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Employment Gazette

September 1978

**The costs and benefits of sheltered
employment**

A sheltered workshop

Age and redundancy

**Regional civilian labour force
projections**

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News and Notes

No certainty about job loss from micro-electronics says Booth

There is no certainty about job loss if Britain does apply micro-electronic technology. There is absolute certainty about job loss if we do not, warned Employment Secretary, Mr Albert Booth, at a conference on computer technology and employment in London.

Competitive advantage

Mr Booth told the conference, which was organised by the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, "If a given technology offers significant competitive advantage then either we grasp the advantage or we do not compete at all. If our competitors are boosting their productivity and reducing their labour costs by employing new techniques—and they are—then we have no option if we wish to maintain employment and increase our standard of living."

Outlining the Government's approach to the challenges of the new technology, Mr Booth emphasised the role of the Department of Employment's Manpower Study Group on Micro-Electronics in identifying sectors of British industry which would be most vulnerable to competition if they failed to keep abreast of, and apply new technology.

Efficiency

Talking about the effects on specific industries, Mr Booth pointed to the positive contribution micro-technology has, and will, make to the car industry, both in new components and in new procedures on the production line. Paint spraying—one of the more hazardous and unpleasant jobs—and welding controlled by micro-processors are already a reality.

"Efficiency and high productivity usually generate higher demand, so it would be wrong to suppose that the loss of individual production line jobs will necessarily mean the loss of employment overall. This, of course, is an argument that applies across the board: not just in the car industry," he said.

Special unit will study the new technology

A special group to study the social effects of micro-electronic technology has been set up within the Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies.

Manpower aspects

This follows the Prime Minister's announcement of June 19 that the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS) were to take a lead in the Government's study of the social and economic implications of microelectronics. The CPRS will be able to call upon the special study group to advise it on manpower aspects of its remit.

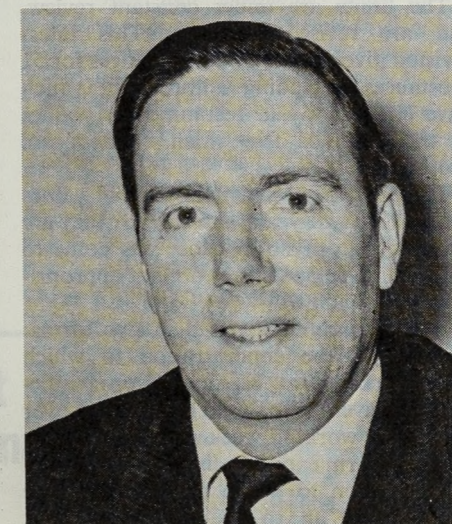
In addition, the group will provide a service to the relevant branches of the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission, and will work closely with the Department of Industry.

Headed by assistant secretary Jonathan Sleigh, the Manpower Study Group on Micro-electronics is concerned with all potential manpower effects of micro-electronic technology over the next five to ten years which can currently be foreseen. These include:

the creation of new employment opportunities within the electronics and computer industries; the potential cost to employment of failure to keep abreast of international competition in the application of micro-electronics techniques; possible displacement of traditional skills and job loss arising from changes both in products and manufacturing processes; and the training and retraining requirements which may be necessary both in order to enable British industry to take advantage of the new technology and to adjust to its consequences.

Review

The group has been established initially for a year, and its position will be reviewed in the light both of the findings of its own and other studies and also of the developments on the industrial front.



Booth: positive contribution

News and Notes

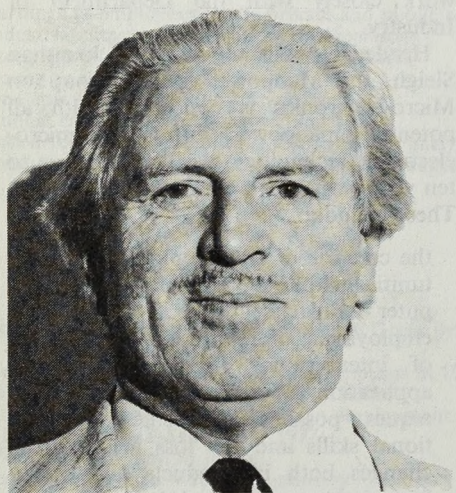
Health and safety inspectors ban work at smallpox lab

An official notice prohibiting any work from being done with smallpox or any other similarly dangerous pathogen at Birmingham University has been issued by the Health and Safety Executive.

The Health and Safety Executive have taken this step following their investigation into the case of smallpox confirmed in a worker at the University Medical School, which was carried out by West Midlands Health and Safety Executive inspectors and a headquarters microbiologist.

Work is prohibited until the recommendations of the Report of the Working Party on the Laboratory Use of Dangerous Pathogens, made in 1975 to the Secretary of State for Social Services, are carried out.

