

# Department of Employment Gazette

# December 1976

# olume LXXXIV No. 12

<sup>blished</sup> monthly by Her Majesty's <sup>Stationery</sup> Office

Op

<sup>hual</sup> subscription, inclusive of postage, £13.02

**Unregistered unemployed** 

Equal pay experience in 25 firms

Equal pay and sex discrimination — the first six months

New estimates of employment employers and the self-employed 1961–74

International strike comparisons

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

December 1976 (pages 1329-1416)

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# The unregistered unemployed in Great Britain

OST DISCUSSION of the unemployment situation is in terms of the official figures released each month. These figures are counts of the numbers of unemployed persons who are registered at local offices of the Employment ervice Agency (ESA) or careers offices of local education authorities. In addition, however, there are those unemoved who are seeking work but do not register at one of these offices. This article discusses this group of people escribed as the "unregistered unemployed", their numbers and some of their characteristics.

Numbers of unregistered unemployed have previously een estimated in British Labour Statistics, Historical hstract 1886-1968 (Annex A, p. 412), the White Paper on nemployment Statistics (Cmnd 5157) published in wember 1972, "Statistics of Unemployment in the nited Kingdom" (Gazette, May 1974), and "The Unployment statistics and their interpretation" (Gazette, March 1975). This article goes into more detail and includes ter information.

In Great Britain, during the period 1971-3, the number unregistered unemployed was estimated at 70-100.000 en and 160-200,000 or more women.

Most of the women were married, not eligible for unployment benefit, and thus had no financial incentive to ster. Furthermore, many of them may have been seeking bs of a special kind, for example in certain locations with pecial hours which they believed might not have been ilable at ESA offices. There were also a significant mber of men who did not register, and it is likely that ny of these were between jobs and either did not bother aim for a short period or were not eligible for benefit use they left their previous job voluntarily (disqualifying em from receiving benefit for six weeks). Many of the registered unemployed" advertised, replied to advertiseits or made direct approaches to employers.

definition, the unregistered unemployed are not reed in administrative records. They can only be identified n surveys of the population. The most comprehensive vey is the Census of Population which takes place in the year of each decade and covers the whole population. vever, there was a 10 per cent "sample census" held in Data from this and the 1971 census are discussed in article. A more frequent source of information is the eral Household Survey (GHS). This is a continuous ey covering about 12,000 private households each year reat Britain. In contrast to the censuses, which are held particular date during the year, the results of this y present an average picture for the year. Full GHS ts are available for 1971-3.

is article first discusses the definition of the unregistered nployed and, using this definition, describes estimates ved from the two censuses and the GHS. Finally, it cusses some of the characteristics of the unregistered employed.

steps. Secondly, "waiting to take up a job" should be counted as unemployed only if they are currently available for work. For example, a student about to leave full-time education may have a job starting in a few weeks time but in the meantime intends to take a holiday. Such a person is not part of the economically active population until the job has been taken up. However, in the survey information to be discussed, the current availability of those "waiting to take up a job" was not ascertained and so all those who described themselves as in this category were counted as unemployed. Finally, in respect of those "prevented from seeking work because of temporary sickness", the definition of temporary

#### **Definition of unemployed**

For those unemployed people who register at Employment Service Agency (ESA) offices, it is relatively straightforward to devise a set of rules to determine those who should be included in the official monthly count. However, in a survey, whether or not someone is classified as unemployed (as opposed to economically inactive) depends to a large extent on answers given by him or her. Thus, while the registration figures give an objective measure of unemployment, surveys are based on subjective information, which may to some degree affect the consistency and quality of the results.

Survey questions refer to a reference period, usually the week preceding the survey. Respondents may be classified as unemployed if, during the reference period, they have not worked and are

actively seeking work

waiting to start a job, already obtained

prevented from seeking work because of temporary sickness, holiday etc.

Those who are not at work during the reference period but have a job to return to are treated as employed irrespective of whether or not they are being paid by their employer.

Ideally, each of the above categories ought to be based on specific and precise criteria, but they are not clear-cut concepts; and it may be noted that in different countries, statistical practices vary in respect of some of them. For example, some of those who describe themselves as seeking work and are counted as such in the surveys limit themselves to registration or, say, to looking for job vacancies in newspapers; not all countries regard these as "active"

sickness is left to the interviewee; in the GHS, if a respondent queries this term, the definition used is an illness lasting 28 days or less. Anyone registered as unemployed is taken off the ESA register after three days of sickness, being regarded as not available for work. Since the registration figures in general exclude people who are sick this category has been excluded for purposes of this article from the estimates of unemployed made from the surveys.

In general, therefore, the identification of the unemployed from survey information has been made in this article so that the coverage is as close as possible to the official registration figures.

In comparing the data from surveys, with the registration figures, the latter have to be slightly modified. These modifications are described below:

- To be counted as unemployed in a survey, one must be out of work for the whole of the reference week whereas, in the official registration count, one need be out of work only on the day of the count. Hence, an adjustment-a deduction-has to be made from the official figures for them to be on the same basis as surveys (see Annex 1 for further information).
- Registered people seeking part-time work are not counted in the monthly official unemployment figures, unless they are claiming unemployment benefit. In surveys the distinction between seeking full-time work and part-time work is not always made. Hence for comparison with the surveys, an addition has to be made to the official figures to include those seeking part-time work; the numbers to be added are small-about 1,000 males and 8,000 females.
- The official registration figures include "occupational pensioners", many of whom would classify themselves in a survey as retired rather than unemployed. Hence, they need to be excluded from the official figures for comparison purposes. This is not possible regularly since they are not separately identified in the official figures, but occasional estimates are available.
- Since March 1976, students in full-time education who are registered for vacation work have been excluded from the official figures. In the censuses, students in full-time education were omitted from the main analyses of economic activity whereas, in the GHS, being classified as employed or unemployed took precedence over being classified as a full-time student. While students are therefore to be omitted from past official figures when comparing with the censuses, this is not so when comparing with the GHS.

The definition of unemployment underlying the estimates of unregistered unemployed in this article is not quite the same as the ILO definition adopted at the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in Geneva in 1954. A comparison of the two definitions for various categories is given in Annex 2.

#### Estimates from censuses of population-1966 census

The "sample census" of April 1966 obtained information from a nominal 10 per cent of the population in Great Britain.\* The various population estimates were obtained by multiplying the sample estimates by 10.

The census questionnaire included questions on whether stain only. They are from the analysis of the 10 per cent or not individuals were employed, unemployed or "eco- ample from the census. The questions asked were similar nomically inactive" in the reference week and also on a particular day during the reference week. This day co-egistration and only a reference week was used. These incided with that for the official monthly registered count. Use tions are reproduced in Annex 4. There was also a question on registration in the census. (The questions are reproduced in Annex 3.)

By comparing the census figures for those registered unemployed on the day with those unemployed for the week it is possible to estimate what adjustment should be applie to the official registered count to convert the latter to "weekly" basis. Only a small adjustment is required to the registered count to make it comparable with the 196 census results for this and other points - a deduction c 6.000 males and an addition of 4,000 females. This discussed in more detail in Annex 1.

The census figures for the week and the adjusted officia count are:

		rnousa
Census (reference week), beginning 18 April, 1966	Males	Females
Registered	192	63
Unregistered	95	122
Adjusted official count, 18 April 1966	228	67

Comparing the census figures for registered unemplo with the adjusted official count there is a shortfall in census estimate of about 36,000 males and 4,000 femal Apart from under-enumeration and sampling errors (of 2-3,000 at the most) in the census, some small part of the explanation for this shortfall may arise from the treatment of temporarily sick people. Some 20,000 males and 8,000 females described themselves in the census as registered b unable to seek work because of temporary sickness. Accord ingly, they are not treated as unemployed in using t census results. However, some of these may have be counted as unemployed at the monthly count in error or because their spell of sickness had not been sufficiently l to exclude them from the count. (Normally spells of sickn of three days or less would not lead to an unemplo person's removal from the register).

The most likely explanation for the shortfall, particula for males, is the inclusion of occupational pensioners in official count figures. Probably most of these would h classified themselves as retired in the census (although i not possible to assess what proportion would do so).

Having broadly accounted for the differences between census registration figures and the official count of employed, it seems reasonable to assume that the cen unregistered figures do not require any adjustment to al for possible deficiencies in coverage. The estimates unregistered unemployed from the 1966 census are approximately 90,000 males and 120,000 females.

#### 1971 census

The 1971 census was a complete count of individual all households and institutions in the United Kingd The figures discussed in this article are those for G

those asked in 1966 except that there was no question on since there was no question on registration, the number

funregistered unemployed can only be obtained by subacting an estimate of the registered unemployed from the tal unemployed. This estimate is obtained by taking the verage of the two official counts on either side of the census ate (April 25, 1971) and suitably adjusting for comparison ith the census (see Annex 1).

The census category "out of employment (other than (k)" includes prisoners who had been in detention for less han six months; these need to be excluded for comparison with the official count figures. For end-March 1971, the ambers are estimated to be 25,000 males; the female mbers are negligible. After allowance for this, the census sults and the adjusted official registered count (see Annex are:

Service Manager	Thousands
Males	Females
642 598	344 115
44	229
	Males           642           598           44

The difference between the census unemployed and the justed official count yields an estimate of the unregistered memployed. However, the official count includes, particuuly for males, a number of occupational pensioners who ould have classified themselves as retired in the census; in e light of the GHS results for 1972-3 (see Annex 4) an stimate of about 40,000 for this group seems reasonable. After making allowance for the occupational pensioners, numbers of unregistered unemployed estimated from 1971 census are approximately 80,000 males and 230,000 males.

# stimates from the General Household Surveys

The GHS is a continuous survey, launched in 1971, vering about 12,000 households each year. Compared th the censuses, the GHS is very small and sampling rors are by no means negligible. Further, it does not cover institutional population (for example those in schools, pitals, hotels, etc). The figures presented here are grossed 0 the estimated mid-year total population and biasses therefore be introduced if the unemployment characterof the institutional population are different from those household population; however only about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per f the economically active population were recorded in ations. Finally, there may be differences in the accuracy which respondents answer questions in interview ys and in self-completed census forms.

e 1971 survey was not as detailed as that for 1972 and the results for the later years are discussed first. As in ses, the questions determined the economic activity of one in a reference week and, for all those out of work, ept the temporarily sick, whether they were registered or The questions are given in Annex 3.

unemployed: (A) A grossing factor for each year, for males and females separately, is obtained by comparing the appropriate sample number with the mid-year population estimate. These factors are then applied to the sample numbers for the relevant characteristics (see Annex 4). This method provides an independent estimate of the registered unemployed for comparison with the official figures.

(B) The ratio of unregistered to registered unemployed from the sample data is applied to the appropriate (adjusted) official count.

The GHS results for 1972-73 using both methods are shown in the following table. Since these are annual figures, the appropriate official count is the annual average. This average has also been suitably adjusted for comparison with the GHS (see Annex 1).

Offici une COI GHS

For females, the GHS registration figures agree fairly well with the official figures for both 1972 and 1973 (the sampling error on the GHS female figures could be as much as 30,000). And the estimates of the unregistered unemployed from both methods are fairly similar. It is suggested that acceptable estimates would be 175,000 unregistered females in 1972 and 160,000 in 1973.

For males, the GHS registration figures show a shortfall Because the discrepancy for males between the GHS

of roughly 90,000 in 1972 and 1973 from the adjusted unemployment counts. Both sets of figures include occupational pensioners.\* A possible explanation is in the treatment of the temporarily sick. In the GHS for 1972 and 1972 sick people were not asked the registration question. Annex 4 shows that there were about 80,000 unemployed males who would have said that they were temporarily sick. However, 50,000 of these are probably long-term sick (see the discussion on the definition of the unemployed), and not all the remaining 30,000 would necessarily have been registered. (This is because they would normally be taken off the register for (known) sickness of more than three days). Further, the likely maximum error in the GHS figures due to sampling is 30,000 though it is perhaps unlikely that a large error would fall in the same direction in both years. figures and the official figures cannot be fully accounted for, method (B) for calculating the unregistered unemployed may be unsatisfactory. It is uncertain whether the shortfall

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There are two methods of obtaining from the GHS sample data grossed up estimates of the unregistered

Thousands

	1972		1973	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
al count of registered employed adjusted for		Largertan		
grossed up figures	694	141	494	103
egistered (method (A))	597	148	410	89
nregistered (method (A))	91	180	100	147
nregistered (method (B))	106	171	121	170

\*Annex 4 shows that the GHS implies estimates of about 45,000 male occupational pensioners who were registered in both 1972 and 1973. This agrees quite closely with the estimate of 50,000 given in the article "Characteristics of the Unemployed" (Gazette, March 1974).

<sup>\*</sup> It was discovered afterwards that there had been an pproximately 1½ per cent. No allowance has been made for articular characteristics is not known.

has been repeated in the GHS unregistered or whether there has been some offsetting between the GHS registered and unregistered. In the absence of further evidence, it is assumed that the better estimates of the unregistered males are those grossed by the method (A). This suggests estimates of approximately 90,000 unregistered males in 1972 and 100,000 unregistered males in 1973.

In the 1971 GHS, similar information was obtained but the registration question was asked only of those seeking work. If assumptions are made on the basis of information obtained from the 1972 and 1973 surveys in order toestimate the registered/unregistered split for those waiting to take up a job, then the 1971 estimates of unregistered unemployed are approximately 70,000 males and 190,000 females.

## Summary of estimates of unregistered unemployment

Estimates of unregistered unemployed obtained in the ways described are shown below

T	h	0	u	s	a	n	d	l

	Males	Females
1966 Census of Population (April)	90	120
1971 Census of Population (April)	80	230
1971 GHS (annual average)	70	190
1972 GHS (annual average)	90	175
1973 GHS (annual average)	100	160

The estimates based on the Censuses of Population differ very slightly from those previously published, due to minor differences of definition.

The two estimates for 1971 agree reasonably for males but not for females. It is possible that some females described themselves as seeking work at the self-completion census but did not do so at the GHS interview. But there is a larger element of estimation in the 1971 GHS figure.

One point which needs emphasis is that people seeking part-time work are not included in the official registered count (unless entitled to unemployment benefit). Since many of the unregistered unemployed females are probably seeking part-time work, the official unemployment total would not be increased to the full extent of the figures shown above, even if all the unregistered unemployed persons decided to register.

#### Characteristics of the unregistered unemployed

Both the 1966 census and the GHS for 1972 and 1973 provide an age breakdown of the unregistered unemployed. In percentage terms these are as follows:

Age Males	<b>1966</b> Census %	1972 GHS %	1973 GHS %
15-24*	33	41	33
25-54	44	41	48
55-64	15	11	8
65 and over	8	7	11
Females			
15-24*	30	30	25
25-54	56	61	65
55-59	7	7	8
60 and over	7	2	2

\* In 1973, the lower age limit was 16.

#### 1972-3 figures

The figures for 1972-3 should be treated with particul caution because of the small size of the sample in these cell

The GHS also contains other information about characteristics of the unemployed though its usefulness limited by the small sample numbers. One analysis interest is of the steps taken to find work by those who sa they were seeking work, but who were not registered. T results in percentage terms, for males and females combine are as follows:

Steps taken to find work during the		1972
reference week	%	%
Registered with private employment agency	14	14
Advertised or replied to advertisement	38	28
Made a direct approach to prospective employer	39	36
Awaited the results of job applications	31	31
"waited for something to turn up"	22	13
Other	4	6

The percentages add to more than 100 per cent since some people tried more than

A further analysis compares the time since leaving t last job for the registered and unregistered unemployed. T figures from the 1973 GHS are:

	Males		Females		
Time since leaving last job	Regis- tered %	Unregis- tered %	Regis- tered %	Unregi tered %	
Less than 6 months	44	59	34	51	
6 months to 11 months	17	14	18	9	
1 year or more	38	24	45	34	
Never previously worked	2	3	3	6	

#### Left voluntarily

Even allowing for the small sample size, there appears to a preponderance of the unregistered unemployed to be the "less than six months" category. This is probably due those between jobs who left their previous job volunta and so have no immediate financial incentive to regist because they would not be eligible for benefits.

Finally, the GHS gives estimates of the reasons why unregistered unemployed left their last job. The figures are:

	Males %	Females %
Reason for stopping work	d mandaligage	interesting a
Pregnancy		17
Domestic	7	10
III-health	22	17
, voluntarily	2	2
Retired compulsorily	2	0
Redundant/sacked	25	16
Dissatisfied with job	27	26
Last job temporary	8	7
Moving house	7	6
Training or education	5	5
Other	2	4

The percentages add to more than 100 per cent because in some cases more th reason was given.

## Annex 1

### Modification of the official registration count for omparison with surveys

In the discussion on the definition of the unemployed, it as pointed out that several modifications need to be made the official monthly count so that it is on the same basis s a survey estimate of the unemployed. Most of these odifications are relatively small and are concerned with ose seeking part-time work and severely disabled persons eking work. Both these categories are excluded from the ficial monthly figures but the former and some of the latter uld probably be included as unemployed in a survey. to for comparison with the censuses, full-time students eking work should be excluded from the official figures, in hich they were originally included up to March 1976.

The main modification, particularly for males, is conmed with making the official figures applicable to a referweek instead of a reference day. The only information allable for this is from the 1966 census which has estinates of the registered unemployed for both the reference eek and a reference day. The difference between these two imates was approximately 9,000 males and 5,000 females. s represents about 25 per cent and 50 per cent respectively those in the official count who had been out of work for ess than a week. In making estimates for 1971-3, it has en assumed (in the absence of other evidence) that the ifference between the reference week and the reference day as also for males and females 25 per cent and 50 per cent spectively of those unemployed on the day of the count had been without a job for less than a week.

The net adjustments needed to put the official count on a vev basis are as follows:

	Total adju	stment
rvey	Males	Females
6 Census	-6	+4
1 Census	-15	+3
1 GHS	-9	+5
2 GH <b>S</b>	-11	+2
3 GHS	-5	+4

The modification for 1973 also includes those people ooking for work through a job centre (the so-called "selfervice" customer). Such people are excluded from the unt if they are not receiving benefit but would be classified unemployed in a survey.

One particular group of persons to whom attention should drawn is those who work on only a few days each week. aples include market stall workers and people able to odd jobs. If such people are genuinely looking for fullwork and their employment is incidental to their more ral unemployment status, they may be counted as unbyed if they are registered for work on the day of the Int. (For benefit purposes, unemployment benefit may be ned for those days in each week when the person was ployed.) If they work for some number of days each , however, they will not be counted as unemployed in Irvey using a reference week. However, no allowance has made for this category since their numbers are un-

In the discussion on the definition of the unemployed, the difference in coverage between the official count and the ILO definition was mentioned. This annex lists various categories of people and indicates how these would be treated in the two cases.

(a) (b) (c)

(d) (e) (f)

(g) (h)

Thousands

The main difference between the two definitions is for groups (c) and (e), the temporarily sick and the temporarily stopped. For the temporarily sick, it is possible to attempt estimates which would need to be added to those of the unregistered unemployed in this article in order to bring the latter nearer to the ILO definition. In 1971-73, about 80,000 males and 45,000 females (annual average) said they were prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness (see Annex 4). However, this estimate appears improbably high; if the sickness rate were the same as for the employed, the numbers out of work who were temporarily sick would be about 30,000 males and 15,000 females. These are suggested as reasonable estimates which would be added to convert to the ILO definition; while the assumption of the same sickness rate as for the employed may involve an over-reduction to the figures declared by the respondents, there is some offset since it is possible in the surveys for respondents to describe themselves as sick though registered as unemployed.

Those temporarily suspended from work without pay, but with a job to return to, are entitled to register for unemployment benefit. Such people are now excluded from the official registered count from the end of 1972 but they are included in the ILO definition. However, in surveys using a reference period of a week, the difference is probably not large since, in Great Britain, few of the temporarily suspended are laid off for the whole week. (There is further discussion of this and associated points in the article "International unemployment statistics" in the Gazette for July 1976).

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## Annex 2

#### Comparison of the official count and the ILO definition

an the material and the second states and the second states and the second states and the second states and the	Whether in- cluded in official count (if registered)	Whether unemployed under ILO definition
Those waiting to start a job which they have already obtained, but currently available for work	Yes	Yes
Those temporarily sick, but with a job to return to	No	No
Those temporarily sick with no ob to return to	No, if sick for more than three days	Yes, if would have sought work
The long-term sick	No	No
Those temporarily suspended from work without pay as a result of bad weather, lack of orders, etc., but with a job to return to	No	Yes, if sus- pended for the reference period
Those available for work but not taking active steps to find one other than registration	Yes	Yes, if regis- tration is treated as an active step
Students seeking vacation work or working their way through college	No (since March 1976)	Yes
Persons seeking part-time work	No (unless re- ceiving benefit)	Yes

### Annex 3

Questions asked in the censuses of population and the **General Household Survey** 

#### (i) 1966 Census of Population

- 11. Has the person had any job at any time during the week ended 23 April 1966? (See notes). Write "Yes" or "No". If "Yes" answer questions 12 to 18. If "No" go on to question 19.
- 18. Did the person have a job on Monday, 18 April 1966? (See notes) Write "Yes" or "No". If "Yes" go on to question 22. If "No" answer questions 19 to 21.

19. On Monday, 18 April, 1966 was the person-

- (a) Registered at a Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Office? Write "Yes" or "No"
- (b) Seeking work but not registered at a Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Office? Write "Yes" or "No"
- (c) Unable to seek work because of temporary sickness or injury? Write "Yes" or "No"
- (d) Waiting to take up a job starting on 24 April or later? Write "Yes" or "No"
- (e) Wholly retired? Write "Yes" or "No"
- (f) Not seeking work for any other reason? Please specify. For example, write "Housewife", "Home duties", "Permanent sickness", "Disablement", "Studying", "Private means"

The notes make clear that the following persons count as "having a job":

- Persons away from work on holiday if their job is waiting for them on their return.
- Persons away from work because of *illness or injury* if their job is waiting for them on their return.
- Persons away from work because of a strike or other industrial dispute.
- Persons temporarily *laid off* work by their employers for that week.

Those answering "Yes" to (a), (b) or (d) of question 19 are considered to be unemployed on the reference day, Monday April, 18 which was also the day of the unemployment count. If those also answering "Yes" at question 11 are excluded the figures relate to the reference week.

#### (ii) 1971 census of population

B7. Did the person have a job last week (the week ended April 24, 1971)? Tick box 1 if the person had a job even if it was only part-time or if the person was temporarily away from work, on holiday, sick, on strike, or laid off.

If the person did not have a job tick whichever of boxes 2, 3, 4 or 5 is appropriate; if box 5 is ticked state the reason: for example "Housewife", "Student", "Permanently sick".

This question need not be answered for children under 15 years of age.

- YES—in a job at some time during the week
- NO-seeking work or waiting to take up a job
- NO-intending to seek work but sick
- NO-wholly retired

3

- 5 NO-not seeking work for some other reason, namely
- .....

#### (iii) General Household Survey (1972 and 1973)

1. Were you working for pay or profit at any time last wee

-that is the 7 days ending last Sunday? Yes IF NO

- (a) Even though you weren't working did you have a jo which you were away from last week? Yes
- IF NO

(1) Last week were you

- PROMPT AND waiting to take up a job which you had already obtained?
- out of employment but looking **RING FIRST** work?
- THAT APPLIES or would you have looked for work by for temporary sickness or injury?

### NONE OF THESE

Those coded (3), (4) or (6), were asked "Last week were vor on the books of an employment exchange (youth employ ment office)?" In 1971 only code (4) was asked this question. The project was commissioned by the Department of

#### Annex 4

Results from the General Household Surveys for 1971-3

	Males			Femal	es	
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Sample Numbers				and the second		-
Seeking Work						
-registered	279	309	201	69	61	32
-unregistered	23	32	39	80	66	63
Waiting to take up a	iob	I an internet				ALC STATE
-registered	100	18	9		10	6
uprogistered	35(a)	22	24	47(a)	42	29
Inactivo						
mactive (b)		26	27		18	15
-registered (b)	11.a.	10	AL	20	20	22
Temporarily sick	52	44 (75		42 500	42 0/7	12 470
Total in sample	12,301	11,635	11,19/	13,588	12,96/	12,4/0
					тнои	SAND
Population Estimat	tes					
Seeking Work						States and
registered	448	523	348	110	101	55

-registered	<del>44</del> 8	523	348	110	101	
-unregistered	37	54	67	127	110	1
Waiting to take up a	job					
-registered		30	15	75(-)	17	
-unregistered	50(a)	37	33	15(a)	70	
Inactive						
-registered (b)	n.a.	44	47	n.a.	30	
Tomporarily sick	83	83	80	48	33	

(a) In the 1971 GHS, those waiting to take up a job were not asked the registra (b) Largely male occupational pensioners and females

# **Equal Pay experience in 25 firms**

By P. Glucklich, C. R. J. Hall, M. Povall and M. W. Snell

MPLEMENTATION and effects of the Equal Pay Act at company level in 25 organisations are being The Equal Pay Act 1970 provides for equal treatment for men and women employed on the same or

monitored by the Equal Pay and Opportunity Research Project at the London School of Economics. Some of the projects's findings are described here and represent the independent views of the research team. broadly similar work, or on work rated as equivalent. The Act also provides for the removal of discrimination from collective agreements, pay structures and wages orders.

Two previous articles in the Gazette (August 1974 and August 1975) examined the progress being made towards implementation of equal pay, in the period before the Act came into force. The main measure of progress used was the removal of discrimination from collective agreements and wages orders on the DE register. The approach proved useful in providing a broad picture of progress towards implementation, but was less useful in illustrating implementation at company level, where collective agreements may be modified, and where equal pay may also be given to women on the basis of like work or work rated as equivalent.

mployment in 1974 to see how the Equal Pay Act is being emented, the progress made, the problems encountered, and what effects it has, both intended and unintended. Monitoring is being carried out through detailed case tudies in selected organisations over a two and a half year eriod covering the one and a half years before and the one ear after the Act came into force on December 29, 1975. The 25 participating organisations were chosen to cover a nge of characteristics which were likely to be relevant to study, such as degree of labour intensity, unionisation, proportion of women employed. The sectors into they fall are indicated in Table 1.

Table 1	
Organisation by industry type	numbers
igineering and electronics	9
Uther manufacturing	9
Manking and insurance	2
which administration and nationalised industries	3
	1
Paulidutive trades	a a <b>1</b> 2000, any

some of these organisations are being studied as a whole. others we are studying only certain establishments or ups of employees.

For each of the participating organisations, information jobs, wage rates and earnings is being collected at gular intervals. These data are being supplemented by tailed interviews with management, supervisors, shop ewards and, where possible, men and women workers, to tain information on policies, procedures, practices and itudes. Repeated visits allow issues and events to be owed up in depth using information from a variety of urces. Although our findings cannot be assumed to be presentative of all sectors of employment, the aim of the ldy is to highlight the kind of things which are happening

Section 1 of the Equal Pay Act requires employers to give equal treatment for pay and terms and conditions of employment to men and women employed on like work or work which, though different, has been given an equal value under a job evaluation scheme. A women is regarded as being employed on like work with men if the work is of the same or a broadly similar nature and if the differences between the things she does and the things they do are not of practical importance in relation to terms and conditions of employment. However, under Section 1(3) of the Act, unequal treatment of a man and a women can be justified if the employer can prove that this is genuinely due to a material difference (other than the difference of sex) between the woman's case and the man's. A woman (or man) who thinks she is not receiving equal pay or terms and conditions under the Act can take a complaint to an industrial tribunal, and appeals against industrial tribunal decisions can be taken to the Employment Appeal Tribunal. Additionally, under Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Act, where an agreement, wages order or pay structure contains any provisions applying specifically to men only or to women only, it can be referred to the Central Arbitration Committee for amendment to remove that discrimination.

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at establishment level as a result of the legislation. The case study method allows us to examine in detail changes in pay and job structures over time, as well as to analyse the factors inhibiting or encouraging them, in a manner which conventional survey techniques would not allow.

#### The Equal Pay Act and the methods organisations used to implement it\*

Job evaluation Most of the organisations studied (15 out of 25) have used job evaluation to implement equal pay

\* Within individual organisations, equal pay has been implemented in different ways for different groups of workers. This means that the total number of instances mentioned below will add up to more than 25.

although job evaluation is not required by the Act. Four of these organisations introduced job evaluation specifically to implement the Act, and a further six introduced new job evaluation schemes after 1970 partly as a result of the Act, but partly also as a means of tidying up and rationalising pay structures, for which the Act provided a convenient impetus. The remaining five organisations already had job evaluation schemes which rated men's and women's jobs in the same way, but in which scales or rates for grades were different for the two sexes, and implementation, made much easier in such a situation, merely meant equalising these scales or rates.

Collective agreements and wages orders In 12 organisations, equal pay for large predominantly manual groups was implemented by following the provisions of the Act relating to the removal of discrimination from collective agreements or wages orders.) In seven organisations, the provisions of national agreements were strictly applied. In one of these, women's rates were put up to the lowest male rate regardless of the level of job they were doing, while in the other six they were raised to what was considered to be an appropriate rate. The five remaining organisations made minor adjustments to the provisions of the agreement or wages order, sometimes to the advantage of the women concerned. In two of these cases, however, the women were brought up to the lowest male rate specified in the agreement whereas the lowest male rate paid in the establishment concerned was in fact higher than this.

Same or broadly similar The majority of women doing work of the same or broadly similar nature to work done by men received equal pay under the provision of the Act relating to job evaluation, or through equal rates for the job being introduced under a collective agreement) Apart from these, only a handful of women in three organisations have received equal pay increases because they were thought to be doing work which was broadly similar to that done by a man. This is partly because of the vagueness of the concept of "broadly similar" and partly because the widespread job segregation that exists particularly in manual areas means that men and women are rarely employed on the same or similar work. Where "broadly similar" has been used, it has sometimes been misunderstood, being given a meaning more akin to "equal value".

Employees not directly affected by the Act In 14 of the participating organisations there are very small numbers of women not directly affected by any section of the Act. These (mainly consist of white collar employees such as secretaries, personnel officers and clerks in smaller manufacturing establishments.)

Some of these establishments are parts of larger organisations, but the women in them are not directly affected (because they are not part of a formal pay structure and there are no men doing comparable jobs.) In half of these organisations, the women concerned received no increases at all as a result of the Act, in the other seven they received increases, some of which were linked to employees who were covered by the Act.

#### The extent of implementation

(There are genuine difficulties with interpretation of the OEqual Pay Act, especially with respect to what constitutes broadly similar work, differences of practical importance and a genuine material difference between a man's case and a woman's. These can only be clarified by tribunal interpretations. Although there have recently been Employment Appeal Tribunal decisions which have ruled in favour women and which relate to these issues, case law is sti building up and there are differing opinions on what the Act requires. However, on present understanding of the Act, it would seem to us that a very small number of women in five organisations in the monitor group are not receiving equal pay or terms and conditions in situations where the are legally entitled to it. These cases mainly consist relatively small groups of women who are paid less that men even though they are doing jobs which could be seen a being the same or broadly similar to jobs done by men an where there is no material difference between the men's and women's cases to account for the difference. In some case this is because of employers' lack of detailed knowledge job content or of the Act.

In several organisations employers are not complyin with the Act because larger relaxation allowances are give to women in the setting of bonus performance rates. Th results in women receiving higher earnings for the same level of performance. Although a recent tribunal decision (Freemans (London SW9) Ltd v Tremlett) ruled that men allowances should be increased to the women's level, son employers are still not aware that such allowances a covered by the Act.

Another organisation is not complying with the A because it maintains separate bonus rates for men ar women, regardless of job. They have not realised that the Act applies to all constituents of pay.

## Employers actions to reduce obligations

We have found 15 instances in 11 organisations when employers have taken actions\* in order to reduce the obligations under the Act.

Job Segregation In two organisations, mixed sex jo were made single sex to avoid equal pay comparisons. Job Evaluation Job evaluation schemes which are n unlawful may nevertheless be disadvantageous to wome even where employers are not consciously discriminatin For instance, schemes may give greater weight to facto which tend to occur in men's jobs, such as heavy lifting rather than to factors such as manual dexterity whi occur more in women's jobs.)In our opinion two organisations have given undue weight to factors favouring me In a third organisation factors in the job evaluation sche were revised so that some women fell into lower grades the in the previous scheme. In one organisation a woman's j was put in a lower grade than that in which it initially appeared after a job evaluation exercise, in order to reduc the size of salary increase she would have to be given. Unisex salary scales In four organisations, unisex grade and salary scales have been introduced, but most men a well above the scale minimum while most women are belo the men. This is sometimes because women who were belo the minimum were brought up only to the minimum rational than to what would appear to us to be an appropria place on the scale.)

Altering job content Three organisations altered content of men's jobs by giving them additional duti

ure the men would fall into a different and higher grade an the women. In one case, men are carrying out the itional duties. In another, they are not. In the third roanisation, men in some departments are doing them and others are not.

Maintaining differentials One organisation (tightened nomen's piecework rates to offset the increase in women's asic pay. In another organisation, jobs such as "operator" which had single male and female rates regardless of type of operator were (split into several grades) so that most women were not on the same rate as men.

#### Reactions to the Act from trade unions, male and female employees

Trade unions Though the Equal Pay Act has had support om unions at national level, the backing it has received m shop stewards at local level has been found to be less ng. In most of the organisations in the monitor group, ementation was not started until 1973 or after, and we have had very little evidence of any pressure from shop stewards to start plans moving earlier. In some of the nstances of minimisation mentioned in the previous ection, shop stewards either actively colluded with manageent (four examples) or allowed management to carry them at without protest (five examples). The collusion cited olved joint management-union agreement and action to sure that most men continued to earn more than most

The lack of positive pressure on management has often her due to lack of knowledge or involvement. Shop tewards may not have been involved in the negotiation of pay structures because union involvement has been at ational and headquarters level) Pay structures can be very mplex, and shop stewards involved in negotiating them o not always fully understand them. In other cases shop stewards have done little because they were satisfied with management's strategies for implementation. We have however had one example in which shop stewards deliberately withdrew from involvement in the implementation of a pay structure, so as to be in a better position to criticise it

after it had been implemented. Since the end of 1975, we have had indications of a reater level of interest in equal pay amongst shop stewards,) and in three organisations there have been examples of shop stewards, two of whom were women, and other union officials taking up potential equal pay issues with management, in some cases successfully.

Male employees In most organisations in the monitor roup, men tended not to react to equal pay until implementation was complete, becoming sensitive only when ome women started to earn more than some men. However, one instance, being put in the same grade as women was ough to stimulate the men into demanding a transfer. We lave seen other examples of reactions from men. In one ase, a group of men, including one shop steward, set out to Survey the women by telling them they would have to k nights and do heavy lifting, with the result that the men asked management not to give them equal pay. In other case, men took industrial action to force managent to alter their grade and bonus scheme so that women uld not start to earn more than some men.

n two cases, men refused to help women with labouring nents in their jobs, such as carrying trays of work to and for upgrading. In almost all cases, management have been willing to make the necessary adjustments to satisfy the men in order to maintain industrial peace. Female employees Until recently, women working in organisations in the monitor group have been rather passive in their response to the legislation, and in five organisations the response of some women has actually been negative. In three cases (including the one mentioned above) women believed, erroneously as it turned out, that they would be required to do heavy "men's" jobs and to work shifts as a result of equal pay. In the other two cases, women feared that they would lose their jobs as a result of equal pay. There has been no reaction from women to actions taken to reduce employers' obligations under the Act. This is probably due to the ignorance we have found amongst most women of the workings of the systems determining pay levels, and of what other employees, especially men, are paid. However, certain changes have been observed since the end of 1975, and in particular there appears to have been increasing interest in and awareness of the concept of equal pay, probably as a result of press publicity about the Act and tribunal decisions. In four organisations in the group there has in fact been pressure from individual women for equal pay in situations where they feel they ought to have it, and there seems to be an increasing belief amongst the women in the fairness of the maxim of equal pay for work of equal value, regardless of sex.) Effects of the Act on labour utilisation

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from machines which traditionally they always had done. In another, men put pressure on management to change job titles and consequently to increase pay in order to restore differentials. Finally, in two organisations men have pressed

The monitoring of effects of the Equal Pay Act on labour utilisation has been complicated by the economic situation and by the introduction of the Sex Discrimination Act. The Sex Discrimination Act requires employers not to discriminate between men and women in recruitment or in access to opportunities for training or promotion.) Thus changes in labour utilisation since the end of 1975 may not be due exclusively to equal pay. In any case, as far as the project's research has found, this whole area has been rather uneventful.

(When the Equal Pay Act was passed in 1970, it was argued that in the absence of any sex discrimination legislation, the Act would have one of two effects: it would either be against the interests of women since by making them more expensive it would lead to substitution of men or machines for female labour, or it would be further women's interests by encouraging employers to use them more effectively due to their increased cost. In only two cases have these effects been found.

(Social attitudes) in particular plants as to what is men's and what is women's work are so strong and ingrained that it would take a lot more than equal pay induced rises in costs) to persuade an employer to tamper with such a potentially "hot" issue as (substitution of male for female labour or the reverse.) However we have one example where a company put women into previously male jobs to recoup some of the costs of equal pay, and in another example, in an associated establishment of one of the organisations in the study, large numbers of women are being replaced by

<sup>\*</sup> All these actions took place before December 29, 1975. Ha taken place after this date, the Sex Discrimination Act would ha in force, and those involving job segregation and the altering content for one sex only might not have been legal. In some of cases the employer may still be open to claims to tribunals.

men because men can lift heavy goods in addition to doing the women's jobs.

It is not always thought that men are better value than women; just that men are better at some jobs than women, and equally that women are better at some jobs than men, such as manually dextrous jobs, and they are utilised in the ways they are because of this and not because of relative cost differences.

As with labour substitution, many factors other than equal pay, such as the cost and relative ease of borrowing money, the capital structure of the company, and so forth, influence the substitution of machinery for female labour. Several of our organisations have capital investment programmes under way which will result in a reduction in female jobs. In no case was the Equal Pay Act a major influence in the timing or magnitude of the programme.

#### Effects of the Act on costs

One point to emerge from the project's research is that, in spite of the great concern expressed by industrialists (about increased costs and inflationary effects) prior to the passing of the Act in 1970, it appears that only one participating company has made any effort to cost the effects the Act has had on it in detail. There do not appear to have been attempts to separate labour cost increases as a result of the Equal Pay Act from other labour cost increases, and this is in spite of the fact that under successive price codes, equal pay cost increases were not subject to the productivity deduction which had to be subtracted from most other cost increases before they could be passed on to the consumer. (The productivity deduction was discontinued in the current price code, which came into operation on August 1, 1976.)

Thus, we found examples of firms throwing away the chance of recouping some of the costs allowed under the price codes even though there have been widespread protests as to the stringency of these codes. The reasons given for this have been that equal pay cost increases have been swamped by increases in other areas, and that management accounting information systems have been inadequate for the analysis of cost increases, including those due to equal pay, that has been required by government price restrictions. A department in one organisation has, however, been closed because equal pay cost increases made their products more expensive than their competitors who applied a different equal pay implementation strategy. As a result, 170 jobs were lost, 150 of which had been held by women, and there were 60 redundancies.

#### Other effects of the Act

Rates and earnings Detailed findings on this aspect of the effects of the Act must await final analysis at the end of the study, but preliminary analyses indicate variations in differential changes between groups of employees at the same plants, rather than any consistent overall trends, relative changes being dependent upon the types of implementation strategies adopted, among other factors. In several cases where men and women, are entitled to equal rates of pay it has been found that earnings differentials have narrowed but not disappeared, due to changes in components of earnings other than basic rates, such as piecework rates and overtime premium rates.)

Absenteeism and productivity The research team has yet been unable to find any evidence to substantiate the view held by some employers that women work for a fixed target income and therefore, as their rates are increased. will tend to be absent more often Absenteeism in several instances has actually dropped during the course of t research unit's work, both for men and women, which perhaps to be expected when jobs become scarce. Similarly productivity does not appear to have dropped as predicted INFORMATION is provided here on the outcome of by employers.) We have in one instance been able to obtain applications to industrial tribunals under the Equal Pay hard evidence to show that when performance bonus rates Act 1970 and the employment provisions of the Sex Disfor women were increased to the men's level, women's crimination Act 1975. It relates to cases completed during productivity as measured by the incentive scheme actually the period from December 29, 1975, when the Acts came into jumped by over 10 per cent, and has so far remained at this operation, to June 25, 1976. higher level for six months.

Labour supply and turnover The research team's work has concentrated on investigations within the plant, and we have not had the resources needed to investigate local labour markets. As with labour utilisation, this area has been potentially much affected, since the beginning of 1976, by the passing of the Say Discrimination Art by 1976, by the passing of the Say Discrimination Art by 1976, by the passing of the Sex Discrimination Act. Prior to this date, we have had little evidence of women applying fo expected. Since the beginning of 1976, we have in fact found both Acts are included in the statistics for each Act. more examples of this than we have of women applying for previously male jobs, though the examples of both have iqual Pay Act 1970 been few in number, and have probably been due more t the Sex Discrimination Act and to the economic situation than to the Equal Pay Act. For example, in one compan several men applied for jobs as semi-skilled wiring operative and are currently undergoing wiring and soldering training (In another, men are applying for the previously female jo of packer and using it as a stepping stone to better job in the factory Voluntary turnover has greatly decreased over the period of the study; there is no sign that this is related to equal pay, but rather to the economic situation.

#### Conclusions

The interim report on some of the results of the research Action on 894 individual complaints was completed possible positive labour utilisation changes, while at the same time dwarfing equal pay cost increases in relation other cost increases. Together with the large overall volun of other legislation which organisations have had to co with, this has served to relegate equal pay to a rather lo level of priority than might otherwise have been the Additionally, lack of strong pressure to implement or part of shop stewards has meant that implementation started at a rather late stage, and many implementat strategies have served to minimise effects rather than show positive commitment. The extent to which it has be possible to adjust pay structures and jobs to reduce effects of the Act on women's earnings, while at the sa time staying within the Act, is indeed noteworthy.

# **Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination:** the first six months

Under both Acts there is provision for conciliation. A

At the conclusion of each case, that is after it has been determined at a tribunal hearing or settled by agreement men's jobs, or vice versa.) Given the Sex Discrimination without recourse to a tribunal hearing or withdrawn for Act and the economic situation combined with the fact other reasons, statistical returns are completed by ACAS. that active resistance to women entering men's jobs has These are processed by the Department of Employment's been found to be greater than the other way round, computer centre producing the statistics on which this article applications from men for previously female jobs might be is based. Cases which involve complaints brought under

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

#### the applicants

team's work must be looked at in the light of the rather during the period. Of these, 25 were made by men. Table 1 unusual (economic context) in which the work has been analyses the total of 894 individuals by age. The figures of carried out. The very high levels of unemployment and men and women are combined. Table 1 shows that there is a inflation which have prevailed have tended to minimise airly even spread of complaints throughout all age groups recruitment and training activities and consequently between 18 and 60 with a slightly heavier concentration in the middle groups.

### Table 1 Analysis of applicants by age

	Number	Per cent
der 18	9	1.0
4	102	11.4
ir I	179	20.9
1	190	21.3
	217	24.3
er	67	7.5
)	20	2.2
he /n	110	12.3
lain	894	100.0

Conciliation Table 2 gives a breakdown of the outcome of the 894 complaints during the period. Very few cases were withdrawn without an attempt at conciliation; nearly two thirds (572) either resulted in a conciliated settlement or were withdrawn after a conciliation officer's services had been used. In 190 of these cases it is known that there was either a conciliated or a private settlement. The other cases will include those where the parties reached a private settlement but ACAS were not informed or where the applicant found her complaint was out of scope.

Just over a third of complaints were decided by tribunals. About a quarter of the decisions were in favour of the applicant. The remaining three quarters of cases decided by tribunals were dismissed usually on the grounds that the applicant was not doing the same or broadly similar work as a man or work rated as equivalent to that of a man.

Cor dra Sett Wit

Oth Tril

Dis

Tot

Information about the region, occupation, industry and size of firm in which applicants worked is given in the analyses in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6. Table 4 shows that over a quarter of applicants were in clerical and related occupations. A considerable proportion of applicants (over 20 per cent) were from the engineering industry as Table 5 shows. There were relatively few applicants from the public sector.

