



Department of

# Employment Gazette

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## June 1977

Characteristics of the unemployed: sample survey, June, 1976

The case for shop floor participation

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1976

New projections of future labour force

Pay differentials and the dispersion of earnings

Young people leaving school in Scotland and Great Britain

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## Characteristics of the unemployed: sample survey, June 1976



IN JUNE 1976, the Department of Employment conducted a sample survey of the unemployed aged 18 and over registered at employment offices. Local office staff were asked for their subjective assessments of prospects of the unemployed in the sample as good, fair, reasonable but for limited local opportunities or poor in relation to current labour market conditions. Attitude towards work was assessed as keen, no reason to doubt would take a job if offered ("relatively enthusiastic"), or somewhat unenthusiastic.

(a) A large proportion of unemployed adults was considered to have good, fair or reasonable prospects of obtaining work (in some cases limited by local opportunities). The figures were 55 per cent of men and 70 per cent of women seeking full-time, long-term work. Almost all of these were assessed as keen or relatively enthusiastic for work.

(b) A smaller proportion was considered as keen or relatively enthusiastic for work but to have poor prospects: 21 per cent of men and 16 per cent of women seeking full-time, long-term work.

(c) The remainder was assessed as having poor prospects and as being somewhat unenthusiastic for work: 24 per cent of men and 13 per cent of women seeking full-time, long-term work.

(d) The prospects data analysed by age, duration and region show that the assessments by local office staff of good, fair or reasonable prospects are broadly consistent with the normal proportion leaving the register in a six month period.

### Changes between 1973 and 1976

(e) Unemployment has risen substantially since the 1973 survey. The 1976 results show that three-quarters of the increase in the number of men and women seeking full-time, long-term work has been among those with good, fair or reasonable prospects.

(f) The biggest percentage increase has come among those with reasonable prospects limited by local opportunities, reflecting the scarcer job opportunities in 1976. Within this increase, a large component is among men in craft and other manual occupations, excluding the unskilled group, general labourers. The smallest increases in the proportions with reasonable prospects have been among the least skilled groups, general labourers, and clerical and related occupations.

(g) From the follow up survey, men assessed as having good, fair or reasonable (but with limited local oppor-

tunities) prospects in 1976 took on average longer to leave the register than those with the same prospects in 1973.

(h) Only one eighth of the increase in unemployed men and women since 1973 has been among those with poor prospects also assessed as somewhat unenthusiastic for work

### Other results

(i) It is estimated that there were about 75,000 occupational pensioners registered as unemployed in June 1976, of whom 65 per cent were in receipt of benefit and 32 per cent in receipt of national insurance credits. Forty-nine per cent of men aged 60-64 were receiving occupational pensions, only 3 per cent higher than in 1973.

(j) A considerable proportion of unemployed men have had recent previous spells of unemployment. Forty-five per cent of men aged 18-24 with duration under three months had had one or more previous spells of unemployment in the year up to the survey date. For men aged 25-54 the percentage was 38 and for men 55 or over the percentage was 23.

(k) Thirty-three per cent of the sample unemployed in June 1976 with duration over three months had been submitted to an employer for a vacancy in their current spell (neglecting submissions through the self-service system). This was similar to the proportion in 1973 despite the much higher register and fewer vacancies in 1976.

(l) In the six months following the survey, 29 per cent of the sample of men were known to have left the register for employment, and 44 per cent were still unemployed. Under five per cent left due to sickness, death or retirement.

### Background to the sample survey, June 1976

The regular unemployment statistics give a great deal of information about the unemployed; for example, their age, the length of time they have been unemployed, the occupations they are seeking, the industry in which they last worked. In June 1973 and on two previous occasions (1961 and 1964), further studies were conducted to obtain assessments of prospects of obtaining work and certain other information which involved personal judgments of local offices staff. Results from the surveys were published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* in April and September 1962; April and July 1966; and in the *Gazette* in March, May and June 1974.

A further sample survey was carried out in June 1976.



An important consideration was to obtain a comparison of the results at a time of a high unemployment level with those from the June 1973 survey when unemployment was at a low point in the cycle. Prospects of obtaining work and attitudes towards long-term work were assessed in the same way as in 1973.

A sample of 14,299 men and 3,932 women was drawn from the unemployed registered at local offices of the Employment Service Agency (ESA) and Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER). Registrants at careers offices were excluded and those aged under 18 at local offices of ESA and PER. The sample is substantially representative of the registered unemployed aged 18 and over.

As with the regular unemployment statistics (apart from flow statistics) the survey relates to those unemployed on a particular day; it is not representative of people joining or leaving the register over a period, because the latter contain a higher proportion of people unemployed for short periods.

The survey, of course, does not cover those unemployed people who choose not to register as unemployed (see *Gazette*, December 1976, pages 1331-6).

As with the 1973 survey, a follow-up was arranged. Information was collected as registrants in the survey left the register in the six months following the main inquiry and from the remainder still on the register in January 1977. This provided a check of the consistency of local office assessments.

#### Survey methods and coverage

A 1 in 60 sample was drawn of registrants aged 18 and over at local offices of ESA and PER on Tuesday, June 29, 1976. Thus all unemployed school leavers were excluded, and other registrants at careers offices. Also excluded were those aged under 18 registered with ESA and PER, but otherwise the coverage was the same as for the registered unemployed. The differences in coverage compared with the 1973 survey were:

- since 1974 unemployed people have been free to register either at careers offices or employment offices and a small number of those aged 18 and over choose the former (only eight per cent of those aged 18 to 19 and negligible numbers aged over 19);
- "Temporary registrants" were excluded in 1973 but included in 1976. These are registrants who are expected to get jobs quickly and for whom less information is recorded under the temporary registration procedure; in 1973 they accounted for less than two per cent of the unemployed total and in 1976 only about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the sample;
- in 1973, but not in June 1976, adult students registered for vacation employment were included in the unemployed. A small number, about one per cent of the sample, were included in the 1973 data. However, these were seeking short-term work and were excluded from certain analyses in the *Gazette* articles, including those showing prospects of obtaining long-term work.

The two samples thus had very similar coverage both to each other and to the unemployed as a whole aged 18 and over.

The number of men aged 18 and over registered as unemployed with ESA and PER on July 8, 1976, nine days

after the survey date, was about 878,900 and for women, the figure was 245,300. Allowing for an increase in the level of the count between the two dates, the sample size was close to 1/60 of the appropriate total unemployed for both men and women.

The registration records in local offices are generally held in occupation sequence (CODOT\* classification). To avoid obtaining a biased sample of occupations, each local office was assigned a starting number in the range 1 to 60 and selected every 60th registrant starting at the starting number.

Local office staff completed a questionnaire for each unemployed registrant selected and placed a "follow-up card" in his registration record.† The follow-up card was completed as the registrant left the register during the following six months or in January 1977 if still unemployed. The data from these two documents were brought together on a computer file for analysis.

The questionnaires and follow-up cards did not contain the names of the registrants in the sample, who were identifiable for the purposes of queries outside the local office only by a serial number.

#### The survey questions

A majority of the questions are factual and available from information in the registration records. They cover the characteristics compiled in the regular unemployment statistics and data on previous spells of unemployment, submissions to employers for jobs, and whether seeking long-term work, full-time work. Also, as previously mentioned, assessments were sought on attitude towards full-time work and prospects of obtaining long-term work. Questions on training history covering apprenticeships and on the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) and other sponsored courses were included.

Two additional pieces of information were collected in respect of registrants aged 55 to 64; the amount of any occupational pension being received; and whether unemployment benefit (including supplementary allowance) or national insurance credits were being received. It was necessary for local offices to contact registrants for this information.

For those leaving the register by January 7, 1977, the follow up card provides data on the reason for leaving.

Since 1974, the records of registrations in local offices of the ESA and PER have been held separately from the records of claims for unemployment benefit which are the responsibility of the Department's unemployment benefit offices. Information on an unemployed person in one set of records cannot be so readily matched with that in the other as was the case in 1973 without a significant and costly effort in clearing queries, particularly bearing in mind the high turnover of these records. For this reason the information collected in 1973 on benefit and credit position, number

\* The Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (see the *Gazette*, January 1972, pages 3-5).

† It was not possible for local office staff in five offices in north east London to participate in the survey, because of pressures of work associated with implementation of a computerised system for registration and job vacancy matching. The returns from a group of offices in London closely matched in terms of age, sex and duration characteristics of the unemployed were input in their place. The total adult unemployed involved was about 1 per cent and is unlikely to have affected the results of the survey significantly at Great Britain level and for most purposes at regional level.

of dependents and weekly benefit was not covered in the 1976 survey.

#### Answers to the survey questions

Table 1 (page 567) gives the questions as they appeared on the survey forms completed by local office staff and the totals in each cell for men and women separately.

Some of the data can be compared with the regular statistics, though not for exactly the same date. These comparisons indicate that for practical purposes the sample is representative of the adult unemployment register at the date of the survey.

The sample figures were grossed up to the totals of unemployed at employment offices on July 8, 1976; 878,900 men and 245,300 women aged 18 and over. These are also given in table 1.

#### Prospects of obtaining work and attitude to work

The information was obtained by subjective assessments by local office staff based on the registration records and, where applicable, personal knowledge of the registrant. This should be borne in mind when comparing data between regions, for example, or between the 1973 and 1976 surveys, since the different labour market conditions prevailing may have influenced the results.

Table 2 (page 570) shows the cross-classification between attitude to work and prospects of obtaining work for the 14,299 men in the sample. Of these, 1,663 were recorded as seeking short-term or part-time work in questions nine, 10 and 13 and are not analysed by prospects.

The results of the questions on attitude to work and prospects of obtaining work may be interpreted more readily by comparison with those from the 1973 survey. It is to be expected that with the much higher level of unemployment in 1976 there would be a higher proportion of those with greater enthusiasm for work, and with better prospects perhaps limited by scarcer job opportunities.

A broad summary of table 2 (table I) is shown together with the corresponding figures from 1973 both as percentages and as grossed up totals.

The 1976 composition may be summarised by saying that (excluding those seeking part-time or short-term work) 53 per cent of men were assessed as having good, fair or reasonable prospects of finding work (though in some cases limited by local opportunities) and being keen to find work; another 21 per cent were keen to find work but had poor prospects; another 24 per cent had poor prospects and were somewhat unenthusiastic for work. For women, the percentage compositions were 69, 16 and 13 respectively.

The biggest increases in the totals and proportions are among those with reasonable prospects but for limited local opportunities (141,000 men and 58,000 women) and those with good or fair prospects (119,000 men and 62,000 women). These figures include only a very small proportion judged somewhat unenthusiastic towards work. This increase, of 380,000, is nearly three-quarters of the increase in the total of men and women seeking full-time, long-term work (516,000).

The proportion of men judged keen for work but with poor prospects fell from 29 per cent in 1973 to 21 per cent in 1976, and for women from 25 per cent to 16 per cent.

Table 1

	Numbers '000		Per cent composition	
	1973	1976	1973	1976
<b>MEN (seeking full-time, long-term work)</b>				
Good or fair prospects				
keen*	105	221	25	29
somewhat unenthusiastic	4	7	1	1
Reasonable prospects but for limited local opportunities				
keen*	54	189	13	24
somewhat unenthusiastic	3	9	1	1
Poor prospects†				
keen*	119	164	29	21
somewhat unenthusiastic	129	186	31	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>WOMEN (seeking full-time, long-term work)</b>				
Good or fair prospects				
keen*	23	83	36	38
somewhat unenthusiastic	1	3	2	1
Reasonable prospects but with limited local opportunities				
keen*	10	66	15	30
somewhat unenthusiastic	1	2	1	1
Poor prospects†				
keen*	16	35	25	16
somewhat unenthusiastic	14	27	22	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Includes those assessed as "obviously keen for work" or "no reason to doubt that would take suitable job if offered".

† Includes those with "poor" prospects and those with "reasonable prospects but probably unable to hold down a job".

The corresponding numbers for men were 119,000 and 164,000, and for women 16,000 and 35,000.

The proportion of men judged somewhat unenthusiastic for work and with poor prospects fell from about 31 per cent in 1973 to 24 per cent in 1976, and for women from 22 per cent to 13 per cent. The corresponding numbers for men were 129,000 and 186,000 and for women 14,000 and 27,000.

The increase in each of those two groups of men and women with poor prospects between 1973 and 1976 accounted for only about one-eighth of the increase in all men and women seeking full-time, long-term work.

Overall there has been an increase since 1973 in the proportion of unemployed men assessed as keen from 67 per cent to 74 per cent, and for women from 75 per cent to 85 per cent.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of men seeking short-term work, and the proportion (after excluding adult students from the 1973 data) has risen from 6 per cent to 11 per cent or in total from 28,000 to 98,000 in the 1976 data.

The detailed figures in table 2 when grossed up show that in comparison with the corresponding figures from the 1973 data:

- the grossed up number of men with poor prospects "due mainly to general attitude to work" have shown the greatest increase, rising from 65,000 to 105,000;



- the grossed up numbers of men whose attitude was assessed as somewhat unenthusiastic have increased in each of the three subgroups, but the largest increase was among those "reluctant to accept the discipline of work", rising from 65,000 to 116,000; part of this increase is included also in the increase in the group with poor prospects due mainly to general attitude to work;
- the grossed up number of men with poor prospects due mainly to age or physical or mental condition or a combination have remained at approximately the same level (about 135,000).

#### Variation by age and duration of unemployment

Prospects of obtaining work and keenness for work are likely to be less among men who have been unemployed for a long time rather than a short time. Variation may also arise between different age groups. Table 3 (page 571) shows a broad summary of prospects of obtaining work by attitude towards work for four age groups and three intervals of duration of unemployment. It relates to men seeking long-term, full-time work.

The table shows:

- for all age groups, the proportion with good or fair prospects declines as duration lengthens;
- for all age groups, the proportion with reasonable prospects (but with limited local opportunities) declines in the longer durations;
- among these two groups with better prospects the proportion assessed as unenthusiastic is very small for all ages and durations;
- for all ages, the proportion with poor prospects increases as duration lengthens; the increase is much more marked for those assessed as unenthusiastic than those assessed as keen;
- the most marked variation of prospects with age is between those over 55 and the younger men; much higher proportions of younger men are assessed with good, fair or reasonable prospects, for all durations;
- there is little variation between the younger three age groups within each duration interval;
- variation of keenness with age is not great; within each duration interval there is a tendency for men over 55 to be somewhat keener, despite their generally poorer prospects.

In comparison with the 1973 data, some similar patterns have emerged:

- prospects decline as duration lengthens for a given age group;
- keenness declines as duration lengthens for a given age group.

A possible explanation for these connections is that those with poorer prospects, and likewise those who are somewhat unenthusiastic, tend to have longer spells of unemployment. An alternative explanation is that it is lengthening unemployment that causes keenness and prospects to decline. It cannot be decided from a survey of this type how much each explanation contributes to the pattern.

The variation of prospects with age for men under 55 within each duration interval is much less marked than in 1973.

More detailed data of prospects by age and prospects by duration are given in tables 4 and 5 (page 572). The analysis by duration excludes men aged 55 and over, because, as has been seen already, the pattern of their prospects is very different compared with younger men.

#### Interpretation of the prospects data

As an aid to interpreting the prospects data in the 1976 survey, and perhaps evaluating its quality, comparisons can be made with certain of the regularly compiled unemployment statistics.

From the regular statistics it is known that in January 1976, about 400,000 unemployed men had a duration of unemployment of up to three months. By July 1976, about 297,000 of these had left the register leaving about 103,000 unemployed men with a duration over six months and up to nine months. The proportion leaving within the six months was thus 74 per cent and it is likely that a large number of these men left for employment (the results of the follow-up of registrants in the survey throws further light on this).

In a broad sense, it is not unreasonable to expect that groups (by age, duration or geographical area, for example) with a high proportion leaving the register may also be assessed as having a high proportion with good, fair or reasonable prospects in the survey data. This section presents comparisons of these data.

The comparisons are made using data from the regular statistics linking January and July 1976, a six month period preceding the survey date. Full analyses by age and duration are produced every six months, so a possible alternative period was July 1976 to January 1977. The former was chosen for two reasons. First, assessments by local office staff in the survey arguably may have been influenced as much by labour market conditions in the immediate past as by their expectations of what might occur in the period following the survey. Secondly, for ease of comparison with the 1973 data, the later period was ruled out because no statistics of age and duration were available for January 1974.

The proportion leaving the register between January and July 1976 varies markedly with duration of unemployment and age at January. These proportions measured at different dates over a long period are systematically higher for younger age groups and shorter durations. R. F. Fowler's study\* of a "stationary unemployment register" (based on data of the unemployed in 1961-65) also showed that the probability of leaving the register decreased as unemployment lengthened.

More recent estimates using similar methods and other data on duration of unemployment were published in the *Gazette*, February 1973, pages 111-16.

Table II below shows the percentages of men leaving the register between January and July 1976 by four age groups and three duration intervals. Against each are also the percentages of men in the 1976 survey having good or fair prospects; and having good, fair or reasonable prospects

\* *Duration of unemployment on the register of wholly unemployed.* R. F. Fowler. *Studies in Official Statistics Research Series No. 1.* HMSO. 1968.

Table II  
Men, Great Britain

	1976 survey data		Regular unemployment statistics
	Men seeking full-time, long-term work		
	Prospects of obtaining work		By age and duration in January 1976; percentage leaving by July 1976
	Good or fair	Good or fair or reasonable*	
	(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Age 18-24			
duration 0-3	46	72	81
(months) 3-6	38	69	69
6 and over	21	46	54
all	36	63	72
Age 25-34			
duration 0-3	49	78	77
(months) 3-6	35	73	63
6 and over	20	46	45
all	35	65	65
Age 35-54			
duration 0-3	41	72	73
(months) 3-6	35	70	56
6 and over	18	39	35
all	29	56	55
Age 55 and over			
duration 0-3	19	33	53
(months) 3-6	10	21	44
6 and over	4	13	31
all	9	19	39
All ages, 18 and over			
duration 0-3	43	70	74
(months) 3-6	33	65	60
6 and over	16	37	39
all	29	55	59

\* "Reasonable" refers to men assessed as having reasonable prospects but with limited local opportunities.

but with limited local opportunities.

The three columns show some broad similarities. The percentages all decrease as duration increases for each age group. Comparing age groups, the percentages for men aged 55 and over are noticeably less than for younger men.

In drawing a conclusion, it should be borne in mind that while high proportions of those with good, fair or reasonable prospects of obtaining work may leave the register in a six month period, a smaller proportion of those with poor prospects will also leave the register in the period, whether for employment or for other reasons. This is discussed in the later section on the follow up data.

The table above provides a useful check on the consistency of the prospects data. It has already been noted that there is agreement in the movement of the percentages as duration lengthens. A comparison of the data by age is possible by comparing the percentage leaving the register for different ages with the same percentage having good or fair, and reasonable prospects. There is broad agreement especially across the three younger age groups. The assessment of prospects for men aged 55 and over is rather lower in relation to their likelihood of leaving the register than for younger men.

The variation by age for younger men is also of interest. The proportion of men aged 18-24 leaving the register is

higher than for men aged 25-34 within each duration interval. But, in contrast, the proportions assessed as having good, fair or reasonable prospects is lower for the two short durations. A likely explanation is the increased tendency for men aged 18-24 to experience repeated spells of unemployment. The results of question six of the survey show that 45 per cent of men aged 18-24 with duration under three months had had one or more spells of registered unemployment in the year up to June 1976 compared with 38 per cent for men aged 25-54 and 23 per cent for men aged 55 and over. This tendency is also indicated by the higher proportion assessed as having reasonable prospects but unlikely to hold down a job; 10 per cent for men aged 18-24 compared with six per cent for men aged 25-34 and four per cent for men aged 35-54.

The overall conclusion is that the assessments of prospects by age and duration are broadly consistent with the proportions observed to leave the register in a six month period. Detailed analysis of the follow-up survey will provide a further check on the prospects data.

#### Variation of prospects by region

The sample data may be examined to look for variation of prospects by region reflecting the regional variation of labour market conditions and the composition of the unemployed. Table 7 (page 573) shows the survey results.

On the whole it shows a broad similarity between regions in the distribution by prospects, the percentage with good or fair prospects varying between 20 per cent in East Anglia and South West and 30 per cent in South East. This result was noted in the 1973 survey and from a rather differently worded question in the 1964 survey.

One source of variation in column (1)—those seeking short-term or part-time work—and column (6)—those with poor prospects due mainly to age—is the age structure of the unemployed. A large proportion of these are men aged 55 and over, among whom there is considerable variation by region. In July 1976, the percentage of men aged 55 and over out of the total aged 18 and over ranged from 17 per cent in North West, 18 per cent in Scotland to 27 per cent in East Anglia and 28 per cent in the South West.

Closer analysis of the regular regional statistics of unemployment by age and duration throws some further light on these results. The regional proportions of men with good or fair prospects in the 1976 survey by age are compared with the proportions leaving the total register in the period January-July 1976, by age (Table III, page 564).

This table shows that despite wide differences in the percentage unemployment rates between the regions (5.7 to 9.8), the percentages of the January 1976 register leaving by July are quite close. In the three age groups under 55 they are within seven percentage points of the figures for Great Britain, a narrower spread than for the unemployment rate, though the spread becomes wider with the older age groups. This illustrates the fact that there was considerable movement on and off the register in all regions, especially among younger age groups, though on the whole it is easier to obtain work in the regions with lowest levels of unemployment.

Examination of the data for each region shows that broadly similar relationships are found to the relationship for Great Britain between the proportion with good or fair



**Table III**  
Males, Great Britain

Region	Unem- ployed excluding school leavers, percentage rate July 1976	1976 survey data							
		Percentage of men seeking full-time, long-term work with good or fair prospects, by age				Percentage of register by age in January 1976 leaving by July 1976			
		18-24	25-34	35-54	55 and over	18-24	25-34	35-54	55 and over
South East	5.2	40	40	37	13	77	68	62	46
East Anglia	5.6	38	32	24	5	77	71	62	41
South West	7.5	28	28	27	7	74	67	60	38
West Midlands	6.7	36	37	29	9	70	63	52	40
East Midlands	5.6	41	41	34	2	73	66	55	34
Yorkshire and Humberside	6.4	34	35	25	9	71	67	55	35
North West	8.4	32	29	23	9	67	58	49	40
North	8.2	32	29	23	5	69	64	50	29
Wales	8.1	37	32	29	11	70	62	53	34
Scotland	8.1	38	39	29	8	73	65	52	37
Great Britain	6.6	36	35	29	9	72	65	55	39

prospects and the proportion by age in January 1976 leaving the register by July. However some variations from the relationship for Great Britain persist, no doubt influenced by the varying structure of the unemployed across regions.

#### Comparison of the prospects data with the 1973 survey

Unemployment in July 1973 was at a low level compared with recent years (2.5 per cent rate, seasonally adjusted) whereas in July 1976 it reached a relatively high level (5.4 per cent rate, seasonally adjusted). When considering the results of the prospects data in the two surveys, two influences affecting the proportions assessed as having better prospects can be taken into account.

On the one hand, the unemployed in 1976 probably included a higher proportion of those better qualified for, or suited to, employment than in 1973. This would tend to increase the proportion in 1976 assessed as having better prospects ignoring the availability of job opportunities. On the other hand, job opportunities were scarcer, and the assessment of an individual's prospects in 1976 should have reflected this also. This would tend to decrease the proportion in 1976 assessed as having better prospects.

#### Prospects by occupation groups

In both the surveys, an analysis of prospects by six broad occupational groups\* shows that for men in two groups (clerical and related occupations and general labourers), the proportion with good, fair or reasonable prospects is markedly less than for the other four which contain more skilled or qualified men. The totals of the unemployed registered at employment offices in each of the six groups are compiled and published in the *Gazette* each quarter. The figures show that the smallest percentage increases in the numbers of men in the six groups between June 1973 and June 1976 have been for general labourers and clerical and related occupations. Nevertheless, these two groups accounted for half the total of unemployed registered at employment offices in June 1976. The figures are given in table IV, page 565.

This table shows that proportions in the 1976 data with good or fair prospects are very similar to, if slightly below,

the proportions in the 1973 data for the four groups (excluding general labourers and clerical and related occupations). For these latter two groups the proportion increased between 1973 and 1976, though for general labourers the increase was marginal.

On the other hand, the proportion with reasonable prospects increased in all six groups. The largest increases came in the groups with the largest percentage increase between 1973 and 1976 in the numbers unemployed. These are the occupational groups that include skilled or qualified men notably craft occupations and other manual occupations, excluding general labourers.

This accords with expectations in the sense that the higher level of unemployment in 1976 has affected men with better prospects of employment.

#### Prospects and the proportions leaving the register

In a previous section the relationship in the 1976 data was investigated between the percentage with good, fair or reasonable prospects (but with limited local opportunities), and the percentage leaving the register between January and July 1976. Local office staff in preparing assessments of prospects were instructed to take account of *current* labour market conditions, so it is interesting to see whether the assessments in the two years were consistent.

The overall picture as would be expected shows that compared with 1973 there has been a deterioration in job opportunities. Whereas in 1973, 67 per cent of the unemployed aged 18 and over in January left the register by July, in 1976 the proportion was 59 per cent. This means that on average it took an individual longer to leave the register in 1976 than in 1973.

The follow-up survey provides data on the proportions that actually left the register in the period up to January 7, 1977. These can be compared with the follow-up data from the 1973 survey. In 1973, the follow-up questions were a

\* The unemployed are classified according to occupations they are seeking, which may differ from those in which previously employed. The six broad occupational groups are defined in terms of the list of key occupations for statistical purposes. The data for June 1976 were published in the *Gazette*, August 1976, page 851.

**Table IV** Unemployed males registered at employment offices, Great Britain

Occupational group	Total numbers		Percentage increase between 1973 and 1976	Sample survey data			
	June 1973	June 1976		Percentage of men aged 18 and over seeking long-term work, by prospects			
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	Good or fair 1973 (per cent)	1976 (per cent)	Reasonable* 1973 (per cent)	1976 (per cent)
<b>Non-manual</b>							
Managerial and professional	31.3	56.8	81	39	38	28	38
Clerical and related	50.5	74.2	47	14	25	10	15
Other non-manual occupations	10.4	23.6	127	40	38	17	30
<b>Manual</b>							
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	48.0	141.2	194	41	37	21	36
Other manual occupations (excluding general labourers)	89.1	230.6	159	36	33	16	29
General labourers	223.7	361.4	62	20	22	10	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>453.1</b>	<b>887.9</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>

\* "Reasonable" here means reasonable but with limited local opportunities.

little different† but a fairly narrow range of values can be given. The comparable figure is likely to be nearer the higher percentage.

**Table V** Men, Great Britain

Prospects of obtaining long-term work	1976 survey	1973 survey
	Percentage of sample leaving register by January 7, 1977* per cent	Estimated percentage of sample leaving register by January 1974* per cent
Good	75	80-87
Fair	64	71-77
Reasonable but with limited local opportunities	62	63-70
Poor†	44	44-49
Seeking short-term work	60	65-73
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>55-61</b>

\* Including those transferring to another employment office.  
† Includes "reasonable but probably unable to hold down a job".

Table V shows that in all the groups, the proportion leaving the register in the six month period has decreased between 1973 and 1976. Slightly greater decreases have come among those with good or fair prospects. Another way of stating this is that a man assessed as having good or fair prospects in 1976 took on average longer to leave the register than in 1973.

It can be concluded that the proportion of men assessed as having good, fair or reasonable prospects increased between 1973 and 1976 as the high levels of unemployment affected better qualified men. However, with the scarcer job opportunities, it took longer in 1976 for a man with good, fair or reasonable prospects to leave the register than for the corresponding group in 1973.

#### Follow-up survey

The follow up survey provides information on whether the registrant was still unemployed on January 7, 1977, and for those that had left the register the reason for leaving and the date.

The results show that 29 per cent of the sample of men were known to have left the register for employment, including seven per cent placed with employers by ESA employment offices. Under five per cent of the sample left the register due to sickness, death or retirement. For 19 per cent of the sample, other reasons were given or the reason was unknown. A proportion of these probably also found employment. Forty-four per cent of the sample were still unemployed on January 7, 1977, six months after the initial survey.

When interpreting the reasons for leaving the register, it should be noted that these results are not representative of the total flow of registrants at employment offices off the unemployment register. This is because the total flow contains a higher proportion of registrants who are unemployed for short spells and who consequently account for a much smaller proportion of the register on a particular day.

Table 10 (page 574) shows the cross analysis of the reason for leaving the register against prospects of obtaining work. The table is summarised by table VI.

These results show that a much greater proportion of men in the sample with good, fair or reasonable prospects left the register for employment, compared with those with poor prospects. Table 10 shows that a higher proportion of those with good prospects left for employment than of those with fair or reasonable prospects between whom there is little difference. The conclusion is that the local office assessments of prospects were to a reasonable extent justified by movements off the register in the six months following the initial survey. Nevertheless, a proportion of those assessed as having good, fair or reasonable prospects was still unemployed after six months.

#### Pensions

Table 9 (page 574) shows the amounts of occupational pension being received by unemployed men aged 55-64 in the

† Note: In 1973, the follow up questions were: whether unemployed in January 1974 (irrespective of interruptions in the spell from June 1973); whether in employment at any time between June 1973 and January 1974.



**Table VI**  
**Unemployed men, Great Britain, June 1976** per cent

	Prospects of obtaining long-term work			Seeking short-term work	Total
	Good or fair	Reasonable*	Poor†		
Still unemployed on January 7, 1977	33	38	56	40	44
Reason for leaving the register					
employment	40	38	19	19	29
sick, died, retired, left labour force, became self-employed	3	4	5	19	6
other reasons or not known	22	18	16	20	19
Transferred to another employment office	2	2	2	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Reasonable but with limited local opportunities.  
† Poor, or reasonable but unlikely to hold down a job.

sample and whether unemployment benefit, supplementary allowances or National Insurance credits were being received. Under 6.5 per cent of men were receiving a pension and information was not discovered for about three per cent. In a small number of cases (0.3 per cent of the total) the man left the register before his pension position could be obtained.

When grossed up to give figures for the total unemployment register in July 1976, it is estimated that there were about 75,000 unemployed men receiving an occupational pension, and about 2,000 women (after including an allowance for those whose pension position was not discovered). The estimate for men is above the corresponding figure of 50,000 from the 1973 data and the estimate of 60,000 presented in the 1972 White Paper on\* unemployment statistics relating to the end of 1972.

In the 1976 data, 49 per cent of unemployed men aged 60-64 were receiving a pension, compared with figures of 46 per cent in the 1973 data and 50 per cent in January 1971 (the data upon which the estimate in the White Paper was based).

The proportion of occupational pensioners receiving unemployment benefit or supplementary allowances in 1976 was 65 per cent, with 32 per cent in receipt of national insurance credits. In 1973 the proportions were respectively 58 per cent and 40 per cent. The majority of those receiving national insurance credits have duration over one year. The decrease in the proportion receiving credits is attributable largely to a decrease in the proportion of occupational pensioners with longer duration of unemployment, an effect of the increase in the level of unemployment (seen in nearly all age groups). Inflation may also have contributed by increasing the proportion able to claim supplementary allowance after unemployment benefit is exhausted.

#### Submissions to employers for job vacancies

When an unemployed registrant is submitted to an employer for a job vacancy during traditional placement work the submission is recorded on the registration documents. However, under the "self-service" system now operating in many employment offices and all jobcentres, self-service submissions are recorded in much less detail and the information is not normally recorded on the

\* Unemployment Statistics. Report of an inter departmental working party. Cmnd 5157.

registrant's documents. In the self-service system, job vacancies are displayed for unemployed (and employed) job-seekers to study; local office staff put the job-seeker in contact with the employer. Self-service is not operated by the Professional and Executive Recruitment.

The data on submissions shown at question 11 in table 1 (page 567), therefore do not include self-service submissions. It is estimated that in the six month period to June 4, 1976 there were about 530,000 of these. Some led to placings or related to unemployed men or women who subsequently left the register, but some represent unrecorded submissions of unemployed persons on the register in June 1976.

The data on submissions relate only to unsuccessful attempts to place the unemployed in work. From the regular unemployment statistics\* the number of placings by employment offices in the six months to June 4, 1976 was 605,000 (of whom 401,000 were males) out of a total leaving the register at employment offices of about two million† (including 1.4 million males).

The data show that in the sample of men (excluding the small proportion for whom information was not known) 17 per cent had had one job submission in the current spell of unemployment, 13 per cent had had two or more and 70 per cent had had none.

The data at question 11 were also analysed for those offices where self-service methods had not been introduced by June 1976, and in these offices the proportion with one submission was 18 per cent and two or more 15 per cent. These are a little above the figures for the whole sample.

The proportions in 1973 were a little higher; 19 per cent with one submission and 18 per cent with two or more submissions. The self-service system was not in operation at that time. It is an interesting result that the proportions in the two surveys are so close; despite the poorer job opportunities and higher registers in 1976, a similar proportion of the unemployed had been submitted to job vacancies in their current spell.

The following table shows the proportion of men not submitted in the current spell by age and duration.

**Table VII Percentage of men unemployed in June 1976 not submitted in current**

Duration for a vacancy	Age				All ages
	18-24	25-34	35-54	55 and over	
0-4 weeks	77	80	83	87	80
4-13 weeks	70	69	72	86	73
13-26 weeks	65	64	66	86	69
26-52 weeks	60	60	61	83	66
52 weeks and over	57	57	60	80	66
All durations	67	66	67	83	70

As duration increases, the proportion decreases; however, the characteristics of the unemployed are different for different durations. For example, it will be recalled from the analysis of the prospects data, that the proportion with good or fair prospects declines with duration, the implication being that a greater proportion of those with good prospects leave the register and tend not to appear in the longer duration categories. There is also a tendency for the proportions with no submission to increase as age increases, especially over 55 years.

\* See the Gazette, June 1976, pages 610-619 and August 1976, pages 852-861.

† See the Gazette, September 1976, pages 976-987.

**Table 1 Survey questions and answers**

	MEN (aged 18 and over)			WOMEN (aged 18 and over)		
	Sample number	Per cent of total males	Sample number grossed to July 1976 total*	Sample number	Per cent of total females	Sample number grossed to July 1976 total*
<b>1 Industry in which last employed</b>	These are coded using the MLH and CODOT detail, which results are available on request					
<b>2 Main occupation for which registered</b>						
<b>3 Sex</b>	14,299	100.0	878,900	3,932	100.0	245,300
<b>4 Age last birthday</b>						
18-19	957	6.7	58,800	754	19.2	47,050
20-24	2,530	17.7	155,500	1,155	29.4	72,050
25-34	3,447	24.1	211,850	823	20.9	51,350
35-44	2,387	16.7	146,700	428	10.9	26,700
45-54	2,045	14.3	125,700	502	12.8	31,300
55-59	915	6.4	56,250	266	6.8	16,850
60-64	1,988	13.9	122,200	4	0.1	—
65 and over	30	0.2	1,850	—	—	—
<b>5 Duration of current spell of registered unemployment†</b>						
Up to 1 week	341	2.4	20,950	116	3.0	7,250
1-4 weeks	1,705	11.9	104,800	614	15.6	38,300
4-13 weeks	3,275	22.9	201,300	1,097	27.9	68,450
13-26 weeks	2,790	19.5	171,500	898	22.8	56,000
26-52 weeks	2,985	20.9	183,500	763	19.4	47,600
52-104 weeks	1,981	13.9	121,750	326	8.3	20,350
Over 104 weeks	1,222	8.6	75,100	118	3.0	7,350
<b>6 Number of spells of registered unemployment in previous 12 months (including current spell)‡</b>						
1 spell	10,709	74.9	666,950	3,054	77.7	194,700
2 spells	2,509	17.6	156,250	606	15.4	38,650
3 spells	590	4.1	36,750	132	3.4	8,400
4 spells or more	304	2.1	18,950	56	1.4	3,550
Not known	187	1.3	*	84	2.1	*
<b>7 Claimant/non-claimant§</b>						
Claimant	14,028	98.1	862,250	3,517	89.4	219,400
Non-claimant	271	1.9	16,650	415	10.6	25,900
<b>8 Disablement status</b>						
Registered disabled section 1	1,027	7.2	63,150	147	3.7	9,150
Unregistered disabled	681	4.8	41,850	152	3.9	9,500
Neither	12,591	88.1	773,900	3,633	92.4	226,650
<b>9 Availability for short or long-term work  </b>						
Seeks long-term work	12,698	88.8	780,500	3,560	90.5	222,100
Seek short-term work only because:						
Waiting to start new job	200	1.4	12,300	68	1.7	4,250
Training already arranged	118	0.8	7,250	58	1.5	3,600
Seasonal worker	31	0.2	1,900	7	0.2	450
Nearing retirement	999	7.0	61,400	70	1.8	4,350
Family reasons	8	0.1	500	69	1.8	4,300
Other reasons	245	1.7	15,050	100	2.5	6,250
<b>10 Available for full-time work (over 30 hours per week)?</b>						
Yes	14,257	99.7	876,300	3,839	97.6	239,500
No	42	0.3	2,600	93	2.4	5,800
<b>11 Number of recorded submissions for jobs in current spell of unemployment (excluding self-service submissions)</b>						
None	9,779	68.4	615,450	2,457	62.5	155,400
One	2,399	16.8	151,000	778	19.8	49,200
Two	918	6.4	57,800	319	8.1	20,200
Three	374	2.6	23,550	151	3.8	9,550
Four or more	495	3.5	31,150	173	4.4	10,950
Not known	334	2.3	*	54	1.4	*



Table 1 (continued) Survey questions and answers

	MEN (aged 18 and over)			WOMEN (aged 18 and over)		
	Sample number	Per cent of total males	Sample number grossed to July 1976 total*	Sample number	Per cent of total females	Sample number grossed to July 1976 total*
<b>12 Country of birth<sup>†</sup></b>						
GB and Northern Ireland	13,268	92.8	815,550	3,666	93.2	228,700
New Commonwealth						
African	184	1.3	11,300	63	1.6	3,950
West Indies	215	1.5	13,200	63	1.6	3,950
India	161	1.1	9,900	65	1.7	4,050
Pakistan and Bangladesh	132	0.9	8,100	6	0.2	1,000
Others	41	0.3	2,500	10	0.3	1,000
All other countries	298	2.1	18,300	59	1.5	3,700
<b>13 Prospects of obtaining long-term work</b>						
Not applicable because seeking short-term work <sup>  </sup> only	1,532	10.7	94,150	363	9.2	22,650
Good	1,085	7.6	66,700	434	11.0	27,100
Fair	2,640	18.5	162,250	962	24.5	60,000
Reasonable but:						
Limited local opportunities	3,227	22.6	198,350	1,130	28.7	70,500
Probably unable to hold down a job	714	5.0	43,900	96	2.4	6,000
Poor mainly due to:						
Age	979	6.9	60,200	113	2.9	7,050
Physical and/or mental condition	857	6.0	52,700	216	5.5	13,500
Combination of age and physical and/or mental condition	478	3.3	29,400	74	1.9	4,600
Personality problems	199	1.4	12,250	45	1.1	2,800
General attitude to work	1,714	12.0	105,350	226	5.8	14,100
Experience of skill not acceptable to employers	271	1.9	16,650	77	2.0	4,800
Other reasons	603	4.2	37,050	196	5.0	12,250
<b>14 Attitude to work</b>						
Obviously keen for work	1,995	14.0	122,600	774	19.7	48,300
No reason to doubt would take suitable job if offered	8,425	58.9	517,850	2,539	64.6	158,400
Somewhat unenthusiastic for work because:						
Wage would be unlikely to exceed income while unemployed	491	3.4	30,200	22	0.6	1,350
Reluctant to accept discipline of work	1,959	13.7	120,400	259	6.6	16,150
Other reasons	1,429	10.0	87,850	338	8.6	21,100
<b>15 Has the registrant served an apprenticeship in the occupation for which registered (aged under 30 only)**</b>						
Yes	471	3.3	24,750	49	1.3	2,750
No	2,006	14.0	105,300	709	18.0	39,450
Not known	269	1.9	*	50	1.3	*
Not applicable:						
Trade/occupation inappropriate	4,035	28.2	211,800	1,930	49.1	107,350
Aged 30 or over	7,518	52.6	537,050	1,194	30.4	95,750
<b>16 Has a TOPS or other TSA sponsored course been EITHER completed successfully OR applied for?</b>						
No	12,235	85.6	813,900	3,459	88.0	228,650
Not known	1,087	7.6	*	221	5.6	*
Yes:						
(i) Course completed						
Was trade related to occupation for which registered?						
Yes	312	2.2	20,900	116	3.0	7,650
No	104	0.7	7,000	11	0.3	750
Not known	3	0.0	*	—	—	—
(ii) No course completed (or not known whether completed) but an application made—result:						
Rejected	122	0.9	8,100	17	0.4	1,100
Accepted	156	1.1	10,400	33	0.8	2,200
Not known or pending	280	2.0	18,650	75	1.9	4,950

Table 1 (continued) Survey questions and answers

	MEN (aged 18 and over)			WOMEN (aged 18 and over)		
	Sample number	Per cent of total males	Sample number grossed to July 1976 total*	Sample number	Per cent of total females	Sample number grossed to July 1976 total*
<b>17 Pension (per week) if any, from previous employers (aged 55-64 only)**</b>						
None	1,422	9.9	114,600	186	4.7	16,350
Up to £4.99	144	1.0	11,600	6	0.1	—
£5-£9.99	117	0.8	9,450	4	0.1	—
£10-£19.99	211	1.5	17,000	4	0.1	1,950
£20-£34.99	235	1.6	18,950	8	0.2	—
£35-£49.99	118	0.8	9,500	2	0.1	—
£50 or more	94	0.7	7,600	—	—	—
Not known:						
Left register before pension information could be obtained	41	0.3	*	7	0.2	*
Other reasons	452	3.2	*	41	1.0	*
Not applicable (not aged 55-64)	11,465	80.2	690,200	3,674	93.4	227,000
<b>18 Whether in receipt of UB, SA or NI credits (aged 55-64 only)**§</b>						
In receipt of:						
Unemployment benefit or supplementary allowance	2,090	14.6	150,550	185	4.7	14,800
NI credits, but no UB or SA	487	3.4	35,100	32	0.8	2,550
Neither UB, SA nor NI credits	42	0.3	3,050	12	0.3	950
Not known:						
Left register before pension information could be obtained	40	0.3	*	6	0.2	*
Other reasons	175	1.2	*	23	0.6	*
Not applicable (not aged 55-64)	11,465	80.2	690,200	3,674	93.4	227,000
<b>FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS<sup>††</sup></b>						
<b>1 Whether registration has lapsed by January 7, 1977</b>						
Still registered as unemployed	6,235	44.5	390,850	1,445	37.6	92,150
Registration ceased—reason for leaving register						
Found work: placed by ESA	984	7.0	61,700	272	7.1	17,350
Found work: other	3,061	21.8	191,900	756	19.7	48,200
Sick	393	2.8	24,650	127	3.3	8,100
Died	10	0.1	650	3	0.1	200
Retired	238	1.7	14,900	23	0.6	1,450
Left labour force for other reasons	34	0.2	2,100	49	1.3	3,150
Became self-employed	145	1.0	9,100	5	0.1	300
Other reasons or not known	2,609	18.6	163,550	1,043	27.1	66,550
Transferred to another employment office	312	2.2	19,550	123	3.2	7,850
<b>2 Registration ceased or transferred to another employment office: month in which left the register</b>						
June 1976	623	4.4	39,050	185	4.8	11,800
July 1976	2,169	15.5	135,950	650	16.9	41,450
August 1976	1,531	10.9	95,950	463	12.0	29,550
September 1976	1,290	9.2	80,850	414	10.8	26,400
October 1976	925	6.6	58,000	278	7.2	17,750
November 1976	681	4.9	42,700	253	6.6	16,150
December 1976	336	2.4	21,050	109	2.8	6,950
January 1977	149	1.1	9,350	30	0.8	1,900
Not known	82	0.6	5,150	19	0.5	1,200
Still registered as unemployed in January 1977	6,235	44.5	390,850	1,445	37.6	92,150

## Notes:

\* The sample totals, excluding where indicated those "not known", have been grossed to the appropriate unemployment total for July 1976. The grossed up totals are rounded to the nearest 50, but are subject to wider margins due to sampling variance and the method of treating "not known" cases.

† The timing of the survey, held on Tuesday for administrative reasons, reduced the number in the sample with a duration of up to one week, but only marginally affected the numbers in other groups.

‡ The number of spells of unemployment includes the current spell and all other spells of unemployment completely within the 12 months prior to the survey date.

§ A claimant is a person who has registered for employment and has made a claim for unemployment benefit (UB), supplementary allowance (SA), or National Insurance (NI) credits. Included are some persons who are not receiving any benefit, for example claimants awaiting a decision on their claim.

|| Registrants specifying they are seeking work for a limited period under one year are considered to be seeking short-term work. Registrants are considered as available for long-term work if they would accept such work even if the nature of their job makes it unlikely that they would find long-term work, for example some construction workers.

¶ A registrant is classified as originating from a particular country under "New Commonwealth" if he or one of his parents was born in one of those countries. The remainder are classified as "Great Britain and Northern Ireland" or "All other countries" according to information held at local offices on their country of birth.

\*\* Where appropriate the unemployment total used for grossing relates to certain age groups: question 15, age under 30; questions 17 and 18, age 55-64. As all the female pensioners in the sample were aged 55-59, the estimate of 1,950 was obtained by grossing that part of the sample in the age group 55-59.

†† Follow up data were not received for 278 males (2 per cent) and 86 females (2 per cent) and are not shown in the table.



**Table 2 Prospects of obtaining long term work and attitude to work: unemployed men aged 18 and over: Great Britain, June 1976**

Prospects of obtaining long-term work	Attitude to work					Total
	Obviously keen for work	No reason to doubt that would take suitable job if offered	Somewhat unenthusiastic for work because			
			Wage would be unlikely to exceed income whilst unemployed	Reluctant to accept discipline of work	Other reasons	
<b>Men seeking long term, full time work</b>						
Good	608	458	3	5	7	1,081
Fair	392	2,142	26	45	30	2,635
Reasonable but: limited local opportunities probably unable to hold down a job	518	2,559	49	39	53	3,218
Poor, mainly due to: age	16	385	30	245	37	713
physical and/or mental condition	89	655	27	20	125	916
combination of age and physical and/or mental condition	82	480	33	127	127	849
personality problems	34	241	22	70	93	460
general attitude to work	11	49	8	96	33	197
experience or skill not acceptable to employers	3	66	202	1,121	316	1,708
other reasons	20	180	13	34	22	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>12,636</b>
Men seeking short term or part time work	179	895	61	72	456	1,663
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>8,425</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>14,299</b>

**Table 3 Prospects of obtaining work and attitude towards work by age and duration of unemployment: unemployed men (excluding those seeking short term or part time work), Great Britain, June 1976**

Age and duration of unemployment	Prospects of obtaining long term work						Total		Total
	Good or fair		Reasonable, but limited local opportunities		Poor*		Total		
	Attitude to work		Attitude to work		Attitude to work		Attitude to work		
	Keen†	Somewhat unenthusiastic	Keen†	Somewhat unenthusiastic	Keen†	Somewhat unenthusiastic	Keen†	Somewhat unenthusiastic	
<b>Duration of unemployment less than 13 weeks:</b>									
Age 18-24	662 (44.2)	19 (1.3)	387 (25.8)	15 (1.0)	200 (13.4)	215 (14.4)	1,249 (83.4)	249 (16.6)	1,498 (100)
Age 25-34	647 (48.4)	12 (0.9)	375 (28.0)	9 (0.7)	120 (9.0)	174 (13.0)	1,142 (85.4)	195 (14.6)	1,337 (100)
Age 35-54	584 (40.3)	11 (0.8)	437 (30.1)	16 (1.1)	235 (16.2)	167 (11.5)	1,256 (86.6)	194 (13.4)	1,450 (100)
Age 55+	87 (18.8)	—	63 (13.6)	4 (0.9)	258 (55.7)	51 (11.0)	408 (88.1)	55 (11.9)	463 (100)
<b>Duration of unemployment 13-52 weeks:</b>									
Age 18-24	399 (29.4)	17 (1.3)	410 (30.3)	15 (1.1)	224 (16.5)	290 (21.4)	1,033 (76.2)	322 (23.8)	1,355 (100)
Age 25-34	420 (30.5)	12 (0.9)	454 (33.0)	20 (1.5)	182 (13.2)	288 (20.9)	1,056 (76.7)	320 (23.3)	1,376 (100)
Age 35-54	522 (30.5)	25 (1.5)	509 (29.8)	35 (2.0)	304 (17.8)	314 (18.4)	1,335 (78.1)	374 (21.9)	1,709 (100)
Age 55+	63 (8.7)	1 (0.1)	89 (12.3)	2 (0.3)	425 (58.9)	141 (19.6)	577 (80.0)	144 (20.0)	721 (100)
<b>Duration of unemployment over 52 weeks:</b>									
Age 18-24	52 (14.3)	3 (0.8)	57 (15.7)	3 (0.8)	67 (18.4)	182 (50.0)	176 (48.4)	188 (51.6)	364 (100)
Age 25-34	56 (9.9)	10 (1.8)	105 (18.5)	6 (1.1)	89 (15.7)	301 (53.1)	250 (44.1)	317 (55.9)	567 (100)
Age 35-54	93 (8.3)	6 (0.5)	158 (14.1)	12 (1.1)	225 (20.1)	623 (55.8)	476 (42.6)	641 (57.4)	1,117 (100)
Age 55+	15 (2.2)	—	33 (4.9)	4 (0.6)	340 (50.1)	287 (42.3)	388 (57.1)	291 (42.9)	679 (100)
<b>Total, all durations:</b>									
Age 18-24	1,113 (34.6)	39 (1.2)	854 (26.5)	33 (1.0)	491 (15.3)	687 (21.4)	2,458 (76.4)	759 (23.6)	3,217 (100)
Age 25-34	1,123 (34.2)	34 (1.0)	934 (28.5)	35 (1.1)	391 (11.9)	763 (23.3)	2,448 (74.6)	832 (25.4)	3,280 (100)
Age 35-54	1,199 (28.0)	42 (1.0)	1,104 (25.8)	63 (1.5)	764 (17.9)	1,104 (25.8)	3,067 (71.7)	1,209 (28.3)	4,276 (100)
Age 55+	165 (8.9)	1 (0.1)	185 (9.9)	10 (0.5)	1,023 (54.9)	479 (25.7)	1,373 (73.7)	490 (26.3)	1,863 (100)
<b>Total, all durations and all ages:</b>									
	3,600 (28.5)	116 (0.9)	3,077 (24.4)	141 (1.1)	2,669 (21.1)	3,033 (24.0)	9,346 (74.0)	3,290 (26.0)	12,636 (100)

\* Comprises "poor" and "reasonable, but unlikely to hold down a job".  
 † Comprises "obviously keen" and "no reason to doubt would take suitable job if offered".



**Table 4 Prospects of obtaining work by duration of unemployment unemployed men aged 18-54 seeking long term full time work Great Britain, June 1976**

Prospects of obtaining long term work	Sample numbers (percentages in brackets)					
	Duration of unemployment (weeks)					Total
	Up to 4	Over 4 and up to 13	Over 13 and up to 26	Over 26 and up to 52	Over 52	
Good	352 (21.4)	359 (13.6)	204 (9.2)	99 (4.4)	23 (1.1)	1,037 (9.6)
Fair	474 (28.8)	750 (28.4)	592 (26.7)	500 (22.5)	197 (9.6)	2,513 (23.3)
Reasonable but: limited local opportunities probably unable to hold down a job	435 (26.4)	804 (30.5)	768 (34.7)	675 (30.3)	341 (16.7)	3,023 (28.1)
Poor, mainly due to: age	2 (0.1)	15 (0.6)	12 (0.5)	16 (0.7)	15 (0.7)	60 (0.6)
physical and/or mental condition	47 (2.9)	121 (4.6)	118 (5.3)	160 (7.2)	282 (13.8)	728 (6.8)
combination of age and physical and/or mental condition	10 (0.6)	25 (0.9)	13 (0.6)	29 (1.3)	74 (3.6)	151 (1.4)
personality problems	16 (1.0)	38 (1.4)	31 (1.4)	34 (1.5)	67 (3.3)	186 (1.7)
general attitude to work	116 (7.0)	187 (7.1)	185 (8.4)	376 (16.9)	727 (35.5)	1,591 (14.8)
experience or skill not acceptable to employers	28 (1.7)	53 (2.0)	50 (2.3)	62 (2.8)	53 (2.6)	246 (2.3)
Other reasons	67 (4.1)	125 (4.7)	108 (4.9)	114 (5.1)	130 (6.3)	544 (5.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,648 (100)</b>	<b>2,637 (100)</b>	<b>2,215 (100)</b>	<b>2,225 (100)</b>	<b>2,048 (100)</b>	<b>10,773 (100)</b>

**Table 6 Prospects of obtaining work and attitude towards work by region: unemployed men seeking long term and full time work: Great Britain, June 1976**

Region	Male unemployment percentage rate (excluding school leavers) July 1976	Prospects of obtaining long term work						Total
		Good or fair		Reasonable but limited local opportunities		Poor*		
		Attitude to work		Attitude to work		Attitude to work		
		Keen†	Somewhat unenthusiastic	Keen†	Somewhat unenthusiastic	Keen†	Somewhat unenthusiastic	
South East	5.2	1,056 (33.9)	33 (1.1)	733 (23.5)	30 (1.0)	689 (22.1)	578 (18.5)	3,119 (100)
East Anglia	5.6	74 (23.3)	2 (0.6)	82 (25.8)	1 (0.3)	94 (29.6)	65 (20.4)	318 (100)
South West	7.5	218 (23.3)	5 (0.5)	287 (30.6)	28 (3.0)	194 (20.7)	205 (21.9)	937 (100)
West Midlands	6.7	370 (28.2)	14 (1.1)	258 (19.7)	14 (1.1)	344 (26.2)	312 (23.8)	1,312 (100)
East Midlands	5.6	224 (31.8)	6 (0.9)	132 (18.7)	10 (1.4)	144 (20.4)	189 (26.8)	705 (100)
Yorkshire and Humberside	6.4	287 (26.4)	13 (1.2)	209 (19.2)	11 (1.0)	256 (23.6)	310 (28.5)	1,086 (100)
North West	8.4	485 (24.5)	11 (0.6)	511 (25.8)	21 (1.1)	401 (20.3)	550 (27.8)	1,979 (100)
North	8.2	221 (23.5)	3 (0.3)	266 (28.3)	8 (0.9)	175 (18.6)	267 (28.4)	940 (100)
Wales	8.1	204 (28.1)	12 (1.7)	173 (23.8)	10 (1.4)	123 (16.9)	204 (28.1)	726 (100)
Scotland	8.1	461 (30.4)	17 (1.1)	426 (28.1)	8 (0.5)	249 (16.4)	353 (23.3)	1,514 (100)
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3,600 (28.5)</b>	<b>116 (0.9)</b>	<b>3,077 (24.4)</b>	<b>141 (1.1)</b>	<b>2,669 (21.1)</b>	<b>3,033 (24.0)</b>	<b>12,636 (100)</b>

\* Comprises "poor" and "reasonable but unlikely to hold down a job". † Comprises "obviously keen" and "no reason to doubt would take suitable job if offered".