Health and safety man for Aldermaston inquiry



Smith: atom leak review

Mr Sydney Smith, a Superintendent Inspector of the Health and Safety Executive, is to assist Sir Edward Pochin in his investigation of safety matters at Aldermaston Atomic Weapons Research Establishment (AWRE).

The in-depth investigation, set up by the Secretary of State for Defence, will review all aspects of radiological exposure measures, safety standards and operating procedures at AWRE. Its report will be made available to the Executive.

The recommendations deal with systems of work and range widely from such matters as the provision of protective clothing to the siting and structure of toxic laboratories.

Twenty-one new substances declared potentially dangerous

Twenty-one potentially toxic substances are dealt with for the first time in a revised list of recommended limits for airborne concentrations of over 500 such substances.

The limits, or Threshold Limit Values (TLVs), are published in a Guidance Note* by the Health and Safety Executive. It reprints in full TLVs adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists and also lists 16 substances for which the Executive recommends different limits—including acrylonitrile, which is now regarded in the UK as a suspect carcinogen, and asbestos.

Revised annually

The limits are under constant review, and are revised annually. This latest revision gives notice of TLV changes for 51 substances, including chloroform, which have either not had recommended values in the past, or for which changes are proposed.

These new TLVs remain as trial values for at least two years, after which they are adopted only if no evidence has come to light which suggests they are not appropriate.

The TLVs are expressed in two forms: TLV-TWA, the concentration to which most workers may be exposed on a time-weighted average for eight hours a day over a 40 hour working week and TLV-STEL, the short-term exposure limit, or maximum concentration to which a worker can be exposed for up to 15 minutes without suffering intolerable irritation, irreversible tissue change or mental confusion.

Ceiling limit

In addition, many substances are given a "C" rating (TLV-C), indicating the ceiling limit above which workers should not be exposed at all.

*Guidance Note EH 15/77, available from HM Stationery Office, price 30p.

Brighter outlook for workers on shopfloor

Minimum lighting requirements under the Factories (Standard of Lighting) Regulations 1941 will be revoked from October 1, 1978.

Regulations to bring this into effect have been laid before Parliament under the Health and Safety at Work Act. They implement a directive from the Council of the European Communities which requires member states to cease authorisation of certain units of measurement—one of which is contained in the 1941 Regulations. Reference to them will also be removed in the Woodworking Machines Regulations 1974.

The standards have long been considered out-dated and the Health and Safety Commission intend to initiate a thorough review of lighting requirements to see what new advice may be needed.

Carpet training board will identify manpower needs

A report on manpower to identify future needs in the carpet manufacturing industry is expected early next year. The Carpet Industry Training Board is preparing the report and has commissioned a long-term manpower survey from the Institute of Manpower Studies in view of probable changing markets and production methods.

This initiative reflects the Board's awareness of limited information available for forecasting manpower needs, particularly on skills/demanding longer periods of training and further education.

The survey will consider anticipated changes in markets, production and manpower resulting from developments such as the printing of tufted carpets. The effects of economic and social factors and the rate of change at various levels of demand will also be evaluated.

A national conference of employers and employees representatives to discuss the report and its implications for the future of the industry is planned.

● Employment opportunities for women in the carpet industry are also being studied by the Board. The project intends to foster a more liberal approach to the employment of women, particularly in more senior posts.

Department of Employment analyses small firms information on labour laws

The first results of research into the impact of employment legislation on firms with less than 50 employees has been published by the Department of Employment.

Long-term assessment

This is the second stage of a long-term assessment programme into the effects of employment legislation. The survey was carried out by the Opinion Research Centre and complements the study of firms employing between 50 and 5,000 people by the Policy Studies Institute published in June this year.

The research covered 301 companies in

five sectors of industry which have a high proportion of small employers and provide examples of a variety of market conditions.

A summary of the main findings was issued ahead of the main data because of general interest in this subject. The Department will be analysing the data in greater depth before publishing a more detailed review and assessment.

Because of the size of the sample, the results cannot be applied to small firms generally in the economy. However, the survey has "provided some useful indications" and the Department of Employment intends to follow it up with a more detailed survey which will include case studies of small employers.

What the survey found

- Out of a total of 301 employers, seven (two per cent) said employment legislation was the main difficulty in running their business.
- Employment legislation was referred to by 22 out of 301 employers (seven per cent) when asked if any Government measures had caused difficulties.
- When asked what effect unfair dismissal legislation had on recruitment, 24 out of 301 employers (eight per cent) volunteered that they were less likely to take on more staff. When asked directly later, 71 (24 per cent) said that they would have taken on more employers but for the legislation. *But of those, 14 had said earlier that no particular measures had caused difficulty; 29 had stated that no employment legislation provisions were affecting business; and 56 did not find any particular piece of legislation troublesome when given a specific list including unfair dismissal.*
- Of the 301 asked, 25 volunteered "cannot get rid of people" when asked about problems caused by legislation on dismissals, compared with 81 who when asked directly said it was considerably more difficult to sack people.