#### Nature and outcome of complaints

The provisions of the Act under which complaints are made to tribunals are set out above. Almost 90 per cent of the 894 complaints referred to above were made on the grounds of doing the same or broadly similar work as a person of the opposite sex (nearly all of them were men). The balance of 10 per cent of complaints related to work rated as equivalent under job evaluation.

#### **Tribunal hearings**

#### Table 2

	Number of complaints		Per cent	
nciliated settlements and with- wals where conciliation attempted		~		
idrovals private settlement	1000	401	9.1	
-reasons not known	382	491	54.9	
her withdrawals				
-private settlement -reasons not known	4	8	0.9	
bunal hearings	-			
nplaints upheld		83	9.3	
missals —not like or equivalent work —not same employment	169 4	231	25.8	
-material differences	38			
other reasons	20 }			
al	and an an	894	100.0	

#### Further analyses of applicants

#### Table 3 Analysis by region

	Number	Per cent
South Eastern	244	27.3
South Western	57	6·4 10.6
Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside	113	12.6
North Western	194	21.7
Northern	63	7.0
Wales Scotland	73	8·2 8·2
Total	894	100.0

#### Table 4 Analysis by occupation

	Total	Per cen
Managerial occupations (general management)		79 <u>99</u> 9191
Professional and related occupations supportin	g	
management and administration	6	0.7
welfare and health	4	0.5
Literary, artistic and sports occupations	11	1.2
engineering, technology and similar fields Managerial occupations (excluding general	9	1.0
management)	28	3.1
Clerical and related occupations	249	27.8
Selling occupations	32	3.6
Security and protective service occupations Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other per-	1	0.1
sonal service occupations	103	11.5
Farming, fishing and related occupations Materials processing occupations (excluding	3	0.3
metal) Making and repairing occupations (excluding	39	4.4
metal and electrical) Processing making repairing and related occu-	55	6.2
pations (metal and electrical)	184	20.6
ing, packaging and related occupations Construction, mining and related occupations not	96	10.7
elsewhere classified	a <del>n</del> add	att an an
I ransport operating, materials moving and stor-	42	4.7
ing and related occupations	22	7.7
	52	3.0
Total	894	100.0

#### Table 5 Analysis by industry

	Number	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4	0.4
Mining and quarrying	1	0.1
Food, drink, tobacco	40	4.5
Coal and petroleum products		
Chemicals	7	0.8
Metal manufacture	36	4.0
Mechanical engineering	104	11.6
Instrument engineering	13	1.5
Electrical engineering	171	19.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	0.1
Vehicles	29	3.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	86	9.6
Textiles	20	2.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	7	0.8
Clothing and footwear	57	6.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	22	2.5
Timber, furniture, etc	2	0.2
Paper, printing and publishing	31	3.5
Other manufacturing industries	45	5.0
Construction	11	1.2
Gas, electricity, water	1	0.1
Transport and communication	10	1.1
Distributive trades	90	10.1
Insurance, banking and finance	7	0.8
Professional and scientific services	8	0.9
Miscellaneous services	79	8.9
Public administration and defence	12	1.3
Total	894	100.0

#### Table 6 Analysis by size of firm

Number of employees	Number	Per cent
Less than 20	67	7.5
20-49	71	7.9
50-99	59	6.6
100-249	134	15.0
250-499	80	8.9
500-999	35	3.9
1000 and over	292	32.7
Not known	156	17.5
Total	894	100.0

Applicants to tribunals are asked to state their wages on the application form. An analysis of the figures given shown in Table 7.

#### Table 7 Analysis by basic weekly wage

Wage £	Number	Per cent
Less than 20	123	13.8
21-25	91	10.2
26-30	188	21.0
31-35	185	20.7
36-40	136	15.2
41-50	102	11.5
51-60	19	2.1
61 and over	9	0.9
Not known	41	4.6
Total	894	100.0

### Sex Discrimination Act 1975

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

Over the period December 29, 1975 to June 25, 19 action was completed in respect of 103 applications industrial tribunals in relation to complaints arising und the employment provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act

The following paragraphs set out the main points emering from the Department's analysis of the first computtables. It describes some characteristics of the applican the types of discrimination involved, the type of responde and the area of complaints and the outcome of the applications.

#### The applicants

Table 1 below analyses the applications by age 34 and It shows that two thirds of the applicants were age 30 and and that over a quarter of the applicants were nowce Table 2 shows the South Eastern Region had number of cases and the Northern Region the la

#### Table 1 Applications analysed by Age and Sex

J	Males	Females	Total
Under 18	2	1	3
10 74	5	12	17
15-34	9	19	28
25_44	6	15	21
15-54	2	18	20
15-60	1	3	4
over 60	1	1	2
Not known	3	5	8
Total	29	74	103

#### Table 2 Applications analysed by region and sex

	Males	Females	Total
South Eastern	9	35	44
South Western		5	5
Midlands	6	9	15
Yorkshire and Humberside	4	5	9
North Western	3	6 3	9
Northern			3
Wales	2	3	5
Scotland	5	8	13
Total	29	74	103

#### Types of discrimination

The Act defines five types of discrimination. Direct sex discrimination is the less favourable treatment of a person, on the ground of his or her sex, than a person of the opposite sex is or would be treated. Indirect sex discrimination involves practices which, although applied equally to both exes, are nevertheless discriminatory in their effect (whether or not this is intentional) and which cannot be shown to be justified. In the employment field direct and indirect disrimination against married persons as compared with unmarried persons of the same sex are defined in similar terms. The Act also defines as discrimination the victimisation of a person who, for example, has asserted his or her rights under the Act or the Equal Pay Act. Table 3 shows that the vast majority of cases completed were cases of direct discrimination on grounds of sex.

#### Table 3 Applications analysed by type of disrimination and sex

A Section of the section	Males	Females	Total	
grounds of sex	27	43		
Indirect	2/	63	90	
ainst married persons	4	a transfer and and	4	
Direct	_	6	6	
Indirect	-	-		
timisation		5	5	
tal	29	74	103	
				-

#### <sup>he</sup> respondents and area of complaint

The coverage of the employment provisions includes <sup>BCrimination</sup> by employers, by employment agencies, by tain vocational training bodies, by trade unions and

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Table 5 shows that 59 applications were cleared without the need for a tribunal hearing and that in about a third of all cases the applicants either received a settlement (in conciliation or privately) or had their application upheld by a tribunal.

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employers' associations and by bodies granting licences or other qualifications which facilitate the carrying on of a particular trade or occupation. As table 4 shows, in 101 of the complaints cleared during the period an employer has been named as the respondent, the remaining two cases had alleged discrimination by an employment agency. Of the complaints against an employer about one third were in respect of discrimination at the recruitment stage. Twothirds of the complaints made by men related to refusal of employment, whereas three quarters of complaints made by women were made by those already in employment.

ble 4	Applications	analysed	by	type	of	complaint
d sex						

	Males	Females	Total
applicants for employment against employers regarding vrangements made by employers for			eneralia Referencia
recruitment	_	1	1
erms offered		3	3
efusal to engage or to offer employ-			
ment	18	14	32
employees regarding access to op- portunities for			
romotion	1	3	4
raining	_	1	1
ransfer	_	2	2
Other benefits	2	28	30
employees in respect of			
Dismissal	4	18	22
Other unfavourable treatment	3	3	6
applicants for employment against an employment agency			
egistration or submission	C		
Other services	1	1	2
al	29	74	103

#### The outcome of applications

#### **Table 5 Outcome of applications**

	Males	Females	Total
es cleared without a tribunal		-	
ciliated settlement hdrawn	4	9	13
rivate settlement	2	9	11
easons not known* bunal decisions	11	24	35
pplications upheld	3	8	11
pplications dismissed	9	24	33
applications	29	74	103

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

# New estimates of employment on a continuous basis

# Employers and the self-employed 1961-1974

THIS ARTICLE presents a new series of estimates of the I numbers of employers and self-employed people from 1961. The series has been compiled by making adjustments for discontinuities which have occurred over the period. The year 1961 is a convenient starting point because a census of population was held then, and these censuses are the prime source of statistics of employers and the selfemployed. The estimates provided in this article are complementary to the estimates of employees in employment on a continuous basis published in the March 1975 issue of the Gazette (for Great Britain), in the October 1975 issue (for the United Kingdom) and in the August 1976 issue (for standard regions).

As with previously published estimates of employment on a continuous basis, these estimates follow current classifications. In particular, they relate to the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification and conform with the new regional boundaries which became effective in April 1974. Apart from the adjustments needed to provide consistent estimates for the whole series, some further revisions have been made to the figures previously published for all industries combined. The article also contains information which has not been published before, including annual estimates of numbers in each industry order group, and an age distribution.

The estimates contained in this article refer to selfemployed persons working on their own account with or without employees and are compatible with estimates derived from censuses of population. As far as possible, all class 2 insured people are included, for example proprietors of businesses, members of partnerships, parochial clergy, and medical practitioners who are principals in the National Health Service or in private practice.

#### Two million self-employed

The most recent estimate of the numbers of employers and self-employed people relates to June 1974, when it was estimated that there were nearly two million in the United Kingdom out of a total working population of 25.6 million. The latter figure included HM Forces and the registered unemployed. In the 1971 census of population, approximately four-fifths of employers and the self-employed were male; three-fifths were self-employed people working on their own account without employees and the remaining two-fifths were employers, that is they employed at least one other person.

Employers and self-employed people form an important component of the working population. Their number does employees in employment. For example, between 1966 and or later years. Possible data sources are the EEC Labour contrast with the decline in the number of male employees vailable yet to provide estimates for June 1975. in employment of over a million: this suggests so change of status from the employee category to self-employment. The most recent estimate indicates a levelling construction of the estimates off in this growth.

During the four years 1966 to 1970, there was a sustained upward movement in the total of employers and self-employed people. Such growth as occurred during the vailable from the DHSS sample. Consequently between succeeding four years from 1970 to 1974 was less consistent betwo censuses of population held in April 1961 and April self-employment in some other industries suffered a decline. put no alternative method was available. The estimates which follow cover all industries and

services. Alternative estimates, sometimes on the basis of different definitions, are available in certain industries from censuses carried out by other departments such as the annual censuses of agriculture and periodic censuses of distribution.

#### Sources of data

#### **Censuses of population**

Censuses of population were held in 1961, 1966 and 197 although the 1966 census comprised only a 10 per cent sample. These censuses provide the benchmark estimates. The only adjustments made to the census information were:

- a very small residual (where the industry/region of th person had been inadequately described) was spread pro rata between industries/regions, and
- estimates from the 1966 census were increased by 15 per cent to allow for under-enumeration.

#### Sample from the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS)

For each year between 1966 and 1974, use was made o the Department of Health and Social Security's 1 per cent sample of class 2 national insurance cards due for exchange in June by employers and self-employed people. These pulation, allowance being made for the slight difference analyses provided estimates of annual changes in th number of males. The information for females from th source was not used because many female self-employ persons were covered by their husband's insurance and se did not hold a national insurance card.

A feature of the data was that estimates were available for number of class 2 national insurance cards exchanged wh year (i) nine months and (ii) 15 months after the due whange date in June. Hitherto, published estimates had n compiled using information up to nine months after exchange date, primarily because such information was lable six months earlier. Now, in compiling a historical es, the 15 month data are preferred, where these are lable

#### w sources of data

The last annual updating from DHSS records provided ormation for the June 1974 estimate. Owing to data from tional insurance card exchanges being discontinued, a not always move in sympathy with changes in the number of new source of information is required to provide statistics 1973, the number of male employers and self-employed force Surveys or information provided by the Board of people in the United Kingdom increased by 255,000 in pland Revenue. Information from these sources is not

#### 61-1966

and bearing in mind the increase in self-employment in the 166, a linear change in the numbers was assumed for both contruction industry during this period, it is evident that males and females. This procedure is obviously imperfect,

#### 966-1971

At all industry level, the DHSS sample provided informaon from which an annual proportion of change could be ulated for males for each of the five years. These portions were applied successively to the 1966 census are to obtain provisional annual estimates for males in all stries and services.

for years after 1966, sample information about indiviindustries was available also. However, before a similar redure could be applied to the individual industries, it s necessary to spread pro rata between industries the mbers of people who had not been classified adequately industry. After this had been done, annual proportions change were applied to each individual industry order up. In practice, the aggregate of these industry orders not add up to the all industry figure already obtained, the individual industry estimates were scaled to agree.

he time series has been confined to industry order ups because the  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent DHSS sample was too small provide reliable annual estimates at Minimum List ing level.

the provisional mid-year estimates so obtained for males the years 1966 to 1971 were then adjusted to make the visional 1971 industry estimates conform with the responding industry estimates from the 1971 Census of timing between the mid-year estimate and the date of the sus. Estimates for inter-censal years were adjusted pro

or females, estimates were obtained directly by linear rpolation between the 1966 and 1971 census figures.

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The proportion of the DHSS sample, not classified to a particular industry, rose between 1971 and 1974. This could imply that the industry estimates for later years are less precise than those for earlier years. One factor which could have contributed to the increase in numbers not classified by industry was the marked increase in self-employment between 1971 and 1974. In an attempt to reduce any imprecision, the estimates for the construction industry (which was particularly affected by the increase) were agreed each year with the Department of the Environment, which had access to other sources of information.

The estimates obtained so far for the earlier years were based on the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification. Unlike estimates for employees in employment, linked data were not available for a particular year using both the 1958 and 1968 classifications. Also, some industry order group headings in the 1968 SIC were not the same as those in the 1958 SIC. Therefore, in order to compile a continuous series on a consistent basis it was necessary to relate certain groups of industries in the 1958 classification with corresponding groups in the 1968 classification. The industry orders which were related in this way are shown below.

1958

B:

C:

The industry orders (or parts or groups of orders) in the 1958 SIC were expressed in terms of the corresponding orders (or groups or parts of orders) in the 1968 SIC, eg MLHs 361 to 369 (1958 SIC) became order group IX (1968 SIC). Thus, each of the industry orders IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, XII, XXIV, and XXVI of the 1968 SIC could be expressed as a proportion of one of the aggregated industry orders A, B or C for the years 1961, 1966 and 1971. By applying interpolated proportions for inter-censal years to the aggregated industry order groups, estimates for each of the eight order groups were obtained for the years 1961 to 1971.

Estimates for years subsequent to 1971 were already classified to the 1968 SIC.

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#### 1971-1974

The procedure adopted for males for this period were similar to those for 1966-71, with the exception that the estimates will remain provisional until brought into conformity with results from the 1981 Census of Population. For females, the estimates will be assumed to remain unchanged at their 1971 values until the results of the 1981 Census are known.

#### Change of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

SIC Chemicals and allied industries (IV)	<b>1968 SIC</b> Coal and petroleum (IV) Chemicals and allied industries (V)
Engineering and electrical goods (VI) Metal goods not elsewhere specified (IX)	Mechanical Engineering (VII) Instrument Engineering (VIII) Electrical Engineering (IX) Metal goods not elsewhere specified (XII)
Insurance, banking and finance (XXI) Miscellaneous services (XXIII)	Insurance, banking, finance and business services (XXIV) Miscellaneous services (XXVI)

#### Definitive series by industry order group

The series for Great Britain and the United Kingdom are shown in tables 1 and 2 respectively: the series for

Northern Ireland were supplied by the Department of Manpower Services, Northern Ireland.

#### Estimates by region

The regional series starts in the census year 1966, and not 1961, because the boundaries of many standard regions were changed in 1965.

#### 1966-1971 (males)

For males, regional analyses from the DHSS sample related to regions as they existed prior to April 1974 and were available only for exchanges of class 2 national insurance cards up to nine months after the due date for exchange in June. Consequently, after spreading pro rata between regions the small residual for which no region was specified, the regional sum of these "nine month estimates" was scaled up to the "15 month estimate" obtained previously for Great Britain. Then, annual ratios of change in the numbers of male employers and self-employed persons were calculated separately for each region.

For each region, the 1966 estimate at June was assumed to equal the 1966 census of population estimate. The 1966/7 ratio of change was applied to the 1966 estimate for each region to obtain separate interim regional estimates. These interim estimates were scaled so that their sum was equal to the 1967 figure already obtained for all industries combined. This procedure was repeated for each subsequent year until 1971.

The next stage was to bring the estimates obtained so far for males into conformity with the results of the 1971 census of population. For each region, the interim estimate for April 1971 (the month of the census of population), obtained by interpolation between the interim estimate for June 1970 and June 1971, was made equal to the census figure, with pro rata adjustments being made to estimates for earlier years.

#### 1971-1973 (males)

Having inserted the benchmark estimates obtained from the 1971 census of population, the procedures already described were repeated to provide provisional mid-year estimates for males for the years 1971 to 1973.

Conversion of estimates to allow for new regional boundaries.

The regional estimates obtained so far related to the regions as defined prior to April 1, 1974, when the boundaries of six of the standard regions were changed. So that the time series are based on current regional boundaries, it was necessary to transpose the estimates for the years 1966 to 1973 from the old to the new regions. A ratio was

determined, separately for each region, between the mates based on the new and old boundaries using detailed area information provided in the 1966 and censuses. Linear interpolation of these ratios provide ratio at June for each year between 1966 and 1970: the 1 census ratio was assumed to be unchanged for the v 1971 to 1973. These ratios, applied to the estimates based the six old regions, provided estimates for the new regi The small residual difference between the aggregate mates for the six new regions and the correspond aggregate based on the six old regions was spread pro r

#### 1974 (males)

The information from the DHSS  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent sample. available only for the new standard regions. 1974 estim (based on the new regions) were calculated separately each region using the formula:

#### 1974 estimate 1974 sample estimate (new regions) 1973 estir (new regions) 1973 sample estimate (old regions) (old regi

An alternative method using link factors from the census of population gave nearly identical results. regional estimates for 1974 were aggregated and the s difference between this aggregate and the previously de mined estimate for Great Britain was spread pro between the six regions whose boundaries had changed

#### Females

Estimates from the 1966 and 1971 censuses were re culated using the new regional boundaries. The estimates for the years 1966 to 1970 were obtained linear interpolation between the 1966 and 1971 ce figures. Subsequent to 1971, the estimates are assumed t unchanged because, as mentioned previously, the sar data for females are incomplete because many self-emple wives do not hold a class 2 national insurance card.

#### Definitive series by region

The series are shown in table 3.

#### Estimates by age

Annual distribution of the ages of employers and employed persons were derived from the data from censuses of population and the DHSS 1/2 per cent sample Great Britain using methods similar to those previo described. The resulting distributions are shown in tab The series for females has not been updated beyond because no information is available to provide estimates subsequent years (see footnote).

Table 1 En	Employers and self-employed people-Industrial analysis: Great B								reat Br	itain	THOUSANDS					
dustry Itandard Industr Iassification, 196	ial 8)	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	The second
a Windustries and services dex of Production industries industries industries	<b>Σ</b> μμ Σ μμ Σ μμ Σ μμ Σ μμ Σ μμ Σ μμ Σ μμ	1,338 327 1,665 242 22 264 73 22	1,319 333 1,653 250 25 276 72 24	1,301 340 1,641 259 28 287 71 27	1,282 347 1,629 267 31 299 71 30	1,263 354 1,617 276 34 311 70 33	1,249 360 1,609 285 37 322 70 35	1,326 362 1,689 320 34 354 74 32	1,349 365 1,713 350 31 381 82 29	1,416 367 1,783 384 29 412 92 26	1,463 369 1,832 403 26 428 97 23	1,471 371 1,842 422 23 445 100 21	1,464 371 1,835 470 23 493 105 21	1,513 371 1,884 535 23 552 102 21	1,493 371 1,864 529 23 552 100 21	
ervice industries	- MFT	793 278 1,071	774 281 1,056	756 285 1,040	737 288 1,025	718 291 1,010	702 295 997	739 299 1,039	737 304 1,041	780 308 1,088	815 313 1,128	813 317 1,130	126 777 317 1,094	123 762 317 1,079	121 763 317 1,080	
griculture, forestry, fishing	M F T	304 26 330	295 27 322	286 27 313	278 28 305	269 28 297	261 28 289	267 29 296	262 29 291	253 30 283	245 31 275	235 31 266	217 31 248	216 31 247	202 31 233	
Yining and quarrying	M F		1				Ξ	1	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
ood, drink and tobacco	T M F T	1 4 1 5	1 4 1 5	1 5 1 6	1 5 1 6	1 5 1 7	1 6 1 7	1 6 1 7	5 1 7	5 1 7	6 1 8	1 5 1 6	6 1 7			
coal and petroleum products	M F T		Ξ	=	—	=	=	$\equiv$	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ.	=	
chemicals and	MF	Ξ	=	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	Ξ	Ξ.	<u> </u>	Ξ	=	
Yetal manufactures	Ť	1	1	1	1	2	2	2 1	2 1	1	1 1	1	1	1		
Verbanical	TM	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	17	1 8	1 9	1	1	1	1 9	
engineering	F	6	6	6	7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1	1 10	0 1 9	1 9	
strument engineering	F T	2 3	2	2	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Hectrical engineering	MF	1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	2	
hipbuilding and	T M F	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3 1	3 2	4 2	4	3 2	3 1	3 1	
engineering Vehicles	т М	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	2	1 2	2 2	2 2	1 2	2	1	1	
turl souds not	FTM	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	- 1	
elsewhere	F	1 13	1 13	1 12	1 12	1 11	2 11	1 1 11	1 1 12	1 13	13 1 14	14 1 15	12 1 13	12 1 13	13 1 14	
extiles	MFT	235	2 4	2 4	2 4 7	3 4 7	35	3 4	3 4	3	2	3	32	2	2	
eather, leather goods and fur	MF	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	6 1 1	6 1 1	5 2 1	5 2 1	5 2 1	4 2 1	4 2 1	
Nothing and	TM	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 6	2	35	2 6	2 6	37	27	3	27	3	
ricks, pottery.	T M	17 3	18	19 3	20 3	16 21 2	16 22 2	15 20 3	13 19 3	12 18 3	10 17 3	9 16 3	9 17	9 16	9 17	
glass, cement, etc	FTM	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	1 4	1	1 4	
etc	F	1 25	23 1 24	23 1 24	23 1 24	22 1 23	22 1 23	25 1 26	28 1 29	34 1 36	35 1 37	35 1 37	43	46	42	
aper, printing and publishing	MFT	6	6	6 2	6 2	6 2	62	62	62	6 2	7 2	7	8	7	43 6 2	
Dther manufacturing	MF	2	2	2 2	8 2 2	8 2 2	8 2 2	8 2 2 2	8 2 2	8 2 2	9 2	9 3	9 2	8 2	8 2	
industries	Ť	3	4		4	Â	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	
Construction	MF	168 1	177	187 1	196 2	205 2	215 2	245 2	268 2	291 2	305 2	322 2	364	433	428	No. No.
as, electri <b>city and</b> water	M	169	178	188	197	207	217	247	270	293	307	324	366	435	430	
	Ť	_	-			-	=	-	s.u *	_		Ξ.	=	=	=	
communication	M F	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44	49	51	60 3	65	67	67	68	74	Contraction of
stributive	TM	46 366	46 353	46 340	46 327	46 314	46 303	51 307	54 300	62 308	68 316	70 317	70 297	71 292	72 284	
surance, banking.	T M	526 25	512 24	157 497 24	156 483 24	155 469 23	154 456 23	153 460 26	152 452 27	152 460 30	151 467	151 468	151 448	151 443	151 435	
finance and business services	FT	7 32	7 32	8 32	8 32	8 32	9 32	10 35	11 38	12 42	13 47	15 48	32 15 47	34 15 49	3/ 15 52	
scientific services	F T	146 26 172	143 27 170	141 27 168	138 28 166	135 29 164	133 30 163	146 30	141 31 172	149 31	154 32	153	149 33	149 33	159 33	
scellaneous services	MF	212 83	210 87	207	204 94	201 98	199 101	212 104	217 107	232 110	248 113	243 116	233 116	182 219 116	192 209 116	
blic administration	M	296	296	297	298	299	300	316	324	343	361	358	349	334	324	
and defence	Ť		=			=	=	=	Ξ	=	Ξ.	Ξ	=	=	<u> </u>	

The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II to XXI of the SIC (1968). The manufacturing industries comprise Orders III to XIX of the SIC (1968). The service industries comprises Orders XXII to XXVII of the SIC (1968). The letters M, F and T stand for males, females and total. Estimates for females for the years 1972 to 1974 are assumed unchanged at the 1971 level. Because the figures have been rounded independently totals may differ from the sum of the components.

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Table 2 Employers and self-employed people-Industrial analyses: United Kingdom

Table 3 Employers and self-employed people-Regional analyses: 1966 to 1974

	/		- F /	Andreas . Contraction	•								ТНО	USAN	DS abre				<u> </u>	-	0							тнс	USANDS
ndustry Standard Industrial	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	REGION		M	<b>1966</b> 395	- <del>1967</del> 432	196	B 9	<b>1969</b> 470	<u> </u>	1	<b>971</b> 491	- <b>1972</b> 491	<u> </u>	3	1974 5 23
All industries and M Services F index of Production M industries F Manufacturing M tervice industries M T T	1,418 331 1,750 248 23 271 75 22 97 811 280 1,092	1,399 339 1,738 257 26 282 74 25 99 793 284 1,077	1,379 345 1,725 265 29 294 74 27 101 775 287 1,062	1,358 352 1,710 274 306 73 306 73 30 103 756 291 1,047	1,337 359 1,696 283 35 318 72 33 105 737 294 1,031	1,317 365 1,681 292 37 72 35 107 721 298 1,018	1,395 367 1,762 327 34 361 76 32 108 758 302 1,060	1,416 369 1,786 358 32 389 84 29 113 756 306 1,062	1,482 371 1,853 392 29 421 94 26 121 797 311 1,108	- 1,529 373 1,902 412 26 438 99 24 123 833 315 1,148	1,534 375 1,909 432 23 456 102 21 123 831 319 1,151	1,524 375 1,899 480 23 503 107 21 128 795 319 1,114	1,572 375 1,947 546 23 569 104 21 125 779 319 1,097	1,551 374 1,925 539 233 562 102 21 123 779 319 1,097	ist Anglia jouth West West Midlands		F T M F T M F T M F T M	107 502 50 10 59 131 34 166 102 33 135 82 26 109	108 540 50 10 60 142 35 177 108 32 140 89 26 115	11 54 13 17 17 11 14 9 2 12	0 19 16 16 16 16 19 17 16 0 12 12 12 12 15 16 11	111 582 58 11 69 150 38 188 120 32 152 98 26 124	113 607 60 11 71 157 39 196 121 32 153 101 26 126		114 605 59 12 71 158 40 198 123 32 154 98 26 124	114 605 64 12 75 161 40 201 125 32 157 102 26 128	114 638 66 11 77 16 4 20 12 20 12 3 3 5 10 2 2 12	4 8 6 2 8 8 5 5 5 5 5 7 7 2 6 8	114 637 62 12 74 154 40 195 126 32 157 92 26 118
Agriculture, M forestry, fishing F T	359 29 388	350 29 379	339 29 368	328 30 357	317 30 347	304 30 334	310 31 341	303 31 334	292 32 324	284 32 316	270 33 302	250 33 282	248 33 281	234 32 266	North West		F T M F	32 135 137 55	110 32 142 143 54	11 3 14 14	0 22 12 17	118 32 150 156 51	114 32 146 158 50		120 32 151 161 49	119 32 150 151 49	121 33 15 15 4	1 2 3 1 9	125 32 156 159 49
1ining and M quarrying F T	$\frac{1}{1}$	1 1	1 1	1 1	<u>1</u> 1	<u>1</u> 1	<u>1</u> 1	<u>1</u> 1	<u>1</u> 1	<u>1</u> 1	<u>1</u> 1	. <u>1</u> 1	<u>1</u> 1	1	North Wales		- M F T M F	55 17 72 81	55 17 72 83	20 5 1 7 8	7 7 1 3	207 53 18 71 79	208 60 18 78 85		210 61 18 79 87	200 57 18 75 82	200 57 1 7 8	0 8 8 6 6	208 58 18 76 82
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Notes: 1. The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II to XXI of the SIC (1968).
2. The manufacturing industries comprise Orders III to XIX of the SIC (1968).
3. The service industries comprises Orders XXII to XXVII of the SIC (1968).
4. The letters M, F and T stand for males, females and total.
5. Estimates for females for the years 1972 to 1974 are assumed unchanged at the 1971 level.
6. Because the figures have been rounded independently totals may differ from the sum of the components.

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# **Resettlement trials in the Employment Service**

BETWEEN 1973 and 1976, the Employment Service (from October 1974 the responsibility of the Employment Service Agency of the Manpower Services Commission) operated various experimental projects to test out new ways of giving special help to people with problems in finding and keeping employment. The trials operated at eight employment offices in Britain and the clients helped included both people with mental and physical disabilities and people whose personal circumstances, for example severe domestic or personal problems or inability to cope with social pressures, put them at a serious disadvantage. The last group (described as "socially disadvantaged" in the original trials and later as able-bodied people with special employment needs) formed much the larger group helped.

#### **Discussion** paper

In 1972 the Department of Employment (then responsible for running the public employment service) issued a discussion paper entitled Resettlement Policy and Services for Disabled People. Here it was suggested among other things, that it was increasingly important to identify as early as possible disabled people who were in need of special help in finding or keeping a job and that this might be provided best by more sophisticated short term vocational assessment than was already available through the Disablement Resettlement Officer Service. Further, the paper suggested that there were people who were not disabled but who had similar problems in finding or keeping employment who might benefit from a similar service.

The National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People (NACEDP), in July 1972, supported a Departmental proposal to set up several experiments designed to test some of the ideas that had been put forward. In April 1973, trials were started at four places-Cardiff, Edinburgh, Manchester and Washwood Heath (Birmingham)-to test the effect of an additional vocational assessment and advisory service. This experimental service consisted of a team of four experienced staff from different specialisations, who would make an in-depth assessment of people's special problems and of their capabilities and would act as a support to the normal job-finding and advisory services of the Department for both disabled and ablebodied people. The operation of these four assessment units as they were called, is described later in more detail.

It was hoped that these four trials would help to answer the following questions, which were put forward in the discussion paper:

(a) whether the present Disablement Resettlement Service

people with special employment problems or

- separately for these other disadvantaged people or
- improvement or
- (d) whether sophisticated professional assessment facilities sheffield and Willesden trials

(d) whether sophisticated professional assessment facilities heffield and Willesden trials
should be made more readily available to all disadvantaged people finding difficulty in settling in work. The first trials were intended to end in December 1974, with the more difficult able-bodied clients with special (although evaluation of the results would take a further ployment needs and so achieve better resettlement year), but it was becoming clear as that date approached sults than the existing normal service alone, was the that the results were unlikely to give clear answers to the biective of these two trials. Further, it was intended to questions posed. Therefore they were allowed to continue y to see whether any particular disadvantages seemed to during 1975 using modified working methods. Also, other wore amonable than others to the specialist help of a trials to test alternative methods of providing a specialist scial worker. If this were so, the help would be provided employment needs were introduced. Instead of adding an which the social worker had been only one of four specialists assessment unit team of specialists to the normal service, available.
specialist service was provided either by an experienced method worker to whom dentify social problems that prevented them from finding staff in the employment office could refer clients identified wide the mithy social problems that prevented them from finding staff in the employment office. Four experiments which difficulties so that they would be better able to return to are described in detail later, were begun in employment ork. She made recommendations to the referring employ-offices at Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester and Willesden tent adviser and personally carried out short-term casework in the spring and summer of 1975. in the spring and summer of 1975.

#### Staffing and operation of the resettlement ivaluation of the resettlement trials trials

#### The assessment units

vocational abilities and of their handicaps.

usual employment office staff to help them in taking step fter a given period-for example whether in work, training to resettle their clients in work. Originally, the criterion forth and on assessment of: selection of clients was completion of eight weeks unemploy ment but many of them were found to have no social disadvantage, so it was decided to change the selecti system for the 1975 trials, to allow employment of staff to select clients who had special problems in their he views of staff and management were also sought.

arch for employment and to refer them at any time. By means it was hoped that more appropriate referrals ald be made and that liaison between employment office off and the assessment units would be improved.

#### iverpool and Manchester trials

The objective of these two trials was to see whether a mbined counselling and placing service would be more fective than assessment units. The trials tested a service myided by employment advisers (EAs), for able-bodied ents with special employment needs operating without of from specialist professional staff. At Liverpool three As, and at Manchester (Wythenshawe) two EAs, undertook tensive resettlement and placing work with small caseshould be broadened to include other disadvantaged ads of clients who had been referred by the other staff. he specialist EAs interviewed and counselled clients in (b) whether a specialised service should be provided with and then, if appropriate, made special approaches employers on their behalf. Statutory and voluntary reganisations were involved if necessary and clients were (c) whether the existing employment services should remain elped to make the most of the services provided by the in their present form with concentration on their mployment Service Agency.

necessary.

Evaluation of the resettlement trials has rested on a mber of criteria and, wherever possible, comparative The assessment units at Cardiff, Edinburgh and Man data have been used. For the original assessment unit trials, chester were each staffed by a team composed of a senior very detailed system of evaluation, using matched experiresettlement officer, a social worker, an occupationament and control groups, was adopted and all people psychologist and a doctor. The Washwood Heath assess these groups were followed up by interviewers of the ment unit was staffed by a senior resettlement officer alone British Market Research Bureau commissioned by the who sought advice from specialist colleagues and socia Department of Employment. For the subsequent trials, service agencies as required. The units interviewed client including the revised assessment unit trials, simpler evaluareferred to them and made an in-depth assessment of their ion methods were used which did not involve follow-up nterviews. In all cases, however, the evaluation focused Findings and recommendations were then used by then the effect of the trial service-the outcome for the client

- a) the nature of the work handicaps of the clients
- ) the personal characteristics of the clients helped
- the effect on their work handicaps of the service received.

There was no significant increase in applications for employment rehabilitation or training courses-numbers of applications were very small, possibly due to suitable candidates being already identified and the fact that vocational assessment by the assessment units reduced the need for assessment at Employment Rehabilitation Centres. Job satisfaction (for those who found work) and satisfaction with the service received was similar for those clients receiving the units' services and for those receiving the normal service.

More frequent introductions of clients as candidates for vacancies did not result in more jobs being obtained.

14 per cent of the disabled clients attending the units were in work three months after referral.

Between 18 per cent and 23 per cent of clients with special employment needs attending the units were in work three months after referral.

A smaller proportion of clients got jobs in 1975 than in 1973/74 but it must be remembered that the employment climate had worsened and that in 1975 clients were identified specifically as needing special help rather than by length of unemployment and were likely to have been difficult to help into work.

Only at Manchester (where disabled people only were seen) was there any indication of better results for those receiving the unit's service than for clients receiving the usual service. This was almost certainly due to the fact, however, that those attending the units had on average been unemployed for a shorter period than those receiving the normal service.

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#### Summary of results

The following main points have emerged from the individual trials:

#### Assessment unit trials 1973/4

Between 45 per cent and 50 per cent of disabled people attending the assessment units had obtained work by the end of six months and between 21 per cent and 29 per cent after three months.

Between 50 per cent and 70 per cent of the able-bodied clients (who were thought likely to be socially disadvantaged) attending the assessment units had obtained work by the end of six months and between 26 per cent and 48 per cent after three months. (But many of these clients were judged after referral to have no social disadvantage).

With one exception there was no statistically significant difference between the results for those clients attending the units and those receiving the normal employment office service. The exception was at Manchester where, amongst the unregistered disabled clients who attended the unit, the proportion obtaining work was 12 per cent higher than amongst unregistered disabled clients receiving the usual service.

The assessment units' staff considered that they had improved the motivation and prospects of many clients and there was some support for this view from employment office staff, many of whom found the units' reports valuable, although some considered that the reports only confirmed their own views.

#### Assessment unit trials 1975

The numbers of applications for employment rehabilitation and training courses remained small.

The shorter the time unemployed before referral to the units the more likely clients were to be in a job three months later.

#### Liverpool and Manchester trials

Between 20 per cent and 25 per cent of these able-bodied clients with special employment needs were in work three months after receiving special resettlement help from EAs.

At Manchester, where a randomly assigned comparison group was possible, those receiving a service from the specialist EAs did better (7 per cent more in a job) than those receiving the normal service.

Applications for employment rehabilitation and training courses were again very low overall, although at Liverpool short training with employers was found very useful under the Training Opportunities Scheme.

The specialist EAs identified fewer work handicaps than the specialist staff at the other trials.

The shorter the time unemployed before referral to the specialist EAs the more likely clients were to be in work three months later. Many of the Liverpool clients had been unemployed for some time before referral.

#### Sheffield and Willesden trials

At Sheffield 20 per cent and at Willesden 8 per cent were in work three months after referral to the social worker for advice and guidance.

At Sheffield 50 per cent and at Willesden 20 per cent of the clients referred to the social worker were judged to be temporarily unemployable.

Very few training applications were made but at Sheffield 20 per cent of the clients were identified as potentially in need of an employment rehabilitation course (compared with 3 per cent at Willesden).

The very marked differences in results at the two trials may be partly explained by the very different characteristics of the communities in which the two offices are situated and by the fact that the social worker at Sheffield was already well known to and accepted by employment office staff and clients, whereas the social worker at Willesden was new to the area.

The results of the Sheffield and Willesden trials do not permit assessment of the extent to which handicaps have been removed or reduced and which ones were more amenable to "treatment" or less of a handicap to employment.

#### **C**onclusions

The results of the resettlement trials must be interpreted with care because they have been influenced by many factors, the effects of which are difficult to assess. For example differences in methods of identifying suitable clients and referring them, differences in unemployment rates and employment opportunities among other things might be expected to have affected the performances of all the trials, but to an unknown extent. Conclusions can h drawn about the effect of each separate type of resettle. ment trial on the clients they tried to help but only tentative conclusions can be drawn about their effect when one typ of trial is compared with another.

As far as the four original questions are concerned t resettlement trials have only gone some way towards providing answers. There has been no evidence from the THE TABLE below (based on information supplied by trials to suggest that the existing Disablement Resettlement people in work, training or rehabilitation and should not be introduced (question (d)). However, evidence from the The 1975 figures other trials which ran during 1975 is useful in examining how the employment service might otherwise be developed to help more fully jobseekers with special employment needs.

Comparison of the trials and their results is difficult as has already been explained; allowances must be made for differences in the characteristics of the clients and the localities of the various trials. However, the effectiveness of the Liverpool and Manchester (Wythenshawe) trials and their economy and simplicity suggest that, compared with the assessment units, they are more efficient in the use of staff and still beneficial in helping clients with employ ment problems to settle into work.

As a result of the findings from these trials, the ESA is now giving further consideration to the possible development of its services for people with special employment needs, particularly using the experience gained at Liverpoo and Manchester (Wythenshawe). It expects to present it conclusions to the Manpower Services Commission in th near future.

#### **Further information**

A full and detailed report of the operation of these triak and the findings has been completed. A copy of this repo is available free of charge and may be of special interest researchers and organisations working on behalf of disable and other disadvantaged people. Copies can be obtained from

Employment Service Agency (ESD6) 7 St Martin's Place London WC2N 4JH

# **Industrial disputes:** international comparisons

the International Labour Office) shows the number of Service should be broadened to include other disadvantaged days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 people people (question (a)) whereas there is some evidence to employed in a number of countries, including the United suggest that a specialised service for this group should be Kingdom, in each of the last 10 years. The industries provided separately (questions (b) and (c)). The main covered are in most cases mining, manufacturing, construcconclusion that can be drawn from the trials is that sophisticated professional assessment facilities (as offered at the vary from country to country, too much significance should assessment units) did not noticeably affect the numbers of not be attached to relatively small differences in the figures.

In 1975, only three of the 16 countries for which figures are available (Canada, France and New Zealand) lost more lays per 1,000 people employed than in the previous year. Of these countries, Canada has shown an increase for the fourth consecutive year. A number of other countries showed significant improvements. The largest reductions in days lost per 1,000 people employed, in percentage terms

#### Days lost per 1,000 people employed

											Average f	or	
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975†	5 years 1966-1970	5 years 1971–1975	10 years 1966-1975
Australia*	360	320	460	860	1,040	1,300	880‡	1,080‡	2,670‡	1,390	608	1,464	1,036
Belgium	320	90	230	100	830	720	190‡	520‡	340‡	340	314	422	368
Canada	1,570	1,200	1,670	2,550	2,190	800	1,420	1,660‡	2,590‡	2,840	1,836	1,862	1,849
Denmark§	30	20	20	80	170	30	40	4,440‡	330‡	190	64	1,006	535
Federal Republic of								1 march					50
Germany		30	-	20	10	340	10	40	60	10	12	92	52
Finland	150	410	250	200	270	3,300	520‡	2,470‡	460‡	300	256	1,410	833
France	240	430	(a)	200	180	440	300	330	250	390	263 (b)	342	303 (b)
India	890	1,270	1,150	1,270	1,440	1,100	1,300	1,330	2,480	(a)	1,204	1,553 (c)	1,3/9 (c)
Irish Republic	1,420	520	910	2,170	490	670	600	420	1,260	810	1,102	/52	921
Italy	1,710	580	930	4,160	1,730	1,060	1,670	2,480‡	1,800	1,640	1,822	1,730	1,766
Japan	170	100	160	200	200	310	270	210	450	400	166	328	24/
Netherlands	10	6	10	10	140	50	70	330		-	34	90	62
New Zealand	230	320	310	300	470	350	300	530	360	380	326	384	355
Norway		10	10		70	10		10	490	10	18	104	61
Sweden**	110			30	40	240	10	10‡	30	20	36	62	49
Switzerland	2					10		0				2	_1
United Kingdom	170	220	370	520	740	1,190	2,160	570	1,270	540	404	1,146	775
United States #	880	1,430	1,590	1,390	2,210	1,600	860	750	1,480	(a)	1,500	1,173 (c)	1,337 (c)

Including electricity and gas, excluding communication

Including electricity and gas, excluding communication. Preliminary figures. Revised figures. Manufacturing only. \* All industries included until 1971. + Figures cover also electricity, gas and sanitary services. a) Figures not available. b) 1968 figure unavailable and not included in averages. c) 1975 figure unavailable and not included in averages. lote: Where no figure is given the number of days lost p per 1 000 employed is less than five

were shown by Norway (98 per cent), West Germany (83 per cent) and the United Kingdom (57 per cent).

#### The 5 and 10 year averages

In all but three countries the strike record in the second five year period (1971-75) was worse than in the first (1966-70). Those countries which have on average lost more days per 1,000 employees than the UK in both the five year periods 1966-70 and 1971-75 include Australia, Canada, India, Italy and the United States. The major industrial countries with better records than the UK in both five year periods are Belgium, West Germany, France, Japan, Netherlands and Sweden.

The 1975 figure for India and the United States is not available. The statistics for Sweden before 1972 are not truly comparable with those for subsequent years, as only since 1972 have separate figures been available for the industry groups to which the table relates.

# Industrial disputes — how the United Kingdom compares

Annual average number of working days lost per 1,000 employees, 1966-1975



Manufacturing only

- Including electricity and gas, excluding communication 2
- Figures cover also electricity, gas and sanitary services 3
- 1968 not included 4
- 5 1975 not included

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

THE Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young people under 8 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of he 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 oung people covered by special exemption orders current on October 31, 1976, according to the type of employment peritted\* were:

\*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, ary during the period of validity of the orders. +"Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the actories Act for daily hours or overtime. ‡ Includes 18,871 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or n Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. § Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

#### Deaths and diseases—October 1976

Fatal accidents	September	October	Notified diseases	September	October
Europy Acts	-		Aniline	1	
Factory Acts	21	26	Anthrax		
Puilding Operations	5	14	Arsenical	i konstant <u></u> en stanten b	
Building Operations	5	4	Beryllium	Colorest and the second second	a state and the second
Works of Engineering Construction	1	2	Cadmium		
Docks and warehouses	22	43	Carbon bisulphide		<u></u>
lotal	52	тJ	Chrome ulceration	3	5
fatalities reported under other Acts		4	Chronic benzene	Way a shirt of the state of the	
Explosives		102 311 1018	Compressed air	11	3
Mines and Quarries *			Epitheliamatous ulcoration		_
Coal Mines	-	-	Epithenomatous ulceration	1	4
Underground	3	5	Lead poisoning		<b>T</b>
Surface	man all the	1	Manganese	Service Barrier	
Other Stratified Mines	_	-	Mercurial	TT ARTICLE AND	
Miscellaneous Mines	2	1	Phosphorous	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	
Quarries	1	1	Toxic anaemia		
Railway Service	4	5	Toxic jaundice		—
Seamen					
Trading Vessels	-	11- 112 P.A.	a super anna. I superior		
Fishing Vessels	2	3			
Agricultural Employees	3	- CAREAR			

Figures relate to a period of - weeks in current month and - weeks in the previous month.

