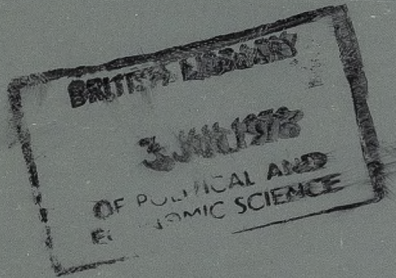




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June 1978

The effects of employment protection laws in manufacturing industry

Young people leaving school

Age qualifications for entry to occupations

Statistics on long term unemployment

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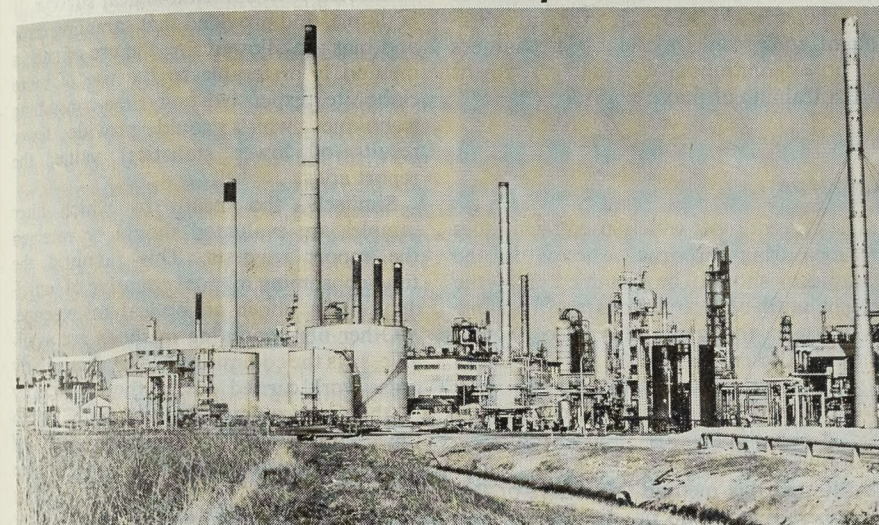
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News and Notes

Canvey report says residents have no need to worry

Risks can be substantially reduced



Canvey Island: No shut-down required

Picture: Basildon Evening Echo

The two-year investigation by a team of 30 specialists into the potential risks to the public from serious accidents which may occur at existing and proposed industrial installations in the area of Canvey Island and Thurrock in Essex has produced no reasons for fear or worry among people living in the area. The general conclusion of the report of investigation—probably the first of its kind to be mounted anywhere in the world—is that the most likely outcome is that nothing should happen in these installations which would hurt anyone outside them.

But the report adds that steps can and should be taken to reduce further the chances of major accidents in the installations. If all the recommendations made in the report are carried out, even though additional refineries were authorised, the risk from the industrial activities in the area would be substantially reduced, it declares.

Produced in two self-contained parts, the report consists first of a summary of the investigation, the main results and suggested action to ensure improvements, prepared by the Health and Safety Executive. The second part is the detailed technical report of the investigating team drawn mainly from the Safety and Reliability Directorate of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, who have developed special techniques of hazard evaluation.

Calculating the chances of being killed on Canvey

Numerical assessments of risk are made in the report and are expressed as chances a year of an individual being killed (individual risk) and more than 10 people at a time ("societal" risk) being killed. Different assessments of the individual risks for seven regions in the area are contained in an annexe. A further annexe examines the societal risk of a range of accidents at the existing and proposed installations.

In a complex series of analyses the report concludes that the chance of a person on Canvey and Stanford-le-Hope being killed as a consequence of a major accident at existing installations is on average about the same as the average risk shared by every person in the 25-34 age group in this country that in any one year they could die from natural causes. This level of risk, of about five chances in 10,000 a year, would be reduced by about two-thirds if all the improvements asked for in the report were adopted at existing and proposed plant.

The report acknowledges that its figures may be an overestimate of the chances of serious accidents occurring as it feels it proper in an investigation of this kind to err on the side of caution. It adds: "All of the accidents discussed in this report are theoretically conceivable, and some have occurred, although never anywhere in the world in such a way as to result in the large numbers of casualties judged to be possible by the investigating team."

Main points

- provided the recommended improvements are made to the existing plant, the Executive do not consider the situation to be such that any of the existing installations should now be required to shut down;
- proposed major developments in the area (for an extension to existing refining facilities for Mobil Oil Co Ltd and for new refineries for Occidental Refineries Ltd, and United Refineries Ltd), would further add to the risk, but the Executive says that changes can be made which would eliminate most of the additional risks from the proposals.
- while some incidents involving inter-actions are foreseeable, the analysis does not suggest there is a possibility of a "domino" effect with one incident progressively setting off a series of hazardous events;
- the eight knot speed limit should be strictly enforced in the Thames estuary by the Port of London Authority to prevent or minimise the effects of ships loaded with toxic or flammable substances being involved in a collision;
- for some emergencies an additional road from the east of the island could be beneficial, but in the majority of emergencies people might be better advised to stay indoors rather than attempt to leave.

News and Notes

Central reference scheme needed to improve asbestos monitoring, committee recommends

The second report of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos recommends the setting up of a central reference scheme to ensure more consistent results between laboratories which evaluate asbestos membrane filter samples.

Although the report is still under consideration by the Health and Safety Commission, it has instructed the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) to implement this recommendation as soon as possible. As a result, the Executive and the Asbestosis Research Council, which is funded by the asbestos industry have jointly placed a £20,000 a year contract with the Institute of Occupational Medicine (IOM), Edinburgh, to set up the central reference scheme.

Master laboratories

The scheme will be based upon a group of five "master" laboratories, the IOM, the HSE Occupational Medicine and Hygiene Laboratory and the laboratories of the three major asbestos companies in Britain. The scheme will have two main functions: to harmonise the counting between the "master" laboratories using the membrane filter method of asbestos dust sampling; ultimately to enable other laboratories which offer an asbestos-counting service to count standard samples and so compare themselves with the central reference counting level.

National norm

Commenting on the new scheme, Mr Bill Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, who is also chairing the Advisory Committee on Asbestos, said: "The Institute of Occupational Medicine will provide standard asbestos samples to be evaluated by the 'master' laboratories. Counting procedures will be harmonised and a national norm established for the evaluation of membrane filter samples.

"Once the scheme has been in satisfactory operation for some time other organisations, such as universities, government laboratories, and private companies using the membrane filter method which are offering an asbestos-counting service, will be able to check their counting standards against the established norm.

"It is intended that the introduction of the scheme will also result in standardisation of equipment, microscope techniques and fibre definitions as well as improvement in the training of microscopists."

Airborne

The current most widely-used techniques for measuring airborne asbestos in the workplace should be retained for the present until better methods are available and tested, the committee also recommended. Present techniques involve drawing a known volume of dust-laden air through a membrane filter and counting the retained asbestos fibres under a laboratory microscope.

Although this method falls short of the ideal there is as yet no practical alternative for assessing hygiene standards and work

connected with epidemiological surveys. It is simple, and provided that sampling error and bias are allowed for, the use of such a method is preferable to the use of more elaborate, expensive and time-consuming techniques which could provide fewer results of lower statistical value, the report adds.

Similarly, the means by which filter samples are evaluated should be retained the report suggests. This involved the time-consuming manual counting of individual fibres under an optical microscope.

Other fibre counting methods are available, says the committee, which particularly notes work carried out by the Laboratory of the Government Chemist (LGC), into the usefulness and time-saving aspects of semi-automatic equipment. The committee recommends the consolidation of this work and the encouragement of other automatic fibre counting methods.

Professional and Executive Recruitment soars into the black

Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER), the specialist public employment service, has announced that it is now showing a profit on its commercial trading account, with fees from employers using the service amounting to more than £3 million.

Income from fees is up by 40 per cent compared with a year ago due to a sizeable increase in the volume of business from employers. PER says that this position marks "the culmination of four years of steady financial improvement as the service has increased its market penetration and become more efficient in handling vacancies."

Widest

The service claims to have the widest range of selection consultancy techniques in the recruitment business and is the only organisation of its kind to offer the combination of a register of employed and unemployed people seeking jobs throughout the country and all the usual selection, interview and advertising facilities. It now

has an overseas section which last year handled commissions from 26 countries.

Special problems

Among the services provided by PER for people looking for jobs (to whom no charge is made) designed to help overcome special employment problems are half-day job hunting seminars; three-day self-presentation seminars; and two-week career development courses. PER also helps people to get higher level training and retraining in conjunction with the Manpower Services Commission's Training Opportunities Scheme. About 4,500 people benefited in this way last year.

In 1976 an independent survey carried out by the British Market Research Bureau showed that PER was responsible for 40 per cent of all placements made by recruitment organisations and in the £3,000-£5,000 salary range it received nearly 70 per cent of all commissions handled by commercial recruitment agencies. Taking into account the effects of inflation these jobs would now be in the £4,000-£6,000 range.

Trade Secretary asks for industrial democracy advice from firms

Speaking in London to city journalists on the changing climate of industrial democracy, Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, said that since the Government published its White Paper a new debate had started about the subject and about its proposals. Most of the serious comment had been sensible and positive. The dogmatic opponents to the idea that there can be a partnership between management and workers had, to a large extent, been isolated. The White Paper laid down the broad path on which the Government wanted to make progress. However, it left open a number of important issues for further consideration and consultation.

Therefore Mr Dell asked every organisation with a constructive contribution to make to the discussion to let him have their comments and suggestions.

In the meantime he wanted to make six comments about the debate.

First, he stressed the importance of the objective. He thought it fair to claim that most of the comment underlined increasing awareness of the need for a shared responsibility in British industry.

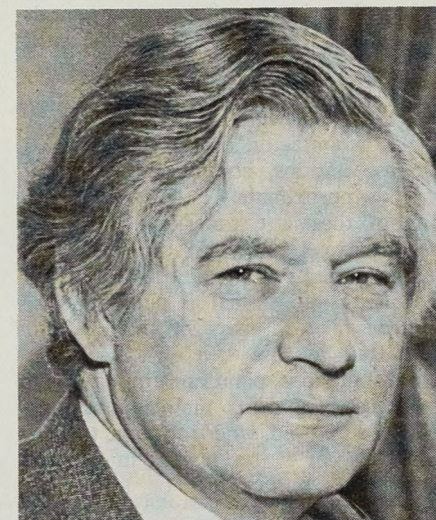
Second, he emphasised the strength of the Government's commitment. The very existence of the White Paper made that obvious. The prospect of early legislation indicated their intention to work within a timescale.

Flexibility

Third, flexibility. Some critics denied that flexibility was built into the policy. Mr Dell felt it should be obvious from the White Paper that more of the middle ground had been identified than seemed possible 18 months ago; and that the Government were not seeking to impose on industry a standard pattern of participation. They wanted employers and employees to tailor their arrangements to their own circumstances.

Voluntary

Fourth, the voluntary nature of the policy. This was not camouflage. It was the essence of the Government's approach—the main underlying principle in the White Paper. But there was a need for a statutory fallback to concentrate the minds of both workers and management about what they wanted to achieve.



Dell: opponents isolated

Fifth, the idea of two-tier boards. This would be a very significant formal development in UK company law. But for many companies it will be an evolutionary development not too far beyond their present committee arrangements. And it will be permissive not obligatory.

Selection

Sixth—and probably the most difficult detailed issue—the method of selection. It was clear that the rights of all workers must be protected—and in this context junior, middle and senior management all counted as workers.

Consultation

Mr Dell, concluded by saying he believed that the key to progress lay in a voluntary process of consultation about major strategic corporate decisions. In the past, lip service had been paid to the concept of participation but little progress had been made towards its attainment. Now the climate was changing. More senior managers were beginning to think seriously about the implications behind the phrase industrial democracy. All the lessons of the European experience indicated that employee directors were needed to complete the consultative process and make industrial democracy work for the benefit of British industry.

Job incentive schemes to be tightened up after review

The Manpower Services Commission is to streamline two of its financial incentives to labour mobility and abolish a third following a review of their operation. The most radical changes affect the Employment Transfer Scheme (ETS), with the payment of the rehousing grant being made in stages instead of a single payment and withdrawal of ETS assistance from people aged 19 or over taking up jobs within six months of completing a full-time higher education course.

New areas

The review revealed that about 70 per cent of those who use the scheme when they transfer to new areas would have moved without Government assistance, and that about 25 per cent of those who receive a rehousing grant return to their original area after a comparatively short time. The new provisions are aimed at confining ETS to people who would otherwise not be able to move, and at encouraging those workers who transfer to stay in their new areas.

From July 17, all applications to move under the scheme will have to be made before the applicant starts work in a new area.

The basic rate of the rehousing grant is £150. In future if an applicant is entitled to a higher rehousing grant above the basic amount, this extra will be paid in two stages, six months and a year after work begins. For example, an eligible transferred worker moving dependants from an assisted area into unfurnished accommodation three months after starting a new job will receive the basic £150 on moving, but will not get the additional two payments of £175 each until six months and twelve months respectively after starting work. The rehousing grant is to be renamed the transfer grant.

As it cannot be said that ETS operates in its prime role as an inducement to people to move for work purposes newly qualified students will be excluded from the scheme from January 1, 1979. Certain mature students will still be eligible, but in general the Commission feels that mobility is an accepted fact for students about to embark on a career.

continued on page 654

News and Notes

Asbestos contractors should be licensed by Health and Safety Executive

Firms undertaking work involving existing sprayed asbestos coatings or asbestos-based insulation should be licensed by the Health and Safety Executive. This was suggested by the Advisory Committee on Asbestos in its first report which is now being considered by the Health and Safety Commission. The Committee also recommended that future sprayed applications of asbestos or any product containing it should be banned, as well as the use of asbestos for any new thermal or acoustic insulation except in certain limited applications.

These are two of the report's main recommendations aimed at reducing the health risk to a group of workers which showed the highest incidence of asbestos-related disease in recent years. Other recommendations are

- That the licensing requirements should not apply to employers or self-employed who carry out such work on their own behalf in their own premises or to work involving casual contact with small quantities of asbestos-based insulation;
- the Health and Safety Executive should have the power to require any licensee to notify it in advance of jobs involving work with asbestos;
- that a Code of Practice should be issued providing practical guidance on the precautions for this type of work to help people comply with the Asbestos Regulations.

In a variety of schools, hospitals, houses and offices as well as factories around the country, says the report, pipes, boilers and other vessels are lagged with materials containing asbestos. In many cases new insulation work does not include products containing asbestos, and substitutes are coming into use for special applications. However the old asbestos-based materials will remain in existing buildings and vessels for many years. Similarly, applica-

tion of asbestos by spray has been said to be discontinued, yet in the past compounds have been widely applied to girders, walls and ceilings for purpose of fire resistance, acoustic insulation or decoration.

Most of the insulation, dismantling or demolition contractors belong to recognised trade associations, continues the report, involving approximately 15-20,000 workers. Many of these are occasional, or part-time employees. But not all de-lagging work is carried out by contractors. Some large organisations such as petrochemical companies, the Ministry of Defence and British Railways use their own employees in ships, buildings, plant and rolling stock. In large establishments, maintenance engineers are employed, who from time to time need to strip or disturb lagging in order to repair pipes, boilers etc. or to permit inspection.

The report notes the increasing number of small firms offering to carry out asbestos stripping in order to profit on recent public concern. "It is thought that many of these firms have little or no expertise in handling asbestos or knowledge of the safety precautions required. Cutting corners on safety precautions allows these firms to cut costs and we have heard of firms with a responsible attitude to health and safety losing contracts for this reason."

Products containing asbestos applied in plastic or rigid form are thought to have been the principal source of risk and the report deals with:

- compounds containing asbestos and applied by spray for any purpose and;
- products containing any form of asbestos for thermal or acoustic purposes.

Products not covered by the recommendations include (unless applied by spray), asbestos products whose thermal and acoustic insulation properties are secondary or incidental to some other function such as fire protection; for

example, asbestos cement products, asbestos insulation board or sheet, or floor tiles containing asbestos.

Licensing scheme

The committee identifies two fundamental aims which any remedy must satisfy:

- identifying the firms and employees who carry out the relevant work;
- ensuring that legal sanctions are severe enough, and the probability of being caught is high enough, to deter anyone from doing work without complying with the regulations.

It concludes that a licensing scheme, although it will require more resources to implement, is the one most likely to achieve the greatest improvement. However, it points out that if every job involving work of this type however small was included, the number of potential licensees would be increased by hundreds, perhaps thousands. This would make the scheme unworkable. To avoid this problem, the committee favours restricting the licensing requirement "to persons who carry out this work on behalf of clients or for themselves on other persons' premises, or on premises owned by them but occupied by other people," says the report.

Details

Under the proposed scheme prospective licensees should be required to provide the Executive with details about the number of their workforce; types of protective clothing to be used in their work; details about training operatives; safety policy statements and any relevant codes of practice or work system which licensees follow in the course of their business.

Any licensing system, the report adds, should give powers to the Executive to grant, renew or revoke licences, and should include an appeals procedure for licensees.

A further recommendation of the committee arises out of whether there should be a statutory requirement to notify the commencement of all insulation work involving any type of asbestos to the Factory Inspectorate (not merely just crocidolite or "blue" asbestos, as at present).

*Asbestos: Work on Thermal and Acoustic Insulation and Sprayed Coatings, First report of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos, HMSO, price 50p plus postage.

Job incentive schemes (continued from page 653)

The Job Search Scheme, under which people seeking work can claim free fares and subsistence to attend interviews beyond daily travelling distance of home, is also to be modified from July 17. To improve the scheme's cost effectiveness, applications for assistance will be considered only if they are made before the jobseeker travels

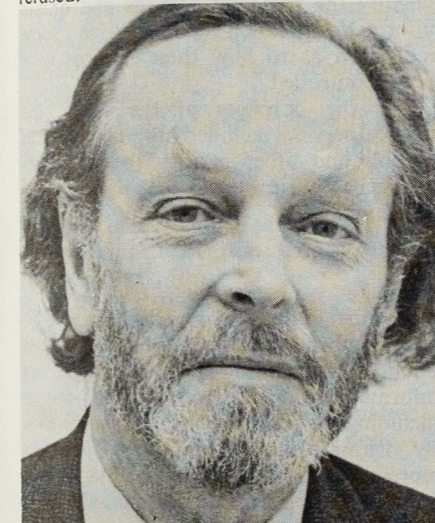
to an interview.

From July 17 the Nucleus Labour Force Scheme will be abolished because of lack of custom. Designed to help firm setting up or extending factories in areas of high unemployment, it aimed to subsidise workers transferring to the parent company for a limited period.

New applications from trade unions for certificates of independence fall sharply

Fifty-nine trades unions received certificates of independence during 1977. This was announced in the second annual report of the Certification Officer for Trades Unions and Employers' Associations published in May. During the same period 15 applications were refused.

The report states new applications had fallen sharply during the year but were expected to continue for some time at a much reduced rate. Since February 1, 1976, when the relevant provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 came into force, and the end of 1977, a total of 337 applications had been received, 273 certificates were issued and 30 applications refused.



Edwards: staff association controversy

In 1977 four unions obtained certificates at a second attempt after their original applications had been refused. Two appeals against the refusal to issue certificates were heard and allowed by the Employment Appeal Tribunal. The report states that in one case the Tribunal's judgement had important implications for the way in which legislation should be applied in future. Therefore the Certification Officer Mr John Edwards, had obtained leave to appeal and at the end of the year the case awaited the court hearing.

Less acute

"The controversy surrounding the subject of trade union independence, which was somewhat less acute during 1977," the report states, "continued to centre on the treatment of staff associations." These associations accounted for about one quarter of the certificates issued with nearly a similar number being refused.

Most trade unions and employers' associations are required by law to submit annual returns to the Certification Officer. These must include their accounts, their rules and an auditors' report. All these documents are available for public inspection at the Certification Office. Because the accounting and auditing standards introduced by the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 are stricter than previous legislation, the previous report mentioned that doubts had arisen about the adequacy of auditing arrangements at branch level of some large

Engagements and vacancies survey results

The first results of a survey undertaken by the Manpower Services Commission's Employment Service Division (formerly the Employment Service Agency) into engagements and vacancies are now becoming available. The survey was carried out during the second quarter of 1977.

They show that just over one third (34 per cent) of all unfilled vacancies in the economy were held at Jobcentres or Employment Offices. These included nearly half (47 per cent) of manual vacancies whereas the proportion for non-manual vacancies was about one fifth (21 per cent).

The survey used a sample of employers' establishments with six or more employees drawn from all industries and services except agriculture, forestry and fishing. Some two-thirds of those approached responded. Replies were received in respect of some 7,500 establishments which employed about 16 per cent of the national workforce.

The questionnaire asked the numbers of engagements and terminations made by the employer during the period from April 7 to July 8, together with the number of unfilled vacancies on May 6.

unions. The 1977 report states that progress had been made in establishing the extent of the difficulties and working out solutions. The Office expects to issue a guidance to trade union auditors during 1978.

The report summarises information derived from the 1976 returns about the membership and finances of trade unions and employers' associations. The appendices include detailed statistics for unions with more than 100,000 members and employers' associations with a total income of more than £250,000.

Adequate vocational preparation for youngsters

Young people leaving school, particularly those with modest educational attainments, were likely to find it increasingly difficult to find employment, said Mr Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission.

Mr O'Brien was speaking at the National Union of Teachers' Conference, Young People and Transition: the Education and Training of 14-19 year olds. He felt that there was a need for adequate vocational preparation systems which would help young people to successfully make the transition from school to work.

The need for co-operation between trainers and educationalists was one of three points which Mr O'Brien regarded as vital in considering any future vocational preparation schemes. Referring to this collaboration he said: "This kind of co-operation can be, indeed has been, achieved—for example by the joint promotion of Unified Vocational Preparation, and by the involvement of educationalists in the area boards to which the MSC's special programmes have been devolved."

If one looked at the realities of the labour market, continued Mr O'Brien, the current position was bad. There were 205,000 under-19s unemployed in January 1978; a figure that would have been 30 per cent higher but for various special measures operating. In March this year there were 38,000 unemployed school-leavers. In March 1976 the equivalent figure was 22,000; in March 1972, 2,000.

News and Notes

More courses for self-employed will go ahead

The success of a pilot retraining programme for self-employment—organised by the Manpower Services Commission's Training Services Division in collaboration with the Manchester Business School—has meant that further courses are now going ahead.

Eight new small firms, from an electronics business to a manufacturer of textured wallpaper, have been set up as a result of the initiative in retraining 16 people.

The expansion of the programme will be modest as the training is expensive. But the success rate at Manchester was considered sufficient to justify doubling the effort, with another course at Durham Business School and a specialised hotel, catering and tourism project at Sundridge Park, Bromley, to begin in the autumn.

The 16 people who took part in the first Manchester programme were selected from among 120 applicants. Careful advertising and selection was needed to find candidates not only willing to face the uncertainties of self-employment but also the responsibility of creating work and wages for others.

Two-part

The two-part training comprised an intensive four-week residential programme

Short-time compensation gets under way in textile industry

The short-time working compensation scheme for the textile, clothing and footwear industries started on May 15.

These are new arrangements for compensating short-time working in the textiles, clothing and footwear industries under the Temporary Employment Subsidy scheme. Leaflets explaining the new arrangements are available from Department of Employment offices.

Approval

Parliamentary approval for this new service is being sought in a supplementary estimate for the Department's vote. Pending approval, any necessary expenditure will be met by repayable advances from the contingencies fund.

which explored the problems of setting up in business; the development of business strategy; how to exploit opportunities and resources; and how to approach finance houses for funds. This was followed by a 12-week examination of their proposals, with experts from the Business School.

More family businesses

The Training Services Division now plans to encourage the formation of more family businesses. A course has been run in conjunction with the Yorkshire Regional Management Centre for ICI at Harrogate, and other pilot courses in this field are planned elsewhere in the country later this year.

Technological advances

The Training Services Division of MSC say: "It is now evident that technological advances will permanently cut the formerly massive labour requirements of large companies. In helping people displaced by technology to set up and run their own businesses, with the hope that they will employ others, the MSC hopes to make a useful and economically relevant contribution to the reduction of unemployment.

The Secretary of State for Employment announced in March details of modifications to the Temporary Employment Subsidy (TES) which has been agreed with the EEC.

Textile, clothing and footwear firms applying for TES under the main scheme will be limited to 70 per cent of the total labour force in any establishment for the first six months and 50 per cent for the second six months.

Firms in these sectors can apply for the new short-time working compensation scheme for workers threatened by redundancy but not covered by the Temporary Employment Subsidy.

In these industries firms who have exhausted TES will be able to apply for the new scheme for up to six months.

Working conditions in hospitals: comments on study sought

The Health and Safety Executive is seeking comments on the results of their pilot study into working conditions in the hospital service. When the application of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 to the medical service was first made it was decided that more information would be required on the range of work activities involved. (Hospital workers were among the extra eight million people, unprotected by earlier legislation, now subject to the Act). The HSE was directed to set up pilot studies to examine the work activity, identify the principal hazards and obtain information which would give some indication as to how these hazards were being controlled.

For the purposes of the study, the medical services included hospitals, medical schools and other national health establishments, but excluded the family practitioner service.

Team

The information for the pilot study was obtained by collating at HSE headquarters information derived from various sources including a team of factory inspectors. By visiting a selected number of premises representing a cross-section of the type of establishment in which people employed in medicine were found. And by making separate enquiries about particular hazards associated with ionising radiations.

Earlier it was decided to locate the study within one regional health authority and North West Thames was chosen as providing a suitable range of hospitals as regards type and age. The field work was carried out by members of the Factory Inspectorate and their report is a personal assessment of conditions found in the establishments visited. It is not a scientifically based sample survey. In addition a number of visits to Scottish hospitals were also made. These were primarily intended to take account of differences in organisation of the health service in Scotland.

As the use of X-rays and other forms of ionising radiation called for specialist evaluation, a wider study was co-ordinated by HM Nuclear Installations Inspectorate

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White Paper proposes adapting legislation on safety at sea

New Merchant Shipping Bill

The safety of UK seafarers and ships and the problems of pollution of our seas and coasts are matters of paramount concern, says the White Paper, *Action on Safety and Pollution at Sea: New Merchant Shipping Bill* just published.

It deals with four main issues where legislation needs to be adapted to changing circumstances: pollution; pilotage; discipline; and health and safety.

To provide an opportunity for consultation and comment the Government has published with the White Paper draft clauses of the new Merchant Shipping Bill.

International agreement

The Bill proposes that international agreements on a number of important conventions and protocols dealing with pollution and safety at sea should be ratified. Recent tanker incidents have emphasised the importance of bringing these arrangements into effect as soon as possible to reduce the risk of tanker casualties and resulting pollution.

The main Conventions and Protocols are concerned with:

- prevention of oil pollution from ships
- intervention in cases of pollution other than by oil
- civil liability, and international compensation fund for oil pollution damage
- safety of life at sea

The Bill proposes a Pilotage Commission to act as a source of advice and to stimulate local pilotage authorities to promote efficient organisation of pilotage services. The Bill will also allow greater flexibility for pilotage authorities to adopt arrangements for compulsory pilotage.

Working conditions in hospitals

(Continued from page 656)

with most visits undertaken by the National Radiological Protection Board.

The Executive intend to use the report as background to their discussions with employers and unions on the problems of keeping workers well and safe in hospitals.

Comments are invited on whether the

The working groups on discipline in the merchant navy and in the fishing industry reported in November 1975. The Bill proposes that in future shore-based committees would have the power to impose fines at present exercised by masters of merchant ships.

The Government believes that the practice of individual fishermen taking unauthorised drink on board must be prohibited and appropriate powers are included in the Bill. Many lives are lost as a result of drink consumed on fishing vessels.

The Bill includes powers to promote health and safety at sea.

In particular it:

- extends the scope of the powers to novel structures used in exploiting the resources of the Continental Shelf
- permits statutory backing to present purely advisory notices
- permits regulation by reference to codes of practice
- backs up these improvements by enhanced powers for inspectors to enforce the regulations and to inquire into a wider range of shipping casualties: cases which involve serious personal injury but not loss of life; near misses and other incidents which might have caused a shipping casualty.

The Bill also proposes removal of the present limit to a ship owner's liability in the case of death or injury of a crew member. Comments on the Paper should be addressed to the Department of Trade, Marine Division, Sunley House 90/93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP.

Action on Safety and Pollution at Sea: New Merchant Shipping Bill (Cmnd 7217) HMSO, Price £1.35.

report presents a fair study of health and safety problems in hospitals and of the specific hazards likely to be encountered, whether any subject has been omitted plus any other general observations on the issues mentioned in the report. Comments should be addressed to Miss J. M. Davis, Branch RPD A3, Health and Safety Executive, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF as soon as possible.

Au pair agencies may charge fees in some circumstances

Regulations which will allow au pair agencies to charge fees to au pairs in certain circumstances for finding them posts abroad have been laid before Parliament by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment.

Section 6(1) of the Employment Agencies Act 1973 prohibits the charging of fees to workers for finding or seeking to find them employment, except in cases prescribed by the Secretary of State, and regulations have already been made to allow entertainment and model agencies to charge for such services.

Additional regulations

The Secretary of State has now made additional regulations, which come into force on July 10, 1978. These allow employment agencies in Britain to charge fees to au pairs for finding them families outside the United Kingdom, when the services of an overseas agent are used. However, such fees are limited to the equivalent of one week's pocket-money paid to the au pair, and can only be charged where the British agency does not receive any fee directly or indirectly from either the overseas agent or the hostess.

Overseas agencies

Employment agencies in Britain which find au pair positions abroad for people from this country sometimes use agencies overseas which are either non profit-making or have their charges limited by law, and it is not therefore possible for the British agency to recover any fee from either the overseas agent or the hostess due to the small amounts of money involved.

It is recognised that the use of an overseas agent can be beneficial to the interests of the au pair in helping to resolve difficulties or to relocate the au pair with another family if necessary. The new regulation has been made to enable such arrangements to continue in cases where the British agent, due to his being unable to obtain a fee from abroad, would not otherwise be able to recover his costs in finding overseas positions for au pairs.

The effects of employment protection laws in manufacturing industry

by

W. W. Daniel, *Policy Studies Institute*

The mid-1970s saw a substantial volume of employment legislation. In 1974 the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act (TULRA) replaced the earlier Industrial Relations Act (IRA, 1971) and the Health and Safety at Work Act (HSWA) was introduced. In 1975 we had the Employment Protection Act (EPA). The different pieces of legislation have many different elements. But in principle the overall aims were clear. These were to promote greater job security at the individual level and the wider joint regulation of terms and conditions of employment through collective bargaining.

EPA principal target

The measures have been subject to substantial criticism. The principal target has been the EPA. In particular critics have suggested that its provisions have inhibited our industrial recovery and contributed to the high level of unemployment. According to this argument employers in a position to expand have become reluctant to take new people on due to the increased cost and difficulty of displacing them, resulting from the legislative measures, should they subsequently prove inadequate or redundant.

In the Spring of 1977 the Department of Employment (DE) and Manpower Services Commission (MSC) asked The Policy Studies Institute (PSI), to examine some of the consequences of the legislation*. Because of limited time and resources it was necessary to contain the scope of the enquiry. First it was decided to focus research on workplaces in manufacturing industry. Secondly the study was confined to plants employing 50 to 5,000 people which account for 81 per cent of employees in the sector. Thirdly four particular elements in employment protection legislation were identified for special attention. These were measures relating to unfair dismissals; redundancy procedures; redundancy payments; and guarantee payments for people on short time or temporarily laid off.

Representative sample

Methods adopted included; first structured interviews with managers in a representative sample of 301 establishments selected with probability according to the number of people they employed. Secondly more detailed and free ranging discussions were had with managers in a sub-sample of 36 plants. These were selected from those whose

product market circumstances meant that recent employment legislation was more likely to have been relevant to them. They had suffered loss of demand for their products at some time in the previous three years but were experiencing some resurgence in demand at the time of interview.

Full details of the research methods and results appear in the report of the study published recently† and the following summarizes the main findings. The chief overall conclusion was clear and unequivocal. The aspect of employment protection legislation to have had the most widespread impact upon employers has been unfair dismissal requirements. Their prime effect has been to encourage the reform or formalisation of procedures adopted in taking disciplinary action and in executing dismissals. They have had a secondary influence upon the degree of care exercised by managers in selecting new employees and appraising the performance of existing ones. At the same time our evidence suggests that unfair dismissal measures have reduced rates of dismissal particularly in establishments where levels were relatively very high prior to the legislation. There was no general indication in relation to the sectors of industry which we studied that employment protection legislation was inhibiting management from taking on new labour where they otherwise would have done so.

Unfair dismissals

These conclusions were supported by both detailed discussions with managers in the sub-sample of plants and the reports of managers in the representative sample of 301 establishments. In the general discussions it was possible to explore in an open-ended way the aspects of recent employment legislation that had been most important for managers at their works, the effects different aspects had

* The studies on which this report is based were jointly financed by the Department of Employment, the Manpower Services Commission and the Commission of the European Communities. The Institute is grateful to the Leverhulme Trust, the Commission of the EEC, and the DE and the MSC for having made possible this enquiry. However the conclusions reached in the report are the author's, and the views and judgements expressed should not be taken to represent those of any of the sponsoring bodies.

† W. W. Daniel and Elizabeth Stilgoe, *The impact of employment protection laws*, PSI No 577, June 1978.

had and how they evaluated the impact.* From these discussions the Employment Protection Act (EPA) and the Health and Safety at Work Act (HSWA) emerged as by far the most important pieces of employment legislation in recent years from their points of view.

In contrast such provisions as those relating to equal opportunity according to race and sex were very rarely mentioned. However managers' explanations of why the EPA had had such significance for them revealed clearly that in their minds the EPA was almost synonymous with unfair dismissal provisions. Redundancy procedures, guarantee payments, maternity provisions, rights to time off work, and other aspects of the EPA were rarely mentioned or implicitly referred to either in discussion of the EPA or separately. In view of the public debate that has attended the passing of the EPA, and the opposition it has aroused among employer interest groups, it is a nice irony that the one feature to be attributed a major impact by managers was inherited from the earlier Industrial Relations Act (1971), was extended in the TULRA and was only accorded minor ancillary provisions in the EPA.

Table 1 Management evaluations of the effects of selected pieces of employment protection legislation

| | Unfair dismissals | Redundancy procedures | Redundancy payments | Guarantee payments |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent |
| (a) All plants | | | | |
| Effect | | | | |
| A good deal | 17 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| A little | 41 | 21 | 14 | 7 |
| None | 42 | 73 | 77 | 83 |
| Can't say | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Effect score* (N) | +75 (301) | +27 | +18 | +13 |
| (b) Plants experiencing falling or variable demand for products in previous 12 months | | | | |
| Effect | | | | |
| A good deal | 20 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| A little | 42 | 26 | 13 | 6 |
| None | 38 | 62 | 76 | 82 |
| Can't say | — | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Effect score (N) | +82 (98) | +42 | +23 | +16 |

* Derived by giving arbitrary values of +2 to "a good deal of effect"; +1 to "a little effect" and 0 to "no effect".

Wholly consistent with the picture which emerged from the general discussions with our sub-sample of managers were the answers received in the general survey to direct structured questions on the extent to which different elements in employment protection legislation had influenced policies and practices. As Table 1(a) shows, unfair dismissal procedures were attributed far more influence than redundancy procedures, guarantee payments or redundancy payments. Fifty-eight per cent of managers said that unfair dismissal provisions had had a modest or major influence in their workplaces. Seventeen per cent said they had had a major impact. The very large majority of those reporting some effect said that the legislation had led to changes in procedures relating to discipline, dismissals and selection. This meant that over half our respondents

reported that unfair dismissal legislation had influenced their procedures. It was also apparent that rates of dismissal for reasons other than redundancy had fallen since the legislation.

A survey undertaken in 1969 showed that some establishments had then had very high levels of dismissal†. For instance, 13 per cent of plants employing 100 to 499 people had dismissed six per cent or more of their employees in a twelve month period. Seven per cent had dismissed as many as 11 per cent or more. Our 1977 survey showed that such high levels had virtually disappeared. At the same time employers continued to dismiss. Eighty-three per cent of plants had dismissed one or more employees for reasons other than redundancy in the previous twelve months. Across the sample as a whole the annual rate of dismissals was one in every 102 employees, and one in every 14 of these had resulted in formal complaints of unfair dismissal. The findings on other effects attributed to unfair dismissals are discussed below in the account of managers' overall evaluations of the EPA.

Redundancy procedures

Only a quarter of the managers interviewed in our survey of 301 plants said that requirements on redundancy procedure had influenced them at all; and only three per cent said they had been a major influence. Even when plants which had been subject to falling or variable demand for their products in the previous 12 months were isolated the proportion identifying some effect rose to only a third, and the proportion reporting a major impact rose to only eight per cent. These findings were put into perspective by a detailed analysis of redundancy policies and practices in the period 1974-77. The analysis showed that the bulk of employers in the sectors studied had developed effective ways of avoiding and dealing with redundancy before the introduction of the EPA.

Faced with falling demand for their products the large majority of managements took steps to avoid having to make full-time employees redundant in consequence. These measures most commonly included natural wastage and redeployment. Where workers had to be displaced voluntary redundancy and early retirement were widely employed. The strength of trade union organisation within plants had a strong influence on the adoption of such practices. In consequence the operation of enforced redundancy was very much a minority activity among employers even during a recession as deep as that during the period 1974-1977. Only nine per cent of plants in the sample had experienced enforced redundancy in the previous 12 months. Managements in such plants tended to operate the least sophisticated manpower practices.

* In our discussions with managers we adopted the strategy of talking first about changes in the size of their workforce which had occurred in recent years and the influences upon such changes. Secondly we discussed which aspects of employment legislation as a whole had had most effect upon management policy and practices at their plants. And only thirdly did we ask direct questions about the particular effects of elements in employment protection legislation.

† Sandra J. N. Dawson, *Disciplinary and dismissal practices and procedures*, Government Social Survey, mimeograph, December 1969.

Redundancy payments

Very few managers attributed any influence on their policies and practices to redundancy payment requirements. However this judgement was somewhat at odds with our conclusions on the effects of the Redundancy Payments Act (RPA). Voluntary redundancy played a major part in the strategies adopted by managements to cope with any need to reduce their workforce. Before the RPA in 1964 voluntary redundancy was hardly known. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the introduction of statutory requirements for redundancy payments did contribute to the development and spread of voluntary schemes. If that were the case then the RPA did, over time and perhaps indirectly, have a substantial influence over managerial policies and practices. And yet in 1977 few of our managers attributed any influence to it. The conclusion was reached that 13 years after the Act its implications and effects had been built into managers' ways of thinking and operating, and had come to be taken as given. Their answers simply showed that for very few was the statutory requirement to make redundancy payments a conscious consideration in contemporary decisions.

Guarantee payments

That guarantee payment provisions would have had little general impact upon management policies and practices could readily have been predicted from the information collected on short time working and temporary lay-offs during the period 1974-77. Short time working had been more common than temporary lay-offs but both had been very rare. For many the three day week during the power crisis of 1974 was the only experience of short time working they could recall. The practice was concentrated in particular industries such as textiles. It was generally introduced only when there was a recognizably short term interruption in demand or supplies. It was rarely used when there was a reduction in demand to which the end could not readily be seen, and very rarely weighed against the desirability of reducing the size of the workforce under such circumstances. Accordingly short time working tended generally to be operated for a very short period. Where it lasted for longer it tended to affect only a small proportion of the work force.

Employment legislation and levels of recruitment

There was little sign that employment legislation in general or the EPA in particular was inhibiting industrial recovery or contributing to the high level of unemployment by discouraging employers from taking on new people. The crude form of that criticism certainly with regard to the sector of employment studied can be unequivocally rejected. First there was the evidence that among employment protection measures only unfair dismissal requirements had had a widespread impact. These provisions had chiefly influenced disciplinary and dismissal procedures. Secondly managers were asked in circumstances where there was rising demand for their products but where they were not taking on new labour, or were recruiting in smaller numbers than previously, why this was so. Answers focussed overwhelmingly on the increases in labour productivity occurring or the spare capacity existing. Rarely was mention made of any aspect of legislation.

Similarly, when the relative merits of different ways of increasing output were discussed with managers, employment legislation very rarely featured an explanation of reasons for preferring overtime, or investment in new plant or machinery, to taking on new labour. Thirdly, at the end of the discussions the suggestion was put that employment protection legislation was inhibiting levels of recruitment directly to the sub-sample of managers to whom it was more likely to apply. All the limitations of the question were recognised but the answers were instructive. The majority rejected the notion as far as their plants were concerned. They said either that the legislation represented no obstacle to the shedding of labour for the good manager, or that their previous policies had been in advance of practices specified in the legislation. Moreover the minority who agreed that the suggestion did make sense in relation to their plants clearly revealed, in their explanations of how this was so, that they were generally thinking of the quality rather than the quantity of recruits. Once again it was apparent that to them employment protection legislation meant unfair dismissal provisions. These, managers explained, had made them more selective in recruitment. They now had to be certain before taking anyone on that he was suitable for the job. In consequence recruitment and selection took longer, were more difficult and were more costly.

While such answers clearly did not support the crude notion that employment protection legislation was discouraging employers from taking people on where they were needed they did suggest subtler ways in which the criticisms we examined might have some validity. First greater concern with the quality of recruits could mean that it took longer to fill manpower requirements or even that they were not filled at all where suitable candidates could not be found according to the raised standards. Secondly the raising of selection standards may have made it even more difficult for the hard to place among the unemployed to find jobs. Thirdly higher selection standards could increase the costs of recruitment feeding into the labour costs used for calculations of the relative advantages of labour as compared with other forms of investment.

The costs and benefits to managements of employment legislation

The last point raises the question of the extent to which employment protection legislation had added to labour costs. But equally it raises the issue of what benefits may have accrued to management in consequence. For instance more systematic selection procedures might involve higher expenditure on recruitment but they might also be expected to bring benefits in the forms of lower wastage and greater effectiveness. Costs or benefits could not be measured directly. In the main dependence was placed upon managers' assessments of the effects of the legislation. Of course employment protection legislation was not introduced with the primary aim of helping managements and a balanced view would require the assessment of employees and trade unionists too. However it was by no means the case that managers were universally critical of the legislation and its consequences. In fact the managers were fairly evenly divided as to whether or not employment protection legislation had been to their organisation's advantage. Their judgements again showed that

views largely depended on their assessments of unfair dismissal provisions. Managers who felt that on balance the EPA had been advantageous to them most commonly referred to the way it had helped and encouraged them to establish agreed procedures, most frequently with regard to discipline but also for regulating other terms and conditions of employment. They no longer suffered the consequences of line managers or supervisors taking arbitrary and idiosyncratic action. Further benefits attributed to employment protection legislation included the report that it meant that trade union representatives had less scope to exploit uncertainty and ambiguity. Employees and their representatives knew where they stood and the labour relations climate had improved in consequence. Greater management attention was devoted to human resources and management was required to be systematic and explicit in its evaluation and use of human resources. Job specification, selection and appraisal of performance had been improved and more regard was paid to ensuring that people were properly trained. Personnel considerations were more salient and the influence of the personnel function had increased.

Criticism of employment protection legislation focussed on the extent to which it had brought about a great deal of tedious, frustrating and allegedly unnecessary work for managers. In particular the volume of record keeping necessary as protection against claims of unfair dismissal had risen substantially, and the work involved in preparing defences against claims was great. Beyond that there were complaints that management authority had been eroded. Inadequate employees were kept on when they should have been dismissed. Where they were dismissed it was a long and costly business. Similarly the process of recruitment and selection had been made more difficult, costly and time consuming. The chief cost referred to was the management time consumed. Normally this meant simply that managers felt overburdened and that they had to neglect what they considered to be more important matters. Very occasionally additional managerial work was reflected in an increase in the staffing of the personnel department.

Variations in the impact of the legislation

The findings relate to plants employing 50 to 5,000 people in manufacturing industry. It remains possible that employment protection legislation has had a quite different set of consequences in other types of workplace. Nothing can be said about firms and plants which were outside the designated size bands or in other sectors of employment. However the variations between the experiences of workplaces of different types within the sample are pertinent. Differences were analysed in relation to a wide range of characteristics including industry, size of work-

Table 2 Management evaluations of the effects of unfair dismissal legislation according to (a) size; and (b) level of trade union membership

(a) Number employed on site
(Base: plants having 100 per cent union membership)

| | 50-499 | 500-999 | 1,000-5,000 |
|------------------------|--------|---------|-------------|
| Effect score | +54 | +72 | +76 |
| (Per cent a good deal) | (12) | (18) | (20) |
| (Per cent none) | (53) | (45) | (44) |
| (N) | (43) | (27) | (58) |

(b) Level of trade union membership
(Base: plants employing 200-749)

| | Recogn- ition but less than 80% | 80-99% | 100% |
|------------------------|---|--------|------|
| Effect score | +96 | +89 | +56 |
| (Per cent a good deal) | (21) | (23) | (15) |
| (Per cent none) | (25) | (34) | (54) |
| (N) | (28) | (35) | (39) |

force, the nature of ownership, system of production, level of trade union organisation, labour industry, region and so on. Analysis showed that the chief sources of variation in managers' accounts of the element of employment protection legislation to have had most impact (unfair dismissal provisions) were the number of people employed on site and the proportion of the manual workforce who were trade union members. As these two sources of variation tended in practice to be countervailing it was necessary to isolate plants of similar size to show the effect of trade union membership, and equally to isolate plants with similar levels of trade union membership to show the effect of size.

Analysis along such lines showed first that, in our sample of plants employing 50-5,000 people, managers tended to report more effect the larger the number of people on site. Table 2(a) illustrates the tendency in relation to plants having 100 per cent union membership. The trend runs counter to the frequent argument that employment protection has hit smaller workplaces harder. Secondly our analysis demonstrated that the higher the level of trade union membership in plants then the less likely managers were to report any effect. Table 2(b) illustrates the trend among plants employing 200-749 people. The pattern suggests that in the very highly organised plants procedures relating to unfair dismissals were more likely to have pre-dated the legislation and consequently its introduction had less impact. ■

Young people leaving school

In April 1977 projections of the numbers of school leavers in England and Wales, with details of their ages, qualifications, and whether they were likely to seek employment was published in *Employment Gazette*; similar information for Scotland and Great Britain was published the following June. This present article, prepared by the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department, updates these two earlier articles. It is presented in three main sections—namely England and Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain. The figures for Scotland are based on a methodology similar to that used for England and Wales, but the special features of the Scottish education system mean that there are some differences of detail at various stages. For this reason many of the Scottish figures given in the article may not be compared directly with those for England and Wales.

This year a regional analysis of school leavers available for employment in England and Wales is presented, with projections based on information for 1976-77.

Throughout care should be taken in interpreting the projected trends, which are intended as a guide to the general pattern rather than firm forecasts. Trends will in practice be subject to many influences, the effects of which cannot be assessed with certainty. For example, factors such as future levels of unemployment and perceptions of the economic benefits associated with different kinds of career may well influence pupils' decisions about leaving school.

England and Wales

The size of the age group attaining school leaving age

During the school year following their fifteenth birthdays young persons must choose whether to remain in full-time education or to try to get a job, although the particular courses or jobs available to them may, of course, be constrained by earlier decisions on whether to take "O" level or CSE examinations, and what subjects to study. Table 1, which gives estimates of the number in the age group who had to make this choice in past years

Table 1 Number in the age group who must decide whether to enter the first year sixth form in the following year*: England and Wales

| Thousands | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Academic years | Numbers at January† | Academic years | Numbers at January† |
| 1962-63 | 806 | 1971-72 | 673 |
| 1963-64 | 765 | 1972-73 | 695 |
| 1964-65 | 704 | 1973-74 | 716 |
| 1965-66 | 674 | 1974-75 | 735 |
| 1966-67 | 656 | 1975-76 | 746 |
| 1967-68 | 646 | 1976-77 | 775 |
| 1968-69 | 661 | 1977-78 | 802 |
| 1969-70 | 659 | 1978-79 | 814‡ |
| 1970-71 | 648 | | |

* That is, those aged 15 at previous August 31.
 † Estimated numbers (up to 1978) in all schools of those aged 14 at the beginning of the previous academic year.
 ‡ Estimated from the Government Actuary's Department's mid-1976-based projections of the population at 1 January 1979.

together with a projection for 1979, shows that the size of this age group has been increasing steadily in recent years. It is expected to reach a peak in 1980 and then decline throughout the rest of the decade and into the early nineties. The number of school leavers will also broadly follow this pattern, which is dictated by past trends in the number of births, although the exact numbers leaving each year, and their ages, will depend upon the percentages choosing to enter the first and later years of the sixth form. The numbers seeking employment will depend additionally on the proportion going into full-time education after leaving school.

Staying on at school

The past and projected percentages of pupils choosing to stay on to the first, second and third year sixth forms are shown in the chart. The percentage staying on into the first year sixth form rose rapidly during the late 1960s, dropped between 1972 and 1974, climbed again until 1977 but is believed to have fallen back to a provisional figure of 28 per cent in 1978. Rates for the second year sixth form have been less volatile. This difference may reflect, in part, an increasing tendency for the less academically able to remain in school, albeit for a limited period, perhaps to retake examinations previously failed. The likelihood that unqualified school leavers might find it difficult to get jobs in times of economic recession may have played some role in recent years in the observed variation in the proportions staying on.

Various factors have been put forward to explain decisions about staying on. A recent study* found that half of all 16 year olds in the sample wanted to leave school to earn a wage and be independent as soon as they could, while a fifth said that they did not like school work and a fifth that they were not academically able to stay on. It was possible to give more than one reason for leaving, so that these proportions are not mutually exclusive. The General Household Survey (GHS) shows that young people who continue their education after the minimum leaving

* The National Child Development Study (NCDS) report on Britain's Sixteen Year Olds.

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age differ on average from younger school leavers in non-academic as well as in academic ways, since the attitudes and expectations of young people are related to their social as well as their educational backgrounds. For example, a young person aged between 16 and 19 whose father was in a non-manual job was approximately twice as likely to be in full-time education as one whose father was in manual work.

Staying-on patterns in the last few years may have been influenced not only by unemployment amongst young people but also by Government initiatives to relieve it, including the Job Creation Programme, the Recruitment Subsidy for School Leavers (later replaced by the Youth Employment Subsidy), and special training courses.

Such arguments do not, however, greatly assist the difficult task of projecting future percentages of pupils choosing to stay on. The projections presented here are based

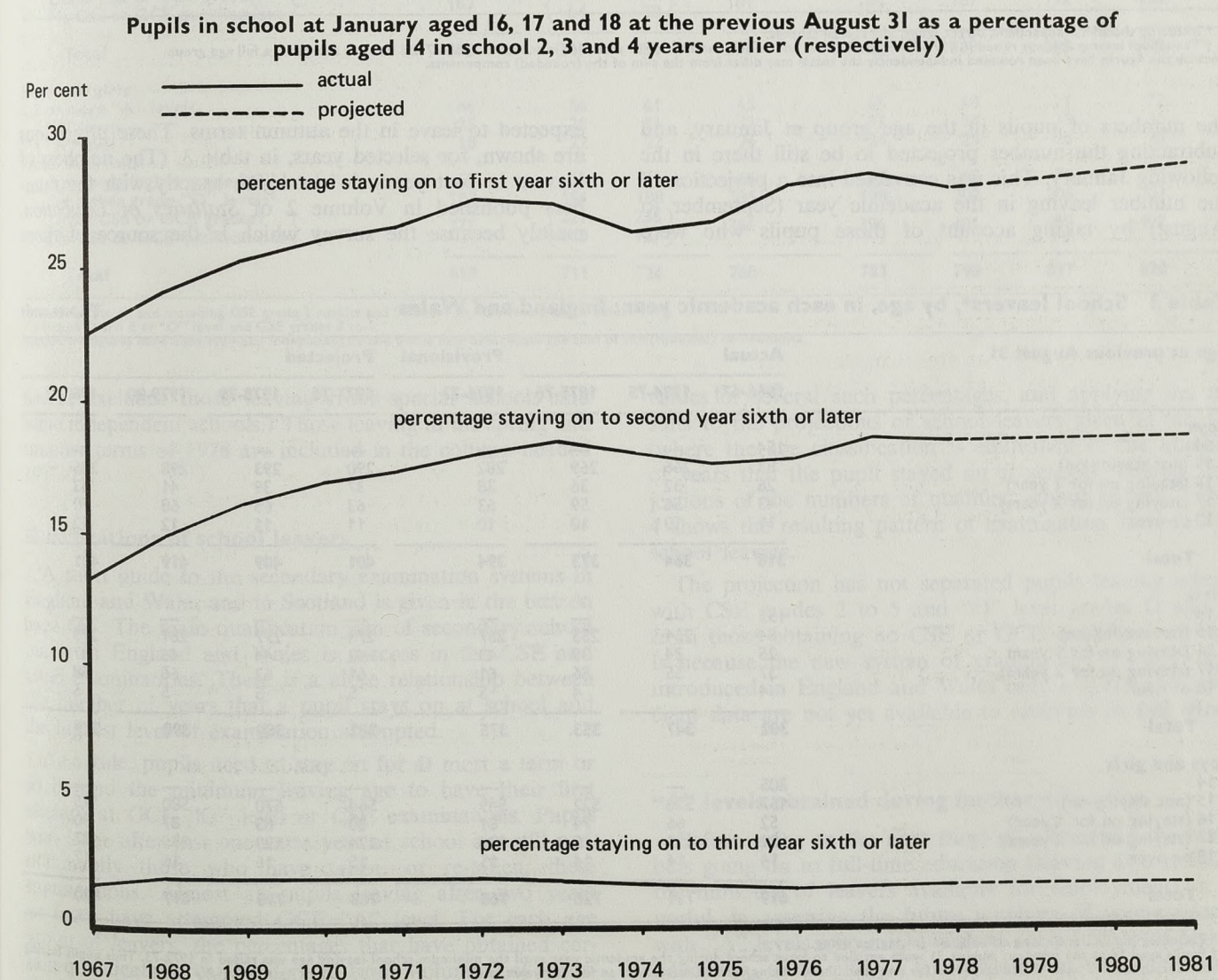
on a judgement that there is some underlying upward trend in the percentages of pupils staying on, both for one year and for two years.

Numbers in school at each age

The projected staying-on rates in each year were applied to the numbers of 14 year olds in school two, three and four years previously (as appropriate) to give projections of the numbers of pupils in school at each age over the minimum school leaving age. The results are shown, for selected years, in table 2.

School leavers by age

A projection of the number in a given age group leaving school during the calendar year was obtained by taking



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Table 2 Pupils in school* at January of each academic year: England and Wales

Thousands

| Age at previous August 31 | Actual | | | | Projected | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1966-67 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
| Boys | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 331 | 383 | 397 | 411 | 417 | 427 | 425 | 420 |
| 15 | 168† | 376 | 381 | 396 | 410 | 416 | 425 | 424 |
| 16 | 82 | 98 | 106 | 109 | 110 | 115 | 118 | 122 |
| 17 | 53 | 63 | 67 | 71 | 72 | 74 | 77 | 79 |
| 18 and over | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Girls | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 317 | 363 | 378 | 391 | 396 | 405 | 404 | 397 |
| 15 | 157† | 358 | 362 | 377 | 389 | 395 | 403 | 403 |
| 16 | 70 | 92 | 100 | 105 | 107 | 112 | 114 | 118 |
| 17 | 41 | 58 | 60 | 64 | 65 | 67 | 70 | 72 |
| 18 and over | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Boys and girls | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 648 | 746 | 775 | 802 | 814 | 831 | 829 | 817 |
| 15 | 326† | 733 | 743 | 773 | 799 | 811 | 829 | 827 |
| 16 | 152 | 190 | 206 | 213 | 217 | 227 | 233 | 240 |
| 17 | 94 | 121 | 127 | 136 | 136 | 142 | 148 | 151 |
| 18 and over | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 |

* Including those in independent, direct grant, and special schools.

† The school leaving age was raised in 1972-73 from 15 to 16, and so the numbers of 15 year olds in school in 1966-67 did not represent a full age group. Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the (rounded) components.

the numbers of pupils in the age group at January, and subtracting the number projected to be still there in the following January. This was converted into a projection of the number leaving in the academic year (September to August) by taking account of those pupils who were

expected to leave in the autumn terms. These projections are shown, for selected years, in table 3. (The numbers of leavers in past years do not agree exactly with the numbers published in Volume 2 of *Statistics of Education*, mainly because the survey which is the source of those

Table 3 School leavers*, by age, in each academic year: England and Wales

Thousands

| Age at previous August 31 | Actual | | | | Projected | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1966-67† | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
| Boys | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 154 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15 (not staying on) | 83 | 266 | 269 | 282 | 290 | 293 | 298 | 296 |
| 16 (staying on for 1 year) | 26 | 32 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 43 |
| 17 (staying on for 2 years) | 43 | 56 | 59 | 63 | 63 | 65 | 68 | 70 |
| 18 or over | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Total | 318 | 364 | 373 | 394 | 401 | 409 | 419 | 421 |
| Girls | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 152 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15 (not staying on) | 84 | 254 | 253 | 267 | 274 | 277 | 281 | 279 |
| 16 (staying on for 1 year) | 25 | 34 | 39 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 47 |
| 17 (staying on for 2 years) | 37 | 55 | 56 | 61 | 61 | 63 | 66 | 68 |
| 18 or over | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 302 | 347 | 353 | 375 | 382 | 389 | 398 | 399 |
| Boys and girls | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 305 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15 (not staying on) | 167 | 520 | 522 | 549 | 564 | 570 | 580 | 575 |
| 16 (staying on for 1 year) | 52 | 66 | 74 | 81 | 80 | 83 | 87 | 90 |
| 17 (staying on for 2 years) | 81 | 111 | 115 | 124 | 124 | 129 | 135 | 137 |
| 18 or over | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| Total | 619 | 711 | 726 | 768 | 783 | 798 | 817 | 820 |

* Excluding pupils transferring schools, emigrating, or dying.

† Pupils aged 14 at the previous August 31 were entitled to leave school during the academic year until the minimum school leaving age was raised in 1972-73. Thus pupils leaving school during 1966-67 aged 15 had stayed on for one year, those leaving aged 16 had stayed on for two years, etc. Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the (rounded) components.

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Table 4 School leavers, by CSE and GCE qualifications, in each academic year: England and Wales

Thousands

| CSE or GCE qualifications | Actual | | | | Provisional | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1966-67 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
| Boys | | | | | | | | |
| 3 or more "A" levels | 29 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 43 |
| 2 "A" levels | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 "A" level | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| No "A" levels: | | | | | | | | |
| 5 or more higher grade "O" levels* | 22 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 1-4 higher grade "O" levels* | 50 | 88 | 90 | 95 | 97 | 98 | 101 | 101 |
| Other CSE or GCE grades† | 194 | { 116 | { 125 | 205 | 210 | 213 | 217 | 216 |
| No CSE or GCE qualifications | | { 76 | { 69 | | | | | |
| Total | 318 | 364 | 373 | 394 | 401 | 409 | 419 | 421 |
| Girls | | | | | | | | |
| 3 or more "A" levels | 17 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 29 |
| 2 "A" levels | 11 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 "A" level | 9 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| No "A" levels: | | | | | | | | |
| 5 or more higher grade "O" levels* | 28 | 34 | 35 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 40 |
| 1-4 higher grade "O" levels* | 53 | 94 | 97 | 100 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 106 |
| Other CSE or GCE grades† | 183 | { 105 | { 112 | 181 | 186 | 189 | 192 | 192 |
| No CSE or GCE qualifications | | { 64 | { 58 | | | | | |
| Total | 302 | 347 | 353 | 375 | 382 | 389 | 398 | 399 |
| Boys and girls | | | | | | | | |
| 3 or more "A" levels | 46 | 56 | 61 | 65 | 65 | 68 | 71 | 72 |
| 2 "A" levels | 25 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 1 "A" level | 18 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 26 |
| No "A" levels: | | | | | | | | |
| 5 or more higher grade "O" levels* | 50 | 61 | 62 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 70 | 71 |
| 1-4 higher grade "O" levels* | 103 | 181 | 188 | 195 | 198 | 202 | 206 | 207 |
| Other CSE or GCE grades† | 377 | { 221 | { 236 | 386 | 396 | 401 | 409 | 407 |
| No CSE or GCE qualifications | | { 140 | { 127 | | | | | |
| Total | 619 | 711 | 726 | 768 | 783 | 798 | 817 | 820 |

* Grades A to C, and including CSE grade 1 results and "passes" in "O" levels taken before 1975.

† Grades D and E at "O" level and CSE grades 2 to 5.

Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the (rounded) components.

figures excludes those leaving from special schools and some independent schools.) Those leaving in the spring and summer terms of 1978 are included in the column headed 1977-78.

Qualifications of school leavers

A short guide to the secondary examination systems in England and Wales and in Scotland is given in the box on page 666. The main qualification aim of secondary school pupils in England and Wales is success in the CSE and GCE examinations. There is a close relationship between the number of years that a pupil stays on at school and the highest level of examination attempted.

As a rule, pupils need to stay on for at most a term or so beyond the minimum leaving age to have their first attempt at GCE "O" level or CSE examinations. Pupils who leave after just one extra year at school are still predominantly those who have taken, or re-taken, these examinations. Almost all pupils leaving after two years or more have attempted GCE "A" level. For each age group of leavers, the percentages that have obtained certain qualifications can be derived from Volume 2 of *Statistics of Education*. Observing and projecting forward past

values of several such percentages, and applying the results to the projections of school leavers given in table 3 (where the age classification is equivalent to the number of years that the pupil stayed on at school), yielded projections of the numbers of qualified school leavers. Table 4 shows the resulting pattern of examination successes of school leavers.

The projection has not separated pupils leaving school with CSE grades 2 to 5 and "O" level grades D and E from those obtaining no CSE or GCE qualification. This is because the new system of grading at "O" level was introduced in England and Wales only in 1975 and sufficient data are not yet available to establish its full effect.

"A" levels obtained during further education

Before going to the next stage of subtracting the numbers going on to full-time education (leaving as a residual the numbers of leavers available for employment), it is useful, in assessing the future numbers of young people with "A" levels who might wish to enter further or higher education, to be able to take account of the numbers of students obtaining "A" levels at further education colleges

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after leaving school. These can then, if necessary, be added to the corresponding numbers of school leavers shown in table 4. The additional number of students obtaining at least one "A" level during further education was some 16,000 in 1966-67 and about 32,000 in 1975-76. It is projected to reach about 40,000 by 1980-81. Of these students, 8,000 in 1966-67 had obtained two or more "A" level passes. This number had increased to 15,000 in 1975-76 and is projected to rise to 18,000 by 1980-81. None of these additional numbers is included in the tables.

School leavers entering employment

Volume 2 of *Statistics of Education* gives details of the number of leavers thought to be entering full-time education and the number available for employment (although the latter category includes a substantial element whose destination was reported as "not known"). For pupils

Table 5 School leavers available for employment*, by CSE and GCE qualifications, in each academic year: England and Wales

| CSE or GCE qualification | Thousands | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Actual 1966-67 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | Provisional 1976-77 | Projected 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
| Boys | | | | | | |
| 3 or more "A" levels | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 "A" levels | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 "A" level | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| No "A" levels: | | | | | | |
| 5 or more higher grade "O" levels† | 17 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 |
| 1-4 higher grade "O" levels† | 43 | 75 | 77 | 81 | 82 | 83 |
| Other CSE or GCE grades‡ | 186 | 110 | 118 | 199 | 203 | 208 |
| No CSE or GCE qualifications | | 75 | 68 | | | |
| Total | 262 | 299 | 302 | 322 | 328 | 335 |
| Girls | | | | | | |
| 3 or more "A" levels | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 "A" levels | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 "A" level | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| No "A" levels: | | | | | | |
| 5 or more higher grade "O" levels† | 18 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| 1-4 higher grade "O" levels† | 41 | 69 | 70 | 72 | 74 | 75 |
| Other CSE or GCE grades‡ | 172 | 92 | 98 | 167 | 173 | 176 |
| No CSE or GCE qualifications | | 63 | 56 | | | |
| Total | 239 | 259 | 261 | 279 | 287 | 293 |
| Boys and girls | | | | | | |
| 3 or more "A" levels | 7 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| 2 "A" levels | 8 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 "A" level | 8 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| No "A" levels: | | | | | | |
| 5 or more higher grade "O" levels† | 34 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 43 |
| 1-4 higher grade "O" levels† | 85 | 143 | 147 | 153 | 156 | 158 |
| Other CSE or GCE grades‡ | 359 | 202 | 216 | 366 | 376 | 384 |
| No CSE or GCE qualifications | | 138 | 124 | | | |
| Total | 501 | 559 | 564 | 601 | 615 | 628 |

* That is, not entering full-time further education in the following autumn.
 † Grades A to C, and including CSE Grade 1 results and "passes" in "O" levels taken before 1975.
 ‡ Grades D and E at "O" level and CSE grades 2 to 5.
 Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the (rounded) components.

leaving with each level of qualification, the proportion thought to be available for employment can be calculated.

Applying these proportions to the numbers of qualified leavers (shown in table 4) gave estimates of the numbers of school leavers becoming available for employment—shown in table 5. The projected figures in table 5 have been calculated by assuming that the various proportions will remain constant after 1976-77. This takes no account of the availability of places in further education, nor of the possible change in the willingness of leavers to take up these places.

No assumptions have been made regarding any expansion of further education courses for the unemployed who would still be available for employment: such an expansion could attract pupils away from schools, particularly those staying on for only one year. It is for such reasons that these projections are taken only as far as 1978-79. The figures exclude pupils seeking temporary jobs pending entry to full-time further education in the autumn.

During the academic year ending in the summer of 1978, the number of boys and girls leaving school in England and Wales, and available for employment, is expected to be 615,000. The estimates for the academic year ending in the summer of 1979 suggest a small increase to about 630,000. In each future year, as in the recent past, there are expected to be more boys than girls leaving school for employment. In the next academic year (1978-79) it is expected that 43,000 (seven per cent of all leavers for employment) will have one or more "A" levels; a similar number will have five or more "O" levels at Grades A to C but no "A" level; and 158,000 (25 per cent) will have one to four "O" levels at Grades A to C. CSE Grade 1 results are included as equivalent to "O" levels at these Grades. The remaining school leavers (61 per cent) expected to enter employment will have no such qualification.

Secondary examinations

- 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.
- 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.
- 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".
- 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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Table 6 School leavers during each term: England and Wales

| | All leavers | | | | | | Leavers available for employment* | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Actual | | Provi-sional | | Projected | | Actual | | Provi-sional | | Projected | |
| | 1966-67 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1966-67 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
| Boys leaving during: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autumn term | 12 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Spring term | 55 | 40 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 53 | 39 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 35 |
| Summer term | 251 | 315 | 329 | 348 | 355 | 361 | 200 | 256 | 263 | 282 | 288 | 294 |
| Total | 318 | 364 | 373 | 394 | 401 | 409 | 262 | 299 | 302 | 322 | 328 | 335 |
| Girls leaving during: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autumn term | 8 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Spring term | 51 | 36 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 50 | 35 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 |
| Summer term | 243 | 306 | 314 | 337 | 343 | 349 | 182 | 220 | 226 | 243 | 250 | 256 |
| Total | 302 | 347 | 353 | 375 | 382 | 389 | 239 | 259 | 261 | 279 | 287 | 293 |
| Boys and girls leaving during: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autumn term | 20 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Spring term | 105 | 75 | 68 | 67 | 68 | 70 | 103 | 74 | 66 | 65 | 67 | 67 |
| Summer term | 494 | 622 | 643 | 685 | 698 | 710 | 382 | 476 | 490 | 525 | 538 | 550 |
| Total | 619 | 711 | 726 | 768 | 783 | 798 | 501 | 559 | 564 | 601 | 615 | 628 |

* That is, not entering full-time further education in the following autumn. Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the (rounded) components.

Table 7 School leavers available for employment* in each region†: England and Wales

| Academic year | North | Yorkshire and Humber-side | North West | East Midlands | West Midlands | East Anglia | Greater London | Other South East | South West | England | Wales | England and Wales |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1966-67 (actual) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys | 20 | 27 | 38 | 20 | 30 | 8 | 37 | 47 | 20 | 247 | 15 | 262 |
| Girls | 19 | 24 | 34 | 18 | 27 | 7 | 36 | 43 | 17 | 225 | 13 | 239 |
| Boys and girls | 39 | 51 | 71 | 38 | 56 | 16 | 74 | 90 | 37 | 472 | 28 | 501 |
| 1974-75 (actual) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys | 22 | 32 | 42 | 23 | 33 | 10 | 40 | 57 | 24 | 282 | 17 | 299 |
| Girls | 19 | 28 | 37 | 20 | 28 | 8 | 37 | 48 | 20 | 245 | 14 | 259 |
| Boys and girls | 41 | 60 | 79 | 43 | 61 | 18 | 76 | 105 | 44 | 527 | 31 | 559 |
| 1975-76 (actual) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys | 23 | 33 | 43 | 24 | 33 | 10 | 40 | 57 | 24 | 286 | 17 | 302 |
| Girls | 20 | 29 | 38 | 20 | 27 | 8 | 36 | 49 | 20 | 246 | 15 | 261 |
| Boys and girls | 43 | 62 | 81 | 44 | 60 | 18 | 76 | 106 | 43 | 532 | 32 | 564 |
| 1976-77 (provisional) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys | 24 | 35 | 46 | 25 | 37 | 11 | 42 | 59 | 26 | 305 | 18 | 322 |
| Girls | 21 | 30 | 41 | 21 | 30 | 9 | 39 | 51 | 21 | 264 | 15 | 279 |
| Boys and girls | 45 | 66 | 87 | 46 | 67 | 20 | 81 | 110 | 47 | 568 | 33 | 601 |
| 1977-78 (projected) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys | 24 | 36 | 47 | 26 | 38 | 11 | 43 | 60 | 26 | 311 | 18 | 328 |
| Girls | 22 | 31 | 42 | 22 | 31 | 9 | 40 | 52 | 21 | 271 | 16 | 287 |
| Boys and girls | 46 | 67 | 89 | 48 | 69 | 20 | 83 | 112 | 47 | 581 | 34 | 615 |
| 1978-79 (projected) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys | 24 | 37 | 48 | 26 | 38 | 11 | 44 | 62 | 27 | 317 | 19 | 335 |
| Girls | 22 | 31 | 43 | 22 | 32 | 10 | 41 | 53 | 22 | 276 | 16 | 293 |
| Boys and girls | 47 | 68 | 91 | 49 | 70 | 21 | 84 | 114 | 48 | 593 | 35 | 628 |

* That is, not entering full-time further education in the following autumn.
 † That is, from schools situated in the standard regions of England, or in Wales. The regions from April 1, 1974 take account of local government reorganisation. Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the (rounded) components.

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Term of leaving

Projections of the numbers leaving during each term have been made by calculating (from Volume 2 of *Statistics of Education*) the proportion of leavers at each age who leave during the autumn and spring terms, and by assuming that the 1976-77 proportions will apply in years up to 1978-79. The proportions who leave during each term and become available for employment were also calculated and assumed to remain constant to 1978-79, although a slight adjustment is necessary to ensure compatibility with the overall numbers leaving for employment. The results of these calculations are shown in table 6.

The pattern of term of leaving, both for boys and for girls, has changed since the mid-1960s, with fewer leaving in the autumn and spring terms and more during the summer term. This change in the pattern applies both to all leavers and to those leavers available for employment.

Only small numbers are known to leave in the early parts of the autumn and spring terms, a larger number at the Whitsun leaving date and large numbers also throughout the period from mid-June to the end of July. The largest numbers leave in the summer term and the smallest numbers in the autumn term. Nearly all the boys and girls leaving in the spring term are expected to seek employment, but this is not true of the summer and autumn leavers.

For the next year or so, proportionately fewer girls than boys are expected to be available for employment.