**Table 5 Prospects of obtaining work by age unemployed men, Great Britain, June 1976**

Prospects of obtaining long-term work	Age				Total
	18-24	25-34	35-54	55 and over	
<b>Men seeking long-term, full-time work:</b>					
Good	325 (10.1)	349 (10.6)	363 (8.5)	44 (2.4)	1,081 (8.6)
Fair	827 (25.7)	808 (24.6)	878 (20.5)	122 (6.5)	2,635 (20.9)
<b>Reasonable, but:</b>					
Limited local opportunities	887 (27.6)	969 (29.5)	1,167 (27.3)	195 (10.5)	3,218 (25.5)
Probably unable to hold down job	310 (9.6)	206 (6.3)	178 (4.2)	9 (1.0)	713 (5.6)
<b>Poor mainly due to:</b>					
Age	7 (0.2)	—	53 (1.2)	856 (45.9)	916 (7.2)
Physical and/or mental condition	94 (2.9)	148 (4.5)	486 (11.4)	121 (6.5)	849 (6.7)
Combination of age, physical and/or mental condition	10 (0.3)	9 (0.3)	132 (3.1)	309 (16.6)	460 (3.6)
Personality problems	45 (1.4)	55 (1.7)	86 (2.0)	11 (0.6)	197 (1.6)
General attitude to work	458 (14.2)	505 (15.4)	628 (14.7)	117 (6.3)	1,708 (13.5)
Experience or skill not acceptable to employers	101 (3.1)	67 (2.0)	78 (1.8)	23 (1.2)	269 (2.1)
Other reasons	153 (4.8)	164 (5.0)	227 (5.3)	46 (2.5)	590 (4.7)
<b>Total of men seeking long-term, full-time work</b>	<b>3,217 (100)</b>	<b>3,280 (100)</b>	<b>4,276 (100)</b>	<b>1,863 (100)</b>	<b>12,636 (100)</b>
<b>Men seeking short-term or part-time work</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,663</b>
<b>Men seeking short-term or part-time work as percentage of all men</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>14,299</b>

**Table 7 Prospects of obtaining long-term work by region: Unemployed men aged 18 and over**

Region	Prospects of obtaining long-term work											Total	
	Not applicable because seeking short-term work only	Good	Fair	Reasonable but		Poor mainly due to							
				Limited local opportunities	Probably unable to hold a down job	Age	Physical and/or mental condition	Combination age and physical and/or mental condition	Personality problems	General attitude to work	Experience or skill not acceptable to employers		Other reasons
South East	466 (12.8)	330 (9.1)	760 (20.9)	768 (21.1)	161 (4.4)	263 (7.2)	225 (6.2)	93 (2.6)	54 (1.5)	299 (8.2)	64 (1.8)	151 (4.2)	3,634 (100)
East Anglia	70 (17.9)	22 (5.6)	55 (14.1)	83 (21.2)	22 (5.6)	37 (9.5)	23 (5.9)	20 (5.1)	6 (1.5)	30 (7.7)	6 (1.5)	17 (4.3)	391 (100)
South West	163 (14.6)	66 (5.9)	159 (14.3)	316 (28.3)	50 (4.5)	102 (9.1)	64 (5.7)	29 (2.6)	14 (1.3)	93 (8.3)	21 (1.9)	38 (3.4)	1,115 (100)
West Midlands	102 (7.1)	106 (7.4)	280 (19.5)	274 (19.1)	87 (6.1)	130 (9.1)	93 (6.5)	59 (4.1)	17 (1.2)	175 (12.2)	49 (3.4)	64 (4.5)	1,436 (100)
East Midlands	96 (11.9)	51 (6.3)	180 (22.3)	142 (17.6)	34 (4.2)	48 (5.9)	52 (6.4)	26 (3.2)	9 (1.1)	117 (14.5)	19 (2.4)	34 (4.2)	808 (100)
Yorkshire and Humberside	169 (13.4)	74 (5.9)	226 (17.9)	221 (17.5)	77 (6.1)	60 (4.8)	84 (6.7)	69 (5.5)	33 (2.6)	161 (12.8)	24 (1.9)	62 (4.9)	1,260 (100)
North West	183 (8.4)	146 (6.7)	350 (16.2)	532 (24.6)	127 (5.9)	134 (6.2)	114 (5.3)	67 (3.1)	23 (1.1)	333 (15.4)	42 (1.9)	115 (5.3)	2,166 (100)
North	104 (9.9)	73 (6.9)	152 (14.4)	274 (26.0)	54 (5.1)	70 (6.6)	63 (6.0)	40 (3.8)	13 (1.2)	161 (15.3)	14 (1.3)	37 (3.5)	1,055 (100)
Wales	73 (9.0)	77 (9.5)	139 (17.2)	183 (22.7)	34 (4.2)	49 (6.1)	37 (4.6)	36 (4.5)	14 (1.7)	125 (15.5)	8 (1.0)	32 (4.0)	807 (100)
Scotland	106 (6.5)	140 (8.6)	339 (20.8)	434 (26.7)	68 (4.2)	86 (5.3)	102 (6.3)	39 (2.4)	16 (1.0)	220 (13.5)	24 (1.5)	53 (3.3)	1,627 (100)
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>1,532 (10.7)</b>	<b>1,085 (7.6)</b>	<b>2,640 (18.5)</b>	<b>3,227 (22.6)</b>	<b>714 (5.0)</b>	<b>979 (6.8)</b>	<b>857 (6.0)</b>	<b>478 (3.3)</b>	<b>199 (1.4)</b>	<b>1,714 (12.0)</b>	<b>271 (1.9)</b>	<b>603 (4.2)</b>	<b>14,299 (100)</b>

**Table 8 Attitude to work by region unemployed men aged 18 and over, June 1976**

Region	Attitude to work					Total
	Obviously keen for work	No reason to doubt that he would take suitable job if offered	Somewhat unenthusiastic for work because			
			Wage would be unlikely to exceed income whilst unemployed	Reluctant to accept discipline of work	Other reasons	
South East	509 (14.0)	2,334 (64.2)	80 (2.2)	403 (11.1)	308 (8.5)	3,634 (100)
East Anglia	73 (18.7)	225 (57.5)	11 (2.8)	40 (10.2)	42 (10.7)	391 (100)
South West	178 (16.0)	642 (57.6)	36 (3.2)	126 (11.3)	133 (11.9)	1,115 (100)
West Midlands	159 (11.1)	888 (61.8)	54 (3.8)	206 (14.3)	129 (9.0)	1,436 (100)
East Midlands	113 (14.0)	456 (56.4)	31 (3.8)	117 (14.5)	91 (11.3)	808 (100)
Yorkshire and Humberside	170 (13.5)	672 (53.3)	54 (4.3)	205 (16.3)	159 (12.6)	1,260 (100)
North West	303 (14.0)	1,212 (56.0)	80 (3.7)	338 (15.6)	233 (10.8)	2,166 (100)
North	155 (14.7)	574 (54.4)	44 (4.2)	162 (15.4)	120 (11.4)	1,055 (100)
Wales	123 (15.2)	422 (52.3)	42 (5.2)	122 (15.1)	98 (12.1)	807 (100)
Scotland	212 (13.0)	1,000 (61.5)	59 (3.6)	240 (14.8)	116 (7.1)	1,627 (100)
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>1,995 (14.0)</b>	<b>8,425 (58.9)</b>	<b>491 (3.4)</b>	<b>1,959 (13.7)</b>	<b>1,429 (10.0)</b>	<b>14,299 (100)</b>



**Table 9 Benefit and credit position by pension from previous employer unemployed men aged 55-64 Great Britain, June 1976**

Weekly pension	Receiving				Not known	Total
	Sample numbers					
	UB or SA	Credits only	Neither UB, SA nor credits			
Up to £4.99	117	27	—	—	144	
£5 to £9.99	95	19	2	1	117	
£10 to £19.99	151	55	4	1	211	
£20 to £34.99	125	98	6	6	235	
£35 to £49.99	72	44	1	1	118	
£50 or more	40	50	3	1	94	
Total receiving pension	600	293	16	10	919	
No pension	1,257	119	16	30	1,422	
Not known*	228	74	10	140	452	
Left register†	5	1	—	35	41	
<b>Total men aged 55-64</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2,834</b>	

Note: UB is unemployment benefit; SA is supplementary allowances; "credits" are credits of National Insurance contributions.  
 \* Men aged 55-64 for whom information on pension was not discovered.  
 † Men who had ceased to register before they could be asked about their pension position.

**Table 10 Reason for leaving the register by prospects of obtaining work: unemployed men, Great Britain, June 1976**

Prospects of obtaining long-term work	Still unemployed by January 7, 1977	Left register by January 7, 1977: reason for leaving						Transferred to another employment office	Total
		Found work		Sick or died	Retired	Left labour force or became self-employed	Other reasons or not known		
		Placed by ESA	Other						
Good	268 (25.4)	120 (11.4)	395 (37.4)	20 (1.9)	—	15 (1.4)	214 (20.3)	24 (2.3)	1,056 (100)
Fair	932 (36.2)	236 (9.2)	692 (26.9)	47 (1.8)	1 (—)	35 (1.4)	578 (22.5)	51 (2.0)	2,572 (100)
Reasonable: but with limited opportunities	1,203 (37.9)	309 (9.7)	909 (28.6)	56 (1.8)	2 (0.1)	55 (1.7)	578 (18.2)	61 (1.9)	3,173 (100)
but probably unable to hold down job	307 (43.5)	48 (6.8)	147 (20.8)	10 (1.4)	—	6 (0.8)	161 (22.8)	27 (3.8)	706 (100)
Poor, mainly due to:									
age	606 (62.9)	34 (3.5)	131 (13.6)	43 (4.5)	26 (2.7)	9 (0.9)	104 (10.8)	10 (1.0)	963 (100)
physical and/or mental condition	526 (62.5)	44 (5.2)	81 (9.6)	66 (7.8)	—	6 (0.7)	100 (11.9)	19 (2.3)	842 (100)
combination of age and physical and/or mental condition	338 (71.3)	9 (1.9)	43 (9.1)	35 (7.4)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	41 (8.6)	6 (1.3)	474 (100)
personality problems	102 (52.6)	12 (6.2)	26 (13.4)	9 (4.6)	—	1 (0.5)	39 (20.1)	5 (2.6)	194 (100)
general attitude to work	981 (58.0)	73 (4.3)	240 (14.2)	50 (3.0)	1 (0.1)	20 (1.2)	276 (16.3)	49 (2.9)	1,690 (100)
experience or skill not acceptable to employers	99 (38.1)	14 (5.4)	60 (23.1)	3 (1.2)	—	2 (0.8)	80 (30.8)	2 (0.8)	260 (100)
other reasons	270 (45.7)	27 (4.6)	116 (19.6)	11 (1.9)	—	8 (1.4)	140 (23.7)	19 (3.2)	591 (100)
Seeking short-term work	603 (40.2)	58 (3.9)	221 (14.7)	53 (3.5)	207 (13.8)	21 (1.4)	298 (19.9)	39 (2.6)	1,500 (100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,235 (44.5)</b>	<b>984 (7.0)</b>	<b>3,061 (21.8)</b>	<b>403 (2.9)</b>	<b>238 (1.7)</b>	<b>179 (1.3)</b>	<b>2,609 (18.6)</b>	<b>312 (2.2)</b>	<b>14,021 (100)</b>

\* Data were not received for 278 men and are not shown in this table.

## The case for shop floor participation

The Gazette is planning to feature a short series of case studies of firms in Britain where shop floor participation schemes aimed at improving the quality of working life have been introduced, some with the help of the Department of Employment's Work Research Unit. To introduce the series, this month the Director of the Unit, Gilbert Jessup, outlines some of the criteria for successful participation.

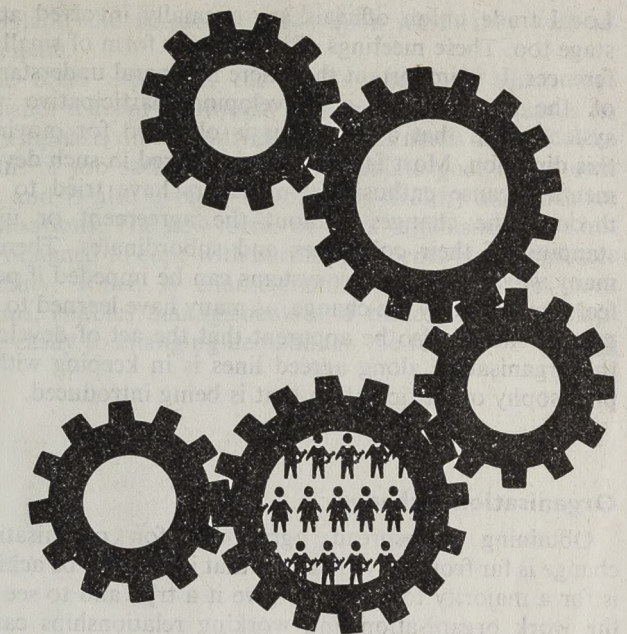
THE debate on worker directors following the publication of the Bullock Report\* in January has tended to obscure the widespread agreement among those submitting evidence and the members of the Industrial Democracy Committee on the need for greater employee participation in the day to day work at plant level in industry. There is also evidence from several surveys carried out within the last few years† to suggest that employees want more say in matters concerning their job and the way in which work is organised.

### Successful participation

There are many examples of successful forms of participation at plant level in British industry already‡ to show that it can work to the benefit of both the company and the work force. Experience also shows that there is no universal model for success. An important principle in setting up structures for participation within a factory or an office is that the trade union representatives and employees are actively involved with management in developing the participative system which best suits their particular working unit. This results in a variety of structures, tailor-made to the specific characteristics of the plant and people working in it.

The Work Research Unit was set up just over two years ago on the recommendation of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction which has official representation from the TUC, CBI and Government. It offers free advice and assistance to managers and trade unionists who wish to explore the scope for improving work organisation within their own companies. Currently it is engaged in a variety of projects in many different industries, and also runs a number of courses and conferences in different parts of the country for managers and trade union officials.§

The focus of concern of the Unit is on individual employees and their needs at work. Many projects to humanise work in different parts of the world during the last few years, have shown that the most significant way in which jobs can be improved is by providing employees with more opportunity to participate in the decisions which directly affect their



own jobs and working environment. That is to say, employees and the work groups prefer a degree of freedom to organise their work in a way which suits them. This frequently leads to employees becoming involved in planning the work schedule, the allocation of jobs, developing their skills and increasing the variety of tasks they perform, deciding on working hours, shift systems, rest breaks and so on. Changes along these lines require consequent changes in the traditional roles and styles of both managers and trade union representatives if they are to be successful.

But those who have tried it know that introducing shop floor participation is far from easy and should not be entered into lightly or hurriedly. Initiatives so far have tended to come from managements with problems of low morale resulting in industrial unrest, high absenteeism, difficulties in recruiting, and low productivity. A few enlightened managements have introduced greater participation to head off these problems in the future. Recently there have been one or two instances where trade unionists have taken the initiative in opening the dialogue on participation at plant level.

### Start with discussions

When the Work Research Unit is called in to advise a company, it starts by having discussions with senior management and senior shop stewards. If both parties wish to go further, discussions take place with all managers, supervisors, and trade union representatives in the plant.

\* Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Industrial Democracy (Chairman: Lord Bullock), HMSO, January 1977.

† *What about the Workers*, Opinion Research Centre, reported in *The Times*, January 14 1975.

‡ *Participation: The Shop Floor View*, Harvie Ramsay, *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, Vol. 14 No. 2, 1976 pp. 128-141.

§ *Who wants participation?* Harvie Ramsay, *New Society*, September 30, 1976.

¶ For example: Baxi Heating (Preston), ICI Grangemouth, BKN (Shotton), Canadian Transport Terminals (Tilbury).

§ More information can be obtained from the Work Research Unit, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9LN (telephone: 01-273 4676).



Local trade union officials are normally involved at this stage too. These meetings often take the form of small conferences. It is important that there is general understanding of the implications of developing participative work systems, and that a consensus is obtained for moving in this direction. Most failures have occurred in such developments because enthusiastic managers have tried to push through the changes without the agreement or understanding of their colleagues and subordinates. There are many ways in which new systems can be impeded if people feel threatened by the change, as many have learned to their cost. It should also be apparent that the act of developing the organisation along agreed lines is in keeping with the philosophy of participation that is being introduced.

**Organisational change**

Obtaining widespread agreement for organisational change is far from easy. The best that is likely to be achieved is for a majority to agree to "give it a try" and to see how the work organisation and working relationships can be improved. There will always be sceptics. In a foundry which the Unit has been advising, a conference of the 40 managers and supervisors ended with a vote of 39 to 1 in favour of setting up a joint steering group to explore whether the quality of working life in the foundry could be improved. It was understood that this was likely to lead to giving work groups greater autonomy to organise their own work, provided this was welcomed by the workers and shown to be economically viable. The shop stewards in the foundry, following a similar conference, unanimously agreed to take part in the steering group and see what could be done.

**Joint steering**

The concept of a joint steering group to diagnose the social needs (that is what the workers want) and production requirements is fundamental to this approach described. The size and shape of the group varies from plant to plant but should include representatives of the main categories of staff likely to be affected by the changes, and particularly shop stewards representing the shop floor and supervisory interests. In some plants it might be decided that the works council or some other consultative body which already exists could take on this role but the group would normally need to meet more frequently and operate more flexibly than most existing bodies.

**Learning from experience**

The steering group normally spends a little time learning from experience elsewhere about alternative forms of work organisation and participation that have been adopted and the results that have been obtained. Then it should get down to diagnosing the situation in its own company. The attitudes and concerns of the employees can be explored through questionnaire surveys, interviews or group discussions. Following these initial soundings, detailed discussions are held with each work group prior to any changes. In fact the changes in work organisation should be jointly formulated with the work group itself and changes should only be intro-

duced if welcomed by the work group. This in practice sometimes means that only certain groups adopt new styles of working in the short run but these can serve as trials or demonstrations to the rest of the plant. If successful, progress in other areas becomes easier.

**Foreman takes the lead**

In the work group discussions and planning, the foreman of the group should take the lead. This often means prior briefing or training and clarification of his role in the new system which may develop. The groups which do move ahead are likely to be those where the foreman is personally committed to the new style of working and does not feel threatened by it. The shop steward is the other key member in the work group planning and he or she will also require prior briefing unless they have been members of the main steering group.

**Implications for production**

In parallel with the diagnosis of employee needs and suggestions, the implications for production must be considered. Few managements or trade unions are prepared to improve work organisation and introduce participation at the expense of efficiency. Fortunately experience shows that opening up discussion on work organisation from the employees' point of view generates many ideas on improving work flow, working practice and the allocation of work which can be incorporated into the new schemes. A more systematic analysis of the efficiency of the production process is sometimes carried out under the guidance of the joint steering group.

The basic philosophy behind this approach is that at present companies seldom adopt the best form of work organisation to suit their work force or to maximise productive efficiency. What is needed is a fresh look by managers and shop stewards at the way factories and offices are run from both points of view. There is now a good deal of evidence to indicate that most jobs can be improved from the viewpoint of employees and frequently to the benefit of the organisation as a whole.

**Criticism**

The job enrichment initiatives of the 1960s have since been largely discredited as management devices directed primarily at increasing output or reducing the number of supervisors. Although this criticism is perhaps only partly justified, the earlier attempts suffered in that they did not involve the trade unions and work force. The joint approach advocated by the Work Research Unit makes it a form of participation which is likely to be successful as it deals directly with the problems that concern people in their day to day work. It also differs from traditional management techniques to improve efficiency in that it only pursues objectives which are jointly agreed. If, for example, trade unions feel threatened in certain circumstances by the implications of increased productivity, should it occur, they have the opportunity to state their objections at the beginning of the programme, and need not accept this objective. Alternatively they may come to some prior agreement with management that any increases in production which result

will not threaten their jobs and there will be no redundancies as a result of the programme. In other circumstances the trade unions might recognise and accept the principle of voluntary redundancy as the only way in which the organisation can survive. It is commonly understood in developing participative approaches to work organisation that any creation of wealth which results from improved organisational effectiveness should be shared by the work force as well as employers. It is of course not for people outside the company to decide the objectives of the programme or its terms of reference. The role of the Work Research Unit is to bring these issues out in the open in order that all parties can

understand and decide the basis upon which they wish to participate.

The other aspect of the Unit's approach which distinguishes it from traditional management techniques is its clear emphasis on the individual and his needs at work. The pursuit of job satisfaction is a legitimate goal in its own right and is also a basis for building healthy and effective organisations. The new forms of work organisation are not only designed to cope with current problems but the greater flexibility, which is characteristic of participative work systems, enables managements and trade unions to adapt more easily to changing demands in the future. ■

**London weighting—indices of changes in costs**

CHANGES between April 1974 and April 1977 in the housing, travel and other additional costs set out in the *Advisory Report on London Weighting* (Cmnd 5660) are given in table 1 below. The indices given have been constructed as described on page 548 of the June 1975 issue of the *Gazette*.

**Table 1 Changes in additional costs for Inner London and Outer London—April 1977**

	Index numbers April 1974 = 100	
	Inner London	Outer London
Housing	112.2	89.3
Travel	248.0	235.8
Other costs	166.1	166.1
Wear and tear	169.9	169.9
Total	163.0	140.1

The pairs of indices outlined in Appendix VI of the report are as follows:

**Table 2 Prices indices for Greater London and for the rest of the United Kingdom—April 1977**

	April 1974 = 100	
Description of index	Greater London	Rest of the United Kingdom
A Average mortgage costs (interest only, net of tax relief) of all owner occupiers	150	156
B Rates net of rebates	164	177
C Local government rents net of rebates	131	148
D Private rents net of rebates	116	142
E Rail and underground fares	223	207
F Bus and other public transport fares	194	190
G Running costs of private motor vehicles excluding overheads	163	163
H Cost of other items of expenditure	172.9	173.2



## Changes in assisted areas

THE Secretary of State for Industry announced on April 14 several changes in the assisted areas. These areas comprise the *Special Development Areas*, *Development Areas* and *Intermediate Areas* in which Government grants and other regional incentives are available. The changes announced last month were the first since the assisted areas were described in detail in an article in the November 1974 issue of the *DE Gazette*.

### Government considering application

The Government has been considering for some time a number of applications from areas seeking assisted area status or a change in their existing status. The promotion of investment in the assisted areas depends to a great extent on the attraction of potentially mobile investment to these areas. The more extensive are the assisted areas, the less prospect there is of attracting sufficient mobile investment to improve all their economies significantly. In considering individual applications for changes, account had to be taken of the effect of any change on the assisted areas as a whole, and on the UK as a whole. The Government, therefore, combined its consideration of the applications for upgrading with a study of the existing assisted areas in order to determine whether there were any areas which no longer needed assistance on the scale hitherto provided because of their record of employment and unemployment, numbers unemployed, economic development, future prospects and general character.

The decisions reached were as follows:

■ No further areas should be included within the assisted areas;

■ The following *Intermediate Areas* should be upgraded to *Development Areas*—the Hull travel-to-work area (comprising the Hull, Beverley, Hessle and Bransholme employment office areas), the Grimsby employment office area and the Shotton travel-to-work area (comprising the Shotton, Mold, Flint and Holywell employment office areas);

■ The following *Development Areas* should be upgraded to *Special Development Areas*—the Lanark, Cumnock, Kilbirnie, Dundee and Arbroath employment office areas;

■ The following *Development Areas* should become *Intermediate Areas*—the Aberdeen travel-to-work area (comprising the Aberdeen, Stonehaven and Inverurie employment office areas), and the Malton, Northallerton, Pickering, Richmond and Thirsk employment office areas.

Orders implementing these changes have been laid before Parliament. The changes took effect on April 14, 1977, but

projects in the areas downgraded will remain eligible for most *Development Area* benefits until April 1, 1978.

Regional development grants are affected by the changes in status within the assisted areas. In the new *Special Development Areas*, regional development grants become payable on plant, machinery and buildings at a rate of 22 per cent instead of 20 per cent. Regional development grants become payable towards qualifying expenditure on plant and machinery, as well as industrial buildings, at a rate of 20 per cent in the new *Development Areas*.

Regional development grants will not be payable in the new *Intermediate Areas* on plant and machinery provided after April 1, 1978 unless expenditure has been defrayed before April 14, 1977. As the areas concerned remain *Intermediate Areas*, regional development grants on industrial buildings and regional selective assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 will continue to be available, and the areas will continue to be eligible for inclusion in the Government's factory building programme.

### Special provisions

The order contains special provisions regarding projects in the new *Special Development* and *Development Areas* which have already received offers of selective financial assistance under the Industry Act 1972. Premises on which there are such projects will not qualify for the higher rate of regional development grants in the case of the new *Special Development Areas*, or for regional development grants on plant and machinery in the case of the new *Development Areas*, unless the acceptance of the offer of selective financial assistance is withdrawn and any money already paid is refunded. Companies will, thus, in effect, have a choice between the existing offer of selective assistance and the higher entitlement to regional development grant arising from upgrading of the area.

Further details of the incentives available in the areas affected by the changes, and elsewhere, can be obtained from the Department of Industry.

Consequential changes have been made in the administration of industrial development certificates (IDCs) which must accompany applications for planning permission for industrial developments outside the *Development* and *Special Development Areas*. The new IDC regulations provide that, with immediate effect, IDCs are not required in the new *Development Areas* (IDCs are already not required in the new *Special Development Areas*). With effect from April 1, 1978, IDCs will be required in the new *Intermediate Areas* of North Yorkshire and North-East Scotland.

## Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1976

A DETAILED ANALYSIS of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes\* in the United Kingdom show that the number beginning in 1976 which came to the attention of the Department of Employment, and were included in official statistics, was 2,016. Including 18 stoppages which had commenced in the previous year and were still in progress, the total number of stoppages in progress during 1976 was 2,034. Nearly 3.3 million working days were lost during 1976 through these stoppages.

Estimates of workers involved and working days lost as a result of the stoppages, at the establishments where the disputes occurred, are given in the following summary table, together with corresponding figures for 1975. (An extended comparison with earlier years is given in table 9.) In this, as in other tables in the article, distinction is made as necessary between stoppages which began in the year and stoppages "in progress". These latter figures include stoppages which continued from the previous year.

Table 1 Stoppages of work, workers involved and working days lost

	1976	1975
<b>Number of stoppages</b>		
beginning in year	2,016	2,282
in progress in year	2,034	2,332
<b>Number of workers involved in stoppages</b>		
beginning in year	666,000*	789,000
of which directly involved	444,000	570,000
indirectly involved	222,000	219,000
in progress in year	668,000*	809,000
of which directly involved	446,000	580,000
indirectly involved	222,000	229,000
<b>Number of working days lost through stoppages</b>		
beginning in year	3,230,000†	5,861,000†
in progress in year	3,284,000	6,012,000

\* Excludes 4,000 workers who became involved for the first time in 1977 in stoppages which continued into that year.

† In addition, stoppages which began in 1976 and 1975 and continued into the following years resulted in the loss of 278,000 and 53,000 working days in 1977 and 1976, respectively.

### Stoppages included in the statistics

The statistics compiled by the Department of Employment relate to stoppages of work known to the department which are the result of industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment.†

\* Some provisional statistics for stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1976 were published in the January 1977 issue of the *Gazette* (pages 6-7). The present article gives more detailed analyses of these stoppages; where necessary, figures have been revised in the light of later information received.

† The figures therefore exclude, for example, absences of work on March 24, when a large number of workers on Clydeside stopped work two hours early in protest against the Government's proposed cuts in public expenditure.

Information about stoppages is supplied by the department's local office managers and, in addition, information is available from other sources: for example, certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press, and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned. There is no differentiation between "strikes" and "lock-outs". Information about stoppages known to have been official is included in table 133 of the

Table 2 Industrial analysis

Industry group	Number of stoppages beginning in 1976	Stoppage in progress in 1976	
		Number of workers involved*	Aggregate number of working days lost †
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—
Coal mining	276	38,100	70,000
All other mining and quarrying	7	900	8,000
Grain milling	—	—	—
Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	10	2,500	12,000
All other food industries	31	10,100	39,000
Drink	31	8,100	45,000
Tobacco	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	1	400	2,000
Chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, fertilisers etc.	17	4,300	17,000
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	7	1,200	3,000
Paints, soap and other chemical industries	4	300	3,000
Iron (including castings) and steel (including tubes)	123	46,700	274,000
All other metal manufacture	22	5,700	51,000
Mechanical engineering	170	48,000	301,000
Instrument engineering	9	4,000	19,000
Electrical engineering	94	31,600	223,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	40	22,100	62,000
Motor vehicles	191	206,000	785,000
Aerospace equipment	22	9,800	68,000
All other vehicles	16	17,500	42,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	120	20,500	153,000
Cotton flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	11	2,800	12,000
Woolen and worsted	5	1,700	4,000
Hosiery and other knitted goods	15	3,400	15,000
All other textile industries	19	1,800	8,000
Clothing other than footwear	24	4,400	23,000
Footwear	7	2,000	4,000
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	5	1,700	6,000
Pottery	1	200	3,000
Glass	8	2,200	8,000
Cement, abrasives and building material not elsewhere specified	18	2,700	8,000
Furniture, bedding, upholstery	3	300	2,000
Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork	16	1,500	9,000
Paper and board, cartons, etc.	15	2,800	11,000
Printing, publishing, etc.	21	4,300	29,000
Other manufacturing industries	42	17,000	69,000
Construction	244	51,300	570,000
Gas, electricity, water	26	27,800	52,000
Railways	5	5,400	13,000
Road passenger transport	42	10,500	30,000
Road haulage contracting	38	4,100	28,000
Sea transport	7	1,400	9,000
Port and inland water transport	87	19,200	42,000
Other transport and communication	15	2,100	11,000
Distributive trades	44	2,900	14,000
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8	400	4,000
Professional and scientific services	25	5,400	26,000
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.)	28	3,700	36,000
Public administration and defence	60	7,001	63,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,016‡</b>	<b>668,000§</b>	<b>3,284,000</b>

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

† See reference to availability of incidence rates in the text.

‡ Some stoppages 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.

§ Excludes 4,000 workers involved for the first time in 1977 in stoppages which continued into that year.



statistical time series in the *Gazette* (see page 678). Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except where the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100.

**Workers involved and working days lost**

The figures include workers directly involved, and also those *indirectly* involved (that is, not themselves parties to the disputes) where they are thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers directly and indirectly involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers will have been involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the year's total.

The figures exclude any loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics. Information is, however, available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicles industry. In these it is estimated that about 178,000 working days were lost in 1976 at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. The corresponding figure for 1975 was 203,000.

**Further analyses**

Table 2 on page 579 analyses by industry group the number of stoppages beginning in 1976 and the number of workers involved in, and working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year. Incidence rates expressing loss of working time in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees in employment in each industry group, and for all

**Table 3 Analysis by cause of stoppages and broad industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)**

	Pay		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Manning and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	Miscellaneous	Total	Stoppages involving sympathetic action included in previous columns*	
	Total	Of which										
		wage rates and earnings levels	extra wage and fringe benefits									
<b>Number of stoppages beginning in 1976</b>												
Mining and quarrying	56	52	4	14	—	4	67	125	17	—	283	1
Metal manufacture	74	68	6	8	2	9	22	19	—	143	1	
Engineering	140	130	10	7	17	28	26	28	25	—	271	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	15	14	1	2	—	12	2	6	3	—	40	1
Motor vehicles	90	85	5	4	4	15	16	34	28	—	191	1
Aerospace equipment	13	11	2	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	22	—
All other vehicles	8	8	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	—	16	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	73	70	3	4	8	6	9	11	9	—	120	—
Textiles, clothing and footwear	44	39	5	4	4	4	8	12	4	—	80	1
All other manufacturing industries	111	95	16	9	10	24	18	29	29	—	230	4
Construction	118	106	12	2	17	35	25	23	24	—	244	4
Transport and communication	62	53	9	7	12	5	21	64	22	—	193	1
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	73	61	12	5	11	26	13	35	26	—	189	—
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>875†</b>	<b>791†</b>	<b>84†</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>86†</b>	<b>166†</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,016†</b>	<b>14</b>
Of which "sympathetic action"*	4	2	2	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	14	—
<b>Number of workers‡ directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1976</b>												
Mining and quarrying	7,700	6,600	1,100	1,400	—	300	14,300	12,500	2,400	—	38,600	§
Metal manufacture	17,600	16,800	700	400	1,100	1,000	2,900	2,900	6,900	—	30,900	§
Engineering	25,700	21,000	4,700	500	3,300	6,000	5,900	8,700	8,700	—	58,800	§
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,100	4,000	5,000	800	—	1,100	100	800	300	—	12,200	§
Motor vehicles	28,200	27,700	500	400	800	14,300	5,400	11,400	16,100	—	76,600	§
Aerospace equipment	5,600	1,900	3,700	—	200	—	—	2,500	900	—	9,200	—
All other vehicles	7,200	7,200	—	—	100	—	—	6,200	500	—	14,100	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9,400	8,700	700	100	1,300	800	800	800	600	—	15,100	—
Textiles, clothing and footwear	6,900	6,500	400	300	1,100	500	1,200	1,900	400	—	12,400	100
All other manufacturing industries	24,900	14,900	10,000	1,300	1,000	3,600	3,600	4,900	7,300	—	46,700	500
Construction	20,500	19,300	1,200	500	3,000	6,500	2,800	1,000	9,400	—	43,600	2,700
Transport and communication	7,700	6,500	1,200	1,600	2,800	100	3,200	20,000	4,900	—	40,300	1,300
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	30,800	29,200	1,600	500	3,100	1,800	2,900	3,500	4,300	—	46,800	—
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>201,300</b>	<b>170,400</b>	<b>30,900</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>36,100</b>	<b>41,300</b>	<b>78,200</b>	<b>62,700</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>445,200</b>	<b>4,700</b>
Of which "sympathetic action"*	700	500	200	—	—	1,200	100	1,400	1,200	—	4,700	—
<b>Number of working days‡ lost by all workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1976</b>												
Mining and quarrying	17,000	13,000	4,000	2,000	—	3,000	33,000	22,000	3,000	—	80,000	§
Metal manufacture	215,000	207,000	8,000	5,000	41,000	26,000	4,000	22,000	19,000	—	333,000	§
Engineering	290,000	228,000	62,000	5,000	40,000	113,000	21,000	46,000	45,000	—	560,000	§
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	42,000	29,000	13,000	2,000	—	9,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	—	63,000	§
Motor vehicles	479,000	473,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	83,000	38,000	90,000	88,000	—	785,000	1,000
Aerospace equipment	17,000	15,000	2,000	—	1,000	—	—	49,000	1,000	—	68,000	—
All other vehicles	181,000	181,000	—	—	—	—	—	29,000	1,000	—	212,000	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	81,000	78,000	3,000	1,000	26,000	6,000	33,000	12,000	11,000	—	171,000	—
Textiles, clothing and footwear	29,000	27,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	18,000	3,000	—	59,000	1,000
All other manufacturing industries	156,000	113,000	42,000	5,000	3,000	22,000	29,000	28,000	27,000	—	270,000	5,000
Construction	173,000	164,000	8,000	5,000	47,000	83,000	25,000	9,000	226,000	—	566,000	9,000
Transport and communication	36,000	32,000	5,000	8,000	23,000	1,000	9,000	51,000	7,000	—	135,000	1,000
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	115,000	103,000	12,000	3,000	10,000	33,000	7,000	18,000	22,000	—	208,000	—
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>1,831,000</b>	<b>1,663,000</b>	<b>168,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>379,000</b>	<b>205,000</b>	<b>399,000</b>	<b>456,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,509,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>
Of which "sympathetic action"*	4,000	3,000	§	—	—	7,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	—	17,000	—

\* Sympathetic action stoppages, namely those in support of workers involved in stoppages at other establishments are classified to the cause of the primary stoppage.  
 † Six stoppages, each affecting more than one of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.  
 ‡ The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with totals shown.  
 § Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.  
 || Includes workers involved for the first time in 1977, and days lost in 1977 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

**Table 4 Prominent stoppages in 1976**

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Coal mining Nottingham area	5.10.76	11.10.76	1,135	—	5,700	Mine workers		Refusal to work with official following disagreement
	2.11.76†	6.11.76	1,165	—	5,900	Officials, mine workers		Dispute over job allocation
	22.11.76	26.11.76	1,120	—	5,400	Mine workers		Protest against re-employment of suspended official
Food, drink and tobacco Paisley/Balgray	21.4.76	25.5.76	750	—	17,700	Production workers		Protest against foremen having authority to suspend workers
	26.4.76	7.5.76	615	—	5,600	Process workers		Protest against proposed introduction of revised manning levels
	22.6.76	29.6.76	2,350	—	10,300	Process workers		Dispute over requirement to speed up production
	24.6.76	9.7.76	600	—	7,200	Bakers		Disagreement over pay for shift working
Bredbury Warrington	22.11.76	10.12.76	740	—	8,000	Production, transport and ancillary workers		Demand for fringe benefits on moving to new depots
	1.11.76	5.11.76	1,635	—	8,200	Production, maintenance and supervisory staff		In support of demand for improvements in pension scheme
Metal manufacture Various areas in Wales	4.1.76	24.1.76	7,860	8,315	133,300	Maintenance, process, technical and clerical workers	Maintenance, process, technical and clerical workers	Protest against proposed introduction of economy measures
	8.3.76	9.3.76	3,415	—	5,200	Production and clerical workers		Demand for withdrawal of dismissal notices
	16.3.76	7.4.76	155	690	14,300	Maintenance workers	Various occupations	Protest against dismissal of a shop steward
	20.4.76	30.4.76	1,000	—	6,600	Craftsmen		Dispute over weekend rota arrangements
	1.7.76	7.7.76	1,400	600	5,800	Foundry workers	Foundry workers	Demand for payment for time lost during a dispute
	24.8.76	24.9.76	300	—	6,700	Production workers		Protest against transfer of a worker to alternative work
	28.9.76	16.11.76	170	745	10,100	Foremen, supervisory grades	Production and ancillary workers	Dispute over interpretation of annual agreement
	22.10.76	5.11.76	350	300	5,700	Production workers	Production workers	Dispute over bonus payments
	30.11.76	9.2.77	1,900	255	88,600	Various manual grades	Various manual grades	Protest against proposed closure of a factory within the group
	14.12.76	31.12.76	145	450	7,200	Foundry workers	Foundry workers	Refusal to work with shop steward/safety officer following compensation for injury case
Mechanical engineering London N.17	6.1.76	30.3.76	20	400	24,800	Storemen, sales engineers	Production workers, clerical and administrative staff	Protest against dismissal of a shop steward
	14.1.76	23.1.76	900	—	6,800	Shop floor workers		For improved redundancy terms
	9.2.76	20.2.76	1,800	—	18,000	Toolroom workers, grinders, machinists		In support of pay claim involving disagreement over interpretation of government pay policy
	23.2.76	2.4.76	4,000	—	6,600	All occupations		Protest against proposal to transfer work to company headquarters in another area
	22.3.76	2.4.76	2,045	—	18,900	Welders, fabricators, riggers		Protest against dismissal of two union representatives
	30.3.76	9.4.76	1,800	—	10,900	Shop floor workers		Protest against dismissal of workers following disagreement over flexible manning arrangements
	21.5.76	23.7.76	35	420	15,500	Clerical workers	Production workers	In support of equal pay for female staff
	3.8.76	16.8.76	1,270	110	9,400	Machine and press operators, setters, welders, etc	Arc welders	For increased manning levels following introduction of new machines
	1.9.76	9.10.76	230	—	7,500	Scaffolders, erectors, welders		Dispute over proposed changes in working agreement
	8.9.76	28.2.77*	280	20	22,700	Technical and clerical staff	Clerical staff	Protest against dismissals following restrictive practices in pursuance of pay claim
Electrical engineering	27.9.76	22.10.76	295	200	8,000	Platers, welders, burners, template makers	Production workers	Protest against suspension of welders for refusing work allocated under flexible working rule
	28.10.76	8.11.76	1,900	—	13,500	Production workers		Protest against closure of factory by company following restrictive practices in support of a pay claim
	5.1.76	27.2.76	25	105	5,100	Assembly workers	Assembly workers	For improved pay offer relating to piecework
	2.2.76	5.3.76	345	—	8,500	Production workers		Breakdown of negotiations over equal pay for female production workers
	6.2.76	5.3.76	675	—	14,200	Technicians, production workers		Protest against management's refusal to incorporate wage increase into payments made during sick absences
	25.5.76	6.8.76	180	—	6,700	Wiremen		Inter-union demarcation dispute over proposed flexible manning arrangement
	8.6.76	25.6.76	400	—	5,500	All manual occupations		Protest against dismissal of a worker
	17.6.76	10.9.76	30	760	19,700	Machine operators	Relay adjusters, coil and assembly workers	Inter-union dispute over the transfer of members from one part of the factory to another
	8.7.76	6.8.76	145	870	11,400	Toolsetters	Production workers	Demand for separate pay negotiations at plant level
	11.8.76	17.8.76	1,510	—	7,400	Production workers		In support of pay claim involving disagreement over interpretation of government pay policy
Southwick-on-Wear Birmingham	11.8.76	10.9.76	120	1,100	25,700	Toolmakers, testers	Production workers	Objection to lay-off of some skilled workers due to another dispute at the plant
	25.8.76	9.9.76	235	4,330	38,300	Electricians	Production and assembly workers	In support of claim for improved sickness benefits

\* Working days lost compiled to 28.2.77 (stoppage continued).



Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1976

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
South Shields	29.10.76	10.11.76	20	925	8,500	Clerical workers	Clerical and production workers	Dispute over application of government pay policy limits to increments
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>								
Barrow-in-Furness	14.1.76	14.1.76	5,430	8,355	13,800	Clerical and staff grades	Manual workers	Dispute over terms of new pension scheme
Aberdeen	30.3.76	23.4.76	165	135	5,300	Platers, turners, welders, blacksmiths	Shipwrights, labourers	Inter-union dispute concerning flexible manning
Birkenhead	28.4.76	8.6.76	95	400	5,600	Stagers	Boiler-makers	Demand for additional payment for working in dirty conditions
Leith	1.6.76	19.7.76	190	400	13,900	Joiners, electricians, engineers, plumbers	Various manual workers	For payment of loss of earnings caused by suspensions following previous dispute
<b>Motor vehicles</b>								
Leyland/Chorley	20.1.76	22.1.76	9,530	—	14,900	Manual workers		Protest against suspension of a shop steward
Oldham/Preston	27.1.76	5.2.76	1,200	—	8,100	Fitters, electricians, labourers		Protest against suspension of a worker for refusal to carry out higher grade duties
Linwood	28.1.76	4.2.76	5,500	—	21,300	All hourly-paid manual grades		Dispute over rates payable to workers transferred from another plant of same company
Solihull/Birmingham/Coventry/Cardiff	12.3.76	2.4.76	1,435	3,605	59,400	Toolroom workers	Production and assembly workers	Dispute over interpretation of national toolroom agreement
Coventry	16.3.76	17.3.76	700	5,000	11,400	Track feeders, storekeepers	Production workers	In protest against reduction in overtime earnings
Liverpool	16.3.76	19.3.76	1,800	—	7,200	Production workers		Protest against loss of earnings due to earlier industrial action at the same plant
Coventry	19.3.76	2.4.76	460	2,300	18,000	Toolroom workers	Production workers	For pay parity with tinsmiths
Longbridge	9.4.76	15.4.76	950	7,000	30,700	Toolroom workers	Production workers	For pay parity with machine demonstrators
Ellesmere Port	12.4.76	15.4.76	1,500	—	5,400	Production workers		Inter-union demarcation dispute over allocation of work
Oxford	22.4.76	23.4.76	3,400	—	5,500	Assembly workers		Protest against dismissal of workers
Brentford, Middlesex	24.5.76	15.10.76	520	450	55,600	Machine operators	Production workers	Dispute over equal pay
Coventry	29.6.76	6.8.76	85	1,625	19,100	Press operators	Production workers	Inter-union dispute over the transfer of members from one union to another
Halewood	19.8.76	26.8.76	800	6,500	20,600	Supervisory and clerical staff	Production workers	Disagreement over manning levels
Halewood	23.8.76	26.8.76	165	4,500	16,400	Maintenance workers	Production workers	Dispute over the re-grading of sewing-machine mechanics
Lincoln	23.8.76	4.9.76	10	1,200	13,100	Plating shop machine operators	All hourly-paid manual grades	Over pay increase for operating new machinery
Oxford	25.8.76	3.9.76	80	1,000	6,700	Assembly workers	Assembly workers	In protest against withdrawal of facilities for holding meetings
Longbridge	25.8.76	1.9.76	125	6,500	36,400	Rectification engineers	Assemblers, finishers	Demand for extra payment to restore differentials
Longbridge	30.8.76	6.9.76	200	2,800	15,400	Toolsetters	Assembly workers	Demand for extra payment for training machine operators
Longbridge	2.9.76	8.9.76	2,000	17,000	64,400	Maintenance and toolroom workers	Production workers	Protest against colleagues being laid off during a series of disputes
Castle Bromwich	2.9.76	1.10.76	230	4,000	25,900	Electricians	Production workers	Inter-union dispute over manning an automated control room
Halewood	7.9.76	10.9.76	15	4,000	15,000	Solderers	Production workers	Demand for extra clean-up and preparation time
Coventry	14.9.76	17.9.76	90	2,000	8,400	Factory labourers	Production workers	Dispute over "mobility of labour" agreement
Dagenham	29.9.76	11.10.76	935	1,070	14,800	Assembly workers	Production workers	Protest against repeated lay-offs and demand for guaranteed full lay-off pay
Dagenham	1.10.76	11.10.76	5	1,500	9,000	Welders	Production workers	Demand for regrading
Birmingham	13.10.76	21.10.76	1,000	—	6,300	Clerical, computer and security staff		Dispute over the appointment of a manager recruited from outside the group
Coventry	1.11.76	4.12.76	25	1,770	11,100	Gear cutters	Assembly workers and inspectors	Protest against speeding-up of a machine
Coventry	8.11.76	11.11.76	260	1,320	6,000	Paint shop workers	Assembly workers and other line operators	Dispute over manning arrangements
Halewood	9.11.76	12.11.76	50	3,500	13,800	Assembly workers	Assembly workers	Protest against dismissal of a worker
Halewood	10.11.76	12.11.76	30	2,500	5,400	Paint sprayers, roof welders	Production workers	Protest against reduction in manning levels
Halewood	15.11.76	18.11.76	4,500	4,165	30,900	Body plant workers	Assembly workers	Protest against suspension of workers
Darlaston	16.11.76	6.12.76	120	1,405	21,000	Maintenance fitters	Production workers	In support of pay claim involving differential rates
Coventry	17.11.76	29.11.76	145	1,100	8,000	Toolsetters	Production workers	Protest against suspension of worker
Birmingham	7.12.76	16.12.76	1,180	300	8,900	Press operators, production workers	Press setters, production workers	Protest against reduction in pay
<b>Aerospace equipment</b>								
Bristol	19.3.76	6.4.76	505	—	6,100	Electricians, toolmakers, repairers		For restoration of pay differentials
Weston-super-Mare	26.4.76	4.5.76	1,000	—	5,500	Machine shop workers		Dispute over piecework regulations
Middleton, Lancs	14.5.76	21.5.76	1,950	—	10,100	Fitters, turners, millers, etc		Protest against the appointment of graduates as foremen
Blantyre	13.7.76	23.11.76	400	75	38,100	Engineering craftsmen	Technical and clerical staff	Protest against projected closure of plant involving transfer of work force to another plant
<b>All other vehicles</b>								
Crewe	21.4.76	27.4.76	2,000	—	9,600	Craftsmen		Protest against proposed upgrading of semi-skilled workers to craftsmen
Crewe	28.4.76	7.5.76	1,100	—	8,600	Semi-skilled and other workers		Protest against withdrawal of proposals to upgrade semi-skilled workers to craftsmen

Table 4 (continued) Prominent Stoppages in 1976

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Coventry	12.7.76	14.7.76	3,000	—	6,800	Production workers		Dispute over manning levels
Coventry	21.12.76	28.2.77*	2,125	2,715	172,700	Fitters and assembly workers	Machinists and production workers	Protest against disciplinary pay deductions
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>								
Birmingham	14.1.76	26.1.76	300	320	5,300	Various workers	Production workers	Objection to the introduction of four-day week
Warrington	1.4.76	28.5.76	100	630	28,700	Fitters, crane drivers	Process workers	Protest against dismissal of two workers
Liverpool	20.5.76	11.6.76	400	—	6,100	Production workers		Protest against production work being undertaken by foremen
Bilston	21.5.76	26.6.76	315	50	10,000	Production workers	Production workers	Dispute over implementation of new grading structure
Warrington	7.6.76	16.6.76	100	800	6,900	Sub-assembly workers	Production workers	Dissatisfaction with proposed new piecework rate
Prescot	29.6.76	9.7.76	15	800	6,500	Paint sprayers	Production workers	Protest against suspension of worker
Nuneaton	3.8.76	27.8.76	400	—	7,500	Grinders, millers, etc		Dissatisfaction with the handling of redundancies
Basingstoke	29.11.76	16.2.77	125	125	11,300	Production workers	Production workers	Failure to agree on productivity incentive scheme
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>								
Johnstone	16.4.76	12.5.76	540	—	8,200	Trimmers, machinists, service workers		Dissatisfaction with changed work standards set by employer
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>								
Keighley	2.4.76	16.4.76	320	220	5,700	General labourers	Woodworkers	Demand for pay parity with female woodwork production operatives
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>								
Various areas in England	23.8.76	17.9.76	945	495	6,200	Compositors, general printing workers	General printing workers	Refusal to handle material from sources not recognised by union
Wembley	26.10.76	24.12.76	175	—	7,700	Warehousemen		Protest against recruitment of workers
Kettering	6.12.76	28.2.77*	70	—	5,000	Journalists		For improved fringe benefits
<b>All other manufacturing industries</b>								
Co Antrim	19.5.76	24.6.76	1,740	—	10,400	Production workers		One day token stoppages over pay
Londonderry	17.8.76	22.10.76	10	140	6,800	Process workers	Process operatives, ancillary workers	For pay increase for operating new equipment
Wolverhampton	5.10.76	8.10.76	575	3,400	14,600	Supervisory and clerical staff	Production workers	Protest against pay deductions
<b>Construction</b>								
Merseyside	2.1.76	23.1.76	495	80	6,900	Electricians and mates	Apprentice electricians	Protest against change in system of payment for travelling time
Isle of Grain	4.2.76	13.2.76	2,250	—	16,900	Construction workers		Protest against dismissal of workers
Dunoon	9.2.76	11.3.76	310	—	7,200	Construction workers		Demand for bonus payments
Billingham	13.3.76	22.5.76	180	635	16,700	Construction workers	Construction workers	Inter-union demarcation disputes
Middlesbrough	18.3.76	15.4.76	2,210	780	44,900	Construction workers	Construction workers	Protest against dismissal of workers
Middlesbrough	22.3.76	26.7.76	150	—	9,600	Slingers, erectors, crane drivers		Demarcation dispute
London SW19	12.4.76	20.8.76	85	30	9,400	Various building tradesmen	Other building workers	Protest against threat of redundancies
Dartford	13.5.76	11.6.76	855	—	5,700	Construction workers		Dispute over employment of non-union foreman
Renfrew	19.5.76	18.6.76	455	—	10,100	Construction workers		Dissatisfaction with terms and conditions of proposed severance scheme
London SW19	26.5.76	3.9.76	80	—	5,700	Construction workers		Dispute over proposed redundancies
Isle of Grain	15.6.76	31.12.76	965	825	152,000	Construction workers	Construction workers	Dispute over conditions of employment
Scunthorpe	16.6.76	25.6.76	700	—	5,300	Engineering grades		For pay increase outside limits imposed by government pay policy
Newcastle/Dartford/Godalming/Rotherham/Stockport/Warrington/Ellesmere Port	2.7.76	23.8.76	330	360	7,000	Tunnel miners, labourers	Electricians, fitters, labourers	Dissatisfaction with pay and conditions
Ellesmere Port	16.8.76	10.9.76	280	230	6,500	Construction workers	Construction workers	Protest against loss of bonus earnings
Kirkby	10.9.76	19.11.76	440	—	22,300	Construction workers		Protest against proposal to limit bonus payments
Billingham	28.9.76	1.10.76	2,200	—	7,700	Construction workers		Dispute over terminal bonus payments
Cleveland	28.9.76	7.10.76	700	1,600	10,400	Various construction workers	Various construction workers	Dispute over bonus and conditions payments
Neath/Aberdare/Llanelli	15.11.76	21.1.77	735	10	12,400	Clerical and manual workers	Fitters, electricians and others	In support of claim for union recognition for white collar workers
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>								
All areas in Great Britain	5.2.76	27.2.76	23,000	—	36,600	Administrative staff, instructors, training officers		For extra pay for training duties
<b>Other transport and communication</b>								
England and Wales	5.1.76	17.1.76	535	—	5,700	Car delivery drivers, yard staff		Dispute over productivity conditions attached to pay award
London/Leeds/York/Newcastle	6.3.76	14.3.76	5,090	—	11,600	Drivers, footplatemen		Dispute over introduction of revised work schedules

\* Working days lost computed to 28.2.77 (stoppage continued).



Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1976

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Birkenhead	22.3.76	21.4.76	985	—	8,800	Riggers, shipwrights, tugboatmen, dockers		Protest against non-replacement of two retired workers
Coventry	22.6.76	14.7.76	780	—	6,500	Bus drivers, conductors		For adjustment of length of meal breaks to allow shorter working day
<b>Administrative, financial and professional services</b>								
Kirkby	15.3.76	26.3.76	500	—	5,000	Local authority workers		Protest against redundancy proposals
Stockport	3.8.76	15.9.76	270	—	8,400	Refuse collectors		Protest against dismissal of workers
Inverness	1.9.76	15.10.76	380	—	5,500	Ancillary school workers		Protest against economy cuts in working hours for cleaners
Birmingham/Southampton/Leeds	4.10.76	28.2.77*	425	—	13,300	Technicians		Dispute over the interpretation of national agreement on wages and holidays
Canterbury	6.10.76	23.11.76	380	—	13,300	Refuse collectors, other manual workers		Protest against reduction of bonus payments
Southend/Clacton/Witham	15.11.76	13.12.76	265	—	5,500	Ambulance drivers and attendants		Dispute over the interpretation of negotiated meal allowance agreement
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>								
Shetland	24.1.76	26.2.76	105	300	11,400	Catering staff	Construction workers	Dispute over allowances and conditions of employment
London NW10	20.8.76	28.2.77*	135	—	18,100	Film processors, clerical staff		In support of claim for union recognition

\* Working days lost computed to 28.2.77 (stoppage continued).

industries and services, in the United Kingdom will be published in the *Gazette* as soon as estimates of employment provided by the annual censuses of employment, on which the calculations will be based, are available for 1976 for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Some information about working days lost through stoppages in a number of other countries is provided annually by the International Labour Office and published in the *Gazette* (see, for example, page 1353 of the December 1976 issue). International figures are restricted to certain industries, and additional qualifications and limitations apply because of the differences in scope and methodology employed by the countries concerned (for example, some countries include disputes of a political nature).

Table 3 on page 580 analyses by 13 broad industry groups the principal causes of stoppages of work beginning in 1976 on the basis of the revised system of classification first used in January 1973. (An article on pages 117 to 120 of the February 1973 issue of the *Gazette* sets out, in detail, the range and structure of each section.)

### Workers directly involved

In addition to numbers of stoppages, table 3 analyses the number of workers directly involved under each cause distinguished. It also shows the number of working days lost both by those directly involved and those indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, including days lost in 1977 from stoppages which continued into that year.

Table 4 on page 583 gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1976 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 134 such stoppages in 1976 compared with 183 in 1975.

### Stoppages beginning in 1976

Tables 5 to 7 on pages 584-5 analyse the stoppages beginning in 1976 according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The totals for workers involved, and for days lost, take account of those stoppages which continued into 1977. As the number of workers involved is that of individuals who were idle at any time during a stoppage, it will often be greater than the number involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of

Table 5 Analysis of stoppages by duration in working days

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1976	Per cent of total	Number of workers* of involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working* days lost in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Not more than one day	397	19.7	113,000	16.9	99,000	2.8
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	315	15.6	88,300	13.2	128,000	3.6
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	229	11.4	81,100	12.1	172,000	4.9
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	169	8.4	63,000	9.4	218,000	6.2
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	159	7.9	66,000	9.9	258,000	7.3
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	106	5.3	37,500	5.6	181,000	5.2
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	337	16.7	107,400	16.0	701,000	20.0
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	122	6.0	45,900	6.9	304,000	8.7
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	63	3.1	32,300	4.8	371,000	10.6
Over 24 and not more than 36 days	54	2.7	16,100	2.4	229,000	6.5
Over 36 and not more than 60 days	39	1.9	13,600	2.0	460,000	13.1
Over 60 days	26	1.3	5,500	0.8	389,000	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>669,800†</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,509,000†</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

† Includes workers involved for the first time in 1977 and days lost in 1977 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

Table 6 Analysis of stoppages by aggregate number of working days lost

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1975	Per cent of total	Number of workers* of involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working* days lost in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Under 250 days	860	42.7	48,700	7.3	84,000	2.4
250 and under 500	321	15.9	46,600	6.9	112,000	3.2
500 and under 1,000	297	14.7	76,400	11.4	209,000	5.9
1,000 and under 5,000	404	20.0	211,000	31.5	870,000	24.8
5,000 and under 25,000	117	5.8	176,700	26.4	1,172,000	33.4
25,000 and under 50,000	10	0.5	60,400	9.0	336,000	9.6
50,000 days and over	7	0.4	50,000	7.5	726,000	20.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>669,800†</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,509,000†</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* † See footnotes to table 5.

Table 7 Analysis of stoppages by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1975	Per cent of total	Number of workers* of involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working* days lost in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Under 25 workers	330	16.4	5,500	0.8	39,000	1.1
25 and under 50	372	18.5	13,200	2.0	92,000	2.6
50 and under 100	340	16.9	23,600	3.5	161,000	4.6
100 and under 250	422	20.9	67,200	10.0	399,000	11.4
250 and under 500	268	13.3	92,800	13.9	570,000	16.2
500 and under 1,000	146	7.2	101,100	15.1	563,000	16.0
1,000 and under 2,500	102	5.0	152,400	22.8	773,000	22.0
2,500 and under 5,000	23	1.1	80,600	12.0	426,000	12.2
5,000 and under 10,000	9	0.5	61,400	9.2	237,000	6.8
10,000 workers and over	4	0.2	72,000	10.7	248,000	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>669,800†</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,509,000†</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* † See footnotes to table 5.

Table 8 Analysis by region and broad industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

THOUSANDS

Industry	Region											United Kingdom
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
<b>Number of workers* involved in 1976 in all stoppages in progress</b>												
Mining and quarrying	400	—	300	400	6,200	18,300	100	500	7,600	5,200	†	39,000
Metal manufacture	2,200	—	1,400	11,700	3,800	5,500	200	2,000	20,100	5,500	—	52,000
Engineering	4,700	600	4,300	15,500	11,300	3,500	7,200	8,600	5,600	20,900	1,300	83,700
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	200	100	100	—	—	3,600	3,800	13,300	100	3,700	300	22,100
Motor vehicles	19,900	800	1,200	98,800	4,400	600	68,200	400	3,500	7,900	300	206,000
Aerospace equipment	100	—	3,100	900	400	—	2,200	—	100	500	2,500	9,800
All other vehicles	3,000	—	—	5,000	4,500	1,600	3,300	—	100	—	—	17,500
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	600	100	†	5,300	300	3,300	6,100	—	1,600	3,100	100	20,500
Textiles, clothing and footwear	—	400	1,100	600	1,900	2,100	2,700	100	1,800	4,100	1,500	16,100
All other manufacturing industries	3,900	700	2,700	7,900	2,800	7,800	13,000	1,200	4,900	11,300	3,300	59,500
Construction	11,400	†	100	700	300	5,900	6,300	18,800	4,800	3,100	100	51,500
Transport and communication	5,000	1,300	200	1,900	700	10,000	12,900	3,000	3,000	3,500	1,200	42,700
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	6,300	700	300	7,500	2,800	4,100	12,900	2,700	3,600	4,800	1,500	47,200
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>57,800</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>156,100</b>	<b>39,500</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>138,900</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>56,700</b>	<b>73,600</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>668,000†</b>
<b>Number of working days* lost in 1976 in all stoppages in progress</b>												
Mining and quarrying	1,000	—	4,000	1,000	19,000	30,000	†	2,000	12,000	7,000	1,000	78,000
Metal manufacture	7,000	—	25,000	69,000	13,000	33,000	1,000	7,000	157,000	13,000	—	325,000
Engineering	43,000	5,000	28,000	91,000	61,000	37,000	44,000	80,000	38,000	112,000	5,000	543,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,000	†	1,000	—	—	2,000	9,000	14,000	†	34,000	1,000	62,000
Motor vehicles	121,000	5,000	3,000	415,000	20,000	2,000	176,000	1,000	14,000	27,000	1,000	785,000
Aerospace equipment	†	—	14,000	1,000	†	—	11,000	—	†	39,000	1,000	68,000
All other vehicles	3,000	—	—	13,000	5,000	3,000	19,000	—	†	—	—	42,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,000	†	†	50,000	1,000	19,000	59,000	—	7,000	11,000	1,000	153,000
Textiles, clothing and footwear	—	1,000	2,000	2,000	13,000	5,000	10,000	†	6,000	21,000	6,000	65,000
All other manufacturing industries	26,000	3,000	6,000	31,000	18,000	27,000	58,000	5,000	9,000	61,000	22,000	266,000
Construction	238,000	†	1,000	3,000	3,000	31,000	75,000	144,000	36,000	38,000	2,000	570,000
Transport and communication	18,000	6,000	1,000	18,000	2,000	16,000	45,000	8,000	6,000	11,000	2,000	132,000
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	49,000	1,000	3,000	25,000	5,000	9,000	42,000	6,000	13,000	38,000	3,000	196,000
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>512,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>718,000</b>	<b>161,000</b>	<b>214,000</b>	<b>549,000</b>	<b>267,000</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>413,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>3,284,000</b>

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ Excludes 4,000 workers involved for the first time in 1977 in stoppages which continued into that year.

working days lost will, therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved by the number of days each stoppage lasted.

