similar measures in 1977.

Municipal development measures included infrastructure investments related to regional industrial development. Support was in the form of a grant amounting to a maximum of 70 per cent of the total cost of individual projects.

In the 1975/76 season about Nkr 61 million was used primarily for the extension of roads, as well as for water pipes and sewers for industrial and residential areas. Support was also given for the development of water works, harbours, and quays.

An average of 550 people was employed in the first quarter of 1976. The support is being continued.

Support for individual jobs in the public sector, under the auspices of the counties, amounted to 50 per cent of the operating expenses of the job provided.

The average number of individual jobs provided in the public sector by counties in the first quarter of 1976 was about 150. The measure is being continued.

World employment news



Norsk Hydro's plant at Herøya is Norway's largest single industrial site.

County road work, in the form of extraordinary winter employment, provided employment for about 300 people, on the average, during the first quarter of 1976. An allocation of Nkr 9.5 million was made for the work, and 50 per cent of the costs of the work were met out of the allocation. The measure is being continued.

Special public works in the central government sector were supported by a grant to cover 100 per cent of the expenses of individual projects. About Nkr 137 million was used in the 1975/76 season, and the average number of people employed was 1,300.

Support for individual jobs under the auspices of the central government was provided to cover 100 per cent of the operating expenses of the job provided. The average number of people employed in the first quarter of 1976 was 350. The measure is being continued.

Support for small and medium-sized shipyards was provided through the use of Nkr 10.6 million for the construction, as well as the conversion and repair, of vessels for the pilot service and for lighthouse, buoy, and mooring authorities. The allocation was estimated to provide employment for about 100 people for about six months.

Similar support is given in the 1977 Budget, but a far larger amount (nearly Nkr 120 million) has been allotted for the building of coastguard and other vessels.

Vocational training for adults (over the age of 20) for the 1975/76 season was organised on the basis of about 750 courses, of three to 40 months duration, for about 10,000 participants.

About 680 courses, with between 8,500 and 9,000 participants, were actually arranged. There was also a contingency plan to provide courses for an additional 6,500 participants should conditions on the labour market make them necessary.

Extra classes for unemployed young people were provided, as a new measure, primarily at vocational schools. About 800 young people attended. The classes are being continued.

Six-week vocational guidance, or work experience, programmes for young people under the age of 20 were a new measure which was tested to a limited extent in 1974. In the autumn of 1975 and in the spring of 1976 programmes were arranged for a total of 1,800 young people. Equal numbers of boys and girls took part in them. The programmes are being continued, and consideration is being given to making them permanent.

The programmes aim at providing information about occupations and employment by placing young people in companies for six weeks. Assistance is given during that time, or subsequently, in obtaining employment or further education or training. The participants receive a student allowance plus an amount to cover travel expenses.

Follow-up surveys have shown that jobs or training positions were arranged for 62 per cent of the participants (56 per cent jobs, 6 per cent training), largely in the companies in which they had their guidance programme. About 20 per cent withdrew from the programme before it was completed—13 per cent because they had found work elsewhere.

A Nkr 2,000 a job payment to private employers to encourage them to provide 12 weeks employment for young people under the age of 18 was a new measure from which a total of 1,400 youngsters benefited between December 1975 and May 1976.

Employers who wished to take part in the scheme were required to provide employment under ordinary working conditions, and not to supplant other employees.

The measure was used most extensively in counties with the highest number of unemployed young people. Employment was provided mostly in manufacturing industry, shops, and warehouses.

According to a follow-up survey the scheme seems to have worked satisfactorily. County employment offices in 13 of the country's 19 counties said that the measure had been a

very good method for counteracting unemployment among young people. The remaining counties described it as having been good. Many of the young people who were employed under the scheme continued to work for the same employer after the support period had ended.

Financial support for internal company training for young people under the age of 20 was a new measure brought in from November 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976, but which was little used. It was intended to encourage employers to hire and train young people who do not undergo training in a traditional way. The employer received an amount to cover the operating expenses of the training, and the young person was paid a daily allowance. The training lasted for up to three months.

Only 14 employers made use of the scheme and only 125 young people were trained. ■

World employment news

Austria moves towards equal opportunity

RECENT trends in the Austrian labour force seem to indicate that some long-established areas of difference and discrimination are being eroded. Latest figures on the numbers of women in employment show that they formed 54 per cent of the country's white collar workers and 39 per cent of the labour force as a whole. Their economic significance has been underpinned by improved social security benefits and strengthened employment rights, both at work and during pregnancy.

Nevertheless women's wage levels in Austria are generally at least a third less than the levels for men. The picture is no different for women with academic or professional qualifications since only about 17 per cent reach senior positions compared with 50 per cent of qualified men.

Another area of traditional discrimination, based more on class consciousness in the labour market, also seems to be on the wane. By the end of last year the number of white collar trade unionists (*Angestellte*) had outstripped the number of blue collar union members (*Arbeiter*) for the first time. The distinction between the two has always been one which the unions themselves have sought to perpetuate, since the white collar workers have always been organised in different unions within the Austrian Trade Union Federation (*OGB*) and constitute a powerful vested interest. But the trend has been towards more blue collar workers transferring to white collar unions on promotion, and modern industrial practices in Austria, as elsewhere, are tending to blur older established social distinctions.

An important practical development will be the removal of the statutory differences between white and blue collar workers particularly differences in social security benefits

and holiday entitlements, which are about to be introduced.

A third category of employment, the civil servants or *Beamte*, are likely to remain a separate and to some extent privileged class for some time to come. Their numbers, like other white collar workers, have tended to swell in recent years and the Austrian government took steps to restrict this growth in 1976 so that the total increase in the year was down to 750, compared with an increase of 4,662 in 1975. This brought the total of non-industrial and industrial civil servants, including the railways and postal services, to 290,000 in 1976.

Worker participation

Although there was no significant labour legislation in 1976 in Austria, the country is still getting to grips with the provisions of law passed in 1975 to bring up to date and improve co-determination in industry. The Austrian version of worker participation is not as advanced as the proposals being put forward by the Bullock Committee in this country, nor as advanced as the system adopted by their neighbours in West Germany, but equally there are no signs that the *OGB* is pressing very hard to get a greater measure of participation in the near future. Although most workers seem content enough with the measure of representation which they now have at works council level—some would like to see councils' powers further extended—others, notably building trade and catering workers, take the view that worker responsibility at higher levels in companies is resulting in less lively discussion of company matters on the shop floor. ■

Unemployment aggravates Belgium's strike record

THE deterioration in Belgium's industrial relations which has accompanied the country's economic difficulties since 1974, continued in 1976, although to a lesser degree. Strikes which increased between 1974 and 1975 at the rate of 18 per cent, with 45 per cent more days lost, showed a further 2 per cent increase in the first half of last year, with another 3 per cent more lost days.

Last year was marked by a great many protest marches and other labour demonstrations at local and regional level, mainly against pay restraint and rising unemployment, with evidence of increasing solidarity between different sections of the workforce.

Vegetables excluded

The exceptional drought of last summer, which caused vegetable prices to rocket, prompted the Belgian government to exclude them from the cost of living index for a period of three months. The resulting delay to index-linked wage settlements led to combined christian and



Picture: Le Soir

A major demonstration in March last year attracted an estimated 50,000 protesters against growing economic problems. It did not prevent the Belgian government from bringing in incomes legislation.



Picture: Le Soir

Some protests against rising prices resulted in private individuals setting up shop themselves—sometimes in their own places of work.

socialist trade union threats of a general strike. The situation aggravated by problems over the use of a new enlarged cost of living index based on increasing the number of items measured from 149 to 358.

Direct wage controls ended on December 31, 1976. During the year the Belgian government attempted to reach agreement with the unions and other social partners over a voluntary wage agreement at national level. This attempt only managed to achieve agreement over common objectives.

But in 1977 there will be a return to free collective bargaining and automatic wage indexation now that Belgium's annual rate of inflation has dropped to around 7.5 per cent.

Safety improvement

A tangible benefit of the economic recession has been a marked decrease in the number of deaths and accidents at work, which have now fallen to the lowest figure since 1967. This has been due partly to a drop in the numbers of people at work and a fall in their working hours, but other factors have probably been a slower pace of work, less employee turnover and fewer inexperienced new recruits to the labour force.

Belgium's level of fatal accidents at work is still proportionately about five times that of the UK despite the improvement. Like the UK the construction industry is the most accident prone in Belgium and late last year the government launched a special campaign to promote greater safety awareness in that area. ■

France cracks down on inflation

THE first three months of 1976 saw an upturn in the French economy. However the improvement had little effect on unemployment, and living costs. Unemployment and rising prices still provided the left wing trade union confederations with the principal basis for their criticisms of Government and employers and action against individual firms.

The gross figure of people registered as unemployed—1,041,300 at the end of November 1976—was 4.8 per cent higher than at the end of December 1975. The retail price index for November was 9.5 per cent above the previous year's figure. Following movements in the RPI, the national minimum wage (SMIC) was raised to 8.94 francs per hour on December 1, 1976.

Early in the year the Government had announced that any pay increases in 1976 would do no more than compensate for price rises (except for the lower paid). Protracted negotiations with the moderate unions as well as short strikes in the civil service, Paris transport and some public services in the early months of the year, gave the impression that the Government was in for a difficult time. However, an improvement in the employers' offers enabled the moderates to sign, and the continued attacks of other unions on the new agreements, and attempts to provoke strikes to upset them failed.

The absence of protracted disputes on a national scale gave an impression of lack of militancy. But the "days lost" figure for the first seven months was well above comparable figures for the previous five years; iron and steel, electrical construction, paper, building and transport being the industries most concerned. The increase in manual wage rates, 15 per cent over the year to September 1976, suggested that employers generally were prepared to concede wage increases beyond what had been recommended by the employers' leaders, which was in line with Government policy.

The general situation changed in early September. The appointment of a new government was followed by a rapid round of discussions between M. Barre, the Prime Minister, the trade unions and the employers' confederation and the announcement of a tough new anti-inflation plan. This

led to a change in the attitudes of the moderate and left unions, and the prospect at the turn of the year of a serious clash in the civil service and nationalised industries between the Government and the unions. The plan included the freezing of certain prices, but was objectionable to the unions in that as well as involving increased taxation, social security contributions and the price of petrol. The plan implied that the Government meant business in 1977 over the incomes policy of no wage increases beyond compensation for price rises.

Early in the year the Government announced a continuation of the employment promotion measures it had put into effect in the previous year. These were:

- **Employment training contracts** for unemployed young people aged under 25 with state financial aid towards training costs and trainees' wages
- **employment creation grants** applicable only to artisan trades—that is craft tradesmen with small businesses of their own.

The target for the "employment training contracts" is 30,000 jobs by the summer of 1977. In June further plans were announced to encourage *apprentissage* training. It was thought that there was scope for employment of another 100,000 apprentices, especially in the artisan sector. Desirable as they were, these various measures and a 10 per cent increase in training over 1974, made little impact on the level of unemployment.

Safety Bill

A comprehensive Bill to improve safety and working conditions was enacted in November. Apart from re-allocation of responsibilities and penalties between the employer firm and individual employee, the main innovations were in a new system of certifying the safety of machines and products; strict provisions of facilities on construction sites; compulsory safety training for new employees; limitations on assembly line tempos and shift working; and control of factory design. ■



"Where there's muck there's brass"

How the Job Creation Programme helped the Oxfam Wastesaver project in Huddersfield

by Peter Craven

THERE is a saying which is part of every Yorkshireman's heritage, "Where there's muck there's brass", indicating that the unpleasant side of a working environment is frequently rewarding financially. It looks like coming true once again in the case of one Yorkshire enterprise, but this time creating new jobs as well as "brass" after some timely assistance from the Government's Job Creation Programme, administered through the Manpower Services Commission (MSC).

This particular enterprise specialising in "muck"—or household waste to be precise—is the Huddersfield-based Oxfam Wastesaver scheme, now in its second year. It is an example of how a project assisted by one of the Government's special measures can at the same time as providing a short-term answer to unemployment also be helped to approach long-term profitability, providing permanent jobs.

Recycling means conservation of the world's wealth; Oxfam is therefore promoting waste recycling as a natural and necessary activity in its own right as well as to raise funds for development and relief work overseas. The Waste-

saver scheme is a pioneering venture in domestic waste collection and recycling which, when fully under way, should reclaim and sell some 4,000 tonnes of assorted waste material every year, making a profit to support Oxfam's work.

Based on a converted disused textile mill—an exercise in recycling in itself—the scheme is being run in co-operation with the Kirklees Metropolitan Council, local householders and, until recently, the Job Creation Programme. Such an operation must be labour intensive and this is where Job Creation helped during the establishment period. At about the time the Wastesaver scheme was beginning to grow the MSC's Job Creation Programme was just starting so Oxfam inquired if the labour content would qualify for a grant. It was decided that it did and so became one of the first JCP projects to start. Since then £111,000 worth of grants have provided 70 jobs—mostly filled by young people from the Huddersfield area.

"Job Creation enabled us to create a more ambitious and sophisticated operation than would otherwise have been

possible" commented manager Jon Vogler, mentioning that turnover was now more than £200,000 a year.

The Wastesaver Centre is now purpose-equipped for the handling of waste. Machinery and plant are included in fixed assets of nearly £50,000, part of a net investment of £117,000, of which £26,000 was donated.

Householders start process

Householders in the Kirklees area start the process by segregating their domestic waste. Five thousand five hundred households are equipped with a stand holding four coloured plastics sacks, red for newspapers, yellow for waste paper and magazines, brown for glass bottles, jars and tin cans and blue for clothes, rags, books and unwanted items such as gift objects. Secondhand furniture, domestic appliances or cardboard cartons are also collected and four Wastesaver vans gather the waste and take it to the mill for sorting.

Paper and cardboard are baled in a modern press and sold to a paper dealer on a contract tied to the cost of raw material; tins are shredded into chips and sold to a detinning plant; glass is hand-sorted to extract bottles on which deposits can be collected and the rest colour sorted and sold to be remelted for manufacturing bottles. Plastics containers are baled for sale to a firm making weatherproof boards and clean polythene film is sold for re-granulation leading to new plastics products.

Rags and textile waste are proving a most successful and profitable part of the operation. Re-usable clothing is sorted and cleaned and the remaining waste is sorted into six different grades of rag which are baled for sale to the local industry.

Another feature of Wastesaver is the recycling of complete items. The mill has its own electronic and electrical repair workshop, furniture department and bric-a-brac section where items as varied as television sets, washing machines, bedroom suites, clothes, toys and ornaments are repaired and put into a safe and effective state.

£6,000 a month

Then comes the final stage in Oxfam's effort into vertical integration. Part of the mill has been set aside as a giant Oxfam shop where all the items are on display for sale to the public. Sales from the shop are now running at £6,000 a month and an interesting recent development has been a heavy demand for used furniture from local social service agencies to equip homeless families.

In addition to the waste collected from households the Wastesaver Centre receives waste from other Oxfam shops elsewhere in the country and collects from other points in the area including the markets. There is also a materials reception point at the mill and Job Creation is helping further by financing collection schemes in other areas to feed the Huddersfield operation.

Jon Vogler feels that the Job Creation Programme was an enormous benefit in setting up the complex labour force required to run such an unusual project as Wastesaver, but there were problems. People were untried owing to quick recruitment, and there were many rejects. At first productivity was reduced, but later in the programme they were able to be more selective and are now getting higher productivity.



Re-usable clothing being sorted out in the profitable rags and textile waste operation.

People came under Job Creation from a wide variety of backgrounds—graduates and unemployed labourers, athletes and disabled people. Most of them felt the benefit of doing something—and something of benefit to the community—rather than merely drawing unemployment benefit.

Another social advantage has been that a number of disabled people have found work—in fact the permanent labour force contains four times the statutory number of disabled people.

Two of the present permanent workforce, both recruited from those who were formerly employed under Job Creation, are typical of the problems and the reactions. Nineteen-year-old Lynne France is slightly disabled as a result of an accident and found it difficult to hold down a job. In fact she was made redundant twice before she was 18, once from an office job and again from a supermarket. "Then I went to the jobcentre and heard that this place wanted people so I was set on here under Job Creation" she said. "I felt happy here from the start—I'm glad I have a job and I like the work I'm doing." She now spends her time in the bric-a-brac section, sorting, pricing and repairing. "It's a very happy atmosphere and I was very pleased to be taken on permanently," she adds.

Ian Roebuck's case was slightly different. At 21 he had City and Guilds qualifications and several years experience as a television, radio and electronics servicing engineer when he was made redundant. In three months of unemployment he made between 40 and 50 applications for jobs, visited dozens of firms and called at the jobcentre every day. Finally an opportunity came up to join the Job Creation team at Wastesaver and now he too is on the permanent staff.

"The chance I have had has been just fantastic," he said. "At first I was on the glass recycling, but later I was able to go on to the electrical servicing and work in my own trade.



A new baler being craned into the Wastesaver Centre.

Now I'm examining the electrical appliances we repair for sale and making sure that they are safe. The three months I was unemployed were the worst in my life, but Job Creation enabled me to get back into my own trade, and now I'm doing this permanently, it's just great."

Creditable though the records appear superficially, the real proof of how successful both Wastesaver and Job Creation have been has to be counted in terms of hard cash and permanent jobs.

How JCP helped

Jon Vogler explained how the Government measure had been able to help. "When Job Creation started here we had a supervisor nucleus and the plant. JCP meant we could employ people quickly and we were able to do a lot of things with JCP we could not have done without. We were able to create a tested team for the time the schemes ran out, and we were very reluctant to have to turn some away—this was very upsetting—but we have a team which can contribute most to the ultimate success of the project."

Original plan for Wastesaver had been for it to show a profit in its third year. Big increases in the cost of waste collection and fixed prices for processed waste looked like putting this back, but the advances made as a result of Job Creation assistance have made it a viable project, and Mr Vogler believes the original target is achievable. When a profit does come, ten per cent has been promised to the local authority for local charity work and the rest will go to Oxfam international relief work.

The record on long-term jobs is even more impressive. At the end of January the job Creation Programme at Wastesaver finished and now there are 63 people on the permanent payroll—30 additional jobs now financed by Oxfam all filled by people who had been employed there under Job Creation.

Creating new permanent jobs is never cheap, but these jobs have been created at very little cost to the country, as unemployment benefit would have had to be paid to the people anyway, so it makes them something of a bargain. To get "brass from muck" is nothing new in Yorkshire, but to create permanent new jobs and a new industry in an area suffering from a decline in its traditional industries is an achievement for Oxfam and the Job Creation Programme. ■

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

THE Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young people under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young people aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on December 31, 1976, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young people of 16 but under 18	Female young people of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	23,785	1,038	1,526	26,349
Double day shifts‡	42,641	2,793	2,197	47,631
Long spells	9,097	282	1,150	10,529
Night shifts	46,219	1,311	—	47,530
Part-time work§	17,880	100	118	18,098
Saturday afternoon work	6,644	266	177	7,087
Sunday work	44,021	1,397	1,675	47,093
Miscellaneous	6,229	375	267	6,871
Total	196,516	7,562	7,110	211,188

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

‡ Includes 16,777 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.

Monthly index of average earnings

A NEW TABLE 129 giving time series of the main monthly index numbers, for all industries and all manufacturing industries, of average earnings of employees in Great Britain has been introduced in the present issue of the *Gazette*. Runs of figures up to December 1976 are given for the following series. The table will be updated each month.

"New series" (Jan. 1976 = 100)

The whole-economy index from January 1976: this new series was described in an article in the April 1976 issue of the *Gazette*: it is not seasonally-adjusted, because only a short run of figures is available.

"Old series" (Jan. 1970 = 100)

The seasonally adjusted indices, from January 1967, for all industries covered and all manufacturing industries covered by the associated monthly survey before its extension in January 1976. The seasonal adjustments for recent years are based on a new analysis of data from January 1963 to June 1976. Consequently some of the figures from January 1972 onwards differ slightly from ones previously published on page 411 of the May 1975 issue of the *Gazette* or in the monthly table 127 in more recent issues, based on analyses of data up to December 1973.

For each index, the percentage increase since the corresponding month in the previous year is also given.

Indices

These indices provide rapid, up-to-date indicators of movements in average earnings, including salaries as well as wages. The pattern of normal seasonal movements in the new whole-economy series cannot yet be estimated and may differ significantly from that in the older series with narrower industrial coverage.

The "old series" index for all industries covered is issued first in a press notice as soon as it becomes available, at about the middle of the month. In the *Gazette* each month, in addition to the new table 129, table 127 gives the full range of recent figures in the "old series", including separate indices for industry groups (not seasonally adjusted), and a separate (un-numbered) table gives the latest "new series" figures for industry groups throughout the economy.

When first issued, the figures for the latest month are provisional, being subject to revision one month later to take account of information for agriculture (from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) and any belated survey returns.

The indices are based on information obtained from employers about the total amounts paid in particular pay-weeks and months to weekly and monthly paid employees respectively and the numbers who were paid. Consequently month-to-month movements in the index to some extent reflect irregular movements in average payments made in particular pay-periods, which result from factors such as

bonuses paid periodically, work stoppages, and variations in overtime and sickness, and also in some months from abnormal payments, such as substantial arrears of pay when a major pay settlement is implemented retrospectively. Accordingly too much weight should not be attached to a figure for a single month. Figures for a run of months will generally provide a more reliable indicator.

Revision and updating of seasonal adjustments

The adjustment factors used, month by month, to derive the seasonally adjusted figures from the (unadjusted) index of average earnings are obtained from systematic analysis of the series for a period of past years. The analysis estimates the average regular seasonal fluctuations in the series about the underlying trend. The factors, which are estimated for each of the twelve calendar months, are then used in the seasonal adjustment process to remove the average (or normal) seasonal fluctuations from the series, both within the period of the analysis and also in the subsequent period, as values of the index become available month by month. Although the adjusted series still includes irregular movements (including abnormal seasonal effects), the underlying trend is generally more clearly discernible.

The effect on average earnings of seasonal influences tends to change from year to year, and so the pattern of average (normal) seasonal movements depends on the period of past years on which the analysis is based. The adjustment factors therefore need to be updated from time to time on the basis of a fresh analysis bringing later figures into account. When figures for subsequent years become available and the period of analysis is extended forward, a gradual change in the pattern is to be expected. Since the periods on which the new and previous analyses are based overlap to a large extent, the adjustment factors do not change dramatically.

As explained in the article in the May 1975 issue of the *Gazette*, the adjustment factors used in recent years were based on the figures up to December 1973. The revised factors now being used are based on a new analysis of figures up to June 1976. Although the differences between the new and previous factors are small for all twelve months those for the months of June and November are relatively larger. The new analysis shows that seasonal influences have been having a gradually stronger upward effect on average earnings in November and a weaker effect in June. Consequently, bringing 1974 to 1976 figures into the analysis results in a somewhat larger seasonal adjustment in November and a smaller one in June each year. However, since the factor applied to the November 1976 figure is almost the same as that applied to the November 1975 figure, the updating of the factors has virtually no effect on the percentage increase in the seasonally adjusted figures between November 1975 and November 1976. This is true for other months, with an occasional exception as mentioned later.

In some years, certain calendar variations also affect the index of average earnings in some months; for example, the variations in the date of Easter and late spring public holidays relative to the reference pay-periods in the associated monthly survey of earnings. Where the analysis shows significant effects of this kind, they are taken into account in calculating the seasonally adjusted figures. Thus, adjustments made to March and April figures have regard to whether Easter is very early or very late. Similarly, the adjustment now made to May figures takes account of whether the public holiday is in the last full week of the month. Consequently, the updating of the factors has changed the percentage increase in the seasonally adjusted figures between May 1975 and May 1976.

Where figures for particular months are very abnormal as

a result of known special short-term influences, the figures are modified before the series are analysed, so that the abnormalities do not distort the estimation of the normal seasonal movements. Since the abnormalities are not of a seasonal nature, the seasonal adjustment factors are then applied to the original (unmodified) series, and so the abnormalities remain in the seasonally-adjusted series. There were extreme examples of abnormality early in 1974, as a consequence of three-day week and other restrictions on industrial activity, and in February 1972, when the monthly survey was not carried out.

Seasonally adjusted figures for the current and recent years may be revised slightly when new adjustment factors are derived from later analyses of the series, possibly in 1978 when data up to December 1977 have become available. ■

New Earnings Survey, 1977

In the *New Earnings Survey, 1977*, information will again be obtained, from employers, about the earnings and hours for one pay-period of a one per cent random sample of employees in employment of all kinds in Great Britain in April. This annual survey is conducted under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.

The sample consists of those employees whose national insurance number ends with the pair of digits 14 and who are members of PAYE schemes. Details of their employers will be provided to the Department of Employment by Inland Revenue offices, as authorised under the Finance Act, 1969. Many of these employees would be in the 1976 survey sample and possibly with the same employers.

The questionnaire will be sent to employers as soon as possible after mid-March.

The survey questions are essentially the same as in 1976, except that the length of service question is replaced by one about types of incentive payments.

The following information is to be provided in respect of each specified employee:

- Characteristics**
- : sex
 - : calendar year of birth
 - : job title and description and whether the employee has been doing this kind of work for the employer for at least 12 months
 - : geographical area (town, county or district of the workplace or, if mobile, base
 - : whether within scope of a Wages Council or Board
 - : whether affected by a major collective agreement listed in the survey documents
 - : length of pay-period

Gross Earnings for the particular pay-period (including April 20)

- : total and whether affected by absence
 - : components, where applicable, overtime pay payments-by-results, bonus, commission and other incentive payments premium payments for shift, night and week-end work
 - : types of incentive payments
- Hours**
- : normal basic hours per week (if specified), excluding main meal breaks and overtime
 - : where hours not specified, whether full-time or part-time
 - : paid overtime hours during this period

The new question seeks information about the type of incentive payment, if any, for this pay-period paid to the employee. If there are two or more types of such payments, the two main types (but not the separate amounts) are to be reported. The broad types to be distinguished are those dependent on the performance of (i) the individual (ii) a group of employees (iii) a whole company or establishment and according to whether the basis is the number of pieces or items of work done, or allowed times, or value of work done, of sales, or of "value added", or profit, or some other basis.

Employers who wish to identify employees in the survey sample from their own records are invited to get in touch with Mr J. C. Groom, Statistics Division C5, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts, WD1 1PJ (telephone: Watford 28500 ext 428).

It is hoped that employers will complete the survey forms promptly so that the main results may be published in the October issue of the *Gazette*.

Earnings in agriculture

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

Average weekly earnings

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
	£	£	£
Half-yearly periods			
1975 April-1975 September (a)	44.57	29.82	29.50
1975 October-1976 March	46.35	31.75	35.13
1976 April-1976 September	51.44	34.76	40.71
Yearly period			
1975 April-1976 March	45.47	30.79	32.31

(a) Revised.

Average hourly earnings

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
	p	p	p
Half-yearly periods			
1975 April-1975 September (a)	94.0	65.0	69.7
1975 October-1976 March	103.1	72.9	85.0
1976 April-1976 September	111.4	77.6	96.0
Yearly period			
1975 April-1976 March	98.5	68.9	77.3

(a) Revised.

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

Hours

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

Average hours worked

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1975 April-1975 September (a)	47.3	45.9	42.4
1975 October-1976 March	45.0	43.6	41.3
1976 April-1976 September	46.2	44.8	42.4
Yearly period			
1975 April-1976 March	46.1	44.7	41.8

(a) Revised.

For details of earnings and hours for earlier dates see the February 1975 and February 1976 issues of the *Gazette*.

London Transport

THE regular inquiries held by the Department of Employment into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover London Transport.

Over the years, however, the London Transport Executive has collected certain details of the numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings, but only in respect of "males" and "females". The executive is now able to provide a breakdown

of the figures in finer detail. Information in respect of the pay-week which includes October 6, 1976 is given below.

Figures for April 1976 were published in the June, 1976 issue of the *Gazette* (page 589).

Average hours worked for all classes of manual workers combined have been estimated as 43½ for males and 41 for females in October, 1976.

Earnings of manual workers—London Transport

	Road staff		Rail staff		Common services		All classes	
	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings
		£		£		£		£
Men								
Full-time	24,158	84.84	15,708	82.91	2,062	81.39	41,928	83.95
Part-time	22	27.82	8	25.88	47	19.81	77	22.73
Youths and boys	770	62.78	1,118	57.76	129	57.19	2,017	59.64
Males	24,950	84.11	16,834	81.21	2,238	78.70	44,022	82.73
Women								
Full-time	2,357	70.91	1,355	62.20	172	45.52	3,884	66.75
Part-time	76	35.87	37	31.24	109	24.77	222	29.65
Girls	1	25.00	6	34.50	1	34.00	8	33.25
Females	2,434	69.80	1,398	61.26	282	37.46	4,114	64.68

Earnings in coal mining

THE Department of Employment's regular October inquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers does not cover coal mining. Instead the National Coal Board provides details about earnings for a pay-week in October close to that selected for the regular inquiry.

The National Coal Board reports that, in the week ending October 9, 1976 the average cash earnings, sickness pay and value of provisions for holidays with pay and rest days of adult male manual workers aged 18 and over in coal mining were:

	£
Cash earnings	71.51
Sickness pay	2.26
Value of provisions for holidays with pay and rest days	10.36
Total	84.13

In addition the average value of allowances in kind, mainly concessionary fuel valued at pithead prices (but with an element of concessionary rents), was estimated to be £5.05 per week. Corresponding figures for recent years are given in the following table.

The age at which adult rate has been paid has been reduced

progressively in recent years: it was payable at 21 years until February 1972, 20 years from February 1972, 19 years from April 1973 and 18 years from March 1974.

	Week ended		
	October 13 1973	October 12 1974	October 11 1975
Cash earnings	£ 37.12	£ 50.04	£ 65.53
Sickness pay	1.03	1.28	2.23
Value of provisions for holidays with pay and rest days	4.28	6.89	9.41
Total	42.43	58.21	77.17
Value of allowances in kind*	2.64	2.80	3.79

*This consists mainly of the value of concessionary fuel valued at pithead prices, but there is also an element of concessionary rents. It is additional to the payments listed above.

The National Coal Board figures are on a different basis from, and so not directly comparable with, the results of the October earnings and hours inquiries carried out by this department.

British Rail

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

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

The table below gives a summary of the information available for the pay-week ended October 9, 1976. Information for October 1975 was published on page 589 of the June 1976 issue of the *Gazette*.

Earnings of manual workers—British Rail

	PAY-WEEK ENDED APRIL 3, 1976			PAY-WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 9, 1976		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
Male adults		£			£	
Wages staff other than workshop	97,013	65.82	47.4	93,939	70.62	47.5
Workshop wages staff	43,188	62.59	43.6	42,529	68.46	44.3
All wages staff	140,201	64.82	46.2	136,468	69.94	46.5
Male juniors	4,403	32.77	38.8	5,038	36.99	39.0
Female adults						
Full-time	3,109	45.96	43.3	3,220	48.84	42.7
Part-time	479	18.27	28.3	576	19.01	24.6
Female juniors	26	30.54	37.7	30	31.83	39.3

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries

AT October 1976, 27.2 per cent of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were administrative, technical or clerical workers. Details of the estimates for October 1976 are given in the table below.

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

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

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1976

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
				(Thousands)	(Per cent)
Males				
Food, drink and tobacco	325	96	421	22.9
Coal and petroleum products	25	9	34	26.2
Chemicals and allied industries	194	113	308	36.8
Metal manufacture	341	86	427	20.2
Mechanical engineering	556	225	782	28.8
Instrument engineering	56	38	95	40.4
Electrical engineering	283	184	468	39.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	127	32	159	20.3
Vehicles	480	171	651	26.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	303	81	383	21.0
Textiles	212	55	267	20.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	20	4	23	15.3
Clothing and footwear	66	26	91	28.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	165	40	205	19.3
Timber, furniture, etc	174	39	213	18.4
Paper, printing and publishing	266	98	364	26.8
Other manufacturing industries	158	53	211	25.0
Total, all manufacturing industries	3,752	1,350	5,102	26.5

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1976 (cont)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
				(Thousands)	(Per cent)
Females				
Food, drink and tobacco	227	63	289	21.7
Coal and petroleum products	1	3	4	70.2
Chemicals and allied industries	68	54	121	44.3
Metal manufacture	27	26	54	49.0
Mechanical engineering	56	87	143	60.7
Instrument engineering	36	17	53	31.6
Electrical engineering	205	67	272	24.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	5	7	12	56.7
Vehicles	47	43	90	47.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	107	45	153	29.6
Textiles	187	35	222	15.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	15	3	18	14.9
Clothing and footwear	258	31	289	10.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	41	19	60	31.5
Timber, furniture, etc	29	22	51	43.1
Paper, printing and publishing	104	69	173	39.7
Other manufacturing industries	96	28	123	22.5
Total all manufacturing industries	1,511	617	2,128	29.0
Total males and females				
Food, drink and tobacco	551	159	710	22.4
Coal and petroleum products	26	12	38	31.0
Chemicals and allied industries	262	167	429	38.9
Metal manufacture	368	112	481	23.4
Mechanical engineering	612	312	924	33.7
Instrument engineering	93	55	148	37.2
Electrical engineering	488	251	740	34.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	132	39	172	22.9
Vehicles	527	214	741	28.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	410	126	536	23.5
Textiles	399	90	489	18.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	35	6	42	15.1
Clothing and footwear	324	57	380	14.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	207	59	266	22.1
Timber, furniture, etc	203	61	264	23.2
Paper, printing and publishing	371	166	537	31.0
Other manufacturing industries	254	80	334	24.1
Total all manufacturing industries	5,264	1,967	7,231	27.2

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

Manpower in the local authorities

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

government, began a new quarterly series for the purposes of the joint manpower watch.

The figures for this new survey are compiled by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LACSAB) on behalf of central government and the local authority associations. The quarterly results from this new series were published for the first time in the November

1976 issue of the *Gazette*. Provisional figures for September 1976 are published in this issue together with revised figures for September 1975 and June 1976. The survey results for the latest six quarters will continue to be published quarterly together with figures, in due course, from a similar manpower survey for local authorities in Scotland.

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

The November 1976 *Gazette* included in the introductory

article a note on the new series and its relationship with the previous series.

Further analyses of the quarterly series for all manpower watch categories will appear in *Local Government Financial Statistics, England and Wales, 1974-75* to be published mid 1977. A similar presentation, for Wales alone, will be given in *Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics No. 1 1977* (a new Welsh Office publication) the first issue of which will appear about the same time.