Road transport industry trains more managers

The Road Transport Industry Training Board is training more managers now than at any time in its history.

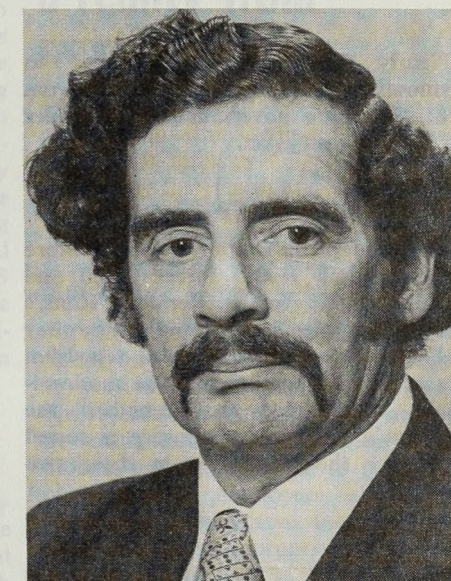
During 1976/77 there was an increase in the volume of managerial training for the third year running. Numbers of trainees rose by three per cent to over 16,600 and training days by nearly 10 per cent to more than 52,500. The proportion of managerial staff receiving training was 31 per cent—comparing favourably with only 10 per cent 10 years ago.

There was also a considerable increase in the level of professional and commercial staff training by 43 per cent for trainees and 24 per cent for training days.

However there was a decrease in supervisory and other management supporting staff training, including sales and clerical staff, but this was from the highest levels ever recorded in 1975/76. This represented a fall of eight per cent for trainees and two per cent in training days.

News and Notes

Oil industry safety committee



Anthony: will chair joint body

A new advisory committee on health and safety in the oil industry has been set up by the Health and Safety Commission.

Mr Ronald Anthony, head of the Safety Policy Division of the Health and Safety Executive, will chair the committee which has a membership nominated equally by the CBI and TUC.

Protection from hazards

Its terms of reference are to consider and advise the Commission on the protection of people at work from hazards to health and safety arising from their occupation within the oil industry; the protection of the public from related hazards arising from such activities and associated matters referred to them by the Commission or the Health and Safety Executive.

Offshore exploration

The committee has been asked to concentrate initially on those matters relating to offshore exploration and development, including gas, for which the Commission has responsibility.

Participation

This is the fifth in a series of industry advisory committees which the Commission are establishing to encourage the participation of both sides of industry in the improvement of health and safety at work.

News and Notes

Industry grant benefits employees in West Country

Nearly 3,000 people employed in Plymouth and Redruth will benefit from a £1.95 million government grant under the 1972 Industry Act.

Joint venture

The money will support a joint venture between Rank Radio International and Toshiba UK to modernise Rank's existing facilities in the area where they make colour and monochrome television sets and audio equipment. The modernisation is intended to strengthen the company's position and ensure a sound future for the employees in these two factories.

Welcoming the project, Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, said: "This deal follows lengthy discussions between the two companies and talks which I held with Toshiba in Japan last April.

It is an excellent example of the joint venture approach which I have been urging Japanese companies to consider when planning inward investment in this country.

It is a good example of foreign investment actually adding to job-security in Britain—an important factor for Plymouth and Redruth."

Smaller firms chairman



Mr Fiennes Cornwallis has been appointed chairman of the Smaller Firms Council of the Confederation of British Industry. The Council represents about 200,000 small businesses and meets monthly to discuss CBI policies and their effect on small firms.

Mr Cornwallis runs a small consultancy—Northinvest Ltd—which specialises in property, agricultural finance and taxation matters.

Report advises more use of training in plastics industry

The plastics processing industry should take advantage of MSC training resources to alleviate problems of unemployment and re-deployment, says a recent study published by the Department of Industry.

In-company

Commissioned from the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board, the report suggests this would particularly support in-company training of toolmaking apprentices, technicians and designers.

Local initiatives

The training board also propose local initiatives bringing management, trade unions, training boards and educational establishments together to up-grade the level of mould and die-making skill.

South Wales

The performance and problems of plastics processing companies in South Wales—considered typical of the UK industry—were investigated to deduce lessons relevant to the national industry.

The report also makes major strategic recommendations and is available for discussion and comment.