Regional projections

Regional projections of school leavers each year becoming available for employment are given in table 7. Volume 2 of *Statistics of Education* gives details annually of the number of leavers thought to be available for employment in each of the standard regions of England and in Wales. For each region the number available for employment as a proportion of all school leavers in England and Wales has been calculated for 1976-77 and the proportions applied to the projected number of school leavers in England and Wales for 1977-78 and 1978-79. The assumptions made in arriving at the regional figures do

Table 8 School leavers* in Scotland by age

Thousands

| Boys and girls Age at January 1 | Numbers leaving in the academic year | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Actuals | | | Projections | | | | |
| | 1967-68† | 1975-76‡ | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 |
| 15 and under | 53.5 | 42.0 | 44.1 | 46.0 | 44.8 | 45.1 | 42.4 | 43.0 |
| 16 | 9.0 | 33.0 | 30.8 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 29.8 | 30.3 | 29.3 |
| 17 | 11.2 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 17.4 |
| 18 and over | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| All ages | 76.2 | 91.1 | 91.6 | 91.6 | 91.2 | 92.8 | 91.2 | 91.7 |

* School leavers from all schools including those from grant-aided, independent and special schools.

† Figures for 1966-67 were published in the June 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

‡ Figures for 1975-76 are based on revised age calculations for special schools and differ slightly from previously published estimates.

Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the (rounded) components.

not therefore take account of any regional trends which might exist in the numbers of school leavers or of net migration in the relevant age groups, nor of trends in the staying-on rates within particular regions. Regional comparisons are complicated by underlying differences in, for example, population structure such as social class composition, and local attitudes to, and availability of, further education.

Scotland

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 30 per cent in 1967-68 to 40 per cent in 1976-77. If the current trend continues, the percentage of 16 year olds staying on at school will reach 43 per cent by 1981-82.

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 17 per cent in 1967-68 to 22 per cent in 1972-73; however it had fallen back to 18 per cent by 1976-77. The percentage over the next few years is expected to rise again and reach 20 per cent by 1981-82.

School leavers by age

The projected staying-on percentages were applied to the corresponding number of 13 year olds at school—actual and projected—to give the projected numbers of pupils staying on at school; the numbers of leavers were 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 8.

A reduction in the numbers of 16 year old leavers is expected, partially offset in the earlier years by an increase in leavers aged 15 at January 1 of the academic year. By 1981-82 the numbers in this latter category are expected to decrease slightly, mainly because of demographic factors, whilst an increase in the numbers of 17 year old leavers

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Table 9 School leavers in Scotland available for employment

Thousands

| Sex | Qualifications held | Total leavers | | | | Percentages entering employment | Leavers available for Employment ¹ | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------|---|----------|-------------|---------|
| | | Actual | Estimate | Projections | | | Actual | Estimate | Projections | |
| | | | | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | | | | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
| Boys | 3 or more "H" grades | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 26.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| | 1 or 2 "H" grades | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 74.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| | 5 or more "O" grades (A-C) | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 86.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| | 1 to 4 "O" grades (A-C) | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 90.6 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| | Other or none | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 95.5 ² | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 18.9 |
| Girls | 3 or more "H" grades | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 26.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | 1 or 2 "H" grades | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 78.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| | 5 or more "O" grades (A-C) | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 81.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| | 1 to 4 "O" grades (A-C) | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 84.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| | Other or none | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 18.2 | 95.4 ² | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 17.4 |
| Boys and girls | Total | 91.1 | 91.6 | 91.6 | 91.2 | — | 72.4 | 72.9 | 73.1 | 72.3 |

Notes: 1 Leavers available for employment are estimated from all leavers less those entering full-time further education.

2 For leavers with at least one "O" grade awards A-C, the percentages are based on the 1973-74 qualified leaver survey. For all other leavers it is estimated that 95.5 per cent of male leavers and 95.4 per cent of female leavers become available for employment.

Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the (rounded) components.

is expected. After an initial fall, the numbers of 18 year old leavers are expected to rise. The total numbers of school leavers are expected to reach a peak in 1979-80 and subsequently fall.

Statistics and educational organisation

The Scottish figures of school leavers by age cannot be compared directly with those for England and Wales for three 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). Secondly, pupils in Scotland who become 16 in the autumn term can leave school at Christmas. Correspondingly the staying-on rates for 16 year olds are calculated differently.

The third reason is because of a difference in organisation. In Scotland SCE Higher grade qualifications sufficient for Higher Education entry are obtained frequently 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 re-sit Highers. In England and Wales Advanced level qualifications are not normally obtained until the completion of two years' further study.

School leavers by qualification

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, an estimated 4.5 per cent entered non-advanced further education courses in 1974-75 and 95.5 per cent were

available for employment. The percentages for boys and for girls holding different qualifications are given in table 9. The results 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 9.

The numbers of leavers available for employment in Scotland are expected to remain steady over the next few years at a level of about 73,000. Little change is expected in the distribution of leavers by the numbers of "H" or "O" grades held, either for boys or for girls. The numbers of those with 1 to 4 "O" grades are expected to increase slightly to 20,600 (or nearly 29 per cent of all leavers available for employment) in 1978-79. The numbers with no qualification higher than "O" grades in awards D and E are expected to fall in 1978-79 to about 36,300 (or 50 per cent of all leavers available for employment) compared with 38,000 (or 52 per cent) two years earlier.

Many Scottish pupils leave school at the minimum school leaving age as defined in the Education (Scotland) Act 1976.† Session 1976-77 was the first full session under the operation of the Act and reflects more reliably the present distribution of school leavers by term. In this session, the number of Christmas leavers rose to over 18,000, an increase of 1,100 over the previous year while summer leavers increased by 4,400 (from summer 1975) to 71,400.

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

† 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.

However, the timing of the Act meant that leavers who reached the age of 16 in September 1976 were able to leave at summer, but those who reached the age of 16 in January and February 1976 were unable to leave the previous Christmas. Consequently, to gauge the effect of the Act, summer leavers in 1977 are compared with summer leavers in 1975.

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Table 10 School leavers in Scotland by term of leaving

Thousands

| Sex | Term of leaving | Total leavers* | | | Leavers available for employment† | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | | Actual | Projections | | Actual | Projections | |
| | | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
| Boys | Winter | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| | Spring | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| | Summer | 36.5 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 27.4 |
| | Total | 47.3 | 46.6 | 46.6 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 37.4 |
| Girls | Winter | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 |
| | Spring | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| | Summer | 34.9 | 35.7 | 35.4 | 26.0 | 26.5 | 26.0 |
| | Total | 44.3 | 45.0 | 44.7 | 34.9 | 35.4 | 34.8 |
| Boys and girls | Winter | 18.3 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| | Spring | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| | Summer | 71.4 | 71.9 | 71.5 | 53.7 | 54.2 | 53.4 |
| | Total | 91.6 | 91.6 | 91.2 | 72.9 | 73.1 | 72.3 |

* 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.

Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the (rounded) components.

Table 11 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 | |
| | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
| Boys | | | | | | | | |
| 2 or more "A" levels } 3 or more "H" grades } | 59 | 62 | 63 | 65 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 "A" level/1 or 2 "H" grades No "A"/"H" Level: | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| 5 or more Awards A-C † | 30 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1 to 4 Awards A-C † | 102 | 107 | 108 | 110 | 87 | 91 | 93 | 94 |
| Other or no qualifications | 214 | 225 | 230 | 233 | 206 | 218 | 222 | 226 |
| Total | 420 | 441 | 448 | 456 | 340 | 359 | 365 | 371 |
| Girls | | | | | | | | |
| 2 or more "A" levels } 3 or more "H" grades } | 47 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 "A" level/1 or 2 "H" grades No "A"/"H" level: | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 5 or more Awards A-C † | 38 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| 1 to 4 Awards A-C † | 108 | 112 | 113 | 115 | 79 | 82 | 84 | 85 |
| Other or no qualifications | 188 | 201 | 205 | 207 | 173 | 185 | 191 | 193 |
| Total | 397 | 420 | 427 | 434 | 297 | 314 | 322 | 327 |
| Boys and girls | | | | | | | | |
| 2 or more "A" levels } 3 or more "H" grades } | 106 | 113 | 113 | 117 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 32 |
| 1 "A" level/1 or 2 "H" grades No "A"/"H" level: | 30 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| 5 or more Awards A-C † | 68 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 44 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| 1 to 4 Awards A-C † | 210 | 219 | 222 | 226 | 166 | 173 | 176 | 179 |
| Other or no qualifications | 402 | 426 | 436 | 439 | 378 | 403 | 413 | 419 |
| Total | 817 | 861 | 875 | 889 | 637 | 673 | 687 | 699 |

* 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.

Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the (rounded) components.

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The distribution of school leavers by term is expected to change slightly in the next few years, the slight changes resulting out of changes in the proportion of boys leaving at Christmas and girls leaving at summer. Further details of the estimated numbers of all school leavers in Scotland and those available for employment by term are shown in table 10.

almost all categories. The numbers of leavers available for employment without "O" level 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 1979 there has been, and will continue to be, more boys than girls leaving school for employment.

Sources (England and Wales)

The projections are based on three main sources:

(1) The Government Actuary's Department mid-1976 based projections of the population in England and Wales at each age.

(2) The Department of Education and Science annual (January) count of the number of pupils at each age in schools in England and Wales (published, for years up to 1976, in Volume 1 of *Statistics of Education*, but also taking account of unpublished data relating to 1977).

(3) The Department of Education and Science annual 10 per cent sample survey of pupils leaving schools in England and Wales (published up to 1975-76 in Volume 2 of *Statistics of Education*, but also taking account of provisional outline data relating to 1976-77). These data have been augmented by estimates of the numbers of leavers from special schools and some independent schools not covered by the survey.

Great Britain

Despite the differences between the educational and examination systems of England and Wales and of Scotland 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 11. They are derived from the equivalent figures for England and Wales (tables 4 and 5) and those for Scotland presented in table 9.

The combination of England and Wales qualifications with Scottish qualifications does not imply that they are exactly equivalent.

School leavers available for employment

For Great Britain the numbers of school leavers available for employment in the academic years ending in the summers of 1978 and 1979 are expected to increase for

London weighting—indices of changes in costs

Changes between April 1974 and April 1978 in the housing, travel and other additional costs set out in the *Advisory Report on London Weighting* (Cmd 5660) are given in table 1 below. The indices given have been constructed as described on page 548 of the June 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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 1978

April 1974=100

| Description of index | Greater London | Rest of the United Kingdom |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|
| A Average mortgages costs (interest only, net of tax relief) of all owner occupiers | 117 | 124 |
| B Rates net of rebates | 174 | 196 |
| C Local government rents net of rebates | 142 | 159 |
| D Private rents net of rebates | 128 | 169 |
| E Rail and underground fares | 260 | 234 |
| F Bus and other public transport fares | 225 | 217 |
| G Running costs of private motor vehicles excluding overheads | 157 | 159 |
| H Cost of other items of expenditure | 188.5 | 188.5 |

Table 1 Changes in additional costs for Inner London and Outer London—April 1978

Index numbers April 1974=100

| | Inner London | Outer London |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Housing | 92.5 | 63.2 |
| Travel | 302.2 | 276.2 |
| Other costs | 188.5 | 188.5 |
| Wear and tear | 183.4 | 183.4 |
| Total | 173.9 | 143.0 |

Age qualifications for entry to occupations

By J Jolly and A Mingay, *Unit for Manpower Studies*

The effects of a candidate's age on his or her ability to enter various occupations are considered. For present purposes entry means admission to training or a job in the appropriate field for the first time, because in a large majority of cases entirely different rules apply when a person is merely seeking a move between employers within the same occupation. First time entry to an occupation can therefore be either straight from full-time education or from a different occupation.

The use of age as an employment qualification may be formal and overt, with age limits stated in advertisements and recruiting literature, and applied with varying degrees of strictness. However, employers may also make the age of applicants a major (or prime) employment criterion without advertising the fact—for example a trainee grade may be paid a comparatively low wage unattractive to older people whose applications may be treated with some suspicion.

Institutions such as apprenticeship, which tend to be age specific are not analysed, but the concluding section does attempt to suggest reasons for age restrictions and their effect.

The information upon which the article is based comes from several sources, including: the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC) library; the *Careers for 78* exhibition held at Belle Vue, Manchester in November 1977; the CRAC publication *Career Change* by Lancashire and Holdsworth 1976; information gained during visits to employers and trade unions. Inevitably information from the first three sources is confined to a considerable extent to non-manual and skilled manual careers.

Use of age qualifications

It is by quoting age limits that employers express age preferences most noticeably, although it should not be assumed that if these are not mentioned they do not exist. Age limits are much more likely to be stated for entry to careers in the public sector. Recruitment to the armed forces, the emergency services and the prison service is almost invariably accompanied by age limit and the same is true (to a slightly lesser extent) for recruitment of professional and managerial staff by national and local government—in some cases, though, age limits can be extremely wide such as 16–59 for Civil Service clerical staff. However nationalised industries do not quote age limits any more frequently than manufacturing employers in the private sector.

Within the private sector there is considerable variation between different employers in stating limits for entry to a career. Engineering employers recruiting apprentices are perhaps the most likely to quote limits, the hotel and catering industry the least likely. The reason for this variation, which is often the product of entirely subjective considerations, is difficult to establish. However, one factor which may have a bearing is the degree of formal organisation within the firm, implying distinct entry points to employment as part of a well-defined career structure. The resulting internal labour market is attractive to the large employer who wishes to train staff in jobs that are frequently inter-relating and requiring knowledge of the organisation as a whole; and attractive to staff representatives anxious to preserve promotion prospects and prevent dilution. The small employer, requiring a person for a specific job, is much less likely to be concerned about anything other than performance in that job.

Generally, therefore, the more likely it is that an occupation is regarded as a career or trade, the more likely it is to limit entry to particular age groups. Thus craft apprenticeships tend to be confined to 16 and 17 year olds, entry to most administrative careers is limited to those in their teens or twenties, and the same is true for many other professions. There follows a more detailed consideration of age restrictions for entry to various professions and occupations; space forbids discussion of anything more than a sample of these.

Entry requirements

The professions

In general there are no formal age rules for entry to the professions. *De facto* age restrictions, particularly upper limits, are however very common, and are frequently operated by academic institutions offering occupationally specific training. Low pay during the initial training years in a profession can also act as a deterrent to older applicants; for example:

- (i) *Accountancy*. Rates of payment are low when a new entrant is serving articles, which last a minimum of three years. A new applicant who was mature and with domestic commitments might therefore find it difficult to join.
- (ii) *Architecture*. Again there is no formal age barrier to entry, but wage rates during the six year training period are low.

(iii) *Law*. Prospective barristers have to support themselves for three years while studying for the law exams (parts 1 and 2), while articled clerks receive low rates of pay before they qualify as solicitors.

(iv) *Medicine*. The normal upper age limit to entry to medical school varies from the mid twenties up to 35, although some schools will consider older applicants in exceptional cases.

It is unlikely for there to be lower age limits for entering training for a profession. When they are set they usually reflect standards of education required for entry, and as such may be rising as graduate intake becomes more common.

Executive careers

Age restrictions are common for entry to executive jobs especially in national and local government. For example at present national government administrators are recruited, with a very small number of exceptions, only from those aged under 28. Similar upper limits in the late twenties frequently apply to local government. Banks and insurance companies also tend to recruit only young people from school or university to their career grades, although insurance salesmen are welcomed up to age 40. Industry adopts similar practices; upper limits in the mid twenties are often set for graduate training schemes, while in other cases although not specifying age limits, companies pay new entrants relatively low salaries during the initial stages of their careers with the implicit assumption that only younger people will be attracted to apply. In general industry does not recruit new executives over the age of 35.

Specialised executive careers are often even more difficult for the mature person to enter than general management. Three examples where people aged over 30 would find their age a disadvantage in gaining employment are computer work, marketing and personnel management.

Scientific careers also suffer from considerable restriction on age grounds, apart from the need for requisite qualifications which take many years to obtain (usually with low income). Industry recruits the majority of its specialists direct from higher education, and is not prepared to consider those older than the late twenties. National government age rules for scientific recruits vary from a maximum of 26 for those with "A" levels to 30 for those with PhDs. These upper limits reflect the general view that the period of peak productivity for scientists ends by the time they are 40, if not earlier.

Some specialist "executive" careers are however open to older entrants. Five examples can be quoted from local government activity:

- (i) the Careers Service will consider "mature" people, and there is generally no upper age limit. Those entering over the age of 27 may have the required

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academic qualifications (degree or equivalent) relaxed if they have valuable employment experience.

(ii) Housing management, again no upper age limit.

(iii) Librarianship imposes no upper limit but those over 40 may be discouraged from entry because of the (perhaps surprisingly) physical demands of the job.

(iv) Social work. Mature applicants are welcome. For professional training there is an upper limit around 45.

(v) Probation Service. There are special courses for those who enter over the age of 30, although those over 40 have to show that they have relevant experience.

Similar examples in the private sector where older applicants are welcome include Hotel and Catering Administration, Retail Distribution and Pharmacy.

Clerical occupations

Age restrictions for entry to clerical occupations are much less frequent than for executive careers. In cases where they are quoted they tend to be raised or lowered depending on the state of the local labour market. When employers have a unified careers structure, for example the Civil Service, late entrants may have the option of entering the internal labour market at a lower level (for example as clerical staff) and gain promotion to executive jobs which they would not have been able to apply for directly.

Skilled manual craft

These occupations are typified by entry through serving apprenticeships. In the vast majority of cases apprenticeships are only available to young people on leaving school at the minimum leaving age or soon after. Often by the age of 18 it is too late to be considered although some employers make exceptions; they are aware that restricting entry to this narrow age band is depriving them of high calibre recruits who stayed on at school to take "A" levels. Progress in widening the age of entry to apprenticeships appears to be slow because the craft unions remain unconvinced of the desire for such a move. However, the attitude of one major craft union is that mature people should not be debarred from apprenticeships, and furthermore they should be paid more than school leavers. It is of interest that the army will take people up to the age of 25 who wish to become craftsmen.

Late entry to skilled craft employment is possible through the state funded Training Opportunities Scheme. In practice the majority of TOPS trainees are under 30.

Other-skilled manual

Age is less important here than for skilled craft employment, and there is much greater variation between employers' practices. Frequently employers are prepared to consider people up to their mid thirties and beyond for this type of occupation. In many cases where the job

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involves responsibility for life or property lower age limits between 18 and 21 are imposed, especially in transport industries. In a minority of cases however, there are quite restrictive age limits. An example of this is recruitment to the footplate grades on the railways where applicants must be aged between 16 and 23. But this is the only upper age the railways have for other skilled manual work.

Semi-skilled manual

Unfortunately there is relatively little information available from careers sources about entry to this type of work. It becomes more difficult to generalise about age restrictions, as variation between different employers' practices appears to become greater. However a common age preference for this type of job is in the range 18 to 40. A case that illustrates the point is the age limit of 20 to 40 imposed for recruits to dock work in many of Britain's ports. It is also at this level of skill that an employer's interest in relevant previous experience begins to decline, letting in older people and youngsters who have not previously worked in the occupation.

Unskilled manual

Here the difference between entering an occupation and changing jobs within it is very slight. A good over-view of age restrictions in this kind of employment may be gained from an examination of the use of age limits by the Unit for Manpower Studies (UMS), published in *Employment Gazette* (February 1978) and based on data collected by the Manpower Services Commission.

(This has not previously been used as a source of information in this article because it deals with all recruitment, not just new entrants to an occupation.) The survey showed that 18.5 per cent of unskilled non-labouring jobs had upper age limits and 35.8 per cent of labouring jobs. It would therefore appear that while unskilled manual occupations have relatively few age restrictions for initial entry, age restrictions do apply quite frequently where physical stamina is likely to be required (although UMS found that these limits were not always met; about 80 per cent of recruits to unskilled and labouring vacancies conformed to stated limits.)

The armed forces and emergency services

Not surprisingly age limits are common for entry to these kinds of occupation which can be extremely demanding, physically.

- (i) *The Royal Navy* has an upper age limit of 33 for entry to Other Ranks, except for apprenticeships which are only offered to age 21 (a markedly more generous age range than for civilian apprenticeships). Entry to commissioned ranks is available up to age 21 for people without degrees, graduates are recruited up to age 25 for all subjects except engineering where the limit is 26.
- (ii) *The Army* recruits adult soldiers (Other Ranks) from age 17 to 25. School leavers can, however, join

between the ages of 16 and 17½ as Army Juniors. In "certain cases" (such as REME) people who have served an apprenticeship in certain subjects up to ONC standard can join up to age 33. Commissions are offered to those between 17¼ and 20, with the upper limit extended to 25 for graduates in general and slightly higher again for engineers.

- (iii) *The Royal Air Force* recruits Other Ranks between the ages of 16½ and 40 for ground crew and 17½ and 26 for air crew. Commissions for air crew are limited to those between 17½ and 24; for supply and general administration the upper limit goes up to 30, and for engineering and catering to 39.

The civilian emergency services also impose strict age limits for entry. The actual ages can vary slightly between differing employing authorities, but typical limits are:

- (i) *Ambulance Service*: maximum age of entry is 40.
- (ii) *Police*: for entry to the police force, a candidate must be aged between 18½ and 30. Young people under the age of 18½ can enter as cadets; ex-service men recruited up to age 40.
- (iii) *Fire Brigade*: age range for entry is 18 to 30. Some brigades take juniors aged 16 and 17.

Reasons for age limits

The considerable variations in the extent to which age restrictions are used prompts the question: why are age limits set? Answers are bound to be largely speculative, but interviews with employers, trade unions and training boards suggest that the following reasons may be material; some of course may be more valid than others:

- (i) *The presence of career structures and internal labour markets.* This reason is often important for executive and managerial occupations. People are recruited with a view to a career in the organisation, and training is provided to equip them to proceed to senior positions if they are capable of so doing. Recruitment at a young age is necessary in order that people can reach senior positions with adequate experience and a sufficient period of continuing employment (before retiring) to make a worthwhile contribution. Hence the number of people recruited over 35 is small. One employer considers that the operation of large organisations at senior levels is through an informal network of peers, and therefore people appointed to responsible positions need to have a good general knowledge of the organisation as a whole, know its senior staff, and have acquired its "culture", to be able to fit in—and all of this takes time.
- (ii) *The likely age at which the peak of professional output is reached.* If this age is relatively low then it will lead employers to recruit only younger people. The most frequent group mentioned by employers to which this applies is research staff, who have often

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reached their peak of performance by their mid-thirties. Therefore an employer recruiting graduates to research posts is unlikely to consider anybody over about 25 unless they have previous experience. In the Civil Service there is an upper age limit of 26 for entry to scientific grades for someone with "A" levels, but someone with a PhD (who by definition has research experience) can join as late as 30.

- (iii) *The standard of health and fitness required.* If a high standard is required for the performance of the job then the employer may impose an age limit, particularly if he regards it as his duty to transfer the person to less arduous work later in life when the current job becomes too difficult. Jobs where physical standards may be important in determining age limits include the Fire and Police services, and industrial jobs that require high standards of eye sight.

- (iv) *Length of training required.* Many occupations require a long period of training before a recruit can become competent in the job. If the cost of training is borne by the employer then it may be expected that the trained employee will be able to work for him for a considerable period of time to justify the initial investment. This reason for using age limits may be valid where the training is specific to the employer, but it becomes less so if the trainee can take the skill elsewhere. Sometimes employers quote training time to justify a limit that has grown up due to tradition and has otherwise no valid basis.

- (v) *The relevance of life experience.* For some jobs the general experience of life is a valuable asset, and mature applicants are welcomed. Examples of this include social workers, probation officers and careers advisers.

- (vi) *Restrictive practices.* Age limits, either direct or *de facto*, can be used to restrict the entry to an occupation in order to control the supply and maintain or enhance wage rates. This type of practice is difficult to prove and not likely to be admitted.

- (vii) *Wage-for-age scales.* Although not a formal age barrier, wage-for-age scales can prevent employers taking on older entrants. These scales are frequently found in apprenticeships, banking, insurance and government among others. As the wage cost of employing someone aged 16 can be as little as 60 per cent of the cost of employing someone aged 18 or over, the wage-for-age scale may deter employers from engaging any but those they can pay at the cheapest rate.

- (viii) *Level of responsibility.* The level of responsibility involved in the job can lead to lower age limits being set. Examples of this are quite common in transport, for example lorry drivers, and enforcement agencies such as health inspectorates.

- (ix) *Pension funds.* The pension scheme may stipulate

that a minimum period of membership is required for benefit to be paid—often five years. Frequently employers translate this into a maximum age for recruitment five years before normal retirement age, or earlier if they feel their retiring employees should enjoy more than a token pension.

- (x) *The "age" of the occupation.* Occupations that have not been in existence very long (automatic data processing for instance), draw the majority of their recruits from the young. This can very rapidly lead to the belief that being young is a requirement of the job, and older people tend then to be excluded.

- (xi) *A filter mechanism.* An age limit can be used as a convenient and cheap method of reducing the potential labour supply if there is a surplus of people wanting to enter an occupation or apply for a job. For example, one employer age-qualified internal staff vacancies to control the number of potential applicants.

Of course, an employer may age-limit a particular job for more than one of these reasons. For example, there is an upper limit of 23 for entry to the railway footplate line of promotion, and the minimum age of 21 for actually being a driver. These limits can be justified on the grounds of career structure, standards of fitness, length of training, level of responsibility and over-supply compared with other rail jobs. Conversely there may be age limits that are not justifiable on any grounds.

Orthodox pattern

Age qualifications in employment are a visible sign that an orthodox pattern of working in a particular occupation has been established, and all seeking entry to that occupation must conform. So long as the potential applicant is aware of this in time, and so long as his or her own career plans proceed smoothly, then usually it is possible to accommodate oneself to the prevailing requirements. But an inherently rigid system implies a basically stereotype approach, which may seriously affect the employment or re-employment prospects of people who do not fit the pattern or whose careers have been in some way disrupted. Where this problem occurs infrequently, there may be no general concern; but when it affects whole groups or classes of people the concern of society at large may be attracted. Four important groups who may suffer quite markedly from age limits in employment are:

- (i) *Pupils* who decide to remain at school to take "A" levels in order to proceed to tertiary education but who fail to gain the success they require. These people are then precluded in many cases from obtaining an apprenticeship which might then be their next choice of career.

- (ii) *Mature graduates.* People who do not start at university until they are aged 25 or over may find the career they wish to follow on graduation closed to them.

(Continued on page 681)

Statistics on long-term unemployment

The number of long-term unemployed in Great Britain has been increasing, along with the increase in unemployment generally. The available statistical information about the long-term unemployed (defined for this purpose as those whose current spell of registered unemployment has exceeded a year) is described; some of this information is presented in the accompanying tables.

In January 1978, there were 334,000 people who had been registered as unemployed for over a year; of these,

Table 1 Long-term unemployment—Great Britain

| | Males | | | Females | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Total unemployed | Duration over 52 weeks | Column (2) as % of Column (1) | Total unemployed | Duration over 52 weeks | Column (2) as % of Column (1) |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1957 | | | | | | |
| March | 230.9 | 20.8 | 9.0 | 104.5 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| June | 170.3 | 21.9 | 12.9 | 76.7 | 4.0 | 5.2 |
| September | 180.2 | 23.4 | 13.0 | 80.1 | 4.4 | 5.5 |
| December | 224.6 | 24.8 | 11.0 | 94.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| 1958 | | | | | | |
| March | 285.4 | 28.0 | 9.8 | 110.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| June | 264.2 | 29.2 | 11.1 | 103.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| September | 296.2 | 32.7 | 11.0 | 119.7 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| December | 344.4 | 39.1 | 11.4 | 135.5 | 7.2 | 5.3 |
| 1959 | | | | | | |
| March | 363.7 | 47.9 | 13.2 | 137.1 | 8.3 | 6.1 |
| June | 278.3 | 49.3 | 17.7 | 107.1 | 9.4 | 8.8 |
| September | 285.3 | 51.5 | 18.1 | 108.8 | 9.2 | 8.5 |
| December | 299.1 | 53.4 | 17.9 | 110.3 | 9.5 | 8.6 |
| 1960 | | | | | | |
| March | 287.0 | 54.2 | 18.9 | 114.7 | 9.6 | 8.4 |
| June | 214.3 | 49.6 | 23.1 | 82.9 | 8.8 | 10.6 |
| September | 213.1 | 47.1 | 22.1 | 84.9 | 8.1 | 9.5 |
| December | 233.1 | 46.2 | 19.8 | 89.7 | 8.0 | 8.9 |
| 1961 | | | | | | |
| March | 230.4 | 44.0 | 19.1 | 91.9 | 7.7 | 8.4 |
| June | 185.0 | 39.7 | 21.5 | 69.8 | 6.9 | 9.9 |
| September | 211.2 | 39.9 | 18.9 | 79.5 | 7.0 | 8.8 |
| December | 262.0 | 40.2 | 15.3 | 92.5 | 6.8 | 7.4 |
| 1962† | | | | | | |
| March | 305.5 | 43.0 | 14.1 | 105.7 | 7.6 | 7.2 |
| July | 285.4 | 43.1 | 15.1 | 94.7 | 7.4 | 7.8 |
| October | 345.9 | 49.0 | 14.2 | 121.7 | 8.3 | 6.8 |
| 1963 | | | | | | |
| January | 487.0 | 55.8 | 11.5 | 142.1 | 9.0 | 6.3 |
| April | 430.6 | 63.6 | 14.8 | 139.8 | 10.7 | 7.7 |
| July | 327.9 | 62.6 | 19.1 | 108.1 | 10.4 | 9.6 |
| October | 341.7 | 66.0 | 19.3 | 120.0 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| 1964 | | | | | | |
| January | 363.5 | 66.4 | 18.3 | 114.5 | 10.5 | 9.2 |
| April | 305.2 | 63.4 | 20.8 | 99.9 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| July | 263.4 | 56.3 | 21.4 | 75.8 | 8.9 | 11.7 |
| October | 252.6 | 54.6 | 21.6 | 87.7 | 8.6 | 9.8 |
| 1965 | | | | | | |
| January | 278.9 | 52.1 | 18.7 | 88.1 | 8.0 | 9.1 |
| April | 243.4 | 48.9 | 20.1 | 82.6 | 7.8 | 9.4 |
| July | 211.3 | 44.8 | 21.2 | 63.6 | 7.0 | 11.0 |
| October | 233.8 | 44.1 | 18.9 | 74.4 | 7.0 | 9.3 |
| 1966 | | | | | | |
| January | 265.6 | 43.6 | 16.4 | 73.4 | 6.5 | 8.9 |
| April | 234.0 | 41.2 | 17.6 | 64.9 | 6.2 | 9.6 |
| July | 204.1 | 39.1 | 19.2 | 54.2 | 5.7 | 10.5 |
| October | 292.2 | 42.0 | 14.4 | 82.4 | 6.0 | 7.3 |
| 1967 | | | | | | |
| January | 425.2 | 46.9 | 11.0 | 102.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| April | 421.2 | 51.3 | 12.2 | 104.2 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| July | 382.4 | 54.3 | 14.2 | 87.9 | 7.6 | 8.6 |
| October | 429.3 | 63.5 | 14.8 | 102.4 | 8.8 | 8.6 |
| | | | | | | |
| 1968 | | | | | | |
| January | 499.2 | 72.0 | 14.4 | 101.2 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| April | 473.7 | 75.8 | 16.0 | 93.2 | 9.0 | 9.7 |
| July | 425.3 | 76.6 | 18.0 | 74.4 | 8.3 | 11.2 |
| October | 450.1 | 79.6 | 17.7 | 88.7 | 8.8 | 9.9 |
| 1969 | | | | | | |
| January | 497.1 | 82.5 | 16.6 | 87.0 | 8.3 | 9.5 |
| April | 469.3 | 83.7 | 17.8 | 80.6 | 8.4 | 10.4 |
| July | 417.0 | 81.8 | 19.6 | 69.6 | 7.8 | 11.2 |
| October | 456.0 | 87.3 | 19.1 | 86.6 | 8.3 | 9.6 |
| 1970 | | | | | | |
| January | 526.5 | 89.1 | 16.9 | 85.3 | 8.2 | 9.6 |
| April | 508.3 | 89.9 | 17.7 | 85.2 | 8.4 | 9.9 |
| July | 453.0 | 88.6 | 19.6 | 74.8 | 8.2 | 11.0 |
| October | 483.1 | 92.9 | 19.2 | 93.2 | 8.7 | 9.3 |
| 1971 | | | | | | |
| January | 575.0 | 96.0 | 16.7 | 99.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| April | 605.4 | 102.0 | 16.8 | 108.3 | 9.8 | 9.0 |
| July | 612.2 | 108.0 | 17.6 | 106.8 | 10.0 | 9.4 |
| October | 683.8 | 118.5 | 17.3 | 134.8 | 11.5 | 8.5 |
| 1972 | | | | | | |
| January | 782.2 | 130.3 | 16.6 | 144.4 | 12.0 | 8.3 |
| April | 766.1 | 143.8 | 18.8 | 145.0 | 13.4 | 9.2 |
| July | 649.8 | 150.1 | 23.1 | 125.4 | 13.9 | 11.0 |
| October | 652.7 | 162.0 | 24.8 | 136.8 | 15.6 | 11.4 |
| 1973 | | | | | | |
| January | 640.4 | 161.5 | 25.2 | 129.0 | 15.4 | 11.9 |
| April | 540.2 | 152.7 | 28.3 | 107.6 | 15.6 | 14.5 |
| July | 450.8 | 137.3 | 30.5 | 84.5 | 13.6 | 16.1 |
| October | 425.2 | 129.2 | 30.4 | 81.6 | 13.3 | 16.3 |
| 1974 | | | | | | |
| January‡ | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| April | 489.6 | 119.5 | 24.4 | 90.3 | 12.5 | 13.8 |
| July | 458.4 | 112.7 | 24.6 | 84.1 | 11.2 | 13.3 |
| October | 507.0 | 115.9 | 22.9 | 103.2 | 11.9 | 11.5 |
| 1975 | | | | | | |
| January** | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| April | 663.3 | 122.9 | 18.5 | 144.9 | 12.8 | 8.8 |
| July | 753.0 | 129.2 | 17.2 | 191.3 | 13.9 | 7.3 |
| October | 855.1 | 144.5 | 16.9 | 243.5 | 16.7 | 6.9 |
| 1976 | | | | | | |
| January | 981.3 | 163.5 | 16.7 | 270.5 | 18.8 | 7.0 |
| April | 959.1 | 186.2 | 19.4 | 272.1 | 24.8 | 9.1 |
| July | 1,030.7 | 201.8 | 19.6 | 371.8 | 28.0 | 7.5 |
| October | 972.2 | 227.8 | 23.4 | 348.8 | 36.8 | 10.6 |
| 1977 | | | | | | |
| January | 1,034.0 | 242.4 | 23.4 | 356.2 | 41.9 | 11.8 |
| April | 992.5 | 249.5 | 25.1 | 343.1 | 46.7 | 13.6 |
| July | 1,087.3 | 254.5 | 23.4 | 466.2 | 52.6 | 11.3 |
| October | 1,028.7 | 264.9 | 25.8 | 427.9 | 59.4 | 13.9 |
| 1978 | | | | | | |
| January | 1,070.2 | 272.5 | 25.5 | 414.5 | 61.4 | 14.8 |

Notes: *Excluding adult students in all periods.
†From 1962 the months of the duration analysis were changed.

272,500—about 82 per cent of the total—were male. Because of this high proportion, the bulk of the data in the article is confined to men, but comparable information about women is available. (A short series summarising available duration statistics is given regularly in *Employment Gazette* table 111.)

Trends in duration of unemployment

During the last twenty years there has been an upward

trend in the duration of unemployment. This upward trend has been shown in the proportion of long term unemployed, though it has been partly masked by cyclical patterns. During the first half of this period, long term unemployment varied between about 25 and 75 thousand, while registered unemployment overall was for the most part in the range of a quarter to half a million or so. As unemployment increased, the number of long term unemployed increased to above 100,000 in 1970/1 and to 200,000 in 1976, remaining above this level during the current recession.

Table 1 shows the number and proportions of long term unemployed in recent years. It will be seen from the chart, which plots the proportions and the seasonally adjusted figures, that there has been some tendency for the proportion of long term unemployment to be high around the troughs of unemployment and low at the peaks. As unemployment moved through the cycle, as it went up from each trough, the additions to the register naturally reduced the share of the long term unemployed: when the peak of unemployment was reached, the more recent

entrants to the register with short-term duration, dominated it. As the peak passed those most easy to place tended to be the latest entrants, and those most difficult to place waited the longest so that duration turns upward after the peak. Since 1955 each succeeding cyclical trough in unemployment—with the single exception of that of 1969—has been associated with a higher proportion of men over 18 out of work for over a year.

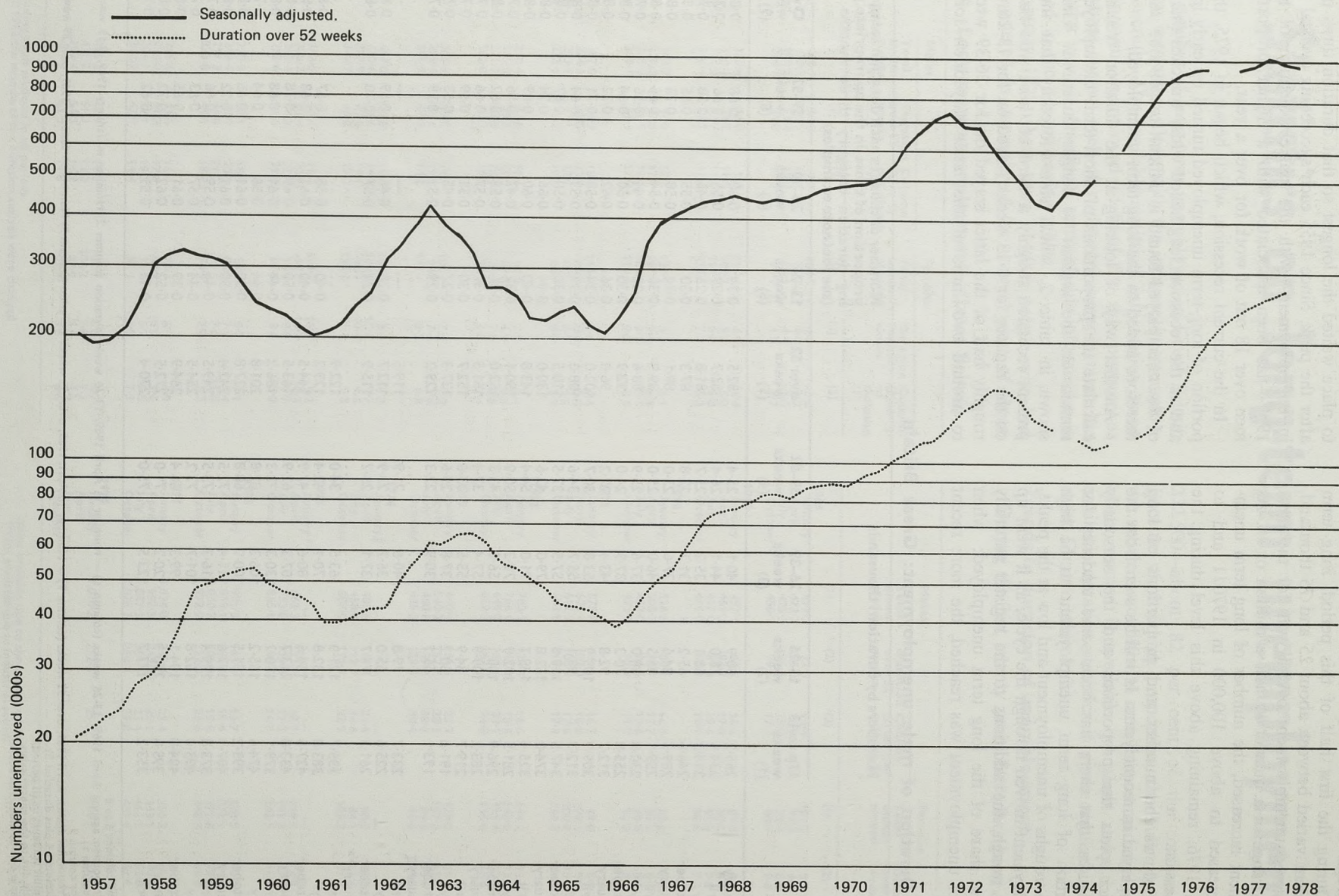
In the current recession, which began in 1975, the proportion of long-term unemployed turned up early in 1976, and as the recession lengthened wider tranches than usual of the unemployed found it difficult to get jobs and have therefore added to the long-term unemployed.

Another way of looking at the duration trends is to calculate the proportions of short-term unemployed who remain on the register to longer durations. These are shown in table 2, which shows broadly that until the present recession roughly a third of those who had been on the register for 0-13 weeks stayed on for 13-26 weeks: roughly half of the latter stayed on for 26-39 weeks; up to around two-thirds of the latter stayed on for 39-52

Table 2 Duration of male unemployment: Great Britain

| | Numbers by duration: thousands | | | | | Number of those in each duration category as a proportion of those in the appropriate preceding duration category three months earlier (see footnote examples) | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Up to 13 weeks (1) | 13-26 weeks (2) | 26-39 weeks (3) | 39-52 weeks (4) | over 52 weeks (5) | 13-26 weeks (6) | 26-39 weeks (7) | 39-52 weeks (8) | Over 52 weeks (9) |
| 1969 | January | 265.2 | 80.9 | 40.1 | 25.4 | 0.34 | 0.60 | 0.68 | 0.80 |
| | April | 234.6 | 78.0 | 44.1 | 26.4 | 0.29 | 0.55 | 0.66 | 0.78 |
| | July | 214.3 | 58.1 | 35.2 | 25.7 | 0.25 | 0.45 | 0.58 | 0.74 |
| | October | 246.6 | 65.2 | 31.7 | 22.8 | 0.30 | 0.55 | 0.65 | 0.81 |
| 1970 | January | 289.3 | 84.6 | 37.6 | 23.0 | 0.34 | 0.58 | 0.73 | 0.81 |
| | April | 259.1 | 85.5 | 46.0 | 25.0 | 0.30 | 0.54 | 0.66 | 0.80 |
| | July | 230.8 | 68.0 | 37.6 | 25.9 | 0.26 | 0.44 | 0.56 | 0.77 |
| | October | 255.8 | 70.3 | 37.9 | 24.0 | 0.30 | 0.56 | 0.64 | 0.81 |
| 1971 | January | 312.7 | 92.8 | 43.4 | 27.2 | 0.36 | 0.62 | 0.72 | 0.82 |
| | April | 309.9 | 105.9 | 53.8 | 30.7 | 0.34 | 0.58 | 0.71 | 0.83 |
| | July | 312.3 | 99.1 | 55.7 | 34.6 | 0.32 | 0.53 | 0.64 | 0.81 |
| | October | 347.5 | 119.6 | 57.5 | 37.5 | 0.38 | 0.58 | 0.67 | 0.83 |
| 1972 | January | 374.0 | 152.8 | 79.0 | 42.6 | 0.44 | 0.66 | 0.74 | 0.83 |
| | April | 325.4 | 148.7 | 91.0 | 54.4 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.69 | 0.83 |
| | July | 281.5 | 102.9 | 70.2 | 50.9 | 0.32 | 0.47 | 0.56 | 0.76 |
| | October | 296.9 | 100.1 | 56.8 | 43.3 | 0.36 | 0.55 | 0.62 | 0.81 |
| 1973 | January | 283.2 | 109.9 | 57.4 | 37.4 | 0.37 | 0.57 | 0.66 | 0.79 |
| | April | 219.7 | 84.9 | 55.5 | 33.6 | 0.30 | 0.51 | 0.59 | 0.77 |
| | July | 191.0 | 60.2 | 37.8 | 29.6 | 0.27 | 0.45 | 0.53 | 0.74 |
| | October | 193.1 | 55.1 | 30.9 | 22.3 | 0.29 | 0.51 | 0.59 | 0.77 |
| 1974 | January † | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | April | 233.7 | 79.8 | 40.6 | 21.9 | 0.34 | 0.58 | 0.67 | 0.82 |
| | July | 225.6 | 65.0 | 36.7 | 23.9 | 0.28 | 0.46 | 0.59 | 0.80 |
| | October | 261.3 | 74.7 | 37.1 | 25.7 | 0.33 | 0.57 | 0.70 | 0.85 |
| 1975 | January** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | April | 335.7 | 121.9 | 63.5 | 34.0 | 0.37 | 0.58 | 0.67 | 0.82 |
| | July | 383.8 | 132.8 | 70.1 | 42.4 | 0.40 | 0.61 | 0.68 | 0.84 |
| | October | 427.5 | 154.6 | 80.6 | 47.9 | 0.40 | 0.61 | 0.68 | 0.84 |
| 1976 | January | 433.8 | 213.7 | 107.3 | 62.9 | 0.50 | 0.69 | 0.78 | 0.85 |
| | April | 379.1 | 190.2 | 130.3 | 73.3 | 0.44 | 0.61 | 0.68 | 0.82 |
| | July | 474.6 | 165.2 | 106.3 | 82.8 | 0.44 | 0.56 | 0.64 | 0.78 |
| | October | 39 | | | | | | | |

Long-term male unemployment compared with seasonally adjusted male unemployment—Great Britain



Notes: The vertical axis is drawn on a logarithmic scale. Figures are not available for January 1974 due to the energy crisis, and December 1974/January 1975 and November/December 1976, due to industrial action

weeks; and three quarters and more of the latter stayed on the register for over a year. This seems to suggest that the longer one has been unemployed the more likely one is to remain so. Allowing for some seasonality, the figures show comparative stability, particularly for those who have been on the register for six months. The main change over the cycle is the increase in the proportion staying on the register for more than three months as the level of unemployment rises (such as, 1971-72) and the decrease as unemployment falls (for example 1973). In 1976-77, however, not only has the proportion remaining on the register for more than three months risen markedly, but the proportion remaining unemployed for more than six months is high relative to the past.

The available figures for the long-term unemployed whose current spell of unemployment exceeds two years may be noted here. Information on this is available from the June 1973 and June 1976 special surveys of the *Characteristics of the Unemployed* (covering employment offices only and not careers offices).

| | June 1973 | June 1976 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Proportion of unemployed men over 18 unemployed for over a year | 31 | 22 |
| Of which, over two years | 17 | 9 |

From these figures it is estimated that the numbers unemployed for over two years were about 77,000 in both years.

Age distribution on the long term unemployed

Traditionally, unemployment and in particular long-term unemployment has been associated more with older workers. The following table compares the age-distribution of the long-term male unemployed with total male unemployed in January 1978; even now the concentration of

long-term unemployment among the older unemployed may be seen:

| Age | Percentages | |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Long-term male unemployed | Total male unemployed |
| Under 20 | 3.7 | 13.3 |
| 20-39 | 37.2 | 47.4 |
| 40-59 | 36.8 | 26.5 |
| 60 and over | 22.3 | 12.9 |
| All ages | 100 | 100 |

However, the median age of the unemployed generally has been moving down, and long-term unemployment has also begun to strike more at men of prime working age. Considering men aged 25 to 39, in recent years they have accounted for between 25 and 30 per cent of the unemployed. Of more significance is the recent increase in this group among the long-term unemployed; while the figures up to 1975 were more variable, in January 1976 for the first time men in this age group accounted for more than a fifth, 22 per cent, of the male long-term unemployed, and by January 1978 the proportion had risen to 27 per cent.

This changing pattern is also reflected in data on the duration of unemployment in different age groups. (See table 3, showing the figures in bands of five years). There are problems in the interpretation of this data, which need to bear in mind seasonal differences as well as the effect of cyclical changes on the register. Traditionally, the older age-groups are seen to have suffered longer durations of unemployment and this is still reflected in the current recession. However, for men in the younger age-groups durations have also shown marked increases.

Regional distribution of the long-term unemployed

Figures for the eight English planning regions and for Scotland and Wales, by duration of unemployment (and broad age-groups) are published every six months; see for

Table 3 Median unemployment duration by age: males Great Britain (weeks)

| | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65 and over | Total |
|-------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1971 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 3.40 | 5.46 | 6.09 | 7.14 | 8.12 | 9.53 | 11.01 | 12.90 | 16.19 | 22.91 | 35.87 | 12.76 | 11.13 |
| July | 2.70 | 4.48 | 5.76 | 8.95 | 10.51 | 11.88 | 13.36 | 16.48 | 19.11 | 25.74 | 37.45 | 19.76 | 11.91 |
| 1972 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 5.98 | 8.42 | 9.55 | 10.84 | 12.05 | 13.12 | 15.35 | 17.87 | 19.36 | 23.80 | 32.14 | 16.03 | 14.23 |
| July | 3.20 | 5.05 | 7.46 | 12.04 | 15.16 | 18.39 | 20.99 | 24.25 | 26.08 | 34.43 | 40.71 | 26.73 | 17.56 |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 6.23 | 6.49 | 8.44 | 10.98 | 13.13 | 16.72 | 19.61 | 22.60 | 24.55 | 33.15 | 41.13 | 22.68 | 17.24 |
| July | 2.34 | 3.15 | 5.03 | 9.27 | 12.68 | 17.63 | 21.64 | 27.55 | 32.89 | 44.79 | 50.71 | 30.80 | 19.49 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July | 2.00 | 2.65 | 4.25 | 7.63 | 9.57 | 12.02 | 15.16 | 19.92 | 24.70 | 37.33 | 51.80 | 28.39 | 12.78 |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July | 3.06 | 3.52 | 5.82 | 10.12 | 11.77 | 12.95 | 15.57 | 18.02 | 21.91 | 26.86 | 39.52 | 34.75 | 11.10 |
| 1976 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January (a) | 9.75 | 11.06 | 12.39 | 13.00 | 14.14 | 15.63 | 17.45 | 19.56 | 22.27 | 25.22 | 34.34 | 36.05 | 16.46 |
| July (a) | 3.69 | 9.48 | 13.50 | 16.97 | 18.91 | 20.75 | 22.59 | 25.00 | 29.11 | 32.29 | 39.03 | 42.72 | 16.21 |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January (a) | 10.87 | 12.62 | 14.80 | 16.33 | 17.64 | 19.80 | 21.81 | 24.25 | 28.12 | 32.50 | 41.00 | 44.11 | 20.23 |
| July (a) | 4.32 | 8.52 | 13.13 | 18.08 | 20.11 | 22.64 | 24.77 | 29.15 | 34.15 | 37.71 | 46.35 | 53.86 | 16.88 |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January (a) | 11.35 | 13.31 | 15.69 | 18.10 | 19.81 | 21.89 | 23.82 | 27.15 | 32.23 | 37.04 | 41.71 | 56.98 | 21.60 |

* Not available due to the energy crisis.
 † Not available due to industrial action.
 (a) Excluding Adult Students.

example February 1978 *Employment Gazette*, pp. 205-6.

The latest regional analysis, for January 1978, indicates that, against the Great Britain figure of 25.5 per cent of male unemployed having been so for over a year, the regional figures ranged from 21.1 per cent in the South East to 29.9 per cent in the North West. While there has sometimes been a very broad tendency in the past for long-term unemployment to be low where the unemployment rate has been low and high where the rate was high, in January 1978 there was no very clear relationship between the two (table A).

Table A Regional analysis, January 1978

| | Long-term male unemployed as proportion of all male unemployed Per cent | Male unemployment rate Per cent |
|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| South East | 21.1 | 5.8 |
| East Anglia | 24.0 | 6.6 |
| Scotland | 24.6 | 10.6 |
| South West | 24.8 | 8.9 |
| East Midlands | 25.1 | 6.3 |
| Yorks and Humberside | 25.7 | 7.3 |
| Wales | 26.6 | 9.9 |
| North | 28.5 | 10.4 |
| West Midlands | 29.0 | 6.5 |
| North West | 29.9 | 9.2 |

Long-term unemployed by industry

There are no regular analyses of the distribution of the long-term unemployed according to the industry in which they last worked, but an analysis has been made using the sample of unemployed from the last survey of characteristics of the unemployed (see *Employment Gazette* for June, 1977). Table B shows the distribution of the long-term unemployed, compared with all unemployed in the sample, by broad industrial group, in June 1976. The differences in general are not very marked between those unemployed for less or more than a year.

Table B Industrial analysis of unemployed men, June 1976

| Industry | Percentages | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Men unemployed for over a year | All unemployed men |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 2 | 2 |
| Mining and quarrying | 5 | 2 |
| Manufacturing | 29 | 29 |
| Construction | 19 | 22 |
| Gas, Electricity and water | 1 | 1 |
| Transport and communication | 5 | 6 |
| Distributive trades | 7 | 9 |
| Financial, professional and miscellaneous services | 11 | 13 |
| Public administration and defence | 6 | 5 |
| Others not classified by industry | 15 | 12 |
| Total unemployed | 100 | 100 |

Occupations of the long-term unemployed

The survey of characteristics of the unemployed also provides data on the long-term unemployed according to the broad occupational groups on which they sought work.

Table C below compares, for males, the occupational distribution at June 1976 for the long-term unemployed with that for all unemployed males in the samples. It will be seen that over half of the long-term unemployed, a much higher proportion than of the unemployed generally, were looking for jobs as "general labourers", classification covering a wide variety of unskilled jobs (though in practice anyone registered as seeking such work may be offered jobs in other groups offering some opportunity for use of limited skills); correspondingly a comparatively small proportion were classified as seeking skilled manual work. Except for managerial and professional posts, non-manual work was sought by much the same proportion of the long-term unemployed as of those unemployed for up to a year, but more of the former were looking for clerical and related work.

Table C Occupations for which registered unemployed men, June 1976

| Occupational group* | Percentages | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Men unemployed for over a year | All unemployed men |
| Managerial and professional | 4 | 8 |
| Clerical and related | 10 | 8 |
| Other non-manual occupations | 2 | 3 |
| Craft and similar occupations, including foremen | 9 | 16 |
| General labourers | 56 | 40 |
| Other manual occupations | 19 | 25 |
| All occupations | 100 | 100 |

*Details of the content of these classifications are given in the footnotes to *Employment Gazette* table 109.

Family characteristics of the unemployed

Information on the number of dependants per unemployed man is available for those men in receipt of National Insurance Benefits and Supplementary Benefits. There is no comparable data on the family characteristics of the unemployed not receiving benefits.

In December 1976, about 80 per cent of the long-term unemployed were receiving Supplementary Benefit and 17 per cent were not receiving any benefit. The latter were primarily older men such as occupational pensioners who were unlikely to have child dependants. Between the end of 1975 and the end of 1976 the number of unemployed on Supplementary Benefit for a year or more rose by over 50 per cent*. Of the families in this category, the main change was a fall in the proportion claiming for a wife only (from 18 per cent to 16 per cent) and a rise in the numbers claiming for a wife and child (from 40 per cent to 43 per cent) (Table D). This corresponds to the change in the age distribution on the long-term unemployed discussed earlier. The main change in the family size of the long-term unemployed with children was a rise in the

* The figures here and in Table D relate to period on Supplementary Benefit of persons currently unemployed, not to durations of unemployment. Comparable data on the later is only available for December 1975. The data suggests that the family composition of the unemployed with long periods on Supplementary Benefit is a reasonable proxy for the family composition of the long-term unemployed on benefit. However, the number of men unemployed for a year or more and on benefit now considerably exceeds the number on supplementary benefit for the same period.

Table D Family characteristics of unemployed males on supplementary benefits for one year or more

| Unemployed men on Supplementary Benefit all cases over 1 year | December 1975 | | December 1976 | |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percentages | Number | Percentages |
| Single men* | 42,900 | 43 | 64,300 | 41 |
| Married men with no children | 17,800 | 18 | 24,500 | 16 |
| All married with children of which with: | 40,100 | 40 | 67,900 | 43 |
| 1 child | 9,600 | 10 | 16,700 | 11 |
| 2 children | 10,300 | 10 | 18,300 | 12 |
| 3 children | 8,200 | 8 | 14,500 | 9 |
| 4 or more children | 11,900 | 12 | 18,400 | 12 |
| All men | 100,700 | 100 | 156,700 | 100 |

*Including single men with dependent children.

percentage with one and two children (from 50 per cent to 52 per cent) reflecting the growing importance of "ordinary" families among the long-term unemployed.

For many unemployed families, the earnings of a working wife can significantly alleviate the financial hardship of unemployment. Evidence from several sources (Census, FES and benefit statistics) suggests that about

30 per cent of all married couples with the husband out of work have a working wife. The proportion will of course vary by age of husband and wife, and the number and age of children. However, working wives appear to be less common in families suffering long periods out of work. Probably no more than 10-15 per cent of married couples with the husband out of work for more than a year and on Supplementary Benefit, have a working wife. ■

Age qualifications for entry to occupations

(Continued from page 675)

(iii) *People who are affected by the rapid contraction of the occupation they are engaged in, and made redundant.* These people may be aged from their twenties to their sixties, and may be unable to find alternative work in their occupation. In looking for a different job they are likely to find many of the avenues they may be interested in closed to them. In these cases a former white collar worker or craftsman may have to take work of a much lower level than previously enjoyed, and in all likelihood still capable of doing.

(iv) *Married women re-entering the labour market after raising a family.* The choice of work for these women

is likely to be limited to their former occupation (and that may be closed) or work not requiring special skills or experience. However, age limits that may be held to affect only women unfairly could be questioned under the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975.

Entry to occupations may be limited to certain age groups for very good reasons, but this is not always the case. Although age restrictions do not adversely affect the majority of people in the labour market, there are certainly some deleterious effects and the minority who suffer from them may well do so to a considerable degree. ■

Working efficiency, personality, and body rhythms

by

Peter Colquhoun*

In many industries there are pressures to increase shift working to utilise better capital plant. Although knowledge is increasing of the effect on people of working hours other than the normal 8 to 4 or 9 to 5. We still do not know enough about this or the effect on human performance.

Not much is known, either, about whether people's ability to perform at certain tasks varies according to the time of day and this is complicated by working abnormal hours. Allied to these problems is the effect of travelling through time zones ("jet lag") on human performance.

Accordingly the Department of Employment commissioned the Medical Research Council to carry out work at its Perceptual Cognitive & Performance Unit in the University of Sussex on the effects on performance of alterations in sleep/waking schedules occasioned by shift work and time zone changes. This article is written by the director of that Unit and gives information obtained from that study.

Long-term rhythms

The recent growth in the idea that there are long-term cyclical fluctuations in human behaviour patterns, has resulted largely from the enterprise of companies marketing a system claiming to show people how to know when they are most efficient, vigorous, emotionally stable, and so on. The old theory of 'biorhythm' has been resuscitated (not for the first time) to provide 'scientific' support for the validity of this system. However, there is little acceptable evidence to support the theory, which is that the physical, emotional, and intellectual 'states' of both men and women follow cycles of 23, 28 and 33 days respectively, and that the phase of these cycles is determined precisely and permanently by the moment of birth. This is not to deny the possibility that such long-term rhythms of about this cycle length exist; there is simply not sufficient information available to say for certain whether they do or not. However, it would seem most unlikely that, if they do exist, their phases are immutably fixed at birth. The menstrual cycle is the sole rhythm, within the range of 3-5 weeks covered by 'biorhythm' theory, of which there is no doubt; this rhythm has no connection at all with date of birth. Apart from its familiar effects on mood, there is now some evidence of an association between this monthly rhythm and fluctuating in mental ability, not necessarily just at critical stages such as the pre-menstrual period, but rather throughout the entire cycle.

Daily rhythms

Much more is known about *daily rhythms*, which are termed 'circadian' (from *circa*=about and *dies*=day). They are obvious to all of us, if only because of our awareness of our own daily alternation of sleep and waking. But there is much more to it than this. Nearly every known

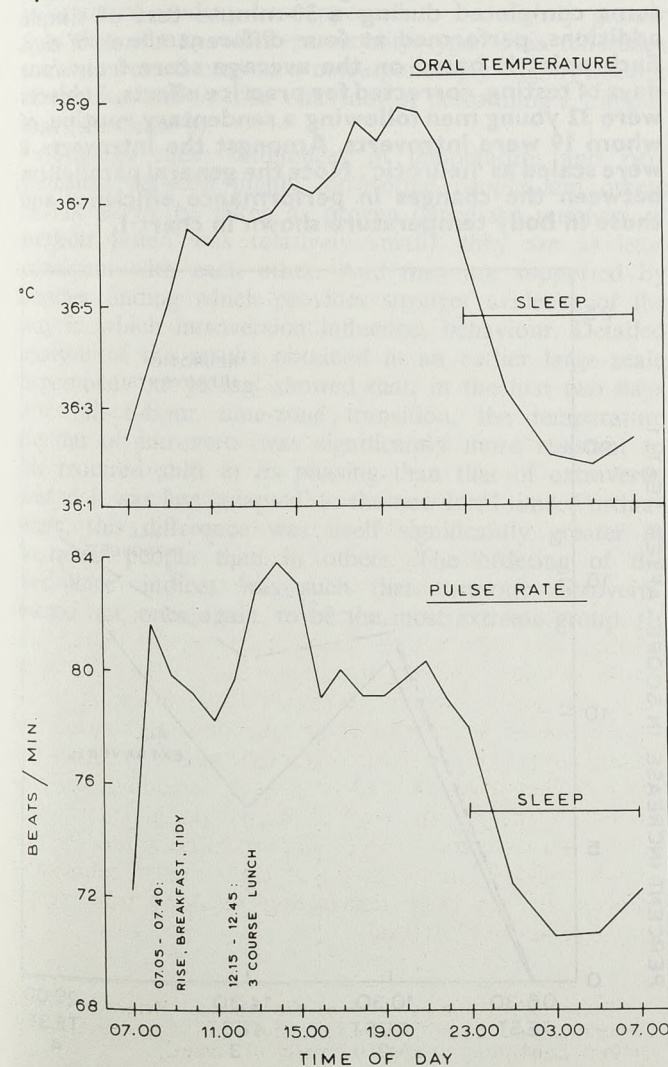
physiological process in the body exhibits a circadian rhythm, showing a relatively regular and *continuous* variation in level round the clock, with a 'peak' (high point) and a 'trough' (low point) each normally occurring once a day. Although not all the various rhythms are in phase with each other, for instance the times of the peaks and troughs are not necessarily the same for different processes, each rhythm has the same 24-hour periodicity. Probably the most well known of these rhythms is that of body temperature, which fluctuates with a mean range of approximately 0.7°C, from a trough at about 5 a.m. to a peak at about 8 p.m. This temperature rhythm is illustrated in chart 1, together with another familiar rhythm—that of pulse rate—to which we shall be returning later.

Many experiments have now shown that there is a parallel between the circadian temperature rhythm and efficiency at a wide range of relatively 'low-level' tasks involving what is termed 'continuous information processing'. Thus, other things being equal, and apart from the post-lunch period, where there is the well-known 'dip', the ability to carry out tasks like simple sorting, routine calculation, or repetitive visual checking for defects will increase during the day to a maximum in the early evening, and decline during the night to a minimum in the 'small hours'. But other things are not always equal, and these 'time of day' variations in performance efficiency can be modified by a number of factors, including the 'continuity' of the job, the level of motivation, and fairly wide individual differences, which appear to be related to personality. The ability changes at night are of course also affected by the sleep deprivation resulting from people staying awake to be tested.

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More recent research has shown that, just as in the case of physiological rhythms, performance rhythms are not all in phase with each other. It would seem that the more 'cognitive' or 'higher level' the task, the earlier in the day peak performance at it appears. By systematically varying the 'memory load' in a visual search task, for example, it has been shown that the positive correlation between circadian changes in body-temperature and efficiency found with a minimum of such load ('low-level' task) is changed to a *negative* correlation with a heavy load ('high-level' task).

Chart 1 Circadian rhythms of body temperature (upper graph) and resting pulse rate (lower graph). Each point represents the average of two readings taken on separate days from each of 73 young men following a sedentary routine, without work. Note (i) that the two rhythms are closely similar in shape between 21.00 and 07.00 hours, and each shows a marked 'trough' between 03.00 and 05.00 hours; (ii) that although the 'peak' of the temperature rhythm can be seen to occur at 20.00-21.00 hours, the corresponding peak in pulse-rate is difficult to determine. This is partly due to the fact that pulse rate is markedly affected both by the activities associated with getting up, and by the intake of a substantial lunch.



Shift-work and circadian rhythms

Probably the best way of determining complete 'round the clock' performance rhythms in which the readings taken during the night hours are free of the confounding effects of sleep deprivation, is to record efficiency during each of the different shifts worked by people following a rotating shift system. But shift-working is itself the main area in which the results obtained from experiments on circadian rhythms have perhaps the most obvious potential applications. Night-shift working presents the greatest problem, in view of the substantial decline in alertness that can occur during the shift. Studies have shown that adaptation to working at night and sleeping by day is a slow process, and that such adaptation that has occurred by the end of five night shifts in the typical 'weekly rotating' shift-system is only small, and is cancelled out by the reversion to normal habits at the weekend.

The theoretical solution to the night work problem is to have all such work performed by a 'permanent' night shift whose members stay awake at night even on their days off, since experiments have shown that in these circumstances the within-shift fall-off in alertness eventually disappears. However, it is unlikely that there would be enough people willing to change their whole life style in this way! With the socially popular rapidly rotating (for example 2x2x2) type of system the possibly undesirable aspects of repeated partial weekly adaptation, and its associated troubles with sleeping, are, of course, avoided. Unfortunately, this sort of system tends to maximise the problem of circadian variation in efficiency. So such variation has to be accepted as an inherent factor making for lack of consistency in performance, in any viable shift system.

The "jet-lag" phenomenon

Travellers by air across several time-zones are well aware of the discomfort experienced for the first few days after arrival at their destination. Some of the initial malaise may result from the fatigue of the journey itself, and from the loss of sleep that can occur on the day of flight. However, more lasting effects can arise from the fact that the circadian rhythm of the newly-arrived traveller is out of phase with local time. This produces difficulties in sleeping during the 'normal' hours, which, of course, are, not normal as the 'body clock' sees them. Thus sleep deprivation effects may persist until the circadian rhythms have 'phase-adjusted' to the new time zone. This adjustment process takes some 7-10 days to complete for the best known physiological rhythms, including body temperature. Although the greater part of this adjustment occurs in the first few days, it is nevertheless the case that, on these days, people are not only having to try to sleep when their rhythms are geared to being awake, but are also (if they are not on a holiday trip) having to work at times when their bodies want to sleep.

It is therefore likely that working efficiency in the days following a trans-zonal journey will be affected both by sleep loss itself, and by the phase-displacement of the rhythm which produces it. Although the effects from the former will obviously be deleterious, those from the latter may not necessarily be so. For example, let us take a point during the working day in the new time-zone where, because of the persistence of the 'old' pre-flight rhythm,

body temperature is lower than 'normal' for this time of day. Although performance at low-level tasks would be expected to be worse at this point, even without any sleep loss, than at the same time of day before the journey, efficiency at high-level tasks might actually be better—or, at least, relatively less degraded by sleep loss effects where present.

Such experimentation that has been carried out on 'jet-lag' effects has so far been directed primarily towards specific military problems, so the predicted differential effects of phase-displaced rhythms on the performance of various tasks relevant to 'ordinary' work have not yet been verified. Until they have, detailed recommendations to prospective sufferers from jet-lag cannot be made. Nevertheless, as our understanding of the basic relationships between physiological circadian rhythms and variations in different abilities improves, it should be possible to provide general guidelines for businessmen, diplomats, and other people flying abroad, to enable them to plan their daily work schedules in accordance with their time-shifted efficiency cycles.

Short-term rhythms

New research is beginning to produce results which support the long-held hypothesis that there are short-term (often called 'ultradian'—'less than a day') rhythms which also affect performance. For example, a rhythm in the ability to detect critical events has been observed during prolonged sessions at tasks of continuous monitoring. This rhythm has a periodicity of about 90 minutes, which is the same as the 'dreaming cycle' in sleep. When more is known about these rhythms, we may be able to use them to determine the optimum intervals for rest-breaks, or changes in job, for individual workers. But it is early days for this; what is known about performance at continuous or highly repetitive 'mental' tasks (for example visual inspection, machine minding) is that almost everyone's efficiency declines soon after the start of any session of such work, and continues to get worse, independently of cyclic fluctuations, until the session comes to an end. Although the extent of this overall decline in efficiency varies with time of day, the decline itself is not a rhythm in the true sense, since there is no later recovery to starting levels *within* the session. But, rhythm or not, this 'vigilance decrement' is a major, and pervasive factor making for lack of consistency in performance, and, though certain remedial steps can be taken to combat it, must be recognised as an inherent potential source of operator variability in many work situations.

Individual differences

The actual correlates of the individual differences characteristic of rhythmic phenomena have not so far been discussed. Personality has been indicated as a major variable: here the main dimension for which a quantifiable scale exists is that of 'introversion—extraversion'. Scores on this dimension have been related to certain parameters of the data collected in those rhythm studies where the number of subjects has been sufficiently large to make this feasible.

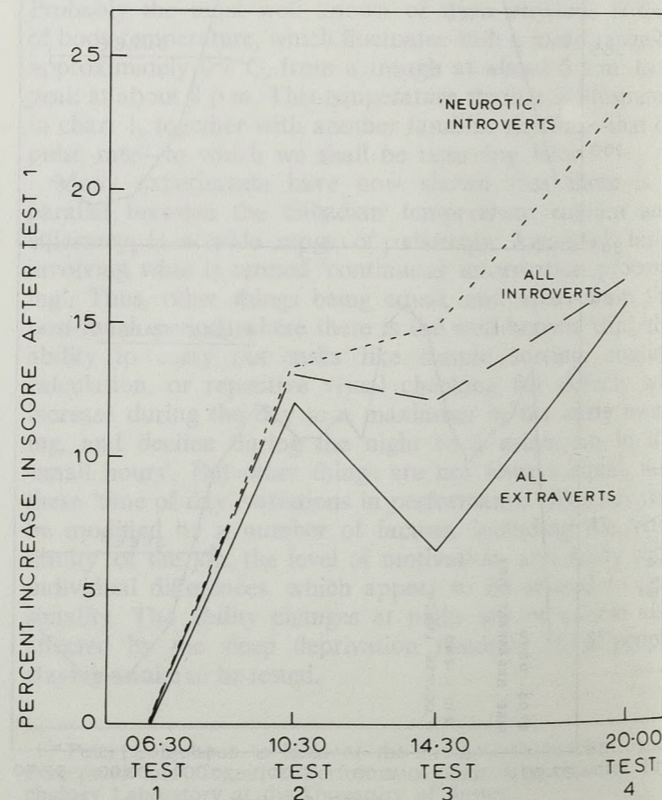
Because of the inevitable magnitude of the data collection problem, studies of the necessary size do not exist in the field of 'long-term' rhythms. Nor do they, as yet, in the case of '90-minute' rhythms, since the research here

is only in its early stages. However, sufficient data has been acquired in several studies in two areas: firstly, in the 'vigilance decrement' pseudo-rhythm; and, secondly, in the circadian rhythms of body-temperature and performance.

An early finding in the 'vigilance decrement' case was that introverts tended to perform better at tasks of prolonged monitoring than extraverts. This often showed up as a less pronounced decline in efficiency with time in the former group. Explanations of this finding were usually based on the theory that introverts are by nature more 'aroused' than extraverts, and therefore better able to withstand the monotony inherent in such tasks. Be that as it may, the discovery appeared at first sight to be of potential value to those concerned with the selection of people most suited to work involving sustained attention. However, subsequent research showed that the superiority of introverts was confined to the morning hours; later on in the day there was either no difference between the two types, or the relationship was actually *reversed*, so that extraverts then became the more efficient performers.