# British Labour statistics: Historical Abstract 1886–1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for **£7** (by post £7.70) everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies.

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ype of employment ermitted 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
xtended hours† ouble day shifts‡ ong spells light shifts art-time work§ aturday afternoon work unday work liscellaneous	24,339 45,363 9,396 47,184 19,755 6,024 46,807 5,029	1,047 2,731 286 1,451 100 256 1,359 378	1,489 2,218 1,210 116 169 1,943 246	26,875 50,312 10,892 48,635 19,971 6,449 50,109 5,653
Total	203,897	7,608	7,391	218,896

# **Questions in Parliament**



Parliament was prorogued on November 22, 1976 and the Queen re-opened the new Session on November 24. A selection of questions in the House of Commons on matters of interest to readers of the Gazette put to ministers of the Department of Employment and other ministers from November 11 until December 10 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject, and the date on which they were answered is given after each answer.

#### Job creation schemes

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby) asked what was the total allocation of funds in the current year for the iob creation scheme in the North East ; and how it compared with amounts allocated to other regions.

Mr Golding: The sums allocated to areas under the Job Creation Programme relate to the duration of the programme (October 1975 to September 1977). Allocations are not made on the basis of the calendar or financial year. The allocations made to each area of Great Britain are:

AREA	ALLOCATION (£M)
Northern (including	
Cumbria)	14.0
London & South East	5.0
Merseyside	13.0
South West	4.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	6.0
Midlands	4.5
North West (excluding	
Merseyside)	7.0
Scotland	21.0
Wales	9.5
Total	84.5
	(November 16)

Mr Richard Luce (Shoreham) asked how many job creation projects had been funded on the basis that they aimed for long-term viability; and how many of these projects were now expected to achieve long-term viability once the funds were used up.

Mr Golding: Eight projects have so far been approved which aim to continue after Job Creation Programme support ceases, using self-generated revenue to meet all or most of the operating costs.

# **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

It is too early to say how many will achieve this aim. (November 18)

Mr Frank Hatton (Manchester, Moss Side) asked how much money had been made available for the job creation programme schemes to Scotland, Wales and each of the English Regions in the last 12 months; and how many jobs had been provided.

Mr Golding: The information is as follows:

irea	Allocation (£M)	No. of jobs approved up to November 1976	
cotland	21.0	13,700	
Vales	9.5	5,200	
ondon & South East	5.0	2,500	
orthern	14.0	8,100	
outh West	4.5	3,200	
orkshire & Humberside	6.0	3,400	
lidlands	4.5	3,300	
orth West	7.0	3,000	
lerseyside	13.0	6,300	

(November 18)

Mr Richard Luce (Shoreham) also askee where job creation projects were funded on the prospect of long-term viability, what practical steps were taken to assist in the project's success.

Mr Golding: Where appropriate, th Manpower Services Commission arrange for specialist advice to be given to groups setting up projects which aim to becom self-financing. In addition, general advice and information is provided by commis sion staff in the course of visits to projects after they have started. (November 18)

Mr Anthony Steen (Liverpool, Wavertree) asked what was the total cost of the census being carried out by young people on Merseyside under the Job Creation Programme; when it would be completed; and what it was proposed should be done with the information obtained.

Mr Golding: A grant of £40,057 has been approved for the project, which is

### Job creation schemes (cont)

sponsored by Merseyside County Council. The project is due to end in February 1977. The results of the project will help the Council to plan its services and longer term strategies. (November 29)

Mr John Ovenden (Gravesend) asked what plans the Secretary of State had to ensure that leaflets on the job creation scheme and the work experience scheme were more readily available to employers and voluntary organisations: and if he would arrange for copies of leaflets to be made available in post offices.

Mr Golding: Several thousand leaflets describing the Work Experience Programme and the Job Creation Programme have been distributed to employers' organisations and voluntary organisations. Further copies are available on request from the Area Offices of the

respective programmes. There are no plans at present to make the leaflets available in Post Offices (November 17)

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen South) asked what estimate had been made of the cost to public funds of paying people aged between 64 and 65 years who were already unemployed to stay unemployed under the job release scheme.

Mr Golding: The main aim of the job release scheme is to allow those in Assisted Areas who are within a year of statutory minimum pensionable age to leave their jobs, if they wish, and create a vacancy for a younger person from the unemployed register. In equity it was thought right to give the same opportunity to those at present on the unemployed register, to withdraw from the competition of job seeking at a time of high unemployment, at a net cost estimated at £7m. (November 22)

#### **Counter-inflation policy**

Mr John Cartwright (Greenwich, Wool-wich East) asked whether the pay restraint policy agreed between the Government and he Trades Union Congress allowed pavment beyond the agreed limits to be made to ndividuals who had accepted additional sponsibilities.

Mr Walker: Under the pay policy, inividual employees who have taken on dditional responsibility which is clearly entifiable and significant may be paid appropriate rate in terms of the existng pay structure without the increase inting against the pay limit. (December

#### Mr Terry Walker (Kingswood) asked the rime Minister if he would make a statenent about the Government's counternflation publicity programme

The Prime Minister: Lord Cudlipp will ontinue as my adviser on the presentaon of the Government's economic olicies. But on his advice the Governent have agreed that, following the acceptance of the £6 pay policy and the agreement to stage 2 of the pay policy, here should be no further paid publicity pamphlets or in advertising for the ne being in support of the counterflation measures. The Counter-Inflation ublicity Unit, set up in 1975, has therefore een stood down, but it can be reassembled quickly should this be necessary. (November 18)

D . .

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied that the pay code had been observed in all settlements since it was established.

Mr Walker: As has been previously explained, my department maintains comprehensive monitoring only of major settlements. All of these have been entirely in conformity with the policy and I have every reason to think that the TUC guidelines have been generally observed (November 18)

Mr Jack Ashley then asked if the settlement of the seamen's dispute was within the nav code

Mr Walker: The settlement negotiated between the General Council of British Shipping and the National Union of Seamen was within the pay guidelines. (November 18)

Mr Ashley also asked on what criteria the Secretary of State based his interpretation of the pay code in any discussions with trade unions.

Mr Walker: Interpretation of the pay policy is based on the provisions of the White Paper "The Attack on Inflation" (Cmnd. 6151) and "The Attack on Inflation: The Second Year" (Cmnd. 6507). (November 18)

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# Questions in Parliament



(continued on page 1358)

### Maintenance of jobs

Mr John Watkinson (West Gloucestershire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how much of public funds have been spent on the various schemes presently in operation to encourage the creation and maintenance of jobs.

Mr Golding: My department administers a number of schemes to encourage the creation and maintenance of jobs.

1. Under the Youth Employment Subsidy Scheme applications approved by November 26 involved a cash commitment of approximately £550,000. In general, payments are made quarterly in arrears so little or none of this has yet been spent.

2. At November 26, the cumulative cash commitment in respect of applications approved under the Temporary Employment Subsidy Scheme was £137m, Expenditure by the end of October was £37.5m

3. From 1971, when it was set up, to the end of November the cost of Community Industry to this Department has been £9.6m of which £5.6m has been paid since September 1975.

4. £1.5m has been allocated to the strengthening of the Careers Service for the period September 1975-March 1977. Expenditure by local authorities under this allocation was £400,000 up to the end of June 1976.

The Manpower Services Commission has provided me with the following information about the schemes they operate:

5. Grants totalling £71m of the £90m available for the Job Creation Programme had been approved by 25 November. For a majority of projects payment is quarterly in arrears and the total of payments to sponsors under the programme by the end of November was £16m.

6. By 27 November applications had been approved under the Work Experience Programme involving a financial commitment of £2m. Expenditure by the same date totalled £9,500.

7. Since June 1975 the Government has allocated an additional £143m to the Manpower Services Commission for increased training in industry and for expansion of the Training Services Agency's direct training operations through the Training Opportunities Scheme. It is not possible, however, to distinguish in each case actual expenditure of this additional money from that originally planned.

In addition the DI administers a number of schemes under the Industry Act which encourage the creation and maintenance of jobs. (December 6)

# **Ouestions** in Parliament

#### **Counter inflation policy (cont)**

Miss Joan Maynard (Sheffield, Brightside) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether the latest proposals put forward by the Agricultural Wages Board relative to agricultural workers' wages are within the Government's incomes policy; and, if not, what action he proposes to take.

Mr Walker: The proposals of the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales which were published on November 8, 1976 are within the limits of the TUC's pay guidelines printed as Annex B to the White Paper "The Attack on Inflation: The Second Year" (Cmnd 6507). (December 6)



#### Health and Safety

Mrs Margaret Bain (East Dunbartonshire) asked if the Government intended to implement the recommendations of the Health and Safety at Work Consultative Document "Compulsory Notification of Proposed Experiments in the Genetic Manipulation of Micro-Organisms"; and if Parliament would be given an opportunity to discuss such regulations as those in Appendix B of the document.

Mr Grant: The Government has accepted the general principles of the report of the working party on the practice of genetic manipulation which recommended, inter alia, that regulations should be made under the Health and Safety at Work Act to require notification of experiments. The Health and Safety Commission, accordingly, prepared draft regulations and circulated them in its consultative document.

I am informed by the commission that

#### **Comparison with EEC**

Mr John Ovenden (Gravesend) asked what was the overall level of unemployment in October of each year since 1965 in numerical and percentage terms; what were the corresponding figures for unemployment in the under 25 years age group; and how these figures compare with the average for all EEC countries.

Mr Golding: The available information is given in the table below. An age analysis is compiled in Great Britain only twice a year, in January and July. For comparison

Great Britain (1)

other data are also given for July. I regret that rates for individual age groups cannot be supplied for Great Britain for current periods because the necessary employment analyses by age are not available; nor are they available for the EEC. The numbers under 25, however, have been expressed as a percentage of total unemployed and are shown together with corresponding estimates by the EEC from statistics of seven member countries. Because of differences in national definitions and coverage, the statistics for Great Britain and the EEC are not directly comparable.

#### they have received a substantial volume of comment on the draft regulations, all of which they will wish to consider, holding such further consultations with interested organisations as may be necessary. before recommending to the Govern-ment the form in which the regulations might finally be drawn.

Under normal practice these regulations would be made by negative resolution and would not be the subject of debate in Parliament. (November 29)

Mrs Bain also asked what microbiological molecular biological, biochemical or genetical expertise existed on the Health and Safety Commission Executive ; and what proportion of the Factory Inspectorate had such expertise.

Mr Grant: The Health and Safety Executive will not be in a position to assess precisely the financial and staffing implications of administering regulation based on the proposals in the consultative document until it has reached a con clusion on the definition of the activitie in genetic manipulation to be covered in the regulations which it will finally recommend to the Government. The Health and Safety Commission is at the moment considering the comments on this point which it has received during the consultative process.

The executive has only a few staff with expertise in these disciplines but has appointed a principal scientific officer (micro biology) and is considering what other steps it should take to meet its developing commitments in the field o genetic manipulation. The commission and executive hope, in any case, to be able to draw on considerable resources of external expertise, primarily the genetic manipulation advisory group, fo advice on genetic manipulation matters. (November 29)



Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked, where individual managers and workers had been convicted of offences under the Health and Safety at Work Act, what nenalties had been imposed.

Mr Grant: I am advised by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that in the three successful cases against directors, fines of £50, £75, and £300 were imposed.

In the eleven successful cases against employees, two were given conditional discharges, and fines imposed on the remaining nine ranged from £10 to £200. the average fine being £69.50. (November

#### lonising radiation

Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley E) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when he spects to announce new radiological safety equiations under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, which are presently being rafted by the Health and Safety Commision to replace the ionising radiation regulaions which presently apply only to factories. Mr! Grant: The Chairman of the lealth and Safety Commission informs me that work has started on the prepara-

tion of new radiological protection regulations. Allowing time for the necessary consultations, it is expected that these regulations will be laid before the House early in 1978. The regulations will apply to all work activities. (November 11)

#### **Factory Inspectorate**

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked if the Secretary of State would give an assurance that all newly-established factories, which came to the notice of the Factory Inspectorate would be inspected by an inspector of factories within two months of such notice being received and recorded.

Mr Grant: The visiting of newly-estab-lished factories notified to HMFI is accepted as one of the inspectorate's high priorities. However, the time within which such a visit might take place must be related to other priority cases on the local inspector at the time. Normally a visit will be paid wtihin two months and any such visits are paid before production begins. In many cases the local inspector will know of the proposed new factory and will have had discussions with the employer before he receives the official notification. (November 15)

#### Protection of workers

Mr T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked what rogress has been made in vinyl chloride onomer production to protect workers gainst angiosarcoma; and what steps are ing taken to detect carcinogenic potential chemical products.

Mr Grant: When the relationship etween exposure to Vinyl Chloride nomer (VCM) and angiosarcoma was tablished in 1974, HM Chief Inspector of actories set up a Tripartite Working roup to consider what action should be



taken. By February 1975 the Working Group had produced the Vinyl Chloride Code of Practice for Health Precautions. Before the carcinogenicity of VCM was established, the threshold limit value had Deen set at 200 parts per million (ppm).

The Code of Practice set an interim hygiene standard of 25 ppm time weighted average over an eight hour shift with a ceiling value, which was not to be exceeded, of 50 ppm with a provision that wherever practicable concentrations should be brought as near as possible to zero. In addition, the Code required stringent monitoring and recording procedures, medical supervision, joint consultation, training and education of workers exposed to VCM.

The Working Group revised the Code in the light of developing knowledge and agreed in October 1975 that the hygiene standard should be reduced to 10 ppm time weighted average (ceiling 30 ppm) with the same proviso that wherever practicable concentrations should be brought as near as possible to zero.

Experts from industry and the Health and Safety Executive have been in frequent contact with their counterparts in Europe and the USA to pool knowledge on this subject. They are also actively engaged in the drafting of an EEC Vinyl Chloride Directive largely based on the UK Code of Practice.

Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 imposes a duty on manufacturers of substances for use at work to carry out or arrange for the carry-



Miss Joan Maynard (Sheffield, Bright side) asked whether the Employmen Medical Advisory Service had carried out al epidemiological study to establish t community health of farm workers; and any such study was planned by the service

Mr Grant: No such studies have bee undertaken or are planned by the Em ployment Medical Advisory Service. Com munity health is a matter for the area health authorities which are the responsi-bility of the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services rather than of the Health and Safety Commission and Executive. (November 29)

Unemployment in Great Britain and the EEC E.E.C

					SAL MAS STOLLAR				
	1	All Age	es	Town on the lot of	U	nder 25	All	Ages (3)	Under 25 (4)
Year	direction Oc	tober	nevol4.	July		July	Sec. Provide	Mid-Year	
	Number unem- ployed	Percentage Rate (2)	Number unem- ployed	Percentage rate (2)	Number unem- ployed	Percentage of total unem- ployed	Number unem- ployed	Percentage rate (2)	Percentage of total unem- ployed
11111	('000)		('000)	The Dan well and the second	('000)	and a start of the start of	('000)	made add	new wood
1965	309.2	1.3	275.0	1.2	65.7	23.9	1,310	1.5	NA
1966	374.6	1.6	258.2	1.1	60.1	23.3	1,340	1.6	NA
1967	531.6	2.3	470.2	2.0	119.8	25.5	1,820	2.1	21.3
1968	538.8	2.3	499.7	2.2	114.1	22.8	1,840	2.1	22.2
1969	542.6	2.4	486.6	2.1	110.7	22.7	1,620	1.8	24.0
1970	576.3	2.5	527.9	2.3	126.3	23.9	1,670	1.9	25.5
1971	819.1	3.7	718.9	3.2	205.9	28.6	1,960	2.2	27.0
1972	789.5	3.5	775.1	3.5	228.1	29.4	2,310	2.6	27.7
1973	506.8	2.2	535.4	2.4	134.4	25.1	1,970	22	28.1
1974	610.3	2.7	542.5	2.4	149.8	27.6	2,310	2.5	30.7
1975	1,098.6	4.8	944.4	4.1	344.3	36.5	3,950	4.3	35.3
1976	1,320.9	5.7	1,402.5	6.1	615.1	43.9	4,600	5.0	NA

Adult students are excluded throughout, partly on an estimated basis.
 Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of total employees (employed and unemployed); for EEC countries the basis is broadly

(3) Sources: OECD main economic indicators and labour force statistics 1962-1973, Instituto Centrale di Statistica Bollettino Mensile di Statistica. Some estimates have been made for Belgium, Ireland and Denmark for early years. Data for Luxembourg are not included. (4) Source: Commission of the European Communities. Figures for Ireland and Luxembourg are excluded.

(November 17)

Questions in Parliament

ing out of any necessary research with a view to the discovery and, so far as is reasonably practicable, the elimination or minimisation of any risks to safety or health to which the substance may give rise. This duty extends to carcinogenic potential.

Widespread use is made of the results of animal experiments and the possibilities of rapid screening for carcinogenic potential using micro-organisms are currently being investigated both by industry and by the Health and Safety Executive through the Medical Research Council (November 17).



Mrs Audrey Wise (Coventry South West) asked how many factory inspectors there were ; and how many factories they covered.

Mr Grant: There are 663 general factory factory inspectors in post including those working in factory inspectorate headquarters and in the secretarial branches of the HSE as well as those outstationed in the area offices. In addition, there are 167 specialist inspectors working in the headquarters consultant sections, in the secretariat branches and outstationed in the area Offices.

On December 31, 1975 there were 209,573 premises registered under the Factories Act 1961 of which 205.466 were factories. There were also 179,451 premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 for the bulk of which the Factory Inspectorate is the enforcing authority.

In addition, the Factory Inspectorate is responsible for all construction work, although the precise number of sites in existence is not known, and the inspectorate is also the enforcing authority for all work activity newly brought under health and safety legislation by the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. (November 30).

Sir Bernard Braine (South East Essex) asked what warnings were given to the owners of industrial and commercial premises and householders about the toxic properties of polyurethane foams and in particular the danger from isocyanate fumes, where such material was used or stored on their premises.

Mr Grant: Polyurethane foams do not possess toxic properties and in normal

# Questions in Parliament.

#### Health and safety (cont)

use do not cause danger from isocyanate fumes. The foams are, however, highly flammable and toxic fumes, including isocyanates, are given off by the foams when they are on fire. The fire risks from polyurethane foams, and emission of toxic fumes from burning foam, are well recognised by HM Factory Inspectorate and the dangers have been drawn to the attention of industry and commerce for a number of years. Warnings about these toxic fumes are given in the Health and Safety Executive Technical Data Note 29(REV) entitled: "Fire risk in the Storage and Industrial Use of Cellular Plastics". This publication is available free to the public on application to the local offices of the Health and Safety Executive, and I am sending a copy to Sir Bernard.

Specific information and warnings on the dangers have not been addressed to householders, but the above information is freely available to them.

A film entitled "Polyurethane Foam: fire risk in industry" has been made for HM Factory Inspectorate which makes reference to these dangers, and this film is available for hire from the Health and Safety Executive. (November 18)

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked why no limitation had been placed on inspectors who had been given full powers under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 confirming their authority to act to the relevant statutory provisions with which they were familiar.

Mr Grant: Although the Health and Safety Executive place no explicit limitations upon an inspector, senior officers exercise control over these activities. This allows the experience, skills and training of individual inspectors to be properly applied in the exercising of their powers. (December 2).



#### **Removal expenses**

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen South) asked how many people had received removal expenses in the latest 12 months period for which figures were available; and what was the total cost to public funds.

Mr Golding: Under the Employment Transfer Scheme, the number of people

who received household removal assistance in the year ended September 30, 1976 totalled 7,553. This assistance may include one or more of the following: removal expenses, rehousing grant and a grant towards the cost of legal fees for buying and/or selling property. In the same period, expenditure on these items totalled £4,742,505. (November 15)

#### **Building contracts**

Mr David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked what action is proposed to deal with the situation in which the building trade employers are reluctant to employ craftsmen who are not self-employed owing to difficulties arising from the Employment Protection Act when a building contract is complete and men have to be laid off.

Mr Walker: "The Lump" has always been used to evade taxation, national insurance and other statutory responsibilities, such as those introduced in the Employment Protection Act. New measures to strengthen existing provisions to control the lump will come into force on April 6, 1977 (November 17).

#### Work permits

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen South) asked if the Secretary of State would set up an official investigation into the number of people working in the United Kingdom without work permits.

Mr Grant: My Department and the Home Office are jointly considering the subject of illegal working by overseas nationals. Its very nature makes measurement or investigation difficult, but we are concerned to find an answer to the problem. (November 16).

#### New Year's Day, 1978

Mr John Loveridge (Havering, Upminster) asked if the Secretary of State would help manufacturing industries in their production planning programmes, especially those concerned in exporting, by ensuring that the Government's decision on the granting of any substitute holiday for New Year's Day 1978 was announced as early as possible in the new year and, in any event, not later than the end of February.

Mr Walker: It is the Government's intention to make an announcement as soon as possible, so as to assist industry and commerce in planning future holiday arrangements. (November 15)

#### **Race relations**

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough) asked the Secretary of State if he would discuss the improvement of race relations in industry with the CBI.

Mr Grant: I expect to have a number of opportunities to discuss with representatives of employers and trade unions how the necessary improvement in race relations in employment can be most effectively achieved against the background of the new race relations legislation. (November 18)



#### Discrimination

Mr Hugh Jenkins (Wandsworth, Putney) asked if the Secretary of State contemplated any further action against employers who were continuing to discriminate against women workers.

Mr Grant: The Sex Discrimination Act 1975 together with the Equal Pay Act 1970 provide comprehensive protection for women against discrimination by employers. (December 2).

#### Severely handicapped people

Mr Lewis Carter Jones (Eccles) asked if the Secretary of State would establish a small unit within his department to specialise in the employment of severely handicapped people; if he would establish on computer records the experience of methods of employing severely handicapped persons; and if he would make such information freely available to disablement resettlement officers.

Mr Grant: The Employment Service Agency is giving special consideration to the range and type of services needed to help severely disabled people both in open and sheltered employment. The points made by Mr Jones are therefore raised at an appropriate time. The technical and specialist advice and suppor available to the DRO service is being reviewed and a small unit of the kind mentioned will be carefully considered The recording and dissemination of information about the effective employ ment of severely disabled people already recognised as important and is given special attention through the train ing of and guidance to disablemen resettlement officers. Attention is already being given to improving these arrange-ments and the points raised will be considered. (November 15)

#### Mine fatalities

Mr James Sillars (South Avrshire) asked how many mineworkers were killed during the current year ; and how many were in the age groups 45-50 years, 50-60 years and 60-65 years.

Mr Grant: The numbers of fatalities at mines in accidents underground and on the surface in the 49 weeks to December 4, 1976 are:

tal	Numbe 45–49	r killed in a 50–59	age groups 60–65
	8	15	6
	The Mary	([	December 10

#### Training

Sir John Eden (Bournemouth West) asked what extent there is duplication and overpping between the work of the Manpower Services Commission, the Training Services Agency and the Construction Industry Training Board; and what steps he is taking to avoid it.

Mr Golding: The work being carried out by the Manpower Services Commission and the Training Services Agency complements, but does not duplicate, that the Construction Industry Training Board, which has the prime responsibility r promoting training in the construction ndustry.

The Training Services Agency (TSA), as an executive arm of the Manpower Services Commission (MSC), maintains ery close and continuing liaison with CITB, including full discussions of ts plans and programmes to meet the dustry's training needs. As part of the MSC's measures to combat the effects the current recession upon employment and training, the TSA and the CITB n 1975 and 1976 jointly agreed on the ntroduction of a number of measures esigned to maintain the intake of ainees to the industry. TSA promotes and finances training through the CITB. he greater part of the financial assistance during 1975 and 1976 has been evoted to supporting opportunities for oung people to start apprenticeships and other forms of long-term training.

Mr James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked because of the continuing decline in ning, action to establish an industrial ining centre at Cumnock would be itialled.

November 16)

Mr Golding. The Training Services gency has recently reviewed the traing provision in the area. It is satisfied at the training needs, including any rising as a result of the situation in ming, can be adequately met by the Skillentre at Irvine, the Technical Colleges at

Kilmarnock and Ayr and the facilities available at employers' establishments. There are no plans therefore to establish a training centre at Cumnock.

#### Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with the co-ordination taking place between his

tion and Science in providing enough technical training and re-training in view of the present high unemployment: Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that they and the education services are working increasingly closely together in a wide area of education and training

provision and, while arrangements for co-ordination are generally satisfactory, they are kept constantly under review. (November 17)

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State if he intended to change the present position which permitted training allowances to be paid to around 7,000 people annually who were completing TOPS sponsored courses in construction trades, but excluded from eligibility to either training allowance or unemployment benefit unemployed people who were completing vocational training outside the TOPS scheme

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that there are no plans to extend the payment of either training allowances under the TOPS scheme or unemployment benefit to people who are undergoing vocational training outside the TOPS scheme.

The TSA has provided very considerable funds for a variety of training grant and award schemes to be administered by the Construction Industry Training Board so as to increase the number of industrial training places available. (November 30).



Mr Tony Newton (Braintree) asked what estimate had been made of the additional amount of industrial training taking place in the construction industry, and in industry generally, as a result of the increased incentive grants announced in June 1976, Mr Golding: If all the grants now on offer through industrial training boards and other organisations are taken up by employers, some 34,000 additional training places, including 3,800 in construction, will be occupied during the 1976/77 training year. In addition, over 7,000 grants have been made available to safeguard normal recruitment in the construction industry. Details of actual take up of these various grants are not yet available. (November 18)

DECEMBER 1976 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1361

# **Ouestions** in Parliament

(December 6).

department and the Department of Educa-

#### Job release scheme

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked how much was the estimated cost of the Job Release Scheme as at present planned : and by (a) how much and, (b) what percentage it was estimated that such cost would be increased were it to be extended to non-assisted areas.

Mr Golding: The Job Release Scheme is a measure new to Great Britain and so we have no previous experience on which to base estimates of take-up. Our best judgment is that the gross cost of the scheme, which is to operate from January 3, 1977 for six months in Assisted Areas, is likely to be about £70 million. The net cost, when account is taken of savings of unemployment benefit and other savings to public funds, would then be about £27 million.

If the present scheme were to be extended to non-Assisted Areas, the estimated additional gross cost would be about £60 million and additional net cost about £22 million. These figures represent an increase of both gross and net costs of over 80 per cent. (December 6)

#### Self-employed

Mr Michael Shersby (Uxbridge) asked what the policy of the Manpower Services Commission towards: (a) finding jobs for workers who want to be self-employed, and (b) finding workers for companies who have self-employed vacan-

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Employment Service Agency does not accept responsibility for bringing together companies who offer employment on a self-employed basis and workers who want to be self-employed. This policy is aimed at safeguarding the interests of workers who may not be fully aware of the legal implications and responsibilities of being self-employed. (November 22)

#### **Industrial Tribunals**

Miss Jo Richardson (Barking) asked how many applications made to industrial tribunals since January 1, 1976 had been (a) settled and (b) withdrawn before the hearing.

Mr Grant: During the first nine months of 1976, 14,068 applications were settled at a tribunal hearing; 8,654 were settled by conciliation; and 13,292 were withdrawn. Some of these applications were however made before January 1, 1976; whilst some applications made during the first nine months of this year had not been disposed of by the end of September. (December 7)

News and notes

# Sharp upturn in pit casualty figures

CCIDENTS in British coal mines-Aboth fatal and serious—took a sharp upturn in 1975-64 coal miners were killed and 586 seriously injured compared with 48 and 497 in 1974.

showed an increase from 1.12 to 1.20-the highest since 1968, says the annual report of HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Inspectorate became part of the Health and Safety Executive.

says: "The deterioration in the number of falls of ground accidents at the face is disappointing, particularly in view of the number of powered support installations in use, a feature which has hitherto made a ground, says Mr. Carver. considerable contribution to the reduction

in falls of ground accidents at the face". As an immediate remedy, Mr. Carver says that a more searching and disciplined approach should be made before deciding to position men in advance of the front The accident rates per 100,000 manshifts row of props. In the long term he considered that a more widespread use of broader hydraulically operated forepoles and the adoption of immediate forward Quarries.\* This is the first report since the support systems should contribute to a reduction in this type of accident.

Underground transport accidents ac-Mr. James Carver, HM Chief Inspector, counted for 34 per cent of all those reportable and 35 per cent of fatal accidents. Transport systems were the greatest single cause of accidents and were responsible for 40 per cent of all fatal accidents under-

"The fact that twice as many people

were killed during the year compared with 1974 is a matter of real concern, particularly in view of the increasing effort being directed towards reducing accidents from this cause," he adds.

The remarkable advances in face technology had not extended to transport operations elsewhere in the mine, especially in materials transport and until greater attention was given to this problem, the accident rate would not be materially affected."

#### Immediate action required

This "unsatisfactory situation" was being examined by a national steering committee on haulage and transport set up in 1974, which had already identified certain areas of operational activities where immediate action was required. These included vehicle design, haulage track, materials handling, arrest of runaway vehicles the use of dead ropes and locomotive haulage. A catalogue of safety devices for haulage systems would be published later.

New cases of pneumoconiosis during 1975 numbered 683 compared with 539 in 1974, but, despite the upward trend, the present position was in fact improving, says Mr. Carver. The development of the disease reflects the past rather than the present exposure, and is often complicated by changes in mining population as a result of closure of mines and transfer of employees. More recent studies have indicated that its prevalence is reducing, and the age at which miners are showing any sign of developing the disease is rising. In quarries, including opencast coal

quarries, 15 men were killed and 65 seriously injured in 1975, the lowest total accident figures ever recorded. "This represents a 24 per cent reduction in total accidents," says Mr. Carver. "It is particularly gratifying to report no fatal casualties from falls of ground and that the serious accidents from this cause were halved. For the first time since the introduction of the Quarry Vehicles Regulations 1970, there was a reduction in accidents involving trackless vehicles."

\* Health and Safety: Mines and Quarries 1975, availab from HMSO, price £1.75 plus postage.

# Extra £120 million to save jobs

The Government announced plans on December 15, 1976 to extend two of its most successful short-term job saving measures until April 1977 when the future of these, and the other schemes recently introduced, will be reviewed. The measures to be extended are:

Temporary Employment Subsidy, due to close for applications at the end of December, has been extended for four months to the end of April 1977. At a gross cost of £60 million it is hoped that a further 70,000 jobs will be saved.

Job Creation Programme-the Government has agreed to finance the Job Creation Programme for a further four months so that applications can be received to the end of April 1977. The Manpower Services Commission will be making the detailed arrangements.

Introduced in August 1975, the main provisions of the Temporary Employment Subsidy scheme remain unchanged. An employer, faced with making 10 or more workers in an establishment redundant, receives a £20 per week subsidy for each worker kept on. By the end of December 1976 it is estimated that some 200,000 jobs will have been saved at a gross cost of £180 million. These costs are offset by savings on unemployment benefit etc, and he maintenance of tax revenue.

The Job Creation Programme was started in September 1975. So far projects have been approved providing 55,000 jobs for young people at a cost of £74 million.

After financing the Temporary Employment Subsidy and the Job Creation Programme for four months some £45 million will remain to be spent on employment measures yet to be decided.

# Pay inquiries

ondon SW1Y 4PN.

The telephone number of the Incomes Division of the Department of Employment, through which advice and guidance about incomes policy can be obtained, will be changed as from January 17. From that late initial inquirers should ring 01-214 3030. Detailed information on the pay policy may still be obtained by writing to he Department of Employment Incomes Division, Rex House, 4-12 Regent Street,

# First aid provisions for all workers

Greater legal requirements for the provision of first aid facilities are being considered to cover all people at work in Britain, said Mr John Locke, Director General of the Health and Safety Executive, addressing the annual conference of the Society of Occupational Health Nursing at the Commonwealth Institute.

He said they would be looking at what was needed for all workers now coming under the Health and Safety at Work Act and not just those covered by the present first aid regulations under current legislation relating to factories, mines and quarries, agriculture, and offices, shops

All work of loading and unloading ships at places not covered by the present Dock and railway premises. The review will be undertaken by a Workers' Employment Scheme will, with certain specified exceptions, have to be working group of the Medical Advisory Committee recently formed by the Health reported to the National Dock Labour Board by the employers concerned. The and Safety Commission and will include representatives of the bodies concerned board will then, under the criteria set out with first aid and first aid training, includin the Act, recommend to the Secretary of State whether or not particular work ing the Royal College of Nursing. should be covered by the new scheme.

The working group will look at provisions for training, for exemption from first aid regulations and for materials to be supplied, as well as the needs of those coming for the first time under such regulations.

# Trade union certification

Since November 11, 1976 the Certification Officer, Mr John Edwards has issued certificates of independence to a further 14 trade unions under section 8 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. They are:

Amalgamated Textile Workers Union—Oldham AWA Division Association of Foremen British Aircraft Corporation Limited (Filton Factory and Fairford) Association of Managerial Staff of the National Bus Company and Subsidiary Companies Association of Planning Officers Colne and District Power Overlookers Association Foremen's Association of the British Aircraft Corporation Limited Military Aircraft Division Guardian Royal Exchange Staff Union Military and Orchestral Musical Instrument Makers Trade Society Musicians Union National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education National Association of Youth Hostel Wardens National Owner Drivers Association UK Nelson and District Clothlookers and Warehouse Association Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation

Applications from the following trade unions have been refused: Alumasc Employees Association British Aircraft Corporation (Military Aircraft Division) Professional Staff Association Medical Insurance Agency Staff Association

Certificates have now been issued to 206 trade unions (of which 135 are affiliated to the TUC or are constituents of affiliated unions), 14 applications have been refused, and one application has been withdrawn. At December 13, applications from 46 unions (of which four are affiliated to the TUC or are constituents of affiliated unions) were under consideration.



## SAFETY IN SHIPBUILDING

A new film on "Safety in shipbuilding", made by Sorel Films, has been issued to all shipbuilding firms, says the annual report of the Shipbuilding Industry Training

The film covers the main hazards to safety in the industry and the report says that it makes a valuable basis for discussion in management, supervisory and induction courses as well as in safety training.

The photo shows a scene from the film: Derek Benfield, of "The Brothers' television series playing the part of a safety officer and Brian Stirner playing the part of a shipbuilding worker.

## DECEMBER 1976 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1363

# News and notes

# Dock Work Act

The Dock Work Regulation Bill has received Royal Assent and its provisions will be brought into force by order as soon as practicable in the New Year.

The Act provides for the re-constitution of the National Dock Labour Board with wider representation than at present, and for the preparation of a New Dock Labour Scheme

All work which is dock work for the purposes of the present scheme or treated as dock work by custom and practice will be covered by the new scheme.

The board is also able to consider whether cargo-handling and associated work carried on at premises within half a mile of a harbour or of harbour land should be subject to the scheme.

News and notes.

# An "ingenious" work project

Brathay Hall, a Lakeland training centre, is being extended under a Job Creation Programme project to provide jobs for Merseyside and Cumbrian youngsters. It was launched recently by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment.

The £75,000 scheme will employ up to 30 young people-apprentices who have become redundant, and Construction Industry Training Board award-holders who so far have failed to find apprenticeships.

Mr Booth said that the Government wanted to give priority under the Job Creation Programme to work for young people.

The work at Brathay Hall includes the conversion of old farm buildings to provide a ground-floor accommodation unit and a first-floor multi-purpose hall. Living and dining areas will be improved, a new laboratory will be provided and an old lakeside cottage restored.

"One of the farm buildings, I am told," added Mr Booth, "is the old barn and some cow stalls are to be converted into attractive



tainly shows ingenuity even if it does not quite provide silk purses out of sows ears". Since the Job Creation Programme was launched in October 1975 nearly 5,000 the project.

and comfortable dormitories. That cer- projects had been approved, providing temporary jobs for over 50,000 people. Our photo shows Mr Booth listening to one of the young workers telling him about

# **Preparing the young** for work

Four industrial training boards, the seven regions of the Training Services Agency (TSA) and 12 local education authorities will be involved in the first phase of the Government's pilot schemes programme for vocational preparation.

Sixteen to nineteen-year-olds who leave school and go into jobs with little or no further education or training will be catered for and the programme will provide a basis for planning future provision for this age group.

The first phase of the programme will comprise 20 schemes in England and Wales and a further four in Scotland. The schemes will be in a variety of settings including colleges of further education, TSA skillcentres and in employers' premises. Most of the schemes will start early in 1977; some may begin earlier.

Concentration will be on young people in employment, and attendance will involve no loss of earnings. Some unemployed school-leavers will also be able to take part, and they will be eligible for training allowances.

The recurrent costs of the programme will be met from central government funds, and all schemes will be subject to the approval of the TSA, DES, Scottish Education Department and Welsh Education Office.

The Government's "Unified vocational preparation: a pilot approach" published on July 21 stated: "Most young people find jobs of one sort or another and adapt to the demands of work life. But the absence of organised preparation for work can be damaging and disillusioning. Without proper induction young workers may feel that no one much cares what they do, how well they do it or how they should develop.

Commitment to the job and an interest in the wider functions and success of the firm are less likely to grow; and performance and productivity will suffer."

As part of the broad aim of giving young people a fair start in working life, initial vocational preparation should assist young people to:

assess their potential and think realistically about jobs and careers;

develop the basic skills which will be needed in adult life generally; understand their society and how

works: strengthen the foundation of skill and knowledge on which further training and education can be built.

#### Ban on statistical work

The Department of Employment Group Section Executive Committee of the Civil and Public Services Association has imposed since November 1, 1976 a ban on statistical work by its members within the Group in support of the Association's national campaign against manpower economies.

Because of this it is not possible to include in the Monthly Statistics section of this Gazette some of the usual statistical tables.

The tables in the statistical series section will continue to be shown, in order to provide the latest information which is available

## **Occupational health** services study

A study is to be published early next year, Mr Locke announced, of the whole field of occupational health services in Britain. The Health and Safety Executive had not been happy with the treatment of this subject in the report of the Robens Committee, which preceded the Health and Safety at Work Act-"Indeed I must say personally that I found it one of the least satisfactory parts of that report," he commented. For that reason the Executive had decided a fuller study was needed of the present situation and what ought to be done in the future.

The study was very much concerned with the work of trained occupational health nurses, Mr Locke told the conference and he looked forward to fruitful discussions with them about it, especially some of the far-reaching proposals made by the Royal College of Nursing.

A survey of existing occupational health services had been carried out as part of the tudy, which suggested that that there were probably about 9,000 occupational health nurses in Great Britain, with or without specialist training.

#### Hazards in rubber industry

Tighter controls in the rubber and cablemaking industries have been called for y the Health and Safety Executive. This blows a report of a survey indicating an ncreased number of people dying from ladder cancer and lung cancer in these ndustries.

This call for tighter control over the xposure of the workforce to all materials as been made in a letter sent to the ndustry from the executive, which also oints out that it does not yet know what as caused this increase in cancer deaths.

The survey report, which was published the November issue of the British ournal of Industrial Medicine, is written Dr John Fox and Mr Patrick Collier, who were working at the time with the Imployment Medical Advisory Service.

The increase in lung cancer deaths, particularly in the type sector of the dustry, confirms the findings of an earlier eport published two years ago. The creased number of people dying from ladder cancer, however, was not shown in his earlier analysis.

This excess in bladder cancer is not only ound among men who worked in the dustry at a time when substances known be liable to cause bladder cancer were in use but also among men who in all probability had not been exposed to these known bladder carcinogens.

what precisely caused the excess of bladder and lung cancer deaths, the report asks that attention should be paid to the control of exposure to all potential toxic hazards in the industry. It also suggests the further investigations of a different type are required to relate the lung cancer and bladder cancer deaths to particular jobs.

Use of a number of substances, shown to be carcinogenic, was largely discontinued after 1950, and it was hoped that the cause of the excess in the number of bladder cancer deaths would be eliminated. This study, set up in 1967, was designed to monitor the causes of death of people in the industry to see if this had in fact been indicate that hazards other than these known carcinogens may have been operating in the industry. The Health and Safety results of this study at two-yearly intervals. ment.

**Training boards** 

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for glass and pottery industries, 0.65 per cent Employment, has approved proposals of the Construction Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the board at rates varying up to £35 per employee depending on the occupational category, and one per cent of all labour only payments. The maximum amount payable by any employer is not to exceed one per cent of his payroll plus labour only payments in the year ended April 5, 1976.

Firms with payrolls plus labour only payments of less than £15,000 are to be exempt, and each leviable employer will receive a reduction of the first £20 of levy. Other levies are:

Carpet industry Training Board-0.6 per cent in the year ended April 5, 1976. Employers with fewer than 26 employees are excluded. Those who satisfy the board's training criteria may obtain exemption.

**Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry** Training Board—0.75 per cent in the year ended April 5, 1976. Employeers with less than 26 employees will not be assessed.

Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board-0.75 per cent in the year ended April 5, 1976. Each employer's payroll is reduced by £140,000 before assessment. Employers with payrolls of less than £140,133 are exempt.

Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board-Employers in the larger firms in the knitwear trade.

DECEMBER 1976 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1365

News and notes

# **Disabled** people

At April 19, 1976 the number of persons Because of the lack of knowledge as to registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 543,064 compared with 557,217 at April 21, 1975.

At October 14, 1976, there were 76,545 disabled people on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 66,772 were males and 9,773 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 57,112 males and 8,038 females, while there were 11,395 severely disabled people classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled people are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the Gazette.

In the five weeks ended October 8, 1976, the result. The present and earlier reports 3,649 registered disabled people were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,020 males, and 629 females. In addition 173 placings were made of regis-Executive will continue to monitor the tered disabled people in sheltered employ-

and all other employers 0.5 per cent. Employers in the extractive and cement industries with payrolls of less than £54,000, those in the brick and pottery industries with payrolls under £108,000, and those in the glass industry with payrolls below £162,000 will not be assessed. For employers in these sectors who were not liable for levy in the 1975/76 period these amounts are increased by £5,000. £10,000 and £15,000.

#### Training board reconstituted

The Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board has been reconstituted for a further three years from October 9, 1976. Mr Alfred Horace Wright has been reappointed chairman and new members are Mr Jack Ferguson, of ICI, Mr Robert White joint managing director. Blundell-Permaglaze Holdings, and Dr David Cobern, training services manager, Unilever.

#### New chairman

Mr Geoffrey Reid Herrick has been appointed chairman of the Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board. He succeeds Mr Babington Smith. Mr Herrick retired recently as chairman of John Beales Associated Companies Ltd, one of the

# 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 SIC described in an explanatory article in the Order 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 pub-

lished in table 127 have been III to XIX 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 XVIII general indication of the underlying trend XIX in average earnings than movements in the seasonally adjusted index given in table 127 relating mainly to production industries.

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

overed by the monthly inquiries before Notes: (1) Some relatively small industries are not covered; for example, fishing in Order I, sea transport in Order XXII and business services in Order XXIV. (2) No new figures are available as a consequence of industrial action by some Department of Employment Group staff.

# **Monthly Statistics**

# Summary

169.3 at October 12.

Stoppages of work

As explained on page 1364, up-to-date information is available for only a limited number of statistical series. Those for which figures have been compiled are shown below.

#### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At November 30, 1976 the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 219.3 and 220.6 compared with 218.2 and 219.5 at October 31.

#### Index of retail prices

At November 16, 1976, the official retail prices index was 165.8

(prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 163.5 at

October 12. The index for food was 172.7, compared with

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in

the United Kingdom beginning in November which came to the

notice of the Department of Employment was 161, involving

approximately 50,400 workers. During the month approximately

63,700 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which

had continued from the previous month, and 318,000 working

days were lost, including 131,000 lost through stoppages which

had continued from the previous month.

Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

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

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976	85.8 94-2 106-2 109-8 115-0 132-5 176-6 215-4	86-0 95-4 107-6 * 115-2 133-4 178-2 214-6	86.5 96.7 108.6 111.2 116.6 134.2 163.3 215.5	86.6 98.0 108.1 111.5 118.6 136.8 188.5 215.7	86.6 98.9 107.6 111.6 120.6 139.1 139.1 192.2 218.2	86-8 99-8 107-9 112-2 121-8 143-8 196-8 220-9	87.8 100.9 109.0 113.2 122.7 148.2 202.2 225.5	89·0 101·7 109·1 114·2 124·1 153·0 206·2	90-2 102-2 109-6 114-8 125-5 158-2 208-3	90.8 102.9 109.8 115.3 127.5 164.8 209.2	91-8 104-2 110-1 115-4 130-5 171-6 213-4	92·9 105·1 109·7 115·3 132·2 174·7 214·6

\* 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.

Type

I to XXVII В C A C C C A C XXIII

В

C

IV

VIII

XI

XIII

XII

XIV

XV

XVI

XVII

XX

XXI

XXII

XXV

XXVI

XXVII

IX

#### Latest two months' figures (January 1976 = 100)

	August 1976 (provis- ional)	See note (2)
WHOLE ECONOMY	107.8	with pro-physical
Agriculture and forestry	not	
Mining and quarrying	available 105∙5	
ALL MANUFACTURING	nie enrolf vy	terror Anderson
INDUSTRIES	107.0	
Food, drink and tobacco	108.4	
Coal and petroleum products	105.7	
Chemicals and allied industries	107.0	
Metal manufacture	108-4	
Mechanical engineering	106.7	
Instrument engineering	106-8	
Electrical engineering	107.7	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	106.5	
Vehicles	106.6	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	107.2	
lextiles	107.6	
Leather, leather goods and fur	102.1	
Pricks pottony glass coment etc.	105.0	
Timber furniture etc	104.0	
Paper printing and publishing	108.2	
Other manufacturing industries	107.1	
Construction	107·2	a tequanity a
Gas, electricity and water	110.4	
Transport and communication	103.5	
Distributive trades	109.4	
Insurance, banking and finance	101.5	
Professional and scientific services	113.6	
Miscellaneous services	106.8	
Public administration	106.2	

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 1410.

1970 = 100

# 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 November 30, 1976, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

#### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices J	uly 31, 1972 =	= 100	Percenta over pre 12 month	ge increase vious 15
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1976	Sale Standard		and the standards	all and and	New York
June 30	215.3	99.4	216.6	18.6	18.6
July 31	217.7	99.4	219.0	18.5	18.5
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	219.3	99.4	220.6	12.8	12.8

Notes: 1 The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130. 2 Some figures since July have been revised to include changes having retrospec-tive effect or reported belatedly.

#### Principal changes reported in November

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

**Baking—England and Wales:** Introduction of a weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings for all workers, with a cash minimum of  $\pounds 2.50$  a week and maximum of  $\pounds 4$  a week. Part-time workers and juveniles receive proportional maximum (Naurene 29)

maximum of £4 a week. Part-time workers and juveniles receive proportional amounts (November 28). Building and engineering construction (Local Authorities)—England and Wales: Introduction of a weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings for certain workers, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week. Young workers and trainees receive proportional amounts (first pay week containing

November 4). Retail food trades (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of £1.50 a week for all adult workers with proportional amounts for young workers (November 8). Retail bread and flour confectionery trade (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of £2.50 a week for all adult workers with proportional amount for young workers (November 8). Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (Wages Council)—GB: 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. Part-time workers and juveniles receive proportional amounts (October 6). Local authorities services—England and Wales: Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings for manual and semi-skilled workers, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week. Part-time workers and juveniles receive proportional amounts (November 4).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in November indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,970,000 workers were increased by a total of £5,485,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures relating to those changes which were reported in November with operative effect from earlier months (620,000 workers, 170,000 of whom also had a change in November, and £1,805,000 in weekly

rates of wages). Of the total increase of £5,485,000 about £3,125,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils and similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £2,135,000 from statutory wages orders, £135,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions and £90,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to November 1976, 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)

	Basic weekly wages or mi entitlements	rates of nimum s	Normal wee of work	kly hours
ndustry group	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	270,000	1,610,000	-	-
Mining and quarrying	295,000	1,730,000	ALCIA TRANSIE	-
Food, drink and tobacco	310,000	1,560,000	-	-
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	30,000	(1.50.0) - (KES)	
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering	175,000	1,045,000		-
Electrical engineering		GALORING AND		
hipbuilding and marine	2,590,000	5,685,000	_	-
engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	295,000	1,150,000		-
Leather, leather goods and fur	30,000	120,000		- 1
Clothing and footwear	375,000	2,185,000		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,				
etc.	150,000	605,000		-
Timber, furniture, etc.	160,000	620,000	_	_
Paper printing and publishing	340.000	1,600,000	BLIL - STOR	
Other manufacturing industries	125.000	680.000	-	-
Construction	1 100.000	5,950,000	7,000	7,000
Gas electricity and water	150 000	895,000	_	-
Transport and communication	920,000	4 475 000		
Distributive trades	1 295 000	6 435 000	1175	_
Distributive trades	1,275,000	0,455,000		
Public administrative and	EDE 000	2 115 000	00.2001209	
professional services	1 000 000	2,113,000		
Miscellaneous services	1,830,000	5,505,000	A REAL PROPERTY OF	
Iotais-	10 050 000	42 005 000	7 000	7 000
January-November 1970	10,750,000	43,775,000	7,000	
	10 905 000	76 175 000	340.000	505.000

Month	Basic wee minimum	kly rates of w entitlement	vages or s	Normal w of work	eekly hours
	Approxima workers aff	te number of fected by	Estimated net	Approxi- mate	Estimated amount of reduction
	increases (000's)	decreases (000's)	(£000's)	workers affected by reductions (000's)	in weekly hours (000's)
1975 November December	4,245 1,805		17,260 4,840	-	-
January February March	1,810 2,685 710	un <u>i</u> n enan	7,435 6,750 3,750	Ξ	Ξ
April May June* July*	820 495 1,685 1,340 145		3,950 2,325 8,225 5,895 360	7	- - - -
September* October* November	305 425 1,520	=	625 1,000 3,680	Ξ	Ξ

\* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly, or with retrospect

# Retail prices, November 16, 1976

At November 16, 1976 the general\* retail prices index was 165.8 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 163.5 at October 12, 1976 and with 144.2 at November 11, 1975. The index for November 1976 was published on December 17, 1976.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of most foods, particularly fresh fruit and vegetables and other seasonal foods, tea and coffee; to increases in motoring costs, including petrol; to increases in average charges for gas and other fuels; and to increases in the prices of many 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 192.8, and that for all other items of food was 169.1. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 164.8.

#### The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by two per cent to 172.7, compared with 169.3 in October. There were increases in the prices of most foods, particularly fresh fruit and vegetables, tea, coffee, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, lamb, bread, sweets and chocolates. The index for foods hose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather less than five per cent to 192.8, compared with 184.0 in October.

Alcoholic drink: There were increases in the prices of some beers causing the group index to rise by nearly one per cent from 164-5 to 165-8.

Tobacco: There were increases in the prices of several brands of cigarettes and tobacco, causing the group index to rise by rather less than two per cent to 178.1, compared with 175.0 in October.

Fuel and light: Increases in the average charges for gas and electricity and increases in the prices of paraffin and domestic heating oils, caused the group index to rise by almost two per cent to 194.9, compared with 191.3 in October.

Clothing and footwear: Increases in prices were general throughout the range of articles included in this group and the group index rose by one per cent to 145.9, compared with 144.5 in October.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in the prices of petrol and in other motoring costs caused the group index to rise by rather more than two per cent to 175.4, compared with 171.7 in October.

Miscellaneous goods: Increases in the prices of shrubs and plants and some toilet requisites caused the group index to rise by about one per cent to 169.4, compared with 167.5 in October.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in the charges for meals at cafes and restaurants caused the group index to rise by about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 167.0, compared with 164.4 in October

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Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups: Group and sub-group Index figure 1 Food: Total 172.7 H Alcoholic drink 165.8 III Tobacco 178.1 147.9 Housing: Total IV V Fuel and light: Total (including oil) 194.9 Durable household goods: Total 151.0 VI 145.9

175.4 VIII Transport and vehicles: Total 169.4 IX Miscellaneous goods: Total 164.2 Services: Total X 167.0 XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home 165.8 All Items

VII Clothing and footwear: Total

\* 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 this Gazette. Note: The sub-group indices which normally appear on this page, and the average retail prices of certain items of food which normally appear on the following page, cannot be published this month due to industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group.

### Stoppages of work

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1975 on pages 469 to 477 of the May 1976 issue of the Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in November\* which came to the notice of the department was 161. In addition, 48 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 63,700 consisting of 50,400 involved in stoppages which began in November and 13,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 1,300 workers involved for the first time in November in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 50,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in November 30,200 were directly involved and 20.200 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 318,000 working days lost in November includes 131,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during November

Production was halted on November 1 at a Scottish chemical plant, when over 1,600 production workers, maintenance staff and supervisors stopped work in support of their demands for improved pensions and other fringe benefits. Work was resumed on November 8 on the understanding that the grievances would be discussed at a meeting between management and union officials.

A ten week stoppage by 440 local authority workers in the North West ended on November 19. The men, employed by the direct works department, withdrew their labour in protest against a proposal to limit their bonus payments. Normal working was resumed following agreement by the employees to complete time sheets and by the Council to continue present payments until negotiations to achieve a new bonus system are completed.

At a West Midlands car components company 120 maintenance fitters stopped work on November 16 in support of a pay claim. Their action led to the progressive lay off of about 2,000 production workers at the same plant and disrupted supplies of components to plants in the motor industry, where many workers had to be laid off. Normal working was resumed on December 6.

Stoppages of work in the first eleven months of 1976

Industry group	Januar	y to Nover	nber 1976	Januar	y to November			
Classification 1968	No. of stop-	Stoppage progress	sin	No. of stop-	Stoppage progress	sin		
	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost		
Agriculture, forestry,	NO-DRA	CEDULTY 1	The party		100			
fishing	1	and the second	in here -	2	100 1			
Coal mining	249	34,600	60,000	201	26,500	50.000		
All other mining and						,		
quarrying	5	400	5,000	5	400	4.000		
Food, drink and						.,000		
tobacco	64	18,100	88,000	91	23,300	156.000		
Coal and petroleum						,		
products	1	400	2,000	6	2,000	47 000		
Chemicals, and allied						,000		
industries	27	5,700	23,000	53	28,600	202 000		
Metal manufacture	132	49,000 295,000 144 62		132 49.000 295.000 144 62	9,000 295,000 144 62,800	144 62.800	340,000	
Engineering	258	8 79,600 513,000 491 164,400	258 79.600 513.000 491 164.400		258 79.600 513.000 491 164.4		164,400 1,718	1,718,000
Shipbuilding and			10.95 31.50		and the second second	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
marine engineering	37	21,900	61.000	61	33,000 508	508 000		
Motor vehicles	176	190,300	742,000	148	162,600	823,000		
Aerospace equipment	19	5 700	65 000	37	13,000	117,000		
All other vehicles	14	16 500	39,000	14	9 800	176,000		
Metal goods not		10,000	57,000		,	170,000		
elsewhere specified	116	19 900	141 000	127	26 100	206 000		
Textiles	45	9,000	36 000	68	22 200	201,000		
Clothing and footwear	27	5,600	25,000	43	12 300	201,000		
Bricks pottery glass	1	5,000	25,000	13	12,500	65,000		
coment etc	32	6 700	25 000	47	7 800	47 000		
Timbon furniture etc	10	1,900	11,000	22	3,800	47,000		
Paper printing and	.,	1,000	11,000		5,000	22,000		
publishing	22	5 500	32 000	42	11 500	102 000		
All other manufactur	32	5,500	52,000	77	11,500	103,000		
An other manufactur-	41	17 000	66 000	52	18 700	126 000		
Construction	222	51 700	549,000	201	25 500	136,000		
Construction	232	51,700	300,000	201	25,500	236,000		
Gas, electricity and	27	20 100	FE 000	14	4 500	10.000		
water	21	28,100	55,000	14	4,500	10,000		
Port and inland water	10	40.000	27 000	74	27 000	222.000		
transport	69	13,000	37,000	/4	37,000	323,000		
Other transport and	05	40.000	02.000	107	44 000	04.000		
communication	45	19,900	83,000	10/	41,900	94,000		
Distributive trades	43	3,000	15,000	53	6,200	66,000		
Administrative, finan-								
cial and professional	~	44.000	02 000	00	24 200	457.000		
services	86	11,200	83,000	93	21,300	157,000		
Miscellaneous services	25	3,700	37,000	35	9,100	49,000		
					774 /00			

#### **Causes of stoppages**

Principal cause	Beginning Novembe	g in er 1976	Beginning in the eleven months of 1976	
	Mumber of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	72	10,000	741	161,600
-extra wage and fringe benefits	10	3,400	70	22,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	200	58	6,700
Redundancy questions	2	1,100	80	15,900
Trade union matters	8	1,200	151	34,600
Working conditions and supervision	17	1,500	192	36,100
Manning and work allocation	34	5,400	379	72,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	15	7,500	196	57,300
Miscellaneous		1999 - Sea	1	Ť
Total	161	30,200	1,868	407,500

## Duration of stoppages ending in November 1976

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Working day lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day Over 1 and-not more than 2 days Over 2 and not more than 3 days Over 3 and not more than 6 days Over 6 and not more than 12 days Over 12 days	31 20 23 37 28 20	6,200 2,800 3,300 12,300 4,700 2,600	5,000 8,000 17,000 89,000 56,000 110,000
Tota	159	31,900	285,000

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 1408 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

With the totals shown. 1 Less than 50 workers. 2 Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together. § Includes two stoppages involving "sympathetic" action. I Includes ten 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 opulation, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancies, ours 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 this 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 guarterly 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

Unemployment. Tables 104-113 give analyses of the unemployed at the monthly counts. People are included in the counts f 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<sup>1</sup> 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 ave jobs to which they expect to return are not included in the nemployment count, but are counted separately.

Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics shown for the Ur.ited 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 formation 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 are also given adjusted for seasonal variations. 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 in table 131 and for all manufacturing and all industries in table 130. (Table 129 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 this 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 10	n and Langer Kanggarm kaskes as	alliquies si	10/02/02 14/9			Sec. 1		тно	DUSANDS
Quarter		Employee	s in employmer	nt	Employers — and self-	HM Forces	Employed labour	Un- employed	Working
	ables to the following strings	Males	Females	Total	employed	light Maltan nov bourse	force	excluding adult students	
A. UNIT									
Number	rs unadjusted for seasonal variations	12 520	8 500	22.030	1 902	371	24 303	967	25 270
1972	March June September December	13,608 13,636 13,726	8,512 8,617 8,661	22,120 22,253 22,387	1,899 1,911 1,923	371 374 372	24,390 24,538 24,682	804 862 780	25,194 25,400 25,462
1973	March June September December	13,722 13,771 13,850 13,819	8,861 8,891 8,902 8,953	22,583 22,662 22,752 22,773	1,935 1,947 1,942 1,937	367 361 358 354	24,885 24,970 25,052 25,064	717 575 556 512	25,602 25,545 25,608 25,576
1974	March June September December	13,620 13,659 13,726 13,643	8,997 9,131 9,209 9,229	22,617 22,790 22,935 22.871	1,931 1,925 1,925 1,925 1,925	349 345 347 343	24,897 25,060 25,207 25,139	618 542 650 †	25,515 25,602 25,857 t
1975	March June	13,534 13,532	9,094 9,174	22,629 22,707	1,925 1,925	338 336	24,892 24,968	803 866	25,695 25,834
Number	rs adjusted for seasonal variations								
1972	March June September December	13,586 13,619 13,614 13,681	8,507 8,494 8,605 8,685	22,093 22,113 22,219 22,366	1,902 1,899 1,911 1,923	371 371 374 372	24,366 24,383 24,504 24,661		25,288 25,236 25,364 25,438
1973	March June September December	13,778 13,784 13,823 13,777	8,865 8,874 8,895 8,971	22,643 22,658 22,718 22,748	1,935 1,947 1,942 1,937	367 361 358 354	24,945 24,966 25,018 25,039		25,619 25,589 25,571 25,550
1974	March June September	13,675 13,676 13,695 13,603	9,002 9,114 9,204 9,246	22,677 22,790 22,899 22,849	1,931 1,925 1,925 1,925	349 345 347 343	24,957 25,060 25,171 25,117		25,537 25,643 25,817 †
1975	March June	13,588 13,552	9,098 9,158	22,686 22,710	1,925 1,925	338 336	24,949 24,971		25,715 25,875
B. GREAT	F BRITAIN								
Number	rs unadjusted for seasonal variations								1
1972	March June September December	13,241 13,319 13,346 13,435	8,318 8,331 8,434 8,477	21,559 21,650 21,780 21,912	1,837 1,835 1,847 1,859	371 371 374 372	23,767 23,856 24,001 24,143	925 765 823 743	24,692 24,621 24,824 24,886
1973	March June September December	13,430 13,478 13,556 13,525	8,676 8,705 8,713 8,761	22,106 22,182 22,269 22,286	1,872 1,884 1,879 1,874	367 361 358 354	24,345 24,427 24,506 24,514	683 545 527 484	25,028 24,972 25,033 24,998
1974	March June September December	13,325 13,363 13,431 13,349	8,802 8,933 9,010 9,029	22,127 22,297 22,441 22,377	1,869 1,864 1,864* 1,864*	349 345 347 343	24,345 24,506 24,652 24,584	590 515 618 †	24,935 25,021 25,270 †
1975	March June September‡ December‡	13,240 13,240 13,249 13,144	8,894 8,973 8,971 8,999	22,135 22,213 22,220 22,142	1,864* 1,864* 1,864* 1,864*	338 336 340 339	24,337 24,413 24,424 24,345	768 828 1,097 1,152	25,105 25,241 25,521 25,497
1976	March‡ June‡	13,013 13,052	8,871 8,945	21,884 21,997	1,864* 1,864*	337 336	24,085 24,197 /	1,235 1,278	25,320 25,475
Numbe	rs adjusted for seasonal variations								
1972	March June September December	13,298 13,329 13,322 13,392	8,327 8,315 8,418 8,496	21,625 21,644 21,740 21,888	1,837 1,835 1,847 1,859	371 371 374 372	23,833 23,850 23,961 24,119		24,716 24,669 24,776 24,857
1973	March June September	13,489 13,490 13,523 13,497	8,688 8,692 8,701 8,747	22,177 22,182 22,224 22,254	1,872 1,884 1,879	367 361 358 354	24,416 24,427 24,461 24,482		25,062 25,025 24,973 24,963
197 <del>4</del>	March June September	13,387 13,377 13,387	8,823 8,920 9,001	22,210 22,297 22,388	1,869 1,864 1,864*	349 345 347	24,428 24,506 24,599		24,986 25,071 25,196
1975	December March June September‡	13,316 13,303 13,257 13,198	9,023 8,924 8,959 8,964	22,227 22,216 22,162	1,864* 1,864* 1,864*	338 336 340	24,429 24,416 24,366		25,174 25,293 25,441 25,452
1976	Dacember‡ March‡ Junet	13,113 13,078 13,069	8,983 8,910 8,928	21,988	1,864*	337 336	24,189		25,400 25,521

Estimates for Great Britain 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 1976 are provisional.

Standard region	Regional	Numbers	of employe	ees in employ	ment (Thous	ands)			Regional in	dices of em	ployment
	percentage of Great	All indus	tries and se	rvices	Agricul-	Index of*	of whicht	Service‡	Index of	Manufac-	Service
	Britain Total	Total	Males	Females	- ture, forestry and fishing	Produc- tion industries	manufac- turing industries	industries	Produc- tion industries	turing industries	industries
South East and East Anglia 1974 December 1975 March June September December 1976 March June	36-04 36-09 35-97 36-05 36-04 35-97 35-93	8,064 7,988 7,990 8,010 7,979 7,872 7,903	4,742 4,708 4,697 4,703 4,660 4,608 4,621	3,323 3,280 3,293 3,307 3,319 3,264 3,282	125 119 126 131 116 113 121	2,754 2,706 2,657 2,639 2,624 2,583 2,582	2,215 2,168 2,110 2,092 2,079 2,051 2,052	5,184 5,163 5,208 5,240 5,238 5,176 5,201	99·3 97·6 95·8 95·2 94·6 93·2 93·1	99·5 97·4 94·8 94·0 93·4 92·1 92·2	101·1 100·7 101·6 102·2 102·2 100·9 101·4
South West 1974 December 1975 March June September December 1976 March June	6·75 6·78 6·86 6·81 6·77 6·82 6·90	1,511 1,501 1,523 1,513 1,498 1,493 1,517	906 900 906 904 898 893 901	605 601 616 610 601 600 615	47 48 50 48 45 46 49	584 574 563 559 552 552	449 439 427 425 423 419 420	881 880 910 904 894 895 915	99-8 98-0 96-2 95-9 95-5 94-3 94-3	100·2 98·0 95·2 94·8 94·5 93·5 93·7	99·7 99·6 103·0 102·4 101·3 101·3 103·7
West Midlands 1974 December 1975 March June September December 1976 March June	10-14 10-07 9-96 9-91 9-92 9-90 9-89	2,269 2,229 2,212 2,203 2,196 2,166 2,175	1,381 1,363 1,350 1,346 1,332 1,315 1,319	887 866 862 857 863 851 851 856	31 30 32 32 29 29 32	1,244 1,210 1,183 1,172 1,162 1,142 1,145	1,084 1,052 1,021 1,011 1,012 984 987	994 989 997 999 1,004 995 998	100·1 97·4 95·2 94·3 93·5 91·8 92·1	100·3 97·3 94·5 93·5 92·7 91·1 91·3	102·4 101·9 102·8 102·9 103·5 102·5 102·5
East Midlands 1974 December 1975 March June September December 1976 March June	6-71 6-69 6-69 6-70 6-73 6-74 6-71	1,501 1,481 1,485 1,488 1,491 1,474 1,475	902 893 896 899 894 886 885	599 588 589 589 589 597 587 587	38 35 37 39 35 35 36	788 774 765 767 762 752 754	619 604 593 594 591 583 588	676 672 682 682 694 687 685	99·9 98·2 97·1 97·3 96·6 95·4 95·7	100·3 98·0 96·2 96·4 95·8 94·6 95·1	103·0 102·4 104·1 105·8 104·8 104·5
Yorkshire and Humberside 1974 December 1975 March June September December 1976 March Iune	8.88 8-90 8-94 8-95 8-95 8-97 8-99 9-00	1,986 1,969 1,985 1,989 1,986 1,968 1,979	1,208 1,202 1,205 1,207 1,199 1,189 1,183	779 767 780 782 787 789 786	34 33 34 34 31 31 34	985 967 961 960 950 937 939	760 742 733 732 725 715 718	968 969 990 996 1,004 1,000 1 006	99-3 97-5 96-9 96-8 95-8 94-5 94-7	99-4 97-0 95-8 95-8 94-9 93-6 93-9	100·3 100·5 102·7 103·3 104·1 103·7 104·3
North West 1974 December 1975 March June September December 1976 March June	12-10 12-01 12-04 12-05 12-06 12-05 12-04	2,708 2,658 2,675 2,677 2,670 2,637 2,648	1,598 1,568 1,572 1,575 1,566 1,550 1,555	1,111 1,090 1,103 1,101 1,104 1,087 1,092	17 16 18 17 16 16 18	1,284 1,252 1,235 1,231 1,221 1,204 1,204	1,092 1,063 1,042 1,038 1,029 1,017 1,018	1,408 1,390 1,423 1,429 1,434 1,417 1,426	99·6 97·1 95·8 95·5 94·7 93·4 93·4	100·1 97·5 95·6 95·2 94·4 93·2 93·4	101-0 99-7 102-0 102-5 102-8 101-6 102-3
North 1974 December 1975 March June September December 1976 March June	5-61 5-66 5-70 5-69 5-70 5-71 5-67	1,256 1,252 1,266 1,265 1,263 1,249 1,248	772 770 774 774 767 759 760	485 481 491 491 496 489 488	17 17 16 16 16 16	632 622 620 618 612 600 599	468 459 454 452 448 440 439	607 613 629 631 635 633 632	99.6 98.0 97.6 97.3 96.4 94.5 94.3	100·1 98·2 97·2 96·8 96·0 94·1 94·0	102-4 103-3 106-0 106-4 107-1 106-7 106-7
Wales 1974 December 1975 March June September December 1976 March June	4·47 4·50 4·49 4·46 4·45 4·46 4·46	1,001 996 992 986 975 982	621 622 618 615 608 603 605	380 374 380 377 378 372 377	24 23 26 24 24 24 24 26	463 453 445 441 436 430 427	336 326 317 313 309 306 303	514 520 527 527 525 521 529	99·7 97·6 95·7 94·9 93·8 92·6 91·9	100·1 97·3 94·5 93·3 92·2 91·1 90·3	102·7 103·9 105·3 105·4 105·1 104·1 105·7
Scotland 1974 December 1975 March June September December 1976 March June	9·29 9·31 9·35 9·37 9·37 9·37 9·37 9·42	2,079 2,061 2,076 2,083 2,074 2,050 2,072	1,219 1,213 1,219 1,226 1,219 1,208 1,212	860 847 858 857 855 843 860	49 49 49 49 48 49 49 49	896 879 872 867 858 846 846 841	667 650 637 632 625 617 613	1,134 1,132 1,155 1,167 1,167 1,156 1,182	98.6 96.7 95.9 95.4 94.5 93.1 92.5	98.6 96.2 94.2 93.5 92.5 91.2 90.6	100.8 100.6 102.7 103.7 103.8 102.8 105.1
Great Britain 1974 December 1975 March June September December 1976 March June	100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00	22,377 22,135 22,213 22,220 22,142 21,884 21,997	13,349 13,240 13,240 13,249 13,144 13,013 13,052	9,029 8,894 8,973 8,971 8,999 8,871 8,945	381 370 388 391 362 359 380	9,629 9,437 9,300 9,254 9,184 9,047 9,043	7,688 7,503 7,334 7,289 7,232 7,131 7,136	12,365 12,327 12,522 12,575 12,596 12,478 12,574	99-5 97-5 96-1 95-6 94-9 93-5 93-4	99·8 97·4 95·2 94·6 93·9 92·6 92·6	101·2 100·9 102·5 103·0 103·1 102·2 103·0

 Note: Approximately 6,000 employees work within the Welsh sector of the Chester employment exchange area and are included in the figures for North West Region.

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

 \$ SIC (1968).

 † The manufacturing industries are Orders III-XIX of the SIC (1968).

## EMPLOYMENT

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions §

## EMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABL	.E 103						1 objections	of Change	eter etersel	ie ni ess	anterna la	<u>a unadan</u>		1444	т	HOUS	ANDS	TABL	E 103 (C	munueu)						
			ndex of	Produc- stries*	Manufa industr	acturing ries							8	8							5					
		Total all industries an services§	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineerir	Instrument engineeri	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwes	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction
1972	January February March		9,648 9,611 9,577	94·3 93·9 93·8	7,701 7,674 7,631	94·1 93·9 93·5		386 386 381	730 724 722	43 43 43	428 427 426	531 526 519	988 980 973	160 159 157	789 795 788	178 178 179	785 783 779	559 555 553	564 560 558	46 45 45	430 429 426	296 294 293	269 270 269	579 578 574	328 328 328	1,208 1,198 1,213
	April May	21 650	9,599 9,598 9,596	93·9 93·9 93·8	7,632 7,623 7,613	93·5 93·5 93·4	416	380 379 377	724 727 730	43 42 42	425 426 424	519 516 516	969 966 964	157 156 156	789 786 780	179 179 177	777 776 776	553 553 553	560 559 558	45 45 45	429 428 426	293 294 295	270 269 270	573 573 573	329 329 331	1,236 1,247 1,258
	July August	1,000	9,627 9,653 9,637	93-8 93-8 93-6	7,638	93·3 93·3 93·3		374 374 373	742 746 741	42 42 42	425 427 426	516 515 516	963 962 963	156 156 156	787 788 786	176 176 178	775 777 781	554 555 559	557 561 562	45 45 45	425 430 431	297 299 298	272 275 275	574 575 572	332 334 335	1,269 1,271 1,254
	October November December		9,656 9,696 9,683	93·8 94·0 93·9	7,668 7,678 7,676	93·2 93·2 93·2		372 371 370	740 740 733	42 41 41	424 424 425	517 518 518	961 962 964	157 157 158	790 793 794	177 175 175	781 783 785	561 562 563	560 560 559	45 45 45	431 431 430	297 298 297	277 280 282	573 572 571	335 337 337	1,271 1,303 1,294
1973	January February March		9,631 9,670 9,672	94·1 94·5 94·7	7,639 7,652 7,657	93·4 93·6 93·9		369 368 367	721 715 715	41 41 41	422 423 424	519 521 520	960 960 961	158 159 160	790 793 795	174 174 175	785 789 788	561 564 563	558 559 559	45 45 44	426 426 426	296 297 297	281 283 284	567 566 566	336 337 339	1,281 1,309 1,309
	April May June	22.182	9,681 9,679 9,698	94·7 94·7 94·9	7,655 7,658 7,664	93·9 94·0 94·1	421	365 363 361	716 721 728	41 41 40	422 423 425	520 518 518	960 956 956	160 159 159	796 796 795	175 179 177	786 785 789	563 563 563	557 556 555	44 44 44	425 423 418	299 299 299	284 286 287	567 567 568	340 344 344	1,323 1,321 1,338
	July August September		9,748 9,764 9,761	95-0 94-9 94-8	7,706 7,724 7,724	94·1 94·0 94·0		358 357 354	749 752 742	40 40 40	427 429 429	519 520 519	960 959 964	159 159 160	800 804 810	174 174 178	790 792 791	567 569 569	557 556 554	44 44 43	416 413 412	301 302 300	288 288 289	574 576 578	347 348 347	1,348 1,349 1,347
	October November December		9,767 9,805 9,813	94·8 95·0 95·2	7,741 7,779 7,799	94·1 94·4 94·7		351 349 347	744 749 750	39 39 39	431 434 436	518 517 516	965 971 972	160 161 161	816 827 831	177 177 177	793 790 793	572 577 580	551 553 556	43 43 43	413 415 415	299 300 301	289 289 289	582 584 586	351 353 354	1,338 1,342 1,331
1974	January February March		9,711 9,698 9,660	94·9 94·8 94·6	7,719 7,701 7,686	94·3 94·2 94·2		346 346 344	741 742 741	39 39 39	431 432 431	511 510 508	960 960 959	160 160 159	827 824 825	176 176 175	789 785 782	573 572 570	549 547 545	43 43 43	410 407 406	296 294 293	283 282 280	584 585 584	347 345 346	1,310 1,316 1,295
	April May June	22,297	9,662 9,674 9,679	94·6 94·6 94·6	7,691 7,708 7,705	94·3 94·5 94·5	404	346 347 347	738 739 740	39 39 39	431 433 432	507 505 507	962 964 965	159 158 159	825 829 830	175 174 175	783 783 783	574 576 577	546 547 546	43 43 42	406 408 404	294 295 295	279 279 278	583 586 582	348 351 351	1,288 1,283 1,290
	July August September	22,441	9,713 9,745 9,728	94·6 94·6 94·5	7,739 7,767 7,748	94·6 94·6 94·4	400	346 347 348	751 752 744	40 40 40	437 441 441	509 511 512	969 974 977	159 160 159	835 838 837	174 176 178	783 785 787	582 581 579	545 547 542	42 42 42	403 405 403	295 297 294	276 276 274	585 587 586	355 357 354	1,290 1,292 1,292
	October November December	22,377	9,725 9,682 9,629	94·5 93·8 93·4	7,744 7,730 7,688	94·2 93·8 93·4	381	347 347 347	742 741 736	40 40 40	442 442 441	513 514 515	978 978 976	160 160 160	836 832 823	176 178 177	788 788 791	580 579 576	537 532 525	42 42 42	402 403 401	292 290 284	274 271 268	586 587 584	356 354 349	1,292 1,262 1,250
1975	January February March	22,135	9,549 9,490 9,437	93·3 92·8 92·4	7,612 7,555 7,503	93-0 92-4 91-9	370	347 348 350	728 719 710	40 40 40	440 438 436	512 511 510	973 970 966	159 157 157	809 802 797	176 175 175	786 779 771	569 564 558	516 510 503	42 42 42	395 392 389	284 283 281	263 263 263	579 574 572	343 336 333	1,246 1,244 1,241
	April May June	22,213	9,394 9,352 9,300	92·0 91·5 90·9	7,447 7,389 7,334	91-3 90-6 89-9	388	351 350 350	705 702 701	40 40 39	433 430 428	507 505 501	960 955 949	156 154 154	786 777 768	175 174 174	768 757 748	554 547 542	500 498 494	41 42 41	388 386 383	278 275 270	262 260 259	568 565 559	328 325 323	1,253 1,270 1,273
	July‡ August‡ September‡	22,220	9,287 9,280 9,254	90-4 90-1 89-9	7,322 7,311 7,289	89-5 89-1 88-8	391	348 349 348	716 717 708	40 40 40	431 430 429	498 495 494	945 943 944	153 152 152	761 760 758	173 173 174	740 740 740	540 538 537	492 492 488	42 43 43	382 382 381	270 269 267	258 259 260	558 556 555	323 323 321	1,274 1,277 1,273
	October‡ November‡ December‡	22,142	9,217 9,214 9,184	89·6 89·3 89·1	7,266 7,254 7,232	88·4 88·0 87·8	362	347 346 345	708 710 707	40 39 39	426 424 424	491 489 487	938 936 932	151 150 150	757 754 749	175 175 174	735 733 735	535 534 534	485 485 484	43 43 42	381 382 381	266 266 265	260 262 262	552 548 546	323 325 323	1,261 1,270 1,265
1976	January‡ February‡ March‡	21,884	9,102 9,065 9,047	88-9 88-6 88-6	7,172 7,147 7,131	87·6 87·5 87·4	359	345 345 343	694 688 685	39 39 39	421 421 421	483 480 478	926 924 922	149 148 147	741 737 736	174 174 173	731 729 728	530 528 526	482 482 482	42 42 42	377 375 374	262 260 260	260 261 260	542 540 538	320 320 320	1,244 1,234 1,233
	April‡ May‡ June‡	21,997	9,027 9,025 9,043	88·4 88·3 88·4	7,120 7,116 7,136	87·3 87·3 87·6	380	343 343 342	687 688 694	39 38 38	422 422 424	476 475 473	921 919 919	147 147 146	734 731 732	173 173 172	726 723 727	523 526 526	483 484 486	42 42 42	371 373 376	261 261 262	260 258 259	536 535 536	322 323 324	1,227 1,231 1,232
	July‡ August‡ September‡		9,086 9,095 9,113	88·5 88·4 88·5	7,180 7,193 7,207	87·8 87·6 87·8		342 343 343	712 716 708	38 38 38	426 428 428	475 477 479	920 919 924	147 147 147	734 734 737	172 171 172	729 732 739	531 533 534	488 489 489	42 42 42	376 376 376	264 265 265	261 261 261	537 537 537	329 330 331	1,231 1,225 1,230

\* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).
† Excluding members of HM Forces.
‡ Figures after June 1975 are provisional.

§ Excludes private domestic service. Note: Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for October 1976 are not available.

Gas, electricity and water

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employees in em

		Public administration and defence†	Miscellaneous services§	Professional and scientific services	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication
1972	January February March	ng p hun y	1200 Y 814	5465 5465	-94 (P) -94 (P)	2011	e-669.7
	April May June	1,514	2,002	3,031	983	2,588	1,520
	July August September						
	October November December						
1973	January February March						
	April May June	1,544	2,114	3,171	1,043	2,691	1,501
	July August September						
	October November December						
1974	January February March						
	April May June	1,551	2,088	3,284	1,101	2,707	1,483
	July August September	1,570	2,078	3,353	1,107	2,709	1,493
	October November December	1,577	2,021	3,414	1,092	2,767	1,494
1975	January February March	1.587	2.027	3.433	1,081	2,699	1,500
	April May June	1.608	2.157	3,465	1,088	2,709	1,495
	July ‡ August ‡ September ‡	1.631	2.170	3,488	1,093	2,699	1,494
	October ‡ November ‡ December ‡	1,631	2,116	3,537	1,088	2,750	1,475
1976	January ‡ February ‡	1 (20	2 000	3 544	1 091	2440	1 454
	April ‡ May ‡	1,037	2,077	3,344	1,001	2,000	1 464
	July‡ August‡	1,655	2,179	3,530	1,094	2,035	1,401

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

## summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED*			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult stud-		
		10.18		of which		School- leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	IT	1 1 1			tered for vacation
		Percen- tage rate†	Total number (000's)	Males (000's)	Females	included in total (000's)	(000's)	Total number (000's)	Percen- tage rate† per cent	Change since prev- ious month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
971	October 11 November 8 December 6	3.8 3.9 4.0	860-8 894-0 910-7	715·4 745·3 764·7	145·4 148·7 146·0	21·2 13·4 9·8	839·6 880·5 900·9	850·1 875·8 888·9	3·7 3·8 3·9	+18·2 +25·7 +13·1	+18·1 +21·4 +19·0	716·3 737·8 749·0	133-8 138-0 139-9	0·8 0·2
972	January 10 February 14 March 13	4·2 4·2 4·2	971·5 968·2 967·0	816·7 814·4 812·5	154·8 153·9 154·5	11·0 9·2 7·8	960-5 959-0 959-2	901·9 911·5 916·8	3·9 4·0 4·0	+13·0 +9·6 +5·3	+17·3 +11·9 +9·3	758·1 767·7 771·3	143-8 143-8 145-5	2.0 0.1 0.1
	April 10 May 8 June 12	4·2 3·8 3·5	956·5 871·9 804·3	800·0 729·7 675·5	156·4 142·2 128·8	17·9 11·1 9·3	938-6 860-8 794-9	910-9 878-1 847-9	4·0 3·8 3·7	5·9 32·8 30·2	+3·0 -11·2 -22·9	764·2 735·0 709·6	146·7 143·1 138·3	16·4 0·2 1·8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3.6. 3.8 3.8	817·7 875·1 862·4	680·9 716·2 710·0	136-8 158-9 152-4	22·5 64·3 44·9	795-2 810-8 817-5	844-0 838-4 840-6	3·7 3·7 3·7	-3·9 -5·6 +2·2	-22·3 -13·3 -2·4	704·7 698·5 702·9	139·3 139·9 137·7	30·9 33·3 28·1
	October 9 November 13 December 11	3·6 3·5 3·4	826·3 807·1 779·8	678-8 663-5 645-6	147·5 143·6 134·2	25·2 14·7 10·6	801·1 792·4 769·2	811-9 791-4 764-9	3·5 3·5 3·3	-28·7 -20·5 -26·5	-10·7 -15·7 +25·2	676·3 657·5 635·5	135-6 133-9 129-4	3·3 1·8
73	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·5 3·2 3·1	806·3 753·3 717·2	667·6 623·1 594·4	138·7 130·2 122·9	9·8 7·2 5·6	796-5 746-1 711-6	741·6 701·6 673·6	3·2 3·0 2·9	-23·3 -40·0 -28·0	-24·4 -29·0 -30·4	613·7 580·9 558·5	127·9 120·7 115·1	17·5 0·1
	April 9 May 14 June 11	2·9 2·7 2·5	680·8 621·7 574·6	564·2 519·7 483·0	116·6 102·0 91·6	4·7 3·8 4·1	676·1 617·9 570·5	650·0 634·0 620·0	2·8 2·7 2·7	-23·6 -16·0 -14·0	30·5 22·6 17·8	538·3 528·4 516·3	111.7 105.6 103.7	47-6 1-6
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·5 2·4	567·0 582·3 556·2	473·7 482·3 461·7	93·3 100·0 94·5	9·3 23·1 14·3	557·7 559·2 542·0	601·2 577·7 557·6	2·6 2·5 2·4	18·8 23·5 20·1		501·7 483·7 467·8	99-5 94-0 89-8	22-2 21-7 21-7
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·3 2·2 2·2	533-8 520-4 511-5	444-8 435-8 431-6	89·0 84·6 79·9	5·9 2·8 2·0	527·9 517·6 509·3	539·2 522·0 513·0	2·3 2·2 2·2	18·4 17·2 9·0	-20·6 -18·6 -14·9	454·8 442·6 434·2	84·4 79·4 78·8	3·4 2·0
74	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·7 2·7 2·7	627·5 628·8 618·4	528·1 529·8 523·4	99-4 99-0 95-0	5·0 3·4 2·3	622·5 625·4 616·1	569·0 582·2 580·0	2·4 2·5 2·5	+56·0 +13·2 -2·2	+10·0 +20·0 +22·4	479·4 491·5 491·6	89·7 90·6 88·4	8·4 0·1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·6 2·4 2·3	607·6 561·6 541·5	510·3 475·4 459·8	97·3 86·2 81·7	5·8 5·5 6·0	601·8 556·1 535·5	576-4 571-9 583-8	2·5 2·5 2·5	-3·6 -4·5 +11·9	+2·4 -3·4 +1·3	484·7 482·4 490·3	91.7 89.6 93.5	72.8 1.6
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·5 2·8 2·8	574·3 661·0 649·7	481-6 540-7 532-0	92·7 120·3 117·7	17·5 59·6 36·3	556·8 601·4 613·4	598·4 615·5 627·3	2·6 2·6 2·7	+14·6 +17·1 +11·8	+7·3 +14·5 +14·5	502·7 516·2 523·4	95-7 99-3 103-9	27·2 30·5 32·9
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	2·7 2·8	640·8 653·0	529·3 539·4	111.5 113.6	15·1 9·4	625·7 643·6	637·0 649·9	2.7 2.8	+9·7 -12·9	+12·9 +11·5	533·5 543·9	103·5 106·0	2.6 
75	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	3·3 3·4 3·4	771·8 791·8 802·6	635·1 650·2 657·7	136·7 141·6 144·9	9·1 9·3 6·7	762·7 782·4 795·9	712·9 740·1 760·5	3·0 3·1 3·2	+27·1 +20·4	 	586·7 609·1 624·0	126-2 131-0 136-5	4.6 0.1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3.6 3.6 3.7	845·0 850·3 866·1	690·2 693·9 706·6	154·9 156·4 159·4	21·8 15·8 19·9	823·2 834·5 846·1	798-3 850-3 893-5	3·4 3·6 3·8	+37·8 +52·0 +43·2	+28·4 +36·7 +44·4	654-7 694-5 728-2	143·6 155·8 165·3	94-8 3-8
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4·2 4·9 4·9	990-1 1,151-0 1,145-5	784-5 885-2 883-3	205·6 265·8 262·2	62·1 165·6 124·2	927·9 985·4 1,021·3	968·2 997·4 1,034·4	4·1 4·2 4·4	+74·7 +29·2 +37·0	+56·6 +49·0 +47·0	780·0 800·8 827·1	188-2 196-6 207-3	97-8 99-3 103-8
	October 9§ November 13 December 11	4·9 5·0 5·1	1,147·3 1,168·9 1,200·8	888-8 909-0 940-5	258·5 259·9 260·3	69·6 43·8 35·0	1,077·6 1,125·1 1,165·8	1,088·7 1,133·0 1,174·6	4·6 4·8 5·0	+54·3 +44·3 +41·6	+40·2 +45·2 +46·7	864·4 897·6 929·9	224·3 235·4 244·7	18·1 10·7
76	January 8   February 12 March 11	5.5 5.5 5.5	1,303·2 1,304·4 1,284·9	1,017·4 1,014·6 997·7	285-8 289-8 287-2	40·7 30·1 23·4	1,262·6 1,274·3 1,261·5	1,210·5 1,232·4 1,226·6	5·1 5·2 5·2	+35.9 +21.9 - 5.8	+40.6 +33.1 +17.4	951-1 963-6 956-2	259·4 268·8 270·4	127·1 0·1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·4 5·4 5:6	1,281·1 1,271·8 1,331·8	994-2 982-9 1 009-4	287·0 288·9 322·4	22.7 37.8 122.9	1,258·4 1,234·1 1,208·9	1,233·7 1,250·0 1,255·7	5·2 5·3 5·3	+ 7·1 +16·3 + 5·7	+ 7.7 + 5.9 + 9.7	960-6 971-8 973-6	273·2 278·1 282·2	179·3 0·3 6·0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·2 6·4	1,463·5 1,502·0	1,071·2 1,093·2	392-2 408-8 395-9	208·5 203·4 149·8	1,255·0 1,298·6 1,305·9	1,294·6 1,309·4 1,318·6	5·5 5·6 5:6	+38.9 +14.8 + 9.2	+20·3 +19·8 +20·9	988-3 991-4 993-6	306·3 317·9 325·0	108-8 122-7 131-8
	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

Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.
 † 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 on 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—motified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see Gazette, September 1975, page 906).
 II hanuary 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 are not available.