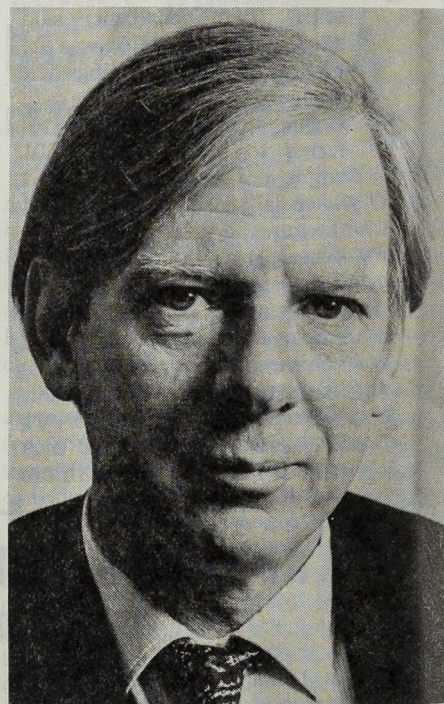
Inner city clean-up could use job programme

The Special Temporary Employment Programme could be used in a new £15 million scheme to clean up inner city areas launched by the Department of the Environment.

Local communities

Over the next three and a half years the scheme aims to involve local communities, including voluntary bodies and the Special Temporary Employment Programme, in small scale environmental improvements.

Launching the scheme, Mr Peter Shore, Environment Secretary, said: "In most of our inner cities there are pockets of land and buildings that are shabby and abandoned—and this has effects not only on those who live and work there, but also on those who might seek to invest. So this is a



Shore: Small-scale environmental improvements

scheme aimed at improving the visual environment of the 29 inner city districts in which the Partnership and Programme authorities operate. It will consist of a range of small projects which, because they are on that scale, can be readily carried out, ones we can get going and get done quickly.

News and Notes

Better education for young people at work will be studied

Better vocational preparation for young people under 19 who already have jobs will be sought in a joint study by the Government and the Manpower Services Commission.

Leave full-time education

Young people who leave full-time education at 16 to enter employment need opportunities for education and training to help them to do their jobs effectively, to assist their personal development and to prepare them for a future in which changing job requirements will put a premium on adaptability. However, many young people in employment are in occupations where organised education and training are not common. The Government's long-term aim is to offer all these young people some appropriate form of vocational preparation.

Next year, the Government intends to publish proposals for moving towards this goal in a White Paper surveying the whole range of education and training policies for the 16-18 age group. With this in view Government and Manpower Services Commission officials will be jointly considering over the next few months how progress can be made in improving and extending the provision of vocational preparation for young people under 19 in employment and will be consulting the TUC, CBI and other interested organisations in the fields of industry, education and training.

Departments

The Government Departments primarily concerned in the study will be the Department of Employment, Department of Education and Science, Scottish Office and Welsh Office.

New liaison officer will advise school and industry on working life

Bridging the gap between school and work will be the task of a new liaison officer at a London comprehensive.

The project will be funded by the Manpower Services Commission at Islington Green School and aims to provide both pupils and teachers with up-to-date knowledge and practical experience of the world of work.

A major part of the officer's work will be to organise work experience in the school at all levels, from the potential university candidate to the pupil who still has no firm prospect of a job or training.

Organising visits

The liaison officer's work will also involve organising visits to industry by pupils and teachers, advising teachers about the changing employment market in order to help the development of educational practice, and liaising with employers, trade union representatives and the local Careers

Service to provide general assistance for pupils preparing to enter the working world.

An evaluation of the school-work programme will enable the officer to advise the school and the education service in general of the value of the liaison after completion of the secondment, which may be for one or two years.

Safety representatives and committees a reality from next month

Safety representatives and safety committees regulations come into operation throughout industry and all other places covered by the Health and Safety at Work Act from October 1.

Functions

Their functions include inspecting workplaces, investigating the causes of accidents at work and cases of industrial disease. The representatives, who may be appointed by recognised and independent trades unions, will also be able to make representations to employers about safety matters and will have the right to be supplied with the appropriate technical and legal information.

The TUC has said it expects that initially there will be up to 150,000 safety representatives at work.

Commenting recently on the introduction of the new regulations, Mr Bill Simpson, Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, said that there was still a minority of employers who thought that safety representatives would be disruptive.

"Scores of firms have demonstrated to me," said Mr Simpson, "how well they already have the system working on a voluntary basis. As usual, those managements who are already good at planning their undertakings in general have taken the opportunity afforded by the safety representatives regulations to plan sensibly for health and safety, jointly with the workpeople. This has benefited their whole undertaking.

Output figures being rebased

The output series, which are used in Table 134 (pp 1124 and 1125) and the table showing the monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing (p 1079) have been rebased with 1975 = 100.

Next issue

Because it is not possible to introduce

the new series until the next issue of *Employment Gazette*, the old series with 1970 = 100 have been used in this issue.

Figures for output, employment and output per head with 1975 = 100 will first appear in the September issue of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

News and Notes

Advisory council chairman is informed of sheltered employment findings

Criticism that the cost of sheltered employment for disabled people outweighs the benefit is weakened by two recent studies (see pages 1025-1031).