Thus it seemed that circadian rhythms were complicating the picture. An independent investigation had ascertained that the 'shape' of the temperature rhythm differed

Chart 2 Diurnal percentage increase in the number of sums completed during a 30-minute test of simple additions, performed at four different times of day. Each point is based on the average score from four days of testing, corrected for practice effects. Subjects were 32 young men following a sedentary routine, of whom 19 were introverts. Amongst the introverts, 8 were scaled as 'neurotic'. Note the general parallelism between the changes in performance efficiency and those in body temperature shown in chart 1.



significantly in introverts and extraverts, chiefly in that temperature in the former group rose more rapidly over the morning period than in the latter (and also tended to reach its 'peak' value earlier in the evening). Further experiments were then mounted which showed that this difference was directly related to the differences previously observed in the 'vigilance' efficiency of the two personality types.

Recently it has been found that the difference in temperature rhythm between introverts and extroverts is greater in people who, on a questionnaire scale, rank as more 'neurotic' than others. Thus the most extreme group, in terms of a physiological index of the popular differentiating characteristic of 'morningness', comprises those people scoring highly on both the 'introversion' and 'neuroticism' dimensions of personality. It is important to note that such people should properly be regarded as being exceptionally introverted, rather than 'abnormal' in any way.

The effects of introversion

Apart from the fact that highly introverted people are likely to be more alert, and thus more efficient at 'vigilance' tasks, in the morning period than other people, new research has revealed that these individuals stand out in several other ways. The first of these is in the overall amplitude of their temperature rhythm, which, in two independent studies, has appeared to be slightly greater than that of any other personality type. This difference seems to be reflected in a correspondingly slightly greater diurnal increase in their efficiency at performing a 'simple' task (see chart 2).

Although these differences in temperature and performance between highly introverted people and others cannot as yet be taken as proven (since the numbers of subjects tested was relatively small), they are at least consistent with each other. And they are supported by another finding which provides stronger evidence of the way in which introversion influences behaviour. Detailed analysis of the results obtained in an earlier large scale experiment on 'jet-lag' showed that, in the first two days after an 8-hour time-zone transition, the temperature rhythm of introverts was significantly more resistant to the required shift in its phasing than that of extraverts, that is, it was less 'adapted' to the new local time. Furthermore, this difference was itself significantly greater in 'neurotic' people than in others. The ordering of the 'resistance' indices was such that 'neurotic introverts' turned out, once again, to be the most extreme group. (It

is of interest to note that it was this same group whose performance on a simple task was most degraded after the long-distance flight involved in this experiment).

Finally, two other results should be mentioned, which suggest that it is their high degree of introversion which is responsible for the fact that certain people appear to be less affected by those 'outside' events to which most of us react to some extent. Firstly, examination of individual variations in the extent of the post-lunch rise in pulse rate observed in the experiment illustrated in Chart 1 revealed that this physiological reaction was significantly smaller in introverts than extraverts, and was barely detectable at all in 'neurotic' introverts. Secondly, it has been found that, whereas the 'post-lunch dip' in performance referred to earlier seems to be clearly evident in extraverts, it appears to be less marked in introverts in general, and virtually absent altogether in 'neurotic' introverts (see chart 2). Although the connection between these two findings is at present unclear, they do suggest, when taken in conjunction with the other results described above, that introverts, particularly 'extreme' ones, are less 'labile', physiologically speaking, and thus less responsive to changes in activity or routine, whether usual or unusual. Depending on the circumstances this could, of course, be either advantageous or disadvantageous; but the future possibilities of selecting the right kind of person for particular types of work situation on the basis of differences in personality, and on the parameters of the circadian rhythms described here, are intriguing.

Suggested reading

A popular account of body rhythms (of all types) is given by G. G. Luce in her book *Body Time* (Paladin, 1973). The relationships between a range of rhythms and efficiency are discussed in *Biological Rhythms and Human Performance*, edited by W. P. Colquhoun (Academic Press, 1971). Also edited by W. P. Colquhoun, *Aspects of Human Efficiency: Diurnal Rhythm and Loss of Sleep* (English Universities Press, 1972) continues on the same theme, but in particular relation to the 24-hour rhythms. Applications of circadian rhythm research to shift work are illustrated in *Experimental Studies of Shift Work* (Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1975), where the proceedings of the latest conference on the subject have been edited by P. Colquhoun, S. Folkard, P. Knauth and J. Rutenfranz. Articles on vigilance research and its applications can be found in *Experimental Psychology in Industry*, edited by D. H. Holding (Penguin, 1969). ■

Labour law reform in the United States

by
Martin Raff and Judith Bailey*

The American Federation of Labor/Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO) is currently fighting hard to ensure the passage through the US Senate of the Labor Law Reform Bill. The Bill, already passed in the House of Representatives, aims to correct what are seen by the unions as two major defects in the way present American labour law is working: the inadequacy of remedies which may be invoked against violators of the law, and the long delays which may occur between the first attempt by workers to secure representation by a trade union, and the ultimate establishment of collective bargaining.

The Bill is a crucial one for the AFL-CIO. Union membership at about 20 per cent of the total labour force is already low by the standards of industrialised Western European countries and AFL-CIO membership has been falling overall in the last two years, even though unions representing the service industries and public employees have been growing. In the Northern States the unions are well established and accepted as part of the industrial scene. But in the South which is now becoming the main location for new industrial development in the US union organisation has so far made very little headway. Most of the classic current battles about union organisation, concern plants in Southern States. One company has just been censured by the US Supreme Court for refusing to provide access for the textile union two years after an NLRB ruling in the union's favour in respect of Southern plants.

Similar to Employment Protection Act

The recognition provisions of the National Labor Relations Act appear to be in many ways similar to those of our own Employment Protection Act. In both cases, an independent body (in the US, the National Labor Relations Board NLRB, in Great Britain ACAS) administers the procedures for recognition. The preamble to the US Act states that it is national policy to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining. ACAS, under the Employment Protection Act, is charged similarly with the particular duty of "encouraging the extension of collective bargaining". In both countries a union may ask the independent body to ascertain the views of the workers concerned. Both NLRB and ACAS have to decide what should constitute the appropriate group for negotiation purposes: and in both cases the result of an attitude survey is only one factor—not

necessarily binding—which must be taken into account when deciding whether the union should be awarded bargaining rights. Thus an NLRB administrative law judge recently declared the Textile Workers' Union to be the bargaining representative for workers in a North Carolina factory even though a majority of them voted against the union in a 1975 election, on the grounds that the conduct of the employer in the weeks prior to the voting made a fair election impossible. ACAS has also made recommendations for recognition in cases where in an opinion survey fewer than 50 per cent of employees have said they wished to be represented in negotiations by the applicant union.

Different development

In spite, however, of the similarity of the legislative provision the procedures and practices concerned with recognition have developed quite differently in the two countries. This can perhaps, to some extent at least, be seen to have been due to different attitudes and relationships in this area of industrial relations.

Some of the differences are simply in the way the two systems are administered on a day to day basis. For instance, ACAS has remained flexible in its approach to the definition of "bargaining units". This to some extent is a reflection of the different interests represented on the ACAS council. The NLRB on the other hand has adopted fairly rigid criteria which are well known to both sides of industry. If the Reform Bill is successful, NLRB will be required in future to promulgate a set of rules establishing what constitutes appropriate bargaining units (one of the steps which the Bill's supporters hope will speed up proceedings under the NLR Act). Whereas questionnaires are used in both countries, those of the NLRB consist only of a single question (effectively, "do you want this union to bargain for you?") while ACAS asks questions designed also to elicit employee opinions on collective bargaining generally and sometimes on other possible representative unions. This dissimilar practice reflects an important difference in the effect of a decision in favour of recognition. Even where ACAS recommends recognition of a union, the employer is free in law to bargain additionally with any other union or workers'

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representative (or individually with employees) in respect of workers within the same bargaining unit. Under US legislation, a union awarded certification by the NLRB becomes the sole bargaining agent for all workers within the unit—and further, even where no union shop agreement exists, has an obligation under the law to represent all those workers, whether or not they are members of the union. Both members and non-members must use the union grievance procedures which usually form part of the collective bargaining contract. A collective bargaining contract in the US is legally enforceable against the union. Under the terms of an NLRB recognition finding both employer and union must engage in collective bargaining which concludes in such a contract. The contract can cover all terms and conditions of employment.

Collective bargaining

The statement that public policy supports the development of collective bargaining is enshrined in current US legislation and has also been taken as fundamental to its approach by ACAS. In America, employers argue that this policy which was first declared in the preamble to the original 1935 Act was rendered obsolete by the Taft-Hartley amendments in the 1940s which gave an equal importance to the right of workers to decide *against* union membership and representation, and that in fact the reality of the law does not begin from the assumption that collective bargaining is necessarily desirable.

It would be a mistake to regard the NLRB as being a close equivalent of ACAS. ACAS is administered by a Council consisting of representatives of both sides of industry, together with a group of independent members with knowledge and experience of industrial relations. The Council determines policy on a collective basis, and the Service has a duty to advise and conciliate as part of its function in the recognition process. The NLRB is a judicial body, whose members are administrative law judges who do not necessarily coordinate their overall policies. It not only has no duty to conciliate, it is specifically enjoined from getting involved in conciliation.

Vitally important

As has already been mentioned, the Unions see reform of the NLR Act as vitally important to their future growth. Few major criticisms of the Act's working have however come from employers whose opposition to the Reform Bill is based mainly on the argument that there is no case for changing the status quo. The Bill's promoters argue—with support from a number of high level studies, including a 1960 commission chaired by Archibald Cox, and a report in 1975 by the House of Representatives Education and Labor Committee—that amendments are needed to remedy some major defects, primary among which are the way in which employers opposed to union organisation or who have committed "unfair labor practices" which are illegal under the Act can exploit the provisions of the law to delay interminably the holding of representation ballots, the onset of bargaining or the taking of remedial action, and the fact that remedies under the Act are not always adequate to deter employers from committing unfair labour practices or refusing to bargain.

Among its more important and controversial provisions, the Labor Law Reform Bill aims:

- to speed up the holding of ballots by imposing a time limit within which a ballot must be held once a petition for it has been filed. An employer can at present use legal procedures and arguments to delay the holding of an election for months or even years; in future the ballot would be held while the circumstances in which it was called are still relevant, although other arguments and litigation could still follow before the onset of collective bargaining;
- to provide that where an election is pending, if an employer campaigns on company time and property, the union shall be given "equal access" to put its point of view to employees;
- to provide that where an employer unlawfully refuses to "bargain in good faith" with a union which has been given bargaining rights by NLRB, employees may be compensated for their lost bargaining rights by a payment formula taking into account wages at the time of the violation, raises since then, and increases achieved through collective bargaining by comparable workers elsewhere during the time of the refusal to bargain;
- to provide for a three-year debarment from government contracts as a sanction against employers violating the Act in certain circumstances.

Other provisions would *inter alia* increase NLRB membership from five to seven in order to expedite the handling of the Board's increasing caseload; speed up the NLRB procedure of enforcement through the courts, by limiting the time within either party may file a petition for review of a Board order; increase NLRB authority over reinstatement in cases of illegal discharge of workers, making reinstatements generally easier to achieve, and increase back pay for unfairly discharged workers.

The Reform Bill and the workings of the American industrial relations system generally, were discussed with a number of people including spokesmen for the AFL-CIO and for the National Association of Manufacturers, a labour lawyer generally sympathetic to the proposed reforms and another strongly opposed to them, and a leading academic expert in the field.

One point which emerged very clearly was that there is far from a general consensus among employers that collective bargaining, responsibly conducted, is necessarily a desirable way to conduct worker-management relations. The academic suggested that larger employers are generally content to coexist with unions, while strong resistance to unions comes mainly from smaller and medium sized companies particularly those based in the South. However, the NAM whose members include some very large employers has recently established an organisation entitled "Council for a Union-Free Environment" which is "devoted to the maintenance of a union-free environment in the United States" through "activities and informational efforts in support of union-free employers or other employers who wish to establish union-free plants or maintain the union-free status of segments in their workforce". It was stressed by the Council that its approach is to encourage "the establishment of strong, progressive and positive

employer-employee relations" so as to make unions unnecessary. This contrasts with the approach of some of the many independent consultants who are in the business of advising employers on how to fight unions primarily through legal tactics "once the union starts knocking on the door". The AFL-CIO said that these consultants advise on two basic union-busting approaches; "manipulation of the National Labor Relations Act" and "manipulation of the minds of workers" through psychological techniques.

The procedures which have developed from the National Labor Relations Act have led to many more lawyers being involved in industrial relations than is the case in Britain. One of the "unfair labour practices" which a union may commit under the NLRA is stated to be "refusing to meet with the attorney a company has engaged to represent the company in contract negotiations". One of the lawyers said that "nothing in America's society is as litigation-prone as labor-management relations". He estimated that there were around 1,500 lawyers specialising in labour law in the country, and said that the NLRB was the biggest single customer of the circuit courts. There is no real equivalent to the less formal British system of industrial tribunals.

Reasons were sought for opposition by employers to the proposed reforms, and more generally about the reason for the apparently strong employer resistance to further unionisation.

Two major premises rejected

The employers' lawyer based his opposition to the Reform Bill on rejection of the two major premises of its proponents—the slowness of the NLRB procedures, leading to the loss of employee rights through delay, and the large number of employer violations of the law. He argued that the NLRB in fact functioned very well, dealing with the vast majority of cases within a median of 1½ months. The AFL-CIO however emphasised that in more than 20,000 reported instances every year workers were being fired from their jobs for wanting to join a union, that the NLRB caseload particularly of unfair labour practice cases has "increased alarmingly since 1959", and that some cases may take nearly three years to process.

The employers' lawyer said that the strongest objections among employers were to two aspects of the reform: the holding of quicker elections, which he said employers felt were unfair to them and to their employees, and the "equal access" provisions. These employers claimed violated their private property rights (because of the requirement that outsiders be allowed on to their premises) and their economic rights (because employees would have to be paid for time spent listening to union spokesmen). It

was suggested that the equal access provisions might eventually be struck down by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional on both these grounds. It seems therefore employers may push their opposition to the limit if the Bill is passed. The unions argue that the right of "equal access" will only operate in very limited circumstances, and that employers have access to their own employees and can start their "campaign" against the unions at any time.

Divergence of views

There was also a divergence of views about whether the reforms would in fact achieve the end of speeding up the process leading to the onset of collective bargaining. From the employers' side it was suggested that although elections would, under the reform proposals be held promptly once petitioned for, all the matters which would otherwise be at issue between the two sides before the election will still be fought out and delay the onset of collective bargaining following an election; indeed it was suggested that employers, antagonised by the new limits, would be more eager to push their rights to litigate and delay on every issue. The AFL-CIO contested this, and said that where employee choice in favour of a union had been demonstrated, it would prove a moral deterrent to further delay on the part of employers. In any case, they attach most importance to ensuring that any delays which do occur do not prevent the prompt holding of an election before the circumstances in which petition for it was made had changed significantly—many elections having been lost because delay by the employer caused a fall off of interest among potential union members. One lawyer, a member of a firm with 15 labour law specialists, said that the Reform Bill would be of very little help to anyone except lawyers; his firm estimated that the additional work generated if it was passed would require seven more specialists within a year. From an academic came a warning that while both sides of industry are building up the proposed reforms frankly designed as he said as a recipe to promote union growth—as a major and vital issue, their effect once passed may well prove to be only marginal, and hence a considerable disappointment to the unions.

Perhaps the last word should from the academic expert who said that no long-term conclusions would be drawn from the present situation. Union movements, he said, never grow smoothly: the process of union penetration of industry is like the erosion of a cliff by the sea—unnoticeable at first, until suddenly the whole structure collapses and very rapid progress is made. He expected such a pattern to appear in the United States in due course, but it seems unlikely that the present reforms to the National Labor Relations Act if enacted can of themselves achieve this result. ■

Quarterly results from the Family Expenditure Survey

This is the second article in a series, initiated in the February issue of the Department of Employment Gazette presenting quarterly data from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) as soon as they are available. The table shows average weekly expenditure by households on various goods and services quarterly, from the third quarter of 1977 back to the beginning of 1976, and annually for 1975 and 1976.

Households in the third quarter of 1977, on average, contained 2.78 persons, of whom 1.36 were working, and spent nearly £74 per week. This was about £4.50 per week more than in the second quarter, and over £11, or 18 per cent, more than in the third quarter a year earlier.

Compared with a year earlier, the main increases were on food, up by £2.60; on transport and vehicles, up by £2.30; on durable goods, up by £1.20; and on fuel, light and power, up by £1.10. This last item of expenditure showed the largest percentage increase, of 34 per cent; other large proportional increases in spending were on durable goods (over 29 per cent) and transport and vehicles (over 27 per cent). The increases in spending on food and housing were both below the average of 18 per cent.

The FES is a voluntary survey, covering both the ex-

penditure and income of all private households in the United Kingdom. Each year about 7,000 households cooperate in the survey. The figures of expenditure and income for each calendar year and its four quarters are published towards the end of the following year in the FES annual report. For general information about the FES and details of the definitions used, together with full analyses of the results of the survey, readers are referred to the annual reports. The most recent is *Family Expenditure Survey 1976* (£4.50 net).

The results from the survey are subject to sampling error, full details of which are given in the annual reports for the annual results. The quarterly data are based on smaller numbers of households than the annual and are therefore subject to larger sampling errors. For example, average total weekly expenditure on goods and services in 1976 was £61.70, with a standard error of about 1 per cent or about 60p. In the third quarter of 1977, average total weekly expenditure was about £74 with a standard error of about £1.50. Standard errors for annual and quarterly expenditures are shown in the final two columns of the table. There are two chances out of three that a value from the survey will not differ from the true value by more than the standard error. ■

Weekly household expenditure on goods and services

United Kingdom Family Expenditure Survey

| | Annual | | Quarterly | | | | 1977 Q1 | 1977 Q2 | 1977 Q3 | Percentage pattern of expenditure 1977/Q2 | Standard errors of expenditure of households | |
|--|--------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|--|---------|
| | 1975 | 1976 | 1976 Q1 | 1976 Q2 | 1976 Q3 | 1976 Q4 | | | | | 1976 | 1977/Q3 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | % | % of expenditure in period | |
| Average total weekly expenditure on commodity or service | 54.58* | 61.70 | 56.21 | 60.28 | 62.57 | 68.00 | 64.93 | 69.52 | 73.98 | 100 | 0.9 | 2.0 |
| Food | 13.52 | 15.37 | 14.22 | 15.08 | 15.55 | 16.67 | 16.80 | 17.27 | 18.17 | 24.6 | 0.7 | 1.8 |
| Housing | 7.16* | 9.21 | 8.38 | 8.84 | 9.86 | 9.78 | 9.60 | 10.09 | 10.63 | 14.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
| Transport and vehicles | 7.54 | 8.14 | 7.65 | 8.20 | 8.34 | 8.37 | 8.60 | 9.91 | 10.65 | 14.4 | 1.7 | 3.6 |
| Services | 5.39 | 6.19 | 5.19 | 6.50 | 7.06 | 6.02 | 6.47 | 6.75 | 8.04 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 8.5 |
| Clothing and footwear | 4.75 | 4.99 | 4.35 | 4.73 | 4.66 | 6.29 | 4.44 | 5.34 | 4.50 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Durable household goods | 4.03 | 4.06 | 3.64 | 3.76 | 3.87 | 5.01 | 4.23 | 4.14 | 5.02 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 6.8 |
| Fuel, light and power | 2.99 | 3.53 | 3.77 | 3.78 | 3.11 | 3.46 | 4.48 | 4.78 | 4.17 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Alcoholic drink | 2.81 | 3.11 | 2.67 | 2.99 | 3.17 | 3.65 | 2.78 | 3.43 | 3.51 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 3.5 |
| Tobacco | 1.95 | 2.29 | 2.15 | 2.23 | 2.35 | 2.45 | 2.34 | 2.70 | 2.81 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| Other household goods | 4.14 | 4.49 | 3.99 | 3.90 | 4.34 | 5.79 | 4.57 | 4.63 | 5.04 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| Miscellaneous | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.42 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 9.7 |

* The figures for housing expenditure in 1975 are on a slightly different basis from those for 1976. It is estimated that average expenditure on housing in 1975 would have been about £7.90 on the revised basis and that total expenditure would have been about £55.30. For a fuller explanation of the change see *Employment Gazette*, November 1977, page 1191.

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes

A detailed analysis for 1977

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1977 in the United Kingdom* which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and were included in official statistics was 2,703. Including 34 stoppages which had commenced in the previous year and were still in progress, the total number of stoppages in progress during 1977 was 2,737. Over 10.1 million working days were lost through these stoppages; this compares with the low figure of 3.3 million in 1976 but the losses during the latter year were unusually low.

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 1976. (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

| | 1977 | 1976 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Number of stoppages | | |
| beginning in year | 2,703 | 2,016 |
| in progress in year | 2,737 | 2,034 |
| Number of workers involved in stoppages | | |
| beginning in year | 1,155,000 | 666,000* |
| of which directly involved | 785,000 | 444,000 |
| indirectly involved | 370,000 | 222,000 |
| in progress in year | 1,166,000 | 668,000* |
| of which directly involved | 792,000 | 446,000 |
| indirectly involved | 374,000 | 222,000 |
| Number of working days lost through stoppages | | |
| beginning in year | 9,864,000† | 3,230,000† |
| in progress in year | 10,142,000 | 3,284,000 |

* 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 1977 and 1976 and continued into the following years resulted in the loss of 514,000 and 278,000 working days in 1978 and 1977, respectively.

* Some provisional statistics for stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1977 were published in the January 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp. 11-13). 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 from work on April 20 when a large number of workers, mainly from dockyards, shipbuilding, construction and motor vehicle industries protested against Government's intimation that there should be a third year of pay restraint.

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†.

Information about stoppages is supplied by the department's local office managers and, in addition, information

Table 2 Industrial analysis

| Industry group | Number of stoppages beginning in 1977 | | Stoppages in progress in 1977 | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Number of stoppages beginning in 1977 | Number of workers involved* | Number of workers involved* | Aggregate number of working days lost† |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 3 | 200 | 1,000 | |
| Coal mining | 262 | 53,100 | 88,000 | |
| All other mining and quarrying | 10 | 1,400 | 9,000 | |
| Grain milling | 3 | 1,700 | 10,000 | |
| Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits | 20 | 49,300 | 320,000 | |
| All other food industries | 59 | 32,500 | 305,000 | |
| Drink | 61 | 19,000 | 171,000 | |
| Tobacco | 5 | 1,600 | 5,000 | |
| Coal and petroleum products | 6 | 1,000 | 8,000 | |
| Chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, fertilisers, etc | 47 | 19,000 | 227,000 | |
| Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations | 5 | 1,300 | 17,000 | |
| Paints, soap and other chemical industries | 18 | 3,900 | 33,000 | |
| Iron (including castings) and steel (including tubes) | 129 | 40,900 | 577,000 | |
| All other metal manufacture | 49 | 13,700 | 107,000 | |
| Mechanical engineering | 277 | 81,000 | 890,000 | |
| Instrument engineering | 19 | 6,900 | 83,000 | |
| Electrical engineering | 153 | 82,400 | 943,000 | |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 43 | 18,500 | 163,000 | |
| Motor vehicles | 212 | 283,800 | 2,605,000 | |
| Aerospace equipment | 54 | 23,500 | 108,000 | |
| All other vehicles | 28 | 24,000 | 381,000 | |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 167 | 35,900 | 275,000 | |
| Cotton flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving | 22 | 7,200 | 92,000 | |
| Woolen and worsted | 3 | 400 | 1,000 | |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 17 | 5,500 | 66,000 | |
| All other textile industries | 35 | 6,900 | 50,000 | |
| Clothing other than footwear | 21 | 3,900 | 33,000 | |
| Footwear | 17 | 12,500 | 23,000 | |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods | 13 | 1,700 | 9,000 | |
| Pottery | 5 | 1,100 | 6,000 | |
| Glass | 28 | 9,400 | 100,000 | |
| Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified | 27 | 3,400 | 26,000 | |
| Furniture, bedding, upholstery | 10 | 1,300 | 4,000 | |
| Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork | 12 | 2,400 | 19,000 | |
| Paper and board, cartons, etc | 31 | 5,300 | 32,000 | |
| Printing, publishing, etc | 27 | 9,600 | 143,000 | |
| Other manufacturing industries | 96 | 46,400 | 225,000 | |
| Construction | 248 | 34,200 | 297,000 | |
| Gas, electricity, water | 26 | 20,500 | 83,000 | |
| Railways | 2 | 200 | ‡ | |
| Road passenger transport | 42 | 13,700 | 76,000 | |
| Road haulage contracting | 54 | 4,900 | 33,000 | |
| Sea transport | 3 | 200 | 1,000 | |
| Port and inland water transport | 118 | 29,300 | 117,000 | |
| Other transport and communications | 29 | 8,400 | 74,000 | |
| Distributive trades | 87 | 12,000 | 95,000 | |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 2 | 300 | 5,000 | |
| Professional and scientific services | 31 | 9,200 | 47,000 | |
| Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc) | 22 | 2,300 | 26,000 | |
| Public administration and defence | 65 | 118,900 | 1,133,000 | |
| Total | 2,703§ | 1,165,800 | 10,142,000 | |

* 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.

‡ Less than 500 working days.

§ 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.

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 statistical time series in the *Employment Gazette* (see page 762). 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 numbers of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the num-

bers 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 315,000 working days were lost in 1977 at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. The corresponding figure for 1976 was 178,000.

Further analyses

Table 2 on page 690 analyses by industry group the number of stoppages beginning in 1977 and the number of workers involved in, and working days lost through,

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 | | | | | | | | |
| Number of stoppages beginning in 1977 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining and quarrying | 76 | 66 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 71 | 93 | 16 | — | 272 |
| Metal manufacture | 136 | 127 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 26 | 39 | 16 | — | 178 |
| Engineering | 297 | 273 | 24 | 4 | 18 | 33 | 26 | 33 | 3 | — | 449 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 20 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | — | 43 |
| Motor vehicles | 118 | 111 | 7 | 4 | — | 11 | 20 | 34 | 25 | — | 212 |
| Aerospace equipment | 41 | 36 | 5 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | — | 54 |
| All other vehicles | 23 | 22 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 28 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 107 | 97 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 9 | 13 | — | 167 |
| Textiles, clothing and footwear | 74 | 71 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 11 | — | 115 |
| All other manufacturing industries | 291 | 262 | 29 | 9 | 14 | 48 | 30 | 44 | 35 | — | 471 |
| Construction | 141 | 134 | 7 | 2 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 16 | 28 | — | 248 |
| Transport and communication | 116 | 95 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 31 | 50 | 23 | — | — | 247 |
| All other non-manufacturing industries and services | 129 | 109 | 20 | 1 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 34 | 23 | — | 236 |
| Total, all industries and services | 1,558† | 1,417† | 141† | 45 | 77† | 189† | 251 | 354† | 229† | — | 2,703† |
| Of which "sympathetic action"* | 13 | 11 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 20 |
| Number of workers‡ directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1977 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining and quarrying | 25,700 | 12,000 | 13,600 | 800 | — | 700 | 11,600 | 9,400 | 2,700 | — | 50,900 |
| Metal manufacture | 27,500 | 24,700 | 2,800 | — | 700 | 1,100 | 1,500 | 2,400 | — | — | 33,300 |
| Engineering | 86,100 | 75,400 | 10,700 | 500 | 6,700 | 5,600 | 6,900 | 6,900 | — | — | 117,200 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 4,500 | 4,200 | 400 | — | 300 | 2,100 | 100 | 900 | 300 | — | 8,300 |
| Motor vehicles | 70,200 | 51,400 | 18,800 | 1,600 | — | 2,200 | 2,400 | 5,400 | 13,300 | — | 95,100 |
| Aerospace equipment | 20,900 | 10,100 | 10,900 | — | — | 100 | 400 | 500 | 700 | — | 22,600 |
| All other vehicles | 10,700 | 10,500 | 100 | — | — | 1,400 | 1,300 | 200 | — | — | 13,500 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 13,600 | 11,000 | 2,600 | 300 | 500 | 2,300 | 3,600 | 900 | 1,200 | — | 22,300 |
| Textiles, clothing and footwear | 20,400 | 20,200 | 200 | 100 | — | 300 | 800 | 4,800 | 2,700 | — | 29,000 |
| All other manufacturing industries | 116,500 | 66,200 | 50,300 | 700 | 2,900 | 4,700 | 6,300 | 12,400 | 12,400 | — | 156,000 |
| Construction | 19,200 | 18,600 | 600 | 100 | 2,200 | 3,800 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,600 | — | 31,600 |
| Transport and communication | 26,500 | 18,300 | 8,200 | 800 | 1,400 | 700 | 4,700 | 9,000 | 3,500 | — | 46,600 |
| All other non-manufacturing industries and services | 143,000 | 126,000 | 17,000 | 100 | 5,200 | 1,700 | 2,200 | 2,700 | 3,100 | — | 158,000 |
| Total, all industries and services | 584,800 | 448,600 | 136,200 | 5,000 | 19,300 | 26,400 | 40,900 | 56,600 | 51,700 | — | 784,500 |
| Of which "sympathetic action"* | 5,700 | 5,600 | — | — | — | 500 | — | 4,800 | 200 | — | 11,200 |
| Number of working days‡‡ lost by all workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1977 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining and quarrying | 47,000 | 33,000 | 14,000 | 1,000 | — | 6,000 | 31,000 | 12,000 | 5,000 | — | 101,000 |
| Metal manufacture | 616,000 | 608,000 | 8,000 | — | — | 6,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 20,000 | — | 655,000 |
| Engineering | 1,651,000 | 1,614,000 | 37,000 | 2,000 | 72,000 | 50,000 | 39,000 | 55,000 | 29,000 | — | 1,898,000 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 35,000 | 35,000 | 1,000 | — | — | 22,000 | — | 6,000 | 78,000 | — | 162,000 |
| Motor vehicles | 1,873,000 | 1,850,000 | 23,000 | 7,000 | — | 38,000 | 52,000 | 534,000 | 241,000 | — | 2,745,000 |
| Aerospace equipment | 101,000 | 85,000 | 16,000 | — | — | — | 1,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | — | 108,000 |
| All other vehicles | 204,000 | 204,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 204,000 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 193,000 | 180,000 | 14,000 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 26,000 | 13,000 | 6,000 | 14,000 | — | 213,000 |
| Textiles, clothing and footwear | 174,000 | 173,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 76,000 | 10,000 | — | 257,000 |
| All other manufacturing industries | 1,388,000 | 1,039,000 | 349,000 | 3,000 | 26,000 | 102,000 | 26,000 | 108,000 | 73,000 | — | 1,728,000 |
| Construction | 171,000 | 168,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 24,000 | 38,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 | 31,000 | — | 294,000 |
| Transport and communication | 207,000 | 143,000 | 65,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 14,000 | 47,000 | 12,000 | — | 299,000 |
| All other non-manufacturing industries and services | 1,542,000 | 1,480,000 | 62,000 | 1,000 | 29,000 | 13,000 | 12,000 | 36,000 | 17,000 | — | 1,650,000 |
| Total, all industries and services | 8,223,000 | 7,631,000 | 592,000 | 26,000 | 166,000 | 313,000 | 211,000 | 905,000 | 534,000 | — | 10,378,000 |
| Of which "sympathetic action"* | 11,000 | 10,000 | — | — | — | 1,000 | — | 5,000 | 4,000 | — | 21,000 |

* Sympathetic action stoppages, namely those in support of workers involved in stoppages at other establishments are classified to the cause of the primary stoppage.

† Seventeen 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 days lost in 1978 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

Note: Details of the cause classification are given in an article on pages 117 to 120 of the February 1973 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Table 4 Prominent stoppages in 1977

| 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 | | | | | | | | |
| North Yorkshire | 12.1.77 | 12.1.77 | 12,570 | — | 12,600 | Mine workers | — | Protest against exclusion of colliery surface workers from early retirement scheme |
| Seaham | 8.3.77 | 14.3.77 | 1,640 | — | 5,100 | Mine workers | — | Protest against handling of mechanical breakdown |
| Various areas in Great Britain | 1.11.77 | 23.12.77 | 4,245 | — | 6,400 | Mine workers | — | Protest against area rejection of incentive scheme proposals |
| Barnsley | 8.12.77 | 20.1.78 | 320 | — | 7,900 | Mine workers | — | In support of demand for full-time medical attendant on nightshift |
| Food, drink and tobacco | | | | | | | | |
| Great Yarmouth | 15.2.77 | 25.2.77 | 210 | 1,350 | 10,700 | Process operatives | Process operatives | For increased manning levels |
| Kilmarnock | 29.4.77 | 5.5.77 | 1,200 | — | 5,400 | Bottlers, packers, storemen, labourers | — | Protest against suspension of workers refusing to commence working |
| Grimsby | 16.5.77 | 1.6.77 | 35 | 900 | 7,800 | Lorry drivers | Process workers | For bonus payments giving parity with drivers in another plant of the same company |
| Stretford | 21.5.77 | 28.5.77 | 1,600 | — | 8,900 | Process and other workers | — | Protest against suspension of worker refusing to accept temporary upgrading |
| Sheffield/Worksop | 8.7.77 | 9.9.77 | 1,185 | — | 53,000 | Process and other workers | — | For restoration of pay differentials |
| Gloucester/London/Lowestoft/Maidenhead | 20.7.77 | 27.9.77 | 1,310 | 100 | 27,800 | Production and maintenance workers | Production workers | Demand that implementation of a pay award be delayed to allow phase-two limits of pay policy to be exceeded |
| London E15 | 2.8.77 | 16.9.77 | 50 | 350 | 6,200 | Maintenance workers | Production workers | Protest over application of government pay policy to wage award |
| Cardiff | 5.8.77 | 23.9.77 | 380 | — | 9,700 | Transport and production workers | — | In support of pay claim |
| Newton Heath, Manchester | 11.8.77 | 6.9.77 | 700 | — | 12,600 | All hourly paid workers | — | For a pay increase |
| Bournville | 15.8.77 | 9.9.77 | 4,000 | — | 74,800 | Various manual grades | — | For payment for time lost during dispute in support of a pay claim |
| Lowestoft | 19.8.77 | 18.10.77 | 25 | 910 | 37,700 | Maintenance workers | Production workers | Protest against introduction of additional labour |
| Grimsby | 22.8.77 | 23.9.77 | 500 | — | 12,000 | Process workers | — | Dissatisfaction with revised terms and conditions on re-organisation |
| Various areas in England and Wales | 29.8.77 | 20.9.77 | 41,600 | 3,400 | 300,000 | Bakery workers | Drivers | Dispute over payment and working arrangements for bank holiday |
| Burton-on-Trent | 12.9.77 | 16.9.77 | 2,600 | — | 13,000 | Clerical and manual workers | — | Protest against proposed re-organisation and alleged lack of consultation |
| Aston | 27.9.77 | 10.11.77 | 10 | 360 | 9,400 | Loaders | Process workers, packers | Dispute over proposed manning levels |
| Glasgow | 10.10.77 | 4.11.77 | 500 | — | 10,000 | Production workers | — | Over implementation of productivity agreement |
| Alloa | 17.10.77 | 9.12.77 | 250 | 120 | 9,100 | Production workers, drivers, storemen | Distribution workers | In support of pay claim outside government pay guide lines |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 31.10.77 | 11.11.77 | 840 | — | 7,900 | Production workers | — | Refusal of some workers to accept pay offer agreed by the majority of workers |
| Reading | 7.11.77 | 16.11.77 | 600 | 40 | 5,100 | Transport workers, machine operators | Production workers | Dispute over union representation at new premises |
| Kirkby/Grimsby/Great Yarmouth/Lowestoft | 9.11.77 | 28.2.78 | 550 | 2,920 | 96,400 | Craftsmen, labourers | Process workers | In support of pay claim outside government pay guide lines |
| Paisley | 28.12.77 | 17.1.78 | 850 | — | 11,100 | General workers | — | Protest against dismissal of worker for unauthorised absence from place of duty |
| Chemicals and allied industries | | | | | | | | |
| Seascale | 27.1.77 | 11.3.77 | 3,100 | 1,100 | 132,300 | Production workers | Clerical workers | In support of demand for lay-off time payment and for increase in conditions money |
| Basildon | 9.2.77 | 29.3.77 | 365 | — | 12,700 | Process workers | — | In support of claim for equal pay for female operatives |
| Bishopston | 28.3.77 | 15.4.77 | 10 | 585 | 6,600 | Process workers | Production workers | Dispute over pay differentials |
| Birmingham | 3.5.77 | 20.5.77 | 100 | 790 | 11,900 | Warehousemen, stores workers | Supervisors and production workers | Dispute over union recognition |
| Salford | 31.8.77 | 9.9.77 | 800 | 50 | 6,800 | Machine operators, packers and general workers | Packers and general workers | For pay increase outside government guide-lines |
| All areas in the United Kingdom | 10.10.77 | 9.11.77 | 2,740 | — | 51,200 | Craftsmen, drivers, production workers | — | Dispute over pay award within the government guide-lines |
| Bridgwater | 5.11.77 | 12.11.77 | 1,580 | — | 8,300 | Process workers | — | Dispute over pay award within the government guide-lines |
| Metal manufacture | | | | | | | | |
| Kirkby | 10.1.77 | 25.2.77 | 60 | 100 | 5,600 | Production workers | Production workers | Disagreement over disciplinary procedures |
| Attercliffe | 12.1.77 | 7.2.77 | 20 | 1,015 | 7,500 | Laboratory technicians, analysts | Production workers | Dispute over pay and grading |
| Tipton | 13.1.77 | 4.2.77 | 50 | 700 | 11,900 | Wheel abrators | Moulders, furnace-men | Dispute over production targets and holiday arrangements |
| Port Talbot | 24.3.77 | 4.6.77 | 535 | 6,500 | 320,800 | Electricians | Production workers | Dispute over pay and differentials |
| Wolverhampton | 4.4.77 | 18.5.77 | 580 | 300 | 19,500 | Engineers and production workers | Assembly workers | Claim for increase in minimum bonus |
| Sheffield | 2.5.77 | 19.6.77 | 350 | 250 | 17,700 | Production workers | Production workers | Over earnings payable under a transference scheme |
| Clay Cross | 13.6.77 | 29.6.77 | 605 | 20 | 7,700 | Process and maintenance workers | Process workers | Dissatisfaction with new bonus scheme |
| Worcester | 27.7.77 | 26.8.77 | 120 | 550 | 14,900 | Maintenance fitters | Viewers, setters, trimmers, labourers | For pay increase |
| Nuneaton | 11.8.77 | 9.9.77 | 60 | 1,500 | 15,900 | Supervisors, clerical workers | Foundry workers | Protest against non-implementation of pay agreement |
| Birmingham | 19.8.77 | 2.9.77 | 820 | — | 7,600 | All manual workers | — | Protest against dismissal of a worker |
| Walsall | 22.8.77 | 6.9.77 | 640 | — | 6,600 | Various occupations | — | For improved pay offer |
| Sheffield | 24.8.77 | 7.10.77 | 150 | 455 | 11,000 | Metal stampers | Production workers | In support of pay claim |
| Skelmersdale | 6.9.77 | 18.11.77 | 150 | 45 | 10,500 | Maintenance electricians, fitters, production workers | Supervisors, clerical workers | For improved pay offer |
| Eston | 15.10.77 | 13.11.77 | 250 | — | 5,100 | Casting operators, crane drivers, slingers, loaders | — | Dispute over rate of pay for particular work |
| Ilkeston | 8.11.77 | 12.12.77 | 960 | — | 23,500 | Production workers | — | For improved pay offer outside government pay guide lines |

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1977

| 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 | |
| Attercliffe | 24.11.77 | 2.12.77 | 700 | 650 | 9,500 | Production workers | Maintenance workers | Demand for payment to compensate for loss of earnings during power restrictions |
| Mechanical engineering | | | | | | | | |
| Denton | 17.1.77 | 29.4.77 | 120 | — | 7,500 | Millers, grinders and other production operatives | — | Dispute over differences in bonus payments between sections of workers |
| Uttoxeter/Mold | 27.1.77 | 8.2.77 | 690 | 100 | 6,800 | Various manual workers | Various manual workers | For pay increase outside the limits imposed by phase two of the government's pay policy |
| Tewkesbury | 7.2.77 | 28.2.77 | 710 | — | 8,800 | All hourly-paid workers | — | For improved fringe benefits |
| Leicester | 14.2.77 | 30.3.77 | 700 | — | 23,100 | Production and clerical workers | — | Protest against threatened redundancies |
| Glasgow | 16.2.77 | 1.4.77 | 365 | — | 11,900 | Production workers | — | In support of worker demanding extra payment for operating new welding techniques |
| Pallion | 22.2.77 | 25.3.77 | 1,660 | — | 39,600 | Production workers | — | Dispute over plant negotiating rights |
| Huddersfield | 1.3.77* | 1.4.77 | 280 | 20 | 7,200 | Technical and clerical staff | Clerical staff | Protest against dismissals following restrictive practices in pursuance of pay claim |
| Nigg | 2.3.77 | 24.3.77 | 2,000 | — | 38,800 | Manual and clerical workers | — | Dispute over completion bonus payments |
| Kilmarnock | 14.3.77 | 20.5.77 | 1,400 | 165 | 76,500 | Production workers | Welders, electricians | Demand for change in system of wage negotiations |
| Leeds | 4.5.77 | 20.5.77 | 1,160 | — | 5,300 | Engineering and clerical workers | — | Protest against suspension of worker refusing to perform work alleged to be a health hazard |
| London SW | 12.5.77 | 5.7.77 | 955 | — | 6,700 | Electricians, maintenance workers | — | Protest against suspension of workers in dispute over access to site |
| Gateshead | 4.7.77 | 23.8.77 | 25 | 220 | 5,600 | Cranemen, slingers | Ancillary workers | Demand for pay parity with other workers |
| Northampton/Daventry | 10.8.77 | 19.8.77 | 2,795 | — | 16,800 | Engineering workers | — | In support of pay claim outside limits of government pay policy |
| Chesterfield | 22.8.77 | 11.10.77 | 260 | 700 | 19,300 | Ancillary workers | Production workers | Protest against rejection of pay claim |
| Coventry | 29.8.77 | 20.10.77 | 75 | 290 | 7,000 | Chargehands, setters, machinists | Production workers | For pay increase |
| Coventry | 5.9.77 | 8.11.77 | 40 | 365 | 14,400 | Electricians, testers, maintenance fitters | Production workers | Over pay increase for operating new machinery |
| Newark | 6.9.77 | 9.9.77 | 1,515 | — | 5,600 | Production and assembly workers | — | For improved pay increase outside government guide lines |
| Wallsend | 9.9.77 | 2.12.77 | 200 | 990 | 55,700 | Engineering workers | Production workers | In support of pay claim outside government pay guide lines |
| Glasgow | 12.9.77 | 11.11.77 | 280 | — | 12,400 | Production workers, labourers | — | Claim for pay parity with other workers in the area |
| Bolton | 13.9.77 | 30.9.77 | 400 | — | 5,400 | Drillers, fitters, turners, moulders, labourers | — | Demand for consolidation of pay supplements and restoration of pay differentials |
| Coventry | 16.9.77 | 28.9.77 | 600 | — | 5,000 | Process and general workers | — | Protest against production work being undertaken by foremen |
| Leeds | 16.9.77 | 4.10.77 | 640 | 170 | 8,800 | Engineering workers | Production workers | In support of claim for improved piece-work rates when working an old machine |
| Swindon | 26.9.77 | 7.10.77 | 700 | — | 6,500 | Engineering workers | — | Demand for lump-sum payment as precondition of work evaluation exercise |
| All areas in the United Kingdom | 3.10.77 | 23.12.77 | 4,500 | — | 105,000 | Lift engineers | — | For an improved pay offer |
| Skelmersdale | 11.10.77 | 16.12.77 | 295 | — | 13,800 | Engineers, machinists | — | In support of pay claim in excess of government pay guide lines |
| Warrington | 21.10.77 | 1.12.77 | 515 | — | 14,800 | Engineers, fitters, electricians, millers | — | In support of pay claim in excess of government pay guide lines |
| Swindon | 31.10.77 | 13.1.78 | 120 | — | 5,900 | Production workers | — | Refusal to accept temporary redeployment |
| Kilmarnock/Glasgow | 1.11.77 | 16.12.77 | 1,720 | — | 57,400 | Machine operators, fitters, turners | — | For an improved pay offer |
| Fraserburgh | 4.11.77 | 27.1.78 | 120 | 620 | 17,400 | Clerical workers | Production workers | For pay parity with draughtsmen |
| Colchester | 7.11.77 | 18.11.77 | 830 | — | 8,000 | Fitters, machinists, drivers, storemen | — | Over rejection of pay claim |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 11.11.77 | 2.12.77 | 400 | — | 6,100 | Fitters, machinists | — | In support of pay claim in excess of government pay guide lines |
| Glasgow | 5.12.77 | 30.12.77 | 915 | — | 16,500 | Production workers | — | Demand for payment for time lost during an earlier stoppage |
| Instrument engineering | | | | | | | | |
| Stretford | 5.5.77 | 20.5.77 | 80 | 460 | 6,200 | Tin smiths, tool-makers | Labourers, fitters | Demand for allowances to improve differential payments |
| Cheltenham | 8.8.77 | 29.9.77 | 1,300 | — | 46,500 | Machinists, assemblers, storekeepers, labourers | — | For improved pay offer outside government guide lines |
| Ystradgynlais | 9.8.77 | 19.8.77 | 1,020 | — | 9,200 | Production workers | — | In support of claim by female workers for equal pay |
| Motherwell | 24.10.77 | 4.11.77 | 80 | 700 | 7,800 | Skilled workers | Production workers | In pursuance of pay claim considered to be outside government guide lines |
| Electrical engineering | | | | | | | | |
| Brownhills | 13.1.77 | 4.2.77 | 745 | 140 | 7,200 | Production operators, maintenance workers | Production operators | Objection to a job evaluation exercise |
| London W3 | 24.1.77 | 18.3.77 | 665 | — | 10,200 | Control and various non-manual workers | — | Dispute over grading of jobs |
| Winsford | 8.2.77 | 24.2.77 | 700 | 20 | 7,400 | Assembly and maintenance workers | Boilermakers, welders | Dispute over pay, fringe benefits and work instructions |
| Bromborough | 3.3.77 | 4.4.77 | 500 | — | 11,200 | Production workers | — | Protest against proposed lay-off following dispute in paint shop |

*Continuation of stoppage recorded for the period 8.9.76-28.2.77 in annual data for stoppages beginning in 1976 (see June 1977 Employment Gazette page 581).

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1977

| 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 | |
| Norwich | 15.3.77 | 24.5.77 | 80 | 400 | 16,400 | Winders | Assemblers, production workers | In support of demand for regrading |
| CradleyHeath/Stour-bridge | 18.3.77 | 24.3.77 | 3,900 | — | 13,200 | Assemblers, machine operators | — | Demand for profit-based bonus scheme |
| East Kilbride | 6.4.77 | 6.5.77 | 60 | 520 | 9,700 | Maintenance and process workers, labourers | Various manual workers | Dissatisfaction with bonus system |
| Birmingham | 14.4.77 | 29.4.77 | 1,400 | — | 16,300 | Tool setters, inspectors, assembly workers | — | Dispute over non-payment for time lost during lay-off |
| Abercynon | 21.4.77 | 29.4.77 | 740 | — | 5,200 | Production workers | — | Dispute over terms of agreement concerning absenteeism |
| Kilwinning | 11.5.77 | 16.9.77 | 185 | — | 16,000 | Maintenance and production workers | — | Protest against methods used in time and motion study |
| Liverpool | 15.5.77 | 1.7.77 | 350 | — | 10,800 | Production workers | — | Dissatisfaction with pay and conditions |
| London/Manchester/Leeds/Bristol | 16.5.77 | 15.7.77 | 4,940 | — | 209,100 | Technical, supervisory and clerical staff, various manual workers | — | Dispute over proposed productivity-based bonus scheme |
| Liverpool | 19.5.77 | 15.6.77 | 2,000 | 1,200 | 29,900 | Production workers | Production workers | Protest against redeployment of workers as part of a redundancy scheme |
| Wolverhampton | 23.5.77 | 26.5.77 | 105 | 1,400 | 5,500 | Mechanical and electrical fitters | Assemblers, labourers workers | In support of demand for pay increase |
| Coventry | 27.6.77 | 16.9.77 | 80 | 340 | 7,200 | Press operators | Production workers | For increased piece-work rates |
| Birmingham | 4.7.77 | 9.9.77 | 1,200 | 9,755 | 292,500 | Tool room workers | Production and assembly workers | For increased bonus payments |
| Derrigahy, Belfast | 1.8.77 | 15.8.77 | 60 | 670 | 6,700 | Machine operators, checkers, costers | Assemblers, fitters, machine operators | Dissatisfaction with revised work load |
| Enfield | 1.8.77 | 2.9.77 | 495 | 3,745 | 41,500 | Toolmakers, fitters, setters | Production and assembly workers | Dispute over timing of introduction of new grading structure |
| Newtownabbey/Enniskillen/Aberdare | 2.9.77 | 27.10.77 | 365 | 905 | 10,100 | Tradesmen | Tradesmen, production workers | Demand for restoration of pay differentials and for wages increase |
| Newcastle, Staffs | 21.9.77 | 5.10.77 | 200 | 1,900 | 19,000 | Production workers | Production workers, stores and canteen workers | To obtain increased pay offer |
| Abercynon | 23.9.77 | 7.10.77 | 1,700 | — | 17,500 | Manual workers | — | In support of pay claim not within government pay policy |
| London N9 | 29.9.77 | 10.10.77 | 2,005 | — | 15,800 | Production workers, drivers | — | Refusal of pay offer within government pay guidelines. |
| Birtley | 21.10.77 | 11.11.77 | 120 | 800 | 7,400 | Engineers, plumbers, electricians | Production workers | Protest against suspension of toolsetters involved in demarcation dispute |
| Willesden | 26.10.77 | 10.11.77 | 550 | 135 | 8,200 | Instrument and component assembly workers | Assembly workers | Demand for improved bonus payments |
| Oldham | 2.11.77 | 14.11.77 | 1,520 | — | 11,700 | Fitters, production workers | — | In support of claim for increased bonus payments |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | | | | | | | | |
| Birkenhead | 5.1.77 | 18.1.77 | 425 | 4,000 | 32,200 | Platers, shipwrights | Various manual workers | Demand for pay increase outside government pay guidelines |
| Birkenhead | 18.2.77 | 1.4.77 | 1,240 | — | 8,400 | Platers, welders, caulkers, staggers | — | For restoration of a supplementary payment for training |
| Woolston | 25.4.77 | 6.5.77 | 500 | 850 | 6,700 | Various manual workers | Boilermakers, carpenters, painters | Intra-union demarcation dispute |
| Burntisland | 27.5.77 | 24.6.77 | 185 | 285 | 7,700 | Welders, other steel workers | Electrical fitters, other workers | Inter-union demarcation dispute |
| Birkenhead | 14.7.77 | 24.8.77 | 170 | 4,330 | 77,000 | Stagers | Various manual workers | Dispute over rate of pay for a different job |
| Motor vehicles | | | | | | | | |
| Oxford | 5.1.77 | 25.2.77 | 50 | 750 | 19,200 | Machine drivers | Production and ancillary workers | Protest against disciplinary dismissals |
| Bathgate/Glasgow/Leyland/Workington | 10.1.77 | 10.1.77 | 15,800 | — | 15,800 | Various manual workers | — | Demand for lay-off pay during a previous dispute |
| Washwood Heath | 18.1.77 | 28.1.77 | 70 | 520 | 5,000 | Body shop workers | Production workers | In support of demand for improvement in sick-pay arrangements |
| Cardiff | 20.1.77 | 24.2.77 | 260 | — | 6,800 | Parts warehousemen | — | Over manning levels |
| Halewood | 21.1.77 | 1.2.77 | 4,500 | 3,500 | 61,000 | Production workers | Assembly workers | Claim for pay parity with workers in another plant belonging to group |
| Birmingham | 28.1.77 | 7.2.77 | 335 | 3,230 | 21,700 | Heavy press operators | Production workers | Dispute over disciplinary procedures |
| Coventry | 31.1.77 | 8.3.77 | 330 | 2,590 | 71,900 | Paint shop workers | Fitters, trimmers, finishers | Protest over refusal to allow additional time to complete union meeting |
| Tipton | 2.2.77 | 25.2.77 | 15 | 310 | 5,500 | Craftsmen | Production workers | Against pay deduction for alleged abnormal working during work-study exercise |
| Birmingham | 4.2.77 | 18.2.77 | 1,110 | 2,375 | 33,500 | Paint trim and finish workers, labourers | Production workers | For upgrading of skilled workers |
| Oxford | 10.2.77 | 25.2.77 | 90 | 3,000 | 34,000 | Fitters | Production workers | Protest against dismissal of 32 workers demanding redundancy terms |
| Bathgate | 16.2.77 | 25.2.77 | 4,500 | 100 | 34,000 | Production workers | Electricians, plumbers | Protest over manning |
| Birmingham/Coventry/Liverpool/Oxford/Oldham | 18.2.77 | 18.3.77 | 2,365 | 28,195 | 454,000 | Toolmakers | Production and assembly workers | For improved lay-off pay agreement |
| Oldham | 21.2.77 | 22.3.77 | 760 | — | 16,100 | Manual workers | — | In support of demand for separate bargaining rights and restoration of differentials |
| Dagenham | 22.2.77 | 25.2.77 | 400 | 9,500 | 15,600 | Truck drivers, other workers | Production workers | Over alleged failure of employer to implement bonus scheme |
| Birmingham | 23.2.77 | 11.3.77 | 40 | 700 | 9,400 | Foremen | Production workers | Protest over suspension of workers in dispute over loss of earnings due to late starting |
| Coventry | 25.2.77 | 22.3.77 | 450 | — | 7,700 | Toolmakers, assembly and other workers | — | Protest against voluntary reversion of a foreman to hourly paid work |

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1977

| 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 | |
| London NW10 | 3.3.77 | 20.5.77 | 60 | 450 | 16,500 | Sheet metal workers | Production workers | In support of demand for revision of some piece-work rates |
| Linwood | 4.3.77 | 15.3.77 | 3,400 | — | 18,200 | Body shop and other workers | — | Demand for payment to four workers for time lost during manning dispute |
| Basingstoke | 14.3.77 | 29.4.77 | 490 | — | 15,500 | Manual workers | — | Dispute over bonus time allocation |
| Kirkby | 28.3.77 | 29.4.77 | 25 | 1,500 | 30,200 | Press shop setters | All hourly paid manual workers | In support of demand for immediate regrading of workers |
| Coventry | 6.4.77 | 26.4.77 | 90 | 4,950 | 25,300 | Fork lift truck drivers | Production workers | In support of claim for upgrading |
| Halewood | 15.4.77 | 29.4.77 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 83,000 | Toolmakers, maintenance workers | Production workers | Over suspension of eight craft workers and demand by craftsmen for negotiating rights |
| Telford | 11.5.77 | 24.6.77 | 265 | — | 8,000 | Supervisors, work study engineers | — | In support of demand for new pay structure |
| Coventry | 13.5.77 | 16.5.77 | 60 | 2,800 | 5,200 | Electricians | Machinists, assembly workers | Manning dispute |
| Birmingham | 8.6.77 | 28.6.77 | 150 | 570 | 10,700 | Welders, fitters | Production workers | Protest against increase in workforce during overtime ban |
| Dagenham | 9.6.77 | 14.6.77 | 85 | 3,000 | 9,300 | Door setters | Assembly workers | Protest against suspension of worker refusing to work to instructions |
| Dagenham | 15.6.77 | 30.6.77 | 800 | 13,580 | 123,400 | Assembly workers | Production workers | In support of demand for lay-off pay |
| Falkirk | 20.6.77 | 17.8.77 | 700 | — | 7,300 | Assembly workers, draughtsmen | — | Support for draughtsmen's claim for parity with foremen |
| Solihull | 29.6.77 | 15.7.77 | 10 | 2,000 | 26,100 | Small tool fitters | Production workers | Over demand for regrading |
| Wolverhampton | 18.7.77 | 2.9.77 | 460 | — | 15,600 | All hourly paid workers | — | Claim for pay parity with workers in another plant belonging to group |
| Tipton | 8.8.77 | 13.9.77 | 755 | 520 | 31,800 | Machinists, assemblers | Inspection, and maintenance workers, labourers | Delay over pay negotiations |
| Bathgate | 9.8.77 | 20.9.77 | 500 | 3,800 | 11,900 | Clerical staff, firemen, other workers | Assembly workers | For pay increase |
| Norfolk | 15.8.77 | 16.9.77 | 1,215 | — | 21,700 | Fitters, assemblers | — | For improved pay offer |
| Scarborough | 17.8.77 | 14.10.77 | 100 | 1,100 | 16,500 | Sheet metal workers | Production workers | Demarcation dispute |
| Coventry | 19.8.77 | 9.9.77 | 1,325 | 625 | 22,900 | Machinists | Various manual workers | For an increase in pay |
| Newton Aycliffe | 6.9.77 | 16.12.77 | 1,690 | — | 83,400 | Manual engineering workers | — | For early payment of award which would breach government pay guide lines |
| London | 9.9.77 | 23.12.77 | 600 | 90 | 51,700 | Coachbuilders | Labourers | For improved pay offer which would breach government pay guide lines |
| Leyland | 19.9.77 | 30.9.77 | 9,500 | — | 95,000 | Production workers | — | Dissatisfaction with pay offer under government pay guide lines |
| Oxford | 3.10.77 | 17.10.77 | 40 | 4,500 | 36,400 | Paint shop workers | Assembly and body-shop workers | Dispute over revised manning levels |
| Dagenham | 4.10.77 | 17.10.77 | 50 | 3,090 | 22,100 | Production workers | Production workers | Protest against attitude of a foreman |
| Longbridge | 7.10.77 | 12.10.77 | 840 | 6,000 | 24,100 | Sheet metal workers | Welders, assemblers, trim shop and other workers | Protest over reduced manning levels |
| Luton/Ellesmere Port | 12.10.77 | 22.11.77 | 4,140 | 17,660 | 485,600 | Fitters, electricians, craftsmen | Production workers | Demand for restoration of pay differentials |
| Linwood | 18.10.77 | 4.11.77 | 5 | 6,400 | 85,500 | Inspectors | Production workers | Dispute over revised working arrangements |
| Leeds | 20.10.77 | 28.10.77 | 1,600 | — | 10,200 | Manual engineering workers | — | For improved pay offer |
| Longbridge | 21.10.77 | 31.10.77 | 600 | 7,500 | 35,600 | Inspectors | Assemblers, welders, paint shop and sheet metal workers | In support of demand for upgrading |
| Scarborough | 24.10.77 | 3.1.177 | 1,300 | — | 6,500 | Production and assembly workers | — | Protest over delay in settlement of pay claim |
| Liverpool | 31.10.77 | 24.2.78 | 1,470 | 2,110 | 282,900 | Production workers | Production workers | Protest against introduction of new manning levels |
| Halewood | 7.11.77 | 16.11.77 | 180 | 3,300 | 23,100 | Paint shop workers | Assemblers' | Protest against dismissal of worker for alleged assault on foreman |
| Halewood | 9.11.77 | 16.11.77 | 20 | 3,300 | 19,900 | Masks | Production operators | Protest against reduction in manning levels |
| Bromborough | 5.12.77 | 19.12.77 | 70 | 1,300 | 8,600 | Storekeepers, stackers, drivers | Assembly workers | Dispute over supervision |
| Aerospace equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Belfast | 17.3.77 | 18.3.77 | 3,300 | — | 5,900 | Fitters, welders, turners, labourers | — | For improved sick pay scheme |
| Wolverhampton | 20.6.77 | 12.8.77 | 910 | 25 | 35,700 | Inspectors, machine shop workers | Production workers | Dissatisfaction with present bonus scheme |
| Newtown, Powys | 28.6.77 | 30.8.77 | 120 | 10 | 5,900 | Engineering workers | Engineering workers | Disagreement over regrading |
| Leicester | 16.8.77 | 30.9.77 | 375 | — | 8,800 | Engineering operatives | — | Over delay in discussing pay claim |
| All other vehicles | | | | | | | | |
| Coventry | 1.3.77 | 11.3.77 | 2,125 | 2,715 | 43,600 | Fitters, assembly workers | Machinists, production workers | Protest against disciplinary pay deductions |
| Bradford | 30.8.77 | 2.9.77 | 1,400 | — | 5,400 | Engineers, ancillary workers | — | Refusal to work with non-union labour |
| Nottingham | 10.11.77 | 23.12.77 | 4,710 | — | 139,000 | Machine operators, assemblers, storemen | — | For pay increase outside government pay guide lines |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 6.1.77 | 7.3.77 | 45 | 140 | 7,000 | Polishers, grinders | Production workers | Protest against loss of earnings due to earlier industrial action |
| Carlisle | 9.2.77 | 25.3.77 | 155 | 400 | 6,200 | Craftsmen | Production workers | Protest against dismissal of two workers |
| Warrington | 10.2.77 | 18.2.77 | 150 | 1,150 | 8,500 | Assemblers | All other manual workers | Demand for lay-off pay |
| Aston | 18.2.77 | 4.3.77 | 700 | — | 7,700 | Manual workers | — | For an improved company sickness benefit scheme |

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1977

| 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 | |
| Birmingham | 4.3.77 | 25.3.77 | 80 | 600 | 10,700 | Skilled operators | Hourly paid workers | Refusal to accept instructions from a supervisor belonging to a different union |
| Darlaston | 15.4.77 | 22.6.77 | 25 | 850 | 29,300 | Electricians | Production workers | Dispute over pay differentials |
| Sheffield | 9.5.77 | 24.6.77 | 45 | 140 | 6,000 | Stampers, press operators, hand grinders | Glaziers, file machinists, machine setters | Protest against four workers contravening a union overtime ban |
| Bootle | 13.6.77 | 21.6.77 | 850 | — | 5,200 | Setters, machine operators, assembly and other workers | — | Demand for pay increase in line with increase given to engineers |
| Coatbridge | 5.9.77 | 21.10.77 | 440 | — | 15,400 | Machine operators, wire finishers, loaders, labourers | — | For pay increase |
| Warrington | 14.9.77 | 4.10.77 | 1,350 | — | 10,800 | Wire drawers and other workers | — | For pay increase in excess of government pay guide lines |
| Lincoln | 12.10.77 | 28.10.77 | 90 | 300 | 5,000 | Die fitters, labourers | Forge workers | Demand for regrading and revised shift working arrangements |
| Doncaster | 25.10.77 | 25.11.77 | 270 | 1,300 | 35,000 | Maintenance staff | Polishing shop workers | Over alleged delay in introducing incentive scheme |
| Textiles | | | | | | | | |
| Londonderry | 6.1.77 | 18.3.77 | 295 | — | 5,700 | Process operators | — | Dispute over bonus earnings |
| Mansfield | 24.8.77 | 7.10.77 | 1,020 | 1,040 | 53,300 | Knitters | Hosiery machine operators | For improved piece-rate offer |
| Kidderminster | 26.9.77 | 24.10.77 | 555 | 440 | 18,200 | Carpet weavers and other craftsmen | Production workers | Demand for revised working conditions before acceptance of flexible manning proposals |
| Carrickfergus | 29.9.77 | 9.11.77 | 260 | 1,060 | 31,800 | Fitters, painters, and other tradesmen | Process and general workers | Dispute over productivity linked pay claim |
| Grimsby | 10.11.77 | 3.1.78 | 1,200 | — | 47,800 | Process workers | — | In support of some workers refusing to be retrained |
| Clothing and footwear | | | | | | | | |
| East Kilbride | 26.4.77 | 3.6.77 | 500 | 5 | 14,000 | Machinists, examiners, maintenance workers | Clerical staff | Demand for evaluation of jobs to further claim for equal pay for female workers |
| Hartlepool | 28.4.77 | 10.6.77 | 220 | — | 6,400 | Machinists, pressers and other workers | — | Dispute over piece-work rates |
| Glasgow/Grimsby/Leicester/Merseyside/Newcastle/Wrexham | 28.10.77 | 28.10.77 | 7,390 | — | 7,400 | Production workers | — | Token stoppage in protest against centralization of pay agreements |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | | | | | | | | |
| Doncaster | 18.7.77 | 12.8.77 | 110 | 600 | 7,500 | Plant operatives | Production workers | For pay increase to compensate for working in heat |
| Barnsley | 28.7.77 | 26.8.77 | 250 | — | 5,500 | Fitters, turners, electricians and other workers | — | For extra payment for working in adverse conditions |
| St Helens | 2.9.77 | 29.9.77 | 2,300 | — | 43,100 | Process workers | — | For pay negotiations to take place at company level |
| St Helens | 21.9.77 | 13.10.77 | 200 | 1,055 | 20,800 | Maintenance engineers | Process workers | In support of pay claim |
| Westhoughton | 26.9.77 | 2.12.77 | 115 | — | 5,400 | Production and maintenance workers | — | Dispute over a bonus scheme |
| Timber, furniture, etc | | | | | | | | |
| Banbury | 10.8.77 | 12.9.77 | 600 | — | 13,500 | Production workers | — | In support of claim outside government pay guide lines |
| Paper, printing and publishing | | | | | | | | |
| Solihull | 28.3.77 | 14.6.77 | 35 | 150 | 8,700 | Drivers, warehousemen | Production workers | Objection by some workers to new sickness benefit scheme |
| Darlington | 3.6.77 | 13.1.78 | 600 | — | 62,700 | Reporters, sub-editors, production and other workers | — | Demand for post-entry closed shop |
| London | 5.11.77 | 1.12.77 | 450 | 3,880 | 50,700 | Journalists | Printers | For pay increase following introduction of new production techniques |
| Bristol | 17.11.77 | 28.2.78 | 85 | — | 5,800 | Printers | — | For pay increase outside government pay guide lines |
| All other manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | |
| Wolverhampton | 9.3.77 | 18.3.77 | 250 | 900 | 7,600 | Tyre builders | Production workers | For improved piece-work rate for operating new machinery |
| Speke | 23.3.77 | 5.4.77 | 80 | 3,600 | 31,300 | Production workers | Production workers | Demand for payment for time spent at a union meeting |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 4.5.77 | 16.5.77 | 250 | 2,500 | 21,100 | Process workers | Production workers | In support of two workers demanding the maximum efficiency bonus payments |
| London E8 | 9.5.77 | 24.5.77 | 40 | 1,665 | 12,000 | Maintenance workers | Production workers | Demand for overtime payments for certain work |
| Carlisle | 8.8.77 | 20.9.77 | 70 | 465 | 13,100 | Electricians, maintenance workers | Production workers | For pay increase for operating new machinery |
| Chorley | 18.8.77 | 26.8.77 | 1,850 | — | 5,500 | Production workers | — | Protest against suspension of three workers for refusing instructions |
| Glasgow | 26.8.77 | 7.10.77 | 150 | 675 | 20,100 | Supervisors, clerical staff | Maintenance and production workers | Demand for re-grading of clerical staff operating new computerised pay system |
| Washington | 20.9.77 | 14.10.77 | 350 | — | 6,500 | Process workers | — | Over interpretation of agreement on flexible working |
| Hindley | 26.9.77 | 7.10.77 | 60 | 540 | 6,000 | Maintenance workers | Production workers | Objection to lay-off of four maintenance staff |
| Wigan | 13.10.77 | 4.11.77 | 70 | 930 | 6,900 | Maintenance workers | Production workers | In support of pay claim outside government pay guide lines |
| Wolverhampton | 8.11.77 | 11.11.77 | 300 | 3,000 | 8,100 | Mill room and laboratory workers | Production workers | For increased guaranteed wages during mechanical breakdowns |
| Construction | | | | | | | | |
| Prestatyn | 21.1.77 | 15.4.77 | 185 | — | 10,800 | Building workers | — | In protest against threatened dismissal of workers for alleged low productivity |

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1977

| 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 | |
| Redcar | 15.2.77 | 31.5.77 | 305 | 20 | 23,300 | Steel erectors, welders, labourers | Welders | For improved basic rate and severance pay |
| West Bromwich | 21.2.77 | 4.3.77 | 1,000 | — | 10,000 | Builders, carpenters, plasterers | — | Protest against reduced bonus rates and claims for additional, 'apprentice-time' allowance |
| Llanberis | 23.2.77 | 19.3.77 | 375 | — | 5,600 | Tunnellers, miners | — | Dispute over bonus payments |
| Redcar | 16.3.77 | 29.3.77 | 650 | — | 6,200 | Electricians | — | Dispute over the transfer of workers |
| Dartford | 22.4.77 | 6.5.77 | 1,045 | — | 7,900 | Construction workers | — | Demand for increase in shop-steward representation |
| Southampton | 17.5.77 | 7.6.77 | 400 | — | 5,600 | Construction workers | — | Refusal, by scaffolders, to work in wet weather conditions |
| Lerwick | 24.5.77 | 7.6.77 | 700 | 300 | 10,300 | Construction workers | Construction workers | Dispute over severance pay |
| Middlesbrough | 25.5.77 | 5.8.77 | 55 | 65 | 5,500 | Plumbers | Riggers, welders, labourers | Protest over alleged breach of site demarcation agreement |
| Milford Haven | 15.6.77 | 27.7.77 | 305 | — | 6,000 | Construction workers | — | For pay increase |
| Grangemouth | 15.7.77 | 12.8.77 | 340 | 5 | 6,900 | Pipefitters | Welders, riggers | Refusal of workers to be supervised by staff not belonging to their union |
| Grangemouth | 19.9.77 | 23.9.77 | 1,085 | — | 5,200 | Construction workers | — | Claim for increased pay rates and completion bonus |
| Carlisle | 29.9.77 | 3.11.77 | 305 | — | 6,400 | Joiners, crane drivers, labourers | — | Demand for bonus for working at a particular site |
| Billingham | 30.9.77 | 21.10.77 | 385 | — | 5,200 | Construction workers | — | For completion bonus |
| New Romney | 11.11.77 | 18.11.77 | 1,500 | 50 | 8,800 | Engineering construction workers | Catering staff | Protest against contractors performing "blacked" work |
| Gas, electricity and water | | | | | | | | |
| Houslow, Middlesex | 24.2.77 | 9.3.77 | 510 | — | 5,100 | Fitters, distribution workers | — | Dispute over provision of transport |
| Dunfermline | 13.5.77 | 30.5.77 | 1,795 | 30 | 9,600 | Fitters, mechanics, welders and other workers | Sub-contract workers | Support of claim that the presence of a central maintenance team caused a loss of opportunities to work overtime |
| Manchester | 11.8.77 | 14.9.77 | 280 | — | 6,700 | Maintenance workers | — | Demand for immediate pay increase not due under government pay guide lines |
| Various areas in Great Britain | 6.9.77 | 11.11.77 | 14,315 | — | 49,500 | Power workers | — | In support of demand for increase in shift pay, travel allowances and other fringe benefits |
| Port and inland water transport | | | | | | | | |
| Grimsby | 14.3.77 | 12.4.77 | 405 | 30 | 7,200 | Dockworkers | Dockworkers | Manning dispute |
| Liverpool | 9.5.77 | 23.5.77 | 700 | 3,400 | 36,700 | Supervisory and clerical staff | Dockworkers | For pay parity with dockworkers for handling salvage cargoes |
| London | 24.8.77 | 31.8.77 | 4,120 | 235 | 19,500 | Dockworkers | Checkers | Dispute over rate for handling abnormal cargo |
| Bristol | 6.9.77 | 4.10.77 | 1,005 | 780 | 8,200 | Dockworkers | Dockworkers | Dispute over rate for handling abnormal cargo |
| All other transport and communication | | | | | | | | |
| Main airports in United Kingdom | 1.4.77 | 27.4.77 | 5,045 | — | 54,000 | Engineers, fitters | — | Dispute over shift payments and demand for separate negotiating rights for maintenance workers |
| London/Birmingham/Belfast | 25.8.77 | 2.11.77 | 340 | — | 6,300 | Air traffic control assistants | — | For implementation of pay award agreed, but restricted by government pay guide lines |
| Liverpool | 31.9.77 | 9.10.77 | 375 | — | 7,300 | Maintenance craftsmen | — | Objections to reintroduction of work study |
| Sheffield | 27.9.77 | 1.1.78 | 1,730 | — | 16,500 | Drivers, conductors | — | In support of pay claim outside government pay guide lines |
| Bradford | 2.10.77 | 16.10.77 | 1,350 | — | 10,500 | Transport workers | — | Protest against introduction of revised schedules |
| Hanley | 8.10.77 | 18.11.77 | 470 | 15 | 12,600 | Drivers, conductors | Canteen staff | Dispute over payment for operating new schedules |
| Distributive trades | | | | | | | | |
| Greater London area/Luton/Great Yarmouth | 5.1.77 | 21.2.77 | 840 | 235 | 19,100 | Drivers, loaders, checkers | Production warehouse | Objection to introduction of new delivery system requiring less workers |
| Basingstoke | 2.6.77 | 22.6.77 | 1,255 | 250 | 15,700 | Warehouse and ancillary workers | Transport, maintenance and clerical workers | For shift allowance and pay increase in excess of government pay guide-lines |
| Leyland | 19.9.77 | 21.10.77 | 400 | — | 9,200 | Drivers, draymen, warehousemen | — | Protest against redundancies at another depot |
| Widnes | 21.9.77 | 5.10.77 | 1,700 | — | 14,100 | Clerical workers, labourers | — | Demand for productivity bonus scheme |
| Milton Keynes/Plymouth | 16.10.77 | 2.11.77 | 25 | 900 | 5,200 | Drivers | Production workers | On change of trade union, demand for the new union's rates of pay which would fall outside government pay guide-lines |
| Financial, professional and other administrative services | | | | | | | | |
| Swansea | 21.2.77 | 1.3.77 | 100 | 3,500 | 25,200 | School caretakers | Teaching and clerical staff, school-meal attendants, cleaners | Disagreement over the appointment of school caretaker |
| Liverpool | 13.4.77 | 29.4.77 | 1,200 | — | 15,600 | Street cleaners, refuse collectors | — | Demand for increased payment for clearing back-log of refuse |
| Liverpool | 9.6.77 | 29.7.77 | 215 | — | 7,800 | Refuse collectors, street cleaners | — | Demand for extra payment for clearing back-log of refuse |
| Airdrie | 24.6.77 | 16.9.77 | 400 | — | 13,800 | Clerical staff | — | Protest against feared redundancies following re-organisation |
| Wolverhampton | 1.8.77 | 8.9.77 | 355 | — | 5,800 | Refuse collectors | — | For increased basic pay and bonus payments and objections to disciplinary warnings |
| London SE1 | 14.10.77 | 11.11.77 | 595 | — | 12,200 | Caretakers | — | Protest against reduction of overtime and manning levels |
| Paisley | 24.10.77 | 21.12.77 | 140 | 180 | 13,000 | Drivers | Refuse collectors | Over proposed bonus payments following re-routing and payment for clearing back-log of refuse |
| All areas in Great Britain | 8.11.77 | 2.12.77 | 76,000 | — | 43,000 | Clerical staff | — | In support of claims for re-introduction of pay research unit |
| All areas in United Kingdom | 14.11.77 | 13.1.78 | 29,950 | — | 1,258,000 | Firemen | — | In support of claims for pay increase apparently outside government pay guide-lines |
| Miscellaneous services | | | | | | | | |
| Preston | 28.2.77 | 1.4.77 | 400 | — | 10,000 | Various manual workers | — | For improved pay and fringe benefits |

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 industries and services, in the United Kingdom will be published in *Employment Gazette* as soon as estimates of employment provided by the annual censuses of employment, on which the calculations will be based, are available for 1977 for the United Kingdom as a whole. (Such figures for 1976 were published in *Employment Gazette* for December 1977, p. 1344.)