TABLE 105

	- Andrew Constant	UNEMP	PLOYED*	949946393 I	9161543.329	CI GRYO	UNEMP	LOYED E	XCLUDI	NG SCHOO	L-LEAVERS*	NO GALLA		Adult stud-
				of which	h:	School- leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	IT	energen gehande in de set en set en		and and a second	ents regis- tered for vacation
		Percen- tage rate†	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	4 704080	Total number	Percen- tage rate†	Change since prev- ious month	Average change over 3 months	Males	Females	employment (not included in previous columns)
	(1906) (1908	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1971	October 11 November 8 December 6	3·7 3·8 3·9	818·5 851·2 867·6	683·8 712·9 731·5	134-8 138-4 136-1	19·3 11·9 8·6	799-2 839-3 859-0	808·5 834·4 847·7	3·6 3·7 3·8	+17·5 +25·9 +13·3	+17·3 +20·8 +18·9	684·3 706·0 717·3	124·2 128·4 130·4	0·8 0·2
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	4·1 4·1 4·1	926·6 925·1 924·7	782·2 781·2 780·2	144·4 143·9 144·4	10·1 8·4 7·1	916·6 916·7 917·6	860·5 870·7 876·2	3·8 3·9 3·9	+12·8 +10·2 +5·5	+17·3 +12·1 +9·5	726·6 736·7 740·6	133·9 134·0 135·6	2·0 0·1 0·1
	April 10 May 8 June 12	4·1 3·7 3·4	911-8 831-8 765-5	766·7 699·6 646·8	145·1 132·2 118·7	16·5 10·1 8·4	895·4 821·8 757·1	868·1 838·0 808·1	3·9 3·7 3·6	-8·1 -30·1 -29·9	+2.6 -10.9 -22.7	732·2 704·9 680·1	135·9 133·1 128·0	16·4 0·2 1·8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3·5 3·7 3·7	775-1 833-4 823-0	649·8 686·1 681·8	125·3 147·3 141·1	19·2 60·9 42·0	755-9 772-5 781-0	804·6 799·9 803·3	3.6 3.6 3.6	-3·5 -4·7 +3·4	-21·2 -12·7 -1·6	675·4 670·1 675·6	129·2 129·8 127·7	28·6 30·4 25·0
	October 9 November 13 December 11	3·5 3·4 3·3	789·5 770·4 743·1	652·7 637·2 618·9	136-8 133-3 124-2	23·2 13·4 9·7	766·3 757·1 733·4	775·7 755·6 729·5	3·5 3·4 3·3	27·6 20·1 26·1	-9.6 -14.8 -24.6	649·9 631·5 609·8	125·8 124·1 119·7	2.6 1.8
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·4 3·2 3·0	769·4 717·5 682·6	640·4 596·7 568·9	129-0 120-8 113-8	9·1 6·6 5·0	760·4 710·9 677·6	707·6 667·9 640·2	3·1 2·9 2·8	-21·9 -39·7 -27·7	-22·7 -29·2 -29·8	589·0 556·4 534·2	118-6 111-5 106-0	15·6
	April 9 May 14 June 11	2·9 2·6 2·4	647·8 591·0 545·0	540·2 497·2 461·0	107·6 93·8 83·9	4·2 3·3 3·6	643·6 587·7 541·4	617·8 602·8 589·0	2·7 2·7 2·6	-22·4 -15·0 -13·8	-29·9 -21·7 -17·1	515-0 505-6 493-4	102-8 97-2 95-6	44·1 1·0
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·4 2·3	535-4 551-6 526-9	450·8 460·1 440·5	84·5 91·5 86·4	7·7 21·6 13·0	527·7 530·0 513·9	571·2 548·5 529·1	2·5 2·4 2·3	17·8 22·7 19·4		479·7 462·1 446·6	91·5 86·4 82·5	19·8 · 19·2 18·5
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·2 2·2 2·1	506-8 493-6 484-3	425·2 416·1 411·3	81·6 77·5 73·0	5·1 2·3 1·8	501·6 491·2 482·5	511.9 495.2 486.2	2·3 2·2 2·1	17·2 16·7 9·0	19·8 17·7 14·3	434·5 422·6 414·3	77-4 72-6 71-9	2.8 1.9
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11	2.6 2.6 2.6	597·7 599·2 590·1	505·3 507·1 501·9	92·4 92·1 88·2	4·5 3·1 2·0	593·1 596·1 588·1	541.6 554.3 552.5	2·4 2·4 2·4	+55·4 +12·7 -1·8	+9·9 +19·7 +22·1	458·7 470·4 471·0	82.9 83.9 81.5	7·9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·5 2·3 2·3	579·9 535·4 514·6	489·6 455·6 439·5	90·3 79·7 75·1	5·6 4·9 5·4	574·3 530·4 509·2	549·5 545·3 555·9	2·4 2·4 2·4	-3·0 -4·2 +10·6	+2.6 -3.0 +1.1	464·7 462·5 469·3	84-8 82-9 86-6	66·9
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·4 2·8 2·7	542·5 628·7 617·8	458·4 517·5 509·3	84·1 111·2 108·5	14·4 56·0 33·4	528·1 572·7 584·4	569·6 586·9 597·8	2·5 2·6 2·6	+13·7 +17·3 +10·9	+6·7 +13·9 +14·0	481·1 495·0 501·7	88·5 91·9 96·1	24·4 27·6 29·3
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	2·7 2·7	610·3 621·4	507·0 516·3	103·2 105·1	13·4 8·0	596·8 613·4	607·1 619·3	2·7 2·7	+9·3 +12·2	+12·5 +10·8	511·2 521·2	95-9 98-1	2·3
1975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	3·2 3·3 3·4	738·0 757·1 768·4	610·0 624·6 632·8	128-0 132-5 135-6	8·0 8·4 5·8	730·0 748·7 762·6	682-0 707-7 727-9	3·0 3·1 3·2	+25.7 +20.2		564·0 585·5 600·4	118·0 122·2 127·5	4·0 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3·5 3·6 3·6	808·2 813·1 828·5	663·3 666·9 679·6	144·9 146·2 148·9	19·9 14·3 18·4	788-3 798-8 810-1	763-9 813-8 856-0	3·3 3·5 3·7	+36·0 +49·9 +42·2	+27·3 +35·3 +42·7	629·5 668·0 701·1	134·4 145·8 154·9	91·5  2·8
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4·1 4·8 4·8	944·4 1,102·0 1,096·9	753·0 851·5 849·9	191·3 250·5 247·0	55·3 158·2 117·9	889·1 943·8 979·0	929-5 956-0 991-6	4·0 4·1 4·3	+73·5 +26·5 +35·6	+55·2 +47·4 +45·2	752-2 771-0 796-3	177-3 185-0 195-3	92·0 93·5 97·4
	October 9§ November 13 December 11	4·8 4·9 5·0	1,098·6 1,120·1 1,152·5	855·1 875·0 906·6	243·5 245·2 245·9	65·3 40·4 32·1	1,033·3 1,079·7 1,120·4	1,043·5 1,087·2 1,128·8	4·5 4·7 4·9	+51·9 +43·7 +41·6	+38.0 +43.8 +45.7	832-0 864-9 897-4	211.5 222.3 231.4	15·6 10·5
976	January 8   February 12 March 11	5·4 5·4 5·4	1,251·8 1,253·4 1,234·6	981-3 978-8 962-5	270-5 274-6 272-1	38·0 28·0 21·7	1,213·8 1,225·4 1,212·9	1,163·5 1,184·8 1,178·6	5·0 5·1 5·1	+34.7 +21.3 -6.2	+40.0 +32.5 +16.6	918·1 930·2 922·5	245·4 254·6 256·0	120.6
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·3 5·3 5·5	1,231·2 1,220·4 1,277·9	959-1 947-1 972-4	272·1 273·3 305·5	21·3 35·1 118·2	1,209·9 1,185·3 1,159·7	1,185·7 1,200·4 1,205·0	5·1 5·2 5·2	+7·1 +14·7 +4·6	+7·4 +5·2 +8·8	926-8 937-2 938-2	258·9 263·2 266·8	172·3 0·3 4·6
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·1 6·2 6·1	1,402·5 1,440·0 1,395·1	1,030·7 1,052·3 1,019·6	371-8 387-7 375-5	199·4 194·5 142·3	1,203·1 1,245·4 1,252·8	1,242·8 1,256·5 1,265·0	5·4 5·5 5·5	+37·8 +13·7 + 8·5	+19·1 +18·7 +20·0	952·5 955·1 956·6	290·3 301·5 308·4	102·0 116·5 125·0
	October 14	5.7	1,320.9	972·2	348.8	78.0	1,243.0	1,253.1	5.4	-11.9	+3.4	945.5	307.6	8.0

### UNEMPLOYMENT

summary analysis: Great Britain

# UNEMPLOYMENT

# regional analysis

\*, †, ‡, §, ||, see footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 106

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1	Adates	UNEMP	LOYED*	SCHENE	aniauuo	NU AUNT	UNEMP		XCLUDI	NG SCHO	OOL-LEAN	/ERS*	3	Adult
			NR WAR	Of which	:h:	School-	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjuste	d∥				students registered
		Percen- tage rate†	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	number	Total number	Percen- tage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	employ- ment (not included in previous columne)
	(1996) (2000) (1996)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
sou	TH EAST													
1975	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	3·4 3·5 3·6	253·4 260·7 269·6	200·6 206·8 215·7	52·8 53·8 53·9	11.7 6.7 5.3	241.7 254.0 264.3	243·8 256·5 268·5	3·2 3·4 3·6	+13·7 +12·7 +12·0	+10·9 +11·8 +12·8	196·7 206·3 216·2	47·1 50·2 52·3	4·6 3·3
1976	January 8 February 12 March 11	4·0 4·0 4·0	296·3 301·5 298·9	236·8 239·4 237·3	59·6 62·1 61·6	4·9 3·9 3·1	291.5 297.6 295.8	280·0 287·4 287·1	3·7 3·8 3·8	+11·5 +7·4 -0·3	+12·0 +10·3 +6·2	224·1 228·7 228·2	55-9 58-7 58-9	26·6 
	April 8 May 13 June 10	4·0 4·0 4·1	299·7 296·5 307·9	238·1 234·8 240·9	61·6 61·7 67·1	3·9 6·1 23·7	295·8 290·4 284·3	288·2 292·5 294·6	3·8 3·9 3·9	+1·1 +4·3 +2·1	+2·8 +1·7 +2·5	229·3 232·4 234·7	58·9 60·1 59·8	38·5 0·4
	July 8 August 12 September 9	4·4 4·7 4·6	331-8 349-8 343-5	252.7 263.6 258.9	79·2 86·2 84·6	37·7 37·6 27·4	294·1 312·1 316·1	303·8 315·6 319·5	4·0 4·2 4·3	+9·2 +11·8 + 3·9	+5·2 +7·7 +8·3	239-2 245-4 247-1	64·6 70·3 72·3	22·1 27·2 27·8
	October 14	4.3	325.6	246.4	79·1	13.3	312-2	314.3	4.2	-5.2	+3.2	242.4	72.0	2.7
EAST	ANGLIA													
1975	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	4·0 4·1 4·3	27·6 28·4 30·0	21.6 22.5 24.0	6·0 5·9 6·0	1·2 0·7 0·5	26·5 27·7 29·5	27·3 28·4 29·6	3·9 4·1 4·3	+1·5 +1·1 +1·2	+1·2 +1·3 +1·2	21.9 22.8 23.7	5·4 5·6 5·9	$\frac{0.4}{0.5}$
1976	January 8 February 12 March 11	4·8 4·9 4·8	33·4 33·9 33·2	26·7 27·0 26·3	6·8 6·9 6·9	0·6 0·4 0·4	32·9 33·4 32·8	31·1 31·3 30·9	4·5 4·5 4·5	+1·5 +0·2 -0·4	+1·3 +1·0 +0·4	24·7 24·9 24·4	6·3 6·4 6·5	2·5 
	April 8 May 13 June 10	4·8 4·7 4·9	33·2 32·6 33·6	26·2 25·7 26·0	7·0 6·9 7·6	0·4 0·8 3·1	32·8 31·7 30·5	31·1 31·4 32·0	4·5 4·5 4·6	+0·2 +0·3 +0·6	+0.4	24·6 25·0 25·4	6·5 6·5 6·6	4·2 
	July 8 August 12 September 9	5·0 5·2 5·0	34·4 35·8 34·7	25·9 26·8 25·9	8·5 9·0 8·8	3.9 3.9 2.9	30·5 32·0 31·8	32·2 33·5 33·1	4·7 4·8 4·8	+0·2 +1·3 -0·4	+0·4 +0·7 +0·3	25·1 25·9 25·5	7·1 7·6 7·6	1.8 2.4 2.5
	October 14	4.9	33.7	25.2	8.5	1.4	32.2	33.0	4.8	<b>−0</b> ·1	+0·3	25.3	7.7	0.1
sou	TH WEST	2.894 4.57	1.17 S. 18	1994		के ते हैं। के ते के दिखे								
1975	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	5·4 5·7 5·9	85·4 91·2 94·2	66·4 70·3 73·2	19·0 20·9 21·0	4·4 3·0 2·4	81·0 88·1 91·8	82·2 86·7 90·3	5·2 5·5 5·7	+3·4 +4·5 +3·6	+2·8 +3·5 +3·8	65·2 68·3 71·1	17·0 18·4 19·2	0·8 0·9
1976	January 8 February 12 March 11	6·4 6·5 6·4	100·9 102·5 101·4	78·4 79·2 78·3	22·5 23·2 23·1	2.5 1.9 1.5	98·4 100·6 99·9	92·9 95·9 95·9	5-9 6-0 6-0	+2.6 +3.0	+3·6 +3·0 +1·9	72·9 74·7 74·5	20·0 21·1 21·4	8·8 —
	April 8 May 13 June 10	6·3 6·0 6·2	99·9 95·5 97·6	77·5 74·5 75·1	22·4 21·0 22·6	1.6 2.2 8.6	98·3 93·3 89·0	95·8 95·0 94·8	6·0 6·0 6·0	0·1 0·8 0·2	+1·0 -0·3 -0·4	74·6 74·2 74·1	21·2 20·8 20·7	12·4 —
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·6 6·7 6·6	104·1 107·1 104·4	78·5 80·0 78·0	25·7 27·1 26·4	12·2 12·2 8·8	91·9 94·9 95·6	97·0 98·1 98·5	6·1 6·2 6·2	+2·2 +1·1 +0·4	+0·4 +1·0 +1·3	75·3 75·1 75·2	21.8 22.9 23.3	6·4 7·7 8·0
	October 14	6.6	105.5	78.4	27.1	5.1	100.4	101.7	6.4	+3.2	+1.5	16.9	24.8	0.1
WES	T MIDLANDS	a cet i e a	0.000	123		e finale								
1975	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	5·3 5·2 5·3	120-8 119-5 121-3	91·5 91·7 94·4	29·3 27·8 26·9	9·1 5·1 4·2	111·7 114·4 117·2	111·1 115·1 118·7	4·8 5·0 5·2	+7·2 +4·0 +3·6	+5·9 +5·3 +5·0	87·3 90·4 93·8	23·8 24·7 24·9	1·2 0·8
1976	January 8§ February 12 March 11	5·6 5·7 5·6	129·6 130·1 127·8	100·8 101·5 99·8	28·8 28·5 28·1	3·9 2·6 2·1	125·7 127·5 125·7	123·2 125·9 123·9	5·4 5·5 5·4	+4·5 +2·7 -2·0	+4·0 +3·6 +1·8	96·6 98·9 97·0	26·6 27·0 26·9	13·3 
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·5 5·5 5·5	125·5 125·9 126·9	97·6 97·4 96·8	27·9 28·5 30·1	2·2 4·2 7·4	123·3 121·7 119·5	121·9 122·7 122·7	5·3 5·3 5·3	-2·0 +0·8	-0·5 -1·1 -0·4	95·0 95·8 95·3	26·9 26·9 27·4	16·2 0·4
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·5 6·7 6·4	149·3 152·8 145·8	107·2 109·2 104·0	42·1 43·6 41·7	24·3 24·5 17·4	125·0 128·3 128·4	127·2 127·7 128·1	5·5 5·6 5·6	+4·5 +0·5 +0·4	+1·8 +1·7 +1·8	96·2 96·3 95·9	31·0 31·4 32·1	11·3 13·0 14·3
	October 14	5.7	131.7	95·0	36.7	9.2	122.5	121.8	5.3	-6.3	-1.8	91·3	30.6	1.1

		Percen- tage	105	Of whic	h:	Sahaal	Actual	C	1	411	and the second second	the second state	State of the second	students
		Percen- tage			NET SHOPPING COLPUST AND	School-	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjuste					registered
		rate†	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	number	Total number	Percen- tage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	for vacation employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
	the from	_ per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000 s)		(000 s)	(000 s)	(000 s)	(000 s)	(000 s)
EAST	MIDLANDS								4.0	147	145	49.0	12.4	
1975	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	4·1 4·1 4·3	63·0 63·0 65·3	48·7 49·5 51·8	14·3 13·5 13·5	3·3 1·7 1·4	61·3 63·9	60·6 62·5 64·8	4·0 4·1 4·2	+1·7 +1·9 +2·3	+1.5 +2.1 +1.9	48.0 49.7 51.7	12.6 12.8 13.1	0-8 1-4
1976	January 8 February 12 March 11	4·7 4·6 4·5	71·6 71·1 69·4	56·4 56·1 54·6	15·1 15·0 14·8	1·2 1·1 0·8	70·3 70·0 68·6	67·8 67·5 66·5	4·4 4·4 4·3	+3·0 0·3 1·0	+2·4 +1·7 +0·6	53·5 53·2 52·2	14·4 14·3 14·3	6·9 —
	April 8 May 13 June 10	4·5 4·5 4·8	68·6 68·4 74·2	53·7 53·2 55·8	14·9 15·2 18·4	0·8 1·6 8·7	67·8 66·8 65·5	66·0 67·4 67·7	4·3 4·4 4·4	-0·5 +1·4 +0·3	-0·6 -0·1 +0·4	51·6 52·5 52·6	14·5 14·9 15·1	12.5
	July 8 August 12 September 9	5·3 5·4 5·2	81·3 82·4 80·1	59·2 60·0 58·5	22·1 22·3 21·6	11·8 9·9 6·8	69·5 72·5 73·3	71·6 73·1 73·7	4·7 4·8 4·8	+3·9 +1·5 +0·6	+1·9 +1·9 +2·0	54·6 55·4 55·6	17·0 17·7 18·1	5·9 7·5 8·1
	October 14	4.7	72.5	53.6	19.0	3.2	69-4	70.3	4.6	-3.4	-0.4	53·1	17·2	0.2
YORI	KSHIRE AND		1		artik Anto Anto				ii.					anakal in usa
1975	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	4·7 4·8 4·9	97·1 98·5 101·6	76·4 78·4 81·4	20·6 20·1 20·2	6·6 3·7 2·7	90-4 94-9 98-9	90·9 95·2 98·9	4·4 4·6 4·8	+4·4 +4·3 +3·7	+3·9 +4·4 +4·1	73·9 76·9 79·8	17·0 18·3 19·1	0·2 1·0
197 <b>6</b>	January 8 February 12 March 11	5·3 5·4 5·3	109·3 110·7 108·1	87·4 87·9 85·5	21.9 22.9 22.6	2·7 2·2 1·5	106·7 108·6 106·6	102·1 105·2 103·7	5∙0 5∙1 5∙0	+3·2 +3·1 -1·5	+3·7 +3·4 +1·6	82·0 83·8 82·1	20·1 21·3 21·6	11·9 
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·2 5·2 5·6	107·9 107·4 115·8	84·8 84·1 87·8	23·0 23·3 28·0	2·3 3·6 14·1	105·6 103·8 101·7	103·4 105·4 106·1	5·0 5·1 5·2	-0·3 +2·0 +0·7	+0·4 +0·1 +0·8	81·8 83·4 83·4	21.6 21.9 22.7	18·6 0·4
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·1 6·2 5·9	126·2 126·5 121·4	91·9 91·1 87·8	34·4 35·4 33·7	21·4 19·9 14·2	104·8 106·6 107·3	108·8 108·0 108·1	5·3 5·3 5·3	+2·7 -0·8 +0·1	+1·8 +0·8 +0·7	84·3 82·5 82·1	24·5 25·6 25·9	10·8 13·3 13·9
	October 14	5.5	113-4	<b>83</b> ·5	29.9	6.8	106.6	107-2	5-2	-0.9	<b>−0</b> ·5	81.4	25.8	0.3
NOR	TH WEST												a. A. Jaide	SCHOOL SCHOOL
1975	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	6·1 6·1 6·3	170·9 172·9 177·8	135·6 137·6 142·0	35·3 35·3 35·8	11·4 7·5 6·1	159·6 165·3 171·8	161·0 167·4 174·0	5·7 6·0 6·2	+6·4 +6·4 +6·6	+4·8 +5·8 +6·5	131·1 135·9 140·5	29·9 31·5 33·5	2.5 0.9
1976	January 8 February 12 March 11	6·7 6·7 6·6	189·3 188·1 185·6	150·6 148·8 146·9	38·7 39·2 38·7	6·0 4·7 3·8	183-3 183-3 181-8	177-4 178-6 177-6	6·3 6·4 6·3	+3·4 +1·2 -1·0	+5·4 +3·8 +1·2	142·3 142·5 141·2	35·1 36·2 36·4	20·1 
	April 8 May 13 June 10	6·6 6·6 7·1	185-3 185-9 199-1	146-4 145-7 152-3	38·9 40·2 46·8	3·2 6·9 24·1	182·1 179·0 175·0	178·6 180·2 180·4	6·4 6·4 6·4	+1·0 +1·6 +0·2	+0·4 +0·5 +0·9	141·7 142·4 142·4	36·9 37·8 38·0	23·9 0·3
	July 8 August 12 September 9	7·6 7·7 7·5	214·9 217·1 211·3	159·4 159·9 155·6	55·6 57·2 55·7	32·5 31·8 24·7	182·4 185·3 186·5	186·1 186·8 187·1	6·6 6·6 6·7	+5·7 +0·7 +0·3	+2·5 +2·2 +2·3	143·6 143·8 143·0	42·5 43·0 44·1	16·7 18·3 19·5
	October 14	7.0	196-4	146.0	50.5	14.1	182.4	183-8	6.2	-3.3	-0.8	140.3	43·5	0.7
NOF	RTH	Safe			124 Alanan di sa s	172 As instantio	nonen unter	VOID TONNES	and and a state	servera des	endated and ave	pretación (19) (ha control de la control de		
1975	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	6·6 6·5 6·6	88.0 87.5 88.8	67·8 67·4 68·5	20·2 20·1 20·3	7·1 4·6 3·6	80·9 82·9 85·2	81·3 83·3 85·3	6·1 6·2 6·4	+2·4 +2·0 +2·0	+1·8 +2·2 +2·1	64·7 65·5 66·6	16·6 17·8 18·7	1·3 1·0
1976	January 8 February 12 March 11	7·0 6·9 6·8	94·1 92·7 90·7	72.6 70.8 68.9	21.5 21.9 21.9	3·4 2·4 1·8	90·7 90·3 88·9	86·3 87·5 87·1	6·4 6·5 6·5	+1·0 +1·2 -0·4	+1·7 +1·4 +0·6	67·1 67·2 66·2	19·2 20·3 20·9	8·8 
	April 8 May 13 June 10	6·9 6·9 7·8	91-8 92-7 104-8	69·5 69·9 76·2	22·3 22·8 28·5	1.6 3.5 15.9	90·2 89·2 88·9	89·0 90·7 92·6	6·7 6·8 6·9	+1·9 +1·7 +1·9	+0·9 +1·0 +1·9	67·7 69·1 70·2	21·3 21·6 22·3	11·2 0·1
	July 8 August 12 September 9	8·5 8·5 8·2	113·2 113·6 110·1	79·6 80·7 78·1	33·5 32·9 32·0	21.6 19.6 14.2	91·6 94·0 95·8	94·4 94·6 96·5	7·1 7·1 7·2	+1·8 +0·2 +1·9	+1·8 +1·3 +1·3	70·3 70·2 71·6	24·1 24·4 24·9	8·0 8·1 9·3
	October 14	7.8	104.6	75·2	29.5	8.2	96.4	96.8	7.2	+0.3	+0.8	71·7	25.1	0.5

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMP	LOYED*				UNEMP	LOYED	XCLUDI	NG SCHO	OL-LEA	/ERS*		Adult
			:h:	School-	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjuste	d				students		
		Percen- tage rate†	Total number	Males	Females	leavers included in total	number	Total number	Percen- tage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	for vacation employ- ment (not included in previous
	(2000) V2000 (	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
WAL	.ES													
1975	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	6·6 6·8 7·0	69·3 70·7 72·9	53·8 55·0 57·2	15·5 15·7 15·7	5·2 3·7 3·1	64·1 67·1 69·8	64·2 67·2 69·5	6·1 6·4 6·6	+3·5 +3·0 +2·3	+2·4 +2·8 +3·0	51·4 53·6 55·5	12·8 13·6 14·0	1·2 0·7
1976	January 8 February 12 March 11	7·4 7·3 7·1	77·2 76·1 74·3	60·5 59·5 57·7	16·7 16·6 16·6	2·9 2·5 1·9	74·3 73·6 72·4	70·5 71·0 70·4	6·7 6·8 6·7	+1·0 +0·5 -0·6	+2·1 +1·2 +0·3	55·9 56·0 55·2	14·6 15·0 15·3	9·6 
	April 8 May 13 June 10	7·0 7·0 7·0	73·9 73·6 73·8	57·4 56·6 56·1	16·5 16·9 17·7	1·5 3·2 5·9	72·4 70·4 67·9	71·5 71·5 71·5	6·8 6·8 6·8	+1·1	+0·4 +0·1 +0·4	55·8 55·7 55·4	15·7 15·8 16·1	13·0 0·1
	July 8 August 12 September 9	7·8 8·1 7·9	81·5 84·8 82·5	59·1 61·1 59·5	22·3 23·7 23·0	11·3 13·4 10·5	70·2 71·3 72·0	72·8 72·3 72·8	6·9 6·9 6·9	$^{+1\cdot 3}_{-0\cdot 5}_{+0\cdot 5}$	+0·4 +0·3 +0·4	55·2 54·8 54·8	17·6 17·6 18·0	7·9 8·8 10·1
	October 14	7.6	<b>79</b> ·5	57.6	21.8	6.1	73.4	73.5	7.0	+0.7	+0.3	55-2	18.4	0.2
sco	TLAND												1004 S. 1203	
1975	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	5·7 5·9 6·0	123·2 127·8 131·0	92·7 95·7 98·5	30·5 32·0 32·4	5·5 3·7 2·9	117·7 124·1 128·0	120·6 125·3 128·2	5·5 5·8 5·9	+5·1 +4·7 +2·9	+3·3 +4·2 +4·2	91-6 94-8 96-9	29·0 30·5 31·3	2·6 
1976	January 8 February 12 March 11	6·9 6·7 6·7	150·1 146·8 145·1	111·2 108·6 107·3	38·9 38·2 37·8	10·0 6·3 4·9	140·1 140·4 140·2	131·2 134·1 135·5	6·0 6·2 6·2	+3·0 +2·9 +1·4	+3·5 +3·0 +2·4	98·5 100·2 101·3	32·7 34·0 34·2	12·1 
	April 8 May 13 June 10	6·7 6·5 6·6	145·6 141·9 144·1	107·9 105·2 105·4	37·6 36·7 38·8	3·8 2·9 6·7	141·8 139·1 137·4	139·9 142·2 143·9	6·4 6·5 6·6	+4·4 +2·3 +1·7	+2·9 +2·7 +2·8	104·9 106·1 106·3	35·0 36·1 37·6	21.9 0.3 2.9
	July 8 August 12 September 9	7·6 7·8 7·4	165·6 170·1 161·4	117·3 119·7 113·4	48·4 50·4 48·0	22.7 21.7 15.3	142·9 148·4 146·1	146·9 148·8 149·4	6·8 6·8 6·9	+3·0 +1·9 +0·6	+2·3 +2·2 +1·9	107·3 107·4 107·2	39·6 41·3 42·2	11.0 10.2 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
NOF	THERN IRELAND													
1975	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	9·1 9·2 9·1	48·6 48·8 48·3	33·7 34·0 33·8	15·0 14·8 14·5	4·3 3·4 2·9	44·3 45·4 45·4	45·2 45·8 45·8	8·5 8·6 8·6	+2·4 +0·6	+2·1 +1·5 +1·0	32·4 32·7 32·5	12·8 13·1 13·3	2·5 0·2
1976	January 8 February 12 March 11	9·7 9·6 9·5	51·4 51·0 50·3	36·1 35·8 35·2	15·3 15·2 15·1	2·7 2·1 1·7	48·8 48·9 48·6	47·0 47·6 48·0	8·8 8·9 9·0	+1·2 +0·6 +0·4	+0·6 +0·6 +0·7	33·0 33·4 33·6	14·0 14·2 14·4	6·6 0·1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	9·4 9·7 10·1	49·9 51·5 54·0	35·0 35·9 37·1	14·9 15·6 16·9	1·4 2·7 4·7	48·5 48·8 49·2	48·0 49·6 50·7	9·0 9·3 9·5	+1.6 +1.1	+0·4 +0·6 +0·9	33·8 34·7 35·4	14·2 14·9 15·4	7·0 1·4
	July 8 August 12 September 9	11.5 11.7 11.4	61·0 62·0 60·6	40·5 40·9 40·2	20·5 21·1 20·3	9·1 8·9 7·5	51·9 53·1 53·1	51·8 52·8 53·6	9·7 9·9 10·1	+1·1 +1·0 +0·8	+1·3 +1·1 +0·9	35·8 36·4 37·0	16·0 16·5 16·6	6·8 6·1 6·9
	Ostabor 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

Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.
 † 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.
 ‡ From October 1975 onwards the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see Gazette, September 1975, page 906).
 § In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown 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 industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.

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TABLE 107

	and a susception	GREAT B		al Q - strategic rate	A COMPANY AND	and a second	UNITED	KINGDOM*	all and the second s		Sec.
1.18	and Sectionals relig Sectionals recommendation recommendation	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†
1971	October 11	208	13	491	103	815	216	13	523	105	857
	November 8	195	12	535	106	848	204	12	566	108	890
	December 6	173	11	571	109	864	180	11	605	111	907
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§ February 11§ March 11§		  	···	 	610 606 598	 	  	···		640 636 627
	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‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	166 154	9 9 	354 372	91 92 	620 627	172 160	9 9 	377 397	93 94 	651 660
1975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	174 162	10 9	485 509	96 97	738 765 777	180 168	10 9	512 535	98 99	773 800 811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	September 8†	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	October 9†	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
	August 12	248	11	1,058	123	1,440	257	11	1,109	125	1,502
	September 9	226	11	1,035	123	1,395	235	11	1,085	125	1,456
	October 14	237	11	950	123	1,321	245	11	996	125	1,377

\*(1) Detailed analyses of duration of unemployment by age of the unemployed are obtained in January and July of each year in Great Britain and in December and June in Northern Ireland. The distributions by age in this table for Great Britain (in months other than January and July) and for the United Kingdom are estimated. The figures since July 1976 may be revised when the next detailed analyses are available.
 (2) Adult students registered for vacation employment are excluded from this table. They were excluded from detailed analyses of the unemployed from October 1975 onwards and form all unemployment statistics from March 1976. Estimates of the numbers of adult students have been deducted in earlier months.
 † Before May 1972, total unemployed and the age and duration analyses were adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date on the four days following the date of the count. From May 1972 to September 1975 the age and duration analyses were not so adjusted and for these months the totals in tolumns 5 and 10 (which differ slightly from those in tables 104 and 105 in this Gazette) are not adjusted. (See also the reference to "casuals" on page 548 of the June 1972 issue of the Grazette.) From October 1975 onwards, all adjustments were discontinued and the date of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday.
 § Because of the energy crisis, the detailed information about age and duration was not collected in January, February and March 1974. Northern Ireland was not affected. If Provisional.
 Note: Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for November 1976.

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### simplified analysis by duration and age

#### THOUSANDS

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

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

TABLE 108

			Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Transport and commun- ication	Distri- butive trades	Financial, profes- sional and mis- cellaneous	Public adminis- tration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Total unem- ployed†		Tores.
					III-XIX	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII			MAL	ES and
		809 861	Total num	nber (thousai	nds)					and the second		TT SO		1973	September December
1973	February May August November		15-0 11-4 9-3 9-6	19-5 17-9 17-6 17-3	211-7 174-3 152-4 129-6	108·8 90·1 79·3 75·6	8·1 7·1 6·5 5·9	48·4 40·4 33·9 32·7	71·0 56·3 49·6 42·8	114-5 89-8 83-0 86-3	35·5 31·2 29·8 30·2	86·0 75·8 76·0 67·0	710-9 587-7 530-0 491-2	1974	March June September December¶
1974	February May August November		12·4 10·1 10·1 12·2	17·9 15·9 15·9 15·7	159-9 146-5 158-4 165-7	112·9 95·8 100·6 111:7	6·1 5·7 5·8 5·8	37·1 32·7 31·9 35·9	56·6 49·8 53·1 56·0	98·9 83·4 90·0 107·9	31·8 32·3 34·1 37·0	69·3 65·8 82·7 71·2	596·1 530·4 572·7 613·4	1975	March June September December*
1975	February May August November‡		15·9 14·9 16·8 20·6	15·7 15·5 16·6 17·0	217·1 248·4 293·4 318·0	144·2 148·6 163·6 184·7	5·9 6·3 6·9 7·7	43·6 44·7 48·6 56·8	74·0 80·8 95·2 107·3	123·8 125·0 148·3 191·1	40·2 41·2 45·3 52·7	76·7 83·4 123·6 123·7	748·7 798·8 943·8 1,079·7	1976	March June September
1976	February May August		24·4 22·0 21·9	17·5 17·1 17·1	357·1 353·6 350·2	221·7 206·6 193·8	8·7 8·6 9·3	64·4 60·3 58·8	128·8 125·8 131·0	209-0 192-9 202-8	56·8 56·6 60·9	136·9 141·8 199·5	1,225·4 1,185·3 1,245·4	1973	September December
			Percentag	e rate§										19/4	June
1973	February May August November		3·5 2·6 2·2 2·2	5·1 4·7 4·7 4·6	2·7 2·2 1·9 1·7	7·7 6·3 5·6 5·3	2·4 2·1 1·9 1·7	3·1 2·6 2·2 2·1	2.6 2.1 1.8 1.6	1·8 1·4 1·3 1·3	2·3 2·0 1·9 1·9	··· ··· ···	3·1 2·6 2·3 2·2	1975	December¶ March June
1974	February May August November		3·0 2·4 2·5 3·0	4·9 4·4 4·4 4·3	2·0 1·9 2·0 2·1	8·2 6·9 7·3 8·1	1·8 1·7 1·7 1·7	2·4 2·2 2·1 2·4	2·1 1·8 1·9 2·0	1.5 1.3 1.4 1.6	2·0 2·0 2·2 2·3	  	2.6 2.3 2.5 2.7	1976	September December* March June
1975	February May August November‡		4-0 3-7 4-2 5-1	4·3 4·2 4·5 4·7	2·9 3·3 3·9 4·2	10·1 10·4 11·5 13·0	1·7 1·8 2·0 2·2	2·8 2·9 3·2 3·7	2.6 2.9 3.4 3.8	1.8 1.8 2.2 2.8	2·4 2·5 2·7 3·2		3·2 3·5 4·1 4·7	FEM	ALES
1976	February May August		6·1 5·5 5·4	4·8 4·7 4·7	4·7 4·7 4·6	15·6 14·5 13·6	2·5 2·5 2·7	4·2 3·9 3·8	4.6 4.5 4.7	3·1 2·8 3·0	3·4 3·4 3·7	÷	5·3 5·1 5·4	1973 1974	September December March
			Total num	nber, seasona	lly adjusted	(thousands)	Lease into								September December
1973	February May August November		12·8 11·8 10·9 9·5	19·0 18·3 17·7 17·1	204·0 172·3 153·8 137·7	95·1 92·1 87·1 80·4	8·0 7·2 6·5 5·9	44·6 40·6 36·5 32·8	65·9 56·4 50·6 45·0	105-7 95-9 89-5 79-7	34·2 32·2 30·9 29·4	86·1 80·7 72·3 66·3	667·9 602·8 548·5 495·2	1975	March June September
1974	February May August November		10·3 10·5 11·6 12·2	17·3 16·4 16·0 15·5	152-0 144-5 159-6 174-3	100·1 97·3 107·5 117·0	6·0 5·8 5·8 5·8	33·2 32·8 34·5 36·1	51·5 49·8 54·0 58·3	84·5 90·2 96·0 101·5	30·7 33·1 35·2 36·3	68·1 71·0 77·5 71·3	554·3 545·3 586·9 619·3	1976	March June September
1975	February May August November‡		13·8 15·3 18·3 20·7	15·2 15·9 16·7 16·8	208·8 246·6 294·1 327·1	132·0 149·9 170· <b>0</b> 190·3	5·9 6·4 7·0 7·8	39·8 44·9 51·1 57·2	68·8 80·8 95·8 109·9	114·9 131·1 154·0 184·9	38·9 42·1 46·3 52·1	77-6 89-2 117-8 124-3	707·7 813·8 956·0 1,087·2	1973	September December
1976	February May August		22-3 22-4 23-4	16·9 17·6 17·2	348·8 351·8 350·8	209·8 207·8 200·0	8·6 8·7 9·3	60·6 60·4 61·3	123·7 125·8 131·7	200·0 199·1 208·4	55-5 57-5 61-9	137·9 147·6 193·3	1,184·8 1,200·4 1,256·5	1974	March June September December¶

\* 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.
 If The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1976 issue of the Gazette.
 Note: Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for November 1976.

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, turity 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.

Other non-manual occupa-tions‡

9,561 9,353

12,151 10,457 11,211

15,150 16,015 19,248 21,667

24,054 23,640 24,860

2·2 2·3

2·5 2·4 2·2

2·4 2·4 2·3 2·5

2.6 2.7 2.7

7,087 6,085

8,387 6,654 9,015

14,645 15,308 22,523 26,324

32,350 31,488 36,021

8·7 8·9

10·4 9·6 9·0

11.8 11.4 10.1 12.3

13·2 13·2 12·6

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

13

15 14 13

TABLE 109

Managerial and professional

32,727 31,268

33,243 32,093 36,611

39,611 40,958 51,489 56,460

58,289 56,787 65,013

Percentage

7·4 7·7

6·7 7·4 7·3

6·4 6·2 6·2 6·5

6·3 6·4 7·1

8,590 7,292

7,525 6,617 8,944

9,199 8,894 14,600 16,161

17,124 16,216 24,011

10·5 10·7

9·3 9·5 8·9

7·4 6·6 6·5 7·6

7·0 6·8 8·4

975 March

1976 March June September

June September December\*

Percentage of

Clerical and related<sup>†</sup>

53,241 48,952

50,357 48,655 56,327

60,357 61,530 76,294 72,949

76,242 74,202 83,773

number 12·1 12·0

10·2 11·2 11·2

9·7 9·3 9·2 8·4

8·2 8·4 9·1

24,046 19,552

23,194 20,269 31,251

38,908 41,739 70,924 70,173

80,113 77,624 97,455

number

29·4 28·7

28·7 29·2 31·1

31.5 31.2 31.7 32.9

32·8 32·4 34·2

### UNEMPLOYMENT

aft and similar cupations, in- iding foremen, processing, oduction, pairing, etc§	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations	
0,940	220,365	82,557	439,391	
0,881	197,838	80,077	408,36 <b>9</b>	
1,599	229,952	108,479	495,781	
9,802	200,737	91,799	433,543	
5,102	238,112	104,523	501,886	
9,931	269,213	146,304	620,566	
3,019	287,686	157,656	661,864	
2,510	377,729	195,076	832,346	
3,461	360,540	222,717	867,794	
0,256	378,769	244,129	931,739	
1,193	361,428	230,633	887,883	
7,903	374,066	231,679	917,294	
9·3	50·2	18·8	100-0	
10·0	48·4	19·6	100-0	
12·4	46·4	21-9	100·0	
11·5	46·3	21-2	100·0	
11·0	47·4	20-8	100·0	
14-5 14-8 13-5 15-4	43·4 43·5 45·4 41·5	23·6 23·8 23·4 25·7	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	
16-1	40-7	26·2	100∙0	
15-9	40-7	26·0	100∙0	
15-0	40-8	25·3	100∙0	
2,222	18,877	20,846	81,668	
1,765	14,485	18,867	68,046	
2,240	17,715	21,833	80,894	
1,967	16,275	17,712	69,494	
2,385	26,648	22,251	100,494	
3,351	28,518	29,065	123,686	
4,137	32,869	31,044	133,991	
5,270	65,968	44,253	223,538	
6,320	47,590	47,043	213,611	
7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399	
7,765	53,526	52,596	239,215	
8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218	
2.7	23·1	25·5	100-0	
2.6	21·3	27·7	100-0	
2·8	21.9	27-0	100-0	
2·8	23.4	25-5	100-0	
2·4	26.5	22-1	100-0	
2·7	23·1	23-5	100-0	
3·1	24·5	23-2	100-0	
2·4	29·5	19-8	100-0	
3·0	22·3	22-0	100-0	
3-0	21·9	22·1	100-0	
3-2	22·4	22·0	100-0	
2-9	21·2	20·7	100-0	

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TAB	LE 110	e de la companya de l		and the second second	union and dependent gradienters for	enter constant and second			THOUSANDS
	stanton desde	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	Total
MAL	.ES								
1970	July	20.2	29.6	102-6	72.4	73.3	74.6	95.0	467.7
1971	January July	22·6 31·4	34·1 44·5	135-9 156-3	95·0 100·7	89·4 95·8	88·7 92·6	106·4 107·0	572·1 628·3
1972	January* July	33·9 35·0	51·7 47·1	202·6 168·2	134·3 106·8	120·7 101·1	113·0 100·3	123·6 117·5	779·8 676·0
1973	January July	28·1 16·5	44·9 28·7	163·7 106· <del>4</del>	103·4 68·1	97·9 68·7	101·5 77·7	121·1 103·7	660-6 469-8
1974	January† July	21.2	32.4	120.3	72.6	65.9	73.5	94-4	480.3
1975	January† July	61.3	80.9	241.9	123-2	99-4	95.9	112.3	814.9
1976	January‡§ July§	57·5 146·6	73·0 70·3	297·5 276·8	168·5 158·9	130·0 124·3	123·2 121·3	131-6 132-5	981·3 1,030·7
1970	luly	Percentage o 4·3	f total number u 6·3	nemployed 21·9	15-5	15.7	16.0	20.3	100.0
1971	January	3.9	6·0 7·1	23·8 24·9	16·6 16·0	15·6 15·2	15·5 14·7	18·6 17·0	100-0 100-0
1972	January*	4.3	6·6 7·0	26·0 24·9	17·2 15·8	15·5 15·0	14·5 14·8	15·8 17·4	100-0 100-0
1973	January July	4·3 3·5	6·8 6·1	24·8 22·6	15-6 14-5	14·8 14·6	15·4 16·5	18·3 22·1	100-0 100-0
1974	January† July	4.4	6.7	25-1	15-1	13.7	15-3	19:6	100.0
1975	January† July	7.5	9.9	29.7	15-1	12:2	11.8	13.8	100.0
1976	January‡§ July§	5·9 14·2	7·4 6·8	30·3 26·9	17·2 15·4	13·3 12·1	12·6 11·8	13·4 12·9	100·0 100·0
FEM/	ALES	100.11	ant.en	STA DAS					dowidd are
1970	July	11.0	11.2	23.3	7.9	11-2	16.0	0.2	81-2
1971	January July	13·4 18·1	13·2 16·7	29·0 33·2	10·1 10·3	13·8 14·0	19·6 19·6	0.6 0.7	99.6 112.6
1972	January* July	22:0 21:9	21·8 21·2	44·4 42·2	13·6 11·9	17-5 14-9	24-8 22-0	0·7 0·6	144-7 134-7
1973	January July	18·9 10·5	22·8 14·3	43·4 30·6	11.9 8.0	15-0 10-1	22·8 17·6	0.6 0.4	135·4 91·5
1974	January† July	12.1	15.8	32.0	8.1	9.3	15:4	0.4	93 <sup>.</sup> 3
1975	January† July	43.7	47.0	75.8	18.1	18.4	23.4	0.9	227.2
1976	January‡§ July§	48·6 121·8	45∙5 51∙5	91·4 102·7	26·8 30·8	25·5 29·2	31·7 34·5	1.1 1.3	270·5 371·8
1970	July	Percentage o 13.5	f total number u 13·8	nemployed 28·6	9.7	13.9	19.7	0.7	100-0
1971	January July	13·4 16·0	13·2 14·8	29·1 29·5	10·1 9·2	13·8 12·5	19·7 17·4	0.6 0.6	100·0 100·0
1972	January*	15·2 16·3	15·1 15·7	30·7 31·3	9·4 8·8	12-1 11-1	17·1 16·3	0·5 0·4	100∙0 100∙0
1973	January July	14-0 11-5	16·8 15·6	32·0 33·4	8·8 8·8	11·1 11·0	16·8 19·2	0-4 0-4	100-0 100-0
1974	January† July	13.0	17.0	34.3	8.7	10-0	16 <sup>.5</sup>	0.5	100-0
1975	January† July	19-2	20.7	33.4	8.0	8·1	10.3	0.4	100.0
1976	January‡§ July§	18·0 32·8	16·8 13·8	33·8 27·6	9·9 8·3	9·4 7·8	11·7 9·3	0·4 0·3	100·0 100·0

\* 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 follow-ing the date of the count. Subsequent figures are not so adjusted. 1 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. 4 Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. 5 In January and July 1976, the count was made on a Thursday and, at earlier dates, on a Monday. 8 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.