The findings have been drawn to the attention of the chairman of the National Advisory Council for the Employment of Disabled People, Mr Geoffrey Gilbertson.

In a letter to Mr Gilbertson, Employment Minister John Grant says:

"I thought I should draw your attention and that of your council to the two articles which will appear in the *Employment Gazette*. I feel that they go some way towards correcting misunderstandings about the cost of the sheltered employment programme and the relationship between the net incomes of some of those who work in sheltered workshops compared with what they would otherwise receive from the state by way of social security benefits.



Grant: correcting misunderstanding

"I was particularly pleased therefore to learn that a detailed study, which is being published elsewhere, in full, by Peter Makeham, one of the Department of Employment's economists, of the net cost to the community in both financial and economic terms considerably weakens the position of any critics. Peter Makeham is convinced, as I am, that the community is getting a very good deal from this use of its resources and that without taking into account the enormous benefit to those concerned who can lift up their heads and say: we do not live on charity, we earn our living.

"Supplementary to Peter Makeham's work I thought it would be a good idea to narrow the matter down to the individual who actually works in a sheltered work-

shop. Accordingly a lecturer at the London School of Economics, John Gennard, whose article follows, and who has a very considerable knowledge of the social security system, was asked to make studies of twelve people in one sheltered workshop, broadly representative, in terms of marital status and children, of the disabled workers in that factory, contrasting their net incomes with what they would have received from the state had they not been employed. The studies broadly confirm the findings of the more extensive work, and incidentally go some way to disproving the proposition that so far as the severely disabled worker is concerned he is better off financially to stay at home and live off the state.

"I commend both John Gennard's article and that of Peter Makeham, together with the latter's longer work to all who are interested in this subject."



Gilbertson: drawn to his attention

In next month's *Employment Gazette*:
The pattern of pay, April 1978:
key results from the
New Earnings Survey

The costs and benefits of sheltered employment

by Peter Makeham



Sheltered employment provides a working and productive alternative in our society for those people who are so severely disabled or are handicapped in such a way that open employment is not a practicable proposition for them.

The social reasoning for sheltered jobs is plain. But there may be rather more financial sense behind the publicly subsidised establishments than first suggests itself.

In two special features in this issue of *Employment Gazette* we look at the economic and fiscal benefits of sheltered employment from two different angles. The first based on a detailed analysis by an economist in the Department of Employment's Research and Planning Branch looks at what sheltered work costs and what its benefits are as a nationwide enterprise.

For the second the Department went outside to the London School of Economics who were asked to find out what sheltered employment means in financial terms for twelve particular individuals in one sheltered workshop in London.

An analysis of the costs and benefits of sheltered employment has been carried out by economists in the Research and Planning Division of the Department of Employment. A full and detailed report of the cost benefit study is available* and this article summarises the main findings of the research.

Employment under sheltered conditions is provided for disabled people who are unlikely to obtain employment otherwise due to the nature or severity of their disablement; the financial losses of those organisations who run sheltered employment are met by subsidies from central government. On the face of it, the benefits received and the costs incurred are obvious—the costs being the subsidies provided amounting to £14 million in the financial year 1974/75, and the benefits being the advantages gained by such disabled people, in terms of income and psychological well-being from being in employment. Consideration of costs and benefits in these simple terms is misleading

and, as the study shows, the costs and benefits of sheltered employment can be viewed in a number of ways. The analysis examines costs and benefits from the point of view of the whole economy and the Exchequer†—the distinction is an important one since they are concerned with very different concepts and relate to essentially different policy questions.

The analysis uses data for the financial year 1974/75 for Remploy and for a sample of blind and sighted workshops,

* Copies of the full paper entitled *Economic and Financial Analysis of Sheltered Employment*, can be obtained shortly from Research and Planning Division, RPA6, Almack House, 26-28 King Street, London SW1 6RB.

† It is also possible to view the costs and benefits of sheltered employment from the point of view of the disabled workers employed and the individual employing organisations but the report considers the balance of costs and benefits only from a national viewpoint.

some comparisons are drawn with a previous (unpublished) study of sheltered employment in 1968/69 and the article includes an updated financial analysis for Remploy financial year 1976/77.

The whole economy

The economic analysis examines the question: how do the real resources consumed in the provision of sheltered employment compare with the real resources produced, such as the goods manufactured or processed? The term *real resources* refers to resources whose use in one particular activity (such as sheltered employment) is a real cost to the economy in the sense that it cannot then be used for any other activities—the cost is what is foregone in alternative uses. The importance of this concept is that there may be some resources whose market prices do not adequately reflect their real resource cost; the prime example in this analysis is the labour of disabled workers who would be employed if they were not working in sheltered conditions and whose real resource cost to the economy (that is their alternative use) is zero. There are other inputs whose real resource costs are undervalued in the financial costings used on workshop accounts, such as the economic rents for land and buildings occupied and capital usage; allowance was made for these so as to reflect full resource cost. In addition, allowance was made for the cost of central government services provided free of charge to the workshops, such as the Workshop Inspectorate. These various adjustments are made so as to arrive at an estimate of the cost of the real resources used in the operation of sheltered employment.