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 *Employment Gazette* (see, for example, p. 1342 of the December 1977 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).

Analysis by cause of stoppages

Table 3 on page 691 analyses by 13 broad industry groups the principal causes of stoppages of work beginning in 1977. 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 1978 from stoppages which continued into that year.

Prominent stoppages

Table 4 on page 692 gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1977 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 257 such stoppages in 1977 compared with 134 in 1976.

Table 5 Analysis of stoppages by duration in working days

| | Number of stoppages beginning in 1977 | Per cent of total | Number of workers* 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 | 461 | 17.1 | 151,000 | 13.1 | 140,000 | 1.4 |
| Over 1 and not more than 2 days | 358 | 13.2 | 91,000 | 7.9 | 134,000 | 1.3 |
| Over 2 and not more than 3 days | 289 | 10.7 | 73,900 | 6.4 | 159,000 | 1.5 |
| Over 3 and not more than 4 days | 230 | 8.5 | 143,900 | 12.4 | 237,000 | 2.3 |
| Over 4 and not more than 5 days | 214 | 7.9 | 53,300 | 4.6 | 228,000 | 2.2 |
| Over 5 and not more than 6 days | 130 | 4.8 | 34,300 | 3.0 | 171,000 | 1.7 |
| Over 6 and not more than 12 days | 519 | 19.2 | 241,200 | 20.9 | 1,782,000 | 17.2 |
| Over 12 and not more than 18 days | 188 | 7.0 | 114,600 | 9.9 | 1,064,000 | 10.2 |
| Over 18 and not more than 24 days | 104 | 3.9 | 78,300 | 6.8 | 1,227,000 | 11.8 |
| Over 24 and not more than 36 days | 104 | 3.8 | 63,100 | 5.5 | 1,525,000 | 14.7 |
| Over 36 and not more than 60 days | 84 | 3.1 | 90,400 | 7.8 | 2,673,000 | 25.7 |
| Over 60 days | 22 | 0.8 | 19,900 | 1.7 | 1,039,000 | 10.0 |
| Total | 2,703 | 100.0 | 1,154,800 | 100.0 | 10,378,000† | 100.0 |

* 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 days lost in 1978 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 1977 | Per cent of total | Number of workers* 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 | 1,042 | 38.6 | 61,200 | 5.3 | 109,000 | 1.1 |
| 250 and under 500 | 396 | 14.7 | 55,700 | 4.8 | 140,000 | 1.4 |
| 500 and under 1,000 | 412 | 15.2 | 92,100 | 8.0 | 295,000 | 2.8 |
| 1,000 and under 5,000 | 596 | 22.0 | 284,500 | 24.6 | 1,313,000 | 12.6 |
| 5,000 and under 25,000 | 196 | 7.2 | 239,800 | 20.8 | 2,062,000 | 19.9 |
| 25,000 and under 50,000 | 30 | 1.1 | 169,400 | 14.7 | 1,062,000 | 10.2 |
| 50,000 days and over | 31 | 1.2 | 252,200 | 21.8 | 5,398,000 | 52.0 |
| Total | 2,703 | 100.0 | 1,154,800 | 100.0 | 10,378,000† | 100.0 |

*† See footnotes to table 5.

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

| | Number of stoppages beginning in 1977 | Per cent of total | Number of workers* 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 | 368 | 13.6 | 6,100 | 0.5 | 47,000 | 0.5 |
| 25 and under 50 | 402 | 14.9 | 14,000 | 1.2 | 107,000 | 1.0 |
| 50 and under 100 | 517 | 19.1 | 35,800 | 3.1 | 223,000 | 2.2 |
| 100 and under 250 | 621 | 23.0 | 96,800 | 8.4 | 662,000 | 6.4 |
| 250 and under 500 | 365 | 13.5 | 124,400 | 10.8 | 873,000 | 8.4 |
| 500 and under 1,000 | 228 | 8.4 | 158,600 | 13.8 | 1,205,000 | 11.6 |
| 1,000 and under 2,500 | 132 | 4.9 | 184,900 | 16.0 | 1,473,000 | 14.2 |
| 2,500 and under 5,000 | 49 | 1.8 | 180,600 | 15.6 | 1,944,000 | 18.7 |
| 5,000 and under 10,000 | 11 | 0.4 | 82,300 | 7.1 | 807,000 | 7.8 |
| 10,000 workers and over | 10 | 0.4 | 271,300 | 23.5 | 3,036,000 | 29.2 |
| Total | 2,703 | 100.0 | 1,154,800 | 100.0 | 10,378,000† | 100.0 |

*† See footnotes to table 5.

Analysis by duration, working days lost and workers involved

Tables 5 to 7 on this page analyse the stoppages beginning in 1977 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 1978. 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 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.

About half (49.5 per cent) of all stoppages lasted not more than four days; less than one-fifth lasted more than twelve days. Approaching half involved less than 100 workers and in 202 stoppages (7.5 per cent) 1,000 or more workers were involved.

Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for over half (53.3 per cent) of all stoppages but contributed only 2.5 per cent of the days lost. Only 1.2 per cent of all stoppages involved the loss of over 50,000 days individually, although in aggregate these accounted for over half of the total days lost.

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

| Industry | South East | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorks and Humber-side | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Number of workers* involved in 1977 in all stoppages in progress | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining and quarrying | 1,000 | 100 | 300 | 2,300 | 7,300 | 26,500 | — | 2,400 | 7,500 | 7,000 | 100 | 54,500 |
| Metal manufacture | 18,300 | 2,100 | 11,100 | 38,800 | 15,100 | 11,800 | 23,100 | 14,200 | 10,400 | 20,800 | 3,800 | 169,500 |
| Engineering | 1,400 | 100 | 500 | 200 | — | 1,200 | 11,000 | 2,000 | — | 2,000 | 100 | 18,500 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 68,400 | 2,000 | 900 | 92,200 | 300 | 6,100 | 75,600 | 2,800 | 4,000 | 31,200 | 400 | 283,800 |
| Motor vehicles | 800 | — | 11,500 | 2,200 | 1,700 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 500 | 700 | 300 | 3,300 | 23,500 |
| Aerospace equipment | — | — | — | 12,700 | 5,100 | 9,000 | 200 | — | 100 | — | — | 24,000 |
| All other vehicles | 2,700 | — | 700 | 8,400 | 2,800 | 6,000 | 8,100 | 700 | 1,300 | 4,900 | — | 35,600 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | — | — | 1,800 | 1,600 | 4,600 | 3,400 | 9,000 | 4,300 | 2,900 | 3,500 | 5,200 | 36,400 |
| Textiles, clothing and footwear | 29,000 | 8,700 | 9,900 | 33,300 | 8,900 | 22,500 | 50,500 | 13,100 | 11,500 | 16,300 | 6,000 | 209,800 |
| All other manufacturing industries | 7,000 | 200 | 100 | 1,300 | 500 | 3,200 | 3,900 | 8,200 | 3,400 | 5,000 | 1,300 | 34,200 |
| Construction | 14,000 | 700 | 4,300 | 4,100 | 1,400 | 10,200 | 14,900 | 1,800 | 1,700 | 3,000 | 600 | 56,700 |
| Transport and communication | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| All other non-manufacturing industries and services | 37,900 | 3,200 | 7,800 | 11,700 | 9,700 | 12,200 | 31,200 | 15,400 | 14,300 | 16,500 | 3,600 | 163,500 |
| Total—all industries and services | 181,300 | 17,100 | 49,500 | 224,900 | 62,000 | 127,200 | 229,900 | 67,600 | 69,000 | 112,800 | 24,400 | 1,165,800 |
| Number of working days* lost in 1977 in all stoppages in progress | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining and quarrying | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 13,000 | 41,000 | — | 6,000 | 12,000 | 16,000 | 2,000 | 97,000 |
| Metal manufacture | 4,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 122,000 | 43,000 | 155,000 | 20,000 | 16,000 | 337,000 | 12,000 | — | 715,000 |
| Engineering | 217,000 | 28,000 | 107,000 | 475,000 | 98,000 | 114,000 | 313,000 | 119,000 | 81,000 | 318,000 | 26,000 | 1,895,000 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 7,000 | — | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 6,000 | 124,000 | 5,000 | — | 19,000 | — | 163,000 |
| Motor vehicles | 773,000 | 22,000 | 4,000 | 753,000 | 2,000 | 40,000 | 737,000 | 85,000 | 18,000 | 171,000 | 1,000 | 2,605,000 |
| Aerospace equipment | 2,000 | — | 18,000 | 41,000 | 15,000 | 7,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 | 6,000 | 108,000 |
| All other vehicles | — | — | — | 219,000 | 140,000 | 19,000 | 3,000 | — | — | — | — | 381,000 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 24,000 | — | 3,000 | 95,000 | 10,000 | 52,000 | 36,000 | 8,000 | 7,000 | 31,000 | — | 266,000 |
| Textiles, clothing and footwear | — | — | 7,000 | 22,000 | 63,000 | 48,000 | 20,000 | 16,000 | 6,000 | 31,000 | 53,000 | 264,000 |
| All other manufacturing industries | 245,000 | 74,000 | 76,000 | 244,000 | 78,000 | 139,000 | 340,000 | 263,000 | 69,000 | 113,000 | 18,000 | 1,660,000 |
| Construction | 59,000 | 1,000 | — | 13,000 | 4,000 | 16,000 | 27,000 | 87,000 | 40,000 | 38,000 | 12,000 | 297,000 |
| Transport and communication | 93,000 | 1,000 | 17,000 | 34,000 | 5,000 | 50,000 | 75,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 14,000 | 2,000 | 301,000 |
| All other non-manufacturing industries and services | 414,000 | 28,000 | 61,000 | 119,000 | 63,000 | 105,000 | 236,000 | 82,000 | 84,000 | 172,000 | 26,000 | 1,390,000 |
| Total—all industries and services | 1,839,000 | 159,000 | 298,000 | 2,141,000 | 533,000 | 792,000 | 1,934,000 | 698,000 | 667,000 | 935,000 | 146,000 | 10,142,000 |

* 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.

Regional analysis

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 January 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp. 9-10) gave information on the concentration of industrial stoppages in Great Britain manufacturing industry for the years 1974 and 1975. This article updates earlier analyses published in the November 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette* (p. 1219 to 1224) and the February 1977 issue (p. 111 to 125).

Review 1957-1977

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1957 are given in table 9.

The number of stoppages which began in 1977 (2,703) was more than in 1976 but near to the annual average (2,633) for the period 1957 to 1976. The numbers of workers involved and working days lost were higher than last year, but a little below the average for the seventies. Two-fifths of the total days lost were attributable to twelve major stoppages; the firemen's stoppage accounted for 1.25 million working days, including the days lost in January 1978.

Industrial action other than stoppages

During 1977 there were a number of industrial disputes where action did not involve a stoppage of work. For example, in November an unofficial work to rule by some electricity supply workers over claims for improved allowances temporarily disrupted power services to both industrial and domestic consumers.

Table 9 Stoppages in years 1957-1977

| Year | Number of stoppages beginning in year | Number of workers* involved in stoppages | | Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | Beginning in year | In progress in year | Beginning in year | In progress in year | In progress in year |
| | | Directly | Indirectly | (a) | (b) | |
| | | 000's | 000's | 000's | 000's | 000's |
| 1957 | 2,859 | 1,275 | 81 | 1,359 | 8,398 | 8,399 |
| 1958 | 2,629 | 456 | 67 | 524 | 3,461 | 3,474 |
| 1959 | 2,093 | 522 | 123 | 646 | 5,257 | 5,280 |
| 1960 | 2,832 | 698† | 116 | 819† | 3,001 | 3,049 |
| 1961 | 2,686 | 673 | 98 | 779 | 2,998 | 3,038 |
| 1962 | 2,449 | 4,297 | 123 | 4,423 | 5,757 | 5,778 |
| 1963 | 2,068 | 455 | 135 | 593 | 1,731 | 1,777 |
| 1964 | 2,524 | 700† | 172 | 883† | 2,011 | 2,030 |
| 1965 | 2,354 | 673 | 195 | 876 | 2,906 | 2,932 |
| 1966 | 1,937 | 414† | 116 | 544† | 2,372 | 2,395 |
| 1967 | 2,116 | 551† | 180 | 734† | 2,765 | 2,787 |
| 1968 | 2,378 | 2,073† | 182 | 2,258† | 4,672 | 4,719 |
| 1969 | 3,116 | 1,426 | 228† | 1,665† | 6,799 | 6,925 |
| 1970 | 3,906 | 1,460 | 333 | 1,801 | 10,854 | 10,980 |
| 1971 | 2,228 | 863† | 308† | 1,178† | 13,497 | 13,589 |
| 1972 | 2,497 | 1,448† | 274† | 1,734† | 23,816 | 23,923 |
| 1973 | 2,873 | 1,103 | 410 | 1,528 | 14,684 | 14,845 |
| 1974 | 2,922 | 1,161 | 461 | 1,626 | 14,684 | 14,845 |
| 1975 | 2,282 | 570 | 219 | 809 | 5,861 | 5,914 |
| 1976 | 2,016 | 444† | 222† | 668† | 3,230 | 3,509 |
| 1977 | 2,703 | 785 | 370 | 1,166 | 9,864 | 10,378 |

Accidents at work

January to December 1977

Between January 1 and December 31 last year 244,444 were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 207,886 involving persons engaged in factory processes, 31,867 to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 3,875 in work at docks,

wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 816 in inland warehouses.

The figures given are provisional and the table details is an analysis of the accidents by process.

Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

| Process | Fatal accidents | Total accidents |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Textile and connected processes | | |
| Cotton spinning processes | | 1,822 |
| Cotton weaving processes | 2 | 1,236 |
| Weaving of narrow fabrics | | 235 |
| Woolen spinning processes | 1 | 1,099 |
| Worsted spinning processes | | 950 |
| Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths | | 287 |
| Flax, hemp and jute processing | | 400 |
| Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture | 1 | 1,203 |
| Carpet manufacture | 3 | 1,003 |
| Rope, twine and knot making | | 144 |
| Other textile manufacturing processes | 1 | 691 |
| Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing | 1 | 1,422 |
| Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing | | 100 |
| Laundries | | 387 |
| Total | 9 | 10,979 |
| Clay, minerals, etc | | |
| Bricks, pipes and tiles | | 1,531 |
| Pottery | 1 | 1,618 |
| Other clay products | 696 | |
| Stone and other minerals | | 584 |
| Lime | 1 | 726 |
| Cement | | 377 |
| Asphalt and bitumen products | 1 | 76 |
| Boiler insulation materials | | 78 |
| Tile slabbing | | 29 |
| Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc. | 1 | 938 |
| Total | 4 | 6,653 |
| Metal processes | | |
| Iron extraction and refining | 5 | 1,729 |
| Iron conversion | 15 | 3,363 |
| Aluminium extraction and refining | 1 | 934 |
| Magnesium extraction and refining | | 69 |
| Other metals, extraction and refining | 2 | 119 |
| Metal rolling | | |
| Iron and steel | 9 | 3,464 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 1 | 612 |
| Tin and terne plate, etc., manufacture | | 375 |
| Metal forging | | 1,811 |
| Metal drawing and extrusion | 2 | 2,014 |
| Iron founding | 4 | 6,247 |
| Steel founding | 2 | 1,402 |
| Die casting | 1 | 617 |
| Non-ferrous metal casting | | 1,333 |
| Metal plating | | 367 |
| Galvanising, tinning, etc | | 217 |
| Enamelling and other metal finishing | 1 | 455 |
| Total | 43 | 26,193 |
| General engineering | | |
| Locomotive building and repairing | | 1,162 |
| Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair | | 1,277 |
| Engine building and repairing | 4 | 2,744 |
| Boilermaking and similar work | 1 | 1,668 |
| Constructional engineering | 4 | 3,277 |
| Motor vehicle manufacture | 2 | 8,420 |
| Non-power vehicle manufacture | 2 | 1,234 |
| Vehicle repairing | 11 | 2,857 |
| Shipbuilding and shipbreaking | | |
| Work in shipyards and dry docks | 14 | 6,075 |
| Work in wet docks or harbours | 1 | 112 |
| Aircraft building and repairing | 2 | 1,319 |
| Machine tool manufacture | | 1,365 |
| Miscellaneous machine making | 6 | 8,540 |
| Tools and implements | | 2,163 |
| Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering | 4 | 4,460 |
| Industrial appliances manufacture | 3 | 2,807 |
| Sheet metal working | 2 | 3,894 |
| Metal pressing | 1 | 1,990 |

| Process | Fatal accidents | Total accidents |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Other metal machining | 2 | 3,154 |
| Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) | 7 | 4,764 |
| Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified) | 2 | 4,009 |
| Railway running sheds | | 18 |
| Cutlery | | 155 |
| Silverware and stainless substitution for silver | | 50 |
| Iron and steel wire manufacture | 1 | 762 |
| Wire rope manufacture | | 251 |
| Total | 69 | 73,527 |
| Electrical engineering | | |
| Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair | 1 | 6,926 |
| Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair | 1 | 567 |
| Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair | 1 | 2,565 |
| Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture | | 1,266 |
| Cable manufacture | | 1,279 |
| Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair | | 488 |
| Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair | 2 | 2,200 |
| Total | 5 | 11,291 |
| Wood and cork working processes | | |
| Saw milling for home-grown timbers | 2 | 1,165 |
| Saw milling for imported timbers | 1 | 226 |
| Plywood manufacture | | 84 |
| Chip and other building board manufacture | | 213 |
| Wooden box and packing case making | 1 | 432 |
| Coopering | | 175 |
| Wooden furniture manufacture and repair | 1 | 1,410 |
| Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture | | 71 |
| Engineers pattern making | | 120 |
| Joinery | 2 | 2,732 |
| Other wood and cork manufacture and repair | | 1,006 |
| Total | 7 | 7,634 |
| Chemical Industries | | |
| Heavy chemicals | 3 | 1,644 |
| Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals | 4 | 1,750 |
| Other chemicals | 4 | 1,980 |
| Synthetic dyestuffs | | 440 |
| Oil refining | 1 | 893 |
| Explosives | | 571 |
| Plastic material and man-made fibre production | | 1,745 |
| Soap, etc | | 398 |
| Paint and varnish | 2 | 689 |
| Coal gas | | 270 |
| Coke oven operation | 5 | 915 |
| Gas and coke oven works by-product separation | | 159 |
| Patent fuel manufacture | 1 | 190 |
| Total | 20 | 11,643 |
| Wearing apparel | | |
| Tailoring | | 811 |
| Other clothing | 1 | 1,426 |
| Hat-making and millinery | | 36 |
| Footwear manufacture | | 773 |
| Footwear repair | | 15 |
| Total | 1 | 3,061 |
| Paper and printing trades | | |
| Paper making | 6 | 3,301 |
| Paper staining and coating | 1 | 722 |
| Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture | 1 | 1,628 |
| Bag making and stationery | | 827 |
| Printing and bookbinding | 2 | 2,855 |
| Engraving | | 43 |
| Total | 10 | 9,376 |

| Process | Fatal accidents | Total accidents |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Food and allied trades | | |
| Flour milling | 1 | 345 |
| Coarse milling | 1 | 570 |
| Other milling | 1 | 182 |
| Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits | 2 | 4,653 |
| Sugar confectionery | 1 | 1,921 |
| Food preserving | 2 | 4,050 |
| Milk processing | 1 | 1,788 |
| Edible oils and fats | | 374 |
| Sugar refining | | 531 |
| Slaughter houses | 1 | 1,435 |
| Other food processing | 4 | 6,567 |
| Alcoholic drink | 5 | 3,591 |
| Non-alcoholic drink | 1 | 819 |
| Total | 23 | 26,826 |
| Miscellaneous | | |
| Electrical stations | 4 | 2,576 |
| Plant using atomic reactors | 2 | 456 |
| Other use of radioactive materials | | 37 |
| Tobacco | | 668 |
| Tanning | | 651 |
| Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified) | 1 | 111 |
| Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified) | | 342 |
| Rubber | 2 | 4,104 |
| Linoleum | | 83 |
| Cloth coating | | 189 |
| Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified) | 2 | 3,881 |
| Glass | 1 | 2,895 |
| Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work | | 726 |
| Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles | 1 | 520 |
| Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels | | 258 |
| General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified) | 1 | 774 |
| Processes associated with agriculture | 2 | 203 |
| Match and firelighter manufacture | | 35 |
| Water purification | | 285 |
| Factory processes not otherwise specified | 6 | 1,909 |
| Total | 23 | 20,703 |
| Total, all factory processes | 214 | 207,886 |

| Process | Fatal accidents | Total accidents |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Construction processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961 | | |
| Building operations | | |
| Industrial buildings: | | |
| Construction | 22 | 4,276 |
| Maintenance | 16 | 1,027 |
| Demolition | 6 | 183 |
| Commercial and public building: | | |
| Construction | 14 | 4,334 |
| Maintenance | 8 | 1,593 |
| Demolition | | 103 |
| Blocks of flats: | | |
| Construction | 4 | 661 |
| Maintenance | | 354 |
| Demolition | | 16 |
| Dwelling houses: | | |
| Construction | 9 | 6,062 |
| Maintenance | 4 | 3,400 |
| Demolition | | 113 |
| Other building operations: | | |
| Construction | 9 | 1,684 |
| Maintenance | 9 | 1,044 |
| Demolition | 2 | 96 |
| Total | 103 | 24,946 |
| Works of engineering construction operations at: | | |
| Tunnelling, shift construction, etc | 2 | 357 |
| Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling) | 1 | 143 |
| Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling) | 2 | 270 |
| Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling) | 8 | 1,444 |
| Docks, harbours and inland navigations | 2 | 116 |
| Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) | 4 | 337 |
| Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures | 1 | 80 |
| Sea defence and river works | 1 | 127 |
| Work on roads or airfields | 10 | 2,562 |
| Other works | 4 | 1,485 |
| Total | 35 | 6,921 |
| Total, all construction processes | 138 | 31,867 |
| Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961 | | |
| Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding) | 15 | 3,875 |
| Work at inland warehouses | 3 | 816 |
| Total | 18 | 4,691 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 370 | 244,444 |

Disabled people

Returns of Unemployed Disabled People at April 13, 1978

| Section | Males | Females | Total |
|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Section I | | | |
| Registered | 52,967 | 7,625 | 60,592 |
| Unregistered | 55,349 | 13,859 | 69,208 |
| Section II | | | |
| Registered | 8,507 | 1,623 | 10,130 |
| Unregistered | 3,184 | 879 | 4,063 |

Placings of Unemployed Disabled People from March 4, 1978 to April 7, 1978

| | Males | Females | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Registered Disabled people | 2,837 | 500 | 3,337 |
| Unregistered* disabled people | 142 | 45 | 187 |
| Total of placings | 4,969 | 1,140 | 6,109 |

* Only registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section 11) employment.
Notes: (a) Section 1 classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment.
Section 11 classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under special or sheltered conditions.
(b) At April 17, 1978, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 and 1958 was 494,877.
(c) Unregistered disabled people are those who satisfy the eligibility conditions for registration, but have chosen not to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 (registration is voluntary).

Unemployed minority group workers

The table below gives the figures, and location by region, of unemployed minority group workers who are registered at employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain. The basis of the

count was explained in the July 1971 issue of *Employment Gazette*, when, for the first time, comprehensive figures were available.

Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth; May 11, 1978

| | South East | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorks and Humber-side | North West § | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain |
|--|---------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Total (all listed countries): | 22,652 | 366 | 947 | 11,121 | 4,494 | 4,056 | 4,509 | 437 | 336 | 440 | 49,358 |
| Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed | 7.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 9.2 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.7 |
| Area of origin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Africans* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 2,058 | 37 | 43 | 630 | 711 | 119 | 317 | 19 | 24 | 26 | 3,984 |
| Females | 1,114 | 22 | 24 | 468 | 633 | 49 | 178 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 2,514 |
| Other Africans | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 1,473 | 4 | 36 | 127 | 97 | 80 | 215 | 23 | 15 | 22 | 2,092 |
| Females | 488 | 7 | 13 | 73 | 52 | 32 | 69 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 748 |
| West Indies† | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 6,848 | 60 | 390 | 2,172 | 422 | 494 | 467 | 29 | 36 | 5 | 10,923 |
| Females | 2,354 | 37 | 106 | 1,193 | 198 | 169 | 92 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 4,175 |
| India | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 2,844 | 43 | 104 | 2,037 | 1,166 | 670 | 1,011 | 72 | 35 | 90 | 8,072 |
| Females | 1,654 | 19 | 45 | 1,729 | 635 | 253 | 383 | 37 | 18 | 26 | 4,799 |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 1,190 | 89 | 105 | 1,780 | 334 | 1,694 | 1,220 | 161 | 75 | 171 | 6,819 |
| Females | 282 | 14 | 16 | 226 | 62 | 233 | 186 | 23 | 21 | 35 | 1,098 |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 536 | 10 | 11 | 364 | 39 | 124 | 161 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 1,267 |
| Females | 38 | — | 2 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 6 | — | 5 | 1 | 92 |
| Other Commonwealth territories‡ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 1,419 | 15 | 42 | 228 | 101 | 102 | 170 | 34 | 50 | 33 | 2,194 |
| Females | 354 | 9 | 10 | 74 | 34 | 27 | 34 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 581 |
| Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 1,247 | 21 | 106 | 562 | 137 | 127 | 209 | 27 | 9 | 38 | 2,483 |
| Females | 633 | 17 | 39 | 448 | 94 | 84 | 75 | 17 | 8 | 23 | 1,438 |
| TOTAL (all listed countries): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 9, 1978 | 23,745 | 381 | 986 | 11,264 | 5,382 | 4,071 | 4,528 | 441 | 417 | 442 | 51,657 |
| November 10, 1977 | 24,182 | 358 | 1,029 | 12,009 | 4,699 | 4,263 | 4,844 | 371 | 268 | 447 | 53,100 |
| August 11, 1977 | 28,853 | 473 | 1,010 | 14,979 | 5,615 | 4,717 | 5,583 | 458 | 263 | 487 | 62,438 |
| May 12, 1977 | 23,351 | 385 | 916 | 11,602 | 4,034 | 3,419 | 4,074 | 297 | 181 | 332 | 48,591 |
| February 10, 1977 | 24,378 | 367 | 964 | 11,615 | 4,055 | 3,521 | 4,061 | 347 | 183 | 306 | 49,797 |

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

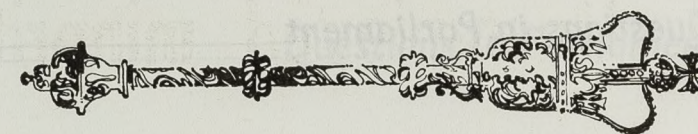
† The other Commonwealth countries in Africa (shown as Other Africa) include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St. Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland and Zambia (formerly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

‡ The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; Belize (Formerly 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 Phoenix, Line and Ocean Islands); Hong Kong; Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.

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

Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of the *Gazette* between April 28 and June 6 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.

Operation of STEP

Mr James Dempsey (Coatbridge & Airdrie) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would take action to remedy the differences in the treatment arising from the regulations governing the operation of the Special Temporary Employment Programme which prohibit students leaving colleges of education from obtaining employment opportunities because they have not been six months unemployed; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Golding: The purpose of the Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP) is to provide temporary jobs as an alternative to prolonged unemployment. The Government has decided that preference should be given to those aged 19-24 who have been unemployed for six months or more and to those aged 25 and over who have been unemployed for 12 months or more. Where no suitably qualified candidates are available, people who have been unemployed for shorter periods may be recruited. In addition to the 25,000 temporary employment opportunities to be provided under the Special Temporary Employment Programme, there will be openings for up to 8,000 adults to act in a supervisory or managerial capacity in projects mounted under the Youth Opportunities Programme. (May 16)

Absenteeism

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would make a statement on what latest consultations his Department has had over levels of absenteeism.

Mr Grant: Advice and assistance for organisations facing difficulties of this kind are always available through the advisory services of the Department's Work Research Unit and of ACAS. The Department of Employment is well aware that levels of absence cause difficulties in some organisations in some industries but it would be wrong to assume that the problem is widespread throughout industry generally. (June 6)

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

Notified vacancies

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish a table showing the proportionate increase or decrease in the number of vacancies for jobs notified to (a) employment officers and (b) careers officers, between April 1977 and April 1978 for England, Wales Scotland and Northern Ireland, respectively.

Mr Golding: The following table shows the numbers of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices and remaining unfilled at April 1977 and April 1978, and the percentage changes between the two dates:

| | Employment offices | | | Careers offices | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| | April 1977 | April 1978 | Percentage change | April 1977 | April 1978 | Percentage change |
| England | 130,073 | 171,123 | +31.6 | 23,892 | 24,082 | +0.8 |
| Wales | 6,652 | 8,830 | +32.7 | 569 | 448 | -21.3 |
| Scotland | 17,129 | 22,330 | +30.4 | 937 | 894 | -4.6 |
| Northern Ireland | 1,815 | 1,810 | -0.3 | 462 | 349 | -24.5 |

These figures relate only to vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices and are not a measure of total vacancies. (May 12)

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was his latest estimate of the proportion of total vacancies which were reported to the Employment Offices.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Man-

power Services Commission that their staff conducted a special National Survey of Engagements and Vacancies in respect of the period April 7-July 8, 1977. This suggested that at that time just over a third of all vacancies were notified to Employment Offices. (May 4)

Questions in Parliament

Job Creation Scheme

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would make a statement on the achievements of the job creation scheme.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that a total of 22,616 applications have been received for funding under the Job Creation Programme of which 15,299 have been approved providing up to 140,000 temporary jobs at an average gross cost of £1,600 each. The net cost per job after taking into account savings in unemployment and supplementary benefit and payments of tax and national insurance contributions is about £725.

It is estimated that by the end of the programme in December 1978 approx 230,000 persons who otherwise would have been unemployed will have benefited from the scheme. (June 6)

Future labour market

Mr David Price (Eastleigh) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if, on the basis of current population trends and of current retirement policy, he would list the expected number of people retiring from the active labour market, and the number of young people joining the labour market, for each of the next 10 years; and what were the consequences in terms of job creation.

Mr Golding: I regret that information in the form requested is not available. Projections of school leavers available for numbers reaching normal retirement age and of the increase in the size of the labour force over the next five years were given in my reply to the hon member on 14 February (Official Report, vol 944, no 60, Cols 134-137). In that reply I indicated that young people enter the labour force at times other than on leaving school and that people retire from work both before and after reaching the normal retirement age. Also, many join the labour force, and many leave it, for a variety of reasons, at other ages. No projections have been made of the total flows into and out of the labour force but it is estimated that the net increases in the size of the labour force in each of the five years to mid 1987 are as follows:

| Mid year to mid year | Great Britain Projected Increase in the Labour Force (000s) |
|----------------------|---|
| 1982-83 | 264 |
| 1983-84 | 255 |
| 1984-85 | 143 |
| 1985-86 | 143 |
| 1986-87 | 144 |

(May 23)

Training places and jobs support

Mr John Moore (Croydon Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what contribution he expected each of the various temporary employment and training measures to make in supporting a total of 400,000 jobs in March 1979.

Mr Golding: I would expect the various measures to be supporting by March 1979 roughly the following numbers of jobs or training places:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Temporary Employment Subsidy (including (including the short-time working arrangements for the textile, clothing and footwear industries) | 190,000 jobs |
| Small Firms Employment Subsidy | 45,000 jobs |
| Job Release | 20,000 jobs |
| Youth Opportunities | 105,000 places |
| Special Temporary Employment Programme | 25,000 jobs |
| Special training measures | 25,000 places |

(May 3)

Companies' manpower needs

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether his department was considering the recent Manpower Commission Report findings which maintain that the future labour requirements of Great Britain's largest companies will polarise either to highly technically qualified persons, or to unskilled persons.

Mr A Booth: The report to which my hon Friend is referring was undertaken as part of the recent investigation of training for skills carried out for the Government and the Manpower Services Commission by a special Task Group including representatives of the Trades Union Congress, the Confederation of British Industry, the education service and Industrial Training Boards. The Group's proposals for a more systematic approach to meeting industry's manpower needs were published in December 1977 and the Commission together with Industrial Training Boards and other training bodies is now implementing the Group's proposals. The Government have welcomed the MSC's general approach and agreed to make the necessary funds available. (May 15)

Apprenticeships and training boards

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied that the

industrial training boards have sufficiently close co-operation with the Manpower Commission on apprenticeship training.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that their regular discussions with industrial training boards cover questions about apprenticeship training from time to time. The Commission is currently discussing with Boards how they will implement the proposals made in the report *Training for skills—a programme for action*, which includes recommendations about the planning and content of craft and technician training. (June 6)

Young people

Mr John Watkinson (West Gloucestershire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many people in the United Kingdom had benefited from the Training Services Agency special courses for young people in the United Kingdom since their inception.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that separate training statistics for young people under 19 have only been kept since January 1 1976. Between January 1, 1976 and December 31, 1977, the latest date for which figures are available, a total of 32,435 young people under 19 completed courses in Great Britain designed to help unemployed young people. In addition, it is estimated that, in the same period, over 6,000 young people started courses but did not complete them, some of these young people leaving to take up employment before the formal end of their course (May 17)

Questions in Parliament

Redundancies

Mr John Moore (Croydon Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what were the estimated gross and net costs to public funds of: (a) redundancy payments and (b) the guaranteed payments scheme, for the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Mr Golding: (a) The total cost to the Redundancy Fund of rebates to employers meeting their liabilities under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and payments direct to employees under Section 32 of the Act where the employer has failed to make a payment is estimated to be:

| | | | |
|---------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1977-78 | £82.1 million | Rebate Section 32 | £67.5 million £14.6 million |
| 1978-79 | £75.5 million | Rebate Section 32 | £61.5 million £14.0 million |
| 1979-80 | £68.5 million | Rebate Section 32 | £56.0 million £12.5 million |

(b) Guarantee payments due under section 22 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 become a charge on public funds only where the employer is insolvent and the employee is entitled to be paid from the Redundancy Fund. The cost in 1977-78 is estimated to have been less than £6,000 and is not expected to be noticeably different in 1978-79 or 1979-80.

(c) The fund is maintained by contributions paid by employers as part of the National Insurance contribution. Some part of the payments made direct to employees may subsequently be recovered from employers or their liquidators or receivers. Such recoveries amounted to about £1 million in 1977/78 and may be of the same order in the next two years. (May 8)

Mr Douglas Henderson (East Aberdeenshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many redundancies had been notified to him in Scotland, England and Wales, respectively, for each month since the appropriate provisions of the Employment Protection Act came into operation.

Mr Golding: For each month from March 1976 to April 1978 proposed redundancies in all industries in Scotland, England and Wales have been notified to my Department as follows:

| | Scotland | England | Wales |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| March 1976 | 3,304 | 31,430 | 3,143 |
| April 1976 | 8,920 | 41,932 | 4,548 |
| May 1976 | 8,222 | 34,161 | 2,780 |
| June 1976 | 5,942 | 42,505 | 2,855 |
| July 1976 | 6,351 | 48,098 | 3,473 |
| August 1976 | 4,189 | 39,937 | 1,655 |
| September 1976 | 8,076 | 35,159 | 1,991 |
| October 1976 | 7,243 | 45,300 | 4,540 |
| November 1976 | 7,026 | 28,365* | 2,781 |
| December 1976 | 12,277 | 14,309* | 2,758 |
| January 1977 | 9,456 | 36,511 | 2,553 |
| February 1977 | 5,353 | 41,262 | 3,529 |
| March 1977 | 5,477 | 45,062 | 3,475 |
| April 1977 | 10,483 | 37,068 | 3,300 |
| May 1977 | 5,808 | 43,929 | 3,680 |
| June 1977 | 10,601 | 46,380 | 5,919 |
| July 1977 | 6,010 | 47,403 | 1,807 |
| August 1977 | 6,577 | 33,646 | 1,750 |
| September 1977 | 4,137 | 39,140 | 2,653 |
| October 1977 | 7,202 | 34,785 | 3,020 |
| November 1977 | 7,107 | 38,073 | 4,703 |
| December 1977 | 6,223 | 38,569 | 2,786 |
| January 1978 | 5,547 | 38,772 | 2,948 |
| February 1978 | 4,657 | 47,176 | 2,458 |
| March 1978 | 6,636 | 47,794 | 2,991 |
| April 1978 | 4,577 | 40,435 | 2,759 |
| Total | 177,401 | 1,017,201* | 80,945 |

* Owing to industrial action complete figures are not available here and could be calculated at disproportionate cost.

During the same period the total number of proposed redundancies which have been formally withdrawn is as follows:

| Scotland | England | Wales |
|----------|----------|--------|
| 55,655 | 323,765* | 26,787 |

* Owing to industrial action complete figures are not available here and could be calculated only at disproportionate cost.



Workers' safety representation

Mr Jeffrey Rooker (Birmingham Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he was satisfied with the preparation being made for the implementation of the regulations concerning workers' safety representation on October 1, 1978.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that responsibility for the implementation of these regulations rests with employers and the independent trade unions they recognise. While I am aware that many are preparing themselves for their implementation and some have already reached agreement, the Commission, My Rt Hon Friend and I have been encouraging those who have not yet started to do so immediately. (June 6)*

Health and safety codes of practice

Mr Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list all the codes of practice so far issued by the Health and Safety Commission; and what other codes of practice the Commission had in mind to issue in the near future.

Mr Grant: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission informs me that so far the Commission have approved and issued one code of practice under the provisions of section 16 of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974. This gives practical guidance about safety representatives.

Several other subjects are under consideration by the Commission for the possible issue of codes of practice. These include noise, vinyl chloride, carcinogenic substances, lead and time off for training of safety representatives. (May 15)

Questions in Parliament

Disabled people sheltered workshops

Mr Terry Walker (Kingswood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how much money had been allocated this year for the development of sheltered employment for disabled persons.

Mr Grant: The Department of Employment Vote for 1978/79 includes a total of £27,536,000 revenue and £4,284,000 capital provision intended to maintain and develop sheltered employment for severely disabled people in workshops operated by Remploy Ltd, local authorities and voluntary undertakings. The local authorities and voluntary undertakings themselves also contribute to the cost of operating the workshops. (May 10)

Mr John Ovendon (Gravesend): asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what measures he intended to take to reduce unemployment amongst disabled young people.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the measures previously announced to reduce unemployment among disabled people should benefit disabled young people equally. Specifically, consideration is being given to developing special projects for disabled young people under the new special programmes which came into force in April. It is also intended to expand the work preparation courses and short assessment courses provided especially for disabled young people at Employment Rehabilitation Centres. (June 6)*

Craft apprenticeships

Mr Roger Moate (Faversham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the scope of consultations with individual employers and representative bodies in the Review of Craft Apprenticeships in Engineering being undertaken by the Engineering Industry Training Board; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Engineering Industry Training Board consulted the appropriate employers' and employees' organisations and a number of education institutions during the course of the Board's review of craft apprenticeships in engineering. The proposals arising from this review were published in March 1978 and were widely distributed so that broader discussion and consideration could take place before

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what priority was given to sheltered workshops in respect of Government ordering by his department or any industries sponsored by it: whether he would accept the recent recommendations of the National Advisory Council for the Employment of Disabled People in this respect; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Grant: Mine is not a purchasing department, but I am responsible for sheltered employment policy. I welcome the recommendations of the NACEDP working party which reviewed the arrangements under which sheltered workshops obtain business from the public sector.

An adequate supply of work at realistic prices is necessary if sheltered workshops are to provide suitable employment for severely disabled people and I have written to my colleagues asking that they give sympathetic consideration to the recommendations in the report. (May 24)

Mr David Price (Eastleigh) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many disabled persons received help in 1977 from the Manpower Services Commission in order to get to work; and what was the average amount of help given.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that in 1977, 210 applications were approved for help to be given with the cost of travel to work, at an average weekly amount of £10.20. (June 6)*

any decisions are taken. I am satisfied that the Board has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that the proposals are brought to the notice of those likely to be affected. (May 23)

Sponsorships

Mr Michael Brotherton (Louth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether applications from sponsors to the Special Temporary Employment Programme and the Work Experience scheme would be considered even though they did not have the written support of relevant trade unions.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that applications under both programmes will be warmly welcomed from all suitable sponsors. Sponsors are, however, asked whether they have consulted with Trade Unions whose interests may be involved.

The MSC and the Area Boards are naturally concerned that in such cases projects should have full trade union backing. (May 24)

Re-training women workers

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what plans for new schemes for the re-training of women workers his department intended to put forward in order to benefit from the special funds available through the social fund of the European Economic Community.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that grants from the social fund for training and retraining projects amounted to £70.8 million in 1977, but in general these grants were for training available to both men and women. It is hoped that support for training on this basis will continue.

The UK and some other members of the EEC have agreed to take part in a survey to identify initiatives and measures aimed at achieving equal opportunities by way of vocational guidance and training. This will be completed later in the year. It may lead directly to further ESF applications in respect of training for women; additionally it will give a basis for a review of current policies in this field. (May 10)

Accidents at work

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish a table showing for the most recent period available the number of accidents at work notified to Her Majesty's Inspectorate, per 1,000 man days worked, for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, respectively.

Mr Grant: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission informs me that no information in the form required is available for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland separately.

Accidents are at present reported to the Health and Safety Executive under legislation passed before the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 came into force and statistics collected by the different enforcement authorities of HSE are not all on the same basis. No figures are available related to man days worked and only for certain sectors are reliable numbers of persons at risk available. The Health and Safety at Work etc Act does not apply to Northern Ireland. (May 12)

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 1978 was 9,054,600 (6,779,600 males and 2,275,000 females). The total included 7,161,700 (5,070,500 males and 2,091,300 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,212,300 (1,110,400 males and 101,900 females) in construction.

The total in these production industries was 19,500 lower than that for March 1978 and 42,200 lower than in April 1977. The total in manufacturing industries was 14,300 lower than in March 1978 and 23,000 lower than in April 1977. The number in construction was 5,700 lower than in March 1978 and 13,800 lower than in April 1977. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.7 (88.8 at mid-March 1978) and for manufacturing industries 87.9 (88.0 at mid-March 1978).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on May 11, 1978 was 1,280,178. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,306,800, representing 5.6 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,326,400 in April 1978. In addition, there were 44,688 unemployed school-leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,324,866, a fall of 62,618 since April 1978. This total represents 5.7 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in May 1978 335,234 (25.3 per cent) has been on the register for up to eight weeks, 184,651 (13.9 per cent) for up to four weeks, and 96,095 (7.3 per cent) for up to two weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 5, 1978 was 213,992; 11,709 higher than on April 7, 1978. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 208,100, compared with 202,000 in April 1978. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 5, 1978 was 33,227; 7,803 higher than on April 7, 1978.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on May 11, 1978 was 7,095, a fall of 4,569 since April 13, 1978.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended April 15, 1978 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,849,900. This is about 35.7 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.7 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 16.27 millions (16.43 millions in March). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 39,100 or about 0.8 per cent of all operatives, each losing 12.8 hours on average.

Average earnings

In April 1978 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 12.5 per cent higher than in April 1977. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 326.1 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 314.8 in March 1978 and was 15.0 per cent higher than in April 1977.

Basic rates of wages

At May 31, 1978, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 14.3 per cent higher than at May 31, 1977. This increase reflects that normally-negotiated rates for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. The index was 257.7 (July 31, 1972 = 100).

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

Index of retail prices

The index of retail prices for all items for May 16, 1978 was 195.7 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.6 per cent on April 1978 (194.6) and of 7.7 per cent on May 1977 (181.7)).

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 158, involving approximately 60,600 workers. During the month approximately 84,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 414,000 working days were lost, including 162,000 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 1978, for the two preceding months and for April 1977.

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

For manufacturing industries, the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 have been used to provide a ratio of change since June 1976. For the 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 1977* | | | February 1978* | | | March 1978* | | | April 1978* | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Total, Index of Production Industries† | | 6,812.0 | 2,284.8 | 9,096.8 | 6,804.7 | 2,280.5 | 9,085.2 | 6,795.0 | 2,279.0 | 9,074.1 | 6,779.6 | 2,275.0 | 9,054.6 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries‡ | | 5,083.6 | 2,101.1 | 7,184.7 | 5,090.1 | 2,096.5 | 7,186.5 | 5,080.7 | 2,095.3 | 7,176.0 | 5,070.5 | 2,091.3 | 7,161.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | II | 331.1 | 14.4 | 345.5 | 326.7 | 14.4 | 341.1 | 327.1 | 14.4 | 341.5 | 327.6 | 14.4 | 342.0 |
| Coal mining | 101 | 287.5 | 9.9 | 297.4 | 283.1 | 9.9 | 293.0 | 283.5 | 9.9 | 293.4 | 284.0 | 9.9 | 293.9 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | III | 414.3 | 277.2 | 691.5 | 412.9 | 275.9 | 688.8 | 412.8 | 275.9 | 688.7 | 413.6 | 275.4 | 689.0 |
| Grain milling | 211 | 16.3 | 4.9 | 21.2 | 16.4 | 5.1 | 21.5 | 16.4 | 5.0 | 21.3 | 16.3 | 4.9 | 21.2 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 212 | 63.8 | 36.0 | 99.8 | 63.9 | 36.3 | 100.2 | 63.6 | 36.1 | 99.7 | 63.7 | 36.0 | 99.7 |
| Biscuits | 213 | 16.1 | 26.0 | 42.2 | 15.8 | 26.2 | 42.0 | 15.7 | 26.1 | 41.8 | 15.7 | 26.3 | 42.0 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 214 | 53.9 | 49.3 | 103.2 | 53.0 | 49.2 | 102.2 | 52.9 | 49.1 | 102.0 | 53.2 | 48.8 | 102.0 |
| Milk and milk products | 215 | 41.7 | 15.2 | 56.9 | 41.1 | 14.9 | 56.0 | 41.5 | 15.2 | 56.6 | 41.9 | 15.5 | 57.4 |
| Sugar | 216 | 8.7 | 3.0 | 11.7 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 11.4 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 217 | 32.0 | 37.9 | 69.9 | 33.1 | 38.8 | 71.9 | 33.0 | 38.6 | 71.6 | 32.9 | 38.6 | 71.5 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 218 | 28.1 | 31.4 | 59.4 | 28.2 | 31.8 | 60.0 | 28.1 | 31.9 | 60.0 | 27.5 | 30.8 | 58.3 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 219 | 21.7 | 5.1 | 26.7 | 21.4 | 4.8 | 26.2 | 21.3 | 4.8 | 26.1 | 21.3 | 4.8 | 26.1 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 221 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 7.2 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 229 | 19.9 | 14.7 | 34.5 | 19.8 | 13.9 | 33.8 | 19.9 | 14.0 | 33.9 | 20.0 | 13.7 | 33.7 |
| Brewing and malting | 231 | 55.4 | 12.9 | 68.3 | 55.7 | 13.0 | 68.7 | 55.8 | 13.1 | 68.8 | 55.8 | 13.0 | 68.9 |
| Soft drinks | 232 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 26.6 | 15.7 | 8.6 | 24.3 | 15.8 | 8.6 | 24.3 | 16.2 | 9.3 | 25.4 |
| Other drinks industries | 239 | 19.9 | 12.7 | 32.7 | 20.2 | 13.0 | 33.1 | 20.1 | 13.1 | 33.2 | 20.4 | 13.3 | 33.7 |
| Tobacco | 240 | 14.5 | 17.0 | 31.5 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 30.7 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 30.7 | 14.5 | 16.0 | 30.5 |
| Coal and petroleum products | IV | 33.1 | 4.0 | 37.1 | 33.0 | 4.0 | 37.0 | 32.8 | 4.0 | 36.9 | 32.6 | 4.1 | 36.7 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 261 | 10.5 | 5 | 15.5 | 10.4 | 5 | 15.4 | 10.3 | 5 | 15.3 | 10.2 | 5 | 15.2 |
| Mineral oil refining | 262 | 16.8 | 2.1 | 18.9 | 16.7 | 2.1 | 18.7 | 16.6 | 2.1 | 18.6 | 16.5 | 2.1 | 18.6 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 263 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | V | 306.5 | 119.5 | 426.0 | 306.6 | 121.7 | 428.3 | 306.3 | 122.3 | 428.6 | 306.1 | 122.7 | 428.8 |
| General chemicals | 271 | 112.7 | 21.6 | 134.3 | 113.7 | 22.0 | 135.8 | 113.6 | 22.1 | 135.7 | 113.4 | 22.1 | 135.4 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 272 | 40.0 | 30.8 | 70.8 | 40.6 | 31.9 | 72.5 | 40.8 | 32.0 | 72.8 | 40.9 | 32.1 | 73.0 |
| Toilet preparations | 273 | 8.6 | 14.4 | 23.0 | 8.7 | 14.2 | 22.9 | 8.6 | 14.4 | 23.0 | 8.6 | 14.7 | 23.3 |
| Paint | 274 | 19.3 | 7.2 | 26.5 | 19.6 | 7.3 | 26.8 | 19.6 | 7.3 | 26.9 | 19.5 | 7.4 | 26.9 |
| Soap and detergents | 275 | 11.0 | 6.3 | 17.3 | 10.4 | 6.6 | 17.0 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 16.9 | 10.5 | 6.4 | 16.9 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 276 | 43.0 | 8.4 | 51.5 | 42.6 | 8.6 | 51.2 | 42.5 | 8.6 | 51.1 | 42.5 | 8.6 | 51.1 |
| Dyestuffs and pigments | 277 | 19.0 | 3.5 | 22.6 | 18.8 | 3.5 | 22.3 | 18.8 | 3.5 | 22.3 | 18.6 | 3.5 | 22.0 |
| Fertilisers | 278 | 9.8 | 1.7 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 11.1 |
| Other chemical industries | 279 | 43.1 | 25.6 | 68.6 | 42.5 | 26.0 | 68.6 | 42.6 | 26.2 | 68.8 | 42.7 | 26.5 | 69.1 |
| Metal manufacture | VI | 422.5 | 54.0 | 476.5 | 418.6 | 53.4 | 472.1 | 416.3 | 53.4 | 469.7 | 413.2 | 53.4 | 466.6 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 311 | 215.7 | 19.4 | 235.2 | 211.0 | 19.9 | 230.9 | 209.5 | 19.9 | 229.4 | 207.1 | 19.7 | 226.8 |
| Steel tubes | 312 | 44.5 | 6.8 | 51.4 | 42.9 | 6.8 | 49.7 | 42.5 | 6.8 | 49.3 | 42.0 | 6.8 | 48.7 |
| Iron castings etc. | 313 | 67.8 | 7.4 | 75.2 | 69.8 | 6.9 | 76.7 | 69.5 | 6.9 | 76.4 | 69.5 | 6.9 | 76.4 |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 321 | 42.5 | 7.8 | 50.4 | 43.0 | 7.7 | 50.6 | 42.8 | 7.6 | 50.5 | 42.8 | 7.6 | 50.3 |
| Copper, brass and other copper alloys | 322 | 34.2 | 8.3 | 42.5 | 34.1 | 8.2 | 42.2 | 34.0 | 8.2 | 42.2 | 34.0 | 8.3 | 42.3 |
| Other base metals | 323 | 17.8 | 4.1 | 21.9 | 18.0 | 4.0 | 22.0 | 17.9 | 4.0 | 21.9 | 17.9 | 4.1 | 22.0 |
| Mechanical engineering | VII | 780.4 | 143.2 | 923.6 | 783.8 | 145.4 | 929.2 | 783.1 | 145.0 | 928.1 | 782.2 | 144.4 | 926.6 |
| Agricultural machinery (except tractors) | 331 | 25.6 | 3.9 | 29.6 | 25.9 | 4.1 | 30.0 | 25.9 | 4.2 | 30.1 | 25.6 | 4.1 | 29.7 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 332 | 55.0 | 9.0 | 64.1 | 55.9 | 9.4 | 65.3 | 56.1 | 9.3 | 65.4 | 55.8 | 9.3 | 65.2 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 333 | 68.8 | 14.4 | 83.2 | 70.3 | 14.7 | 84.9 | 70.3 | 14.6 | 85.0 | 70.2 | 14.6 | 84.8 |
| Industrial engines | 334 | 25.6 | 4.0 | 29.6 | 25.7 | 4.2 | 29.9 | 25.6 | 4.2 | 29.8 | 25.7 | 4.2 | 29.9 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 335 | 20.8 | 3.9 | 24.7 | 20.4 | 3.7 | 24.1 | 20.3 | 3.7 | 24.0 | 20.5 | 3.5 | 24.0 |
| Construction and earth-moving equipment | 336 | 38.5 | 4.5 | 43.0 | 38.8 | 4.5 | 43.3 | 38.7 | 4.5 | 43.1 | 38.6 | 4.5 | 43.0 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 337 | 51.6 | 8.1 | 59.8 | 53.1 | 8.4 | 61.5 | 52.7 | 8.2 | 61.0 | 52.4 | 8.4 | 60.8 |
| Office machinery | 338 | 16.6 | 6.8 | 23.4 | 15.9 | 6.5 | 22.4 | 15.9 | 6.5 | 22.4 | 15.8 | 6.5 | 22.3 |
| Other machinery | 339 | 178.1 | 35.4 | 213.4 | 178.9 | 36.0 | 214.9 | 179.1 | 35.9 | 215.0 | 179.1 | 35.7 | 214.8 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 341 | 141.9 | 16.8 | 158.7 | 139.0 | 17.1 | 156.1 | 138.5 | 17.0 | 155.6 | 139.1 | 17.0 | 156.1 |
| Ordnance and small arms | 342 | 17.1 | 4.4 | 21.5 | 17.5 | 4.4 | 21.7 | 17.3 | 4.4 | 21.6 | 17.3 | 4.3 | 21.6 |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 349 | 140.7 | 31.9 | 172.6 | 142.7 | 32.4 | 175.1 | 142.6 | 32.5 | 175.1 | 142.2 | 32.2 | 174.4 |
| Instrument engineering | VIII | 95.5 | 53.0 | 148.5 | 96.1 | 52.9 | 149.0 | 95.5 | 52.8 | 148.3 | 94.8 | 52.3 | 147.1 |
| Photographic and document copying equipment | 351 | 8.9 | 3.2 | 12.1 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 12.2 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 11.8 |
| Watches and clocks | 352 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 11.7 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 12.0 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 11.9 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 11.8 |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 353 | 16.2 | 11.6 | 27.9 | 15.9 | 11.1 | 27.0 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 26.9 | 15.6 | 11.0 | 26.5 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 354 | 64.9 | 31.9 | 96.8 | 65.7 | 32.1 | 97.7 | 65.4 | 32.2 | 97.5 | 65.0 | 32.0 | 97.0 |
| Electrical engineering | IX | 464.9 | 273.7 | 738.6 | 467.0 | 274.6 | 741.6 | 466.4 | 275.0 | 741.4 | 465.7 | 274.5 | 740.3 |
| Electrical machinery | 361 | 101.9 | 33.1 | 134.9 | 101.0 | 31.1 | 134.0 | 100.5 | 33.1 | 133.7 | 100.4 | 33.3 | 133.7 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 362 | 32.0 | 12.7 | 44.8 | 31.5 | 12.5 | 43.9 | 31.3 | 12.5 | 43.8 | 31.3 | 12.4 | 43.7 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | 363 | 43.3 | 24.4 | 67.7 | 41.3 | 24.6 | 65.9 | 41.2 | 24.7 | 65.9 | 41.2 | 24.3 | 65.5 |
| Radio and electronic components | 364 | 63.1 | 66.5 | 129.7 | 63.5 | 65.0 | 128.5 | 63.4 | 65.0 | 128.4 | 63.5 | 64.7 | 128.2 |
| Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | 365 | 24.9 | 27.3 | 52.2 | 24.7 | 26.6 | 51.3 | 24.5 | 26.3 | 50.8 | 24.2 | 26.1 | 50.3 |
| Electronic computers | 366 | 31.0 | 11.2 | 42.2 | 33.0 | 12.2 | 45.2 | 32.9 | 12.4 | 45.3 | 33.0 | 12.4 | 45.4 |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 367 | 65.6 | 25.4 | 90.9 | 67.7 | 26.5 | 94.1 | 67.7 | 26.6 | 94.4 | 67.4 | 26.6 | 94.0 |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 368 | 41.5 | 21.4 | 62.9 | 41.5 | 21.0 | 62.5 | 41.4 | 20.7 | 62.1 | 41.3 | 20.8 | 62.1 |
| Other electrical goods | 369 | 61.5 | 51.9 | 113.4 | 63.0 | 53.2 | 116.2 | 63.5 | 53.7 | 117.2 | 63.5 | 54.0 | 117.5 |

* See footnote* at end of table.
† Industries included in Index of Production, namely Orders II-XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

‡ Order III-XIX.
§ Under 1,000.

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

Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Order or MLH of SIC | April 1977* | | | February 1978* | | | March 1978* | | | April 1978* | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | X | 162.2 | 12.9 | 175.1 | 162.0 | 13.1 | 175.1 | 161.6 | 13.1 | 174.7 | 161.3 | 13.0 | 174.2 |
| Vehicles | XI | 665.0 | 91.6 | 756.5 | 675.7 | 93.8 | 769.5 | 675.0 | 93.6 | 768.6 | 672.5 | 92.9 | 765.4 |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturing | 380 | 33.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended April 15, 1978 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,849,900, or about 35.7 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.7 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 39,100 or 0.8 per cent of all operatives, each losing 12.8 hours on average.

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

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: week ended April 15, 1978

| Industry | OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME | | | | OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| | Number of operatives (000's) | Percentage of all operatives (per cent) | Hours of overtime worked | | Stood off for whole week | | Working part of a week | | Total | | Hours lost | Average per operative on short-time | |
| | | | Total (000's) | Average per operative working overtime | Number 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) | | | |
| Great Britain analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 190.0 | 36.4 | 1,859.3 | 9.8 | 1.6 | 62.9 | 1.6 | 13.2 | 8.5 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 76.2 | 24.3 |
| Food industries (211-229) | 144.9 | 35.1 | 1,473.8 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 17.0 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 27.0 | 20.1 |
| Drink industries (231-239) | 39.5 | 45.5 | 349.8 | 8.8 | 1.1 | 45.9 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 49.2 | 27.4 |
| Tobacco (240) | 5.6 | 24.9 | 35.7 | 6.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coal and petroleum products | 9.4 | 37.7 | 102.4 | 10.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chemical and allied industries | 88.7 | 34.0 | 864.4 | 9.8 | 0.1 | 3.4 | — | — | — | 0.1 | — | 3.4 | 40.0 |
| General chemicals (271) | 92.6 | 35.4 | 309.1 | 10.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Metal manufacture | 137.8 | 39.2 | 1,272.2 | 9.2 | — | 0.9 | 4.4 | 39.1 | 8.8 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 40.0 | 9.0 |
| Iron and steel (general) (311) | 49.1 | 28.7 | 447.4 | 9.3 | — | — | 1.8 | 15.8 | 9.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 15.8 | 9.0 |
| Other iron and steel (312-313) | 51.4 | 52.0 | 469.6 | 9.1 | — | — | 2.1 | 18.5 | 8.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 18.5 | 8.9 |
| Non-ferrous metals (321-313) | 38.2 | 45.2 | 355.1 | 9.3 | — | 0.9 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 9.0 |
| Mechanical engineering | 305.0 | 49.7 | 2,459.4 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 15.1 | 12.6 |
| Instrument engineering | 29.1 | 31.7 | 213.0 | 7.3 | — | 0.5 | — | 0.3 | 11.7 | — | — | 0.8 | 20.2 |
| Electrical engineering | 156.8 | 32.7 | 1,224.9 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 13.7 | 15.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 18.3 | 18.6 |
| Electrical machinery (361) | 35.5 | 40.3 | 275.8 | 7.8 | — | — | 0.1 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 6.3 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 59.9 | 44.3 | 630.0 | 10.5 | — | — | 0.1 | 1.6 | 32.0 | 0.1 | — | 1.6 | 32.0 |
| Vehicles | 206.7 | 37.5 | 1,787.2 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 9.0 | 134.5 | 14.9 | 9.4 | 1.7 | 148.4 | 15.8 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) | 150.0 | 39.6 | 1,359.8 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 9.0 | 134.5 | 14.9 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 148.4 | 15.8 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383) | 34.3 | 34.7 | 255.5 | 7.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 168.2 | 40.8 | 1,367.3 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 38.4 | 9.5 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 40.6 | 9.9 |
| Textiles | 96.3 | 25.4 | 826.7 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 18.2 | 4.9 | 51.3 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 69.6 | 12.9 |
| Production of man-made fibres (411) | 9.1 | 39.4 | 92.8 | 10.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413) | 15.4 | 21.0 | 126.4 | 8.2 | — | 0.7 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 16.2 |
| Woolen and worsted (414) | 22.9 | 34.1 | 222.3 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 12.6 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods (417) | 10.5 | 10.9 | 62.7 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 29.9 | 10.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 33.4 | 10.9 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 7.0 | 21.1 | 58.4 | 8.3 | — | 1.4 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 9.0 |
| Clothing and footwear | 25.0 | 8.0 | 133.3 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 7.2 | 48.2 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 50.8 | 7.0 |
| Clothing industries (441-449) | 18.2 | 7.3 | 101.0 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 11.6 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 14.0 | 9.3 |
| Footwear (450) | 6.9 | 10.9 | 32.3 | 4.7 | — | 0.2 | 5.7 | 36.6 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 9.1 | 36.8 | 6.4 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 78.2 | 38.3 | 768.3 | 9.8 | — | 0.7 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 11.9 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 74.4 | 37.6 | 565.1 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 14.8 | 13.1 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 140.2 | 38.2 | 1,261.0 | 9.0 | — | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 8.2 |
| Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) | 54.9 | 35.2 | 546.2 | 10.0 | — | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 8.2 |
| Printing and publishing (485-489) | 85.4 | 40.5 | 714.8 | 8.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other manufacturing industries | 77.1 | 30.8 | 681.0 | 8.8 | — | 0.1 | 0.7 | 10.3 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 10.4 | 15.4 |
| Rubber (491) | 26.8 | 32.2 | 237.2 | 8.9 | — | — | — | — | 1.0 | — | — | — | 0.5 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 1,849.9 | 35.7 | 16,073.9 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 123.2 | 36.1 | 378.8 | 10.5 | 39.1 | 0.8 | 502.0 | 12.8 |
| Analysis by region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East and East Anglia | 535.6 | 39.1 | 4,622.4 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 9.0 | 3.8 | 31.6 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 40.6 | 10.0 |
| South West | 116.5 | 39.1 | 980.9 | 8.4 | — | — | 1.8 | 13.4 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 13.4 | 7.7 |
| West Midlands | 246.3 | 32.8 | 2,126.8 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 70.0 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 1.1 | 51.6 | 9.2 |
| East Midlands | 153.2 | 34.4 | 1,241.0 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 14.6 | 5.2 | 37.0 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 51.6 | 9.2 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 201.8 | 37.1 | 1,799.1 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 47.5 | 10.9 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 55.2 | 12.1 |
| North West | 263.4 | 35.2 | 2,313.7 | 8.8 | 0.2 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 104.3 | 14.5 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 113.6 | 15.3 |
| North | 110.0 | 33.2 | 1,018.5 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 24.7 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 29.3 | 11.4 |
| Wales | 62.6 | 26.6 | 542.0 | 8.7 | 0.4 | 14.2 | 0.5 | 10.2 | 20.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 26.5 | 29.3 |
| Scotland | 160.5 | 34.7 | 1,429.6 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 55.7 | 2.8 | 40.1 | 14.2 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 95.8 | 22.7 |

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

Unemployment on May 11, 1978

The number unemployed, excluding schoolleavers, in Great Britain on May 11, 1978, was 1,280,178, 50,600 less than on April 13, 1978. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,306,800 (5.6 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 19,600 between the April and May counts, and by an average of 14,500 per month between February and May.

Between April and May the number unemployed fell by 62,618. This change included a fall of 12,018 schoolleavers. The proportions of the number unemployed, who on May 11, 1978 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 7.3 per cent, 13.9 per cent, and 25.3 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in April were 8.3 per cent, 15.8 per cent, and 26.6 per cent respectively.

Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: May 11, 1978

| Duration in weeks | Males | Females | Total |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| One or less | 33,464 | 13,194 | 46,658 |
| Over 1, up to 2 | 35,155 | 14,282 | 49,437 |
| Over 2, up to 3 | 32,177 | 13,930 | 46,107 |
| Over 3, up to 4 | 29,029 | 13,420 | 42,449 |
| Over 4, up to 5 | 26,919 | 12,672 | 39,591 |
| Over 5, up to 8 | 74,000 | 36,992 | 110,992 |
| Over 8 | 726,705 | 262,927 | 989,632 |
| Total | 957,449 | 367,417 | 1,324,866 |

Regional analysis of unemployment: May 11, 1978

| | South East | Greater London | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humberside | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Total Great Britain | Northern Ireland† | Total United Kingdom† |
|--|------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|---------|--------|----------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Unemployed, excluding school leavers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual | 298,298 | 146,105 | 34,133 | 99,026 | 116,714 | 73,503 | 113,087 | 190,824 | 107,346 | 82,449 | 164,798 | 1,280,178 | 58,444 | 1,338,622 |
| Seasonally adjusted | 306,400 | 148,900 | 34,000 | 101,800 | 120,400 | 75,200 | 116,100 | 194,000 | 109,500 | 84,000 | 168,400 | 1,306,800 | 59,600 | 1,366,400 |
| Number | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 10.9 | 5.7 |
| Percentage rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School leavers (included in unemployed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 3,182 | 1,553 | 466 | 1,315 | 1,845 | 927 | 2,082 | 4,240 | 2,387 | 2,046 | 3,600 | 22,090 | 2,137 | 24,227 |
| Females | 3,141 | 1,269 | 438 | 1,410 | 2,601 | 1,036 | 2,277 | 4,120 | 2,376 | 2,350 | 2,849 | 22,598 | 1,363 | 23,961 |
| Unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 304,621 | 148,927 | 35,037 | 101,751 | 121,160 | 75,466 | 117,446 | 199,184 | 112,109 | 86,845 | 171,247 | 1,324,866 | 61,944 | 1,386,810 |
| Males | 228,638 | 114,557 | 26,154 | 74,224 | 86,133 | 55,189 | 85,488 | 143,659 | 80,108 | 61,311 | 116,545 | 957,449 | 43,653 | 1,001,102 |
| Females | 75,983 | 34,370 | 8,883 | 27,527 | 35,027 | 20,277 | 31,958 | 55,525 | 32,001 | 25,534 | 54,702 | 367,417 | 18,291 | 385,708 |
| Married females† | 27,689 | 10,999 | 3,577 | 10,730 | 14,076 | 8,788 | 13,113 | 21,931 | 14,907 | 11,779 | 28,324 | 154,914 | 9,679 | 164,593 |
| Percentage rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4.0 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 11.4 | 5.8 |
| Males | 5.1 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 6.8 | 13.3 | 7.0 |
| Females | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 8.4 | 4.1 |
| Length of time on register | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| up to 2 weeks | 19,190 | 9,662 | 1,968 | 4,766 | 5,700 | 3,584 | 6,122 | 8,252 | 5,039 | 5,742 | 8,256 | 68,619 | .. | .. |
| over 2 and up to 4 weeks | 17,250 | 8,979 | 1,634 | 4,554 | 5,523 | 3,328 | 5,624 | 8,406 | 4,466 | 3,382 | 7,039 | 61,206 | .. | .. |
| over 4 and up to 8 weeks | 26,810 | 13,377 | 2,851 | 7,420 | 8,585 | 5,920 | 9,106 | 14,286 | 7,910 | 6,175 | 11,856 | 100,919 | .. | .. |
| over 8 weeks | 165,388 | 82,539 | 19,701 | 57,484 | 66,325 | 42,357 | 64,636 | 112,715 | 62,693 | 46,012 | 89,394 | 726,705 | .. | .. |
| Total | 228,638 | 114,557 | 26,154 | 74,224 | 86,133 | 55,189 | 85,488 | 143,659 | 80,108 | 61,311 | 116,545 | 957,449 | 43,653 | 1,001,102 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| up to 2 weeks | 7,136 | 3,306 | 756 | 1,908 | 2,305 | 1,530 | 2,402 | 3,741 | 2,266 | 1,551 | 3,881 | 27,476 | .. | .. |
| over 2 and up to 4 weeks | 6,890 | 3,242 | 731 | 2,042 | 2,500 | 1,545 | 2,304 | 3,882 | 1,983 | 1,660 | 3,813 | 27,350 | .. | .. |
| over 4 and up to 8 weeks | 10,961 | 4,848 | 1,297 | 3,448 | 4,699 | 2,789 | | | | | | | | |

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at May 11, 1978

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | GREAT BRITAIN | | | UNITED KINGDOM | | |
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Total, all industries and services | 957,449 | 367,417 | 1,324,866 | 1,001,102 | 385,708 | 1,386,810 |
| Total, index of production industries | 455,877 | 95,013 | 550,890 | 478,965 | 100,522 | 579,487 |
| Total, manufacturing industries | 243,569 | 90,099 | 333,668 | 251,659 | 95,339 | 346,998 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 20,634 | 3,453 | 24,087 | 22,434 | 3,529 | 25,963 |
| Agriculture and horticulture | 16,946 | 3,386 | 20,332 | 18,590 | 3,458 | 22,048 |
| Forestry | 625 | 32 | 657 | 665 | 33 | 698 |
| Fishing | 3,063 | 35 | 3,098 | 3,179 | 38 | 3,217 |
| Mining and quarrying | 21,785 | 340 | 22,125 | 22,022 | 344 | 22,366 |
| Coal mining | 19,263 | 189 | 19,452 | 19,269 | 189 | 19,458 |
| Stone and slate quarrying and mining | 579 | 31 | 610 | 757 | 33 | 790 |
| Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction | 331 | 14 | 345 | 362 | 14 | 376 |
| Petroleum and natural gas | 1,015 | 72 | 1,087 | 1,021 | 72 | 1,093 |
| Other mining and quarrying | 597 | 34 | 631 | 613 | 36 | 649 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 29,902 | 14,069 | 43,971 | 31,398 | 14,844 | 46,242 |
| Grain milling | 727 | 151 | 878 | 770 | 163 | 933 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 8,288 | 2,445 | 10,733 | 8,709 | 2,540 | 11,249 |
| Biscuits | 1,087 | 1,153 | 2,240 | 1,098 | 1,167 | 2,265 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 4,635 | 2,677 | 7,312 | 5,003 | 2,879 | 7,882 |
| Milk and milk products | 1,811 | 568 | 2,379 | 1,996 | 628 | 2,624 |
| Sugar | 1,346 | 216 | 1,562 | 1,349 | 217 | 1,566 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 1,661 | 1,380 | 3,041 | 1,673 | 1,395 | 3,068 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 2,170 | 2,153 | 4,323 | 2,241 | 2,208 | 4,449 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 1,554 | 340 | 1,894 | 1,679 | 380 | 2,059 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 400 | 80 | 480 | 405 | 80 | 485 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 1,007 | 680 | 1,687 | 1,016 | 695 | 1,711 |
| Brewing and malting | 1,939 | 373 | 2,312 | 1,998 | 389 | 2,387 |
| Soft drinks | 1,804 | 541 | 2,345 | 1,892 | 558 | 2,450 |
| Other drink industries | 762 | 709 | 1,471 | 778 | 713 | 1,491 |
| Tobacco | 711 | 603 | 1,314 | 791 | 832 | 1,623 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 1,859 | 198 | 2,057 | 1,880 | 201 | 2,081 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 286 | 14 | 300 | 287 | 14 | 301 |
| Mineral oil refining | 1,404 | 163 | 1,567 | 1,423 | 166 | 1,589 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 169 | 21 | 190 | 170 | 21 | 191 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 12,190 | 4,267 | 16,457 | 12,380 | 4,304 | 16,684 |
| General chemicals | 4,318 | 907 | 5,225 | 4,359 | 914 | 5,273 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 1,318 | 811 | 2,129 | 1,342 | 823 | 2,165 |
| Toilet preparations | 447 | 709 | 1,156 | 452 | 711 | 1,163 |
| Paint | 1,059 | 232 | 1,291 | 1,077 | 236 | 1,313 |
| Soap and detergents | 567 | 279 | 846 | 573 | 280 | 853 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 2,261 | 526 | 2,787 | 2,298 | 530 | 2,828 |
| Dye stuffs and pigments | 404 | 56 | 460 | 408 | 56 | 464 |
| Fertilizers | 335 | 41 | 376 | 378 | 41 | 419 |
| Other chemical industries | 1,481 | 706 | 2,187 | 1,493 | 713 | 2,206 |
| Metal manufacture | 25,538 | 2,004 | 27,542 | 25,680 | 2,021 | 27,701 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 15,650 | 877 | 16,527 | 15,705 | 882 | 16,587 |
| Steel tubes | 1,430 | 145 | 1,575 | 1,439 | 146 | 1,585 |
| Iron castings, etc. | 4,259 | 375 | 4,634 | 4,302 | 379 | 4,681 |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 1,831 | 289 | 2,120 | 1,841 | 290 | 2,131 |
| Copper, brass and other copper alloys | 1,246 | 148 | 1,394 | 1,262 | 150 | 1,412 |
| Other base metals | 1,122 | 170 | 1,292 | 1,131 | 174 | 1,305 |
| Mechanical engineering | 31,909 | 5,006 | 36,915 | 32,811 | 5,147 | 37,958 |
| Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) | 916 | 125 | 1,041 | 937 | 131 | 1,068 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 1,723 | 253 | 1,976 | 1,747 | 254 | 2,001 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 2,025 | 398 | 2,423 | 2,452 | 407 | 2,859 |
| Industrial engines | 712 | 115 | 827 | 724 | 119 | 843 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 988 | 167 | 1,155 | 1,179 | 192 | 1,371 |
| Construction and earth-moving equipment | 648 | 75 | 723 | 674 | 77 | 751 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 1,693 | 212 | 1,905 | 1,730 | 216 | 1,946 |
| Office machinery | 1,004 | 379 | 1,383 | 1,062 | 404 | 1,466 |
| Other machinery | 9,302 | 1,666 | 10,968 | 9,562 | 1,697 | 11,259 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 6,346 | 450 | 6,796 | 6,432 | 462 | 6,894 |
| Ordnance and small arms | 356 | 108 | 464 | 372 | 109 | 481 |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 6,196 | 1,058 | 7,254 | 6,347 | 1,079 | 7,426 |
| Instrument engineering | 2,708 | 1,659 | 4,367 | 2,792 | 1,738 | 4,530 |
| Photographic and document copying equipment | 351 | 117 | 468 | 352 | 119 | 471 |
| Watches and clocks | 283 | 483 | 766 | 285 | 484 | 769 |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 511 | 342 | 853 | 570 | 406 | 976 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 1,563 | 717 | 2,280 | 1,585 | 729 | 2,314 |
| Electrical engineering | 16,496 | 10,302 | 26,798 | 16,984 | 10,663 | 27,647 |
| Electrical machinery | 2,832 | 914 | 3,746 | 2,878 | 929 | 3,807 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 1,238 | 405 | 1,643 | 1,311 | 436 | 1,747 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | 2,041 | 1,541 | 3,582 | 2,098 | 1,685 | 3,783 |
| Radio and electrical components | 2,278 | 2,121 | 4,399 | 2,357 | 2,152 | 4,509 |
| Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | 1,116 | 1,133 | 2,249 | 1,179 | 1,183 | 2,362 |
| Electronic computers | 748 | 411 | 1,159 | 787 | 423 | 1,210 |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 1,386 | 632 | 2,018 | 1,400 | 638 | 2,038 |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 2,283 | 1,222 | 3,505 | 2,367 | 1,258 | 3,625 |
| Other electrical goods | 2,574 | 1,923 | 4,497 | 2,607 | 1,959 | 4,566 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 8,631 | 339 | 8,970 | 9,171 | 364 | 9,535 |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing | 7,835 | 299 | 8,134 | 8,359 | 324 | 8,683 |
| Marine engineering | 796 | 40 | 836 | 812 | 40 | 852 |
| Vehicles | 17,218 | 2,359 | 19,577 | 17,747 | 2,410 | 20,157 |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturing | 601 | 37 | 638 | 603 | 38 | 641 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 11,694 | 1,657 | 13,351 | 11,884 | 1,678 | 13,562 |
| Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing | 737 | 172 | 909 | 740 | 172 | 912 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 3,420 | 423 | 3,843 | 3,751 | 451 | 4,202 |
| Locomotives and railway track equipment | 344 | 40 | 384 | 345 | 40 | 385 |
| Railway carriages and wagons and trams | 422 | 30 | 452 | 424 | 31 | 455 |

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at May 11, 1978 (continued)

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | GREAT BRITAIN | | | UNITED KINGDOM | | |
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 26,368 | 6,996 | 33,364 | 26,682 | 7,058 | 33,740 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 1,552 | 325 | 1,877 | 1,603 | 329 | 1,932 |
| Hand tools and implements | 809 | 211 | 1,020 | 821 | 211 | 1,032 |
| Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. | 429 | 272 | 701 | 434 | 277 | 711 |
| Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. | 1,005 | 236 | 1,241 | 1,012 | 237 | 1,249 |
| Wire and wire manufactures | 1,323 | 307 | 1,630 | 1,335 | 311 | 1,646 |
| Cans and metal boxes | 617 | 380 | 997 | 627 | 387 | 1,014 |
| Jewellery and precious metals | 686 | 360 | 1,046 | 694 | 364 | 1,058 |
| Metal industries not elsewhere specified | 19,947 | 4,905 | 24,852 | 20,156 | 4,942 | 25,098 |
| Textiles | 17,054 | 10,518 | 27,572 | 18,555 | 11,754 | 30,309 |
| Production of man-made fibres | 1,202 | 461 | 1,663 | 1,464 | 550 | 2,014 |
| Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems | 2,122 | 949 | 3,071 | 2,621 | 1,251 | 3,872 |
| Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres | 1,585 | 784 | 2,369 | 1,743 | 949 | 2,692 |
| Woolen and worsted | 3,525 | 1,627 | 5,152 | 3,569 | 1,686 | 5,255 |
| Jute | 712 | 265 | 977 | 715 | 267 | 982 |
| Rope, twine and net | 325 | 522 | 847 | 322 | 522 | 844 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 1,821 | 3,080 | 4,901 | 1,983 | 3,324 | 5,307 |
| Lace | 124 | 93 | 217 | 126 | 96 | 222 |
| Carpets | 1,381 | 617 | 1,998 | 1,469 | 670 | 2,139 |
| Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) | 422 | 326 | 748 | 441 | 356 | 797 |
| Made-up textiles | 700 | 857 | 1,557 | 742 | 1,025 | 1,767 |
| Textile finishing | 2,303 | 1,058 | 3,361 | 2,456 | 1,148 | 3,604 |
| Other textile industries | 832 | 204 | 1,036 | 850 | 210 | 1,060 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 1,967 | 1,032 | 2,999 | 2,018 | 1,054 | 3,072 |
| Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery | 1,152 | 247 | 1,399 | 1,191 | 254 | 1,445 |
| Leather goods | 648 | 680 | 1,328 | 659 | 691 | 1,350 |
| Fur | 167 | 105 | 272 | 168 | 109 | 277 |
| Clothing and footwear | 6,158 | 16,266 | 22,424 | 6,433 | 18,217 | 24,650 |
| Weatherproof outerwear | 313 | 685 | 998 | 319 | 704 | 1,023 |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 1,361 | 3,682 | 5,043 | 1,414 | 4,029 | 5,443 |
| Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 891 | 2,177 | 3,068 | 897 | 2,209 | 3,106 |
| Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. | 459 | 2,420 | 2,879 | 570 | 3,402 | 3,972 |
| Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. | 1,142 | 4,623 | 5,765 | 1,189 | 5,021 | 6,210 |
| Hats, caps and millinery | 120 | 226 | 346 | 125 | 243 | 368 |
| Dress industries not elsewhere specified | 352 | 958 | 1,310 | 364 | 1,034 | 1,398 |
| Footwear | 1,520 | 1,495 | 3,015 | 1,555 | 1,575 | 3,130 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 9,884 | 1,986 | 11,870 | 10,336 | 2,045 | 12,381 |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods | 2,698 | 196 | 2,894 | 2,799 | 203 | 3,002 |
| Pottery | 1,403 | 793 | 2,196 | 1,429 | 816 | 2,245 |
| Glass | 2,743 | 692 | 3,435 | 2,842 | 706 | 3,548 |
| Cement | 327 | 52 | 379 | 341 | 53 | 394 |
| Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified | 2,713 | 253 | 2,966 | 2,925 | 267 | 3,192 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 11,509 | 1,953 | 13,462 | 11,856 | 2,004 | 13,860 |
| Timber | 3,664 | 406 | 4,070 | 3,780 | 414 | 4,194 |
| Furniture and upholstery | 4,752 | 684 | 5,436 | 4,929 | 707 | 5,636 |
| Bedding, etc. | 592 | 429 | 1,021 | 604 | 436 | 1,040 |
| Shop and office fitting | 870 | 137 | 1,007 | 889 | 141 | 1,030 |
| Wooden containers and baskets | 716 | 98 | 814 | 724 | 99 | 823 |
| Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures | 915 | 199 | 1,114 | 930 | 207 | 1,137 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 11,767 | 5,528 | 17,295 | 11,992 | 5,761 | 17,753 |
| Paper and board | 2,322 | 575 | 2,897 | 2,360 | 593 | 2,953 |
| Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials | 1,922 | 1,230 | 3,152 | 1,986 | 1,337 | 3,323 |
| Manufactured stationery | 448 | 308 | 756 | 454 | 313 | 767 |
| Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified | 690 | 326 | 1,016 | 699 | 3 | |

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at May 11, 1978 (continued)

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | GREAT BRITAIN | | | UNITED KINGDOM | | |
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Professional and scientific services | 25,586 | 28,496 | 54,082 | 26,439 | 30,564 | 57,003 |
| Accountancy services | 922 | 754 | 1,676 | 940 | 794 | 1,734 |
| Educational services | 12,299 | 10,135 | 22,434 | 12,785 | 10,795 | 23,580 |
| Legal services | 856 | 1,596 | 2,452 | 868 | 1,680 | 2,548 |
| Medical and dental services | 7,788 | 14,394 | 22,182 | 8,078 | 15,614 | 23,692 |
| Religious organisations | 490 | 204 | 694 | 503 | 214 | 717 |
| Research and development services | 829 | 309 | 1,138 | 832 | 311 | 1,143 |
| Other professional and scientific services | 2,402 | 1,104 | 3,506 | 2,433 | 1,156 | 3,589 |
| Miscellaneous services | 83,785 | 53,031 | 136,816 | 86,104 | 54,788 | 140,892 |
| Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. | 6,401 | 2,799 | 9,200 | 6,473 | 2,831 | 9,304 |
| Sport and other recreations | 4,002 | 1,602 | 5,604 | 4,092 | 1,637 | 5,729 |
| Betting and gambling | 3,214 | 2,128 | 5,342 | 3,346 | 2,171 | 5,517 |
| Hotels and other residential establishments | 20,324 | 15,708 | 36,032 | 20,692 | 16,109 | 36,801 |
| Restaurants, cafes, snack bars | 5,774 | 5,610 | 11,384 | 5,867 | 5,845 | 11,712 |
| Public houses | 5,416 | 3,547 | 8,963 | 5,821 | 3,651 | 9,472 |
| Clubs | 2,890 | 1,394 | 4,284 | 2,951 | 1,407 | 4,358 |
| Catering contractors | 1,710 | 1,458 | 3,168 | 1,735 | 1,501 | 3,236 |
| Hairdressing and manicure | 1,251 | 3,970 | 5,221 | 1,265 | 4,120 | 5,385 |
| Private domestic service | 1,032 | 2,793 | 3,825 | 1,058 | 2,981 | 4,039 |
| Laundries | 1,763 | 2,076 | 3,839 | 1,807 | 2,149 | 3,956 |
| Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. | 532 | 1,108 | 1,640 | 543 | 1,163 | 1,706 |
| Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations | 16,417 | 3,949 | 20,366 | 17,041 | 4,080 | 21,121 |
| Repair of boots and shoes | 234 | 75 | 309 | 240 | 77 | 317 |
| Other services | 12,825 | 5,346 | 18,171 | 13,173 | 5,609 | 18,782 |
| Public administration and defence | 57,704 | 18,477 | 76,181 | 60,714 | 19,667 | 80,381 |
| National government service | 21,542 | 7,705 | 29,247 | 23,264 | 8,518 | 31,782 |
| Local government service | 36,162 | 10,772 | 46,934 | 37,450 | 11,149 | 48,599 |
| Ex-service personnel not classified by industry | 3,911 | 490 | 4,401 | 3,992 | 493 | 4,485 |
| Other persons not classified by industry | 162,818 | 96,366 | 259,184 | 170,516 | 101,081 | 271,597 |

Area statistics of unemployment

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in the assisted areas, certain local areas and counties, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. The composition of the assisted areas changed from April 14, 1977. A full description of the assisted areas as they were prior to April 14 is given on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of the *Gazette* and an article on page 578 of the June 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* 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 11, 1978

| | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------|-----|
| DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS† | | | | | | | | | |
| South Western DA | 12,032 | 4,355 | 16,387 | 9.8 | *Luton | 4,195 | 1,916 | 6,111 | 4.7 |
| Hull and Grimsby DA | 15,491 | 4,498 | 19,989 | 7.7 | *Maidstone | 2,076 | 728 | 2,804 | 3.5 |
| Whitby and Scarborough DA | 1,770 | 536 | 2,306 | 7.5 | *Newport (loW) | 1,927 | 639 | 2,566 | 6.3 |
| Merseyside SDA | 57,330 | 23,502 | 80,832 | 10.7 | *Oxford | 4,760 | 2,515 | 7,275 | 4.1 |
| Northern DA | 80,108 | 32,001 | 112,109 | 8.2 | *Portsmouth | 7,962 | 3,205 | 11,167 | 5.9 |
| North East SDA | 55,852 | 20,839 | 76,691 | 9.2 | *Ramsgate | 1,469 | 428 | 1,897 | 6.8 |
| West Cumberland SDA | 2,687 | 1,770 | 4,457 | 7.5 | *Reading | 4,107 | 1,277 | 5,384 | 3.2 |
| Welsh DA | 53,063 | 22,145 | 75,208 | 8.2 | *Slough | 2,219 | 717 | 2,936 | 2.5 |
| North West Wales SDA | 3,984 | 1,554 | 5,538 | 10.5 | *Southampton | 6,142 | 2,295 | 8,437 | 4.7 |
| South Wales SDA | 12,857 | 6,552 | 19,409 | 8.5 | *Southend-on-sea | 9,736 | 3,209 | 12,945 | 6.6 |
| Scottish DA | 113,634 | 53,500 | 167,134 | 8.0 | *St Albans | 1,432 | 536 | 1,968 | 2.2 |
| Dundee and Arbroath SDA | 5,972 | 2,906 | 8,878 | 8.3 | *Stevenage | 975 | 443 | 1,418 | 3.7 |
| Girvan SDA | 369 | 135 | 504 | 11.9 | *Tunbridge Wells | 2,023 | 665 | 2,688 | 3.3 |
| Glenrothes SDA | 664 | 536 | 1,200 | 6.9 | *Watford | 2,575 | 794 | 3,369 | 2.7 |
| Leven and Methil SDA | 1,036 | 387 | 1,423 | 6.9 | *Weybridge | 1,730 | 502 | 2,232 | 2.4 |
| Livington SDA | 805 | 668 | 1,473 | 8.7 | *Worthing | 1,834 | 485 | 2,319 | 4.0 |
| West Central Scotland SDA | 62,917 | 28,333 | 91,250 | 9.3 | East Anglia | | | | |
| Total all Development Areas | 333,428 | 140,537 | 473,965 | 8.5 | Cambridge | 1,636 | 655 | 2,291 | 2.7 |
| Of which, Special Development Areas | 204,473 | 87,182 | 291,655 | 9.5 | Great Yarmouth | 1,925 | 577 | 2,502 | 6.7 |
| Northern Ireland | 43,653 | 18,291 | 61,944 | 11.4 | *Ipswich | 3,020 | 963 | 3,983 | 4.0 |
| | | | | | Lowestoft | 1,192 | 415 | 1,607 | 5.7 |
| INTERMEDIATE AREAS† | | | | | *Norwich | 4,684 | 1,327 | 6,011 | 4.8 |
| South Western | 7,010 | 3,258 | 10,268 | 8.1 | Peterborough | 2,407 | 1,135 | 3,542 | 5.2 |
| Oswestry | 657 | 214 | 871 | 6.5 | South West | | | | |
| High Peak | 978 | 366 | 1,344 | 3.1 | Bath | 1,927 | 654 | 2,581 | 5.5 |
| North Lincolnshire | 2,489 | 843 | 3,332 | 8.5 | *Bournemouth | 5,458 | 1,560 | 7,018 | 5.5 |
| North Midlands | 6,643 | 2,269 | 8,912 | 4.8 | *Bristol | 14,592 | 4,263 | 18,855 | 5.9 |
| Yorks and Humberside | 68,227 | 26,924 | 95,151 | 5.3 | Cheltenham | 2,239 | 784 | 3,023 | 4.8 |
| North West | 86,329 | 32,023 | 118,352 | 5.7 | *Exeter | 3,187 | 1,004 | 4,191 | 5.7 |
| North Wales | 2,897 | 1,022 | 3,919 | 9.8 | Gloucester | 2,136 | 964 | 3,100 | 4.7 |
| South East Wales | 5,351 | 2,367 | 7,718 | 7.2 | *Plymouth | 6,773 | 3,180 | 9,953 | 8.1 |
| Aberdeen | 2,911 | 1,202 | 4,113 | 3.3 | *Salisbury | 1,418 | 684 | 2,102 | 5.4 |
| Total all intermediate areas | 183,492 | 70,488 | 253,980 | 5.6 | Swinford | 3,284 | 1,612 | 4,896 | 6.2 |
| | | | | | Taunton | 1,385 | 441 | 1,826 | 4.5 |
| LOCAL AREAS (by region) | | | | | *Torbay | 4,727 | 1,660 | 6,387 | 9.5 |
| South East | | | | | *West Wiltshire | 1,505 | 674 | 2,179 | 4.1 |
| *Aldershot | 980 | 403 | 1,383 | 2.9 | *Yeovil | 1,416 | 655 | 2,071 | 5.1 |
| Aylesbury | 768 | 361 | 1,129 | 2.6 | West Midlands | | | | |
| Basingstoke | 1,129 | 442 | 1,571 | 3.4 | *Birmingham | 29,111 | 10,124 | 39,235 | 5.8 |
| Bedford | 1,625 | 839 | 2,464 | 3.4 | Burton-upon-Trent | 920 | 452 | 1,372 | 3.7 |
| *Braintree | 956 | 478 | 1,434 | 4.0 | Cannock | 1,401 | 492 | 1,893 | 7.4 |
| *Brighton | 6,956 | 1,983 | 8,939 | 6.6 | *Coventry | 9,628 | 5,451 | 15,079 | 6.2 |
| *Canterbury | 1,738 | 602 | 2,340 | 6.0 | *Dudley | 4,554 | 1,574 | 6,128 | 3.9 |
| Chatham | 3,579 | 1,716 | 5,295 | 6.2 | Hereford | 1,352 | 573 | 1,925 | 5.3 |
| *Chelmsford | 1,613 | 698 | 2,311 | 3.4 | Kidderminster | 1,630 | 719 | 2,349 | 5.9 |
| *Chichester | 1,854 | 635 | 2,489 | 5.2 | Leamington | 1,442 | 713 | 2,155 | 4.3 |
| *Colchester | 1,452 | 836 | 2,288 | 4.7 | *Oakengates | 2,674 | 1,486 | 4,160 | 4.8 |
| *Crawley | 2,576 | 999 | 3,575 | 4.3 | Redditch | 1,113 | 510 | 1,623 | 5.1 |
| *Eastbourne | 2,562 | 946 | 3,508 | 4.8 | Rugby | 952 | 635 | 1,587 | 4.3 |
| *Guildford | 1,224 | 325 | 1,549 | 2.4 | Shrewsbury | 1,426 | 463 | 1,889 | 4.5 |
| *Harlow | 1,850 | 784 | 2,634 | 3.9 | *Stafford | 1,116 | 520 | 1,636 | 2.9 |
| *Hastings | 2,294 | 688 | 2,982 | 6.9 | *Stoke-on-Trent | 5,522 | 1,687 | 7,209 | 3.6 |
| *Hertford | 509 | 168 | 677 | 1.8 | *Tamworth | 1,814 | 948 | 2,762 | 7.7 |
| *High Wycombe | 1,475 | 430 | 1,905 | 2.1 | *Walsall | 4,343 | 1,714 | 6,057 | 4.8 |
| *Letchworth | 983 | 398 | 1,381 | 3.1 | *West Bromwich | 4,068 | 1,739 | 5,807 | 4.3 |
| | | | | | *Wolverhampton | 5,923 | 2,618 | 8,541 | 5.9 |
| | | | | | *Worcester | 1,954 | 716 | 2,670 | 5.0 |
| | | | | | East Midlands | | | | |
| | | | | | *Chesterfield | 3,101 | 1,154 | 4,255 | 5.2 |
| | | | | | Coalville | 647 | 171 | 818 | 2.4 |
| | | | | | Corby | 1,725 | 854 | 2,579 | 8.3 |
| | | | | | Derby | 3,875 | 1,680 | 5,555 | 4.2 |
| | | | | | Kettering | 936 | 288 | 1,224 | 4.1 |
| | | | | | Leicester | 8,175 | 3,217 | 11,392 | 4.9 |
| | | | | | Lincoln | 2,681 | 1,365 | 4,046 | 6.4 |
| | | | | | Loughborough | 940 | 363 | 1,303 | 3.0 |
| | | | | | Mansfield | 2,414 | 841 | 3,255 | 5.3 |
| | | | | | *Northampton | 2,620 | 850 | 3,470 | 3.8 |
| | | | | | *Nottingham | 11,794 | 3,231 | 15,025 | 5.0 |
| | | | | | Sutton-in-Ashfield | 1,007 | 231 | 1,238 | 3.5 |
| | | | | | Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | |
| | | | | | *Barnsley | 3,474 | 1,258 | 4,732 | 5.9 |
| | | | | | *Bradford | 8,161 | 2,587 | 10,748 | 6.4 |
| | | | | | *Castleford | 2,657 | 1,009 | 3,666 | 5.9 |
| | | | | | *Dewsbury | 2,663 | 775 | 3,438 | 5.2 |
| | | | | | *Doncaster | 5,146 | 2,883 | 8,029 | 7.3 |
| | | | | | Grimsby | 3,808 | 1,106 | 4,914 | 6.1 |
| | | | | | *Halifax | 1,938 | 681 | 2,619 | 4.1 |
| | | | | | Harrogate | 998 | 364 | 1,362 | 4.0 |
| | | | | | Huddersfield | 2,247 | 1,278 | 3,525 | 3.9 |
| | | | | | *Hull | 11,683 | 3,392 | 15,075 | 8.3 |
| | | | | | Keighley | 1,075 | 433 | 1,508 | 5.0 |
| | | | | | *Leeds | 12,909 | 4,382 | 17,291 | 5.6 |
| | | | | | *Leeds | 1,855 | 948 | 2,803 | 9.2 |
| | | | | | *Mexborough | 3,157 | 1,349 | 4,506 | 7.4 |
| | | | | | Rotherham | 2,148 | 1,376 | 3,524 | 5.5 |
| | | | | | *Scunthorpe | 8,896 | 2,944 | 11,840 | 4.1 |
| | | | | | *Sheffield | 1,670 | 606 | 2,276 | 3.8 |
| | | | | | Wakefield | 2,228 | 1,011 | 3,239 | 3.9 |
| | | | | | York | | | | |

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at May 11, 1978 (continued)

| LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|
| North West | | | | |
| *Accrington | 1,059 | 464 | 1,523 | 5.2 |
| *Ashton-under-Lyne | 3,385 | 1,252 | 4,637 | 4.9 |
| *Blackburn | 3,019 | 1,264 | 4,283 | 6.3 |
| *Blackpool | 5,593 | 2,213 | 7,806 | 7.3 |
| *Bolton | 4,559 | 1,592 | 6,151 | 5.5 |
| *Burnley | 1,511 | 656 | 2,167 | 4.3 |
| *Bury | 2,023 | 795 | 2,818 | 4.4 |
| *Chester | 2,321 | 960 | 3,281 | 5.5 |
| *Crewe | 2,351 | 794 | 3,145 | 3.9 |
| *Lancaster | 2,351 | 861 | 3,212 | 6.8 |
| *Leigh | 1,660 | 875 | 2,535 | 5.9 |
| *Liverpool | 50,667 | 19,901 | 70,568 | 11.0 |
| *Manchester | 32,155 | 8,780 | 40,935 | 5.8 |
| *Nelson | 971 | 437 | 1,408 | 5.4 |
| *Northwich | 1,412 | 621 | 2,033 | 5.1 |
| *Oldham | 3,246 | 1,009 | 4,255 | 4.3 |
| *Preston | 4,847 | 2,425 | 7,272 | 5.0 |
| *Rochdale | 2,218 | 728 | 2,946 | 5.7 |
| Southport | 1,933 | 854 | 2,787 | 8.4 |
| St. Helens | 3,418 | 1,640 | 5,058 | 8.3 |
| *Warrington | 2,575 | 1,427 | 4,002 | 5.1 |
| *Widnes | 3,245 | 1,961 | 5,206 | 9.5 |
| *Wigan | 4,069 | 2,145 | 6,214 | 8.4 |
| North | | | | |
| *Bishop Auckland | 2,822 | 1,267 | 4,089 | 8.2 |
| Carlisle | 1,885 | 803 | 2,688 | 5.3 |
| *Chester-le-Street | 2,603 | 997 | 3,600 | 9.0 |
| *Consett | 2,194 | 973 | 3,167 | 10.1 |
| *Darlington | 2,312 | 1,161 | 3,473 | 5.8 |
| Durham | 1,534 | 688 | 2,222 | 5.9 |
| *Furness | 1,258 | 1,172 | 2,430 | 5.4 |
| Hartlepool | 4,407 | 1,468 | 5,875 | 13.1 |
| *Peterlee | 1,838 | 976 | 2,814 | 10.6 |
| *Wearside | 10,890 | 4,268 | 15,158 | 12.0 |
| *Teesside | 13,313 | 4,986 | 18,299 | 8.1 |
| *Tyneside | 26,599 | 8,925 | 35,524 | 8.3 |
| *Workington | 1,335 | 929 | 2,264 | 7.5 |
| Wales | | | | |
| *Bargoed | 2,069 | 892 | 2,961 | 11.1 |
| *Cardiff | 12,995 | 3,157 | 16,152 | 8.1 |
| *Ebbw Vale | 2,182 | 1,073 | 3,255 | 10.7 |
| *Llanelli | 1,136 | 698 | 1,834 | 5.9 |
| *Neath | 919 | 699 | 1,618 | 6.2 |
| *Newport | 3,738 | 1,650 | 5,388 | 6.8 |
| *Pontypool | 2,609 | 1,256 | 3,865 | 7.7 |
| *Pontypridd | 3,644 | 1,733 | 5,377 | 8.0 |
| *Port Talbot | 3,560 | 1,913 | 5,473 | 6.8 |
| *Shotton | 2,330 | 1,649 | 3,979 | 9.3 |
| *Swansea | 4,677 | 1,821 | 6,498 | 6.4 |
| *Wrexham | 3,439 | 1,589 | 5,028 | 12.2 |
| Scotland | | | | |
| *Aberdeen | 2,911 | 1,202 | 4,113 | 3.3 |
| *Ayr | 2,942 | 1,484 | 4,426 | 9.7 |
| *Bathgate | 2,426 | 1,751 | 4,177 | 8.7 |
| *Dumbarton | 2,013 | 1,162 | 3,175 | 10.5 |
| *Dumfries | 1,283 | 598 | 1,881 | 5.6 |
| Dunfermline | 2,418 | 2,540 | 4,958 | 8.2 |
| *Dunfermline | 2,294 | 1,516 | 3,810 | 7.6 |
| *Edinburgh | 12,159 | 4,418 | 16,577 | 5.9 |
| *Falkirk | 2,499 | 1,728 | 4,227 | 6.3 |
| *Glasgow | 36,073 | 11,626 | 47,699 | 8.8 |
| *Greenock | 3,078 | 1,657 | 4,735 | 9.9 |
| *Hawick | 471 | 134 | 605 | 3.7 |
| *Irvine | 3,362 | 1,661 | 5,023 | 12.5 |
| *Kilmarnock | 2,160 | 1,074 | 3,234 | 9.0 |
| *Kirkcaldy | 2,913 | 1,642 | 4,555 | 6.9 |
| *North Lanarkshire | 11,038 | 7,844 | 18,882 | 10.6 |
| *Paisley | 3,646 | 1,982 | 5,628 | 6.5 |
| *Perth | 1,206 | 520 | 1,726 | 4.6 |
| *Stirling | 2,043 | 1,151 | 3,194 | 6.8 |
| Northern Ireland | | | | |
| Armagh | 1,101 | 509 | 1,610 | 13.5 |
| †Ballymena | 3,354 | 1,596 | 4,950 | 11.1 |
| †Belfast | 17,987 | 8,121 | 26,108 | 8.7 |
| †Coleraine | 2,429 | 893 | 3,322 | 13.7 |
| Cookstown | 819 | 319 | 1,138 | 20.8 |
| †Craigavon | 2,672 | 1,330 | 4,002 | 9.7 |
| †Downpatrick | 1,447 | 697 | 2,144 | 13.7 |
| Dungannon | 1,464 | 603 | 2,067 | 20.4 |
| Enniskillen | 1,590 | 671 | 2,261 | 15.0 |
| †Londonderry | 4,980 | 1,595 | 6,575 | 16.7 |
| Newry | 2,905 | 954 | 3,859 | 23.2 |
| Omagh | 1,024 | 598 | 1,622 | 13.7 |
| Strabane | 1,881 | 405 | 2,286 | 26.3 |

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1976 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed). The estimates are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

* Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas.

† The composition of the assisted areas as they were prior to April 14, 1977 is shown on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of the Employment Gazette. An article on page 578 of the June 1977 issue of the Employment Gazette describes the changes which took effect on April 14. The Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns are Special Development Areas. Unemployment figures are for Employment Office areas which are somewhat larger than the new towns. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relates to the Kirkcaldy travel-to-work area, which also includes Kirkcaldy and Burntisland which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Livingston relates to the Bathgate travel-to-work area, which also includes Bathgate, Broxburn and West Calder which are not Special Development Areas.

The percentage rate for South Wales excludes Newbridge, Cymmer and Maesteg,

| COUNTIES (by region)§ | Males | Females | Total | Percentage rate |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| South East | | | | |
| Bedfordshire | 5,829 | 2,794 | 8,623 | 4.1 |
| Berkshire | 7,184 | 2,356 | 9,540 | 3.1 |
| Buckinghamshire | 3,985 | 1,748 | 5,733 | 3.2 |
| East Sussex | 10,535 | 2,967 | 13,502 | 6.2 |
| Essex | 18,843 | 6,776 | 25,619 | 5.3 |
| Greater London | 114,557 | 34,370 | 148,927 | 3.9 |
| Hampshire | 19,059 | 7,205 | 26,264 | 4.6 |
| Hertfordshire | 8,335 | 2,947 | 11,282 | 2.7 |
| Isle of Wight | 1,927 | 639 | 2,566 | 6.3 |
| Kent | 20,185 | 7,544 | 27,729 | 5.3 |
| Oxfordshire | 5,671 | 2,980 | 8,651 | 4.2 |
| Surrey | 6,631 | 1,841 | 8,472 | 2.5 |
| West Sussex | 5,897 | 1,816 | 7,713 | 3.2 |
| East Anglia | | | | |
| Cambridgeshire | 6,798 | 2,677 | 9,475 | 4.3 |
| Norfolk | 11,686 | 3,593 | 15,279 | 5.9 |
| Suffolk | 7,670 | 2,613 | 10,283 | 4.5 |
| South West | | | | |
| Avon | 18,318 | 5,677 | 23,995 | 5.9 |
| Cornwall | 10,067 | 3,697 | 13,764 | 10.3 |
| Devon | 18,979 | 7,246 | 26,225 | 7.9 |
| Dorset | 8,216 | 2,646 | 10,862 | 5.7 |
| Gloucestershire | 6,506 | 2,883 | 9,389 | 4.6 |
| Somerset | 5,395 | 2,157 | 7,552 | 5.0 |
| Wiltshire | 6,743 | 3,221 | 9,964 | 5.2 |
| West Midlands | | | | |
| West Midlands Metropolitan | 55,219 | 21,783 | 77,002 | 5.4 |
| Hereford and Worcester | 8,304 | 3,345 | 11,649 | 5.3 |
| Salop | 5,994 | 2,651 | 8,645 | 6.6 |
| Staffordshire | 11,708 | 4,533 | 16,241 | 4.2 |
| Warwickshire | 4,908 | 2,715 | 7,623 | .. |
| East Midlands | | | | |
| Derbyshire | 12,224 | 4,490 | 16,714 | 4.4 |
| Leicestershire | 11,215 | 4,409 | 15,624 | 4.3 |
| Lincolnshire | 8,631 | 3,759 | 12,390 | 6.4 |
| Northamptonshire | 6,613 | 2,481 | 9,094 | 4.4 |
| Nottinghamshire | 16,506 | 5,138 | 21,644 | 4.9 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | | | | |
| South Yorkshire Metropolitan | 23,553 | 9,764 | 33,317 | 5.7 |
| West Yorkshire Metropolitan | 35,607 | 12,625 | 48,232 | 5.3 |
| Humberside | 19,079 | 6,517 | 25,596 | 7.3 |
| North Yorkshire | 7,249 | 3,052 | 10,301 | 4.5 |
| North West | | | | |
| Greater Manchester Metropolitan | 51,832 | 16,504 | 68,336 | 5.7 |
| Merseyside Metropolitan | 55,523 | 21,833 | 77,356 | 10.7 |
| Cheshire | 13,559 | 7,308 | 20,867 | 5.7 |
| Lancashire | 22,745 | 9,880 | 32,625 | 6.0 |
| North | | | | |
| Cleveland | 17,720 | 6,454 | 24,174 | 8.9 |
| Cumbria | 6,835 | 4,169 | 11,004 | 5.7 |
| Durham | 12,878 | 5,941 | 18,819 | 7.7 |
| Northumberland | 4,799 | 2,107 | 6,906 | 7.1 |
| Tyne and Wear Metropolitan | 37,876 | 13,330 | 51,206 | 9.2 |
| Wales | | | | |
| Clwyd | 8,941 | 4,383 | 13,324 | 10.5 |
| Dyfed | 6,267 | 2,851 | 9,118 | 8.3 |
| Gwent | 9,893 | 4,655 | 14,548 | 7.8 |
| Gwynedd | 5,190 | 1,949 | 7,139 | 9.4 |
| Mid-Glamorgan | 10,645 | 4,824 | 15,469 | 8.3 |
| Powys | 1,204 | 468 | 1,672 | 6.0 |
| South Glamorgan | 11,837 | 2,692 | 14,529 | 8.1 |
| West Glamorgan | 7,334 | 3,712 | 11,046 | 6.5 |
| Scotland | | | | |
| Borders | 1,125 | 373 | 1,498 | 3.8 |
| Central | 4,451 | 2,802 | 7,253 | 6.5 |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 2,662 | 1,395 | 4,057 | 7.6 |
| Fife | 5,848 | 3,541 | 9,389 | 7.1 |
| Grampian | 4,960 | 2,479 | 7,439 | 7.7 |
| Highlands | 3,793 | 1,886 | 5,679 | 6.3 |
| Lothians | 14,983 | 6,379 | 21,362 | 4.4 |
| Orkneys | 204 | 71 | 275 | 4.4 |
| Shetlands | 158 | 53 | 211 | 2.9 |
| Strathclyde | 69,919 | 31,593 | 101,512 | 9.3 |
| Tayside | 8,107 | 3,913 | 12,020 | 7.0 |
| Western Isles | 335 | 217 | 552 | 6.7 |

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

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

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

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

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on May 11, 1978 was 7,095.

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 11, 1978: regional analysis

| Region | Males | Females | Total |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| South East | 339 | 57 | 396 |
| Greater London | 92 | 21 | 113 |
| East Anglia | 105 | 30 | 135 |
| 834 | 43 | 877 | |
| South West | 581 | 180 | 761 |
| West Midlands | 643 | 153 | 796 |
| East Midlands | 257 | 39 | 296 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 796 | 119 | 915 |
| North West | 1,250 | 220 | 1,470 |
| North | 285 | 26 | 311 |
| Wales | 1,037 | 101 | 1,138 |
| Scotland | | | |
| Great Britain | 6,127 | 968 | 7,095 |

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on May 11, 1978: industrial analysis

| Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on May 11, 1978 | | |
|--|--|---------|-------|
| | Males | Females | Total |
| Total, all industries and services | 6 127 | 968 | 7,095 |
| Total, index of production industries | 3,646 | 793 | 4,439 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 2,993 | 781 | 3,774 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 2,216 | 74 | 2,290 |
| Mining and quarrying | 2 | — | 2 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 47 | 72 | 119 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 3 | — | 3 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Metal manufacture | 747 | 12 | 759 |
| Mechanical engineering | 149 | 9 | 158 |
| Instrument engineering | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Electrical engineering | 39 | 39 | 78 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 46 | — | 46 |
| Vehicles | 309 | 9 | 318 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 410 | 84 | 494 |

| Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on May 11, 1978 | | |
|--|--|---------|-------|
| | Males | Females | Total |
| Textiles | 954 | 418 | 1,372 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 8 | 15 | 23 |
| Clothing and footwear | 24 | 37 | 61 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 161 | 29 | 190 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 21 | 23 | 44 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 59 | 22 | 81 |
| Construction | 612 | 12 | 624 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 39 | — | 39 |
| Transport and communication | 53 | 2 | 55 |
| Distributive trades | 126 | 49 | 175 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Professional and scientific services | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Miscellaneous services | 60 | 40 | 100 |
| Public administration | 13 | 4 | 17 |

Notified vacancies

THE number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 5, 1978 was 213,992; 11,709 higher than on April 7, 1978.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on May 5, 1978 was 208,100; 6,100 higher than that for April 7, 1978 and 22,900 higher than on February 3, 1978.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on May 5, 1978 was 33,227; 7,803 higher than on April 7, 1978.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of notified vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on May 5, 1978, 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 5: regional analysis

| Region | Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 5, 1978 | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | At employment offices* | At careers offices* |
| South East | 93,273 | 15,728 |
| Greater London | 49,737 | 8,290 |
| East Anglia | 6,678 | 1,148 |
| South West | 14,180 | 2,103 |
| West Midlands | 12,527 | 4,445 |
| East Midlands | 13,370 | 2,755 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 15,091 | 2,139 |
| North West | 16,657 | 1,968 |
| Northern Wales | 10,642 | 1,227 |
| Scotland | 8,720 | 478 |
| Scotland | 22,854 | 1,236 |
| Great Britain | 213,992 | 33,227 |

Table 2 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 5, 1978: industrial analysis

| Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 5, 1978 | | Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 5, 1978 | |
|--|--|---------------------|--|--|---------------------|
| | At employment offices* | At careers offices* | | At employment offices* | At careers offices* |
| Total, all industries and services | 213,992 | 33,227 | | | |
| Total, index of production industries | 86,836 | 15,014 | Clothing and footwear | 6,107 | 1,531 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 65,161 | 12,627 | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 1,486 | 238 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 1,258 | 523 | Timber, furniture, etc | 2,755 | 575 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1,925 | 246 | Paper, printing and publishing | 2,889 | 929 |
| Coal mining | 1,618 | 193 | Paper, cardboard and paper goods | 1,065 | 261 |
| | | | Printing and publishing | 1,824 | 668 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 4,746 | 506 | Other manufacturing industries | 3,274 | 599 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 104 | 31 | | | |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 3,306 | 536 | Construction | 18,052 | 1,727 |
| Metal manufacture | 3,077 | 665 | Gas, electricity and water | 1,698 | 414 |
| Mechanical engineering | 12,076 | 1,799 | | | |
| Instrument engineering | 1,991 | 354 | Transport and communication | 9,919 | 950 |
| Electrical engineering | 7,656 | 1,150 | Distributive trades | 28,410 | 6,518 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 905 | 445 | Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 9,345 | 2,514 |
| Vehicles | 4,517 | 902 | Professional and scientific services | 16,687 | 2,084 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 6,925 | 1,268 | Miscellaneous services | 45,255 | 3,756 |
| Textiles | 2,829 | 856 | Entertainments, sports, etc | 3,182 | 320 |
| Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) | 435 | 75 | Catering (MLH- 884-888) | 22,958 | 977 |
| Woollen and worsted | 398 | 130 | Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc | 820 | 159 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 518 | 243 | Public administration | 16,282 | 1,868 |
| | | | National government service | 5,830 | 896 |
| | | | Local government service | 10,452 | 972 |

* Vacancies notified to employment offices include some that are suitable for young persons and those notified to career 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 1978 | April* 1978 | March 1977 | June 1977 | September 1977 | December 1977 | March 1978 | April* 1978 |
| I to XXVII | B | WHOLE ECONOMY | 125.0 | 127.2 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 12.5 |
| I | C | Agriculture and forestry† | 133.2 | not available | 7.1 | 4.9 | 19.5 | 5.9 | 12.8 | not available |
| II | A | Mining and quarrying | 142.8 | 140.4 | 10.1 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 20.7 | 23.8 |
| III to XIX | C | ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | 128.2 | 132.1 | 11.5 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 15.4 |
| III | A | Food, drink and tobacco | 128.6 | 131.3 | 11.3 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 16.0 |
| IV | A | Coal and petroleum products | 132.9 | 135.3 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 20.1 |
| V | A | Chemicals and allied industries | 127.3 | 126.5 | 10.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 13.0 |
| VI | A | Metal manufacture | 133.1 | 141.3 | 12.5 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 14.1 | 21.9 |
| VII | C | Mechanical engineering | 129.0 | 132.7 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 15.2 |
| VIII | A | Instrument engineering | 130.3 | 135.2 | 13.0 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 14.8 | 11.3 | 18.2 |
| IX | C | Electrical engineering | 128.3 | 130.3 | 11.1 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 11.7 | 13.5 |
| X | C | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 125.6 | 141.3 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 13.3 | 24.9 |
| XI | A | Vehicles | 123.9 | 127.9 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 15.0 |
| XII | A | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 129.8 | 134.0 | 13.4 | 9.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 15.4 |
| XIII | A | Textiles | 124.7 | 128.4 | 11.8 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 11.8 |
| XIV | A | Leather, goods and fur | 122.9 | 124.8 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.9 |
| XV | A | Clothing and footwear | 129.4 | 132.0 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 14.1 |
| XVI | A | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 124.0 | 128.8 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 14.0 |
| XVII | A | Timber, furniture, etc | 124.8 | 127.9 | 10.9 | 7.3 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 15.6 |
| XVIII | C | Paper, printing and publishing | 129.7 | 134.5 | 12.3 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 14.7 |
| XIX | A | Other manufacturing industries | 126.7 | 130.0 | 11.0 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 12.6 |
| XX | C | Construction | 125.0 | 128.0 | 13.8 | 11.6 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 11.5 |
| XXI | A | Gas, electricity and water | 118.0 | 124.8 | 10.8 | 8.6 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 9.4 |
| XXII | C | Transport and communication | 120.4 | 120.7 | 9.6 | 4.7 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| XXIII | B | Distributive trades | 131.9 | 130.5 | 14.8 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 13.4 |
| XXIV | B | Insurance, banking and finance | 123.5 | 124.0 | 12.8 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 15.5 |
| XXV | B | Professional and scientific services | 119.7 | 120.5 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 7.9 | 6.8 |
| XXVI | B | Miscellaneous services | 128.0 | 128.7 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 12.2 |
| XXVII | C | Public administration | 117.0 | 119.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 8.8 |

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 *Employment Gazette*, page 764.

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 | 94.5 | 95.6 | 96.3 | 97.4 | 98.6 | 99.6 | 100.9 | 102.0 | 102.6 | 103.4 | 104.3 | 105.1 |
| 1971 | 106.1 | 107.7 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 107.3 | 108.0 | 108.8 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 110.2 | 110.4 |
| 1972 | 110.9 | * | 112.6 | 112.5 | 112.6 | 113.2 | 114.1 | 114.8 | 114.9 | 115.0 | 114.3 | 114.0 |
| 1973 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 116.0 | 117.7 | 119.5 | 120.3 | 121.2 | 122.2 | 123.7 | 125.7 | 129.0 | 131.2 |
| 1974 | 132.5 | 134.0 | 134.9 | 139.3 | 142.1 | 146.8 | 149.5 | 153.9 | 159.0 | 164.7 | 170.7 | 173.8 |
| 1975 | 176.2 | 178.2 | 182.7 | 188.6 | 192.6 | 196.5 | 200.2 | 203.1 | 205.0 | 205.2 | 208.9 | 211.5 |
| 1976 | 213.8 | 214.4 | 215.3 | 216.0 | 217.9 | 219.9 | 223.3 | 223.8 | 224.8 | 224.8 | 228.8 | 230.2 |
| 1977 | 232.4 | 233.6 | 237.0 | 240.2 | 245.1 | 245.6 | 247.1 | 245.6 | 248.9 | 253.2 | 258.3 | 261.5 |
| 1978 | 263.4 | 264.7 | | | | | | | | | | |

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

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

The statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and reductions in normal weekly hours, where these are the outcome of centrally determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages orders. In general, no account is taken of changes determined by local negotiations, e.g. at district, establishments 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, 1978, the indices of *weekly* rates, of wages, of normal *weekly* hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

| Date | Indices 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 |
| 1977 | | | | | |
| December 31 | 232.9 | 99.4 | 234.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| 1978 | | | | | |
| January 31 | 236.5 | 99.4 | 237.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| February 28 | 237.7 | 99.4 | 239.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| March 31 | 238.2 | 99.4 | 239.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| April 30 | 257.0 | 99.4 | 258.5 | 14.4 | 14.4 |
| May 31 | 257.7 | 99.4 | 259.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 |

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.
3. As explained in articles in the May 1977 issue (page 463) and May 1978 issue (page 584) of the Gazette, movements in the indices have been influenced considerably by nationally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

Principal changes reported in May

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

Light metal trades manufacture—Great Britain: Increases in basic timework rates including consolidation of all supplements, of amounts ranging from £9.40 to £15 a week, according to occupation for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (April 10 or on domestic anniversaries where these fall after April 10 1978).
Railway workshops (British Rail)—Great Britain: Increases in standard rates of wages of varying amounts, according to occupation. The 5 per cent of total earnings supplement is withdrawn but the non-enhanceable supplement of £6 a week for all adult workers continues, with proportional amounts for young workers (April 24).
Cotton spinning and weaving—Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester: Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 9½ per cent of gross earnings (May 1).
Wool textiles—Yorkshire: Introduction of a further supplement of 10 per cent of gross earnings for all workers (May 6).
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing—Lancashire, Derbyshire, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester: Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 10 per cent of gross earnings (May 15).
Ceramic manufacture—Great Britain: Increases of varying amounts according to occupation after consolidation of previous supplements into basic rates (March 27).
Wholesale grocery and provision trade—England and Wales: Increases of 10 per cent on gross earnings (First pay day after May 8).

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 525,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,100,000, 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 (310,000 workers and £1,160,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £2,100,000 about £1,450,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £545,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement and £105,000 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 1978, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

| Industry group | Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements | | Normal weekly hours of work | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | Approximate number of workers affected increases | Estimated amount of increase (£) | Approximate number of workers affected by reductions | Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 260,000 | 1,395,000 | — | — |
| Mining and quarrying | 245,000 | 1,470,000 | — | — |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 140,000 | 480,000 | — | — |
| Coal and petroleum products | 5,000 | 30,000 | — | — |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 15,000 | 60,000 | — | — |
| Metal manufacture | 2,265,000 | 26,345,000 | — | — |
| Mechanical engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Instrument engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Electrical engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Vehicles | — | — | — | — |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | — | — | — | — |
| Textiles | 285,000 | 1,105,000 | — | — |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 20,000 | 75,000 | — | — |
| Clothing and footwear | 240,000 | 755,000 | — | — |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 55,000 | 270,000 | — | — |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 115,000 | 905,000 | — | — |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 210,000 | 1,155,000 | — | — |
| Other manufacturing industries | 25,000 | 160,000 | — | — |
| Construction | 75,000 | 210,000 | — | — |
| Gas, electricity and water | 40,000 | 355,000 | — | — |
| Transport and communication | 490,000 | 2,540,000 | — | — |
| Distributive trades | 155,000 | 590,000 | — | — |
| Public administration and professional services | 30,000 | 150,000 | — | — |
| Miscellaneous services | 140,000 | 495,000 | — | — |
| Totals—January-May 1978 | 4,810,000 | 38,545,000 | — | — |
| Totals—January-May 1977 | 3,945,000 | 9,900,000 | — | — |

Table (b)

| Month | Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements | | | Normal weekly hours of work | |
|-----------|---|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Approximate number of workers affected by increases | Estimated net amount of increase | Approximate number of workers affected by reductions | Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours | |
| | (000's) | (£000's) | (000's) | (000's) | |
| 1977 | | | | | |
| May | 445 | 1,110 | — | — | |
| June | 1,260 | 3,155 | — | — | |
| July | 770 | 2,125 | — | — | |
| August | 195 | 800 | — | — | |
| September | 245 | 1,045 | — | — | |
| October | 360 | 1,630 | 3 | 4 | |
| November* | 1,560 | 6,320 | — | — | |
| December | 710 | 2,735 | — | — | |
| 1978 | | | | | |
| January | 1,290 | 6,195 | — | — | |
| February | 475 | 2,345 | — | — | |
| March* | 260 | 955 | — | — | |
| April* | 2,640 | 28,110 | — | — | |
| May | 215 | 940 | — | — | |

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

Retail prices, May 16, 1978

The index of retail prices for all items on May 16, 1978 was 195.7 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.6 per cent on April 1978 (194.6) and of 7.7 per cent on May 1977 (181.7). The index for May 1978 was published on June 16, 1978.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of meat and some other foods; to increases in motoring costs and electricity charges; and to a number of small increases spread over a wide range of household expenditure.

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

| | All items | | | All items except seasonal foods | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| | Index Jan 15 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over | | Index Jan 15 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over | |
| | | 1 month | 6 months | | 1 month | 6 months |
| 1977 | | | | | | |
| September | 185.7 | +0.5 | +5.6 | 186.2 | +0.7 | +6.8 |
| October | 186.5 | +0.4 | +3.4 | 187.3 | +0.6 | +4.8 |
| November | 187.4 | +0.5 | +3.1 | 188.2 | +0.5 | +4.3 |
| December | 188.4 | +0.5 | +2.6 | 189.0 | +0.4 | +3.6 |
| 1978 | | | | | | |
| January | 189.5 | +0.6 | +3.1 | 190.2 | +0.6 | +3.7 |
| February | 190.6 | +0.6 | +3.2 | 191.4 | +0.6 | +3.5 |
| March | 191.8 | +0.6 | +3.3 | 192.4 | +0.5 | +3.3 |
| April | 194.6 | +1.5 | +4.3 | 195.0 | +1.4 | +4.1 |
| May | 195.7 | +0.6 | +4.4 | 196.1 | +0.6 | +4.2 |

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by rather less than one per cent to 203.2, compared with 201.6 in April. Much of the increase was due to higher prices for meat, particularly beef and lamb. There were increases also in the prices of some fresh fruits, sweets, chocolates and other foods but these were largely offset by lower prices for eggs and some fresh vegetables, notably tomatoes and cauliflowers. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by about one half of one per cent to 187.5, compared with 186.3 in April.

Fuel and light: Increases in electricity charges caused the group index to rise by rather less than one and a half per cent to 226.4, compared with 223.6 in April.

Transport and vehicles: There was a further slight fall in the level of petrol prices, but there were increases in the prices of cars and in the costs of maintenance, causing the group index to rise by rather more than one half of one per cent to 204.8, compared with 203.3 in April.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in charges for meals at restaurants, cafes and canteens and increases in the prices of sandwiches caused the group index to rise by rather more than one half of one per cent to 205.4, compared with 203.9 in April.

Table 2

Percentage changes in the main components of the index over the month and over the last twelve months:

| | Indices (January 15, 1974 = 100) | | Percentage change over | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|------------------------|--|
| | May 16, 1978 | 1 month | 12 months | |
| All items | 195.7 | +0.6 | +7.7 | |
| All items excluding food | 193.6 | +0.5 | +7.1 | |
| Food | 203.2 | +0.8 | +7.0 | |
| Seasonal food | 187.5 | +0.6 | +13.3 | |
| Other food | 206.3 | +0.8 | +11.3 | |
| Alcoholic drink | 196.6 | +0.0 | +6.9 | |
| Tobacco | 224.2 | +0.0 | +8.6 | |
| Housing | 171.0 | +0.2 | +4.1 | |
| Fuel and light | 226.4 | +1.3 | +7.6 | |
| Durable household goods | 181.0 | +0.5 | +9.6 | |
| Clothing and footwear | 169.8 | +0.4 | +9.8 | |
| Transport and vehicles | 204.8 | +0.7 | +6.6 | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 204.7 | +0.6 | +9.3 | |
| Services | 190.7 | +0.3 | +10.9 | |
| Meals out | 205.4 | +0.7 | +12.9 | |

Retail prices Index May 16, 1978

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

| | Index January 1974 =100 | Percentage change over 12 months | | Index January 1974 =100 | Percentage change over 12 months |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| I Food: Total | 203.2 | +7 | VI Durable household goods: Total | 181.0 | +10 |
| Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 207.1 | +16 | Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings | 184.2 | +10 |
| Bread | 200.9 | +19 | Radio, television and other household appliances | 171.6 | +8 |
| Flour | 211.0 | +20 | Pottery, glassware and hardware | 200.0 | +13 |
| Other cereals | 217.9 | +9 | | | |
| Biscuits | 225.1 | +15 | VII Clothing and footwear: Total | 169.8 | +10 |
| Meat and bacon | 173.0 | +11 | Men's outer clothing | 175.7 | +11 |
| Beef | 191.0 | +16 | Men's underclothing | 206.7 | +16 |
| Lamb | 185.3 | +14 | Women's outer clothing | 153.3 | +8 |
| Pork | 168.7 | +15 | Women's underclothing | 185.0 | +9 |
| Bacon | 161.2 | +11 | Children's clothing | 182.9 | +12 |
| Ham (cooked) | 148.4 | +9 | Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials | 165.6 | +10 |
| Other meat and meat products | 162.8 | +5 | Footwear | 168.2 | +8 |
| Fish | 187.1 | +12 | | | |
| Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat | 227.2 | +10 | VIII Transport and vehicles: Total | 204.8 | +7 |
| Butter | 258.6 | +17 | Motoring and cycling | 200.0 | +5 |
| Margarine | 195.2 | +1 | Purchase of motor vehicles | 207.2 | +16 |
| Lard and other cooking fat | 179.3 | +3 | Maintenance of motor vehicles | 217.3 | +12 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 191.1 | +15 | Petrol and oil | 185.6 | -11 |
| Cheese | 213.7 | +12 | Motor licences | 199.0 | +0 |
| Eggs | 111.7 | +4 | Motor insurance | 192.5 | +13 |
| Milk, fresh | 226.8 | +19 | Fares | 237.4 | +14 |
| Milk, canned, dried etc | 227.3 | +15 | Rail transport | 246.6 | +15 |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc | 264.3 | +6 | | | |
| Tea | 296.0 | +0 | IX Miscellaneous goods: Total | 204.7 | +9 |
| Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks | 351.9 | +15 | Books, newspapers and periodicals | 230.4 | +10 |
| Sugar, preserves and confectionery | 259.4 | +14 | Books | 227.6 | +14 |
| Sugar | 246.4 | +6 | Newspapers and periodicals | 231.1 | +9 |
| Jam, marmalade and syrup | 221.4 | +13 | Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries | 181.8 | +8 |
| Sweets and chocolates | 256.8 | +16 | Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc | 225.2 | +10 |
| Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen | 212.3 | -25 | Soap and detergents | 210.0 | +10 |
| Potatoes | 234.8 | -21 | Soda and polishes | 244.9 | +14 |
| Other vegetables | 194.0 | -27 | Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc | 193.6 | +10 |
| Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | 212.0 | +9 | | | |
| Other food | 212.7 | +10 | X Services: Total | 190.7 | +11 |
| Food for animals | 195.6 | +12 | Postage and telephones | 205.2 | +2 |
| | | | Postage | 247.6 | +9 |
| II Alcoholic drink: Total | 196.6 | +7 | Telephones, telegrams, etc | 191.7 | -1 |
| Beer | 212.5 | +9 | Entertainment | 158.6 | +11 |
| Spirits, wines etc | 174.7 | +4 | Entertainment (other than TV) | 187.8 | +11 |
| | | | Other Services | 218.6 | +17 |
| III Tobacco: Total | 224.2 | +9 | Domestic help | 236.8 | +10 |
| Cigarettes | 223.6 | +9 | Domestic help | 236.8 | +10 |
| Tobacco | 229.7 | +7 | Hairdressing | 216.8 | +14 |
| | | | Boot and shoe repairing | 213.4 | +13 |
| IV Housing: Total | 171.0 | +4 | Laundry | 202.0 | +15 |
| Rent | 160.6 | +9 | | | |
| Owner-occupier's mortgage interest payments | 115.9 | -15 | XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home | 205.4 | +13 |
| Rates and water charges | 213.2 | +10 | | | |
| Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance | 216.2 | +10 | | | |
| | | | All items | 195.7 | +7.7 |
| V Fuel and light: Total (including oil) | 226.4 | +8 | | | |
| Coal and smokeless fuels | 222.4 | +10 | | | |
| Coal | 224.6 | +11 | | | |
| Smokeless fuels | 214.4 | +8 | | | |
| Gas | 176.0 | +4 | | | |
| Electricity | 259.1 | +10 | | | |

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

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on May 16, 1978 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 given below have been calculated in accordance with the new stratification scheme described in the article "Technical improvements in the Retail Prices Index" on page 148 of the February 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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

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

| Item | Number of quotations May 16, 1978 | Average price May 16, 1978 | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell | Item | Number of quotations May 16, 1978 | Average price May 16, 1978 | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell |
|---|---|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Beef: Home-killed | | | | Fresh vegetables | | | |
| Chuck | 800 | 95.8 | 88 - 104 | Potatoes, old loose | | | |
| Sirloin (without bone) | 768 | 158.3 | 130 - 190 | White | 491 | 6.2 | 5 - 7 |
| Silverside (without bone)* | 820 | 133.4 | 120 - 144 | Red | 243 | 6.6 | 5 - 8 |
| Back ribs (with bone)* | 546 | 91.0 | 75 - 110 | Potatoes, new loose | 595 | 12.0 | 10 - 13 |
| Fore ribs (with bone) | 643 | 86.3 | 74 - 100 | Tomatoes | 759 | 46.5 | 40 - 60 |
| Brisket (without bone) | 773 | 84.7 | 60 - 100 | Cabbage, greens | 664 | 9.6 | 7 - 12 |
| Rump steak* | 828 | 177.5 | 150 - 200 | Cabbage, hearted | 379 | 8.7 | 6 - 12 |
| | | | | Cauliflower or broccoli | 530 | 16.6 | 9 - 22 |
| | | | | Brussels sprouts | — | — | — |
| Lamb: home-killed | | | | Carrots | 742 | 8.0 | 5 - 10 |
| Loin (with bone) | 534 | 128.7 | 105 - 150 | Onions | 757 | 10.3 | 8 - 14 |
| Breast* | 520 | 39.8 | 30 - 50 | Mushrooms, per ½ lb | 713 | 16.8 | 14 - 19 |
| Best end of neck | 461 | 94.2 | 54 - 130 | | | | |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 498 | 87.2 | 70 - 116 | Fresh fruit | | | |
| Leg (with bone) | 532 | 121.9 | 100 - 146 | Apples, cooking | 717 | 22.8 | 16 - 26 |
| | | | | Apples, dessert | 777 | 24.1 | 20 - 30 |
| Lamb: imported | | | | Pears, dessert | 661 | 26.4 | 20 - 30 |
| Loin (with bone) | 523 | 87.9 | 78 - 96 | Oranges | 649 | 17.4 | 12 - 22 |
| Breast* | 539 | 27.9 | 20 - 35 | Bananas | 746 | 21.9 | 20 - 25 |
| Best end of neck | 499 | 70.1 | 48 - 86 | | | | |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 489 | 63.4 | 54 - 70 | Bacon | | | |
| Leg (with bone) | 503 | 93.4 | 88 - 100 | Collar* | 448 | 73.8 | 64 - 85 |
| | | | | Gammon* | 509 | 98.9 | 86 - 112 |
| Pork: Home-killed | | | | Middle cut*, smoked | 385 | 86.7 | 78 - 102 |
| Leg (foot off) | 733 | 76.3 | 66 - 96 | Back-smoked | 332 | 99.5 | 90 - 114 |
| Belly* | 746 | 58.7 | 54 - 68 | Back, unsmoked | 428 | 96.7 | 86 - 114 |
| Loin (with bone) | 816 | 93.9 | 88 - 120 | Streaky, smoked | 282 | 73.2 | 63 - 87 |
| | | | | Ham (not shoulder) | 670 | 124.8 | 100 - 152 |
| Pork sausages | 814 | 48.9 | 42 - 56 | Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can | 594 | 30.4 | 24 - 38 |
| Beefsauages | 661 | 43.1 | 38 - 52 | Canned (red) salmon, half-size can | 659 | 88.8 | 79 - 100 |
| | | | | Milk, ordinary, per pint | — | 12.5 | — |
| Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3lb) | 591 | 43.7 | 40 - 49 | Butter | | | |
| Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb) oven ready | 517 | 55.4 | 46 - 58 | Home-produced | 587 | 57.1 | 52 - 63 |
| | | | | New Zealand | 596 | 53.9 | 50 - 58 |
| | | | | Danish | 635 | 60.4 | 56 - 64 |
| Fresh and smoked fish | | | | Margarine | | | |
| Cod fillets | 429 | 91.6 | 80 - 100 | Standard quality, per ½ lb | 170 | 14.7 | 13½ - 17 |
| Haddock fillets | 418 | 96.6 | 85 - 110 | Lower priced, per ½ lb | 138 | 13.8 | 12½ - 15 |
| Haddock, smoked whole | 358 | 91.8 | 80 - 110 | Lard | 792 | 24.4 | 21 - 29 |
| Plaice fillets | 420 | 98.7 | 85 - 120 | Cheese, cheddar type | 746 | 68.9 | 58 - 75 |
| Herrings | 245 | 56.3 | 46 - 70 | | | | |
| Kippers, with bone | 444 | 71.4 | 60 - 84 | Eggs | | | |
| | | | | Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen | 548 | 57.9 | 51 - 63 |
| Bread | | | | Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen | 599 | 48.1 | 41 - 52 |
| White, per 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf† | 749 | 25.8 | 22 - 29† | Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen | 270 | 39.6 | 31 - 49 |
| White, per 1½ lb unwrapped loaf† | 473 | 28.1 | 26 - 31† | Sugar, granulated, per kg | 817 | 27.2 | 26 - 29 |
| White, per 14oz loaf‡ | 556 | 18.0 | 16½ - 19½‡ | Pure coffee instant, per 4 oz | 664 | 112.3 | 108 - 120 |
| Brown, per 14oz loaf‡ | 608 | 19.1 | 19 - 21‡ | | | | |
| | | | | Tea | | | |
| Flour | | | | Higher priced, per ½ lb | 232 | 28.6 | 26 - 31½ |
| Self-raising, per 1½ kg | 708 | 35.7 | 29 - 42 | Medium priced, per ½ lb | 1,357 | 24.4 | 22 - 26 |
| | | | | Lower priced, per ½ lb | 818 | 22.2 | 21 - 25 |

* Or Scottish equivalent.

† Includes quotations for the new 800g size loaves, the prices of which have been converted to a 1½ lb unit.

‡ Includes quotations for the new 400g size loaves, the prices of which have been converted to a 14oz unit.

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 1977 on pages 690 to 698 of this issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The number of stoppages beginning in May* which came to the notice of the department, was 158. In addition, 65 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 84,400 consisting of 60,600 involved in stoppages which began in May and 23,800 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 5,800 workers involved for the first time in May in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 60,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 42,900 were directly involved and 17,700 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 414,000 working days lost in May includes 162,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during May

A five-week stoppage by about 1,600 drivers and conductors which disrupted bus services in Leeds, ended on May 23. The dispute was over the introduction of re-scheduled services. The bus crews returned to work operating the old routes and timetables to enable a joint working party, monitored by ACAS, to discuss the implementation of the new schedules. A committee of inquiry has also been set up by ACAS to look into the causes and circumstances of the dispute.

The rejection of a pay offer led to a stoppage of work by 400 maintenance workers at a food manufacturing plant in Lancashire on May 8, followed by a further 100 electricians and plumbers on May 11. A return to work commenced on May 15, but as the electricians and plumbers were unable to agree to work normally, the maintenance workers and 2,900 process workers were laid off the next day. Work was resumed on June 5 to allow negotiations on the pay claim to proceed.

At two agricultural tractor and machinery factories in Doncaster 400 clerical and administrative staff stopped work on May 10 causing a further 3,000 workers to be progressively laid off. The staff withdrew their labour in protest against the suspension of 18 colleagues in dispute over payment for operating new equipment. A return to work began on June 8 to allow details of a productivity agreement to be negotiated.

Stoppages of work in the first five months of 1978 and 1977

| Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968 | January to May 1978 | | January to May 1977 | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | No. of stoppages beginning in period | Workers involved | No. of stoppages beginning in period | Workers involved |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | — | — | 2 | 100 |
| Coal mining | 145 | 61,300 | 103 | 26,900 |
| All other mining and quarrying | 4 | 300 | 3 | 800 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 44 | 19,100 | 51 | 18,900 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 3 | 1,000 | 2 | 100 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 18 | 4,100 | 31 | 12,400 |
| Metal manufacture | 56 | 21,300 | 75 | 27,100 |
| Engineering | 157 | 43,600 | 203 | 67,500 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 19 | 21,300 | 26 | 10,400 |
| Motor vehicles | 68 | 67,700 | 84 | 134,200 |
| Aerospace equipment | 16 | 5,200 | 18 | 9,300 |
| All other vehicles | 9 | 11,400 | 12 | 14,900 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 62 | 15,700 | 70 | 15,100 |
| Textiles | 27 | 6,900 | 31 | 4,200 |
| Clothing and footwear | 10 | 2,500 | 22 | 7,200 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 22 | 7,500 | 29 | 4,500 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 14 | 2,800 | 7 | 1,500 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 43 | 8,600 | 20 | 4,400 |
| All other manufacturing industries | 25 | 6,600 | 43 | 22,500 |
| Construction | 79 | 14,600 | 139 | 19,500 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 6 | 2,200 | 15 | 4,500 |
| Port and inland water transport | 23 | 11,700 | 45 | 12,400 |
| Other transport and communication | 48 | 10,800 | 55 | 12,900 |
| Distributive trades | 26 | 3,400 | 37 | 3,300 |
| Administrative, financial and professional services | 24 | 32,700 | 58 | 15,800 |
| Miscellaneous services | 11 | 1,100 | 12 | 1,400 |
| Total | 954† | 383,200 | 1,188‡ | 451,600 |

Causes of stoppages

| Principal cause | Beginning in May 1978 | | Beginning in the first five months of 1978 | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | Number of stoppages | Number of workers directly involved | Number of stoppages | Number of workers directly involved |
| Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels | 79 | 28,000 | 549 | 129,200 |
| —extra-wage and fringe benefits | 5 | 1,000 | 28 | 13,800 |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 3 | 200 | 28 | 7,600 |
| Redundancy questions | 3 | 300 | 16 | 2,600 |
| Trade union matters | 15 | 2,100 | 46 | 6,800 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 16 | 1,900 | 77 | 13,300 |
| Manning and work allocation | 20 | 3,800 | 119 | 20,000 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measures | 17 | 5,600 | 91 | 17,300 |
| Miscellaneous | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 158 | 42,900 | 954 | 210,800 |

Duration of stoppages ending in May

| Duration of stoppage in working days | Number of stoppages | Workers directly involved | Working days lost by all workers involved |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Not more than 1 day | 20 | 4,700 | 4,000 |
| Over 1 and not more than 2 days | 27 | 10,800 | 16,000 |
| Over 2 and not more than 3 days | 25 | 21,700 | 54,000 |
| Over 3 and not more than 6 days | 33 | 5,600 | 22,000 |
| Over 6 and not more than 12 days | 29 | 3,900 | 49,000 |
| Over 12 days | 34 | 8,700 | 254,000 |
| Total | 168 | 55,200 | 400,000 |

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 762 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.