Over half of all stoppages lasted not more than four days; less than one-sixth lasted more than 12 days. Half involved fewer than 100 workers; under seven per cent involved 1,000 or more workers. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for 59 per cent of the total; only seven stoppages (0.4 per cent) involved the loss of 50,000 or more working days, but in aggregate these accounted for over a fifth of all days lost.

Table 8 provides an analysis by standard region of the number of workers involved, and of the aggregate number of working days lost, by broad industry group. It should be noted, however, that the industrial structure in each region is an important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes.

### Previous articles

An article in the November 1976 issue of the *Gazette* (pages 1219 to 1224) gave information about the numbers of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in sub-divisions of standard regions for the years 1966 to 1973.

This article, which was based on an internal research project, also provided information about the number of working days lost in relation to employment standardised for differences in industrial structure between regions, and on the concentration of industrial stoppages by plant within manufacturing industry in each region and for Great



Table 9 Stoppages in years 1956—1976

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers involved in stoppages		In progress in year	Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages		
		Beginning in year			Beginning in year		in progress in year
		Directly	Indirectly		(a)	(b)	
		000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
1956	2,648	464	43	508	2,036	2,051	2,083
1957	2,859	1,275	81	1,359	8,398	8,399	8,412
1958	2,629	456	67	524	3,461	3,474	3,462
1959	2,093	522	123	646	5,257	5,280	5,270
1960	2,832	698†	116	819†	3,001	3,049	3,024
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998	3,038	3,046
1962	2,449	4,297	123	4,423	5,757	5,777	5,798
1963	2,068	455	135	539	1,731	1,997	1,755
1964	2,524	700†	172	883†	2,011	2,030	2,277
1965	2,354	673	195	876	2,906	2,932	2,925
1966	1,937	414†	116	544†	2,372	2,395	2,398
1967	2,116	551†	180	734†	2,765	2,783	2,787
1968	2,378	2,037†	182	2,258†	4,672	4,719	4,690
1969	3,116	1,426	288†	1,665†	6,799	6,925	6,846
1970	3,906	1,460	333	1,801	10,854	10,908	10,980
1971	2,228	863†	308†	1,178†	13,497	13,589	13,551
1972	2,497	1,468†	274†	1,734†	23,816	23,923	23,909
1973	2,873	1,103	410	1,528	7,089	7,145	7,197
1974	2,922	1,161	461	1,626	14,694	14,845	14,750
1975	2,282	570	219	809	5,861	5,914	6,012
1976	2,016	444†	222†	668†	3,230	3,509	3,284

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

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.

\* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in a year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

† Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.

## Deaths and diseases—February and March 1977

Fatal accidents	February	March	Notified diseases*	February	March
Factories acts			Aniline	1	5
Factory processes	16	23	Anthrax	—	—
Building operations	6	6	Arsenical	—	—
Works of engineering construction	1	1	Beryllium	—	—
Docks and warehouses	3	1	Cadmium	—	—
Total factories acts	26	31	Carbon bisulphide	—	—
Fatalities reported under other acts			Chrome ulceration	6	12
Explosives	—	—	Chronic benzene	—	1
Mines and quarries*			Compressed air	—	—
Coal mines			Epitheliomatous ulceration	—	1
(i) Underground	1	1	Lead poisoning	3	1
(ii) Surface	—	1	Manganese	—	—
Other stratified mines	—	—	Mercurial	—	—
Miscellaneous mines	—	—	Phosphorous	—	—
Quarries	2	1	Toxic anaemia	—	—
Total Mines and Quarries Act	3	3	Toxic jaundice	—	—
Railway service	2	5	<b>Total of above</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>
Seamen					
(i) Trading vessels	4	1			
(ii) Fishing vessels	2	—			
Agricultural employees	1	4			
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>44</b>			

\* Figures relate to a period of four weeks in February and four weeks in March.

Britain as a whole. Some further information was published in an article in the February 1977 issue (pages 111 to 125).

## Review 1956-1976

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1956 are given in table 9.

The number of stoppages which began in 1976 (2,016) was the lowest annual total since 1966. The number of workers involved in stoppages in 1976, and the number of working days lost, were the lowest since 1966 and 1967, respectively. The high figures for the intervening years have been mainly the result of relatively few large-scale stoppages.

## Industrial action other than stoppages

During 1976 there were a number of industrial disputes where the action taken did not involve the withdrawal of labour. For example, disagreements over terms and conditions of employment at a landing jetty led to cargoes, including supplies of food to the adjacent oil terminal construction site, being blacked by dockers. In consequence some 400 construction workers had to be evacuated to the mainland for a period of two weeks in June until the dockers resumed normal working.

## New projections of future labour force

SINCE the last projections of the future size of the labour force were published in the December 1975 issue of the *Gazette*, further information has become available from the annual Censuses of Employment, from the EEC Labour Force Survey which was held in 1975, and also from various supplementary sources including the General Household Survey and the Family Expenditure Survey. In addition, the Government Actuary has produced new projections of the total population and the Department of Education and Science has produced new estimates of the future numbers in education. The labour force projections have now been completely revised to take into account all these developments.

The term "labour force" is used in this article to include those in employment (employees, employers, self-employed and HM Forces); those who are seeking work, both those who are registered as unemployed and also the so-called "unregistered unemployed", who describe themselves in censuses and surveys as looking for work even though they are not registered (including some who are waiting to start a job which they have already obtained); and those who are unemployed but prevented from seeking work through temporary sickness. However, the labour force *excludes* all students in full-time education, even though some of these take jobs during vacations.

The main factors which are expected to affect the size of the labour force over the next few years include:

- Owing to the high birth rates in the late 1950's and early 1960's the number of young people entering the labour force on reaching the age of sixteen will be unusually high.
- At the same time, the numbers reaching the age of retirement will be below average, largely because of the low birth rates in 1914-1918.
- The proportion of married women who are working or looking for work (the "activity rate") has continued to rise rapidly, considerably faster than was expected in earlier projections. The reasons for this are believed to include the unprecedented fall in the birth rate which has left many more women available for employment; the additional attraction of employment following equal pay and equal opportunities; and the growing availability, at least until recently, of part-time jobs. There is bound to be considerable uncertainty about the future trend of the activity rates for married women, but on balance it is thought likely that they will continue to rise, though less rapidly than in the immediate past.
- The number of people in full-time education is expected to increase by 164,000 over the period 1977 to 1981.
- The gradual underlying fall in the proportion of men and single women who continue to work beyond the age of sixty is expected to continue.

As a combined result of all these factors the total numbers in the labour force are expected to show a marked increase over the next few years. The following table shows the best available estimates of the size of the labour force since the last Census of Population in 1971, together with new projections up to 1986.

Table 1 Total labour force (excluding students) aged 16 and over<sup>1</sup>

	THOUSANDS			
	Males	Married women	Non-married females	Total labour force
1971	15,933	5,799	3,286	25,018
1972	15,837	5,895	3,225	24,957
1973	15,940	6,352	3,194	25,486
1974	15,757	6,580	3,130	25,467
1975	15,830	6,603	3,189	25,622
1976	15,914	6,731	3,223	25,868
1977	15,931	6,860	3,262	26,053
1978	15,971	6,965	3,310	26,246
1979	16,029	7,029	3,364	26,422
1980	16,087	7,089	3,405	26,581
1981	16,164	7,129	3,441	26,734
1986	16,603	7,705	3,473	27,781

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes to table 4

There follows a discussion of the sources of information used for these estimates and projections; the changes which have taken place in the labour force and its main constituent parts since 1971; and revisions to the labour force projections, including the various assumptions involved.

## Sources of information

Estimates of the labour force as defined above, providing analyses by age, sex and marital status, can be made only by direct questioning of individuals. Reliable estimates can be made only in respect of years in which sizeable and detailed sample surveys have been carried out. This is possible in the Census of Population or appropriate surveys, although even then there may be difficulties in obtaining consistent replies within any one survey over time and between different surveys.

The cancellation of the 1976 Census of Population accentuated the need to find a more frequent measure of economic activity. Various sources of information broadly comparable in scope with the Census exist, in particular the General Household Survey, the Family Expenditure Survey and the EEC Labour Force Survey. Of these, the EEC Survey yields the most useful and reliable estimates of economic activity in the detail required for the labour force projections.

In future, biennial estimates will be available from the EEC Labour Force Surveys. In the meantime, and in future



to up-date labour force estimates between surveys, an alternative source of annual information is needed. The working population estimates (published in the *Gazette* give up-to-date information on the main components of the labour force, and the continuous nature of these figures provides, for the moment, the most readily available and useful indicator of year on year changes although the coverage and nature of the working population data are different from that of the labour force arising from censuses and surveys.

To move from the working population data to figures of the labour force requires estimates of various adjustments to align the series. The table below presents the main components involved in this exercise.

This reconciliation allows estimates of the labour force to be made for each year on a basis consistent with those years (1971 and 1975) for which direct estimates are available. However, detailed analyses of the labour force (and activity rates) by age, sex and marital status are available directly only in 1971 and 1975. (The table covers the total labour force in each year and includes, therefore, economically active 15 year olds in 1971 and 1972. For projection purposes, activity rates are based on the population and economically active aged 16 and over for comparability over the years).

#### Changes between 1971 and 1975

The evidence of changes between 1971 and 1975 indicated by the comparison of the Census of Population with the 1975 Labour Force Survey results is broadly supported by information from other household surveys (Family Expenditure Survey and General Household Survey) and by changes in the size of the working population-based estimates.

The 1975 results, being derived from a sample survey, are subject to sampling errors. In particular, small differences between 1971 and 1975 in the activity rates for different age-groups may not be significant. Figures are given rounded to the nearest thousand, but this does not imply that the figures are accurate to this degree. It has also been necessary to make adjustments to the sample data to allow for the exclusion of the institutional population\* from the Labour Force Survey. (The institutional population accounts for about two per cent of the total population and over one per cent of the economically active).

#### Males

The proportion of males who were economically active or students in 1975 was very close to the estimate published in December 1975, although there were changes in individual age-groups. There has been a revision downwards of the estimated number of people (both males and females) in the youngest age-groups (16-24) who were in full-time education. This revision is attributable, in part, to the introduction in 1975 of a Whitsun school-leaving date. Since all but a very small proportion (about one per cent) of this age-group are economically active or in full-time education, this has led to a corresponding upward revision of those economically

\* All non-private households, for example hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, prisons, defence establishments etc.

**Table 2 Comparison of working population and labour force estimates**  
THOUSANDS

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<b>Working population</b>						
Employees in employment (1) (2)						
Males	13,424	13,319	13,478	13,363	13,240	13,052
Females	8,224	8,331	8,705	8,933	8,973	8,945
Total	21,648	21,650	22,182	22,297	22,213	21,997
Employers and self-employed (1) (3)						
Males	1,471	1,464	1,513	1,493	1,456	1,456
Females	371	371	371	371	369	369
Total	1,842	1,835	1,884	1,864	1,825	1,825
H.M. Forces (1) (4)						
Males	353	356	346	331	322	321
Females	15	15	15	14	15	15
Total	368	371	361	345	336	336
<b>Employed Labour Force (1)</b>						
Males	15,248	15,139	15,337	15,187	15,018	14,829
Females	8,610	8,717	9,091	9,318	9,357	9,329
Total	23,858	23,856	24,427	24,506	24,374	24,158
<b>Registered unemployed (1) (5)</b>						
Males	589	647	461	439	680	972
Females	98	119	84	75	149	306
Total	687	765	545	515	828	1,278
<b>Total working population (1)</b>						
Males	15,837	15,786	15,798	15,626	15,698	15,801
Females	8,708	8,836	9,175	9,393	9,506	9,635
Total	24,545	24,621	24,972	25,021	25,202	25,436
<b>Other economically active</b>						
<b>Unregistered unemployed (6)</b>						
Males	84	90	100	64	51	50
Females	229	175	160	150	143	175
Total	313	265	260	214	194	225
<b>Out of work—sick (7)</b>						
Males	192	200	200	200	207	200
Females	104	100	100	100	100	100
Total	296	300	300	300	307	300
<b>Net adjustments for labour force estimates (8)</b>						
Males	-180	-239	-158	-133	-126	-137
Females	44	9	111	67	43	44
Total	-136	-229	-46	-68	-81	-93
<b>Total labour force (9)</b>						
Males	15,933	15,837	15,940	15,757	15,830	15,914
Females	9,085	9,120	9,546	9,710	9,792	9,954
Total	25,018	24,957	25,486	25,467	25,622	25,868

(1) Published in DE Gazette: Table 101.  
 (2) Annual Census of Employment.  
 (3) Estimates based on the Census of Population and National Insurance Cards.  
 (4) Ministry of Defence estimates.  
 (5) As published each month in DE Gazette, Table 105, including school-leavers, but excluding adult students.  
 (6) 1971 Census of Population; 1972, 1973 General Household Survey; 1974 estimated; 1975 EEC Labour Force Survey; 1976 estimated (See also DE Gazette, December 1976).  
 (7) 1971 Census of Population; 1975 Labour Force Survey; other years estimated.  
 (8) This adjustment comprises (i) deductions for economically active 15-year-olds in 1971 and 1972; those people with two (or more) jobs who are counted more than once in the Census of Employment; students with a part-time or vacation job; occupational pensioners who are included in the count of registered unemployed for benefit purposes only; (ii) additions of private domestic servants who are excluded from the Census of Employment; and (iii) adjustments for minor differences in timing and coverage.  
 (9) See footnotes to table 4.

active in 1975. Nevertheless, the number of students increased substantially between 1971 and 1975 so that the activity rate excluding students in the younger age-groups has fallen over the period.

Estimates of activity rates in 1975 for other age-groups are slightly lower than had been estimated previously for those aged up to 65, and considerably lower for those in the post-retirement age-groups.

In total, there has been a fall in the proportion of men who are economically active. This is attributable to a small decline in activity rates in individual age-groups, although this may not be significant for those aged up to 65, and, more importantly, changes in the age-distribution of the male population. The number of economically active males has fallen by about 100,000 from 15.9 to 15.8 million.

#### Non-married females

Almost all non-married females in the youngest age-groups are either economically active or students. The rise in the number of students between 1971 and 1975 has led to a fall in the activity rate for the youngest age-group when students are excluded; that is to say, as for males, there were more young people studying and fewer working in 1975 than in 1971.

A fall in activity rates in all other age-groups since 1971, together with population age-distribution changes, has led to a fall in the economically active proportion of non-married females in all age-groups combined from 44.4 per cent in 1971 to 41.8 per cent in 1975. The numbers showed a fall of about 100,000 from 3.3 to 3.2 million.

#### Married women

The proportion of married women who are economically active has been rising since the First World War. Successive Censuses of Population have shown the following trend in activity rates for those above school-leaving age:

	per cent		per cent
1911	9.6	1951	21.7
1921	8.7	1961	29.7
1931	10.0	1971	42.3

The rate of participation doubled in the 20 years 1931-1951 and doubled again between 1951 and 1971. The following chart shows the changes in activity rates by age from 1951 to 1986.

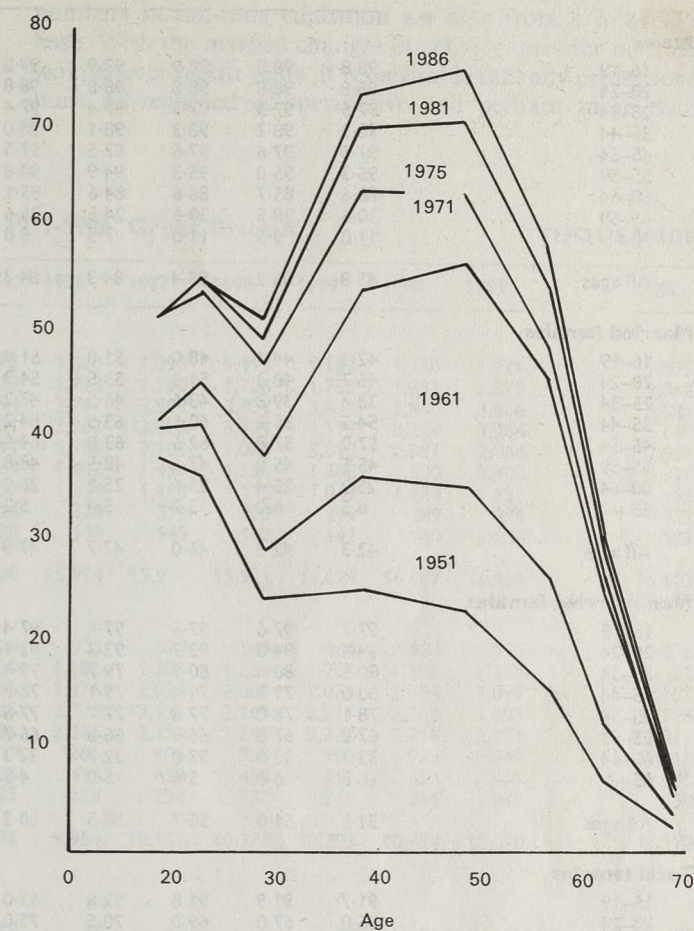
The projections published in December 1975—starting from the 1971 estimate—envisaged a continuation of this trend but at a slower rate; the activity rate for all age-groups combined has risen faster than expected to an estimated 47.9 per cent in 1975. This reflects a rise in all age-groups with the exception of those aged 60 and over between 1971 and 1975. The chart illustrates the magnitude of the changes in activity rates between 1971 and 1975 compared with earlier periods. Between the two years, the number of economically active married women increased by 800,000 from 5.8 to 6.6 million.

The three main causes of the recent sharp rise in activity rates for married women are thought to have been:

(a) the very sharp fall in the birth rate, by about a quarter

#### Activity rates for married women: age profiles 1951-86

Activity rate %



between 1971 and 1975 (the fall had begun, though more slowly, about 1965, and it has continued through 1976). Most women now go on working after marriage until the birth of their first child. There is some evidence that the lapse of time between marriage and the birth of the first child is increasing thus leaving a higher proportion of women free to work, and that activity rates for women with dependent children, including those with very young children, may have been rising. This has been facilitated by a substantial increase in day-care provision over the period.

- (b) Equal pay and equal opportunities which have encouraged more women to seek work.  
 (c) The increased opportunities for part-time work. The number of part-time jobs in both public sector services, particularly in health and education, and in private sector services increased substantially between 1971 and 1975.

The annual estimates, shown in table 1, show that, for the years 1971-1976, there have been quite substantial year on year changes in the size of the labour force. Estimates of activity rates for each age-group underlying these figures are shown in table 3. These are given as indications only since no direct evidence exists of changes in individual age-groups.



Table 3 Activity rates (including students)\*: 1971-1986 Great Britain.

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Per cent 1986
<b>Males</b>												
16-19	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
20-24	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8
25-34	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.4	97.4	97.6	97.5	97.5	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4
35-44	98.3	98.2	98.3	98.1	98.0	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0
45-54	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.5	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5
55-59	95.3	95.0	95.3	94.9	94.8	95.0	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.8
60-64	86.6	85.7	86.6	84.6	85.1	86.6	86.0	85.4	84.9	84.5	84.2	84.2
65-69	30.6	28.5	30.6	24.5	25.6	26.5	25.8	25.0	24.3	23.5	22.5	20.7
70+	11.0	9.5	11.0	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.3
All ages	85.8	85.2	85.4	84.3	84.3	84.5	84.3	84.1	84.0	83.8	83.7	83.7
<b>Married females</b>												
16-19	42.4	44.4	48.0	51.0	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9
20-24	46.7	48.3	51.3	53.5	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.1	55.3	55.5	55.7	55.7
25-34	38.4	39.3	43.6	46.5	47.2	47.8	48.8	49.3	49.4	49.5	49.6	51.5
35-44	54.5	55.2	60.1	63.5	64.2	66.4	68.0	69.1	69.5	70.3	70.3	73.8
45-54	57.0	57.8	62.6	63.8	64.1	66.3	68.1	69.4	70.1	70.8	70.9	76.0
55-59	45.5	45.8	47.6	48.5	48.8	49.8	50.8	51.8	52.8	53.8	54.8	58.7
60-64	25.2	25.4	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.6	27.1	27.6	28.1	28.6	29.1	30.6
65+	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.8
All ages	42.3	42.8	46.0	47.7	47.9	49.0	50.0	50.8	51.3	51.7	51.9	54.9
<b>Non-married females</b>												
16-19	97.7	97.6	97.5	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4
20-24	94.4	94.0	93.7	93.3	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1
25-34	80.8	80.4	80.1	79.7	79.4	79.1	78.8	78.5	78.2	77.9	77.7	76.3
35-44	80.0	79.7	79.4	79.1	78.9	78.7	78.6	78.5	78.4	78.3	78.2	77.6
45-54	78.1	78.0	77.8	77.7	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.4
55-59	67.2	67.0	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.5	66.3	66.2	66.1	66.0	65.9	65.3
60-64	33.7	33.3	33.0	32.7	32.3	32.0	31.7	31.4	31.2	31.0	30.8	29.6
65+	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
All ages	51.5	51.0	50.7	50.5	50.3	50.4	50.6	50.8	51.1	51.2	51.3	50.9
<b>Total females</b>												
16-19	91.7	91.9	91.8	92.8	93.0	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.4	93.3	93.3	93.1
20-24	66.0	67.0	69.0	70.5	71.0	71.5	72.0	72.5	72.8	73.0	73.2	73.1
25-34	44.0	44.9	48.8	51.3	52.0	52.7	53.6	54.0	54.2	54.3	54.5	56.1
35-44	57.5	58.0	62.3	65.3	66.0	67.9	69.3	70.3	70.7	71.3	71.3	74.3
45-54	60.6	61.2	65.2	66.1	66.3	68.2	69.7	70.8	71.3	71.9	72.0	76.2
55-59	51.1	51.3	52.6	53.2	53.3	53.9	54.6	55.3	56.0	56.8	57.5	60.2
60-64	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.4	29.7	30.3
65+	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2
All ages	45.6	45.6	47.6	48.7	48.8	49.5	50.3	50.8	51.2	51.5	51.7	53.4
<b>Activity rates (excluding students)</b>												
<b>Males</b>												
16-19	69.7	67.4	67.1	64.6	65.8	64.7	64.0	63.5	63.2	63.0	62.8	62.2
20-24	89.9	89.4	89.1	89.2	88.9	88.5	88.2	88.2	88.5	88.6	88.6	88.4
All ages	82.6	81.7	81.9	80.6	80.6	80.6	80.2	79.9	79.7	79.5	79.3	79.5
<b>Non-married females</b>												
16-19	65.6	63.3	61.9	56.1	60.2	58.8	57.7	57.2	56.9	56.7	56.6	55.8
20-24	81.2	79.6	78.2	78.0	77.0	76.7	76.7	76.8	77.4	77.8	77.7	77.3
All ages	44.4	43.4	42.8	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.4
<b>Total females</b>												
16-19	63.0	61.3	60.2	55.6	59.4	58.2	57.2	56.7	56.4	56.3	56.2	55.5
20-24	60.1	61.2	62.5	64.0	64.1	64.3	64.7	65.1	65.5	65.9	66.0	65.8
All ages	43.0	43.0	44.9	45.5	45.7	46.3	46.9	47.4	47.7	47.9	48.0	49.8

\* See footnotes to table 4.

## Revisions to the labour force projections

Since the projections published in the December 1975 issue of the *Gazette* were prepared, projections of the total population and of the number of full-time students have been revised. These revisions together with the changes in patterns of economic activity described above necessitate a re-appraisal of the labour force projections.

The population projections used are those starting from estimates of the actual population at mid-1975, provided by the Government Actuary's Department; and projections of numbers in full-time education are also from a mid-1975 base. With the marked changes in activity rates for married women over recent years, it is inevitable that any projections must be regarded as speculative and perhaps more than

Table 4 Labour force estimates (excluding students)\*: 1971-1986. Great Britain.

	1971†	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1986
<b>Males</b>												
16-19	1,070	1,045	1,051	1,027	1,075	1,080	1,096	1,113	1,134	1,158	1,171	1,105
20-24	1,890	1,787	1,741	1,726	1,713	1,715	1,730	1,756	1,788	1,833	1,879	2,062
25-34	3,343	3,478	3,577	3,641	3,694	3,767	3,809	3,831	3,844	3,848	3,866	3,885
35-44	3,134	3,118	3,120	3,112	3,101	3,083	3,080	3,121	3,175	3,224	3,264	3,689
45-54	3,191	3,211	3,257	3,294	3,211	3,156	3,105	3,060	3,019	2,987	2,964	2,926
55-59	1,501	1,451	1,377	1,297	1,344	1,402	1,459	1,524	1,580	1,520	1,480	1,376
60-64	1,270	1,254	1,265	1,233	1,237	1,234	1,188	1,115	1,049	1,088	1,131	1,196
65-69	360	340	370	300	316	328	319	309	299	289	271	237
70+	174	153	182	127	138	149	145	142	141	140	138	127
All ages	15,933	15,837	15,940	15,757	15,830	15,914	15,931	15,971	16,029	16,087	16,164	16,603
<b>Females</b>												
16-19	911	895	891	838	920	922	929	943	961	983	997	936
20-24	1,231	1,187	1,182	1,196	1,181	1,187	1,209	1,234	1,265	1,303	1,338	1,467
25-34	1,452	1,555	1,740	1,858	1,915	1,976	2,034	2,065	2,074	2,084	2,095	2,153
35-44	1,815	1,813	1,943	2,028	2,035	2,073	2,111	2,167	2,217	2,269	2,303	2,726
45-54	2,054	2,082	2,240	2,295	2,236	2,248	2,251	2,246	2,227	2,216	2,194	2,251
55-59	871	849	825	791	819	861	904	953	996	965	946	911
60-64	471	469	468	466	465	459	450	430	412	430	451	475
65+	280	270	257	238	223	228	234	237	241	244	246	259
All ages	9,085	9,120	9,546	9,710	9,792	9,954	10,122	10,275	10,393	10,494	10,570	11,178
<b>Of whom:</b>												
<b>Married females</b>												
16-19	65	71	81	77	79	77	76	77	79	81	83	83
20-24	557	554	565	572	570	565	568	574	587	601	601	666
25-34	1,099	1,175	1,335	1,444	1,479	1,517	1,561	1,578	1,577	1,578	1,579	1,605
35-44	1,525	1,528	1,656	1,740	1,744	1,780	1,814	1,862	1,903	1,950	1,978	2,347
45-54	1,607	1,637	1,792	1,843	1,799	1,820	1,833	1,836	1,825	1,819	1,804	1,885
55-59	574	562	554	536	563	599	637	676	710	693	684	680
60-64	270	273	277	279	282	282	279	269	260	278	296	324
65+	101	95	92	89	88	91	95	99	101	103	104	115
All ages	5,799	5,895	6,352	6,580	6,603	6,731	6,860	6,965	7,029	7,089	7,129	7,705
<b>Un-married females</b>												
16-19	846	824	810	761	841	845	853	866	882	902	914	853
20-24	674	633	617	624	611	622	644	666	691	716	737	801
25-34	353	380	405	414	436	459	473	487	497	506	516	548
35-44	290	285	287	288	291	293	297	305	314	319	325	379
45-54	446	445	448	452	437	428	418	410	402	397	390	366
55-59	297	287	271	255	256	262	267	277	286	272	262	231
60-64	201	196	191	187	183	177	171	161	152	152	155	151
65+	179	175	165	149	135	137	139	138	140	141	142	144
All ages	3,286	3,225	3,194	3,130	3,189	3,223	3,262	3,310	3,364	3,405	3,441	3,473
<b>Total (males and females)</b>												
16-19	1,981	1,940	1,942	1,865	1,995	2,002	2,025	2,056	2,095	2,141	2,168	2,041
20-24	3,121	2,974	2,923	2,922	2,894	2,902	2,939	2,990	3,053	3,136	3,217	3,529
25-34	4,795	5,033	5,317	5,499	5,609	5,743	5,843	5,896	5,918	5,932	5,961	6,038
35-44	4,949	4,931	5,063	5,140	5,136	5,156	5,191	5,288	5,392	5,493	5,567	6,4



usually subject to error. These projections are intended to give broad indications of trends into the future. In particular, year on year changes may deviate substantially from the underlying trend. Annual estimates for the years between 1976 and 1981 take account of available data for 1976 and the pattern of changes between 1971 and 1976.

The activity rate assumptions which have been made as a basis for the projections fall into two groups. First, for males and non-married females aged 16-24, the activity rates (including students) are assumed to remain fixed at the level of 1975 (although in excluding students, the revised student projections are allowed for); the same assumption of fixed activity rates is made for men aged 25-59. For older men, for other non-married females, and for all married women, it is assumed that activity rates will change to the same extent as in the projections published in December 1975, but from the new levels of 1975.

The reasoning underlying the judgement in respect of married women, which implies a rather slower increase than in recent years, is that part of the increase in activity rates over recent years has been attributable to "once-for-all" changes. It is assumed that the fall in the birth rate and possible postponement of families will continue but at a slower rate than previously. The Equal Pay Act and other anti-discrimination legislation will continue to have an effect in the future, but it is thought that these measures may have exerted much of their effect by now. The increase in job opportunities, particularly part-time jobs, over the period 1971-1975 is assumed not to be matched by similar increases in the future. Specifically, public expenditure controls are assumed to curtail growth of opportunities in the public sector. The figures for the proportion of economically active for all age-groups combined are calculated by summing the labour force estimates and dividing by the total population aged 16 and over.

## Results

On the basis of the above assumptions on activity rates, the labour force is projected to grow by 1.11 million between 1975 and 1981—a rather faster growth than envisaged in the December 1975 projection—and by a further 1.05 million between 1981 and 1986. Of the growth from 1975 to 1981, 30 per cent (0.33 million) is accounted for by males, nearly 50 per cent (0.53 million) by married women and over 20 per cent (0.25 million) by non-married females. About 45 per cent of the growth occurs in the age-groups 16-24 arising from the substantial rise in the number of people reaching age 16 during this period. For males, the growth in the two youngest age-groups accounts for nearly 80 per cent of the overall growth. For females, only 30 per cent of the growth in the period 1975-1981 is accounted for by the two youngest age-groups; nearly 60 per cent occurs in the 25-44 age-group.

## Composition of changes

The projected increase in the labour force results from a combination of the projected increase in activity rates for married women and an overall increase in the population of working age. It is this latter increase which makes the major contribution to the change. The increase in the population of working age results from a high birth rate in the early 1960s. This increase in the younger age-groups happens at a time when the number of people reaching retirement age—those born during the First World War—is relatively small.

**Table 5 Components of change\*: 1971-1986.**  
THOUSANDS

	1971-1975 (estimated)	1975-1977	1977-1981 (projected)	1981-1986 (projected)
<b>Males</b>				
Population effect	+160	+143	+415	+479
Activity rate effect	-154	+34	-98	-37
Student effect	-109	-76	-84	-3
Change in labour force	-103	+101	+233	+439
<b>Females</b>				
Population effect	+55	+105	+294	+260
Activity rate effect	+764	+302	+234	+342
Student effect	-112	-77	-80	+6
Change in labour force	+707	+330	+448	+610
<b>Of whom:</b>				
<b>Married females</b>				
Population effect	-55	-54	+19	+212
Activity rate effect	+859	+311	+250	+364
Student effect	—	—	—	—
Change in labour force	+804	+257	+269	+576
<b>Non-married females</b>				
Population effect	+110	+159	+275	+48
Activity rate effect	-95	-9	-16	-22
Student effect	-112	-77	-80	+6
Change in labour force	-97	+73	+179	+32
<b>Total (males and females)</b>				
Population effect	+215	+248	+709	+739
Activity rate effect	+610	+336	+136	+305
Student effect	-221	-153	-164	+3
Change in labour force	+604	+431	+681	+1,047

\* See footnotes to table 4.

The effects of the different factors on changes in the labour force are shown in table 5.

## Annual estimates suggest increase

The annual estimates of the labour force suggest that of the projected increase of 1,112,000 between 1975 and 1981, an increase of 431,000 will have occurred by mid-1977. From 1977 to 1981, it is projected that the labour force will grow by an average of 170,000 a year of which just over a third will be accounted for by males, about 40 per cent by married women and just over a quarter by non-married females.

Future changes in the labour force depend largely on the activity rate assumptions; for example, if there were no changes in married women's activity rates from the 1975 levels, the labour force would increase by only 553,000 between 1975 and 1981 and 665,000 between 1981 and 1986 (compared with 1,112,000 and 1,047,000 respectively, on the assumptions on activity rate trends described above). Similarly, if there were no change in married women's activity rates from the estimated 1977 levels, the labour force would increase by only 431,000 between 1977 and 1981, an average of 107,000 a year.

# Pay differentials and the dispersion of earnings

A RECENT STUDY into changes in pay differentials and earnings dispersions carried out by Research and Planning Division collects together information from a number of Departmental surveys and other sources. The extent of the recent compression of differentials is examined in the context of the apparent trends since the late 1960s and in the light of long-term historical changes.

Evidence on pay prior to 1945 is poor by present standards, but a number of historical studies\*, supported by the evidence for the engineering and building industries in chart 3 suggest:

- that differentials had remained constant for many years prior to 1914
- that they were sharply reduced between 1914 and 1924
- that they were broadly stable between 1924 and 1938
- that they were sharply compressed between 1938 and 1950.

These changes must be viewed against other historical studies which show that the overall dispersion for manual men has tended to be stable over a long time.

Between 1950 and 1968 earnings differentials in engineering gradually widened until 1968. In a number of other industries, differentials between the basic weekly wage rates of the skilled and the less skilled tended to widen between 1955 and 1968. This latter evidence must be interpreted with caution however since earnings frequently move differently from basic rates.

Since 1968 there has been a general tendency for earnings differentials between various groups to be reduced in percentage terms. The compression has been over a broad front; within and between occupational groups; between

men and women; between juveniles and adults and within industries. However the effects on the general dispersions of earnings amongst all full time men and amongst full time women employees have been comparatively slight and appear to have occurred steadily throughout the period since 1968.

In explaining these trends, the importance of longer term factors has to be stressed. These include increased education, skill upgrading, technological shifts in production, changes in collective bargaining and the growth in non-manual employment. Short term factors, such as the influence of incomes policy, seem to be less significant, though those on the highest earnings have suffered compressions and equal pay has contributed to the reduction in the male-female differential.

## General dispersion of earnings 1970-1976

Tables 1a and 1b and charts 1a and 1b, show that the compression of earnings dispersions amongst adult men and women has varied. Overall, for full time men the dispersion has remained remarkably stable in recent years. Those at or near the highest percentile of earnings (broadly those between the top one and two per cent of earnings—in April 1976 men earning £9,100 p.a.) have experienced most change in their relative position—a steady decline. The top percentile figure for April 1976 (which would include increases prior to the introduction of the £6 pay policy, with £8,500 cut off, in July 1975) is consistent with a return to this trend following a somewhat steeper decline in the year to April 1975.

\* Some of the references are quoted at the end of this article.

**Table 1 Gross weekly earnings as percentage of the corresponding median**

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974†	1975	1976	Gross weekly earnings April 1976
<b>(a) All full-time men aged 21 and over*</b>								
Highest percentile	305.5	298.8	292.7	286.4	279.6	264.4	265.5	£ 174.7
Highest decile	160.6	160.7	160.9	158.5	157.0	157.6	159.5	104.9
Median	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	65.4
Lowest decile	65.4	66.1	65.5	65.6	66.8	67.0	67.6	44.5
<b>(b) All full-time women aged 18 and over*</b>								
Highest percentile	295.7	272.5	278.9	276.9	263.1	264.1	260.2	110.3
Highest decile	170.4	165.8	167.1	164.7	159.1	164.5	165.9	70.3
Median	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.4
Lowest decile	66.4	66.6	65.6	67.4	67.7	67.7	66.1	28.0

\* Whose pay for the survey pay period was not affected by absence. Great Britain. Source New Earnings Survey. Age at time of survey 1970 to 1973 but January 1 for 1974 to 1976. From 1975, only members of PAYE schemes are included in the survey.

† The 1974 results may have been affected by under-representation of Local Authority and National Health Service employees. Further details of dispersions may be found in Table 15, page 1124, Department of Employment Gazette, October 1976.



**Table 2 Percentage differentials between average gross weekly earnings of men and women and between manual and non manual men and women**

	All men/ all women	Non-manual men/manual men	Non-manual women/manual women
April 1970	180	134	133
1971	—	133	129
1972	—	133	130
1973	177	126	125
1974	173	125	121
1975	159	123	123
1976	152	125	124

Notes: (a) The figures refer to the gross weekly pay of full time men aged 21 or over and full time women aged 18 or over whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence except the figures in the first column are based on full time men aged 18 and over. Great Britain. New Earnings Survey.  
(b) See also notes to table 1.

Perhaps the biggest change in differentials between April 1970 and April 1976 has been between men and women. Table 2 and chart 2 show that the ratio between average gross weekly earnings of all men aged 18 and over, and all women aged 18 and over fell from 1.8 to 1.5. The fall in this differential reflects the impact of the Equal Pay Act as well as the general tendency to compression. Differentials between manual and non-manual workers were also reduced; with much of the compression occurring between 1970 and 1973.

#### Earnings dispersion within industries

Are these findings typical for most industries or do they disguise wide variations between industries? Table 3 shows for each of 26 industries (SIC Orders) the average gross weekly earnings of full time manual men in April 1970

**Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings and the highest decile in the distribution of gross weekly earnings divided by the lowest decile. Manual men. 1970 and 1976. April each year.**

Industry	Average earnings			Highest decile ÷ Lowest decile		
	1970	1976	Per cent increase	1970	1976	Per cent change
	£	£				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.3	51.0	151	2.04	1.81	-11.3
Mining and quarrying	26.2	76.2	191	2.01	1.90	-5.5
Food, drink and tobacco	26.7	66.8	150	1.98	1.98	0.0
Coal and petroleum products	30.4	78.5	158	1.92	1.82	-5.2
Chemical and allied	29.0	68.2	135	2.01	1.88	-6.5
Metal manufacture	29.8	72.9	145	1.91	1.85	-3.1
Mechanical engineering	28.8	66.9	132	1.98	1.86	-6.1
Instrument engineering	26.1	62.3	139	1.81	1.96	+8.3
Electrical engineering	27.6	64.7	134	1.99	1.82	-8.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	29.1	76.0	161	2.16	2.04	-5.6
Vehicles	31.5	71.4	127	1.89	1.77	-6.3
Metal goods nes	28.3	64.3	127	2.06	1.93	-6.3
Textiles	24.8	60.9	146	2.14	1.90	-11.2
Clothing and footwear	23.7	52.8	123	2.00	2.02	+1.0
Bricks, pottery etc	27.6	68.2	147	1.94	1.96	+1.0
Timber, furniture etc	25.1	60.4	141	1.94	1.81	-6.7
Paper, printing and publishing	31.5	70.5	124	2.26	2.17	-4.0
Other manufacturing	28.0	65.1	133	2.06	1.98	-3.9
Construction	26.9	64.6	140	2.10	1.96	-6.7
Gas, electricity and water	26.0	69.9	169	1.84	1.79	-2.7
Transport and communication	28.5	70.8	148	2.07	1.90	-8.2
Distributive trades	22.7	53.9	137	2.11	2.14	+1.4
Insurance, banking etc	22.9	60.3	163	2.37	2.30	-3.0
Professional and scientific services	22.4	57.3	156	2.15	2.01	-6.5
Miscellaneous services	21.9	51.0	133	2.35	2.30	-2.1
Public administration	21.4	56.8	165	1.95	1.88	-3.6
All manufacturing	28.5	67.4	136	2.06	1.95	-5.3
All industries and services	26.8	65.1	143	2.19	2.07	-5.5

Note: (a) All figures refer to full-time manual men aged 21 and over whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence. Great Britain.  
(b) Between 1970 and 1976 there were changes in the age definition and in the NES coverage as defined in the footnotes to table 1.  
Source: NES.

and in April 1976. It also shows the ratios of the highest decile to the lowest decile in the distribution of gross weekly earnings. This measure was chosen as a simple and convenient indicator of the differential between the higher paid and the lower paid, a decreasing number indicates a compression of that differential.

The table indicates that the ratio of the highest to the lowest decile was reduced in 21 out of the 26 industries and therefore that the compression applied widely.

#### Earnings dispersions within and between occupational groups 1973-76

Because of major changes in the occupational classifications used in the *New Earnings Survey* and other official statistics, analysis of occupational earnings increases and differentials is possible only from 1973 rather than from 1970. Table 4 shows for broad occupational groups: average weekly earnings, the increase in earnings between April 1973 and April 1976, the ratios of the highest to the lowest decile at both 1973 and 1976 and the percentage change in those ratios. Of 17 occupational groups the ratio fell between 1973 and 1976 in 13. Within each occupational group there was a tendency for dispersions to be reduced between 1973 and 1976; however there was little general tendency for differentials between the occupations to be compressed.

#### Skill differentials since 1914 (with special reference to engineering)

Chart 3 shows for engineering industry the average weekly earnings of adult male fitters (skilled) as a percentage

**Table 4 Distribution of gross weekly earnings by occupation group April 1973-1976. Average weekly earnings and the highest decile in the earnings distribution divided by the lowest decile. Full time men aged 21 or over.**

Occupation group	Average earnings		Per cent increase	Highest decile ÷ lowest decile		Per cent change
	1973	1976		1973	1976	
	£	£				
Professional and related supporting management	58.3	93.8	60.9	2.80	2.54	-9.3
Professional and related in education, welfare and health	50.9	91.3	79.4	2.74	2.44	-10.9
Literary, artistic and sports	50.3	82.3	63.6	2.86	2.72	-4.9
Professional and related in science, engineering etc	50.6	86.5	70.9	2.33	2.30	-1.3
Managerial (excluding general management)	49.7	80.4	61.8	2.63	2.72	+3.4
Clerical and related	35.1	62.4	77.8	2.15	2.01	-6.5
Selling	38.2	63.9	67.3	2.50	2.45	-2.0
Security and protective service	42.2	73.5	74.2	2.19	2.04	-6.8
Catering, cleaning, hairdressing etc	30.2	54.3	79.8	2.31	2.20	-4.8
Farming, fishing and related	28.3	50.3	77.7	1.88	1.78	-5.3
Materials processing excluding metals	37.9	64.7	70.7	2.02	1.98	-2.0
Making and repairing excluding metal and electrical	40.7	64.4	58.2	2.14	1.98	-7.5
Processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	41.4	69.9	68.8	1.96	1.90	-3.1
Painting, repetitive assembling, inspecting etc	38.1	64.3	68.8	1.97	1.88	-4.6
Construction and mining n.i.e.	38.8	66.6	71.6	2.05	2.09	+2.0
Transport operating, materials moving etc	37.4	64.3	71.9	2.11	2.11	0.0
Miscellaneous	34.4	62.2	80.8	2.19	2.19	0.0
All manual	38.1	65.1	70.9	2.17	2.07	-4.6
All non manual	48.1	81.6	69.6	2.80	2.68	-4.3
All occupations	41.9	71.8	71.4	2.42	2.36	-2.5

See notes to tables 1 and 3.

Source: NES.

of average weekly earnings for adult male labourers (unskilled). The dotted line traces for comparison the hourly wage rates of bricklayers as a percentage of those for bricklayer's labourers (London).

The chart shows three periods of rapid compression. The compressions occurred during or immediately after the two world wars, and from 1969 to the present; each occurring during periods of rapid inflation. It is noticeable that neither of the wartime compressions was followed by any rapid restoration of pre-war differentials. However a gradual widening of percentage skill margins occurred between 1950 and 1969. Much of that gradual widening has been reversed since 1969. Apart from engineering and building, *British Labour Statistics, Historical Abstract 1886-1968* (tables 1 to 10) identifies for a number of collective agreements in other sectors, national minimum wage rates at more than one skill level. Examination of shifts in percentage differentials for those agreements shows the pattern to be broadly similar to chart 3, with war-time compressions, a slight upward drift between 1955 and 1968 and thereafter a further compression.

It is interesting to compare this picture of alternate

compression and stability of differentials for those industries where detailed evidence is available with other findings of long term stability in the dispersions of gross weekly earnings for manual men. Several contributory factors may be offered as provisional explanation. The impact of war-time compressions in differentials upon the general dispersion was offset by increased employment of low paid workers with the rise in labour force participation in 1914-18 and with reduced unemployment in 1938-1950. The impact of reductions in the margin between average earnings for skilled men and average earnings for unskilled men appears to have been blunted by the considerable extent to which the earnings dispersion for skilled men is overlapped by the dispersion for unskilled men. Between 1938 and early 1950's there was an expansion in the proportion of skilled manual men, reflecting increased training and possibly some relaxation in skill boundaries. Finally it is likely that the compression of differentials in older and in declining industries was offset in the overall distribution by the appearance of new industries with high earnings. While the earnings dispersion of manual men has shown long run stability, the overall distribution has been compressed by the

**Table 5 Average hourly earnings (excluding the effects of overtime) of skilled workers\* as a percentage of those for labourers in certain industries.**

	June each year									
	1963	1965	1967	1969	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<b>Timeworkers</b>										
Engineering	143	143	145	144	144	141	138	137	132	128
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	134	140	144	132	133	131	128	129	122	119
Chemical manufacturing	114	114	111	110	109	107	108	106	104	105
<b>Payment by results workers</b>										
Engineering	146	148	152	151	149	148	143	138	132	131
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	138	140	146	148	148	142	136	134	131	130
Chemical manufacturing	111	109	109	110	107	108	107	108	108	108

\* Full time adult male manual.  
Source: DE surveys for full time manual men in these industries in Great Britain.



gradual erosion of male-female differentials and by the trend reduction in differentials between non-manual and manual men and women.

**Skill differentials since 1963**

In the post-war period, more detailed information has become available. The Department conducts regular enquiries into occupational earnings of adult manual men in engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing and chemical manufacturing. These enquiries give weekly and hourly earnings of timeworkers and pieceworkers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. Table 5 provides a summary of percentage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers in engineering and shipbuilding and ship-repairing and between craftsmen and general workers in chemical manufacturing.

The table shows that in engineering and shipbuilding, differentials between skilled and unskilled manual men were widest in 1967. Since 1967 percentage differentials have been reduced progressively. For chemical manufacturing the compression in the differential between craftsmen and general workers began earlier.

The relationship between the various differentials in engineering is shown in chart 4. For timeworkers, the position of the skilled has worsened in relation to labourers and, at least up to 1973, to the semi-skilled. For payment by results workers both skilled and semi-skilled have done worse in relation to labourers.

**Conclusion**

An attempt has been made to discuss pay differentials in a fairly wide context, in various time periods. The available evidence from 1914 especially that for engineering, has

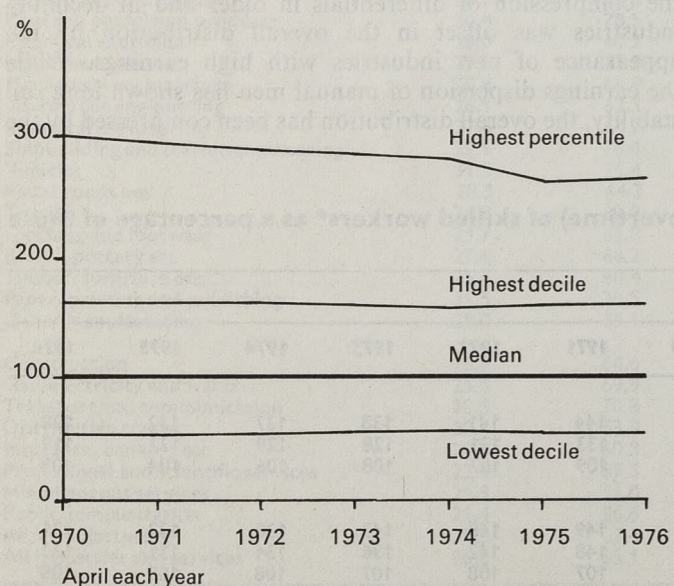
been traced, as in more detail has the course of differentials since 1963. These provide a general context in which to place the evidence on earnings dispersions since 1970. Since 1967 or thereabouts, differentials and earnings dispersions seem to have been narrowing, within most industries, between men and women and within most occupations; so that the overall dispersions of earnings of full time men and of full time women have been progressively rather than dramatically compressed. In explaining these trends, which take place against a background of previous compressions, the importance of longer term and structural factors seems of greater importance than short term interventions.

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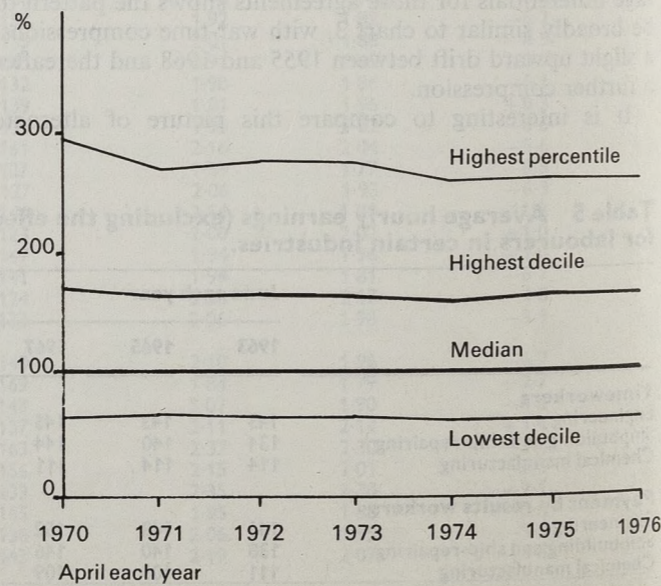
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**Chart 1 Gross weekly earnings as percentage of the corresponding median**

**1a All full time men aged 21 and over**

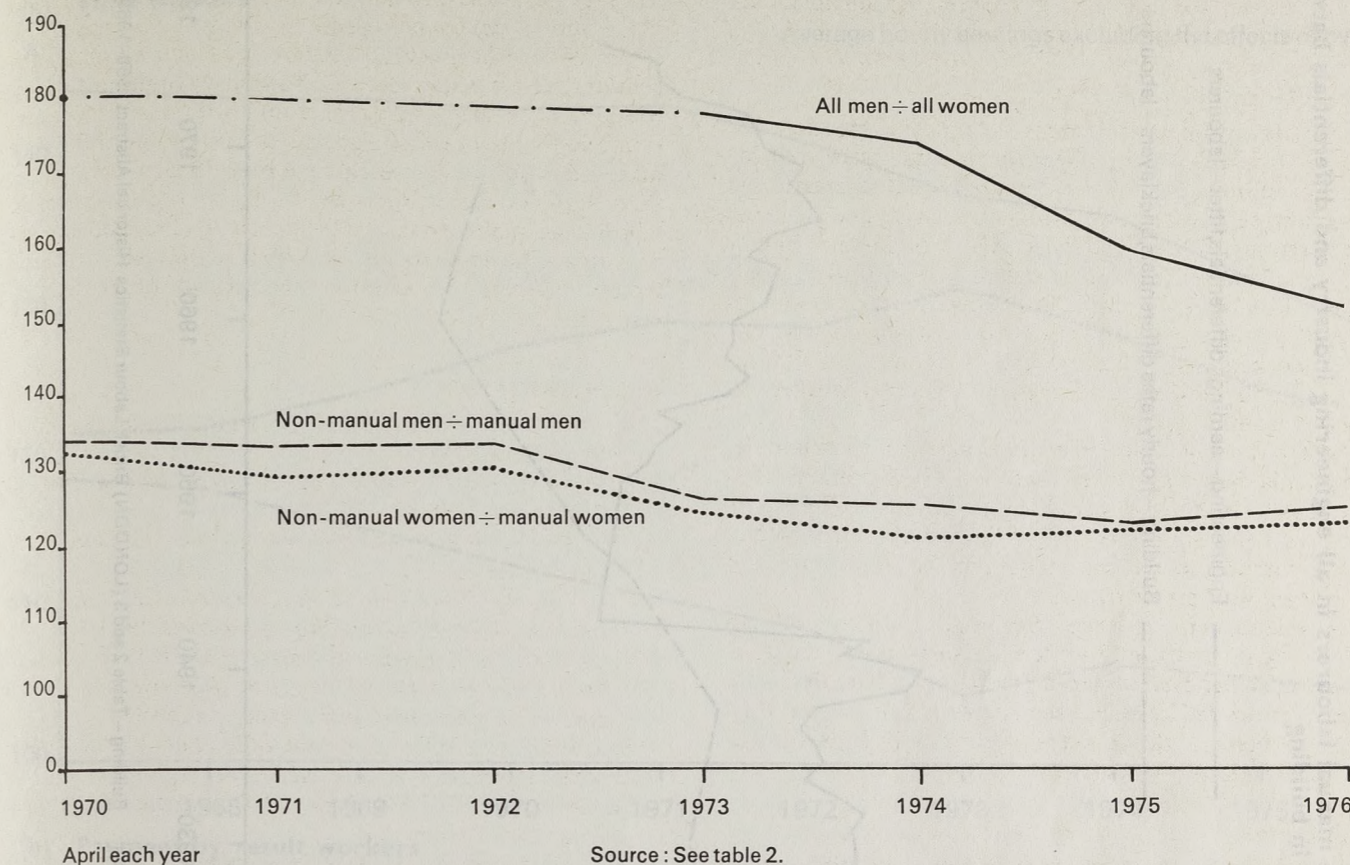


**1b All full time women aged 18 and over**



Source : see tables 1a and 1b.

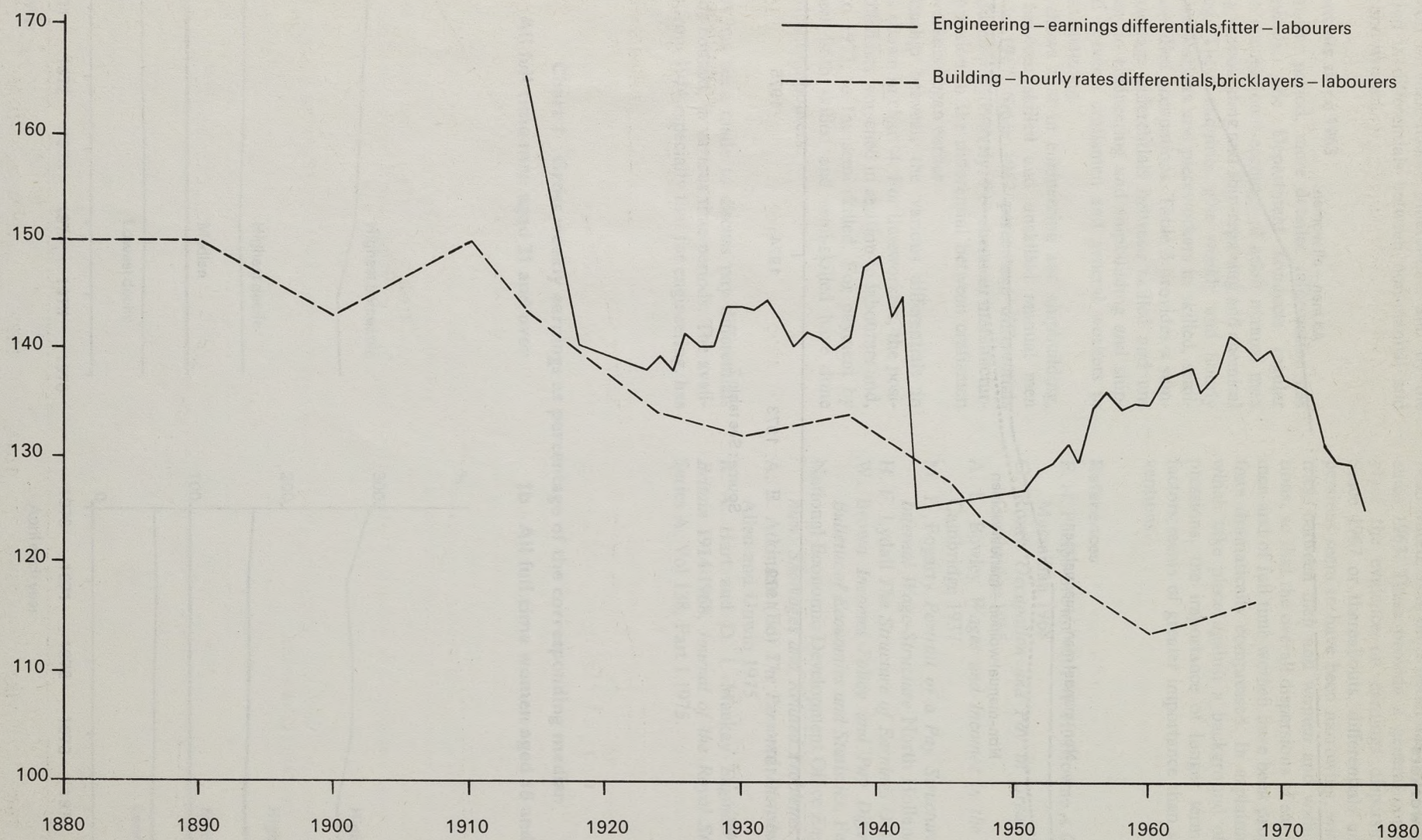
**Chart 2 Differentials between men and women and between manual and non-manual men and women: full time workers**



Source : See table 2.