TAB	LE 111	and an and a second		a design of the second s	Construction and the second second			T.com Stationers and T	HOUSANDS
-	Hant	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§
TOT	AL, MALES AND FEM	ALES	and the second second	The second s	en <del>allen en e</del> Statslepend ante ver Me	ERRO SPISCO			
1973	January April July October	108·2 114·9 101·5 86·0	68·6 66·4 49·9 49·6	102·9 74·0 59·1 63·1	94·7 67·4 47·9 47·6	134-0 103-3 73-1 65-3	110·7 105·3 78·8 62·1	176·9 168·3 150·9 142·6	796·0 699·7 561·3 516·3
1974	January† April July October	136-1 123-0 105-1	79 <sup>.2</sup> 60 <sup>.</sup> 0 69 <sup>.</sup> 7	74-1 68-5 88-8	67-5 52-3 70-9	93·3 76·6 88·3	71·5 69·4 72·0	131 <sup>.9</sup> 123 <sup>.9</sup> 127 <sup>.7</sup>	653·8 573·6 622·6
1975	January† April July	140 <sup>.9</sup> 197.6	141·9 148·7	132·4 140·1	108·4 114·8	147.9 165.5	113·3 132·5	135 <sup>.6</sup> 143 <sup>.</sup> 0	920·4 1,042·2
	October‡	163-9	103.7	157.7	162·5	195·1	154-5	161-2	1,098.6
1976	January April July	109·2 120·1 213·4	97·4 90·5 142·9	190·3 152·4 206·7	184·4 151·1 142·7	280·8 249·4 223·6	207·3 256·7 243·5	182·3 211·0 229·8	1,251-8 1,231-2 1,402-5
1973	January April July October	Percentage of to 13·6 16·4 18·1 16·7	otal number une: 8·6 9·5 8·9 9·6	nployed 12·9 10·6 10·5 12·2	11-9 9-6 8-5 9-2	16·8 14·8 13·0 12·6	13-9 15-0 14-0 12-0	22·2 24·1 26·9 27·6	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0 100∙0
1974	January† April July October	20·8 21·4 16·9	12·1 10·5 11·2	11·3 11·9 14·3	10·3 9·1 11·4	14·3 13·3 14·2	10 <sup>.9</sup> 12 <sup>.1</sup> 11 <sup>.6</sup>	20·2 21·6 20·5	100 <sup>.0</sup> 100 <sup>.0</sup> 100 <sup>.0</sup>
1975	January† April July	15·3 19·0	15·4 14·3	14·4 13·4	11·8 11·0	16-1 15-9	12·3 12·7	14·7 13·7	100-0 100-0
	October‡	14.9	9-4	14-4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
1976	January April July	8·7 9·8 15·2	7∙8 7∙4 10∙2	15·2 12·4 14·7	14·7 12·3 10·2	22·4 20·3 15·9	16·6 20·9 17·4	14·6 17·1 16·4	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0
MAL	.ES	a da gana tané sar	the advance of the locate	de l'hann dre tric	server moderne of	Withowner without and	a little war it bighter		
1973	January April July October	82·4 85·6 78·0 67·3	53-7 51-4 39-8 38-8	82-6 58-3 48-1 50-3	75-8 53-6 39-0 38-9	109-9 84-9 60-2 55-1	94·7 89·2 67·4 53·2	161·5 152·7 137·3 129·2	660·6 575·7 469·8 432·9
1974	January† April July October	99·3 93·8 81·4	60·3 48·2 54·5	60·6 56·5 70·0	56·0 43·4 57·0	79·8 65·0 74·7	62·5 60·7 62·8	119·5 112·7 115·9	537·8 480·3 516·3
1975	January† April July	104·9 134·2	97·4 106·5	103·5 108·9	85·4 90·9	121·9 132·8	97.5 112.5	122.9 129-2	733·5 814·9
	October‡	118.6	75·3	115-6	117.9	154.6	128·5	144.5	855·1
1976	January April July	77·7 89·0 135·0	73·1 66·8 94·8	144·3 111·9 142·1	138·7 111·3 102·7	213·7 190·2 165·2	170·3 203·6 189·1	163·5 186·2 201·8	981·3 959·1 1,030·7
FEM	ALES								
1973	January April July October	25-7 29-3 23-6 18-7	14·9 15·1 10·2 10·8	20·3 15·7 11·1 12·8	18·9 13·8 8·9 8·7	24·1 18· <del>4</del> 12· <del>9</del> 10·2	16·0 16·1 11· <del>4</del> 8·8	15·4 15·6 13·6 13·3	135·4 124·0 91·5 83·4
1974	January† April July October	36-8 29-2 23-7	18-9 11-8 15-2	13-5 12-0 18-8	11-6 8-8 13-9	13·6 11·6 13·6	9·1 8·7 9·2	12:5 11:2 11:9	115·9 93·3 106·3
1975	January† April July	36-0 63-4	44·5 42·2	29-0 31-3	23·0 23·9	26·1 32·6	15·7 19·9	12 <sup>.8</sup> 13.9	186·9 227·2
	October‡	45·2	28.4	42·1	<del>44</del> ·6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
1976	January April July	31-5 31-1 78-4	24·3 23·7 48·0	45-9 40-5 64-6	45·8 39·8 40·0	67·1 59·2 58·3	37·1 53·1 54·4	18·8 24·8 28·0	270·5 272·1 371·8

\* 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. Note: Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for October 1976 are not available.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

## detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain\*

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

## unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit:\* Great Britain

TA	BL	E	11	2	
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	[14] A.P. Bolls, M. C. Marker, C. Barrier, M. S. Santar, and S. S. Santar, and	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
974	February† May November	172 209	58 67	186 201	119 144	599 535 621
975	February	271	91	236	159	757
	May	303	96	252	162	813
	November	421	124	373	202	1,120
976	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 industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.
 \* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.
 † Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.

#### United Kingdom\* Belgium† Denmark§ France\*R Germany Incl. school-leavers Excl. school-leavers NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED Annual averages 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 185 246 274 583 1,074 792 875 619 615\*\* 978 776 855 611 600\*\* 929 30 30 20 45 103 337 380 394 498 840 71 87 92 105 177 Quarterly averages 1974 3rd 4th 628 647\*\* 454 682 525 806 99 127 39 83 763 744 836 1,015 1,151 1,036 1,024 1,133 152 161 178 218 114 95 88 116 789 854 1,096 1,172 1,298 1,295 1,474 1,296 989 928 226 217 224 978 853 868 123 91 91

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

TABLE 113

1976 1st

2nd 3rd

uarterly averages	614	107	50	495	609
4th	643**	122	77	616	815
975 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	738 847 1,000 1,132	141 170 191 210	101 101 99 111	708 829 915 916	1,019 1,073 1,110 1,141
976 1st 2nd 3rd	1,223 1,246 1,308	209 230 238e	111 98 102e	907 950 951	1,163 1,027 1,015
976 latest data					
Month Number Percentage rate	Oct 76 1,306 5·5	Oct 76 233e 8·7e	Oct 76 115e 10·5e	Nov 76 931 5·2	Nov 7 1,046 4·6

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.
1 Insured unemployed. 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.
R Some data have been revised. otes:

			1750 1950 1950	

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

international comparisons

		(CRESA)	8 360.00	Т	HOUSAN	D
* Ireland†	Italy‡	Nether- lands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡	
42	613	62	639	536	4,993	
48	696	108	730	555	4,840	
44	669	110	670	519	4,305	
48	560	135	740	519	5,076	
75	654	195	1,000	697	7,830	
45	551	126	687	493	5,115	
55	605	158	770	518	5,612	
73	603	196	1,073	745	8,282	
74	667	178	947	693	8,004	
75	648	194	943	678	7,809	
79	699	214	1,030	674	7,223	
87 84	681 693 776	230 194 209	1,257 1,083 1,010	787 726 718	7,911 6,950 7,309	
49	556	139	743	521	5,138	
56	604	156	842	551	6,117	
69	553	174	910	667	7,476	
74	727	190	962	702	8,087	
78	653	207	1,025	716	7,997	
80	698	211	1,124	719	7,912	
82 84	625 755 780	208 206 222e	1,067 1,100 1,100e	704 738 751	7,151 7,014 7,439	
Aug 76	July 76	Oct 76	Sep 76	Oct 76	Nov 76	
86e	780	214-2e	1,067e	784	7,769	
12·4e	3·8	5-2e	2·0e	7·6	8·1	

## **Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain**





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

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<sup>\*</sup> 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<sup>†</sup>

THOUSANDS

Avera	ge of 3 months	UNEM	PLOYMENT	*							VACAN	CIES	
ended		Joining	register (infl	ow)	Leaving	register (ou	tflow)	Excess o	of inflow over	outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of
		Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)	(10)	(11)	outflow (12)
1967 1968	October 9 January 8	249 243	92 88	341 331	242 240	93 88	335 328	7 3	-1 -1	6 3	173 172	169 172	4
1969	April 8 July 8 October 14 January 13	248 241 241 246	89 82 82 83	337 323 323 329	247 237 247 251	91 83 83 84	338 320 330 335	1 4 - 6 - 6	-2 -1 -1 -1	- 1 - 7 - 7	181 181 182 190	179 178 180 188	3 3 1 3
1970	April 14 July 14 October 13 January 12	251 248 250 251	80 80 81 80	331 328 331 331	252 247 245 249	81 79 80 81	333 327 326 329	- 1 1 4 3	-1 -1 -1	- 2 1 5 1	181 179 178 179	180 179 178 180	- <u>1</u>
1971	April 13 July 13 October 12 January 11	252 244 239 246	80 78 79 79	332 322 318 325	250 244 237 236	79 78 78 77	329 322 315 313	- 1 2 10	1 1 2	$\frac{3}{\frac{3}{12}}$	189 187 183 176	192 187 187 187 181	-2 -4 -5
1972	April 5 July 12 October 11 January 10	251 248 250 245	81 78 81 84	332 326 332 329	233 227 236 232	78 75 78 81	311 302 314 313	18 21 15 13	4 3 3 3	22 24 18 16	158 157 157 160	167 162 159 157	- 9 - 6 - 2 3
1973	April 10 July 10 October 9 January 8	230 228 227 213	78 80 78 75	308 308 304 288	228 245 234 231	78 82 78 77	306 327 312 307	2 -17 - 7 -18	2 1 1	2 19 8 19	163 174 180 198	159 172 174 182	4 2 5 16
1974	April 9 July 9 October 8 January 14	210 210 206 214	76 74 73 74	286 283 278 288	232 223 219 213	80 77 76 73	312 300 295 286	-22 -13 -13 2	-4 -4 -4 1	-26 -17 -17 2	235 232 233 207	213 217 222 219	22 15 11 -12
	February 11 March 11 April 8§	221 225 228	75 76 78	296 300 305	210 210 220	72 73 76	281 283 296	11 15 7	3 2 2	15 18 9	194 189 207	214 209 208	- 20 20 1
	May 13 June 10 July 8	227 231 232	79 82 83	306 313 315	227 230 230	79 81 82	306 311 312	1 1 2	1	2 4	218 223 220	208 212 216	10 11 4
	August 12 September 9   October 14	238 239 238	86 86 86	323 325 324	230 231 229	83 83 84	313 314 313	8 8 9	3 3 3	11 11 12	212 208 204	219 216 213	- 6 - 8 - 9
1975	November 11   December 9   January 20	240 	87  	327 	232  	85  	317  	8  	2  	10 	201 	211 	-10 
	February 10   March 10   April 14		 	 	.: ::	 	 		 	 	 	 	
	May 12   June 9 July 14	258 264	102 110	360 375	225 228	94 98	319 326	34 36	 8 13	41 49	159 157	179 173	-20 -16
	August 11 September 8 October 9	264 266 264	113 117 118	377 383 383	230 236 239	100 10 <del>4</del> 108	330 340 347	34 30 25	13 13 11	47 43 36	160 163 161	167 167 165	- 8 - 4 - 5
1976	November 13 December 11 January 8	260 254 246	119 116 112	379 371 357	235 226 215	109 106 99	344 332 314	25 29 31	10 11 12	35 39 43	155 148 146	161 154 147	- 6 - 5 - 1
	February 12 March 11 April 8	242 240 244	110 111 113	352 351 357	217 229 239	99 101 108	315 330 347	25 11 5	12 10 5	37 22 10	148 156 163	144 149 159	4 7 4
	May 13 June 10‡ July 8	245 249 251	116 120 127	361 369 378	240 242 244	112 116 117	352 358 361	5 7 6	4 4 10	9 11 17	165 164 170	168 172 173	- 3 - 8 - 3
	August 12 September 9 October 14	248 244 242	128 129 129	376 373 371	248 245 246	118 119 124	367 364 370	1 4	9 10 5	9 9 1	180 186 188	176 180 185	4 6 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, \*Cluding 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 4¼ week month and are #asonally 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, a collected. § From April 1974 the vacancy figures of the tare soutable 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.

TABLE 117

### VACANCIES

# notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

West East Midlands Mid-lands†

7·7 7·8 7·6

7·8 7·7 7·8

8.0 8.0 8.6

8·4 9·0 9·2

10·2 11·9 13·6

14·7 17·3 19·3

21·1 23·1 24·1

25·6 26·1 27·7

29·1 29·1 28·8

28·7 28·1 27·3

26.5

25·6 24·7

24·1 22·3 21·2

20.9

• •

12·1 10·5

9·3 8·1 7·1

6·4 6·9 6·3

5·5 5·3 5·2

5·3 5·6 6·1

6.6 6.3 6.0

5·9 7·0 7·5

7.2

7·4 7·1 7·1

8·0 8·1 8·1

8·4 8·3 9·0

9·1 9·6 9·5

10·3 11·5 12·4

13·3 14·8 16·3

18·0 19·8 19·9

21·0 21·1 21·8

22·5 22·2 22·1

22.0 21.5 21.0

20.4

21·4 20·5 19·8

19·1 18·1 17·7

17·0 16·7

10-8 10-4

9·3 8·9 8·2

7·2 7·2 7·3

6·7 6·5 6·3

6·6 6·5 7·2

7·2 7·0 6·4

6·8 7·6 7·8

7.7

South East†

50·5 51·0 51·4

54·0 56·7 60·1

63·9 65·3 67·6

67·9 70·7 72·8

76·7 81·7 88·0

94·7 105·9 117·2

125·6 134·0 141·5

149·4 152·6 156·1

161·6 167·0 164·8

165-5 163-7 158-9

154.9

151-8 148-4 144-4

144·0 136·3 133·0

130·0 121·7

87·1 83·4

76·9 68·1 60·1

51·8 52·1 51·8

47·2 42·4 41·6

41·9 44·8 48·7

48·9 47·3 44·5

42·8 47·9 49·2

49.5

6‡

East Anglia

3·2 3·4 3·7

3·8 4·2 4·2

4·3 4·4 4·6

4·8 5·1 5·0

5·6 6·2 6·8

7·4 8·1 9·0

9·9 11·0 11·5

12·1 12·3 12·8

13·2 13·4 12·9

12·9 12·6 12·3

12.2

11·6 11·4

10·6 10·0 9·9

9·3 8·4

5.6

5·2 4·7 4·2

3·9 4·6 4·0

3·6 3·4 3·5

3·4 3·3 3·7

3·8 3·4 3·1

3·4 3·8 3·4

3.5

South West†

9.6 10.7 10.6

10·7 11·0 11·4

10·7 11·2 11·5

12·0 12·7 12·9

13·8 14·9 16·2

17·4 19·7 21·3

23·0 24·3 24·9

26·2 26·8 27·9

28·2 28·6 27·6

27·4 26·8 25·9

25.5

27·8 27·2 26·6

26·0 23·2 22·7

20·8 18·3 17·1

14·2 13·8

12·3 10·9 9·8

8·7 9·2 8·3

7·9 7·0 7·2

9·4 9·3 8·7

8·3 8·0 6·8

7·3 8·2 7·7

7.3

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

ABLE 118												IHC	DUSANDS	
	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	TABLE
and the second s	Numbe	rs notified	to employ	ment offices						10.4	202 7			
974 August 7 September 4	139·0 138·3	10·2 10·4	24·0 24·6	22·2 21·9	18·2 18·2	22·1 22·3	24·9 26·1	13·6 13·7	9.7	22.1	307.2	4-2	306·8 311·4	1971
October 9* November 6* December 4*	136·7 124·9	9.9 8.3 	21·3 18·0 16·4	21·6 	17·9 17·2	21.6 19.9 17.2	24·7 22·1 20·0	13·6 11·7 10·4	8·9 8·3 7·2	22·8 21·9 21·0	299·1 270·9	4·3 3·9 3·5	303·4 274·8	1972
75 January 8* February 5* March 5	80·2 75·5	5.0 5.6	11·2 12·5	 10 <sup>.0</sup>	10-0 9-5	14-3 14-0	14-5 14-0	10·6 11·3	5.9 6.5	17·1 19·1	180-6 178-0	3·3 3·9 3·6	184-5 181-6	
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	1973
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	
976 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	
	Numb	ers notifie	d to caree	rs offices		44.0	7.7	4.0	2.9	7.3	103-9	2.3	106-2	1974
974 August 7 September 4	37·1 34·4	3·4 2·9	8·9 6·8	14·5 10·8	6.0	10.0	7.7	3.1	2.8	7.0	91.7	2.2	93-8	
October 9* November 6* December 4*	29·8 26·4	2.6 2.3	5·0 3·9 3·1	8·4 	4·8 4·0	8·1 6·8 5·6	6·9 5·8 4·6	2·4 2·1 1·7	2·4 2·2 1·7	6·0 5·6 5·5	76·5 65·8	2·1 2·0 1·7	78.6 67.9 	
975 January 8* February 5* March 5	17·9 17·5	1.5 1.6	2·2 2·3	4·2 4·4	2·4 3·0	4-3 4-6	3·2 3·6	1·5 1·9	1-4 1-4	2.6 2.6	41-2 42-9	1.6 1.5 1.2	42.7 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	1975
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	
976 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	1976
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 1976 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.

(1) See first note on table 118.
 (2) Vacancies notified to employment offices include some that are suitable for young persons. In the period before April 1974 the figures relate to vacancies for adults.
 \* The series for Great Britain, Northern Ireland and United Kingdom from January 1973 onwards have been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1976 issue of the Gazette.
 \* The boundaries of this region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis.
 \* See note \* on table 118.
 \* See note \* on table 118.

July 2 August 6 September 3

October 8

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

#### VACANCIES

T	-	0	11	C	A	M	
		$\mathbf{u}$	-		~		2

York- shire and Humber- side†	North West†	Northț	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
8·4	12·1	5·2	4·5	5.6	117·5	1.7	119·2
8·1	11·8	5·4	4·4	5.7	119·3	2.0	121·3
8·8	11·5	5·9	4·7	6.2	118·9	2.1	121·0
9·5	10·9	5·5	4·6	6·2	121-6	2·0	123·6
9·6	10·7	5·4	4·6	6·2	124-1	1·9	126·0
9·5	10·6	5·4	5·0	6·1	126-8	1·8	128·6
9·9	10·3	5·3	4·9	5·9	130∙0	1.7	131-7
10·1	10·0	5·3	4·9	6·3	132∙1	1.8	133-9
10·3	9·7	5·9	5·4	7·0	138∙0	2.0	140-0
10·1	10·2	6·0	5·0	7·5	139·9	2·1	142-0
10·9	11·4	6·4	5·5	8·0	150·2	2·2	152-4
10·4	11·1	5·9	5·0	6·8	151·2	2·1	153-3
11.5	10·9	6·5	5·0	7·9	161·5	2·3	163·8
12.9	12·6	7·7	5·3	8·9	176·3	2·3	178·6
13.9	14·0	8·3	5·7	10·0	190·8	2·4	193·2
14·7	15·9	9·2	6·2	10·9	204·6	2·4	207·0
16·2	18·3	10·8	7·1	13·5	232·3	2·7	235·0
17·5	20·6	11·9	7·3	14·8	255·6	2·9	258·5
18·8	22·0	12·8	8-0	16·1	275·6	3·2	278-8
20·5	23·9	13·3	8-6	17·3	296·0	3·2	299-2
21·6	25·3	13·3	8-9	17·5	308·5	3·0	311-5
22·5	26·3	14·2	9·2	18·3	324·8	2·9	327·7
22·9	27·1	14·1	9·0	18·8	330·9	3·1	334·0
24·6	28·3	15·2	9·3	19·3	343·2	3·2	346·4
25·3	29·9	15·8	9·8	19·8	354·9	3·3	358·2
25·7	30·0	15·6	9·8	20·0	360·8	3·5	364·3
25·5	29·9	15·1	9·8	19·4	356·1	3·6	359·7
25·6	30·5	15·2	9·9	20·2	306·2	3·5	309·7
25·4	30·3	15·1	9·7	19·7	280·2	3·4	283·6
25·1	30·0	14·8	9·6	19·9	278·7	3·6	282·3
24.6	29.7	14.7	9.4	19.7	301.8	3-8	305-6
24·9 24·7 24·4	28·9 28·4 28·1	14·2 14·0 13·9	9·4 9·3	19·7 19·7	319·4 322·6	3·8 3·8	323·2 326·4
23·5	27·2	13·8	9·5	19·9	318·8	4-2	323·0
22·2	24·6	13·4	9·1	19·7	299·4	4-1	303·5
21·8	24·9	13·2	9·3	21·4	295·6	4-1	299·7
21·0 19·6 17·8	23·8 21·9 20·5	13·2 12·2 11·7	8·9 8·7 8·0	22·3 21·8 21·8	287·3 267·6	4·2 3·9 3·7	291·5 271·5
15·3 14·6	15-9 15-0	11.0 11.0	6·4 6·7	17·2 18·9	194·4 190·7	3.6 3.9 3.6	198-3 194-3
13·7	14·5	10·7	6·4	19·0	177·6	3·2	180-8
11·9	13·6	10·4	5·7	18·3	160·3	3·0	163-3
10·5	12·5	10·2	5·1	18·1	145·9	3·1	149-0
10·0	11-8	9·4	4·8	16·8	131·1	2·8	133-9
9·5	11-9	9·6	4·8	16·6	133·2	2·7	135-9
8·9	11-4	9·2	4·7	16·1	128·5	2·6	131-1
8·0	10-4	7·9	4·5	14·9	116·5	2·4	118-9
7·3	10-7	7·7	4·3	14·8	109·4	2·4	111-8
7·7	10-4	7·7	4·6	14·5	107·8	2·3	110-1
7·1	9·9	6·9	4·8	13·4	108-8	2·3	111·1
8·1	10·3	7·2	4·6	12·9	111-2	2·3	113·5
8·4	10·8	7·1	4·8	14·2	119-9	2·1	122·0
9·1	10·6	7·4	5·3	14·3	121·8	2·1	123·9
9·6	10·3	7·1	5·1	14·5	118·4	2·2	120·6
8·7	9·4	7·3	4·5	15·2	112·0	2·2	114·3
10·1	10·2	8·4	5·1	15·3	115·4	2·2	117·6
10·6	10·8	8·3	5·3	15·5	125·7	1·8	127·5
10·6	11·1	8·1	5·8	15·0	126·7	2·2	129·0
10.5	11.0	8.0	5.5	14.2	124-3	1.9	126-2

### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

## Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

		OPERAT	TIVES	and a new particular	Section of the			- Andrew and	11 1932124										OF TOTAL	WEEKLY H	HOURS WC	RKED
		WORKI	NG OVER	TIME	and the second second		ON SH	IORT-TIM	E				,						OPERATIV	Engin-		
Nee	ik ended			Hours of	f overtime	worked	Stood o week†	ff for whole	Working	part of	week	Total	a na se a					All man	ufacturing	eering, shipbuildin	ıg,	
				Average						Hours I	Average			Hours I	ost				Seasonally	goods, metal		Textil
		Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	per opera- tive working over- time	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of opera- tives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	per opera- tive working part of the week	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960		104.6 103.9 100.4 100.9 103.9	adjusted	98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4	Vehicles 106-9 104-6 101-6 104-9 107-9	clothi 119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1
972	February 19   March 18	1,173 1,475	22-9 29-0	8·0 8·1	9·35 11·91	9·79 12· <b>4</b> 2	46 9	1,857 363	995 114	13,838 1,229	13·9 10·7	1,041 123	20·4 2·4	15,694 1,591	15·1 12·9	1961 1962 1963 1964		102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7		101·9 100·0 97·6	102·9 100·0 99·1	104·7 100·0 98·2
	April 15 May 13 June 17	1,470 1,561 1,567	28-9 30-7 30-8	8·0 8·1 8·2	11·79 12·66 12·88	12·02 12·41 12·61	14 5 3	563 200 135	68 65 38	583 628 317	8·6 9·6 8·4	82 70 41	1.6 1.4 0.8	1,146 828 452	14·0 11·8 11·0	1965 1966 1967		99.8 97.3 92.4		101-9 101-0 96-8	96·2 91·5 86·1	95.6 91.7 84.4
	July 15 August 19 September 16	1,503 1,485 1,578	29·5 29·1 30·8	8·4 8·2 8·2	12·64 12·15 12·99	12·59 13·14 12·74	3 5 5	113 182 200	29 28 26	239 241 218	8·3 8·6 8·5	32 33 31	0-6 0-6 0-6	352 424 418	11-1 12-9 13-6	1969 1970 1971		91.5 92.4 90.2 84.4		94·6 96·1 94·3 87·2	87·0 88·3 86·7 82·1	83·3 83·6 78·3 74·0
	October 14 November 18 December 9	1,660 1,742 1,732	32·4 33·9 33·7	8-3 8-3 8-4	13·72 14·39 14·61	13-10 13-44 13-90	1	150 56 41	25 20 16	222 156 138	8·9 7·7 8·5	29 22 17	0-6 0-4 0-3	372 212 179	12-9 9-8 10-4	1972 1973 1974 1975		81·3 83·2 81·2 75·4		82·7 85·8 84·7 80·2	79·8 82·6 79·3 75·2	71.7 71.2 66.1 61.2
973	January 13 February 17	1,643 1,754	32·1 34·2	8·2 8·3	13-41 14-55	14·26 15·11	:	176 253	27 17	207 160	7·7 9·5	31 23	0-6 0-5	384 412	12·3 17·9	Week	ended					011
	March 17 April 14	1,757 1,772	34·3 34·5	8·3 8·4	14·61 14·80	15·22 15·05	8	308 142	25 20	350 155	13·8 7·7	33 24	0-6 0-5	657 297	19-9 12-6	1972	December 16	84·1	82·0	86.0	84.6	74.3
	May 19 June 16	1,827 1,830	35·5 35·6	8.5 8.5	15.60 15.50	15-35 15-21	5 3	185 103 46	13 13 13	117 112 116	8-9 8-8 9-0	18 15 14	0.3	302 215	16·9 14·0 11·6	1773	February 17 March 17	83·6 83·8	83·4 83·3	85.0 86.3 86.6	83·1 83·3 82·3	73·5 73·8 74·2
	August 18 September 15	1,780 1,717 1,823	33·1 35·2	8·5 8·6	14·62 15·76	15·42 15·47	14	47 571	11 9	82 97	7.6 10.4	12 24	0·2 0·5	129 668	10-8 28-3		April 14 May 19 June 16	84·1 84·7 84·9	83·1 83·1 83·1	86·9 87·3 87·2	83·2 84·1 84·9	74·1 74·1 73·2
	October 13 November 17 December 15	1,885 1,940 1,969	36·3 37·2 37·6	8·7 8·6 8·9	16·32 16·73 17·43	15·72 15·79 16·73	1 3	109 35	10 21 9	90 211 71	9.4 10.3 7.9	10 23 10	0.1 0.4 0.2	121 320 105	11-7 13-8 10-7		July 14 August 18 September 15	80·3 70·5 85·4	83·0 83·0 82·8	82·9 72·0 88·1	74·0 74·5 84·6	66·5 57·7 72·1
974	January 19   February 16   March 16	1,26 <del>4</del> 1,397 1,586	24·4 27·1 30·8	7·8 7·7 8·1	9·81 10·79 12·89	10·74 11·42 13·55	8 8 8	309 317 319	1,130 941 227	15,543 12,430 2,725	13·8 13·2 12·0	1,137 949 235	22·2 18·5 4·6	15,852 12,747 3,044	13·9 13·4 13·0		October 13 November 17 December 15	85·7 85·8 86·3	83·3 83·3 84·2	88-4 88-9 89-4	85·8 84·9 86·7	71·8 71·5 71·7
	April 6 May 18 June 15 (a) *	1,735 1,769 1,742	33·7 34·3 33·9	8·4 8·5 8·6	14·53 15·13 14·84	14·78 14·87 14·54	3 6 3	110 221 107	33 28 23	360 244 245	11·0 8·6 10·6	35 34 25	0·7 0·6 0·5	470 465 352	13·2 13·7 13·7	1974	January 19† February 16†	76·8 77·7	76·3 77·5	78·9 80·3	70·8 71·9	59·8 60·4
	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	1	March 16† April 6	81·9 83·6	81·5 82·5	85·2	78·1	68·2
	July 13 August 17 September 14	1,994 1,880 1,989	35·2 33·1 35·1	8-8 8-8 8-7	17·60 16·47 17·31	17·39 17·36 16·94	3 4 6	104 140 226	24 31 58	273 306 722	11·2 9·9 12·5	27 34 63	0·5 0·6 1·1	377 446 948	14·0 13·0 15·0		May 18 June 15	84·4 84·4	82·8 82·5	88·1 88·3	82.9 84.2 84.5	70·1 70·9 70·7
	October 19 November 16 December 14	2,011 2,017 2,003	35·5 35·6 35·7	8·5 8·5 8·6	17·00 17·07 17·19	16·24 15·89 16·18	23 19 8	927 740 321	59 65 64	769 632 686	13·1 9·7 10·7	82 84 72	1·4 1·5 1·3	1,696 1,373 1,008	20·7 16·4 13·9	-	July 13 August 17 September 14	79·9 70·3 84·3	82·6 82·8 81·8	84·6 73·1 88·7	72·8 72·8 83·3	64·7 56·4 69·9
975	January 18 February 15 March 15	1,785 1,758 1,729	32·1 31·9 31·6	8·3 8·2 8·2	14·88 14·45 14·14	16·30 15·20 14·82	6 11 17	222 449 665	124 171 206	1,261 1,762 2,076	10·2 10·3 10·1	130 182 222	2·3 3·3 4·1	1,483 2,210 2,740	11·5 12·1 12·3		October 12 November 16 December 14	83·2 82·7 82·6	80·9 80·3 80·6	87·3 87·1 87·5	82·8 83·6 83·7	68·5 66·9 67·0
	April 19 May 17 June 14	1,683 1,610 1,560	31·0 29·8 29·1	8·1 8·3 8·2	13·71 13·34 12·86	13·95 13·04 12·84	11 17 14	444 681 570	228 221 194	2,250 2,291 1,865	9·9 10·3 9·6	239 238 208	4·4 4·4 3·9	2,695 2,973 2,434	11-3 12-5 11-7	1975	January 18 February 15 March 15	80·6 79·3 78·5	80·2 79·1 78·1	85-5 84-3 84-0	81·5 79·6 78·2	65·3 63·9 62·8
	July 19¶ August 16¶ September 13¶	1,510 1,389 1,560	28·2 26·0 29·3	8·8 8·4 8·4	13·22 11·61 13·04	12·98 12·47 12·65	21 17 12	846 684 490	111 107 119	1,159 1,090 1,176	10·4 10·2 9·9	132 124 131	2·5 2·3 2·5	2,006 1,774 1,667	15·1 14·3 12·7		April 19 May 17 June 14	78·0 76·8 76·4	76·9 75·3 74·7	83·3 84·2 81·4	78·4 75·8 75·6	62·9 64·2 63·8
	October 18¶ November 15¶ December 13¶	1,617 1,667 1,685	30·5 31·8 32·2	8·3 8·3 8·5	13·40 13·77 14·30	12.61 12.55 13.28	6 20 24	229 812 936	146 156 127	1,556 1,529 1,221	10·7 9·8 9·6	151 176 150	2·9 3·4 2·9	1,784 2,341 2,157	11·8 13·3 14·4		July 19* August 16* September 13*	71·8 62·1 75·9	74·2 73·1 73·6	76·3 65·4 80·6	65·4 65·8 76·0	57·5 48·7 62·0
976	January 10¶ February 14¶	1,427 1,563	27·5 30·3	7·8 8·3	11-16 13-00 13-59	12.62 13.77 14.20	13	501 246 175	139 159 127	1,339 1,526 1,287	9·6 9·6 10·1	151 166 132	2·9 3·2 2·6	1,839 1,771 1,462	12·2 10·7 11·1		October 18* November 15* December 13*	75·3 75·0 75·1	73·2 72·8 73·3	80·2 78·4 78·7	75·8 75·4 74·8	61·4 60·7 61·0
	April 10¶ May 15¶	1,616 1,627 1,680	31.4 31.6 32.7 31.7	8·3 8·4	13-38 13-48 14-10 13-52	13.68 13.80 13.54	4 2 6	164 94 257	110 100 76	1,048 918 716	9·5 9·2 9·5	114 102 82	2·2 2·0 1·6	1,213 1,012 973	10·6 9·9 11·8	1976	January 10* February 16* March 13*	73·7 73·8	73·3 73·6	76·5 76·9	74·7 75·6	61·0 61·0
	July 10¶ August 14¶	1,658 1,515	32·0 29·2	8.6 8.5 8.4	14·19 12·93	13.93 13.93 13.77 14.26	2 6 3	83 228 104	51 42 52	484 393 489	9.5 9.3 9.4	53 48 54	1.0 0.9 1.0	566 621 592	10·7 13·0 10·9		April 10* May 15*	73·2 73·8 74·6	72·9 72·8 73·2	76·0 76·7 77·4	75·2 75·4 76·2	60·2 60·7 61·5

\* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figure 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 worker 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 February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by energy crises.
 # If Figures after June 1975 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the 1976 Census of Employment. Note: Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for October 1976 are not available.

\* The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from July 1975 when the results of the June 1976 Census of Employment become available. Both the index of total veekly hours worked and the index of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inquiry into the hours of work of average weekly hours worked from November 1975 may be revised when the results of the October 1976 inqui nanual workers are available. † In January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.

The method of calculation of this index was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue, respectively, of the Gazette. Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for October 1976 are not available.

Textiles, leather, clothing

60·7 61·5 62·5

57·5 49·8 62·9

75·4 76·2 76·9

67·7 66·4 78·2

76·7 77·4 77·2

73·9 63·7 78·4

72·8 73·2 73·3

73·8 73·5 73·9

July 10\* 71.4 August 14\* 62.4 September 11\* 76.2

TABLE 121

INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

1962 AVERAGE=100

	FER OFE	RATIVE		The second second		
ood,	All manu industrie	facturing s	Engin- eering, shipbuild electrica goods.	ling, I	Textiles	Food
rink, obacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	metal goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	drink, tobacco
00-1 99-5 00-1 99-1 00-1 00-1 00-0	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0		103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0	102.8 102.7 102.5 102.0 101.7 100.4
98-4 97-3 96-6 95-2 92-8 90-4 90-8 89-3	99-9 100-7 99-4 97-8 97-1 97-9 98-0 97-0		99.6 100.7 98.8 97.4 96.6 96.8 97.3 94.1	100-2 100-8 98-4 95-7 95-7 96-9 97-4	100-5 101-4 100-3 98-5 97-3 98-3 98-3 97-7	99-9 99-9 99-0 98-1 98-0 98-3 98-4
85-9 14-5 35-4 87-2 82-1	95.1 94.7 96.5 93.8 92.8		93·4 92·6 94·9 92·4 91·3	93·2 92·8 95·1 91·8 92·5	96·3 95·6 96·7 94·8 93·7	97.5 96.6 96.7 97.6 96.8 95.4
36·1	95-9	95.9	94·1	95·0	96.4	97.4
82-8	95-0	96·2	93·3	93·5	95·8	95·8
12-2	96-0	97·0	94·5	94·6	96·6	96·2
12-8	95-9	96·6	94·6	93·0	96·7	96·4
13·4	96·2	96·4	94·6	94·2	96·8	97·1
14·7	96·6	96·4	95·1	94·6	96·8	97·6
15·1	96·5	96·3	94·9	94·5	96·8	97·9
6·4	96·9	96·1	95·3	95·9	96·9	98·4
8·9	97·6	96·6	95·9	96·2	97·1	99·2
8·9	96·5	96·2	94·8	96·1	96·4	98·1
19·1	96·5	96·2	94·9	95·6	96·4	97·9
10·1	96·7	96·3	95·1	95·5	96·8	98·2
10·0	97·1	97·0	95·7	97·3	97·3	98·5
9·6	86·3	87·5	84·2	79·3	81·6	96·8
8·8	88·2	89·2	86·4	81·2	83·4	96·6
7·5	93·5	94·2	92·4	88·9	94·6	96·3
7·2	95·5	95·6	94·1	94·1	97-5	97·1
7·7	95·8	95·5	94·3	95·4	98-0	96·9
8·1	95·7	95·4	94·3	95·7	98-3	96·5
7·9	96·0	95·3	94∙6	95·6	98·6	97·4
9·6	95·6	94·6	95∙0	95·1	98·7	97·9
8·8	95·1	94·8	93∙6	93·4	97·9	96·6
7·0	94·7	94·5	93·1	93·7	97·9	96·2
7·4	94·8	94·4	93·3	94·5	95·3	96·2
7·2	94·9	94·8	93·2	94·5	95·3	97·0
5·1	93·3	94·7	92·0	92·4	94·1	95·0
3·0	92·9	94·1	91·7	91·7	93·8	94·8
2·3	92·7	93·5	91·6	91·4	93·8	94·5
2·1	92·6	92·6	91·4	91·5	93·9	94·5
1·6	92·5	92·1	91·4	91·1	93·9	94·6
2·1	92·3	92·0	90·9	91·9	94·3	94·8
4·0	93·1	92·4	91·4	93·1	94·2	97·4
5·1	93·1	92·1	91·1	93·0	94·0	96·6
4·0	92·5	92·2	90·7	93·0	93·2	95·6
3·2	92·4	92·1	90·6	93·3	92·8	95·5
1·3	92·5	92·0	90·8	93·5	93·1	95·7
0·9	93·1	93·0	91·5	94·6	93·5	95·9
8·5	91·4	92·8	89·2	93·3	92·7	94·2
7·3	91·7	92·9	89·8	93·7	92·9	93·9
7·0	92·1	92·9	90·1	94·3	93·0	94·4
8·2	92·8	92-8	91·8	94·6	93·7	95·4
9·0	93·1	92-8	91·2	95·3	94·0	95·4
0·1	93·0	92-8	90·7	95·3	94·0	95·6
1·1 3·7 2·1	93·8 94·2 93·5	93·0 93·2 93·2	91·4 91·7 91·3	97·2 95·3	94·4 94·6	96·6 97·1 96·1

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

Standard II	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	1968 Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct.	eekly earni £ 40·24 47·97 60·29	ngs £ 42·41 57·01 69·74	£ 41·31 51·29 63·10	£ 43·85 51·76 62·50	£ 40·51 48·49 58·86	£ 37·00 44·32 53·35	£ 39·14 46·18 56·79	£ 41·60 50·40 67·53	£ 45·74 52·73 62·52	£ 39·45 46·97 56·12	£ 36·75 43·74 53·65	£ 34·53 41·39 50·76	£ 33·90 40·37 48·16
Average ho 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct.	ours worked 47·1 46·6 46·2	42·3 43·8 42·6	44·6 44·2 42·7	45·1 44·8 41·9	44·6 44·2 42·6	43·9 43·7 42·0	44·0 43·4 42·2	44·0 43·5 43·9	43·0 42·3 41·4	44·7 43·7 42·1	44·9 43·6 42·4	44·5 44·2 43·7	42·0 41·1 40·5
Average h 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct.	ourly earni P 85·44 102·94 130·50	ngs P 100·26 130·16 163·71	P 92·62 116·04 147·78	P 97·23 115·54 149·16	P 90-83 109-71 138-17	P 84·28 101·42 127·02	P 88·95 106·41 134·57	P 94·55 115·86 153·83	P 106·37 124·66 151·01	P 88·26 107·48 133·30	P 81·85 100·32 126·53	P 77·60 93·64 116·16	P 80·71 98·22 118·91

									and the second s		the second s	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industries covered
Average weekly	arnings	-							1		£	£
Average weekiy	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 41.41	19.78	43.31	34.21	31.32	40.92
1973 Oct.	42.59	39.36	48.69	40.11	41.52	39.80	48.75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
1974 Oct.	50.40	45.61	54.96	48.23	49.12	59.87	60.38	60.45	63·81	50.71	49.88	59.28
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.1/	28.06	33.14	57.02						
Augura hauna h	onland								10.4	44.1	43.9	45.6
Average nours w	47.1	45.1	45.1	44.9	44.7	48.8	47.2	43.8	47.0	43.8	43.7	45.1
1974 Oct	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.7	42.3	47.5			
Average hourly	earnings					_		D	P	P	P	P
AND	P	P	P	P	P 02.99	81.68	87.73	90.82	87.32	77.57	71.34	107.92
1973 Oct.	90.42	87.27	10/.96	100.96	111.64	100.96	104.17	108.43	105.17	95.16	80.00	136.65
1974 Oct.	109.33	104-13	125.19	136-61	139.91	126.74	133-58	142.91	134.90	117.38	115.40	130 05
1975 Oct.	13/-24	129.54	155.70	130 01							the Darman Cale and the	

	1		1049							FULL-TIME	WOMEN (	18 YEARS A	ND OVER)
Standard II	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct.	eekly earni £ 22.68 28.75 37.28	ngs £ 25·73 31·41 ' 42·91	£ 21·47 28·73 37·40	£ 21·08 27·38 35·41	£ 23·52 30·02 38·94	£ 21·55 26·87 35·48	£ 22·36 28·21 36·38	£ 24·09 28·01 39·19	£ 26·18 33·48 42·33	£ 20·91 26·79 34·40	£ 19·89 25·52 31·76	£ 17·94 22·38 28·13	£ 19·03 24·04 28·70
Average h 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct.	ours worke 38·6 38·0 37·7	d 38·6 38·8 38·6	38·5 38·4 37·9	37·7 37·5 36·7	38·1 38·0 37·5	38·2 37·9 37·4	37·4 37·2 37·1	40·0 36·7 37·0	37·7 37·9 37·5	37·3 37·1 36·8	37·3 37·2 36·1	36·7 36·1 36·5	36·4 36·1 35·5
Average h 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct.	ourly earnin 58·76 75·66 98·89	ngs P 66·66 80·95 111·17	p 55·77 74·82 98·68	P 55·92 73·01 96·49	P 61·73 79·00 103·84	P 56·41 70·90 94·87	р 59-79 75-83 98-06	P 60·23 76·32 105·92	P 69·44 88·34 112·88	P 56·06 72·21 93·48	p 53·32 68·60 87·98	P 48·88 61·99 77·07	P 52·28 66·59 80·85

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industries covered
Average weekly ea 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct.	rnings £ 21·16 27·54 35·20	£ 22.93 28.86 36.77	£ 22.79 30.09 38.51	£ 20·02 26·27 32·94	£ 21·15 27·05 34·23	£ 	£ 18·96 23·92 30·45	£ 23·04 29·89 38·76	£ 28·84 34·58 44·07	£ 16·79 21·73 26·59	£ 23·37 29·18 38·64	£ 21·16 27·01 34·19
Average hours wor 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct.	ked 36·5 36·3 35·9	37·5 37·7 37·0	38·6 38·7 37·9	37·7 37·5 37·3	37·5 37·2 36·8	Ξ	37·2 38·1 37·5	37·3 36·7 35·4	43·0 42·4 41·5	38·4 38·7 38·3	40·3 39·5 40·3	37·7 37·4 37·0
Average hourly ea 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct.	rnings p 57·97 75·87 98·05	р 61·15 76·55 99·38	P 59∙04 77∙75 101∙61	P 53·10 70·05 88·31	P 56·40 72·72 93·02	P 	P 50·97 62·78 81·20	P 61·77 81·44 109·49	P 67·07 81·56 106·19	р 43·72 56·15 69·43	P 57·99 73·87 95·88	P 56-13 72-22 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

	October 1	973		October 1	974		October 1	975	
tandard Industrial Classification 1968	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
	£	and the second second	P	£	and an independent of the second	P	£		P
all manufacturing industries			and a start and a start and			NA HORSEN LAND			
Full-time men (21 years and over)	41.52	44.7	92.89	49.12	44.0	111.64	59.74	42.7	139.91
Full-time women (18 years and over)	21.15	37.5	56.40	27.05	37.2	72.72	34.23	36.8	93.02
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	11.30	21.6	52.31	14.56	21.4	68.04	18.38	21.4	85.89
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	21.60	40.9	52.81	26.31	40.3	65.29	32.87	39.7	82.80
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	15-21	38.1	39.92	19.31	37.8	51.08	23.15	37.5	61.73
All industries coveredt									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	40.92	45.6	89.74	48.63	45.1	107.83	59.58	43.6	136.65
Full-time women (18 years and over)	21.16	37.7	56.13	27.01	37.4	72.22	34.19	37.0	92.41
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	11.11	21.4	51.92	14.28	21.2	67.36	18.02	21.2	85.00
Full time hove (under 21 years)	21.02	41.7	50.41	26.00	41.2	63.11	33.08	40.4	81.88
Full-time girle (under 19 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 ondon Transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

A PART OF A PARTY	ALL INDUSTR	RIES: non-manual		ALL MANU	FACTURING INDUST	TRIES: non-m
	ALL AGES, inc	cluding part-time e	employees		And the second states and	
	Males	Females	Males and females	Males	Females	Males and females
970 April 971 April 972 April 973 April 974 April	100-0 112-4 125-5 138-5 156-0	100·0 112·4 125·3 139·1 158·5	100·0 112·4 125·4 138·7 156·8	100·0 111·6 124·0 137·7 153·3	100·0 112·9 126·2 142·5 167·4	100-0 111-7 124-4 138-6 155-8
1974 April Weights	FAE	405	1 000	648	(49 part-time	1.000
vveignts	FULL-TIME AI	The abov DULTS: men (21 )	ve series terminated at Apri years and over) women	1974 (18 years and over)	303 full-time)	.,
vveignts	FULL-TIME AI	The abov DULTS: men (21 y Women	re series terminated at Apri years and over) women Men and women	(1974 (18 years and over) Men	303 full-time) Women	Men and women
1970 April 1971 April 1972 April 1973 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976 April	FULL-TIME AI Men 100-0 111-5 124-1 137-3 155-3 195-0 232-6	The abov DULTS: men (21 y Women 100-0 112-2 125-8 139-8 161-8 224-0 276-6		(18 years and over) (18 years and over) (18 years and over) (100.0 110.7 122.3 135.9 152.1 135.9 152.1 191.8 225.6	Women 100-0 112-5 124-9 139-9 165-2 226-7 276-2	Men and women 100-0 111-0 122-7 136-5 154-3 197-5 233-9

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 ABLE 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
1969	Annil	7.5	1 7.1	6.9	5.4	+ 1.5
	Optil	T / J	T 9.0	1 0.0	T E.E	+ 2.5
1970	October	+ 01	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 5.5	1 2.6
1074	October	+13.5	+15.3	+10.0	+12.4	T 3.0
1070	October	+11.1	+12.9	+13.7	+11.0	T 2.5+
1972	October	+15./	+15.0	+14.0	+18.1	- 3.5+
17/3	October	+15.1	+14.1	+13.0	+12.1	+ 1.5
19/4	October	+20.0	+21.4	+21.9	+20.6	+ 1.3
19/5	Octobor	173.4	176.9	+78.6	+76.5	+ 2.1

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular inquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122). \* The figures in column (3) are calculated by: 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours; 2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay); 3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and 4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime. † The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index. † The engineering and construction industries had large wage rate increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry.