TABLE A England (a)

Service	June 14, 1975 (g)			September 13			December 13 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	484,630	155,129	519,138	494,432	128,640	524,295	496,166	157,138	529,287
—Others	208,739	465,408	408,742	207,733	466,460	408,231	210,802	468,128	412,293
Construction	130,304	621	130,571	131,975	586	132,225	131,583	648	131,862
Transport	21,339	409	21,512	21,436	408	21,609	20,895	421	21,075
Social Services	120,791	139,714	179,234	122,058	140,588	180,889	123,175	141,441	182,380
Public libraries and museums	23,844	14,080	30,702	23,988	14,212	30,898	24,111	13,915	30,897
Recreation, parks and baths	66,496	14,445	72,604	66,133	14,900	72,439	61,085	13,165	66,679
Environmental health	20,193	2,116	21,090	20,345	2,096	21,233	20,005	1,983	20,847
Refuse collection and disposal	48,392	327	48,530	48,553	309	42,683	47,488	306	47,618
Housing	37,491	9,483	41,610	37,591	9,788	41,844	38,730	9,801	42,992
Town and country planning	19,230	614	19,547	19,768	600	20,078	19,840	610	20,156
Fire service—Regular	30,348	—	30,348	30,535	—	30,535	30,516	—	30,516
—Others (b)	4,616	1,595	5,297	4,571	1,560	5,237	4,580	1,615	5,267
Miscellaneous services (c)	240,599	47,034	261,136	242,777	47,573	2,636,184	241,303	46,723	261,674
Total of above	1,457,012	850,975	1,790,061	1,471,795	827,720	1,801,814	1,470,279	855,894	1,803,543
Police service—Police (all ranks)	97,623	—	97,623	98,788	—	98,788	100,364	—	100,364
—Others (d)	39,505	8,093	43,814	39,152	8,115	43,471	40,233	8,001	44,492
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	13,788	2,517	15,001	14,032	2,644	15,295	13,769	2,642	15,025
Total (including JCP)	1,607,928	861,585	1,946,499	1,623,767	838,479	1,959,368	1,624,645	866,537	1,963,424
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total (excluding JCP)	1,607,928	861,585	1,946,499	1,623,767	838,479	1,959,368	1,624,645	866,537	1,963,424

TABLE B Wales (a)

Service	June 14, 1975 (g)			September 13			December 13 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,472	5,482	33,691	32,407	4,581	33,478	32,164	5,850	33,352
—Others	13,316	24,945	23,819	14,033	24,780	24,421	14,387	24,527	24,679
Construction	10,820	105	10,863	10,832	34	10,847	10,551	37	10,566
Transport	2,279	35	2,294	2,280	39	2,297	2,231	36	2,246
Social Services	7,066	8,529	10,586	6,958	8,527	10,489	7,254	8,493	10,781
Public libraries and museums	1,176	661	1,499	1,175	716	1,522	1,230	704	1,572
Recreation, parks and baths	4,054	1,186	4,548	4,182	1,208	4,686	3,747	1,117	4,214
Environmental health	1,103	298	1,225	1,143	270	1,254	1,150	226	1,243
Refuse collection and disposal	2,417	21	2,425	2,472	14	2,478	2,390	12	2,394
Housing	1,502	277	1,626	1,586	299	1,721	1,546	376	1,716
Town and country planning	1,382	21	1,392	1,433	26	1,446	1,434	18	1,443
Fire service—Regular	1,566	—	1,566	1,563	—	1,563	1,555	—	1,555
—Others (b)	294	109	339	305	111	351	326	106	370
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,938	3,263	21,316	19,984	3,394	21,418	19,866	3,385	21,292
Total of above	99,385	44,932	117,189	100,353	43,999	117,971	99,831	44,887	117,423
Police service—Police (all ranks)	5,941	—	5,941	6,008	—	6,008	6,111	—	6,111
—Others (d)	1,880	326	2,033	1,875	333	2,033	1,896	333	2,054
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	783	107	832	809	121	865	825	125	882
Total (including JCP)	107,989	45,365	125,995	109,045	44,453	126,877	108,663	45,345	126,470
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total (excluding JCP)	107,989	45,365	125,995	109,045	44,453	126,877	108,663	45,345	126,470

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

March 13, 1976 (f)

Service	March 13, 1976 (f)			June 12 (f)			September 11 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	495,312	157,886	528,517	495,534	141,543	526,942	498,774	102,118	524,292
—Others	212,834	468,232	414,132	209,426	468,633	410,973	207,346	460,777	405,176
Construction	130,971	559	131,212	131,283	578	131,531	130,588	534	130,818
Transport	20,562	361	20,717	20,701	349	20,851	20,683	335	20,826
Social Services	124,092	142,116	183,590	123,221	143,328	183,215	124,146	144,224	184,531
Public libraries and museums	24,172	14,146	31,077	24,091	14,345	31,086	24,225	14,427	31,262
Recreation, parks and baths	61,325	13,313	66,986	66,795	16,457	73,803	67,456	16,177	74,353
Environmental health	20,018	2,032	20,882	20,193	2,099	21,082	20,226	2,038	21,090
Refuse collection and disposal	47,453	281	47,572	47,553	267	47,666	48,225	274	48,341
Housing	38,826	10,008	43,171	38,960	10,108	43,346	38,915	10,431	43,439
Town and country planning	20,069	610	20,383	20,215	600	20,522	20,504	588	20,805
Fire service—Regular	30,809	—	30,809	30,969	—	30,969	30,894	—	30,894
—Others (b)	4,496	1,600	5,176	4,484	1,614	5,171	4,428	1,668	5,140
Miscellaneous services (c)	240,205	46,243	260,394	238,677	46,799	260,065	239,987	47,016	260,501
Total of above	1,471,144	857,387	1,804,618	1,473,102	846,720	1,807,222	1,476,409	800,607	1,801,468
Police service—Police (all ranks)	101,249	—	101,249	102,296	—	102,296	103,389	—	103,389
—Others (d)	39,685	7,557	43,710	38,792	7,506	42,791	38,576	7,503	42,573
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	13,899	2,678	15,185	14,005	2,737	15,321	14,269	2,748	15,586
Total (including JCP)	1,625,977	867,622	1,964,762	1,628,195	856,963	1,967,630	1,632,641	810,858	1,963,016
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	1,847	37	1,864	3,011	38	3,028	5,420	6	5,423
Grand total (excluding JCP)	1,624,130	867,585	1,962,898	1,625,184	856,925	1,964,602	1,627,221	810,852	1,957,593

March 13, 1976 (f)

Service	March 13, 1976 (f)			June 12 (f)			September 11 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,541	5,573	33,696	32,400	4,530	33,440	32,346	4,256	33,229
—Others	13,712	26,181	24,763	13,366	25,637	24,138	13,079	25,348	23,753
Construction	10,946	21	10,955	10,653	25	10,663	10,749	23	10,759
Transport	2,203	34	2,217	2,195	41	2,212	2,171	41	2,189
Social Services	7,615	8,426	11,118	7,644	8,324	11,099	7,579	8,337	11,042
Public libraries and museums	1,329	737	1,687	1,349	730	1,704	1,360	722	1,712
Recreation, parks and baths	3,930	1,157	4,417	4,616	1,408	5,209	4,613	1,375	5,191
Environmental health	1,136	221	1,227	1,148	247	1,249	1,167	265	1,277
Refuse collection and disposal	2,404	11	2,408	2,429	6	2,431	2,419	13	2,424
Housing	1,579	319	1,727	1,605	345	1,765	1,641	372	1,813
Town and country planning	1,506	22	1,517	1,756	25	1,768	1,706	27	1,720
Fire service—Regular	1,584	—	1,584	1,586	—	1,586	1,572	—	1,572
—Others (b)	293	104	336	320	108	365	312	105	356
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,732	3,197	21,046	19,931	3,488	21,423	19,982	3,526	21,472
Total of above	100,510	46,003	118,698	100,998	44,914	119,052	100,696	44,410	118,509
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,155	—	6,155	6,177	—	6,177	6,230	—	6,230
—Others (d)	1,860	343	2,022	1,817	340	1,976	1,774	339	1,933
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	827	126	885	848	128	906	850	133	911
Total (including JCP)	109,352	46,472	127,760	109,840	45,382	128,111	109,550	44,882	127,583
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	720	11	725	1,202	9	1,207	1,461	28	1,473
Grand total (excluding JCP)	108,632	46,461	127,035	108,638					

Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

The table below gives an analysis according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of unemployed persons on the registers of local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain at January 13, 1977. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS												Total
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over	
MALES													
One or less	4,336	4,096	8,532	6,572	4,425	3,345	2,677	2,242	1,985	1,649	2,195	60	42,114
Over 1 and up to 2	4,162	4,115	8,798	6,453	4,498	3,349	2,719	2,412	2,200	2,257	4,276	83	45,322
Over 2 and up to 3	3,565	1,991	4,234	3,368	2,303	1,872	1,463	1,246	1,184	909	1,286	33	23,454
Over 3 and up to 4	3,907	3,079	6,869	5,214	3,715	2,679	2,242	1,803	1,569	1,334	1,706	43	34,160
Over 4 and up to 5	2,893	3,410	6,948	5,354	3,807	2,737	2,252	1,872	1,625	1,438	1,621	42	33,999
Over 5 and up to 6	2,640	3,142	6,896	5,310	3,652	2,894	2,330	2,003	1,765	1,450	2,027	52	34,161
Over 6 and up to 7	2,485	3,112	6,526	5,196	3,685	2,782	2,255	1,927	1,835	1,450	2,365	51	33,709
Over 7 and up to 8	2,222	2,718	5,814	4,721	3,172	2,456	2,011	1,718	1,564	1,318	1,724	62	29,500
Over 8 and up to 9	2,167	2,658	5,856	4,434	3,285	2,545	2,075	1,772	1,707	1,421	1,895	49	29,864
Over 9 and up to 13	6,526	8,773	19,680	14,913	10,451	8,225	6,691	5,987	5,800	5,188	8,372	190	100,796
Over 13 and up to 26	13,697	16,370	36,635	27,602	19,238	15,090	12,906	11,497	11,735	11,076	21,416	339	197,601
Over 26 and up to 39	10,051	8,252	18,023	14,306	10,237	8,456	7,191	6,582	6,929	7,038	17,056	278	114,399
Over 39 and up to 52	2,239	3,941	10,234	9,286	7,027	5,940	5,128	4,917	5,225	5,347	12,958	253	72,495
Over 52	1,973	6,878	25,394	24,472	20,216	19,188	18,973	19,891	23,077	24,184	56,963	1,228	242,437
Total	62,863	72,535	170,439	137,201	99,711	81,558	70,913	65,869	68,200	66,099	135,860	2,763	1,034,011
FEMALES													
One or less	3,927	3,225	4,515	2,209	1,157	794	721	704	645	472	56	56	18,425
Over 1 and up to 2	3,885	3,605	5,102	2,312	1,201	792	725	738	719	685	60	60	19,824
Over 2 and up to 3	3,018	1,600	2,359	1,024	507	365	314	360	315	224	14	14	10,100
Over 3 and up to 4	3,189	2,226	3,229	1,456	698	542	531	517	492	365	18	18	13,263
Over 4 and up to 5	2,164	2,213	3,228	1,452	709	562	526	529	451	404	21	21	12,259
Over 5 and up to 6	2,154	2,251	3,129	1,445	770	595	542	556	517	399	34	34	12,392
Over 6 and up to 7	2,056	2,077	3,151	1,517	734	586	492	530	564	462	31	31	12,200
Over 7 and up to 8	1,913	1,992	2,938	1,396	758	530	487	507	492	386	32	32	11,431
Over 8 and up to 9	1,907	2,025	2,868	1,491	828	565	538	495	526	395	34	34	11,672
Over 9 and up to 13	6,410	7,159	10,463	4,773	2,583	1,863	1,817	1,846	1,937	1,643	132	132	40,626
Over 13 and up to 26	14,095	14,241	20,360	9,792	3,665	3,613	3,684	4,126	3,652	4,126	269	269	82,276
Over 26 and up to 39	10,402	6,846	9,764	5,020	2,523	2,018	2,019	2,278	2,557	2,418	159	159	46,004
Over 39 and up to 52	2,159	3,330	5,428	3,065	1,633	1,274	1,415	1,648	1,853	1,925	125	125	23,855
Over 52	2,224	4,637	7,943	3,953	2,483	2,252	2,665	3,554	5,333	6,467	369	369	41,880
Total	59,503	57,427	84,477	40,905	21,363	16,403	16,405	17,946	20,527	19,897	1,354	1,354	356,207

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

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
SOUTH EAST																
2 or less	4,694	13,828	7,772	26,294	3,589	4,981	1,714	10,284	1,207	3,921	2,161	7,289	1,122	1,392	386	2,900
Over 2 and up to 4	2,499	8,225	4,457	15,181	1,685	2,505	820	5,010	740	2,417	1,214	4,371	816	823	233	1,872
Over 4 and up to 8	5,931	20,218	10,843	36,992	3,897	5,908	2,370	12,175	1,889	6,110	3,058	11,057	1,554	1,682	580	3,816
Over 8 and up to 13	5,027	18,742	11,896	35,665	3,847	6,065	2,616	12,528	1,593	5,698	3,599	10,890	1,571	1,838	684	4,093
Over 13 and up to 26	6,441	26,085	20,050	52,576	5,457	8,600	4,124	18,181	2,349	7,995	5,826	16,170	2,571	2,967	1,267	6,805
Over 26 and up to 52	4,229	22,015	22,180	48,424	3,428	6,342	4,267	14,037	1,855	6,769	6,547	15,171	2,049	2,203	1,362	5,614
Over 52	1,404	17,453	28,429	47,286	1,036	3,342	3,753	8,131	683	7,206	13,762	21,651	594	1,265	1,568	3,427
Total	30,225	126,566	105,627	262,418	22,939	37,743	19,664	80,346	10,316	40,116	36,167	86,599	10,277	12,170	6,080	28,527
EAST ANGLIA																
2 or less	450	1,439	928	2,817	392	503	207	1,102	2,021	5,839	2,949	10,809	1,790	2,421	735	4,946
Over 2 and up to 4	286	942	500	1,728	217	258	94	569	1,386	4,078	1,967	7,431	1,084	1,400	465	2,949
Over 4 and up to 8	681	2,169	1,237	4,087	428	590	201	1,219	3,225	9,555	4,543	17,323	2,544	3,460	1,139	7,143
Over 8 and up to 13	510	2,013	1,481	4,004	459	607	272	1,338	2,950	9,771	5,231	17,952	2,435	3,580	1,298	7,313
Over 13 and up to 26	671	2,522	2,292	5,485	621	917	424	1,962	4,945	14,052	8,946	27,943	4,241	5,458	2,082	11,781
Over 26 and up to 52	446	1,775	2,234	4,455	398	571	406	1,375	4,994	13,053	10,256	28,303	4,065	4,563	2,275	10,903
Over 52	190	1,629	3,983	5,802	137	327	509	973	2,094	18,672	21,235	42,001	1,266	2,428	2,472	6,166
Total	3,234	12,489	12,655	28,378	2,652	3,773	2,113	8,538	21,615	75,020	55,127	151,762	17,425	23,310	10,466	51,201
SOUTH WEST																
2 or less	1,078	3,469	2,247	6,794	1,084	1,516	442	3,042	920	2,885	1,560	5,365	915	1,264	303	2,482
Over 2 and up to 4	711	2,186	1,230	4,127	623	764	233	1,620	664	2,034	942	3,640	607	814	219	1,640
Over 4 and up to 8	1,619	5,688	3,249	10,556	1,302	1,942	679	3,923	1,562	5,074	2,393	9,029	1,390	1,691	443	3,524
Over 8 and up to 13	1,565	5,870	4,085	11,520	1,471	2,334	980	4,785	1,453	4,891	2,786	9,130	1,467	1,944	560	3,971
Over 13 and up to 26	2,502	8,458	7,063	18,023	2,389	3,336	1,483	7,208	2,481	7,473	4,450	14,404	2,601	3,199	965	6,765
Over 26 and up to 52	1,553	6,110	7,441	15,104	1,422	1,938	1,243	4,603	2,613	5,977	5,346	13,936	2,676	2,976	1,206	6,858
Over 52	569	6,028	11,967	18,564	446	1,201	1,603	3,250	752	7,251	14,520	22,523	782	1,521	1,570	3,873
Total	9,597	37,809	37,282	84,688	8,737	13,031	6,663	28,431	10,445	35,585	31,997	78,027	10,438	13,409	5,266	29,113
NORTH WEST																
2 or less	1,078	3,469	2,247	6,794	1,084	1,516	442	3,042	920	2,885	1,560	5,365	915	1,264	303	2,482
Over 2 and up to 4	711	2,186	1,230	4,127	623	764	233	1,620	664	2,034	942	3,640	607	814	219	1,640
Over 4 and up to 8	1,619	5,688	3,249	10,556	1,302	1,942	679	3,923	1,562	5,074	2,393	9,029	1,390	1,691	443	3,524
Over 8 and up to 13	1,565	5,870	4,085	11,520	1,471	2,334	980	4,785	1,453	4,891	2,786	9,130	1,467	1,944	560	3,971
Over 13 and up to 26	2,502	8,458	7,063	18,023	2,389	3,336	1,483	7,208	2,481	7,473	4,450	14,404	2,601	3,199	965	6,765
Over 26 and up to 52	1,553	6,110	7,441	15,104	1,422	1,938	1,243	4,603	2,613	5,977	5,346	13,936	2,676	2,976	1,206	6,858
Over 52	569	6,028	11,967	18,564	446	1,201	1,603	3,250	752	7,251	14,520	22,523	782	1,521	1,570	3,873
Total	9,597	37,809	37,282	84,688	8,737	13,031	6,663	28,431	10,445	35,585	31,997	78,027	10,438	13,409	5,266	29,113

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

Accidents at work—third quarter 1976

BETWEEN July 1 and September 30 this year 58,240 accidents at work, of which 90 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 48,725 (50 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 8,411 (36 fatal), to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 860 (three fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 244 (one fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

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

Analysis by division of inspectorate

Area/Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
East Area	14	5,137
Area South	4	2,476
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	6	8,057
Midlands (Birmingham)	3	3,241
Midlands (Nottingham)	4	2,881
London and Home Counties (North)	8	3,867
London and Home Counties (East)	10	4,187
London and Home Counties (West)	3	2,116
South Western	4	2,379
Wales	6	4,227
North Western (Liverpool)	6	5,866
North Western (Manchester)	3	3,327
Scotland	12	6,188
North Midlands Area	6	3,455
Thames House		19
Cricklewood		4
Liverpool		94
West Midlands	1	719
Totals	90	58,240

Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes		446
Cotton weaving processes		290
Weaving of narrow fabrics		62
Woollen spinning processes		257
Worsted spinning processes		228
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths		56
Flax, hemp and jute processing		110
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	1	247
Carpet manufacture		200
Rope, twine and net making		30
Other textile manufacturing processes		176
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing		330
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing		41
Laundries	2	131
Total	3	2,604
Clay, minerals, etc		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	1	450
Pottery		350
Other clay products		171
Stone and other minerals		141
Lime	1	215
Cement		110
Asphalt and bitumen products		23
Boiler insulation materials		17
Tile slabbing		14
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc		244
Total	2	1,735

Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

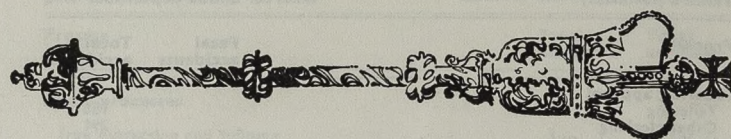
Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	3	367
Iron conversion	3	775
Aluminium extraction and refining		207
Magnesium extraction and refining		16
Other metals, extraction and refining	1	245
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	1	947
Non-ferrous metals		132
Tin andterne plate, etc manufacture		97
Metal forging		430
Metal drawing and extrusion		459
Iron founding	1	1,464
Steel founding		318
Die casting	1	173
Non-ferrous metal casting		237
Metal plating		75
Galvanising, tinning, etc		57
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	111
Total	11	6,110
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing		245
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair		381
Engine building and repairing		555
Boiler making and similar work	1	394
Constructional engineering	3	849
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	1,583
Non-power vehicle manufacture		255
Vehicle repairing	3	1,811
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	3	1,297
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	203
Aircraft building and repairing		333
Machine tool manufacture	1	309
Miscellaneous machine making	2	1,980
Tools and implements		459
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering		1,061
Industrial appliances manufacture		654
Sheet metal working	1	971
Metal pressing		569
Other metal machining		720
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	4	1,141
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)		906
Railway running sheds		13
Cutlery		46
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		7
Iron and steel wire manufacture		183
Wire rope manufacture		61
Total	20	16,991
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair		566
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		107
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair		619
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		294
Cable manufacture		280
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair		133
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		454
Total	0	2,453
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers		317
Saw milling for imported timbers		53
Plywood manufacture		32
Chip and other building board manufacture		47
Wooden box and packing case making		140
Coopering		32
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair		331
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		11
Engineers pattern making		53
Joinery		712
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair		215
Total	0	1,943
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals		383
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	1	418
Other chemicals	2	445
Synthetic dyestuffs	1	102
Oil refining	2	230
Explosives		136
Plastic material and man-made fibre production		397
Soap, etc		115
Paint and varnish		156
Coal gas		61
Coke oven, operation	1	247
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation		40
Patent fuel manufacture		34
Total	7	2,764

Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring		186
Other clothing		291
Hatmaking and millinery		5
Footwear manufacture		140
Footwear repair		7
Total	0	629
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	1	752
Paper staining and coating		178
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture		366
Bag making and stationery		212
Printing and bookbinding		675
Engraving		14
Total	1	2,197
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling		96
Coarse milling		123
Other milling		27
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	1	1,154
Sugar confectionery		423
Food preserving		897
Milk processing		448
Edible oils and fats		85
Sugar refining		96
Slaughter houses		466
Other food processing	1	1,644
Alcoholic drink		851
Non-alcoholic drink		260
Total	2	6,570
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	2	591
Plant using atomic reactors		83
Other use of radioactive materials		9
Tobacco		150
Tanning		168
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		18
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		61
Rubber		839
Linoleum		14
Cloth coating		37
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)		915
Glass		687
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work		175
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles		130
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		48
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)		198
Processes associated with agriculture		35
Match and firelighter manufacture		13
Water purification		37
Factory processes not otherwise specified	2	521
Total	4	4,729
Total, all factory processes	50	48,725

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction Processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:		
Construction	5	1,102
Maintenance	2	247
Demolition	1	53
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	6	1,340
Maintenance	2	400
Demolition		27
Blocks of flats:		
Construction		189
Maintenance	1	92
Demolition		2
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	4	1,593
Maintenance		816
Demolition		22
Other building operations:		
Construction	1	391
Maintenance	2	209
Demolition		22
Total	24	6,505
Works of engineering construction operations at:		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc		80
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	2	42
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	74
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	2	442
Docks, harbours and inland navigations		40
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	2	104
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures		19
Sea defence and river works	1	30
Work on roads or airfields	3	788
Other works	1	287
Total	12	1,906
Total, all construction processes	36	8,411
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	3	860
Work at inland warehouses	1	244
Total	4	1,104
GRAND TOTAL	90	58,240

Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of the *Gazette* between January 17 and February 11 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

Pay policy

Mr J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked for an estimate of the cost of consolidation of pay awards made under the White Papers: (a) "Attack on Inflation" (Cmnd 6151) and (b) "Attack on Inflation—Second Year" (Cmnd Paper No 6507).

Mr Walker: The cost of consolidating into basic rates supplements awarded within the limits set out in Cmnd 6151 and 6507 would depend upon the numbers who received such supplements, the size of the supplements, the way in which consolidation was carried out, the effect of this on earnings, and any consequential effect on pay structures; these factors would vary widely between particular cases; on illustrative assumptions that for all employees sums equal to the combined maximum supplements for each period were added to basic rates, with proportionate increase in the earnings in each case but no other adjustments, the average cost would be between two and three per cent. (January 17).

Mr Rooker also asked to what extent the real value of holiday pay, overtime pay and

shift pay dropped due to non-consolidation of awards made during the year of the £6 pay limit.

Mr Walker: Whether the real value would have been higher or lower would depend on the level of awards had they been in consolidated form and the differential effect on prices which cannot readily be estimated. (January 17).

Unemployed people

Mr Tom Arnold (Hazel Grove) asked what was the latest figure for unemployment?

Mr Booth, after giving the figures required, which have already been published, said: The situation is still a matter of serious concern. A substantial fall in unemployment must depend, among other things, on an increase in the volume of world trade and of our share in it. The level of unemployment, however, would have undoubtedly been higher without

the special measures introduced by the Government to mitigate its effects, which, at a rough estimate, are at present supporting about 220,000 jobs or training places. In addition, a substantial number of jobs is being supported through projects introduced by the present Administration under the Industry Act 1972.

We also recognise that unemployment is not solely a United Kingdom problem and have kept it before our EEC partners as a matter of the highest priority so that concerted action can be taken. (February 1*)

Department of Employment Ministers

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

Harold Walker M.P., Minister of State

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

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

Trade union recognition

Mr D. Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State whether he was satisfied in pursuance of his industrial relations policy that employers accept the need to recognise trade unions.

Mr Harold Walker: I think that most employers now accept the need to give serious consideration to the recognition of independent trade unions to which their employees belong. I hope that recent legislation, in particular the recognition provisions of the Employment Protection Act, will encourage the extension of effective collective bargaining into areas from which independent trade unions have hitherto been excluded. (February 1*)

Manpower policy

Mr Nigel Forman (Sutton, Carshalton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what action his department intended to take in the light of the document "Towards a Comprehensive Manpower Policy" put out by the Manpower Services Commission.

Manpower policy (cont)

Mr Albert Booth: My department will continue to collaborate closely with the Manpower Services Commission in developing longer-term manpower policies which support our economic and industrial strategies and which provide workers with the opportunities and services they need in order to lead a satisfying working life.

Mr Forman: As it is estimated in the document itself that one million new jobs will need to be created between now and 1980, and as there are at present, on the most favourable estimate, only about 80,000 official training places, how can you possibly be satisfied with the Government's efforts to date? Will he also kindly look at the experience of some of the other countries to which Labour Members are often pointing, such as Sweden and West Germany, to see how they do better, and whether there are some lessons for us?

Mr Booth: There is no question of the Government being satisfied while we have the present appalling level of unemployment. We are studying not only the suggestions put forward in the report by the Manpower Services Commission—which, incidentally, supports the industrial strategy as a way of dealing effectively with unemployment—but also measures which have been effective in other countries. During the last recess I visited Norway, and I shall be making other visits to talk with Secretaries of State responsible for employment in other countries to see whether we have anything to learn from them, although our recent studies have shown that they may have something to learn from us, as well.

Mr Esmond Bulmer: (Kidderminster) What research is being done within the department on the longer-term problems of finding jobs for school leavers? Will he confirm that some such work is being done in his department?

Mr Booth: Work is being done both in the department and in the Manpower Services Commission to identify long-term problems of school-leavers, in terms of both the demographic factor, which is operating against school leavers at present, and the underlying structural problems. (February 1*)

Temporary Employment Subsidy

Mr Douglas Henderson (East Aberdeenshire) asked how much had been spent to

date on the Temporary Employment Subsidy in England and Scotland, respectively, on each industry.

Mr Golding: I regret that it is not possible to give precise information in the form requested. As at December 31 1976, the estimated gross cost, assuming 12 months payment in each case, of preserving jobs in England and Scotland by industry is shown on the attached schedule. (In thousands):

	England	Scotland
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	276	537
Mining and quarrying	1,463	9
Food, drink and tobacco	2,033	579
Coal and petroleum products	218	—
Chemicals and allied industries	1,201	—
Metal manufacture	1,683	147
Mechanical engineering	5,567	1,234
Instrument engineering	931	395
Electrical engineering	7,897	1,357
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,403	935
Vehicles	3,604	275
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,997	606
Textiles	32,937	4,174
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,936	427
Clothing and footwear	37,618	7,677
Bricks, pottery	2,295	345
Timber, furniture, etc	3,079	242
Paper, printing and publishing	8,345	242
Other manufacturing industries	1,146	472
Construction	2,720	547
Gas, electricity and water	19	—
Transport and communications	811	56
Distributive trades	3,536	449
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	218	28
Professional and scientific services	138	46
Miscellaneous services	3,394	208
Public administration and defence	—	—
TOTALS	131,465	20,987

(January 24).

Mr Douglas Henderson (East Aberdeenshire) asked how much had been spent to date on the Temporary Employment Subsidy in England and Scotland respectively; and how many jobs had been saved in each country as a result.

Mr Golding: I regret that it is not possible to give precise information in the form requested. As at December 31, 1976, 138,387 jobs have been preserved in England as a result of approved applications under the temporary employment subsidy scheme. The estimated gross cost in subsidy, covering future commit-

Questions in Parliament

ment on these applications, assuming 12 months payment in each case, is £131m. The corresponding figures for Scotland are 22,093 jobs at a gross cost of £21m. (January 24).

Youth Employment Subsidy

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby) asked if the Secretary of State would reduce the period of eligibility for youth employment subsidy to three months.

Mr Golding: All aspects of the Youth Employment Subsidy are being closely monitored and its future is under review. An announcement will be made in due course. (February 7)

Mr Frank Hooley asked what were the net disbursements from public funds in 1976 in respect of (a) youth employment subsidy, (b) temporary employment subsidy, (c) community industry, (d) job creation programme, (e) work experience programme, and (f) industrial training carried out by and in Government training centres (skillcentres).

Mr Golding: The total amounts expended or committed in 1976 were as follows:

	£
Youth employment subsidy	8,530
Temporary employment subsidy	55,590,891
Community industry	5,473,000
Job creation programme	20,290,960

I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that expenditure in 1976 on the other items was as follows:

Work experience programme	£180,000
Industrial training carried out by and in skillcentres	£79,558,000

(February 7).

Wage rates

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked if the Secretary of State had further plans to ensure that minimum wage rates were observed by employers in trades covered by wages councils.

Mr Grant: Investigation of all complaints from workers in wages council trades will continue to be dealt with on a priority basis and routine inspections will be carried out in a proportion of the establishments in these trades. Follow-up visits will be made to some of the employers who were found to be underpaying during the recent saturation

Questions in Parliament

Wage rates (cont)

inspection exercise and I am considering the future of the exercise itself.

A pilot scheme in two wages council trades using the new powers given to the Wages Inspectorate by Section 95 of the Employment Protection Act has just started in four different areas. (January 17).

Industrial tribunals

Mr Barney Hayhoe (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth) asked how many cases were dealt with by industrial tribunals during each of the last five years; and for a breakdown of the figures giving the main type of issues involved.

Mr Walker: The number of cases heard by industrial tribunals involving all jurisdictions during the last five years is as follows:

1972	6,340 (from February 28, 1972)
1973	7,188
1974	6,857
1975	12,518
1976	19,234

A breakdown of the figures is only possible in respect of unfair dismissal, sex discrimination and equal pay cases; but complete figures for 1976 are not yet available. The number of hearings involving unfair dismissal cases in the four previous years is as follows:

1972	1,795 (from February 28, 1972)
1973	3,996
1974	3,380
1975	8,729

(January 17).

Cash limits

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby) asked what effect the operation of cash limits: (a) had had in the current year and (b) would have to the end of the current financial year upon the number and location of staff in the department.

Mr Walker: The need to observe cash limits has necessitated a closer monitoring of expenditure but their effect in the current financial year has not restricted the levels of manpower necessary to operate the services provided by my department and its agencies. (January 17).

Employment Protection Act

Mr Barney Hayhoe (Hounslow, Brentford

and Isleworth) asked how many claims had been reported to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service under Schedule 11 of the Employment Protection Act since January 1, 1977; and what was the total number of workers covered by these claims.

Mr Walker: I understand that ACAS has received seven claims formally reported under Schedule 11 to the Employment Protection Act, up to and including January 11. The service does not require information on the number of workers covered to be given when a claim is made. (January 17).



Technological advances

Mr William Molloy (Ealing North) asked what studies had been made of the problems of unemployment in industries where trades and skills had become out of date as a result of technological advances.

Mr Golding: My department has not recently undertaken any studies on this matter although studies which touched on the problems of obsolescence in particular industries were undertaken in the late 1960s by the department's Manpower Research Unit.

However, the Manpower Services Commission is financing a project by the Manpower Research Group at Warwick University, whose results are expected to touch on this issue, among many others. The project is to assess medium-term employment prospects and to examine particular problems in the structure of employment among which is the anticipation of changes in the demand for labour which have an "exceptional" impact on the level and/or distribution of labour, such as technical changes.

My department is also aware of evidence from the Science Policy Research Unit at Sussex University and ILO work on the employment consequences of technical developments in metal trades. (January 27).

Regional Employment Premium

Mr Gwynfor Evans (Carmarthen) asked what was the total sum spent on Regional Employment Premium in 1976-77 in England, Scotland and Wales, respectively.

Mr Golding: The estimated amounts of regional employment premium which will have been paid during the financial year

1976-77 are £106 million, £79 million and £32 million for England, Scotland and Wales, respectively. (January 27).

Mr Douglas Henderson (East Aberdeenshire) asked how much was paid in regional employment premium in England and Scotland, respectively, during each of the last five years.

Mr Golding: The estimated payments made in respect of regional employment premium for the development areas in England and Scotland were:

Financial year	England	Scotland
	£ million	
1971-72	54	39
1972-73	50	37
1973-74	53	38
1974-75	75	57
1975-76	104	78

(January 28).

Redundancy Fund

Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich West) asked what amount had been paid out for each year since its inception from the redundancy payments scheme, the number of claimants benefiting each year and the average payment made during each year of the scheme's operation.

Mr Golding: The following information relates to employees in respect of whom payments (including rebates paid to employers and payments direct to employees) were made from the Redundancy Fund during the periods shown:

Period	Total received by employees	Number of employees	Average payment
	£		£
Dec 6, 1965 to Dec 31, 1966	26,592,000	138,895	192
1967	50,213,000	249,782	201
1968	61,837,000	264,491	234
1969	61,886,000	250,764	247
1970	72,541,000	275,563	263
1971	108,273,000	370,306	292
1972	97,513,000	297,120	328
1973	66,573,000	176,919	376
1974	73,560,000	182,161	404
1975	178,284,000	340,215	524
Jan 1, 1976 to Nov 30, 1976	178,579,000	295,284	605

(January 21).

Working and the loaf

Mr Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne East) asked how many minutes of work had the average British worker to do, at the latest convenient date and in October 1974, to earn enough to buy 1 lb of bread; and

Working and the loaf (cont)

how these figures compared with France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Mr Walker: The following table gives the position in October 1974 and October 1975, the latest common date for which information is available. Comparisons of this type involve considerable uncertainties. In particular these arise from the variation in the systems of remuneration and taxation in the different countries and from differences in the quality and type of bread. The product priced is described as white wheat bread but a detailed definition of the article is not available.

Comparable information for Italy is not

available from international sources.

Minutes of work required to earn the price of 1 lb of bread

	October 1974	October 1975
United Kingdom ¹	5	4
France ²	9	9
West Germany	7	7
Ireland ³	7	5
Denmark ²	7	6
Belgium ²	4	4
Netherlands	4	4

Notes: 1. The average price is derived from prices in 200 towns. 2. Capital city prices. 3. November prices and December earnings.

Sources: (a) Prices: ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics, 2nd quarter, 1975 and 1976. (b) Earnings: Ireland—Irish Statistical Bulletin, June 1976. Other countries—Hourly Earnings and Hours of Work, Eurostat 2/1976.

(January 18).

Employment of young people

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked what discussions were currently in progress between the Department, the Manpower Services Commission and NEDO, concerning a comprehensive plan for training and employment of boys and girls in the 16 to 19 year age groups.

Mr Golding: The Manpower Services Commission has set up a Working Party, composed of representatives from interested bodies including the TUC and CBI to consider the feasibility of securing

an objective that all unemployed young people in this age group who are not in higher or further education should have the opportunity of training or participation in a job creation or work experience scheme. (February 7)

Mr Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne) asked what had been the cost of temporary employment subsidy in the United Kingdom; how many jobs had been covered by the subsidy; and if he will list the amounts of money committed and jobs saved by region, by industry and by firm.

Job Creation Programme

Mr Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked how many community projects were currently being funded by the Manpower Services Commission as part of the job creation programme.

Mr Golding replied that 3,702 projects were currently being funded under the Job Creation Programme. (January 24).

Mr Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne East) asked how many job creation schemes there were to date in England, Wales and Scotland.

Mr Golding: The numbers of job creation projects approved to date in England, Wales and Scotland are 3,743, 714 and 1,548, respectively. (January 26).

Mr Golding: I regret I am unable to give precise information in the form requested. As at January 28, 2,565 applications had been approved since the inception of the scheme in respect of 184,834 jobs at a gross cost (assuming 12 months payment in each case) of £175 million. Regional and industrial breakdowns of approved applications, as at December 31 1976, (the latest available figures) are set out below.

A separate scheme operates in Northern Ireland. (February 7)

Jobs in approved applications

	Northern Region	Yorks & Humber side	South East	South West	Wales	Midlands Region	North Western	Scotland	Totals
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	60	49	66	28	346	88	—	565	1,252
Mining and quarrying	210	50	—	1,110	159	20	150	10	1,709
Food, drink and tobacco	80	749	124	698	364	115	374	610	3,114
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	230
Chemicals and allied industries	38	243	450	—	—	41	492	—	1,264
Metal manufacture	18	80	120	96	182	863	595	155	2,109
Mechanical engineering	608	536	1,334	541	165	1,198	1,643	1,299	7,324
Instrument engineering	—	50	176	524	—	50	180	416	1,346
Electrical engineering	664	1,023	2,143	268	1,465	2,182	1,983	1,428	11,206
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	40	369	1,358	160	10	—	603	984	3,524
Vehicles	40	230	40	21	255	2,986	427	289	4,338
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	234	403	752	111	830	1,976	2,837	638	7,781
Textiles	2,466	3,844	171	1,503	1,279	10,156	16,531	4,394	40,344
Leather, leather goods and fur	80	730	528	—	79	60	640	450	2,567
Clothing and footwear	3,887	6,191	5,234	800	4,653	9,352	14,134	8,081	52,332
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	92	80	20	291	114	1,198	735	363	2,893
Timber, furniture etc	191	252	771	412	210	508	1,107	255	3,706
Paper, printing and publishing	80	260	4,813	1,265	133	627	1,739	255	9,172
Other manufacturing industries	218	213	124	54	1,020	349	248	497	2,723
Construction	290	277	812	485	85	414	585	576	3,524
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20
Transport and communication	20	120	115	34	10	168	397	59	923
Distributive trades	84	399	835	264	54	595	1,545	473	4,244
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	—	30	10	22	—	90	77	29	258
Professional and scientific services	—	—	124	11	—	10	—	48	193
Miscellaneous services	67	192	1,739	516	314	530	529	219	4,106
Public administration and defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9,467	16,370	21,959	9,214	11,777	33,826	47,551	22,093	172,257

Questions in Parliament

Underpaid workers

Mr David Watkins (Consett) asked what measures the Secretary of State was taking to ensure that not less than minimum statutory wages was paid to workers in employment covered by wages council settlements.

Mr Grant: Employers found to have underpaid workers are required to pay any arrears calculated to be due to the workers concerned and prosecutions are considered in appropriate cases. I am considering the extent to which further blitzes will take place this year. I have examined prosecution policy carefully and while in general I believe it is right I am asking the Wages Inspectorate to arrange inspection priorities so that follow-up visits are made to employers found to be under-paying wages. I also propose to discuss problems of enforcement with chairmen of wages councils and both sides of industry.