**Chart 3** Differentials between gross weekly earnings of fitters and male manual labourers in all engineering industry and differentials between hourly rates of wages of bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers in building



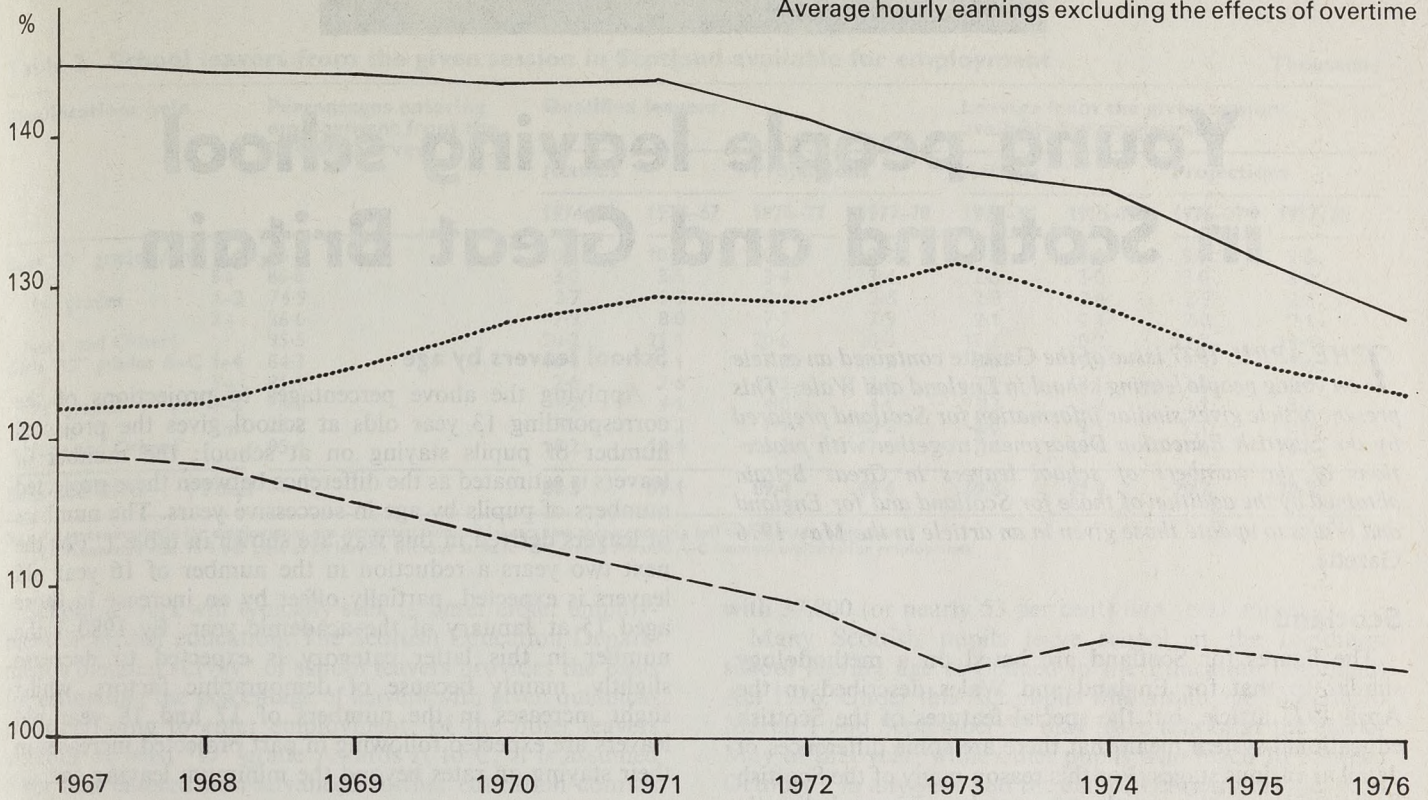
Sources : Engineering – Table B7 NEDO, Engineering Craftsmen ; Shortages and Related Problems. Building – Table 2 and 3 (LONDON) British Labour Statistics Historical Abstract 1886–1968.



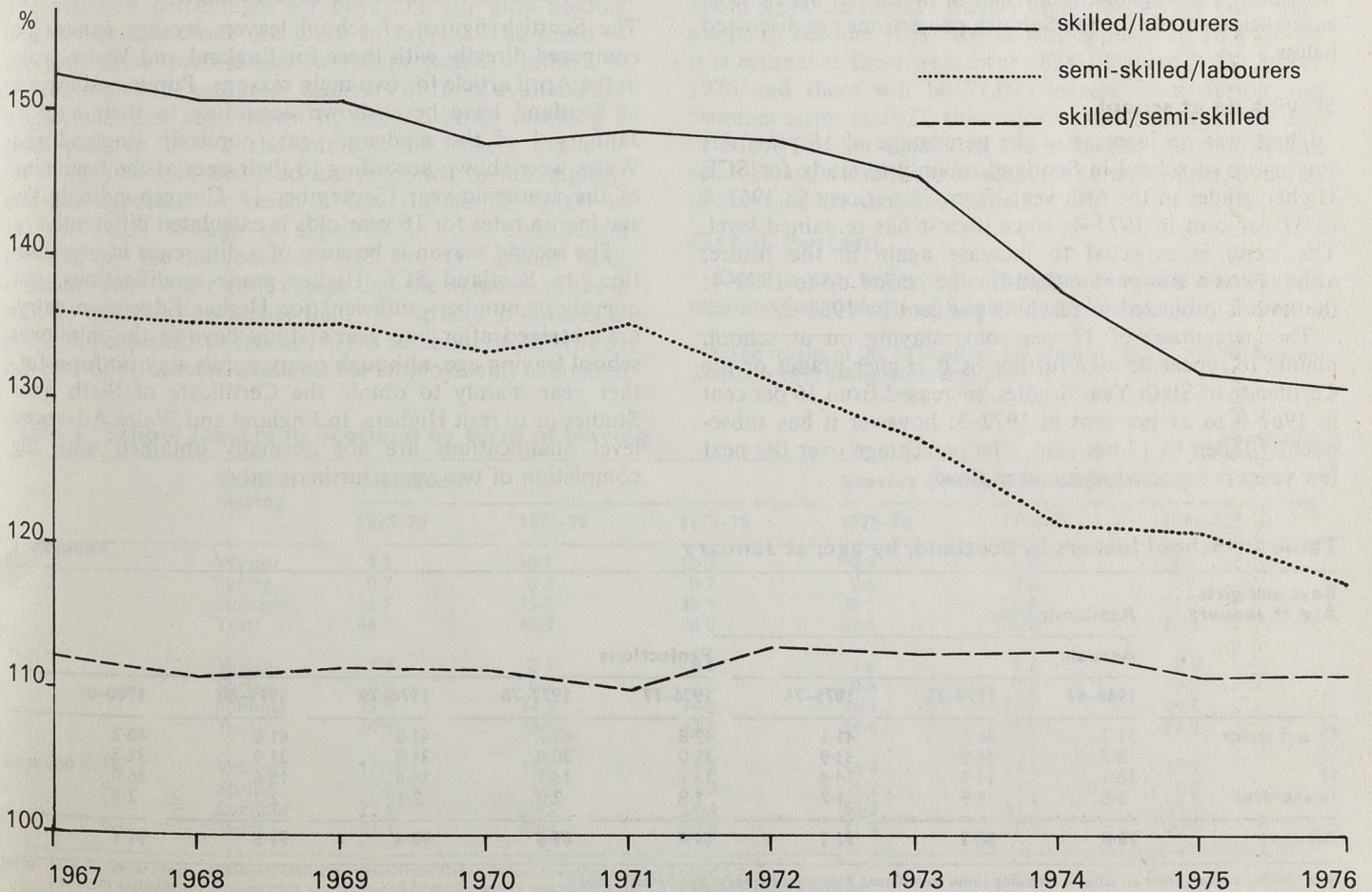
**Chart 4 Percentage skill differentials amongst adult male manual workers in engineering 1967-76 (June each year)**

**(a) Time workers**

Average hourly earnings excluding the effects of overtime



**(b) Payment by result workers**





## Manpower planning

# Young people leaving school in Scotland and Great Britain

THE APRIL 1977 issue of the Gazette contained an article on young people leaving school in England and Wales. This present article gives similar information for Scotland prepared by the Scottish Education Department, together with projections of the numbers of school leavers in Great Britain obtained by the addition of those for Scotland and for England and Wales to update those given in an article in the May 1976 Gazette.

### Scotland

The figures for Scotland are based on a methodology similar to that for England and Wales described in the April 1977 article, but the special features of the Scottish educational system mean that there are some differences of detail at various stages. For this reason many of the Scottish figures given in this article may not be compared directly with those for England and Wales in the earlier article. The assumptions made for the Scottish projections are discussed below.

### Staying on at school

There was an increase in the percentage of 16 year olds staying on at school in Scotland, mainly to study for SCE Higher grades in the fifth year, from 28 per cent in 1967-8 to 37 per cent in 1973-4; since then it has remained level. The trend is expected to increase again in the future, although at a slower rate than for the period up to 1973-4; the level is projected to reach 43 per cent by 1981-2.

The percentage of 17 year olds staying on at school, mainly to repeat or take further SCE Higher grades or the Certificate of Sixth Year Studies, increased from 16 per cent in 1967-8 to 21 per cent in 1972-3; however it has subsequently fallen to 17 per cent. The percentage over the next few years is expected to increase slowly.

Table 1 School leavers in Scotland, by age, at January

Boys and girls Age at January	Thousands							
	Actuals			Projections				
	1966-67	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
15 and under	53.3	36.7	41.1	42.8	42.7	41.8	41.8	40.2
16	8.7	34.9	33.9	31.0	30.9	31.9	31.9	32.5
17	10.3	14.9	14.4	13.7	14.1	14.6	15.6	16.0
18 and over	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
<b>All ages</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>91.1</b>

Note: School Leavers from all schools including those from Grant Aided, Independent and Special Schools.

### School leavers by age

Applying the above percentages to projections of the corresponding 13 year olds at school gives the projected number of pupils staying on at school; the number of leavers is estimated as the difference between these projected numbers of pupils by age in successive years. The numbers of leavers derived in this way are shown in table 1. For the next two years a reduction in the number of 16 year old leavers is expected, partially offset by an increase in those aged 15 at January of the academic year. By 1980-1 the number in this latter category is expected to decrease slightly, mainly because of demographic factors, whilst slight increases in the numbers of 17 and 18 year old leavers are expected following in part projected increases in their staying on rates beyond the minimum leaving age.

### Statistics and educational organisation

The Scottish figures of school leavers by age cannot be compared directly with those for England and Wales given in the April article for two main reasons. Pupils and leavers in Scotland have been shown according to their ages at January 1 of the academic year; pupils in England and Wales were shown according to their ages at the beginning of the academic year (September 1). Correspondingly the staying on rates for 16 year olds is calculated differently.

The second reason is because of a difference in organisation. In Scotland SCE Higher grade qualifications, frequently in numbers sufficient for Higher Education entry, are obtained after one year's study beyond the minimum school leaving age, although many pupils stay on for a further year mainly to obtain the Certificate of Sixth Year Studies or to resit Highers. In England and Wales Advanced level qualifications are not normally obtained until the completion of two years further study.

## Manpower planning

Table 2 School leavers from the given session in Scotland available for employment

Qualifications held	Percentages entering employment from the 73/4 QL Survey	Qualified leavers				Leavers from the given session available for employment*			
		Actuals		Projections		Actuals		Projections	
		1974-75	1975-67	1976-77	1977-78	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Boys "O" grades A-C	1-4 90.6	10.2	10.6	10.5	10.8	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.8
	5+ 86.8	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0
"H" grades	1-2 74.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6
	3+ 26.6	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
None and Other†	95.5	20.2	21.1	20.6	20.3	19.2	20.2	19.7	19.4
Girls "O" grades A-C	1-4 84.3	10.6	11.1	11.0	11.2	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.4
	5+ 81.1	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
"H" grades	1-2 78.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
	3+ 26.2	7.7	8.2	7.9	8.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
None and Other†	95.4	18.2	18.4	18.3	17.6	17.4	17.6	17.4	16.8
<b>Boys and Girls Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>70.5</b>

Note \* Leavers available for employment are estimated from all leavers less those entering full time further education.  
† It is assumed that 95.5 per cent of all leavers without at least "O" grades Awards A-C become available for employment.

School leavers will typically seek to enter either employment or further education. The Scottish Education Department's biennial survey\* of school leavers provides the basis for estimating the percentage of leavers with given qualifications choosing to enter employment; of the other leavers without at least "O" grade Awards A to C, it is assumed 5 per cent entered non-advanced further education courses in 1974-5 and 95 per cent were available for employment. The assumed percentages for boys and for girls holding different qualifications are given in table 2. The result of applying these percentages to the projected numbers of leavers to give the estimated numbers of those available for employment are also shown in table 2. After reaching a small peak in 1975-6 the numbers of leavers available for employment in Scotland are projected to fall slightly, and are expected to reach a level of about 70,000 in 1977-8. Little change is expected in the distribution of them by the numbers of "H" or "O" grades held, either for boys or for girls, except that the numbers of those with no qualification higher than "O" grades in Awards D and E are expected to fall in 1977-8 to about 36,200 (or 51 per cent of all leavers available for employment) compared

with 37,800 (or nearly 53 per cent) two years earlier.

Many Scottish pupils leave school at the minimum school leaving age as defined in the Education (Scotland) Act 1976. Under this Act pupils who attain age 16 between March 1 and September 30 may leave school at the end of May of that year, while other pupils who reach 16 between October 1 in any year and the end of February may leave in December of that year. The introduction of this Act allowed about 4,500 additional leavers at Summer 1976 who were about to become 16 by the end of September. In 1976-77 it is estimated there were over 18,000 leavers at December 1976 and there will be 71,000 leavers from Spring and Summer terms in 1977, the majority now leaving at the end of May. Further details of the estimated numbers of all school leavers and those available for employment, by term, in Scotland are shown in table 3.

### Great Britain

Despite the differences between the educational and examination systems of England and Wales and of Scotland

\* The results of the 1974 survey are given in the *Scottish Educational Statistics 1974* tables numbered 21 to 26.

Table 3 School leavers in Scotland by term of leaving

	Term of leaving	All leavers*			Leavers available for employment†		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Boys	Winter	9.3	10.1	10.2	8.9	9.6	9.8
	Spring	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
	Summer	36.7	35.2	35.1	28.1	26.6	26.5
	Total	46.7	45.9	46.0	37.6	36.8	37.0
Girls	Winter	7.9	8.5	8.6	7.5	8.2	8.2
	Spring	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
	Summer	35.9	34.3	34.3	26.3	25.1	24.7
	Total	44.4	43.4	43.6	34.4	33.9	33.4
Boys and Girls	Winter	17.2	18.6	18.8	16.4	17.8	18.0
	Spring	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Summer	72.6	69.5	69.4	54.3	51.7	51.2
	Total	91.1	89.4	89.6	71.9	70.7	70.5

Notes: \* School leavers from all schools including those from Grant Aided, Independent and Special Schools.  
† Leavers available for employment are estimated from all leavers less those entering full time further education.



## Manpower planning

Table 4 School leavers by qualification, and those available for employment\*, Great Britain

Thousands

Qualification	All school leavers				Leavers available for employment*			
	Actual	Provisional	Projected		Actual	Provisional	Projected	
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<b>Boys</b>								
2 or more "A" levels	55	56	59	61	15	16	16	17
3 or more "H" grades	15	14	14	14	9	10	10	10
1 "A" level/1 or 2 "H" grades								
No "A"/"H" level	30	32	32	33	23	24	25	26
5 or more Awards A-C†	98	102	105	108	84	87	90	92
1 to 4 Awards A-C†	212	216	222	227	204	208	214	219
Other or no qualifications								
<b>Total</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>364</b>
<b>Girls</b>								
2 or more "A" levels	45	47	50	50	12	12	14	14
3 or more "H" grades	16	16	17	18	9	9	9	9
1 "A" level/1 or 2 "H" grades								
No "A"/"H" level	37	38	40	41	22	22	24	24
5 or more Awards A-C†	105	104	108	112	78	77	80	83
1 to 4 Awards A-C†	187	191	197	202	172	177	182	186
Other or no qualifications								
<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Boys and girls</b>								
2 or more "A" levels	100	103	109	111	27	28	30	31
3 or more "H" grades	31	30	31	32	18	19	19	19
1 "A" level/1 or 2 "H" grades								
No "A"/"H" level	67	70	72	74	45	46	49	50
5 or more Awards A-C†	203	206	213	220	162	164	170	175
1 to 4 Awards A-C†	399	407	419	429	376	385	396	405
Other or no qualifications								
<b>Total</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>680</b>

\* That is, not entering full-time further education in the following autumn.  
 † Awards A to C, and including CSE Grade 1 results and "passes" in "O" levels taken before 1975.

it is possible, under certain assumptions, to derive some estimates of the numbers of young people leaving school in Great Britain, and of the numbers available for employment, by qualifications. These estimates are shown in table 4. They are derived from the equivalent figures for England and Wales (tables 4 and 5 of the April 1977 article) and those for Scotland presented in this article (table 2).

Short explanations of the secondary examination systems in England and Wales and in Scotland, and of the conventions usually adopted to arrive at figures for Great Britain, are given in the box on this page.

#### Number of school leavers available

For Great Britain the numbers of school leavers available for employment in the academic years ending in the summers of 1977 and 1978 are expected to increase for almost all categories; the numbers with at least one "A" level or "H" grade, or at least five "O" levels Awards A to C or CSE grade 1 are expected to increase at a faster rate than for others without these qualifications. The numbers of leavers available for employment without "O" levels Awards A to C and with no CSE grade 1 result have changed very little in recent years—they represent about 60 per cent of all leavers available for employment. In each year up to 1978 there has been, and will continue to be, more boys than girls leaving school for employment. ■

#### Secondary examinations

- 1 The General Certificate of Education (GCE) is set at two levels in England and Wales—the Advanced ("A") level and the Ordinary ("O") level. Correspondingly, the Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE) is set at two grades—the Higher ("H") grade and the Ordinary ("O") grade.
- 2 The GCE "A" level and SCE "H" grade examinations are not equivalent, although both can qualify pupils for entry to higher education. Conventionally, the numbers with two or more "A" level passes are combined with the numbers with three or more "H" grade passes to give the total number with the minimum nominal qualification required to enter degree level courses in higher education in Great Britain. Both "A" level and "H" grade examinations have a pass/fail borderline.
- 3 The GCE "O" level and the SCE "O" grade examinations are broadly equivalent. Neither examination has a pass/fail borderline as such, GCE "O" level being awarded at grades A to E in each subject (in descending order), SCE "O" grade being awarded at bands A to E. For both GCE "O" level and SCE "O" grade examinations the article refers to Awards A to E. Candidates who fail to reach the standard required for GCE "O" level grade E do not have the subject mentioned on the certificate. In both cases this system replaced the previous pass/fail system. The current certificates state that the old pass/fail borderline is roughly equivalent to the present Award C/D borderline, which is why projections have been made on the basis of "Awards A to C".
- 4 The Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE), which is held in England and Wales, is again marked in grades—this time from 1 to 5. Candidates who fail to reach the standard required for grade 5 do not have the subject mentioned on the certificate. Grade 1 is intended to be and generally is recognised as being equivalent to at least a grade C at GCE "O" level. Grade 1 results have therefore been included with "O" level Awards A to C throughout this article.

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# Employers and self-employed people: 1971-75

## Estimates for Great Britain by industry order group

ESTIMATES of the numbers of self-employed persons\* (with or without employees) are presented for 1975 to add to the series for the years 1961 to 1974 published in the December 1976 issue of the *Gazette* (see pages 1344-9). In addition some small revisions have been made to the estimates (mainly for females) for the years 1972 to 1975. The previous article mentioned that estimates from 1975 onwards would be based on alternative sources of data because information previously available from national insurance card exchanges had been discontinued after 1974. After investigation of alternative sources, the 1975 estimates presented here have been based primarily on a procedure which applies the percentage changes between the appropriate figures from the 1973 and 1975 EEC Labour Force Surveys to the 1973 estimates by industry already published in the December *Gazette*.

For males, these 1973/5 percentage changes were applied to the 1973 published estimates at the level of:

- (i) all industries and services
- (ii) the individual industry order groups.

This procedure produced estimates for 1975 that were consistent with those already published for 1974, and no adjustment to the figures for previous years appeared necessary. In all industries and services, there was a decrease

compared with 1974 of 37,000 in the number of male employers and self-employed persons, reflected primarily by a fall of 52,000 in the number in the construction industry. Self-employment in the construction industry had risen to a peak during the autumn of 1973 and has declined sharply since then.

Previously published estimates had assumed that no change had occurred since the 1971 Census of Population, for females; the information needed for annual updating was incomplete, because many self-employed married women did not hold class 2 national insurance cards. The results from the Labour Force Surveys indicate that a very small decline of 2,000 occurred in the number of self-employed females (in all industries and services combined) between 1973 and 1975. In the absence of definitive information no change has been made to the estimates (in all industries and services combined) for the period 1971-1973.

The estimates in each industry order group for the years 1971 to 1975 are presented in the following table: like previously published figures, these estimates are subject to sampling error.

\* Namely self-employed persons working on their own account with or without employees.

### Employers and self-employed people—industrial analysis: Great Britain THOUSANDS

Industry Order Group(s)		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
I-XXVII	All industries and services	M	1,471	1,464	1,513	1,493	1,456
		F	371	371	371	371	369
		T	1,842	1,835	1,884	1,864	1,825
II-XXI	Index of Production industries	M	422	470	535	529	476
		F	23	23	23	22	21
		T	445	493	558	551	497
III-XIX	Manufacturing industries	M	100	105	102	100	100
		F	21	21	21	20	19
		T	120	126	123	120	119
XXII-XXVII	Service industries	M	813	777	762	763	777
		F	317	317	318	318	317
		T	1,130	1,094	1,079	1,081	1,094
I	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	M	235	217	216	202	203
		F	31	31	31	31	31
		T	266	248	247	233	234
III	Food, drink and tobacco	M	5	6	5	4	3
		F	1	1	1	1	2
		T	6	7	6	6	5
V	Chemicals and allied industries	M	—	—	—	—	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—
		T	1	1	1	—	1
VI	Metal manufacture	M	1	1	1	1	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—
		T	1	1	1	1	1

### Employers and self-employed people—industrial analysis: Great Britain (continued) THOUSANDS

Industry Order Group(s)		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
VII	Mechanical engineering	M	10	10	8	9	9
		F	1	1	1	1	1
		T	11	10	9	9	9
VIII	Instrument engineering	M	2	2	2	2	2
		F	—	—	—	—	—
		T	2	2	2	2	2
IX	Electrical engineering	M	4	3	2	2	1
		F	1	1	1	1	—
		T	4	3	3	3	2
X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	M	1	2	1	1	2
		F	—	—	—	—	—
		T	1	2	1	1	2
XI	Vehicles	M	2	2	1	1	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—
		T	2	2	1	1	1
XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	M	14	12	12	13	13
		F	1	1	1	1	1
		T	15	13	13	14	14
XIII	Textiles	M	3	3	2	2	—
		F	2	2	2	2	11
		T	5	5	4	4	3
XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	M	2	2	2	2	2
		F	1	1	1	1	1
		T	2	3	2	3	3
XV	Clothing and footwear	M	7	8	7	8	7
		F	9	9	9	9	7
		T	16	17	16	17	15
XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	M	3	4	3	4	2
		F	1	1	1	1	—
		T	4	4	4	4	2
XVII	Timber, furniture, etc	M	35	43	46	42	45
		F	1	1	1	1	1
		T	37	44	48	43	46
XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	M	7	8	7	6	9
		F	2	2	2	2	2
		T	9	9	8	8	10
XIX	Other manufacturing industries	M	3	2	2	2	2
		F	1	1	1	1	2
		T	4	3	3	3	3
XX	Construction	M	322	364	433	428	376
		F	2	2	2	2	2
		T	324	366	435	430	378
XXII	Transport and communication	M	67	67	68	74	75
		F	3	3	3	2	2
		T	70	70	71	76	77
XXIII	Distributive trades	M	317	297	292	284	285
		F	151	147	145	143	140
		T	468	444	437	427	425
XXIV	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	M	34	32	34	37	38
		F	15	15	15	14	14
		T	48	47	49	51	52
XXV	Professional and scientific services	M	153	149	149	159	168
		F	33	34	35	37	37
		T	186	183	184	196	205
XXVI	Miscellaneous services	M	243	233	219	209	211
		F	116	118	120	122	124
		T	358	351	339	331	335

Notes: 1 The letters M, F and T stand for males, females and total.  
2 Because the figures have been rounded independently totals may differ from the sum of the components.  
3 Total self-employment in industries not shown is less than 500.



## Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: March 1977

TABLE 1 below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended March 12, 1977. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

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

accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period.

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

Trends in labour turnover in the manufacturing industries can be studied by forming a four quarter moving average from the available data. By this means, the change in the reference months to which the statistics refer that was made in 1974, and the known seasonal variation in the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses), can both be discounted. The basic data from which the moving average was compiled, together with the computed moving average, are shown in tables 2 and 3 below. The moving averages of engagements and discharges (and other losses) are presented graphically in chart 1.

Labour turnover statistics derived from the General Household Survey and the New Earnings Survey were given on pages 22-26 of the January 1975 issue of the *Gazette*.

Table 1

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Grain milling	211	1.5	2.3	1.6	3.2	1.5	2.8
Bread and flour confectionery	212	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.7
Biscuits	213	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.2	3.8
Milk and milk products	215	2.4	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.3
Sugar	216	1.3	4.0	2.0	3.7	3.6	3.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	1.6	3.5	2.6	1.7	4.7	3.3
Fruit and vegetable products	218	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.3	2.8
Animal and poultry foods	219	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	1.8	3.6	2.2	3.6	7.0	4.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	1.6	2.9	2.2	1.8	3.7	2.6
Brewing and malting	231	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
Soft drinks	232	2.8	5.9	3.9	2.6	4.4	3.3
Other drink industries	239	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.1
Tobacco	240	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.1
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1
Mineral oil refining	262	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Lubricating oils and greases	263	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.1	1.5	2.0
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
General chemicals	271	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	272	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.5
Toilet preparations	273	2.6	4.2	3.6	2.6	4.6	3.8
Paint	274	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.7
Soap and detergents	275	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.2	3.0	1.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.6	1.6
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.9
Fertilisers	278	0.9	2.9	1.2	1.0	2.7	1.2
Other chemical industries	279	1.4	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
Steel tubes	312	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7
Iron castings, etc.	313	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	2.2	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.0
Other base metals	323	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.7
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3
Metal-working machine tools	332	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Industrial engines	334	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Textile machinery and accessories	335	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.4	1.9

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Construction and earth-moving equipment</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Mechanical handling equipment	337	2.3	4.4	2.6	1.4	2.1	1.5
Office machinery	338	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4
Other machinery	339	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.8
Ordnance and small arms	342	1.2	3.0	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.1
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	2.2	3.7	2.6	0.6	1.2	0.8
Watches and clocks	352	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.2	5.1	3.7
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.4	3.7	2.3
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Electrical machinery	361	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.6
Insulated wires and cables	362	1.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.3
Radio and electronic components	364	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.2	3.4	2.8
Electronic computers	366	2.1	4.2	2.6	1.4	2.2	1.6
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	1.2	2.7	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.4
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.3
Other electrical goods	369	1.6	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.8
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.1	1.6	2.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	3.8	0.9
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.2	3.1
Hand tools and implements	391	3.6	3.1	3.4	4.8	2.8	4.1
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	392	1.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.1

## Labour turnover (continued)

Table 1—(continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8
Wire and wire manufactures	394	1.7	4.1	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.1
Cans and metal boxes	395	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.3	2.4	1.8
Jewellery and precious metals	396	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	2.9	3.7	3.1	2.7	3.4	2.9
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.3
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.2	3.1	3.7
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4
Woollen and worsted	414	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.4
Jute	415	2.6	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.1
Rope, twine and net	416	2.8	4.6	3.7	4.7	2.3	3.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	2.4	3.2	2.9	1.9	3.0	2.7
Lace	418	2.1	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.9
Carpets	419	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.0
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	2.4	3.3	2.9	2.1	3.3	2.8
Made-up textiles	422	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.6
Textile finishing	423	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0
Other textiles industries	429	2.6	3.0	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.5
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.3
Leather goods	432	1.3	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.0
Fur	433	3.7	3.2	3.5	1.7	1.0	1.4
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.9	6.4	5.9	3.3	4.8	4.5
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.7
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.6	2.7	2.5
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
Hats, caps and millinery	446	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.6
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.9
Footwear	450	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.7
Pottery	462	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.2
Glass	463	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9
Cement	464	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	469	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Timber	471	1.9	2.3	1.9	3.3	2.7	3.2
Furniture and upholstery	472	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.5	2.7
Bedding, etc.	473	2.6	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.6
Shop and office fitting	474	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.4	3.6	6.0
Wooden containers and baskets	475	2.9	1.2	2.5	3.3	2.4	3.1
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.7	4.7	2.4
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Paper and board	481	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.6
Packaging, products of paper, board and associated materials	482	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.4
Manufactured stationery	483	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.4	1.5	2.0
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.0
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	1.0	2.8	1.4	0.9	2.8	1.3
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	0.8	1.9	1.			



Labour turnover (continued)

Table 2 Numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment: manufacturing industries in Great Britain

Year	Month	Males		Females		Total	
		engage-ments	dis-charges (and other losses)	engage-ments	dis-charges (and other losses)	engage-ments	dis-charges (and other losses)
1966	February	2.4	2.5	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.0
	May	2.7	2.9	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.3
	August	2.6	2.3	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.7
	November	1.9	2.3	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.8
1967	February	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.7
	May	2.2	2.6	3.5	4.0	2.6	3.0
	August	2.2	2.1	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.5
	November	2.0	2.1	3.7	3.5	2.5	2.5
1968	February	2.1	2.2	3.9	3.7	2.7	2.7
	May	2.2	2.2	3.9	3.5	2.7	2.6
	August	2.5	2.2	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.6
	November	2.7	2.6	4.3	4.1	3.2	3.0
1969	February	2.7	2.7	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.2
	May	2.6	2.9	4.2	4.2	3.1	3.3
	August	2.7	2.5	4.1	4.0	3.1	2.9
	November	2.6	2.6	4.1	4.0	3.1	3.0
1970	February	2.5	2.7	4.2	4.3	3.0	3.2
	May	2.3	2.6	3.6	4.0	2.7	3.0
	August	2.3	2.3	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.7
	November	2.2	2.4	3.8	3.9	2.7	2.8
1971	February	1.7	2.1	3.3	3.9	2.2	2.8
	May	1.7	2.4	3.3	3.9	2.2	2.8
	August	1.8	2.0	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.4
	November	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.5	2.0	2.5
1972	February	1.3	1.6	2.6	2.9	1.7	2.0
	May	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.3
	August	1.8	1.4	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.8
	November	1.8	2.2	3.3	3.1	2.2	2.5
1973	February	2.2	2.2	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.6
	May	2.1	2.2	3.5	3.4	2.5	2.6
	August	2.5	2.3	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.7
	November	2.6	2.5	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.9
1974	February	1.8	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.2	2.7
	May	2.4	2.5	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.8
	September	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.9	3.6	3.9
	December	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.6	2.3	2.7
1975	March	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.9	2.0	2.8
	June	1.4	2.1	2.4	3.3	1.7	2.5
	September	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.8	2.3	2.7
	December	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.8
1976	March	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.8	1.7	2.0
	June	1.7	1.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.9
	September	2.3	2.1	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.4
	December	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.8
1977	March	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.1

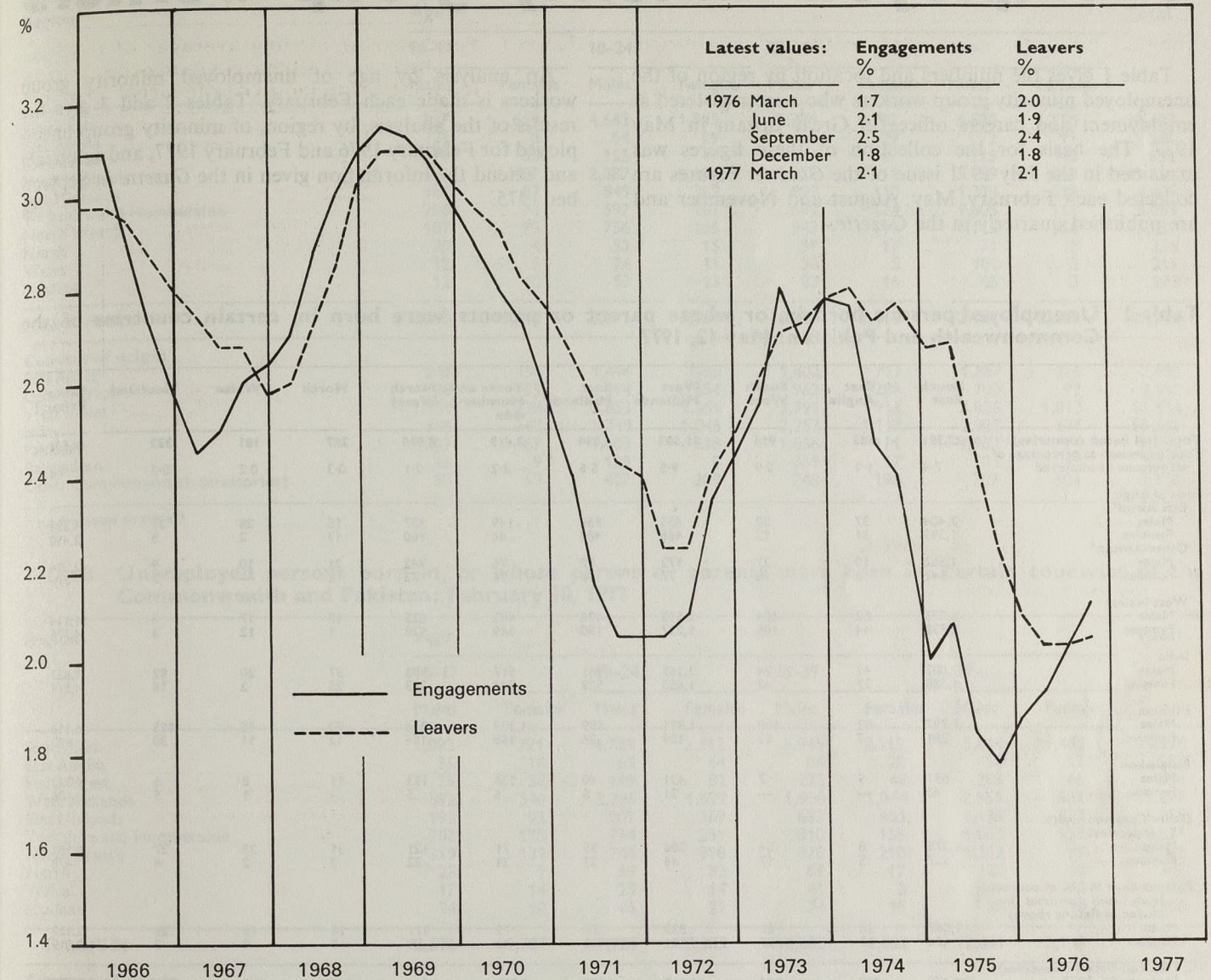
Table 3 Four quarter moving average\* of total engagements and discharges (and other losses): manufacturing industries in Great Britain

Year	Reference month†	Total engagements	Total discharges (and other losses)	Year	Reference month†	Total engagements	Total discharges (and other losses)
1966	January	3.10	2.98	1974	January	2.78	2.78
	April	3.10	2.98		April	2.77	2.80
	July	2.90	2.95		July	2.47	2.73
	October	2.73	2.88		October	2.40	2.77
1967	January	2.58	2.80	1975	February	2.00	2.67
	April	2.45	2.75		May	2.08	2.68
	July	2.50	2.68		August	1.85	2.45
	October	2.60	2.68		November	1.78	2.25
1968	January	2.63	2.58	1976	February	1.88	2.10
	April	2.70	2.60		May	1.93	2.03
	July	2.88	2.73		August	2.03	2.03
	October	3.00	2.85		November	2.13	2.05
1969	January	3.10	3.03				
	April	3.15	3.10				
	July	3.13	3.10				
	October	3.08	3.10				
1970	January	2.98	3.03				
	April	2.90	2.98				
	July	2.80	2.93				
	October	2.73	2.83				
1971	January	2.57	2.77				
	April	2.40	2.67				
	July	2.17	2.57				
	October	2.05	2.43				
1972	January	2.05	2.30				
	April	2.05	2.15				
	July	2.10	2.15				
	October	2.35	2.30				
1973	January	2.43	2.38				
	April	2.55	2.60				
	July	2.80	2.70				
	October	2.68	2.73				

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

Chart 1 Engagements and discharges (and other losses): manufacturing industries in Great Britain

Four quarter moving average\*



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



# Unemployed minority group workers

Table 1 gives the numbers and location by region of the unemployed minority group workers who were registered at employment and careers offices in Great Britain in May 1977. The basis for the collection of these figures was explained in the July 1971 issue of the *Gazette*. Figures are collected each February, May, August and November and are published quarterly in the *Gazette*.

An analysis by age of unemployed minority group workers is made each February. Tables 2 and 3 give the results of the analysis, by region, of minority group unemployed for February 1976 and February 1977, and so update and extend the information given in the *Gazette* in September 1975.

**Table 1 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: May 12, 1977**

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain§
<b>Total (all listed countries):</b>	<b>23,351</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>11,602</b>	<b>4,034</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>48,591</b>
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	7.4	1.1	0.9	9.5	5.6	3.2	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.8
<b>Area of origin</b>											
East Africa*											
Males	2,404	37	32	655	956	149	337	15	28	21	4,634
Females	1,233	31	12	466	484	44	160	13	2	5	2,450
Other African*											
Males	1,562	10	27	172	97	76	242	21	10	9	2,226
Females	542	2	10	77	38	26	72	2	—	7	776
West Indies†											
Males	6,573	82	404	2,515	496	482	625	17	17	3	11,214
Females	2,538	44	105	1,227	150	169	128	1	12	2	4,376
India											
Males	3,002	41	84	2,161	961	517	898	57	20	82	7,823
Females	1,520	27	43	1,655	522	244	263	25	2	18	4,319
Pakistan											
Males	1,397	82	108	1,811	199	1,329	944	90	45	113	6,118
Females	281	7	13	159	26	159	114	12	11	30	812
Bangladesh											
Males	557	9	7	431	40	126	133	11	8	6	1,328
Females	40	—	—	21	8	6	5	—	1	5	86
Other Commonwealth territories‡											
Males	1,375	8	54	206	35	71	121	31	23	27	1,951
Females	327	5	17	46	22	21	32	2	2	4	478
Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)											
Males	1,087	26	59	533	76	75	211	18	18	26	2,129
Females	474	13	27	321	42	43	78	9	9	3	1,019
<b>TOTAL (all listed countries):</b>											
February 10, 1977	24,378	367	964	11,615	4,055	3,521	4,061	347	183	306	49,797
November 11, 1976											
August 12, 1976	28,115	411	1,143	14,625	5,095	4,073	4,736	340	255	277	59,070
May 13, 1976	24,398	370	1,165	11,773	4,317	3,050	3,782	264	240	297	49,656
February 12, 1976	22,407	296	858	11,730	4,405	3,084	3,437	235	215	275	46,942

Note: Since February 1976 the figures given have excluded adult students registered for vacation employment.

\* The figures for East Africa relate to Kenya, Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar) and Uganda.

† The other Commonwealth countries in Africa (shown as Other Africa) include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St. Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).

‡ The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Guyana; Jamaica; Leeward Islands (Antigua (including Barbuda) and Montserrat); St. Christopher (St. Kitts)—Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and Windward Islands (Dominica; Grenada; St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

§ Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon); Christmas Island (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands); Hong Kong; Line Islands (Central and Southern); Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrain; Qatar and Trucial States); Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.

|| Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available. ¶ Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.

**Table 2 Unemployed people born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: February 12, 1976**

Region	Age								Total
	16-17		18-24		25-39		40+		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
South East	957	619	4,643	1,945	5,776	1,782	5,530	1,155	22,407
East Anglia	35	8	54	29	58	29	72	11	296
South West	71	30	155	47	247	47	218	43	858
West Midlands	606	407	2,387	1,184	2,378	911	3,189	668	11,730
East Midlands	187	87	849	369	899	410	1,314	290	4,405
Yorkshire and Humberside	208	73	697	167	699	124	1,005	111	3,084
North West§	187	73	756	186	943	119	1,115	58	3,437
North	20	4	53	15	47	17	71	8	235
Wales	12	3	24	11	56	5	101	3	215
Scotland	12	10	53	13	83	16	85	3	275
<b>Total (GB)</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>9,671</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>11,186</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>46,942</b>
<b>Country of origin</b>									
East Africa*	241	154	1,496	950	1,403	717	1,857	376	7,194
Other Africa*	88	55	514	254	962	289	700	93	2,955
West Indies†	1,109	728	3,853	1,261	3,791	953	3,826	1,013	16,534
India	356	242	1,749	1,046	2,257	1,117	2,927	671	10,365
Pakistan	367	67	1,503	238	1,656	171	1,982	74	6,058
Bangladesh	46	9	129	8	369	17	701	19	1,298
Other Commonwealth territories‡	88	59	427	209	748	196	707	104	2,538

See footnotes to table 3.

**Table 3 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: February 10, 1977**

Region	Age								Total
	16-17		18-24		25-39		40+		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
South East	1,092	721	4,729	2,512	5,945	2,112	5,814	1,453	24,378
East Anglia	35	18	65	44	64	28	96	17	367
South West	75	38	199	82	223	48	253	46	964
West Midlands	592	540	2,285	1,622	1,998	1,014	2,959	605	11,615
East Midlands	192	92	807	369	683	403	1,136	373	4,055
Yorkshire and Humberside	207	128	734	291	810	155	1,063	133	3,521
North West§	319	139	746	318	978	210	1,252	99	4,061
North	23	7	69	32	67	17	122	10	347
Wales	17	14	25	14	41	3	66	3	183
Scotland	24	10	66	21	74	15	86	10	306
<b>Total (GB)</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>9,725</b>	<b>5,305</b>	<b>10,883</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>12,847</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>49,797</b>
<b>Country of origin</b>									
East Africa*	205	180	1,417	1,158	1,307	781	1,847	396	7,291
Other Africa*	53	70	521	283	1,012	320	686	106	3,051
West Indies†	1,329	993	3,782	1,676	3,382	1,030	3,428	1,093	16,713
India	409	288	1,747	1,590	2,146	1,439	3,046	906	11,571
Pakistan	430	128	1,685	377	1,803	200	2,271	83	6,977
Bangladesh	48	9	143	18	375	19	690	20	1,322
Other Commonwealth territories‡	102	39	430	203	858	216	879	145	2,872

Note: The figures given exclude adult students registered for vacation employment.

\* The figures for East Africa relate to Kenya, Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar) and Uganda.

† The other Commonwealth countries in Africa (shown as Other Africa) include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St. Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).

‡ The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Guyana; Jamaica; Leeward Islands (Antigua (including Barbuda) and Montserrat); St. Christopher (St. Kitts)—Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and Windward Islands (Dominica; Grenada; St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

§ Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon); Christmas Island (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands); Hong Kong; Line Islands (Central and Southern); Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrain; Qatar and Trucial States); Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.

¶ Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available.



**Accidents at work—fourth quarter 1976**

BETWEEN October 1 and December 31 last year 51,532 accidents at work, of which 107 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 43,271, (58 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 7,232 (44 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 806 (5 fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 223 (none fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

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

**Factory accidents—summary of accidents**

**Table 1** Quarter ending December 1976

Division/area	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	9	7,042
Midlands (Birmingham)	1	552
Midlands (Nottingham)	3	2,073
London and Home Counties (North)	3	1,951
London and Home Counties (East)	11	3,138
London and Home Counties (West)	7	1,849
South Western	—	963
Wales	3	1,493
North West (Liverpool)	8	5,421
North West (Manchester)	4	2,740
Scotland	10	1,976
North East	22	5,738
West Midlands	2	757
East Anglia	6	2,352
Wales	3	2,795
South West	—	1,559
Scotland East	5	2,254
Scotland West	5	1,333
Manchester	—	865
North West	2	922
Northern, H.C.	1	725
Thames House	1	181
Cricklewood	—	19
Liverpool	—	221
Area South	1	2,613
<b>Totals</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>51,532</b>

Note: Due to HMFI reorganisation during the quarter, the above figures relate in some cases to accidents notified to the old division and subsequently to the newly established areas.

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

**Table 2** Quarter ended December 1976

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		
Cotton spinning processes		421
Cotton weaving processes		263
Weaving of narrow fabrics		46
Woollen spinning processes		254
Worsted spinning processes		156
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths		32
Flax, hemp and jute processing		124
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		190
Carpet manufacture	1	256
Rope, twine and net making		38
Other textile manufacturing processes		178
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1	245
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing		22
Laundries		96
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,321</b>

**Table 2 (continued)** Quarter ended December 1976

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Clay, minerals, etc</b>		
Bricks, pipes and tiles		386
Pottery		365
Other clay products	1	140
Stone and other minerals	2	120
Lime	1	150
Cement		69
Asphalt and bitumen products		13
Boiler insulation materials		22
Tile slabbing		9
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc		197
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,491</b>
<b>Metal processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining	1	338
Iron conversion	3	825
Aluminium extraction and refining		141
Magnesium extraction and refining		8
Other metals, extraction and refining		233
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	2	802
Non-ferrous metals	1	97
Tin and terne plate, etc manufacture		98
Metal forging	1	260
Metal drawing and extrusion	1	255
Iron founding	2	820
Steel founding		266
Die casting		139
Non-ferrous metal casting		225
Metal plating		57
Galvanising, tinning, etc		41
Enamelling and other metal finishing		97
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4,702</b>
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing		221
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair		300
Engine building and repairing	1	437
Boiler making and similar work		364
Constructional engineering	1	683
Motor vehicle manufacture		1,400
Non-power vehicle manufacture		175
Vehicle repairing	1	1,775
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	6	1,253
Work in wet docks or harbours		173
Aircraft building and repairing		342
Machine tool manufacture		265
Miscellaneous machine making	3	1,675
Tools and implements	1	410
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering		922
Industrial appliances manufacture	1	445
Sheet metal working		836
Metal pressing		347
Other metal machining		513
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	4	912
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	2	775
Railway running sheds		15
Cutlery		45
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		4
Iron and steel wire manufacture		177
Wire rope manufacture		81
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14,545</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair		558
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		137
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair		615
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		279
Cable manufacture		288
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair		139
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		473
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,489</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling for home grown timbers		274
Saw milling for imported timbers	1	68
Plywood manufacture		18
Chip and other building board manufacture		54
Wooden box and packing case making		91
Coopering		29
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair		344
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		11
Engineers' pattern making		28
Joinery	1	638
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair		215
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,770</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals	3	408
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals		349
Other chemicals	1	468
Synthetic dyestuffs		90
Oil refining		199
Explosives		134
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	2	414
Soap, etc		108
Paint and varnish		165
Coal gas		61
Coke oven operation	1	201
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation		25
Patent fuel manufacture		43
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,665</b>

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

**Table 2 (continued)** Quarter ended December 1976

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring		184
Other clothing		268
Hatmaking and millinery		9
Footwear manufacture		159
Footwear repair		4
<b>Total</b>		<b>624</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making	1	761
Paper staining and coating		166
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture		365
Bag making and stationery		257
Printing and bookbinding		621
Engraving		8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,178</b>
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling		87
Coarse milling	1	120
Other milling		32
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits		1,128
Sugar confectionery		361
Food preserving		921
Milk processing	1	353
Edible oils and fats		77
Sugar refining	1	109
Slaughter houses		353
Other food processing		1,441
Alcoholic drink	2	754
Non-alcoholic drink		176
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,912</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations	3	530
Plant using atomic reactors	1	256
Other use of radioactive materials		14
Tobacco		138
Tanning		126
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		30
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		65
Rubber		836
Linoleum		8
Cloth coating		41
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	897
Glass	1	623
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work		164
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles		146
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		53
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)		140
Processes associated with agriculture		38
Match and firelighter manufacture		9
Water purification		36
Factory processes not otherwise specified		424
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,574</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43,271</b>

**Table 2 (continued)** Quarter ended December 1976

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Building operations</b>		
Industrial building:		
Construction	10	884
Maintenance	2	226
Demolition	2	39
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	5	1,082
Maintenance	2	362
Demolition	2	30
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	1	154
Maintenance	1	93
Demolition		5
<b>Dwelling houses</b>		
Construction	3	1,396
Maintenance	3	782
Demolition		32
<b>Other building operations:</b>		
Construction	2	329
Maintenance		249
Demolition	2	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5,688</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction operations at:</b>		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc	1	89
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)		29
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)		41
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	2	362
Docks, harbours and inland navigations		36
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	3	104
Sea defence and river works		8
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	1	24
Work on roads or airfields	2	519
Other works		332
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,544</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7,232</b>
<b>Processes under Section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	5	806
Work at inland warehouses		223
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,029</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>51,532</b>

Note: Due to participation in industrial action by some members of the DE Group the above figures are incomplete.

**Employment of women and young people: special exemption orders, April**

THE Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young people under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young people aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on April 30, 1977, according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

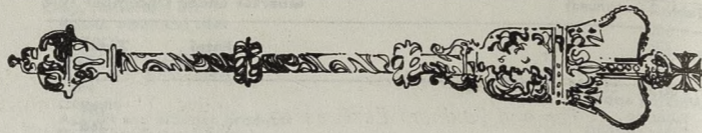
Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young people of 16 but under 18	Female young people of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	21,599	957	1,469	24,025
Double day shifts‡	42,958	3,042	2,391	48,391
Long spells	10,108	321	1,197	11,626
Night shifts	48,407	1,384	14	49,805
Part-time work§	18,350	77	125	18,552
Saturday afternoon work	7,543	267	234	8,044
Sunday work	44,785	1,375	1,610	47,770
Miscellaneous	6,150	387	226	6,763
<b>Total</b>	<b>199,900</b>	<b>7,810</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>214,976</b>

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

‡ Includes 18,331 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.  
§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.



# Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of the *Gazette* between May 9 and May 27 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

## Unemployment

Mr David Knox (Leek) asked the Secretary of State, whether he intended to introduce new measures to help older people who had been unemployed for long periods.

Mr Golding: The Government in consultation with the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) is considering the future of the Job Creation Programme for adults which gives a high priority to older people who have been unemployed for long periods. It will reach a decision as quickly as possible. The Manpower Services Commission's Employment Services Agency (ESA) will introduce a new special employment needs service in the autumn in certain areas. This will be an extension to the ESA's present range of employment services, to help job seekers with particularly difficult employment problems including older people who have been unemployed for long periods. The ESA is also introducing a new job introduction for disabled people, many of whom have been unemployed for long periods. The Government, in consultation with the MSC, is considering the possibility of a similar job introduction scheme specifically for the long-term unemployed. (May 27)



## Employment of minors

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk) asked how many cases of the employment of minors were known in each of the last five years; how many resulted in prosecution; and what was the outcome of the prosecutions.

Mr Grant: I am advised by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the employment of children of school age

in industrial undertakings is prohibited by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act 1920.

Under the Factories Act 1961 young persons aged 16 and 17 may be employed in factories, subject to certain restrictions on the hours worked.

The employment of children and young persons in other employment is controlled under other Acts of Parliament which are not relevant statutory provisions under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, and for which neither the Commission nor my department has any responsibility. No record of the number of instances of the employment of minors is kept centrally.

The number of prosecutions in those cases for which the Commission is responsible, and the results, are shown in the following table:

Year	No. of employers prosecuted			No. of cases			Convictions			Penalties in £		
	Children	YP	Total	Children	YP	Total	Children	YP	Total	Children	YP	Total
1972	7	7	14	29	39	68	29	39	68	1,160	380	1,540
1973	8	5	13	40	10	50	40	10	50	379	75	454
1974	26	5	31	86	24	110	79	24	103	1,496	600	2,096
1975	13	4	17	31	10	41	28	10	38	770	350	1,120
1976	10	6	16	11	15	26	10	15	25	595	295	890

(May 18)

## 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

Mr Kilroy-Silk: What was the penalty imposed on each of the 16 employers convicted of a total of 25 offences relating to the employment of children and young persons in 1976.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the penalties imposed were:

No. of cases	Fines
One	@ £125 (five offences)
Three	@ £100 each
One	@ £100 (two offences)
One	@ £75
One	@ £60 (six offences)
Three	@ £50 each
Two	@ £25 each
One	@ £20
One	@ £10
One	Admonished

(May 17)

## Trade union certification

Mr James Lamond (Oldham East) asked the Secretary of State, if he had reached any conclusions as to the need to amend the legislation relating to the certification of independent trade unions.

Mr Walker: After consultation with the TUC, the CBI and the ACAS we have decided not to introduce amending legislation, at least for the time being. The matter will, however, be kept under review as we gain more experience of the interaction of the certification arrangements and the trade union recognition procedures operated by ACAS. (May 26)

## Community Industry

Mr George Park (Coventry, NE) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he was yet able to announce the areas which would benefit from the increase in capacity of Community Industry announced on March 3.

Mr Golding: I am pleased to announce that the Secretary of State has approved increased provision in 19 areas

where Community Industry is already active. The Community Industry National Management Board is preparing recommendations for further allocations of the extra places to which Mr Park refers.

The areas where expansion has been approved are:

Barnsley  
Camden and Islington  
Central Region (Scotland)  
Coventry and Nuneaton  
Derbyshire North East  
Grimsby  
Gwent  
Gwynedd  
Leeds  
Lewisham  
Mid Glamorgan  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
North Humberside  
Nottingham  
Rotherham  
South Tyne  
Wakefield  
Wandsworth  
West Glamorgan

The take-up of these places will depend on local conditions. (May 16)

## Earnings

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley) asked what was the percentage increase in money wages in manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom in each of the past five years; and what the corresponding figures were for each of the other member countries of the EEC.

Mr Golding: The table below gives, for each member state of the EEC, the annual percentage change in average gross hourly earnings in the manufacturing industries, in each year from 1971 to 1975, the latest year for which comparative information is available. (May 9)

## Annual percentage increase of gross hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in EEC countries

Country	Notes	Annual percentage increase				
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
U.K.	1, 2, 3	11.8	14.0	13.2	20.1	25.4
W. Germany	4, 10	11.7	8.7	10.9	11.3	8.4
France	2	12.5	12.2	14.7	21.4	15.3
Italy	12	18.3	14.6	18.7	24.5	24.9
Netherlands	2, 6	14.7	15.4	15.4	18.2	14.4
Belgium	2, 11	13.6	16.6	14.0	25.5	15.2
Luxembourg	2, 11	7.5	14.4	11.3	25.4	8.2
Ireland	6, 7	15.8	13.8	22.9	20.8	32.8
Denmark	3, 8, 9	14.1	11.4	17.3	20.4	19.1

Notes: Unless otherwise stated the figures represent annual averages of hourly earnings of males and females

- 1 Males only
- 2 October of each year
- 3 Adults only
- 4 Including family allowances paid directly by the employer
- 5 Including the value of payments in kind
- 6 Including juveniles
- 7 September of each year
- 8 July to September of each year
- 9 Excluding vacation pay
- 10 Sampling design revised 1973
- 11 From 1972 new industrial classification
- 12 April of each year

Source: Year Book of Labour Statistics, ILO except Italy: Hourly Earnings and Hours of Work, Eurostat.

## Questions in Parliament

### Health and safety

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee East) asked what research was being carried out regarding dangers to health arising from concentrations of blue and white asbestos in homes and places of employment. And what conclusions had so far been reached.

Mr Walker: The effects of occupational exposure to all forms of asbestos are being widely studied both in this country and abroad. Some of the more significant studies are listed below.

A long term study of asbestos workers was initiated by the Employment Medical Advisory Service in 1971. The main purposes of this research are to learn as much as possible about the natural history of exposures of asbestos of different types to varying but measured doses of dust; and to provide the evidence of the need for, and ultimately the effectiveness of, dust control measures of all types.

The Health and Safety Executive is also carrying out research which aims to improve the methods of determining concentrations of asbestos in dust samples and in monitoring techniques. Research is also being sponsored into the use of automatic counting techniques for asbestos fibres.

A study of post mortem material is being carried out under the auspices of the Medical Research Council to determine whether crocidolite (blue asbestos) has a different pattern of causation of death from that of other asbestos. This study has been going on for approximately two years.

Among the other research projects being undertaken are the following: experimental studies of the fibrogenic and carcinogenic action of the principal types of asbestos, the development of immunological techniques for the surveillance of populations at high risk, and the effect of size and shape of fibres on their fibrogenic and carcinogenic action.

The EEC are also concerned about the effects of asbestos both in the environment and in the workplace and a research study commissioned by them on the public health risks of exposure to asbestos has recently been published. This study contains an extensive list of references to research work on asbestos. Reference should be made to the individual papers for the writers' conclusions.

Most of this work is directly related to asbestos exposure at work but it is anticipated that the results will also be helpful in dealing with any risk that might arise in the home. (May 24)



## Questions in Parliament

### Training—self-employed

Mr David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked in what form the Training Services Agency would carry out the training of self-employed workers and people intending to set up on their own in business; how soon it would commence; and what would be the cost involved and the places in which instruction would be given.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that applicants who wish to train under the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) for self-employment may now be offered training for occupations which fall into two broad groupings viz:

- (1) Occupations carried out by both employed and self-employed people. Training courses in this category are already widely available in skillcentres and colleges. They are comparatively short in duration and provide intensive tuition. Trainees are advised to have a period of supervised experience in employment before entering self-employment;
- (2) Occupations normally carried out by self-employed people only. Training will be made available on a selected basis provided that the Training Services Agency (TSA) is satisfied that such training will lead to the resettlement of the individuals concerned. A number of proposed courses are already under consideration. The TSA has been given authority for a limited development in this area and it is looking into the potential demand and the kind of facilities that will be required.

No estimate of cost can be given at present. (May 9)

### Disabled people

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley) asked the Secretary of State if he would make a statement on plans for the publication of an employers' guide on the employment of disabled people; on what the guide's aims were; and on what action he proposed to help promote their implementation by employers.

Mr Grant: The employers' guide, *Positive Policies*, is published today by the Manpower Services Commission, who have prepared it in cooperation with the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People. As its title implies *Positive Policies* aims to promote the development of positive management and company policies covering all aspects

of the employment of disabled people: that is, not merely recruitment, but induction, career development, training, physical access and safety. It also aims to increase employers' awareness of the range of facilities provided by the Employment and Training Services Agencies to help them employ disabled people.

*Positive Policies* is being sent to some 55,000 employers in both private, and public sectors—to all who have a quota obligation. The CBI and TUC have expressed full support, and are inviting their memberships to use their influence to help bring about the implementation, in agreed ways, of *Positive Policies*. In addition, ministerial colleagues will be encouraging employers for whom they have sponsoring responsibility to take account of the guidelines in *Positive Policies* in the further development of their own employment policies.