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

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees:

average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates) TABLE 126

	MANUFA	CTURING	INDUSTRI	ES		ALL IND	USTRIES			and the second
	Average w earnings	reekly	Average hours	Average H earnings	nourly	Average w earnings	eekly	Average hours	Average H earnings	ourly
			excluding t affected by	hose whose p absence	bay was	- united		excluding t affected by	hose whose p absence	ay was
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)	£	£		P	P	£	£	A CONTRACTOR	P	P
April 1972 April 1973 April 1975 April 1975 April 1976	33·6 38·6 43·6 54·5 65·1	34·5 39·9 45·1 56·6 67·4	45·6 46·4 46·2 45·0 45·1	75-8 86-0 97-4 125-8 149-2	83·7 95·2 123·1 146·3	32·1 37·0 42·3 54·0 63·3	32-8 38-1 43-6 55-7 65-1	46·0 46·7 46·5 45·5 45·3	71·3 81·7 93·5 122·2 143·7	69·1 79·2 91·1 119·2 141·0
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	43·7 48·4 54·1 68·2 80·2	43·8 48·7 54·5 68·7 80·9	38·9 39·2 39·1 39·2 39·1	111-3 122-4 137-7 173-2 204-3	122·4 137·8 173·3 204·4	43·4 47·8 54·1 67·9 81·0	43·5 48·1 54·4 68·4 81·6	38·7 38·8 38·8 38·7 38·5	110-7 121-6 137-9 174-3 210-3	110-8 121-7 138-1 174-6 210-6
All full-time men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	36·2 41·1 46·3 58·1 69·2	37·1 42·3 47·7 60·2 71·4	43·9 44·5 44·3 43·4 43·4	83·7 94·5 106·9 137·7 163·2	93·5 106·1 136·5 162·0	36·0 40·9 46·5 59·2 70·0	36·7 41·9 47·7 60·8 71·8	43·4 43·8 43·7 43·0 42·7	83·7 94·3 107·6 139·9 166·8	83·3 93·7 107·2 139·3 166·6
Full-time manual women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	17-0 19-6 23-1 30-9 38-5	17-7 20-5 24-1 32-4 40-3	40·0 40·0 39·9 39·5 39·6	44·4 51·2 60·6 81·8 102·0	50·7 60·1 81·4 101·5	16·6 19·1 22·8 30·9 38·1	17-1 19-7 23-6 32-1 39-4	39·9 39·9 39·8 39·4 39·3	43·0 49·6 59·3 81·6 100·7	42.6 49.1 58.7 81.1 100.2
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and)										
April 1972 April 1973 April 1973 April 1975 April 1975 April 1976	19·4 21·8 25·6 35·2 42·8	19·5 21·8 25·8 35·4 43·1	37·3 37·3 37·3 37·1 37·1	52·3 58·5 69·0 95·2 115·9	58·3 68·8 95·0 115·6	22·1 24·5 28·3 39·3 48·5	22-2 24-7 28-6 39-6 48-8	36·8 36·8 36·8 36·6 36·5	59·9 66·2 76·9 106·1 132·0	59·8 66·1 76·7 105·9 131·8
All full-time women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	17-8 20-3 23-9 32-4 40-1	18·4 21·0 24·8 33·6 41·5	39·0 39·0 38·9 38·5 38·5	47·0 53·9 63·8 87·2 107·6	53·5 63·4 86·9 107·2	20·1 22·6 26·3 36·6 45·3	20·5 23·1 26·9 37·4 46·2	37·8 37·8 37·8 37·4 37·4 37·3	54·0 60·5 70·8 98·5 122·6	53·9 60·3 70·6 98·3 122·4
Full-time adults (a) {Men (21 years and over) Women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	31-7 36-0 40-8 52-1 62-5	32-7 37-3 42-3 54-2 64-7	42.6 43.1 43.0 42.3 42.3	76·4 85·7 97·6 127·2 151·8	84·1 96·1 125·4 150·0	31·4 35·5 40·6 52·7 62·7	32-0 36-4 41-7 54-0 64-2	41·8 42·1 42·0 41·3 41·1	75-8 85-2 97-8 128-9 154-7	75-0 84-1 96-8 127-7 153-8
(b) Males and females (18 years and over) April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1975	35·6 40·3 51·5 61·8	36·8 41·8 53·6 64·0	43·1 43·0 42·3 42·5	84·6 96·4 125·8 150·1	83·1 95·0 124·1 148·3	35·0 40·1 52·0 61·8	35·9 41·1 53·4 63·4	42·1 42·0 41·4 41·1	84·1 96·6 127·3 152·6	82·9 95·5 126·0 151·6
*Full-time youths and boys (under 21) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	16·7 19·9 26·1	17·1 20·4 26·9	42·7 43·0	48·0 62·5	46·7 60·7	16·0 19·0 24·7	16·2 19·3 25·1	42·3 42·4	45·5 59·1	44·3 57·4
April 1975	33·4 39·4	34·2 40·2	42·0 41·9	81·5 96·3	79·5 94·4	32·9 38·2	33·3 38·7	41·8 41·6	79·8 93·3	78·1 91·7
*Full-time girls (under 18) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	11·0 12·8 16·6	11·3 13·1 17·1	39·6 39·2	33·2 43·8	33∙0 43∙6	10·2 11·8 15·4	10·3 11·9 15·7	39·0 38·4	30·6 40·9	30·4 40·7
April 1975	22.8	23.4	38.7	60·3 70·2	60·2 70·0	22·0 25·7	22·3 26·0	38·1 38·2	58·5 68·3	58·3 68·1
*Part-time men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	10·4 12·8 14·0	10·5 13·0 14·3	20·4 20·2	56·0 66·0	55·5 65·5	12·1 15·0 14·8	12·2 15·2 15·1	18•9 19·0	64·6 72·2	64·4 72·0
April 1975	20.1	20.3	20.2	89.4	88·3	17.9	18.3	18·2 18·0	93·9 122·2	93·6 121·9
*Part-time women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	9·3 10·8 12·5	9·5 11·0 12·9	20-4 22-6 22-7	49·0 57·3	48·7 57·0	8·5 9·9 11·7	8·6 10·1 11·9	20·3 20·7	49·1 57·5	49·0 57·4
April 1975 April 1976	17.0	17.6	22.9	77·5 95·8	77·3 95·5	17·1 20·3	17·4 20·5	21·4 20·9	81·3 99·2	81·2 99·1

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

Log scale



\* 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.

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#### EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink	Coal and petro- leum	Chemi- cals and allied indus-	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin-	Instru- ment engin-	Elec- trical engin-	Ship- building and marine engin-		Metal goods not else- where		Leather, leather goods	Clothing and foot-	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	Timber, furni- ture,	Paper, printing and publish-	Other manu- facturing indus-	Agricul-	Minin and quar
	tobacco	ducts	tries		eering	eering	eering	eering	Vehicles	specified	Textiles	and fur	wear	etc	etc	ing	tries	ture*	ing
Standard Industrial	Classificati	on 1968																	
1971 November December	130·5 134·7	122-5 124-8	129·7 129·9	115·6 113·7	119·9 118·5	121-4 122-6	125·8 126·1	116·4 111·4	120·2 121·3	118·3 116·0	125·4 120·6	130·7 126·6	121·0 122·0	124·6 123·7	126·2 122·4	122·0 119·7	121·9 123·8	127·0 122·6	105∙6 106∙0
1972 January February March	132·3 ∥ 136·6	125·6 ∥ 127·6	130·8 ∥ 133·0	117∙4 ∥ 120•1	121·4 ∥ 125·2	123·8 ∥ 126·5	127·9    130·9	116·8    122·7	126∙0 ∥ 129∙3	120·4 ∥ 124·5	126·7 ∥ 127·5	132·7 ∥ 137·2	125·8 ∥ 128·7	126·4    127·1	130·1    131·8	122·3 ∥ 124·0	124·8 ∥ 127·7	123·5    129·8	§ ∥ 134·5
April	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	132·6	130-0	132·6	134·2	132·9
May	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	131·8	133-4	129·1	134·1	131·1
June	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	135·3	133-2	136·3	137·7	134·3
July	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	134·4	131·4	135·3	139·0	135·1
August	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	131·8	132·1	132·7	148·7	134·7
September	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	139·8	137·4	136·2	150·9	136·7
October	144·9	135·6	140·2	136·9	137·4	137·1	140·2	131·3	141·1	136·1	139·7	147·4	136·5	142-0	141·3	140·0	138·7	144·9	137·8
November	147·7	136·8	143·7	136·5	138·9	139·9	143·1	135·0	145·3	139·4	141·4	145·8	138·3	143-2	145·8	141·7	140·3	143·0	139·8
December	151·6	137·7	143·7	133·8	136·6	140·9	143·6	125·1	139·0	133·3	136·2	142·4	136·5	143-2	140·8	137·0	139·1	144·3	141·2
1973 January February March	145·2 146·4 161·1	137·7 138·7 139·6	142·9 151·6 143·5	135·2 140·4 144·0	139·5 140·7 142·0	138·9 140·9 143·5	142·9 145·4 146·4	135·3 137·3 139·2	145·2 141·8 141·0	139·1 139·6 140·1	142·0 144·5 145·7	149·4 148·3 152·6	139·7 141·6 143·6	145·1 146·6 146·5	147-6 149-3 150-6	139·5 140·6 143·3	141·3 143·0 144·1	139·6 148·8 145·5	140·9 141·1 140·6
April	154·0	139·5	146·2	141-9	140·5	143·0	146·6	133·3	142·1	138·0	142·7	150·1	140·1	147·4	151- <b>7</b>	141·6	145·6	160·3	144·8
May	158·0	141·7	148·1	145-3	145·8	145·8	151·8	144·8	148·1	144·6	152·8	153·2	146·7	151·9	157-1	148·7	148·9	167·9	146·9
June	158·1	145·6	154·7	152-7	148·8	148·8	155·0	148·1	153·5	148·2	156·3	155·2	147·9	154·9	160- <b>9</b>	152·6	154·6	175·6	149·8
July	157·9	150·2	154·0	155·0	150·4	150·3	154·3	148·6	153·3	148·9	156·3	162·2	146·9	154·6	161·1	151·3	154·1	171·3	150·3
August	158·5	150·0	150·8	150·7	148·4	146·9	153·8	145·2	152·3	145·6	154·6	161·3	146·7	151·2	156·4	149·1	154·0	185·7	148·9
September	160·5	151·9	152·8	154·1	152·8	151·7	156·6	146·0	152·8	150·5	155·7	162·0	152·6	156·3	162·4	154·5	154·7	181·4	152·5
October	160·7	153·0	155·2	154·9	156·6	153·5	158·5	148·4	155·5	154·2	159·3	160·2	157·1	159·7	165·7	156·1	158·9	167·4	153·1
November	165·8	148·7	161·1	157·5	158·9	155·7	161·1	154·7	157·8	158·4	161·6	161·8	159·2	162·7	166·6	160·2	163·3	172·5	139·1
December	170·3	152·8	162·3	155·2	159·5	160·2	161·6	145·2	157·0	155·5	157·4	157·9	159·4	163·0	163·5	155·8	163·1	167·5	139·8
1974 Januarytt Februarytt Maard	166·3 165·3	150·6 151·0 160·2	159·2 169·5 162·3	145·2 153·6 159·5	150·5 154·1 165·0	154·6 157·9 166·6	155·4 157·3 162·9	142·8 148·2 158·5	144·6 144·4 160·3	145·6 149·0 163·3	142-9 146-0 168-6	159·6 164·4 176·1	141·0 145·8 170·4	155·3 157·5 166·2	157• <b>7</b> 160• <b>8</b> 173• <b>0</b>	153·9 155·3 162·9	151·7 154·6 172·3	170·5 184·0 194·0	139·2 § 191·3
April	170-2	163·0	161·9	159·3	158·5	159·9	162·2	159·0	155·6	157·7	166·6	172·8	167·7	167·2	172-3	162·3	168·7	202·3	189·1
May	176-0	164·2	165·6	163·7	167·2	166·9	168·8	159·2	164·9	165·0	175·5	180·0	169·6	171·4	172-9	165·6	172·4	206·8	187·3
June	181-9	169·6	174·8	174·7	179·1	175·0	178·5	176·3	174·7	175·6	185·1	184·5	175·9	178·6	183-0	169·6	181·8	203·3	195·3
July	186-2	184·0	185·2	181-2	180·5	176·9	183·1	176-8	174·0	180·0	188·4	199·2	176·6	180·1	185·2	175·9	184·4	213·9	198·3
August	188-6	197·1	188·1	180-5	181·8	176·9	182·6	170-5	178·7	177·4	187·5	190·1	175·6	181·8	183·9	174·9	183·7	230·4	199·0
September	193-6	197·6	190·8	184-8	185·5	182·1	190·8	178-2	180·2	182·1	187·3	196·1	184·0	188·5	192·9	183·7	188·4	229·0	204·1
October	197-4	200·2	199-2	184·8	190·4	188-6	192·5	175·7	183·5	187·9	191·5	197·6	190·4	192·1	198·1	186·0	190-4	217·3	208·2
November	209-2	203·4	209-2	195·0	198·3	197-2	199·1	187·1	204·5	196·4	197·6	207·0	194·4	199·4	204·2	190·8	198-6	215·9	214·5
December	218-6	206·1	211-3	200·8	198·5	199-3	204·3	191·8	201·6	196·9	199·6	206·3	197·0	203·0	202·4	191·1	201-9	218·9	215·9
1975 January February March	214·8 214·5 233·0	212·1 209·1 219·3	205·5 213·2 207·6	203·6 214·4 220·0	203·7 205·3 208·8	201·2 204·4 209·2	204·0 208·4 212·2	197·8 202·8 211·3	196·9 200·2 199·3	201·0 203·8 209·4	200·7 203·7 203·7	214·5 209·1 215·8	198·1 202·3 204·7	204·9 207·0 206·0	212·4 220·3 223·4	194·0 193·6 199·4	203·7 212·2 207·6	225·7 232·5 236·1	215·5 218·2 253·0
April	220·8	213·0	210·8	212·9	215·4	210·5	217·5	221·4	200·7	209·1	208·5	215·1	210·5	210·8	223·6	199·9	213·4	249·1	261·6
May	225·4	215·6	215·4	221·2	215·5	215·2	222·0	218·7	198·8	210·7	218·5	216·9	210·5	213·2	222·6	202·7	217·3	259·2	256·9
June	233·1	223·2	217·5	222·5	220·5	224·2	226·8	232·2	207·5	218·6	225·7	219·6	215·3	220·1	231·8	210·4	221·1	257·7	262·3
July	237·2	240·9	251·4	225·6	230·1	231.5	237·8	217·3	213·5	227·8	233·2	227·7	219·7	224·9	241.7	216·3	227·7	259•4	260·2
August	241·0	242·9	249·7	225·8	226·7	228.7	236·9	200·1	219·9	224·9	230·1	225·9	213·0	224·6	234.8	215·6	226·7	280·1	258·7
September	245·0	245·1	245·5	229·6	230·2	232.9	241·1	236·1	217·0	228·2	233·4	232·1	220·5	231·7	241.8	221·6	232·1	290·1	261·4
October	248·1	247·2	246·6	236·2	234·7	236·1	244·7	238·5	223·0	232·8	238·8	236·6	228·6	236·5	247•0	224·5	237·1	275·4	263·5
November	254·7	250·6	255·9	241·3	239·8	238·4	248·4	244·4	227·3	239·7	242·9	238·5	232·0	242·2	249•8	230·7	241·7	267·4	265·6
December	263·5	252·8	264·2	235·0	241·2	248·3	255·4	239·7	230·3	240·8	242·5	237·9	236·8	246·6	248•6	227·6	243·5	259·5	267·3
1976 January February March	257·0 255·6 277·0	251·1 251·4 260·8	256·0 256·0 258·8	241·2 249·1 249·9	243·6 242·9 247·9	244·2 245·3 252·9	251·4 253·0 259·8	244·8 249·6 251·3	234·0 237·7 236·7	243·7 243·8 249·9	250·6 251·6 256·3	248·1 241·4 242·2	240·2 238·7 245·6	247·7 247·1 250·4	254·7 259·3 258·3	231·3 232·7 237·3	249·7 257·5 259·9	273·4 288·0 301·9	268·1 268·3 288·0
April	265·8	262·3	260·8	257·7	250·0	250·7	262·4	248·3	237·2	251·8	252.6	240·2	246·1	253·9	256-0	242·4	258·3	307·7	286·1
May	274·6	265·4	266·3	264·1	257·7	254·7	268·9	255·0	249·7	258·5	268.2	245·4	252·2	259·5	259-6	249·0	261·6	298·1	281·0
June	273·5	265·7	275·6	259·5	258·3	258·0	271·0	255·7	249·9	260·6	268.8	245·9	250·6	264·1	262-8	251·2	267·4	312·1	282·4
July August¶ September see note	275·7 278·7	271·4 265·5	274·7 274·0	271·3 261·4	261·5 259·7	260·9 260·7	271·3 270·8	246·8 253·5	253·0 249·3	263·0 261·2	269·5 269·5	257·7 253·1	252·6 249·8	261·3 260·1	269·3 264·7	250·2 250·3	268·9 267·4	325·3 **	285·0 282·7
		and the second	the second s	AND DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE PARTY.										and the second se	the second se				

England and Wales only.
 Except sea transport and postal services.
 Except sea transport and postal services.
 Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
 Genesuse 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.
 Torvisional.
 \*\* 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".

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.

Note (1): This series is explained in articles in the March 1967, July 1971 and May 1975 issues of the Gazette. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. Note (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to 1973. Note (3): A new series, based on January 1976 = 100, has been introduced, including index numbers for the whole economy and 27 industry groups. It is explained in an article in the April 1976 issue of the Gazette. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue. Note (4): As a consequence of industrial action by some Department of Employment Group staff, figures from September 1976 are not available.

Gas, elec-tricity and water

126·9 126·5

126.5

137.6

138·8 137·8 137·1

140·6 140·3 140·8

142·7 143·1 154·0

145·4 141·8 145·4

148·1 152·6 161·6

158·7 155·7 160·8

160·2 160·2 156·8

160·2 163·8 177·1

170·7 176·6 186·0

185·2 196·0 204·4

202·0 206·8 221·3

216·3 219·3 214·7

219·5 227·8 249·9

287·0 262·9 257·4

256·6 255·5 258·6

261·0 261·9 270·2

274·4 278·0 280·9

299·7 288·0

Con-struc-tion

123.6

122.3

128.5

129·8 129·4 133·7

128·7 119·9 140·5

149·7 149·5 146·8

147·0 150·7 156·9

152·6 157·7 163·9

163·7 159·7 166·3

169·4 169·9 168·4

163·3 166·8 174·2

174·3 175·6 189·3

192·3 188·3 196·8

200·9 203·3 205·7

204·7 217·4 219·1

225·6 223·2 231·7

241·6 235·9 244·9

248·9 248·9 252·8

245·8 248·3 254·3

251·0 255·5 261·8

264·6 264·1

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TABLE 127 (continued)

### EARNINGS

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

Trans- port	Missel	All manuf industries	acturing	All indust services co	ries and overed	
munica- tion†	laneous services‡	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
		Standard	Industrial (	Classificatio	n 1968	and the second second second
		JANUA	RY 1970	0 = 1 0 0		
125·8 125·1	124·3 123·1	122·9 122·3	122·6 123·6	122·9 122·3	122·2 123·3	1971 November December
125·5 ∥ 127·7	127·2 ∥ 136·6	125·2    128·2	125·4    128·1	124·3    129·0	124·5    128·3	1972 January February March
128·9	134·5	130·2	130·0	130·6	129·4	April
129·5	134·1	131·8	131·2	131·6	130·6	May
134·3	138·7	134·5	132·4	134·6	131·7	June
133·7	138·4	134·8	133-7	134·4	132·8	July
141·8	135·6	133·6	134-9	133·4	134·1	August
140·9	142·3	137·7	138-5	138·7	138·1	September
143·2	145∙5	139·7	140-0	141·4	140·5	October
145·8	144∙1	142·1	141-7	143·2	142·5	November
142·4	144∙0	139·5	141-2	141·3	142·4	December
144·2 144·0 145·5	147·6 148·7 151·7	141·9 143·5 145·3	142·1 143·5 145·3	142·9 144·5 146·7	143·2 144·2 145·8	1973 January February March
147·2	149·5	144·0	147·0	145-8	147·5	April
149·9	147·0	149·5	148·7	150-6	149·4	May
155·1	154·0	153·3	151·0	155-2	151·8	June
157·1	156·0	153·6	152·3	155·5	153·7	July
155·0	152·6	151·7	153·2	153·5	154·3	August
157·0	154·3	154·8	155·8	157·0	156·2	September
159·2	158·4	157·4	157·8	159·1	158·1	October
160·7	158·7	160·6	160·2	160·9	160·2	November
155·9	157·9	159·8	161·9	159·7	161·0	December
157·2 157·4 161·8	162·7 163·1 172·2	151·7 154·8 165·0	152·0 154·9 165·0	153·9 156·9 167·6	154·3 156·6 166·4	1974 Januarytt Februarytt March
162·6	172·3	162·7	162·6	166·1	164·8	April
168·8	170·6	168·6	167·7	171·0	169·5	May
171·7	183·4	177·9	175·2	180·0	176·2	June
177·9	188·5	181·5	179-9	183·6	181-4	July
184·6	185·4	182·1	183-9	184·9	185-9	August
186·5	190·7	186·9	188-1	189·9	189-0	September
189·4	193·5	190-6	191·1	193·0	191·8	October
205·4	198·8	200-2	199·9	201·7	200·8	November
234·2	194·2	202-4	205·1	206·6	208·3	December
214·1 214·6 215·7	209-6 208-9 220-6	203·6 207·3 210·8	204·0 207·3 210·8	205·7 210·2 214·2	206·2 209·9 212·8	1975 January February March
219·2	223·7	212·2	212·2	217·1	215· <del>4</del>	April
225·0	220·5	214·9	213·7	219·6	217·7	May
223·8	237·4	221·2	217·8	226·0	221·2	June
227·8	242·7	229·5	227·5	234·3	231.6	July
232·7	238·6	228·5	230·7	232·8	234.0	August
256·1	240·5	232·5	233·9	239·0	237.9	September
241·6	244·3	236·9	237·5	240·9	239·5	October
244·6	244·4	242·2	241·7	244·6	243·5	November
245·6	244·0	244·4	247·6	246·6	248·6	December
253·3 250·9 252·2	256·5 259·3 271·0	245·9 247·6 252·7	246·4 247·6 252·7	248·2 250·1 255·7	248·8 249·7 254·0	1976 January February March
253·5	266·0	253·3	253·2	255·9	253-8	April
258·9	268·2	261·0	259·5	262·0	259-8	May
259·1	267·1	262·4	258·4	263·9	258-3	June
261·2 260·7	273·2 283·3	264·5 262·9	262·3 265·5	267·0 266·2	263·9 267·7	July August¶ ote (4) September

#### EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128	en deve acceptions a company acceptions					and the set of the set			GREAT	BRITAIN:	JANUAI	RY 1964 =
Industry group SIC (1968)	Averag	e weekly e	arnings in	ncluding ov	ertime pr	emium	Averag	e hourly ea	rnings ex	cluding ov	ertime pr	emium
	June 1974	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	June 1976	June 1974	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	June 1976
HIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	IRING*					£						B
Timeworkers												
Skilled	277.3	315.7	327.0	399.5	403-2	68-43	297.4	345-2	370.7	437.3	448.7	147.5
Semi-skilled	281.7	341.9	356.9	438·7	452.6	63.07	290.9	356-5	391.9	455-3	480.4	129.1
Labourers	300-9	360-4	391.4	404.1	479.0	63.76	307.4	393.9	405.6	464·2	505-2	124.4
All timeworkers	288-8	337.7	351.7	423.7	436.5	66-21	307.6	367.7	395.7	462.9	479.7	138.7
ayment-by-result workers												
Skilled	268-5	313-1	3/0.0	381.9	420.2	77.19	274.1	340.1	380.6	416.1	428.1	164.3
Semi-skilled	2/7.5	326.5	386.2	409.2	452-1	68.39	291.8	367.9	410.1	459.6	476-2	138-1
Labourers	263.2	307.5	365.0	3/5.2	401-2	63.01	2/4.5	341.8	389.8	425.5	441.3	126.7
All payment-by-result workers	2/0.2	315.7	3/3.4	388.3	420.4	73.81	2/6.4	344.4	386.0	425.5	438.8	154.5
Il somi skilled workers	200.9	324.2	392.0	425.1	410.1	15.38	2/6.0	335.2	3/4-1	416.3	430.2	160.8
Il abourgers	280.5	330.1	383.3	202.0	422.0	63.00	200.4	360.2	402.3	454.8	476.1	135.5
All workers covered	273.2	318.9	365-8	395.4	428.8	72.02	290.4	346.1	386.3	432.0	449.5	126.0
HEMICAL MANUFACTURE	2101	5107	565 0	575 1	120 0	72.02	201 2	5101	300 3	752 0	110.3	130.8
Imeworkers Concrete workers	270.4	212.0	220.2	270.7	44.4.6	70.00	244.0	2/0.0	204.2	440.0	1011	4100
General workers	2/0.1	313.7	320.3	379.7	414.0	70.28	311.9	369.9	394.2	449.9	484-1	160.8
All timeworkers	268.0	312.3	324.7	379.1	413.2	71.93	308.0	344.7	300.3	442.9	477.7	163.0
avment-by-result workers	200 0	512.5	3247	5771	413.7	71.05	308.0	304.7	307.7	-+3.0	-11.1	103.0
General workers	247.8	296.2	302.6	352.6	395.1	70.27	253.5	303-0	326-8	371.4	402.8	154.5
Craftsmen	230.7	285.8	300.7	333.1	372.9	74.53	246.1	288.1	317.2	361.2	390.5	166.9
All payment-by-result workers	243.7	294.0	302.9	346.7	388.5	71.00	251.2	299.0	324.4	366.4	397.4	156.6
I general workers	263-0	307.1	320.0	370.8	406.3	70.28	290.6	345.6	368-8	421.2	453.9	160.0
Il craftsmen	251.1	297.6	305.6	361-3	393.9	75.98	273.8	322.4	341.0	393.9	424.9	169.0
All workers covered	260.4	305-3	316.9	369.5	404.1	71.74	286.7	340.1	362.1	<b>415</b> ∙0	447-2	162.3
	Averag	e weekly e	arnings in	ncluding ov	ertime pr	emium	Averag	e hourly ea	urnings ex	cluding ov	ertime pr	emium
	June 1974		June 1975		June 1976	June 1976	June 1974		June 1975	and the second second	June 1976	June 1976
	2011	-1		-		-						
						£						Р
imeworkers												
Skilled	244.6		294.9		339-8	66.22	264.3		333-2		381.6	148.5
Semi-skilled	257.0		310.2		371.7	64.24	283.0		359.8		416.1	142.0
Labourers	257.3		311.6		372.6	52.17	275.7		360.0		423.3	115.7
All timeworkers	253.0		305-2		359-1	64.22	275.4		349.1		402.8	143.0
ayment-by-result workers												
Skilled	240.0		287.9		330.7	66.37	257.1		318-2		368.7	157.4
Semi-skilled	230.1		273.7		319.0	59.34	243.8		307.1		356.0	141.8
Labourers	246.4		304.0		352.5	52.42	270.2		348.9		406.9	120.2
All payment-by-result workers	235.9		281.7		326.6	62.60	251.6		314.0		364.7	148.8
Il skilled workers	242.1		291.3		335-2	66.28	259-5		324.3		373-3	152.1
Il semi-skilled workers	243.1		291.6		345-3	62.10	261.1		330.6		382.6	141.9
Il labourers	254.7		309.8		368.0	52.23	274.6		357.7		420.3	116.8
II workers covered	244.4		293.5		343.3	63.55	262.9		330.9		382.8	145.3

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.

		BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NORM	AL W
		Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Wor
All in 1972 1973 1974 1975	dustries and services Average of monthly index numbers	{ 101.5 114.9 136.4 175.4	100·4 115·7 144·4 191·8	101·7 117·2 143·1 190·1	101-3 115-2 138-0 178-7	99-9 99-8 99-6 99-6	99.9 99.4 99.1 99.0
1974	November December	150-7 153-9	162·4 170·9	161·7 164·9	153·1 157·1	(40·1) 99·6 99·6	(40-/ 99-1 99-1
1975	January	155-6	172·8	167·5	158·9	99·6	99-1
	February	157-9	174·1	171·3	161·1	99·6	99-1
	March	165-0	180·3	178·0	168·1	99·6	99-1
	April	166-1	181·1	179·0	169·1	99·6	99-1
	May	172-5	186·8	185·5	175·4	99·6	99-1
	June	178-9	190·8	193·6	181·5	99·6	99-0
	July	180·6	195-3	195·6	183·7	99·6	99-0
	August	181·3	196-0	197·2	184·4	99·6	99-0
	September	181·7	196-6	197·9	184·9	99·6	99-0
	October	182·9	199·5	199·3	186·3	99·6	99-0
	November	190·6	209·2	207·7	194·4	99·6	99-0
	December	192·1	219·0	208·5	197·0	99·6	99-0
1976	January	195-5	224·4	214·6	200·9	99-6	99-(
	February	199-8	227·9	218·8	205·1	99-6	99-(
	March	201-4	229·5	220·3	206·7	99-6	99-(
	April	203·5	231·3	222·4	208·8	99-6	99-(
	May	204·8	234·7	224·9	210·5	99-6	99-(
	June	209·8	238·2	231·3	215·3	99-6	99-(
	July	211.5	243·5	235·5	217·7	99·6	99-0
	August	211.6	243·5	235·5	217·8	99·6	99-0
	September	211.7	243·7	235·7	217·9	99·6	99-0
	October	211·8	245·9	235·7	218·2	99•6	99-0
	November	212·8	247·6	236·8	219·3	99•6	99-0
Manut 1972 1973 1974 1975	facturing industries Average of monthly index numbers	<pre>{ 101.6 114.3 132.8 170.9</pre>	100-7 115-8 141-4 191-3	101·4 115·5 137·5 180·7	101·5 114·6 134·3 174·4	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0
197 <b>4</b>	November December	144·9 147·3	157·2 164·9	151·7 155·3	147·0 150·3	(39·9) 100·0 100·0	(40-0 100-0 100-0
1975	January	148-5	168·1	157·3	151·8	100·0	100-0
	February	148-9	168·6	157·5	152·2	100·0	100-0
	March	158-0	178·6	166·3	161·4	100·0	100-0
	April	159·1	179·8	167·8	162·6	100·0	100-0
	May	170·9	191·0	178·8	174·3	100·0	100-0
	June	175·4	195·0	184·4	178·7	100·0	100-0
	July	176-2	196-0	185·4	179·6	100∙0	100-0
	August	177-1	197-2	187·8	180·6	100∙0	100-0
	September	177-8	198-5	189·1	181·4	100∙0	100-0
	October	178-5	198·8	189·6	182·1	100·0	100-
	November	190-1	210·5	201·6	193·7	100·0	100-
	December	190-5	213·0	202·4	194·4	100·0	100-
1976	January	192·8	221·1	207·3	197·7	100-0	100-
	February	198·4	225·4	212·5	203·1	100-0	100-
	March	198·7	228·2	213·8	203·8	100-0	100-
1	April	201.6	231·4	217·3	206·8	100-0	100-
	May	203.4	236·6	220·2	209·1	100-0	100-
	June	205.1	240·4	222·8	211·2	100-0	100-
	July	206·2	241.8	224·4	212·3	100·0	100-
	August	206·3	241.8	224·4	212·5	100·0	100-
	September	206·5	242.2	224·8	212·7	100·0	100-
	October November	206·5 207·1	242·2 242·8	224·8 225·0	212·7 213·3	100·0 100·0	100-

Notes: (1) These indices are based on minimum entitlements (*namely* basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be) and normal weekly hours of work which are generally the outcome of centrally determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages orders. Where an agreement or order provides for both a basic rate and a minimum earnings guarantee for a normal week, the higher of the two amounts is taken as the minimum entitlement. Similarly if a general typelement to basic rates is in payment this is included in the minimum entilement. 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. (2) The statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in *earnings* or in *actual* hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output, etc. (3) The figures relate to the end of the month. (4) Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. (5) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of the Gazette have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly. \* Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base date (14) 31, 1972) are shown in brackets. † In general males under 21 years of age and females under 18 years of age.

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

			PAGIO		JULY 31	, 1972 - 100
Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
99-9	99·9	99·9	101·5	100·5	101-7	101·4
99-4	99·5	99·6	115·2	116·5	117-8	115·6
99-1	99·3	99·5	136·9	145·8	144-1	138·7
99-0	99·2	99·4	176·2	193·7	191-6	179·8
(40·4) 99·1 99·1	(40·3) 99·3 99·3	(40·2) 99·5 99·5	151·3 154·5	163·9 172·5	162·9 166·1	153·9 158·0
99·1	99-2	99·4	156·2	174-5	168·8	159·8
99·1	99-2	99·4	158·5	175-8	172·7	162·0
99·1	99-2	99·4	165·7	182-1	179·4	169·0
99∙1	99·2	99·4	166-8	182·8	180·4	170·1
99∙1	99·2	99·4	173-2	188·6	187·0	176· <del>4</del>
99∙0	99·2	99·4	179-7	192·8	195·2	182·6
99-0	99·2	99·4	181·4	197·3	197·2	184·8
99-0	99·2	99·4	182·1	198·0	198·9	185·6
99-0	99·2	99·4	182·5	198·7	199·6	186·0
99·0	99·2	99·4	183·7	201·6	200-9	187-5
99·0	99·2	99·4	191·4	211·3	209-4	195-6
99·0	99·2	99·4	192·9	221·2	210-3	198-2
99·0	99·2	99-4	196·3	226·7	216·3	202·1
99·0	99·2	99-4	200·7	230·2	220·6	206·4
99·0	99·2	99-4	202·2	231·9	222·2	207·9
99-0	99·2	99-4	204·4	233·6	224·2	210·1
99-0	99·2	99-4	205·7	237·1	226·8	211·7
99-0	99·2	99-4	210·7	240·6	233·2	216·6
99·0	99·2	99·4	212·4	246·0	237·4	219·0
99·0	99·2	99·4	212·5	246·0	237·5	219·1
99·0	99·2	99·4	212·6	246·2	237·7	219·2
99·0	99·2	99·4	212·7	248·4	237·7	219·5
99·0	99·2	99·4	213·7	250·1	238·8	220·6
100-0	100·0	100-0	101-6	100-7	101·4	101-5
100-0	100·0	100-0	114-3	115-8	115·5	114-6
100-0	100·0	100-0	132-8	141-4	137·5	134-3
100-0	100·0	100-0	171-0	191-4	180·7	174-5
(40·0) 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0	(40∙0) 100∙0 100∙0	144·9 147·3	157·2 164·9	151-7 155-3	147·1 150·4
100-0	100·0	100·0	148·5	168-2	157·3	151·9
100-0	100·0	100·0	148·9	168-7	157·6	152·3
100-0	100·0	100·0	158·0	178-8	166·3	161·5
100·0	100-0	100∙0	159·2	180·0	167·8	162·7
100·0	100-0	100∙0	171·0	191·1	178·8	174·3
100·0	100-0	100∙0	175·4	195·1	184·5	178·8
100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	176·3	196·1	185·4	179·7
100∙0	100∙0	100•0	177·2	197·3	187·9	180·7
100∙0	100∙0	100•0	177·9	198·6	189·1	181·5
100-0	100∙0	100·0	178-6	199·0	189·7	182•2
100-0	100∙0	100·0	190-1	210·7	201·7	193•8
100-0	100•0	100·0	190-5	213·2	202·4	194•5
100∙0	100·0	100∙0	192·8	221·3	207·3	197-8
100∙0	100·0	100∙0	198·4	225·6	212·6	203-2
100∙0	100·0	100∙0	198·7	228·4	213·8	203-9
100∙0	100∙0	100-0	201.6	231-6	217·4	206·9
100∙0	100∙0	100-0	203.4	236-8	220·2	209·2
100∙0	100∙0	100-0	205.1	240-5	222·8	211·3
100·0	100-0	100·0	206·2	241·9	224·4	212·4
100·0	100-0	100·0	206·4	242·0	224·5	212·6
100·0	100-0	100·0	206·6	242·4	224·8	212·8
100·0	100·0	100·0	206·6	242·4	224·8	212·8
100·0	100·0	100·0	207·2	242·9	225·1	213·4

### WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABL	E 131								JUL	<b>_Y 31, 1972</b> = 100	TABLE 131	continued)		Arra Channe		S. C. S. Martine
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries*	All metals combined†	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation
Basic	weekly rates of wages			-						and the state of the	Constant of the second					
1972	Average of monthly {	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100	98	99	109	102	97
1973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113	105	109	139	111	107
1974		149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133	138	126	130	162	135	131
1975		186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171	171	160	158	215	170	169
1975	August	192	192	181	182	186	182	181	167	174	172	165	161	228	173	175
	September	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	178	178	165	162	228	173	175
	October November	192 192 199	193 193 193	181 192 193	182 182 182	186 204 204	184 191 193	181 181 184	172 172 174	180 187 190	178 179 182	168 173 173	162 162 163	228 228 228	173 173 176	176 177 178
1976	January	230	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197	174	164	229	187	185
	February	232	194	199	184	214	195	191	202	193	198	180	164	229	187	193
	March	232	214	199	184	214	195	191	214	197	198	180	164	229	201	196
	April May	232 232 232	215 215 215	202 202 213	184 195 208	215 215 215	195 217 219	191 191 191	214 214 214	203 203 204	198 198 198	204 204 204 204	169 169 176	229 229 260	201 201 201	200 200 200
	July August September	232 232 232 232	215 215 215 215	213 214 214	208 208 208	215 215 215	220 220 220	210 210 210	214 214 216	205 205 207	198 199 200	205 205 205	199 199 199	260 260 260	201 201 201	202 202 202
	October	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200	205	199	260	201	202
	November	232	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200	205	199	260	201	203
Norm	al weekly hours‡										1	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1972	Average of monthly {	100·0	100·0	100-0	100∙0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100 0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1973		100·0	100·0	100-0	100∙0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100·0	98·7	100·0
1974		99·3	100·0	100-0	100∙0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99-8	100-0	100-0	100·0	100·0	97·4	100·0
1975		99·2	100·0	99-6	100∙0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99-8	100-0	100 0	100·0	99·7	97·4	100·0
1975	August September	(42·2) 99·2 99·2	(36∙0) 100∙0 100∙0	(40·0) 99·6 99·6	( <i>40∙0</i> ) 100∙0 100∙0	(40∙0) 100∙0 100∙0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0	(40·1) 99·8 99·8	(40· <b>0)</b> 100· <b>0</b> 100· <b>0</b>	(39·6) 100·0 100·0	(39·3) 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 99·7 99·7	(40·0) 97·4 97·4	(40·6) 100·0 100·0
	October	99-2	100-0	99·6	100·0	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	99-8	100-0	100∙0	100∙0	99·7	97·4	100·0
	November	99-2	100-0	99·6	100·0	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	99-8	100-0	100∙0	100∙0	99·7	97·4	100·0
	December	99-2	100-0	99·6	100·0	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	99-8	100-0	100∙0	100∙0	99·7	97·4	100·0
1976	January	99-2	100∙0	99·6	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100-0	99-8	100- <b>0</b>	100∙0	100-0	99·7	97·4	100·0
	February	99-2	100∙0	99·6	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100-0	99-8	100- <b>0</b>	100∙0	100-0	99·7	97·4	100·0
	March	99-2	100∙0	99·6	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100-0	99-8	100- <b>0</b>	100∙0	100-0	99·7	97·4	100·0
	April	99-2	100-0	99-6	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	99-8	100- <b>0</b>	100∙0	100∙0	99·7	97·4	100∙0
	May	99-2	100-0	99-6	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	99-8	100- <b>0</b>	100∙0	100∙0	99·7	97·4	100∙0
	June	99-2	100-0	99-6	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	99-8	100- <b>0</b>	100∙0	100∙0	99·7	97·4	100∙0
	July	99·2	100·0	99·6	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8	100-0	100·0	100·0	99·7	97·4	100-0
	August	99·2	100·0	99·6	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8	100-0	100·0	100·0	99·7	97·4	100-0
	September	99·2	100·0	99·6	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8	100-0	100·0	100·0	99·7	97·4	100-0
	October	99·2	100·0	99·6	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	99·8	100-0	100∙0	100∙0	99·7	97·4	100∙0
	November	99·2	100·0	99·6	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	99·8	100-0	100∙0	100∙0	99·7	97·4	100∙0
Basic	hourly rates of wages										- ener					
1972	Average of monthly {	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100	98	99	109	102	97
1973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113	105	109	139	112	107
1974		150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134	138	126	130	162	138	131
1975		187	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172	170	160	158	215	175	169
1975	August	194	192	182	182	186	182	181	167	174	172	165	161	229	178	175
	September	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	179	178	165	162	229	178	175
	October	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	180	178	168	162	229	178	176
	November	194	193	193	182	204	191	181	172	187	179	173	162	229	178	177
	Docember	200	193	194	182	204	193	184	174	191	182	173	163	229	180	178
1976	January	231	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197	174	164	230	192	185
	February	233	194	200	184	214	195	191	202	194	198	180	164	230	192	193
	March	233	214	200	184	214	195	191	214	197	198	180	164	230	207	196
	April May	233 233	215 215 215	203 203 214	184 195 208	215 215 215	195 217 219	191 191 191	214 214 214	203 203 205	198 198 198	204 204 204	169 169 176	230 230 260	207 207 207	200 200 200
	July August	233 233 233	215 215 215	214 215 215	208 208 208	215 215 215	220 220 220	210 210 210	214 214 216	206 206 207	198 199 200	205 205 205	199 199 199	260 260 260	207 207 207	202 202 202
	September October November	233 233 233	215 215 215	215 220	208 208	215 215	220 220	210 210	216 217	207 210	200 200	205 205	199 199	260 260	207 207	202 203

Comprises Orders IV and V of 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
 Comprises Orders VI-XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
 Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base date of the series (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.