The primary resource benefit of sheltered employment is the value of the output produced; the sales made on the open market reflect the value their society puts on the output. These are also resource benefits which are produced but for which no market price is paid; these comprise the psychological benefit which disabled people derive from being in employment and the value of the rehabilitative services that sheltered employment provides. These are both important considerations but accurate quantification is very difficult. It was considered preferable not to make any specific monetary allowances for these benefits in the analysis, since to apply arbitrary assumptions in order to quantify their value could be misleading. Hence the estimates of resource benefits in the analysis are minimum estimates.

Therefore, in the analysis, resource costs are measured by adjusting total financial costs so as to reflect the real market value of land and capital used and by subtracting from these costs the gross wages of severely disabled workers, while resource benefits are measured by the value of sales made. The estimates of resource costs and benefits can be compared to show the net effect of sheltered employment on real resources in the economy. The results

Table 1 Net resource benefits (per disabled worker/year)

	1969/70 £	1974/75 £
Remploy	-91	+54
Sighted workshops	+101	+169
Blind workshops	-215	-750

Note: Minus signs indicate net resource costs.

are expressed in terms of net benefits per disabled worker per annum in Table 1 which also compares the results for 1969/70 with those obtained for 1974/75.

The Exchequer

The financial analysis examines the question: How does the cost to public funds of providing sheltered employment compare with the cost of providing the social benefits to which the severely disabled workers would have been entitled if they had been unemployed? This is essentially an accounting exercise from the Exchequer viewpoint which goes further than the apparent public expenditure costs. In taking account of offsets in saved expenditure and increased revenue, it looks essentially at the net effect on the public sector borrowing requirement. The analysis considers the flows into and out of public funds which occur at present as a result of the existence of sheltered employment and contrasts them with the net flows that would have occurred had sheltered employment not existed. A number of assumptions have to be made to quantify the net flows. It is assumed that if sheltered employment had not existed then:

- (i) all of the disabled employees would have been unable to secure employment and hence would receive state benefits.
- (ii) all of the able-bodied and less severely disabled workers would have been able to secure alternative employment.
- (iii) the demand for the output currently produced under sheltered employment would have been distributed throughout the economy needing only a marginally greater output from a large number of firms to meet consumer demand without needing any direct increase in employment.

Under the assumptions made, the net cost to public funds essentially comprises

- (a) the current and capital subsidies paid by the Exchequer.
- minus (b) the income tax and national insurance payments presently made by severely disabled workers
- minus (c) the State benefits that would otherwise be paid to the severely disabled
- minus (d) the net loss of indirect tax revenue (resulting from the fact that the consumer spending of the severely disabled would be less when they were unemployed than employed).

No account is taken of VAT and indirect tax payments made on goods produced during the operation of sheltered employment since it is assumed in (iii) above that in the absence of sheltered employment consumer demand would be reallocated throughout the economy and indirect tax payments would still be received.

Information on subsidies given and the current income tax payments and national insurance payments of the severely disabled was obtained fairly readily, but a number of assumptions were necessary to estimate the state benefits that would have been received by the severely disabled workers had they been unemployed. Data were obtained directly from Remploy, and the workshops on the age, sex, marital status, number of dependent children and

primary disability of each of their severely disabled workers; inevitably since large numbers of employees were concerned (around 8,000 in the case of Remploy) the information that could be obtained was more limited than that collected for Gennard and Wright's study.

The main assumption was that severely disabled workers would receive either long term supplementary benefits plus rent allowances or invalidity pension and allowance, whichever were the greater; for married women, it was assumed that only five per cent of them would be entitled to benefit since their husbands' income from employment would probably be sufficient to bring their total resources above the supplementary benefit level. The loss of indirect tax revenue resulting from the lower spending power of disabled workers if they were unemployed was estimated on the basis of the difference between current income in employment and estimated benefits if unemployed.

The results of the study are summarised in Table 2 in terms of the net financial benefits per disabled worker per annum.

Table 2 Net financial benefits (per disabled worker/year)

	1969/70 £	1974/75 £
Remploy	-203	-133
Sighted workshops	+30	+105
Blind workshops	-143	-716

Note: Minus signs indicate net financial costs.

Significant features of the analysis

The distinction between the economic and financial analysis is important since they consider essentially different policy questions. The consideration of sheltered employment from the point of view of resource allocation is more pertinent under near-full employment conditions whereas the financial question of the net burden on public funds is of more relevance when the size of the public sector borrowing requirement is causing concern. The two analyses are inter-related since various items appear directly or indirectly in both but it does not necessarily follow that they will provide similar results.