I know that the Manpower Services Commission and the Employment Service Agency (ESA) regard the issue of *Positive Policies* as a major initiative in securing employers' cooperation in providing more and improved employment opportunities for disabled people. Discussions with employers following publication will be high among ESA's operating priorities over the coming year. ESA's managers and disablement resettlement officers, in cooperation with disablement advisory committees, will be initiating a sustained programme of visits to employers to encourage them to incorporate the *Positive Policies* guidelines into management and company practice. We hope trade union and workplace representatives will be involved in these discussions.

The Government welcomes *Positive Policies*. It is now for employers, together with their union representatives, to show what more they can do to make the objectives of *Positive Policies*—equal employment opportunities for disabled people—a reality. (May 25)

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State if he would confirm that the Employment Service Agency recruited no unemployed registered disabled persons during 1976; and how many the Agency expected to recruit in 1977.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Employment Service Agency recruited 91 registered disabled persons for permanent employment during 1976, most of whom are likely to have been unemployed at the time of their employment.

The Agency does not set itself recruitment targets, but in 1977 it will continue to encourage suitably qualified disabled persons to apply for its vacancies through the normal open competition arrangements.

The Department of Employment Group, of which the Agency is part, is one of the three government departments which currently satisfy their statutory obligation to employ a 3 per cent quota of disabled persons. (May 9)

Mr Ashley: Which employers would be covered by the Manpower Services Commission scheme of capital grants and adaptations to premises and equipment for disabled people; when the scheme was to be introduced; and what would be the extent and level of employers' contributions.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that all private employers will be covered by the scheme, as will local authorities, health authorities and nationalised industries. The position relating to government departments is still under consideration. It is hoped to introduce the scheme within the next few months. The extent and level of employers' contributions is still under consideration. (May 18)

### Travelling expenses

Mrs Lynda Chalker (Wallasey) asked under what circumstances job centres were empowered to assist with the travelling expenses of unemployed persons to attend interviews.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that under the Job Search Scheme, local offices of the Employment Service Agency are empowered to provide unemployed workers, or those under threat of redundancy, with free return fares for interviews for jobs beyond daily travelling distance of home, subject to certain eligibility conditions.

In the case of disabled people, repayment of travelling expenses limited to the cost of the cheapest appropriate public transport may be made, including fares incurred for short journeys, if it would be a hardship to walk. (May 26)

### Press Charter

Mr Barney Heyhoe (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth) asked the Secretary of State what consultations were being held about the Press Charter required by the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act 1976; when he expected these to be completed; and when he expected to lay the draft charter before the House.

Mr Booth: I am at present considering the report submitted to me by Lord Pearce, who chaired the talks which have taken place over the last year within the industry about the Press Charter. I shall shortly be

meeting Lord Pearce to discuss his report and in due course I and my Department will be entering into the extensive consultations with the Press Council and other interested parties required under the terms of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act 1976. Before we enter into such consultations, however, I would wish to have the chance to consider any recommendations that may be made by the Royal Commission on the Press, whose final report is expected over the next few months, on the issues involved. It is not possible for me at this stage to predict when I am likely to be able to lay a draft charter before Parliament.

### Low wages

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk) asked how many employers were found to be illegally paying low wages in each of the last five years; and how many were prosecuted in each year.

Mr Grant: The following is the information required.

Year	Number of establishments underpaying wages	Number of prosecutions
1976	8,993	—
1975	8,468	2
1974	6,347	2
1973	7,524	—
1972	6,584	—

(May 16)

### Welsh language

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State what policy his department followed in relation to ensuring that staff in local employment offices in Welsh speaking areas are fluent in the Welsh language and can discuss matters with the general public in the language of their choice.

I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that it is the policy of the Employment Service Agency to ensure that, in the Welsh speaking areas

of Wales, at least one member of the staff in each employment office or job-centre is able to converse with Welsh speaking clients. As far as possible, the Agency also aims to have at least one Welsh speaking member of staff in its offices in non-Welsh speaking areas.

(May 16)

### Wages Inspectorate

Mr J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State, if he would list the towns or cities where the Wages Inspectorate were currently carrying out a low pay "blitz".

Mr Grant: Saturation inspections have been carried out in the following towns this year:

Cardiff  
Wolverhampton  
Skegness and district  
Southport  
Scarborough  
Bury St Edmunds  
Swansea  
Edinburgh

There are to be further inspections of this kind but the towns will not be named in advance. (May 27)

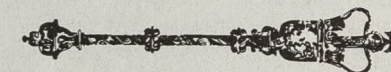
### Training

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee East) asked how many trainees graduated from the Underwater Training Centre (UTC) and how many failed in 1976.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that in 1976,

## Questions in Parliament

98 trainees successfully completed approved courses in basic air diving and underwater working at UTC. Eleven trainees were unsuccessful: one at the end of the course, seven terminating prematurely for non-medical reasons (mostly because of unsatisfactory progress) and three finishing prematurely on medical grounds. Fifteen trainees successfully completed approved courses in mixed gas diving and three failed. (May 25)



### School leavers

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State what action he was taking to educate employers regarding the problems and abilities of deaf school leavers.

Mr Grant: This is a function carried out by careers officers of local education authorities, who work in close collaboration with disablement resettlement officers of the Employment Service Agency.

The Agency publishes a leaflet giving advice to employers about employing those who are deaf or hard of hearing. More generally, I understand that the Manpower Services Commission is to publish shortly a new guide to employers on the employment of disabled people, designed to help them make the fullest use of the abilities of disabled workers. (May 11)

Mr Ashley: What action was he taking to increase knowledge among careers officers of what could be achieved by deaf school-leavers in further education given adequate support.

Mr Grant: All careers officers seek to obtain knowledge of further education opportunities and to advise young people of the employment implications. Those careers officers who specialise in helping handicapped young people, including those who are deaf, receive appropriate in-service training and systematically exchange experiences with colleagues engaged in this work. They draw in particular on assistance and advice from social workers and education service staff with expertise in helping deaf young people. (May 10)



## News and notes



Taking the chair at the 11th meeting the EEC Standing Committee on Employment in May was Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. He is seen chatting with other delegates.

### Council of Ministers agree on basic issues

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State at the Department of Employment, took the chair at the 11th meeting of the EEC Standing Committee on Employment in May. As the UK has the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of the European Community for the first half of 1977, UK Ministers or officials preside at all meetings in this period. Those attending the committee meeting were the Ministers of Labour of the Member States and their representatives; Mr Henk Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for Social Affairs; and Mr Antonio Giolitti, Commissioner responsible for regional policy and the co-ordination of the Community's financial instruments, Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Employment, acted as the spokesman for the UK.

The Secretary of State opened the meeting by drawing attention to the declaration on economic growth, inflation and employment made by the European Council in Rome in March, and to the context for the Committee's discussion, namely the preparations for the Tripartite Conference on growth, stability and employment in June. The Committee then

discussed three subjects: employment prospects in the Community until 1980; the review of the European Social Fund; and the co-ordination of the Community's financial instruments.

The discussion revealed welcome agreement on a number of basic issues. The general aim was clear: restoration of high levels of employment in regular jobs. Labour market measures would be an important instrument in attaining this aim and the improvement of training and placement services in particular should continue. But these measures were only one aspect of overall economic policy: it would be essential to get macro-economic policies right if specific labour market policies were to be effective. Preserving the competitiveness of industry would be the foundation for keeping most people in regular employment.

Some differences of emphasis emerged in the discussion of three specific questions—the relation between employment and investment, work sharing and employment premia—but the ideas expressed on these and other topics would be explored further at subsequent meetings.

The Committee also discussed the

Commission's proposals for the review of the European Social Fund and heard from Commissioner Giolitti about the Commission's plans to ensure through improved co-ordination that all the Community financial instruments were brought to bear as effectively as possible on the unemployment problems of the Community.

The Secretary of State brought the meeting to a close by saying that the committee had fulfilled the remit given to it at last year's Tripartite Conference to continue its study of specific labour market measures. With the Committee's agreement he proposed that its conclusions on employment prospects should be made available for the preparations for the June Tripartite Conference.

### Unemployment benefit will go up

Increased social security benefits, increased pensions and more help towards heating costs for people on supplementary pensions and allowances, are part of a £1500 million package announced by Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services. The increased benefits will be paid from the week beginning November 14, 1977.

Some of the main points of Mr Ennals' package are:

- The weekly earnings limit for retirement pensioners—the amount a pensioner can earn before his pension is reduced—is to go up from £35 to £40.
- Short-term benefits are increased by 14 per cent. Unemployment and sickness benefits will be £14.70 a week for single people and £23.80 for married couples.
- Supplementary benefit rates also go up, the main long-term benefits by the same cash amounts as the retirement pension increases, and supplementary allowances by the same amount as the short-term benefits.

Short-term benefits for sickness and unemployment will go up by £1.80, from £12.90 to £14.70, for a single person; and for a married couple they will rise by £2.90, from £20.90 to £23.80. Maternity allowance and injury benefit will go up by the same amounts. Injury benefit will become £17.45 a week for the single person and £26.55 for the married man with a dependent wife.

### Britain "barometer" for world's industrial relations

The progress of industrial relations in Britain, sometimes misunderstood by other countries, is rooted in a long democratic tradition, said Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, at the Leo Kramer Conference on "Britain's Economic Future—A Time to Invest".

He underlined the joint achievements of Government and both sides of industry in fighting inflation and unemployment, outlined the approach to increased industrial democracy and gave the latest information about Britain's strike record.

#### World interest

"I am aware of the perennial world interest in Britain's industrial relations—an interest that is sometimes tinged with criticism but always maintained by an underlying concern about how things will turn out.

"It may be that this country is regarded by the democracies of the world as some-

thing of a barometer in this respect. We have, after all, a very long and unbroken history as a healthy democracy. And it may be that the evolutionary nature of much of our industrial relations is open to misinterpretation by some observers.

"But that element of evolution is, I believe, a vital factor in a democracy that is organic and adaptable to the changing demands of society.

"From the British democratic progress has evolved a strong and independent trade union movement. All political parties agree that this is an essential feature of a healthy democracy. In recent years we have seen greater involvement of working people in decisions that affect their interests. The unions are now represented, for example, on the Manpower Services Commission, the industry training boards and the Health and Safety Commission.

"We have seen the voluntary involvement of the trade union movement in the development of the Social Contract. And for the first time we have had a voluntary

pay policy that was not merely acceptable to the unions but actually proposed by the Trades Union Congress. This revealed with great clarity their willingness to play a responsible role in developing and implementing policy at a national level.

#### Progress

"None of this progress was achieved at the stroke of a pen. Nor was it achieved without honest—even blunt differences of opinion. But it was achieved."

Putting the record straight on strikes in Britain, Mr Booth told the conference:

"Some international comparisons are instructive. In 1975 the ratio of time lost through strikes to total working time in the UK was 0.11 per cent. The corresponding figure for the United States was 0.16 per cent. The following year the UK ratio had been cut by almost half, to 0.06 per cent. This is equivalent to about one hour per worker for the year as a whole."

### Jobs guide challenges employers to use disabled people

A new employment guide, which challenges employers to open up more jobs to disabled people, has been published by the Department of Employment. Forming part of a policy to focus attention on the needs of the disabled worker, the guide seeks to ensure that those who are disabled get an equal opportunity at work, in recruitment, training and promotion.

Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, announced the publication of the new guide at the annual conference of the Association of Disabled Professionals.

Mr Grant stressed that this new development was a major part of the Government's strategy to secure a better deal for disabled workers—a group who were particularly hard hit at times of high unemployment.

The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) were pressing ahead with new plans to improve the employment and training services which were available to disabled people through the Employment Service Agency (ESA) and the Training Services Agency (TSA).

Disabled professionals would benefit from the new arrangements for closer co-

operation between the Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER) and Disablement Resettlement Officers (DROs).

"Prime responsibility for placing disabled professionals rests with PER and it is proposed that all disabled professionals and executive candidates who present themselves to ESA, will, with their agreement, be referred to PER who will offer an interview with the DRO present, if the client wishes."

The ESA were also assessing the demand for rehabilitation facilities for disabled professionals.

On the training side both the TSA and the ESA were reviewing the effectiveness of training facilities for disabled people. Courses were already available on subjects such as personnel management and business administration, which were open to disabled professionals who might wish to brush up their skills or improve their qualifications. The TSA were also launching a new scheme to train the self-employed.

"In recognition of the economic importance of the small business sector of industry, and the role which training has to play in supporting the effectiveness of the

sector, the TSA now offer training in self-employment which may be of particular interest to the disabled professional.

"A small number of pilot schemes are also being mounted in small business management.

"I should mention the professional training scheme under which suitably qualified disabled people may be granted to take university degree or college diploma courses, or enter formal training for a profession.

Mr Grant drew attention to two new schemes to help disabled people generally. The Job Introduction Scheme was expected to start in the early summer. It would encourage employers to take on certain disabled people who had been out of work for some time for a six week trial period. The scheme was experimental and would run for twelve months. It would offer employers a subsidy of £30 a week for the six week trial period.

"I have also been particularly pleased to announce that the MSC would be implementing a scheme of capital grants to enable employers to adapt premises and equipment in order to employ disabled people."



## News and notes

## Language training can improve job prospects for immigrants

Greater priority should be given to the provision of language training facilities for immigrant workers, said Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, addressing a civic dinner at Bradford City Hall.

### Tribute paid

Mr Grant paid tribute to the efforts of the West Yorkshire Language Link team—a joint venture between four local authorities—Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees and Leeds.

The task facing the Language Link team when they began work in 1975 was a formidable one. Of an estimated Asian working population of 38,000 in West Yorkshire, some 25,000 were found to be in need of basic work-related language training.

Although language training units similar to those at work in West Yorkshire were operating in several parts of the country with concentrations of immigrant workers, there remained other areas where there was a need for training but no facility existed. In the main, this was due to the reluctance of some local authorities to meet their

share of the cost of setting up language units.

A language training programme of this sort could not be truly effective unless it was accompanied by training directed at supervisors and managers. In fact all those who are in daily contact with the non-English speaking employees.

It was through such training, said Mr Grant, that an awareness of the special cultural and social difficulties faced by immigrant workers could be created.

The Minister particularly highlighted the plight of the unemployed immigrant who suffered the disadvantage of language which could diminish his or her chances of getting a job.

### Importance of language training

"My Department" said Mr Grant, "attaches great importance to industrial language training. But this is only one factor in our efforts to achieve equality of opportunity for all in employment.

"The new Race Relations Act, which came into being on June 13, will tighten up the law on discrimination. By introducing the concept of indirect discrimination it

will, I hope, ensure that employers do not use personnel procedures which are discriminatory in effect."

Some employers, particularly in the larger companies, were taking positive action to implement equal opportunity policies. But progress overall had been disappointing.

### No room for complacency

"None of us can afford to be complacent. Whilst workers from the racial minorities are denied equality of opportunity we must expect to see signs of frustration, a loss of confidence in those in positions of responsibility, and even alienation. I hope you will agree that all of us with responsibilities for employment matters have a duty to see that this does not happen."

## New members for CAC

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, has announced the appointment of three additional deputy chairmen and fifteen additional members to the Central Arbitration Committee.

The new deputy chairmen are Mr David Karmel, Mr Harry Marsh and Professor Lionel Needleman.

The new members of the Committee are:

#### Representing employers:

Mr J. T. Aston  
Mr P. B. N. Deane  
Mr J. Frisken  
Mr J. Magee  
Mr W. H. Mallett  
Mr D. Mitchell  
Mr R. H. Parkin

#### Representing workers:

Mr R. Arnold  
Mr H. L. Booth  
Mr F. Dyson  
Mr G. G. Hogg  
Mr W. H. Keys  
Mr M. McGahey  
Mr J. Macgougan  
Mr C. H. Urwin

All the appointments took effect from June 1, 1977, and are for three years.



Picture: Edward A. Winpenny

Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment stands in a language training class at the Allied Industrial Services Textile factory in Bradford. Some 25,000 Asian workers in West Yorkshire were found to be in need of work-related language training.

## News and notes

## Supervisors "largely forgotten" in safety training

The education of management is a crucially effective way of changing industrial attitudes towards safety, said Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, speaking at the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (ROSPA) Safety '77 Conference in Harrogate.

### Not enough training

Mr Grant felt that too little training had been done and that simply training safety officers was not enough. He said:

"My Department through its Training Within Industry courses has for a number of years now provided some training in job safety for supervisors, but I am pleased to note that ROSPA has moved into this largely forgotten, but key area of the management tier.

"I only wish more firms would realise the importance of such training. Too often top management goes to expensive plush seminars, and trade unionists attend intensive courses, but the front-line supervisor gets left out."

### Figures conceal hardship

Each year some 350,000 accidents, including 600 to 700 deaths were reported. These figures concealed terrible human tragedy, suffering and hardship for the individual and his family.

Central government legislation and control could not, of itself, improve health and safety performance in industry, although it played a crucial part in determining national standards.

It was this philosophy that underlay the Health and Safety at Work Act and the new regulations which would come into force in October next year. These would give effect to the Health and Safety Commission's (HSC) proposals for involving the people concerned at the individual workplace. He continued: "The regulations are designed to provide workers with two basic rights. The right to have the protection of a system of safety representatives and safety committees. And the right to exert through that system a positive influence on the policies which will affect their health and safety at work."

When more problems could be resolved



PICTURE: ROSPA

Mr. John Grant, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Employment (left) with Lord Kearton, president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (right) and Mr Eddie Adrian, winner of ROSPA's Distinguished Service Award for Occupational Safety pictured at Safety '77 in Harrogate.

at plant level the HSC and its Executive could concentrate resources on the areas of greatest risk, through the development of measures to safeguard employees and the public from the major and increasingly complex hazards of working life.

Industry had a moral duty to make its

processes of work as safe as possible for its own workers and the community at large. Only by ensuring that everyone at work—from the director to the worker on the shop floor—was fully informed and aware of the risks at work would the appalling toll of accidents be reduced.

## Dust disease link in iron foundries

An attempt to link the progression of the respiratory disease pneumoconiosis in foundry workers with conditions of work has been made for the first time in a report\* published by the Health and Safety Executive.

The report, *Some aspects of Pneumoconiosis in a Group of Mechanised Iron Foundries*, states that although "disabling" pneumoconiosis was a somewhat rare condition in these iron foundries, a health risk continued to exist at the time of the study and so the occasional occurrence of the disease could be expected. However the report concludes that the use of modern methods of dust control by local exhaust ventilation, supplemented by the systematic wearing of approved respirators, should give virtually complete protection.

The report draws tentative conclusions from the long term and detailed studies in three mechanised iron foundries by Dr. G. MacBain, medical officer of these foundries, whose records were made available to the dust and fumes sub-committee of the joint standing committee on health, safety and welfare in foundries.

Two previous reports from the sub-committee† examined equipment in use for control of dust in foundries and the present report is regarded as complementary to these two.

\* *Some aspects of Pneumoconiosis in a Group of Mechanised Iron Foundries*, Joint Standing committee on health, safety and welfare in foundries: third report of the sub-committee on dust and fumes. HMSO, £2.50.  
† First report: *Principles of local exhaust ventilation* HMSO, 1975, £1.90.  
Second report: *Foundry dust control: fettling benches and small adjustable hoods*, HMSO, 1975, 45p.



## Minister exposes overseas construction jobs racket

The danger of unemployed construction workers being lured abroad by the promise of work made by illegal "temp" agencies was highlighted recently by Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment, at the conference of the Confederation Internationale des Entreprises de Travail Temporaire, the international employment business association.

### Government concern

He said the Department of Employment has "been very concerned in recent months about illegal employment businesses on the Continent which have been using agents in Britain, both licensed and unlicensed, to recruit construction industry workers. Many of these workers have returned or had to be repatriated, thoroughly disillusioned, having found on arrival that the terms and conditions of employment were not what they had been led to expect, or that there was no regular work for them or that they were not paid."

The aim of regulations made under the Employment Agencies Act was to prevent the arrangement of such employment by British agents. "And," Mr Walker continued, "I can assure you that we are enforcing them strongly in relation to the

agents involved." The Continental authorities were also assisting by enforcing their laws controlling employment businesses.

On the help and advice the Department of Employment could give workers thinking of moving abroad, Mr Walker said:

"We are concerned that this activity is assisted by the fact that workers are pressed to take urgent decisions to go to such employment without their having fully considered the matter or sought advice. My Department is taking every opportunity of making it known to workers thinking about taking such employment that the local employment offices of the Employment Service Agency have full and up-to-date information about living and working conditions in these countries and some very helpful booklets which, among other things, give advice on the contract of employment."

### Legislation to be reviewed

Mr Walker said the Government intended to review the legislation once it had found out how well the Employment Agencies Act worked. To do this properly he felt it was important that an in-depth study of the role of private employment services in the labour market should be

it would have resulted in employers being placed in the intolerable position of having to pay compensation to workers when they refused to comply with the agreement.

He continued: "It is said that the closed shop gives trade unions unwarranted power over the individual because of their power to expel him from or refuse to admit him to membership, and hence employment. But in my experience it is unusual for trade unions to act in 'the arbitrary way' that is sometimes alleged. I think that most trade union rule books provide sensible safeguards for individuals facing exclusion or expulsion. Moreover, in the case of a serious dispute the individual does have means of redress. Firstly, he can appeal to the courts on the grounds that a union's action constitutes a breach of his rights in natural justice and secondly, in response to the worries that have been expressed on this issue, the TUC has set up its own Independent Review Committee—to hear complaints of this kind."

### Legislative provisions

Legislation provides that when a person is dismissed for not complying with the terms of a closed shop agreement it is a fair dismissal. If the law did not say this

carried out, and so the Manpower Services Commission would be sponsoring such an investigation later this year.

"I understand," said Mr Walker, "that the Commission's present intentions are that an inquiry will be conducted by an outside organisation which will be primarily directed towards assembling a wide range of information on the operation of the private employment services. This will provide the basis for consideration of the broader issues of the advantages and disadvantages of employment businesses from the point of view of the economy generally and of employers and workers."

### Degree of regulation considered

When conducting the review Mr Walker said that the Government would need to consider whether the degree of regulation recently introduced was adequate to meet the situation "or whether broader legislation of the whole area of temporary work organisation, as in some other European countries, is needed. For example, whether temporary work should be defined and limits placed on its duration or whether the nature of the contract between employment businesses and their workers should be regulated."

## Redundancy payments

Redundancy Fund transactions for the period January 1 to March 31, 1977, concerned 72,204 employees, including 374 Government employees. They received payments totalling £43,351,000. Employers liable to make payments contributed £19,625,000 net of rebate, and the cost to the Fund in rebates to employers and direct payments to employees was £23,726,000. The Fund is financed by contributions from employers in general.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) construction (15,300), distributive trades (7,600), mechanical engineering (5,400), miscellaneous services (3,900), electrical engineering (3,800), transport and communication (3,600), food, drink and tobacco (3,200).

## New training levy plans get go-ahead

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, has approved proposals submitted by the Engineering Industry Training Board for a levy on Employers within the scope of the board equal to one per cent of their payroll in the year ended April, 5 1977.

This is the effect of an Order\* which came into operation on June 24, 1977.

Employers in foundry establishments with emoluments of less than £25,000, and employers in the engineering construction sector with emoluments of £50,000 or less will be exempt from levy; total emoluments in the engineering construction sector now include payments to agency draughtsmen. All other employers who employ no more than 60 people will be exempt from levy.

Employers who satisfy the board that they adequately meet their own training needs may seek exemption from the levy, but such exemption is not available in respect of siteworkers engaged in engineering construction activities. Provision for the involvement of employees in the planning and monitoring of training has been included in the Foundry Industry Training Committee's revised exemption criteria for foundry establishments for the 1977/78 levy exemption scheme.

Mr Booth has approved proposals submitted by the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within the scope of the board equal to 0.75 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1977.

An Order† has been laid before Parliament and came into operation on June 9, 1977.

Each employer's total payroll is to be reduced to £155,000 before assessment. An employer whose payroll was less than £155,133 will be exempt from levy.

Approval has also been given to proposals submitted by the Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within the scope of the board equal to 0.8 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1976. Levy is payable in one instalment.

The Order§ made by Mr Booth came into operation on June 29, 1977.

Employers in the footwear manufacturing sector with payrolls of less than £55,000 and all other employers with payrolls of less than £20,000 are to be exempt from the levy.

Employers may appeal to an independent tribunal against assessment.

\* SI 1977 No 849, HMSO, price 25p.  
† SI 1977 No 760, HMSO, price 25p.  
§ SI 1977 No 808, HMSO, price 20p.

## NATSOPA man to head training board

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of state for Employment, has reconstituted the printing and Publishing Industry Training Board for a further three years from May 29, 1977.

Mr Booth has appointed as chairman Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (NATSOPA) following the retirement of the previous Chairman, Sir Max Bemrose.

Mr O'Brien has been a member of the board since its formation in 1968 and also Chairman of the board's levy and grants committee. An officer of NATSOPA for over 25 years, he became the union's general secretary in 1975. He is a member and current chairman of the governing body of the London College of Printing.

Mr Booth has also appointed Mr D. J. Mothersill as Deputy Chairman. Mr Mothersill has been managing director of

Eyre and Spottiswoode Ltd since 1953, and is a governor of the London College of Printing.

Seventeen other members have been named, including six new members, Mr P. H. B. Allsop, Mr F. Smith, Mr J. Wade, Mr J. A. Selby, and Mr H. T. Ball and Mr R. S. Johnson.

Four employers members and one employee and one educational member have still to be appointed.

The Secretary of State has also reconstituted the Paper and Products Industry Training Board for a further three years.

He has reappointed Mr Albert Powell, general president of Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (SOGAT), as chairman and has named fourteen other members, including one new member, Mr B. W. Labrom.

Two employer members and one educational member have still to be appointed.

## More than one skill will be norm for future

The country's manpower needs are changing so fast that we shall have to think of acquiring more than one skill in our working lives.

Opening the Milton Keynes Skillcentre recently, Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment said:

"Manpower needs are changing fast—because new technologies are replacing old ones at an increasing rate and we shall need to think in terms of more than one acquisition of skills as being the norm for the future. It will be vitally important—for both economic and social reasons—to have a flexible training system to cope with this."

"In social terms we need to ensure that every individual is offered training opportunities consistent with his or her capacities, desires and employment needs in preparation for, and throughout, their working lives."

Under the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) many groups of people were getting the chance to make a fresh start. Included were those who got little or no training or learning at school; those who felt they had made a wrong choice and saw no future in their present job; those who wanted to increase or update their skill; those who faced redundancy and those

returning to the work force after a break.

Some 90,000 people had been trained under the scheme last year compared with 15,000 in 1971 under the old Government Vocational Training Scheme.

Referring to the special emphasis being placed on the training of young people, Mr Walker continued.

"Last year over 13,000 young people who have difficulty in finding or retaining employment completed courses organised by the Training Services Agency (TSA)—compared with an annual output of less than 1,000 in the years before 1975."



# Monthly Statistics

## Summary

### Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-April 1977 was 9,097,000 (6,793,500, males and 2,303,600 females). The total included 7,221,200 (5,093,700 males and 2,127,600 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,203,300 (1,106,500 males and 96,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 15,800 higher than for March 1977 and 170,100 higher than in April 1976. The total in manufacturing industries was 1,500 higher than in March 1977 and 101,000 higher than in April 1976. The number in construction was 13,000 higher than in March 1977 and 23,700 lower than in April 1976. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970=100) was 89.1 (88.9 at mid-March) and for manufacturing industries 88.6 (88.5 at mid-March).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on May 12, 1977 was 1,243,673. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,262,100, representing 5.5 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,269,200 in April 1977. In addition, there were 42,043 unemployed school-leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,285,716, a fall of 49,919 since April 14, 1977. This total represents 5.6 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in May 1977, 343,392 (26.7 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 196,701 (15.3 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 106,672 (8.3 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

### Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 6, 1977 was 163,602; 9,748 higher than on April 6, 1977. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 159,600, compared with 156,900 in April. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 6, 1977 was 32,410; 7,012 higher than on April 6, 1977.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on May 12, 1977 was 18,044 a rise of 2,667 since April 14, 1977.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended April 23rd, 1977 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,825,300. This is about 34.7 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.5 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.78 millions (16.67 millions in March). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 46,000 or about 0.9 per cent of all operatives, each losing 17.7 hours on average.

### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At May 31, 1977, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972=100) were 225.4 and 226.8, compared with 224.6 and 226.0 at April 30, 1977.

### Index of retail prices

At May 17, 1977, the official retail prices index was 181.7 (prices at January 15, 1974=100) compared with 180.3 at April 19, 1977. The index for food was 189.9, compared with 189.6 at April 19, 1977.

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in May which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 171, involving approximately 63,100 workers. During the month approximately 86,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 614,000 working days were lost, including 297,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Industrial analysis of employees in employment

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

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

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

### Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	April 1976*			February 1977*			March 1977*			April 1977*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries†</b>		<b>6,773.4</b>	<b>2,253.6</b>	<b>9,026.9</b>	<b>6,785.2</b>	<b>2,295.6</b>	<b>9,080.7</b>	<b>6,782.4</b>	<b>2,298.9</b>	<b>9,081.2</b>	<b>6,793.5</b>	<b>2,303.6</b>	<b>9,097.0</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>		<b>5,043.1</b>	<b>2,077.1</b>	<b>7,120.2</b>	<b>5,098.3</b>	<b>2,119.4</b>	<b>7,217.7</b>	<b>5,096.9</b>	<b>2,122.9</b>	<b>7,219.7</b>	<b>5,093.7</b>	<b>2,127.6</b>	<b>7,221.2</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>329.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>343.3</b>	<b>326.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>340.2</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>341.1</b>	<b>328.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>342.3</b>
Coal mining	101	286.3	9.7	296.0	283.9	9.7	293.6	284.8	9.7	294.5	286.0	9.7	295.7
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>413.1</b>	<b>273.8</b>	<b>686.9</b>	<b>416.1</b>	<b>280.6</b>	<b>696.7</b>	<b>415.2</b>	<b>280.4</b>	<b>695.6</b>	<b>416.0</b>	<b>279.9</b>	<b>695.9</b>
Grain milling	211	17.4	4.7	22.1	17.2	4.8	22.0	16.9	4.9	21.8	16.8	4.9	21.7
Bread and flour confectionery	212	65.2	36.9	102.1	66.2	37.4	103.6	66.3	37.6	103.9	66.3	37.3	103.6
Biscuits	213	16.2	25.0	41.2	16.6	26.1	42.6	16.5	26.0	42.4	16.5	26.2	42.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	53.5	49.0	102.5	53.0	50.5	103.5	52.9	50.4	103.4	53.3	50.2	103.5
Milk and milk products	215	43.3	15.4	58.6	42.9	15.4	58.3	43.0	15.7	58.7	43.6	16.3	59.9
Sugar	216	8.8	2.8	11.6	9.2	3.0	12.2	8.9	3.0	11.9	8.8	2.9	11.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	30.3	36.6	66.9	31.3	37.8	69.1	31.2	37.6	68.8	31.1	37.3	68.4
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.1	31.3	59.4	28.1	32.9	61.1	28.1	32.8	60.9	27.8	31.8	59.6
Animal and poultry foods	219	20.5	4.8	25.3	21.4	4.9	26.3	21.3	4.9	26.2	21.2	4.9	26.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.8	1.3	7.1	5.5	1.3	6.8	5.4	1.3	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.1	14.2	33.3	19.3	14.9	34.2	19.2	14.7	33.9	19.2	14.6	33.8
Brewing and malting	231	54.7	12.5	67.2	54.8	12.7	67.5	55.0	12.7	67.6	55.2	12.8	68.0
Soft drinks	232	16.4	9.3	25.7	16.5	9.0	25.5	16.5	9.1	25.7	16.9	9.6	26.5
Other drinks industries	239	18.8	12.0	30.8	19.2	12.8	32.0	19.2	12.8	32.0	19.3	12.8	32.1
Tobacco	240	15.0	18.0	33.0	14.8	17.1	31.9	14.7	17.0	31.7	14.6	17.0	31.5
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	11.1	§	11.7	11.2	§	11.7	11.1	§	11.7	11.0	§	11.6
Mineral oil refining	262	17.5	2.1	19.6	17.1	2.1	19.3	17.0	2.1	19.1	16.9	2.1	19.0
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.6	1.6	7.2	5.8	1.5	7.3	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.9	1.5	7.4
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>302.6</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>422.2</b>	<b>308.2</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>429.4</b>	<b>308.6</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>429.6</b>	<b>308.3</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>429.7</b>
General chemicals	271	110.8	21.7	132.5	112.8	22.0	134.8	113.0	22.0	135.0	113.3	21.8	135.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.7	33.0	73.6	40.9	33.2	74.1	40.9	33.1	74.1	40.9	33.0	74.0
Toilet preparations	273	8.6	14.0	22.5	8.8	14.5	23.4	8.9	14.4	23.3	8.9	14.3	23.8
Paint	274	19.2	7.5	26.7	19.2	7.4	26.6	19.2	7.4	26.6	19.3	7.4	26.7
Soap and detergents	275	10.4	6.5	16.9	10.9	6.0	16.9	10.9	6.0	16.9	10.9	6.0	16.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	41.9	7.6	49.5	42.8	7.8	50.6	42.8	7.8	50.5	42.5	7.6	50.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	18.4	3.3	21.7	19.1	3.3	22.4	19.1	3.3	22.4	19.1	3.3	22.4
Fertilisers	278	10.5	1.7	12.2	10.3	1.7	12.0	10.3	1.7	12.0	10.1	1.7	11.8
Other chemical industries	279	42.1	24.2	66.3	43.4	25.3	68.7	43.4	25.4	68.8	43.2	25.5	68.7
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>421.5</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>475.5</b>	<b>426.4</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>480.4</b>	<b>425.8</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>479.8</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>480.7</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	211.1	19.6	230.7	212.6	18.9	231.6	212.3	19.0	231.3	212.7	18.9	231.7
Steel tubes	312	44.2	7.0	51.1	44.8	6.8	51.5	44.8	6.7	51.5	44.8	6.8	51.6
Iron castings, etc	313	73.9	7.6	81.5	72.3	7.7	80.0	71.9	7.6	79.5	72.1	7.7	79.9
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	40.8	7.1	47.9	43.6	7.7	51.3	43.7	7.7	51.4	43.6	7.7	51.3
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.2	8.4	42.6	35.1	8.6	43.7	35.2	8.6	43.8	35.3	8.7	44.0
Other base metals	323	17.4	4.2	21.7	18.0	4.3	22.3	18.0	4.3	22.3	18.0	4.3	22.4
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>778.7</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>921.2</b>	<b>777.1</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>919.9</b>	<b>777.3</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>920.8</b>	<b>779.4</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>922.2</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.3	3.8	29.1	25.8	3.9	29.7	25.8	3.8	29.7	26.0	3.8	29.8
Metal-working machine tools	332	53.0	8.9	61.9	53.2	8.9	62.1	53.4	9.0	62.4	53.5	8.9	62.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	68.3	14.9	83.2	68.3	15.0	83.3	68.2	15.0	83.2	67.7	14.7	82.4
Industrial engines	334	22.8	3.8	26.6	23.3	3.8	27.1	23.3	3.8	27.1	23.3	3.8	27.2
Textiles machinery and accessories	335	24.3	4.3	28.6	22.1	3.9	26.0	22.1	3.9	26.0	21.7	3.8	25.5
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	35.9	4.5	40.4	36.4	4.4	40.8	36.4	4.4	40.8	36.5	4.4	40.9
Mechanical handling equipment	337	53.3	8.3	61.6	54.5	8.4	62.9	55.1	8.6	63.6	55.4	8.5	63.9
Office machinery	338	16.9	6.6	23.4	16.6	6.4	23.0	16.6	6.4	23.0	16.4	6.3	22.7
Other machinery	339	180.0	35.0	215.0	181.7	35.1	216.8	181.7	35.3	217.0	182.1	35.2	217.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	144.5	16.8	161.3	139.1	16.8	155.9	138.1	16.7	154.8	139.9	16.8	156.8
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.0	4.6	21.6	17.3	4.8	22.1	17.3	4.8	22.1	17.3	4.7	22.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	137.4	31.1	168.5	138.7	31.4	170.2	139.3	31.8	171.1	139.6	31.8	171.4
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>147.5</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>147.5</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.7	3.0	11.7	8.8	3.1	11.9	8.9	3.2	12.1	9.0	3.2	12.1
Watches and clocks	352	6.1	7.2	13.3	5.7	6.7	12.4	5.7	6.6	12.3	5.7	6.6	12.4
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.1	11.6	27.7	16.0	11.9	27.9	16.0	11.7	27.7	16.2	11.8	27.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	63.3	31.1	94.3	63.7	31.6	95.3	63.5	31.7	95.3	63.5	31.5	95.1
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>466.0</b>	<b>268.1</b>	<b>734.1</b>	<b>467.9</b>	<b>272.5</b>	<b>740.4</b>	<b>468.3</b>	<b>273.0</b>	<b>741.3</b>	<b>467.8</b>	<b>273.9</b>	<b>741.8</b>
Electrical machinery	361	103.7	32.0	135.7	102.8	32.6	135.4	102.5	32.7	135.2	102.9	33.2	136.1
Insulated wires and cables	362	31.7	12.6	44.3	31.3	12.6	43.9	31.3	12.8	44.1	31.4	12.9	44.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	48.8	27.7	76.5	45.0	24.0	69.0	44.9	23.8	68.6			



Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	April 1976*			February 1977*			March 1977*			April 1977*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	160.5	12.3	172.8	159.8	12.0	171.8	158.9	12.0	171.0	158.6	12.2	170.8
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	638.0	87.7	725.7	660.7	90.7	751.4	660.5	91.1	751.6	658.4	91.5	749.9
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	30.8	2.5	33.3	32.8	2.5	35.4	32.8	2.6	35.4	33.0	2.6	35.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	384.5	52.6	437.2	409.3	56.2	465.4	410.0	56.4	466.4	408.7	56.8	465.6
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacture	382	8.8	2.9	11.6	8.3	2.7	11.0	8.1	2.9	11.0	8.2	2.9	11.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	173.1	27.5	200.6	169.1	27.0	196.1	168.6	27.0	195.6	167.7	27.0	194.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16.9	1.0	17.9	17.0	1.1	18.1	17.0	1.0	18.0	16.9	1.0	17.9
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	23.9	1.2	25.2	24.1	1.2	25.4	24.1	1.2	25.3	24.0	1.2	25.2
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	376.3	147.0	523.2	385.0	152.2	537.2	386.2	153.3	539.6	385.3	153.5	538.8
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	47.9	11.9	59.7	47.7	11.7	59.4	47.5	11.9	59.4	47.5	11.7	59.2
Hand tools and implements	391	12.8	6.1	18.8	12.8	6.1	18.9	12.6	6.2	18.8	12.6	6.2	18.8
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	7.5	5.7	13.2	7.5	5.7	13.2	7.5	5.7	13.2	7.5	5.6	13.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	24.8	10.2	34.9	25.3	10.6	35.9	25.4	10.6	36.1	25.5	10.6	36.0
Wire and wire manufactures	394	29.0	7.6	36.6	30.2	7.9	38.1	30.1	7.9	38.0	30.0	8.0	38.0
Cans and metal boxes	395	16.5	12.5	29.0	17.1	12.8	30.0	17.4	12.9	30.3	17.3	13.0	30.3
Jewellery and precious metals	396	12.7	7.5	20.2	13.3	7.8	21.0	13.3	7.8	21.1	13.4	8.1	21.6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	225.2	85.5	310.7	231.1	89.6	320.8	232.4	90.3	322.7	231.5	90.3	321.8
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	264.5	218.1	482.5	267.8	222.7	490.5	267.9	223.0	490.8	267.4	223.2	490.5
Production of man-made fibres	411	29.2	4.8	34.0	27.9	4.6	32.5	27.9	4.6	32.5	27.7	4.6	32.2
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	29.0	22.2	51.2	29.8	22.3	52.1	29.6	22.4	52.0	29.4	22.4	51.8
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	24.8	17.7	42.5	25.1	17.6	42.8	25.1	17.7	42.8	25.0	17.4	42.4
Woollen and worsted	414	47.1	37.6	84.6	47.3	37.7	85.0	47.3	37.3	84.6	47.6	37.6	85.1
Jute	415	5.2	2.7	7.9	5.4	2.9	8.3	5.4	2.9	8.3	5.3	2.8	8.1
Rope, twine and net	416	2.8	2.8	5.6	2.9	3.0	5.9	2.9	3.1	6.0	2.9	3.0	5.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	37.0	76.4	113.4	38.0	79.7	117.7	38.2	80.1	118.2	38.2	80.7	118.8
Lace	418	2.1	2.6	4.7	2.0	2.8	4.8	2.0	2.8	4.8	2.0	2.9	4.8
Carpets	419	23.6	12.4	36.0	23.4	12.1	35.5	23.5	12.1	35.5	23.4	12.0	35.4
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	5.6	6.5	12.1	5.7	6.8	12.5	5.7	6.8	12.5	5.6	6.8	12.4
Made-up textiles	422	7.4	13.7	21.1	7.5	13.8	21.4	7.6	14.0	21.6	7.7	13.8	21.5
Textile finishing	423	32.8	13.0	45.8	34.0	13.4	47.4	33.9	13.4	47.3	33.9	13.4	47.2
Other textile industries	429	18.0	5.7	23.7	18.7	5.9	24.6	18.9	5.9	24.8	18.8	5.9	24.6
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	23.4	18.1	41.6	23.4	18.6	42.0	23.3	18.6	41.9	23.2	18.6	41.8
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14.3	4.2	18.4	14.6	4.3	18.9	14.5	4.3	18.8	14.4	4.3	18.7
Leather goods	432	6.8	11.6	18.5	6.6	12.0	18.5	6.5	11.9	18.5	6.6	12.0	18.5
Fur	433	2.3	2.3	4.7	2.2	2.3	4.5	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.3	2.3	4.6
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	90.2	280.8	371.1	90.4	289.9	380.3	90.5	290.4	380.9	91.2	292.7	383.9
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.5	13.4	16.8	3.6	13.5	17.1	3.6	13.7	17.3	3.6	13.8	17.4
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	17.8	59.0	76.7	16.8	57.9	74.7	16.8	57.9	74.7	16.9	58.6	75.5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	11.7	29.8	41.5	11.9	31.2	43.1	11.9	31.1	43.0	11.9	31.4	43.3
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.4	30.9	36.3	5.6	33.8	39.4	5.7	34.0	39.7	5.7	34.0	39.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	12.5	79.7	92.2	12.8	83.2	96.0	12.8	83.3	96.2	12.8	84.1	96.9
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.4	3.5	4.8	1.3	3.5	4.8	1.5	3.3	4.8
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5.7	23.2	28.9	5.8	25.0	30.8	5.8	25.2	31.0	5.8	25.5	31.3
Footwear	450	32.4	41.2	73.6	32.7	41.7	74.4	32.7	41.6	74.3	33.0	42.0	75.0
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>XVI</b>	201.6	59.6	261.1	201.9	60.9	262.9	201.6	60.9	262.5	201.2	61.4	262.6
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	36.0	4.2	40.2	37.6	4.5	42.1	37.4	4.5	41.8	36.8	4.5	41.3
Pottery	462	28.2	27.8	56.0	29.2	28.5	57.7	29.3	28.5	57.8	29.4	28.8	58.2
Glass	463	51.9	15.3	67.2	53.9	15.8	69.8	54.1	15.9	70.0	54.3	16.0	70.3
Cement	464	12.7	1.1	13.9	11.7	1.1	12.7	11.7	1.1	12.7	11.6	1.1	12.7
Abrasive and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	469	72.8	11.1	83.9	69.6	11.1	80.6	69.2	11.0	80.2	69.0	11.0	80.0
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>XVII</b>	209.5	50.1	259.6	210.5	50.8	261.3	209.6	50.5	260.1	207.8	50.0	257.8
Timber	471	76.1	12.0	88.1	74.8	11.9	86.8	73.8	11.9	85.6	73.5	11.9	85.4
Furniture and upholstery	472	71.3	16.8	88.0	73.0	17.2	90.1	73.4	17.1	90.5	72.0	16.7	88.7
Bedding, etc	473	10.5	9.9	20.4	10.8	9.9	20.7	10.7	9.8	20.5	10.6	9.8	20.4
Shop and office fitting	474	26.5	3.9	30.4	26.5	3.9	30.5	26.4	4.0	30.4	26.0	4.0	30.0
Wooden containers and baskets	475	12.1	3.6	15.7	11.9	3.6	15.5	11.9	3.6	15.5	11.9	3.6	15.5
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	13.1	3.9	17.0	13.5	4.2	17.7	13.4	4.2	17.6	13.7	4.1	17.8
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	363.6	172.1	535.7	361.9	172.3	534.2	361.7	172.2	533.9	361.6	172.9	534.5
Paper and board	481	53.7	11.0	64.7	53.9	11.1	64.9	54.0	11.1	65.2	53.9	11.2	65.1
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	51.1	29.9	81.1	52.2	30.8	83.0	52.2	30.8	83.0	52.1	30.7	82.8
Manufactured stationery	483	21.0	17.0	38.0	20.3	16.1	36.4	20.2	16.3	36.5	20.4	16.3	36.8
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	15.3	10.2	25.4	15.3	10.0	25.3	15.3	10.0	25.2	15.2	9.9	25.1
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	55.0	16.4	71.4	54.6	16.8	71.4	54.7	16.8	71.5	54.4	16.9	71.3
Printing and publishing of periodicals	486	40.9	18.1	59.0	40.6	18.5	59.2	40.9	18.5	59.4	40.6	18.8	59.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	126.6	69.5	196.1	125.0	69.0	194.0	124.5	68.6	193.1	125.0	69.2	194.1
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	205.3	116.3	321.6	213.0	120.8	333.8	213.2	121.5	334.7	212.6	122.1	334.7
Rubber	491	84.5	24.7	109.2	86.6	25.3	112.0	87.0	25.2	112.3	87.0	25.4	112.4
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	11.7	2.6	14.3	11.8	2.7	14.5	11.8	2.7	14.5	11.8	2.7	14.5
Brushes and brooms	493	4.2	4.8	9.0	4.3	5.4	9.7	4.3	5.6	9.8	4.2	5.0	9.2
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	17.2	24.6	41.8	17.6	25.7	43.2	17.4	25.8	43.2	17.4	25.9	43.4
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.2	4.3	8.5	4.4	4.3	8.6	4.4	4.3	8.7	4.4	4.3	8.7
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	72.5	44.8	117.3	76.8	46.9	123.7	76.7	47.1	123.8	76.5	47.4	123.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	11.1	10.5	21.6	11.5	10.6	22.1	11.5	10.8	22.3	11.3	11.4	22.7
<b>Construction</b>	<b>500</b>	1,130.2	96.8	1,227.0	1,094.9	96.8	1,191.7	1,093.4	96.8	1,190.2	1,106.5	96.8	1,203.3
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>XXI</b>	270.7	65.8	336.4	265.7	65.5	331.1	264.9	65.3	330.2	264.9	65.3	330.2
Gas	601	74.0	26.2	100.2	73.4	25.8	99.2	73.2	25.8	98.9	73.2	25.8	98.9
Electricity	602	146.7	32.7	179.3	143.2	32.3	175.4	142.6	32.1	174.8	142.6	32.1	174.8
Water	603	50.0	6.9	56.9	49.1	7.4	56.5	49.1	7.4	56.5	49.1	7.4	56.5

Notes: Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. They are shown in this way in order to give as much information as is available about the extent of the change from one month to the next.

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the June 1976 census of employment are available.

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended April 23, 1977 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,825,300 or about 34.7 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.5 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 46,000 or 0.9 per cent of all operatives, each losing 17.7 hours on average.



### Unemployment on May 12, 1977

The number unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on May 12, 1977, was 1,243,673, 41,606 less than on April 14, 1977. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,262,100 (5.5 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 7,100 between the April and May counts, and by an average of 5,400 per month between February and May.

Between April and May the number unemployed fell by 49,919. This change included a fall of 8,313 school-leavers.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on May 12, 1977 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 8.3 per cent, 15.3 per cent, and 26.7 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in April were 9.5 per cent, 16.7 per cent, and 28.1 per cent respectively.

### Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: May 12, 1977

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less	35,607	13,216	48,823
Over 1, up to 2	41,952	15,897	57,849
Over 2, up to 3	33,141	13,277	46,418
Over 3, up to 4	30,672	12,939	43,611
Over 4, up to 5	24,339	10,273	34,612
Over 5, up to 8	78,829	33,250	112,079
Over 8	710,102	232,222	942,324
<b>Total</b>	<b>954,642</b>	<b>331,074</b>	<b>1,285,716</b>

### Regional analysis of unemployment: May 12, 1977

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	Total United Kingdom‡
<b>Unemployed, excluding school-leavers</b>														
Actual	307,250	151,193	34,129	98,765	117,566	70,247	103,435	183,927	96,759	73,700	157,895	1,243,673	52,940	1,296,613
Seasonally adjusted														
Number	310,900	—	33,800	100,600	119,500	70,900	105,400	185,600	98,600	74,800	161,300	1,262,100	53,800	1,315,900
Percentage rates*	4.1	—	4.9	6.3	5.2	4.6	5.1	6.6	7.4	7.1	7.4	5.5	10.1	5.6
<b>School-leavers (included in unemployed)</b>														
Males	3,432	1,620	541	1,302	1,805	1,042	1,833	4,288	2,158	1,902	3,658	21,961	1,840	23,801
Females	3,295	1,480	423	1,214	2,336	783	1,902	3,661	1,905	1,953	2,610	20,082	1,195	21,277
<b>Unemployed</b>														
Total	313,977	154,293	35,093	101,281	121,707	72,072	107,170	191,876	100,822	77,555	164,163	1,285,716	55,975	1,341,691
Males	241,431	120,742	26,933	76,348	89,002	53,825	79,832	143,130	73,222	56,224	114,695	954,642	39,689	994,331
Females	72,546	33,551	8,160	24,933	32,705	18,247	27,338	48,746	27,600	21,331	49,468	331,074	16,286	347,360
Married females†	25,353	10,228	3,382	10,165	12,011	7,446	10,180	19,301	12,563	9,565	24,443	134,409	8,861	143,270
<b>Percentage rates*</b>														
Total	4.2	4.0	5.1	6.4	5.3	4.7	5.2	6.8	7.5	7.4	7.5	5.6	10.5	5.7
Males	5.4	5.2	6.4	8.0	6.3	5.8	6.3	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.9	6.9	12.4	7.0
Females	2.4	2.2	3.0	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	3.6	7.7	3.7
<b>Length of time on register</b>														
<b>Males</b>														
up to 2 weeks	22,282	11,136	2,125	5,751	6,644	4,187	7,091	10,065	5,847	3,936	9,631	77,559	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	18,742	9,464	1,761	4,794	5,518	3,481	5,636	8,580	4,226	3,552	7,523	63,813	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	28,032	13,947	2,930	7,943	9,233	5,685	8,872	15,103	7,813	6,346	11,211	103,168	..	..
over 8 weeks	172,375	86,195	20,117	57,860	67,607	40,472	58,233	109,382	55,336	42,390	86,330	710,102	..	..
Total	241,431	120,742	26,933	76,348	89,002	53,825	79,832	143,130	73,222	56,224	114,695	954,642	39,689	994,331
<b>Females</b>														
up to 2 weeks	7,750	3,587	805	2,117	2,592	1,605	2,472	3,900	2,079	1,654	4,139	29,113	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	6,806	3,174	691	1,968	2,603	1,407	2,242	3,632	1,803	1,629	3,435	26,216	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	9,611	4,561	1,098	3,489	4,528	2,362	3,885	6,428	3,752	3,150	5,220	43,523	..	..
over 8 weeks	48,379	22,229	5,566	17,359	22,982	12,873	18,739	34,786	19,966	14,898	36,674	232,222	..	..
Total	72,546	33,551	8,160	24,933	32,705	18,247	27,338	48,746	27,600	21,331	49,468	331,074	16,286	347,360
<b>Adult students (excluded from unemployed)</b>														
Males	331	280	14	—	92	18	4	—	—	5	140	604	10	614
Females	180	153	3	—	39	6	—	—	—	1	62	291	2	293

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

### Industrial analysis of unemployed people at May 12, 1977

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>954,642</b>	<b>331,074</b>	<b>1,285,716</b>	<b>994,331</b>	<b>347,360</b>	<b>1,341,691</b>
<b>Total, index of production industries</b>	<b>472,370</b>	<b>88,122</b>	<b>560,492</b>	<b>494,282</b>	<b>93,832</b>	<b>588,114</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>247,214</b>	<b>83,362</b>	<b>330,576</b>	<b>254,597</b>	<b>88,825</b>	<b>343,422</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>20,734</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>23,738</b>	<b>22,771</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>25,852</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	17,041	2,929	19,970	18,870	3,006	21,876
Forestry	731	40	771	787	40	827
Fishing	2,962	35	2,997	3,114	35	3,149
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>16,278</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>16,595</b>	<b>16,474</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>16,800</b>
Coal mining	14,261	177	14,438	14,264	177	14,441
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	603	37	640	763	42	805
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	326	22	348	350	23	373
Petroleum and natural gas	663	48	711	664	48	712
Other mining and quarrying	425	33	458	433	36	469
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>27,935</b>	<b>12,473</b>	<b>40,408</b>	<b>29,319</b>	<b>13,292</b>	<b>42,611</b>
Grain milling	709	165	874	755	170	925
Bread and flour confectionery	6,936	2,032	8,968	7,287	2,125	9,412
Biscuits	963	944	1,907	972	955	1,927
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4,655	2,508	7,163	5,004	2,663	7,667
Milk and milk products	1,716	544	2,260	1,921	613	2,534
Sugar	1,005	168	1,173	1,006	173	1,179
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,551	1,300	2,851	1,564	1,314	2,878
Fruit and vegetable products	1,983	1,707	3,690	2,063	1,763	3,826
Animal and poultry foods	1,778	381	2,159	1,894	408	2,302
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	407	69	476	410	69	479
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1,017	603	1,620	1,023	616	1,639
Brewing and malting	1,837	318	2,155	1,867	327	2,194
Soft drinks	1,893	537	2,430	1,982	560	2,542
Other drink industries	752	704	1,456	765	705	1,470
Tobacco	733	493	1,226	806	831	1,637
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>2,303</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	362	9	371	364	9	373
Mineral oil refining	1,549	169	1,718	1,570	173	1,743
Lubricating oils and greases	163	22	185	165	22	187
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>12,334</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>16,408</b>	<b>12,509</b>	<b>4,112</b>	<b>16,621</b>
General chemicals	4,350	830	5,180	4,389	839	5,228
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,243	785	2,028	1,260	792	2,052
Toilet preparations	468	469	937	469	469	938
Paint	1,088	222	1,310	1,105	223	1,328
Soap and detergents	548	231	779	555	232	787
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	2,182	487	2,669	2,222	492	2,714
Dyestuffs and pigments	441	55	496	447	55	502
Fertilisers	406	35	441	439	35	474
Other chemical industries	1,610	743	2,353	1,623	751	2,374
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>21,678</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>23,622</b>	<b>21,780</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>23,739</b>
Iron and steel (general)	11,753	785	12,538	11,791	792	12,583
Steel tubes	1,448	144	1,592	1,451	144	1,595
Iron castings, etc	4,127	377	4,504	4,169	380	4,549
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,833	294	2,127	1,840	295	2,135
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,372	170	1,542	1,378	171	1,549
Other base metals	1,145	174	1,319	1,151	177	1,328
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>33,243</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>38,063</b>	<b>34,042</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>39,032</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	845	123	968	865	127	992
Metal-working machine tools	1,855	279	2,134	1,872	281	2,153
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,953	360	2,313	1,975	366	2,341
Industrial engines	949	94	1,043	952	99	1,051
Textile machinery and accessories	948	148	1,096	1,124	197	1,321
Construction and earth-moving equipment	718	81	799	735	84	819
Mechanical handling equipment	1,641	201	1,842	1,665	204	1,869
Office machinery	1,034	431	1,465	1,114	473	1,587
Other machinery	9,364	1,525	10,889	9,620	1,556	11,176
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	7,041	44	7,085	7,128	46	7,174
Ordnance and small arms	391	68	459	394	71	465
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,504	1,075	7,579	6,598	1,086	7,684
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>4,395</b>	<b>2,831</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>4,516</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	397	114	511	402	116	518
Watches and clocks	339	491	830	341	498	839
Surgical instruments and appliances	536	327	863	572	358	930
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,485	706	2,191	1,516	713	2,229
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>16,886</b>	<b>9,944</b>	<b>26,830</b>	<b>17,398</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>27,978</b>
Electrical machinery	2,697	812	3,509	2,748	827	3,575
Insulated wires and cables	1,					



## Industrial analysis of unemployed people at May 12, 1977 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>26,760</b>	<b>6,666</b>	<b>33,426</b>	<b>27,054</b>	<b>6,734</b>	<b>33,788</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,646	337	1,983	1,685	342	2,027
Hand tools and implements	821	214	1,035	833	215	1,048
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	473	218	691	479	223	702
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1,100	296	1,396	1,107	298	1,405
Wire and wire manufactures	1,263	284	1,547	1,270	286	1,556
Cans and metal boxes	682	325	1,007	692	331	1,023
Jewellery and precious metals	731	325	1,056	733	329	1,062
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	20,044	4,667	24,711	20,255	4,710	24,965
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>17,524</b>	<b>9,023</b>	<b>26,547</b>	<b>19,046</b>	<b>10,394</b>	<b>29,440</b>
Production of man-made fibres	1,444	332	1,776	1,763	514	2,277
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	2,439	760	3,199	2,897	1,075	3,972
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,918	607	2,525	2,082	770	2,852
Woolen and worsted	3,306	1,499	4,805	3,351	1,549	4,900
Jute	731	234	965	737	242	979
Rope, twine and net	276	164	440	302	190	492
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,949	2,627	4,576	2,144	2,903	5,047
Lace	126	76	202	128	84	212
Carpets	1,119	441	1,560	1,220	487	1,707
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	455	320	775	475	344	819
Made-up textiles	748	787	1,535	779	950	1,729
Textile finishing	2,133	977	3,110	2,282	1,085	3,367
Other textile industries	880	199	1,079	886	201	1,087
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>3,188</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,259	214	1,473	1,285	219	1,504
Leather goods	737	638	1,375	749	651	1,400
Fur	175	103	278	179	105	284
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>14,045</b>	<b>20,399</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>15,845</b>	<b>22,477</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	356	629	985	372	639	1,011
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	1,344	2,959	4,303	1,390	3,231	4,621
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	963	1,885	2,848	1,010	1,910	2,885
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	433	1,944	2,377	543	2,879	3,422
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	1,160	4,237	5,397	1,202	4,558	5,760
Hats, caps and millinery	108	135	243	114	157	271
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	366	900	1,266	373	989	1,362
Footwear	1,624	1,356	2,980	1,663	1,482	3,145
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>10,921</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>12,871</b>	<b>11,334</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>13,338</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,877	207	3,084	3,014	215	3,229
Pottery	1,481	675	2,156	1,513	691	2,204
Glass	2,950	686	3,636	2,996	698	3,694
Cement	509	54	563	519	55	574
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	3,104	328	3,432	3,292	345	3,637
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>12,723</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>14,727</b>	<b>13,055</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>15,115</b>
Timber	3,983	448	4,431	4,080	454	4,534
Furniture and upholstery	5,172	678	5,850	5,338	702	6,040
Bedding, etc	750	387	1,137	767	397	1,164
Shop and office fitting	1,018	160	1,178	1,051	167	1,218
Wooden containers and baskets	862	119	981	867	121	988
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	938	212	1,150	952	219	1,171
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>13,082</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>18,621</b>	<b>13,319</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>19,027</b>
Paper and board	2,570	597	3,167	2,605	606	3,211
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,832	1,182	3,014	1,903	1,237	3,140
Manufactured stationery	550	324	874	559	331	890
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	823	372	1,195	827	376	1,203
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,736	537	2,273	1,779	571	2,350
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1,409	555	1,964	1,422	563	1,985
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	4,162	1,972	6,134	4,224	2,024	6,248
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>13,718</b>	<b>5,285</b>	<b>19,003</b>	<b>14,219</b>	<b>5,407</b>	<b>19,626</b>
Rubber	3,380	705	4,085	3,706	748	4,454
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	564	133	697	571	136	707
Brushes and brooms	282	190	472	296	196	492
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	1,608	1,444	3,052	1,624	1,448	3,072
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	301	182	483	306	183	489
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	5,845	1,919	7,764	5,952	1,973	7,925
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,738	712	2,450	1,764	723	2,487
<b>Construction</b>	<b>200,640</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>204,108</b>	<b>214,861</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>218,523</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>8,238</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>9,369</b>
Gas	2,808	406	3,214	2,845	410	3,255
Electricity	4,345	470	4,815	4,410	509	4,919
Water supply	1,085	99	1,184	1,095	100	1,195
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>53,254</b>	<b>6,413</b>	<b>59,667</b>	<b>54,849</b>	<b>6,639</b>	<b>61,488</b>
Railways	5,645	521	6,166	5,731	531	6,262
Road passenger transport	8,611	1,123	9,734	8,885	1,144	10,029
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	14,028	616	14,644	14,530	633	15,163
Other road haulage	1,258	110	1,368	1,290	115	1,405
Sea transport	5,405	372	5,777	5,611	382	5,993
Port and inland water transport	3,475	122	3,597	3,589	127	3,716
Air transport	1,852	379	2,231	1,873	395	2,268
Postal services and telecommunications	8,877	1,831	10,708	9,170	1,942	11,112
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	4,103	1,339	5,442	4,170	1,370	5,540
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>79,960</b>	<b>51,780</b>	<b>131,740</b>	<b>82,604</b>	<b>54,099</b>	<b>136,703</b>
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	10,797	2,877	13,674	11,373	3,045	14,418
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	814	190	1,004	828	193	1,021
Other wholesale distribution	10,165	4,225	14,390	10,460	4,414	14,874
Retail distribution of food and drink	16,530	13,335	29,865	17,081	13,945	31,026
Other retail distribution	28,159	29,365	57,524	28,837	30,621	59,458
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	4,804	735	5,539	5,061	775	5,836
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	8,691	1,053	9,744	8,964	1,106	10,070

## Industrial analysis of unemployed people at May 12, 1977 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>18,629</b>	<b>10,199</b>	<b>28,828</b>	<b>18,942</b>	<b>10,554</b>	<b>29,496</b>
Insurance	4,796	2,372	7,168	4,872	2,486	7,358
Banking and bill discounting	3,134	1,720	4,854	3,162	1,826	4,988
Other financial institutions	1,308	941	2,249	1,323	990	2,313
Property owning and managing, etc	2,172	959	3,131	2,232	1,001	3,233
Advertising and market research	1,054	503	1,557	1,062	510	1,572
Other business services	5,951	3,603	9,554	6,077	3,639	9,716
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	214	101	315	214	102	316
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>23,932</b>	<b>24,381</b>	<b>48,313</b>	<b>24,629</b>	<b>26,031</b>	<b>50,660</b>
Accountancy services	1,036	734	1,770	1,057	764	1,821
Educational services	10,977	7,722	18,699	11,359	8,236	19,595
Legal services	901	1,520	2,421	912	1,608	2,520
Medical and dental services	7,375	12,822	20,197	7,610	13,777	21,387
Religious organisations	441	190	631	461	200	661
Research and development services	840	322	1,162	841	323	1,164
Other professional and scientific services	2,362	1,071	3,433	2,389	1,123	3,512
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>84,791</b>	<b>49,629</b>	<b>134,420</b>	<b>86,937</b>	<b>51,318</b>	<b>138,255</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	6,478	2,791	9,269	6,561	2,820	9,381
Sport and other recreations	3,892	1,411	5,303	3,984	1,443	5,427
Betting and gambling	3,176	1,943	5,119	3,307	2,000	5,307
Hotels and other residential establishments	20,947	14,911	35,858	21,295	15,330	36,625
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	6,093	5,374	11,467	6,168	5,570	11,738
Public houses	5,694	3,295	8,989	6,050	3,382	9,432
Clubs	2,936	1,309	4,245	2,985	1,321	4,306
Catering contractors	1,636	1,252	2,888	1,659	1,284	2,943
Hairdressing and manicure	1,213	3,760	4,973	1,229	3,885	5,114
Private domestic service	1,051	2,661	3,712	1,073	2,875	3,948
Laundries	1,874	2,077	3,951	1,927	2,157	4,084
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	597	576	1,173	608	612	1,220
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	16,819	3,521	20,340	17,391	3,656	21,047
Repair of boots and shoes	230	65	295	237	66	303
Other services	12,155	4,683	16,838	12,463	4,917	17,380
<b>Public administration and defence</b>	<b>52,938</b>	<b>15,748</b>	<b>68,686</b>	<b>55,373</b>	<b>16,785</b>	<b>72,158</b>
National government service	21,020	6,985	28,005	22,331	7,708	30,039
Local government service	31,918	8,763	40,681	33,042	9,077	42,119
<b>Ex-service personnel not classified by industry</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>3,863</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>3,988</b>
<b>Other persons not classified by industry</b>	<b>144,598</b>	<b>81,371</b>	<b>225,969</b>	<b>150,390</b>	<b>84,587</b>	<b>234,977</b>



### Area statistics of unemployment

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in the assisted areas, certain local areas and counties, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. The composition of the assisted areas changed from April 14, 1977 and the figures shown are on this revised basis. A full description of the assisted areas as they were prior to April 14 is given on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of the Gazette. An article on page 578 of this issue describes the changes which took effect on April 14.

### Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at May 12, 1977

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†</b>									
South Western DA	12,105	3,722	15,827	9.8	Maidstone	2,310	753	3,063	3.9
Hull and Grimsby DA	14,106	3,860	17,966	7.1	*Newport (loW)	1,887	526	2,413	6.1
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,891	551	2,442	7.9	*Oxford	4,816	2,257	7,073	4.1
Merseyside SDA	56,889	21,290	78,179	10.3	*Portsmouth	8,236	2,845	11,081	6.0
Northern DA	73,222	27,600	100,822	7.5	*Ramsgate	1,486	359	1,845	6.7
North East SDA	50,906	17,703	68,609	8.4	*Reading	4,524	1,481	6,005	3.8
West Cumberland SDA	2,967	1,619	4,586	7.8	*Slough	2,265	721	2,986	2.5
Welsh DA	48,389	18,391	66,780	7.4	*Southampton	6,275	1,988	8,263	4.7
North West Wales SDA	3,739	1,269	5,008	10.9	*Southend-on-Sea	10,323	3,089	13,412	7.0
South Wales SDA	12,185	5,658	17,843	8.0	*St Albans	1,670	523	2,193	2.4
Scottish DA	112,003	48,397	160,400	7.8	Stevenage	1,028	520	1,548	3.9
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,082	2,950	9,032	8.6	*Tunbridge Wells	2,142	602	2,744	3.5
Girvan SDA	360	119	479	11.0	*Watford	2,724	702	3,426	2.7
Glenrothes SDA	751	573	1,324	7.6	*Weybridge	2,080	595	2,675	2.9
Leven and Methil SDA	1,058	449	1,507	9.0	*Worthing	1,947	499	2,446	4.3
Livingston SDA	769	467	1,236	9.0	<b>East Anglia</b>				
West Central Scotland SDA	61,313	25,981	87,294	9.0	Cambridge	1,840	550	2,390	2.9
Total all Development Areas	318,605	123,811	442,416	8.1	Great Yarmouth	1,907	453	2,360	6.4
Of which, Special Development Areas	197,019	78,078	275,097	9.1	*Ipswich	3,213	862	4,075	4.2
Northern Ireland	39,689	16,286	55,975	10.5	*Lowestoft	1,086	319	1,405	5.0
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS‡</b>									
South Western	6,589	2,925	9,514	7.8	*Norwich	4,650	1,070	5,720	4.5
Oswestry	728	243	971	7.4	Peterborough	2,367	1,055	3,422	5.2
High Peak	956	301	1,257	2.8	<b>South West</b>				
North Lincolnshire	2,222	779	3,001	8.0	Bath	2,073	620	2,693	5.7
North Midlands	6,124	1,977	8,101	4.5	*Bournemouth	5,899	1,657	7,556	6.1
Yorks and Humberside	63,835	22,927	86,762	4.9	*Bristol	15,389	3,728	19,117	6.0
North West	86,241	27,456	113,697	5.5	Cheltenham	2,426	768	3,194	5.1
North Wales	2,832	924	3,756	9.7	*Exeter	3,024	930	3,954	5.5
South East Wales	5,003	2,016	7,019	6.5	Gloucester	2,241	932	3,173	4.9
Aberdeen	2,692	1,071	3,763	3.2	*Plymouth	6,394	2,859	9,253	7.8
Total all intermediate areas	177,222	60,619	237,841	5.3	*Salisbury	1,243	648	1,891	4.7
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)</b>									
<b>South East</b>					<b>West Midlands</b>				
*Aldershot	1,047	407	1,454	3.2	*Birmingham	31,247	9,637	40,884	6.0
*Aylesbury	784	329	1,113	2.6	Burton-upon-Trent	878	447	1,325	3.6
*Basinstoke	1,238	426	1,664	4.0	Cannock	1,375	400	1,775	6.8
*Bedford	2,035	752	2,787	3.9	*Coventry	10,352	5,237	15,589	6.4
*Braintree	1,069	474	1,543	4.5	*Dudley	4,647	1,582	6,229	4.0
*Brighton	6,857	1,717	8,574	6.3	Hereford	1,421	483	1,904	5.4
*Canterbury	1,893	529	2,422	6.2	*Kidderminster	1,576	586	2,162	5.3
*Chatham	3,647	1,706	5,353	6.5	Leamington	1,481	712	2,193	4.4
*Chelmsford	1,984	775	2,759	4.1	*Oakengates	2,429	1,281	3,710	7.5
*Chichester	1,837	465	2,302	4.8	Redditch	1,224	433	1,657	5.2
*Colchester	1,995	682	2,677	4.7	Rugby	1,087	560	1,647	5.3
*Crawley	2,591	725	3,316	2.3	Shrewsbury	1,345	424	1,769	4.3
*Eastbourne	1,493	301	1,794	4.8	*Stafford	1,110	508	1,618	3.1
*Gravesend	2,865	827	3,692	5.3	*Stoke-on-Trent	5,616	1,720	7,336	3.6
*Guildford	1,339	332	1,671	2.6	*Tamworth	1,625	743	2,368	6.7
*Harlow	1,960	702	2,662	3.9	*Walsall	4,177	1,601	5,778	5.0
*Hastings	2,223	623	2,846	7.2	*West Bromwich	4,539	1,794	6,333	4.6
*Hertford	1,494	123	1,617	1.7	*Wolverhampton	5,542	2,248	7,790	5.6
*High Wycombe	1,524	435	1,959	2.2	*Worcester	2,000	629	2,629	5.0
*Letchworth	1,107	418	1,525	3.4	<b>East Midlands</b>				
*Luton	4,943	2,036	6,979	5.5	*Chesterfield	2,847	1,064	3,911	4.9
					Coalville	555	158	713	2.1
					Corby	1,522	819	2,341	7.5
					Derby	3,970	1,565	5,535	4.2
					Kettering	764	219	983	3.3
					Leicester	8,555	2,927	11,482	5.0
					Lincoln	2,368	1,082	3,450	5.8
					Loughborough	874	358	1,232	2.9
					Mansfield	1,991	696	2,687	4.5
					*Northampton	3,039	771	3,810	4.3
					*Nottingham	11,542	2,815	14,357	4.9
					Sutton-in-Ashfield	923	203	1,126	3.4
					<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>				
					*Barnsley	3,296	1,025	4,321	5.6
					*Bradford	7,756	2,398	10,154	6.1
					*Castleford	2,430	813	3,243	5.4
					*Dewsbury	2,509	669	3,178	4.9
					*Doncaster	4,411	2,163	6,574	6.2
					Grimsby	3,573	1,016	4,589	6.2
					*Halifax	1,908	664	2,572	4.1
					Harrogate	953	344	1,297	3.9
					Huddersfield	2,132	1,115	3,247	3.6
					*Hull	10,533	2,844	13,377	7.5
					Keighley	1,149	376	1,525	5.1
					*Leeds	12,755	3,676	16,431	5.3
					*Mexborough	1,729	952	2,681	5.7
					Rotherham	2,617	996	3,613	5.8
					*Scunthorpe	1,789	1,115	2,904	4.5
					*Sheffield	8,286	2,777	11,063	3.9
					Wakefield	1,465	528	1,993	3.3
					York	2,398	868	3,266	4.1
					<b>North West</b>				
					*Accrington	1,089	430	1,519	5.0
					*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,705	1,164	4,869	5.1

### Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at May 12, 1977 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued</b>									
*Blackburn	2,973	979	3,952	5.9	<b>COUNTIES (by region) §</b>				
*Blackpool	5,424	1,852	7,276	6.9	<b>South East</b>				
*Bolton	4,703	1,404	6,107	5.5	Bedfordshire	6,966	2,791	9,757	4.9
*Burnley	1,526	591	2,117	4.5	Berkshire	7,738	2,497	10,235	3.4
*Bury	1,919	710	2,629	4.3	Buckinghamshire	3,827	1,507	5,334	3.0
*Chester	2,299	983	3,282	5.6	East Sussex	10,321	2,628	12,949	6.2
*Crewe	1,286	722	2,008	3.8	Essex	20,253	6,522	26,775	5.6
Lancaster	2,330	841	3,171	6.8	Greater London	120,742	33,551	154,293	4.0
*Leigh	1,667	672	2,339	5.4	Hampshire	19,826	6,546	26,372	4.8
*Liverpool	50,557	18,168	68,725	10.7	Hertfordshire	9,150	2,850	12,040	2.8
*Manchester	31,752	7,336	39,088	5.6	Isle of Wight	1,887	526	2,413	6.1
*Nelson	808	349	1,157	4.6	Kent	21,534	6,977	28,511	5.6
*Northwich	1,489	600	2,089	5.5	Oxfordshire	5,739	2,734	8,473	4.2
*Oldham	3,479	942	4,421	4.6	Surrey	7,332	1,833	9,165	2.9
*Preston	4,812	1,883	6,695	4.7	West Sussex	6,076	1,584	7,660	3.2
*Rochdale	2,217	675	2,892	5.6	<b>East Anglia</b>				
*Southport	2,113	790	2,903	9.2	Cambridgeshire	6,968	2,458	9,426	4.4
St Helens	3,028	1,349	4,377	7.3	Norfolk	11,878	3,331	15,209	5.9
*Warrington	2,466	1,190	3,656	4.7	Suffolk	8,087	2,371	10,458	4.7
*Wigan	3,304	1,773	5,077	9.4	<b>South West</b>				
	3,987	1,677	5,664	7.9	Avon	19,412	4,954	24,366	6.1
<b>North</b>									
*Bishop Auckland	2,511	1,048	3,559	7.3	Cornwall	10,230	3,194	13,424	10.3
*Carlisle	1,584	793	2,377	4.7	Devon	18,575	6,455	25,030	7.7
*Chester-le-Street	2,410	798	3,208	8.3	Dorset	8,995	2,696	11,691	6.1
*Consett	2,055	677	2,732	8.8	Gloucestershire	7,174	2,789	9,963	5.0
*Darlington	2,139	1,032	3,171	5.2	Somerset	5,394	1,905	7,299	4.9
Durham	1,327	450	1,777	4.6	Wiltshire	6,551	2,934	9,485	5.1
*Furness	1,205	1,087	2,292	5.1	<b>West Midlands</b>				
Hartlepool	2,816	993	3,809	8.7	West Midlands Metropolitan	58,211	20,969	79,180	5.6
*Peterlee	1,685	688	2,373	9.5	Hereford and Worcester	8,457	2,835	11,292	5.2
*Wearside	9,833	3,823	13,656	11.1	Salop	5,776	2,366	8,142	6.3
*Teesside	11,614	4,361	15,975	7.2	Staffordshire	11,566	4,194	15,760	4.1
*Tyneside	25,517	8,188	33,705	8.0	Warwickshire	4,992	2,341	7,333	..
*Workington	1,486	806	2,292	7.4	<b>East Midlands</b>				



**Temporarily stopped**

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on May 12, 1977 was 18,044.

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

**Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on May 12, 1977: regional analysis**

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	1,001	391	1,392
Greater London	571	336	907
East Anglia	489	121	610
South West	910	49	959
West Midlands	4,375	417	4,792
East Midlands	410	500	910
Yorkshire and Humberside	531	119	650
North West	337	79	416
North	180	20	200
Wales	6,869	23	6,892
Scotland	1,189	34	1,223
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>16,291</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>18,044</b>

**Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on May 12, 1977: industrial analysis**

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on May 12, 1977			Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on May 12, 1977		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>16,291</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>18,044</b>	Textiles	110	447	557
<b>Total, index of production industries</b>	<b>13,439</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>14,935</b>	Leather, leather goods and fur	15	15	30
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>13,019</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>14,506</b>	Clothing and footwear	32	35	67
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,384	128	2,512	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	34	1	35
Mining and quarrying	2	1	3	Timber, furniture, etc.	488	60	548
Food, drink and tobacco	68	176	244	Paper, printing and publishing	39	35	74
Coal and petroleum products	3	—	3	Other Manufacturing industries	2,355	440	2,795
Chemicals and allied industries	22	6	28	Construction	417	8	425
Metal manufacture	6,823	72	6,895	Gas, electricity and water	1	—	1
Mechanical engineering	364	31	395	Transport and communication	138	6	144
Instrument engineering	22	13	35	Distributive trades	209	51	260
Electrical engineering	385	22	407	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	18	5	23
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	110	2	112	Professional and scientific services	32	17	49
Vehicles	1,140	73	1,213	Miscellaneous services	58	43	101
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,009	59	1,068	Public administration	13	7	20

**Notified vacancies**

THE number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 6, 1977 was 163,602; 9748 higher than on April 6, 1977

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on May 6, 1977 was 159,600; 2700 higher than that for April 6, 1977 and 10,900 higher than on February 4, 1977

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on May 6, 1977 was 32,410; 7,012 higher than on April 6, 1977.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of notified vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on May 6, 1977 and are not a measure of total vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

**Table 1 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 6: regional analysis**

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 6, 1977	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	68,159	13,781
Greater London	37,375	7,723
East Anglia	4,358	1,053
South Western	10,279	1,721
West Midlands	9,443	5,467
East Midlands	10,945	2,131
Yorkshire and Humberside	13,736	3,163
North Western	13,313	1,992
Northern	9,751	1,072
Wales	6,645	520
Scotland	16,973	1,510
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>163,602</b>	<b>32,410</b>

**Table 2 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 6: industrial analysis**

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 6, 1977		Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 6, 1977	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*		At employment offices*	At careers offices*
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>163,602</b>	<b>32,410</b>	Clothing and footwear	6,279	1,680
<b>Total, index of production industries</b>	<b>72,334</b>	<b>15,255</b>	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,456	286
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>57,591</b>	<b>13,085</b>	Timber, furniture, etc	2,361	495
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,074	446	Paper, printing and publishing	2,379	711
Mining and quarrying	1,886	100	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,028	222
Coal mining	1,628	78	Printing and publishing	1,351	489
Food, drink and tobacco	3,752	544	Other manufacturing industries	2,627	475
Coal and petroleum products	149	24	Construction	11,792	1,766
Chemicals and allied industries	2,969	471	Gas, electricity and water	1,065	304
Metal manufacture	2,660	1,140	Transport and communication	6,980	872
Mechanical engineering	10,317	1,681	Distributive trades	19,926	6,144
Instrument engineering	1,804	304	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	7,561	2,381
Electrical engineering	6,170	1,080	Professional and scientific services	11,180	1,644
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	878	383	Miscellaneous services	33,783	3,647
Vehicles	3,937	1,413	Entertainments, sports, etc	2,064	272
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6,118	1,323	Catering (MLH 884-888)	17,770	1,071
Textiles	3,248	853	Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	610	135
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	537	114	Public administration	10,764	2,021
Woollen and worsted	449	121	National government service	4,136	1,521
Leather, leather goods and fur	487	222	Local government service	6,628	500

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



## Monthly index of average earnings: new series

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

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

There are three sets of industry groups:

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

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

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

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

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

SIC Order	Type	LATEST FIGURES (January 1976 = 100)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING					
			March 1977	April* 1977	January 1977	February 1977	March 1977	April* 1977
I to XXVII	B	<b>WHOLE ECONOMY</b>	113.3	113.0	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4
II	C	Agriculture and forestry†	118.1	not available	9.3	8.3	7.1	not available
	A	Mining and quarrying	118.4	113.4	11.0	10.7	10.1	6.3
III to XIX	C	<b>ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	114.6	114.4	12.4	11.8	11.5	11.0
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	120.0	113.0	11.5	11.8	11.3	9.3
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	113.4	113.1	10.5	10.3	9.1	8.2
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	111.7	111.9	10.4	10.9	10.5	9.8
VI	A	Metal manufacture	116.6	115.8	15.3	13.5	12.5	8.3
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	114.1	114.9	11.9	13.0	12.1	12.0
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	117.1	114.6	12.8	13.2	13.0	11.6
IX	A	Electrical engineering	114.9	114.6	11.7	11.5	11.1	9.8
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	110.9	113.1	13.7	9.8	7.0	10.1
XI	A	Vehicles	109.7	111.2	11.0	6.5	8.4	9.7
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	116.3	116.1	13.6	14.2	13.4	12.3
XIII	A	Textiles	114.4	114.6	13.1	13.2	11.8	13.6
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	111.5	111.7	12.6	12.7	14.1	15.3
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	115.3	115.8	12.8	15.9	12.7	13.0
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	111.3	113.0	8.7	10.1	10.1	10.2
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	112.5	110.6	10.5	9.8	10.9	9.9
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	115.1	117.3	12.7	11.8	12.3	12.0
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	115.5	115.5	13.5	11.3	11.0	11.6
XX	C	Construction	117.4	114.5	11.2	11.8	13.8	12.4
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	114.8	114.1	11.8	12.6	10.8	8.6
XXII	C	Transport and communication	108.2	109.1	8.8	6.3	9.6	8.8
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	117.9	115.0	14.5	12.7	14.8	9.0
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	113.7	107.4	5.5	9.5	12.8	9.9
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	110.9	112.8	10.8	9.3	8.6	6.4
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	114.7	114.4	11.0	11.7	11.7	11.6
XXVII	B	Public administration	106.5	109.6	6.5	7.5	7.4	6.7

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

\* Provisional.

† England and Wales only.

## Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of the *Gazette*, page 680.

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

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970	94.1	95.3	96.4	97.9	98.8	99.7	100.9	101.7	102.3	103.1	104.4	105.4
1971	106.5	108.0	108.7	108.2	107.4	107.8	108.8	109.0	109.3	109.4	109.6	109.4
1972	109.9	*	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.5	113.7	114.3	114.7	114.8	114.9	115.0
1973	114.9	115.2	116.9	119.0	121.2	122.1	122.8	123.7	124.9	126.5	129.4	131.2
1974	131.9	133.1	133.9	138.2	140.8	145.6	148.3	152.8	157.7	163.4	170.0	173.2
1975	175.8	177.6	182.9	189.4	193.8	198.2	202.4	205.3	207.1	206.9	210.7	212.4
1976	214.0	213.9	214.7	214.8	218.2	220.5	225.1	224.0	225.0	224.7	228.1	230.3
1977	232.7	233.4										

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

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

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

### Indices

At May 31, 1977, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

#### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1976					
December 31	220.2	99.4	221.5	11.7	11.7
1977					
January 31	222.5	99.4	223.8	10.7	10.7
February 28	223.5	99.4	224.8	8.9	8.9
March 31	223.9	99.4	225.2	8.3	8.3
April 30	224.6	99.4	226.0	7.6	7.6
May 31	225.4	99.4	226.8	7.1	7.1

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

### Principal changes reported in May

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

**Tobacco manufacture—UK:** Increase in minimum earnings level of £2.50 a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. Minimum earnings level for workers 20 and over £36.50 a week (April 4).  
**Heavy chemicals manufacture (firms affiliated to the CIA)—Great Britain:** Introduction of a further non-enhanceable 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 adult workers. Limits for juveniles are reduced proportionally (Pay week containing May 8).  
**Cotton spinning and weaving—Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire:** Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for full-time adult workers. Limits for juveniles are reduced proportionally (May 3).  
**Wool textiles—Yorkshire:** Introduction of a further non-enhanceable 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 full-time adult workers. Limits for juveniles and apprentices are reduced proportionally (Pay day in weekend following May 7).  
**Retail distribution (Co-operative Societies)—Great Britain:** Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week. Part-time workers are paid pro-rata to hours worked. Limits for juveniles are reduced proportionally (May 2).

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 May indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 535,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,330,000 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 May with operative effect from earlier months (110,000 workers, and

£280,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £1,330,000 about £770,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £540,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, and £20,000 from statutory wages orders.

### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to May 1977, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase (£)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	270,000	670,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	285,000	795,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	175,000	435,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	13,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	100,000	250,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	315,000	790,000	—	—
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	165,000	415,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	45,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	265,000	640,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	95,000	230,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc	130,000	320,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	205,000	515,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	15,000	40,000	—	—
Construction	60,000	150,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	155,000	380,000	—	—
Transport and communication	700,000	1,765,000	—	—
Distributive trades	360,000	895,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	45,000	125,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	455,000	1,125,000	—	—
<b>Totals—January-May 1977</b>	<b>3,820,000</b>	<b>9,605,000</b>	—	—
<b>Totals—January-May 1976</b>	<b>6,370,000</b>	<b>24,210,000</b>	—	—

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases (000's)	Estimated amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1976				
May	495	2,325	—	—
June	1,685	8,225	7	7
July	1,355	5,975	—	—
August	150	380	—	—
September	305	625	—	—
October	470	1,115	—	—
November*	1,595	3,870	—	—
December	460	1,115	—	—
1977				
January	1,595	3,960	—	—
February*	795	2,045	—	—
March*	370	905	—	—
April*	650	1,645	—	—
May	425	1,050	—	—

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



## Retail prices, May 17, 1977

At May 17, 1977 the general\* retail prices index was 181.7 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 180.3 at April 19, 1977 and with 155.2 at May 18, 1976. The index for May 1977 was published on June 17, 1977.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in domestic fuel and motoring costs and to increases in the prices of alcoholic drinks, tea and other foods. These increases were partly offset by a reduction in the level of mortgage interest payments and by decreases in the prices of butter and some vegetables.

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 213.7, and that for all other items of food was 185.4. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 180.5.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** The food index rose by about one-quarter of one per cent to 189.9 compared with 189.6 in April. A fall in the prices of butter, potatoes and some other vegetables was more than offset by increases in the prices of tea, coffee, bread, fresh and canned fruits, biscuits, beef, margarine and many other foods. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by 4½ per cent to 213.7, compared with 233.9 in April.

**Alcoholic drink:** Increases in the prices of beer and spirits caused the group index to rise by 1½ per cent to 183.9, compared with 181.2 in April.

**Housing:** The housing index fell by rather more than one per cent to 164.3 following the reduction in the mortgage interest rates charged by most building societies from 12¼ per cent to 11¼ per cent.

**Fuel and light:** Increases in gas and electricity charges and in the price of domestic heating oil caused the group index to rise by rather more than 3½ per cent to 210.4, compared with 202.9 in April.

**Durable household goods:** Increases in the prices of some domestic appliances, floor coverings and articles of furniture, caused the group index to rise by nearly one per cent to 165.2, compared with 163.7 in April.

**Transport and vehicles:** Increases in the prices of cars, scooters, petrol, tyres and batteries, and increases in other maintenance costs, were the main factors in a rise of about 1½ per cent in the group index to 192.2, compared with 189.1 in April. Increases also occurred in some provincial bus fares.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were increases in the prices of some toiletries, soaps, polishes and detergents. The group index rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 187.2, compared with 185.9 in April.

**Services:** Increases in the level of charges for entertainment, hair-dressing and other personal services caused the group index to rise by about one per cent to 171.9, compared with 170.0 in April.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Increases in the prices of meals and cups of tea at canteens, cafés and restaurants caused the group index to rise by rather less than two per cent to 182.0, compared with 178.8 in April.

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

	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>189.9</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	178
Meat and bacon	156
Fish	167
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	207
Milk, cheese and eggs	166
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	250
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	228
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	284
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	195
Other food	193
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>183.9</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>206.5</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>164.3</b>
Rent	147
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	133†
Rates and water charges	194
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	196
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>210.4</b>
Coal and coke	202
Gas	170
Electricity	235
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>165.2</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	167
Radio, television and other household appliances	159
Pottery, glassware and hardware	178
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>154.6</b>
Men's outer clothing	159
Men's underclothing	178
Women's outer clothing	142
Women's underclothing	170
Children's clothing	164
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	150
Footwear	155
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>192.2</b>
Motoring and cycling	190
Fares	208
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>187.2</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	209
Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toilet requisites	169
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	205
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	177
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>171.9</b>
Postage and telephones	202
Entertainment	142
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	187
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>182.0</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>181.7</b>

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

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

## Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on May 17, 1977 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

these variations is given in the last column of the following table, which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 161 of the February 1977 issue of the *Gazette*.

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

Item	Number of quotations May 17, 1977	Average price May 17, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations May 17, 1977	Average price May 17, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		P	P			P	P
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>				<b>Fresh vegetables—continued</b>			
Chuck	718	85.1	78 - 94	Potatoes, new loose	596	13.6	12 - 15
Sirloin (without bone)	685	133.6	110 - 160	Tomatoes	700	40.8	38 - 48
Silverside (without bone)*	742	113.4	100 - 126	Cabbage, greens	575	20.1	16 - 25
Back ribs (with bone)*	480	79.4	68 - 95	Cabbage, hearted	286	19.6	16 - 24
Fore ribs (with bone)	586	77.7	68 - 90	Cauliflower or broccoli	489	25.2	15 - 32
Brisket (without bone)	638	78.6	66 - 92	Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Rump steak*	745	149.6	128 - 166	Carrots	562	26.5	18 - 32
				Onions	703	16.9	14 - 20
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Mushrooms, per ½ lb	667	15.0	13 - 18
Loin (with bone)	475	110.2	92 - 130	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Breast*	455	36.9	30 - 50	Apples, cooking	661	17.7	14 - 20
Best end of neck	402	82.4	50 - 112	Apples, dessert	710	21.8	18 - 26
Shoulder (with bone)	460	77.6	64 - 95	Pears, dessert	635	22.1	18 - 26
Leg (with bone)	480	105.2	90 - 120	Oranges	577	16.4	12 - 20
				Bananas	690	20.4	18 - 22
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				<b>Bacon</b>			
Loin (with bone)	496	77.4	68 - 86	Collar*	410	67.8	58 - 76
Breast*	514	24.9	18 - 34	Gammon*	470	88.2	76 - 99
Best end of neck	482	62.6	44 - 76	Middle cut*, smoked	331	79.1	70 - 91
Shoulder (with bone)	531	55.2	48 - 60	Back, smoked	296	87.2	70 - 99
Leg (with bone)	530	82.0	76 - 90	Back, unsmoked	377	84.5	70 - 98
				Streaky, smoked	224	70.5	62 - 84
<b>Pork: home-killed</b>				Ham (not shoulder)	585	116.2	92 - 140
Leg (foot off)	715	67.8	55 - 85	Pork luncheon meat, per 12 oz can	576	31.9	26 - 38
Belly*	712	52.5	47 - 58	Canned (red) salmon, per half size can	579	91.3	84 - 98
Loin (with bone)	732	81.9	74 - 90	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	10.5	—
Pork sausages	736	44.6	39 - 50	<b>Butter</b>			
Beefsausages	609	39.9	35 - 48	Home-produced	476	49.9	44 - 56
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb)	554	41.9	39 - 45	New Zealand	629	47.4	44 - 52
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 4 lb, oven ready	428	48.5	42 - 54	Danish	626	52.1	47 - 58
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
Cod fillets	415	84.5	75 - 95	Standard quality, per ½ lb	150	14.2	13½ - 15
Haddock fillets	445	85.7	74 - 96	Lower priced, per ½ lb	110	13.1	12½ - 14
Haddock, smoked whole	352	80.2	70 - 96	Lard	738	23.9	22 - 28
Plaice fillets	404	89.7	78 - 100	Cheese, cheddar type	726	61.6	55 - 68
Halibut cuts	86	137.9	86 - 186	<b>Eggs</b>			
Herrings	303	41.2	34 - 48	Large, per dozen	636	52.6	49 - 57
Kippers, with bone	464	50.8	42 - 60	Standard, per dozen	637	47.4	44 - 52
<b>Bread</b>				Medium, per dozen	331	42.9	40 - 46
White, per 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	682	21.3	19 - 23	Sugar, granulated, per kg	761	25.6	24 - 27
White, per 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	455	23.1	22 - 26	Coffee instant, per 4 oz	656	100.2	92 - 120
White, per 14 oz loaf	513	15.1	13½ - 17	<b>Tea</b>			
Brown, per 14 oz loaf	561	16.4	15½ - 18	Higher priced, per ½ lb	238	28.0	24 - 31
<b>Flour</b>				Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,606	24.7	21 - 28
Self-raising, per 3 lb	679	26.4	21 - 31	Lower priced, per ½ lb	591	23.4	19 - 27
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>							
Potatoes, old loose							
White	467	9.0	7½ - 11				
Red	227	9.7	7½ - 11				

\* Or Scottish equivalent



## Stoppages of work

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment.\* Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1976 on pages 579 to 586 of this issue of the Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in May\* which came to the notice of the department, was 171. In addition, 73 stoppages which began before May 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 86,300 consisting of 63,100 involved in stoppages which began in May and 23,200 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 3,000 workers involved for the first time in May in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 63,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 46,800 were directly involved and 16,300 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 614,000 working days lost in May includes 297,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during May

A ten week stoppage by 1,400 workers at a combine harvester manufacturing company in Scotland ended on May 20. The dispute, which was over piecework earnings and wage review negotiations, caused about 170 other workers to be laid off. Work was resumed to enable negotiations to continue.

At a Midlands tyre plant, the refusal of a claim by two workers to be paid the maximum efficiency bonus led to a stoppage of work by about 250 colleagues in the rubber processing department in support of their demand. The dispute, which began on May 4 and caused 2,500 workers to be laid off, ended on May 16 to allow negotiations to proceed.

About 3,800 workers occupied the premises of two major plants of a car battery group in the London and Manchester areas following stoppages of work which began on May 16 and 17 respectively. An estimated 1,200 workers at plants and depots in other parts of the country also withdrew their labour. The stoppages which were caused by disagreements arising during productivity bonus negotiations and over other issues including retirement pensions and job security were still in progress at the end of the month.

## Stoppages of work in the first five months of 1977 and 1976

Industry Group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to May 1977			January to May 1976		
	No. of stoppages beginning period	Workers involved	Stoppages in progress Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning period	Workers involved	Stoppages in progress Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	100	†	—	—	—
Coal mining	54	19,300	24,000	108	16,000	27,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	800	4,000	2	100	†
Food, drink and tobacco	49	18,000	80,000	31	5,900	45,000
Coal and petroleum products	2	100	1,000	1	400	2,000
Chemicals and allied industries	31	11,900	184,000	13	1,400	4,000
Metal manufacture	72	26,000	451,000	66	34,000	227,000
Engineering	188	66,200	590,000	126	38,700	239,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	25	10,300	62,000	14	15,700	30,000
Motor vehicles	81	132,800	1,072,000	65	68,100	248,000
Aerospace equipment	17	8,400	23,000	10	4,100	24,000
All other vehicles	12	14,900	224,000	7	4,400	21,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	69	13,900	96,000	51	9,800	70,000
Textiles	27	3,500	20,000	20	3,500	15,000
Clothing and footwear	22	6,600	37,000	17	4,000	19,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	27	4,500	25,000	13	2,500	9,000
Timber, furniture, etc	7	1,500	3,000	13	1,300	9,000
Paper, printing and publishing	19	4,300	35,000	12	1,300	7,000
All other manufacturing industries	42	22,400	106,000	19	8,100	24,000
Construction	136	19,300	161,000	113	23,200	202,000
Gas, electricity and Port and inland water transport	16	4,500	22,000	10	25,200	41,000
Other transport and communication	34	7,300	26,000	31	5,700	20,000
Distributive trades	53	12,900	87,000	34	10,800	39,000
Administrative financial and professional services	31	3,800	36,000	21	1,100	5,000
Miscellaneous services	55	15,700	78,000	31	4,600	25,000
	13	1,500	30,000	11	2,800	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>430,500</b>	<b>3,476,000</b>	<b>836†</b>	<b>292,800</b>	<b>1,365,000</b>

### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in May 1977		Beginning in the first five months of 1977	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	84	20,300	504	110,100
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	15	5,500	72	58,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	200	16	1,400
Redundancy questions	6	3,800	41	14,400
Trade union matters	12	1,300	103	13,300
Working conditions and supervision	14	5,300	102	19,300
Manning and work allocation	23	5,900	140	25,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	16	4,400	109	22,400
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>171§</b>	<b>46,800</b>	<b>1,087  </b>	<b>264,800</b>

### Duration of stoppages ending in May

Duration of stoppages in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	16	6,400	6,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	22	6,800	13,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	19	3,500	9,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	53	12,400	53,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	48	12,300	138,000
Over 12 days	32	5,300	201,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>46,700</b>	<b>420,000</b>

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; 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 678 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.

† Less than 500 working days.

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

§ Includes five stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

|| Includes eleven stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

## Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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



**EMPLOYMENT**  
working population

TABLE 101

Quarter	THOUSANDS								
	Employees in employment			Employers and self-employed	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	March	13,722	8,861	22,583	1,935	367	24,885	717	25,602
	June	13,771	8,891	22,662	1,947	361	24,970	575	25,545
	September	13,850	8,902	22,752	1,942	358	25,052	556	25,608
	December	13,819	8,953	22,773	1,937	354	25,064	512	25,576
1974	March	13,620	8,997	22,617	1,931	349	24,897	618	25,515
	June	13,659	9,131	22,790	1,925	345	25,060	542	25,602
	September	13,726	9,209	22,935	1,915	347	25,197	650	25,847
	December	13,643	9,229	22,871	1,905	343	25,119	†	†
1975	March	13,534	9,094	22,629	1,895	338	24,862	803	25,665
	June	13,532	9,174	22,707	1,886	336	24,929	866	25,795
	September	13,541	9,172	22,714	1,886*	340	24,940	1,145	26,085
	December	13,436	9,200	22,636	1,886*	339	24,861	1,201	26,062
1976	March†	13,305	9,072	22,378	1,886*	337	24,601	1,285	25,886
	June†	13,344	9,146	22,491	1,886*	336	24,713	1,332	26,045
	September†	13,400	9,150	22,550	1,886*	338	24,774	1,456	26,230
	December†	13,361	9,215	22,577	1,886*	334	24,797	1,371†	26,168
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	March	13,783	8,875	22,658	1,935	367	24,960		25,639
	June	13,782	8,879	22,661	1,947	361	24,969		25,600
	September	13,815	8,888	22,703	1,942	358	25,063		25,540
	December	13,782	8,956	22,738	1,937	354	25,029		25,540
1974	March	13,683	9,022	22,705	1,931	349	24,985		25,572
	June	13,673	9,120	22,793	1,925	345	25,003		25,659
	September	13,679	9,199	22,878	1,915	347	25,140		25,762
	December	13,612	9,215	22,827	1,905	343	25,075		†
1975	March	13,600	9,130	22,730	1,895	338	24,963		25,741
	June	13,648	9,164	22,712	1,886	336	24,934		25,853
	September	13,484	9,165	22,649	1,886*	340	24,875		25,986
	December	13,409	9,171	22,580	1,886*	339	24,805		26,012
1976	March†	13,374	9,120	22,494	1,886*	337	24,717		25,979
	June†	13,361	9,135	22,496	1,886*	336	24,718		26,100
	September†	13,339	9,144	22,483	1,886*	338	24,707		26,127
	December†	13,337	9,179	22,517	1,886*	334	24,737		26,116
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	March	13,430	8,676	22,106	1,872	367	24,345	683	25,028
	June	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,884	361	24,427	545	24,972
	September	13,556	8,713	22,269	1,879	358	24,506	527	25,033
	December	13,525	8,761	22,286	1,874	354	24,514	484	24,998
1974	March	13,325	8,802	22,127	1,869	349	24,345	590	24,935
	June	13,363	8,933	22,297	1,864	345	24,506	515	25,021
	September	13,431	9,010	22,441	1,854	347	24,642	618	25,260
	December	13,349	9,029	22,377	1,844	343	24,564	†	†
1975	March	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338	24,307	768	25,075
	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
	September	13,249	8,971	22,220	1,825*	340	24,385	1,097	25,482
	December	13,144	8,999	22,142	1,825*	339	24,306	1,152	25,458
1976	March†	13,013	8,871	21,884	1,825*	337	24,046	1,235	25,281
	June†	13,052	8,945	21,997	1,825*	336	24,158	1,278	25,436
	September†	13,108	8,949	22,057	1,825*	338	24,220	1,395	25,615
	December†	13,068	9,014	22,082	1,825*	334	24,241	1,316†	25,557
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	March	13,490	8,690	22,180	1,872	367	24,419		25,065
	June	13,490	8,693	22,183	1,884	361	24,428		25,026
	September	13,521	8,699	22,220	1,879	358	24,457		24,967
	December	13,488	8,764	22,252	1,874	354	24,480		24,962
1974	March	13,388	8,826	22,214	1,869	349	24,432		24,992
	June	13,377	8,922	22,299	1,864	345	24,508		25,074
	September	13,384	9,000	22,384	1,854	347	24,585		25,177
	December	13,318	9,016	22,334	1,844	343	24,521		†
1975	March	13,306	8,930	22,236	1,834	338	24,408		25,151
	June	13,256	8,963	22,219	1,825	336	24,380		25,260
	September	13,192	8,964	22,156	1,825*	340	24,321		25,387
	December	13,117	8,970	22,087	1,825*	339	24,251		25,410
1976	March†	13,082	8,919	22,001	1,825*	337	24,163		25,373
	June†	13,069	8,934	22,003	1,825*	336	24,164		25,491
	September†	13,047	8,943	21,990	1,825*	338	24,153		25,516
	December†	13,044	8,978	22,023	1,825*	334	24,182		25,506

Notes: 1. From June 1975 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.  
2. From June 1974 the figures for employers and self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.  
\* Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data become available.  
† Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. The figures for December 1976 were estimated. See footnote ‡ to table 104.  
‡ Employment estimates after June 1975 are provisional.

**EMPLOYMENT**  
employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands)							Regional indices of employment <sup>  </sup> (June 1974 = 100)			
		All industries and services			Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of* Production Industries	of which † manufacturing industries	Service ‡ industries	Index of Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	
		Total	Males	Females								
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>												
1975	June	35.97	7,990	4,697	3,293	126	2,657	2,110	5,208	95.8	94.8	101.6
	September†	36.05	8,010	4,703	3,307	131	2,639	2,092	5,240	95.2	94.0	102.2
	December†	36.04	7,979	4,660	3,319	116	2,624	2,079	5,238	94.6	93.4	102.2
1976	March†	35.97	7,872	4,608	3,264	113	2,583	2,051	5,176	93.2	92.1	100.9
	June†	35.93	7,903	4,621	3,282	121	2,582	2,052	5,201	93.1	92.2	101.4
	September†	35.85	7,908	4,630	3,277	129	2,597	2,067	5,182	93.6	92.9	101.1
	December†	36.04	7,959	4,638	3,321	119	2,609	2,083	5,231	94.1	93.6	102.0
<b>South West</b>												
1975	June	6.86	1,523	906	616	50	563	427	910	96.2	95.2	103.0
	September†	6.81	1,513	904	610	48	561	425	904	95.9	94.8	102.4
	December†	6.77	1,498	898	601	45	559	423	894	95.5	94.5	101.3
1976	March†	6.82	1,493	893	600	46	552	419	895	94.3	93.5	101.3
	June†	6.90	1,517	901	615	49	552	420	915	94.3	93.7	103.7
	September†	6.88	1,517	904	613	49	557	425	911	95.2	94.9	103.2
	December†	6.83	1,509	900	609	46	560	429	902	95.7	95.7	102.2
<b>West Midlands</b>												
1975	June	9.96	2,212	1,350	862	32	1,183	1,021	997	95.2	94.5	102.8
	September†	9.91	2,203	1,346	857	32	1,172	1,011	999	94.3	93.5	102.9
	December†	9.92	2,196	1,332	863	29	1,162	1,002	1,004	93.5	92.7	103.5
1976	March†	9.90	2,166	1,315	851	29	1,142	984	995	91.8	91.1	102.5
	June†	9.89	2,175	1,319	856	32	1,145	987	998	92.1	91.3	102.8
	September†	9.90	2,183	1,328	854	33	1,155	997	995	92.9	92.3	102.5
	December†	9.94	2,194	1,329	865	31	1,160	1,004	1,003	93.4	92.9	103.3
<b>East Midlands</b>												
1975	June	6.69	1,485	896	589	37	765	593	682	97.1	96.2	104.1
	September†	6.70	1,488	899	589	39	767	594	682	96.4	96.4	104.1
	December†	6.73	1,491	894	597	35	762	591	694	96.6	95.8	105.8
1976	March†	6.74	1,474	886	587	35	752	583	687	95.4	94.6	104.8
	June†	6.71	1,475	885	590	36	754	586	685	95.7	95.1	104.5
	September†	6.72	1,483	890	592	37	762	594	684	96.6	96.3	104.3
	December†	6.74	1,489	891	597	37	764	596	688	96.9	96.6	105.0
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>												
1975	June	8.94	1,985	1,205	780	34	961	733	990	96.9	95.8	102.7
	September†	8.95	1,989	1,207	782	34	960	732	996	96.8	95.8	103.3
	December†	8.97	1,986	1,199	787	31	950	725	1,004	95.8	94.9	104.1
1976	March†	8.99	1,968	1,189	779	31	937	715	1,000	94.5	93.6	103.7
	June†	9.00	1,979	1,193	786	34	939	718	1,006	94.7	93.9	104.3
	September†	9.02	1,990	1,202	788	35	948					



**EMPLOYMENT**

**Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis**

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

	Total all industries and services†	Index of Production industries*		Manufacturing industries													
		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 engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	
1972	August	9,653	93.8	7,663	93.3		374	746	42	427	515	962	156	788	176	777	
	September	9,637	93.6	7,665	93.3		373	741	42	426	516	963	156	786	178	781	
	October	9,656	93.8	7,668	93.2		372	740	42	424	517	961	157	790	177	781	
	November	9,696	94.0	7,678	93.2		371	740	41	424	518	962	157	793	175	783	
	December	9,683	93.9	7,676	93.2		370	733	41	425	518	964	158	794	175	785	
1973	January	9,631	94.1	7,639	93.4		369	721	41	422	519	960	158	790	174	785	
	February	9,670	94.5	7,652	93.6		368	715	41	423	521	960	159	793	174	789	
	March	9,672	94.7	7,657	93.9		367	715	41	424	520	961	160	795	175	788	
	April	9,681	94.7	7,655	93.9		365	716	41	422	520	960	160	796	175	786	
	May	9,679	94.7	7,658	94.0		363	721	41	423	518	956	159	796	179	785	
	June	22,182	94.9	7,664	94.1	421	361	728	40	425	518	956	159	795	177	789	
	July	9,748	95.0	7,706	94.1		358	749	40	427	519	960	159	800	174	790	
	August	9,764	94.9	7,724	94.0		357	752	40	429	520	959	159	804	174	792	
	September	9,761	94.8	7,724	94.0		354	742	40	429	519	964	160	810	178	791	
	October	9,767	94.8	7,741	94.1		351	744	39	431	518	965	160	816	177	793	
	November	9,805	95.0	7,779	94.4		349	749	39	434	517	971	161	827	177	790	
	December	9,813	95.2	7,799	94.7		347	750	39	436	516	972	161	831	177	793	
1974	January	9,711	94.9	7,719	94.3		346	741	39	431	511	960	160	827	176	789	
	February	9,698	94.8	7,701	94.2		346	742	39	432	510	960	160	824	176	785	
	March	9,660	94.6	7,686	94.2		344	741	39	431	508	959	159	825	175	782	
	April	9,662	94.6	7,691	94.3		346	738	39	431	507	962	159	825	175	783	
	May	9,674	94.6	7,708	94.5		347	739	39	433	505	964	158	829	174	783	
	June	22,297	94.6	7,705	94.5	404	347	740	39	432	507	965	159	830	175	783	
	July	9,713	94.6	7,739	94.6		346	751	40	437	509	969	159	835	174	783	
	August	9,745	94.6	7,767	94.6		347	752	40	441	511	974	160	838	176	785	
	September	22,441	94.5	7,748	94.4	400	348	744	40	441	512	977	159	837	178	787	
	October	9,725	94.5	7,744	94.2		347	742	40	442	513	978	160	836	176	788	
	November	9,682	93.8	7,730	93.8		347	741	40	442	514	978	160	832	178	788	
	December	22,377	93.4	7,688	93.4	381	347	736	40	441	515	976	160	823	177	791	
1975	January	9,549	93.3	7,612	93.0		347	728	40	440	512	973	159	809	176	786	
	February	9,490	92.8	7,555	92.4		348	719	40	438	511	970	157	802	175	779	
	March	22,135	92.4	7,503	91.9	370	350	710	40	436	510	966	157	797	175	771	
	April	9,394	92.0	7,447	91.3		351	705	40	433	507	960	156	786	175	768	
	May	9,352	91.5	7,389	90.6		350	702	40	430	505	955	154	777	174	757	
	June	22,213	90.9	7,334	89.9	388	350	701	39	428	501	949	154	768	174	748	
	July †	9,287	90.4	7,322	89.5		348	716	40	431	498	945	153	761	173	740	
	August †	9,280	90.1	7,311	89.1		349	717	40	430	495	943	152	760	173	740	
	September †	22,220	89.9	7,289	88.8	391	348	708	40	429	494	944	152	758	174	740	
	October †	9,217	89.6	7,266	88.4		347	708	40	426	491	938	151	757	175	735	
	November †	9,214	89.3	7,254	88.0		346	710	39	424	489	936	150	754	175	733	
	December †	22,142	89.1	7,232	87.8	362	345	707	39	424	487	932	150	749	174	735	
1976	January †	9,102	88.9	7,172	87.6		345	694	39	421	483	926	149	741	174	731	
	February †	9,065	88.6	7,147	87.5		345	688	39	421	480	924	148	737	174	729	
	March †	21,884	88.6	7,131	87.4	359	343	685	39	421	478	922	147	736	173	728	
	April †	9,027	88.4	7,120	87.3		343	687	39	422	476	921	147	734	173	726	
	May †	9,025	88.3	7,116	87.3		343	688	38	422	475	919	147	731	173	723	
	June †	21,997	88.4	7,136	87.6	380	342	694	38	424	473	919	146	732	172	727	
	July †	9,085	88.5	7,180	87.8		342	712	38	426	475	920	147	734	172	729	
	August †	9,094	88.3	7,193	87.6		342	716	38	428	477	919	147	734	171	732	
	September †	22,057	88.5	7,207	87.8	390	342	708	38	428	479	924	147	737	172	739	
	October †	9,129	88.7	7,231	88.0		340	710	38	429	481	924	148	740	172	741	
	November †	9,151	88.7	7,242	87.9		341	710	38	430	481	924	148	742	172	745	
	December †	22,082	88.6	7,240	87.9	377	340	708	38	430	481	923	148	743	171	747	
1977	January †	9,083	88.7	7,207	88.1		340	699	38	428	481	919	146	740	171	747	
	February †	9,081	88.8	7,218	88.3		340	697	38	429	480	920	148	740	172	751	
	March †	9,081	88.9	7,220	88.5		341	696	38	430	480	921	147	741	171	752	
	April †	9,097	89.1	7,221	88.6		342	696	38	430	481	922	148	742	171	750	

\* 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.