(1) If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately before the base date (July 31,1972). In addition there is a considerable variation in the provisions of collective greements and there is, therefore, no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Multistrial Classification 1968.
 (2) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of the Gazette have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect, or reported belatedly.

## WAGE RATES AND HOURS indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Distributive Professional trades services and public adminis-tration Miscel-laneous services Basic weekly rates of wages 101 114 138 181 100 114 145 182 97 105 128 163 1972 1973 1974 1975 Average of monthly index numbers 184 184 181 181 165 165 1975 August September 177 180 190 189 198 199 181 194 211 October November December 200 202 202 211 211 211 198 204 204 January February March 1976 203 209 209 204 204 217 211 211 211 April May June 227 227 227 214 214 214 217 217 217 July August September 231 235 214 220 218 218 October November Normal weekly hours‡ 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 99·8 97·9 97·7 97·7 99.7 98.5 97.2 97.0 Average of monthly index numbers 1973 1974 1975 (40·9) 97·7 97·7 (41·3) 96·9 96·9 (40·0) 100·0 100·0 August September 1975 100-0 100-0 100-0 97·7 97·7 97·7 96·9 96·9 96·9 October November December 97·7 97·7 97·7 100·0 100·0 100·0 96-9 96-9 96-9 January February March 1976 100·0 100·0 100·0 97·7 97·7 97·7 April May June 96·9 96·9 96·9 97·7 97·7 97·7 100·0 100·0 100·0 96-9 96-9 96-9 July August September 97·7 97·7 100·0 100·0 96·9 96·9 October November Basic hourly rates of wages 101 117 141 185 100 114 145 182 97 106 132 168 {1972
1973
1974
1975 Average of monthly index numbers 181 181 August September 1975 188 188 171 171 October November December 193 202 204 181 194 211 182 186 196 204 207 207 211 211 211 204 211 211 1976 January February March April May June 208 214 214 211 211 211 211 211 224 July August September 232 232 232 214 214 214 224 224 224 236 240 214 220 225 225 October November

# **RETAIL PRICES**

# United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices

TABLE	132	ALL	FOODt								All items	All items	Goods	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel	Durable	Clothing	Transport	Miscel-	Services	Meals		na panang spin
		ITEMS	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal	Items main the Unite Primarily from home- produced raw	inly manufac ed Kingdom Primarily from imported raw materials	tured in All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	except food	except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	and services mainly produced by national- ised industries	drink		Tomane S	and light	household goods	and footwear	and vehicles	laneous goods		bought and consumed outside the home		
	a survey of the state of the state	-	_		variations	materials	- 10 101 101 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								The second second			9 <u>-2001</u> 9-601 9-601				20)	JANUARY 16 19	62 - 100
JANU/ Weights	ARY 16, 1962 = 100 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251 248 253	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·5 41·7-43·2 39·6-41·4 41·3-42·5 47·5-48·8	215-0-216-6 208-5-210-0 207-5-209-0 206-8-208-3 209-6-211-4 205-5-206-7 204-2-205-5	39.6-40.7 38.8-39.9 38.5-39.5 41.0-42.0 39.9-41.1 38.0-38.3 39.2-40.0	64:4-64:9 64:3-64:7 64:6-65:1 63:8-64:3 61:7-62:3 58:9-59:2 57:1-57:6	104·0–105·6 103·1–104·6 103·1–104·6 104·8–106·3 101·6–103·4 96·3– 97·6	53:4 51:4 48:7 47:5 50:3 53:3 48:7	57-6 54-0 55-7 54-5 57-7 55-3 59-2	737 746 745 750 749 752 747	952-0-953-6 954-5-956-0 952-5-954-0 956-8-958-3 958-6-960- 957-5-958-7 951-2-952-5	95 93 92 91 92 89 80	63 64 65 66 73 70	66 68 64 59 53 49 43	121 118 119 119 121 126 124	62 61 60 60 58 52	59 60 61 58 58 64	89 86 87 89 89 91	120 124 126 136 139 135 135	60 66 65 65 65 65 63	56 57 55 54 52 53 54	41 42 43 44 46 46 51	1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1973	Weights
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Monthly averages	125.0           131.8           140.2           153.4           164.3           179.4           208.2	123·2 131·0 140·1 155·6 169·4 194·9 230·0	121-7 136-2 142-5 155-4 171-0 224-1 262-0	123·8 130-1 139·9 156·0 169·5 189·7 224·2	118-9 126-0 136-2 150-7 163-9 178-0 220-0	126-1 133-0 143-4 156-2 165-6 171-1 221-2	123·5 130·5 140·8 154·3 165·2 174·2 221·1	130-2 136-8 145-6 167-3 181-5 213-6 212-5	119·0 123·8 133·3 149·8 167·2 198·0 238·4	125-7 132-2 140-3 152-8 162-7 174-5 201-2	125-2 131-7 140-2 153-5 164-1 177-7 206-1	135·0 140·1 149·8 172·0 185·2 191·9 215·6	127-1 136-2 143-9 152-7 159-0 164-2 182-1	125.5 135.5 136.3 138.5 139.5 141.2 164.8	141-3 147-0 158-1 172-6 190-7 213-1 238-2	133-8 137-8 145-7 160-9 173-4 178-3 208-8	113·2 118·3 126·0 135·4 140·5 148·7 170·8	113·4 117·7 123·8 132·2 141·8 155·1 182·3	119·1 123·9 132·1 147·2 155·9 165·0 194·3	124-5 132-3 142-8 159-1 168-0 172-6 202-7	132:4 142:5 153:8 169:6 180:5 202:4 227:2	126-9 135-0 145-5 165-0 180-3 211-0 248-3	Monthly averages	{     1968     1969     1970     1971     1972     1973     1974
1968	January 16	121.6	121-1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119·2	128-2	119-3	121-9	121.7	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	January 14	129-1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133-4	121.1	130-2	129-3	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	January 20	135-5	134.7	136-8	134-5	130.6	137.6	135-1	140.6	128-2	135-8	135-5	140-4	151.3	133-8	164-2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151-2	160.8	153-1	January 19	1971
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145·2	14/·8 165·4	146·2 158·8	151.6	149.7	176.1	139.3	147-0	159.1	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
1972	January 18 January 16	137.0	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205-0	176-0	168-4	170-8	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	January 15	191-8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196-9	190-9	193-7	224-5	227-0	184-0	189-4	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, 19	74 - 100
JANU	ARY 15, 1974 = 100	)	050	47.5.40.0	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	80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	Weights
Weight	s 1974 1975 1976	1,000 1,000 1,000	233 232 228	47-5-48-8 33-7-38-1 40-8§	193·9–198·3 187·2§	40·4-41·6 36·8§	66·0–66·6 57·1 §	106·4–108·2 93·8§	42·3-45·3 50·7§	42·9-46·1 42·7§	768 772	961·9–966·3 959·2§	77 90	82 81	46 46	108 112	53 56	70 75	89 84	149 140	71 74	57	48 47	1975 1976	1
1974	Monthly averages	{ 108·5 134·8	106·1 133·3	103·0 129·8	106·9 134·3	111·7 140·7	115·9 156·8	114·2 150·2	94·7 116·9	105-0 120-9	109·3 135·3	108·8 135·1	108·4 147·5	109·7 135·2	115·9 147·7	105·8 125·5	110·7 147·4	107·9 131·2	109·4 125·7	111·0 143·9	111·2 138·6	106·8 135·5	$\left.\begin{array}{c}108\cdot2\\132\cdot4\end{array}\right\}$	Monthly averages	{197 <del>4</del> 1975
1974	June 18	108.7	105-9	111-1	104.7	109-5	113-1	111.6	91.8	104.0	109-6	108-6	106-5	110.7	121.6	108.1	109-6	106.6	109.0	110.9	109-6	105.7	107.5	June 18	1974
	July 16 August 20 September 17	109·7 109·8 111·0	105·5 106·1 107·5	103·1 99·1 99·8	106·1 107·8 109·3	113· <del>4</del> 115·2 116·8	115·6 118·9 120·8	114·7 117·4 119·2	90-9 91-4 92-3	104·5 105·6 107·2	111-1 111-1 112-1	110·0 110·3 111·5	110-5 112-7 113-6	111.7 110.7 111.6	121.6 120.3 121.6	108·2 105·1 105·8	113·6 115·7 115·8	109-2 109-5 110-5	109-7 110-9 112-9	112-2 112-7 113-5	112-4 113-3 115-4	108-0 109-3 110-3	109-1 110-4 111-7	July 16 August 20 September 17	
	October 15 November 12	113·2 115·2	110·4 113·3	104·6 105·7 106·5	111-8 115-0 116-3	119·7 121·9 123·9	124·7 130·3 133·4	122·6 126·9 129·5	93-8 97-2 96-4	108-9 110-4 111-1	114-2 115-8 117-7	113·7 115·6 117·4	114·0 117·2 118·8	115·4 116·0 116·3	121·6 121·6 123·8	107·1 108·6 109·0	116·0 120·4 122·4	113·7 115·3 116·9	115·1 116·3 117·2	115·0 117·1 123·3	120·1 121·6 122· <del>4</del>	111.7 113.2 113.7	113·8 115·3 116·5	October 15 November 12 December 10	
1975	January 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137-5	98·1	113·3 114·2	120-4 122-1	120-5	119-9 123-1	118·2 119·5	124·0 124·0	110·3 111·1	124·9 127·8	118·3 119·8	118·6 121·0	130·3 132·6	125-2 127-9	115·8 116·7	118·7 120·5	January 14 February 18	1975
	February 18 March 18	121-9 124-3	121-3 126-0	114.9	124-2 128-7	133-1	153.7	145-3	108-9	116.9	123-8	124.8	128-3	120.7	125.5	111·8 125·8	130.0	121-3	122-5	134-5	130-2	121.0	122-1	April 15	
	April 15 May 13 June 17	129·1 134·5 137·1	130·7 132·7 135·9	124·8 129·4 140·3	132-2 133-8 135-2	137-7 139-3 141-0	158-3 158-4 160-0	150.6 152.2	115·3 116·7	120·2 121·2	135·0 137·5	134·8 137·1	143-2 150-8	137·3 139·7	152·6 158·4	126-6 128-7	144·0 151·4	131-7 133-3	123·8 125·1	142·5 144·6	136·3 137·7	135-8 138-0	129-9 132-3	May 13 June 17	
	July 15 August 12 September 16	138-5 139-3 140-5	136·3 136·3 137·3	140-2 131-7 133-8	135·7 137·5 138·3	143·0 143·5 144·6	160·6 160·3 160·0	153·4 153·4 153·7	115-9 121-8 123-0	121·4 122·5 122·6	139·2 140·3 141·5	138·5 139·7 140·9	154-0 154-1 155-7	141·8 143·5 143·8	158-7 158-8 160-5	130·5 131·1	155-0 155-6	134-2 135-2 136-3	125·7 127·6 129·3	148·2 149·8	141·4 142·4 143·5	137·8 139·6	136·6 139·2	August 12 September 16	
	October 14 November 11	142·5 144·2	138·4 141·6	137·9 140·1	138·9 142·4 143·9	147·2 148·9 149·8	158·8 158·5 160·4	154·1 154·6 156·1	123·1 133·1 134·6	124·7 126·5 128·2	143.8 145.0 146.6	142-8 144-5 146-1	165·1 169·0 171·5	144·3 144·5 146·6	160·7 160·7 162·2	133·1 133·8 134·2	159·6 161·9 166·8	138·8 140·2 141·3	129·6 130·5 131·4	150·8 153·4 156·0	146·9 147·6 149·1	150-4 151-6 152-5	140·8 142·1 143·6	October 14 November 11 December 9	
1976	January 13	146.0	148.3	158.6	146.6	151-2	162-4	157.8	137-3	132.4	147·9 149·1	147·6 149·0	172-8 173-2	1 <del>4</del> 9·0 150·9	162-6 162-8	134·8 135·8	168·7 169·4	140·8 141·2	131·5 134·9	157·0 156·9	152·3 154·2	154·0 154·9	146·2 148·3	January 13 February 17	1976
	February 17 March 16	149·8 150·6	152·1 153·8	1/3·5 181·2	148·2 148·6	154.3	165.0	160-6	138.0	134.4	149.8	149.5	1/3-9	151·9 154·3	162·8 162·8	136·3 143·5	169·7 174·6	141·9 140·7	135·9 136·6	157-4	154·7 158·7	155-7	149·5 153·1	March 16 April 13	
	April 13 May 18 June 15	153·5 155·2 156·0	156·7 157·1 156·7	189·9 184·8 174·3	150·4 151·9 153·5	157·4 157·9 157·8	166·6 167·6 168·4	162-8 163-6 164-1	139.6 141.3 144.7	135-5 137-9 139-7	154·7 155·9	152·2 154·2 155·4	183-8 186-5	158·7 159·7	170·8 175·3	142·6 143·1	180-0 183-8	141·1 141·5	137·3 137·7	164·0 165·2	159·2 159·3	158·6 159·4	154·6 156·3	May 18 June 15	
	July 13	156-3	153·4 158·4	149·0 163·6	154·8 157·8	160·3 162·0	169·6 173·5	165·8 168·8	145·6 148·7	140·6 143·2	157·2 158·6	156-8 158-5	188-9 190-5 190-7	162·4 163·3 164·1	175·3 175·3 175·3	143·8 144·5 145·4	185·6 187·0 187·3	142.7 143.3 143.8	138·3 140·5 142·4	166-9 169-5 170-6	162·0 163·4 163·8	160-1 160-9 161-6	158-0 159-9 161-2	July 13 August 17 September 14	
	September 14	160.6	164.4	178.6	161.9	163-8	175.5	170.7	157-2	146.5	159.5	160·0	193.4	164.5	175.0	147.5	191.3	150.0	144.5	171.7	167.5	163-4	164-4	October 12	
	October 12	163.5	169·3 172.7	184·0 192·8	166.8	172.6	182.2	178-3	160.2	157.4	163-8	164.8	1.5.1	165.8	178.1	147.9	194.9	151.0	145.9	175-4	169.4	164-2	167.0	November 16	

\* See footnote on page 1369. † 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.

general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

# **RETAIL PRICES**

## **RETAIL PRICES**

# United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

	INDEX	FOR	ration and the	anity, Anna	ang sa	and the second sec											
	One-per	son pensio	ner househ	olds	Two-pe	rson pensio	ner househ	olds	General index of retail prices								
	Quarter		and the second		Quarte	r			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	11/-1	118.0	117.2	118.5					
1968	122.9	124.0	12 <del>4</del> ·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	15/.5	152.1	141.7					
1971	148.5	153-4	156-5	159-3	148-4	153-4	156.2	138.0	140.0	150.5	162.4	145.5					
1972	162.5	164-4	167.0	171.0	161-8	163.7	166./	1/0.3	15/-9	137.9	174.4	103.5					
1973	175-3	180.8	182-5	190.3	1/5-2	181-1	183.0	190.6	168.7	201.9	208.0	182.6					
1974	199-4	207.5	214-1	225-3	199-5	208-8	214-5	112.1	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					
4075	121.3	134-3	139-2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139-1	144-4	123-5	134.5	140.7	145.7					
19/3		150.3	161.4		151.5	157.3	160.5		151.4	156.6	160.4						

Year	(excluding housing)	Food	drink	Tobacco	light	goods	footwear	vehicles	goods	Services	the home
INDEX FO	R ONE-PERSON	PENSION	ER HOUSEH	OLDS							
JANUARY	16, 1962 = 100										
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1971 1972 1973 1974	101-3 103-9 107-0 111-5 116-3 119-0 124-5 131-1 140-2 154-4 166-2 182-2 211-6	101-5 104-4 107-5 111-3 115-3 118-0 122-4 129-4 129-4 138-2 153-9 167-5 193-7 226-2	100-3 102-8 108-6 117-8 122-4 126-0 128-0 137-1 143-9 152-0 158-4 163-5 181-7	100-0 100-0 105-8 118-1 120-9 120-9 125-8 136-1 136-9 139-1 140-1 141-9 165-7	101-2 105-7 108-5 113-0 120-2 123-7 131-5 136-4 146-8 161-8 175-3 180-6 209-9	99.6 98.5 100.5 102.8 105.0 106.8 110.8 116.5 124.7 133.3 138.0 145.5 166.9	102-1 103-5 104-7 106-4 108-9 110-5 112-0 115-8 120-8 129-0 138-2 150-6 176-5	102-2 105-7 111-6 127-1 130-8 137-4 143-9 156-9 189-3 203-0 205-1 201-8	100-9 102-8 106-4 111-8 114-7 115-7 126-9 132-7 145-3 161-5 172-7 179-2 217-9	101.5 102.9 105.0 111.4 124.8 128.9 139.0 148.3 160.8 170.6 187.0 209.1	102.1 104.6 108.1 112.9 117.5 120.8 126.7 134.0 143.6 160.7 176.2 209.1 249.1
JANUARY	15, 1974 - 100										
1974 1975	107·3 135·0	104·0 129·5	110-0 135-8	115-9 147-8	109·9 145·5	108·5 131∙0	109·5 124·9	109-0 144-0	114·5 147·7	106·7 134·4	108·8 133·1
INDEX FO	R TWO-PERSON	PENSION	ER HOUSEH	OLDS							
JANUARY	16, 1962 - 100										
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	101-3 103-7 107-2 112-0 116-5 119-2 124-6 131-5 140-3 154-2 165-6 182-5 212-0	101-6 104-3 108-1 112-1 116-0 118-5 123-3 130-5 139-7 155-3 169-7 197-8 230-9	100-3 102-5 108-2 117-3 121-9 125-7 127-1 136-5 144-7 154-2 160-9 166-2 184-7	100-0 100-0 105-9 118-3 121-1 121-1 126-0 136-4 137-3 139-5 140-5 142-3 166-1	101-2 105-4 108-3 112-7 120-2 124-3 132-3 137-3 147-2 162-6 176-1 181-5 210-9	100-0 99-7 101-7 104-4 106-8 108-8 113-0 118-9 127-7 137-0 141-3 148-1 170-3	102-3 103-9 105-3 107-3 110-0 111-7 113-5 117-9 123-8 132-3 141-6 155-0 182-2	101.6 104.5 109.1 116.4 127.3 135.0 141.6 151.7 175.1 187.1 192.9 214.7	100.8 102.4 106.2 108.6 111.3 112.5 123.1 129.3 141.4 157.3 167.5 173.3 208.1	101-2 102-2 103-8 109-6 117-3 122-1 126-2 136-2 145-4 159-3 168-8 185-9 207-5	102-1 104-6 108-1 112-9 117-5 120-8 126-7 134-0 143-6 160-7 176-2 209-1 249-1
JANUARY	15, 1974 = 100										
1974 1975	107-4 134-6	104-0 128-9	110-0 135-7	116·0 148·1	110·0 1 <del>4</del> 6·0	108·2 132·6	109·7 126·4	111-0 145-4	113·3 144·6	106·7 135·4	108·8 133·1
GENERAL	INDEX OF RETA	AIL PRICES									
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	101-4 103-1 106-2 111-2 115-1 115-1 115-1 130-1 138-1 138-1 151-2 161-2 155-4 204-7	102-3 104-8 107-8 111-6 115-6 118-5 123-2 131-0 140-1 155-6 169-4 194-9 230-0	100-3 102-3 107-9 117-1 121-7 125-3 127-1 136-2 143-9 152-7 159-0 164-2 182-1	100-0 100-0 105-8 120-8 120-8 125-5 135-5 136-3 138-5 138-5 139-5 139-5 139-5 139-5	101-3 106-0 109-3 114-5 120-9 124-3 133-8 137-8 145-7 160-9 173-4 178-3 208-8	100-4 100-1 102-3 104-8 107-2 109-0 113-2 118-3 126-0 135-4 140-5 148-7 170-8	102-0 103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9 1113-4 113-4 113-4 132-2 141-8 132-2 141-8 155-1 182-3	100.5 100.5 102.1 106.7 109.9 112.2 119.1 123.9 132.1 147.2 155.9 165.0 194.3	100-6 101-9 105-0 109-0 112-5 113-7 124-5 132-3 142-8 159-1 168-0 172-6 202-7	101-9 104-0 106-9 112-7 120-5 126-4 132-4 132-4 142-5 153-8 169-6 180-5 202-4 227-2	102-0 104-2 107-5 111-9 116-1 119-0 126-9 135-0 145-5 165-0 180-3 211-0 248-3
JANUARY	15, 1974 - 100										465.3
1974 1975	108.9	106-1	109·7 135·2	115.9	110·7 147·4	107·9 131·2	109·4 125·7	111·0 143·9	111·2 138·6	106·8 135·5	108·2 132·4

---- Seasonal Food .----\_\_\_\_ All Items less Seasonal Food ----1972 1973 1971

All Items

dex of retail prices

scale





# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \*

## United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABL	TABLE 133												TABLE	133 (continued)								
- 2 V Maria (Mo		NUMB	FR OF STO	PPAGES		NUMB	ER OF WOR	KERS OPPAGES‡	WORKI	NG DAYS I	OST IN AL	L STOPP	AGES IN	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PE Metals, engineering, Textiles, clothing and								
		Beginni	ng in period		In	Beginning in period		In	All indu	stries and se	ervices	Mining	and quarryin	shipbui	ilding and vehicle	s footwea	ar	Construc	tion			
		Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentag of col (1)	progress in period e	Total	of which known official	progress in period	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official			
44.44	and a file	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13) (000's)	(14) (000's)	(15) (000's)	(16) (000's	$-\frac{(17)}{(000's)}$	(18) (000's)			
1961 1962 1963 1965 1966 1967 1968 1967 1970 1971 1977 1973 1973 1974 1975		2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,554 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228 2,497 2,873 2,922 2,282	60 78 49 70 97 60 108 91 98 162 161 160 132 125 139	2-2 3-2 2-4 2-8 4-1 3-1 5-1 3-8 3-1 4-1 7-2 6-4 4-6 4-3 6-1	2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263 2,902 2,946 2,332	(000's) 771 4,420 590 872   868 530   731   2,255   1,654   1,773 1,654   1,772   1,513 1,622 789	(000's) 80 3,809 80 161 94 36 35 295 376 635 376 635 336 467 80	(000's) 779 4,423 593 883   876 544   734   1,665   1,801 1,178   1,734   1,734   1,528 1,626 809	(000's) 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980 13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750 6,012	(000's) 861 4,109 527 690 607 1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320 10,050 18,228 2,009 7,040 1,148	(000°s) 28:3 70:9 30:0 30:3 20:8 48:9 14:1 46:9 23:6 30:2 74:2 74:2 74:2 74:2 74:2 74:2 74:2 74	(000's) 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041 1,092 65 10,800 91 5,628 56	(000's) 42 10,726 5,567	(400 s) (464 4,559 854 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540 6,035 6,636 4,799 5,837 3,932	624 3,652 189 501 455 2,010 1,229 587 3,552 2,654 923 602 814	22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 140 184 71 193 255 350	14 21 4 	285 212 356 125 145 201 233 278 242 255 4,188 176 252 247	44 61 279  16 6 17 31 12 10 21 3,842 15 22 69			
1972	August	198 212	8	4-0 4-2	297 303	T	otal 191 111	262 285	3,132 2,517	2,707 1,969	86-4 78-2		Total 4 11		694 692		10tal 22 47	1	,874 ,618			
	October November	324 211	10 8	3·1 3·8 3·6	405 301 152	1	123 96 124	165 116 130	956 374 232	250 39 45	26·2 10·4 19·4		14 9 3		197 558 207		123 15 10		20 21 4			
1973	January February March	207 243 293	11 11 10	5-3 4-5 3-8	236 308 355	1	165 265 248	175 288 297	400 695 1,161	157 402 575	39·3 57·8 49·5		6 19 5		259 291 592		4 8		31 23 17			
	April May	234 249 262	9 8 12	3.8 3.2 4.6	299 323 332	1	109 88 114	138 117 135	641 499 763	208 145 58	32-5 29-1 7-6		6 4 7		481 440 684		3 12 11		8 14 14			
	July August September	178 261 239	12 8 13	6·7 3·0 5·4	233 307 314	101.0	56 85 100	72 94 121	276 378 699	21 117 68	7-6 31-0 9-7		3 16 9		167 282 458		7 7 22		13 16 15			
	October November December¶	327 309 71	18 15 5	5·5 4·9 7·0	391 399 120		146 111 30	167 167 61	702 715 269	90 137 32	12·8 19·2 11·9		12 5 		499 456 189		20 98 1		13 6 5			
1974	January¶ February¶ March¶	104 116 251	9 5 16	8·7 4·3 6·4	128 154 281		67 324 107	71 338 399	213 4,085 2,196	68 3,955 1,728	31-9 96-8 78-7		3,897 1,670		131 136 437		12 3 4		10 7 14			
	April May June	300 292 323	13 7 15	4-3 2-4 4-6	377 409 403		130 102 160	147 151 183	667 838 856	116 109 189	17·4 13·0 22·1		11 4 11		439 455 512		18 29 14		22 41 33			
	July August September	188 236 289	10 8 15	5·3 3·4 5·2	283 303 366		80 77 129	121 94 159	499 520 999	167 45 48	33·5 8·7 4·8		4 5 5		275 327 820		15 34 37		10 15 26			
	October November December	401 309 113	13 8 6	3·2 2·6 5·3	490 431 203		214 156 75	273 257 138	1,656 1,456 764	110 177 328	6·6 12·2 42·9		10 9 2		1,103 903 300		36 25 29		34 30 9			
1975	January February March	189 235 220	11 22 13	5-8 9-4 5-9	239 301 302		70 97 76	89 109 108	339 388 711	37 55 63	10-9 14-2 8-9		6 4 2		195 228 327		12 10 23		13 38 32			
	April May June	261 229 257	19 12 11	7·3 5·2 4·3	335 339 352		87 76 112	121 118 150	668 864 935	179 265 252	26·8 30·7 27·0		6 7 8		420 658 640		12 13 53		35 29 16			
	July August September	235 149 157	10 7 10	4·3 4·7 6·4	330 218 207		63 48 37	92 74 56	631 469 300	97 10 21	15·4 2·1 7·0		5 4 4		468 370 213		38 27 38		14 6 7			
	October November December	170 115 65	10 11 3	5-9 9-6 4-6	213 158 88		58 30 34	67 44 40	352 220 135	52 74 42	14·8 33·6 31·1		4 3 2		261 108 44		8 51 64		23 22 11			
1976	January February March	165 154 203	12 7 5	7-3 4-5 2-5	183 197 252		77 58 68	80 69 74	323 240 304	13 54 17	4·0 22·5 5·6		4 4		246 127 218		9 2 4		31 39 37			
	April May	157 157 175	6 9 4	3·8 5·7 2·3	219 214 233		48 39 47	68 49 56	298 200 224	16 18 28	5·4 9·0 12·5		3 11 3		161 105 103		12 7 5		65 31 50			
	July August September	162 172 179	3 2 +	1·9 1·2	219 210 237		44 70 71	56 78 96	223 322 395	25 18 †	11·2 5·6		5 6 4		117 230 268		8 5 5		48 46 69			
	October November	183 161	ţ		240 209		43 52	59 64	260 318	† †			10 9		107 173	5284	3	12.4.65	82 71			

\* 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 they which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1976 are provisional and subject to revision.
 † Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months.
 \* Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred. 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 participate (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 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

Transport	and ation	All other and service	industries ces						
Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	MONICIPE ELLON					
(19)	(20)	- (21)	(22)	A Margara Service	10. 11.				
(000°s) 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539 876 331 705 422	(000's) 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 90 590 6,242 576 102 33 23	(000's) 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,135 1,608 2,072 1,006	(000's) 143 100 49 95 93 26 112 274 2,076 225 301 887 794 172		1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1973				
To 5	tal 03	Т	atal 35	August	1972				
	6 37		44  65	September October					
	48 3	area in	22 104	November December					
	11 49 31	1	89 812 508	January February March	1973				
	60 7 11		83 21 35	April May June					
	12 12 21		74 44 174	July August September					
	46 41 28		112 109 46	October November ¶December					
22525	27 17 19		33 26 53	¶January ¶February ¶March	1974				
	42 92 19		134 217 268	April May June					
	26 13 24	intonas os	168 126 87	July August September					
1	51 83 93		323 305 331	October November December					
2	27 27 18		86 81 109	January February March	1975				
	66 24	a defense a second	128 132	April May					
	9		207 97	June July					
	10 8		51 31	August September					
	7 11 5		50 25 10	October November December					
194	17 3 17		16 64 24	January February March	1976				
6.42	15 7 18		43 39 45	April May June					
4.44	13 7 11		32 28 38	July August September					
	6		51	October					

# OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

per unit of output: annual

TAE	- 3LE 134	and a second								(1970 = 100	TABL	E 134 (co	ntinued)															Ī	(1970 = 100)
	and an analysis and and and	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975†	1972			111	1973				1974				1975				1976		085
1	WHOLE ECONOMY Output, employment and output per person employed a Gross domestic product§ Employed labour force* c GDP per person employed*	92-5 100-9 91-6	96-3 100-4 95-9	98·2 100·4 97·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	101-5 98-3 103-3	104·5 99∙0 105·6	110·3 101·0 109·2	109·4 101·4 107·9	107·1 (100·8) (106·3)	1 101·3 98·5 102·8	2 104·6 98·6 106·1	- 3 105·2 99·1 106·2	4 106·8 99·7 107·1	1 110·4 100·9 109·4	2 109·7 100·9 108·7	3 110.7 101.1 109.5	4 110.6 101.2 109.3	1 107·3 100·9 106·3	2 109·9 101·3 108·5	3 111.0 101.8 109.0	4 109·5 101·5 107·9	1 109·3 100·9 108·3	2 106·9 101·0 105·8	3† 106·0 (100·8) (105·2)	4† 106·3 (100·5) (105·8)	1† 107·8 (99·9) (107·9)	2† 108·0 (100·0) (108·0)	3† 1a 1b 1c
1 1 1	Costs per unit of output d Total domestic incomes e Wages and salaries f Labour costs	86·4 85·5 84·4	89·4 87·4 86·7	92·7 91·2 91·0	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	110·3 108·7 108·2	121·5 117·7 116·9	132·5 127·8 126·6	152-9 153-7 153-0	196·3 203·2 203·6	118·8 116·7 116·0	119·2 115·6 114·8	122.7 118.2 117.3	125·2 120·2 119·6	129·4 122·2 121·9	129·3 124·9 123·4	133·6 130·0 128·4	137·7 133·9 132·7	141·2 145·2 144·3	144·5 145·4 144·2	158·6 155·8 155·3	166·8 168·3 168·1	180·0 188·5 187·6	191·8 198·2 199·0	202·1 210·6 211·8	211.5 215.3 216:2	214·3 220·4 220·9	221·8 226·8 228·8	1d 1e 1f
2	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	91·7 102·8 89·2	97·2 101·4 95·9	99-8 101-5 98-3	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	100- <del>4</del> 96-9 103-6	102·7 94·6 108·6	110·2 95·8 115·0	106·3 95·6 111·2	101·0 (92·3) (109·4)	97·6 94·6 103·2	103·3 94·5 109·3	104·0 94·5 110·1	106·0 94·7 111·9	110·1 95·4 115·4	109·7 95·7 114·6	110·7 95·9 115·4	110·1 96·0 114·7	104·0 95·8 108·6	108·0 95·7 112·9	108·4 95·7 113·3	105∙0 95∙0 110∙5	104·4 94·0 111·1	100-1 92-8 107-9	99·4 (91·5) (108·6)	100·3 (90·7) (110·6)	101·5 (90·1) (112·7)	102·0 (89·9) (113·5)	101·7 2a (89·9) 2b (113·1) 2c
20	Costs per unit of output d Wages and salaries e Labour costs	85·7 84·8	85·4 84·6	90·2 89·7	100·0 100·0	107·2 107·4	113·7 114·4	124·3 124·8	152-2 154-0	200·7 205·3																			
3 31 31 30	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output b Employment C Output per person employed	89·8 99·8 90·0	96∙0 99∙0 97∙0	99-6 100-3 99-3	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	99·6 96·8 102·9	102-4 93-7 109-3	110·8 94·2 117·6	108·1 94·4 114·5	101·4 (90·3) (112·3)	98-0 94-0 104-3	102·0 93·7 108·9	103·1 93·6 110·1	106·5 93·4 114·0	110·3 93·8 117·6	110·5 94·1 117·4	111·5 94·2 118·4	111-0 94-6 117-3	106·6 94·4 112·9	110·0 94·6 116·3	109·9 94·6 116·2	105·8 93·9 112·7	105·9 92·6 114·4	100∙4 90∙8 110∙6	99·5 (89·3) (111·4)	100·0 (88·3) (113·3)	101·5 (87·7) (115·7)	103·1 (87·6) (117·7)	102.8 3a (87.9) 3b (117.0) 3c
30	Costs per unit of output d Wages and salaries** e Labour costs	82·9 82·2	83·1 82·3	88·4 87·8	100·0 100·0	108·6 109·2	112·9 114·0	122·5 123·8	149·1 151·9	197·4 203·1	+	111-8	114-1	115-3	115-6	120 <sub>(</sub> 3	124.1	130-1	133-4	139-9	153-1	170-4	179-4	192.5	205.6	212.4	<b>215</b> ·2	218-3	3d
4	MINING AND QUARRYING Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	114·5 132·1 86·7	111-2 117-5 94-6	104·0 106·5 97·7	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 96-8 103-3	84·1 92·7 90·7	92.6 88.4 104.8	79·1 85·3 92·7	86·3 (85·8) (100·6	46-3 94-5 49-0	97·2 93·0 104·5	96·0 92·0 104·3	97·1 91·4 106·2	99·2 90·5 109·6	95·3 89·2 106·8	93·7 87·7 106·8	82·0 86·0 95·4	53·8 85·0 63·3	86·3 85·1 101·4	88·2 85·4 103·3	88-0 85-6 102-8	87·6 85·9 102·0	85·6 86·1 99·4	84·7 (85·7) (98·8)	87·2 (85·4) (102·1)	88·6 (84·9) (104·4)	89·5 (84·2) (106·3)	88·1 4a (84·2) 4b (104·6) 4c
40 40	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	92·3 91·5	89·2 89·3	92·8 92·8	100∙0 100∙0	101·0 100·7	139·3 144·7	126·3 133·7	186·2 201·4	250·5 271·9																			
5 5a 5t 5c	METAL MANUFACTURE Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	92·0 100·7 91·4	98·0 98·7 99·3	100·3 99·3 101·0	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	91·3 94·4 96·7	91·4 87·4 104·6	100·0 87·3 114·5	91·7 85·9 106·8	78·6 (84·2) (93·3)	81-9 88-5 92-5	92·1 87·4 105·4	93·2 86·8 107·4	98·3 86·8 113·2	101·0 87·5 115·4	101·1 87·6 115·4	100·2 87·4 114·6	97·7 86·7 112·7	90·3 85·8 105·2	93·2 85·6 108·9	95·1 86·0 110·6	88·3 86·3 102·3	91-0 86-0 105-8	75·7 85·2 88·8	72·1 (83·5) (86·3)	75·6 (82·0) (92·2)	83·4 (80·9) (103·1)	87·5 (80·2) (109·1)	85·7 5a (80·3) 5b (106·7) 5c
50 50	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	78·0 77·2	76·7 76·0	84·2 84·0	100∙0 100∙0	112·3 112·7	116·9 117·4	124·9 126·1	158·4 169·9	243·8 252·5																			
6	MECHANICAL INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGIN	NEERING																											
6a 6b 6c	Output Employment Output per person employed	87·5 98·9 88·5	91·2 97·6 93·4	97·1 99·1 98·0	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	100·8 96·7 104·2	100·4 92·1 109·0	111·3 92·6 120·2	109·8 94·2 116·6	106·1 (90·4) (117·4)	99.0 92.8 106.7	99·8 92·1 108·4	100·0 91·9 108·8	102·8 91·5 112·3	110·7 91·9 120·5	110·6 92·3 119·8	112·0 92·6 121·0	111·8 93·5 119·6	107·4 93·5 114·9	110·1 94·2 116·9	112·0 94·8 118·1	109·8 94·1 116·7	110·3 92·9 118·7	107·3 91·1 117·8	104·9 (89·4) (117·3)	101·8 (88·0) (115·7)	102·1 (87·2) (117·1)	103·7 (87·0) (119·2)	102·6 6a (86·8) 6b (118·2) 6c
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	84·1 83·2	85·6 84·6	89·3 88·9	100∙0 100∙0	106·7 107·3	108·7 110∙0	116·1 117·7	141·8 145·0	184·3 190·9																			
7 7a 7b 7c	VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	94·5 97·8 96·6	102·6 97·0 105·8	106·6 99·3 107·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	<del>99·4</del> 97·5 101·9	103·7 93·9 110·4	105·1 95·0 110·6	101·3 94·5 107·2	94·7 (90·6) (104·5)	96-7 94-0 102-9	104·0 93·7 111·0	104·6 93·8 111·5	109·5 94·0 116·5	105·9 94·6 111·9	103·7 95·0 109·2	106·2 95·3 111·4	104·8 95·0 110·3	94·7 94·3 100·4	104·1 94·5 110·2	104·5 94·6 110·5	101∙8 94∙6 107∙6	100·2 93·5 107·2	91-2 91-4 99-8	94·2 (89·3) (105·5)	93·3 (88·0) (106·0)	93·6 (87·6) (106·8)	94·0 (87·5) (107·4)	94·1 7a (88·4) 7b (106·4) 7c
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	78·1 77·6	78∙6 78∙0	83·6 83·2	100∙0 100∙0	109·4 109·8	117·3 118·4	137·8 139·0	165∙2 167∙6	210·6 216·1																			
8 8a 8b 8c	TEXTILES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	84·1 104·8 80·2	97·2 103·0 94·∕}	100·2 104·6 95·8	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	100·7 92·6 108·7	103·0 88·6 116·3	108·6 87·9 123·5	99·1 85·8 115·5	93·8 (78·5) (119·5)	96-4 88-9 108-4	102·6 88·7 115·7	105·4 88·4 119·2	107·7 88·3 122·0	111-1 88-6 125-4	109·9 88·1 124·7	106·7 87·6 121·8	106·7 87·2 122·4	97·8 86·8 112·7	104·7 86·6 120·9	101·3 85·8 118·1	92·8 83·8 110·7	94·1 81·0 116·2	93·6 78·9 118·6	92·7 (77·4) (119·8)	94·7 (76·5) (123·8)	96·7 (76·7) (126·1)	94·5 (76·8) (123·0)	96·4 8a (77·0) 8b (125·2) 8c
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·3 91·2	87·3 86·2	93·8 93·2	100∙0 100∙0	104·7 105·1	108·7 109·1	121·1 121·9	156-6 159-3	192·7 196·8																			
9 9a 9b 9c	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	86·0 111·4 77·2	91·6 108·1 84·7	96·2 103·9 92·6	100-0 100-0 100-0	103·9 96·0 108·2	111·2 91·1 122·1	118·1 88·4 133·6	118·6 88·7 133·7	120·4 (89·9) (133·9)	102-3 92-4 110-7	113·3 91·4 124·0	116∙9 90∙6 129∙0	112·3 89·9 124·9	114·6 89·3 128·3	115·8 88·4 131·0	118·4 88·0 134·5	123·7 87·7 141·0	107·4 87·8 122·3	115·1 88·5 130·1	124·7 88·9 140·3	127·1 89·6 141·9	120·6 89·9 134·1	118·6 90·0 131·8	118·1 (90·2) (130·9)	124·1 (89·6) (138·5)	124·9 (89·0) (140·3)	120-8 (88-0) (137-3)	120·0 9a (87·4) 9b (137·3) 9c
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	97·0 96·7	93·5 93·4	94·1 9 <b>4</b> ·1	100·0 100·0	108·2 108·8	113·0 113·4	115·8 116·7	137·4 139·3	181·8 186·0		121																	

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 1367 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 wit manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional. ‡ Figures not available, see footnote on page 1367. Note: This series was introduced in an article on pages 801–806 of the October 1968 issue of the Gazette and revised in September 1973 using 1970 as the base year.

#### DECEMBER 1976 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1411

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)

# 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 youth employment service careers 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 schoolleavers, 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 youth employment service careers 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 clerica 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 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 that normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with term 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 exceeded 100.

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