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population

TABLE 101

| Quarter | THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------|-------|---|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Employees in employment | | | Self-employed persons (with or without employees) | HM Forces | Employed labour force | Unemployed excluding adult students | Working population | |
| | Males | Females | Total | | | | | | |
| A. UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | | |
| Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 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 | 13,545 | 9,172 | 22,717 | 1,886* | 340 | 24,943 | 1,145 | 26,088 |
| | December | 13,453 | 9,198 | 22,651 | 1,886* | 339 | 24,876 | 1,201 | 26,077 |
| 1976 | March | 13,342 | 9,070 | 22,412 | 1,886* | 337 | 24,635 | 1,285 | 25,920 |
| | June | 13,388 | 9,151 | 22,539 | 1,886* | 336 | 24,761 | 1,332 | 26,093 |
| | September† | 13,447 | 9,171 | 22,618 | 1,886* | 338 | 24,842 | 1,456 | 26,298 |
| | December† | 13,419 | 9,248 | 22,667 | 1,886* | 334 | 24,887 | 1,371† | 26,258 |
| 1977 | March† | 13,322 | 9,178 | 22,500 | 1,886* | 330 | 24,716 | 1,383 | 26,099 |
| | June† | 13,383 | 9,281 | 22,664 | 1,886* | 327 | 24,877 | 1,450 | 26,327 |
| | September† | 13,436 | 9,283 | 22,719 | 1,886* | 328 | 24,933 | 1,609 | 26,542 |
| | December† | 13,385 | 9,321 | 22,705 | 1,886* | 324 | 24,915 | 1,481 | 26,396 |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | September | 13,816 | 8,887 | 22,703 | 1,942 | 358 | 25,003 | | 25,538 |
| | December | 13,783 | 8,956 | 22,739 | 1,937 | 354 | 25,030 | | 25,540 |
| 1974 | March | 13,682 | 9,022 | 22,704 | 1,931 | 349 | 24,984 | | 25,580 |
| | June | 13,671 | 9,120 | 22,791 | 1,925 | 345 | 25,061 | | 25,656 |
| | September | 13,681 | 9,198 | 22,879 | 1,915 | 347 | 25,141 | | 25,753 |
| | December | 13,614 | 9,214 | 22,828 | 1,905 | 343 | 25,076 | | † |
| 1975 | March | 13,599 | 9,134 | 22,733 | 1,895 | 338 | 24,966 | | 25,757 |
| | June | 13,545 | 9,164 | 22,709 | 1,886 | 336 | 24,931 | | 25,846 |
| | September | 13,490 | 9,162 | 22,652 | 1,886* | 340 | 24,878 | | 25,974 |
| | December | 13,429 | 9,166 | 22,595 | 1,886* | 339 | 24,820 | | 26,029 |
| 1976 | March | 13,410 | 9,126 | 22,536 | 1,886* | 337 | 24,759 | | 26,042 |
| | June | 13,400 | 9,139 | 22,539 | 1,886* | 336 | 24,761 | | 26,137 |
| | September† | 13,388 | 9,162 | 22,550 | 1,886* | 338 | 24,774 | | 26,171 |
| | December† | 13,399 | 9,207 | 22,606 | 1,886* | 334 | 24,826 | | 26,210 |
| 1977 | March† | 13,391 | 9,243 | 22,634 | 1,886* | 330 | 24,850 | | 26,236 |
| | June† | 13,393 | 9,268 | 22,661 | 1,886* | 327 | 24,874 | | 26,370 |
| | September† | 13,377 | 9,273 | 22,650 | 1,886* | 328 | 24,864 | | 26,408 |
| | December† | 13,367 | 9,277 | 22,644 | 1,886* | 324 | 24,854 | | 26,350 |
| B. GREAT BRITAIN | | | | | | | | | |
| Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 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 | 13,253 | 8,971 | 22,224 | 1,825* | 340 | 24,389 | 1,097 | 25,486 |
| | December | 13,161 | 8,997 | 22,158 | 1,825* | 339 | 24,322 | 1,152 | 25,474 |
| 1976 | March | 13,050 | 8,870 | 21,920 | 1,825* | 337 | 24,082 | 1,235 | 25,317 |
| | June | 13,097 | 8,951 | 22,048 | 1,825* | 336 | 24,209 | 1,278 | 25,487 |
| | September† | 13,156 | 8,970 | 22,126 | 1,825* | 338 | 24,289 | 1,395 | 25,684 |
| | December† | 13,128 | 9,048 | 22,176 | 1,825* | 334 | 24,335 | 1,316† | 25,651 |
| 1977 | March† | 13,031 | 8,977 | 22,008 | 1,825* | 330 | 24,163 | 1,328 | 25,491 |
| | June† | 13,091 | 9,081 | 22,172 | 1,825* | 327 | 24,324 | 1,390 | 25,714 |
| | September† | 13,145 | 9,082 | 22,227 | 1,825* | 328 | 24,380 | 1,542 | 25,922 |
| | December† | 13,094 | 9,120 | 22,214 | 1,825* | 324 | 24,363 | 1,420 | 25,783 |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | September | 13,522 | 8,699 | 22,221 | 1,879 | 358 | 24,458 | | 24,964 |
| | December | 13,488 | 8,764 | 22,252 | 1,874 | 354 | 24,480 | | 24,963 |
| 1974 | March | 13,387 | 8,827 | 22,214 | 1,869 | 349 | 24,432 | | 24,932 |
| | June | 13,375 | 8,922 | 22,297 | 1,864 | 345 | 24,506 | | 25,071 |
| | September | 13,386 | 8,999 | 22,385 | 1,854 | 347 | 24,586 | | 25,168 |
| | December | 13,319 | 9,014 | 22,333 | 1,844 | 343 | 24,520 | | † |
| 1975 | March | 13,305 | 8,933 | 22,238 | 1,834 | 338 | 24,410 | | 25,167 |
| | June | 13,253 | 8,963 | 22,216 | 1,825 | 336 | 24,377 | | 25,254 |
| | September | 13,198 | 8,962 | 22,160 | 1,825* | 340 | 24,325 | | 25,376 |
| | December | 13,137 | 8,965 | 22,102 | 1,825* | 339 | 24,266 | | 25,428 |
| 1976 | March | 13,118 | 8,926 | 22,044 | 1,825* | 337 | 24,206 | | 25,437 |
| | June | 13,109 | 8,939 | 22,048 | 1,825* | 336 | 24,209 | | 25,531 |
| | September† | 13,097 | 8,961 | 22,058 | 1,825* | 338 | 24,221 | | 25,561 |
| | December† | 13,108 | 9,007 | 22,115 | 1,825* | 334 | 24,274 | | 25,602 |
| 1977 | March† | 13,100 | 9,041 | 22,141 | 1,825* | 330 | 24,296 | | 25,627 |
| | June† | 13,101 | 9,068 | 22,169 | 1,825* | 327 | 24,321 | | 25,755 |
| | September† | 13,085 | 9,072 | 22,157 | 1,825* | 328 | 24,310 | | 25,792 |
| | December† | 13,076 | 9,076 | 22,152 | 1,825* | 324 | 24,301 | | 25,734 |

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

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

| Standard region | Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain | Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands) | | | | | | Regional indices of employment (June 1974 = 100) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------|---------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | | All industries and services | | | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Index of Production [*] industries | of which manufacturing [†] industries | Service [‡] industries | Index of Production industries | Manufacturing industries | Service industries | |
| | | Total | Males | Females | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East and East Anglia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | June | 35.90 | 7,916 | 4,648 | 3,269 | 122 | 2,588 | 2,047 | 5,205 | 93.3 | 92.0 | 101.5 |
| | September† | 35.85 | 7,932 | 4,656 | 3,275 | 129 | 2,601 | 2,063 | 5,201 | 93.8 | 92.7 | 101.4 |
| | December† | 35.96 | 7,974 | 4,660 | 3,315 | 119 | 2,615 | 2,080 | 5,240 | 94.3 | 93.4 | 102.2 |
| 1977 | March† | 35.93 | 7,907 | 4,621 | 3,286 | 108 | 2,598 | 2,072 | 5,201 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 101.4 |
| | June† | 35.87 | 7,952 | 4,640 | 3,311 | 121 | 2,605 | 2,077 | 5,226 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 101.9 |
| | September† | 35.93 | 7,986 | 4,669 | 3,317 | 127 | 2,619 | 2,090 | 5,240 | 94.5 | 93.9 | 102.2 |
| | December† | 35.99 | 7,995 | 4,652 | 3,343 | 117 | 2,619 | 2,090 | 5,260 | 94.5 | 93.9 | 102.6 |
| South West | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | June | 6.87 | 1,514 | 894 | 619 | 49 | 554 | 420 | 910 | 94.6 | 93.7 | 103.1 |
| | September† | 6.84 | 1,514 | 896 | 618 | 48 | 559 | 426 | 907 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 102.7 |
| | December† | 6.78 | 1,503 | 890 | 613 | 46 | 562 | 430 | 895 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 101.3 |
| 1977 | March† | 6.79 | 1,494 | 885 | 609 | 48 | 560 | 430 | 886 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 100.4 |
| | June† | 6.93 | 1,536 | 902 | 634 | 49 | 564 | 434 | 923 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 104.5 |
| | September† | 6.91 | 1,536 | 904 | 632 | 50 | 569 | 438 | 917 | 97.1 | 97.7 | 109.8 |
| | December† | 6.82 | 1,514 | 894 | 619 | 46 | 569 | 438 | 899 | 97.1 | 97.7 | 101.8 |
| West Midlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | June | 9.91 | 2,186 | 1,325 | 861 | 32 | 1,141 | 979 | 1,013 | 91.8 | 90.5 | 104.3 |
| | September† | 9.92 | 2,194 | 1,335 | 859 | 33 | 1,151 | 989 | 1,010 | 92.6 | 91.5 | 104.0 |
| | December† | 9.96 | 2,208 | 1,339 | 869 | 31 | 1,157 | 996 | 1,020 | 93.1 | 92.2 | 105.1 |
| 1977 | March† | 9.97 | 2,194 | 1,333 | 860 | 28 | 1,157 | 998 | 1,009 | 93.1 | 92.4 | 104.2 |
| | June† | 9.93 | 2,201 | 1,329 | 873 | 32 | 1,158 | 999 | 1,012 | 93.6 | 92.9 | 104.3 |
| | September† | 9.93 | 2,207 | 1,337 | 870 | 31 | 1,164 | 1,004 | 1,012 | 93.6 | 92.9 | 104.3 |
| | December† | 9.98 | 2,218 | 1,340 | 878 | 30 | 1,167 | 1,008 | 1,021 | 93.9 | 93.3 | 105.2 |
| East Midlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | June | 6.79 | 1,497 | 900 | 597 | 35 | 761 | 587 | 701 | 96.5 | 95.2 | 106.8 |
| | September† | 6.81 | 1,506 | 904 | 602 | 37 | 768 | 594 | 702 | 97.4 | 96.4 | 107.1 |
| | December† | 6.82 | 1,513 | 906 | 607 | 36 | 770 | 597 | 707 | 97.6 | 96.8 | 107.8 |
| 1977 | March† | 6.81 | 1,499 | 899 | 601 | 31 | 766 | 594 | 703 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 107.2 |
| | June† | 6.82 | 1,512 | 904 | 608 | 35 | 774 | 603 | 703 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 107.2 |
| | September† | 6.82 | 1,515 | | | | | | | | | |

EMPLOYMENT Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

| 1973 | Month | Index of Production industries* | | | Manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Total | Total seasonally adjusted | Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100) | Total | Total seasonally adjusted | Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100) | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total all industries and services § |
| | August | 9,764 | 9,733 | 94.9 | 7,724 | 7,703 | 94.1 | | 357 | 752 | 40 | 429 | 520 | 959 | 159 | 804 | 174 | 792 | |
| | September | 9,761 | 9,731 | 94.8 | 7,724 | 7,701 | 94.0 | | 354 | 742 | 40 | 429 | 519 | 964 | 160 | 810 | 178 | 791 | |
| | October | 9,767 | 9,726 | 94.8 | 7,741 | 7,708 | 94.1 | | 351 | 744 | 39 | 431 | 518 | 965 | 160 | 816 | 177 | 793 | |
| | November | 9,805 | 9,751 | 95.0 | 7,779 | 7,732 | 94.4 | | 349 | 749 | 39 | 434 | 517 | 971 | 161 | 827 | 177 | 790 | |
| | December | 9,813 | 9,768 | 95.2 | 7,799 | 7,759 | 94.7 | | 347 | 750 | 39 | 436 | 516 | 972 | 161 | 831 | 177 | 793 | |
| 1974 | January | 9,711 | 9,732 | 94.8 | 7,719 | 7,726 | 94.3 | | 346 | 741 | 39 | 431 | 511 | 960 | 160 | 827 | 176 | 789 | |
| | February | 9,698 | 9,724 | 94.8 | 7,701 | 7,718 | 94.2 | | 346 | 742 | 39 | 432 | 510 | 960 | 160 | 824 | 176 | 785 | |
| | March | 9,660 | 9,704 | 94.6 | 7,686 | 7,716 | 94.2 | | 344 | 741 | 39 | 431 | 508 | 959 | 159 | 825 | 175 | 782 | |
| | April | 9,662 | 9,705 | 94.6 | 7,691 | 7,725 | 94.3 | | 346 | 738 | 39 | 431 | 507 | 962 | 159 | 825 | 175 | 783 | |
| | May | 9,674 | 9,716 | 94.7 | 7,708 | 7,745 | 94.6 | | 347 | 739 | 39 | 433 | 505 | 964 | 158 | 829 | 174 | 783 | |
| | June | 22,297 | 9,679 | 94.7 | 7,705 | 7,744 | 94.6 | 404 | 347 | 740 | 39 | 432 | 507 | 965 | 159 | 830 | 175 | 783 | |
| | July | 9,713 | 9,710 | 94.6 | 7,739 | 7,743 | 94.5 | | 346 | 751 | 40 | 437 | 509 | 969 | 159 | 835 | 174 | 783 | |
| | August | 9,745 | 9,720 | 94.7 | 7,767 | 7,748 | 94.6 | | 347 | 752 | 40 | 441 | 511 | 974 | 160 | 838 | 176 | 785 | |
| | September | 22,441 | 9,728 | 94.5 | 7,748 | 7,727 | 94.3 | 400 | 348 | 744 | 40 | 441 | 512 | 977 | 159 | 837 | 178 | 787 | |
| | October | 9,725 | 9,678 | 94.3 | 7,744 | 7,713 | 94.2 | | 347 | 742 | 40 | 442 | 513 | 978 | 160 | 836 | 176 | 788 | |
| | November | 9,682 | 9,625 | 93.8 | 7,730 | 7,678 | 93.8 | | 347 | 741 | 40 | 442 | 514 | 978 | 160 | 832 | 178 | 788 | |
| | December | 22,377 | 9,629 | 93.4 | 7,688 | 7,645 | 93.4 | 381 | 347 | 736 | 40 | 441 | 515 | 976 | 160 | 823 | 177 | 791 | |
| 1975 | January | 9,549 | 9,565 | 93.2 | 7,612 | 7,617 | 93.0 | | 347 | 728 | 40 | 440 | 512 | 973 | 159 | 809 | 176 | 786 | |
| | February | 9,490 | 9,516 | 92.8 | 7,555 | 7,571 | 92.4 | | 348 | 719 | 40 | 438 | 511 | 970 | 157 | 802 | 175 | 779 | |
| | March | 22,135 | 9,437 | 92.4 | 7,503 | 7,531 | 92.0 | 370 | 350 | 710 | 40 | 436 | 510 | 966 | 157 | 797 | 175 | 771 | |
| | April | 9,394 | 9,437 | 92.0 | 7,447 | 7,482 | 91.4 | | 351 | 705 | 40 | 433 | 507 | 960 | 156 | 786 | 175 | 768 | |
| | May | 9,352 | 9,392 | 91.5 | 7,389 | 7,426 | 90.7 | | 350 | 702 | 40 | 430 | 505 | 955 | 154 | 777 | 174 | 757 | |
| | June | 22,213 | 9,300 | 90.9 | 7,334 | 7,369 | 90.0 | 388 | 350 | 701 | 39 | 428 | 501 | 949 | 154 | 768 | 174 | 748 | |
| | July | 9,294 | 9,285 | 90.5 | 7,318 | 7,319 | 89.4 | | 349 | 716 | 40 | 430 | 498 | 945 | 153 | 761 | 173 | 741 | |
| | August | 9,280 | 9,249 | 90.1 | 7,304 | 7,284 | 88.9 | | 349 | 717 | 40 | 430 | 495 | 943 | 152 | 760 | 174 | 741 | |
| | September | 22,224 | 9,226 | 89.9 | 7,280 | 7,254 | 88.6 | 391 | 349 | 707 | 39 | 428 | 493 | 944 | 152 | 757 | 174 | 742 | |
| | October | 9,233 | 9,193 | 89.6 | 7,253 | 7,216 | 88.1 | | 348 | 707 | 39 | 425 | 489 | 938 | 152 | 756 | 177 | 737 | |
| | November | 9,217 | 9,168 | 89.4 | 7,239 | 7,196 | 87.9 | | 348 | 709 | 39 | 423 | 487 | 936 | 151 | 753 | 177 | 736 | |
| | December | 22,158 | 9,152 | 89.2 | 7,214 | 7,178 | 87.7 | 361 | 347 | 705 | 39 | 423 | 485 | 932 | 151 | 748 | 176 | 738 | |
| 1976 | January | 9,118 | 9,134 | 89.0 | 7,150 | 7,158 | 87.4 | | 348 | 692 | 39 | 419 | 480 | 926 | 150 | 740 | 176 | 735 | |
| | February | 9,094 | 9,120 | 88.9 | 7,122 | 7,140 | 87.2 | | 347 | 685 | 39 | 419 | 477 | 924 | 149 | 736 | 176 | 733 | |
| | March | 21,920 | 9,070 | 88.8 | 7,104 | 7,131 | 87.1 | 358 | 346 | 683 | 39 | 419 | 475 | 921 | 148 | 734 | 176 | 732 | |
| | April | 9,042 | 9,085 | 88.5 | 7,089 | 7,123 | 87.0 | | 346 | 684 | 38 | 420 | 472 | 921 | 148 | 732 | 176 | 731 | |
| | May | 9,040 | 9,080 | 88.5 | 7,082 | 7,120 | 86.9 | | 346 | 685 | 38 | 420 | 471 | 918 | 148 | 729 | 176 | 729 | |
| | June | 22,048 | 9,056 | 88.6 | 7,099 | 7,133 | 87.1 | 382 | 346 | 691 | 37 | 421 | 469 | 919 | 148 | 730 | 175 | 733 | |
| | July † | 9,098 | 9,089 | 88.6 | 7,142 | 7,142 | 87.2 | | 345 | 709 | 38 | 423 | 470 | 919 | 148 | 732 | 176 | 735 | |
| | August † | 9,110 | 9,082 | 88.5 | 7,156 | 7,138 | 87.2 | | 345 | 712 | 37 | 425 | 472 | 919 | 149 | 732 | 175 | 738 | |
| | September † | 22,126 | 9,093 | 88.6 | 7,172 | 7,146 | 87.3 | 390 | 345 | 704 | 38 | 425 | 475 | 925 | 148 | 735 | 177 | 745 | |
| | October † | 9,145 | 9,103 | 88.7 | 7,198 | 7,159 | 87.4 | | 345 | 707 | 37 | 426 | 476 | 925 | 149 | 739 | 177 | 748 | |
| | November † | 9,153 | 9,104 | 88.7 | 7,209 | 7,166 | 87.5 | | 344 | 707 | 38 | 427 | 476 | 925 | 149 | 741 | 176 | 751 | |
| | December † | 22,176 | 9,146 | 88.7 | 7,207 | 7,172 | 87.6 | 376 | 344 | 705 | 37 | 426 | 477 | 923 | 149 | 742 | 176 | 754 | |
| 1977 | January † | 9,100 | 9,114 | 88.8 | 7,171 | 7,179 | 87.7 | | 344 | 696 | 37 | 425 | 477 | 919 | 148 | 738 | 175 | 754 | |
| | February † | 9,089 | 9,116 | 88.8 | 7,180 | 7,198 | 87.9 | | 344 | 693 | 37 | 426 | 476 | 921 | 149 | 738 | 176 | 758 | |
| | March † | 22,008 | 9,089 | 89.0 | 7,181 | 7,209 | 88.0 | 358 | 345 | 692 | 37 | 426 | 476 | 922 | 148 | 738 | 175 | 758 | |
| | April † | 9,097 | 9,142 | 89.1 | 7,185 | 7,219 | 88.2 | | 346 | 692 | 37 | 426 | 477 | 924 | 149 | 739 | 175 | 757 | |
| | May † | 9,100 | 9,143 | 89.1 | 7,189 | 7,229 | 88.3 | | 346 | 694 | 37 | 427 | 476 | 923 | 149 | 737 | 176 | 757 | |
| | June † | 22,172 | 9,119 | 89.2 | 7,205 | 7,241 | 88.4 | 381 | 347 | 702 | 37 | 427 | 476 | 923 | 149 | 737 | 175 | 759 | |
| | July † | 9,156 | 9,151 | 89.2 | 7,240 | 7,242 | 88.4 | | 345 | 715 | 37 | 429 | 478 | 926 | 150 | 742 | 175 | 761 | |
| | August † | 9,160 | 9,137 | 89.1 | 7,241 | 7,225 | 88.2 | | 343 | 716 | 37 | 430 | 478 | 928 | 150 | 742 | 175 | 761 | |
| | September † | 22,227 | 9,157 | 89.0 | 7,242 | 7,218 | 88.1 | 389 | 341 | 706 | 37 | 431 | 479 | 933 | 150 | 742 | 177 | 767 | |
| | October † | 9,150 | 9,107 | 88.8 | 7,241 | 7,205 | 88.0 | | 341 | 704 | 37 | 430 | 477 | 934 | 150 | 743 | 177 | 771 | |
| | November † | 9,151 | 9,103 | 88.7 | 7,241 | 7,198 | 87.9 | | 341 | 704 | 37 | 430 | 477 | 933 | 150 | 744 | 177 | 770 | |
| | December † | 22,214 | 9,147 | 88.8 | 7,232 | 7,197 | 87.9 | 368 | 341 | 702 | 37 | 431 | 476 | 934 | 149 | 744 | 176 | 772 | |
| 1978 | January † | 9,090 | 9,102 | 88.7 | 7,191 | 7,198 | 87.9 | | 341 | 694 | 37 | 428 | 473 | 932 | 149 | 741 | 175 | 769 | |
| | February † | 9,085 | 9,113 | 88.8 | 7,187 | 7,205 | 88.0 | | 341 | 689 | 37 | 428 | 472 | 929 | 149 | 742 | 175 | 770 | |
| | March † | 9,074 | 9,115 | 88.8 | 7,176 | 7,204 | 88.0 | | 342 | 689 | 37 | 429 | 470 | 928 | 148 | 741 | 175 | 769 | |
| | April † | 9,055 | 9,101 | 88.7 | 7,162 | 7,196 | 87.9 | | 342 | 689 | 37 | 429 | 467 | 927 | 147 | 740 | 174 | 765 | |

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

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

‡ Figures after June 1976 are provisional.

§ Excludes private domestic service.

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

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

| 1973 | Month | 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 ‡ |
|------|-----------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | August | 569 | 556 | 44 | 413 | 302 | 288 | 576 | 348 | 1,349 | 335 | | | | | | |
| | September | 569 | 554 | 43 | 412 | 300 | 289 | 578 | 347 | 1,347 | 336 | | | | | | |
| | October | 572 | 551 | 43 | 413 | 299 | 289 | 582 | 351 | 1,338 | 336 | | | | | | |
| | November | 577 | 553 | 43 | 415 | 300 | 289 | 584 | 353 | 1,342 | 335 | | | | | | |
| | December | 580 | 556 | 43 | 415 | 301 | 289 | 586 | 354 | 1,331 | 335 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

| | | UNEMPLOYED | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|--|-------|
| | | of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted | | | Males | Females | | | | |
| Percentage rate* | Total number | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | | | Average change over 3 months ended | | | |
| per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | | | |
| 1973 | 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 | 3.4 |
| | 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 | 8.4 |
| | March 11 | 2.7 | 618.4 | 523.4 | 95.0 | 2.3 | 616.1 | 582.5 | 2.5 | +4.8 | +23.1 | 494.1 | 88.4 | 0.1 |
| | April 8 | 2.6 | 607.6 | 510.3 | 97.3 | 5.8 | 601.8 | 581.9 | 2.5 | -0.6 | +6.2 | 489.6 | 92.3 | 72.8 |
| | May 13 | 2.4 | 561.6 | 475.4 | 86.2 | 5.5 | 556.1 | 574.2 | 2.5 | -7.7 | -1.2 | 483.5 | 90.7 | - |
| | June 10 | 2.3 | 541.5 | 459.8 | 81.7 | 6.0 | 535.5 | 588.6 | 2.5 | +14.4 | +2.1 | 493.9 | 94.7 | 1.6 |
| | July 8 | 2.5 | 574.3 | 481.6 | 92.7 | 17.5 | 556.8 | 595.0 | 2.5 | +6.4 | +4.3 | 499.7 | 95.3 | 27.2 |
| | August 12 | 2.8 | 661.0 | 540.7 | 120.3 | 59.6 | 601.4 | 616.5 | 2.6 | +21.5 | +14.1 | 516.7 | 99.8 | 30.5 |
| | September 9 | 2.8 | 649.7 | 532.0 | 117.7 | 36.3 | 613.4 | 627.6 | 2.7 | +11.1 | +13.0 | 523.8 | 103.8 | 32.9 |
| | October 14† | 2.7 | 640.8 | 529.3 | 111.5 | 15.1 | 625.7 | 638.1 | 2.7 | +10.5 | +14.4 | 534.7 | 103.4 | 2.6 |
| | November 11† | 2.8 | 653.0 | 539.4 | 113.6 | 9.4 | 643.6 | 648.9 | 2.8 | +10.8 | +10.8 | 542.2 | 106.7 | - |
| | December 9† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1975 | January 20‡ | 3.3 | 771.8 | 635.1 | 136.7 | 9.1 | 762.7 | 703.1 | 3.0 | .. | .. | 581.2 | 121.9 | 4.6 |
| | February 10 | 3.4 | 791.8 | 650.2 | 141.6 | 9.3 | 782.4 | 733.8 | 3.1 | +30.7 | .. | 605.2 | 128.6 | .. |
| | March 10 | 3.4 | 802.6 | 657.7 | 144.9 | 6.7 | 795.9 | 768.8 | 3.3 | +35.0 | .. | 630.2 | 138.6 | 0.1 |
| | April 14 | 3.6 | 845.0 | 690.2 | 154.9 | 21.8 | 823.2 | 812.1 | 3.4 | +43.3 | +36.3 | 663.7 | 148.4 | 94.8 |
| | May 13 | 3.6 | 850.3 | 693.9 | 156.4 | 15.8 | 834.5 | 858.5 | 3.6 | +46.4 | +41.6 | 698.2 | 160.3 | .. |
| | June 9 | 3.7 | 866.1 | 706.6 | 159.4 | 19.9 | 846.1 | 905.0 | 3.8 | +46.5 | +45.4 | 733.2 | 171.8 | 3.8 |
| | July 14 | 4.2 | 990.1 | 784.5 | 205.6 | 62.1 | 927.9 | 960.5 | 4.1 | +55.5 | +49.5 | 775.5 | 185.0 | 97.8 |
| | August 11 | 4.9 | 1,151.0 | 885.2 | 265.8 | 165.6 | 985.4 | 993.2 | 4.2 | +32.7 | +44.9 | 798.8 | 194.4 | 99.3 |
| | September 8 | 4.9 | 1,145.5 | 883.3 | 262.2 | 124.2 | 1,021.3 | 1,030.1 | 4.4 | +36.9 | +41.7 | 826.0 | 204.1 | 103.8 |
| | October 9‡ | 4.9 | 1,147.3 | 888.8 | 258.5 | 69.6 | 1,077.6 | 1,088.7 | 4.6 | +58.6 | +42.7 | 865.9 | 222.8 | 18.1 |
| | November 13 | 5.0 | 1,168.9 | 909.0 | 259.9 | 43.8 | 1,125.1 | 1,129.4 | 4.8 | +40.7 | +45.4 | 895.4 | 234.0 | .. |
| | December 11 | 5.1 | 1,200.8 | 940.5 | 260.3 | 35.0 | 1,165.8 | 1,166.5 | 4.9 | +37.1 | +45.5 | 923.1 | 243.4 | 10.7 |
| 1976 | January 8§ | 5.5 | 1,303.2 | 1,017.4 | 285.8 | 40.7 | 1,262.6 | 1,196.9 | 5.0 | +30.4 | +36.1 | 942.8 | 254.1 | 127.1 |
| | February 12 | 5.5 | 1,304.4 | 1,014.6 | 289.8 | 30.1 | 1,274.3 | 1,224.6 | 5.1 | +27.7 | +31.7 | 958.5 | 266.1 | .. |
| | March 11 | 5.4 | 1,284.9 | 997.7 | 287.2 | 23.4 | 1,261.5 | 1,238.1 | 5.2 | +13.5 | +23.9 | 964.6 | 273.5 | 0.1 |
| | April 8 | 5.4 | 1,281.1 | 994.2 | 287.0 | 22.7 | 1,258.4 | 1,251.5 | 5.2 | +13.4 | +18.2 | 971.6 | 279.9 | 179.3 |
| | May 13 | 5.3 | 1,271.8 | 982.9 | 288.9 | 37.8 | 1,234.1 | 1,260.1 | 5.3 | +8.6 | +11.8 | 976.2 | 283.9 | .. |
| | June 10 | 5.6 | 1,331.8 | 1,009.4 | 322.4 | 122.9 | 1,208.9 | 1,270.5 | 5.3 | +10.4 | +10.8 | 979.5 | 291.0 | 6.0 |
| | July 8 | 6.1 | 1,463.5 | 1,071.2 | 392.2 | 208.5 | 1,255.0 | 1,285.6 | 5.4 | +15.1 | +11.4 | 983.5 | 302.1 | 108.8 |
| | August 12 | 6.3 | 1,502.0 | 1,093.2 | 408.8 | 203.4 | 1,298.6 | 1,304.5 | 5.5 | +18.9 | +14.8 | 989.9 | 314.6 | 122.7 |
| | September 9 | 6.1 | 1,455.7 | 1,059.8 | 395.9 | 149.8 | 1,305.9 | 1,310.3 | 5.5 | +5.8 | +13.3 | 990.4 | 319.9 | 131.8 |
| | October 14 | 5.8 | 1,377.1 | 1,010.0 | 367.1 | 82.7 | 1,294.4 | 1,305.9 | 5.5 | -4.4 | +6.8 | 984.1 | 321.8 | 9.1 |
| | November 11¶ | 5.7 | 1,371.0 | .. | .. | 51.0 | 1,320.0 | 1,320.3 | 5.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | December 9¶ | 5.7 | 1,371.0 | .. | .. | 51.0 | 1,320.0 | 1,320.3 | 5.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 | January 13 | 6.1 | 1,448.2 | 1,074.1 | 374.1 | 51.0 | 1,397.2 | 1,329.9 | 5.6 | +9.6 | .. | 994.6 | 335.3 | 10.3 |
| | February 10 | 6.0 | 1,421.8 | 1,055.5 | 366.3 | 41.8 | 1,380.0 | 1,330.0 | 5.6 | +0.1 | .. | 994.1 | 335.9 | .. |
| | March 10 | 5.8 | 1,383.5 | 1,028.5 | 355.0 | 33.3 | 1,350.1 | 1,328.5 | 5.6 | -1.5 | +2.7 | 992.0 | 336.5 | .. |
| | April 14 | 5.8 | 1,392.3 | 1,032.4 | 359.9 | 53.6 | 1,338.7 | 1,333.8 | 5.6 | +5.3 | +1.3 | 994.1 | 339.7 | 92.8 |
| | May 12 | 5.6 | 1,341.7 | 994.3 | 347.4 | 45.1 | 1,296.6 | 1,323.8 | 5.5 | -10.0 | -2.1 | 985.3 | 338.5 | 0.9 |
| | June 9 | 6.1 | 1,450.1 | 1,050.8 | 399.2 | 149.0 | 1,301.1 | 1,364.3 | 5.7 | +40.5 | +11.9 | 1,010.0 | 354.3 | 6.7 |
| | July 14 | 6.8 | 1,622.4 | 1,132.7 | 489.6 | 253.4 | 1,369.0 | 1,398.5 | 5.9 | +34.2 | +21.6 | 1,023.9 | 374.6 | 133.4 |
| | August 11 | 6.9 | 1,635.8 | 1,143.5 | 492.3 | 231.4 | 1,404.4 | 1,410.3 | 5.9 | +11.8 | +28.8 | 1,029.5 | 380.8 | 130.3 |
| | September 8 | 6.7 | 1,609.1 | 1,124.3 | 484.8 | 175.6 | 1,433.5 | 1,434.9 | 6.0 | +24.6 | +23.5 | 1,042.9 | 392.0 | 145.2 |
| | October 13 | 6.4 | 1,518.3 | 1,070.8 | 447.6 | 98.6 | 1,419.7 | 1,431.5 | 6.0 | -3.4 | +11.0 | 1,039.7 | 391.8 | 13.4 |
| | November 10 | 6.3 | 1,499.1 | 1,063.2 | 435.9 | 73.5 | 1,425.6 | 1,429.6 | 6.0 | -1.9 | +6.4 | 1,038.1 | 391.5 | .. |
| | December 8 | 6.2 | 1,480.8 | 1,060.7 | 420.1 | 58.4 | 1,422.4 | 1,422.3 | 6.0 | -7.3 | -4.2 | 1,033.5 | 388.8 | 3.0 |
| 1978 | January 12 | 6.5 | 1,548.5 | 1,114.8 | 433.8 | 61.1 | 1,487.4 | 1,419.2 | 5.9 | -3.1 | -4.1 | 1,030.9 | 388.3 | 16.3 |
| | February 9 | 6.3 | 1,508.7 | 1,089.6 | 419.1 | 49.7 | 1,459.0 | 1,409.0 | 5.9 | -10.2 | -6.9 | 1,025.1 | 383.9 | 0.6 |
| | March 9 | 6.1 | 1,461.0 | 1,058.4 | 402.6 | 40.2 | 1,420.7 | 1,400.0 | 5.9 | -9.0 | -7.4 | 1,020.0 | 380.0 | 0.2 |
| | April 13 | 6.1 | 1,451.8 | 1,045.4 | 406.4 | 60.8 | 1,391.0 | 1,387.1 | 5.8 | -12.9 | -10.7 | 1,005.4 | 381.7 | 53.0 |
| | May 11 | 5.8 | 1,386.8 | 1,001.1 | 385.7 | 48.2 | 1,338.6 | 1,366.4 | 5.7 | -20.7 | -14.2 | 991.9 | 374.5 | 1.2 |

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1976 estimate (23,871,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1976 onwards.
 † Because of industrial action 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—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see *Employment Gazette*, September 1975, page 906).
 § In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.
 ¶ The seasonally adjusted series from January 1975 onwards has been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 ¶ 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) | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|-------|--|------|
| | | of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted | | | Males | Females | | | | |
| Percentage rate* | Total number | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | Change since previous month | | | Average change over 3 months ended | | | |
| per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | | | |
| 1973 | May 14 | 2.6 | 591.0 | 497.2 | 93.8 | 3.3 | 587.7 | 602.8 | 2.7 | -15.0 | -21.7 | 505.6 | 97.2 | - |
| | June 11 | 2.4 | 545.0 | 461.0 | 83.9 | 3.6 | 541.4 | 589.0 | 2.6 | -13.8 | -17.1 | 493.4 | 95.6 | 1.0 |
| | July 9 | 2.4 | 535.4 | 450.8 | 84.5 | 7.7 | 527.7 | 571.2 | 2.5 | -17.8 | -15.5 | 479.7 | 91.5 | 19.8 |
| | August 13 | 2.4 | 551.6 | 460.1 | 91.5 | 21.6 | 530.0 | 548.5 | 2.4 | -22.7 | -18.1 | 462.1 | 86.4 | 19.2 |
| | September 10 | 2.3 | 526.9 | 440.5 | 86.4 | 13.0 | 513.9 | 529.1 | 2.3 | -19.4 | -20.0 | 446.6 | 82.5 | 18.5 |
| | October 8 | 2.2 | 506.8 | 425.2 | 81.6 | 5.1 | 501.6 | 511.9 | 2.3 | -17.2 | -19.8 | 434.5 | 77.4 | 2.8 |
| | November 12 | 2.2 | 493.6 | 416.1 | 77.5 | 2.3 | 491.2 | 495.2 | 2.2 | -16.7 | -17.7 | 422.6 | 72.6 | - |
| | December 10 | 2.1 | 484.3 | 411.3 | 73.0 | 1.8 | 482.5 | 486.2 | 2.1 | -9.0 | -14.3 | 414.3 | 71.9 | 1.9 |
| 1974 | January 14</ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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: | | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted† | | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended (000's) | Males | Females | | |
| | | | | Males | Females | | Total number | Percentage rate* | | | | | | |
| | | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | | |
| SOUTH EAST‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | May 12 | 4.2 | 314.0 | 241.4 | 72.5 | 6.7 | 307.3 | 315.1 | 4.2 | -1.6 | -1.0 | 242.8 | 72.3 | 0.5 |
| | June 9 | 4.4 | 332.0 | 250.8 | 81.2 | 23.9 | 308.1 | 323.7 | 4.3 | +8.6 | -2.5 | 247.3 | 76.4 | 0.4 |
| | July 14 | 4.9 | 371.3 | 270.3 | 101.0 | 45.5 | 325.8 | 333.9 | 4.4 | +10.2 | +5.7 | 251.7 | 82.2 | 29.1 |
| | August 11 | 5.0 | 375.6 | 272.9 | 102.7 | 42.0 | 333.6 | 333.9 | 4.4 | - | +6.3 | 251.1 | 82.8 | 29.2 |
| | September 8 | 4.9 | 371.5 | 270.1 | 101.4 | 30.7 | 340.8 | 339.3 | 4.5 | +5.4 | +5.2 | 254.1 | 85.2 | 32.1 |
| | October 13 | 4.6 | 347.7 | 254.3 | 93.4 | 15.1 | 332.6 | 334.8 | 4.4 | -4.5 | +0.3 | 250.7 | 84.1 | 3.2 |
| | November 10 | 4.5 | 339.8 | 249.7 | 90.1 | 10.1 | 329.7 | 331.2 | 4.4 | -3.6 | -0.9 | 248.1 | 83.1 | - |
| | December 8 | 4.4 | 332.7 | 247.1 | 85.6 | 7.5 | 325.2 | 327.3 | 4.3 | -3.9 | -4.0 | 245.4 | 81.9 | 1.4 |
| 1978 | January 12 | 4.6 | 348.9 | 260.0 | 88.9 | 6.8 | 342.1 | 325.3 | 4.3 | -2.0 | -3.2 | 243.5 | 81.8 | 5.8 |
| | February 9 | 4.4 | 335.2 | 250.1 | 85.1 | 5.6 | 329.7 | 317.0 | 4.2 | -8.3 | -4.7 | 237.4 | 79.6 | 0.2 |
| | March 9 | 4.3 | 323.3 | 242.3 | 81.0 | 4.4 | 318.9 | 313.9 | 4.2 | -3.1 | -4.5 | 235.7 | 78.2 | 0.1 |
| | April 13 | 4.2 | 320.7 | 240.2 | 80.5 | 8.3 | 312.4 | 310.3 | 4.1 | -3.6 | -5.0 | 232.7 | 77.6 | 14.6 |
| | May 11 | 4.0 | 304.6 | 228.6 | 76.0 | 6.3 | 298.3 | 306.4 | 4.1 | -3.9 | -3.5 | 230.5 | 75.9 | 0.5 |
| EAST ANGLIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | May 12 | 5.0 | 35.1 | 26.9 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 4.9 | -0.8 | -0.1 | 26.2 | 7.8 | - |
| | June 9 | 5.3 | 37.2 | 28.0 | 9.2 | 3.3 | 33.9 | 35.6 | 5.1 | +1.6 | +0.3 | 27.3 | 8.3 | 0.1 |
| | July 14 | 5.7 | 39.9 | 28.8 | 11.2 | 5.4 | 34.5 | 36.4 | 5.2 | +0.8 | +0.5 | 27.5 | 8.9 | 2.7 |
| | August 11 | 5.7 | 40.4 | 29.2 | 11.2 | 4.9 | 35.4 | 36.7 | 5.2 | +0.3 | +0.9 | 27.7 | 9.0 | 2.6 |
| | September 8 | 5.6 | 39.7 | 28.6 | 11.1 | 3.5 | 36.2 | 37.4 | 5.3 | +0.7 | +0.6 | 28.1 | 9.3 | 2.7 |
| | October 13 | 5.4 | 37.9 | 27.4 | 10.5 | 1.9 | 36.0 | 36.9 | 5.2 | -0.5 | +0.2 | 27.6 | 9.3 | 0.1 |
| | November 10 | 5.3 | 37.2 | 27.3 | 9.9 | 1.4 | 35.8 | 36.6 | 5.2 | -0.3 | - | 27.4 | 9.2 | - |
| | December 8 | 5.3 | 37.0 | 27.4 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 5.1 | -0.6 | -0.5 | 26.9 | 9.1 | 0.2 |
| 1978 | January 12 | 5.4 | 38.3 | 28.6 | 9.7 | 0.9 | 37.4 | 35.1 | 5.0 | -0.9 | -0.6 | 26.2 | 8.9 | 0.4 |
| | February 9 | 5.5 | 38.6 | 29.0 | 9.6 | 0.7 | 37.9 | 35.5 | 5.0 | +0.4 | -0.4 | 26.5 | 9.0 | - |
| | March 9 | 5.3 | 37.3 | 28.0 | 9.3 | 0.6 | 36.7 | 35.1 | 5.0 | -0.4 | -0.3 | 26.2 | 8.9 | - |
| | April 13 | 5.3 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 9.3 | 1.1 | 35.9 | 34.7 | 4.9 | -0.4 | -0.1 | 26.0 | 8.7 | 2.0 |
| | May 11 | 5.0 | 35.0 | 26.2 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 4.8 | -0.7 | -0.5 | 25.5 | 8.5 | - |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | May 12 | 6.3 | 101.3 | 76.3 | 24.9 | 2.5 | 98.8 | 101.4 | 6.3 | -0.7 | -0.4 | 76.3 | 25.1 | - |
| | June 9 | 6.6 | 106.4 | 79.3 | 27.1 | 9.2 | 97.2 | 104.5 | 6.5 | +3.1 | +0.7 | 78.6 | 25.9 | 0.1 |
| | July 14 | 7.2 | 115.3 | 82.9 | 32.4 | 15.0 | 100.3 | 105.9 | 6.6 | +1.4 | +1.3 | 78.5 | 27.4 | 8.7 |
| | August 11 | 7.2 | 115.8 | 83.2 | 32.6 | 13.6 | 102.2 | 106.8 | 6.6 | +0.9 | +1.8 | 79.0 | 27.8 | 8.9 |
| | September 8 | 7.2 | 116.2 | 83.3 | 32.9 | 10.7 | 105.5 | 109.4 | 6.8 | +2.6 | +1.6 | 80.4 | 29.0 | 10.1 |
| | October 13 | 7.2 | 115.7 | 82.7 | 33.0 | 5.5 | 110.2 | 111.1 | 6.9 | +1.7 | +1.7 | 81.4 | 29.7 | 0.4 |
| | November 10 | 7.2 | 116.0 | 82.7 | 33.3 | 4.7 | 111.3 | 109.3 | 6.8 | -1.8 | +0.8 | 80.1 | 29.2 | - |
| | December 8 | 7.1 | 114.2 | 82.2 | 32.0 | 3.7 | 110.4 | 107.9 | 6.7 | -1.4 | -0.5 | 79.1 | 28.8 | 0.4 |
| 1978 | January 12 | 7.4 | 119.2 | 85.9 | 33.3 | 3.4 | 115.8 | 108.2 | 6.7 | +0.3 | -1.0 | 78.9 | 29.3 | 1.2 |
| | February 9 | 7.2 | 116.0 | 83.6 | 32.4 | 2.8 | 113.2 | 107.0 | 6.6 | -1.2 | -0.8 | 77.8 | 29.2 | - |
| | March 9 | 6.9 | 111.8 | 81.1 | 30.6 | 2.3 | 109.5 | 104.7 | 6.5 | -2.3 | -1.1 | 76.6 | 28.1 | - |
| | April 13 | 6.8 | 109.0 | 78.9 | 30.2 | 3.6 | 105.4 | 103.3 | 6.4 | -1.4 | -1.6 | 75.3 | 28.0 | 3.9 |
| | May 11 | 6.3 | 101.8 | 74.2 | 27.5 | 2.7 | 99.0 | 101.8 | 6.3 | -1.5 | -1.7 | 74.2 | 27.6 | - |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | May 12 | 5.3 | 121.7 | 89.0 | 32.7 | 4.1 | 117.6 | 121.1 | 5.2 | -0.7 | -0.2 | 88.9 | 32.2 | 0.1 |
| | June 9 | 5.4 | 125.0 | 90.7 | 34.3 | 8.0 | 117.0 | 122.0 | 5.3 | +0.9 | +0.5 | 89.8 | 32.2 | 0.3 |
| | July 14 | 6.7 | 154.9 | 105.3 | 49.6 | 29.2 | 125.7 | 126.0 | 5.4 | +4.0 | +1.4 | 91.5 | 34.5 | 14.0 |
| | August 11 | 6.7 | 156.0 | 106.5 | 49.4 | 26.7 | 129.2 | 126.9 | 5.5 | +0.9 | +1.9 | 92.1 | 34.8 | 14.0 |
| | September 8 | 6.6 | 152.5 | 103.4 | 49.0 | 20.5 | 132.0 | 128.7 | 5.6 | +1.8 | +2.2 | 92.8 | 35.9 | 15.0 |
| | October 13 | 6.0 | 137.8 | 94.9 | 42.8 | 10.5 | 127.2 | 126.8 | 5.5 | -1.9 | +0.3 | 91.4 | 35.4 | 1.6 |
| | November 10 | 5.7 | 131.7 | 91.4 | 40.3 | 7.4 | 124.3 | 124.5 | 5.4 | -2.3 | -0.8 | 89.5 | 35.0 | - |
| | December 8 | 5.5 | 127.7 | 90.3 | 37.4 | 5.7 | 121.9 | 123.2 | 5.3 | -1.3 | -1.8 | 88.9 | 34.3 | 0.1 |
| 1978 | January 12 | 5.7 | 130.8 | 93.0 | 37.8 | 5.2 | 125.6 | 121.8 | 5.3 | -1.4 | -1.7 | 87.9 | 33.9 | 1.4 |
| | February 9 | 5.5 | 126.9 | 90.6 | 36.3 | 4.1 | 122.8 | 120.7 | 5.2 | -1.1 | -1.2 | 87.2 | 33.6 | - |
| | March 9 | 5.3 | 123.7 | 88.5 | 35.2 | 3.1 | 120.6 | 120.8 | 5.2 | +0.1 | -0.8 | 86.8 | 34.0 | - |
| | April 13 | 5.4 | 125.5 | 89.1 | 36.5 | 6.0 | 119.5 | 120.9 | 5.2 | +0.1 | -0.3 | 86.6 | 34.3 | 4.2 |
| | May 11 | 5.2 | 121.2 | 86.1 | 35.0 | 4.4 | 116.7 | 120.4 | 5.2 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 86.1 | 34.3 | 0.1 |

* † ‡ 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: | | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted† | | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended (000's) | Males | Females | | |
| | | | | Males | Females | | Total number | Percentage rate* | | | | | | |
| | | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | | |
| EAST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | May 12 | 4.6 | 72.1 | 53.8 | 18.2 | 1.8 | 70.2 | 71.9 | 4.6 | -1.0 | - | 53.5 | 18.4 | - |
| | June 9 | 5.1 | 80.3 | 58.4 | 22.0 | 10.0 | 70.3 | 74.0 | 4.7 | +2.1 | +0.4 | 55.3 | 18.7 | 0.2 |
| | July 14 | 5.6 | 88.3 | 61.8 | 26.5 | 13.8 | 74.5 | 75.7 | 4.8 | +1.7 | +0.9 | 55.9 | 19.8 | 8.1 |
| | August 11 | 5.7 | 89.5 | 63.0 | 26.5 | 11.5 | 78.0 | 77.1 | 4.9 | +1.4 | +1.7 | 56.8 | 20.3 | 8.0 |
| | September 8 | 5.5 | 87.1 | 61.9 | 25.2 | 8.1 | 79.0 | 77.7 | 4.9 | +0.6 | +1.2 | 57.4 | 20.3 | 8.7 |
| | October 13 | 5.1 | 80.4 | 57.2 | 23.2 | 3.8 | 76.5 | 77.9 | 5.0 | +0.2 | +0.7 | 57.1 | 20.8 | 0.8 |
| | November 10 | 5.0 | 79.2 | 57.1 | 22.1 | 2.7 | 76.5 | 77.7 | 4.9 | -0.2 | +0.2 | 57.0 | 20.7 | - |
| | December 8 | 5.0 | 78.2 | 56.8 | 21.3 | 2.0 | 76.2 | 77.0 | 4.9 | -0.7 | -0.7 | 56.4 | 20.6 | 0.1 |
| 1978 | January 12 | 5.2 | 82.2 | 60.1 | 22.1 | 1.8 | 80.4 | 76.9 | 4.9 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 56.2 | 20.7 | 0.9 |
| | February 9 | 5.2 | 81.2 | 59.8 | 21.4 | 1.4 | 79.8 | 77.2 | 4.9 | +0.3 | -0.2 | 56.7 | 20.5 | - |
| | March 9 | 5.0 | 79.1 | 58.5 | 20.6 | 1.2 | 77.9 | 76.6 | 4.9 | -0.6 | -0.1 | 56.6 | 20.0 | - |
| | April 13 | 5.0 | 78.8 | 57.4 | 21.5 | 2.5 | 76.3 | 76.1 | 4.8 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 55.5 | 20.6 | 2.8 |
| | May 11 | 4.8 | 75.5 | 55.2 | 20.3 | 2.0 | 73.5 | 75.2 | 4.8 | -0.9 | -0.7 | 55.1 | 20.1 | - |
| YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | May 12 | 5.1 | 107.2 | 79.8 | 27.3 | 3.7 | 103.4 | 106.3 | 5.1 | +0.6 | -0.1 | 79.9 | 26.4 | - |
| | June 9 | 5.6 | 117.7 | 84.8 | 32.9 | 14.4 | 103.3 | 109.0 | 5.2 | +2.7 | +1.1 | 81.2 | 27.8 | 0.5 |
| | July 14 | 6.5 | 134.9 | 92.8 | 42.2 | 24.9 | 110.1 | 113.3 | 5.4 | +4.3 | +2.5 | 83.1 | 30.2 | 13.5 |
| | August 11 | 6.5 | 135.6 | 93.8 | 41.8 | 21.6 | 114.0 | 115.4 | 5.5 | +2.1 | +3.0 | 84.9 | 30.5 | 13.0 |
| | September 8 | 6.4 | 134.1 | 93.5 | 40.6 | 16.1 | 118.0 | 117.9 | 5.7 | +2.5 | +3.0 | 86.7 | 31.2 | 14.4 |
| | October 13 | 6.0 | 125.9 | 89.1 | 36.8 | 8.2 | 117.7 | 117.9 | 5.7 | - | +1.5 | 86.5 | 31.4 | 0.6 |
| | November 10 | 5.9 | 122.7 | 87.9 | 34.9 | 5.9 | 116.9 | 117.0 | 5.6 | -0.9 | +0.5 | 85.8 | 31.2 | - |
| | December 8 | 5.9 | 122.2 | 88.4 | 33.8 | 4.4 | 117.7 | 117.0 | 5.6 | - | -0.3 | 85.7 | 31.3 | 0.1 |
| 1978 | January 12 | 6.1 | 127.6 | 92.9 | 34.8 | 3.9 | 123.7 | 117.5 | 5.6 | +0.5 | -0.1 | 85.9 | 31.6 | 1.1 |
| | February 9 | 6.0 | 125.0 | 91.1 | 33.8 | 3.2 | 121.8 | 117.2 | 5.6 | -0.3 | +0.1 | 85.8 | 31.4 | - |
| | March 9 | 5.8 | 120.8 | 88.7 | 32.1 | 2.5 | 118.3 | 116.3 | 5.6 | -0.9 | -0.2 | 85.8 | 30.5 | - |
| | April 13 | 5.8 | 121.7 | 88.4 | 33.3 | 5.5 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 5.6 | - | -0.4 | 85.2 | 31.1 | 4.6 |
| | May 11 | 5.6 | 117.4 | 85.5 | 32.0 | 4.4 | 113.1 | 116.1 | 5.6 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 85.3 | 30.8 | - |
| NORTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | May 12 | 6.8 | 191.9 | 143.1 | 48.7 | 7.9 | 183.9 | 186.9 | 6.6 | - | - | 140.4 | 46.5 | - |
| | June 9 | 7.4 | 210.4 | 152.9 | 57.5 | 25.8 | 184.6 | 192.3 | 6.8 | +5.4 | +2.3 | 143.1 | 49.2 | 0.6 |
| | July 14 | 8.3 | 235.7 | 165.4 | 70.3 | 40.8 | 194.9 | 196.5 | 6.9 | +4.2 | +3.2 | 145.1 | 51.4 | 20.4 |
| | August 11 | 8.3 | 236.0 | 165.3 | 70.7 | 37.5 | 198.5 | 199.1 | 7.0 | +2.6 | +4.1 | 146.2 | 52.9 | 20.0 |
| | September 8 | 8.2 | 232.9 | 163.1 | 69.8 | 29.9 | 203.0 | 202.3 | 7.1 | +3.2 | +3.3 | 147.9 | 54.4 | 21.7 |
| | October 13 | 7.7 | 217.7 | 155.1 | 62.6 | 17.6 | 200.1 | 202.4 | 7.1 | +0.1 | +2.0 | 148.6 | 53.8 | 2.2 |
| | November 10 | 7.6 | 215.9 | 153.9 | 62.0 | 13.5 | 202.4 | 203.2 | 7.2 | +0.8 | +1.4 | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

Table 106 (continued)

| | | UNEMPLOYED | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's) | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--|---------|------|
| | | Of which: | | School leavers included in total | Actual number | Seasonally adjusted† | | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Males | | | Females | |
| Percentage rate* | Total number | Males | Females | | | Total number | Percentage rate* | | | Males | Females | | | |
| per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | | | |
| WALES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | May 12 | 7.3 | 77.6 | 56.2 | 21.3 | 3.9 | 73.7 | 75.3 | 7.0 | -0.7 | -0.1 | 55.2 | 20.1 | — |
| | June 9 | 7.4 | 79.6 | 57.4 | 22.3 | 5.8 | 73.8 | 78.2 | 7.3 | +2.9 | +0.9 | 57.1 | 21.1 | 0.1 |
| | July 14 | 8.6 | 92.0 | 63.2 | 28.8 | 15.3 | 76.7 | 79.4 | 7.4 | +1.2 | +1.1 | 57.5 | 21.9 | 9.6 |
| | August 11 | 8.8 | 94.5 | 64.9 | 29.6 | 15.4 | 79.2 | 80.9 | 7.6 | +1.5 | +1.9 | 58.2 | 22.7 | 8.8 |
| | September 8 | 8.8 | 94.6 | 64.6 | 30.0 | 12.3 | 82.3 | 83.3 | 7.8 | +2.4 | +1.7 | 59.5 | 23.8 | 9.9 |
| | October 13 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 62.9 | 28.5 | 7.4 | 84.0 | 84.0 | 7.9 | +0.7 | +1.5 | 59.8 | 24.2 | 0.7 |
| | November 10 | 8.5 | 91.1 | 63.4 | 27.7 | 5.9 | 85.3 | 84.7 | 7.9 | +0.7 | +1.3 | 60.6 | 24.1 | — |
| | December 8 | 8.5 | 90.8 | 63.7 | 27.1 | 4.9 | 85.9 | 84.4 | 7.9 | -0.3 | +0.4 | 60.4 | 24.0 | — |
| 1978 | January 12 | 8.7 | 93.1 | 66.0 | 27.1 | 4.8 | 88.3 | 83.6 | 7.8 | -0.8 | +0.1 | 60.1 | 23.5 | 1.1 |
| | February 9 | 8.5 | 90.8 | 64.6 | 26.2 | 3.6 | 87.2 | 84.3 | 7.9 | +0.7 | +0.1 | 60.5 | 23.8 | — |
| | March 9 | 8.3 | 88.5 | 62.8 | 25.7 | 3.0 | 85.4 | 84.2 | 7.9 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 60.5 | 23.7 | — |
| | April 13 | 8.4 | 89.5 | 62.5 | 27.0 | 5.7 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 7.8 | -0.6 | — | 59.3 | 24.3 | 4.3 |
| | May 11 | 8.1 | 86.8 | 61.3 | 25.5 | 4.4 | 82.4 | 84.0 | 7.9 | +0.4 | -0.1 | 60.2 | 23.9 | — |
| SCOTLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | May 12 | 7.4 | 164.2 | 114.7 | 49.5 | 6.3 | 157.9 | 161.5 | 7.3 | -0.8 | +0.1 | 113.5 | 48.0 | 0.2 |
| | June 9 | 8.4 | 186.2 | 126.4 | 59.8 | 25.0 | 161.2 | 167.7 | 7.6 | +6.2 | +1.8 | 117.2 | 50.5 | 3.0 |
| | July 14 | 8.8 | 194.3 | 131.1 | 63.2 | 27.8 | 166.5 | 169.7 | 7.7 | +2.0 | +2.5 | 118.2 | 51.5 | 12.0 |
| | August 11 | 8.9 | 196.3 | 132.6 | 63.7 | 24.7 | 171.6 | 171.6 | 7.7 | +1.9 | +3.4 | 119.0 | 52.6 | 12.1 |
| | September 8 | 8.5 | 189.1 | 127.4 | 61.7 | 18.1 | 171.0 | 174.4 | 7.9 | +2.8 | +2.2 | 120.4 | 54.0 | 14.3 |
| | October 13 | 8.3 | 183.9 | 124.3 | 59.6 | 12.4 | 171.5 | 175.2 | 7.9 | +0.8 | +1.8 | 120.6 | 54.6 | 1.6 |
| | November 10 | 8.4 | 185.2 | 125.5 | 59.7 | 9.4 | 175.8 | 176.5 | 8.0 | +1.3 | +1.6 | 121.6 | 54.9 | — |
| | December 8 | 8.4 | 186.2 | 127.4 | 58.8 | 7.8 | 178.4 | 177.8 | 8.0 | +1.3 | +1.1 | 122.8 | 55.0 | — |
| 1978 | January 12 | 9.2 | 203.6 | 139.5 | 64.1 | 15.1 | 188.5 | 178.3 | 8.0 | +0.5 | +1.0 | 123.5 | 54.8 | 1.8 |
| | February 9 | 8.9 | 196.8 | 134.9 | 61.9 | 12.7 | 184.1 | 177.4 | 8.0 | -0.9 | +0.3 | 123.1 | 54.4 | 0.3 |
| | March 9 | 8.6 | 191.0 | 130.9 | 60.1 | 10.5 | 180.5 | 177.1 | 8.0 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 122.8 | 54.3 | — |
| | April 13 | 8.2 | 180.9 | 123.5 | 57.4 | 8.0 | 172.8 | 172.4 | 7.8 | -4.7 | -2.0 | 118.5 | 53.9 | 6.6 |
| | May 11 | 7.7 | 171.2 | 116.5 | 54.7 | 6.4 | 164.8 | 168.4 | 7.6 | -4.0 | -3.0 | 115.4 | 53.0 | 0.3 |
| NORTHERN IRELAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | May 12 | 10.3 | 56.0 | 39.7 | 16.3 | 3.0 | 52.9 | 54.1 | 9.9 | +0.2 | +0.3 | 38.3 | 15.8 | — |
| | June 9 | 10.9 | 59.7 | 41.4 | 18.2 | 6.3 | 53.4 | 55.1 | 10.1 | +1.0 | +0.5 | 38.9 | 16.2 | 1.3 |
| | July 14 | 12.6 | 68.9 | 45.4 | 23.5 | 11.8 | 57.1 | 56.8 | 10.4 | +1.7 | +1.0 | 39.3 | 17.5 | 6.3 |
| | August 11 | 12.6 | 68.8 | 45.6 | 23.2 | 11.1 | 57.8 | 56.6 | 10.4 | -0.2 | +0.8 | 39.4 | 17.2 | 5.7 |
| | September 8 | 12.3 | 67.2 | 44.7 | 22.5 | 9.4 | 57.8 | 57.0 | 10.4 | +0.6 | +0.7 | 39.6 | 17.4 | 6.8 |
| | October 13 | 11.3 | 61.8 | 42.1 | 19.7 | 6.0 | 55.7 | 56.6 | 10.4 | -0.4 | +0.1 | 39.7 | 16.9 | 1.8 |
| | November 10 | 11.2 | 61.1 | 41.7 | 19.4 | 4.9 | 56.3 | 56.6 | 10.4 | — | — | 39.6 | 17.0 | — |
| | December 8 | 11.2 | 61.1 | 42.2 | 18.9 | 4.0 | 57.1 | 57.6 | 10.5 | +1.0 | -0.2 | 40.4 | 17.2 | — |
| 1978 | January 12 | 11.7 | 63.9 | 44.6 | 19.3 | 3.7 | 60.2 | 58.2 | 10.7 | +0.6 | +0.5 | 40.9 | 17.3 | 0.3 |
| | February 9 | 11.5 | 62.8 | 44.4 | 18.4 | 3.1 | 59.7 | 58.7 | 10.8 | +0.5 | +0.7 | 41.7 | 17.1 | — |
| | March 9 | 11.4 | 62.0 | 44.0 | 18.0 | 2.6 | 59.4 | 59.7 | 10.9 | +1.0 | +0.7 | 42.4 | 17.3 | — |
| | April 13 | 11.8 | 64.3 | 45.5 | 18.8 | 4.1 | 60.2 | 60.7 | 11.1 | +1.0 | +0.8 | 43.1 | 17.6 | 0.4 |
| | May 11 | 11.4 | 61.9 | 43.7 | 18.3 | 3.5 | 58.4 | 59.6 | 10.9 | -1.1 | +0.3 | 42.0 | 17.6 | 0.2 |

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the following numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1976: South East 7,555,000, East Anglia 703,000, South West 1,611,000, West Midlands 2,313,000, East Midlands 1,571,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 2,083,000, North West 2,837,000, North 1,359,000, Wales 1,069,000, Scotland 2,215,000 and Northern Ireland 546,000.

† The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

‡ Includes Greater London.