Mr Rodgers: Is the Minister aware that there is widespread appreciation of the

action of the Inspectorate in pursuing those employers who have consistently underpaid their work force? Does he agree that a few prosecutions might well encourage employers who do not pay enough to honour their wage agreements?

Mr Grant: First, I take the opportunity to pay tribute to the work of the Wages Inspectorate. I pay tribute to its co-operation and hard work during the present campaign. It is only fair to point out that the policies that we are pursuing have been pursued by successive governments. Perhaps the difference is that we are really trying to make them stick. Although we prosecute, there are difficulties, especially in obtaining witnesses. For example, a number of serious cases of underpayment involving substantial numbers of workers in the catering industry have recently been discovered, but despite its best efforts the Inspectorate has been unable to obtain witnesses who are prepared to give evidence in court. (February 1*)

Technological advances

Mr William Molloy (Ealing North) asked what measures were being taken to cater for the retraining of workers whose trades were no longer required as a result of technological advances; and if he would make a statement.

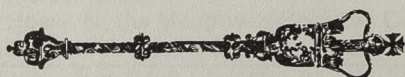
Mr Golding: The Training Opportunities Scheme helps those adults who, for whatever reason, wish to apply for training to acquire new skills. Nearly 90,000 people completed courses under TOPS in 1976, including many whose existing skills had been overtaken by technological change. (February 7)

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked what machinery existed for co-ordinating the activities of the job creation programme, work experience scheme, youth employment subsidy scheme and community industry scheme.

Mr Golding: There is close co-operation between the Manpower Services Commission (MSC), who run the Job Creation Programme and the Work Experience Programme, and my Department which is responsible for the Youth Employment Subsidy and Community Industry.

In addition, the MSC has set up a working party composed of representatives of interested bodies, to consider the feasibility of securing an objective that all unemployed young people who are not in higher or further education, should have the opportunity of training or participation

in a job creation or work experience scheme. The working party will be studying all the current measures to help unemployed young people including the schemes mentioned above. (February 7)



Health and Safety Commission

Mr George Park (Coventry North East) asked what consideration had been given to the West Midlands as a site for the new Health and Safety Commission.

Mr Grant: I am assured by the Chairman of the Commission that a number of areas were thoroughly examined, including those of West Midlands, in the course of his review of the factors involved in a dispersal of the staff of the Commission and Executive. The whole matter is still under consideration. (February 1)

TOPS

Mrs Audrey Wise (Coventry South West) asked if priority would now be given to unemployed people seeking training under the TOPS scheme, as compared with people already in employment.

Mr Golding: No priority can be given to unemployed people seeking training under the Training Opportunities Scheme

(TOPS). TOPS is specifically designed for people who, for whatever reason, wish to acquire new skills. During the last quarter of 1976 less than 35 per cent of applications for a TOPS course were received from people in employment and of these a substantial number may have been under notice, under warning of redundancy or insecure. The few who leave employment to be trained for other work generally create employment opportunities for others. (January 24).

Company employment

Mr Nigel Lawson (Blaby) asked for estimates of the numbers employed by companies: (a) under 1,500 workers; (b) 1,500-2,000 workers; (c) 2,000-2,500 workers; and (d) over 2,500 workers.

Mr Golding: Comprehensive information is not available about the numbers of employees in companies in various size ranges. Some information, however, is available from the Censuses of Production for enterprises in the private sector of manufacturing industry. The most recent information relates to 1972 and the following table shows the numbers of persons engaged (i.e. both employees and working proprietors) in the size ranges available that are nearest to those requested:

Size range (numbers engaged)	Numbers engaged ('000s)
Up to 1,499	2,885.0
1,500 to 1,999	186.5
2,000 to 2,999	372.1
3000 and over	3,661.3
	7,104.9

(January 26).

Production engineers

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked the Secretary of State if he had plans to encourage more young people to train as production engineers.

Mr Golding: My department shares the concern felt by others about the supply of more able young people into production engineering.

Proposals which would encourage such young people to enter courses of study which will lead to employment in productive industry, including production engineering, are under consideration. (February 1)

News and notes

People and work: a year of research

A year-long investigation into the world of work is reviewed by the Department of Employment in a report *Research 1975-76**. Factors that influence Britain's quality of life, including job satisfaction, industrial democracy and race relations have been researched in depth.

The booklet gives a resumé of the findings, outlines future investigations and lists 44 publications that report on the projects in detail. Research has been carried out by or on behalf of the Department of Employment, the Manpower Services Commission and its two executive arms: the Training Services Agency and the Employment Service Agency.

The Department of Employment has concentrated its research on general manpower issues, the employment problems of special groups such as racial minorities, industrial relations and incomes.

An urgent study

In manpower, the main projects were on employment, productivity and labour supply. An urgent study of skill shortage in the North Sea oil and gas industries was carried out in Scotland. The aim is to assess the extent of shortages and seek methods of overcoming them.

Case studies of the problems affecting ethnic minorities in a variety of occupations and industries were commissioned. The findings will be incorporated into training material for employers and trade unions.

Worker participation in companies in manufacturing industry was the subject of a survey that was begun during the year. The purpose is to establish a mean line against which to measure future changes in practice and attitude.

Several job satisfaction projects were started. These are concerned with the nature of individual jobs and the extent to which people are involved in organising their own work. The research spans several parts of the country and a variety of manual and non-manual occupations. The emphasis is on reshaping jobs to give individuals more scope for developing

their skills, making decisions and enjoying a greater sense of achievement.

An exercise in "foretelling the future" of schoolchildren is one of several Medical Research Council projects, commissioned by the Department. Based on a sample of people born in 1948, who have been followed up since then by the National Survey of Health and Development, the research examines the extent to which a child's vocational future can be predicted by achievements at school. It will also investigate the ways in which these predictions are modified by later education, parental aspirations, home circumstances and ill health.

The Manpower Services Commission's research programme is geared to three main objectives: the determination of particular needs in the labour market, the establishment of priorities for the allocation of resources, and the provision of a system for evaluating the activities of the Commission itself.

Investigations have included studies of the labour market, nationally and locally. The many factors influencing jobseekers

and employers in identifying and selecting each other have also been examined. Many of the Commission's research themes will continue into future years.

The Employment Service Agency conducted surveys into the attitude of employers to Jobcentres and the Professional and Executive Register. The aim has been to keep the employment service aware and responsive to the needs of its clients and to increase understanding of how the labour market is working. Research has also continued into techniques and classification systems used in occupational guidance, job matching and occupational information. This is of particular importance in relation to the agency's recently created Careers and Occupational Information Centre.

The Training Services Agency conducted a major study of the training process. This involved experimenting with new techniques of selection and training and evaluating training courses. Among the subjects studied during the year were management development, supervisory training, young entrants to the workforce, and training in relation to offshore oil needs.

More part-time workers get job rights

Many more part-time workers will be entitled to the same rights as full-time employees from February 1.

Previously only employees who worked at least 21 hours per week were entitled to these rights. Now part-time workers employed for 16 hours or more each week for the same employer will be able to qualify. And the qualifying figure is further reduced for those who have worked at least eight hours each week for the same employer for at least five years.

Examples of these rights are:

- * a minimum period of notice under the Contracts of Employment Act
- * a redundancy payment as laid down by the Redundancy Payments Act
- * a protection against unfair dismissal under the Trade Union and Labour

Relations Act

- * the right, under the Employment Protection Act's maternity provisions, not to be dismissed, to return to work after childbirth and (from April 6) to paid maternity leave
- * time off to look for work or arrange training if made redundant
- * payment if suspended on medical grounds
- * guarantee payments for workers laid-off or on short-time.

A number of free leaflets and guides to the various Acts have been produced by the Department of Employment. Guidance as to which of these are now appropriate to part-time workers can be obtained from any unemployment benefit office, employment office or jobcentre.

* HMSO, £1.40.

News and notes

Jobs in the year 2000

"There are going to be many more school-leavers chasing jobs this summer than there are jobs for them. All the signs are that the going will be tougher this year even than last" said Mr John Cassels, Director of the Manpower Services Commission. "There will be even greater need to provide for young people a constructive alternative to unemployment, a way into the world of work and so into a place in society; having a job is or should be one of the most basic things about being a member of society."

Speaking at the Wembley national youth conference *Youth Charter Towards 2000*, Mr Cassels said that in the longer term it seems likely to happen that the labour market proper will start at 18 years old, not 16. "Jobs will look very different then too, but nobody can tell you now exactly how they will look or where they will be. The lesson is that young people starting their working lives need a foundation on which to build later in life: the best job security will lie in the ability to go on learning throughout life.

"We are going through some lean years", Mr Cassels went on to say, "but we must assume that, as in Biblical times, they will be followed by fat years. But it won't

happen through hoping. It will happen if we work and build to bring it about.

"Ironically, we have been learning very fast in these years of higher unemployment a great deal that would have taken much longer to learn in other circumstances. We have learned for example through the new types of training course the Training Services Agency have been developing for unemployed young people; we have learned through the running of job creation projects which provide real jobs for many thousands of young people; and now we are learning through the rapidly developing work experience programme.

"Above all, we are learning that it is not sensible to base the vocational preparation of young people on a narrow view of the demands of a job which can be mastered in a few days. What young people need is a base of knowledge about work, about themselves and about other people's expectations of them, and a confidence in the ability to learn and acquire new knowledge and tackle new jobs. Trainers and educators are increasingly committed to vocational preparation not just as a means of acquiring skills, though it is that too; but also a means of developing the ability to develop."

Approved safety proposals

Approval has been given to proposals for regulations on safety representatives and safety committees. This was announced recently by Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment in reply to a Parliamentary question. He said:

"I am now able to announce that the Government has approved the Commission's proposals and that the regulations will be laid before Parliament as soon as possible to come into operation on October 1, 1978."

Under Section 2 of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, regulations may be made by the Secretary of State to provide for the appointment by recognised trade unions of safety representatives. This Section also empowers the Secretary of State to make regulations providing for the establishment of safety committees with the function of keeping under review measures taken to ensure the health and safety at work of employees and any other functions laid down.

The proposed regulations are those set out in the Health and Safety Commission's booklet *Safety Representatives and Safety Committees* published in September 1976.

"A job worth doing"

Construction firms have made major efforts to maintain training programmes despite the turndown in building work, states the annual report of the Construction Industry Training Board of 1975/76.

Firms made these efforts over and above special measures taken by the board aimed at countering the diminishing number of training opportunities in the industry.

These measures included extra training grants, adoption grants for firms taking on redundant apprentices, awards for extending full-time training or provision of on-site experience, proposals to provide work on community projects, and site training schemes.

Referring to the training of technologists and technicians, the report says that following the piloting of a site surveying course, a revised form of course on a modular basis has been developed and this will be available at the Bircham Newton Training Centre, in Norfolk.

The report adds that a BBC schools programme unit visited the Civil Engineering College to "shoot" a feature in the BBC programme "A job worth doing".



BBC on location at Bircham Newton Training Centre.

Picture: CITB

News and notes

Problems of achieving full employment

Problems faced by the nation in reducing the high level of unemployment while at the same time trying to regenerate industry were set out by Mr John Golding, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment.

Speaking at Cardiff University Industrial Relations Society, Mr Golding said that the Government could not just increase spending in the public services sector to create jobs. Massive public spending would not be a solution to the country's unemployment problem except in the shortest of short-terms.

On the contrary, it would be ruinous because it would be both inflationary and very quickly destructive to work. Any increase in public expenditure would have to come from even higher taxes, or borrowing at home abroad, or from the Government printing money.

As the Government could not create job security by way of a "big spend-up" it had to do it by creating jobs which produced goods and services which people were prepared to pay for at home and abroad. And this of course lay at the heart of the Government's industrial strategy—the regeneration of British industry as a great competitive force in the world.

How best to modernise

The policy of the Government was to work out how best it could modernise manufacturing industry through the working parties established for different sectors of industry. The problem was what sort of work there was for people to do and ensuring that they were trained to do it. The strategy required massive investment in training and retraining.

Mr Golding added that this strategy in turn would produce its own problems. In the short run investment and reorganisation, certainly new technologies, could well destroy jobs rather than create them. Research which would touch on the effect of new technology on jobs had already started at Warwick University, financed by the Manpower Services Commission.

The nation would have to be prepared for a lag between the creation of more competitive industries and the possibilities for further employment that this could well create. Another lag would be that which might arise between the creation of new wealth in manufacturing industry and the spending of it in public services thereby creating new job opportunities.

Other problems were created by the changing composition of the unemployed. Mr Golding said that young people, particularly girls, appeared to be facing the greatest difficulties and he suspected that these difficulties would not automatically go away with an economic upturn.

Aim of Government

Whatever the cause, the aim of the Government was to provide every youngster with a job or further education place or training. As the real weight of unemployment was felt by those who appeared to employers to have the very least to offer the Government was making efforts to ensure that school-leavers had the basic skills to impress employers.

Guarantee payments

Payments of up to £30 a quarter must now be made by employers to all workers who are on short time or laid-off. A booklet *Guarantee Payments* published by the Department of Employment, explains how these payments are to be made under the Employment Protection Act.

There are still many workers who get no payment at all and most of the voluntary arrangements are restrictive in their application.

An employee is entitled to a guarantee payment if he or she is not given any work throughout a complete day on which his or her services would normally be required.

Eligible

In general, employees are eligible for guarantee payments if:

- They work sixteen hours or more a week under their contracts of employment and have been with their employers for at least four continuous weeks, or
- They work eight or more hours a week and have been with their employers for at least five continuous years.

No employee can claim if he or she has unreasonably refused an offer from his employer of suitable alternative work. Neither is there a case for a guarantee payment if the short time or lay-off results from a trade dispute involving any employee of the business or of an associated enterprise.

The country was a long way from achieving this, particularly in some of the inner city areas where vast new problems of concentrations of unemployment had joined persistent regional blackspots.

Mr Golding acknowledged that work sharing could be one way to solve the problem of unemployment. But he said that if it was chosen as a solution it would have to be on the basis of doing available work in the most efficient way. Then a shorter working day could perhaps be introduced.

Early retirement was another possibility, or an extension of day or block release, or a reduction of overtime hours. Any action to substantially reduce the normal hours of work would have to be taken in concert with other major European countries.

Under the Act, a complete day means the full twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

Amount of payment

The guarantee will be for a day's pay. However, this will be limited initially to £6 per day for the first five days of short time or lay-off per quarter.

A worker who does not receive a payment to which he thinks he is entitled can complain to an industrial tribunal. If the complaint is justified the employer will be ordered to pay.

Redundancy payments

Redundancy fund transactions for the period October 1 to December 31, 1976 concerned 60,428 employees, including 367 government employees. They received payments totalling £35,917,000. Employers liable to make payments contributed £16,326,000 net of rebate, and the cost to the fund in rebates to employers and direct payments to employees was £19,590,000. The fund is financed by contributions from employers in general.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) construction (12,400) distributive trades (6,800) mechanical engineering (4,500) miscellaneous services (3,700) electrical engineering (3,600) transport and communication (2,900) food, drink and tobacco (2,400).

News and notes

Interim advice on asbestos

An interim statement* designed to put the risks from asbestos into perspective in the light of present knowledge, was issued on January 25 by the Advisory Committee on Asbestos.

The committee says it is aware of the widespread public anxiety and uncertainty about the health risks from asbestos. Although it is not ready to submit its definitive final report, its members feel there is a need for an interim statement.

The statement, published by the Health and Safety Commission, deals with exposure to asbestos dust not only at work where the potential risk is greatest, but also situations outside the workplace including the home, where exposure may occur. It includes information on the health risks from inhaling asbestos dust, and recommends precautions which should be taken.

Further investigation

In issuing the statement, the committee makes it clear that there are a number of topics which will have to be investigated further before it can offer definite recommendations. These include:

- the ingestion of asbestos (for example, the intake of asbestos into the body through food and drink);
- dose-response relationships for various diseases;
- asbestos waste disposal;
- the substitution of safe or less hazardous substances for asbestos;
- asbestos in the general environment.

The committee says it is well established that the amount of exposure to asbestos dust is related to the incidence of disease, but far less is known about the precise quantitative relationship. This is being urgently reviewed by the committee.

Until the review is complete the committee recommends that exposure to all forms of asbestos dust should be reduced to the minimum reasonably practicable. Moreover, it adds, the following hygiene standards should not be exceeded for occupational exposure to asbestos dust.

* *Asbestos: Health Hazards and Precautions*. Interim statement by the Advisory Committee on Asbestos, HMSO, 10p plus postage.

** *Asbestos hygiene standards and measurement of airborne dust concentrations*. A Health and Safety Executive guidance note available from area offices of the Factory Inspectorate or the general inquiry point, HSE, Baynards House, Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF.

- for crocidolite (blue asbestos) 0.2 fibres per millilitre when measured over a 10-minute period;
- for other types of asbestos; two fibres per millilitre when measurements are averaged over a four hour period; short term exposure should not exceed 12 fibres per millilitre when measured over any 10-minute period.

The interim statement goes on to describe the principles of asbestos control measures for the workplace and in construction and shipbuilding operations; for asbestos in existing buildings and for asbestos in domestic products.

The Committee says present evidence suggests that dangers from asbestos in buildings are likely to arise only when products containing asbestos are damaged, either accidentally or during maintenance or repair, and the asbestos fibres are released and dispersed in the air.

Dealing with asbestos in domestic products the statement says there is little risk provided they are used normally and are in good condition. However many do-it-yourself building materials contain asbestos and the following guidelines are laid down for users:

- Avoid creating dust. Use hand tools instead of power tools. Keep the work damp as far as possible.
- If it is impossible to avoid creating dust use a damp cloth to clean up so that the dust is not inhaled. If possible, do the work outside or in a well ventilated space, and work upwind of the source of dust and away from bystanders.
- Cloths used for cleaning up should not be simply left to dry out. Wash them thoroughly or (better still) dispose of them properly while still damp, by sealing in plastics bags.

It is also wise to seek advice before disturbing or fixing asbestos in central heating systems or asbestos roof insulation material.

Published concurrently with the interim statement is a guidance note** by the Health and Safety Executive—the enforcement arm of the commission—which takes into account the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and advice in the interim statement.

The note sets out the criteria the Executive will use in determining whether, in their opinion, the requirements of the Asbestos Regulations 1969 and the Health and Safety at Work Act are being observed.

Industrial tribunal cases

Applications registered by the Central Offices of the Industrial Tribunals between June 28, 1976 and September 24, 1976 totalled 9,683 in England and Wales and 970 in Scotland. Of these applications, 79 per cent were made under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974, 9 per cent under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965, and 5 per cent under both Acts. Four per cent were made under the Equal Pay Act 1970, one per cent under the Employment Protection Act 1975 and a similar proportion under the Contracts of Employment Act 1972. The Sex Discrimination Act 1975 accounted for three quarters of one per cent of applications registered and the remaining proportion relates to applications under various other jurisdictions* which are within the scope of the tribunals.

Cases outstanding

During the same period, in England and Wales 4,221 cases were heard by tribunals and 5,592 were disposed of without a hearing, whilst in Scotland 406 cases were heard and 515 disposed of without a hearing. The number of cases outstanding on September 24, 1976 was 10,374 in England and Wales and 954 in Scotland.

The corresponding figures for the period from September 27 to December 31 show that 12,670 applications were registered in England and Wales and 1,120 in Scotland. Some 73 per cent of these were made under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, eight per cent under the Redundancy Payments Act and five per cent under both Acts. Of the other jurisdictions, the Equal Pay Act, the Sex Discrimination Act, the Contracts of Employment Act and the Employment Protection Act each accounted for one per cent of applications registered. The other jurisdictions* accounted for the remaining ten per cent.

In this period 4,562 cases were heard by tribunals and 6,091 were disposed of without a hearing in England and Wales. In Scotland, the figures were 647 and 751 respectively.

The total number of cases outstanding at the end of the year was 12,391 in England and Wales and 932 in Scotland.

* Selective Employment Payments, Compensation Regulations, Industrial Training Act, Health and Safety at Work etc Act. There was also a small number of unclassifiable applications.

Training innovation gets flying start



Mr Booth tries his hand at street-paving at Chesterfield's new training centre. The centre is the first to be jointly sponsored by the TSA and a local authority.

A miniature "job school"—the first in Britain to be set up jointly by local and national authorities—has already launched its trainees into skilled employment. It was opened officially by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, in Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

"First"

"Chesterfield Borough Council and the Training Services Agency have pulled off a 'first' with the setting up of the Chesterfield Training Centre", Mr Booth said. "It neatly solves a real training need with the minimum of bureaucratic tangle".

Chesterfield is not big enough to support a full-scale Skillcentre. There are 59 of these throughout the country, financed and run with Government money by the Training Services Agency. Each offers a variety of courses to hundreds of trainees. It needs a population of around 150,000 to make a Skillcentre an economic proposition.

Urgently needed

Nevertheless, Chesterfield urgently needed training facilities, particularly in view of cut-backs by big employers such as coalmining. So the local "mini job school" idea was born.

The local authority provided the premises and the Training Services Agency the expertise and facilities. The entire project took only fifteen months to arrange. It means that the centre has started training people about two years ahead of the average Skillcentre.

The curriculum was decided after an examination of local labour needs. So far there are two courses—engineering inspection and street masonry and paving, each offering twelve places. These have been operating since June last year and eight of the first nine trainees to complete their 26-week courses have already found jobs. More courses are being considered in the light of local demand—possibly in safety training and fork-lift truck driving. Local employers can also use the premises for courses of their own.

Trade union certification

Since January 10, 1977 the Certification Officer (Mr John Edwards) has issued certificates of independence to a further 8 trade unions under section 8 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. They are:

Amalgamated Textile Warehousemen
Association of Managerial Electrical Executives
Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools
Incorporated Association of Head Masters
National Association of NFU Group Secretaries
Preston and Districts Powerloom Overlookers' Association
Union of County and District Secretaries
United Friendly Divisional and District Managers' Association

Applications from the following trade unions have been refused:

British Aerospace Staffs' Association
EMI Electronics Limited Feltham Junior and Middle Management Association

Certificates have now been issued to 223 trade unions (of which 140 are affiliated to the TUC or are constituents of affiliated unions), 19 applications have been refused, two applications have been withdrawn and one has lapsed. Applications from 45 unions (of which five are affiliated to the TUC or are constituents of affiliated unions) are under consideration.

News and notes

Earnings

Average earnings of manual workers in manufacturing and other industries: October 1976.

Because of industrial action by certain Department of Employment employees, the results of the regular October 1976 enquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers were not available in time for publication in the present issue. It is expected that they will be published in the March issue.

Unemployment benefit

For the 13 weeks ending November 26, 1976 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £127,379,000.

During the 13 weeks ended August 27, 1976 the corresponding figure was £129,342,000 and during the 13 weeks ended November 28, 1975 it was £109,692,000.

Mr Booth pointed out that the centre was helping to fight unemployment by giving people new abilities and industry the skills it needed for economic recovery.

Object lesson

"Training must be available where people need it, where industry needs it and where the changing pace of life dictates it" he said. "I hope that the willingness of Chesterfield Borough Council and the TSA to try new ideas will be an object lesson to other authorities".

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-October 1976 was 9,134,700 (6,830,100 males and 2,304,500 females). The total included 7,230,700 (5,102,300 males and 2,128,400 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,231,000 (1,134,200 males and 96,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 23,200 higher than that for September 1976 and 82,100 lower than in October 1975. The total in manufacturing industries was 23,900 higher than in September 1976 and 35,000 lower than in October 1975. The number in construction was 1,100 higher than in September 1976 and 29,700 lower than in October 1975. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av. 1970 = 100) was 88.8 (88.5 at mid-September) and for manufacturing industries 88.0 (87.8 at mid-September).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on January 13, 1977 was 1,342,031. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,291,700, representing 5.6 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,277,000 in December 1976. In addition, there were 48,187 unemployed school-leavers, so that the total number unemployed was 1,390,218, a rise of 74,218 since December 9, 1976. This total represents 6.0 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in January 1977, 386,313 (27.8 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 206,662 (14.9 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 125,685 (9.0 per cent) for up to two weeks.

Vacancies

The numbers of vacancies notified and remaining unfilled on January 7, 1977 were not collected because of recent industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on January 13, 1977 was 14,907.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended October 16, 1976 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,845,100. This is about 35.1 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.6 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.04 millions (14.26 millions in September). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 46,000 or about 0.9 per cent of all operatives, each losing 10.9 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At January 31, 1977 the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 222.1 and 223.5, compared with 220.2 and 221.5 at December 31, 1976.

Index of retail prices

At January 18, 1977, the official retail prices index was 172.4 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 168.0 at December 14, 1976. The index for food was 183.1, compared with 176.1 at December 14.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in January which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 199, involving approximately 79,000 workers. During the month approximately 90,000 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 435,000 working days were lost, including 155,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-October 1976, for the two preceding months and for October 1975.

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

For manufacturing industries, the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 have been used to provide a ratio of change since June 1975. For the remaining industries in the table, estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	October 1975*			August 1976*			September 1976*			October 1976*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†		6,898.1	2,318.6	9,216.8	6,805.9	2,287.8	9,093.6	6,825.0	2,286.4	9,111.5	6,830.1	2,304.5	9,134.7
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,124.8	2,140.9	7,265.7	5,081.9	2,111.4	7,193.3	5,096.5	2,110.3	7,206.8	5,102.3	2,128.4	7,230.7
Mining and quarrying	II	333.3	13.9	347.2	328.1	13.9	342.0	327.7	13.9	341.6	326.5	13.9	340.4
Coalmining	101	291.2	9.7	300.9	285.4	9.7	295.1	285.3	9.7	295.0	284.1	9.7	293.8
Food, drink and tobacco	III	420.9	286.9	707.8	427.7	288.0	715.7	422.4	285.3	707.7	420.9	289.5	710.4
Grain milling	211	17.5	4.7	22.2	17.2	4.7	21.9	17.0	4.7	21.7	16.7	4.8	21.5
Bread and flour confectionery	212	66.8	38.7	105.4	68.8	38.5	107.2	67.5	38.0	105.5	67.2	38.7	105.9
Biscuits	213	16.6	27.2	43.9	16.5	26.5	43.0	16.4	26.8	43.2	16.7	27.4	44.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	53.9	49.1	103.0	54.9	50.8	105.7	54.3	49.9	104.2	53.8	50.4	104.1
Milk and milk products	215	42.8	15.4	58.2	45.3	16.8	62.1	43.9	15.9	59.8	43.2	15.6	58.9
Sugar	216	10.7	3.0	13.7	9.0	2.8	11.8	9.0	2.9	11.9	10.1	3.2	13.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	30.7	37.7	68.5	31.6	39.7	71.3	31.5	39.3	70.8	31.4	39.7	71.0
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.8	34.6	63.3	29.1	33.1	62.2	28.6	32.8	61.4	28.7	34.7	63.3
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.0	5.0	26.0	20.7	4.8	25.5	21.0	4.7	25.8	21.1	4.8	25.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.8	1.3	7.1	5.7	1.3	7.0	5.7	1.3	7.0	5.5	1.3	6.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.0	15.3	34.3	19.2	14.8	34.0	19.2	14.7	33.8	19.1	14.8	33.9
Brewing and malting	231	55.7	13.0	68.8	56.2	12.9	69.1	55.8	12.8	68.5	55.4	12.7	68.1
Soft drinks	232	16.8	9.8	26.6	18.9	10.9	29.8	18.1	10.6	28.7	17.3	10.2	27.6
Other drinks industries	239	19.7	13.4	33.1	19.3	12.7	32.0	19.4	13.1	32.5	19.5	13.6	33.0
Tobacco	240	15.0	18.6	33.6	15.3	17.8	33.1	15.2	17.7	32.9	15.1	17.6	32.8
Coal and petroleum products	IV	35.3	4.3	39.6	34.1	4.2	38.3	34.2	4.2	38.4	34.1	4.2	38.3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	11.8	§	12.5	11.2	§	11.7	11.2	§	11.8	11.2	§	11.8
Mineral oil refining	262	17.8	2.1	19.9	17.2	2.1	19.3	17.2	2.1	19.3	17.2	2.1	19.3
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.7	1.6	7.3	5.8	1.5	7.3	5.7	1.6	7.3	5.7	1.5	7.2
Chemicals and allied industries	V	303.7	122.7	426.3	306.8	121.4	428.2	307.4	120.9	428.3	307.5	121.3	428.8
General chemicals	271	111.2	22.0	133.3	112.0	21.6	133.6	112.4	21.6	134.0	112.6	21.6	134.3
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	41.8	35.0	76.8	41.0	33.6	74.6	41.0	33.3	74.3	40.7	33.3	74.0
Toilet preparations	273	8.8	14.9	23.6	8.9	14.7	23.6	8.9	14.3	23.2	8.9	14.6	23.6
Paints	274	19.3	7.6	26.9	19.4	7.6	26.9	19.3	7.5	26.9	19.2	7.6	26.8
Soap and detergents	275	10.4	6.5	17.0	10.7	6.4	17.1	10.6	6.5	17.0	10.7	6.5	17.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	41.5	7.6	49.2	42.9	7.8	50.7	42.9	7.8	50.7	43.0	7.8	50.8
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.0	3.4	22.4	18.8	3.3	22.2	19.0	3.3	22.2	18.9	3.3	22.2
Fertilisers	278	10.1	1.5	11.6	10.4	1.7	12.0	10.3	1.7	12.0	10.4	1.7	12.0
Other chemical industries	279	41.5	24.1	65.6	42.8	24.7	67.5	43.0	24.9	67.8	43.0	24.9	68.0
Metal manufacture	VI	434.5	56.1	490.6	423.0	53.4	476.5	426.1	53.3	479.4	427.2	53.6	480.8
Iron and steel (general)	311	220.2	20.9	241.1	210.8	19.1	229.9	212.5	19.2	231.7	212.8	19.0	231.8
Steel tubes	312	45.4	7.2	52.6	44.2	6.9	51.2	44.7	6.9	51.6	44.9	6.9	51.8
Iron castings, etc.	313	74.7	7.8	82.6	73.6	7.5	81.1	74.2	7.4	81.6	74.2	7.7	81.8
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	41.5	7.4	49.0	42.1	7.2	49.4	42.3	7.1	49.4	42.5	7.2	49.7
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.9	8.4	43.3	34.5	8.4	42.9	34.8	8.4	43.3	34.9	8.5	43.5
Other base metals	323	17.8	4.3	22.1	17.8	4.3	22.1	17.6	4.3	22.0	17.9	4.3	22.3
Mechanical engineering	VII	794.0	144.4	938.3	776.7	142.5	919.1	781.8	142.6	924.4	781.5	142.8	924.3
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.9	3.8	29.6	25.3	3.9	29.2	25.4	3.8	29.2	25.3	3.8	29.1
Metal-working machine tools	332	56.0	9.2	65.1	52.7	8.9	61.5	53.2	8.9	62.1	53.5	8.9	62.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	69.3	14.4	83.7	68.5	15.0	83.5	68.8	15.0	83.9	68.6	15.0	83.6
Industrial engines	334	23.1	3.9	27.0	22.7	3.8	26.5	22.9	3.7	26.7	23.0	3.8	26.8
Textiles machinery and accessories	335	25.5	4.6	30.1	23.1	4.1	27.1	22.8	4.0	26.7	22.5	3.9	26.4
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	36.0	4.5	40.5	35.4	4.3	39.7	36.3	4.4	40.7	36.0	4.3	40.3
Mechanical handling equipment	337	54.1	8.3	62.4	53.9	8.4	62.3	54.1	8.4	62.5	54.8	8.5	63.3
Office machinery	338	17.1	6.9	24.0	16.6	6.5	23.0	16.6	6.4	23.1	16.6	6.5	23.1
Other machinery	339	183.0	35.4	218.4	180.8	35.0	215.8	182.5	35.2	217.7	182.6	35.1	217.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steel-work	341	146.6	17.1	163.7	142.9	17.0	159.9	143.0	17.0	160.0	142.3	17.1	159.4
Ordnance and small arms	342	16.6	4.5	21.0	17.0	4.7	21.7	17.1	4.7	21.9	17.3	4.7	22.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	140.9	32.0	172.9	137.9	31.0	168.9	138.9	31.0	169.9	139.1	31.2	170.3
Instrument engineering	VIII	96.2	54.9	151.1	94.3	52.7	146.9	94.2	52.7	146.9	94.5	53.2	147.7
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.9	3.2	12.1	8.7	3.1	11.8	8.8	3.1	11.9	8.8	3.1	11.9
Watches and clocks	352	6.1	7.6	13.7	5.9	6.9	12.8	5.9	6.9	12.8	5.9	6.8	12.8
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.1	12.3	28.3	16.1	11.6	27.7	16.0	11.6	27.6	15.9	11.7	27.6
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.1	31.9	96.9	63.5	31.1	94.6	63.5	31.1	94.6	63.8	31.5	95.3
Electrical engineering	IX	474.9	281.9	756.7	465.2	268.6	733.8	467.5	269.0	736.5	467.9	271.9	739.8
Electrical machinery	361	105.5	33.3	138.8	103.1	32.3	135.3	103.4	32.2	135.6	103.4	32.4	135.8
Insulated wires and cables	362	32.9	13.0	45.9	31.8	12.7	44.5	32.0	12.6	44.6	31.8	12.6	44.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	51.6	32.5	84.1	46.5	24.8	71.4	46.5	24.7	71.2	46.2	24.5	70.8
Radio and electronic components	364	61.0	65.4	126.4	61.3	64.7	125.9	61.4	64.6	126.0	61.8	65.5	127.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	24.8	27.7	52.5	24.1	25.7	49.8	24.2	26.4	50.6	24.4	27.0	51.4
Electronic computers	366	31.9	11.6	43.5	32.5	11.7	44.2	32.8	11.4	44.3	32.5	11.4	44.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	66.0	24.6	90.6	66.4	23.8	90.2	67.2	23.9	91.1	67.1	24.0	91.1
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368												

Employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	THOUSANDS											
		October 1975*			August 1976*			September 1976*			October 1976*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	162.9	12.5	175.4	159.1	12.3	171.4	159.8	12.3	172.1	159.4	12.2	171.6
Vehicles	XI	645.2	89.9	735.1	642.4	89.1	731.5	648.8	90.0	738.8	651.4	90.1	741.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	30.9	2.6	33.5	31.3	2.5	33.8	31.8	2.5	34.3	32.3	2.6	34.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	387.4	53.3	440.7	391.4	54.1	445.5	396.2	55.0	451.2	398.5	55.1	453.6
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	8.8	3.0	11.8	7.9	2.8	10.7	7.9	2.8	10.7	7.8	2.8	10.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	177.1	28.8	205.9	170.8	27.4	198.3	171.7	27.4	199.0	171.5	27.3	198.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	17.0	1.1	18.0	16.8	1.0	17.8	17.0	1.0	18.1	17.0	1.0	18.0
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.0	1.2	25.2	24.1	1.3	25.4	24.2	1.3	25.5	24.2	1.2	25.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	384.7	150.4	535.2	382.3	151.0	533.3	383.0	151.2	534.2	383.4	152.8	536.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	50.0	12.6	62.6	47.7	11.8	59.6	47.8	11.9	59.6	47.9	11.8	59.7
Hand tools and implements	391	13.3	6.4	19.7	12.8	6.2	19.0	12.9	6.1	19.0	12.8	6.1	18.9
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	7.7	6.0	13.7	7.5	5.8	13.3	7.4	5.7	13.1	7.5	5.9	13.3
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	25.2	10.8	35.9	24.7	10.4	35.1	25.1	10.5	35.6	25.1	10.7	35.8
Wire and wire manufactures	394	29.6	8.2	37.8	29.7	7.7	37.4	29.7	7.8	37.5	29.8	7.9	37.7
Cans and metal boxes	395	16.6	12.6	29.2	16.8	13.2	29.9	16.7	12.8	29.5	16.9	13.0	30.0
Jewellery and precious metals	396	13.8	7.3	21.1	12.9	7.6	20.5	12.9	7.5	20.4	13.2	7.8	21.0
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	228.6	86.6	315.1	230.3	88.3	318.6	230.6	88.9	319.5	230.2	89.5	319.7
Textiles	XIII	265.8	219.4	485.2	267.1	221.8	488.9	267.0	221.7	488.7	267.2	222.1	489.3
Production of man-made fibres	411	29.7	4.9	34.6	28.8	4.8	33.7	28.7	4.8	33.5	28.6	4.8	33.4
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	28.9	22.1	51.0	29.8	22.2	52.0	29.9	22.4	52.4	29.5	22.2	51.7
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	25.0	18.3	43.3	25.2	17.8	43.0	25.2	17.9	43.1	25.1	17.7	42.8
Woollen and worsted	414	47.0	37.8	84.7	47.3	37.4	84.6	47.1	37.3	84.4	47.2	37.4	84.6
Jute	415	5.2	2.7	7.9	5.2	2.8	8.0	5.2	2.8	8.1	5.3	2.8	8.1
Rope, twine and net	416	3.0	3.3	6.3	2.8	2.8	5.7	2.8	2.9	5.7	2.8	2.9	5.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	37.4	75.3	112.7	37.7	79.0	116.7	37.6	79.1	116.7	38.0	79.6	117.6
Lace	418	2.1	2.4	4.5	1.8	2.8	4.6	1.9	2.8	4.7	1.9	2.9	4.8
Carpets	419	23.9	12.7	36.6	23.1	12.4	35.5	23.3	12.0	35.3	23.4	12.0	35.4
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	5.5	6.4	12.0	5.7	6.9	12.5	5.7	6.9	12.6	5.7	6.8	12.5
Made-up textiles	422	7.6	14.5	22.1	7.8	13.7	21.5	7.6	13.6	21.2	7.7	13.6	21.3
Textile finishing	423	32.3	13.0	45.4	33.6	13.5	47.1	33.6	13.5	47.1	33.8	13.4	47.2
Other textile industries	429	18.3	5.9	24.2	18.2	5.7	24.0	18.2	5.7	23.9	18.3	5.9	24.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	24.2	18.3	42.5	23.4	18.5	41.8	23.4	18.5	41.8	23.3	18.2	41.5
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14.6	4.2	18.8	14.5	4.1	18.6	14.5	4.2	18.7	14.7	4.2	18.9
Leather goods	432	7.1	11.8	18.9	6.4	11.9	18.2	6.4	11.8	18.2	6.3	11.5	17.7
Fur	433	2.5	2.3	4.8	2.5	2.5	5.0	2.5	2.5	4.9	2.4	2.4	4.9
Clothing and footwear	XV	92.4	288.3	380.7	91.0	284.8	375.8	91.1	285.3	376.4	91.3	288.9	380.2
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.8	14.7	18.5	3.5	13.6	17.0	3.5	13.6	17.1	3.6	13.6	17.2
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	18.0	61.2	79.2	17.6	58.6	76.2	17.6	58.1	75.7	17.5	58.2	75.7
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	11.8	30.3	42.1	11.8	30.4	42.2	11.9	30.6	42.5	12.0	31.1	43.1
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.4	32.0	37.3	5.4	32.7	38.1	5.5	33.1	38.6	5.5	33.7	39.3
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	13.1	81.0	94.0	12.8	80.9	93.7	12.9	81.0	93.9	13.0	82.7	95.8
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.4	3.7	5.1	1.4	3.7	5.1	1.4	3.6	5.0
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5.6	23.8	29.5	5.8	23.6	29.4	5.7	23.8	29.5	5.7	24.4	30.1
Footwear	450	33.3	41.7	75.0	32.7	41.3	74.1	32.6	41.4	74.0	32.5	41.6	74.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	204.1	61.9	266.0	204.4	60.2	264.6	204.9	60.1	264.9	205.0	60.4	265.4
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	36.8	4.3	41.1	37.8	4.4	42.3	38.2	4.4	42.6	38.2	4.4	42.6
Pottery	462	28.8	29.5	58.3	28.5	27.9	56.4	28.4	27.8	56.2	28.6	28.0	56.5
Glass	463	50.7	15.4	66.1	52.6	15.6	68.1	52.9	15.6	68.5	53.4	15.9	69.3
Cement	464	12.9	1.2	14.1	12.2	1.1	13.3	12.2	1.1	13.2	12.1	1.1	13.2
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	469	74.9	11.6	86.5	73.2	11.2	84.5	73.1	11.2	84.3	72.7	11.1	83.8
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	209.7	50.7	260.4	210.9	50.3	261.3	211.1	49.9	261.0	213.0	51.2	264.3
Timber	471	76.1	12.0	88.1	78.1	12.0	90.1	77.3	11.9	89.2	77.1	12.0	89.1
Furniture and upholstery	472	71.6	17.0	88.6	70.2	16.5	86.7	71.0	16.5	87.5	72.4	16.9	89.3
Bedding, etc	473	10.3	9.7	20.0	10.5	10.1	20.5	10.5	9.8	20.3	10.7	10.6	21.3
Shop and office fitting	474	26.4	4.0	30.3	26.6	4.0	30.7	27.2	4.1	31.3	27.4	4.1	31.4
Wooden containers and baskets	475	12.1	3.8	15.9	11.9	3.6	15.5	11.8	3.6	15.4	11.8	3.6	15.4
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	13.3	4.1	17.4	13.5	4.1	17.7	13.3	4.0	17.3	13.7	4.0	17.7
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	372.3	179.9	552.1	363.9	172.7	536.6	363.7	172.8	536.6	363.9	172.8	536.8
Paper and board	481	54.3	11.3	65.6	53.9	11.2	65.1	54.0	11.3	65.3	54.1	11.2	65.3
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	51.4	31.6	83.0	51.8	30.8	82.6	52.0	30.9	82.9	52.2	31.1	83.3
Manufactured stationery	483	21.6	18.2	39.8	20.4	16.7	37.1	20.6	16.6	37.2	20.5	16.5	37.0
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	15.2	10.0	25.2	15.4	10.2	25.6	15.4	10.2	25.6	15.4	10.2	25.5
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	57.6	17.5	75.1	54.9	16.5	71.4	54.7	16.6	71.3	54.6	16.7	71.3
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	42.5	18.4	60.9	40.9	18.4	59.4	40.9	18.5	59.4	40.8	18.4	59.2
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	129.8	72.9	202.6	126.6	68.7	195.3	126.2	68.8	195.0	126.4	68.8	195.2
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	204.1	118.4	322.6	209.5	120.0	329.5	210.3	120.4	330.7	210.7	123.3	334.1
Rubber	491	84.5	24.8	109.3	85.1	25.1	110.2	85.5	25.0	110.6	85.9	25.1	111.0
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	11.7	2.6	14.3	11.6	2.6	14.2	11.7	2.6	14.3	11.8	2.6	14.4
Brushes and brooms	493	4.2	4.9	9.1	4.4	5.1	9.5	4.4	5.3	9.6	4.4	5.2	9.6
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	17.1	26.2	43.3	17.7	26.5	44.3	17.5	26.7	44.2	17.6	27.8	45.4
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.1	4.9	9.0	4.4	4.4	8.8	4.4	4.4	8.8	4.4	4.6	9.0
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	70.9	43.8	114.6	74.7	45.6	120.3	75.2	46.0	121.2	75.2	47.1	122.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	11.7	11.3	23.0	11.5	10.5	22.1	11.6	10.3	22.0	11.6	10.8	22.3
Construction	500	1,163.9	96.8	1,260.7	1,128.1	96.8	1,224.9	1,133.1	96.8	1,229.9	1,134.2	96.8	1,231.0
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	276.1	67.0	343.2	267.8	65.7	333.4	267.7	65.4	333.2	267.1	65.4	332.6
Gas	601	75.7	26.5	102.3	74.1	25.9	99.9	73.9	25.7	99.6	73.9	25.7	99.6
Electricity	602	150.9	33.5	184.4	145.2	32.7	177.9	145.1	32.6	177.7	144.5	32.6	177.1
Water	603	49.5	7.0	56.5	48.5	7.1	55.6	48.7	7.1	55.9	48.7	7.1	55.9

Notes: Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. They are shown in this way in order to give as much information as is available about the extent of the change from one month to the next.
* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the June 1976 census of employment are available.

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended October 16, 1976, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,845,100 or about 35.1 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.6 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 46,000 or 0.9 per cent of all operatives, each losing 10.9 hours on average.

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

Unemployment on January 13, 1977

The number unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on January 13, 1977 was 1,342,031, 74,031 more than on December 9, 1976. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,291,700 (5.6 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 14,700 between the December and January counts, and by an average of 12,900 per month between October and January.

Between December 1976, and January 1977, the number unemployed rose by 74,218. This change included a rise of 187 school-leavers.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on January 13, 1977 had been registered for up to two, four and eight weeks were 9.0 per cent, 14.9 per cent, and 27.8 per cent respectively.

Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: January 13, 1977

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less	42,114	18,425	60,539
Over 1, up to 2	45,322	19,824	65,146
Over 2, up to 3	23,454	10,100	33,554
Over 3, up to 4	34,160	13,263	47,423
Over 4, up to 5	33,999	12,259	46,258
Over 5, up to 6	34,161	12,392	46,553
Over 6, up to 7	33,709	12,200	45,909
Over 7, up to 8	29,500	11,431	40,931
Over 8, up to 9	29,864	11,672	41,536
Over 9, up to 13	100,796	40,626	141,422
Over 13, up to 26	197,601	82,276	279,877
Over 26, up to 39	114,399	46,004	160,403
Over 39, up to 52	72,495	23,855	96,350
Over 52	242,437	41,880	284,317
Over 8	757,592	246,313	1,003,905
Total	1,034,011	356,207	1,390,218

Regional analysis of unemployment: January 13, 1977

	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	336,097	164,399	36,218	110,249	125,113	74,885	112,045	194,854	102,882	79,846	169,842	1,342,031	55,194	1,397,225
Seasonally adjusted	324,600	—	34,400	104,700	122,600	72,400	107,400	189,000	98,500	76,000	160,900	1,291,700	53,400	1,345,100
Percentage rates*	4.3	—	5.0	6.6	5.3	4.7	5.2	6.7	7.4	7.3	7.4	5.6	10.0	5.7
School-leavers (included in unemployed)														
Males	3,406	1,502	351	1,635	1,470	687	1,327	4,205	2,147	1,659	7,564	24,451	1,477	25,928
Females	3,261	1,321	347	1,235	2,547	698	1,754	3,904	2,111	1,867	6,012	23,736	1,304	25,040
Unemployed														
Total	342,764	167,222	36,916	113,119	129,130	76,270	115,126	202,963	107,140	83,372	183,418	1,390,218	57,975	1,448,193
Males	262,418	130,090	28,378	84,688	94,441	57,350	86,599	151,762	78,027	61,042	129,306	1,034,011	40,131	1,074,142
Females	80,346	37,132	8,538	28,431	34,689	18,920	28,527	51,201	29,113	22,330	54,112	356,207	17,844	374,051
Married females†	25,513	10,268	3,276	9,529	12,294	6,963	9,784	16,322	11,745	7,682	22,063	125,171	9,257	134,428
Percentage rates*														
Total	4.6	4.3	5.3	7.1	5.6	5.0	5.6	7.2	8.0	8.0	8.4	6.0	10.9	6.1
Males	5.9	5.6	6.7	8.8	6.7	6.1	6.8	9.0	9.4	9.3	10.0	7.4	12.5	7.5
Females	2.6	2.4	3.2	4.5	4.0	3.2	3.6	4.6	5.8	5.7	6.1	3.9	8.4	4.0
Length of time on register														
Males														
up to 2 weeks	26,294	12,706	2,817	6,794	7,567	4,792	7,289	10,809	5,365	4,568	11,141	87,436	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	15,181	7,300	1,728	4,127	4,290	3,332	4,371	7,431	3,640	2,674	10,840	57,614	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	36,992	17,978	4,087	10,556	10,965	7,497	11,057	17,323	9,029	7,160	16,703	131,369	..	..
over 8 weeks	183,951	92,106	19,746	63,211	71,619	41,729	63,882	116,199	59,993	46,640	90,622	757,592	..	..
Total	262,418	130,090	28,378	84,688	94,441	57,350	86,599	151,762	78,027	61,042	129,306	1,034,011	40,131	1,074,142
Females														
up to 2 weeks	10,284	4,665	1,102	3,042	3,393	2,033	2,900	4,946	2,482	2,170	5,897	38,249	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	5,010	2,189	569	1,620	1,917	1,278	1,872	2,949	1,640	1,160	5,348	23,363	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	12,175	5,690	1,219	3,923	4,247	2,492	3,816	7,143	3,524	2,831	6,912	48,282	..	..
over 8 weeks	52,877	24,588	5,648	19,846	25,132	13,117	19,939	36,163	21,467	16,169	35,955	246,313	..	..
Total	80,346	37,132	8,538	28,431	34,689	18,920	28,527	51,201	29,113	22,330	54,112	356,207	17,844	374,051
Adult students (excluded from unemployed)														
Males	2,938	1,009	481	293	407	280	214	693	503	420	437	6,666	467	7,133
Females	1,125	411	199	108	147	111	57	357	228	260	266	2,858	281	3,139

* Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1975.
 † Included in females.
 ‡ Figures for Northern Ireland (and therefore the United Kingdom) showing the length of time on the register are available only quarterly in respect of March, June, September and December.

Area statistics of unemployment

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in the assisted areas, certain local areas and counties, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. A full description of the assisted areas is given on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of the Gazette.

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at January 13, 1977

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†									
South Western DA	14,160	4,860	19,020	11.8	*Newport (loW)	2,408	860	3,268	8.3
Merseyside SDA	58,934	21,638	80,572	10.6	*Oxford	5,565	2,504	8,069	4.6
North Yorkshire DA	3,508	1,507	5,015	6.8	*Portsmouth	9,028	3,183	12,211	6.6
Northern DA	78,027	29,113	107,140	8.0	*Ramsgate	1,675	446	2,121	7.7
North East SDA	54,012	17,993	72,005	8.8	*Reading	4,712	1,662	6,374	4.0
West Cumberland SDA	3,147	1,800	4,947	8.4	*Slough	2,478	780	3,258	2.8
Scottish DA	129,306	54,112	183,418	8.4	*Southampton	6,889	2,275	9,164	5.2
West Central Scotland SDA	65,953	27,079	93,032	9.9	*Southend-on-Sea	11,226	3,414	14,640	7.7
Girvan SDA	382	122	504	11.5	*St. Albans	1,722	614	2,336	2.6
Leven and Methil SDA	1,042	550	1,592	8.4	Stevenage	1,257	492	1,749	4.4
Glenrothes SDA	919	659	1,578	8.4	*Tunbridge Wells	2,400	594	2,994	3.8
Livingston SDA	891	453	1,344	10.3	*Watford	3,086	883	3,969	3.2
Welsh DA	50,066	17,957	68,023	7.9	*Weybridge	2,309	679	2,988	3.3
South Wales SDA	13,115	5,612	18,727	8.4	*Worthing	2,318	543	2,861	5.0
North West Wales SDA	4,430	1,456	5,886	12.8	East Anglia				
Total all Development Areas	334,001	129,187	463,188	8.6	Cambridge	1,931	705	2,636	3.2
Of which, special development areas	202,825	77,362	280,187	9.7	Great Yarmouth	2,192	564	2,756	7.5
Northern Ireland	40,131	17,844	57,975	10.9	*Ipswich	3,504	998	4,502	4.6
					Lowestoft	1,189	332	1,521	5.4
					*Norwich	5,085	1,252	6,337	5.0
					Peterborough	2,373	1,023	3,396	5.2
					South West				
					Bath	2,198	650	2,848	6.1
					*Bournemouth	7,261	2,187	9,448	7.6
					Bristol	1,590	3,857	19,847	6.2
					Cheltenham	2,638	778	3,416	5.4
					*Exeter	3,211	843	4,054	5.6
					Gloucester	2,516	963	3,479	5.4
					*Plymouth	6,756	3,135	9,891	8.3
					*Salisbury	1,428	708	2,136	5.3
					Swindon	3,737	1,502	5,239	6.9
					Taunton	1,514	503	2,017	5.1
					*Torbay	5,759	1,757	7,516	11.3
					*West Wiltshire	1,565	571	2,136	4.1
					*Yeovil	1,336	586	1,922	4.7
					West Midlands				
					*Birmingham	33,790	10,705	44,495	6.5
					Burton-upon-Trent	901	416	1,317	3.6
					Cannock	1,348	486	1,834	7.1
					*Coventry	11,328	5,660	16,988	6.9
					*Dudley	4,688	1,418	6,106	4.0
					Hereford	1,387	542	1,929	5.5
					*Kidderminster	1,691	614	2,305	4.7
					Leamington	1,698	659	2,357	4.7
					*Oakengates	2,258	1,225	3,483	7.1
					Redditch	1,084	407	1,491	4.7
					Rugby	1,097	681	1,778	5.7
					Shrewsbury	1,385	465	1,850	4.5
					*Stafford	1,149	546	1,695	3.2
					Stoke-on-Trent	6,035	1,673	7,708	3.8
					*Tamworth	1,653	802	2,455	7.0
					*Walsall	4,488	1,666	6,154	5.3
					*West Bromwich	4,665	1,773	6,438	4.6
					*Wolverhampton	5,986	2,398	8,384	6.0
					*Worcester	1,924	586	2,510	4.8
					Easy Midlands				
					*Chesterfield	3,092	1,069	4,161	5.2
					Coalville	577	166	743	2.2
					Corby	1,502	809	2,311	7.4
					Derby	3,988	1,427	5,415	4.1
					Kettering	832	235	1,067	3.6
					Leicester	9,443	3,212	12,655	5.5
					Lincoln	2,371	1,109	3,480	5.8
					Loughborough	1,013	389	1,402	3.3
					Mansfield	2,203	715	2,918	4.9
					*Northampton	3,000	758	3,758	4.3
					*Nottingham	12,346	2,978	15,324	5.3
					Sutton-in-Ashfield	984	195	1,179	3.6
					Yorkshire and Humberside				
					*Aldershot	1,191	411	1,602	3.6
					Aylesbury	889	340	1,229	2.9

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at January 13, 1977 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued					COUNTIES (by region)§				
*Blackburn	3,240	1,076	4,316	6.5	South East				
*Blackpool	6,245	2,237	8,482	8.1	Bedfordshire	7,375	2,931	10,306	5.1
*Bolton	5,084	1,439	6,523	5.9	Berkshire	8,111	2,752	10,863	3.6
*Burnley	1,682	603	2,285	4.8	Buckinghamshire	4,179	1,729	5,908	3.3
*Bury	2,058	777	2,835	4.6	East Sussex	11,033	3,007	14,040	6.7
Chester	2,476	965	3,441	5.9	Essex	21,796	7,006	28,802	6.0
*Crewe	1,334	656	1,990	3.8	Greater London	130,090	37,132	167,222	4.3
*Lancaster	2,722	1,043	3,765	8.0	Hampshire	22,058	7,339	29,397	5.3
*Leigh	1,817	680	2,497	5.8	Hertfordshire	10,031	3,216	13,247	3.2
*Liverpool	52,234	18,559	70,793	11.0	Isle of Wight	2,408	860	3,268	8.3
*Manchester	33,349	8,033	41,382	5.9	Kent	23,514	7,292	30,806	6.1
*Nelson	826	336	1,162	4.6	Oxfordshire	6,675	2,937	9,612	4.8
*Northwich	1,541	559	2,100	5.5	Surrey	8,248	2,271	10,519	3.3
*Oldham	3,925	1,095	5,020	5.2	West Sussex	6,900	1,874	8,774	3.7
*Preston	5,121	2,048	7,169	5.0	East Anglia				
*Rochdale	2,653	785	3,438	6.7	Cambridgeshire	7,143	2,555	9,698	4.5
Southport	2,129	887	3,016	9.5	Norfolk	12,485	3,476	15,961	6.2
St. Helens	3,425	1,540	4,965	8.3	Suffolk	8,750	2,507	11,257	5.0
*Warrington	2,724	1,207	3,931	5.0	South West				
*Widnes	3,275	1,539	4,814	8.9	Avon	20,244	5,263	25,507	6.3
*Wigan	4,312	1,739	6,051	8.4	Cornwall	11,876	4,097	15,973	12.4
North					Devon	20,687	7,387	28,074	8.7
*Bishop Auckland	2,810	1,007	3,817	7.9	Dorset	10,704	3,486	14,190	7.5
*Carlisle	1,860	832	2,692	5.4	Gloucestershire	7,860	2,935	10,795	5.4
*Chester-le-Street	2,601	828	3,429	8.9	Somerset	5,937	2,157	8,094	5.4
*Consett	2,264	696	2,960	9.5	Wiltshire	7,380	3,106	10,486	5.6
*Darlington	2,214	1,104	3,318	5.5	West Midlands				
Durham	1,604	570	2,174	5.7	West Midlands Metropolitan	62,474	22,410	84,884	6.0
*Furness	1,252	1,145	2,397	5.3	Hereford and Worcester	8,583	3,008	11,591	5.3
Hartlepool	2,899	1,102	4,001	9.1	Salop	5,805	2,390	8,195	6.4
*Peterlee	1,824	704	2,528	10.2	Staffordshire	12,140	4,370	16,510	4.3
*Weardside	10,262	3,702	13,964	11.4	Warwickshire||	5,439	2,511	7,950	..
*Teesside	12,044	4,897	16,941	7.7	East Midlands				
*Tyneside	26,637	8,314	34,951	8.3	Derbyshire	12,489	4,068	16,557	4.5
*Workington	1,600	887	2,487	8.1	Leicestershire	12,482	4,365	16,847	4.7
Wales					Lincolnshire	8,439	3,536	11,975	6.5
*Bargoed	2,077	731	2,808	11.0	Northamptonshire	6,830	2,363	9,193	4.6
*Cardiff	10,055	2,753	12,808	6.5	Nottinghamshire	17,110	4,588	21,698	5.1
*Ebbw vale	1,959	887	2,846	9.4	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Llanelli	1,084	537	1,621	5.3	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	22,819	8,681	31,500	5.5
*Neath	998	595	1,593	6.1	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	36,963	11,303	48,266	5.3
*Newport	3,862	1,469	5,331	6.5	Humberside	18,669	5,293	23,962	6.9
*Pontypool	2,189	1,003	3,192	6.5	North Yorkshire	8,148	3,250	11,398	5.1
*Pontypridd	3,817	1,591	5,408	8.2	North West				
*Port Talbot	3,615	1,839	5,454	6.8	Greater Manchester				
*Shotton	2,415	1,214	3,629	8.6	Metropolitan	55,312	15,175	70,487	5.9
*Swansea	4,793	1,556	6,349	6.4	Merseyside Metropolitan	57,199	20,411	77,610	10.7
*Wrexham	3,149	922	4,071	10.2	Cheshire	14,219	6,297	20,516	5.6
Scotland					Lancashire	25,032	9,318	34,350	6.4
*Aberdeen	3,499	1,233	4,732	4.0	North				
*Ayr	2,987	1,259	4,246	9.8	Cleveland	14,943	5,999	20,942	7.9
*Bathgate	3,076	1,589	4,665	10.3	Cumbria	7,653	4,407	12,060	6.3
*Dumbarton	2,125	1,174	3,299	11.4	Durham	12,892	4,772	17,664	7.3
*Dumfries	1,653	602	2,255	7.3	Northumberland	5,221	1,786	7,007	7.3
Dumfries	5,632	2,658	8,290	8.8	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	37,318	12,149	49,467	9.0
*Dunfermline	2,596	1,534	4,130	8.2	Wales				
*Edinburgh	13,887	4,231	18,118	6.6	Clwyd	9,136	3,324	12,460	10.1
*Falkirk	2,833	1,710	4,543	6.9	Dyfed	7,692	2,757	10,449	9.5
*Glasgow	39,409	11,919	51,328	9.6	Gwent	9,325	4,026	13,351	7.2
*Greenock	3,114	1,605	4,719	10.0	Gwynedd	6,079	2,038	8,117	11.8
Hawick	516	129	645	4.1	Mid-Glamorgan	10,936	4,003	14,939	8.3
*Irvine	3,129	1,515	4,644	11.9	Powys	1,319	429	1,748	6.4
*Kilmarnock	2,176	930	3,106	8.7	South Glamorgan	8,976	2,372	11,348	6.5
*Kirkcaldy	3,322	2,006	5,328	8.4	West Glamorgan	7,579	3,381	10,960	6.5
*North Lanarkshire	12,071	7,772	19,843	11.1	Scotland				
*Paisley	3,998	1,902	5,900	6.7	Borders	1,421	370	1,791	4.6
*Perth	1,532	459	1,991	5.5	Central	5,195	2,786	7,981	7.3
*Stirling	2,461	1,149	3,610	7.8	Dumfries and Galloway	3,219	1,341	4,560	9.0
Northern Ireland					Fife	6,569	3,895	10,464	8.0
Armagh	1,103	488	1,591	13.8	Grampian	5,631	2,341	7,972	4.7
‡Ballymena	2,594	1,670	4,264	9.8	Highlands	4,470	1,969	6,439	9.3
‡Belfast	16,435	7,978	24,413	8.3	Lothians	17,358	6,029	23,387	7.1
‡Coleraine	2,152	811	2,963	12.6	Orkneys	211	59	270	5.1
Cookstown	840	269	1,109	21.0	Shetlands	165	48	213	3.6
‡Craigavon	2,247	1,009	3,256	8.1	Strathclyde	75,147	31,069	106,216	9.9
‡Downpatrick	1,273	679	1,952	13.2	Tayside	8,929	3,944	12,873	7.8
Dungannon	1,641	627	2,268	23.1	Western Isles	991	261	1,252	16.0
Enniskillen	1,549	699	2,248	15.6					
‡Londonderry	4,863	1,584	6,447	17.2					
Newry	2,587	1,090	3,677	23.0					
Omagh	1,023	530	1,553	13.7					
Strabane	1,824	410	2,234	27.5					

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1975 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) except for the special development areas, counties and local areas in Scotland for which the mid-1974 estimates have been used. The estimates are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1P.

† The composition of the assisted areas is shown on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of the Gazette. The Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns are Special Development Areas. Unemployment figures are for Employment Office areas which are somewhat larger than the new towns. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relates to the Kirkcaldy travel to work area, which also includes Kirkcaldy and Burntisland which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Livingston relates to the Bathgate travel to work area, which also includes Bathgate, Broxburn and West Calder which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for South Wales excludes Newbridge, Cymmer and Maesteg which are in the Newport and Port Talbot travel to work areas, the majorities of which are outside the Special Development Area. The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the inter-

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

* Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given in Appendix E of British Labour Statistics Year Book 1974.

‡ Travel-to-work areas. See note on page 790 of the August 1975 issue of the Gazette.

§ The numbers unemployed in Counties are aggregates of figures for employment offices areas. Where these straddle county boundaries, they have been allocated to counties on a "best fit" basis. The percentage rates are for the nearest areas which can be expressed in terms of complete travel-to-work areas.

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

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on January 13, 1977 was 14,907.

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

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on January 13, 1977: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	1,012	227	1,239
Greater London	238	64	302
East Anglia	164	134	298
South West	1,138	196	1,334
West Midlands	3,049	455	3,504
East Midlands	1,123	817	1,940
Yorkshire and Humberside	802	342	1,144
North West	797	241	1,038
North	764	341	1,105
Wales	501	210	711
Scotland	2,464	130	2,594
Great Britain	11,814	3,093	14,907

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

Monthly index of average earnings: new series

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

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

Type A: those for which the indices published in table 127 have been rebased on January 1976, by scaling;

Type B: those for which indices were not available before 1976;

Type C: those for which indices were available before 1976 but with narrower coverage than those now available.

These new figures will be subject to seasonal movements, but it will not be possible to estimate their pattern for some years. Consequently, it should not be assumed that month-to-month movements in the new principal index provide a better general indication of the underlying trend in average earnings than movements in the seasonally adjusted index given in table 127 and the new table 129 relating mainly to 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 previous years); it also includes, in both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted forms, indices for all manufacturing industries and for all industries covered by the monthly inquiries before their recent extension.

Latest figures
(January 1976 = 100)

SIC Order	Type		August 1976 (final)	September 1976 (final)	October 1976 (final)	November 1976 (final)	December 1976 (provisional)
I to XXVII	B	WHOLE ECONOMY	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3
I	C	Agriculture and forestry	121.8	112.4	110.1	110.7	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	105.5	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.4
III to XIX	C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	106.9	107.8	109.3	111.3	111.8
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	108.0	107.5	107.5	111.3	113.4
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	105.8	106.5	107.5	109.9	111.2
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	106.9	107.4	108.0	112.8	111.7
VI	A	Metal manufacture	108.1	109.3	112.4	113.4	113.9
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	106.5	107.1	108.8	110.7	111.8
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	106.8	108.1	108.8	111.5	111.0
IX	A	Electrical engineering	107.6	108.6	109.4	111.3	112.3
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	106.9	109.0	108.3	111.3	111.6
XI	A	Vehicles	106.3	107.0	109.5	109.5	109.9
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	106.9	108.1	110.6	113.4	112.8
XIII	A	Textiles	107.4	107.8	109.8	111.2	111.2
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	102.3	103.9	104.1	106.1	108.2
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	104.0	105.7	108.5	111.2	112.0
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	104.9	106.9	107.3	109.3	111.4
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc.	103.9	106.1	107.2	108.4	111.1
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	108.2	109.9	110.3	112.0	111.0
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	107.4	108.3	110.5	111.8	111.8
XX	C	Construction	107.4	110.3	110.3	112.6	113.3
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	110.4	110.1	110.3	109.6	109.8
XXII	C	Transport and communication	103.5	104.7	105.0	109.3	106.3
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	109.6	110.1	109.6	113.7	116.9
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	101.6	101.4	102.7	107.2	106.1
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	112.7	111.3	109.6	111.2	112.4
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	108.9	109.1	108.6	109.0	114.0
XXVII	B	Public administration	106.2	106.8	105.5	106.2	106.1

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

Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this *Gazette*, page 202.

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

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	85.8	86.1	86.4	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.8	89.0	90.2	90.8	91.9	93.0
1970	94.2	95.4	96.7	98.0	98.9	99.8	101.0	101.8	102.3	103.0	104.3	105.2
1971	106.4	107.9	108.6	108.1	107.5	107.9	108.8	108.9	109.4	109.4	109.5	109.5
1972	109.8	*	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.3	113.3	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.3	115.1
1973	114.8	115.1	116.5	118.5	120.5	121.7	122.6	124.0	125.3	127.3	130.1	131.5
1974	131.8	132.8	134.0	138.3	141.0	145.7	148.4	152.7	157.6	163.5	170.1	173.1
1975	175.7	177.7	183.1	189.4	193.7	198.0	202.3	205.3	207.1	207.1	210.8	212.2
1976	213.6	213.4	214.5	215.0	218.4	220.6	225.2	224.5	225.7			

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

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

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

Indices

At January 31, 1977, 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
1976 August 31	217.8	99.4	219.1	18.1	18.1
September 30	217.9	99.4	219.2	17.8	17.8
October 31	218.2	99.4	219.5	17.1	17.1
November 30	219.4	99.4	220.7	12.8	12.8
December 31	220.2	99.4	221.5	11.7	11.7
1977 January 31	222.1	99.4	223.5	10.6	10.6

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 131.
2. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of the *Gazette* for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and September 1972.

Principal changes reported in January

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

Agriculture—England and Wales: Increase of £2.50 a week on basic rates for full-time adult workers, with adjustments in the minimum rates of juveniles, part-time and casual workers. Overtime rates remain unchanged (January 20).
Iron and steel manufacture—England, Wales and certain works in Scotland: Introduction of a weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for full-time workers. (January 2).
Brass working and founding—Great Britain: Introduction of a weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for all workers. Juveniles and part-time workers receive proportional amounts (January 1).
Wholesale mantle and costume making (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Non-enhanceable supplement increased by 6.25p an hour (now totalling 21.25p an hour) for workers 18 or over with proportional amounts for learners under 18 (January 16).
Electrical contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland: Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for all workers. Juveniles receive proportional amounts (January 1).
Post Office—UK: (Postmen and postmen higher grade, telegraphists, telephonists and postal officers.) Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week, for full-time workers 18 and over. Part-time workers and juveniles receive proportional amounts (January 1).
Motor vehicle retail and repair—UK: A further non-enhanceable supplement of £2.50 a week (now totalling £4.50) for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (beginning of first full pay week in January).

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication *Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work*.

The changes in monetary amounts represent the increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding short-time or overtime.

Estimates of the changes reported in January indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,440,000 workers were increased by a total of £3,585,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures

relating to those changes which were reported in January with operative effect from earlier months (25,000 workers, and £60,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £3,585,000 about £1,590,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils and similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £1,065,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions and £930,000 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 January 1977, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months.

In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	255,000	635,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	80,000	205,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	220,000	550,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	30,000	65,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	45,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	120,000	290,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	—	—	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	15,000	40,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	—	—	—	—
Construction	55,000	135,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	40,000	100,000	—	—
Transport and communication	225,000	565,000	—	—
Distributive trades	40,000	100,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	320,000	795,000	—	—
Totals—January 1977	1,420,000	3,525,000	—	—
Totals—January 1976	1,810,000	7,435,000	—	—

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases (000's)	Estimated amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1976				
January	1,810	7,435	—	—
February	2,685	6,750	—	—
March	710	3,750	—	—
April	820	3,950	—	—
May	495	2,325	—	—
June	1,685	8,225	7	7
July	1,345	5,930	—	—
August*	145	365	—	—
September	305	625	—	—
October*	440	1,035	—	—
November*	1,575	3,815	—	—
December*	430	1,050	—	—
1977				
January	1,420	3,525	—	—

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

Retail prices, January 18, 1977

At January 18, 1977 the general* retail prices index was 172.4 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 168.0 at December 14, 1976 and with 147.9 at January 13, 1976. The index for January 1977 was published on February 18, 1977.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of most foods, particularly milk and vegetables; to increases in the prices of alcoholic drink, cigarettes and tobacco arising from the December 1976 Budget changes in indirect taxation; to increases in motoring costs and passenger fares; and to increases in the prices of many household and other goods and services.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 214.8, and that for all other items of food was 177.1. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 170.9.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by four per cent to 183.1, compared with 176.1 in December. The prices of eggs, bacon and tomatoes fell, but most other foods increased in price, particularly vegetables, milk, butter, cheese, bread and cakes, meat, canned fruit, tea, coffee and chocolates. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather less than 6½ per cent to 214.8, compared with 202.1 in December.

Alcoholic drink: There was an increase of about four per cent in the prices of beer, wines and spirits, reflecting the increases in revenue duties imposed by the December 1976 Budget. The group index rose to 173.7, compared with 166.9 in December.

Tobacco: There was an increase of about 7½ per cent in the prices of tobacco and cigarettes, reflecting the increased revenue and excise duties imposed by the December 1976 Budget. The group index rose to 193.2 compared with 179.7 in December.

Fuel and light: Increases in the prices of paraffin and domestic heating oil and in the average charges for gas caused the group index to rise by about one per cent to 198.8, compared with 196.7 in December.

Durable household goods: There were increases in the prices of most goods in this group, particularly in domestic appliances, television sets, furniture and carpets, causing the group index to rise by nearly 3½ per cent to 157.0, compared with 151.8 in December.

Clothing and footwear: Reductions in the prices of some articles such as cotton dresses, were more than offset by general increases and the group index rose by rather more than one per cent to 148.5, compared with 146.8 in December.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in rail fares and in the prices of cars were the main factors causing the group index to rise by almost 1½ per cent to 178.9, compared with 176.4 in December. There were increases also in some provincial bus fares and in the fee for the MOT test.

Miscellaneous goods: Increases in the prices of some newspapers and periodicals, toiletries, soaps and polishes, travel and sports goods, toys, films and other goods, caused the group index to rise by rather more than three per cent to 176.2, compared with 170.8 in December.

Services: Increases in charges for admission to cinemas and for hair-dressing, dry-cleaning and other services, caused the group index to rise by rather more than one per cent to 166.8, compared with 164.8 in December.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in the charges for meals at cafes, restaurants and canteens, caused the group index to rise by nearly two per cent to 172.3, compared with 169.1 in December.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups:
Group and sub-group Index figure

I Food: Total	183.1
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	168
Meat and bacon	155
Fish	155
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	216
Milk, cheese and eggs	164
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	202
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	215
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	296
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	169
Other food	179
II Alcoholic drink	173.7
III Tobacco	193.2
IV Housing: Total	154.1
Rent	136
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	137†
Rates and water charges	172
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	183
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	198.8
Coal and coke	192
Gas	160
Electricity	221
VI Durable household goods: Total	157.0
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	157
Radio, television and other household appliances	153
Pottery, glassware and hardware	170
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	148.5
Men's outer clothing	153
Men's underclothing	172
Women's outer clothing	142
Women's underclothing	154
Children's clothing	158
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	142
Footwear	143
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	178.9
Motoring and cycling	176
Fares	201
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	176.2
Books, newspapers and periodicals	191
Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toilet requisites	159
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	193
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	169
X Services: Total	166.8
Postage and telephones	202
Entertainment	138
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	177
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	172.3
All Items	172.4

* The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices are given in tables 132(a) and 132(b) in the Gazette.

† January 14, 1975 = 100. From January 1974 to January 1975 the indicator for owner-occupiers' housing costs was the rent index, which showed an increase over this period of 3 per cent. Accordingly, if a link back to January 1974 is required for owner-occupiers' housing costs the index for mortgage interest should be multiplied by 1.03.

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on January 18, 1977 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer, and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to samp-

ling errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about one-in-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1976 were published in the February 1976 issue of the *Gazette*. Those set out below relate to January 1977.