It is clear from the detailed analysis that there are wide variations in both economic and financial terms, in the performances of individual blind and sighted workshops. These differences are partly explained by the nature of the trades pursued, the degree of mechanization and the extent of modernisation of the workshops premises and capital stock. Such factors are historically determined and specific to individual workshops and have not been investigated in this analysis which is primarily concerned with the overall effects of the existence of sheltered employment.

Best assumptions

The results of the analysis are clearly based on a number of best assumptions at various points, and the study

also examines whether the estimates are sensitive to changes in key assumptions. The results of the economic analysis are robust and only marginally affected by altering key assumptions; the financial analysis is sensitive if one particular key assumption is not accepted*.

One financial year

The analysis relates to one financial year 1974-75, although it has been possible to make comparisons with an earlier period 1969-70. Inevitably both the economic and financial costs and benefits vary over time. For the purposes of this article, one aspect of the analysis—the financial analysis of Remploy—has been updated to 1976-77. The detailed results are compared in Table 3. This updating shows that the net financial costs of Remploy have increased, partly as a result of inflation, but probably also because wages paid to the severely disabled have been substantially increased in real terms. In fact if the net financial costs in 1969/70 are updated to take account of changes in the retail price index then the cost in 1976-77 would be £496 pa as compared with £565 as estimated in Table 3.

Comparisons

The updated results also permit some comparisons to be drawn with the particular cases covered in Gennard and Wright's study based on 1978. From their twelve cases, they estimated that if the workers were unemployed the Exchequer would lose on average £13 a week in revenue and pay out £22 a week in social security payments—comparative figures from the 1976/77 updating are £11 a week in revenue and about £20 a week in social security payments. This suggests that the results of the two studies, as far as Exchequer offsets are concerned, are consistent

Table 3 Financial cost and benefits of Remploy 1974-75 and 1976-77

	1974-75 £	1976-77 £
Costs		
Subsidy on current account	(-) 8,992,967	16,047,000
Capital grant	(-) 941,641	2,334,000
Regional employment premium	(-) 430,598	
Benefits		
National insurance and income tax payments	(+) 2,824,070	4,788,624
Cost of Radcliffe Hostel ²	(+) 1,335	6,831
Cost of State benefits	(+) 6,276,362	8,755,344
Cost of indirect tax revenue	(+) 170,834	288,627
Net benefits ^{1,3}	- 1,092,605	- 4,601,574
Net benefits per capita ³	-133	-565

Note: (1) "Benefits" are essentially expenditure saved and receipts maintained as a result of the existence of sheltered employment.
(2) The cost of the Radcliffe Hostel would fall on public funds if it were not borne by Remploy.
(3) Minus signs indicate net financial costs.

The research has examined the costs and benefits of

* Instead of (iii) above, it might be assumed that the output currently produced under sheltered employment would have been produced in private industry, and have led directly to an increase in employment and a reduction in unemployment (causing reduced social security payments). This change of assumption (estimated using a number of further assumptions) was tested for Remploy only, and resulted in an increase in the per capita financial cost.

sheltered employment from the point of view of the whole economy and of the Exchequer.

The whole economy analysis compared the cost of the real resources used up in the operation of sheltered employment with the real resources produced—namely the goods and services sold. In 1974/75 Remploy and the sighted workshops are both estimated to have produced net resource benefits. This result is arrived at without attaching any monetary value to the social benefits gained from the psychological advantages to the disabled people employed or from the rehabilitative effects of sheltered employment which are its prime aims.

The Exchequer analysis compares the costs of the provision of sheltered employment to public funds with the cost of providing the benefits which the severely disabled

workers would have received in the absence of sheltered employment. The net financial costs are estimated to be small in relation to the gross financial costs which are generally quoted. The provision of sheltered employment as a whole was a net cost of £2.8 million to public funds in 1974/75 as compared with gross costs of £14 million. The net average weekly cost to the Exchequer of supporting a disabled worker in Remploy was estimated to be about £2.50 a week in 1974/75 and about £11 a week in 1976/77—a small amount in relation to the social objectives attained.

The overall conclusion of the analysis is that the image of sheltered employment as a costly means of fulfilling a desirable social need—that of providing employment for disabled people—is a gross over simplification. ■

A sheltered workshop

by

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What are the costs to the community of providing sheltered employment? To obtain some information on one aspect of this question a team from the London School of Economics was asked to undertake a small case study to compare the income of a sample of individuals in a sheltered workshop with what they would receive if they were getting social security benefits and to examine the contribution they make to the Exchequer from income tax and national insurance contributions paid from the wages they earn in sheltered employment.