**EMPLOYMENT**

**employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain**

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS

	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services §	Public administration and defence†		
1972	August	555	561	45	430	299	275	575	334	1,271							August	1972
	September	559	562	45	431	298	275	572	335	1,254							September	
	October	561	560	45	431	297	277	573	335	1,271							October	
	November	562	560	45	431	298	280	572	337	1,303							November	
	December	563	559	45	430	297	282	571	337	1,294							December	
1973	January	561	558	45	426	296	281	567	336	1,281							January	1973
	February	564	559	45	426	297	283	566	337	1,309							February	
	March	563	559	44	426	297	284	566	339	1,309							March	
	April	563	557	44	425	299	284	567	340	1,323							April	
	May	563	556	44	423	299	286	567	344	1,321							May	
	June	563	555	44	418	299	287	568	344	1,338	1,501	2,691	1,043	3,171	2,114	1,544	June	
	July	567	557	44	416	301	288	574	347	1,348							July	
	August	569	556	44	413	302	288	576	348	1,349							August	
	September	569	554	43	412	300	289	578	347	1,347							September	
	October	572	551	43	413	299	289	582	351	1,338								



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS								Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted <sup>  </sup>				Males	Females		
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			Males	
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)	(000's)	
1972	May 8	3.8	871.9	729.7	142.2	11.1	860.8	878.1	3.8	-32.8	-11.2	735.0	143.1	0.2
	June 12	3.5	804.3	675.5	128.8	9.3	794.9	847.9	3.7	-30.2	-22.9	709.6	138.3	1.8
	July 10	3.6	817.7	680.9	136.8	22.5	795.2	844.0	3.7	-3.9	-22.3	704.7	139.3	30.9
	August 14	3.8	875.1	716.2	158.9	64.3	810.8	838.4	3.7	-5.6	-13.3	698.5	139.9	33.3
	September 11	3.8	862.4	710.0	152.4	44.9	817.5	840.6	3.7	+2.2	-2.4	702.9	137.7	28.1
	October 9	3.6	826.3	678.8	147.5	25.2	801.1	811.9	3.5	-28.7	-10.7	676.3	135.6	3.3
	November 13	3.5	807.1	663.5	143.6	14.7	792.4	791.4	3.5	-20.5	-15.7	657.5	133.9	—
	December 11	3.4	779.8	645.6	134.2	10.6	769.2	764.9	3.3	-26.5	+25.2	635.5	129.4	1.8
1973	January 8	3.5	806.3	667.6	138.7	9.8	796.5	741.6	3.2	-23.3	-24.4	613.7	127.9	17.5
	February 12	3.2	753.3	623.1	130.2	7.2	746.1	701.6	3.0	-40.0	-29.0	580.9	120.7	—
	March 12	3.1	717.2	594.4	122.9	5.6	711.6	673.6	2.9	-28.0	-30.4	558.5	115.1	0.1
	April 9	2.9	680.8	564.2	116.6	4.7	676.1	650.0	2.8	-23.6	-30.5	538.3	111.7	47.6
	May 14	2.7	621.7	519.7	102.0	3.8	617.9	634.0	2.7	-16.0	-22.6	528.4	105.6	—
	June 11	2.5	574.6	483.0	91.6	4.1	570.5	620.0	2.7	-14.0	-17.8	516.3	103.7	1.6
	July 9	2.4	567.0	473.7	93.3	9.3	557.7	601.2	2.6	-18.8	-16.3	501.7	99.5	22.2
	August 13	2.5	582.3	482.3	100.0	23.1	559.2	577.7	2.5	-23.5	-18.8	483.7	94.0	21.7
	September 10	2.4	556.2	461.7	94.5	14.3	542.0	557.6	2.4	-20.1	-20.8	467.8	89.8	21.7
	October 8	2.3	533.8	444.8	89.0	5.9	527.9	539.2	2.3	-18.4	-20.6	454.8	84.4	3.4
	November 12	2.2	520.4	435.8	84.6	2.8	517.6	522.0	2.2	-17.2	-18.6	442.6	79.4	—
	December 10	2.2	511.5	431.6	79.9	2.0	509.3	513.0	2.2	-9.0	-14.9	434.2	78.8	2.0
1974	January 14	2.7	627.5	528.1	99.4	5.0	622.5	563.4	2.4	+50.4	+8.1	475.7	87.7	8.4
	February 11	2.7	628.8	529.8	99.0	3.4	625.4	577.7	2.5	+14.3	+18.6	488.8	88.9	—
	March 11	2.7	618.4	523.4	95.0	2.3	616.1	582.5	2.5	+4.8	+23.1	494.1	88.4	0.1
	April 8	2.6	607.6	510.3	97.3	5.8	601.8	581.9	2.5	-0.6	+6.2	489.6	92.3	72.8
	May 13	2.4	561.6	475.4	86.2	5.5	556.1	574.2	2.5	-7.7	-1.2	483.5	90.7	—
	June 10	2.3	541.5	459.8	81.7	6.0	535.5	588.6	2.5	+14.4	+2.1	493.9	94.7	1.6
	July 8	2.5	574.3	481.6	92.7	17.5	556.8	595.0	2.5	+6.4	+4.3	499.7	95.3	27.2
	August 12	2.8	661.0	540.7	120.3	5.6	601.4	616.5	2.6	+21.5	+14.1	516.7	99.8	30.5
	September 9	2.8	649.7	532.0	117.7	36.3	613.4	627.6	2.7	+11.1	+13.0	523.8	103.8	32.9
	October 14†	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	15.1	625.7	638.1	2.7	+10.5	+14.4	534.7	103.4	2.6
	November 11†	2.8	653.0	539.4	113.6	9.4	643.6	648.9	2.8	+10.8	+10.8	542.2	106.7	—
	December 9†	2.7	653.0	539.4	113.6	9.4	643.6	648.9	2.8	+10.8	+10.8	542.2	106.7	—
1975	January 20‡	3.3	771.8	635.1	136.7	9.1	762.7	707.3	3.0	...	...	584.5	122.8	4.6
	February 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	734.3	3.1	+27.0	...	605.6	128.7	—
	March 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	764.4	3.2	+30.1	...	627.9	136.5	0.1
	April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	805.5	3.4	+41.1	+32.8	660.6	144.9	94.8
	May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	15.8	834.5	853.7	3.6	+48.2	+39.8	696.3	157.4	—
	June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	898.8	3.8	+45.1	+44.8	731.9	166.9	3.8
	July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	963.4	4.1	+64.6	+52.6	776.0	187.4	97.8
	August 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	985.4	997.1	4.2	+33.7	+47.8	800.2	196.9	99.3
	September 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,034.1	4.4	+37.0	+45.1	827.2	206.9	103.8
	October 9‡	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,090.8	4.6	+56.7	+42.5	866.5	224.3	18.1
	November 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,131.9	4.8	+41.1	+44.9	895.7	236.2	—
	December 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,170.7	5.0	+38.8	+45.5	925.7	245.0	10.7
1976	January 8§	5.5	1,303.2	1,017.4	285.8	40.7	1,262.6	1,203.5	5.1	+32.8	+37.6	946.7	256.8	127.1
	February 12	5.5	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,225.8	5.2	+22.3	+31.3	959.6	266.2	—
	March 11	5.5	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,231.6	5.2	+5.8	+20.3	961.1	270.5	0.1
	April 8	5.4	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,241.8	5.3	+10.2	+12.8	967.0	274.8	179.3
	May 13	5.4	1,271.8	982.9	288.9	37.8	1,234.1	1,253.3	5.3	+11.5	+9.1	973.5	279.8	0.3
	June 10	5.6	1,331.8	1,009.4	322.4	122.9	1,208.9	1,261.1	5.3	+7.8	+9.9	977.2	283.9	6.0
	July 8	6.2	1,463.5	1,071.2	392.2	208.5	1,255.0	1,288.9	5.5	+27.8	+15.7	983.5	305.4	108.8
	August 12	6.4	1,502.0	1,093.2	408.8	203.4	1,298.6	1,308.8	5.6	+19.9	+18.5	990.5	318.3	122.7
	September 9	6.2	1,455.7	1,059.8	395.9	149.8	1,305.9	1,318.7	5.6	+9.9	+19.2	994.2	324.5	131.8
	October 14	5.8	1,377.1	1,010.0	367.1	82.7	1,294.4	1,307.9	5.5	-10.8	+6.3	984.4	323.5	9.1
	November 11¶	5.8	1,371.0	...	...	51.0	1,320.0	1,325.7	5.6	...	...	...	...	...
	December 9¶	5.8	1,371.0	...	...	51.0	1,320.0	1,325.7	5.6	...	...	...	...	...
1977	January 13	6.1	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	51.0	1,397.2	1,338.2	5.7	+12.5	...	999.8	338.4	10.3
	February 10	6.0	1,421.8	1,055.5	366.3	41.8	1,380.0	1,331.4	5.6	-6.8	...	995.5	335.9	—
	March 10	5.9	1,383.5	1,028.5	355.0	33.3	1,350.1	1,321.1	5.6	-10.3	-1.6	988.1	333.0	—
	April 14	5.9	1,392.3	1,032.4	359.9	53.6	1,338.7	1,322.6	5.6	+1.5	-5.2	988.8	333.8	92.8
	May 12	5.7	1,341.7	994.3	347.4	45.1	1,296.6	1,315.9	5.6	-6.7	-5.2	982.1	333.8	0.9

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1975 estimate (23,573,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1975 onwards.  
 † Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made for December 1974, and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.  
 ‡ From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—were notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see Gazette, September 1975, page 906).  
 § In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.  
 ¶ The seasonally adjusted series from January 1974 onwards has been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.  
 †† Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available. Figures for December 1976 are estimates.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS								Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted <sup>  </sup>				Males	Females		
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			Males	
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)	(000's)	(000's)
1972	May 8	3.7	831.8	699.6	132.2	10.1	821.7	838.0	3.7	-30.1	-10.9	704.9	133.1	0.2
	June 12	3.4	765.5	646.8	118.7	8.4	757.1	808.1	3.6	-29.9	-22.7	680.1	128.0	1.8
	July 10	3.5	775.1	649.8	125.3	19.2	755.9	804.6	3.6	-3.5	-21.2	675.4	129.2	28.6
	August 14	3.7	833.4	686.1	147.3	60.9	772.5	799.9	3.6	-4.7	-12.7	670.1	129.8	30.4
	September 11	3.7	823.0	681.8	141.1	42.0	781.0	803.3	3.6	+3.4	-1.6	675.6	127.7	25.0
	October 9	3.5	789.5	652.7	136.8	23.2	766.3	775.7	3.5	-27.6	-9.6	649.9	125.8	2.6
	November 13	3.4	770.4	637.2	133.3	13.4	757.1	755.6	3.4	-20.1	-14.8	631.5	124.1	—
	December 11	3.3	743.1	618.9	124.2	9.7	733.4	729.5	3.3	-26.1	-24.6	609.8	119.7	1.8
1973	January 8	3.4	769.4	640.4										



## UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School-leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†				Males	Females		
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>														
1976	May 13	4.0	296.5	234.8	61.7	6.1	290.4	294.0	3.9	+4.1	+2.9	233.2	60.8	—
	June 10	4.1	307.9	240.9	67.1	23.7	284.3	295.6	3.9	+1.6	+2.5	235.2	60.4	0.4
	July 8	4.4	331.8	252.7	79.2	37.7	294.1	304.3	4.1	+8.7	+4.8	239.3	65.0	22.1
	August 12	4.7	349.8	263.6	86.2	37.6	312.1	314.9	4.2	+10.6	+6.9	244.4	70.5	27.2
	September 9	4.6	343.5	258.9	84.6	27.4	316.1	318.9	4.3	+4.0	+7.8	247.1	71.8	27.8
	October 14	4.3	325.6	246.4	79.1	13.3	312.2	315.1	4.2	-3.8	+3.6	243.1	72.0	2.7
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	4.6	342.8	262.4	80.3	6.7	336.1	322.8	4.3	..	..	247.8	75.0	4.1
	February 10	4.5	335.7	257.4	78.3	5.0	330.7	318.6	4.2	-4.2	..	245.2	73.4	..
	March 10	4.3	325.1	249.3	75.8	3.9	321.3	313.8	4.2	-4.8	..	241.2	72.6	..
	April 14	4.4	326.5	250.8	75.7	7.5	319.0	313.3	4.2	-0.5	-3.2	241.6	71.7	20.9
	May 12	4.2	314.0	241.4	72.5	6.7	307.3	310.9	4.1	-2.4	-2.6	240.0	70.9	0.5
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>														
1976	May 13	4.7	32.6	25.7	6.9	0.8	31.7	31.5	4.6	+0.1	+0.1	25.0	6.5	..
	June 10	4.9	33.6	26.0	7.6	3.1	30.5	32.0	4.6	+0.5	+0.3	25.3	6.7	..
	July 8	5.0	34.4	25.9	8.5	3.9	30.5	32.4	4.7	+0.4	+0.4	25.3	7.1	1.8
	August 12	5.2	35.8	26.8	9.0	3.9	32.0	33.4	4.8	+1.0	+0.6	25.8	7.6	2.4
	September 9	5.0	34.7	25.9	8.8	2.9	31.8	33.2	4.8	-0.2	+0.4	25.6	7.6	2.5
	October 14	4.9	33.7	25.2	8.5	1.4	32.2	33.2	4.8	..	+0.3	25.4	7.8	0.1
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.3	36.9	28.4	8.5	0.7	36.2	34.0	4.9	..	..	26.1	7.9	0.7
	February 10	5.4	37.4	29.1	8.2	0.6	36.8	34.5	5.0	+0.5	..	26.8	7.7	..
	March 10	5.3	37.0	28.6	8.3	0.5	36.5	34.8	5.0	+0.3	..	26.9	7.9	..
	April 14	5.3	37.0	28.5	8.5	1.0	36.0	34.6	5.0	-0.2	+0.2	26.8	7.8	2.2
	May 12	5.1	35.1	26.9	8.2	1.0	34.1	33.8	4.9	-0.8	-0.2	26.2	7.6	..
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>														
1976	May 13	6.0	95.5	74.5	21.0	2.2	93.3	95.2	6.0	-0.4	+0.1	74.3	20.9	..
	June 10	6.2	97.6	75.1	22.6	8.6	89.0	95.3	6.0	+0.1	..	74.3	21.0	..
	July 8	6.6	104.1	78.5	25.7	12.2	91.9	97.1	6.1	+1.8	+0.5	75.2	21.9	6.4
	August 12	6.7	107.1	80.0	27.1	12.2	94.9	98.2	6.2	+1.1	+1.0	75.2	23.0	7.7
	September 9	6.6	104.4	78.0	26.4	8.8	95.6	99.3	6.3	+1.1	+1.3	75.7	23.6	8.0
	October 14	6.6	105.5	78.4	27.1	5.1	100.4	102.1	6.4	+2.8	+1.7	77.3	24.8	0.1
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	7.1	113.1	84.7	28.4	2.9	110.2	104.2	6.6	..	..	78.7	25.6	0.4
	February 10	7.0	111.2	83.2	28.0	2.4	108.8	103.3	6.5	-0.9	..	77.9	25.4	..
	March 10	6.9	109.1	81.9	27.2	1.9	107.2	102.7	6.5	-0.6	..	77.8	24.9	..
	April 14	6.8	107.5	80.6	26.9	3.1	104.3	101.6	6.4	-1.1	-0.9	76.8	24.8	6.8
	May 12	6.4	101.3	76.3	24.9	2.5	98.8	100.6	6.3	-1.0	-0.9	76.0	24.5	..
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>														
1976	May 13	5.5	125.9	97.4	28.5	4.2	121.7	123.5	5.4	-0.1	-0.6	96.2	27.3	..
	June 10	5.5	126.9	96.8	30.1	7.4	119.5	123.3	5.4	-0.2	-0.4	95.6	27.7	0.4
	July 8	6.5	149.3	107.2	42.1	24.3	125.0	126.9	5.5	+3.6	+1.1	96.1	30.8	11.3
	August 12	6.7	152.8	109.2	43.6	24.5	128.3	127.1	5.5	+0.2	+1.2	96.0	31.1	13.0
	September 9	6.4	145.8	104.0	41.7	17.4	128.4	127.8	5.6	+0.7	+1.5	95.9	31.9	14.3
	October 14	5.7	131.7	95.0	36.7	9.2	122.5	121.9	5.3	-5.9	-1.7	91.3	30.6	1.1
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.6	129.1	94.4	34.7	4.0	125.1	121.9	5.3	..	..	90.2	31.7	0.6
	February 10	5.5	126.0	92.2	33.8	3.3	122.7	120.3	5.2	-1.6	..	88.7	31.5	..
	March 10	5.4	123.0	90.8	32.2	2.6	120.4	119.4	5.2	-0.9	..	88.6	30.8	..
	April 14	5.5	125.9	92.2	33.7	5.4	120.5	120.8	5.3	+1.4	-0.3	89.4	31.4	8.3
	May 12	5.3	121.7	89.0	32.7	4.1	117.6	119.5	5.2	-1.3	-0.3	88.2	31.3	0.1

\* † ‡ see footnotes at end of table.

## UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School-leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†				Males	Females		
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>														
1976	May 13	4.5	68.4	53.2	15.2	1.6	66.8	67.5	4.4	+0.8	+0.1	52.5	15.0	..
	June 10	4.8	74.2	55.8	18.4	8.7	65.5	68.3	4.5	+0.8	+0.5	52.9	15.4	..
	July 8	5.3	81.3	59.2	22.1	11.8	69.5	71.2	4.6	+2.9	+1.5	54.4	16.8	5.9
	August 12	5.4	82.4	60.0	22.3	9.9	72.5	72.7	4.7	+1.5	+1.7	55.2	17.5	7.5
	September 9	5.2	80.1	58.5	21.6	6.8	73.3	73.5	4.8	+0.8	+1.8	55.6	17.9	8.1
	October 14	4.7	72.5	53.6	19.0	3.2	69.4	70.5	4.6	-3.0	-0.3	53.3	17.2	0.5
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.0	76.3	57.4	18.9	1.4	74.9	72.0	4.7	..	..	54.0	18.0	0.4
	February 10	4.9	75.6	56.8	18.8	1.2	74.5	71.7	4.7	-0.3	..	53.7	18.0	..
	March 10	4.9	75.0	56.2	18.8	0.9	74.2	72.5	4.7	+0.8	..	54.1	18.4	..
	April 14	4.9	75.6	56.7	19.0	2.4	73.3	72.1	4.7	-0.4	..	54.1	17.9	6.5
	May 12	4.7	72.1	53.8	18.2	1.8	70.2	70.9	4.6	-1.2	-0.3	53.1	17.9	..
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>														
1976	May 13	5.2	107.4	84.1	23.3	3.6	103.8	105.6	5.1	+1.4	+0.5	83.5	22.1	..
	June 10	5.6	115.8	87.8	28.0	14.1	101.7	106.6	5.2	+1.0	+1.0	83.7	22.9	0.4
	July 8	6.1	126.2	91.9	34.4	21.4	104.8	108.7	5.3	+2.1	+1.5	84.2	24.5	10.8
	August 12	6.2	126.5	91.1	35.4	19.9	106.6	108.5	5.3	-0.2	+0.9	82.9	25.6	13.3
	September 9	5.9	121.4	87.8	33.7	14.2	107.3	108.3	5.3	-0.2	+0.6	82.4	25.9	13.9
	October 14	5.5	113.4	83.5	29.9	6.8	106.6	107.4	5.2	-0.9	-0.4	81.5	25.9	0.3
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.6	115.1	86.6	28.5	3.1	112.0	106.5	5.2	..	..	80.5	26.1	0.3
	February 10	5.5	113.5	85.5	28.0	2.4	111.1	106.7	5.2	+0.2	..	80.8	26.0	..
	March 10	5.3	109.5	82.4	27.1	1.7	107.7	104.8	5.1	-1.9	..	79.3	25.6	..
	April 14	5.4	110.9	82.9	28.0	5.0	105.9	104.5	5.1	-0.3	-0.7	79.1	25.4	9.1
	May 12	5.2	107.2	79.8	27.3	3.7	103.4	105.4	5.1	+0.9	-0.4			



## UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS					Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School-leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†			Males		Females
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month			
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
<b>WALES</b>												
1976												
May 13	7.0	73.6	56.6	16.9	3.2	70.4	71.7	6.8	-0.1	+0.3	55.8	15.9
June 10	7.0	73.8	56.1	17.7	5.9	67.9	71.7	6.8	—	+0.2	55.5	16.2
July 8	7.8	81.5	59.1	22.3	11.3	70.2	72.9	7.0	+1.2	+0.4	55.3	17.6
August 12	8.1	84.8	61.1	23.7	13.4	71.3	72.6	6.9	-0.3	+0.3	55.0	17.6
September 9	7.9	82.5	59.5	23.0	10.5	72.0	72.9	7.0	+0.3	+0.4	54.9	18.0
October 14	7.6	79.5	57.6	21.8	6.1	73.4	73.5	7.0	+0.6	+0.2	55.1	18.4
November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977												
January 13	8.0	83.4	61.0	22.3	3.5	79.8	75.8	7.2	..	..	56.2	19.7
February 10	7.8	81.3	59.4	21.9	2.9	78.4	75.7	7.2	-0.1	..	55.8	19.9
March 10	7.5	79.0	57.7	21.3	2.2	76.8	75.3	7.2	-0.4	..	55.5	19.8
April 14	7.7	80.5	58.4	22.0	4.2	76.3	75.7	7.2	+0.4	..	55.7	20.0
May 12	7.4	77.6	56.2	21.3	3.9	73.7	74.8	7.1	-0.9	-0.3	55.0	19.8
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
1976												
May 13	6.5	141.9	105.2	36.7	2.9	139.1	142.5	6.5	+2.1	+2.8	106.2	36.3
June 10	6.6	144.1	105.4	38.8	6.7	137.4	144.2	6.6	+1.7	+2.6	106.5	37.7
July 8	7.6	165.6	117.3	48.4	22.7	142.9	146.5	6.7	+2.3	+2.0	107.1	39.4
August 12	7.8	170.1	119.7	50.4	21.7	148.4	148.2	6.8	+1.7	+1.9	107.1	41.1
September 9	7.4	161.4	113.4	48.0	15.3	146.1	149.3	6.9	+1.1	+1.7	107.2	42.1
October 14	7.3	158.0	111.4	46.6	10.6	147.4	150.5	6.9	+1.2	+1.3	108.0	42.5
November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977												
January 13	8.4	183.4	129.3	54.1	13.6	169.8	160.3	7.4	..	..	114.5	45.8
February 10	8.3	179.6	126.5	53.0	11.6	167.9	161.6	7.4	+1.3	..	115.4	46.2
March 10	8.1	175.4	123.3	52.2	9.8	165.7	162.1	7.4	+0.5	..	115.3	46.8
April 14	7.8	170.2	119.6	50.6	7.5	162.7	161.3	7.4	-0.8	+0.4	114.6	46.7
May 12	7.5	164.2	114.7	49.5	6.3	157.9	161.3	7.4	—	-0.1	113.6	47.7
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>												
1976												
May 13	9.7	51.5	35.9	15.6	2.7	48.8	49.7	9.3	+1.2	+0.6	34.8	14.9
June 10	10.1	54.0	37.1	16.9	4.7	49.2	51.0	9.6	+1.3	+0.9	35.5	15.5
July 8	11.5	61.0	40.5	20.5	9.1	51.9	51.9	9.8	+0.9	+1.2	35.9	16.0
August 12	11.7	62.0	40.9	21.1	8.9	53.1	52.7	9.9	+0.8	+1.0	36.3	16.4
September 9	11.4	60.6	40.2	20.3	7.5	53.1	53.0	10.0	+0.3	+0.6	36.6	16.4
October 14	10.6	56.2	37.8	18.4	4.7	51.5	52.1	9.8	-0.9	+0.1	36.1	16.0
November 11	10.4	55.5	37.5	18.0	3.7	51.8	52.0	9.8	-0.1	-0.2	35.9	16.1
December 9	10.4	55.1	37.6	17.5	3.0	52.1	52.3	9.8	+0.3	-0.3	36.1	16.2
1977												
January 13	10.9	58.0	40.1	17.8	2.8	55.2	53.6	10.1	+1.3	+0.5	37.2	16.4
February 10	10.7	56.7	39.5	17.1	2.4	54.2	53.0	10.0	-0.6	+0.4	37.0	16.0
March 10	10.4	55.4	39.0	16.4	2.0	53.3	53.0	10.0	—	+0.2	37.5	15.6
April 14	10.6	56.6	39.8	16.8	3.2	53.4	53.4	10.0	+0.4	-0.1	37.7	15.7
May 12	10.5	56.0	39.7	16.3	3.0	52.9	53.8	10.1	+0.4	+0.3	38.3	15.5

\* 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.

† The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT simplified analysis by duration and age

TABLE 107

THOUSANDS

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



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

TABLE 108

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
	I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
<b>Total number (thousands)</b>											
1973 August	9.3	17.6	152.4	79.3	6.5	33.9	49.6	83.0	29.8	76.0	530.0
1973 November	9.6	17.3	129.6	75.6	5.9	32.7	42.8	86.3	30.2	67.0	491.2
1974 February	12.4	17.9	159.9	112.9	6.1	37.1	56.6	98.9	31.8	69.3	596.1
1974 May	10.0	15.9	146.5	95.8	5.7	32.7	49.8	83.4	32.3	65.8	530.4
1974 August	10.1	15.9	158.4	100.6	5.8	31.9	53.1	90.0	34.1	82.7	572.7
1974 November	12.2	15.7	165.7	111.7	5.8	35.9	56.0	107.9	37.0	71.2	613.4
1975 February	15.9	15.7	217.1	144.2	5.9	43.6	74.0	123.8	40.2	76.7	748.7
1975 May	14.9	15.5	248.4	148.6	6.3	44.7	80.8	125.0	41.2	83.4	798.8
1975 August	16.8	16.6	293.4	163.6	6.9	48.6	95.2	148.3	45.3	123.6	943.8
1975 November‡	20.5	17.0	318.0	184.7	7.7	56.8	107.3	191.1	52.7	153.7	1,079.7
1976 February	24.4	17.5	357.1	221.7	8.7	64.4	128.8	209.0	56.8	136.9	1,225.4
1976 May	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.9	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
1976 August	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
1976 November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 February	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192.6	1,325.8
1977 May	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
<b>Percentage rates§</b>											
1973 August	2.2	4.7	1.9	5.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.9	..	2.3
1973 November	2.2	4.6	1.7	5.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	..	2.2
1974 February	3.0	4.9	2.0	8.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.0	..	2.6
1974 May	2.4	4.4	1.9	6.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	..	2.3
1974 August	2.5	4.4	2.0	7.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	..	2.5
1974 November	3.0	4.3	2.1	8.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.3	..	2.7
1975 February	4.0	4.3	2.9	10.1	1.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	..	3.2
1975 May	3.7	4.2	3.3	10.4	1.8	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.5	..	3.5
1975 August	4.2	4.5	3.9	11.5	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.7	..	4.1
1975 November‡	5.1	4.7	4.2	13.0	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7
1976 February	6.1	4.8	4.7	15.6	2.5	4.2	4.6	3.1	3.4	..	5.3
1976 May	5.5	4.7	4.7	14.5	2.5	3.9	4.5	2.8	3.4	..	5.1
1976 August	5.4	4.7	4.6	13.6	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.0	3.7	..	5.4
1976 November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 February	6.6	4.7	4.5	16.0	2.8	4.2	5.1	3.4	4.2	..	5.8
1977 May	5.9	4.5	4.4	14.3	2.6	3.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	..	5.4
<b>Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)  </b>											
1973 August	10.9	17.7	153.8	87.1	6.5	36.5	50.6	89.5	30.9	72.3	548.5
1973 November	9.5	17.1	137.7	80.4	5.9	32.8	45.0	79.7	29.4	66.3	495.2
1974 February	10.3	17.5	151.3	98.7	6.0	33.3	51.7	89.9	30.2	70.7	549.8
1974 May	10.7	16.4	145.6	97.2	5.8	33.3	50.5	90.1	33.4	70.8	547.5
1974 August	11.6	16.0	159.7	108.3	5.8	34.9	54.5	97.3	35.2	74.8	588.0
1974 November	12.2	15.6	174.4	116.8	5.8	36.2	58.9	101.4	36.1	71.5	618.5
1975 February	13.8	15.3	207.9	130.2	5.7	39.9	68.9	114.5	39.0	78.8	701.8
1975 May	15.5	16.0	248.1	149.7	6.4	45.4	81.6	133.8	42.2	89.9	817.0
1975 August	18.2	16.7	293.8	171.1	6.9	51.3	96.2	155.1	46.3	114.0	955.9
1975 November‡	20.7	16.9	327.1	190.1	7.7	57.3	110.5	184.9	52.0	124.6	1,086.3
1976 February	22.3	17.1	348.1	207.9	8.5	60.7	123.8	199.4	55.6	139.4	1,178.1
1976 May	22.6	17.6	353.4	207.5	8.7	60.8	126.5	201.8	57.7	148.5	1,203.6
1976 August	23.3	17.2	350.4	201.3	9.3	61.5	132.0	209.6	61.8	189.0	1,256.1
1976 November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 February	24.6	16.6	333.1	213.6	9.4	60.5	135.9	225.3	68.8	195.3	1,278.4
1977 May	24.3	17.1	330.4	204.9	9.3	60.2	132.5	220.6	69.8	194.6	1,262.1

\* 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—announced on the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures, and all the industry figures are not adjusted.  
 ‡ From October 1975 the day of the count of unemployed was changed from Monday to Thursday.  
 § The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). The latest available, that for mid-1975, has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1975 onwards.  
 || The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.  
 \*\* Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for November 1976.

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

TABLE 109

	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other non-manual occupations‡	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc§	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations
<b>MALES</b>							
1973 December	31,268	48,952	9,353	40,881	197,838	80,077	408,369
1974 March	33,243	50,357	12,151	61,599	229,952	108,479	495,781
1974 June	32,093	48,655	10,457	49,802	200,737	91,799	433,543
1974 September	36,611	56,327	11,211	55,102	238,112	104,523	501,886
1974 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March	39,611	60,357	15,150	89,931	269,213	146,304	620,566
1975 June	40,958	61,530	16,015	98,019	287,686	157,656	661,864
1975 September	51,489	76,294	19,248	112,510	377,729	195,076	832,346
1975 December*	56,460	72,949	21,667	133,461	360,540	222,717	867,794
1976 March	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
1976 June	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
1976 September	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
1976 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 March	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>							
1973 December	7.7	12.0	2.3	10.0	48.4	19.6	100.0
1974 March	6.7	10.2	2.5	12.4	46.4	21.9	100.0
1974 June	7.4	11.2	2.4	11.5	46.3	21.2	100.0
1974 September	7.3	11.2	2.2	11.0	47.4	20.8	100.0
1974 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March	6.4	9.7	2.4	14.5	43.4	23.6	100.0
1975 June	6.2	9.3	2.4	14.8	43.5	23.8	100.0
1975 September	6.2	9.2	2.3	13.5	45.4	23.4	100.0
1975 December*	6.5	8.4	2.5	15.4	41.5	25.7	100.0
1976 March	6.3	8.2	2.6	16.1	40.7	26.2	100.0
1976 June	6.4	8.4	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
1976 September	7.1	9.1	2.7	15.0	40.8	25.3	100.0
1976 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 March	6.7	8.5	2.8	16.1	39.9	26.0	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>							
1973 December	7,292	19,552	6,085	1,765	14,485	18,867	68,046
1974 March	7,525	23,194	8,387	2,240	17,715	21,833	80,894
1974 June	6,617	20,269	6,654	1,967	16,275	17,712	69,494
1974 September	8,944	31,251	9,015	2,385	26,648	22,251	100,494
1974 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March	9,199	38,908	14,645	3,351	28,518	29,065	123,686
1975 June	8,894	41,739	15,308	4,137	32,869	31,044	133,991
1975 September	14,600	70,924	22,523	5,270	65,968	44,253	223,538
1975 December*	16,161	70,173	26,324	6,320	47,590	47,043	213,611
1976 March	17,124	80,113	32,350	7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399
1976 June	16,216	77,624	31,488	7,765	53,526	52,596	239,215
1976 September	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218
1976 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 March	23,899	100,401	42,366	8,391	62,173	66,520	303,750
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>							
1973 December	10.7	28.7	8.9	2.6	21.3	27.7	100.0
1974 March	9.3	28.7	10.4	2.8	21.9	27.0	100.0
1974 June	9.5	29.2	9.6	2.8	23.4	25.5	100.0
1974 September	8.9	31.1	9.0	2.4	26.5	22.1	100.0
1974 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March	7.4	31.5	11.8	2.7	23.1	23.5	100.0
1975 June	6.6	31.2	11.4	3.1	24.5	23.2	100.0
1975 September	6.5	31.7	10.1	2.4	29.5	19.8	100.0
1975 December*	7.6	32.9	12.3	3.0	22.3	22.0	100.0
1976 March	7.0	32.8	13.2	3.0	21.9	22.1	100.0
1976 June	6.8	32.4	13.2	3.2	22.4	22.0	100.0
1976 September	8.4	34.2	12.6	2.9	21.2	20.7	100.0
1976 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 March	7.9	33.1	13.9	2.8	20.5	21.9	100.0

\* The figures from December 1975 exclude adult students.  
 † CODOT (and Key List) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.  
 ‡ CODOT (and Key List) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

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

\* Up to January 1972, the figures were adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date— notified during the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures are not so adjusted.  
 † Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.  
 ‡ Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.  
 § Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain\*

TABLE 111 THOUSANDS

		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§
<b>TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES</b>									
1973	October	86.0	49.6	63.1	47.6	65.3	62.1	142.6	516.3
1974	January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April	136.1	79.2	74.1	67.5	93.3	71.5	131.9	653.8
	July	123.0	60.0	68.5	52.3	76.6	69.4	123.9	573.6
	October	105.1	69.7	88.8	70.9	88.3	72.0	127.7	622.6
1975	January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April	140.9	141.9	132.4	108.4	147.9	113.3	135.6	920.4
	July	197.6	148.7	140.1	114.8	165.5	132.5	143.0	1,042.2
	October‡	163.9	103.7	157.7	162.5	195.1	154.5	161.2	1,098.6
1976	January	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
	April	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
	July	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
	October	136.4	113.4	166.9	151.5	262.8	225.3	264.6	1,320.9
1977	January	125.7	81.0	179.7	183.0	279.9	256.8	284.3	1,390.2
	April	126.6	96.8	151.7	151.7	249.7	262.8	296.3	1,335.6
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>									
1973	October	16.7	9.6	12.2	9.2	12.6	12.0	27.6	100.0
1974	January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April	20.8	12.1	11.3	10.3	14.3	10.9	20.2	100.0
	July	21.4	10.5	11.9	9.1	13.3	12.1	21.6	100.0
	October	16.9	11.2	14.3	11.4	14.2	11.6	20.5	100.0
1975	January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April	15.3	15.4	14.4	11.8	16.1	12.3	14.7	100.0
	July	19.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	15.9	12.7	13.7	100.0
	October‡	14.9	9.4	14.4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
1976	January	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
	April	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
	July	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
	October	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.5	19.9	17.1	20.0	100.0
1977	January	9.0	5.8	12.9	13.2	20.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
	April	9.5	7.2	11.4	11.4	18.7	19.7	22.2	100.0
<b>MALES</b>									
1973	October	67.3	38.8	50.3	38.9	55.1	53.2	129.2	432.9
1974	January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April	99.3	60.3	60.6	56.0	79.8	62.5	119.5	537.8
	July	93.8	48.2	56.5	43.4	65.0	60.7	112.7	480.3
	October	81.4	54.5	70.0	57.0	74.7	62.8	115.9	516.3
1975	January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April	104.9	97.4	103.5	85.4	121.9	97.5	122.9	733.5
	July	134.2	106.5	108.9	90.9	132.8	112.5	129.2	814.9
	October‡	118.6	75.3	115.6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855.1
1976	January	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
	April	89.0	66.8	111.9	111.3	190.2	203.6	185.2	959.1
	July	135.0	94.8	142.1	102.7	165.2	189.1	201.8	1,030.7
	October	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
1977	January	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
	April	88.6	70.3	108.0	106.9	179.4	189.8	249.5	992.5
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1973	October	18.7	10.8	12.8	8.7	10.2	8.8	13.3	83.4
1974	January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April	36.8	18.9	13.5	11.6	13.6	9.1	12.5	115.9
	July	29.2	11.8	12.0	8.8	11.6	8.7	11.2	93.3
	October	23.7	15.2	18.8	13.9	13.6	9.2	11.9	106.3
1975	January†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April	36.0	44.5	29.0	23.0	26.1	15.7	12.8	186.9
	July	63.4	42.2	31.3	23.9	32.6	19.9	13.9	227.2
	October‡	45.2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
1976	January	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
	April	31.1	23.7	40.5	39.8	53.1	53.1	24.8	272.1
	July	78.4	48.0	64.6	40.0	58.3	54.4	28.0	371.8
	October	40.9	35.5	52.3	46.3	81.3	55.6	36.8	348.8
1977	January	38.2	23.4	48.3	52.3	82.3	69.9	41.9	356.2
	April	38.0	26.4	43.7	44.8	70.3	73.0	46.7	343.1

\* 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 1



### UNEMPLOYMENT unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

TABLE 112 THOUSANDS

		Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receiving supplementary allowance only	Others registered for work	Total
1973	February	236	75	261	145	718
	May	186	55	223	126	591
	November	150	41	180	122	494
1974	February*	..	..	..	..	599
	May	172	58	186	119	535
	November	209	67	201	144	621
1975	February	271	91	236	159	757
	May	303	96	252	162	813
	November	421	124	373	202	1,120
1976	February	483	152	416	202	1,253
	May	454	143	420	203	1,220
	November†	..	..	..	..	..
1977	February	469	144	535	217	1,365

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.

\* Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.  
† Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.

### UNEMPLOYMENT international comparisons THOUSANDS

TABLE 113

	United Kingdom*		Belgium†	Denmark‡	France*	Germany* R	Ireland†	Italy‡	Netherlands*	Japan‡	Canada‡ R	United States‡ R
	Incl. school-leavers	Excl. school-leavers										
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>												
Annual averages												
1972	876	855	87	30	380	246	48	696	108	730	555	4,840
1973	619	611	92	20	394	274	44	669	110	670	520	4,305
1974	615**	600**	105	45	498	583	48	560	135	740	521	5,076
1975	978	929	177	103	840	1,074	75	654	195	1,000	697	7,830
1976	1,359	1,270	229	107	933	1,060	84	732	211	1,080	736	7,288
Quarterly averages												
1975 1st	789	744	152	114	763	1,151	73	603	196	1,073	745	8,282
2nd	854	836	161	95	744	1,036	74	667	178	947	693	8,004
3rd	1,096	1,024	178	88	836	1,024	75	648	194	943	678	7,809
4th	1,172	1,133	218	116	1,015	1,133	79	699	214	1,030	674	7,223
1976 1st	1,298	1,296	226	123	978	1,296	87	681	230	1,257	786	7,911
2nd	1,295	1,295	217	91	853	989	84	693	194	1,083	726	6,950
3rd	1,474	1,474	224	91	868	928	82	776	209	1,010	718	7,309
4th	1,374e	1,374e	248	123	1,035	1,006	82	777	210	963	714	6,983
1977 1st	1,418	1,418	260	142	1,048	1,182			215e	1,210	922	7,838
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
Quarterly averages												
1975 1st	735	708	142	99	708	1,000	68	553	174	910	664	7,473
2nd	853	829	170	103	829	1,077	74	727	191	962	698	8,126
3rd	998	915	190	101	915	1,128	78	653	205	1,025	715	7,998
4th	1,131	916	209	109	916	1,142	80	698	210	1,124	721	7,855
1976 1st	1,220	1,139	210	109	907	1,139	82	625	208	1,067	705	7,130
2nd	1,252	1,033	229	100	950	1,033	84	755	208	1,100	730	7,043
3rd	1,306	1,035	240	104	951	1,035	85	780	221	1,051	752	7,457
4th	1,317e	1,014	237	115	932	1,014	83	775	206	1,051	764	7,578
1977 1st	1,330	1,022	243	127	973	1,022			194	1,026	822	7,068
1977 latest data												
Month	May 77	May 77	Apr 77	Apr 77	May 77	Feb 77	††	Apr 77	Mar 77	Apr 77	May 77	
Number	1,316	262e	132e	1,039	1,008	81e		192e	1,051e	870	6,750	
Percentage rates	5.6	9.8e	11.6e	5.8	4.4	11.9e		5.0e	1.9e	8.3	6.9	

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

- (1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
- (2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

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

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

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

‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

§ Unemployed claiming benefits under trade union schemes. Rates are calculated as percentages of total number insured.

\*\* No figures are available for December 1974. Annual and quarterly averages are averages of 11 and 2 months respectively.

†† The latest Italian data—January 1977—has been omitted pending further information on the change in the sampling method.

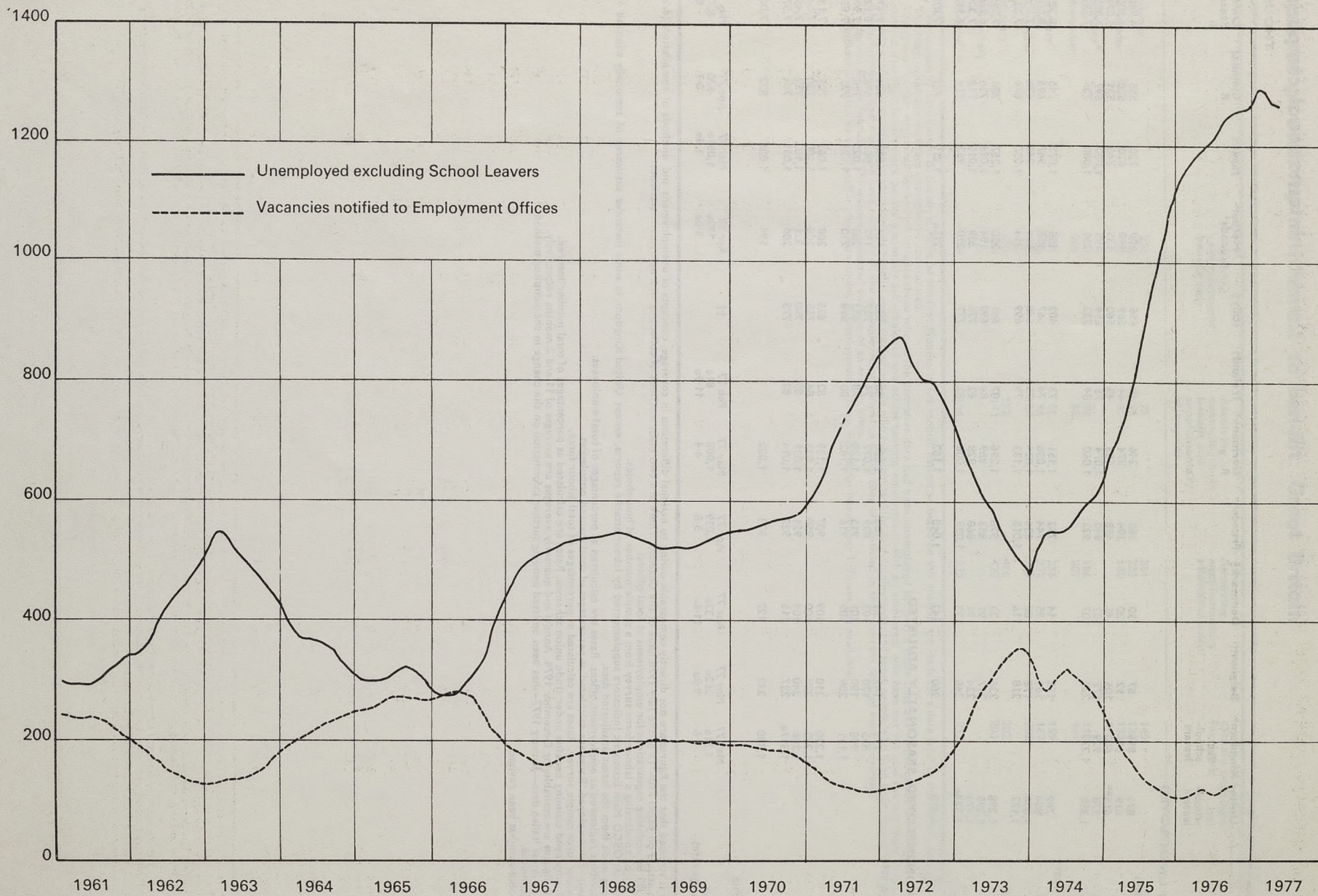
e Estimated.

R Some data has been revised.



# Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted  
THOUSANDS



The moving averages for November and December 1974, January 1975 and October to December 1976 have been calculated from interpolated data



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

TABLE 117

Average of 3 months ended		UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
		Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over outflow
		Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1969	April 14	251	80	331	252	81	333	- 1	- 1	- 2	181	180	2
	July 14	248	80	328	247	79	327	1	1	1	179	179	- 1
	October 13	250	81	331	245	80	326	4	-	5	178	178	-
1970	January 12	251	80	331	249	81	329	3	-1	1	179	180	-
	April 13	252	80	332	250	79	329	2	1	3	189	192	- 2
	July 13	244	78	322	244	78	322	- 1	-	-	187	187	-
1971	October 12	239	79	318	237	78	315	2	1	3	183	187	- 4
	January 11	246	79	325	236	77	313	10	2	12	176	181	- 5
	April 5	251	81	332	233	78	311	18	4	22	158	167	- 9
1972	July 12	248	78	326	227	75	302	21	3	24	157	162	- 6
	October 11	250	81	332	236	78	314	15	3	18	157	159	- 2
	January 10	245	84	329	232	81	313	13	3	16	160	157	3
1973	April 10	230	78	308	228	78	306	2	-	2	163	159	4
	July 10	228	80	308	245	82	327	-17	-2	-19	174	172	2
	October 9	227	78	304	234	78	312	- 7	-1	- 8	180	174	5
1974	January 8	213	75	288	231	77	307	-18	-1	-19	198	182	16
	April 9	210	76	286	232	80	312	-22	-4	-26	235	213	22
	July 9	210	74	283	223	77	300	-13	-4	-17	232	217	15
1975	October 8	206	73	278	219	76	295	-13	-4	-17	233	222	11
	January 14	214	74	288	213	73	286	2	1	2	207	219	-12
	February 11	221	75	296	210	72	281	11	3	15	194	214	-20
1976	March 11	225	76	300	210	73	283	15	2	18	189	209	-20
	April 8§	228	78	305	220	76	296	7	2	9	207	208	- 1
	May 13	227	79	306	227	79	306	1	-	-	218	208	10
1977	June 10	231	82	313	230	81	311	1	1	2	223	212	11
	July 8	232	83	315	230	82	312	2	1	4	220	216	4
	August 12	238	86	323	230	83	313	8	3	11	212	219	- 6
1978	September 9	239	86	325	231	83	314	8	3	11	208	216	- 8
	October 14	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	- 9
	November 11	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10	201	211	-10
1979	December 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	January 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1980	March 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1981	June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
	July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	-16
	August 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	- 8
1982	September 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	- 4
	October 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	- 5
	November 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	- 6
1983	December 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	- 5
	January 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	- 1
	February 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
1984	March 11	240	111	351	229	101	330	11	10	22	156	149	7
	April 8	244	113	357	239	108	347	5	5	10	163	159	4
	May 13	245	116	361	240	112	352	5	4	9	165	168	- 3
1985	June 10‡	249	120	369	242	116	358	7	4	11	164	172	- 8
	July 8	251	127	378	244	117	361	6	10	17	170	173	- 3
	August 12	248	128	376	248	118	367	-	9	9	180	176	4
1986	September 9	244	129	373	245	119	364	-1	10	9	186	180	6
	October 14	242	129	371	246	124	370	-4	5	1	188	185	3
	November 11**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987	December 13**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	January 13**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1988	March 10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14	231	122	354	236	122	358	-5	-	-5	..	..	..

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

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

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

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

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

\*\* Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for the period November 1976 to March 1977.



**VACANCIES**

**notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis**

TABLE 118

	THOUSANDS												
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>Numbers notified to employment offices</b>													
1975 March 5	75.5	5.6	12.5	10.0	9.5	14.0	14.0	11.3	6.5	19.1	178.0	3.6	181.6
April 9	72.7	4.8	12.8	8.8	9.0	13.9	14.2	11.1	6.5	19.7	173.4	3.4	176.8
May 7	67.3	5.1	12.2	8.0	8.8	12.4	13.9	10.9	6.2	19.3	164.1	3.2	167.3
June 4	64.8	4.9	12.4	7.3	8.7	11.5	14.0	10.8	6.0	18.6	159.0	3.1	162.1
July 9	59.1	4.5	10.5	6.9	7.7	10.3	12.6	9.7	5.4	16.1	142.7	2.6	145.4
August 6	54.6	4.7	9.9	6.7	7.4	9.4	12.2	9.9	5.1	16.0	135.8	2.7	138.5
September 3	57.2	4.6	10.3	7.0	7.8	9.4	12.7	9.8	5.1	16.9	140.8	2.6	143.4
October 3*	54.4	4.2	8.6	6.3	7.6	8.7	11.3	8.4	4.5	15.5	129.4	2.5	132.0
November 7	46.0	3.3	6.7	5.7	7.0	7.6	10.9	7.2	3.9	14.9	113.3	2.4	115.7
December 5	39.5	3.0	6.4	5.2	6.2	7.1	9.8	6.4	3.7	13.7	101.0	2.1	103.1
1976 January 2	33.8	2.5	5.1	4.5	5.7	5.9	8.0	5.8	3.8	11.6	86.8	2.0	88.8
February 6	37.7	2.7	6.2	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.9	6.8	4.1	12.9	97.2	2.3	99.5
March 5	40.7	3.2	7.4	5.6	6.3	7.8	9.8	7.3	4.5	14.4	106.9	2.1	109.0
April 2	44.6	3.4	8.7	6.0	6.9	9.3	10.2	7.8	5.4	15.0	117.4	2.3	119.7
May 7	46.2	3.8	9.4	6.1	6.9	10.1	10.6	7.6	5.6	15.6	122.0	2.4	124.4
June 4	48.9	3.8	9.5	6.1	7.0	9.7	10.9	7.9	5.3	15.7	124.8	2.2	127.0
July 2	50.1	4.0	9.1	6.4	7.2	10.4	11.0	8.6	5.7	14.5	127.1	2.0	129.1
August 6	50.3	3.9	8.9	6.9	7.7	10.4	11.1	8.5	5.5	14.9	128.0	1.8	129.8
September 3	54.7	4.0	9.7	8.3	8.5	11.1	12.3	8.8	6.3	15.8	139.3	2.3	141.6
October 8	57.0	4.1	7.9	8.0	8.7	11.2	11.9	8.5	5.5	14.8	137.7	2.1	139.8
November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..
December 3†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..
1977 January 7†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..
February 4	54.0	3.3	7.1	8.8	9.2	10.8	11.5	8.8	5.5	13.0	132.1	1.8	133.9
March 4	57.4	3.6	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.5	12.2	9.3	5.9	15.0	142.5	1.8	144.3
April 6	62.1	4.0	9.8	9.2	10.8	12.3	12.6	9.3	6.7	17.1	153.9	1.8	155.7
May 6	68.2	4.4	10.3	9.4	10.9	13.7	13.3	9.8	6.6	17.0	163.6	1.8	165.4
<b>Numbers notified to careers offices</b>													
1975 March 5	17.5	1.6	2.3	4.4	3.0	4.6	3.6	1.9	1.4	2.6	42.9	1.2	44.2
April 9	16.1	1.6	3.0	3.7	2.6	4.5	3.3	2.0	1.4	2.7	40.9	1.3	42.1
May 7	15.1	1.4	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.2	3.0	37.5	1.1	38.6
June 4	14.7	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	3.5	34.8	1.1	36.0
July 9	13.2	1.2	2.2	6.3	2.2	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.2	3.1	37.0	0.9	38.0
August 6	10.1	1.0	2.0	3.1	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.4	27.2	0.9	28.1
September 3	10.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.0	2.3	26.8	0.8	27.6
October 3*	10.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.1	0.9	2.3	25.6	0.8	26.4
November 7	9.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.9	23.5	0.7	24.2
December 5	8.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.9	19.7	0.7	20.4
1976 January 2	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.8	17.9	0.6	18.5
February 6	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	17.6	0.6	18.3
March 5	8.3	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	21.2	0.6	21.9
April 2	9.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	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	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.7	28.7	0.7	29.3
June 4	12.0	0.9	1.2	4.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	2.3	27.7	0.5	28.2
July 2	11.7	0.8	1.2	3.7	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.7	26.0	0.5	26.5
August 6	11.3	0.7	1.3	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	24.8	0.5	25.4
September 3	11.7	0.7	1.4	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	25.6	0.7	26.3
October 8	10.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	22.7	0.6	23.3
November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
December 3†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
1977 January 7†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
February 4	7.9	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	17.4	0.5	17.9
March 4	10.5	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	22.9	0.5	23.4
April 6	11.9	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	25.4	0.5	25.9
May 6	13.8	1.1	1.7	5.5	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.5	32.4	0.6	33.0

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.  
 \* From October 1975 the day of the count was changed from a Wednesday to a Friday.  
 † Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, information for Great Britain is not available for November and December 1976 and January 1977.

**VACANCIES**

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

TABLE 119

	THOUSANDS												
	South East†	East Anglia	South West†	West Midlands	East Midlands†	Yorkshire and Humber-side†	North West†	North†	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
1972 January 5	54.0	3.8	10.7	7.8	8.0	9.5	10.9	5.5	4.6	6.2	121.6	2.0	123.6
February 9	56.7	4.2	11.0	7.7	8.1	9.6	10.7	5.4	4.6	6.2	124.1	1.9	126.0
March 8	60.1	4.2	11.4	7.8	8.1	9.5	10.6	5.4	4.6	6.1	126.8	1.8	128.6
April 5	63.9	4.3	10.7	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.3	5.3	4.9	5.9	130.0	1.7	131.7
May 3	65.3	4.4	11.2	8.0	8.3	10.1	10.0	5.3	4.9	6.3	132.1	1.8	133.9
June 7	67.6	4.6	11.5	8.6	9.0	10.3	9.7	5.9	5.4	7.0	138.0	2.0	140.0
July 5	67.9	4.8	12.0	8.4	9.1	10.1	10.2	6.0	5.0	7.5	139.9	2.1	142.0
August 9	70.7	5.1	12.7	9.0	9.6	10.9	11.4	6.4	5.5	8.0	150.2	2.2	152.4
September 6	72.8	5.0	12.9	9.2	9.5	10.4	11.1	5.9	5.0	6.8	151.2	2.1	153.3
October 4	76.7	5.6	13.8	10.2	10.3	11.5	10.9	6.5	5.0	7.9	161.5	2.3	163.8
November 8	81.7	6.2	14.9	11.9	11.5	12.9	12.6	7.7	5.3	8.9	176.3	2.3	178.6
December 6	88.0	6.8	16.2	13.6	12.4	13.9	14.0	8.3	5.7	10.0	190.8	2.4	193.2
1973 January 3	94.7	7.4	17.4	14.7	13.3	14.7	15.9	9.2	6.2	10.9	204.6	2.4	207.0
February 7	105.9	8.1	19.7	17.3	14.8	16.2	18.3	10.8	7.1	13.5	232.3	2.7	235.0
March 7	117.2	9.0	21.3	19.3	16.3	17.5	20.6	11.9	7.3	14.8	255.6	2.9	258.5
April 4	125.6	9.9	23.0	21.1	18.0	18.8	22.0	12.8	8.0	16.1	275.6	3.2	278.8
May 9	134.0	11.0	24.3	23.1	19.8	20.5	23.9	13.3	8.6	17.3	296.0	3.2	299.2
June 6	141.5	11.5	24.9	24.1	19.9	21.6	25.3	13.3	8.9	17.5	308.5	3.0	311.5
July 4	149.4	12.1	26.2	25.6	21.0	22.5	26.3	14.2	9.2	18.3	324.8	2.9	327.7
August 8	152.6	12.3	26.8	26.1	21.1	22.9	27.1	14.1	9.0	18.8	330.9	3.1	334.0
September 5	156.1	12.8	27.9	27.7	21.8	24.6	28.3	15.2	9.3	19.3	343.2	3.2	346.4
October 3	161.6	13.2	28.2	29.1	22.5	25.3	29.9	15.8	9.8	19.8	354.9	3.3	358.2
November 7	167.0	13.4	28.6	29.1	22.2	25.7	30.0	15.6	9.8	20.0	360.8	3.5	364.3
December 5	164.8	12.9	27.6	28.8	22.1	25.5	29.9	15.1	9.8	19.4	356.1	3.6	359.7
1974 January 9	142.6	14.7	23.9	24.4	18.9	21.8	25.3	12.8	8.7	17.7	307.6	3.5	311.1
February 6	130.8	15.0	21.9	21.5	17.6	20.4	23.4	11.8	7.8	15.8	281.6	3.4	285.0
March 6	130.6	14.9	21.1	21.1	17.3	19.4	23.4	12.1	7.9	15.4	278.1	3.6	281.7
April 3	137.8	13.6	23.1	23.1	18.6	22.2	26.7	12.5	8.7	17.4	300.4	3.8	



**OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME**  
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME							ON SHORT-TIME						
	Hours of overtime worked				Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week				Total		
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working over-time	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost	
Total (000's)									Average per operative working part of the week	Total (000's)			Average per operative on short-time	
1972 September 16	1,578	30.8	8.2	12.99	12.74	5	200	26	218	8.5	31	0.6	418	13.6
October 14	1,660	32.4	8.3	13.72	13.10	4	150	25	222	8.9	29	0.6	372	12.9
November 18	1,742	33.9	8.3	14.39	13.44	1	56	20	156	7.7	22	0.4	212	9.8
December 9	1,732	33.7	8.4	14.61	13.44	1	41	16	138	8.5	17	0.3	179	10.4
1973 January 13	1,643	32.1	8.2	13.41	14.26	4	176	27	207	7.7	31	0.6	384	12.3
February 17	1,754	34.2	8.3	14.55	15.11	6	253	17	160	9.5	23	0.5	412	17.9
March 17	1,757	34.3	8.3	14.61	15.22	8	308	25	350	13.8	33	0.6	657	19.9
April 14	1,772	34.5	8.4	14.80	15.05	4	142	20	155	7.7	24	0.5	297	12.6
May 19	1,827	35.5	8.5	15.60	15.35	5	185	13	117	8.9	18	0.3	302	16.9
June 16	1,830	35.6	8.5	15.50	15.21	3	103	13	112	8.8	15	0.3	215	14.0
July 14	1,760	34.0	8.8	15.48	15.37	1	46	13	116	9.0	14	0.3	162	11.6
August 18	1,717	33.1	8.5	14.62	15.42	1	47	11	82	7.6	12	0.2	129	10.8
September 15	1,823	35.2	8.6	15.76	15.47	14	571	9	97	10.4	24	0.5	668	28.3
October 13	1,885	36.3	8.7	16.32	15.72	1	32	10	90	9.4	10	0.2	121	11.7
November 17	1,940	37.2	8.6	16.73	15.79	3	109	21	211	10.3	23	0.4	320	13.8
December 15	1,969	37.6	8.9	17.43	16.73	1	35	9	71	7.9	10	0.2	105	10.7
1974 January 19‡	1,264	24.4	7.8	9.81	10.74	8	309	1,130	15,543	13.8	1,137	22.2	15,852	13.9
February 16‡	1,397	27.1	7.7	10.79	11.42	8	317	941	12,430	13.2	949	18.5	12,747	13.4
March 16‡	1,586	30.8	8.1	12.89	13.55	8	319	227	2,725	12.0	235	4.6	3,044	13.0
April 6	1,735	33.7	8.4	14.53	14.78	3	110	33	360	11.0	35	0.7	470	13.2
May 18	1,769	34.3	8.5	15.13	14.87	6	221	28	244	8.6	34	0.6	465	13.7
June 15 (a) *	1,742	33.9	8.6	14.84	14.54	3	107	23	245	10.6	25	0.5	352	13.7
June 15 (b) *	2,066	36.7	8.6	17.71	17.61	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.5	375	13.7
July 13	1,994	35.2	8.8	17.60	17.39	3	104	24	273	11.2	27	0.5	377	14.0
August 17	1,880	33.1	8.8	16.47	17.36	4	140	31	306	9.9	34	0.6	446	13.0
September 14	1,989	35.1	8.7	17.31	16.94	6	226	58	722	12.5	63	1.1	948	15.0
October 19	2,011	35.5	8.5	17.00	16.24	23	927	59	769	13.1	82	1.4	1,696	20.7
November 16	2,017	35.6	8.5	17.07	15.89	19	740	65	632	9.7	84	1.5	1,373	16.4
December 14	2,003	35.7	8.6	17.19	16.18	8	321	64	686	10.7	72	1.3	1,008	13.9
1975 January 18	1,785	32.1	8.3	14.88	16.30	6	222	124	1,261	10.2	130	2.3	1,483	11.5
February 15	1,758	31.9	8.2	14.45	15.20	11	449	171	1,762	10.3	182	3.3	2,210	12.1
March 15	1,729	31.6	8.2	14.14	14.82	17	665	206	2,076	10.1	222	4.1	2,740	12.3
April 19	1,683	31.0	8.1	13.71	13.95	11	444	228	2,250	9.9	239	4.4	2,695	11.3
May 17	1,610	29.8	8.3	13.34	13.04	17	681	221	2,291	10.3	238	4.4	2,973	12.5
June 14	1,560	29.1	8.2	12.86	12.84	14	570	194	1,865	9.6	208	3.9	2,434	11.7
July 19§	1,510	28.2	8.8	13.22	12.98	21	846	111	1,159	10.4	132	2.5	2,006	15.1
August 16§	1,389	26.0	8.4	11.61	12.47	17	684	107	1,090	10.2	124	2.3	1,774	14.3
September 13§	1,560	29.3	8.4	13.04	12.65	12	490	119	1,176	9.9	131	2.5	1,667	12.7
October 18§	1,617	30.5	8.3	13.40	12.61	6	229	146	1,556	10.7	151	2.9	1,784	11.8
November 15§	1,667	31.8	8.3	13.77	12.55	20	812	156	1,529	9.8	176	3.4	2,341	13.3
December 13§	1,685	32.2	8.5	14.30	13.28	24	936	127	1,221	9.6	150	2.9	2,157	14.4
1976 January 10§	1,427	27.5	7.8	11.16	12.62	13	501	139	1,339	9.6	151	2.9	1,839	12.2
February 14§	1,563	30.3	8.3	13.00	13.77	6	246	159	1,526	9.6	166	3.2	1,771	10.7
March 13§	1,616	31.4	8.4	13.58	14.30	4	175	127	1,287	10.1	132	2.6	1,462	11.1
April 10§	1,627	31.6	8.3	13.48	13.68	4	164	110	1,048	9.5	114	2.2	1,213	10.6
May 15§	1,680	32.7	8.4	14.10	13.80	2	94	100	918	9.2	102	2.0	1,012	9.9
June 12§	1,632	31.7	8.3	13.53	13.54	6	257	76	716	9.5	82	1.6	973	11.8
July 10§	1,658	32.0	8.6	14.19	13.93	2	83	51	484	9.5	53	1.0	566	10.7
August 14§	1,515	29.2	8.5	12.93	13.77	6	228	42	393	9.3	48	0.9	621	13.0
September 11§	1,703	32.7	8.6	14.65	14.26	3	104	52	488	9.4	54	1.0	592	10.9
October 16§	1,845	35.1	8.6	15.84	15.04	3	126	43	377	8.8	46	0.9	503	10.9
November 13§	1,866	35.4	8.5	15.95	14.70	3	134	30	314	10.6	33	0.6	448	13.6
December 11§	1,913	36.3	8.6	16.54	15.51	2	90	41	562	13.9	43	0.8	652	15.1
1977 January 15§	1,729	33.0	8.3	14.30	15.78	8	334	33	283	8.6	41	0.8	617	15.0
February 12§	1,850	35.2	8.6	15.93	16.71	5	190	36	436	12.0	41	0.8	626	15.3
March 12§	1,856	35.3	8.6	15.93	16.67	8	335	43	423	10.0	51	1.0	758	14.9
April 23	1,825	34.7	8.5	15.60	15.78	13	535	33	279	8.5	46	0.9	813	17.7

\* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.  
 † Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.  
 ‡ In January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.  
 § Figures after June 1975 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the June 1976 Census of Employment.  
 || See page 627 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*						
	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Vehicles		All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Vehicles		
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
1957	103.9		98.6		104.6		103.6		103.5		104.5		102.7
1958	100.4		96.5		101.6		102.5		102.4		103.2		102.5
1959	100.9		96.3		104.9		103.3		102.8		104.9		102.0
1960	103.9		99.4		107.9		102.4		101.7		101.7		101.7
1961	102.9		101.9		102.9		101.0		101.3		100.6		101.1
1962	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
1963	98.4		97.6		99.1		98.2		98.4		98.4		99.9
1964	100.7		101.7		99.1		98.8		97.3		100.7		100.7
1965	99.8		101.9		96.2		99.4		98.8		98.4		100.3
1966	97.3		101.0		91.5		97.8		97.8		95.2		98.1
1967	92.4		96.8		86.1		92.8		97.1		96.6		97.3
1968	91.5		94.6		87.0		90.4		97.9		96.8		98.3
1969	92.4		96.1		88.3		90.8		98.0		97.3		98.4
1970	90.2		94.3		86.7		89.3		97.0		95.4		97.5
1971	84.4		87.2		82.1		85.9		95.1		93.4		96.3
1972	81.3		82.7		79.8		84.5		94.7		92.6		95.6
1973	83.2		85.8		82.6		85.4		96.5		94.9		97.6
1974	81.0		84.7		79.3		87.2		93.8		92.4		96.8
1975	75.4		80.2		75.2		82.1		92.8		91.3		95.4
1976	74.2		76.6		74.9		80.5		93.1		91.1		93.8
1973													



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

TABLE 122  
Standard Industrial Classification 1968  
FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1974 Oct.	£ 47.97	£ 57.01	£ 51.29	£ 51.76	£ 48.49	£ 44.32	£ 46.18	£ 50.40	£ 52.73	£ 46.97	£ 43.74	£ 41.39	£ 40.37
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
1976 Oct.	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53.30
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1974 Oct.	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.7	43.6	44.2	41.1
1975 Oct.	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7	40.5
1976 Oct.	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1	40.9
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1974 Oct.	p 102.9	p 130.2	p 116.0	p 115.5	p 109.7	p 101.4	p 106.4	p 115.9	p 124.7	p 107.5	p 100.3	p 93.6	p 98.2
1975 Oct.	130.5	163.7	147.8	149.2	138.2	127.0	134.6	153.8	151.0	133.3	126.5	116.2	118.9
1976 Oct.	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7	130.3

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	£ 50.40	£ 45.61	£ 54.96	£ 48.23	£ 49.12	£ 48.46	£ 48.75	£ 47.71	£ 52.06	£ 41.68	£ 37.87	£ 48.63
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58
1976 Oct.	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1974 Oct.	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1976 Oct.	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	p 109.3	p 104.1	p 125.2	p 109.9	p 111.6	p 101.0	p 104.2	p 108.4	p 105.2	p 95.2	p 86.7	p 107.8
1975 Oct.	137.2	129.5	153.7	136.6	139.9	126.7	133.6	142.9	134.9	117.4	115.5	136.7
1976 Oct.	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9	133.4	126.4	152.2

Standard Industrial Classification 1968  
FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1974 Oct.	£ 28.75	£ 31.41	£ 28.73	£ 27.38	£ 30.02	£ 26.87	£ 28.21	£ 28.01	£ 33.48	£ 26.79	£ 25.52	£ 22.38	£ 24.04
1975 Oct.	37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	36.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13	28.70
1976 Oct.	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61	33.59
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	36.1	36.1	36.1
1975 Oct.	37.7	38.6	37.9	36.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	36.5	35.5
1976 Oct.	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4	36.0
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1974 Oct.	p 75.7	p 81.0	p 74.8	p 73.0	p 79.0	p 70.9	p 75.8	p 76.3	p 88.3	p 72.2	p 68.6	p 62.0	p 66.6
1975 Oct.	98.9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103.8	94.9	98.1	105.9	112.9	93.5	88.0	77.1	80.9
1976 Oct.	115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	103.4	89.6	93.3

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	£ 27.54	£ 28.86	£ 30.09	£ 26.27	£ 27.05	£ —	£ 23.92	£ 29.89	£ 34.58	£ 21.73	£ 19.18	£ 27.01
1975 Oct.	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19
1976 Oct.	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	—	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0
1976 Oct.	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2	—	38.3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	37.4
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1974 Oct.	p 75.9	p 76.6	p 77.8	p 70.1	p 72.7	p —	p 62.8	p 81.4	p 81.6	p 56.2	p 73.9	p 72.2
1975 Oct.	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	—	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4
1976 Oct.	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6

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

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

TABLE 123  
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

	October 1974			October 1975			October 1976		
	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
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	£ 49.12	44.0	p 111.6	£ 59.74	42.7	p 139.9	£ 67.83	43.5	p 155.9
Full-time men (21 years and over)	27.05	37.2	72.7	34.23	36.8	93.0	40.71	37.2	109.4
Full-time women (18 years and over)*	14.56	21.4	68.0	18.38	21.4	85.9	22.06	21.6	102.1
Part-time women (under 21 years)	26.31	40.3	65.3	32.87	39.7	82.8	37.75	40.0	94.4
Full-time boys (under 18 years)	19.31	37.8	51.1	23.15	37.5	61.7	26.87	37.6	71.5
<b>All industries covered†</b>	48.63	45.1	107.8	59.58	43.6	136.7	66.97	44.0	152.2
Full-time men (21 years and over)	27.01	37.4	72.2	34.19	37.0	92.4	40.61	37.4	108.6
Full-time women (18 years and over)*	14.28	21.2	67.4	18.02	21.2	85.0	21.50	21.2	101.4
Part-time women (under 21 years)	26.00	41.2	63.1	33.08	40.4	81.9	37.94	40.5	93.7
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	19.23	37.8	50.9	23.03	37.5	61.4	26.70	37.5	71.2

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

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

TABLE 124  
Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

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

The above series terminated at April 1974

	FULL-TIME ADULTS: men (21 years and over)			women (18 years and over)		
	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 April	111.5	112.2	111.7	110.7	112.5	111.0
1972 April	124.1	125.8	124.5	122.3	124.9	122.7
1973 April	137.3	139.8	138.0	135.9	139.9	136.5
1974 April	155.3	161.8	157.0	152.1	165.2	154.3
1975 April	195.0	224.0	202.9	191.8	226.7	197.5
1976 April	232.6	276.6	244.5	225.6	276.2	233.9
Weights	575	425	1,000	689	311	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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	+ 6.8	+ 2.9
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 5.6	+ 5.6	+ 0.0
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 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970 April	+ 13.5	+ 15.3	+ 16.0	+ 12.4	+ 3.6
October	+ 11.1	+ 12.9	+ 13.7	+ 11.6	+ 2.1
1971 April	+ 15.7	+ 15.0	+ 14.6	+ 18.1	- 3.5†
October	+ 15.1	+ 14.1	+ 13.6	+ 12.1	+ 1.5
1972 April	+ 20.0	+ 21.4	+ 21.9	+ 20.6	+ 1.3
October	+ 23.4	+ 26.9	+ 28.6	+ 26.5	+ 2.1
1976 October	+ 13.2	+ 12.1	+ 11.6	+ 18.0	- 6.4‡

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 rate 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.  
§ The reason for the negative figure is that a flat rate supplement to pay represents a higher proportion of basic wage rates than of earnings.