Average prices (per lb unless otherwise stated) of certain foods

Item	Number of quotations January 18, 1977	Average price January 18, 1977	Standard error January 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations January 18, 1977	Average price January 18, 1977	Standard error January 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		P	P	P	Fresh vegetables—continued		P	P	P
Chuck	730	87.9	0.25	80 - 96	Potatoes, new loose	—	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	710	135.7	0.77	110 - 160	Tomatoes	660	36.8	0.18	30 - 44
Silverside (without bone)*	758	115.8	0.33	104 - 128	Cabbage, greens	444	15.2	0.21	9 - 22
Back ribs (with bone)*	497	81.4	0.51	68 - 98	Cabbage, hearted	515	13.3	0.15	9 - 18
Fore ribs (with bone)	607	79.8	0.41	68 - 92	Cauliflower or broccoli	214	27.6	0.55	15 - 40
Brisket (without bone)	667	78.3	0.44	64 - 92	Brussels sprouts	489	21.8	0.17	16 - 28
Rump steak*	755	152.8	0.61	128 - 170	Carrots	651	14.3	0.09	12 - 18
Lamb: Home-killed					Onions	704	16.3	0.08	14 - 20
Loin (with bone)	644	98.5	0.41	85 - 112	Mushrooms, per ½ lb	656	14.7	0.07	12 - 17
Breast*	625	32.5	0.28	24 - 44	Fresh fruit				
Best end of neck	588	73.8	0.69	48 - 94	Apples, cooking	670	15.1	0.09	12 - 18
Shoulder (with bone)	634	67.8	0.36	58 - 78	Apples, dessert	710	17.7	0.11	14 - 22
Leg (with bone)	652	93.3	0.32	84 - 104	Pears, dessert	625	18.1	0.12	14 - 22
Lamb: Imported					Oranges	570	15.7	0.14	12 - 20
Loin (with bone)	402	83.2	0.34	74 - 92	Bananas	677	16.7	0.08	12 - 20
Breast*	398	25.6	0.23	20 - 32	Bacon				
Best end of neck	369	68.5	0.64	45 - 84	Collar*	425	70.1	0.37	60 - 80
Shoulder (with bone)	416	58.6	0.28	50 - 68	Gammon*	464	90.5	0.44	78 - 100
Leg (with bone)	418	86.4	0.24	80 - 92	Middle cut*, smoked	318	83.4	0.50	74 - 98
Pork: Home-killed					Back, smoked	303	91.6	0.57	74 - 106
Leg (foot off)	719	70.7	0.36	58 - 86	Back, unsmoked	355	88.4	0.51	70 - 104
Belly*	716	53.0	0.21	48 - 58	Streaky, smoked	234	73.9	0.59	64 - 90
Loin (with bone)	744	84.1	0.29	76 - 95	Ham (not shoulder)	580	117.0	0.67	96 - 140
Pork sausages					Pork luncheon meat, per 12 oz can	581	31.9	0.21	25 - 37
Beef sausages	737	43.8	0.14	38 - 49	Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can	475	88.9	0.35	82 - 98
	618	39.4	0.17	34 - 46	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	10.5	—	—
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb)	563	39.5	0.12	36 - 44	Butter				
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb), oven ready	444	45.9	0.21	40 - 52	Home-produced	455	57.5	0.19	52 - 63
Fresh and smoked fish					New Zealand	616	53.8	0.11	50 - 58
Cod fillets	409	82.0	0.41	72 - 92	Danish	637	58.6	0.12	54 - 62
Haddock fillets	450	83.0	0.39	70 - 95	Margarine				
Haddock, smoked whole	345	77.1	0.49	66 - 90	Standard quality per ½ lb	154	13.0	0.06	11½ - 13½
Plaice fillets	400	91.6	0.58	75 - 110	Lower priced per ½ lb	103	12.3	0.07	11½ - 13
Halibut cuts	75	127.7	2.86	75 - 150	Lard	736	22.2	0.10	19 - 27
Herrings	331	38.3	0.32	30 - 46	Cheese, cheddar type	737	57.9	0.21	50 - 68
Kippers, with bone	449	47.2	0.31	38 - 56	Eggs				
Bread					Large, per dozen	616	51.3	0.12	48 - 56
White, per 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	663	19.9	0.06	18 - 21	Standard, per dozen	643	47.8	0.11	44 - 52
White, per 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	445	21.2	0.07	20 - 24	Medium, per dozen	334	43.9	0.13	41 - 47
White, per 14 oz loaf	481	14.6	0.05	13½ - 16	Sugar, granulated, per kg	750	25.4	0.04	24 - 27
Brown, per 14 oz loaf	534	15.8	0.03	15 - 16½	Coffee, instant per 4 oz	614	72.2	0.21	67 - 84
Flour					Tea				
Self-raising, per 3 lb	664	23.5	0.12	18 - 29	Higher priced, per ½ lb	241	20.0	0.07	19 - 21
Fresh vegetables					Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,665	17.2	0.05	15½ - 19
Potatoes, old loose					Lower priced, per ½ lb	604	16.1	0.04	14½ - 17½
White	515	12.3	0.05	11 - 14					
Red	232	13.1	0.08	12 - 15					

* 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 people laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1975 on pages 469 to 477 of the May 1976 issue of the Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in January* which came to the notice of the department, was 199. In addition, 36 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 90,000, consisting of 79,000 involved in stoppages which began in January and 11,000 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 3,200 workers involved for the first time in January in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 79,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in January, 60,000 were directly involved and 19,000 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 435,000 working days lost in January includes 155,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during January

At a shipbuilding yard in the Merseyside area, about 420 men stopped work on January 5 causing 4,000 other men to be laid off on January 10. The stoppage was in support of a claim for the restoration of the payment of a training supplement forming part of an agreement involving flexible working arrangements and re-training, which was later discontinued. The stoppage ended on January 18 when the workers voted to call off their action to allow further negotiations to proceed.

A one-day stoppage in support of a demand for an improved sick pay scheme took place on January 10 at five car plants in Scotland and the North West of England. The token stoppage by nearly 17,000 workers was followed by an overtime ban. The dispute was resolved following agreement on a new sick pay scheme.

On January 12 over 12,500 Yorkshire mine workers staged a one-day stoppage in protest against the exclusion of surface workers from the National Coal Board's early retirement scheme for underground miners. The men agreed to suspend further industrial action pending the promised negotiations at national level on a retirement agreement for surface workers.

Stoppages of work in the first month of 1977 and 1976

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January 1977		January 1976			
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Stoppages in progress Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Stoppages in progress Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	20	13,800	14,000	15	2,700	4,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	500	1,000	1	†	†
Food, drink and tobacco	7	1,500	5,000	7	1,100	5,000
Coal and petroleum products	1	†	†	—	—	—
Chemicals, and allied industries	5	3,600	14,000	3	600	1,000
Metal manufacture	12	5,700	59,000	14	19,600	150,000
Engineering	36	7,000	44,000	28	9,300	42,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2	4,800	33,000	5	13,700	14,000
Motor vehicles	18	32,900	100,000	10	17,300	32,000
Aerospace equipment	—	1,200	2,000	—	—	—
All other vehicles	2	3,900	76,000	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	7	1,300	9,000	10	1,700	8,000
Textiles	4	800	2,000	3	900	5,000
Clothing and footwear	2	500	2,000	5	1,000	3,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	5	500	1,000	1	300	†
Timber, furniture, etc	2	1,000	2,000	3	100	†
Paper, printing and publishing	4	1,300	4,000	3	400	1,000
All other manufacturing industries	7	1,300	6,000	2	500	2,000
Construction	31	3,400	19,000	21	4,400	31,000
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	1	†	†
Port and inland water transport	3	200	2,000	8	1,600	4,000
Other transport and communication	10	1,800	12,000	8	2,800	13,000
Distributive trades	11	1,200	10,000	5	200	1,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	7	1,100	10,000	8	1,400	2,000
Miscellaneous services	3	500	8,000	4	500	3,000
Total	199	89,800	435,000	165	80,100	323,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in January 1977	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	75	12,500
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	16	31,800
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	300
Redundancy questions	8	1,400
Trade union matters	19	1,900
Working conditions and supervision	30	3,200
Manning and work allocation	26	2,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	22	6,800
Miscellaneous	—	—
Total	199†	60,000

Duration of stoppages ending in January

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	36	32,000	33,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	32	5,500	10,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	11	1,500	4,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	37	5,300	26,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	23	3,900	68,000
Over 12 days	13	1,800	37,000
Total	152	50,000	177,000

* 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. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ Includes two stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Earnings and wage rates. Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industry groups covered by the regular (October) enquiries are given in tables 122 and 123; averages for full-time men and women are given by industry group in table 122. Average earnings of all non-manual workers in Great Britain in all industries, and in all manufacturing industries, are shown in table 124 in index form. Table 125 is a comparative table of annual percentage changes in hourly earnings and hourly wage rates of full-time manual workers. New Earnings Survey (April) estimates of average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours of various categories of employees in Great Britain are given in table 126. Table 127 shows, by industry group and in index form, average earnings of all employees in Great Britain, derived from a monthly survey; the indices for all manufacturing and all industries covered are also given adjusted for seasonal variations. These seasonally adjusted series are also given in table 129 together with a new (unadjusted) series for the whole economy. Average earnings of full-time manual men in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries are given by occupation in table 128, in index form. Indices of basic weekly and hourly wage rates and normal hours are given by industry group and for all manufacturing and all industries in table 131 (Table 130 has been discontinued.)

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

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

Output per head and labour costs. Table 134 provides annual and quarterly indices of output, employment and output per person employed for the whole economy, the Index of Production and manufacturing sectors, and for selected industries where output and employment can be reasonably matched. Annual and quarterly indices of total domestic incomes per unit of output are given for the whole economy, with separate indices for the largest component—wages and salaries. Annual indices of labour costs per unit of output (including all items for which regular data is available) are shown for the whole economy and for selected industries. A full description is given in the Gazette, October 1968, pages 801-803.

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
working population

TABLE 101

Quarter		Employees in employment			Employers and self-employed	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Un-employed excluding adult students	Working population
		Males	Females	Total					
		THOUSANDS							
A. UNITED KINGDOM									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	March	13,722	8,861	22,583	1,935	367	24,885	717	25,602
	June	13,771	8,891	22,662	1,947	361	24,970	575	25,545
	September	13,850	8,902	22,752	1,942	358	25,052	556	25,608
	December	13,819	8,953	22,773	1,937	354	25,064	512	25,576
1974	March	13,620	8,997	22,617	1,931	349	24,897	618	25,515
	June	13,659	9,131	22,790	1,925	345	25,060	542	25,602
	September	13,726	9,209	22,935	1,925*	347	25,207	650	25,857
	December	13,643	9,229	22,871	1,925*	343	25,139	†	†
1975	March	13,534	9,094	22,629	1,925*	338	24,892	803	25,695
	June	13,532	9,174	22,707	1,925*	336	24,968	866	25,834
	September	13,541	9,172	22,714	1,925*	340	24,979	1,145	26,124
	December	13,436	9,200	22,636	1,925*	339	24,900	1,201	26,101
1976	March	13,305	9,072	22,378	1,925*	337	24,640	1,285	25,925
	June	13,344	9,146	22,491	1,925*	336	24,752	1,332	26,084
	September	13,400	9,150	22,550	1,925*	338	24,813	1,456	26,269
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	March	13,783	8,875	22,658	1,935	367	24,960	683	25,639
	June	13,782	8,878	22,660	1,947	361	24,968	545	25,600
	September	13,815	8,886	22,701	1,942	358	25,001	527	25,528
	December	13,782	8,959	22,741	1,937	354	25,032	484	25,540
1974	March	13,684	9,021	22,705	1,931	349	24,985	768	25,752
	June	13,673	9,118	22,791	1,925	345	25,061	828	25,889
	September	13,679	9,195	22,874	1,925*	347	25,146	907	26,053
	December	13,611	9,223	22,834	1,925*	343	25,102	†	†
1975	March	13,600	9,129	22,729	1,925*	338	24,992	803	25,771
	June	13,548	9,161	22,709	1,925*	336	24,970	866	25,834
	September	13,485	9,158	22,643	1,925*	340	24,908	1,145	26,053
	December	13,407	9,185	22,592	1,925*	339	24,856	1,201	26,055
1976	March	13,374	9,117	22,491	1,925*	337	24,753	1,285	26,016
	June	13,361	9,130	22,491	1,925*	336	24,752	1,332	26,138
	September	13,340	9,136	22,476	1,925*	338	24,739	1,456	26,162
B. GREAT BRITAIN									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	March	13,430	8,676	22,106	1,872	367	24,345	683	25,028
	June	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,884	361	24,427	545	25,211
	September	13,556	8,713	22,269	1,879	358	24,506	527	25,033
	December	13,525	8,761	22,286	1,874	354	24,514	484	24,998
1974	March	13,325	8,802	22,127	1,869	349	24,345	590	24,935
	June	13,363	8,933	22,297	1,864	345	24,506	515	25,021
	September	13,431	9,010	22,441	1,864*	347	24,652	618	25,270
	December	13,349	9,029	22,377	1,864*	343	24,584	†	†
1975	March	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,864*	338	24,337	768	25,105
	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,864*	336	24,413	828	25,241
	September	13,249	8,971	22,220	1,864*	340	24,424	1,097	25,521
	December	13,144	8,999	22,142	1,864*	339	24,345	1,152	25,497
1976	March	13,013	8,871	21,884	1,864*	337	24,085	1,235	25,320
	June	13,052	8,945	21,997	1,864*	336	24,197	1,278	25,475
	September	13,108	8,949	22,057	1,864*	338	24,259	1,395	25,654
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	March	13,490	8,690	22,180	1,872	367	24,419	683	25,065
	June	13,490	8,692	22,182	1,884	361	24,427	545	25,027
	September	13,521	8,697	22,218	1,879	358	24,455	527	24,966
	December	13,487	8,768	22,255	1,874	354	24,483	484	24,963
1974	March	13,388	8,826	22,214	1,869	349	24,432	590	24,992
	June	13,377	8,920	22,297	1,864	345	24,506	515	25,075
	September	13,384	8,996	22,380	1,864*	347	24,591	618	25,185
	December	13,317	9,023	22,340	1,864*	343	24,547	†	†
1975	March	13,307	8,928	22,235	1,864*	338	24,437	768	25,181
	June	13,257	8,960	22,217	1,864*	336	24,417	828	25,299
	September	13,193	8,957	22,150	1,864*	340	24,354	1,097	25,424
	December	13,115	8,984	22,099	1,864*	339	24,302	1,152	25,454
1976	March	13,083	8,915	21,998	1,864*	337	24,199	1,235	25,411
	June	13,069	8,930	21,999	1,864*	336	24,199	1,278	25,529
	September	13,048	8,935	21,983	1,864*	338	24,185	1,395	25,551

Note: From June 1975 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.
* Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data become available.
† Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. See footnote ‡ to table 104.
‡ Employment estimates after June 1975 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												
1975	March	36.09	7,988	4,708	3,280	119	2,706	2,168	5,163	97.6	97.4	100.7
	June	35.97	7,990	4,697	3,293	126	2,657	2,110	5,208	95.8	94.8	101.6
	September	36.05	8,010	4,703	3,307	131	2,639	2,092	5,240	95.2	94.0	102.2
	December	36.04	7,979	4,660	3,319	116	2,624	2,079	5,238	94.6	93.4	102.2
1976	March	35.97	7,872	4,608	3,264	113	2,583	2,051	5,176	93.2	92.1	100.9
	June	35.93	7,903	4,621	3,282	121	2,582	2,052	5,201	93.1	92.2	101.4
	September	35.85	7,908	4,630	3,277	129	2,597	2,067	5,182	93.6	92.9	101.1
South West												
1975	March	6.78	1,501	900	601	48	574	439	880	98.0	98.0	99.6
	June	6.86	1,523	906	616	50	563	427	910	96.2	95.2	103.0
	September	6.81	1,513	904	610	48	561	425	904	95.9	94.8	102.4
	December	6.77	1,498	898	601	45	559	423	894	95.5	94.5	101.3
1976	March	6.82	1,493	893	600	46	552	419	895	94.3	93.5	101.3
	June	6.90	1,517	901	615	49	552	420	915	94.3	93.7	103.7
	September	6.88	1,517	904	613	49	557	425	911	95.2	94.9	103.2
West Midlands												
1975	March	10.07	2,229	1,363	866	30	1,210	1,052	989	97.4	97.3	101.9
	June	9.96	2,212	1,350	862	32	1,183	1,021	997	95.2	94.5	102.8
	September	9.91	2,203	1,346	857	32	1,172	1,011	999	94.3	93.5	102.9
	December	9.92	2,196	1,332	863	29	1,162	1,002	1,004	92.7	91.5	102.5
1976	March	9.90	2,166	1,315	851	29	1,142	984	995	91.8	91.3	102.5
	June	9.89	2,175	1,319	856	32	1,145	987	995	92.1	91.3	102.8
	September	9.90	2,183	1,328	854	33	1,155	997	995	92.9	92.3	102.5
East Midlands												
1975	March	6.69	1,481	893	588	35	774	604	672	98.2	98.0	102.4
	June	6.69	1,485	896	589	37	765	593	682	97.1	96.2	104.1
	September	6.70	1,488	899	589	39	767	594	682	97.3	96.4	104.1
	December	6.73	1,491	894	597	35	762	591	694	96.6	95.8	105.8
1976	March	6.74	1,474	886	587	35	752	583	687	95.4	94.6	104.8
	June	6.71	1,475	885	590	36	754	586	685	95.7	95.1	104.5
	September	6.72	1,483	890	592	37	762	594	684	96.6	96.3	104.3
Yorkshire and Humberside												
1975	March	8.90	1,969	1,202	767	33	967	742	969	97.5	97.0	100.5
	June	8.94	1,985	1,205	780	34	961	733	990	96.9	95.8	102.7
	September	8.95	1,989	1,207	782	34	960	732	996	96.8	95.8	103.3
	December	8.97	1,986	1,199	787	31	950	725	1,004	95.8	94.9	104.1
1976	March	8.99	1,968	1,189	779	31	937	715	1,000	94.5	93.6	103.7
	June	9.00	1,979	1,193	786	34	939	718	1,006	94.7	93.9	104.3
	September	9.02	1,990	1,202	788	35	948	727	1,007	95.6	95.1	104.4
North West												
1975	March	12.01	2,658	1,568	1,090	16	1,252	1,063	1,390	97.1	97.5	99.7

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)		
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted||		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males		Females	
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*						
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1972	January 10	4.2	971.5	816.7	154.8	11.0	960.5	901.9	3.9	+13.0	+17.3	758.1	143.8	2.0
	February 14	4.2	968.2	814.4	153.9	9.2	959.0	911.5	4.0	+9.6	+11.9	767.7	143.8	0.1
	March 13	4.2	967.0	812.5	154.5	7.8	959.2	916.8	4.0	+5.3	+9.3	771.3	145.5	0.1
	April 10	4.2	956.5	800.0	156.4	17.9	938.6	910.9	4.0	-5.9	+3.0	764.2	146.7	16.4
	May 8	3.8	871.9	729.7	142.2	11.1	860.8	878.1	3.8	-32.8	-11.2	735.0	143.1	0.2
	June 12	3.5	804.3	675.5	128.8	9.3	794.9	847.9	3.7	-30.2	-22.9	709.6	138.3	1.8
	July 10	3.6	817.7	680.9	136.8	22.5	795.2	844.0	3.7	-3.9	-22.3	704.7	139.3	30.9
	August 14	3.8	875.1	716.2	158.9	64.3	810.8	838.4	3.7	-5.6	-13.3	698.5	139.9	33.3
	September 11	3.8	862.4	710.0	152.4	44.9	817.5	840.6	3.7	+2.2	-2.4	702.9	137.7	28.1
	October 9	3.6	826.3	678.8	147.5	25.2	801.1	811.9	3.5	-28.7	-10.7	676.3	135.6	3.3
	November 13	3.5	807.1	663.5	143.6	14.7	792.4	791.4	3.5	-20.5	-15.7	657.5	133.9	—
	December 11	3.4	779.8	645.6	134.2	10.6	769.2	764.9	3.3	-26.5	+25.2	635.5	129.4	1.8
1973	January 8	3.5	806.3	667.6	138.7	9.8	796.5	741.6	3.2	-23.3	-24.4	613.7	127.9	17.5
	February 12	3.2	753.3	623.1	130.2	7.2	746.1	701.6	3.0	-40.0	-29.0	580.9	120.7	—
	March 12	3.1	717.2	594.4	122.9	5.6	711.6	673.6	2.9	-28.0	-30.4	558.5	115.1	0.1
	April 9	2.9	680.8	564.2	116.6	4.7	676.1	650.0	2.8	-23.6	-30.5	538.3	111.7	47.6
	May 14	2.7	621.7	519.7	102.0	3.8	617.9	634.0	2.7	-16.0	-22.6	528.4	105.6	—
	June 11	2.5	574.6	483.0	91.6	4.1	570.5	620.0	2.7	-14.0	-17.8	516.3	103.7	1.6
	July 9	2.4	567.0	473.7	93.3	9.3	557.7	601.2	2.6	-18.8	-16.3	501.7	99.5	22.2
	August 13	2.5	582.3	482.3	100.0	23.1	559.2	577.7	2.5	-23.5	-18.8	483.7	94.0	21.7
	September 10	2.4	556.2	461.7	94.5	14.3	542.0	557.6	2.4	-20.1	-20.8	467.8	89.8	21.7
	October 8	2.3	533.8	444.8	89.0	5.9	527.9	539.2	2.3	-18.4	-20.6	454.8	84.4	3.4
	November 12	2.2	520.4	435.8	84.6	2.8	517.6	522.0	2.2	-17.2	-18.6	442.6	79.4	—
	December 10	2.2	511.5	431.6	79.9	2.0	509.3	513.0	2.2	-9.0	-14.9	434.2	78.8	2.0
1974	January 14	2.7	627.5	528.1	99.4	5.0	622.5	569.0	2.4	+56.0	+10.0	479.4	89.7	8.4
	February 11	2.7	628.8	529.8	99.0	3.4	625.4	582.2	2.5	+13.2	+20.0	491.5	90.6	—
	March 11	2.7	618.4	523.4	95.0	2.3	616.1	580.0	2.5	-2.2	+22.4	491.6	88.4	0.1
	April 8	2.6	607.6	510.3	97.3	5.8	601.8	576.4	2.5	-3.6	+2.4	484.7	91.7	72.8
	May 13	2.4	561.6	475.4	86.2	5.5	556.1	571.9	2.5	-4.5	-3.4	482.4	89.6	—
	June 10	2.3	541.5	459.8	81.7	6.0	535.5	583.8	2.5	+11.9	+1.3	490.3	93.5	1.6
	July 8	2.5	574.3	481.6	92.7	17.5	556.8	598.4	2.6	+14.6	+7.3	502.7	95.7	27.2
	August 12	2.8	661.0	540.7	120.3	5.8	601.4	615.5	2.6	+17.1	+14.5	516.2	99.3	30.5
	September 9	2.8	649.7	532.0	117.7	36.3	613.4	627.3	2.7	+11.8	+14.5	523.4	103.9	32.9
	October 14†	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	15.1	625.7	637.0	2.7	+9.7	+12.9	533.5	103.5	2.6
	November 11†	2.8	653.0	539.4	113.6	9.4	643.6	649.9	2.8	-12.9	+11.5	543.9	106.0	—
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	3.3	771.8	635.1	136.7	9.1	762.7	712.9	3.0	..	..	586.7	126.2	4.6
	February 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	740.1	3.1	+27.1	..	609.1	131.0	—
	March 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	760.5	3.2	+20.4	..	624.0	136.5	0.1
	April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	798.3	3.4	+37.8	+28.4	654.7	143.6	94.8
	May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	15.8	834.5	850.3	3.6	+32.0	+36.7	694.5	155.8	—
	June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	893.5	3.8	+43.2	+44.4	728.2	165.3	3.8
	July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	968.2	4.1	+74.7	+56.6	780.0	188.2	97.8
	August 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	985.4	997.4	4.2	+29.2	+49.0	800.8	196.6	99.3
	September 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,034.4	4.4	+37.0	+47.0	827.1	207.3	103.8
	October 9‡	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,088.7	4.6	+54.3	+40.2	864.4	224.3	18.1
	November 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,133.0	4.8	+44.3	+45.2	897.6	235.4	—
	December 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,174.6	5.0	+41.6	+46.7	929.9	244.7	10.7
1976	January 8§	5.5	1,303.2	1,017.4	285.8	40.7	1,262.6	1,210.5	5.1	+35.9	+40.6	951.1	259.4	127.1
	February 12	5.5	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,232.4	5.2	+21.9	+33.1	963.6	268.8	—
	March 11	5.5	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,226.6	5.2	-5.8	+17.4	956.2	270.4	0.1
	April 8	5.4	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,233.7	5.2	+7.1	+7.7	960.6	273.2	179.3
	May 13	5.4	1,271.8	982.9	288.9	37.8	1,234.1	1,250.0	5.3	+16.3	+5.9	971.8	278.1	0.3
	June 10	5.6	1,331.8	1,009.4	322.4	122.9	1,208.9	1,255.7	5.3	+5.7	+9.7	973.6	282.2	6.0
	July 8	6.2	1,463.5	1,071.2	392.2	208.5	1,255.0	1,294.6	5.5	+38.9	+20.3	988.3	306.3	108.8
	August 12	6.4	1,502.0	1,093.2	408.8	203.4	1,298.6	1,309.4	5.6	+14.8	+19.8	991.4	317.9	122.7
	September 9	6.2	1,455.7	1,059.8	395.9	149.8	1,305.9	1,318.6	5.6	+9.2	+20.9	993.6	325.0	131.8
	October 14	5.8	1,377.1	1,010.0	367.1	82.7	1,294.4	1,305.4	5.5	-13.2	+3.6	981.8	323.6	9.1
	November 11†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9†	5.8	1,371.0	..	..	51.0	1,320.0	1,330.0	5.6	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	6.1	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	51.0	1,397.2	1,345.1	5.7	+15.1	..	1,004.0	341.1	10.3

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1975 estimate (23,573,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1975 onwards.
 † Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made for December 1974, and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.
 ‡ From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—were notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see Gazette, September 1975, page 906).
 § In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.
 ¶ The seasonally adjusted series from January 1973 onwards has been calculated as described on page 267 of March 1976 issue of the Gazette.
 †† Because of recent industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available. Figures for December 1976 are estimates.

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)		
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted||		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males		Females	
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*						
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1972	January 10	4.1	926.6	782.2	144.4	10.1	916.6	860.5	3.8	+12.8	+17.3	726.6	133.9	2.0
	February 14	4.1	925.1	781.2	143.9	8.4	916.7	870.7	3.9	+10.2	+12.1	736.7	134.0	0.1
	March 13	4.1	924.7	780.2	144.4	7.1	917.6	876.2	3.9	+5.5	+9.5	740.6	135.6	0.1
	April 10	4.1	911.8	766.7	145.1	16.5	895.4	868.1	3.9	-8.1	+2.6	732.2	135.9	16.4
	May 8	3.7	831.8	699.6	132.2	10.1	821.8	838.0	3.7	-30.1	-10.9	704.9	133.1	0.2
	June 12	3.4	765.5	646.8	118.7	8.4	757.1	808.1	3.6	-22.7	-22.7	680.1	128.0	1.8
	July 10	3.5	775.1	649.8	125.3	19.2	755.9	804.6	3.6	-3.5	-21.2	675.4	129.2	28.6
	August 14	3.7	833.4	686.1	147.3	60.9	772.5	799.9	3.6	-4.7	-12.7	670.1	129.8	30.4
	September 11	3.7	823.0	681.8	141.1	42.0	781.0	803.3	3.6	+3.4	-1.6	675.6	127.7	25.0
	October 9	3.5	789.5											

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†				Males (000's)	Females (000's)	
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		Total number (000's)	Percentage rate* (per cent)	Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)			
SOUTH EAST													
1976	January 8	4.0	296.3	236.8	59.6	291.5	280.0	3.7	+11.5	+12.0	224.1	55.9	26.6
	February 12	4.0	301.5	239.4	62.1	297.6	287.4	3.8	+7.4	+10.3	228.7	58.7	—
	March 11	4.0	298.9	237.3	61.6	295.8	287.1	3.8	-0.3	+6.2	228.2	58.9	—
	April 8	4.0	299.7	238.1	61.6	295.8	288.2	3.8	+1.1	+2.8	229.3	58.9	38.5
	May 13	4.0	296.5	234.8	61.7	290.4	292.5	3.9	+4.3	+1.7	232.4	60.1	—
	June 10	4.1	307.9	240.9	67.1	284.3	294.6	3.9	+2.1	+2.5	234.7	59.8	0.4
	July 8	4.4	331.8	252.7	79.2	317.7	303.8	4.0	+9.2	+5.2	239.2	64.6	22.1
	August 12	4.7	349.8	263.6	86.2	312.1	315.6	4.2	+11.8	+7.7	245.4	70.3	27.2
	September 9	4.6	343.5	258.9	84.6	316.1	319.5	4.3	+3.9	+8.3	247.1	72.3	27.8
	October 14	4.3	325.6	246.4	79.1	312.2	314.3	4.2	-5.2	+3.5	242.4	72.0	2.7
	November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	4.6	342.8	262.4	80.3	336.1	324.6	4.3	..	..	249.0	75.6	4.1
EAST ANGLIA													
1976	January 8	4.8	33.4	26.7	6.8	32.9	31.1	4.5	+1.5	+1.3	24.7	6.3	2.5
	February 12	4.9	33.9	27.0	6.9	33.4	31.3	4.5	+0.2	+1.0	24.9	6.4	—
	March 11	4.8	33.2	26.3	6.9	32.8	30.9	4.5	-0.4	+0.4	24.4	6.5	—
	April 8	4.8	33.2	26.2	7.0	32.8	31.1	4.5	+0.2	—	24.6	6.5	4.2
	May 13	4.7	32.6	25.7	6.9	31.7	31.4	4.5	+0.3	—	25.0	6.5	—
	June 10	4.9	33.6	26.0	7.6	30.5	32.0	4.6	+0.6	+0.4	25.4	6.6	—
	July 8	5.0	34.4	25.9	8.5	30.5	32.2	4.7	+0.2	+0.4	25.1	7.1	1.8
	August 12	5.2	35.8	26.8	9.0	32.0	33.5	4.8	+1.3	+0.7	25.9	7.6	2.4
	September 9	5.0	34.7	25.9	8.8	31.8	33.1	4.8	-0.4	+0.3	25.5	7.6	2.5
	October 14	4.9	33.7	25.2	8.5	32.2	33.0	4.8	-0.1	+0.3	25.3	7.7	0.1
	November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.3	36.9	28.4	8.5	36.2	34.4	5.0	..	..	26.4	8.0	0.7
SOUTH WEST													
1976	January 8	6.4	100.9	78.4	22.5	98.4	92.9	5.9	+2.6	+3.6	72.9	20.0	8.8
	February 12	6.5	102.5	79.2	23.2	100.6	95.9	6.0	+3.0	+3.0	74.7	21.1	—
	March 11	6.4	101.4	78.3	23.1	99.9	95.9	6.0	—	+1.9	74.5	21.4	—
	April 8	6.3	99.9	77.5	22.4	98.3	95.8	6.0	-0.1	+1.0	74.6	21.2	12.4
	May 13	6.0	95.5	74.5	21.0	93.3	95.0	6.0	-0.8	-0.3	74.2	20.8	—
	June 10	6.2	97.6	75.1	22.6	89.0	94.8	6.0	-0.2	-0.4	74.1	20.7	—
	July 8	6.6	104.1	78.5	25.7	91.9	97.0	6.1	+2.2	+0.4	75.3	21.8	6.4
	August 12	6.7	107.1	80.0	27.1	94.9	98.1	6.2	+1.1	+1.0	75.1	22.9	7.7
	September 9	6.6	104.4	78.0	26.4	95.6	98.5	6.2	+0.4	+1.3	75.2	23.3	8.0
	October 14	6.6	105.5	78.4	27.1	100.4	101.7	6.4	+3.2	+1.5	76.9	24.8	0.1
	November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	7.1	113.1	84.7	28.4	110.2	104.7	6.6	..	..	79.0	25.8	0.4
WEST MIDLANDS													
1976	January 8†	5.6	129.6	100.8	28.8	125.7	123.2	5.4	+4.5	+4.0	96.6	26.6	13.3
	February 12	5.7	130.1	101.5	28.5	127.5	125.9	5.5	+2.7	+3.6	98.9	27.0	—
	March 11	5.6	127.8	99.8	28.1	125.7	123.9	5.4	-2.0	+1.8	97.0	26.9	—
	April 8	5.5	125.5	97.6	27.9	123.3	121.9	5.3	-2.0	-0.5	95.0	26.9	16.2
	May 13	5.5	125.9	97.4	28.5	121.7	122.7	5.3	+0.8	-1.1	95.8	26.9	—
	June 10	5.5	126.9	96.8	30.1	119.5	122.7	5.3	—	-0.4	95.3	27.4	0.4
	July 8	6.5	149.3	107.2	42.1	125.0	127.2	5.5	+4.5	+1.8	96.2	31.0	11.3
	August 12	6.7	152.8	109.2	43.6	128.3	127.7	5.6	+0.5	+1.7	96.3	31.4	13.0
	September 9	6.4	145.8	104.0	41.7	128.4	128.1	5.6	+0.4	+1.8	95.9	32.1	14.3
	October 14	5.7	131.7	95.0	36.7	122.5	121.8	5.3	-6.3	-1.8	91.3	30.6	1.1
	November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.6	129.1	94.4	34.7	125.1	122.6	5.3	..	..	90.6	32.0	0.6

* , †, ‡, see footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†				Males (000's)	Females (000's)	
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		Total number (000's)	Percentage rate* (per cent)	Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)			
EAST MIDLANDS													
1976	January 8	4.7	71.6	56.4	15.1	70.3	67.8	4.4	+3.0	+2.4	53.5	14.4	6.9
	February 12	4.6	71.1	56.1	15.0	70.0	67.5	4.4	-0.3	+1.7	53.2	14.3	—
	March 11	4.5	69.4	54.6	14.8	68.6	66.5	4.3	-1.0	+0.6	52.2	14.3	—
	April 8	4.5	68.6	53.7	14.9	67.8	66.0	4.3	-0.5	-0.6	51.6	14.5	12.5
	May 13	4.5	68.4	53.2	15.2	66.8	67.4	4.4	+1.4	-0.1	52.5	14.9	—
	June 10	4.8	74.2	55.8	18.4	65.5	67.7	4.4	+0.3	+0.4	52.6	15.1	—
	July 8	5.3	81.3	59.2	22.1	69.5	71.6	4.7	+3.9	+1.9	54.6	17.0	5.9
	August 12	5.4	82.4	60.0	22.3	72.5	73.1	4.8	+1.5	+1.9	55.4	17.7	7.5
	September 9	5.2	80.1	58.5	21.6	73.3	73.7	4.8	+0.6	+2.0	55.6	18.1	8.1
	October 14	4.7	72.5	53.6	19.0	69.4	70.3	4.6	-3.4	-0.4	53.1	17.2	0.5
	November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.0	76.3	57.4	18.9	74.9	72.4	4.7	..	..	54.4	18.0	0.4
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE													
1976	January 8	5.3	109.3	87.4	21.9	106.7	102.1	5.0	+3.2	+3.7	82.0	20.1	11.9
	February 12	5.4	110.7	87.9	22.9	108.6	105.2	5.1	+3.1	+3.4	83.8	21.3	—
	March 11	5.3	108.1	85.5	22.6	106.6	103.7	5.0	-1.5	+1.6	82.1	21.6	—
	April 8	5.2	107.9	84.8	23.0	105.6	103.4	5.0	-0.3	+0.4	81.8	21.6	18.6
	May 13	5.2	107.4	84.1	23.3	103.8	105.4	5.1	+2.0	+0.1	83.4	21.9	—
	June 10	5.6	115.8	87.8	28.0	101.7	106.1	5.2	+0.7	+0.8	83.4	22.7	0.4
	July 8	6.1	126.2	91.9	34.4	104.8	108.8	5.3	+2.7	+1.8	84.3	24.5	10.8
	August 12	6.2	126.5	91.1	35.4	106.6	108.0	5.3	-0.8	+0.8	82.5	25.6	13.3
	September 9	5.9	121.4	87.8	33.7	107.3	108.1	5.3	+0.1	+0.7	82.1	25.9	13.9
	October 14	5.5	113.4	83.5	29.9	106.6	107.2	5.2	-0.9	-0.5	81.4	25.8	0.3
	November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.6	115.1	86.6	28.5	112.0	107.4	5.2	..	..	81.2	26.3	0.3
NORTH WEST													
1976	January 8	6.7	189.3	150.6	38.7	183.3	177.4	6.3	+3.4	+5.4	142.3	35.1	20.1
	February 12	6.7	188.1	148.8	39.2	183.3	178.6	6.4	+1.2	+3.8	142.5	36.2	—
	March 11	6.6	185.6	146.9	38.7	181.8	177.6	6.3	-1.0	+1.2	141.2	36.4	—
	April 8	6.6	185.3	146.4	38.9	182.1	178.6	6.4	+1.0	+0.4	141.7	36.9	23.9
	May 13	6.6	185.9	145.7	40.2	179.0	180.2	6.4	+1.6	+0.5	142.4	37.8	—
	June 10												

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS					Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)			
	Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School-leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†			Males		Females		
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month				Average change over 3 months ended	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
WALES														
1976	January 8	7.4	77.2	60.5	16.7	2.9	74.3	70.5	6.7	+1.0	+2.1	55.9	14.6	9.6
	February 12	7.3	76.1	59.5	16.6	2.5	73.6	71.0	6.8	+0.5	+1.2	56.0	15.0	—
	March 11	7.1	74.3	57.7	16.6	1.9	72.4	70.4	6.7	-0.6	+0.3	55.2	15.3	—
	April 8	7.0	73.9	57.4	16.5	1.5	72.4	71.5	6.8	+1.1	+0.4	55.8	15.7	13.0
	May 13	7.0	73.6	56.6	16.9	3.2	70.4	71.5	6.8	—	+0.1	55.7	15.8	—
	June 10	7.0	73.8	56.1	17.7	5.9	67.9	71.5	6.8	—	+0.4	55.4	16.1	0.1
	July 8	7.8	81.5	59.1	22.3	11.3	70.2	72.8	6.9	+1.3	+0.4	55.2	17.6	7.9
	August 12	8.1	84.8	61.1	23.7	13.4	71.3	72.3	6.9	-0.5	+0.3	54.8	17.6	8.8
	September 9	7.9	82.5	59.5	23.0	10.5	72.0	72.8	6.9	+0.5	+0.4	54.8	18.0	10.1
	October 14	7.6	79.5	57.6	21.8	6.1	73.4	73.5	7.0	+0.7	+0.3	55.2	18.4	0.2
	November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	8.0	83.4	61.0	22.3	3.5	79.8	76.0	7.3	..	..	56.4	19.7	0.7
SCOTLAND														
1976	January 8	6.9	150.1	111.2	38.9	10.0	140.1	131.2	6.0	+3.0	+3.5	98.5	32.7	12.1
	February 12	6.7	146.8	108.6	38.2	6.3	140.4	134.1	6.2	+2.9	+3.0	100.2	34.0	—
	March 11	6.7	145.1	107.3	37.8	4.9	140.2	135.5	6.2	+1.4	+2.4	101.3	34.2	—
	April 8	6.7	145.6	107.9	37.6	3.8	141.8	139.9	6.4	+4.4	+2.9	104.9	35.0	21.9
	May 13	6.5	141.9	105.2	36.7	2.9	139.1	142.2	6.5	+2.3	+2.7	106.1	36.1	0.3
	June 10	6.6	144.1	105.4	38.8	6.7	137.4	143.9	6.6	+1.7	+2.8	106.3	37.6	2.9
	July 8	7.6	165.6	117.3	48.4	22.7	142.9	146.9	6.8	+3.0	+2.3	107.3	39.6	11.0
	August 12	7.8	170.1	119.7	50.4	21.7	148.4	148.8	6.8	+1.9	+2.2	107.4	41.3	10.2
	September 9	7.4	161.4	113.4	48.0	15.3	146.1	149.4	6.9	+0.6	+1.9	107.2	42.2	11.5
	October 14	7.3	158.0	111.4	46.6	10.6	147.4	150.4	6.9	+1.0	+1.1	108.1	42.3	2.1
	November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	8.4	183.4	129.3	54.1	13.6	169.8	160.9	7.4	..	..	114.7	46.2	0.7
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1976	January 8	9.7	51.4	36.1	15.3	2.7	48.8	47.0	8.8	+1.2	+0.6	33.0	14.0	6.6
	February 12	9.6	51.0	35.8	15.2	2.1	48.9	47.6	8.9	+0.6	+0.6	33.4	14.2	—
	March 11	9.5	50.3	35.2	15.1	1.7	48.6	48.0	9.0	+0.4	+0.7	33.6	14.4	0.1
	April 8	9.4	49.9	35.0	14.9	1.4	48.5	48.0	9.0	—	+0.4	33.8	14.2	7.0
	May 13	9.7	51.5	35.9	15.6	2.7	48.8	49.6	9.3	+1.6	+0.6	34.7	14.9	—
	June 10	10.1	54.0	37.1	16.9	4.7	49.2	50.7	9.5	+1.1	+0.9	35.4	15.4	1.4
	July 8	11.5	61.0	40.5	20.5	9.1	51.9	51.8	9.7	+1.1	+1.3	35.8	16.0	6.8
	August 12	11.7	62.0	40.9	21.1	8.9	53.1	52.8	9.9	+1.0	+1.1	36.4	16.5	6.1
	September 9	11.4	60.6	40.2	20.3	7.5	53.1	53.6	10.1	+0.8	+0.9	37.0	16.6	6.9
	October 14	10.6	56.2	37.8	18.4	4.7	51.5	52.4	9.8	-1.2	+0.2	36.4	16.0	1.1
	November 11	10.4	55.5	37.5	18.0	3.7	51.8	52.2	9.8	-0.2	-0.2	36.1	16.1	—
	December 9	10.4	55.1	37.6	17.5	3.0	52.1	52.4	9.8	+0.2	-0.4	36.2	16.2	—
1977	January 13	10.9	58.0	40.1	17.8	2.8	55.2	53.4	10.0	+1.0	+0.4	37.0	16.4	0.7

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the following numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1975: South East 7,502,000, East Anglia 692,000, South West 1,587,000, West Midlands 2,295,000, East Midlands 1,534,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 2,056,000, North West 2,811,000, North 1,338,000, Wales 1,048,000, Scotland 2,176,000 and Northern Ireland 532,000.