UNEMPLOYMENT
simplified analysis by duration and age

THOUSANDS

TABLE 107

| | | 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† |
| 1973 | 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 |
| | January 14‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 610 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 640 |
| | February 11‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 606 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 636 |
| | March 11‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 598 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 627 |
| 1974 | April 8 | 140 | 8 | 346 | 93 | 587 | 144 | 8 | 367 | 95 | 614 |
| | May 13 | 120 | 7 | 325 | 91 | 543 | 125 | 7 | 345 | 93 | 570 |
| | June 10 | 113 | 7 | 313 | 89 | 522 | 118 | 7 | 332 | 91 | 548 |
| | July 8 | 151 | 8 | 303 | 87 | 549 | 159 | 8 | 325 | 89 | 581 |
| | August 12 | 198 | 9 | 344 | 88 | 639 | 205 | 9 | 367 | 90 | 671 |
| | September 9 | 163 | 9 | 366 | 90 | 628 | 171 | 9 | 388 | 92 | 660 |
| | October 14‡ | 166 | 9 | 354 | 91 | 620 | 172 | 9 | 377 | 93 | 651 |
| | November 11‡ | 154 | 9 | 372 | 92 | 627 | 160 | 9 | 397 | 94 | 660 |
| | December 9‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1975 | January 20‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 738 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 773 |
| | February 10 | 174 | 10 | 485 | 96 | 765 | 180 | 10 | 512 | 98 | 800 |
| | March 10 | 162 | 9 | 509 | 97 | 777 | 168 | 9 | 535 | 99 | 811 |
| | April 14 | 182 | 9 | 540 | 98 | 829 | 191 | 9 | 568 | 100 | 868 |
| | May 12 | 167 | 9 | 547 | 100 | 823 | 174 | 9 | 576 | 102 | 861 |
| | June 9 | 167 | 9 | 561 | 101 | 838 | 173 | 9 | 591 | 103 | 876 |
| | July 14 | 243 | 11 | 594 | 102 | 950 | 254 | 11 | 627 | 104 | 996 |
| | August 11 | 322 | 12 | 679 | 104 | 1,117 | 332 | 12 | 716 | 106 | 1,166 |
| | September 8† | 227 | 12 | 767 | 109 | 1,115 | 237 | 12 | 805 | 111 | 1,165 |
| | October 9† | 231 | 12 | 746 | 110 | 1,099 | 239 | 12 | 787 | 112 | 1,150 |
| | November 13 | 213 | 12 | 783 | 112 | 1,120 | 221 | 12 | 822 | 114 | 1,169 |
| | December 11 | 198 | 11 | 826 | 118 | 1,153 | 205 | 11 | 865 | 120 | 1,201 |
| 1976 | January 8 | 196 | 11 | 923 | 122 | 1,252 | 202 | 11 | 973 | 124 | 1,310 |
| | February 12 | 202 | 11 | 918 | 122 | 1,253 | 209 | 11 | 960 | 124 | 1,304 |
| | March 11 | 182 | 10 | 921 | 122 | 1,235 | 189 | 10 | 962 | 124 | 1,285 |
| | April 8 | 199 | 11 | 899 | 122 | 1,231 | 206 | 11 | 940 | 124 | 1,281 |
| | May 13 | 178 | 9 | 911 | 122 | 1,220 | 185 | 9 | 954 | 124 | 1,272 |
| | June 10 | 260 | 9 | 886 | 123 | 1,278 | 270 | 9 | 928 | 125 | 1,332 |
| | July 8 | 345 | 11 | 923 | 123 | 1,402 | 359 | 11 | 968 | 125 | 1,463 |
| | August 12 | 247 | 11 | 1,056 | 126 | 1,440 | 256 | 11 | 1,107 | 128 | 1,502 |
| | September 9 | 226 | 11 | 1,032 | 126 | 1,395 | 235 | 11 | 1,082 | 128 | 1,456 |
| | October 14 | 240 | 10 | 946 | 125 | 1,321 | 248 | 10 | 992 | 127 | 1,377 |
| | November 11‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | December 9‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,316 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,371 |
| 1977 | January 13 | 197 | 10 | 1,053 | 130 | 1,390 | 203 | 10 | 1,103 | 132 | 1,448 |
| | February 10 | 201 | 10 | 1,028 | 126 | 1,365 | 208 | 10 | 1,076 | 128 | 1,422 |
| | March 10 | 183 | 10 | 1,010 | 125 | 1,328 | 190 | 10 | 1,057 | 127 | 1,383 |
| | April 14 | 213 | 10 | 989 | 123 | 1,336 | 221 | 10 | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT

industrial analysis (excluding school leavers)* Great Britain

TABLE 108

| | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication | Distributive trades | Financial, professional and miscellaneous services XXIV-XXVI | Public administration and defence XXVII | Others not classified by industry | Total unemployed† |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | I | II | III-XIX | XX | XXI | XXII | XXIII | | | | |
| Total number (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 123.7 | 1,079.7 |
| 1976 February | 24.4 | 17.5 | 357.1 | 221.7 | 8.7 | 64.4 | 128.8 | 209.0 | 56.8 | 136.9 | 1,225.4 |
| 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 |
| 1977 August | 23.1 | 21.1 | 342.3 | 196.0 | 9.4 | 58.2 | 137.7 | 223.2 | 73.5 | 262.4 | 1,346.6 |
| 1977 November | 25.9 | 22.2 | 337.4 | 203.1 | 9.2 | 61.9 | 138.0 | 252.7 | 78.5 | 240.7 | 1,369.4 |
| 1978 February | 28.8 | 22.7 | 344.8 | 221.8 | 8.9 | 64.2 | 145.9 | 249.8 | 80.2 | 232.0 | 1,399.2 |
| 1978 May | 24.1 | 22.1 | 333.7 | 186.5 | 8.6 | 58.4 | 132.7 | 219.0 | 76.2 | 218.9 | 1,280.2 |
| Percentage rate‡ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 4.8 | 15.1 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 | .. | 5.3 |
| 1976 May | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 14.1 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 3.5 | .. | 5.1 |
| 1976 August | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 13.2 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.7 | .. | 5.3 |
| 1976 November** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 February | 6.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 15.5 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 4.3 | .. | 5.7 |
| 1977 May | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 13.9 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 4.2 | .. | 5.3 |
| 1977 August | 5.7 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 4.5 | .. | 5.8 |
| 1977 November | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 13.8 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 4.8 | .. | 5.9 |
| 1978 February | 7.2 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 15.1 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.9 | .. | 6.0 |
| 1978 May | 6.0 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 12.7 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.7 | .. | 5.5 |
| Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)¶ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 208.5 | 129.0 | 5.7 | 39.8 | 68.3 | 113.6 | 38.8 | 79.3 | 701.2 |
| 1975 May | 15.6 | 16.1 | 248.7 | 149.8 | 6.4 | 45.5 | 82.3 | 134.9 | 42.6 | 94.9 | 821.6 |
| 1975 August | 18.3 | 16.5 | 292.8 | 172.4 | 6.9 | 51.3 | 96.2 | 156.8 | 46.4 | 108.8 | 952.3 |
| 1975 November‡ | 20.6 | 16.8 | 327.1 | 190.2 | 7.7 | 57.1 | 110.5 | 182.8 | 51.6 | 124.0 | 1,083.8 |
| 1976 February | 22.2 | 17.2 | 348.6 | 205.9 | 8.5 | 60.7 | 122.9 | 198.1 | 55.4 | 140.0 | 1,176.8 |
| 1976 May | 22.7 | 17.8 | 354.3 | 207.8 | 8.8 | 61.0 | 127.5 | 203.7 | 58.2 | 155.3 | 1,210.0 |
| 1976 August | 23.4 | 16.9 | 349.0 | 203.1 | 9.3 | 61.6 | 132.0 | 211.8 | 62.0 | 181.7 | 1,252.4 |
| 1976 November** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 February | 24.4 | 16.7 | 333.8 | 211.1 | 9.4 | 60.3 | 134.9 | 223.8 | 68.4 | 196.1 | 1,276.8 |
| 1977 May | 24.4 | 17.3 | 331.6 | 205.3 | 9.4 | 60.4 | 133.7 | 222.8 | 70.4 | 202.3 | 1,269.7 |
| 1977 August | 24.6 | 20.9 | 340.9 | 205.7 | 9.4 | 60.9 | 138.7 | 232.4 | 74.5 | 243.2 | 1,353.7 |
| 1977 November | 25.8 | 22.0 | 346.2 | 208.5 | 9.2 | 62.1 | 141.0 | 242.9 | 77.1 | 241.8 | 1,373.0 |
| 1978 February | 26.5 | 22.4 | 336.3 | 205.2 | 8.7 | 60.5 | 139.7 | 238.6 | 78.7 | 235.6 | 1,350.2 |
| 1978 May | 24.9 | 22.8 | 334.7 | 187.7 | 8.8 | 59.1 | 134.7 | 230.6 | 78.0 | 234.0 | 1,306.8 |

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

occupational analysis: numbers registered at employment offices in Great Britain

TABLE 109

| | Managerial and professional | Clerical and related† | Other non-manual occupations‡ | Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc.§ | General labourers | Other manual occupations | Total: all occupations |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| MALES | | | | | | | |
| 1975 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 |
| 1977 June | 70,053 | 76,662 | 25,969 | 143,324 | 368,032 | 227,579 | 911,619 |
| 1977 September | 81,801 | 86,430 | 27,352 | 142,279 | 390,725 | 233,194 | 961,781 |
| 1977 December | 77,250 | 82,035 | 27,720 | 145,715 | 391,649 | 241,241 | 965,610 |
| 1978 March | 72,446 | 79,503 | 27,749 | 151,425 | 394,500 | 247,567 | 973,190 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1977 June | 7.7 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 15.7 | 40.4 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| 1977 September | 8.5 | 9.0 | 2.8 | 14.8 | 40.6 | 24.2 | 100.0 |
| 1977 December | 8.0 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 15.1 | 40.6 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| 1978 March | 7.4 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 15.6 | 40.5 | 25.4 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1977 June | 25,253 | 97,480 | 40,631 | 8,300 | 62,554 | 63,546 | 297,864 |
| 1977 September | 38,619 | 116,712 | 44,984 | 9,482 | 70,473 | 70,124 | 350,394 |
| 1977 December | 35,328 | 110,914 | 46,951 | 9,266 | 69,871 | 74,534 | 346,864 |
| 1978 March | 31,840 | 107,358 | 48,963 | 9,558 | 71,037 | 74,163 | 342,919 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

| | | Under 18 | 18 to 19 | 20 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 49 | 50 to 59 | 60 and over | Total‡ |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | January* | 33.9 | 51.7 | 202.6 | 134.3 | 120.7 | 113.0 | 123.6 | 779.8 |
| | July | 35.0 | 47.1 | 168.2 | 106.8 | 101.1 | 100.3 | 117.5 | 676.0 |
| 1973 | January | 28.1 | 44.9 | 163.7 | 103.4 | 97.9 | 101.5 | 121.1 | 660.6 |
| | July | 16.5 | 28.7 | 106.4 | 68.1 | 68.7 | 77.7 | 103.7 | 469.8 |
| 1974 | January† | 21.2 | 32.4 | 120.3 | 72.6 | 65.9 | 73.5 | 94.4 | 480.3 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | January† | 61.3 | 80.9 | 241.9 | 123.2 | 99.4 | 95.9 | 112.3 | 814.9 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | July | 166.2 | 76.8 | 286.6 | 170.8 | 128.7 | 130.7 | 127.5 | 1,087.3 |
| 1978 | January | 67.0 | 75.4 | 313.8 | 193.1 | 141.3 | 142.0 | 137.6 | 1,070.2 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | January* | 4.3 | 6.6 | 26.0 | 17.2 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15.8 | 100.0 |
| | July | 5.2 | 7.0 | 24.9 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 17.4 | 100.0 |
| 1973 | January | 4.3 | 6.8 | 24.8 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 18.3 | 100.0 |
| | July | 3.5 | 6.1 | 22.6 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 16.5 | 22.1 | 100.0 |
| 1974 | January† | 4.4 | 6.7 | 25.1 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 19.6 | 100.0 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | January† | 7.5 | 9.9 | 29.7 | 15.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 13.8 | 100.0 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | July | 15.3 | 7.1 | 26.4 | 15.7 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 100.0 |
| 1978 | January | 6.3 | 7.0 | 29.3 | 18.0 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | January* | 22.0 | 21.8 | 44.4 | 13.6 | 17.5 | 24.8 | 0.7 | 144.7 |
| | July | 21.9 | 21.2 | 42.2 | 11.9 | 14.9 | 22.0 | 0.6 | 134.7 |
| 1973 | January | 18.9 | 22.8 | 43.4 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 22.8 | 0.6 | 135.4 |
| | July | 10.5 | 14.3 | 30.6 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 17.6 | 0.4 | 91.5 |
| 1974 | January† | 12.1 | 15.8 | 32.0 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 15.4 | 0.4 | 93.3 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | January† | 43.7 | 47.0 | 75.8 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 23.4 | 0.9 | 227.2 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | January‡ | 48.6 | 45.5 | 91.4 | 26.8 | 25.5 | 31.7 | 1.1 | 270.5 |
| | July | 121.8 | 51.6 | 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 |
| | July | 146.5 | 66.7 | 134.0 | 40.9 | 35.9 | 40.8 | 1.4 | 466.2 |
| 1978 | January | 67.9 | 64.6 | 150.8 | 45.6 | 38.8 | 45.4 | 1.4 | 414.5 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | January* | 15.2 | 15.1 | 30.7 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 17.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| | July | 16.3 | 15.7 | 31.3 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 16.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 1973 | January | 14.0 | 16.8 | 32.0 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 16.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | July | 11.5 | 15.6 | 33.4 | 8.8 | 11.0 | 19.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 1974 | January† | 13.0 | 17.0 | 34.3 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 16.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | January† | 19.2 | 20.7 | 33.4 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | January‡ | 18.0 | 16.8 | 33.8 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 11.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | July | 32.8 | 13.9 | 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 |
| | July | 31.4 | 14.3 | 28.7 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 1978 | January | 16.4 | 15.6 | 36.4 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 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

| | | Up to 2 weeks | Over 2 and up to 4 weeks | Over 4 and up to 8 weeks | Over 8 and up to 13 weeks | Over 13 and up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | Total‡ |
|--|----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | October | 105.1 | 69.7 | 88.8 | 70.9 | 88.3 | 72.0 | 127.7 | 622.6 |
| 1975 | January† | 140.9 | 141.9 | 132.4 | 108.4 | 147.9 | 113.3 | 135.6 | 920.4 |
| | April | 197.6 | 148.7 | 140.1 | 114.8 | 165.5 | 132.5 | 143.0 | 1,042.2 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 |
| | July | 189.5 | 199.8 | 230.3 | 150.6 | 233.7 | 242.6 | 307.1 | 1,553.5 |
| | October | 135.2 | 117.3 | 177.2 | 172.8 | 297.0 | 232.8 | 324.3 | 1,456.6 |
| 1978 | January | 116.4 | 82.1 | 177.8 | 190.5 | 307.2 | 276.8 | 333.9 | 1,484.7 |
| | April | 115.3 | 104.6 | 149.0 | 148.1 | 253.8 | 284.4 | 332.3 | 1,387.5 |
| Percentage of total number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | October | 16.9 | 11.2 | 14.3 | 11.4 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 20.5 | 100.0 |
| 1975 | January† | 15.3 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 11.8 | 16.1 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 100.0 |
| | April | 19.0 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 |
| | July | 12.2 | 12.9 | 14.8 | 9.7 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 100.0 |
| | October | 9.3 | 8.1 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 20.4 | 16.0 | 22.3 | 100.0 |
| 1978 | January | 7.8 | 5.5 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 20.7 | 18.6 | 22.5 | 100.0 |
| | April | 8.3 | 7.5 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 18.3 | 20.5 | 23.9 | 100.0 |
| MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | October | 81.4 | 54.5 | 70.0 | 57.0 | 74.7 | 62.8 | 115.9 | 516.3 |
| 1975 | January† | 104.9 | 97.4 | 103.5 | 85.4 | 121.9 | 97.5 | 122.9 | 733.5 |
| | April | 134.2 | 106.5 | 108.9 | 90.9 | 132.8 | 112.5 | 129.2 | 814.9 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| | October‡ | 118.6 | 75.3 | 115.6 | 117.9 | 154.6 | 128.5 | 144.5 | 855.1 |
| 1976 | January | 77.7 | 73.1 | 144.3 | 138.7 | 213.7 | 170.3 | 163.5 | 981.3 |
| | April | 89.0 | 66.8 | 111.9 | 111.3 | 190.2 | 203.6 | 186.2 | 959.1 |
| | July | 135.0 | 94.8 | 142.1 | 102.7 | 165.2 | 189.1 | 201.8 | 1,030.7 |
| | October | 95.5 | 77.8 | 114.7 | 105.2 | 181.5 | 169.7 | 227.8 | 972.2 |
| 1977 | January | 87.4 | 57.6 | 131.4 | 130.7 | 197.6 | 186.9 | 242.4 | 1,034.0 |
| | April | 88.6 | 70.3 | 108.0 | 106.9 | 179.4 | 189.8 | 249.5 | 992.5 |
| | July | 119.3 | 122.1 | 148.1 | 105.5 | 162.8 | 175.0 | 254.5 | 1,087.3 |
| | October | 92.0 | 78.5 | 116.9 | 116.6 | 194.1 | 165.7 | 264.9 | 1,028.7 |
| 1978 | January | 78.4 | 57.0 | 126.9 | 133.3 | 210.9 | 191.1 | 272.5 | 1,070.2 |
| | April | 79.3 | 69.4 | 102.8 | 101.7 | 177.7 | 198.5 | 270.4 | 999.9 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | October | 23.7 | 15.2 | 18.8 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 9.2 | 11.9 | 106.3 |
| 1975 | January† | 36.0 | 44.5 | 29.0 | 23.0 | 26.1 | 15.7 | 12.8 | 186.9 |
| | April | 63.4 | 42.2 | 31.3 | 23.9 | 32.6 | 19.9 | 13.9 | 227.2 |
| | July | | | | | | | | |
| | October‡ | 45.2 | 28.4 | 42.1 | 44.6 | 40.6 | 26.0 | 16.7 | 243.5 |
| 1976 | January | 31.5 | 24.3 | 45.9 | 45.8 | 67.1 | 37.1 | 18.8 | 270.5 |
| | April | 31.1 | 23.7 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 59.2 | 53.1 | 24.8 | 272.1 |
| | July | 78.4 | 48.0 | 64.6 | 40.0 | 58.3 | 54.4 | 28.0 | 371.8 |
| | October | 40.9 | 35.5 | 52.3 | 46.3 | 81.3 | 55.6 | 36.8 | 348.8 |
| 1977 | January | 38.2 | 23.4 | 48.3 | 52.3 | 82.3 | 69.9 | 41.9 | 356.2 |
| | April | 38.0 | 26.4 | 43.7 | 44.8 | 70.3 | 73.0 | 46.7 | 343.1 |
| | July | 70.1 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 45.1 | 70.8 | 67.6 | 52.6 | 466.2 |
| | October | 43.2 | 38.8 | 60.2 | 56.2 | 102.9 | 67.1 | 59.4 | 427.9 |
| 1978 | January | 38.0 | 25.1 | 50.9 | 57.2 | 96.2 | 85.7 | 61.4 | 414.5 |
| | April | 36.0 | 35.2 | 46.2 | 46.3 | 76.1 | 85.9 | 61.9 | 387.6 |

* 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 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
‡ From October 1975 onwards the figures exclude adult students. Also from October 1975 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.
§ Before October 1975, the total column differs from the

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 | May | 186 | 55 | 223 | 126 | 591 |
| | November | 150 | 41 | 180 | 122 | 494 |
| 1974 | February* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 599 |
| | November | 172 | 58 | 186 | 119 | 535 |
| 1975 | February | 271 | 91 | 236 | 159 | 757 |
| | November | 303 | 96 | 252 | 162 | 813 |
| 1976 | February | 483 | 152 | 416 | 202 | 1,253 |
| | November† | 454 | 143 | 420 | 203 | 1,220 |
| 1977 | February | 469 | 144 | 535 | 217 | 1,365 |
| | November | 427 | 136 | 511 | 211 | 1,286 |
| 1978 | February | 470 | 129 | 574 | 265 | 1,438 |
| | February | 480 | 138 | 561 | 267 | 1,446 |

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. Also included are those who are registered for employment but not claiming benefits (e.g. those married women who are not entitled to benefit, some school leavers, some retired people who are again seeking employment, and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment).
 * Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.
 † Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT

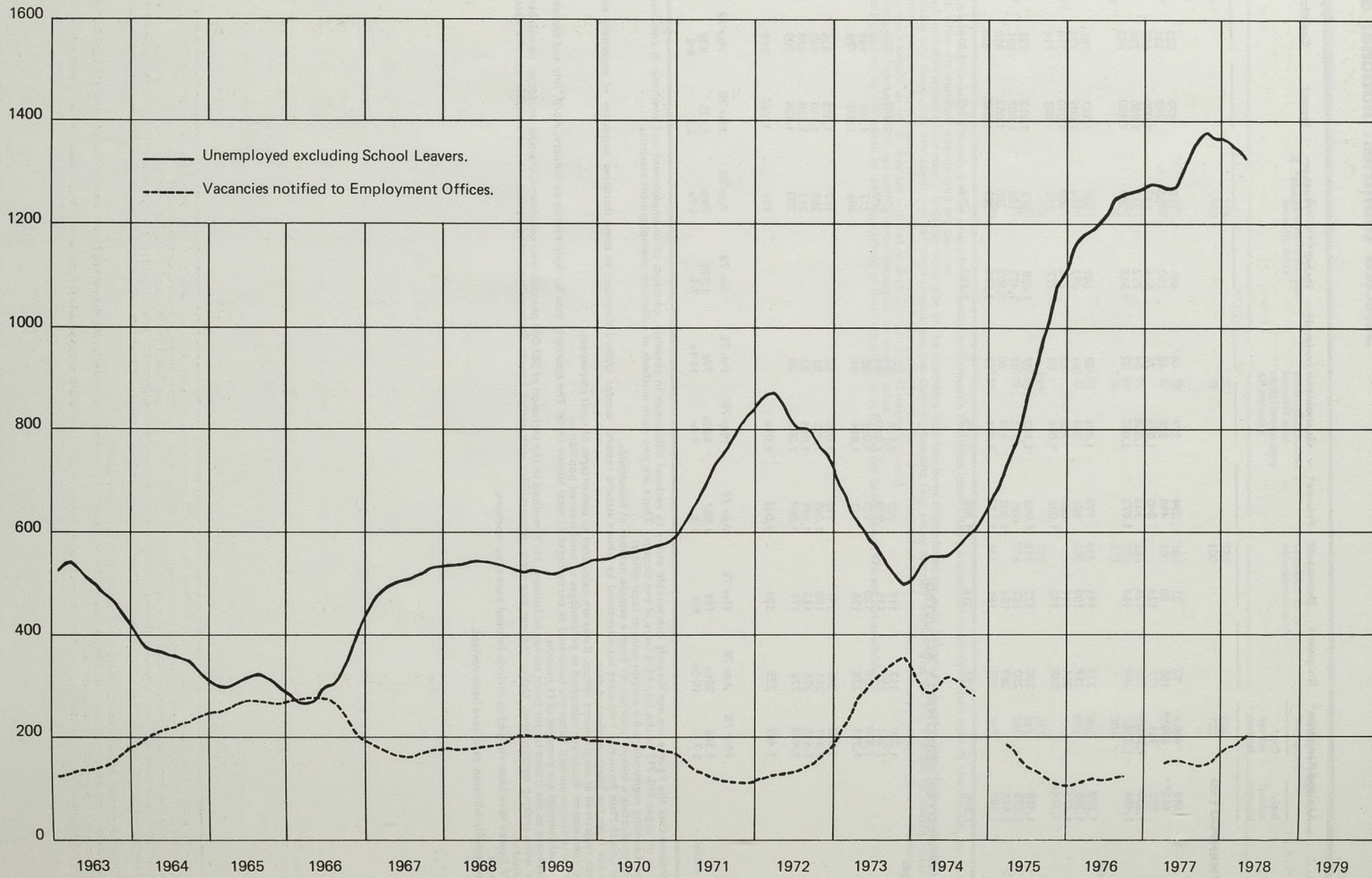
Selected countries: national definitions

TABLE 113 THOUSANDS

| | United Kingdom* | | Belgium† | Denmark* § | France* | Germany* R | Ireland† | Italy‡ †† | Netherlands* R | Japan‡ | Canada‡ | United States‡ |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|----------------|--------|---------|----------------|
| | Incl. school leavers | Excl. school leavers | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 619 | 611 | 92 | 21 | 394 | 274 | 44 | 669 | 110 | 670 | 520 | 4,305 |
| 1974 | 615** | 600** | 105 | 50 | 498 | 583 | 48 | 560 | 135 | 740 | 521 | 5,076 |
| 1975 | 978 | 929 | 177 | 124 | 840 | 1,074 | 75 | 654 | 195 | 1,000 | 697 | 7,830 |
| 1976 | 1,359** | 1,270** | 229 | 126 | 933 | 1,060 | 84 | 732 | 211 | 1,080 | 736 | 7,288 |
| 1977 | 1,484 | 1,378 | 264 | 164 | 1,072 | 1,030 | 82 | 1,545 | 204 | 1,100 | 862 | 6,856 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 1st | 1,298 | 226 | 143 | 978 | 1,296 | 87 | 681 | 230 | 1,257 | 786 | 7,911 |
| | 2nd | 1,295 | 217 | 108 | 853 | 989 | 84 | 693 | 194 | 1,083 | 726 | 6,950 |
| | 3rd | 1,474 | 224 | 111 | 868 | 928 | 82 | 776 | 209 | 1,010 | 718 | 7,308 |
| | 4th | 1,374e | 248 | 142 | 1,035 | 1,006 | 82 | 777 | 210 | 963 | 714 | 6,984 |
| 1977 | 1st | 1,418 | 260 | 172 | 1,048 | 1,182 | 87 | 1,459 | 215 | 1,210 | 922 | 7,837 |
| | 2nd | 1,395 | 250 | 152 | 981 | 972 | 83 | 1,432 | 185 | 1,087 | 851 | 6,724 |
| | 3rd | 1,622 | 259 | 154 | 1,081 | 949 | 80 | 1,692 | 205 | 1,053 | 838 | 6,712 |
| | 4th | 1,499 | 287 | 181 | 1,177 | 1,016 | 78 | 1,598 | 209 | 1,047 | 836 | 6,149 |
| 1978 1st | 1,506 | 292 | 216 | 1,098 | 1,179 | | 1,520 | 216 | 1,343 | 1,014 | 6,705 | |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 1st | 1,220 | 213 | 118 | 929 | 1,136 | 82 | 211 | 1,072 | 703 | 7,224 | |
| | 2nd | 1,261 | 227 | 115 | 928 | 1,040 | 84 | 209 | 1,102 | 728 | 7,111 | |
| | 3rd | 1,300 | 238 | 120 | 925 | 1,031 | 85 | 217 | 1,101 | 748 | 7,363 | |
| | 4th | 1,313 | 238 | 126 | 942 | 1,014 | 84 | 206 | 1,038 | 770 | 7,443 | |
| 1977 | 1st | 1,329 | 246 | 147 | 997 | 1,018 | 82 | 197 | 1,032 | 826 | 7,161 | |
| | 2nd | 1,341 | 261 | 156 | 1,069 | 1,025 | 83 | 200 | 1,110 | 852 | 6,889 | |
| | 3rd | 1,415 | 276 | 163 | 1,149 | 1,054 | 83 | 213 | 1,150 | 878 | 6,736 | |
| | 4th | 1,428 | 276 | 171 | 1,069 | 1,023 | 80 | 205 | 1,126 | 900 | 6,554 | |
| 1978 1st | 1,409 | 275 | 185 | 1,045 | 1,014 | | 197 | 1,146 | 910 | 6,155 | | |
| Latest data | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Month | May 78 | Apr 78 | Mar 78 | Apr 78 | May 78 | Feb 78 | Jan 78 | Apr 78 | Mar 78 | Mar 78 | May 78 | |
| Number | 1,366 | 281e | 191 | 1,087 | 985e | 77e | 1,520 | 196e | 1,175 | 938 | 6,149 | |
| Percentage rates | 5.7 | 10.5e | 8.9 | 5.8 | 4.4e | 11.1e | 7.1 | 4.9e | 2.3 | 8.6 | 6.1 | |

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 710-715 of the July 1976 issue of the Gazette). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:
 (1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
 (2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
 2 Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators supplemented by labour attaché reports except United Kingdom. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.
 * Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 † Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
 ‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. The quarterly data for Italy relates to January, April, July and October.
 ** The annual averages are averages of 11 months.
 †† Changes made to the Italian labour force survey in January, 1977 resulted in the inclusion of 587,000 persons who considered themselves not to be workers, but who nevertheless were seeking employment. Other changes also affect comparability with earlier figures. Seasonally adjusted figures are not available and the data for January, 1978 is unadjusted.
 § All 1977 figures have been revised to include insured part-time workers.
 e Estimated.
 R Some seasonally adjusted data have been revised.

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

TABLE 117

| Average of 3 months ended | | UNEMPLOYMENT‡ | | | | | | | | | VACANCIES | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Joining register (inflow) | | | Leaving register (outflow) | | | Excess of inflow over outflow | | | Inflow (10) | Outflow (11) | Excess of inflow over outflow (12) |
| | | Males (1) | Females (2) | Total (3) | Males (4) | Females (5) | Total (6) | Males (7) | Females (8) | Total (9) | | | |
| 1971 | October 11 | 250 | 81 | 332 | 236 | 78 | 314 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 157 | 159 | - 2 |
| 1972 | January 10 | 245 | 84 | 329 | 232 | 81 | 313 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 160 | 157 | 3 |
| | April 10 | 230 | 78 | 308 | 228 | 78 | 306 | 2 | — | 2 | 163 | 159 | 4 |
| | July 10 | 228 | 80 | 308 | 245 | 82 | 327 | -17 | -2 | -19 | 174 | 172 | 2 |
| | October 9 | 227 | 78 | 304 | 234 | 78 | 312 | -7 | -1 | -8 | 180 | 174 | 5 |
| 1973 | January 8 | 213 | 75 | 288 | 231 | 77 | 307 | -18 | -1 | -19 | 198 | 182 | 16 |
| | April 9 | 210 | 76 | 286 | 232 | 80 | 312 | -22 | -4 | -26 | 235 | 213 | 22 |
| | July 9 | 210 | 74 | 283 | 223 | 77 | 300 | -13 | -4 | -17 | 232 | 217 | 15 |
| | October 8 | 206 | 73 | 278 | 219 | 76 | 295 | -13 | -4 | -17 | 233 | 222 | 11 |
| 1974 | January 14 | 214 | 74 | 288 | 213 | 73 | 286 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 207 | 219 | -12 |
| | February 11 | 221 | 75 | 296 | 210 | 72 | 281 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 194 | 214 | -20 |
| | March 11 | 225 | 76 | 300 | 210 | 73 | 283 | 15 | 2 | 18 | 189 | 209 | -20 |
| | April 8§ | 228 | 78 | 305 | 220 | 76 | 296 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 207 | 208 | -1 |
| | May 13 | 227 | 79 | 306 | 227 | 79 | 306 | 1 | — | — | 218 | 208 | 10 |
| | June 10 | 231 | 82 | 313 | 230 | 81 | 311 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 223 | 212 | 11 |
| | July 8 | 232 | 83 | 315 | 230 | 82 | 312 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 220 | 216 | 4 |
| | August 12 | 238 | 86 | 323 | 230 | 83 | 313 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 212 | 219 | - 6 |
| | September 9 | 239 | 86 | 325 | 231 | 83 | 314 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 208 | 216 | - 8 |
| | October 14 | 238 | 86 | 324 | 229 | 84 | 313 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 204 | 213 | - 9 |
| | November 11 | 240 | 87 | 327 | 232 | 85 | 317 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 201 | 211 | -10 |
| | December 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1975 | January 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | February 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | March 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | April 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | May 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | June 9 | 258 | 102 | 360 | 225 | 94 | 319 | 34 | 8 | 41 | 159 | 179 | -20 |
| | July 14 | 264 | 110 | 375 | 228 | 98 | 326 | 36 | 13 | 49 | 157 | 173 | -16 |
| | August 11 | 264 | 113 | 377 | 230 | 100 | 330 | 34 | 13 | 47 | 160 | 167 | - 8 |
| | September 8 | 266 | 117 | 383 | 236 | 104 | 340 | 30 | 13 | 43 | 163 | 167 | - 4 |
| | October 9 | 264 | 118 | 383 | 239 | 108 | 347 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 161 | 165 | - 5 |
| | November 13 | 260 | 119 | 379 | 235 | 109 | 344 | 25 | 10 | 35 | 155 | 161 | - 6 |
| | December 11 | 254 | 116 | 371 | 226 | 106 | 332 | 29 | 11 | 39 | 148 | 154 | - 5 |
| 1976 | January 8 | 246 | 112 | 357 | 215 | 99 | 314 | 31 | 12 | 43 | 146 | 147 | - 1 |
| | February 12 | 242 | 110 | 352 | 217 | 99 | 315 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 148 | 144 | 4 |
| | March 11 | 240 | 111 | 351 | 229 | 101 | 330 | 11 | 10 | 22 | 156 | 149 | 7 |
| | April 8 | 244 | 113 | 357 | 239 | 108 | 347 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 163 | 159 | 4 |
| | May 13 | 245 | 116 | 361 | 240 | 112 | 352 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 165 | 168 | - 3 |
| | June 10‡ | 249 | 120 | 369 | 242 | 116 | 358 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 164 | 172 | - 8 |
| | July 8 | 251 | 127 | 378 | 244 | 117 | 361 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 170 | 173 | - 3 |
| | August 12 | 248 | 128 | 376 | 248 | 118 | 367 | — | 9 | 9 | 180 | 176 | 4 |
| | September 9 | 244 | 129 | 373 | 245 | 119 | 364 | -1 | 10 | 9 | 186 | 180 | 6 |
| | October 14 | 242 | 129 | 371 | 246 | 124 | 370 | -4 | 5 | 1 | 188 | 185 | 3 |
| | November 11** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | December 13** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 | January 13** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | February 10** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | March 10** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | April 14 | 231 | 122 | 354 | 236 | 122 | 358 | -5 | — | -5 | .. | .. | .. |
| | May 12 | 236 | 126 | 362 | 242 | 126 | 369 | -6 | -1 | -7 | 196 | 197 | — |
| | June 9 | 238 | 127 | 365 | 232 | 124 | 356 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 192 | 198 | - 6 |
| | July 14 | 248 | 141 | 389 | 242 | 131 | 373 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 192 | 196 | - 4 |
| | August 11 | 245 | 139 | 384 | 237 | 129 | 366 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 193 | 195 | - 2 |
| | September 8 | 245 | 141 | 386 | 241 | 131 | 372 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 192 | 194 | - 2 |
| | October 13 | 245 | 141 | 386 | 243 | 137 | 379 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 199 | 198 | 1 |
| | November 10 | 248 | 145 | 393 | 243 | 141 | 384 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 196 | 196 | — |
| | December 8 | 245 | 143 | 388 | 244 | 143 | 387 | 1 | — | 1 | 198 | 193 | 5 |
| 1978 | January 12 | 229 | 129 | 358 | 229 | 129 | 357 | 1 | — | 1 | 195 | 185 | 10 |
| | February 9 | 222 | 125 | 347 | 227 | 126 | 353 | -5 | -1 | -6 | 200 | 186 | 15 |
| | March 9 | 220 | 127 | 347 | 231 | 129 | 360 | -11 | -2 | -13 | 209 | 192 | 17 |
| | April 13 | 226 | 132 | 358 | 238 | 137 | 375 | -12 | -5 | -17 | 213 | 203 | 10 |

* 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 |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Numbers notified to employment offices | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 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 | 6.4 | 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 |
| June 1 | 69.4 | 4.7 | 11.0 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 18.0 | 166.8 | 2.0 | 168.8 |
| July 8 | 66.6 | 5.4 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 16.9 | 161.2 | 2.0 | 163.2 |
| August 5 | 63.6 | 5.2 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 16.9 | 155.5 | 2.0 | 157.5 |
| September 2 | 64.0 | 5.5 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 18.1 | 159.0 | 2.1 | 161.0 |
| October 7 | 70.6 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 18.3 | 166.9 | 2.1 | 169.1 |
| November 4 | 69.2 | 4.8 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 8.8 | 5.8 | 15.4 | 157.9 | 2.0 | 159.9 |
| December 2 | 65.3 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 15.7 | 152.6 | 1.8 | 154.4 |
| 1978 January 6 | 66.2 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 15.7 | 157.2 | 1.8 | 159.0 |
| February 3 | 73.2 | 4.8 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 9.1 | 6.5 | 17.1 | 170.2 | 1.9 | 172.1 |
| March 3 | 77.9 | 5.5 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 20.0 | 184.2 | 1.9 | 186.1 |
| April 7 | 85.1 | 6.1 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 22.3 | 202.3 | 1.8 | 204.1 |
| May 5 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 15.1 | 16.7 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 22.9 | 214.0 | 1.9 | 215.9 |
| Numbers notified to careers offices | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 March 5 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 21.2 | 0.6 | 21.9 |
| April 2 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 23.6 | 0.7 | 24.3 |
| May 7 | 11.7 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 28.7 | 0.7 | 29.3 |
| June 4 | 12.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 27.7 | 0.5 | 28.2 |
| July 2 | 11.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 26.0 | 0.5 | 26.5 |
| August 6 | 11.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 24.8 | 0.5 | 25.4 |
| September 3 | 11.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 25.6 | 0.7 | 26.3 |
| October 8 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 22.7 | 0.6 | 23.3 |
| 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 |
| June 1 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 27.0 | 0.6 | 27.6 |
| July 8 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 20.8 | 0.4 | 21.2 |
| August 5 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 20.4 | 0.4 | 20.8 |
| September 2 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 21.1 | 0.6 | 21.6 |
| October 7 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 18.8 | 0.5 | 19.3 |
| November 4 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 18.4 |
| December 2 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 17.1 |
| 1978 January 6 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 16.9 | 0.4 | 17.2 |
| February 3 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 18.9 | 0.4 | 19.2 |
| March 3 | 12.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 24.1 | 0.3 | 24.4 |
| April 7 | 13.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 25.4 | 0.3 | 25.8 |
| May 5 | 15.7 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 33.2 | 0.3 | 33.6 |

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.
 * Including Greater London
 † Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, information for Great Britain is not available for November and December 1976 and January 1977.

VACANCIES

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 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 | 11.8 | 7.9 | 15.4 | 278.1 | 3.6 | 281.7 |
| April 3 | 137.8 | 13.6 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 18.6 | 22.2 | 26.7 | 12.5 | 8.7 | 17.4 | 300.4 | 3.8 | 304.2 |
| April 3 | 135.5 | 12.5 | 22.9 | 25.1 | 19.4 | 22.7 | 26.0 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 19.2 | 318.6 | 3.8 | 322.4 |
| May 8 | 143.2 | 12.5 | 27.7 | 25.1 | 20.5 | 23.5 | 27.9 | 13.4 | 8.7 | 19.2 | 318.6 | 3.8 | 322.4 |
| June 5 | 144.7 | 11.5 | 26.6 | 24.7 | 19.9 | 24.5 | 28.1 | 13.9 | 9.4 | 19.7 | 323.2 | 3.8 | 327.0 |
| July 3 | 145.3 | 10.6 | 26.0 | 24.1 | 19.1 | 23.4 | 27.1 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 19.9 | 319.1 | 4.2 | 323.3 |
| August 7 | 136.3 | 9.9 | 23.2 | 22.2 | 18.0 | 22.1 | 24.4 | 13.2 | 9.2 | 19.4 | 298.8 | 4.1 | 302.9 |
| September 4 | 132.5 | 9.8 | 22.8 | 21.0 | 17.6 | 21.7 | 24.7 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 21.2 | 294.3 | 4.1 | 298.4 |
| October 9 | 129.5 | 9.2 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 16.9 | 21.0 | 23.7 | 13.2 | 8.9 | 22.2 | 286.4 | 4.2 | 290.6 |
| November 6 | 121.6 | 8.3 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 16.5 | 19.7 | 21.8 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 21.7 | 267.5 | 3.9 | 271.4 |
| December 4 | .. | .. | 17.6 | 16.3 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 20.5 | 11.7 | 8.0 | 21.7 | .. | 3.7 | .. |
| 1975 January 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.6 | .. |
| February 5 | 86.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

| Week ended | OPERATIVES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|-------|---|------------------------------|--|-------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------|--------|------|
| | WORKING OVERTIME | | | | | ON SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hours of overtime worked | | | | | Stood off for whole week† | | Working part of week | | | Total | | | | |
| | Number of operatives (000's) | Percentage of all operatives (per cent) | Average per operative working overtime | Total | | Total number of operatives lost (000's) | Number of operatives (000's) | Hours lost | | Number of operatives (000's) | Percentage of all operatives (per cent) | Hours lost | | | |
| Actual number (millions) | | | | Total seasonally adjusted number (millions) | Total | | | Average per operative working part of the week | Total | | | Average per operative on short-time | | | |
| 1973 | 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 | 17.68 | 3 | 115 | 25 | 260 | 10.6 | 27 | 0.5 | 375 | 13.7 |
| | July 13 | 1,994 | 35.2 | 8.8 | 17.60 | 17.46 | 3 | 104 | 24 | 273 | 11.2 | 27 | 0.5 | 377 | 14.0 |
| | August 17 | 1,880 | 33.1 | 8.8 | 16.47 | 17.51 | 4 | 140 | 31 | 306 | 9.9 | 34 | 0.6 | 446 | 13.0 |
| | September 14 | 1,989 | 35.1 | 8.7 | 17.31 | 17.08 | 6 | 226 | 58 | 722 | 12.5 | 63 | 1.1 | 948 | 15.0 |
| | October 19 | 2,011 | 35.5 | 8.5 | 17.00 | 16.28 | 23 | 927 | 59 | 769 | 13.1 | 82 | 1.4 | 1,696 | 20.7 |
| | November 16 | 2,017 | 35.6 | 8.5 | 17.07 | 15.99 | 19 | 740 | 65 | 632 | 9.7 | 84 | 1.5 | 1,373 | 16.4 |
| | December 14 | 2,003 | 35.7 | 8.6 | 17.19 | 16.14 | 8 | 321 | 64 | 686 | 10.7 | 72 | 1.3 | 1,008 | 13.9 |
| 1975 | January 18 | 1,785 | 32.1 | 8.3 | 14.88 | 16.21 | 6 | 222 | 124 | 1,261 | 10.2 | 130 | 2.3 | 1,483 | 11.5 |
| | February 15 | 1,758 | 31.9 | 8.2 | 14.45 | 14.91 | 11 | 449 | 171 | 1,762 | 10.3 | 182 | 3.3 | 2,210 | 12.1 |
| | March 15 | 1,729 | 31.6 | 8.2 | 14.14 | 14.60 | 17 | 665 | 206 | 2,076 | 10.1 | 222 | 4.1 | 2,740 | 12.3 |
| | April 19 | 1,683 | 31.0 | 8.1 | 13.71 | 13.92 | 11 | 444 | 228 | 2,250 | 9.9 | 239 | 4.4 | 2,695 | 11.3 |
| | May 17 | 1,610 | 29.8 | 8.3 | 13.34 | 13.00 | 17 | 681 | 221 | 2,291 | 10.3 | 238 | 4.4 | 2,973 | 12.5 |
| | June 14 | 1,560 | 29.1 | 8.2 | 12.86 | 12.97 | 14 | 570 | 194 | 1,865 | 9.6 | 208 | 3.9 | 2,434 | 11.7 |
| | July 19 | 1,509 | 28.2 | 8.8 | 13.21 | 13.02 | 21 | 846 | 111 | 1,158 | 10.4 | 132 | 2.5 | 2,005 | 15.1 |
| | August 16 | 1,388 | 26.0 | 8.4 | 11.60 | 12.68 | 17 | 683 | 107 | 1,089 | 10.2 | 124 | 2.3 | 1,772 | 14.3 |
| | September 13 | 1,558 | 29.3 | 8.4 | 13.02 | 12.85 | 12 | 489 | 119 | 1,174 | 9.9 | 131 | 2.5 | 1,665 | 12.7 |
| | October 18 | 1,614 | 30.5 | 8.3 | 13.38 | 12.65 | 6 | 229 | 146 | 1,553 | 10.7 | 151 | 2.9 | 1,781 | 11.8 |
| | November 15 | 1,664 | 31.8 | 8.3 | 13.74 | 12.70 | 20 | 810 | 156 | 1,526 | 9.8 | 176 | 3.4 | 2,336 | 13.3 |
| | December 13 | 1,689 | 32.2 | 8.5 | 14.26 | 13.16 | 24 | 934 | 127 | 1,218 | 9.6 | 150 | 2.9 | 2,152 | 14.4 |
| 1976 | January 10 | 1,423 | 27.5 | 7.8 | 11.13 | 12.47 | 13 | 499 | 139 | 1,335 | 9.6 | 151 | 2.9 | 1,833 | 12.2 |
| | February 14 | 1,558 | 30.3 | 8.3 | 12.95 | 13.34 | 6 | 245 | 158 | 1,521 | 9.6 | 165 | 3.2 | 1,765 | 10.7 |
| | March 13 | 1,610 | 31.4 | 8.4 | 13.53 | 13.89 | 4 | 174 | 127 | 1,282 | 10.1 | 131 | 2.6 | 1,456 | 11.1 |
| | April 10 | 1,620 | 31.6 | 8.3 | 13.42 | 13.62 | 4 | 163 | 110 | 1,043 | 9.5 | 114 | 2.2 | 1,208 | 10.6 |
| | May 15 | 1,672 | 32.7 | 8.4 | 14.03 | 13.70 | 2 | 94 | 100 | 914 | 9.2 | 102 | 2.0 | 1,007 | 9.9 |
| | June 12 | 1,623 | 31.7 | 8.3 | 13.46 | 13.68 | 6 | 256 | 76 | 712 | 9.5 | 82 | 1.6 | 968 | 11.8 |
| | July 10§ | 1,649 | 32.0 | 8.6 | 14.11 | 13.89 | 2 | 83 | 51 | 481 | 9.5 | 53 | 1.0 | 563 | 10.7 |
| | August 14§ | 1,507 | 29.2 | 8.5 | 12.86 | 13.99 | 6 | 227 | 42 | 391 | 9.3 | 48 | 0.9 | 618 | 13.0 |
| | September 11§ | 1,695 | 32.7 | 8.6 | 14.58 | 14.45 | 3 | 103 | 52 | 486 | 9.4 | 54 | 1.0 | 589 | 10.9 |
| | October 16§ | 1,836 | 35.1 | 8.6 | 15.77 | 15.04 | 3 | 125 | 43 | 375 | 8.8 | 46 | 0.9 | 501 | 10.9 |
| | November 13§ | 1,858 | 35.4 | 8.5 | 15.88 | 14.87 | 3 | 133 | 30 | 313 | 10.6 | 33 | 0.6 | 446 | 13.6 |
| | December 11§ | 1,904 | 36.3 | 8.6 | 16.47 | 15.30 | 2 | 90 | 41 | 559 | 13.9 | 43 | 0.8 | 649 | 15.1 |
| 1977 | January 15§ | 1,720 | 33.0 | 8.3 | 14.23 | 15.56 | 8 | 332 | 33 | 282 | 8.6 | 41 | 0.8 | 614 | 15.0 |
| | February 12§ | 1,840 | 35.2 | 8.6 | 15.85 | 16.20 | 5 | 189 | 36 | 434 | 12.0 | 41 | 0.8 | 623 | 15.3 |
| | March 12§ | 1,846 | 35.3 | 8.6 | 15.84 | 16.13 | 8 | 333 | 43 | 421 | 10.0 | 51 | 1.0 | 754 | 14.9 |
| | April 23§ | 1,816 | 34.7 | 8.5 | 15.52 | 15.72 | 13 | 532 | 33 | 278 | 8.5 | 46 | 0.9 | 809 | 17.7 |
| | May 14§ | 1,917 | 36.6 | 8.6 | 16.50 | 16.19 | 9 | 358 | 36 | 347 | 9.6 | 45 | 0.9 | 706 | 15.6 |
| | June 18§ | 1,785 | 34.0 | 8.7 | 15.44 | 15.72 | 6 | 239 | 33 | 354 | 10.7 | 39 | 0.7 | 592 | 15.2 |
| | July 16§ | 1,814 | 34.4 | 8.9 | 16.19 | 15.94 | 5 | 204 | 30 | 309 | 10.3 | 35 | 0.7 | 513 | 14.7 |
| | August 13§ | 1,625 | 30.8 | 9.0 | 14.58 | 15.74 | 24 | 936 | 26 | 238 | 9.2 | 50 | 0.9 | 1,174 | 23.8 |
| | September 10§ | 1,777 | 33.7 | 8.7 | 15.41 | 15.30 | 22 | 869 | 41 | 457 | 11.1 | 63 | 1.2 | 1,326 | 21.1 |
| | October 15§ | 1,878 | 35.8 | 8.7 | 16.25 | 15.52 | 13 | 498 | 36 | 339 | 9.6 | 48 | 0.9 | 837 | 17.5 |
| | November 12§ | 1,846 | 35.2 | 8.7 | 15.98 | 14.99 | 34 | 1,344 | 49 | 641 | 13.2 | 82 | 1.6 | 1,985 | 24.2 |
| | December 10§ | 1,885 | 36.0 | 8.7 | 16.43 | 15.24 | 4 | 145 | 27 | 272 | 10.0 | 31 | 0.6 | 417 | 13.5 |
| 1978 | January 14§ | 1,748 | 33.6 | 8.4 | 14.70 | 16.03 | 4 | 176 | 43 | 573 | 13.5 | 47 | 0.9 | 749 | 16.0 |
| | February 11§ | 1,823 | 35.0 | 8.6 | 15.67 | 16.01 | 4 | 170 | 41 | 522 | 12.9 | 45 | 0.9 | 692 | 15.4 |
| | March 11§ | 1,857 | 35.7 | 8.7 | 16.18 | 16.43 | 4 | 145 | 36 | 396 | 11.0 | 40 | 0.8 | 542 | 13.7 |
| | April 15 | 1,850 | 35.7 | 8.7 | 16.07 | 16.27 | 3 | 123 | 36 | 379 | 10.5 | 39 | 0.8 | 502 | 12.8 |

* 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 1976 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the June 1977 census of employment.

|| See page 710 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

| Year | Week ended | INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES* | | | | | | | INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE* | | | | | | |
|------|------------|---|------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|
| | | All manufacturing industries | | Engin- eering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods | Vehicles | Textiles, leather, clothing | Food, drink, tobacco | All manufacturing industries | | Engin- eering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods | Vehicles | Textiles, leather, clothing | Food, drink, tobacco | | |
| | | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1962 |
| 1958 | | 100.4 | | 96.5 | 101.6 | 108.3 | 100.1 | 102.5 | | 102.4 | 103.2 | 103.0 | 102.5 | | |
| 1959 | | 100.9 | | 96.3 | 104.9 | 108.6 | 99.1 | 103.3 | | 102.8 | 104.9 | 104.5 | 102.0 | | |
| 1960 | | 103.9 | | 99.4 | 107.9 | 110.1 | 100.1 | 102.4 | | 101.7 | 107.7 | 104.8 | 101.7 | | |
| 1961 | | 102.9 | | 101.9 | 102.9 | 104.7 | 100.1 | 101.0 | | 101.3 | 106.6 | 101.1 | 100.4 | | |
| 1962 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| 1963 | | 98.4 | | 97.6 | 99.1 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 99.9 | | 99.6 | 100.2 | 100.5 | 99.9 | | |
| 1964 | | 100.7 | | 101.7 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 97.3 | 100.7 | | 100.7 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 99.9 | | |
| 1965 | | 99.8 | | 101.9 | 96.2 | 95.6 | 96.4 | 99.4 | | 98.8 | 98.4 | 100.3 | 99.0 | | |
| 1966 | | 97.3 | | 101.0 | 91.5 | 91.7 | 95.2 | 97.8 | | 97.4 | 95.7 | 98.5 | 98.1 | | |
| 1967 | | 92.4 | | 96.8 | 86.1 | 84.4 | 92.8 | 97.1 | | 96.6 | 95.7 | 97.3 | 98.0 | | |
| 1968 | | 91.5 | | 94.6 | 87.0 | 83.3 | 90.4 | 97.9 | | 96.8 | 96.9 | 98.3 | 98.3 | | |
| 1969 | | 92.4 | | 96.1 | 88.3 | 83.6 | 90.8 | 98.0 | | 97.3 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 98.4 | | |
| 1970 | | 90.2 | | 94.3 | 86.7 | 78.3 | 89.3 | 97.0 | | 96.1 | 95.4 | 96.9 | 97.5 | | |
| 1971 | | 84.4 | | 87.2 | 82.1 | 74.0 | 85.9 | 95.1 | | 93.4 | 93.2 | 96.3 | 96.6 | | |
| 1972 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

| | FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear |
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1977 Oct. | 72.46 | 82.36 | 77.80 | 79.40 | 73.38 | 67.93 | 69.13 | 76.37 | 75.59 | 70.65 | 65.32 | 61.91 | 61.61 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 43.7 | 40.9 |
| 1977 Oct. | 46.4 | 43.0 | 44.4 | 43.8 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 43.7 | 42.2 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 41.3 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 167.5 | 167.5 | 154.1 | 144.4 | 150.1 | 166.1 | 170.1 | 150.2 | 141.0 | 129.7 | 130.3 |
| 1977 Oct. | 156.2 | 191.5 | 175.2 | 181.3 | 169.5 | 158.0 | 162.3 | 174.8 | 179.1 | 163.9 | 151.6 | 144.3 | 149.2 |

| | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | Timber, furniture, etc | Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | All manufacturing industries | Mining and quarrying (except coal mining) | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication* | Certain miscellaneous services† | Public administration | All industries covered |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 Oct. | £ 50.40 | £ 45.61 | £ 54.96 | £ 48.23 | £ 49.42 | £ 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 |
| 1977 Oct. | 75.15 | 67.66 | 82.09 | 71.04 | 73.56 | 74.96 | 72.91 | 72.72 | 76.96 | 63.31 | 59.04 | 72.89 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 47.2 | 45.2 | 42.3 | 47.3 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.6 |
| 1976 Oct. | 45.3 | 42.8 | 43.6 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 46.4 | 44.3 | 42.8 | 47.5 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 44.0 |
| 1977 Oct. | 45.7 | 43.0 | 44.5 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 47.2 | 44.7 | 42.4 | 48.0 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 44.2 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 159.4 | 153.0 | 153.9 | 148.5 | 149.9 | 159.9 | 149.9 | 133.4 | 126.4 | 152.2 |
| 1977 Oct. | 164.4 | 157.3 | 184.5 | 163.7 | 168.7 | 158.8 | 163.1 | 171.5 | 160.3 | 146.2 | 137.6 | 164.9 |

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)

| | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 39.19 | 39.19 | 42.33 | 34.40 | 31.76 | 28.13 | 28.70 |
| 1976 Oct. | 43.69 | 48.46 | 44.11 | 43.58 | 46.77 | 42.32 | 43.54 | 46.08 | 50.43 | 42.21 | 37.93 | 32.61 | 33.59 |
| 1977 Oct. | 47.51 | 55.97 | 48.64 | 47.21 | 51.14 | 45.49 | 47.04 | 49.55 | 53.68 | 45.28 | 40.95 | 36.90 | 38.08 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 Oct. | 38.0 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 37.5 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.2 | 36.7 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 36.1 | 36.1 |
| 1975 Oct. | 37.7 | 38.6 | 37.9 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 36.8 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 35.5 |
| 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 |
| 1977 Oct. | 38.1 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.1 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 103.8 | 96.5 | 103.8 | 94.9 | 98.1 | 105.9 | 112.9 | 93.5 | 88.0 | 77.1 | 80.9 |
| 1976 Oct. | 115.3 | 132.8 | 114.9 | 115.6 | 123.1 | 112.6 | 115.8 | 123.2 | 133.4 | 112.6 | 103.4 | 89.6 | 93.3 |
| 1977 Oct. | 124.7 | 148.5 | 127.3 | 126.6 | 135.3 | 120.7 | 124.4 | 130.1 | 141.3 | 122.4 | 112.5 | 101.9 | 105.5 |

| | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | Timber, furniture, etc | Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | All manufacturing industries | Mining and quarrying (except coal mining) | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication* | Certain miscellaneous services† | Public administration | All industries covered |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 Oct. | £ 27.54 | £ 28.86 | £ 30.09 | £ 26.27 | £ 27.05 | £ — | £ 23.92 | £ 29.89 | £ 34.58 | £ 21.73 | £ 29.18 | £ 27.01 |
| 1975 Oct. | 35.20 | 36.77 | 38.51 | 32.94 | 34.23 | — | 30.45 | 38.76 | 44.07 | 26.59 | 38.64 | 34.19 |
| 1976 Oct. | 42.22 | 42.14 | 45.20 | 39.49 | 40.71 | — | 36.11 | 43.43 | 50.23 | 31.69 | 43.62 | 40.61 |
| 1977 Oct. | 45.59 | 46.20 | 48.87 | 43.44 | 44.45 | — | 39.14 | 47.94 | 53.25 | 35.16 | 46.41 | 44.31 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1977 Oct. | 36.8 | 37.2 | 38.5 | 37.5 | 37.2 | — | 37.9 | 36.0 | 41.3 | 38.3 | 39.4 | 37.4 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1977 Oct. | 123.9 | 124.2 | 126.9 | 115.8 | 119.5 | — | 103.3 | 133.2 | 128.9 | 91.8 | 117.8 | 118.5 |

* Except railways and London Transport.

† Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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

TABLE 123

| | October 1975 | | | October 1976 | | | October 1977 | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Average weekly earnings | Average hours worked | Average hourly earnings | Average weekly earnings | Average hours worked | Average hourly earnings | Average weekly earnings | Average hours worked | Average hourly earnings |
| All manufacturing industries | £ 59.74 | 42.7 | p 139.9 | £ 67.83 | 43.5 | p 155.9 | £ 73.56 | 43.6 | p 168.7 |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | 34.23 | 36.8 | 93.0 | 40.71 | 37.2 | 109.4 | 44.45 | 37.2 | 119.5 |
| Full-time women (18 years and over)* | 18.38 | 21.4 | 85.9 | 22.06 | 21.6 | 102.1 | 23.90 | 21.5 | 111.2 |
| Part-time women (18 years and over)* | 32.87 | 39.7 | 82.8 | 37.75 | 40.0 | 94.4 | 41.16 | 40.0 | 102.9 |
| Full-time boys (under 21 years) | 23.15 | 37.5 | 61.7 | 26.87 | 37.6 | 71.5 | 29.90 | 37.6 | 79.5 |
| Full-time girls (under 18 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries covered† | 59.58 | 43.6 | 136.7 | 66.97 | 44.0 | 152.2 | 72.89 | 44.2 | 164.9 |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | 34.19 | 37.0 | 92.4 | 40.61 | 37.4 | 108.6 | 44.31 | 37.4 | 118.5 |
| Full-time women (18 years and over)* | 18.02 | 21.2 | 85.0 | 21.50 | 21.2 | 101.4 | 23.14 | 21.0 | 110.2 |
| Part-time women (18 years and over)* | 33.08 | 40.4 | 81.9 | 37.94 | 40.5 | 93.7 | 41.30 | 40.5 | 102.0 |
| Full-time boys (under 21 years) | 23.03 | 37.5 | 61.4 | 26.70 | 37.5 | 71.2 | 29.74 | 37.6 | 79.1 |
| Full-time girls (under 18 years) | | | | | | | | | |

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

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

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

TABLE 124

| | | ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual | | | ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual | | |
|------|---------|---|-------|---------------|--|-------|---------------|
| | | FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over) WOMEN (18 years and over) | | | | | |
| | | Men | Women | Men and women | Men | Women | Men and women |
| 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 | 219.5 |
| 1976 | April | 232.6 | 276.6 | 244.5 | 225.6 | 276.2 | 233.9 |
| 1977 | April | 253.6 | 304.5 | 267.3 | 248.0 | 310.0 | 258.1 |
| | 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. They relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

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

TABLE 125

| | | Average weekly wage earnings | Average hourly wage earnings | Average hourly wage earnings 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 | | | | |

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

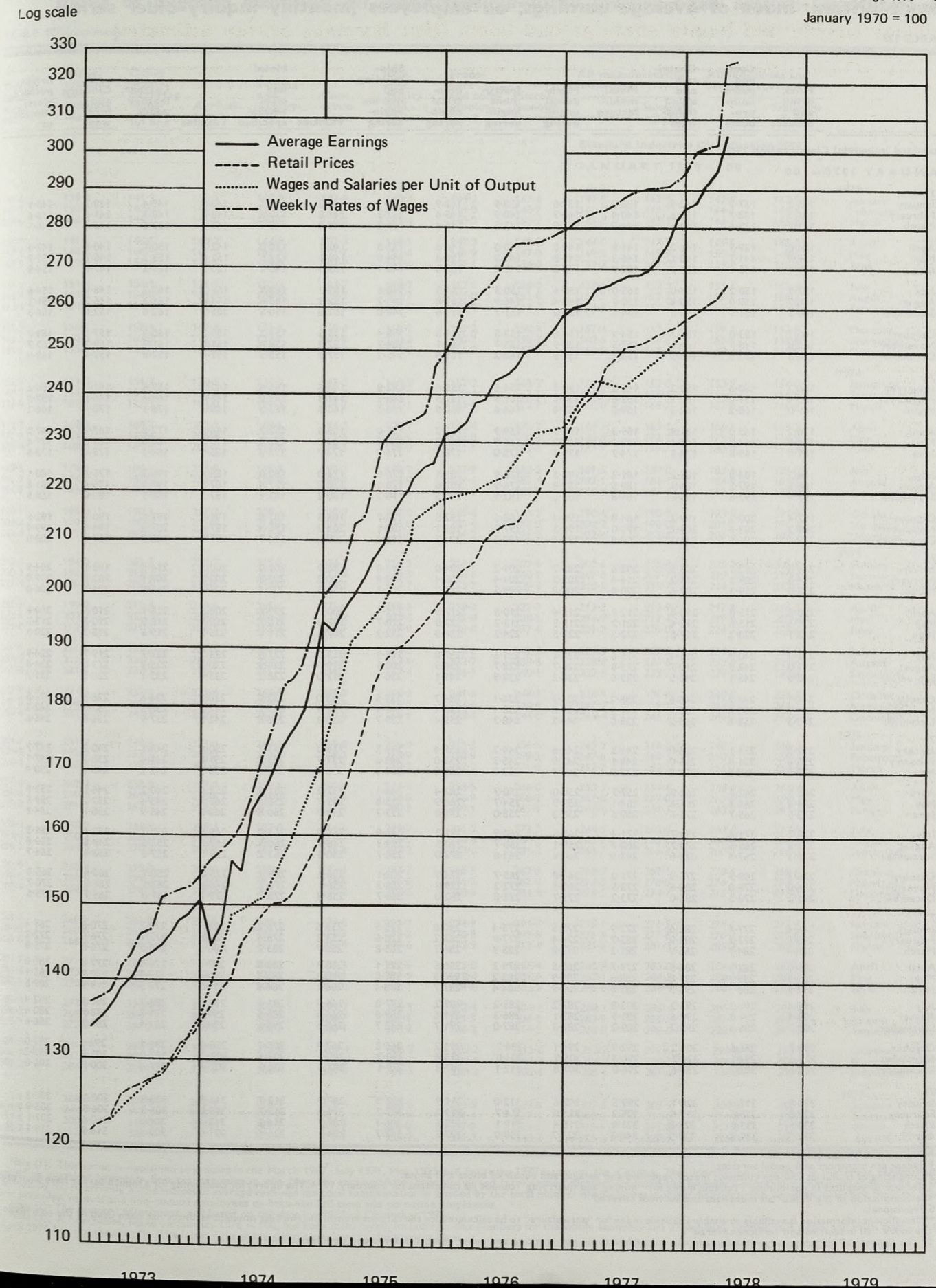
TABLE 126

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

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

Earnings, wage rates, retail prices etc.

Average 1970 = 100
 January 1970 = 100



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

TABLE 127

| | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Ship-building and marine engineering | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Vehicles | Textiles | | | |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1968 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JANUARY 1970 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 145.2 | 137.7 | 142.9 | 135.2 | 139.5 | 138.9 | 142.9 | 135.3 | 145.2 | 139.1 | 142.0 | 149.4 | 145.1 |
| February | 146.4 | 138.7 | 151.6 | 140.4 | 140.7 | 140.9 | 145.4 | 137.3 | 141.8 | 139.6 | 144.5 | 148.3 | 141.6 |
| 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 | 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 | 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 | 161.3 | 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 | 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 | 154.6 |
| August | 158.5 | 150.0 | 150.8 | 150.7 | 148.4 | 146.9 | 153.8 | 145.2 | 145.6 | 146.9 | 154.6 | 161.3 | 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 | 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 | 159.7 |
| November | 165.8 | 148.7 | 161.1 | 157.5 | 158.9 | 153.7 | 161.1 | 154.7 | 157.8 | 158.4 | 161.6 | 161.8 | 159.2 |
| 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 | 163.0 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January†† | 166.3 | 150.6 | 159.2 | 145.2 | 150.5 | 154.6 | 155.4 | 142.8 | 144.6 | 145.6 | 142.9 | 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 | 144.4 | 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 | 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 | 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 | 175.7 | 180.0 | 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 | 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 |
| August | 188.6 | 197.1 | 188.1 | 180.5 | 181.8 | 176.9 | 182.6 | 170.5 | 177.4 | 187.5 | 191.2 | 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 | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 203.0 |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 214.8 | 212.1 | 205.5 | 203.6 | 203.7 | 201.2 | 204.0 | 197.8 | 196.9 | 201.0 | 200.7 | 214.5 | 198.1 |
| February | 214.5 | 209.1 | 213.2 | 214.4 | 205.3 | 204.4 | 208.4 | 202.8 | 200.2 | 203.8 | 205.7 | 209.4 | 202.3 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| May | 225.4 | 215.6 | 221.2 | 215.5 | 215.5 | 217.5 | 222.0 | 218.7 | 198.8 | 210.7 | 218.5 | 216.9 | 210.5 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| August | 241.0 | 242.9 | 249.7 | 225.8 | 226.7 | 228.7 | 236.9 | 200.1 | 219.9 | 224.9 | 230.1 | 225.9 | 213.0 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1976 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 257.0 | 251.1 | 256.0 | 241.2 | 243.6 | 244.2 | 251.4 | 244.8 | 234.0 | 243.7 | 250.6 | 248.1 | 240.2 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| August | 277.6 | 265.6 | 273.7 | 260.7 | 259.1 | 260.7 | 270.5 | 254.3 | 248.7 | 260.5 | 269.1 | 253.6 | 249.6 |
| September | 276.3 | 267.4 | 274.8 | 263.5 | 260.6 | 263.8 | 270.0 | 258.7 | 250.3 | 263.2 | 269.9 | 257.6 | 253.6 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 275.6 |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 286.4 | 277.4 | 282.6 | 277.9 | 272.5 | 275.4 | 280.8 | 273.5 | 259.6 | 276.7 | 283.2 | 279.2 | 270.8 |
| 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 |
| March | 308.4 | 284.7 | 285.9 | 281.3 | 277.8 | 285.9 | 288.7 | 265.8 | 256.7 | 288.2 | 286.6 | 276.5 | 278.8 |
| April | 291.0 | 282.9 | 286.5 | 279.7 | 280.5 | 279.3 | 288.5 | 271.1 | 260.3 | 282.9 | 287.6 | 278.9 | 277.8 |
| May | 301.9 | 289.9 | 291.8 | 288.6 | 285.9 | 283.2 | 290.5 | 281.0 | 270.3 | 285.7 | 293.4 | 278.3 | 278.8 |
| June | 297.9 | 288.9 | 296.3 | 283.5 | 283.9 | 284.4 | 287.7 | 278.4 | 268.1 | 284.8 | 291.5 | 278.3 | 279.3 |
| July | 298.4 | 296.2 | 293.2 | 303.8 | 287.2 | 285.2 | 289.2 | 277.0 | 266.8 | 291.6 | 292.5 | 283.7 | 280.5 |
| August | 293.4 | 291.0 | 290.6 | 281.9 | 283.1 | 286.3 | 291.6 | 269.8 | 265.5 | 285.5 | 291.0 | 281.7 | 278.7 |
| September | 301.7 | 286.4 | 295.7 | 289.2 | 287.3 | 287.0 | 291.7 | 272.7 | 260.5 | 295.6 | 294.0 | 283.5 | 288.2 |
| October | 309.7 | 286.6 | 304.2 | 292.9 | 294.1 | 296.3 | 296.2 | 265.8 | 267.4 | 300.7 | 299.0 | 296.1 | 296.3 |
| November | 326.0 | 294.1 | 328.2 | 290.3 | 301.9 | 304.0 | 315.8 | 290.2 | 280.6 | 307.5 | 303.2 | 297.5 | 302.8 |
| December | 322.6 | 302.7 | 330.6 | 298.0 | 307.8 | 312.1 | 307.8 | 279.1 | 287.0 | 308.9 | 307.4 | 296.4 | 300.8 |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 321.8 | 311.6 | 320.1 | 299.5 | 307.6 | 312.0 | 311.9 | 292.8 | 287.9 | 312.7 | 311.8 | 308.9 | 308.2 |
| February | 322.5 | 315.5 | 319.6 | 305.2 | 311.0 | 314.7 | 313.2 | 287.7 | 291.6 | 313.7 | 315.0 | 303.3 | 306.5 |
| March | 330.5 | 333.8 | 325.8 | 321.0 | 315.4 | 318.1 | 322.6 | 306.1 | 289.7 | 316.2 | 312.4 | 304.6 | 310.6 |
| April†† | 337.5 | 339.8 | 323.9 | 340.8 | 324.7 | 330.0 | 327.5 | 347.7 | 299.2 | 326.4 | 321.6 | 309.4 | 316.9 |

* England and Wales only.

† Except sea transport and postal services.

‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairs 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-older 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‡ | All manufacturing industries | | All industries and services covered | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1968 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JANUARY 1970 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 147.6 | 139.5 | 141.3 | 139.6 | 140.9 | 147.0 | 145.4 | 144.2 | 147.6 | 141.9 | 142.1 | 142.9 | 143.1 |
| February | 149.3 | 140.6 | 143.0 | 148.8 | 141.1 | 150.7 | 141.8 | 144.0 | 148.7 | 143.5 | 143.7 | 144.5 | 144.4 |
| March | 150.6 | 143.3 | 144.1 | 145.5 | 140.6 | 156.9 | 145.4 | 145.5 | 151.7 | 145.3 | 145.5 | 146.7 | 145.9 |
| April | 151.7 | 141.6 | 145.6 | 160.3 | 144.8 | 152.6 | 148.1 | 147.2 | 149.5 | 144.0 | 147.7 | 145.8 | 148.3 |
| May | 157.1 | 148.7 | 148.9 | 167.9 | 146.9 | 157.7 | 152.6 | 149.9 | 147.0 | 149.5 | 148.9 | 150.6 | 149.5 |
| June | 160.9 | 152.6 | 154.6 | 175.6 | 149.8 | 163.9 | 161.6 | 155.1 | 154.0 | 153.3 | 152.0 | 155.2 | 152.8 |
| July | 161.1 | 151.3 | 154.1 | 171.3 | 150.3 | 163.7 | 158.7 | 157.1 | 156.0 | 153.6 | 152.3 | 155.5 | 153.4 |
| August | 156.4 | 149.1 | 154.0 | 185.7 | 148.9 | 159.7 | 155.7 | 155.0 | 152.6 | 151.7 | 153.3 | 153.5 | 154.2 |
| September | 162.4 | 154.5 | 154.7 | 181.4 | 152.5 | 166.3 | 160.8 | 157.0 | 154.3 | 154.8 | 155.3 | 157.0 | 155.8 |
| October | 165.7 | 156.1 | 158.9 | 167.4 | 153.1 | 169.4 | 160.2 | 159.2 | 158.4 | 157.4 | 157.3 | 159.1 | 157.8 |
| November | 166.6 | 160.2 | 163.3 | 172.5 | 139.1 | 169.9 | 160.2 | 160.7 | 158.7 | 160.6 | 158.6 | 160.9 | 158.8 |
| December | 163.5 | 155.8 | 163.1 | 167.5 | 139.8 | 168.4 | 156.8 | 155.9 | 157.9 | 159.8 | 161.4 | 159.7 | 160.9 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January††</ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 - 100

| Industry group SIC (1968) | Average weekly earnings including overtime premium | | | | | | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium | | | | | |
|---|--|-------|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|--|-------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | January 1976 | | June 1976 | | January 1977 | | June 1976 | | January 1977 | | June 1977 | |
| | £ | p | £ | p | £ | p | £ | p | £ | p | £ | p |
| SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timeworkers | 399.5 | 403.2 | 452.0 | 446.7 | 473.0 | 80.27 | 437.3 | 448.7 | 475.4 | 493.4 | 506.5 | 166.5 |
| Skilled | 438.7 | 452.6 | 498.3 | 492.3 | 506.8 | 70.63 | 455.3 | 480.4 | 483.0 | 499.0 | 512.4 | 137.7 |
| Semi-skilled | 404.1 | 479.0 | 466.5 | 470.8 | 534.5 | 71.15 | 464.2 | 505.2 | 508.8 | 530.7 | 578.7 | 142.5 |
| Labourers | 423.7 | 436.5 | 483.5 | 477.1 | 503.4 | 76.36 | 462.9 | 479.7 | 500.7 | 517.3 | 535.3 | 154.8 |
| All timeworkers | 381.9 | 420.2 | 411.1 | 430.8 | 450.4 | 82.75 | 416.1 | 428.1 | 432.8 | 449.0 | 464.9 | 178.4 |
| Payment-by-result workers | 409.2 | 452.1 | 447.7 | 469.1 | 484.7 | 73.32 | 459.6 | 476.2 | 475.9 | 494.1 | 507.2 | 147.1 |
| Skilled | 375.2 | 401.2 | 426.4 | 423.7 | 457.4 | 71.83 | 425.5 | 441.3 | 457.4 | 479.3 | 497.4 | 142.8 |
| Semi-skilled | 388.3 | 426.4 | 419.7 | 438.6 | 458.6 | 79.38 | 425.5 | 438.8 | 441.7 | 458.7 | 474.3 | 167.0 |
| Labourers | 384.1 | 416.1 | 419.5 | 429.5 | 451.4 | 81.78 | 416.3 | 430.2 | 434.0 | 450.3 | 464.7 | 173.7 |
| All payment-by-result workers | 425.1 | 461.1 | 471.5 | 480.8 | 496.6 | 72.60 | 454.8 | 476.1 | 469.8 | 486.3 | 500.7 | 142.5 |
| All skilled workers | 392.9 | 432.9 | 448.8 | 447.1 | 490.3 | 71.61 | 450.8 | 474.1 | 487.6 | 509.5 | 536.9 | 142.7 |
| All semi-skilled workers | 392.9 | 432.9 | 448.8 | 447.1 | 490.3 | 71.61 | 450.8 | 474.1 | 487.6 | 509.5 | 536.9 | 142.7 |
| All labourers | 392.9 | 432.9 | 448.8 | 447.1 | 490.3 | 71.61 | 450.8 | 474.1 | 487.6 | 509.5 | 536.9 | 142.7 |
| All workers covered | 395.4 | 428.8 | 434.3 | 442.9 | 465.2 | 78.12 | 432.0 | 448.5 | 448.8 | 464.9 | 481.2 | 161.8 |
| CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE† | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timeworkers | 379.7 | 414.6 | 425.6 | 449.3 | 468.2 | 79.36 | 449.9 | 484.1 | 494.0 | 503.7 | 534.1 | 177.4 |
| General workers | 371.6 | 404.4 | 416.2 | 433.5 | 461.0 | 86.76 | 449.1 | 491.1 | 455.8 | 467.7 | 500.1 | 188.3 |
| Craftsmen | 379.1 | 413.2 | 424.7 | 446.0 | 467.6 | 81.28 | 443.8 | 477.7 | 486.7 | 496.7 | 528.1 | 180.2 |
| All timeworkers | 352.6 | 395.1 | 411.9 | 418.6 | 448.7 | 79.80 | 371.4 | 402.8 | 415.0 | 424.4 | 444.7 | 170.6 |
| Payment-by-result workers | 333.1 | 372.9 | 387.0 | 412.0 | 430.4 | 86.02 | 361.2 | 390.5 | 399.7 | 416.3 | 431.7 | 184.5 |
| General workers | 346.7 | 388.5 | 404.6 | 413.7 | 442.0 | 80.78 | 366.4 | 397.4 | 408.8 | 418.7 | 438.3 | 172.7 |
| Craftsmen | 370.8 | 406.3 | 418.0 | 439.1 | 459.2 | 79.42 | 421.2 | 453.9 | 463.8 | 473.2 | 501.0 | 176.6 |
| All payment-by-result workers | 361.3 | 393.9 | 405.6 | 423.2 | 449.5 | 86.71 | 393.9 | 424.9 | 431.4 | 443.0 | 472.9 | 188.1 |
| All general workers | 369.5 | 404.1 | 415.9 | 435.5 | 457.6 | 81.23 | 415.0 | 447.2 | 456.3 | 465.7 | 494.6 | 179.5 |
| All craftsmen | 369.5 | 404.1 | 415.9 | 435.5 | 457.6 | 81.23 | 415.0 | 447.2 | 456.3 | 465.7 | 494.6 | 179.5 |
| All workers covered | 369.5 | 404.1 | 415.9 | 435.5 | 457.6 | 81.23 | 415.0 | 447.2 | 456.3 | 465.7 | 494.6 | 179.5 |
| Industry group SIC (1968) | Average weekly earnings including overtime premium | | | | | | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium | | | | | |
| | June 1976 | | June 1977 | | June 1977 | | June 1976 | | June 1977 | | June 1977 | |
| | £ | p | £ | p | £ | p | £ | p | £ | p | £ | p |
| ENGINEERING‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timeworkers | 339.8 | 373.4 | 373.4 | 373.4 | 72.78 | 381.6 | 410.6 | 410.6 | 410.6 | 159.8 | 159.8 | 159.8 |
| Skilled | 371.7 | 397.6 | 397.6 | 397.6 | 68.71 | 416.1 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 151.5 | 151.5 | 151.5 |
| Semi-skilled | 372.6 | 407.9 | 407.9 | 407.9 | 57.11 | 423.3 | 456.2 | 456.2 | 456.2 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 124.7 |
| Labourers | 359.1 | 390.0 | 390.0 | 390.0 | 69.74 | 402.8 | 431.8 | 431.8 | 431.8 | 153.3 | 153.3 | 153.3 |
| All timeworkers | 330.7 | 367.6 | 367.6 | 367.6 | 73.78 | 368.7 | 401.0 | 401.0 | 401.0 | 171.2 | 171.2 | 171.2 |
| Payment-by-result workers | 319.0 | 356.2 | 356.2 | 356.2 | 66.25 | 356.0 | 338.6 | 338.6 | 338.6 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 154.8 |
| Skilled | 352.5 | 385.9 | 385.9 | 385.9 | 57.38 | 406.9 | 435.6 | 435.6 | 435.6 | 128.7 | 128.7 | 128.7 |
| Semi-skilled | 326.6 | 363.0 | 363.0 | 363.0 | 69.57 | 364.7 | 396.5 | 396.5 | 396.5 | 161.8 | 161.8 | 161.8 |
| Labourers | 335.2 | 370.0 | 370.0 | 370.0 | 73.17 | 373.3 | 402.7 | 402.7 | 402.7 | 164.1 | 164.1 | 164.1 |
| All payment-by-result workers | 345.3 | 376.5 | 376.5 | 376.5 | 67.71 | 382.6 | 412.0 | 412.0 | 412.0 | 152.8 | 152.8 | 152.8 |
| All skilled workers | 368.0 | 402.8 | 402.8 | 402.8 | 57.17 | 420.3 | 451.9 | 451.9 | 451.9 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 125.6 |
| All semi-skilled workers | 343.3 | 376.4 | 376.4 | 376.4 | 69.67 | 382.8 | 412.3 | 412.3 | 412.3 | 156.5 | 156.5 | 156.5 |
| All labourers | 343.3 | 376.4 | 376.4 | 376.4 | 69.67 | 382.8 | 412.3 | 412.3 | 412.3 | 156.5 | 156.5 | 156.5 |
| All workers covered | 343.3 | 376.4 | 376.4 | 376.4 | 69.67 | 382.8 | 412.3 | 412.3 | 412.3 | 156.5 | 156.5 | 156.5 |

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

EARNINGS

Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain

TABLE 129 (new version)

| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Annual averages‡ |
|--|----------|----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|------------------|
| NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 102.2 | 103.3 | 105.5 | 106.7 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 108.3 | 108.5 | 110.6 | 111.3 | 106.0 |
| 1977 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 113.3 | 113.1 | 114.9 | 115.4 | 116.2 | 115.7 | 116.6 | 117.9 | 120.1 | 121.7 | 115.6 |
| 1978 | 121.5 | 122.7 | 125.0 | 127.2† | | | | | | | | | |
| OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries and services covered: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 79.4 | 79.8 | 80.2 | 80.4 | 80.6 | 81.2 | 82.4 | 82.2 | 83.1 | 83.7 | 84.6 | 84.2 | 81.8 |
| 1968 | 85.4 | 86.1 | 86.3 | 86.2 | 87.6 | 87.5 | 88.2 | 89.1 | 89.6 | 90.0 | 91.1 | 91.9 | 88.2 |
| 1969 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 92.7 | 94.0 | 93.4 | 95.0 | 95.7 | 96.7 | 97.5 | 98.2 | 99.6 | 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 | 124.4 | 128.3 | 129.4 | 130.5 | 132.1 | 132.8 | 134.1 | 137.8 | 140.2 | 141.7 | 142.5 | 134.0* |
| 1973 | 143.1 | 144.4 | 145.9 | 148.3 | 149.5 | 152.8 | 153.4 | 154.2 | 155.8 | 157.8 | 158.8 | 160.9 | 152.1 |
| 1974 | (154.0)† | (156.8)† | 166.6 | 165.2 | 174.9 | 177.5 | 181.0 | 185.7 | 188.8 | 191.9 | 199.2 | 207.7 | (179.1)† |
| 1975 | 205.6 | 210.1 | 212.7 | 216.2 | 220.8 | 223.4 | 230.9 | 233.4 | 237.6 | 239.8 | 241.1 | 247.2 | 226.6 |
| 1976 | 248.2 | 250.3 | 253.9 | 255.4 | 259.3 | 261.4 | 262.9 | 266.4 | 266.8 | 269.8 | 272.3 | 275.7 | 261.9 |
| 1977 | 277.9 | 279.0 | 283.1 | 283.6 | 285.7 | 286.5 | 286.3 | 287.7 | 291.0 | 295.8 | 300.5 | 304.8 | 288.5 |
| 1978 | 306.3 | 311.2 | 314.8 | 326.1† | | | | | | | | | |
| All manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 78.3 | 79.0 | 79.4 | 79.5 | 80.0 | 80.3 | 81.5 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 83.9 | 81.1 |
| 1968 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 85.9 | 85.6 | 87.1 | 87.4 | 88.0 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.3 | 90.4 | 91.7 | 87.8 |
| 1969 | 91.8 | 91.5 | 92.5 | 93.7 | 93.1 | 94.4 | 94.8 | 95.5 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 98.1 | 99.6 | 94.9 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.7 | 106.5 | 107.5 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 111.2 | 112.7 | 113.7 | 107.0 |
| 1971 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 118.1 | 118.0 | 119.3 | 120.6 | 121.4 | 122.2 | 122.6 | 123.6 | 118.9 |
| 1972 | 125.4 | —* | 128.2 | 130.1 | 131.2 | 132.9 | 133.9 | 135.1 | 138.2 | 139.7 | 140.7 | 141.0 | 134.2* |
| 1973 | 142.1 | 143.7 | 145.5 | 147.7 | 148.9 | 152.0 | 152.3 | 153.3 | 155.3 | 157.3 | 158.6 | 161.4 | 151.5 |
| 1974 | (152.0)† | (155.1)† | 165.2 | 163.1 | 173.9 | 176.7 | 180.0 | 184.1 | 187.8 | 190.8 | 198.0 | 203.8 | (177.5)† |
| 1975 | 203.8 | 207.7 | 210.7 | 212.9 | 217.4 | 220.0 | 227.5 | 230.8 | 233.7 | 237.4 | 239.1 | 245.2 | 223.8 |
| 1976 | 246.3 | 248.5 | 252.5 | 254.6 | 259.0 | 261.5 | 262.1 | 265.0 | 266.4 | 269.1 | 270.0 | 274.7 | 260.8 |
| 1977 | 276.5 | 277.8 | 281.3 | 283.0 | 284.7 | 284.9 | 285.4 | 286.5 | 290.0 | 294.6 | 300.7 | 305.6 | 287.6 |
| 1978 | 307.9 | 311.6 | 315.0 | 327.2† | | | | | | | | | |
| PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW SERIES: unadjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| 1978 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 12.5† | | | | | | | | | |
| OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries and services covered: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| 1968 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 7.8 |
| 1969 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| 1970 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 12.1 |
| 1971 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 8 | |

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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

| 1968 Standard Industrial Classification | | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Food, drink and tobacco | Chemicals and allied industries | All metals combined | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | Timber, furniture etc |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | IV and V | VI-XII | | | | | | | | |
| Basic weekly rates of wages | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | Average of monthly index numbers | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 104 | 97 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1973 | | 116 | 106 | 112 | 106 | 119 | 110 | 108 | 111 | 112 | 113 |
| 1974 | | 149 | 143 | 136 | 124 | 137 | 136 | 136 | 129 | 133 | 138 |
| 1975 | | 186 | 190 | 177 | 165 | 179 | 176 | 171 | 167 | 171 | 171 |
| 1976 | | 232 | 211 | 209 | 199 | 214 | 211 | 200 | 213 | 203 | 199 |
| 1977 | | 247 | 225 | 228 | 218 | 218 | 232 | 220 | 232 | 218 | 213 |
| 1976 | May | 232 | 215 | 202 | 195 | 215 | 217 | 191 | 214 | 203 | 198 |
| | June | 232 | 215 | 213 | 208 | 215 | 219 | 191 | 214 | 204 | 198 |
| | July | 232 | 215 | 213 | 208 | 215 | 220 | 210 | 214 | 205 | 198 |
| | August | 232 | 215 | 214 | 208 | 215 | 220 | 210 | 214 | 205 | 199 |
| | September | 232 | 215 | 214 | 208 | 215 | 220 | 210 | 216 | 207 | 200 |
| | October | 232 | 215 | 214 | 208 | 215 | 220 | 210 | 216 | 207 | 200 |
| | November | 232 | 215 | 219 | 208 | 215 | 220 | 210 | 217 | 210 | 200 |
| | December | 233 | 215 | 219 | 208 | 215 | 220 | 210 | 217 | 210 | 200 |
| 1977 | January | 246 | 215 | 220 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 227 | 210 | 211 |
| | February | 247 | 225 | 222 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 228 | 210 | 211 |
| | March | 247 | 225 | 222 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 232 | 213 | 211 |
| | April | 247 | 226 | 224 | 209 | 217 | 224 | 216 | 232 | 215 | 212 |
| | May | 247 | 226 | 224 | 213 | 218 | 235 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| | June | 247 | 226 | 228 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| | July | 247 | 226 | 228 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| | August | 247 | 226 | 230 | 227 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| | September | 247 | 226 | 230 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| | October | 247 | 226 | 231 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| | November | 247 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| | December | 250 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| 1978 | January | 271 | 226 | 240 | 228 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| | February | 273 | 249 | 240 | 228 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| | March | 273 | 249 | 242 | 228 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 255 | 235 | 247 |
| | April | 273 | 249 | 244 | 228 | 281‡ | 242 | 234 | 255 | 236 | 248 |
| | May | 273 | 249 | 244 | 228 | 281‡ | 258 | 234 | 255 | 236 | 248 |
| Normal weekly hours† | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | Average of monthly index numbers | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1973 | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1974 | | 99.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1975 | | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1977 | | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 |
| 1978 | May | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Basic hourly rates of wages | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | Average of monthly index numbers | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 104 | 97 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1973 | | 116 | 106 | 112 | 106 | 119 | 110 | 108 | 111 | 112 | 113 |
| 1974 | | 150 | 143 | 136 | 124 | 137 | 136 | 136 | 129 | 133 | 138 |
| 1975 | | 187 | 190 | 178 | 165 | 179 | 176 | 171 | 167 | 172 | 170 |
| 1976 | | 233 | 211 | 210 | 199 | 214 | 211 | 200 | 213 | 203 | 199 |
| 1977 | | 249 | 225 | 229 | 218 | 218 | 232 | 220 | 232 | 218 | 213 |
| 1976 | 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 | 207 | 200 |
| | September | 233 | 215 | 215 | 208 | 215 | 220 | 210 | 216 | 207 | 200 |
| | October | 233 | 215 | 215 | 208 | 215 | 220 | 210 | 216 | 207 | 200 |
| | November | 233 | 215 | 220 | 208 | 215 | 220 | 210 | 217 | 210 | 200 |
| | December | 235 | 215 | 220 | 208 | 215 | 220 | 210 | 217 | 210 | 200 |
| 1977 | January | 248 | 215 | 221 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 227 | 211 | 211 |
| | February | 249 | 225 | 223 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 228 | 211 | 211 |
| | March | 249 | 225 | 223 | 209 | 217 | 223 | 216 | 232 | 214 | 211 |
| | April | 249 | 226 | 224 | 209 | 217 | 224 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| | May | 249 | 226 | 224 | 213 | 218 | 235 | 216 | 232 | 216 | 212 |
| | June | 249 | 226 | 229 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 216 | 232 | 217 | 212 |
| | July | 249 | 226 | 229 | 219 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 217 | 212 |
| | August | 249 | 226 | 231 | 227 | 218 | 236 | 224 | 232 | 217 | 212 |
| | September | 249 | 226 | 231 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| | October | 249 | 226 | 232 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 220 | 215 |
| | November | 249 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| | December | 252 | 226 | 238 | 227 | 218 | 237 | 224 | 235 | 229 | 215 |
| 1978 | January | 273 | 226 | 241 | 228 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| | February | 275 | 249 | 241 | 228 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 249 | 230 | 247 |
| | March | 275 | 249 | 243 | 228 | 220 | 241 | 234 | 255 | 236 | 247 |
| | April | 275 | 249 | 245 | 228 | 281‡ | 242 | 234 | 255 | 236 | 248 |
| | May | 275 | 249 | 245 | 228 | 281‡ | 258 | 234 | 255 | 236 | 248 |

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

| 1968 Standard Industrial Classification | | Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication | Distributive trades | Professional services and public administration | Miscellaneous services | Manufacturing industries* | All industries and services* |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Basic weekly rates of wages | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | Average of monthly index numbers | 98 | 99 | 109 | 102 | 97 | 101 | 100 | 97 | 101.5 | 101.3 |
| 1973 | | 105 | 109 | 139 | 111 | 107 | 114 | 114 | 105 | 114.6 | 115.2 |
| 1974 | | 126 | 130 | 162 | 135 | 131 | 138 | 145 | 128 | 134.3 | 138.0 |
| 1975 | | 160 | 158 | 215 | 170 | 181 | 181 | 182 | 163 | 174.4 | 178.7 |
| 1976 | | 198 | 183 | 247 | 199 | 199 | 217 | 214 | 212 | 209.0 | 213.2 |
| 1977 | | 209 | 207 | 268 | 214 | 213 | 243 | 230 | 233 | 218.9 | 227.2 |
| 1976 | May | 204 | 169 | 229 | 201 | 200 | 209 | 211 | 204 | 209.1 | 210.5 |
| | June | 204 | 176 | 260 | 201 | 200 | 209 | 211 | 217 | 211.2 | 215.3 |
| | July | 205 | 199 | 260 | 201 | 202 | 227 | 214 | 217 | 212.3 | 217.7 |
| | August | 205 | 199 | 260 | 201 | 202 | 227 | 214 | 217 | 212.5 | 217.8 |
| | September | 205 | 199 | 260 | 201 | 202 | 227 | 214 | 217 | 212.7 | 217.9 |
| | October | 205 | 199 | 260 | 201 | 202 | 231 | 214 | 218 | 212.7 | 218.2 |
| | November | 205 | 199 | 260 | 201 | 203 | 235 | 220 | 218 | 213.3 | 219.4 |
| | December | 205 | 199 | 260 | 202 | 203 | 235 | 227 | 221 | 213.3 | 220.2 |
| 1977 | January | 205 | 199 | 260 | 209 | 206 | 235 | 227 | 227 | 215.5 | 222.5 |
| | February | 205 | 199 | 260 | 209 | 210 | 237 | 227 | 230 | 215.7 | 223.5 |
| | March | 205 | 199 | 260 | 215 | 210 | 237 | 227 | 230 | 216.0 | 223.9 |
| | April | 209 | 200 | 260 | 215 | 213 | 237 | 227 | 230 | 216.8 | 224.7 |
| | May | 209 | 200 | 260 | 215 | 213 | 240 | 227 | 230 | 218.0 | 225.5 |
| | June | 209 | 203 | 273 | 215 | 213 | 240 | 227 | 232 | 218.9 | 227.4 |
| | July | 209 | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 232 | 219.3 | 228.2 |
| | August | 212 | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 232 | 220.4 | 228.8 |
| | September | 212 | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 232 | 220.9 | 229.0 |
| | October | 213 | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 245 | 229 | 238 | 221.1 | 229.4 |
| | November | 213 | 213 | 273 | 215 | 214 | 252 | 237 | 238 | 222.0 | 231.1 |
| | December | 213 | 213 | 273 | 216 | 214 | 258 | 249 | 243 | 222.0 | 232.9 |
| 1978 | January | 213 | 213 | 275 | 233 | 221 | 259 | 249 | 245 | 225.4 | 236.5 |
| | February | 218 | 213 | 275 | 233 | 221 | 260 | 249 | 248 | 225.8 | 237.7 |
| | March | 218 | 213 | 275 | 233 | 223 | 260 | 249 | 248 | 226.4 | 238.2 |
| | April | 232 | 214 | 275 | 233 | 229 | 260 | 249 | 248 | 261.6 | 257.0 |
| | May | 232 | 214 | 275 | 233 | 229 | 262 | 249 | 248 | 262.9‡ | 257.7‡ |
| Normal weekly hours† | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | Average of monthly index numbers | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 9 | | |

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

| | ALL ITEMS | FOOD† | | | | | | All items except food | All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| | | All | Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations | All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations | Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom | | | | | Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption | Items mainly imported for direct consumption |
| | | | | | Primarily from home-produced raw materials | Primarily from imported raw materials | All | | | | |
| JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weights | 1,000 | 263 | 46.4-48.0 | 215.0-216.6 | 39.6-40.7 | 64.4-64.9 | 104.0-105.6 | 53.4 | 57.6 | 737 | 952.0-953.6 |
| 1968 | 1,000 | 254 | 44.0-45.5 | 208.5-210.0 | 38.8-39.9 | 64.3-64.7 | 103.1-104.6 | 51.4 | 54.0 | 746 | 954.5-956.0 |
| 1969 | 1,000 | 255 | 46.0-47.5 | 207.5-209.0 | 38.5-39.5 | 64.6-65.1 | 103.1-104.6 | 48.7 | 55.7 | 745 | 952.5-954.0 |
| 1970 | 1,000 | 250 | 41.7-43.2 | 206.8-208.3 | 41.0-42.0 | 63.8-64.3 | 104.8-106.3 | 47.5 | 54.5 | 750 | 956.8-958.3 |
| 1971 | 1,000 | 251 | 39.6-41.4 | 209.6-211.4 | 39.9-41.1 | 61.7-62.3 | 101.6-103.4 | 50.3 | 57.7 | 749 | 958.6-960.4 |
| 1972 | 1,000 | 248 | 41.3-42.5 | 205.5-206.7 | 38.0-38.3 | 58.9-59.2 | 96.9-98.1 | 53.3 | 55.3 | 752 | 957.5-958.7 |
| 1973 | 1,000 | 253 | 47.5-48.8 | 204.2-205.5 | 39.2-40.0 | 57.1-57.6 | 96.3-97.6 | 48.7 | 59.2 | 747 | 951.2-952.5 |
| 1974 | 1,000 | 253 | 47.5-48.8 | 204.2-205.5 | 39.2-40.0 | 57.1-57.6 | 96.3-97.6 | 48.7 | 59.2 | 747 | 951.2-952.5 |
| JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weights | 1,000 | 253 | 47.5-48.8 | 204.2-205.5 | 39.2-40.0 | 57.1-57.6 | 96.3-97.6 | 48.7 | 59.2 | 747 | 951.2-952.5 |
| 1974 | 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 |
| 1975 | 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 |
| 1976 | 1,000 | 247 | 40.7-46.9 | 187.4-202.8 | 36.7-39.0 | 57.2-62.3 | 93.9-101.3 | 50.7-53.0 | 42.7-48.7 | 753 | 953.3-959.3 |
| 1978 | 1,000 | 233 | 32.1-§ | 200.9-§ | 39.4-§ | 63.7-§ | 103.1-§ | 51.4-§ | 46.5-§ | 767 | 967.9-§ |
| 1975 } Monthly averages | 134.8 | 133.3 | 129.8 | 134.3 | 140.7 | 156.8 | 150.2 | 116.9 | 120.9 | 135.3 | 135.1 |
| 1976 } Monthly averages | 157.1 | 159.9 | 177.7 | 156.8 | 161.4 | 171.6 | 167.4 | 147.7 | 142.9 | 156.4 | 156.5 |
| 1977 } Monthly averages | 182.0 | 190.3 | 197.0 | 189.1 | 192.4 | 208.2 | 201.8 | 175.0 | 179.7 | 181.5 | 181.5 |
| 1975 | 119.9 | 118.3 | 106.6 | 121.1 | 128.9 | 143.3 | 137.5 | 98.1 | 113.3 | 120.4 | 120.5 |
| 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 |
| January 13 | 149.8 | 152.1 | 173.5 | 148.2 | 153.9 | 164.5 | 160.2 | 137.5 | 134.1 | 149.1 | 149.0 |
| February 17 | 150.6 | 153.8 | 181.2 | 148.6 | 154.3 | 165.0 | 160.6 | 138.0 | 134.4 | 149.8 | 149.5 |
| March 16 | 153.5 | 156.7 | 189.9 | 150.4 | 157.4 | 166.6 | 162.8 | 139.6 | 135.5 | 152.7 | 152.2 |
| April 13 | 155.2 | 157.1 | 184.8 | 151.9 | 157.9 | 167.6 | 163.6 | 141.3 | 137.9 | 154.7 | 154.2 |
| May 18 | 156.0 | 156.7 | 174.3 | 153.5 | 157.8 | 168.4 | 164.1 | 144.7 | 139.7 | 155.9 | 155.4 |
| June 15 | 156.3 | 153.4 | 149.0 | 154.8 | 160.3 | 165.8 | 165.8 | 145.6 | 140.6 | 157.2 | 156.8 |
| July 13 | 158.5 | 158.4 | 163.6 | 157.8 | 162.0 | 173.5 | 168.8 | 148.7 | 143.2 | 158.6 | 158.5 |
| August 17 | 160.6 | 164.4 | 178.6 | 161.9 | 163.8 | 175.5 | 170.7 | 157.2 | 146.5 | 159.5 | 160.0 |
| September 14 | 163.5 | 169.3 | 184.0 | 166.8 | 171.1 | 179.1 | 175.8 | 160.9 | 161.8 | 161.8 | 162.8 |
| October 12 | 165.8 | 172.7 | 192.8 | 169.1 | 172.6 | 182.2 | 178.3 | 160.2 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 164.8 |
| November 16 | 168.0 | 176.1 | 202.1 | 171.4 | 174.4 | 184.8 | 180.5 | 161.8 | 160.5 | 165.6 | 166.8 |
| December 14 | 172.4 | 183.1 | 214.8 | 177.1 | 178.7 | 189.7 | 185.2 | 169.6 | 165.7 | 169.3 | 170.9 |
| 1977 | 174.1 | 184.5 | 216.8 | 178.5 | 179.8 | 192.7 | 187.5 | 169.1 | 167.3 | 171.1 | 172.5 |
| January 18 | 175.8 | 186.5 | 215.7 | 181.0 | 185.1 | 197.8 | 192.7 | 168.9 | 167.9 | 172.6 | 174.3 |
| February 15 | 180.3 | 189.6 | 223.9 | 183.2 | 189.7 | 200.6 | 196.2 | 168.9 | 169.7 | 177.6 | 178.7 |
| March 15 | 181.7 | 189.9 | 213.7 | 185.4 | 191.8 | 205.0 | 199.6 | 169.9 | 170.9 | 179.3 | 180.5 |
| April 19 | 183.6 | 193.7 | 219.4 | 189.0 | 192.2 | 206.8 | 200.8 | 177.5 | 174.5 | 180.8 | 182.4 |
| May 17 | 183.8 | 192.0 | 194.1 | 191.8 | 196.3 | 210.2 | 204.5 | 178.4 | 177.5 | 181.5 | 183.5 |
| June 14 | 184.7 | 191.9 | 182.8 | 193.8 | 196.9 | 214.9 | 207.6 | 178.8 | 179.3 | 182.7 | 184.9 |
| July 12 | 185.7 | 192.5 | 176.9 | 195.6 | 198.3 | 216.9 | 209.4 | 179.7 | 182.1 | 183.8 | 186.2 |
| August 16 | 186.5 | 192.3 | 168.1 | 196.9 | 199.0 | 219.0 | 211.0 | 179.9 | 184.0 | 184.9 | 187.3 |
| September 13 | 187.4 | 192.9 | 166.9 | 197.5 | 200.3 | 220.5 | 212.3 | 179.5 | 184.2 | 185.9 | 188.2 |
| October 18 | 188.4 | 194.8 | 171.1 | 198.9 | 201.1 | 224.1 | 214.8 | 179.9 | 184.5 | 186.6 | 189.0 |
| November 15 | 189.5 | 196.1 | 173.9 | 200.4 | 202.8 | 222.4 | 214.5 | 186.7 | 183.9 | 187.6 | 190.2 |
| December 13 | 190.6 | 197.3 | 174.5 | 201.7 | 205.1 | 223.9 | 216.3 | 188.1 | 184.2 | 188.8 | 191.4 |
| 1978 | 191.8 | 198.4 | 179.0 | 202.2 | 206.1 | 224.4 | 217.0 | 189.9 | 182.7 | 189.9 | 192.4 |
| January 17 | 194.6 | 201.6 | 186.3 | 204.7 | 209.3 | 228.0 | 220.4 | 192.5 | 183.1 | 192.7 | 195.0 |
| February 14 | 195.7 | 203.2 | 186.3 | 204.7 | 209.7 | 229.5 | 221.5 | 195.6 | 184.3 | 193.6 | 196.1 |
| March 14 | 191.8 | 198.4 | 179.0 | 202.2 | 206.1 | 224.4 | 217.0 | 189.9 | 182.7 | 189.9 | 192.4 |
| April 18 | 194.6 | 201.6 | 186.3 | 204.7 | 209.3 | 228.0 | 220.4 | 192.5 | 183.1 | 192.7 | 195.0 |
| May 16 | 195.7 | 203.2 | 186.3 | 204.7 | 209.7 | 229.5 | 221.5 | 195.6 | 184.3 | 193.6 | 196.1 |

* See article on page 305 of March 1978 Employment Gazette.
 † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of 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 | JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100 | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Weights | Index |
| 95 | 63 | 66 | 121 | 62 | 59 | 89 | 120 | 60 | 56 | 41 | 1968 | Weights |
| 93 | 64 | 68 | 118 | 61 | 60 | 86 | 124 | 66 | 57 | 42 | 1969 | Index |
| 92 | 66 | 64 | 119 | 61 | 60 | 86 | 126 | 65 | 55 | 43 | 1970 | Index |
| 91 | 65 | 59 | 119 | 60 | 61 | 87 | 136 | 65 | 54 | 44 | 1971 | Index |
| 92 | 66 | 53 | 121 | 60 | 58 | 89 | 139 | 65 | 52 | 46 | 1972 | Index |
| 89 | 73 | 49 | 126 | 58 | 58 | 89 | 135 | 65 | 53 | 46 | 1973 | Index |
| 80 | 70 | 43 | 124 | 52 | 64 | 91 | 135 | 63 | 54 | 51 | 1974 | Index |
| 135.0 | 127.1 | 125.5 | 141.3 | 133.8 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 119.1 | 124.5 | 132.4 | 126.9 | 1968 | Index |
| 140.1 | 136.2 | 135.5 | 147.0 | 137.8 | 118.3 | 117.7 | 123.9 | 132.3 | 142.5 | 135.0 | 1969 | Index |
| 149.8 | 143.9 | 136.3 | 158.1 | 145.7 | 126.0 | 123.8 | 132.1 | 142.8 | 153.8 | 145.5 | 1970 | Index |
| 149.8 | 152.7 | 149.8 | 152.6 | 160.9 | 135.4 | 132.2 | 147.2 | 159.1 | 169.6 | 165.0 | 1971 | Index |
| 185.2 | 159.0 | 139.5 | 190.7 | 173.4 | 140.5 | 141.8 | 155.9 | 168.0 | 180.5 | 180.3 | 1972 | Index |
| 191.9 | 164.2 | 141.2 | 213.1 | 178.3 | 148.7 | 155.1 | 165.0 | 172.6 | 202.4 | 211.0 | 1973 | Index |
| 215.6 | 182.1 | 164.8 | 238.2 | 208.8 | 170.8 | 182.3 | 194.3 | 202.7 | 227.2 | 248.3 | 1974 | Index |
| 133.0 | 125.0 | 120.8 | 138.6 | 132.6 | 110.2 | 111.9 | 113.9 | 116.3 | 128.0 | 121.4 | 1968 | Index |
| 139.9 | 134.7 | 135.1 | 143.7 | 138.4 | 116.1 | 115.1 | 122.2 | 130.2 | 140.2 | 130.5 | 1969 | Index |
| 146.4 | 143.0 | 135.8 | 150.6 | 145.3 | 122.2 | 120.5 | 125.4 | 136.4 | 147.6 | 139.4 | 1970 | Index |
| 160.9 | 151.3 | 138.6 | 164.2 | 152.6 | 132.3 | 128.4 | 141.2 | 151.2 | 160.8 | 153.1 | 1971 | Index |
| 179.9 | 154.1 | 138.4 | 178.8 | 168.2 | 138.1 | 136.7 | 151.8 | 166.2 | 174.7 | 172.9 | 1972 | Index |
| 190.2 | 163.3 | 141.6 | 203.8 | 178.3 | 144.2 | 146.8 | 159.4 | 169.8 | 189.6 | 190.2 | 1973 | Index |
| 198.9 | 166.0 | 142.2 | 225.1 | 188.6 | 158.3 | 166.6 | 175.0 | 182.2 | 212.8 | 229.5 | 1974 | Index |
| JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | 70 | 43 | 124 | 52 | 64 | 91 | 135 | 63 | 54 | 51 | 1974 | Weights |
| 77 | 82 | 46 | 108 | 53 | 70 | 89 | 149 | 71 | 52 | 48 | 1975 | Index |
| 90 | 81 | 46 | 112 | 56 | 75 | 84 | 140 | 74 | 57 | 47 | 1976 | Index |
| 89 | 83 | 46 | 112 | 58 | 63 | 82 | 139 | 71 | 54 | 45 | 1977 | Index |
| 93 | 85 | 48 | 113 | 60 | 64 | 80 | 140 | 70 | | | | |

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: General* index of retail prices: Percentage changes on a year earlier

TABLE 132 (continued)

| | All items | Food | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | Durable household goods | Clothing and footwear | Transport and vehicles | Miscellaneous goods | Services | Meals bought and consumed outside the home | Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|---|
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| 1968 January 16 | +3 | +3 | -0 | +0 | +6 | +6 | +1 | +0 | +3 | +2 | +3 | +3 | +5 |
| 1969 January 14 | +6 | +4 | +8 | +12 | +4 | +4 | +5 | +3 | +7 | +12 | +10 | +7 | +5 |
| 1970 January 20 | +5 | +7 | +6 | +1 | +5 | +5 | +5 | +3 | +5 | +5 | +5 | +7 | +5 |
| 1971 January 19 | +8 | +9 | +6 | +2 | +9 | +5 | +8 | +7 | +13 | +11 | +9 | +10 | +10 |
| 1972 January 18 | +8 | +11 | +2 | -0 | +9 | +10 | +4 | +6 | +8 | +10 | +9 | +13 | +12 |
| 1973 January 16 | +8 | +10 | +6 | +2 | +14 | +6 | +4 | +7 | +5 | +2 | +9 | +10 | +6 |
| 1974 January 15 | +12 | +20 | +2 | +0 | +10 | +6 | +10 | +13 | +10 | +7 | +12 | +21 | +5 |
| 1975 January 14 | +20 | +18 | +18 | +24 | +10 | +25 | +18 | +19 | +30 | +25 | +16 | +19 | +20 |
| 1976 January 13 | +23 | +25 | +26 | +31 | +22 | +35 | +19 | +11 | +20 | +22 | +33 | +23 | +44 |
| December 14 | +15 | +22 | +14 | +11 | +14 | +18 | +7 | +12 | +13 | +15 | +8 | +18 | +15 |
| 1977 January 18 | +17 | +23 | +17 | +19 | +14 | +18 | +12 | +13 | +14 | +16 | +8 | +18 | +15 |
| February 15 | +16 | +21 | +17 | +19 | +14 | +17 | +13 | +12 | +16 | +16 | +8 | +17 | +15 |
| March 15 | +17 | +21 | +18 | +19 | +14 | +17 | +14 | +13 | +16 | +17 | +8 | +18 | +15 |
| April 19 | +17 | +21 | +17 | +27 | +16 | +16 | +16 | +13 | +18 | +17 | +9 | +17 | +13 |
| May 17 | +17 | +21 | +16 | +21 | +15 | +17 | +17 | +13 | +17 | +18 | +8 | +18 | +13 |
| June 14 | +18 | +24 | +15 | +23 | +15 | +17 | +17 | +13 | +17 | +18 | +9 | +18 | +13 |
| July 12 | +18 | +25 | +14 | +23 | +14 | +17 | +17 | +14 | +16 | +17 | +8 | +18 | +12 |
| August 16 | +17 | +21 | +14 | +24 | +14 | +16 | +18 | +14 | +14 | +17 | +8 | +18 | +11 |
| September 13 | +16 | +17 | +14 | +24 | +13 | +16 | +19 | +14 | +14 | +18 | +7 | +21 | +10 |
| October 18 | +14 | +14 | +14 | +25 | +11 | +15 | +15 | +13 | +13 | +17 | +8 | +19 | +10 |
| November 15 | +13 | +12 | +14 | +23 | +10 | +13 | +15 | +13 | +12 | +16 | +10 | +18 | +10 |
| December 13 | +12 | +11 | +13 | +21 | +7 | +12 | +15 | +13 | +11 | +16 | +12 | +17 | +11 |
| 1978 January 17 | +10 | +7 | +9 | +15 | +7 | +11 | +12 | +10 | +11 | +13 | +12 | +16 | +11 |
| February 14 | +9 | +7 | +8 | +15 | +5 | +12 | +11 | +11 | +11 | +12 | +12 | +15 | +11 |
| March 14 | +9 | +6 | +9 | +15 | +4 | +12 | +10 | +9 | +11 | +11 | +12 | +14 | +11 |
| April 18 | +8 | +6 | +8 | +9 | +3 | +10 | +10 | +10 | +8 | +9 | +12 | +14 | +10 |
| May 16 | +8 | +7 | +7 | +9 | +4 | +8 | +10 | +10 | +7 | +9 | +11 | +13 | +9 |

* The Cost of Living Advisory Committee (now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee) recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups,

including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4, but there was no corresponding index for January 1967 to compare it with.

United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

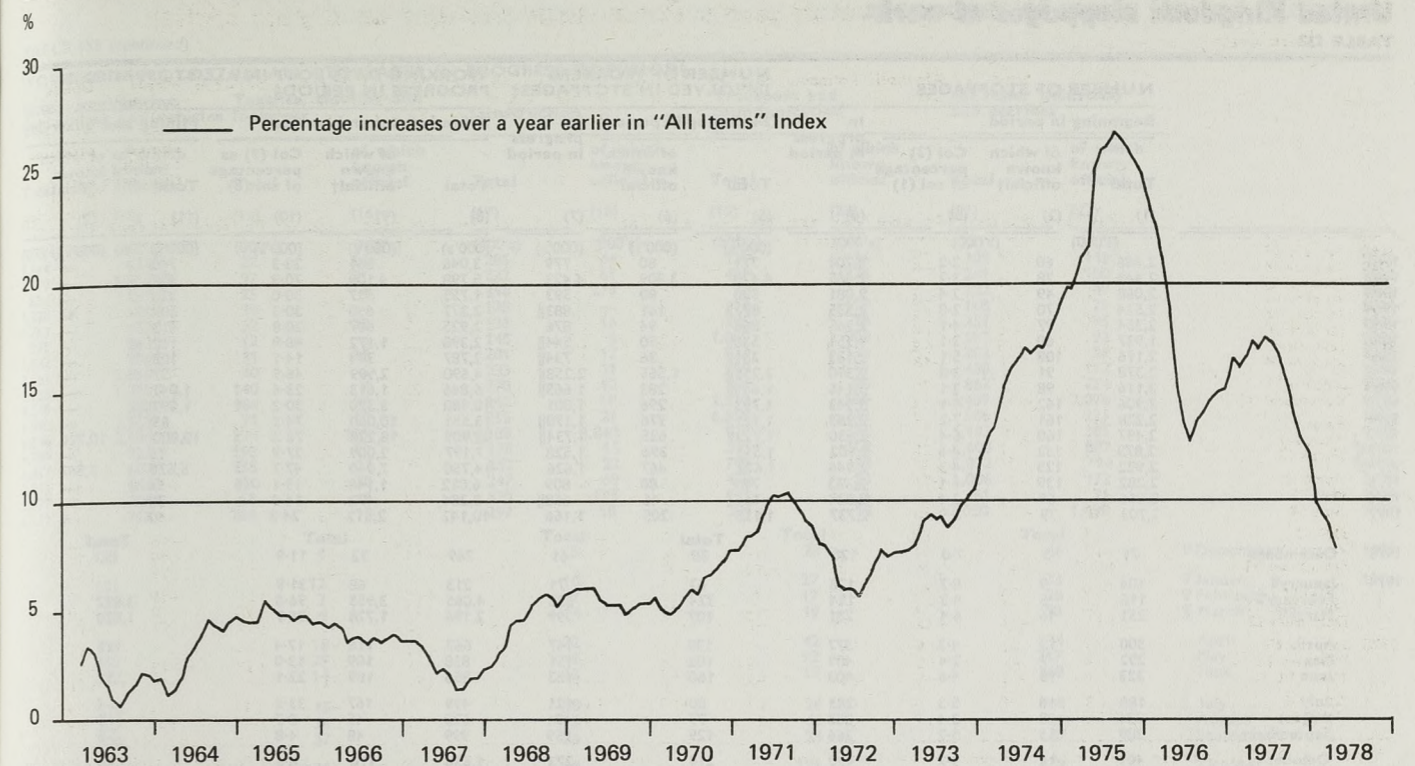
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

| | INDEX FOR | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | One-person pensioner households | | | | Two-person pensioner households | | | | General index of retail prices | | | |
| | Quarter | | | | Quarter | | | | Quarter | | | |
| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
| JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 122.9 | 124.0 | 124.3 | 126.8 | 122.7 | 124.3 | 124.6 | 126.7 | 120.2 | 123.2 | 123.8 | 125.3 |
| 1969 | 129.4 | 130.8 | 130.6 | 133.6 | 129.6 | 131.3 | 131.4 | 133.8 | 128.1 | 130.0 | 130.2 | 131.8 |
| 1970 | 136.9 | 139.3 | 140.3 | 144.1 | 137.0 | 139.4 | 140.6 | 144.0 | 134.5 | 137.3 | 139.0 | 141.7 |
| 1971 | 148.5 | 153.4 | 156.5 | 159.3 | 148.4 | 153.4 | 156.2 | 158.6 | 146.0 | 150.9 | 153.1 | 154.9 |
| 1972 | 162.5 | 164.4 | 167.0 | 171.0 | 161.8 | 163.7 | 166.7 | 170.3 | 157.4 | 159.5 | 162.4 | 165.5 |
| 1973 | 175.3 | 180.8 | 182.5 | 190.3 | 175.2 | 181.1 | 183.0 | 190.6 | 168.7 | 173.8 | 176.6 | 182.6 |
| 1974 | 199.4 | 207.5 | 214.1 | 225.3 | 199.5 | 208.8 | 214.5 | 225.2 | 190.7 | 201.9 | 208.0 | 218.1 |
| JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 101.1 | 105.2 | 108.6 | 114.2 | 101.1 | 105.8 | 108.7 | 114.1 | 101.5 | 107.5 | 110.7 | 116.1 |
| 1975 | 121.3 | 134.3 | 139.2 | 145.0 | 121.0 | 134.0 | 139.1 | 144.4 | 123.5 | 134.5 | 140.7 | 145.7 |
| 1976 | 152.3 | 158.3 | 161.4 | 171.3 | 151.5 | 157.3 | 160.5 | 170.2 | 151.4 | 156.6 | 160.4 | 168.0 |
| 1977 | 179.0 | 186.9 | 191.1 | 194.2 | 178.9 | 186.3 | 189.4 | 192.3 | 176.8 | 184.2 | 187.6 | 190.8 |
| 1978 | 197.5 | | | | 195.8 | | | | 194.6 | | | |

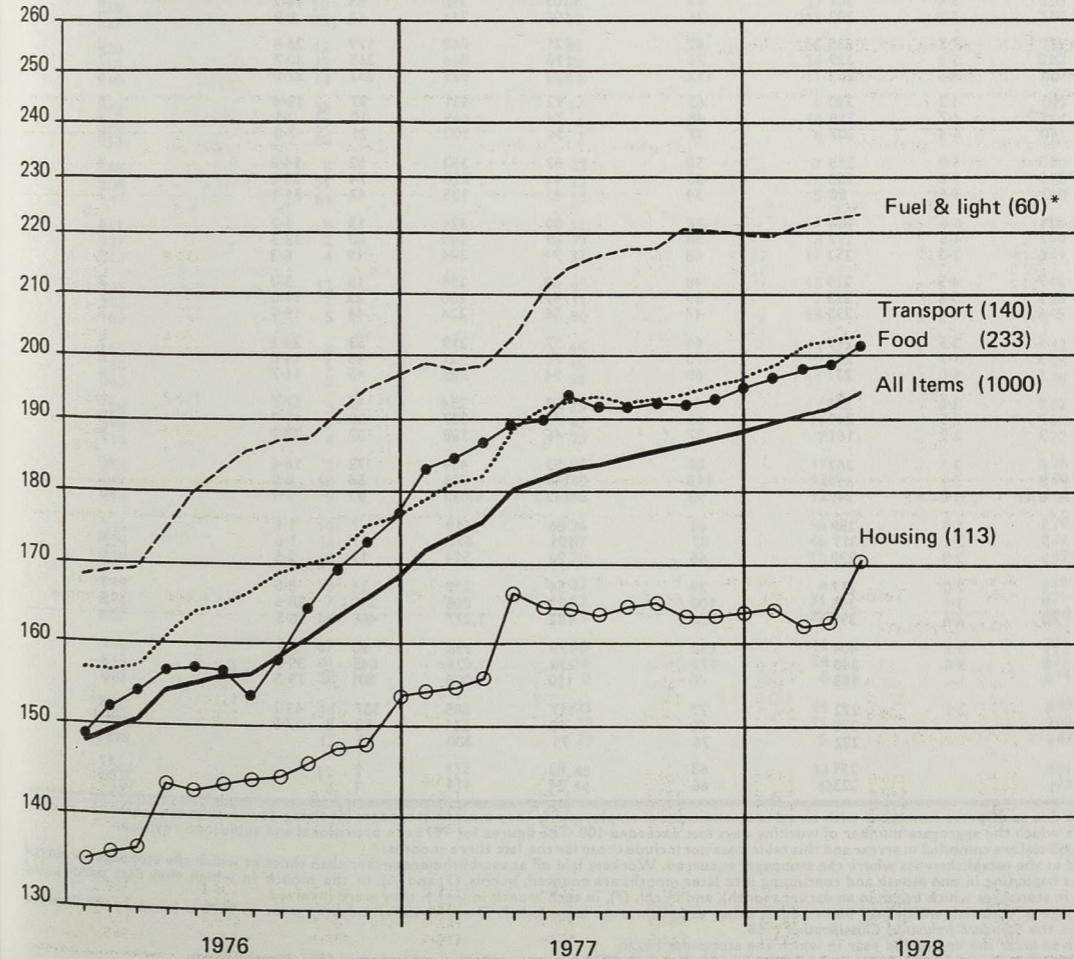
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

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

Index of retail prices



Log scale Selected Groups & "All Items" Index January 15, 1974 = 100



* Figures in brackets are the 1978 group weights

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

| | NUMBER OF STOPPAGES | | | | NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES‡ | | | WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§ | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Beginning in period | | In progress in period | Col (2) percentage of col (1) | Beginning in period‡ | | In progress in period | All industries and services | | | Mining and quarrying | |
| | Total | of which known official† | | | Total | of which known official | | Total | of which known official† | Col (9) as percentage of col (8) | Total | of which known official |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| 1961 | 2,686 | 60 | 2.2 | 2,701 | 771 | 80 | 779 | 3,046 | 861 | 28.3 | 740 | — |
| 1962 | 2,449 | 78 | 3.2 | 2,465 | 4,420 | 3,809 | 4,423 | 5,798 | 4,109 | 70.9 | 308 | — |
| 1963 | 2,068 | 49 | 2.4 | 2,081 | 590 | 80 | 593 | 1,755 | 527 | 30.0 | 326 | — |
| 1964 | 2,524 | 70 | 2.8 | 2,535 | 872 | 161 | 883 | 2,277 | 690 | 30.3 | 309 | 42 |
| 1965 | 2,354 | 97 | 4.1 | 2,365 | 868 | 94 | 876 | 2,925 | 607 | 20.8 | 413 | — |
| 1966 | 1,937 | 60 | 3.1 | 1,951 | 530 | 50 | 544 | 2,398 | 1,172 | 48.9 | 118 | — |
| 1967 | 2,116 | 108 | 5.1 | 2,133 | 731 | 36 | 734 | 2,787 | 394 | 14.1 | 108 | — |
| 1968 | 2,378 | 91 | 3.8 | 2,390 | 1,654 | 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 | 1,351 | 13,551 | 10,050 | 74.2 | 65 | — |
| 1972 | 2,497 | 160 | 6.4 | 2,530 | 1,722 | 635 | 1,734 | 23,909 | 18,228 | 76.2 | 10,800 | 10,726 |
| 1973† | 2,873 | 132 | 4.6 | 2,902 | 1,513 | 396 | 1,728 | 7,197 | 2,009 | 27.9 | 91 | — |
| 1974† | 2,922 | 125 | 4.3 | 2,946 | 1,622 | 467 | 1,626 | 14,750 | 7,040 | 47.7 | 5,628 | 5,567 |
| 1975 | 2,282 | 139 | 6.1 | 2,332 | 789 | 80 | 809 | 6,012 | 1,148 | 19.1 | 56 | — |
| 1976 | 2,016 | 69 | 3.4 | 2,034 | 666 | 46 | 668 | 3,284 | 472 | 14.4 | 78 | — |
| 1977 | 2,703 | 79 | 2.9 | 2,737 | 1,155 | 205 | 1,166 | 10,142 | 2,512 | 24.8 | 97 | 4 |
| 1973 | December† | 71 | 5 | 7.0 | 120 | Total 30 | 61 | 269 | 32 | 11.9 | Total .. | — |
| 1974 | January† | 104 | 9 | 8.7 | 128 | 67 | 71 | 213 | 68 | 31.9 | .. | .. |
| | February† | 116 | 5 | 4.3 | 154 | 324 | 338 | 4,085 | 3,955 | 96.8 | 3,897 | .. |
| | March† | 251 | 16 | 6.4 | 281 | 107 | 399 | 1,728 | 1,728 | 78.7 | 1,670 | .. |
| | April | 300 | 13 | 4.3 | 377 | 130 | 147 | 667 | 116 | 17.4 | 11 | .. |
| | May | 292 | 7 | 2.4 | 409 | 102 | 151 | 838 | 109 | 13.0 | 4 | .. |
| | June | 323 | 15 | 4.6 | 403 | 160 | 183 | 856 | 189 | 22.1 | 11 | .. |
| | July | 188 | 10 | 5.3 | 283 | 80 | 121 | 499 | 167 | 33.5 | 4 | .. |
| | August | 236 | 8 | 3.4 | 303 | 77 | 94 | 520 | 45 | 8.7 | 5 | .. |
| | September | 289 | 15 | 5.2 | 366 | 129 | 159 | 999 | 48 | 4.8 | 5 | .. |
| | October | 401 | 13 | 3.2 | 490 | 214 | 273 | 1,656 | 110 | 6.6 | 10 | .. |
| | November | 309 | 8 | 2.6 | 431 | 156 | 257 | 1,456 | 177 | 12.2 | 9 | .. |
| | December | 113 | 6 | 5.3 | 203 | 75 | 138 | 764 | 328 | 42.9 | 2 | .. |
| 1975 | January | 189 | 11 | 5.8 | 239 | 70 | 89 | 339 | 37 | 10.9 | 6 | .. |
| | February | 235 | 22 | 9.4 | 301 | 97 | 109 | 388 | 55 | 14.2 | 4 | .. |
| | March | 220 | 13 | 5.9 | 302 | 76 | 108 | 711 | 63 | 8.9 | 2 | .. |
| | April | 261 | 19 | 7.3 | 335 | 87 | 121 | 668 | 179 | 26.8 | 6 | .. |
| | May | 229 | 12 | 5.2 | 339 | 76 | 118 | 864 | 265 | 30.7 | 7 | .. |
| | June | 257 | 11 | 4.3 | 352 | 112 | 150 | 935 | 252 | 27.0 | 8 | .. |
| | July | 235 | 10 | 4.3 | 330 | 63 | 92 | 631 | 97 | 15.4 | 5 | .. |
| | August | 149 | 7 | 4.7 | 218 | 48 | 74 | 469 | 10 | 2.1 | 4 | .. |
| | September | 157 | 10 | 6.4 | 207 | 37 | 56 | 300 | 21 | 7.0 | 4 | .. |
| | October | 170 | 10 | 5.9 | 213 | 58 | 67 | 352 | 52 | 14.8 | 4 | .. |
| | November | 115 | 11 | 9.6 | 158 | 30 | 44 | 220 | 74 | 33.6 | 3 | .. |
| | December | 65 | 3 | 4.6 | 88 | 34 | 40 | 135 | 42 | 31.1 | 2 | .. |
| 1976 | January | 166 | 11 | 6.6 | 184 | 77 | 80 | 324 | 13 | 4.0 | 4 | .. |
| | February | 154 | 7 | 4.5 | 197 | 58 | 69 | 240 | 80 | 33.3 | 4 | .. |
| | March | 203 | 6 | 3.0 | 252 | 68 | 74 | 304 | 19 | 6.3 | 4 | .. |
| | April | 157 | 7 | 4.5 | 219 | 48 | 68 | 298 | 15 | 5.0 | 3 | .. |
| | May | 156 | 9 | 5.8 | 213 | 39 | 49 | 200 | 22 | 11.0 | 11 | .. |
| | June | 175 | 6 | 3.4 | 233 | 47 | 56 | 224 | 44 | 19.6 | 3 | .. |
| | July | 162 | 4 | 2.5 | 219 | 44 | 57 | 219 | 53 | 24.2 | 5 | .. |
| | August | 172 | 3 | 1.7 | 210 | 70 | 78 | 321 | 45 | 14.0 | 6 | .. |
| | September | 179 | 1 | 1.0 | 237 | 69 | 94 | 385 | 45 | 11.7 | 4 | .. |
| | October | 190 | 5 | 2.6 | 248 | 44 | 59 | 254 | 45 | 17.7 | 10 | .. |
| | November | 199 | 7 | 3.5 | 249 | 65 | 76 | 327 | 39 | 11.9 | 18 | .. |
| | December | 103 | 3 | 2.9 | 161 | 37 | 46 | 188 | 52 | 27.7 | 5 | .. |
| 1977 | January | 228 | 8 | 3.5 | 262 | 88 | 95 | 434 | 72 | 16.6 | 15 | .. |
| | February | 260 | 8 | 3.1 | 347 | 115 | 149 | 781 | 54 | 6.9 | 8 | .. |
| | March | 264 | 8 | 3.0 | 349 | 93 | 142 | 1,042 | 82 | 7.9 | 10 | .. |
| | April | 196 | 3 | 1.5 | 288 | 68 | 86 | 619 | 7 | 1.1 | 6 | .. |
| | May | 240 | 5 | 2.1 | 317 | 87 | 101 | 678 | 11 | 1.6 | 8 | .. |
| | June | 170 | 5 | 2.9 | 239 | 66 | 93 | 514 | 13 | 2.5 | 6 | .. |
| | July | 150 | 3 | 2.0 | 217 | 39 | 54 | 299 | 24 | 8.0 | 7 | .. |
| | August | 295 | 9 | 3.1 | 346 | 108 | 122 | 868 | 248 | 28.6 | 5 | .. |
| | September | 277 | 10 | 3.6 | 395 | 150 | 182 | 1,277 | 466 | 36.5 | 8 | .. |
| | October | 300 | 11 | 3.7 | 404 | 138 | 179 | 998 | 90 | 9.0 | 7 | .. |
| | November | 236 | 9 | 3.8 | 340 | 173 | 238 | 1,624 | 645 | 39.7 | 8 | .. |
| | December | 87 | — | — | 153 | 40 | 110 | 1,008 | 801 | 79.5 | 9 | .. |
| 1978 | January | 195 | 4 | 2.1 | 222 | 77 | 117 | 895 | 387 | 43.2 | 15 | .. |
| | February | 200 | — | — | 270 | 60 | 90 | 561 | 98 | 17.5 | 18 | .. |
| | March | 208 | † | — | 282 | 76 | 95 | 380 | † | — | 34 | .. |
| | April | 193 | † | — | 251 | 63 | 83 | 573 | † | — | 17 | .. |
| | May | 158 | † | — | 223 | 66 | 84 | 414 | † | — | 32 | .. |

* 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 1978 are provisional and subject to revision.
 † Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.
 ‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.
 § Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.
 || Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
 ¶ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10–March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973–March 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

| | WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§ | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles | | Textiles, clothing and footwear | | Construction | | Transport and communication | | All other industries and services | |
| | Total | of which known official | Total | of which known official | Total | of which known official | Total | of which known official | Total | of which known official |
| | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) |
| 1961 | 1,464 | 624 | 22 | 14 | 285 | 44 | 230 | 36 | 305 | 143 |
| 1962 | 4,559 | 3,652 | 37 | 21 | 222 | 61 | 431 | 275 | 241 | 100 |
| 1963 | 854 | 189 | 25 | 4 | 356 | 72 | 7 | 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 | 4,540 | 1,763 | 12 | 4 | 145 | 6 | 1,069 | 906 | 183 | 93 |
| 1967 | 1,422 | 871 | 31 | 10 | 201 | 17 | 823 | 136 | 202 | 26 |
| 1968 | 3,363 | 2,010 | 40 | 6 | 233 | 31 | 559 | 41 | 438 | 112 |
| 1969 | 3,739 | 1,229 | 140 | 7 | 278 | 12 | 786 | 90 | 862 | 274 |
| 1970 | 4,540 | 587 | 384 | 58 | 242 | 10 | 1,313 | 590 | 3,409 | 2,076 |
| 1971 | 6,035 | 3,552 | 71 | 10 | 255 | 21 | 6,539 | 6,242 | 586 | 225 |
| 1972 | 6,636 | 2,654 | 274 | 129 | 4,188 | 3,842 | 876 | 576 | 1,135 | 301 |
| 1973† | 4,799 | 923 | 193 | 82 | 176 | 15 | 331 | 102 | 1,608 | 887 |
| 1974† | 5,837 | 602 | 255 | 23 | 252 | 22 | 705 | 33 | 2,072 | 794 |
| 1975 | 3,932 | 814 | 350 | 7 | 247 | 69 | 422 | 23 | 1,006 | 172 |
| 1976 | 1,977 | 209 | 65 | 4 | 570 | 185 | 132 | 5 | 461 | 71 |
| 1977 | 6,133 | 962 | 264 | 19 | 297 | 18 | 301 | 12 | 3,050 | 1,498 |
| 1973 | Total 189 | | Total 1 | | Total 5 | | Total 28 | | Total 46 | |
| 1974 | 131 | | 12 | | 10 | | 27 | | 33 | |
| | 136 | | 3 | | 7 | | 17 | | 26 | |
| | 437 | | 4 | | 14 | | 19 | | 53 | |
| | 439 | | 18 | | 22 | | 42 | | 134 | |
| | 455 | | 29 | | 41 | | 92 | | 217 | |
| | 512 | | 14 | | 33 | | 19 | | 268 | |
| | 275 | | 15 | | 10 | | 26 | | 168 | |
| | 327 | | 34 | | 15 | | 13 | | 126 | |
| | 820 | | 37 | | 26 | | 24 | | 87 | |
| | 1,103 | | 36 | | 34 | | 151 | | 323 | |
| | 903 | | 25 | | 30 | | 183 | | 305 | |
| | 300 | | 29 | | 9 | | 93 | | 331 | |
| 1975 | 195 | | 12 | | 13 | | 27 | | 86 | |
| | 228 | | 10 | | 38 | | 27 | | 81 | |
| | 327 | | 23 | | 32 | | 218 | | 109 | |
| | 420 | | 12 | | 35 | | 66 | | 128 | |
| | 658 | | 13 | | 29 | | 24 | | 132 | |
| | 640 | | 53 | | 16 | | 11 | | 207 | |
| | 468 | | 38 | | 14 | | 9 | | 97 | |
| | 370 | | 27 | | 6 | | 10 | | 51 | |
| | 213 | | 38 | | 7 | | 8 | | 31 | |
| | 261 | | 8 | | 23 | | 7 | | 50 | |
| | 108 | | 51 | | 22 | | 11 | | 25 | |
| | 44 | | 64 | | 11 | | 5 | | 10 | |
| | 247 | | 9 | | 31 | | 17 | | 16 | |
| | 127 | | 2 | | 39 | | 3 | | 64 | |
| | 218 | | 4 | | 37 | | 17 | | 24 | |
| | 161 | | 12 | | 65 | | 15 | | 43 | |
| | 105 | | | | | | | | | |

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)

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976† | 1977† |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1 WHOLE ECONOMY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1a | 96.4 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 104.4 | 110.7 | 109.6 | 107.4 | 108.7 | 110.4 |
| 1b | 100.5 | 100.4 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 99.0 | 101.1 | 101.3 | 100.7 | (100.2) | (100.5) |
| 1c | 95.9 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 105.5 | 109.5 | 108.2 | 106.7 | (108.5) | (109.9) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1d | 89.6 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 110.6 | 122.0 | 131.9 | 154.3 | 198.9 | 226.3 | 254.1 |
| 1e | 88.2 | 91.1 | 100.0 | 109.0 | 118.7 | 128.5 | 158.0 | 206.1 | 227.5 | 247.1 |
| 1f | 87.4 | 90.8 | 100.0 | 109.0 | 118.9 | 128.4 | 158.2 | 208.0 | 232.1 | 252.9 |
| 2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2a | 97.2 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 102.3 | 110.0 | 106.3 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 102.4 |
| 2b | 101.6 | 101.4 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 95.8 | 95.5 | 91.5 | (89.3) | (89.5) |
| 2c | 95.7 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 108.0 | 114.8 | 111.3 | 109.9 | (113.5) | (114.4) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2d | 85.5 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 107.5 | 114.2 | 124.9 | 158.2 | 206.5 | 232.9 | |
| 2e | 84.6 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 107.8 | 114.8 | 125.3 | 161.8 | 212.6 | 242.5 | |
| 3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3a | 96.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 102.0 | 110.5 | 108.9 | 102.2 | 103.2 | 103.7 |
| 3b | 99.0 | 100.3 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 94.3 | 90.1 | (87.3) | (88.1) |
| 3c | 97.0 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 109.0 | 117.4 | 115.5 | 113.4 | (118.2) | (117.7) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3d | 83.1 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 108.8 | 113.4 | 121.2 | 150.0 | 195.7 | 221.0 | |
| 3e | 82.3 | 87.8 | 100.0 | 109.4 | 114.5 | 122.6 | 154.8 | 203.1 | 232.0 | |
| 4 MINING AND QUARRYING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4a | 111.2 | 104.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 92.6 | 79.2 | 86.0 | 88.7 | 103.8 |
| 4b | 117.4 | 106.6 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 92.6 | 88.2 | 85.2 | 85.8 | (85.0) | (84.5) |
| 4c | 94.7 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 103.5 | 90.8 | 105.0 | 93.0 | 100.2 | (104.4) | (122.8) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4d | 89.2 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 139.3 | 130.3 | 219.6 | 290.8 | 310.2 | |
| 4e | 89.2 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 100.7 | 144.7 | 136.7 | 234.5 | 311.7 | 332.7 | |
| 5 METAL MANUFACTURE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5a | 98.0 | 100.3 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 78.6 | 85.3 | 80.6 |
| 5b | 98.9 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 87.5 | 87.3 | 85.9 | 84.1 | (79.9) | (80.4) |
| 5c | 99.1 | 100.9 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 104.5 | 114.5 | 106.8 | 93.5 | (106.8) | (100.2) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5d | 76.7 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 112.3 | 116.9 | 121.3 | 163.2 | 247.1 | 253.5 | |
| 5e | 76.0 | 84.0 | 100.0 | 112.7 | 117.4 | 123.3 | 171.5 | 261.6 | 271.8 | |
| 6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6a | 91.2 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 109.7 | 113.1 | 108.7 | 103.6 | 103.2 |
| 6b | 97.6 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 92.0 | 92.6 | 94.2 | 90.3 | (86.8) | (87.2) |
| 6c | 93.4 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 103.1 | 107.7 | 118.5 | 120.1 | 120.4 | (119.4) | (118.3) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6d | 85.6 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 108.2 | 110.1 | 115.4 | 139.3 | 179.2 | 211.8 | |
| 6e | 84.6 | 88.9 | 100.0 | 108.8 | 111.4 | 116.5 | 144.5 | 187.1 | 224.0 | |
| 7 VEHICLES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7a | 102.9 | 106.9 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 104.0 | 107.6 | 103.0 | 95.3 | 91.9 | 93.3 |
| 7b | 97.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 93.7 | 94.7 | 94.3 | 90.6 | (89.0) | (91.7) |
| 7c | 106.1 | 107.5 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 111.0 | 113.6 | 109.2 | 105.2 | (103.3) | (101.7) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7d | 78.4 | 83.3 | 100.0 | 108.4 | 117.0 | 133.4 | 160.4 | 203.7 | 242.8 | |
| 7e | 77.8 | 82.9 | 100.0 | 108.7 | 118.1 | 135.6 | 166.9 | 212.8 | 256.6 | |
| 8 TEXTILES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8a | 97.1 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 102.9 | 108.6 | 99.2 | 93.8 | 97.4 | 93.6 |
| 8b | 102.7 | 104.2 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 88.5 | 87.9 | 85.8 | 78.2 | (75.8) | (75.9) |
| 8c | 94.5 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 108.9 | 116.3 | 123.5 | 115.6 | 119.9 | (128.5) | (123.3) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8d | 87.3 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 104.8 | 108.8 | 131.3 | 155.7 | 189.0 | 213.3 | |
| 8e | 86.2 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 105.2 | 109.3 | 131.3 | 158.6 | 193.2 | 220.6 | |
| 9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9a | 91.6 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 111.6 | 118.3 | 118.9 | 120.8 | 123.5 | 128.2 |
| 9b | 108.1 | 103.8 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 91.2 | 88.6 | 89.2 | 90.8 | (90.7) | (89.8) |
| 9c | 84.7 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 108.4 | 122.4 | 133.5 | 133.3 | 133.0 | (136.2) | (142.8) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9d | 93.5 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 108.2 | 112.6 | 111.3 | 141.8 | 184.8 | 210.2 | |
| 9e | 93.4 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 108.7 | 112.9 | 113.2 | 145.9 | 190.8 | 220.0 | |

* Civil employment and HM Forces.
** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 719 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.

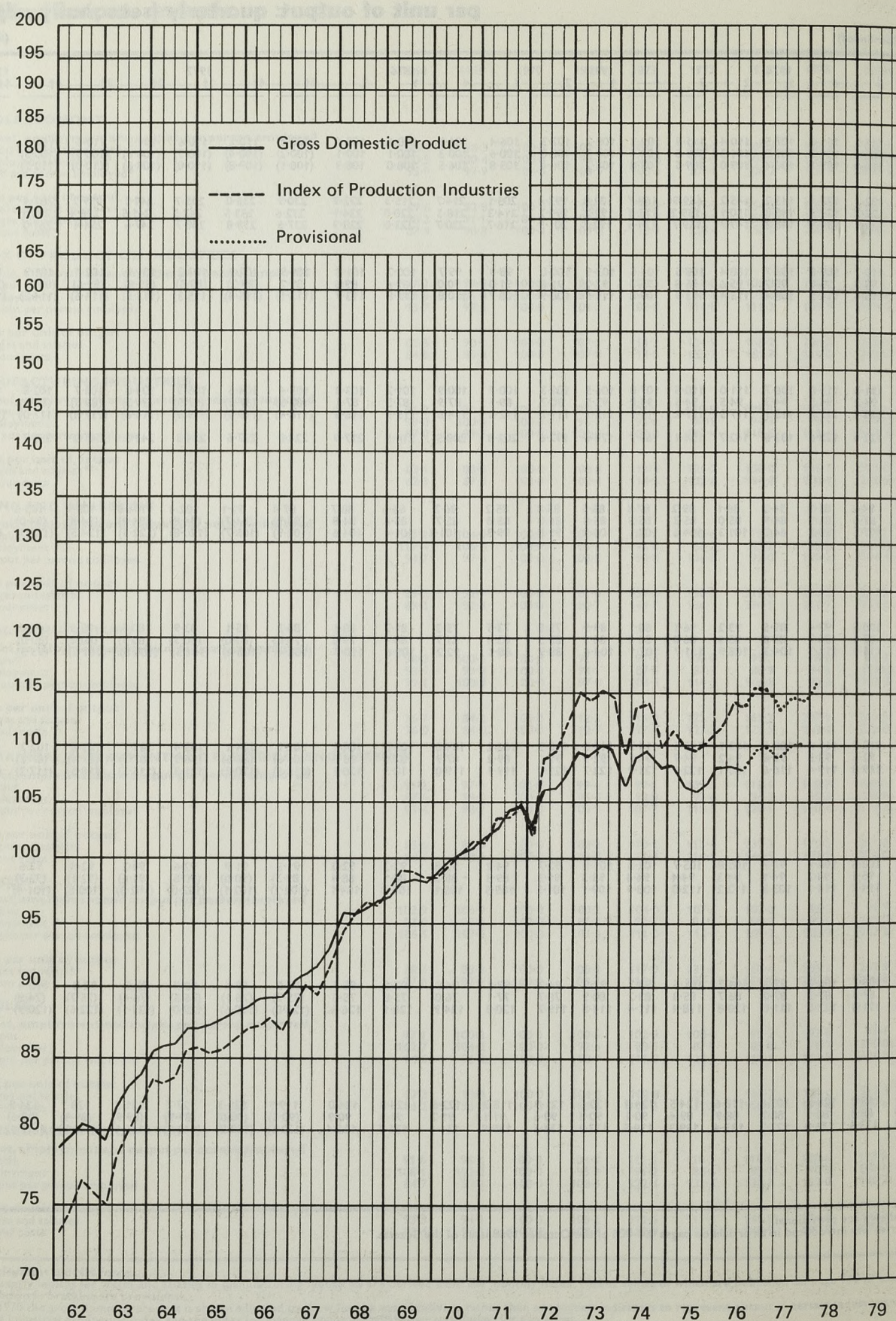
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs
per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1970 = 100)

| 1973 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1974 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1975 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1976 | 2 | 3† | 4† | 1977 | 2† | 3† | 4† | 1978 | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|
| 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1† | | | | 1† | |
| 110.6 | 110.2 | 111.2 | 111.0 | 107.5 | 110.4 | 111.3 | 109.3 | 109.2 | 107.3 | 106.4 | 106.8 | 108.1 | 108.4 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 110.2 | 110.6 | 109.5 | 110.6 | 110.8 | 1a |
| 100.9 | 101.0 | 101.1 | 101.2 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 101.6 | 101.4 | 100.9 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100.1 | (100.2) | (100.4) | (100.5) | (100.6) | (100.6) | (100.5) | (100.5) | 1b |
| 109.6 | 109.1 | 110.0 | 109.7 | 106.4 | 109.0 | 109.5 | 107.8 | 108.2 | 106.4 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 108.0 | 108.3 | (108.1) | (109.8) | (110.0) | (108.8) | (110.0) | (110.2) | (110.2) | 1c |
| 128.2 | 129.5 | 132.8 | 137.1 | 143.2 | 145.2 | 159.9 | 168.7 | 182.8 | 193.4 | 205.1 | 214.7 | 215.3 | 222.9 | 230.9 | 236.0 | 245.7 | 248.1 | 259.2 | 263.4 | | 1d |
| 123.0 | 126.3 | 129.9 | 134.9 | 148.8 | 150.1 | 159.2 | 173.8 | 192.2 | 199.7 | 214.3 | 218.3 | 220.0 | 224.1 | 232.6 | 233.5 | 243.5 | 241.5 | 248.4 | 255.1 | | 1e |
| 123.7 | 125.7 | 129.3 | 134.9 | 148.8 | 149.7 | 159.7 | 174.5 | 192.7 | 201.9 | 216.7 | 220.7 | 223.0 | 228.9 | 237.6 | 238.8 | 248.7 | 247.6 | 254.4 | 261.0 | | 1f |
| 110.0 | 109.7 | 110.7 | 109.8 | 103.7 | 108.4 | 108.5 | 104.6 | 103.9 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 99.7 | 100.2 | 101.5 | 100.9 | 102.9 | 103.2 | 101.9 | 102.7 | 101.9 | 103.6 | 2a |
| 95.5 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.7 | 95.6 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 93.2 | 91.8 | 91.0 | 90.0 | 89.6 | 89.3 | 89.2 | (89.2) | (89.5) | (89.8) | (89.6) | (89.2) | (89.4) | 2b |
| 115.2 | 114.5 | 115.4 | 114.5 | 108.4 | 113.4 | 113.9 | 109.8 | 111.5 | 108.9 | 108.7 | 110.8 | 111.8 | 113.7 | (113.1) | (115.4) | (115.3) | (113.5) | (114.6) | (114.2) | (115.9) | 2c |
| 109.7 | 110.0 | 111.5 | 111.0 | 106.7 | 111.0 | 110.8 | 107.0 | 106.5 | 101.3 | 100.3 | 100.9 | 101.2 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 104.6 | 105.3 | 103.0 | 103.7 | 102.8 | 103.9 | 3a |
| 93.7 | 94.0 | 94.2 | 94.5 | 94.3 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 93.8 | 92.5 | 90.7 | 89.1 | 87.9 | 87.3 | 87.1 | (87.3) | (87.5) | (87.9) | (88.3) | (88.3) | (87.9) | (88.0) | 3b |
| 117.1 | 117.0 | 118.4 | 117.5 | 113.1 | 117.5 | 117.2 | 114.1 | 115.1 | 111.7 | 112.6 | 114.8 | 115.9 | 118.6 | (118.4) | (119.5) | (119.8) | (116.6) | (117.4) | (117.0) | (118.1) | 3c |
| 114.7 | 119.2 | 122.4 | 128.6 | 133.8 | 142.7 | 154.1 | 169.7 | 179.0 | 192.6 | 202.8 | 208.5 | 214.5 | 217.9 | 224.0 | 227.6 | 234.3 | 243.6 | 247.2 | 257.7 | | 3d |
| 98.5 | 95.7 | 94.2 | 81.9 | 54.3 | 86.1 | 89.2 | 87.3 | 86.5 | 85.8 | 85.2 | 86.7 | 86.6 | 88.7 | 87.4 | 92.1 | 102.4 | 104.0 | 105.1 | 103.6 | 109.0 | 4a |
| 90.4 | 89.0 | 87.6 | 85.9 | 84.9 | 85.0 | 85.3 | 85.5 | 85.8 | 86.0 | 85.8 | 85.7 | 85.4 | 84.8 | (84.9) | (84.7) | (84.8) | (84.9) | (84.4) | (84.0) | (84.0) | 4b |
| 109.0 | 107.5 | 107.5 | 95.3 | 64.0 | 101.3 | 104.6 | 102.1 | 100.8 | 99.8 | 99.3 | 101.2 | 104.6 | (102.9) | (108.7) | (120.8) | (122.5) | (124.5) | (123.3) | (129.8) | | 4c |
| 100.9 | 101.2 | 100.5 | 97.4 | 89.5 | 93.2 | 96.1 | 88.1 | 89.9 | 75.8 | 73.5 | 75.3 | 81.7 | 88.1 | 86.3 | 85.1 | 83.9 | 80.5 | 83.3 | 74.8 | 76.9 | 5a |
| 87.6 | 87.6 | 87.4 | 86.7 | 85.8 | 85.6 | 86.0 | 86.3 | 86.1 | 85.3 | 83.4 | 81.7 | 80.4 | 79.6 | (79.6) | (80.0) | (80.3) | (80.5) | (80.6) | (80.0) | (79.5) | 5b |
| 115.2 | 115.5 | 115.0 | 112.3 | 104.3 | 108.9 | 111.7 | 102.1 | 104.4 | 88.9 | 88.1 | 92.2 | 101.6 | 110.7 | (108.4) | (106.4) | (104.5) | (100.0) | (103.3) | (93.5) | (96.7) | 5c |
| 107.6 | 108.5 | 110.9 | 111.6 | 109.1 | 113.1 | 115.6 | 114.7 | 114.0 | 110.2 | 106.2 | 104.6 | 103.0 | 104.1 | 102.9 | 104.1 | 105.4 | 101.7 | 103.6 | 102.2 | 104.2 | 6a |
| 91.9 | 92.3 | 92.6 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 94.2 | 94.7 | 94.1 | 92.9 | 91.1 | 89.2 | 87.9 | 87.1 | 86.7 | (86.6) | (86.6) | (86.9) | (87.3) | (87.4) | (87.2) | (87.5) | 6b |
| 117.1 | 117.6 | 119.8 | 119.4 | 116.6 | 120.1 | 122.1 | 121.9 | 122.7 | 121.0 | 119.1 | 119.0 | 118.3 | 120.1 | (118.8) | (120.2) | (121.3) | | | | | |

Output per person employed

Log scale

**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.

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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