**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 126

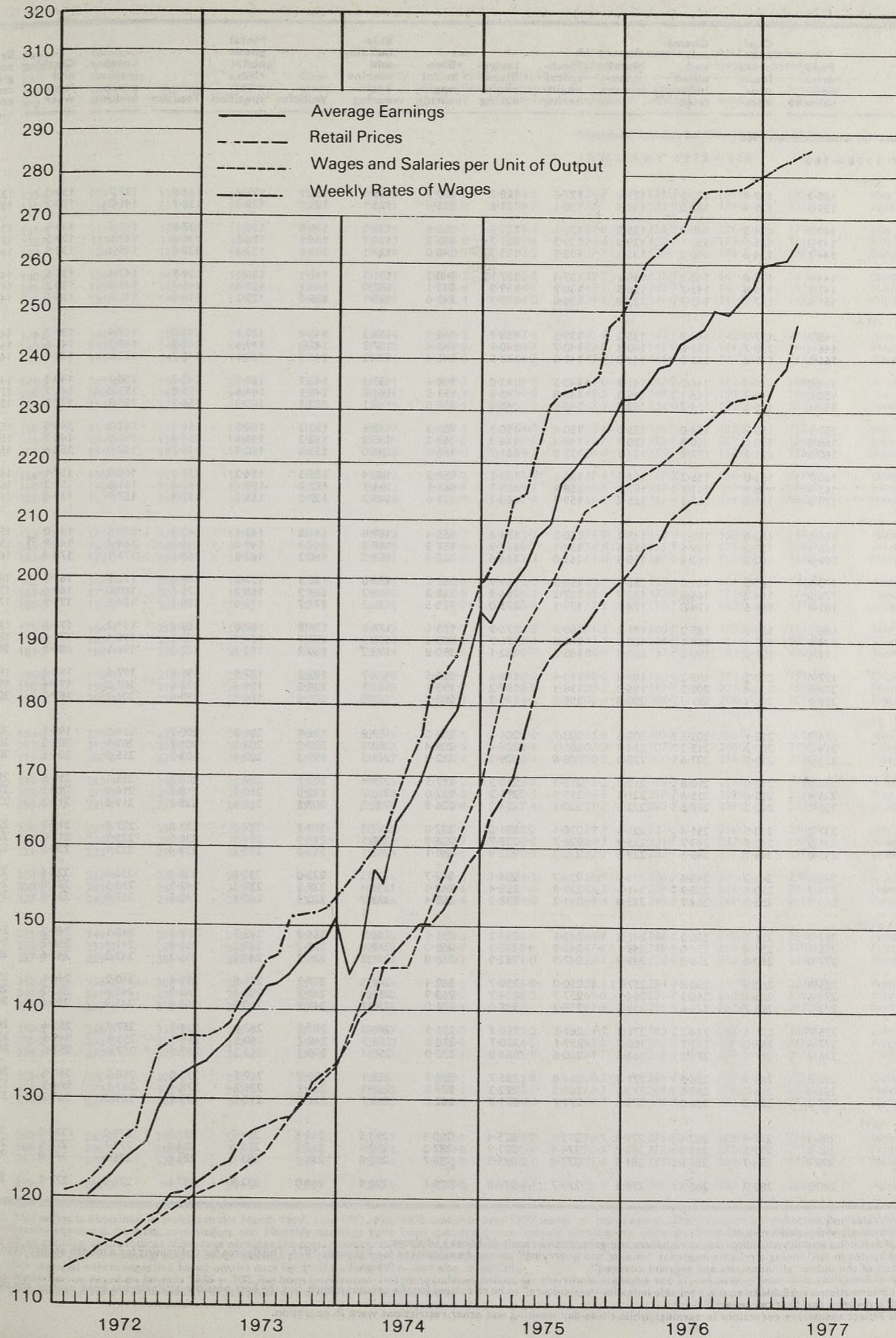
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Average hours		
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p	
<b>Full-time manual men (21 years and over)</b>									
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1
April 1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2
April 1976	65.1	67.4	45.1	149.2	63.3	65.1	45.3	143.7	141.0
<b>Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)</b>									
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1
April 1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	174.6
April 1976	80.2	80.9	39.1	204.3	81.0	81.6	38.5	210.3	210.6
<b>All full-time men (21 years and over)</b>									
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2
April 1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7	59.2	60.8	43.0	139.9	139.3
April 1976	69.2	71.4	43.4	163.2	70.0	71.8	42.7	166.8	166.6
<b>Full-time manual women (18 years and over)</b>									
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7
April 1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8	30.9	32.1	39.4	81.6	81.1
April 1976	38.5	40.3	39.6	102.0	38.1	39.4	39.3	100.7	100.2
<b>Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)</b>									
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7
April 1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9
April 1976	42.8	43.1	37.1	115.9	48.5	48.8	36.5	132.0	131.8
<b>All full-time women (18 years and over)</b>									
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6
April 1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	98.3
April 1976	40.1	41.5	38.5	107.6	45.3	46.2	37.3	122.6	122.4
<b>Full-time adults</b>									
<b>(a) Men (21 years and over)</b>									
April 1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4	31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	75.0
April 1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1
April 1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	96.8
April 1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	127.7
April 1976	62.5	64.7	42.3	151.8	62.7	64.2	41.1	154.7	153.8
<b>(b) Males and females (18 years and over)</b>									
April 1972	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9
April 1973	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5
April 1974	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0
April 1975	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6	151.6
<b>*Full-time youths and boys (under 21)</b>									
April 1972	16.7	17.1			16.0	16.2			
April 1973	19.9	20.4	42.7	48.0	19.0	19.3	42.3	45.5	44.3
April 1974	26.1	26.9	43.0	62.5	24.7	25.1	42.4	59.1	57.4
April 1975	33.4	34.2	42.0	81.5	32.9	33.3	41.8	79.8	78.1
April 1976	39.4	40.2	41.9	96.3	38.2	38.7	41.6	93.3	91.7
<b>*Full-time girls (under 18)</b>									
April 1972	11.0	11.3			10.2	10.3			
April 1973	12.8	13.1	39.6	33.2	11.8	11.9	39.0	30.6	30.4
April 1974	16.6	17.1	39.2	43.8	15.4	15.7	38.4	40.9	40.7
April 1975	22.8	23.4	38.7	60.3	22.0	22.3	38.1	58.5	58.3
April 1976	26.4	27.3	38.9	70.2	25.7	26.0	38.2	68.3	68.1
<b>*Part-time men (21 years and over)</b>									
April 1972	10.4	10.5			12.1	12.2			
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20.4	56.0	15.0	15.2	18.9	64.6	64.4
April 1974	14.0	14.3	20.2	66.0	14.8	15.1	19.0	72.2	72.0
April 1975	20.1	20.3	20.2	89.4	17.9	18.3	18.2	93.9	93.6
April 1976	24.2	24.6	20.4	114.0	22.1	22.5	18.0	122.2	121.9
<b>*Part-time women (18 years and over)</b>									
April 1972	9.3	9.5			8.5	8.6			
April 1973	10.8	11.0	22.6	49.0	9.9	10.1	20.3	49.1	49.0
April 1974	12.5	12.9	22.7	57.3	11.7	11.9	20.7	57.5	57.4
April 1975	17.0	17.6	22.9	77.5	17.3	17.4	21.4	81.3	81.2
April 1976	21.0	21.5	22.8	95.8	20.3	20.5	20.9	99.2	99.1

\* From 1975 the New Earnings Survey only covers employees who are members of PAYE schemes; it therefore excludes substantial numbers of part-time workers and youths, boys and girls with low earnings working full-time. The survey estimates for these categories are therefore not directly comparable with those for earlier years.  
Note: From 1974, age has been measured in completed years at January 1, not, as previously, at the time of the survey.

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

AVERAGE 1970 = 100

Log scale





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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Standard Industrial Classification 1968			
															unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>																		
<b>1972</b>																		
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
October	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	136.1	139.7	147.4	136.5	142.0				
November	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.4	141.4	145.8	138.3	143.2				
December	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	136.5	143.2				
<b>1973</b>																		
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1				
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	141.6	146.6				
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5				
April	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4				
May	158.0	141.7	148.1	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9				
June	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	156.3	155.2	147.9	154.9				
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9	154.6				
August	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2				
September	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	152.8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6	156.3				
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7				
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7				
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0				
<b>1974</b>																		
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3				
February††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5				
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2				
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2				
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4				
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6				
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1				
August	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6	181.8				
September	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0	188.5				
October	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4	192.1				
November	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4				
December	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0				
<b>1975</b>																		
January	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1	204.9				
February	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.0	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	203.3	207.0				
March	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0				
April	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5	210.8				
May	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2				
June	233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	215.3	220.1				
July	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9				
August	241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	236.9	200.1	219.9	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0	224.6				
September	245.0	245.1	245.5	229.6	230.2	232.9	241.1	236.1	217.0	228.2	233.4	232.1	220.5	231.7				
October	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6	236.5				
November	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	238.4	248.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	232.0	242.4				
December	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6				
<b>1976</b>																		
January	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2	247.7				
February	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7	247.1				
March	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6	250.4				
April	265.8	262.3	260.8	257.7	250.0	250.7	262.4	248.3	237.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	246.1	253.9				
May	274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	268.2	245.4	252.2	259.5				
June	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1				
July	275.7	271.4	274.7	271.3	261.5	260.9	271.3	246.8	253.0	263.0	269.5	257.7	252.6	261.3				
August	277.6	265.6	273.7	260.7	269.1	260.7	270.5	254.3	248.7	260.5	269.1	253.6	249.6	259.8				
September	276.3	267.4	274.8	263.5	260.6	263.8	273.0	258.7	250.3	263.2	269.9	257.6	253.6	264.7				
October	276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5	265.8				
November	286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	269.5	272.2	279.8	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	263.1	266.9	270.7				
December	291.2	278.3	286.0	273.2	271.7	271.8	282.0	265.7	256.8	275.2	279.1	269.0	269.7	275.6				
<b>1977</b>																		
January	286.4	277.4	282.6	277.9	272.5	275.4	280.8	273.5	259.6	276.7	283.2	279.2	270.8	269.4				
February	285.5	277.2	283.9	282.7	274.4	277.9	282.2	270.6	253.2	278.4	284.8	272.1	276.6	272.2				
March	308.4	284.7	285.9	281.3	277.8	285.9	288.7	265.8	256.7	288.7	283.2	276.5	276.8	275.8				
April††	290.5	283.9	286.4	279.3	279.7	279.8	288.1	270.8	260.0	282.8	287.1	276.9	277.9	280.0				

\* England and Wales only.  
† Except sea transport and postal services.  
‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.  
§ Because of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for February 1974. The figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".  
¶ Provisional.  
\*\* Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".  
†† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	Standard Industrial Classification 1968				
									unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>													
<b>1972</b>													
May	131.8	133.4	129.1	134.1	131.1	129.4	137.8	129.5	134.1	131.8	131.2	131.6	130.5
June	135.3	133.2	136.3	137.7	134.3	133.7	137.1	134.3	138.7	134.5	132.9	134.6	132.1
July	134.4	131.4	135.3	139.0									



## EARNINGS

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

Industry group SIC (1968)	GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100											
	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	January 1977	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	January 1977
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>												
	£											
Timeworkers	315.7	327.0	399.5	403.2	452.0	76.72	345.2	370.7	437.3	448.7	475.4	156.3
Skilled	341.9	356.9	438.7	452.6	498.3	69.44	356.5	391.9	455.3	480.4	483.0	129.8
Semi-skilled	360.4	391.4	404.1	479.0	466.5	62.10	393.9	405.6	464.2	505.2	508.8	125.3
Labourers	337.7	351.7	423.7	436.5	483.5	73.33	367.7	395.7	462.9	479.7	500.7	144.8
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	313.1	370.0	381.9	420.2	411.1	75.52	340.1	380.6	416.1	428.1	432.8	166.1
Semi-skilled	326.5	386.2	409.2	452.1	444.7	67.27	367.9	410.1	459.6	476.2	475.9	138.0
Labourers	307.5	365.0	375.2	401.2	426.4	66.97	341.8	389.8	425.5	441.3	457.4	131.3
All payment-by-result workers	315.7	373.4	388.3	426.4	419.7	72.65	344.4	386.0	425.5	438.8	441.7	155.5
All skilled workers	311.1	357.2	384.1	416.1	419.5	76.00	335.2	374.1	416.3	430.2	434.0	162.2
All semi-skilled workers	336.3	383.0	425.1	461.1	471.5	68.36	360.2	402.3	454.8	476.1	469.8	133.7
All labourers	330.1	382.3	392.9	432.9	448.8	65.55	368.0	408.1	450.8	474.1	487.6	129.6
All workers covered	318.9	365.8	395.4	428.8	434.3	72.94	346.1	386.3	432.0	448.5	448.8	150.9
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>												
Timeworkers	313.9	328.3	379.7	414.6	425.6	72.14	369.9	394.2	449.9	484.1	494.0	164.1
General workers	305.3	312.2	371.6	404.4	416.2	78.32	342.8	360.3	416.7	449.1	455.8	171.6
Craftsmen	312.3	324.7	379.1	413.2	424.7	73.82	364.7	387.2	443.8	477.7	486.7	166.1
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	296.2	302.6	352.6	395.1	411.9	73.25	303.0	326.8	371.4	402.8	415.0	159.2
Craftsmen	285.8	300.7	333.1	372.9	387.0	77.34	288.1	317.2	361.2	390.5	399.7	170.8
All payment-by-result workers	294.0	302.9	346.7	388.5	404.6	73.94	299.0	324.4	366.4	397.4	408.8	161.1
All general workers	307.1	320.0	370.8	406.3	418.0	72.29	345.6	368.8	421.2	453.9	463.8	163.5
All craftsmen	297.6	305.6	361.3	393.9	405.6	78.25	322.4	341.0	393.9	424.9	431.4	171.6
All workers covered	305.3	316.9	369.5	404.1	415.9	73.84	340.1	362.1	415.0	447.2	456.3	165.6
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>												
	£											
Timeworkers	294.9		339.8		66.22	333.2		381.6				148.5
Skilled	310.2		371.7		64.24	359.8		416.1				142.0
Semi-skilled	311.6		372.6		52.17	360.0		423.3				115.7
Labourers	305.2		359.1		64.22	349.1		402.8				143.0
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	287.9		330.7		66.37	318.2		368.7				157.4
Semi-skilled	273.7		319.0		59.34	307.1		356.0				141.8
Labourers	304.0		352.5		52.42	348.9		406.9				120.2
All payment-by-result workers	281.7		326.6		62.60	314.0		364.7				148.8
All skilled workers	291.3		335.2		66.28	324.3		373.3				152.1
All semi-skilled workers	291.6		345.3		62.10	330.6		382.6				141.9
All labourers	309.8		368.0		52.23	357.7		420.3				116.8
All workers covered	293.5		343.3		63.55	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.

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

Table 130

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

Separate indices for men, women and juveniles are no longer published, but for a limited period these series will be available on

request. Users wishing to receive these figures are asked to write to the Statistics Division (Stats C4), Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1PJ, indicating the purposes for which they are needed and for how long they will be required.

## EARNINGS

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

TABLE 129 (new version)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average§
<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.6	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
1977	110.9	111.0	113.3	113.0†									
<b>OLD SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered:</b>													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	—*	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	141.7	142.5	134.0*
1973	143.1	144.4	145.9	148.3	149.5	152.8	153.4	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.8	160.9	152.1
1974	(154.0)†	(156.8)†	166.6	165.2	174.9	177.5	181.0	185.9	188.5	191.6	199.0	207.9	(179.1)†
1975	205.8	210.1	213.0	216.1	221.0	223.3	230.9	233.9	237.1	239.3	241.1	248.1	226.6
1976	248.3	250.0	254.4	255.0	259.6	261.2	263.1	267.2	266.1	269.0	272.2	277.1	261.9
1977	278.1	278.7	283.8	282.8†									
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>													
1967	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	80.0	80.3	81.5	81.6	82.6	83.3	84.0	83.9	81.1
1968	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.5	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7	87.8
1969	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6	94.9
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	109.7	111.2	112.7	113.7	107.0
1971	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	118.1	118.0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.6	123.6	118.9
1972	125.4	—*	128.2	130.1	131.2	132.9	133.9	135.1	138.2	139.7	140.7	141.0	134.2*
1973	142.1	143.7	145.5	147.7	148.9	152.0	152.3	153.3	155.3	157.3	158.6	161.4	151.5
1974	(152.0)†	(155.1)†	165.2	163.1	173.9	176.7	180.0	184.2	187.5	190.6	197.7	204.0	(177.5)†
1975	203.8	207.6	210.9	213.0	217.7	220.1	228.5	231.1	233.2	236.9	238.8	246.1	223.9
1976	246.2	248.1	252.8	254.5	259.7	261.6	262.2	265.5	265.6	268.4	269.4	276.3	260.8
1977	276.5	277.4	281.8	282.5†									
<b>PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS</b>													
<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4†									
<b>OLD SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered:</b>													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—*	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—*	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.5
1974	(7.7)†	(8.6)†	14.2	11.3	17.1	16.2	18.0	20.6	21.0	21.4	25.3	29.2	17.8
1975	(27)†	(28)†	27.9	30.8	26.3	25.8	27.6	25.8	25.8	24.9	21.2	19.3	26.6
1976	20.6	19.0	19.4	18.0	17.5	17.0	13.9	14.2	12.2	12.4	12.9	11.7	15.6
1977	12.0	11.5	11.6	10.9†									
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>													
1967	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.3	4.8	5.9	7.3	6.8	3.6
1968	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.8	9.0	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.6	9.3	8.2
1969	8.2	7.1	7.7	9.4	6.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.3	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.1
1970	8.9	10.7	11.4	10.9	12.5	12.8	13.4	14.6	13.6	14.3	14.9	14.1	12.7



### WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

1968 Standard Industrial Classification	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, printing and goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc
			IV and V	VI-XII						
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>										
1972	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100
1973	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113
1974	149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133	138
1975	186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171	171
1976	232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1975	177	201	170	141	165	161	158	167	166	165
April	180	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166	167
May	180	201	178	176	185	182	179	167	168	167
June										
July	192	192	178	182	185	182	179	167	174	170
August	192	192	181	182	186	182	181	167	174	172
September	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	178	178
October	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	180	178
November	192	193	192	182	204	191	181	172	187	179
December	199	193	193	182	204	193	184	174	190	182
1976	230	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197
January	232	194	199	184	214	195	191	202	193	198
February	232	214	199	184	214	195	191	214	197	198
March										
April	232	215	202	184	215	195	191	214	203	198
May	232	215	202	195	215	217	191	214	203	198
June	232	215	213	208	215	219	191	214	204	198
July	232	215	213	208	215	220	210	214	205	198
August	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	205	199
September	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
October	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
November	232	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
December	233	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977	246	215	220	209	217	222	216	227	210	211
January	247	225	222	209	217	222	216	228	210	211
February	247	225	222	209	217	222	216	232	213	211
March										
April	247	226	224	209	217	222	216	232	215	212
May	247	226	224	213	218	231	216	232	216	212
<b>Normal weekly hours†</b>										
1972	(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(40.0)
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1976	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1977	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1977	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>										
1972	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100
1973	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113
1974	150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133	138
1975	187	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	171	171
1976	233	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1975	179	201	170	141	165	161	158	167	166	165
April	181	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166	167
May	181	201	178	176	185	182	179	167	168	167
June										
July	194	192	178	182	185	182	179	167	174	170
August	194	192	182	182	186	182	181	167	174	172
September	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	179	178
October	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	180	178
November	194	193	192	182	204	191	181	172	187	179
December	200	193	194	182	204	193	184	174	191	182
1976	231	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197
January	233	194	200	184	214	195	191	202	194	198
February	233	214	200	184	214	195	191	214	197	198
March										
April	233	215	203	184	215	195	191	214	203	198
May	233	215	203	195	215	217	191	214	203	198
June	233	215	214	208	215	219	191	214	205	198
July	233	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	206	199
August	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	214	206	199
September	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
October	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
November	233	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
December	235	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977	248	215	221	209	217	222	216	227	211	211
January	249	225	223	209	217	222	216	228	211	211
February	249	225	223	209	217	222	216	232	214	211
March										
April	249	226	224	209	217	222	216	232	216	212
May	249	226	224	213	218	231	216	232	216	212

Notes: (1) The indices are based on minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours laid down in national collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers in representative industries and services. Minimum entitlements mean basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be together with any general supplement payable under the agreement or order.

### WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries*	All industries and services*
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1972	98	99	109	102	97	101	97	101.5	101.3
1973	105	109	139	111	107	114	105	114.6	115.2
1974	126	130	162	135	131	138	128	134.3	138.0
1975	160	158	215	170	169	181	163	174.4	178.7
1976	198	183	247	199	199	217	212	209.0	213.2
1975	155	157	199	173	164	173	149	162.6	169.1
April	155	158	199	173	164	176	149	174.3	175.4
May	161	161	228	173	166	176	161	178.7	181.5
June									
July	162	161	228	173	173	183	165	179.6	183.7
August	165	161	228	173	175	184	165	180.6	184.4
September	165	162	228	173	175	184	165	181.4	184.9
October	168	162	228	173	176	189	177	182.1	186.3
November	173	162	228	173	177	198	180	193.7	194.4
December	173	163	228	176	178	199	190	194.4	197.0
1976	174	164	229	187	185	200	198	197.7	200.9
January	180	164	229	187	193	202	204	203.1	205.1
February	180	164	229	201	196	202	204	203.8	206.7
March									
April	204	169	229	201	200	203	211	206.8	208.8
May	204	169	229	201	200	209	211	209.1	210.5
June	204	176	260	201	200	209	211	211.2	215.3
July	205	199	260	201	202	227	214	212.3	217.7
August	205	199	260	201	202	227	214	212.5	217.8
September	205	199	260	201	202	227	214	212.7	217.9
October	205	199	260	201	202	231	214	212.7	218.2
November	205	199	260	201	203	235	218	213.3	219.4
December	205	199	260	202	203	235	221	213.3	220.2
1977	205	199	260	209	206	235	227	215.4	222.5
January	205	199	260	209	210	237	230	215.6	223.5
February	205	199	260	215	210	237	230	215.9	223.9
March									
April	209	200	260	215	213	237	230	216.7	224.6
May	209	200	260	215	213	240	230	217.7	225.4
<b>Normal weekly hours†</b>									
1972	(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(41.3)	(40.0)	(40.2)
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.	



**RETAIL PRICES**  
United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for direct consumption
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
Weights	1968 1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
	1969 1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
	1970 1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
	1971 1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
	1972 1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
	1973 1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
Weights	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
	1975 1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
	1976 1,000	228	35.9-42.0	186.0-196.1	35.9-41.4	56.9-66.5	92.8-107.9	45.3-50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-964.1
	1977 1,000	247	46.2§	200.8§	38.4§	61.9§	100.3§	52.9§	47.6§	753	953.8§
<b>Monthly averages</b>											
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	155.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
1973	179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7
1974	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1
1968	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
1974	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
<b>Monthly averages</b>											
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5
1974	116.9	114.4	106.5	116.3	123.9	133.4	129.5	96.4	111.1	117.7	117.4
1975	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
February 18	121.9	121.3	108.9	124.2	131.7	150.8	143.0	98.8	114.2	122.1	122.5
March 18	124.3	126.0	114.9	128.7	133.1	153.7	145.3	108.9	116.9	123.8	124.8
April 15	129.1	130.7	124.8	132.2	137.7	156.3	148.7	113.8	119.2	128.7	129.4
May 13	134.5	132.7	129.4	133.8	139.3	158.4	150.6	115.3	120.2	135.0	134.8
June 17	137.1	135.9	140.3	135.2	141.0	160.0	152.2	116.7	121.2	137.5	137.1
July 15	138.5	136.3	140.2	135.7	143.0	160.6	153.4	115.9	121.4	139.2	138.5
August 12	139.3	136.3	131.7	137.5	143.5	160.3	153.4	121.8	122.5	140.3	139.7
September 16	140.5	137.3	133.8	138.3	144.6	160.0	153.7	123.0	122.6	141.5	140.9
October 14	142.5	138.4	137.9	138.9	147.2	158.8	154.1	123.1	124.7	143.8	142.8
November 11	144.2	141.6	140.1	142.4	148.9	158.5	154.6	133.1	126.5	145.0	144.5
December 9	146.0	144.2	148.9	143.9	149.8	160.4	156.1	134.6	128.2	146.6	146.1
1976	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
February 17	149.8	152.1	173.5	148.2	153.9	164.5	160.2	137.5	134.1	149.1	149.0
March 16	150.6	153.8	181.2	148.6	154.3	165.0	160.6	138.0	134.4	149.8	149.5
April 13	153.5	156.7	189.9	150.4	157.4	166.6	162.8	139.6	135.5	152.7	152.2
May 18	155.2	157.1	184.8	151.9	157.9	167.6	163.6	141.3	137.9	154.7	154.2
June 15	156.0	156.7	174.3	153.5	157.8	168.4	164.1	144.7	139.7	155.9	155.4
July 13	156.3	153.4	149.0	154.8	160.3	169.6	165.8	145.6	140.6	157.2	156.8
August 17	158.5	158.4	163.6	157.8	162.0	173.5	168.8	148.7	143.2	158.6	158.5
September 14	160.6	164.4	178.6	161.9	163.8	175.5	170.7	157.2	146.5	159.5	160.0
October 12	163.5	169.3	184.0	166.8	171.1	179.1	175.8	160.9	152.1	161.8	162.8
November 16	165.8	172.7	192.8	169.1	172.6	182.2	178.3	160.2	157.4	163.8	164.8
December 14	168.0	176.1	202.1	171.4	174.4	184.8	180.5	161.8	160.5	165.6	166.8
1977	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
February 15	174.1	184.5	216.8	178.5	179.8	192.7	187.5	169.1	167.3	171.1	172.5
March 15	175.8	186.5	215.7	181.0	185.1	197.8	192.7	168.9	167.9	172.6	174.3
April 19	180.3	189.6	223.9	183.2	189.7	200.6	196.2	168.9	169.7	177.6	178.7
May 17	181.7	189.9	213.7	185.4	191.8	205.0	199.6	169.9	170.9	179.3	180.5

\* See footnote on page 638.  
 † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of the Gazette.  
 ‡ These are: coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.  
 § Provisional.  
 || The number of quotations used in compiling the indices for these months was less than normal because of industrial action by some employees of the Department of Employment Group.

**RETAIL PRICES**  
general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Weights	
											1968	1974
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>												
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	1968
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	1969
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	1970
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	1971
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	1972
92	66	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	1973
89	73	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	1974
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	1974
<b>Monthly averages</b>												
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	1968	1968
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0	1969	1969
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5	1970	1970
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0	1971	1971
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3	1972	1972
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0	1973	1973
215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3	1974	1974
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	1968	1968
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5	1969	1969
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4	1970	1970
160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	153.1	1971	1971
179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	172.9	1972	1972
190.2	163.3	141.6	203.8	178.3	144.2	146.8	159.4	169.8	189.6	190.2	1973	1973
198.9	166.0	142.2	225.1	188.6	158.3	166.6	175.0	182.2	212.			



**RETAIL PRICES**  
**United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households**

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

	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102.2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104.3	103.1	103.5	102.5	103.3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105.3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111.4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111.4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119.4	118.0	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0				178.9				176.8			

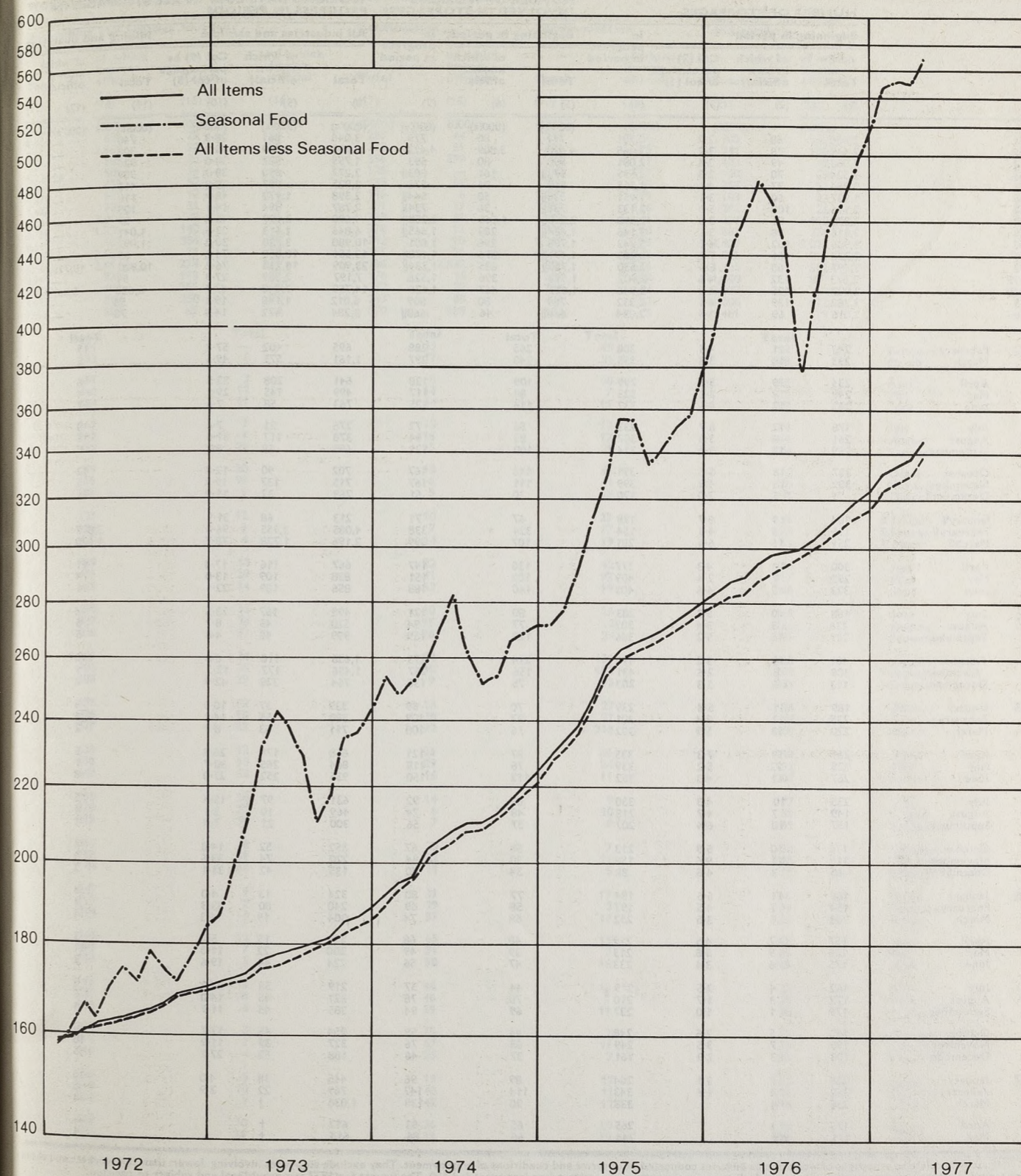
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	121.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
1974	212.0	230.9	184.7	166.1	210.9	170.3	182.2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3

**Index of retail prices**

January 1962 = 100

Log scale





**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \***  
**United Kingdom: stoppages of work**

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES‡			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§				
	Beginning in period			In progress in period	Beginning in period†		In progress in period	All industries and services				Mining and quarrying
	Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)		Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	(000's) 771	(000's) 80	(000's) 3,046	861	28.3	740	—	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	
1973†	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	
1974††	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,332	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	
1976	2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	46	668	3,284	472	14.4	78	
				<b>Total</b>							<b>Total</b>	
1973	February	243	11	4.5	265	288	695	402	57.8	19	19	
	March	293	10	3.8	355	297	1,161	575	49.5	5	5	
	April	234	9	3.8	299	109	641	208	32.5	6	6	
	May	249	8	3.2	323	88	499	145	29.1	4	4	
	June	262	12	4.6	332	114	763	58	7.6	7	7	
	July	178	12	6.7	233	56	276	21	7.6	3	3	
	August	261	8	3.0	307	94	378	117	31.0	16	16	
	September	239	13	5.4	314	100	699	68	9.7	9	9	
	October	327	18	5.5	391	146	702	90	12.8	12	12	
	November	309	15	4.9	399	111	715	137	19.2	5	5	
	December†	71	5	7.0	120	30	269	32	11.9	..	..	
1974	January††	104	9	8.7	128	67	213	68	31.9	..	..	
	February††	116	5	4.3	154	324	4,085	3,955	96.8	3,897	3,897	
	March††	251	16	6.4	281	107	2,196	1,728	78.7	..	..	
	April	300	13	4.3	377	130	667	116	17.4	11	11	
	May	292	7	2.4	409	102	838	109	13.0	4	4	
	June	323	15	4.6	403	160	856	189	22.1	11	11	
	July	188	10	5.3	283	80	499	167	33.5	4	4	
	August	236	8	3.4	303	77	520	45	8.7	5	5	
	September	289	15	5.2	366	129	999	48	4.8	5	5	
	October	401	13	3.2	490	214	1,656	110	6.6	10	10	
	November	309	8	2.6	431	156	1,456	177	12.2	9	9	
	December	113	6	5.3	203	75	764	328	42.9	2	2	
1975	January	189	11	5.8	239	70	339	37	10.9	6	6	
	February	235	22	9.4	301	109	388	55	14.2	4	4	
	March	220	13	5.9	302	76	711	63	8.9	2	2	
	April	261	19	7.3	335	87	668	179	26.8	7	7	
	May	229	12	5.2	339	76	864	265	30.7	8	8	
	June	257	11	4.3	352	112	935	252	27.0	8	8	
	July	235	10	4.3	330	63	631	97	15.4	5	5	
	August	149	7	4.7	218	48	469	10	2.1	4	4	
	September	157	10	6.4	207	37	300	21	7.0	4	4	
	October	170	10	5.9	213	58	352	52	14.8	4	4	
	November	115	11	9.6	158	30	220	74	33.6	3	3	
	December	65	3	4.6	88	34	135	42	31.1	2	2	
1976	January	166	11	6.6	184	77	324	13	4.0	4	4	
	February	154	7	4.5	197	58	240	80	33.3	4	4	
	March	203	6	3.0	252	68	304	19	6.3	4	4	
	April	157	7	4.5	219	48	298	15	5.0	3	3	
	May	156	9	5.8	213	39	200	22	11.0	11	11	
	June	175	6	3.4	233	47	224	44	19.6	3	3	
	July	162	4	2.5	219	44	219	53	24.2	5	5	
	August	172	3	1.7	210	70	321	45	14.0	6	6	
	September	179	1	1.0	237	69	385	45	11.7	4	4	
	October	190	5	2.6	248	44	254	45	17.7	10	10	
	November	199	7	3.5	249	65	327	39	11.9	18	18	
	December	103	3	2.9	161	37	188	52	27.7	5	5	
1977	January	228	7	3.1	264	89	445	18	4.0	15	15	
	February	258	4	1.6	343	114	769	22	2.9	8	8	
	March	255	†	†	338	90	1,036	†	†	4	4	
	April	175	†	†	265	83	612	†	†	—	—	
	May	171	†	†	244	66	614	†	†	1	1	

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1977 are provisional and subject to revision.  
 † Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.  
 ‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.  
 § Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.  
 ¶ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.  
 †† Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10–March 8 1974, are not available for December 1973–March 1974.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***  
**stoppages of work: United Kingdom**

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1961	(000's) 1,464	(000's) 624	(000's) 22	(000's) 14	(000's) 285	(000's) 44	(000's) 230	(000's) 36	(000's) 305	(000's) 143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	72	117	7	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	1,422	205	31	10	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1967	3,363	163	40	6	201	17	823	136	202	26
1968	4,540	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
1970	6,035	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	6,636	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
1973†	5,837	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794
1974††	3,932	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	172
1975	1,977	209	65	4	570	185	132	5	461	71
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>	
1973	291	—	8	—	23	—	49	—	312	—
	592	3	12	7	17	6	31	7	508	7
	481	4	11	7	8	11	83	11	21	35
	440	12	11	16	14	11	74	11	21	35
	684	167	282	458	167	458	12	174	12	174
	167	282	458	167	282	458	12	174	12	174
	499	98	1	20	13	6	46	41	112	109
	456	98	1	20	13	6	46	41	109	109
	189	1	1	20	13	6	46	41	109	109
	131	12	3	10	7	7	27	17	33	26
	136	3	4	7	14	19	26	19	53	53
	437	18	455	512	439	455	22	41	42	217
	439	18	455	512	439	455	22	41	42	217
	275	15	327	820	275	327	10	15	26	13
	327	15	327	820	327	820	10	15	26	13
	820	37	1,103	903	300	36	151	183	323	305
	1,103	36	903	300	36	151	183	323	305	331
	300									



## OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134

(1970 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975†	1976†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
1a Output	92.5	96.3	98.2	100.0	101.5	104.5	110.4	109.4	107.2	108.1
1b Employment	100.9	100.4	100.4	100.0	98.3	99.0	101.0	101.3	(100.7)	(99.9)
1c Output per person employed	91.6	95.9	97.8	100.0	103.3	105.6	109.3	108.0	(106.5)	(108.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
1d Total domestic incomes	86.6	89.5	92.8	100.0	110.3	121.5	132.2	153.0	197.4	225.2
1e Wages and salaries	85.6	87.6	91.3	100.0	108.7	117.9	128.2	155.1	204.5	227.3
1f Labour costs	84.5	86.8	91.1	100.0	108.1	117.1	127.1	154.4	205.1	232.0
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
2a Output	91.7	97.2	99.8	100.0	100.5	102.6	110.3	106.4	101.3	102.2
2b Employment	102.8	101.4	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	95.8	94.4	(92.3)	(89.9)
2c Output per person employed	89.2	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.7	108.5	115.1	111.3	(109.8)	(113.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
2d Wages and salaries	85.7	85.4	90.2	100.0	107.2	113.8	124.2	152.1	200.1	
2e Labour costs	84.8	84.6	89.7	100.0	107.3	114.5	124.6	153.8	204.7	
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
3a Output	89.8	96.0	99.6	100.0	99.7	102.3	110.9	108.1	101.7	103.3
3b Employment	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	94.2	94.4	(90.3)	(87.8)
3c Output per person employed	90.0	97.0	99.3	100.0	103.0	109.2	117.7	114.5	(112.6)	(117.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
3d Wages and salaries**	82.9	83.1	88.4	100.0	108.5	112.7	123.1	149.0	197.6	
3e Labour costs	82.2	82.3	87.8	100.0	109.1	113.8	124.4	151.8	203.3	
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
4a Output	114.5	111.2	104.0	100.0	100.0	84.1	92.6	78.8	86.0	89.2
4b Employment	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.8	92.7	88.4	85.3	(85.8)	(84.3)
4c Output per person employed	86.7	94.6	97.7	100.0	103.3	90.7	104.8	92.4	(100.2)	(105.8)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
4d Wages and salaries	92.3	89.2	92.8	100.0	101.0	139.3	126.3	187.0	251.3	
4e Labour costs	91.5	89.3	92.8	100.0	100.7	144.7	133.7	202.3	272.8	
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
5a Output	92.0	98.0	100.3	100.0	91.3	91.4	100.0	91.7	78.6	85.2
5b Employment	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.4	87.4	87.3	85.9	(84.2)	(80.6)
5c Output per person employed	91.4	99.3	101.0	100.0	96.7	104.6	114.5	106.8	(93.3)	(105.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
5d Wages and salaries	78.0	76.7	84.2	100.0	112.3	116.9	124.9	158.4	243.8	
5e Labour costs	77.2	76.0	84.0	100.0	112.7	117.4	126.1	169.9	252.5	
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
6a Output	87.5	91.2	97.1	100.0	100.8	100.4	111.3	109.8	106.0	103.6
6b Employment	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	92.6	94.2	(90.4)	(86.9)
6c Output per person employed	88.5	93.4	98.0	100.0	104.2	109.0	120.2	116.6	(117.3)	(119.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
6d Wages and salaries	84.1	85.6	89.3	100.0	106.7	108.7	116.1	141.8	184.4	
6e Labour costs	83.2	84.6	88.9	100.0	107.3	110.0	117.7	145.0	191.1	
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
7a Output	94.5	102.9	106.9	100.0	100.2	104.0	107.6	103.0	96.7	96.8
7b Employment	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.5	93.9	95.0	94.5	(90.6)	(88.2)
7c Output per person employed	96.6	106.1	107.7	100.0	102.8	110.8	113.3	109.0	(106.7)	(109.8)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
7d Wages and salaries	78.1	78.6	83.6	100.0	108.4	116.7	135.3	163.2	207.4	
7e Labour costs	77.6	78.0	83.2	100.0	108.7	117.9	136.3	165.6	212.8	
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
8a Output	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8	97.2
8b Employment	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	87.9	85.8	(78.5)	(77.0)
8c Output per person employed	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.6	116.1	123.5	115.6	(119.5)	(126.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
8d Wages and salaries	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.8	108.8	121.1	156.4	192.7	
8e Labour costs	91.2	86.2	93.2	100.0	105.2	109.3	121.9	159.1	196.8	
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
9a Output	86.0	91.5	96.0	100.0	103.9	111.4	118.1	118.7	120.6	123.9
9b Employment	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.0	91.1	88.4	88.7	(89.9)	(87.8)
9c Output per person employed	77.2	84.6	92.4	100.0	108.2	122.3	133.6	133.8	(134.1)	(141.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
9d Wages and salaries	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	112.8	115.8	137.2	181.6	
9e Labour costs	96.7	93.4	94.1	100.0	108.7	113.0	116.7	139.2	185.6	

\* 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 636 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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

## OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

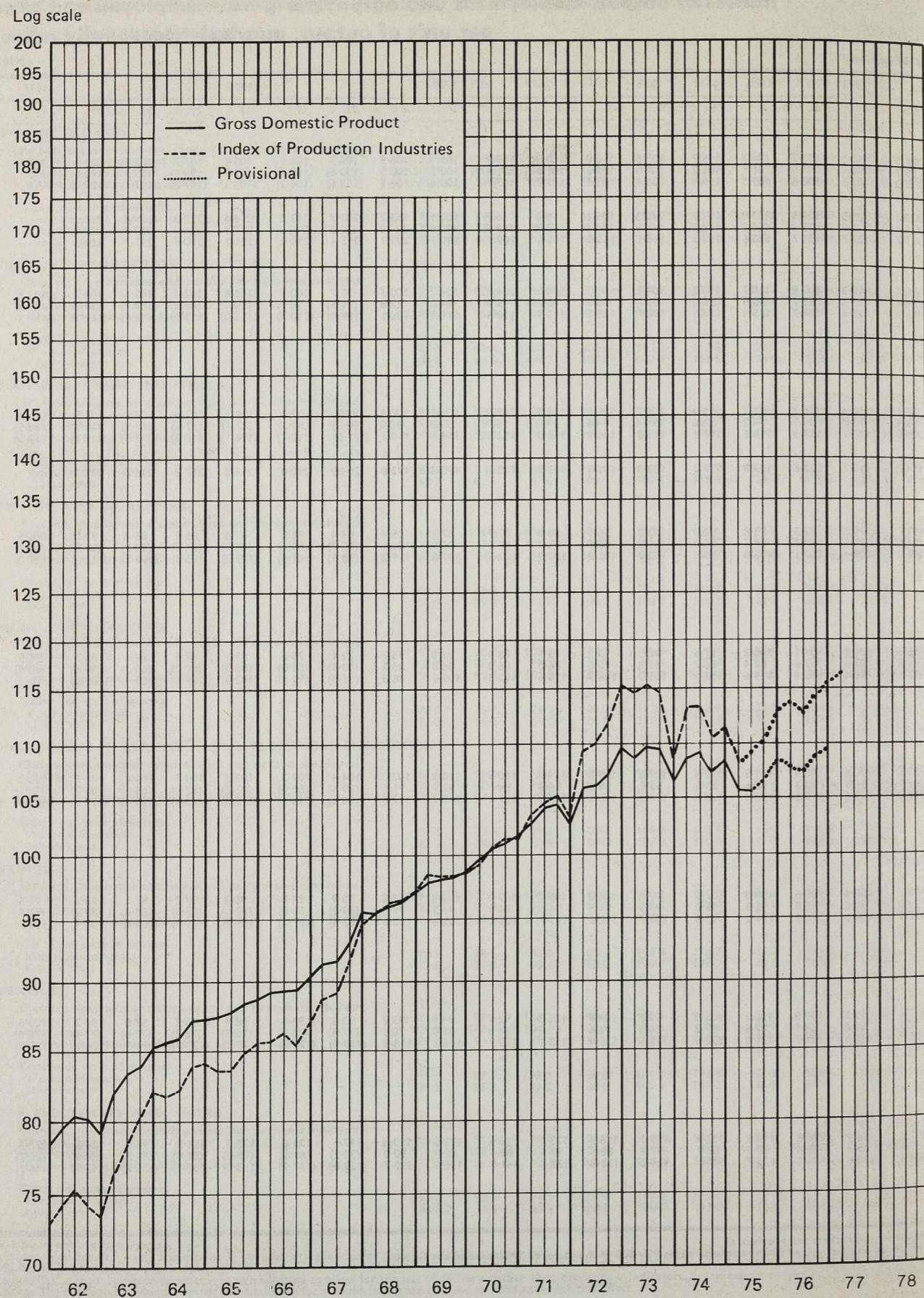
TABLE 134 (continued)

(1970 = 100)

1972		1973				1974				1975				1976				1977	
3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†	
105.1	106.9	110.5	109.7	110.7	110.7	107.5	110.0	110.9	109.2	109.4	106.9	106.2	106.5	108.1	107.7	107.6	109.0	109.5	1a
99.0	99.7	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.0	101.3	101.6	101.4	100.9	100.8	(100.6)	(100.3)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(100.0)		1b
106.2	107.2	109.5	108.6	109.5	109.4	106.4	108.6	109.2	107.7	108.4	106.1	(105.6)	(106.2)	(108.2)	(107.8)	(107.7)	(109.0)		1c
122.7	125.3	129.2	128.8	133.0	137.7	141.3	145.1	158.3	166.7	180.1	193.2	203.9	213.0	214.6	222.0	229.4	234.8		1d
118.3	120.4	122.9	125.3	130.2	134.5	146.9	146.8	157.0	169.5	190.1	200.0	212.5	215.6	217.7	226.0	232.7	233.0		1e
117.3	119.7	122.7	123.7	128.6	133.3	146.1	145.6	156.6	169.4	189.3	200.9	213.4	216.9	221.1	230.8	237.7	238.5		1f
103.8	106.0	110.3	109.8	110.7	110.2	104.2	108.2	108.2	104.9	104.7	100.3	99.7	100.4	101.8	102.4	101.5	103.2	104.2	2a
94.5	94.7	95.4	95.7	95.9	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.0	94.0	92.8	(91.5)	(90.7)	(90.1)	(89.9)	(89.9)	(89.7)	(89.9)	2b
109.8	111.9	115.6	114.7	115.4	114.8	108.8	113.1	113.1	110.4	111.4	108.1	(109.0)	(110.7)	(113.0)	(113.9)	(112.9)	(115.1)	(115.9)	2c
103.0	106.5	110.4	110.4	111.7	111.2	106.7	110.1	109.7	105.9	106.1	100.5	99.7	100.4	101.8	103.6	103.5	104.5	105.3	3a
93.6	93.4	93.8	94.1	94.2	94.6	94.4	94.6	94.6	93.9	92.6	90.8	(89.3)	(88.3)	(87.7)	(87.6)	(87.9)	(88.1)	(88.5)	3b
110.0	114.0	117.7	117.3	118.6	117.5	113.0	116.4	116.0	112.8	114.6	110.7	(111.6)	(113.7)	(116.1)	(118.3)	(117.7)	(118.6)	(119.0)	3c
114.2	114.9	115.7	120.8	123.8	129.0	133.0	141.5	152.9	168.9	178.8	193.8	204.9	210.0	214.2	217.8	224.7	227.7		3d
96.0	97.1	99.0	95.5	93.8	82.0	53.3	86.1	88.0	87.7	87.3	85.4	84.4	86.8	87.6	88.9	86.4	94.0	101.5	4a
92.0	91.4	90.5	89.2	87.7	86.0	85.0	85.1	85.4	85.6	85.9	86.1	(85.7)	(85.4)	(84.9)	(84.2)	(84.1)	(83.9)	(83.9)	4b
104.3	106.2	109.4	107.1	107.0	95.3	62.7	101.2	103.0	102.5	101.6	99.2	(98.5)	(101.6)	(103.2)	(105.6)	(102.7)	(112.0)	(121.0)	4c
93.2	98.2	101.0	101.1	100.2	97.8	90.3	93.2	95.1	88.3	91.0	75.7	72.1	75.5	83.2	87.8	84.6	85.3	85.5	5a
86.8	86.8	87.5	87.6	87.4															



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



**DEFINITIONS**

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

- WORKING POPULATION**  
All employed and registered unemployed persons.
- HM FORCES**  
Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.
- EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE**  
Working population less the registered unemployed.
- TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT**  
Employed labour force less HM Forces.
- EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**  
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
- TOTAL EMPLOYEES**  
Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this Gazette).
- UNEMPLOYED**  
Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or careers service office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).
- UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS**  
Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.
- UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS**  
Unemployed young people under 20, including school-leavers, but excluding adult students.
- ADULT STUDENTS**  
Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education. These people are not included in the unemployed.
- UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE**  
The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.
- TEMPORARILY STOPPED**  
Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.
- VACANCY**  
A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.
- SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**  
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.
- MEN**  
Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
- WOMEN**  
Females aged 18 years and over.
- ADULTS**  
Men and women.
- BOYS**  
Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
- GIRLS**  
Females under 18 years of age.
- YOUNG PERSONS**  
Boys and girls.
- YOUTHS**  
Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
- OPERATIVES**  
Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
- MANUAL WORKERS**  
Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
- PART-TIME WORKERS**  
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
- NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS**  
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.
- WEEKLY HOURS WORKED**  
Actual hours worked during the week.
- OVERTIME**  
Work outside normal hours.
- SHORT-TIME WORKING**  
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
- STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**  
Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.



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