† 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 for the region include estimates.

‡ The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1976 issue of the Gazette.

§ Note: Because of recent industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November and December 1976 are not available for Great Britain.

UNEMPLOYMENT simplified analysis by duration and age

TABLE 107

THOUSANDS

	GREAT BRITAIN*					UNITED KINGDOM*					
	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	
1972	January 10	183	11	616	113	923	189	11	652	115	967
	February 14	179	11	618	113	921	185	11	653	115	964
	March 13	163	10	633	115	921	169	10	667	117	963
	April 10‡	177	11	607	113	908	184	11	641	115	951
	May 8‡	149	10	569	111	839	156	10	601	113	880
	June 12	137	9	518	109	773	143	9	550	111	812
	July 10	172	10	492	108	782	179	10	525	110	824
	August 14	207	11	515	108	841	215	11	547	110	883
	September 11	180	11	532	108	831	187	11	562	110	870
	October 9	178	11	500	108	797	185	11	528	110	834
	November 13	157	10	502	109	778	163	10	530	111	814
	December 11	134	9	496	110	749	140	9	524	112	785
1973	January 8	152	10	506	112	780	157	10	537	114	818
	February 12	136	9	472	108	725	142	9	500	110	761
	March 12	124	8	451	107	690	129	8	479	109	725
	April 9	129	8	415	104	656	134	8	441	106	689
	May 14	109	7	380	102	598	114	7	404	104	629
	June 11	103	7	344	97	551	108	7	367	99	581
	July 9	124	8	314	96	542	130	8	337	98	573
	August 13	137	8	319	95	559	143	8	342	97	590
	September 10	124	8	309	93	534	130	8	330	95	563
	October 8	127	9	286	92	514	132	9	306	94	541
	November 12	112	8	288	91	499	117	8	309	92	526
	December 10	106	7	285	91	489	111	7	306	92	516
1974	January 14§	..	..	..	..	610	..	..	..	..	640
	February 11§	..	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	636
	March 11§	..	..	..	..	598	..	..	..	..	627
	April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95	614
	May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
	June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
	July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
	August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
	September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
	October 14‡	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93	651
	November 11‡	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94	660
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	..	..	773
	February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
	March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	September 8‡	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	October 9‡	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	January 8	196	11</								

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

TABLE 108

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services XXIV-XXVI	Public administration and defence XXVII	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
		I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII				
Total number (thousands)												
1973	February	15.0	19.5	211.7	108.8	8.1	48.4	71.0	114.5	35.5	86.0	710.9
	May	11.4	17.9	174.3	90.1	7.1	40.4	56.3	89.8	31.2	75.8	587.7
	August	9.3	17.6	152.4	79.3	6.5	33.9	49.6	83.0	29.8	76.0	530.0
	November	9.6	17.3	129.6	75.6	5.9	32.7	42.8	86.3	30.2	67.0	491.2
1974	February	12.4	17.9	159.9	112.9	6.1	37.1	56.6	98.9	31.8	69.3	596.1
	May	10.1	15.9	146.5	95.8	5.7	32.7	49.8	83.4	32.3	65.8	530.4
	August	10.1	15.9	158.4	100.6	5.8	31.9	53.1	90.0	34.1	82.7	572.7
	November	12.2	15.7	165.7	111.7	5.8	35.9	56.0	107.9	37.0	71.2	613.4
1975	February	15.9	15.7	217.1	144.2	5.9	43.6	74.0	123.8	40.2	76.7	748.7
	May	14.9	15.5	248.4	148.6	6.3	44.7	80.8	125.0	41.2	83.4	798.8
	August	16.8	16.6	293.4	163.6	6.9	48.6	95.2	148.3	45.3	123.6	943.8
	November‡	20.6	17.0	318.0	184.7	7.7	56.8	107.3	191.1	52.7	123.7	1,079.7
1976	February	24.4	17.5	357.1	221.7	8.7	64.4	128.8	209.0	56.8	136.9	1,225.4
	May	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.9	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
	August	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
Percentage rate‡												
1973	February	3.5	5.1	2.7	7.7	2.4	3.1	2.6	1.8	2.3	..	3.1
	May	2.6	4.7	2.2	6.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.4	2.0	..	2.6
	August	2.2	4.7	1.9	5.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.9	..	2.3
	November	2.2	4.6	1.7	5.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	..	2.2
1974	February	3.0	4.9	2.0	8.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.0	..	2.6
	May	2.4	4.4	1.9	6.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	..	2.3
	August	2.5	4.4	2.0	7.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	..	2.5
	November	3.0	4.3	2.1	8.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.3	..	2.7
1975	February	4.0	4.3	2.9	10.1	1.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	..	3.2
	May	3.7	4.2	3.3	10.4	1.8	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.5	..	3.5
	August	4.2	4.5	3.9	11.5	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.7	..	4.1
	November‡	5.1	4.7	4.2	13.0	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7
1976	February	6.1	4.8	4.7	15.6	2.5	4.2	4.6	3.1	3.4	..	5.3
	May	5.5	4.7	4.7	14.5	2.5	3.9	4.5	2.8	3.4	..	5.1
	August	5.4	4.7	4.6	13.6	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.0	3.7	..	5.4
Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)§												
1973	February	12.8	19.0	204.0	95.1	8.0	44.6	65.9	105.7	34.2	86.1	667.9
	May	11.8	18.3	172.3	92.1	7.2	40.6	56.4	95.9	32.2	80.7	602.8
	August	10.9	17.7	153.8	87.1	6.5	36.5	50.6	89.5	30.9	72.3	548.5
	November	9.5	17.1	137.7	80.4	5.9	32.8	45.0	79.7	29.4	66.3	495.2
1974	February	10.3	17.3	152.0	100.1	6.0	33.2	51.5	84.5	30.7	68.1	554.3
	May	10.5	16.4	144.5	97.3	5.8	32.8	49.8	90.2	33.1	71.0	545.3
	August	11.6	16.0	159.6	107.5	5.8	34.5	54.0	96.0	35.2	77.5	586.9
	November	12.2	15.5	174.3	117.0	5.8	36.1	58.3	101.5	36.3	71.3	619.3
1975	February	13.8	15.2	208.8	132.0	5.9	39.8	68.8	114.9	38.9	77.6	707.7
	May	15.3	15.9	246.6	149.9	6.4	44.9	80.8	131.1	42.1	89.2	813.8
	August	18.3	16.7	294.1	170.0	7.0	51.1	95.8	154.0	46.3	117.8	956.0
	November‡	20.7	16.8	327.1	190.3	7.8	57.2	109.9	184.9	52.1	124.3	1,087.2
1976	February	22.3	16.9	348.8	209.8	8.6	60.6	123.7	200.0	55.5	137.9	1,184.8
	May	22.4	17.6	351.8	207.8	8.7	60.4	125.8	199.1	57.5	147.6	1,200.4
	August	23.4	17.2	350.8	200.0	9.3	61.3	131.7	208.4	61.9	193.3	1,256.5

* Classified by industry in which last employed. Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.
 † The figures of total unemployment before November 1975 in this table, are adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date— notified on the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures, and all the industry figures are not adjusted.
 ‡ From October 1975 the day of the count of unemployed was changed from Monday to Thursday.
 § The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). The latest available, that for mid-1975, has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1975 onwards.
 ¶ The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1976 issue of the Gazette.
 Note: Because of recent 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								
1973	September	32,727	53,241	9,561	40,940	220,365	82,557	439,391
	December	31,268	48,952	9,353	40,881	197,838	80,077	408,369
1974	March	33,243	50,357	12,151	61,599	229,952	108,479	495,781
	June	32,093	48,655	10,457	49,802	200,737	91,799	433,543
	September	36,611	56,327	11,211	55,102	238,112	104,523	501,886
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	39,611	60,357	15,150	89,931	269,213	146,304	620,566
	June	40,958	61,530	16,015	98,019	287,686	157,656	661,864
	September	51,489	76,294	19,248	112,510	377,729	195,076	832,346
	December*	56,460	72,949	21,667	133,461	360,540	222,717	867,794
1976	March	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
	June	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
	September	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1973	September	7.4	12.1	2.2	9.3	50.2	18.8	100.0
	December	7.7	12.0	2.3	10.0	48.4	19.6	100.0
1974	March	6.7	10.2	2.5	12.4	46.4	21.9	100.0
	June	7.4	11.2	2.4	11.5	46.3	21.2	100.0
	September	7.3	11.2	2.2	11.0	47.4	20.8	100.0
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	6.4	9.7	2.4	14.5	43.4	23.6	100.0
	June	6.2	9.3	2.4	14.8	43.5	23.8	100.0
	September	6.2	9.2	2.3	13.5	45.4	23.4	100.0
	December*	6.5	8.4	2.5	15.4	41.5	25.7	100.0
1976	March	6.3	8.2	2.6	16.1	40.7	26.2	100.0
	June	6.4	8.4	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
	September	7.1	9.1	2.7	15.0	40.8	25.3	100.0
FEMALES								
1973	September	8,590	24,046	7,087	2,222	18,877	20,846	81,668
	December	7,292	19,552	6,085	1,765	14,485	18,867	68,046
1974	March	7,525	23,194	8,387	2,240	17,715	21,833	80,894
	June	6,617	20,269	6,654	1,967	16,275	17,712	69,494
	September	8,944	31,251	9,015	2,385	26,648	22,251	100,494
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	9,199	38,908	14,645	3,351	28,518	29,065	123,686
	June	8,894	41,739	15,308	4,127	32,869	31,044	133,991
	September	14,600	70,924	22,523	5,270	65,968	44,253	223,538
	December*	16,161	70,173	26,324	6,320	47,590	47,043	213,611
1976	March	17,124	80,113	32,350	7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399
	June	16,216	77,624	31,488	7,765	52,526	52,596	239,215
	September	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1973	September	10.5	29.4	8.7	2.7	23.1	25.5	100.0
	December	10.7	28.7	8.9	2.6	21.3	27.7	100.0
1974	March	9.3	28.7	10.4	2.8	21.9	27.0	100.0
	June	9.5	29.2	9.6	2.8	23.4	25.5	100.0
	September	8.9	31.1	9.0	2.4	26.5	22.1	100.0
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	7.4	31.5	11.8	2.7	23.1	23.5	100.0
	June	6.6	31.2	11.4	3.1	24.5	23.2	100.0
	September	6.5	31.7	10.1	2.4	29.5	19.8	100.0
	December*	7.6	32.9	12.3	3.0	22.3	22.0	100.0
1976	March	7.0	32.8	13.2	3.0	21.9	22.1	100.0
	June	6.8	32.4	13.2	3.2	22.4	22.0	100.0
	September	8.4	34.2	12.6	2.9	21.2	20.7	100.0

* The figures from December 1975 exclude adult students.
 † CODOT (and Key List) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.
 ‡ CODOT (and Key List) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.
 § Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.
 ¶ This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.
 ¶ Information is not available for December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
 Note: Because of recent industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for December 1976 are not yet available.

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	Total||
MALES								
1971 January	22.6	34.1	135.9	95.0	89.4	88.7	106.4	572.1
July	31.4	44.5	156.3	100.7	95.8	92.6	107.0	628.3
1972 January*	33.9	51.7	202.6	134.3	120.7	113.0	123.6	779.8
July	35.0	47.1	168.2	106.8	101.1	100.3	117.5	676.0
1973 January	28.1	44.9	163.7	103.4	97.9	101.5	121.1	660.6
July	16.5	28.7	106.4	68.1	68.7	77.7	103.7	469.8
1974 January†	21.2	32.4	120.3	72.6	65.9	73.5	94.4	480.3
July	61.3	80.9	241.9	123.2	99.4	95.9	112.3	814.9
1975 January†	57.5	73.0	297.5	168.5	130.0	123.2	131.6	981.3
July	146.6	70.3	276.8	158.9	124.3	121.3	132.5	1,030.7
1977 January	62.9	72.5	307.6	181.3	136.8	134.3	138.6	1,034.0
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1971 January	3.9	6.0	23.8	16.6	15.6	15.5	18.6	100.0
July	5.0	7.1	24.9	16.0	15.2	14.7	17.0	100.0
1972 January*	4.3	6.6	26.0	17.2	15.5	14.5	15.8	100.0
July	5.2	7.0	24.9	15.8	15.0	14.8	17.4	100.0
1973 January	4.3	6.8	24.8	15.6	14.8	15.4	18.3	100.0
July	3.5	6.1	22.6	14.5	14.6	16.5	22.1	100.0
1974 January†	4.4	6.7	25.1	15.1	13.7	15.3	19.6	100.0
July	7.5	9.9	29.7	15.1	12.2	11.8	13.8	100.0
1976 January‡§	5.9	7.4	30.3	17.2	13.3	12.6	13.4	100.0
July	14.2	6.8	26.9	15.4	12.1	11.8	12.9	100.0
1977 January	6.1	7.0	29.8	17.5	13.2	13.0	13.4	100.0
FEMALES								
1971 January	13.4	13.2	29.0	10.1	13.8	19.6	0.6	99.6
July	18.1	16.7	33.2	10.3	14.0	19.6	0.7	112.6
1972 January*	22.0	21.8	44.4	13.6	17.5	24.8	0.7	144.7
July	21.9	21.2	42.2	11.9	14.9	22.0	0.6	134.7
1973 January	18.9	22.8	43.4	11.9	15.0	22.8	0.6	135.4
July	10.5	14.3	30.6	8.0	10.1	17.6	0.4	91.5
1974 January†	12.1	15.8	32.0	8.1	9.3	15.4	0.4	93.3
July	43.7	47.0	75.8	18.1	18.4	23.4	0.9	227.2
1976 January‡§	48.6	45.5	91.4	26.8	25.5	31.7	1.1	270.5
July	121.8	51.5	102.7	30.8	29.2	34.5	1.3	371.8
1977 January	59.5	57.4	125.4	37.8	34.4	40.4	1.4	356.2
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1971 January	13.4	13.2	29.1	10.1	13.8	19.7	0.6	100.0
July	16.0	14.8	29.5	9.2	12.5	17.4	0.6	100.0
1972 January*	15.2	15.1	30.7	9.4	12.1	17.1	0.5	100.0
July	16.3	15.7	31.3	8.8	11.1	16.3	0.4	100.0
1973 January	14.0	16.8	32.0	8.8	11.1	16.8	0.4	100.0
July	11.5	15.6	33.4	8.8	11.0	19.2	0.4	100.0
1974 January†	13.0	17.0	34.3	8.7	10.0	16.5	0.5	100.0
July	19.2	20.7	33.4	8.0	8.1	10.3	0.4	100.0
1976 January‡§	18.0	16.8	33.8	9.9	9.4	11.7	0.4	100.0
July	32.8	13.8	27.6	8.3	7.8	9.3	0.3	100.0
1977 January	16.7	16.1	35.2	10.6	9.6	11.3	0.4	100.0

* Up to January 1972, the figures were adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures are not so adjusted.
 † Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
 ‡ Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates.
 § From January 1976, the count was made on a Thursday and, at earlier dates, on 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

	Under 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								
1973 July	101.5	49.9	59.1	47.9	73.1	78.8	150.9	561.3
October	86.0	49.6	63.1	47.6	65.3	62.1	142.6	516.3
1974 January†	136.1	79.2	74.1	67.5	93.3	71.5	131.9	653.8
April	123.0	60.0	68.5	52.3	76.6	69.4	123.9	573.6
July	105.1	69.7	88.8	70.9	88.3	72.0	127.7	622.6
October	140.9	141.9	132.4	108.4	147.9	113.3	135.6	920.4
1975 January†	197.6	148.7	140.1	114.8	165.5	132.5	143.0	1,042.2
October‡	163.9	103.7	157.7	162.5	195.1	154.5	161.2	1,098.6
1976 January	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
April	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
July	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
October	136.4	113.4	166.9	151.5	262.8	225.3	264.6	1,320.9
1977 January	125.7	81.0	179.7	183.0	279.9	256.8	284.3	1,390.2
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1973 July	18.1	8.9	10.5	8.5	13.0	14.0	26.9	100.0
October	16.7	9.6	12.2	9.2	12.6	12.0	27.6	100.0
1974 January†	20.8	12.1	11.3	10.3	14.3	10.9	20.2	100.0
April	21.4	10.5	11.9	9.1	13.3	12.1	21.6	100.0
July	16.9	11.2	14.3	11.4	14.2	11.6	20.5	100.0
October	15.3	15.4	14.4	11.8	16.1	12.3	14.7	100.0
1975 January†	19.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	15.9	12.7	13.7	100.0
October‡	14.9	9.4	14.4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
1976 January	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
April	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
July	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
October	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.5	19.9	17.1	20.0	100.0
1977 January	9.0	5.8	12.9	13.2	20.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
MALES								
1973 July	78.0	39.8	48.1	39.0	60.2	67.4	137.3	469.8
October	67.3	38.8	50.3	38.9	55.1	53.2	129.2	432.9
1974 January†	99.3	60.3	60.6	56.0	79.8	62.5	119.5	537.8
April	93.8	48.2	56.5	43.4	65.0	60.7	112.7	480.3
July	81.4	54.5	70.0	57.0	74.7	62.8	115.9	516.3
1975 January†	104.9	97.4	103.5	85.4	121.9	97.5	122.9	733.5
April	134.2	106.5	108.9	90.9	132.8	112.5	129.2	814.9
October‡	118.6	75.3	115.6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855.1
1976 January	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
April	89.0	66.8	111.9	111.3	190.2	203.6	186.2	959.1
July	135.0	94.8	142.1	102.7	165.2	189.1	201.8	1,030.7
October	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
1977 January	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
FEMALES								
1973 July	23.6	10.2	11.1	8.9	12.9	11.4	13.6	91.5
October	18.7	10.8	12.8	8.7	10.2	8.8	13.3	83.4
1974 January†	36.8	18.9	13.5	11.6	13.6	9.1	12.5	115.9
April	29.2	11.8	12.0	8.8	11.6	8.7	11.2	93.3
July	23.7	15.2	18.8	13.9	13.6	9.2	11.9	106.3
1975 January†	36.0	44.5	29.0	23.0	26.1	15.7	12.8	186.9
April	63.4	42.2	31.3	23.9	32.6	19.9	13.9	227.2
October‡	45.2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
1976 January	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
April	31.1	23.7	40.5	39.8	59.2	53.1	24.8	272.1
July	78.4	48.0	64.6	40.0	58.3	54.4	28.0	371.8
October	40.9	35.5	52.3	46.3	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

* All the figures in this table are unadjusted in respect of amendments notified on the four days following the count.
 † Information is not available for January 1974 because of an energy crisis and for January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
 ‡ From October 1975 onwards the figures exclude adult students. Also from October 1975 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.
 § Before October 1975, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

UNEMPLOYMENT

unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

TABLE 112 THOUSANDS

		Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receiving supplementary allowance only	Others registered for work	Total
1973	February	236	75	261	145	718
	May	186	55	223	126	591
	November	150	41	180	122	494
1974	February†	..	..	..	..	599
	May	172	58	186	119	535
	November	209	67	201	144	621
1975	February	271	91	236	159	757
	May	303	96	252	162	813
	November	421	124	373	202	1,120
1976	February	483	152	416	202	1,253
	May	454	143	420	203	1,220

Notes: (1) The analysis by entitlement to benefit is made on the first Monday in the month. Estimates based on this analysis are made for a date later in the month, currently the second Thursday, when the numbers unemployed are counted.
 (2) The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school-leavers, people previously self-employed and others seeking employment with an employer, who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed to qualify for unemployment benefit; some retired people who are again seeking paid employment; and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment.
 (3) Because of recent industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.
 † Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.

UNEMPLOYMENT
international comparisons

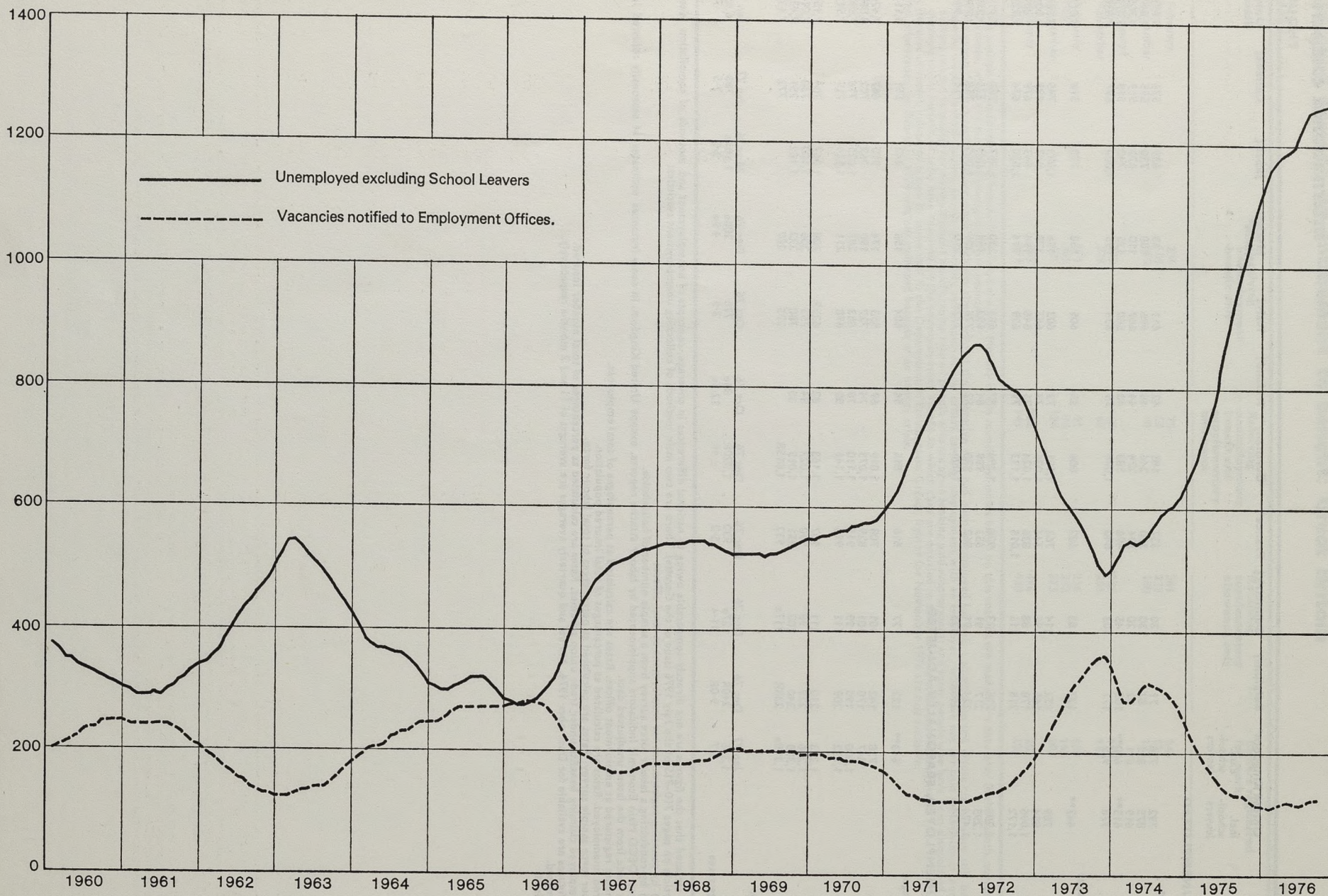
TABLE 113 THOUSANDS

	United Kingdom*	Belgium†	Denmark‡	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy‡	Netherlands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡	
	Incl. school-leavers	Excl. school-leavers										
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED												
Annual averages												
1971	792	776	71	30	337	185	42	613	62	639	536	4,993
1972	875	855	87	30	380	246	48	696	108	730	555	4,840
1973	619	611	92	20	394	274	44	669	110	670	519	4,305
1974	615**	600**	105	45	498	583	48	560	135	740	519	5,076
1975	978	929	177	103	840	1,074	75	654	195	1,000	697	7,830
Quarterly averages												
1974 4th												
	647**		127	83	682	806	55	605	158	770	518	5,612
1975 1st												
2nd	789	152	114	763	1,151	73	603	196	1,073	745	8,282	
3rd	854	161	95	744	1,036	74	667	178	947	693	8,004	
4th	1,096	178	88	836	1,024	75	648	194	943	678	7,809	
	1,172	218	116	1,015	1,133	79	699	214	1,030	674	7,223	
1976 1st												
2nd	1,298	226	123	978	1,296	87	681	230	1,257	787	7,911	
3rd	1,295	217	91	853	989	84	693	194	1,083	726	6,950	
4th	1,474	224	91	868	928	82	776	209	1,010	718	7,309	
	1,374e	248R	123		1,006		777	210		714	6,983	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Quarterly averages												
1974 4th												
		643**	122	77	616	815	56	604	156	842	551	6,117
1975 1st												
2nd		738	142	101	708	1,019	69	553	174	910	667	7,476
3rd		847	170	101	829	1,073	74	727	190	962	702	8,087
4th		1,000	190	99	915	1,110	78	653	207	1,025	716	7,997
		1,132	209	111	916	1,141	80	698	211	1,124	719	7,912
1976 1st												
2nd		1,223	210	111	907	1,163	82	625R	208	1,067	704	7,151
3rd		1,246	229	98	950	1,027	84	755	206	1,100	738	7,014
4th		1,308	240	102	951	1,015	85	780	222	1,102	751	7,439
		1,318e	238R	117e	932	1,015R		775	207		772	7,632
1976 latest data												
Month		Jan 77	Dec 76	Dec 76	Dec 76	Dec 76	Oct 76	Oct 76	Dec 76	Nov 76	Jan 77	Jan 76
Number		1,345	240R	127e	930	1,020R	84e	775	200e	1,103e	780	6,958
Percentage rates		5.7	9.0R	11.4	5.2	4.4R	12.3e	3.9	4.9e	2.0	7.5	7.3

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.
 § Unemployed claiming benefits under trade union schemes. Rates are calculated as percentages of total number insured.
 ** No figures are available for December 1974. Annual and quarterly averages are averages of 11 and 2 months respectively.
 e Estimated.
 R Revised.

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



The moving averages for November and December 1974 and January 1975 have been calculated from interpolated data

* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

Average of 3 months ended		UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
		Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow (10)	Outflow (11)	Excess of inflow over outflow (12)
		Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)			
1967	October 9	249	92	341	242	93	335	7	-1	6	173	169	4
1968	January 8	243	88	331	240	88	328	3	-1	3	172	172	-
	April 8	248	89	337	247	91	338	1	-2	-1	181	179	3
	July 8	241	82	323	237	83	320	4	-1	3	181	178	3
	October 14	241	82	323	247	83	330	-6	-1	-7	182	180	1
1969	January 13	246	83	329	251	84	335	-6	-1	-7	190	188	3
	April 14	251	80	331	252	81	333	-1	-1	-2	181	180	2
	July 14	248	80	328	247	79	327	1	1	1	179	179	-1
	October 13	250	81	331	245	80	326	4	-	5	178	178	-
1970	January 12	251	80	331	249	81	329	3	-1	1	179	180	-
	April 13	252	80	332	250	79	329	2	1	3	189	192	-2
	July 13	244	78	322	244	78	322	-1	-	-	187	187	-
	October 12	239	79	318	237	78	315	2	1	3	183	187	-4
1971	January 11	246	79	325	236	77	313	10	2	12	176	181	-5
	April 5	251	81	332	233	78	311	18	4	22	158	167	-9
	July 12	248	78	326	227	75	302	21	3	24	157	162	-6
	October 11	250	81	332	236	78	314	15	3	18	157	159	-2
1972	January 10	245	84	329	232	81	313	13	3	16	160	157	3
	April 10	230	78	308	228	78	306	2	-	2	163	159	4
	July 10	228	80	308	245	82	327	-17	-2	-19	174	172	2
	October 9	227	78	304	234	78	312	-7	-1	-8	180	174	5
1973	January 8	213	75	288	231	77	307	-18	-1	-19	198	182	16
	April 9	210	76	286	232	80	312	-22	-4	-26	235	213	22
	July 9	210	74	283	223	77	300	-13	-4	-17	232	217	15
	October 8	206	73	278	219	76	295	-13	-4	-17	233	222	11
1974	January 14	214	74	288	213	73	286	2	1	2	207	219	-12
	February 11	221	75	296	210	72	281	11	3	15	194	214	-20
	March 11	225	76	300	210	73	283	15	2	18	189	209	-20
	April 8§	228	78	305	220	76	296	7	2	9	207	208	-1
	May 13	227	79	306	227	79	306	1	-	-	218	208	10
	June 10	231	82	313	230	81	311	1	1	2	223	212	11
	July 8	232	83	315	230	82	312	2	1	4	220	216	4
	August 12	238	86	323	230	83	313	8	3	11	212	219	-6
	September 9||	239	86	325	231	83	314	8	3	11	208	216	-8
	October 14||	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	-9
	November 11||	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10	201	211	-10
1975	December 9||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	January 20||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 10||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May 12||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
	July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	-16
	August 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	-8
	September 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	-4
	October 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	-5
	November 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	-6
1976	December 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	-5
	January 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	-1
	February 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
	March 11	240	111	351	229	101	330	11	10	22	156	149	7
	April 8	244	113	357	239	108	347	5	5	10	163	159	4
	May 13	245	116	361	240	112	352	-	4	9	165	168	-3
	June 10‡	249	120	369	242	116	358	-	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

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

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

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

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

|| Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency no counts were made during the period November 1974 to March 1975 and the figures for the period September to November 1974 include some estimates.

Note: Because of recent industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for November and December 1976.

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													
1974 August 7	139.0	10.2	24.0	22.2	18.2	22.1	24.9	13.6	9.4	19.1	302.7	4.1	306.8
September 4	138.3	10.4	24.6	21.9	18.2	22.3	26.1	13.7	9.7	22.1	307.2	4.2	311.4
October 9*	136.7	9.9	21.3	21.6	17.9	21.6	24.7	13.6	8.9	22.8	299.1	4.3	303.4
November 6*	124.9	8.3	18.0	..	17.2	19.9	22.1	11.7	8.3	21.9	270.9	3.9	274.8
December 4*	..	..	16.4	..	..	17.2	20.0	10.4	7.2	21.0	..	3.5	..
1975 January 8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	..
February 5*	80.2	5.0	11.2	..	10.0	14.3	14.5	10.6	5.9	17.1	180.6	3.9	184.5
March 5	75.5	5.6	12.5	10.0	9.5	14.0	14.0	11.3	6.5	19.1	178.0	3.6	181.6
April 9	72.7	4.8	12.8	8.8	9.0	13.9	14.2	11.1	6.5	19.7	173.4	3.4	176.8
May 7	67.3	5.1	12.2	8.0	8.8	12.4	13.9	10.9	6.2	19.3	164.1	3.2	167.3
June 4	64.8	4.9	12.4	7.3	8.7	11.5	14.0	10.8	6.0	18.6	159.0	3.1	162.1
July 9	59.1	4.5	10.5	6.9	7.7	10.3	12.6	9.7	5.4	16.1	142.7	2.6	145.4
August 6	54.6	4.7	9.9	6.7	7.4	9.4	12.2	9.9	5.1	16.0	135.8	2.7	138.5
September 3	57.2	4.6	10.3	7.0	7.8	9.4	12.7	9.8	5.1	16.9	140.8	2.6	143.4
October 3†	54.4	4.2	8.6	6.3	7.6	8.7	11.3	8.4	4.5	15.5	129.4	2.5	132.0
November 7	46.0	3.3	6.7	5.7	7.0	7.6	10.9	7.2	3.9	14.9	113.3	2.4	115.7
December 5	39.5	3.0	6.4	5.2	6.2	7.1	9.8	6.4	3.7	13.7	101.0	2.1	103.1
1976 January 2	33.8	2.5	5.1	4.5	5.7	5.9	8.0	5.8	3.8	11.6	86.8	2.0	88.8
February 6	37.7	2.7	6.2	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.9	6.8	4.1	12.9	97.2	2.3	99.5
March 5	40.7	3.2	7.4	5.6	6.3	7.8	9.8	7.3	4.5	14.4	106.9	2.1	109.0
April 2	44.6	3.4	8.7	6.0	6.9	9.3	10.2	7.8	5.4	15.0	117.4	2.3	119.7
May 7	46.2	3.8	9.4	6.1	6.9	10.1	10.6	7.6	5.6	15.6	122.0	2.4	124.4
June 4	48.9	3.8	9.5	6.1	7.0	9.7	10.9	7.9	5.3	15.7	124.8	2.2	127.0
July 2	50.1	4.0	9.1	6.4	7.2	10.4	11.0	8.6	5.7	14.5	127.1	2.0	129.1
August 6	50.3	3.9	8.9	6.9	7.7	10.4	11.1	8.5	5.5	14.9	128.0	1.8	129.8
September 3	54.7	4.0	9.7	8.3	8.5	11.1	12.3	8.8	6.3	15.8	139.3	2.3	141.6
October 8	57.0	4.1	7.9	8.0	8.7	11.2	11.9	8.5	5.5	14.8	137.7	2.1	139.8
Numbers notified to careers offices													
1974 August 7	37.1	3.4	8.9	14.5	6.2	11.8	7.7	4.0	2.9	7.3	103.9	2.3	106.2
September 4	34.4	2.9	6.8	10.8	6.0	10.0	7.7	3.1	2.8	7.0	91.7	2.2	93.8
October 9*	29.8	2.6	5.0	8.4	4.8	8.1	6.9	2.4	2.4	6.0	76.5	2.1	78.6
November 6*	26.4	2.3	3.9	..	4.0	6.8	5.8	2.1	2.2	5.6	65.8	2.0	67.9
December 4*	..	..	3.1	..	..	5.6	4.6	1.7	1.7	5.5	..	1.7	..
1975 January 8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	..
February 5*	17.9	1.5	2.2	4.2	2.4	4.3	3.2	1.5	1.4	2.6	41.2	1.5	42.7
March 5	17.5	1.6	2.3	4.4	3.0	4.6	3.6	1.9	1.4	2.6	42.9	1.2	44.2
April 9	16.1	1.6	3.0	3.7	2.6	4.5	3.3	2.0	1.4	2.7	40.9	1.3	42.1
May 7	15.1	1.4	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.2	3.0	37.5	1.1	38.6
June 4	14.7	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	3.5	34.8	1.1	36.0
July 9	13.2	1.2	2.2	6.3	2.2	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.2	3.1	37.0	0.9	38.0
August 6	10.1	1.0	2.0	3.1	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.4	27.2	0.9	28.1
September 3	10.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.0	2.3	26.8	0.8	27.6
October 3†	10.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.1	0.9	2.3	25.6	0.8	26.4
November 7	9.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.9	23.5	0.7	24.2
December 5	8.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.9	19.7	0.7	20.4
1976 January 2	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.8	17.9	0.6	18.5
February 6	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	17.6	0.6	18.3
March 5	8.3	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	21.2	0.6	21.9
April 2	9.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.4	23.6	0.7	24.3
May 7	11.7	1.2	1.8	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.7	28.7	0.7	29.3
June 4	12.0	0.9	1.2	4.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	2.3	27.7	0.5	28.2
July 2	11.7	0.8	1.2	3.7	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.7	26.0	0.5	26.5
August 6	11.3	0.7	1.3	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	24.8	0.5	25.4
September 3	11.7	0.7	1.4	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	25.6	0.7	26.3
October 8	10.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	22.7	0.6	23.3

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to local employment offices and careers offices and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. They are not a measure of total vacancies. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.
 * Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November and December 1976 and January 1977 are not available.
 † Because of industrial action at local offices (a) some of the figures for October, November and December 1974 and for February 1975 include estimates for certain offices which did not render returns, (b) in December 1974, no count of unfilled vacancies was made in the South East, East Anglia, West Midlands and East Midlands regions, and (c) in January 1975 no count of unfilled vacancies was made in any region in Great Britain.
 ‡ From October 1975 the day of the count was changed from a Wednesday to a Friday.

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
1971 October 6	50.5	3.2	9.6	7.7	7.4	8.4	12.1	5.2	4.5	5.6	117.5	1.7	119.2
November 3	51.0	3.4	10.7	7.8	7.1	8.1	11.8	5.4	4.4	5.7	119.3	2.0	121.3
December 1	51.4	3.7	10.6	7.6	7.1	8.8	11.5	5.9	4.7	6.2	118.9	2.1	121.0
1972 January 5	54.0	3.8	10.7	7.8	8.0	9.5	10.9	5.5	4.6	6.2	121.6	2.0	123.6
February 9	56.7	4.2	11.0	7.7	8.1	9.6	10.7	5.4	4.6	6.2	124.1	1.9	126.0
March 8	60.1	4.2	11.4	7.8	8.1	9.5	10.6	5.4	5.0	6.1	126.8	1.8	128.6
April 5	63.9	4.3	10.7	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.3	5.3	4.9	5.9	130.0	1.7	131.7
May 3	65.3	4.4	11.2	8.0	8.3	10.1	10.0	5.3	4.9	6.3	132.1	1.8	133.9
June 7	67.6	4.6	11.5	8.6	9.0	10.3	9.7	5.9	5.4	7.0	138.0	2.0	140.0
July 5	67.9	4.8	12.0	8.4	9.1	10.1	10.2	6.0	5.0	7.5	139.9	2.1	142.0
August 9	70.7	5.1	12.7	9.0	9.6	10.9	11.4	6.4	5.5	8.0	150.2	2.2	152.4
September 6	72.8	5.0	12.9	9.2	9.5	10.4	11.1	5.9	5.0	6.8	151.2	2.1	153.3
October 4	76.7	5.6	13.8	10.2	10.3	11.5	10.9	6.5	5.0	7.9	161.5	2.3	163.8
November 8	81.7	6.2	14.9	11.9	11.5	12.9	12.6	7.7	5.3	8.9	176.3	2.3	178.6
December 6	88.0	6.8	16.2	13.6	12.4	13.9	14.0	8.3	5.7	10.0	190.8	2.4	193.2
1973 January 3	94.7	7.4	17.4	14.7	13.3	14.7	15.9	9.2	6.2	10.9	204.6	2.4	207.0
February 7	105.9	8.1	19.7	17.3	14.8	16.2	18.3	10.8	7.1	13.5	232.3	2.7	235.0
March 7	117.2	9.0	21.3	19.3	16.3	17.5	20.6	11.9	7.3	14.8	255.6	2.9	258.5
April 4	125.6	9.9	23.0	21.1	18.0	18.8	22.0	12.8	8.0	16.1	275.6	3.2	278.8
May 9	134.0	11.0	24.3	23.1	19.8	20.5	23.9	13.3	8.6	17.3	296.0	3.2	299.2
June 6	141.5	11.5	24.9	24.1	19.9	21.6	25.3	13.3	8.9	17.5	308.5	3.0	311.5
July 4	149.4	12.1	26.2	25.6	21.0	22.5	26.3	14.2	9.2	18.3	324.8	2.9	327.7
August 8	152.6	12.3	26.8	26.1	21.1	22.9	27.1	14.1	9.0	18.8	330.9	3.1	334.0
September 5	156.1	12.8	27.9	27.7	21.8	24.6	28.3	15.2	9.3	19.3	343.2	3.2	346.4
October 3	161.6	13.2	28.2	29.1	22.5	25.3	29.9	15.8	9.8	19.8	354.9	3.3	358.2
November 7	167.0	13.4	28.6	29.1	22.2	25.7	30.0	15.6	9.8	20.0	360.8	3.5	364.3
December 5	164.8	12.9	27.6	28.8	22.1	25.5	29.9	15.1	9.8	19.4	356.1	3.6	359.7

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)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time		
1972	March 18	1,475	29.0	8.1	11.91	12.42	9	363	114	1,229	10.7	123	2.4	1,591	12.9
	April 15	1,470	28.9	8.0	11.79	12.02	14	563	68	583	8.6	82	1.6	1,146	14.0
	May 13	1,561	30.7	8.1	12.66	12.41	5	200	65	628	9.6	70	1.4	828	11.8
	June 17	1,567	30.8	8.2	12.88	12.61	3	135	38	317	8.4	41	0.8	452	11.0
	July 15	1,503	29.5	8.4	12.64	12.59	3	113	29	239	8.3	32	0.6	352	11.1
	August 19	1,485	29.1	8.2	12.15	13.14	5	182	28	241	8.6	33	0.6	424	12.9
	September 16	1,578	30.8	8.2	12.99	12.74	5	200	26	218	8.5	31	0.6	418	13.6
	October 14	1,660	32.4	8.3	13.72	13.10	4	150	25	222	8.9	29	0.6	372	12.9
	November 18	1,742	33.9	8.3	14.39	13.44	1	56	20	156	7.7	22	0.4	212	9.8
	December 9	1,732	33.7	8.4	14.61	13.90	1	41	16	138	8.5	17	0.3	179	10.4
1973	January 13	1,643	32.1	8.2	13.41	14.26	4	176	27	207	7.7	31	0.6	384	12.3
	February 17	1,754	34.2	8.3	14.55	15.11	6	253	17	160	9.5	23	0.5	412	17.9
	March 17	1,757	34.3	8.3	14.61	15.22	8	308	25	135	13.8	33	0.6	657	19.9
	April 14	1,772	34.5	8.4	14.80	15.05	4	142	20	155	7.7	24	0.5	297	12.6
	May 19	1,827	35.5	8.5	15.60	15.35	5	185	13	117	8.9	18	0.3	302	16.9
	June 16	1,830	35.6	8.5	15.50	15.21	3	103	13	112	8.8	15	0.3	215	14.0
	July 14	1,760	34.0	8.8	15.48	15.37	1	46	13	116	9.0	14	0.3	162	11.6
	August 18	1,717	33.1	8.5	14.62	15.42	1	47	11	82	7.6	12	0.2	129	10.8
	September 15	1,823	35.2	8.6	15.76	15.47	14	571	9	97	10.4	24	0.5	668	28.3
	October 13	1,885	36.3	8.7	16.32	15.72	1	32	10	90	9.4	10	0.2	121	11.7
	November 17	1,940	37.2	8.6	16.73	15.79	3	109	21	211	10.3	23	0.4	320	13.8
	December 15	1,969	37.6	8.9	17.43	16.73	1	35	9	71	7.9	10	0.2	105	10.7
1974	January 19||	1,264	24.4	7.8	9.81	10.74	8	309	1,130	15,543	13.8	1,137	22.2	15,852	13.9
	February 16||	1,397	27.1	7.7	10.79	11.42	8	317	941	12,430	13.2	949	18.5	12,747	13.4
	March 16||	1,586	30.8	8.1	12.89	13.55	8	319	227	2,725	12.0	235	4.6	3,044	13.0
	April 6	1,735	33.7	8.4	14.53	14.78	3	110	33	360	11.0	35	0.7	470	13.2
	May 18	1,769	34.3	8.5	15.13	14.87	6	221	28	244	8.6	34	0.6	465	13.7
	June 15 (a) *	1,742	33.9	8.6	14.84	14.54	3	107	23	245	10.6	25	0.5	352	13.7
	June 15 (b) *	2,066	36.7	8.6	17.71	17.61	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.5	375	13.7
	July 13	1,994	35.2	8.8	17.60	17.39	3	104	24	273	11.2	27	0.5	377	14.0
	August 17	1,880	33.1	8.8	16.47	17.36	4	140	31	306	9.9	34	0.6	446	13.0
	September 14	1,989	35.1	8.7	17.31	16.94	6	226	58	722	12.5	63	1.1	948	15.0
	October 19	2,011	35.5	8.5	17.00	16.24	23	927	59	769	13.1	82	1.4	1,696	20.7
	November 16	2,017	35.6	8.5	17.07	15.89	19	740	65	632	9.7	84	1.5	1,373	16.4
	December 14	2,003	35.7	8.6	17.19	16.18	8	321	64	686	10.7	72	1.3	1,008	13.9
1975	January 18	1,785	32.1	8.3	14.88	16.30	6	222	124	1,261	10.2	130	2.3	1,483	11.5
	February 15	1,758	31.9	8.2	14.45	15.20	11	449	171	1,762	10.3	182	3.3	2,210	12.1
	March 15	1,729	31.6	8.2	14.14	14.82	17	665	206	2,076	10.1	222	4.1	2,740	12.3
	April 19	1,683	31.0	8.1	13.71	13.95	11	444	228	2,250	9.9	239	4.4	2,695	11.3
	May 17	1,610	29.8	8.3	13.34	13.04	17	681	221	2,291	10.3	238	4.4	2,973	12.5
	June 14	1,560	29.1	8.2	12.86	12.84	14	570	194	1,865	9.6	208	3.9	2,434	11.7
	July 19||	1,510	28.2	8.8	13.22	12.98	21	846	111	1,159	10.4	132	2.5	2,006	15.1
	August 16||	1,389	26.0	8.4	11.61	12.47	17	684	107	1,090	10.2	124	2.3	1,774	14.3
	September 13||	1,560	29.3	8.4	13.04	12.65	12	490	119	1,176	9.9	131	2.5	1,667	12.7
	October 18||	1,617	30.5	8.3	13.40	12.61	6	229	146	1,556	10.7	151	2.9	1,784	11.8
	November 15||	1,667	31.8	8.3	13.77	12.55	20	812	156	1,529	9.8	176	3.4	2,341	13.3
	December 13||	1,685	32.2	8.5	14.30	13.28	24	936	127	1,221	9.6	150	2.9	2,157	14.4
1976	January 10||	1,427	27.5	7.8	11.16	12.62	13	501	139	1,339	9.6	151	2.9	1,839	12.2
	February 14||	1,563	30.3	8.3	13.00	13.77	6	246	159	1,526	9.6	166	3.2	1,771	10.7
	March 13||	1,616	31.4	8.4	13.58	14.30	4	175	127	1,287	10.1	132	2.6	1,462	11.1
	April 10||	1,627	31.6	8.3	13.48	13.68	4	164	110	1,048	9.5	114	2.2	1,213	10.6
	May 15||	1,680	32.7	8.4	14.10	13.80	2	94	100	918	9.2	102	2.0	1,012	9.9
	June 12||	1,632	31.7	8.3	13.53	13.54	6	257	76	716	9.5	82	1.6	973	11.8
	July 10||	1,658	32.0	8.6	14.19	13.93	2	83	51	484	9.5	53	1.0	566	10.7
	August 14||	1,515	29.2	8.5	12.93	13.77	6	228	42	393	9.3	48	0.9	621	13.0
	September 11||	1,703	32.7	8.6	14.65	14.26	3	104	52	488	9.4	54	1.0	592	10.9
	October 16||**	1,845	35.1	8.6	15.84	15.04	3	126	43	377	8.8	46	0.9	503	10.9

* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.

|| In January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.

|| Figures after June 1975 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the June 1976 Census of Employment.

Note: Because of recent industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November and December 1976 are not yet available.

** See page 153 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Year	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										
1956		104.6		98.6		106.9		119.0		100.1		103.7		103.7		104.1		104.3		102.8	
1957		103.9		98.6		104.6		117.7		99.5		103.6		103.5		104.5		104.5		102.7	
1958		100.4		96.5		101.6		108.3		100.1		102.5		102.4		103.2		103.0		102.5	
1959		100.9		96.3		104.9		108.6		99.1		103.3		102.8		104.9		104.5		102.0	
1960		103.9		99.4		107.9		110.1		100.1		102.4		101.7		101.7		104.8		101.7	
1961		102.9		101.9		102.9		104.7		100.1		101.0		101.3		100.6		101.1		100.4	
1962		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1963		98.4		97.6		99.1		98.2		98.4		99.9		99.6		100.2		100.5		99.9	
1964		100.7		101.7		99.1		98.8		97.3		100.7		100.7		100.8		101.4		99.9	
1965		99.8		101.9		96.2		95.6		96.6		99.4		98.8		98.4		100.3		99.0	
1966		97.3		101.0		91.5		91.7		95.2		97.1		97.4		95.7		98.5		98.1	
1967		92.4		96.8																	

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													
1973 Oct.	£ 40.24	£ 42.41	£ 41.31	£ 43.85	£ 40.51	£ 37.00	£ 39.14	£ 41.60	£ 45.74	£ 39.45	£ 36.75	£ 34.53	£ 33.90
1974 Oct.	47.97	57.01	51.29	51.76	48.49	44.32	46.18	50.40	52.73	46.97	43.74	41.39	40.37
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
Average hours worked													
1973 Oct.	47.1	42.3	44.6	45.1	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.0	44.7	44.9	44.5	42.0
1974 Oct.	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.7	43.6	44.2	41.1
1975 Oct.	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7	40.5
Average hourly earnings													
1973 Oct.	p 85.44	p 100.26	p 92.62	p 97.23	p 90.83	p 84.28	p 88.95	p 94.55	p 106.37	p 88.26	p 81.85	p 77.60	p 80.71
1974 Oct.	102.94	130.16	116.04	115.54	109.71	101.42	106.41	115.86	124.66	107.48	100.32	93.64	98.22
1975 Oct.	130.50	163.71	147.78	149.16	138.17	127.02	134.57	153.83	151.01	133.30	126.53	116.16	118.91

	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												
1973 Oct.	£ 42.59	£ 39.36	£ 48.69	£ 40.11	£ 41.52	£ 39.86	£ 41.41	£ 39.78	£ 43.31	£ 34.21	£ 31.32	£ 40.92
1974 Oct.	50.40	45.61	54.96	48.23	49.12	48.46	48.75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58
Average hours worked												
1973 Oct.	47.1	45.1	45.1	44.9	44.7	48.8	47.2	43.8	49.6	44.1	43.9	45.6
1974 Oct.	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
Average hourly earnings												
1973 Oct.	p 90.42	p 87.27	p 107.96	p 89.33	p 92.89	p 81.68	p 87.73	p 90.82	p 87.32	p 77.57	p 71.34	p 89.74
1974 Oct.	109.33	104.13	125.19	109.86	111.64	100.96	104.17	108.43	105.17	95.16	86.66	107.83
1975 Oct.	137.24	129.54	153.70	136.61	139.91	126.74	133.58	142.91	134.90	117.38	115.46	136.65

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													
1973 Oct.	£ 22.68	£ 25.73	£ 21.47	£ 21.08	£ 23.52	£ 21.55	£ 22.36	£ 24.09	£ 26.18	£ 20.91	£ 19.89	£ 17.94	£ 19.03
1974 Oct.	28.75	31.41	28.73	27.38	30.02	26.87	28.21	28.01	33.48	26.79	25.52	22.38	24.04
1975 Oct.	37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	36.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13	28.70
Average hours worked													
1973 Oct.	38.6	38.6	38.5	37.7	38.1	38.2	37.4	40.0	37.7	37.3	37.3	36.7	36.4
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	37.5	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	37.2	36.1	36.1
1975 Oct.	37.7	38.6	37.9	36.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	36.5	35.5
Average hourly earnings													
1973 Oct.	p 58.76	p 66.66	p 55.77	p 55.92	p 61.73	p 56.41	p 59.79	p 60.23	p 69.44	p 56.06	p 53.32	p 48.88	p 52.28
1974 Oct.	75.66	80.95	74.82	73.01	79.00	70.90	75.83	76.32	88.34	72.21	68.60	61.99	66.59
1975 Oct.	98.89	111.17	98.68	96.49	103.84	94.87	98.06	105.92	112.88	93.48	87.98	77.07	80.85

	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												
1973 Oct.	£ 21.16	£ 22.93	£ 22.79	£ 20.02	£ 21.15	£ —	£ 18.96	£ 23.04	£ 28.84	£ 16.79	£ 23.37	£ 21.16
1974 Oct.	27.54	28.86	30.09	26.27	27.05	—	23.92	29.89	34.58	21.73	29.18	27.01
1975 Oct.	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19
Average hours worked												
1973 Oct.	36.5	37.5	38.6	37.7	37.5	—	37.2	37.3	43.0	38.4	40.3	37.7
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.3	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	—	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0
Average hourly earnings												
1973 Oct.	p 57.97	p 61.15	p 59.04	p 53.10	p 56.40	p —	p 50.97	p 61.77	p 67.07	p 43.72	p 57.99	p 56.13
1974 Oct.	75.87	76.55	77.75	70.05	72.72	—	62.78	81.44	81.56	56.15	73.87	72.22
1975 Oct.	98.05	99.38	101.61	88.31	93.02	—	81.20	109.49	106.19	69.43	95.88	92.41

* 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 1973			October 1974			October 1975		
	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	£ 41.52	44.7	p 92.89	£ 49.12	44.0	p 111.64	£ 59.74	42.7	p 139.91
Full-time men (21 years and over)	21.15	37.5	56.40	27.05	37.2	72.72	34.23	36.8	93.02
Full-time women (18 years and over)	11.30	21.6	52.31	14.56	21.4	68.04	18.38	21.4	85.89
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	21.60	40.9	52.81	26.31	40.3	65.29	32.87	39.7	82.80
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	15.21	38.1	39.92	19.31	37.8	51.08	23.15	37.5	61.73
All industries covered†	40.92	45.6	89.74	48.63	45.1	107.83	59.58	43.6	136.65
Full-time men (21 years and over)	21.16	37.7	56.13	27.01	37.4	72.22	34.19	37.0	92.41
Full-time women (18 years and over)	11.11	21.4	51.92	14.28	21.2	67.36	18.02	21.2	85.00
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	21.02	41.7	50.41	26.00	41.2	63.11	33.08	40.4	81.88
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	15.13	38.1	39.71	19.23	37.8	50.87	23.03	37.5	61.41

* 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			
ALL AGES, including part-time employees						
	Males	Females	Males and females	Males	Females	Males and females
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7
1972 April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
1973 April	138.5	139.1	138.7	137.7	142.5	138.6
1974 April	156.0	158.5	156.8	153.3	167.4	155.8
Weights	515	485	1,000	648	(49 part-time, 303 full-time)	1,000

The above series terminated at April 1974

FULL-TIME ADULTS: men (21 years and over) women (18 years and over)						
	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 April	111.5	112.2	111.7	110.7	112.5	111.0
1972 April	124.1	125.8	124.5	122.3	124.9	122.7
1973 April	137.3	139.8	138.0	135.9	139.9	136.5
1974 April	155.3	161.8	157.0	152.1	165.2	154.3
1975 April	195.0	224.0	202.9	191.8	226.7	197.5
1976 April	232.6	276.6	244.5	225.6	276.2	233.9
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) issues of the Gazette.
The series for full-time adults relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

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

TABLE 125

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1					

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

TABLE 126

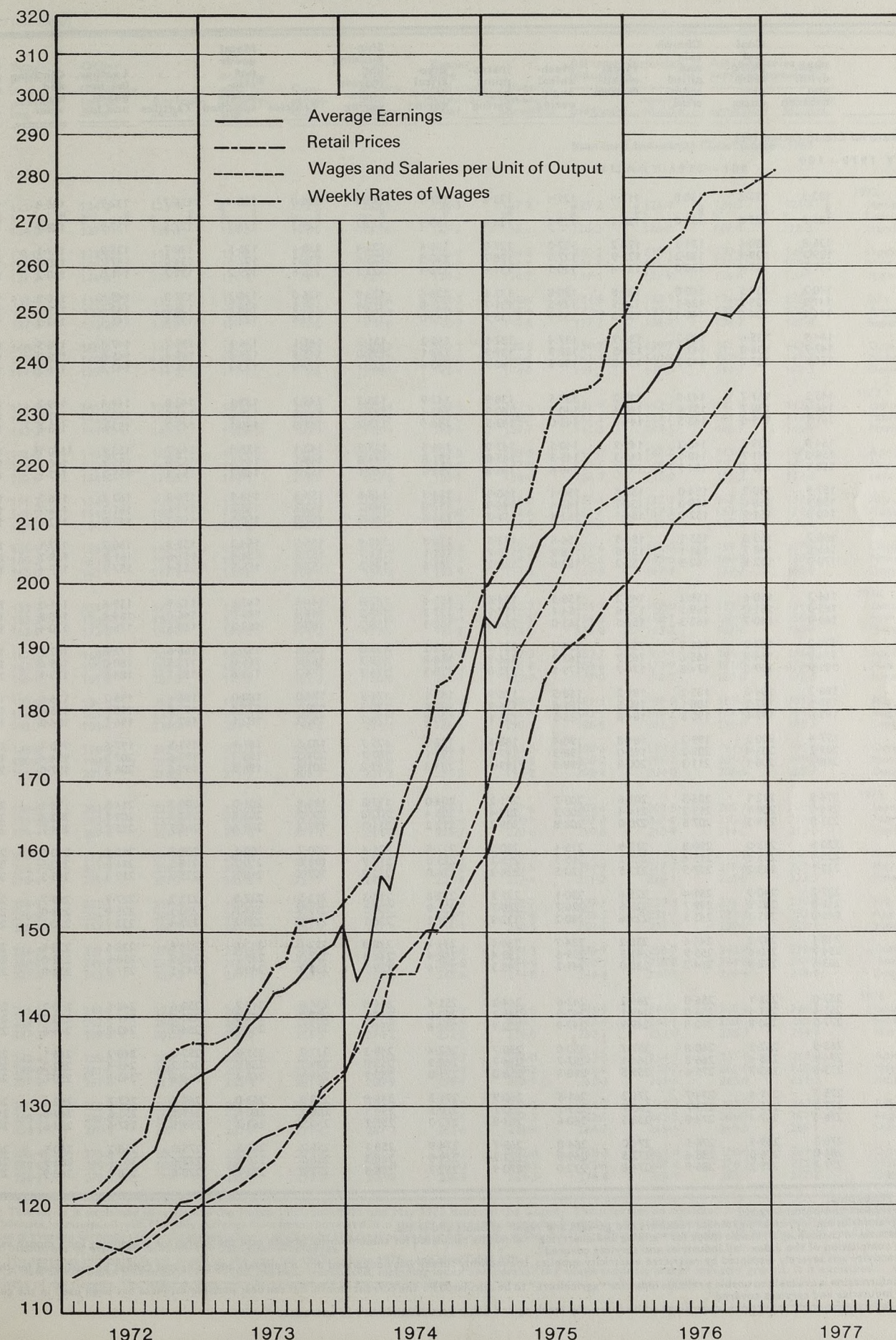
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay 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 manual men (21 years and over)										
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	
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8	
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1	
April 1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	174.6	
April 1976	80.2	80.9	39.1	204.3	81.0	81.6	38.5	210.3	210.6	
All full-time men (21 years and over)										
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	
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)										
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	
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)										
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	
All full-time women (18 years and over)										
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	
Full-time adults										
(a) Men (21 years and over)										
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	
(b) Males and females (18 years and over)										
April 1972	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9	
April 1973	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5	
April 1974	51.5	53.6	42.3	124.8	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0	
April 1975	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6	151.6	
*Full-time youths and boys (under 21)										
April 1972	16.7	17.1			16.0	16.2				
April 1973	19.9	20.4	42.7	48.0	19.0	19.3	42.3	45.5	44.3	
April 1974	26.1	26.9	43.0	62.5	24.7	25.1	42.4	59.1	57.4	
April 1975	33.4	34.2	42.0	81.5	32.9	33.3	41.8	79.8	78.1	
April 1976	39.4	40.2	41.9	96.3	38.2	38.7	41.6	93.3	91.7	
*Full-time girls (under 18)										
April 1972	11.0	11.3			10.2	10.3				
April 1973	12.8	13.1	39.6	33.2	11.8	11.9	39.0	30.6	30.4	
April 1974	16.6	17.1	39.2	43.8	15.4	15.7	38.4	40.9	40.7	
April 1975	22.8	23.4	38.7	60.3	22.0	22.3	38.1	58.5	58.3	
April 1976	26.4	27.3	38.9	70.2	25.7	26.0	38.2	68.3	68.1	
*Part-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	10.4	10.5			12.1	12.2				
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20.4	56.0	15.0	15.2	18.9	64.6	64.4	
April 1974	14.0	14.3	20.2	66.0	14.8	15.1	19.0	72.2	72.0	
April 1975	20.1	20.3	20.2	89.4	17.9	18.3	18.2	93.9	93.6	
April 1976	24.2	24.6	20.4	114.0	22.1	22.5	18.0	122.2	121.9	
*Part-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	9.3	9.5			8.5	8.6				
April 1973	10.8	11.0	22.6	49.0	9.9	10.1	20.3	49.1	49.0	
April 1974	12.5	12.9	22.7	57.3	11.7	11.9	20.7	57.5	57.4	
April 1975	17.0	17.6	22.9	77.5	17.1	17.4	21.4	81.3	81.2	
April 1976	21.0	21.5	22.8	95.8	20.3	20.5	20.9	99.2	99.1	

* From 1975 the New Earnings Survey only covers employees who are members of PAYE schemes; it therefore excludes substantial numbers of part-time workers and youths, boys and girls with low earnings working full-time. The survey estimates for these categories are therefore not directly comparable with those for earlier years.

Earnings, wage rates, retail prices, wages and salaries per unit of output

AVERAGE 1970 = 100

Log scale



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

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	
															January 1970 = 100
1972															
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7	132.7	125.8	126.4	
February	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	137.2	128.7	127.1	
March	136.8	130.6	134.3	124.2	127.0	127.0	130.4	125.4	130.4	125.3	130.7	135.9	129.1	131.3	
April	139.3	129.4	133.2	125.9	127.5	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	134.0	137.7	130.0	132.3	
May	139.5	129.4	138.0	134.4	130.1	131.6	136.4	123.1	135.6	129.2	138.7	141.0	130.2	135.1	
June	140.2	134.5	140.0	135.8	130.8	132.6	136.6	123.0	136.0	130.3	137.8	145.6	130.9	134.0	
July	141.3	135.5	138.1	129.9	129.5	131.7	135.8	119.9	136.5	128.5	136.5	143.6	129.5	132.4	
August	144.1	134.6	140.3	135.3	133.9	135.5	140.0	127.1	139.8	133.3	137.8	145.4	132.9	136.9	
September	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	139.7	147.4	145.8	136.5	142.0	
October	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.4	141.4	148.8	138.3	143.2	
November	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	136.5	143.2	
December	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	
1973															
January	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	
February	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	
March	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	
April	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	
May	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	
June	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	
July	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2	
August	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	150.5	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6	156.3	
September	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	
October	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	
November	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	
December	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	
1974															
January	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	
February	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	
March	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2	
April	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	
May	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6	
June	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	
July	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	
August	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	
September	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	
October	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	
November	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	
December	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	
1975															
January	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	
February	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	203.4	203.7	205.8	204.7	206.0	
March	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	
April	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	210.7	218.5	216.9	216.9	210.5	213.2	
May	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	
June	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	
July	241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	228.7	236.9	207.3	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0	224.6	
August	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	
September	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6	236.5	
October	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	
November	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	
December	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	
1976															
January	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	
February	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6	250.4	
March	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	
April	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	
May	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1	
June	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	
July	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	
August	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	
September	276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5	265.8	
October	286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	269.5	272.2	279.8	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	263.1	260.9	270.7	
November	291.4	279.2	285.9	274.8	272.0	270.9	282.3	266.4	257.0	274.7	278.6	268.4	268.9	276.1	
December															

* England and Wales only.
† Except sea transport and postal services.
‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
§ Because of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for these months. In each case the figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".
|| As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February and so figures cannot be calculated for this month.
¶ Provisional.
** Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".
†† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries		All industries and services covered	
										unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
JANUARY 1970 = 100													
1972													
January	130.1	122.3	124.8	123.5	134.5	122.3	126.5	125.5	127.2	125.2	125.4	124.3	124.4
February	131.8	124.0	127.7	129.8	134.5	128.5	137.6	127.7	136.6	128.2	128.2	129.0	128.3
March	132.6	130.0	132.6	134.2	132.9	129.8	138.8	128.9	134.5	130.2	130.1	130.6	129.4
April	131.8	133.4	129.1	134.1	131.1	129.4	137.8	129.5	134.1	131.8	131.2	131.6	130.5
May	135.3	133.2	136.3	137.7	134.3	133.7	137.1	134.3	138.7	134.5	132.9	134.6	132.1
June	134.4	131.4	135.3	139.0	135.1	128.7	140.6	133.7	138.4	134.8	133.9	134.4	132.8
July	131.8	132.1	132.7	148.7	134.7	119.9	140.3	141.8	135.6	133.6	135.1	133.4	134.1

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 1974	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	June 1974	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*											
	£					p					
Timeworkers	277.3	315.7	327.0	399.5	403.2	297.4	345.2	370.7	437.3	448.7	147.5
Skilled	281.7	341.9	356.9	438.7	452.6	290.9	356.5	391.9	455.3	480.4	129.1
Semi-skilled	300.9	360.4	391.4	404.1	479.0	307.4	393.9	405.6	464.2	505.2	124.4
Labourers	288.8	337.7	351.7	423.7	436.5	307.6	367.7	395.7	462.9	479.7	138.7
All timeworkers											
Payment-by-result workers	268.5	313.1	370.0	391.9	420.2	274.1	340.1	380.6	416.1	428.1	164.3
Skilled	277.5	326.5	386.2	409.2	452.1	291.8	367.9	410.1	459.6	476.2	138.1
Semi-skilled	263.2	307.5	365.0	375.2	401.2	274.5	341.8	389.8	425.5	441.3	126.7
Labourers	270.2	315.7	373.4	388.3	426.4	276.4	344.4	386.0	425.5	438.8	154.5
All payment-by-result workers	268.9	311.1	357.2	384.1	416.1	276.0	335.2	374.1	416.3	430.2	160.8
All skilled workers	282.5	336.3	383.0	425.1	461.1	288.7	360.2	402.3	454.8	476.1	135.5
All semi-skilled workers	280.5	330.1	382.3	392.9	432.9	290.4	368.0	408.1	450.8	474.1	126.0
All labourers	273.2	318.9	365.8	395.4	428.8	281.9	346.1	386.3	432.0	448.5	150.8
All workers covered											
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†											
Timeworkers	270.1	313.9	328.3	379.7	414.6	211.9	269.9	394.2	449.9	484.1	160.8
General workers	259.7	305.3	312.2	371.6	404.4	211.1	269.1	342.8	416.7	449.1	169.1
Craftsmen	268.0	312.3	324.7	379.1	413.2	308.0	364.7	387.2	443.8	477.7	163.0
All timeworkers											
Payment-by-result workers	247.8	296.2	302.6	352.6	395.1	253.5	303.0	326.8	371.4	402.8	154.5
General workers	230.7	285.8	300.7	333.1	372.9	246.4	288.1	317.2	361.2	390.5	166.9
Craftsmen	243.7	294.0	302.9	346.7	388.5	251.2	299.0	324.4	366.4	397.4	156.6
All payment-by-result workers	263.0	307.1	320.0	370.8	406.3	290.6	345.6	368.8	421.2	453.9	160.0
All general workers	251.1	297.6	305.6	361.3	393.9	273.8	322.4	341.0	393.9	424.9	169.0
All craftsmen	260.4	305.3	316.9	369.5	404.1	286.7	340.1	362.1	415.0	447.2	162.3
All workers covered											

Industry group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium				Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium			
	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1976	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1976
ENGINEERING‡								
	£				p			
Timeworkers	244.6	294.9	339.8	66.22	264.3	333.2	381.6	148.5
Skilled	257.0	310.2	371.7	64.24	283.0	359.8	416.1	142.0
Semi-skilled	257.3	311.6	372.6	52.17	275.7	360.0	423.3	115.7
Labourers	253.0	305.2	359.1	64.22	275.4	349.1	402.8	143.0
All timeworkers								
Payment-by-result workers	240.0	287.9	330.7	66.37	257.1	318.2	368.7	157.4
Skilled	230.1	273.7	319.0	59.34	243.8	307.1	356.0	141.8
Semi-skilled	246.4	304.0	352.5	52.42	270.2	348.9	406.9	120.2
Labourers	235.9	281.7	326.6	62.60	251.6	314.0	364.7	148.8
All payment-by-result workers	242.1	291.3	335.2	66.28	259.5	324.3	373.3	152.1
All skilled workers	243.1	291.6	345.3	62.10	261.1	330.6	382.6	141.9
All semi-skilled workers	254.7	309.8	368.0	52.23	274.6	357.7	420.3	116.8
All labourers	244.4	293.5	343.3	63.55	262.9	330.9	382.8	145.3
All workers covered								

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

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

Table 130
 The indices for all manual workers in both manufacturing industries and in all industries and services have now been incorporated in Table 131.

Separate indices for men, women and juveniles are no longer

published but for a limited period these series will be available on request. Users wishing to receive these figures are asked to write to the Statistics Division (State C4), Department of Employment, Watford, Herts, indicating the purposes for which they are needed and for how long they will be required.

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	107.6	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3†	106.0†
1977	not yet available												
OLD 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	185.9	188.5	191.6	199.0	207.9	(179.1)†
1975	205.8	210.1	213.0	216.1	221.0	223.3	230.9	233.9	237.1	239.3	241.1	248.1	226.6
1976	248.3	250.0	254.4	255.0	259.6	261.2	263.1	267.2	266.1	269.0	272.2	277.3†	261.9†
1977	not yet available												
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	184.2	187.5	190.6	197.7	204.0	(177.5)†
1975	203.8	207.6	210.9	213.0	217.7	220.1	227.5	231.1	233.2	236.9	238.8	246.1	223.9
1976	246.2	248.1	252.8	254.5	259.7	261.6	262.2	265.5	265.6	268.4	269.4	276.4†	260.9†
1977	not yet available												

PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

NEW SERIES: unadjusted													
Whole economy													
1977	not yet available												
OLD 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	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9	13.5
1973	15.0	—*	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.5
1974	(7.7)†	(8.6)†	14.2	11.3	17.1	16.2	18.0	20.6	21.0	21.4	25.3	29.2	17.8
1975	(27)‡	(28)‡	27.9	30.8	26.3	25.8	27.6	25.8	25.8	24.9	21.2	19.3	26.6
1976	20.6	19.0	19.4	18.0	17.5	17.0	13.9	14.2	12.2	12.4	12.9	11.8†	15.6†
1977	not yet available												
All manufacturing industries													
1967	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.3	4.8	5.9	7.3	6.8	3.6
1968	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.8	9.0	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.6	9.3	8.2
1969	8.2	7.1	7.7	9.4	6.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.3	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.1
1970	8.9	10.7	11.4	10.9	12.5	12.8	13.4	14.6	13.6	14.3	14.9	14.1	12.7
1971	14.4	13.5	12.3	11.9	12.8	10.8	10.9	10.2	10.7	9.9	8.7	8.8	11.2
1972	9.6	—*	10.8	11.9	11.1	12.7	12.2	12.0	13.8	14.3	14.8	14.0	1

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

TABLE 131 JULY 31 1972 = 100

1968 Standard Industrial Classification		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries IV and V	All metals combined VI-XII	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc
Basic weekly rates of wages											
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100
1973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113
1974		149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133	138
1975		186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171	171
1976		232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1975	January	176	159	168	141	149	159	158	155	154	164
	February	177	159	168	141	150	159	158	156	156	164
	March	177	201	168	141	164	160	158	167	162	164
	April	177	201	170	141	165	161	158	167	166	165
	May	180	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166	167
	June	180	201	178	176	185	182	179	167	168	167
	July	192	192	178	182	185	182	179	167	174	170
	August	192	192	181	182	186	182	181	167	174	172
	September	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	178	178
	October	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	180	178
	November	192	193	192	182	204	191	181	172	187	179
	December	199	193	193	182	204	193	184	174	190	182
1976	January	230	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197
	February	232	194	199	184	214	195	191	202	193	198
	March	232	214	199	184	214	195	191	214	197	198
	April	232	215	202	184	215	195	191	214	203	198
	May	232	215	202	195	215	217	191	214	203	198
	June	232	215	213	208	215	219	191	214	204	198
	July	232	215	213	208	215	220	210	214	205	198
	August	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	205	199
	September	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	October	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	November	232	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
	December	233	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977	January	246	215	220	208	217	222	216	227	210	201
Normal weekly hours†											
		(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(40.0)
Basic hourly rates of wages											
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100
1973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113
1974		150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134	138
1975		187	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172	170
1976		233	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1975	January	178	159	169	141	149	159	158	155	154	164
	February	179	159	169	141	150	159	158	156	156	164
	March	179	201	169	141	164	160	158	167	163	164
	April	179	201	170	141	165	161	158	167	166	165
	May	181	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166	167
	June	181	201	178	176	185	182	179	167	168	167
	July	194	192	178	182	185	182	179	167	174	170
	August	194	192	182	182	186	182	181	167	174	172
	September	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	179	178
	October	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	180	178
	November	194	193	193	182	204	191	181	172	187	179
	December	200	193	194	182	204	193	184	174	191	182
1976	January	231	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197
	February	233	194	200	184	214	195	191	202	194	198
	March	233	214	200	184	214	195	191	214	197	198
	April	233	215	203	184	215	195	191	214	203	198
	May	233	215	203	195	215	217	191	214	203	198
	June	233	215	214	208	215	219	191	214	205	198
	July	233	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	206	198
	August	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	214	206	199
	September	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	October	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	November	233	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
	December	235	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977	January	248	215	221	208	217	222	216	227	210	201

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.

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries*	All industries and services*
Basic weekly rates of wages									
98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97	101.5	101.3
105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105	114.6	115.2
126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128	134.3	138.0
160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163	174.4	178.7
198	183	247	199	199	217	214	212	209.0	213.2
147	144	183	155	157	165	176	149	151.8	158.9
150	144	199	155	158	168	177	149	152.2	161.1
151	157	199	173	160	172	177	149	161.4	168.1
155	157	199	173	164	173	177	149	162.6	169.1
155	158	199	173	164	176	177	149	174.3	175.4
161	161	228	173	166	176	179	161	178.7	181.5
162	161	228	173	173	183	181	165	179.6	183.7
165	161	228	173	175	184	181	165	180.6	184.4
165	162	228	173	175	184	181	165	181.4	184.9
168	162	228	173	176	189	181	177	182.1	186.3
173	162	228	173	177	198	194	180	193.7	194.4
173	163	228	176	178	199	211	190	194.4	197.0
174	164	229	187	185	200	211	198	197.7	200.9
180	164	229	187	193	202	211	204	203.1	205.1
180	164	229	201	196	202	211	204	203.8	206.7
204	169	229	201	200	203	211	204	206.8	208.8
204	169	229	201	200	209	211	204	209.1	210.5
204	176	260	201	200	209	211	217	211.2	215.3
205	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212.3	217.7
205	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212.5	217.8
205	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212.7	217.9
205	199	260	201	202	231	214	218	212.7	218.2
205	199	260	201	203	235	220	218	213.3	219.4
205	199	260	202	203	235	227	221	213.3	220.2
205	199	260	208	206	235	227	226	215.0	222.1
(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)	(40.0)	(40.2)
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.9
100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.9	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.6
100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2	100.0	99.5
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.0	100.0	99.4
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4
Normal weekly hours†									
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.4
Basic hourly rates of wages									
98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97	101.5	101.4
105	109	139	112	107	117	114	106	114.6	115.6
126	130	162	138	131	141	145	132	134.2	138.7
160	159	215	175	169	185	182	168	174.5	179.8
198	183	248	204	199	222	214	218	209.1	214.5
147	144	183	159	157	169	176	153	151.9	159.8
150	144	200	159	158	171	177	154	152.3	162.0
151	157	200	178	160	176	177	154		

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†						All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly 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 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9- 98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3- 97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	40.8§	187.2§	36.8§	57.1§	93.8§	50.7§	42.7§	772	959.2§
Monthly averages											
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5
1974											
July 16	109.7	105.5	103.1	106.1	113.4	115.6	114.7	90.9	104.5	111.1	110.0
August 20	109.8	106.1	99.1	107.8	115.2	118.9	117.4	91.4	105.6	111.1	110.3
September 17	111.0	107.5	99.8	109.3	116.8	120.8	119.2	92.3	107.2	112.1	111.5
October 15											
November 12	113.2	110.4	104.6	111.8	119.7	124.7	122.6	93.8	108.9	114.2	113.7
December 10	115.2	113.3	105.7	115.0	121.9	130.3	126.9	97.2	110.4	115.8	115.6
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
February 18	121.9	121.3	108.9	124.2	131.7	150.8	143.0	98.8	114.2	122.1	122.5
March 18	124.3	126.0	114.9	128.7	133.1	153.7	145.3	108.9	116.9	123.8	124.8
April 15											
May 13	129.1	130.7	124.8	132.2	137.7	156.3	148.7	113.8	119.2	128.7	129.4
June 17	134.5	132.7	129.4	133.8	139.3	158.4	150.6	115.3	120.2	135.0	134.8
July 15											
August 12	138.5	136.3	140.2	135.7	143.0	160.6	153.4	115.9	121.4	139.2	138.5
September 16	139.3	136.3	131.7	137.5	143.5	160.3	153.4	121.8	122.5	140.3	139.7
October 14											
November 11	142.5	138.4	137.9	138.9	147.2	158.8	154.1	123.1	124.7	143.8	142.8
December 9	144.2	141.6	140.1	142.4	148.9	158.5	154.6	133.1	126.5	145.0	144.5
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
February 17	149.8	152.1	173.5	148.2	153.9	164.5	160.2	137.5	134.1	149.1	149.0
March 16	150.6	153.8	181.2	148.6	154.3	165.0	160.6	138.0	134.4	149.8	149.5
April 13											
May 18	153.5	156.7	189.9	150.4	157.4	166.6	162.8	139.6	135.5	152.7	152.2
June 15	155.2	157.1	184.8	151.9	157.9	167.6	163.6	141.3	137.9	154.7	154.2
July 13											
August 17	156.3	153.4	149.0	154.8	160.3	169.6	165.8	145.6	140.6	157.2	156.8
September 14	158.5	158.4	163.6	157.8	162.0	173.5	168.8	148.7	143.2	158.6	158.5
October 12											
November 16||	163.5	169.3	184.0	166.8	171.1	179.1	175.8	160.9	152.1	161.8	162.8
December 14||	165.8	172.7	192.8	169.1	172.6	182.2	178.3	160.2	157.4	163.8	164.8
1977											
January 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9

* See footnote on page 160.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of the Gazette.
‡ These are: coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.
§ Provisional.
|| The number of quotations used in compiling the indices for these months was less than normal because of recent industrial action by some employees of the Department of Employment Group.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Weights	
											1968	1974
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
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	
Monthly averages												
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	1968	Weights
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	
1968												
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
1969												
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
1970												
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4	January 20	1970
1971												
160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	153.1	January 19	1971
1972												
179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	172.9	January 18	1972
1973												
190.2	163.3	141.6	203.8	178.3	144.2	146.8	159.4	169.8	189.6	190.2	January 16	1973
1974												
198.9	166.0	142.2	225.1	188.6	158.3	166.6	175.0	182.2	212.8	229.5	January 15	1974
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	Weights
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975	
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976	
Monthly averages												
108.4	109.7	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2	1974	Weights
147.5	135.2	147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4	1975	
185.4	159.3	171.3	143.2	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3	1976	
1974												
110.5	111.7	121.6	108.2	113.6	109.2	109.7	112.2	112.4	108.0	109.1	July 16	1974
112.7	110.7	120.3	105.1	115.7	109.5	110.9	112.7	113.3	109.3	110.4	August 20	
113.6	111.6	121.6	105.8	115.8	110.5	112.9	113.5	115.4	110.3	111.7	September 17	
October 15												
114.0	115.4	121.6	107.1	116.0	113.7	115.1	115.0	120.1	111.7	113.8	November 12	
117.2	116.0	121.6	108.6	120.4	115.3	116.3	117.1	121.6	113.2	115.3	December 10	
118.8	116.3	123.8	109.0	122.4	116.9	117.2	123.3	122.4	113.7	116.5		
1975												
119.9	118.2	124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118.6	130.3	125.2	115.8	118.7	January 14	1975
123.1	119.5	124.0	111.1	127.8	119.8	121.0	132.6	127.9	116.7	120.5	February 18	
128.3	120.7	125.5	111.8	130.0	121.3	122.5	134.5	130.2	121.0	122.1	March 18	
April 15												
135.0	122.3	125.7	125.8	136.7	124.0	123.0	138.1	134.5	126.3	128.0	April 15	
143.2	137.3	152.6	126.6	144.0	131.7	123.8	142.5	136.3	135.8	129.9	May 13	
150.8	139.7	158.4	128.7	151.4	133.3	125.1	144.6	137.7	138.0	132.3	June 17	
July 15												

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102.2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104.3	103.1	103.5	102.5	103.3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105.3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111.4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111.4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119.4	118.0	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	166.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0

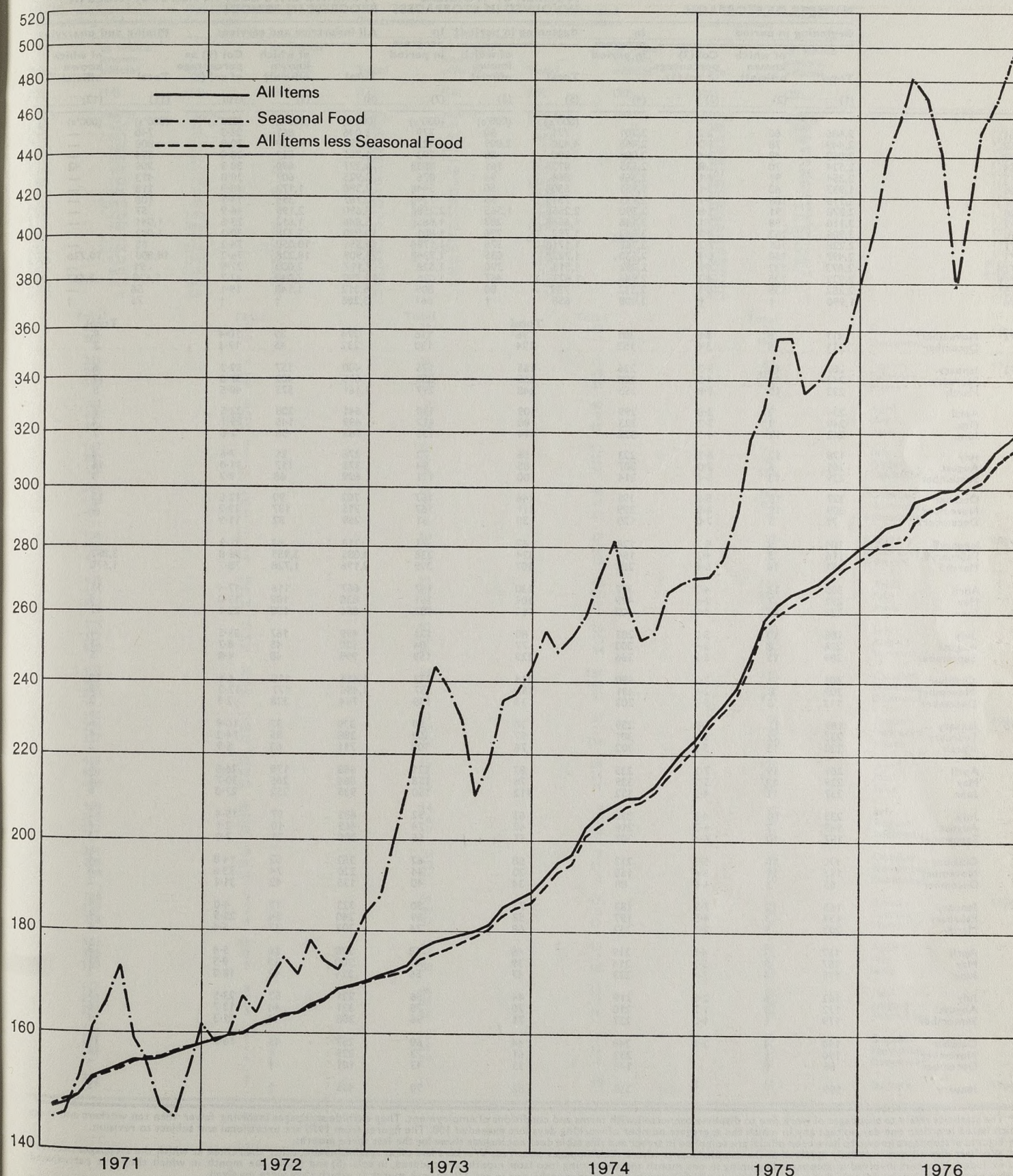
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

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 16, 1962 = 100											
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
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
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
1974	212.0	230.9	184.7	166.1	210.9	170.3	182.2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
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
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
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

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100

Log scale



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡					
	Beginning in period			In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying		
	Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)		Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official	
				(1)			(2)						(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42	
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—	
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—	
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726	
1973	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	—	
1974	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	5,567	
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,332	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	—	
1976	1,990	†	†	2,008	658	†	661	3,286	†	†	76	†	
				Total	96		116	374	39	10.4		Total	
1972	111	8	3.8	301	96		130	232	45	19.4		3	
1973	207	11	5.3	236	165		175	400	157	39.3		6	
	243	11	4.5	308	265		288	695	402	57.8		19	
	293	10	3.8	355	248		297	1,161	575	49.5		5	
	234	9	3.8	299	109		138	641	208	32.5		6	
	249	8	3.2	323	88		117	499	145	29.1		4	
	262	12	4.6	332	114		135	763	58	7.6		7	
	178	12	6.7	233	56		72	276	21	7.6		3	
	261	8	3.0	307	85		94	378	117	31.0		16	
	239	13	5.4	314	100		121	699	68	9.7		9	
	327	18	5.5	391	146		167	702	90	12.8		12	
	309	15	4.9	399	111		167	715	137	19.2		5	
	71	5	7.0	120	30		61	269	32	11.9		..	
1974	104	9	8.7	128	67		71	213	68	31.9		..	
	116	5	4.3	154	324		338	4,085	3,955	96.8		3,897	
	251	16	6.4	281	107		399	2,196	1,728	78.7		1,670	
	300	13	4.3	377	130		147	667	116	17.4		11	
	292	7	2.4	409	102		151	838	109	13.0		4	
	323	15	4.6	403	160		183	856	189	22.1		11	
	188	10	5.3	283	80		121	499	167	33.5		4	
	236	8	3.4	303	77		94	520	45	8.7		5	
	289	15	5.2	366	129		159	999	48	4.8		5	
	401	13	3.2	490	214		273	1,656	110	6.6		10	
	309	8	2.6	431	156		257	1,456	177	12.2		9	
	113	6	5.3	203	75		138	764	328	42.9		2	
1975	189	11	5.8	239	70		89	339	37	10.9		6	
	235	22	9.4	301	97		109	388	55	14.2		4	
	220	13	5.9	302	76		108	711	63	8.9		2	
	261	19	7.3	335	87		121	668	179	26.8		6	
	229	12	5.2	339	76		118	864	265	30.7		7	
	257	11	4.3	352	112		150	935	252	27.0		8	
	235	10	4.3	330	63		92	631	97	15.4		5	
	149	7	4.7	218	48		74	469	10	2.1		4	
	157	10	6.4	207	37		56	300	21	7.0		4	
	170	10	5.9	213	58		67	352	52	14.8		4	
	115	11	9.6	158	30		44	220	74	33.6		3	
	65	3	4.6	88	34		40	135	42	31.1		2	
1976	165	12	7.3	183	77		80	323	13	4.0		4	
	154	7	4.5	197	58		69	240	54	22.5		4	
	203	5	2.5	252	68		74	303	17	5.6		4	
	157	7	4.5	219	48		68	298	16	5.4		3	
	157	9	5.7	214	39		49	200	19	9.5		11	
	175	6	3.4	233	47		56	224	42	18.8		3	
	162	4	2.5	219	44		56	221	52	23.5		5	
	172	3	1.7	210	70		78	321	44	13.7		6	
	179	1	1.0	237	71		96	388	44	11.3		4	
	190	4	2.1	248	44		60	257	43	16.7		10	
	190	†	†	239	61		73	329	†	†		18	
	86	†	†	143	33		43	181	†	†		4	
1977	199	†	†	235	82		90	435	†	†		15	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures from 1976 are provisional and subject to revision.
 † Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.
 ‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.
 § Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.
 || Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
 ¶ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10–March 8 1974, are not available for December 1973–March 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡											
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services			
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official		
											(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
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	7	356	279	72	7	122	49		
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29		
1965	1,763	455	52	20	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	26		
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112		
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	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225		
1972	6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	876	576	1,135	301	112		
1973	4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887		
1974	5,837	602	255	23	705	22	705	33	2,072	794		
1975	3,932	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	172		
1976	1,970	†	65	†	571	†	134	†	472	†		
	Total	558	15	21	48	22	104	22	104	3		
		207	10	4	3	3	11	89	312	508		
1973	259	4	—	31	11	89	312	508	31	31		
	291	—	—	23	49	312	49	312	8	8		
	592	8	—	17	31	508	31	508	—	—		
	481	3	—	8	60	83	60	83	—	—		
	440	12	—	14	7	21	7	21	—	—		
	684	11	—	14	11	35	11	35	—	—		
	167	7	—	13	12	74	12	74	—	—		
	282	7	—	16	12	44	12</					

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134

(1970 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a Gross domestic product‡	92.5	96.3	98.2	100.0	101.5	104.5	110.4	109.5	107.2
1b Employed labour force*	100.9	100.4	100.4	100.0	98.3	99.0	101.0	101.4	(100.8)
1c GDP per person employed*	91.6	95.9	97.8	100.0	103.3	105.6	109.3	108.0	(106.4)
Costs per unit of output									
1d Total domestic incomes	86.4	89.4	92.7	100.0	110.3	121.5	132.5	152.9	196.8
1e Wages and salaries	85.5	87.4	91.2	100.0	108.7	117.7	127.8	153.9	203.8
1f Labour costs	84.4	86.7	91.0	100.0	108.2	116.9	126.6	153.2	204.1
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a Output	91.7	97.2	99.8	100.0	100.5	102.7	110.3	106.4	101.3
2b Employment	102.8	101.4	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	95.8	95.6	(92.3)
2c Output per person employed	89.2	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.7	108.6	115.1	111.3	(109.8)
Costs per unit of output									
2d Wages and salaries	85.7	85.4	90.2	100.0	107.2	113.7	124.2	152.1	200.3
2e Labour costs	84.8	84.6	89.7	100.0	107.3	114.4	124.6	153.8	204.9
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a Output	89.8	96.0	99.6	100.0	99.7	102.4	111.0	108.2	101.7
3b Employment	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	94.2	94.4	(90.3)
3c Output per person employed	90.0	97.0	99.3	100.0	103.0	109.3	117.8	114.6	(112.6)
Costs per unit of output									
3d Wages and salaries**	82.9	83.1	88.4	100.0	108.5	112.9	122.3	149.0	196.8
3e Labour costs	82.2	82.3	87.8	100.0	109.1	114.0	123.6	151.7	202.5
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a Output	114.5	111.2	104.0	100.0	100.0	84.1	92.6	78.8	86.0
4b Employment	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.8	92.7	88.4	85.3	(85.8)
4c Output per person employed	86.7	94.6	97.7	100.0	103.3	90.7	104.8	92.4	(100.2)
Costs per unit of output									
4d Wages and salaries	92.3	89.2	92.8	100.0	101.0	139.3	126.3	187.0	251.3
4e Labour costs	91.5	89.3	92.8	100.0	100.7	144.7	133.7	202.3	272.8
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a Output	92.0	98.0	100.3	100.0	91.3	91.4	100.0	91.7	78.6
5b Employment	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.4	87.4	87.3	85.9	(84.2)
5c Output per person employed	91.4	99.3	101.0	100.0	96.7	104.6	114.5	106.8	(93.3)
Costs per unit of output									
5d Wages and salaries	78.0	76.7	84.2	100.0	112.3	116.9	124.9	158.4	243.8
5e Labour costs	77.2	76.0	84.0	100.0	112.7	117.4	126.1	169.9	252.5
6 MECHANICAL INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a Output	87.5	91.2	97.1	100.0	100.8	100.4	111.3	109.8	106.0
6b Employment	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	92.6	94.2	(90.4)
6c Output per person employed	88.5	93.4	98.0	100.0	104.2	109.0	120.2	116.6	(117.3)
Costs per unit of output									
6d Wages and salaries	84.1	85.6	89.3	100.0	106.7	108.7	116.1	141.8	184.4
6e Labour costs	83.2	84.6	88.9	100.0	107.3	110.0	117.7	145.0	191.1
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a Output	94.5	102.9	106.9	100.0	100.2	104.2	107.1	102.5	96.2
7b Employment	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.5	93.9	95.0	94.5	(90.6)
7c Output per person employed	96.6	106.1	107.7	100.0	102.8	111.0	112.7	108.5	(106.2)
Costs per unit of output									
7d Wages and salaries	78.1	78.6	83.6	100.0	108.4	116.7	135.3	163.2	207.4
7e Labour costs	77.6	78.0	83.2	100.0	108.7	117.9	136.3	165.6	212.8
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a Output	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8
8b Employment	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	87.9	85.8	(78.5)
8c Output per person employed	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.6	116.1	123.5	115.6	(119.5)
Costs per unit of output									
8d Wages and salaries	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.8	108.8	121.1	156.4	192.7
8e Labour costs	91.2	86.2	93.2	100.0	105.2	109.3	121.9	159.1	196.8
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a Output	86.0	91.5	96.0	100.0	103.9	111.4	118.1	118.6	120.5
9b Employment	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.0	91.1	88.4	88.7	(89.9)
9c Output per person employed	77.2	84.6	92.4	100.0	108.2	122.3	133.6	133.7	(134.0)
Costs per unit of output									
9d Wages and salaries	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	112.8	115.8	137.4	181.8
9e Labour costs	96.7	93.4	94.1	100.0	108.7	113.0	116.7	139.3	186.0

* 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 55 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

‡ As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

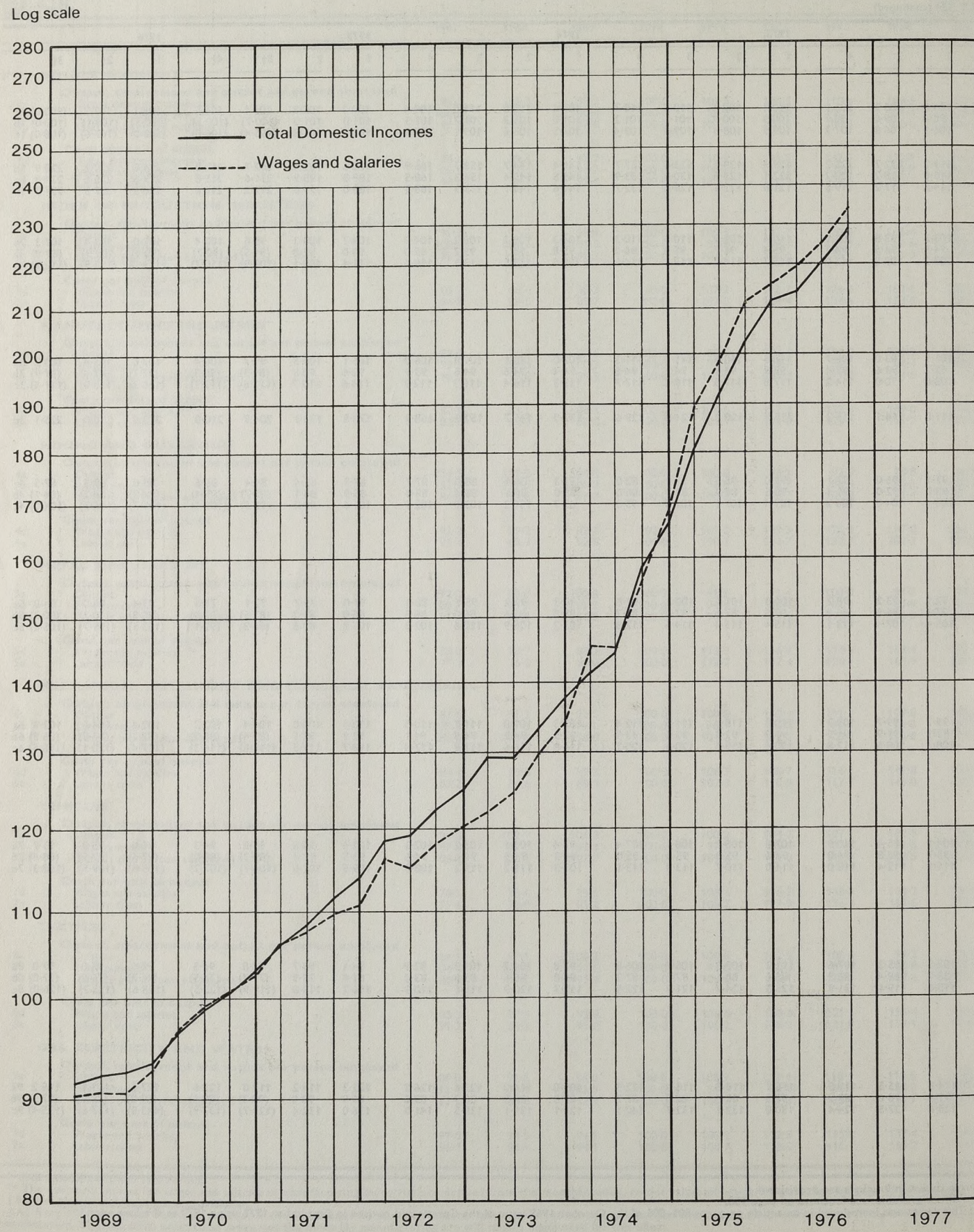
indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

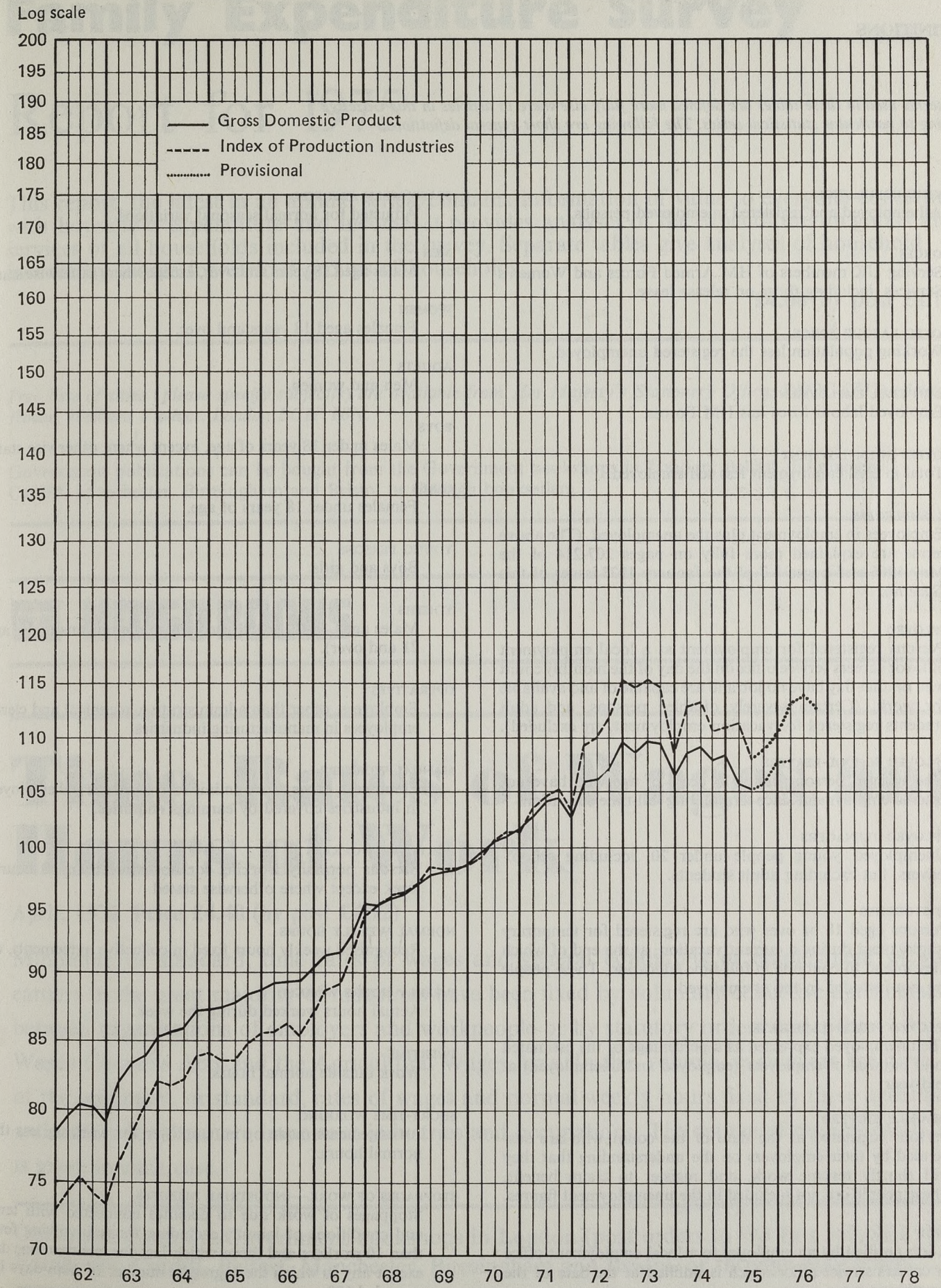
(1970 = 100)

1972				1973				1974				1975				1976		
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†
101.3	104.6	105.2	106.9	110.5	109.8	110.6	110.7	107.6	110.0	111.0	109.4	109.3	106.9	106.1	106.5	108.1	107.7	(108.0) 1a
98.5	98.6	99.0	99.7	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.2	101.0	101.3	101.7	101.5	101.0	101.0	(100.7)	(100.5)	(100.1)	(100.1)	(100.0) 1b
102.8	106.1	106.3	107.2	109.5	108.8	109.4	109.4	106.5	108.6	109.1	107.8	108.2	105.8	(105.4)	(106.0)	(108.0)	(107.6)	(108.0) 1c
118.8	119.2	122.7	125.2	129.4	129.3	133.6	137.7	141.4	144.7	158.7	166.9	180.6	192.4	202.7	212.0	214.0	220.2	228.9 1d
116.7	115.6	118.2	120.2	122.1	124.9	130.0	133.9	145.5	145.4	156.3	168.5	189.0	198.9	211.6	215.8	219.6	225.1	234.8 1e
116.0	114.8	117.2	119.5	121.8	123.4	128.4	132.7	144.6	144.1	155.9	168.3	188.0	199.6	212.2	216.6	220.3	227.3	237.0 1f
97.6	103.3	103.8	106.1	110.4	109.9	110.6	110.3	104.3	108.2	108.2	104.9	104.7	100.3	99.6	100.4	102.0	102.4	101.3 2a
94.6	94.5	94.5	94.7	95.4	95.7	95.9	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.0	94.0	92.8	(91.5)	(90.7)	(90.1)	(89.9)	(89.9) 2b
103.2	109.3	109.8	112.0	115.7	114.8	115.3	114.9	108.9	113.1	113.1	110.4	111.4	108.1	(108.9)	(110.7)	(113.2)	(113.9)	(112.7) 2c
98.0	101.9	103.0	106.7	110.5	110.6	111.5	111.3	107.0	110.1	109.9	106.0	106.1	100.5	99.7	100.4	102.0	103.4	103.2 3a
94.0	93.7	93.6	93.4	93.8	94.1	94.2	94.6	94.4	94.6	94.6	93.9	92.6	90.8	(89.3)	(88.3)	(87.7)	(87.6)	(87.9) 3b
104.3	108.8	110.0	114.2	117.8	117.5	118.4	117.7	113.3	116.4	116.2	112.9	114.6	110.7	(111.6)	(113.7)	(116.3)	(118.0)	(117.4) 3c
‡	111.8	114.1	115.2	115.5	120.2	124.0	129.6	132.9	141.7	152.9	168.9	178.8	193.7	204.9	210.0	213.8	218.0	225.1 3d
46.3	97.1	96.0	97.1	99.0	95.5	93.8	82.0	53.3	86.1	88.0	87.7	87.3	85.4	84.4	86.8	88.0	89.8	87.5 4a
94.5	93.0	92.0	91.4	90.5	89.2	87.7	86.0	85.0	85.1	85.4	85.6	85.9	86.1	(85.7)	(85.4)	(84.9)	(84.2)	(84.1) 4b
49.0	104.4	104.3	106.2	109.4	107.1	107.0	95.3	62.7	101.2	103.0	102.5	101.6	99.2	(98.5)	(101.6)	(103.7)	(106.7)	(104.0) 4c
81.9	92.1	93.2	98.2	101.0	101.1	100.2	97.8	90.3	93.2	95.1	88.3	91.0	75.7	72.1	75.5	83.4	88.0	84.8 5a
88.5	87.4	86.8	86.8	87.5	87.6	87.4	86.7	85.8	85.6	86.0	86.3	86.0	85.2	(83.5)	(82.0)	(80.9)	(80.2)	(80.3) 5b
92.5	105.4	107.4	113.1	115.4	115.4	114.6	112.8	105.2	108.9	110.6	102.3	105.8	88.8	(86.3)	(92.1)	(103.1)	(109.7)	(105.6) 5c
99.1	99.7	99.7	103.2	110.8	110.4	111.5	112.4	107.3	109.8	111.7	110.5	110.3	107.0	104.4	102.3	102.4	104.5	102.9 6a
9																		

Costs per unit of output (1970=100): seasonally adjusted.



Output per person employed (1970=100): seasonally adjusted.



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS

Unemployed young people under 20, including school-leavers, but excluding adult students.

ADULT STUDENTS

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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