The case study

After discussions with the people involved it was decided to undertake the case study in a sheltered workshop in London, which, excluding staff, employed 138 individuals. Of these 112 were males of whom 30 were married and 82 single. Of the 26 women employed 17 were single and nine married. The total number of children amongst the 39 married employees was seven. It was agreed that the study should cover no more than 12 individuals and the results should not therefore be taken as statistically representative or forming a firm basis for public policy developments in the field of sheltered employment. But the indications from our findings should be of general interest and may help to show that the contribution from the community to sheltered employment is not as large as some published figures suggest and that positive gains (both financial and

non-financial) accrue to those who earn their living in sheltered workshops and to the community.

Since only a small number of people were to be included in the survey the purpose of the study was explained to the workforce and a request was made for volunteers willing to participate. The 12 individuals included in the study consisted of eight males, of whom five were married, and four females, one of whom was married. Information on personal characteristics, income levels and expenditure patterns, particularly housing was collected by questionnaire administered in a private interview. Interviews were conducted in works time and the information given by the respondents with respect to pay, income tax payments and national insurance contributions was checked against actual company records. The accuracy of recall of the interviewees with respect to these three variables was very good and it can be reasonably assumed therefore that the quality of information given for variables not tested against their actual value (for example, housing costs and levels of savings) is also of a satisfactory nature.

Characteristics of the sample

All the interviewees had been employed in the sheltered workshop for at least three years. Four had been in the shop for more than 10 years and a similar number seven years. The most common age group of the interviewees was between 31 and 40 years and the total number of depen-

dants was six—one child and five wives. Two of the married men had wives who were in full-time employment and the husband of the one married female in the survey also worked full time. With respect to accommodation, five lived in council flats, four in private rented housing, two with their parents and one in a hostel. The majority of interviewees travelled to work by either public transport or their own cars and most of them spent less than 60p per day in fares in travelling to and from work.

Income levels

The employees in the sheltered workshop are paid a basic rate plus bonus and overtime. As fluctuations in pay can occur data was collected for four pay days in 1978—May 26, June 2, June 9 and June 16—and an average figure calculated for each interviewee. The average take home pay (to the nearest £) for each of the four women in the survey was £40, £39, £36, £37. The average take-home pay for each of the males (again to the nearest £) was £40, £41, £40, £38, £38, £46, £41, £39. In addition, for two of the males their wives were bringing in incomes of £30 and £54 per week respectively, whilst the husband of the one married woman was bringing in an additional income of £87.50 per week. None of the respondents' households received any income from a second job.

All 12 respondents reported they had savings. For nine of them the amount was less than £1,250. None however had savings that exceeded £2,000. One respondent household was receiving child benefit to the value of £2.50 per week, whilst two people were receiving a mobility allowance to the value of £2.00 per week.

For the majority of the interviewees therefore, the sole source of household income was their weekly pay from the sheltered workshop.

Expenditure patterns

Housing The weekly amount of money being spent by the interviewees on housing was as shown below:

Weekly housing cost (£)	Number
0-4	1
5-8	2
9-12	7
13-16	1
17-20	1
Total	12

The average weekly housing cost was £10.50. None of the respondents was in receipt of either a rent or rates rebate.

Special items of expenditure None of the individuals included in the survey had central heating nor spouses who could not get out of the house because of ill health. In addition none of them were having to spend money on special health diets or pay for laundry and/or domestic help.

Contribution to Exchequer revenue

The employees in the sheltered workshop are making a positive contribution to the Exchequer in that they pay

Table 1 Employees: sheltered workshop income tax and national insurance contributions

Case no.	Gross pay (£)	Income Tax (£)	National Insurance (£)	Total Exchequer gain (£)	Net pay	Exchequer gain as % of gross pay
1	57	13	4	17	+40	30
2	50	6	3	9	+41	18
3	53	11	3	14	+39	26
4	56	12	4	16	+40	29
5	50	7	3	10	+40	20
6	52	15	1	16	+36	31
7	54	12	4	16	+38	30
8	52	11	3	14	+38	27
9	51	11	3	14	+37	27
10	55	6	3	9	+46	16
11	52	7	4	11	+41	21
12	54	12	3	15	+39	28
Average	53	10	3	13	+40	25

Notes: (1) Figures are rounded to the nearest £.
(2) Figures are based on averaging figures for four pay days in 1978: May 26, June 2, June 9, June 16.

income tax and national insurance contributions on the wages they earn. If the individuals were not in employment then they would not be making these payments and the shortfall in Exchequer revenue would have to be met in some form by the community, for example in higher taxes or a re-distribution of Government expenditure.

Table 1 shows the gross pay to the nearest whole £ for the respondents averaged out for the four pay weeks. The third column shows the average weekly amount of income tax paid by each interviewee whilst the fourth column provides similar details on national insurance contributions. The fifth column shows for each individual the Exchequer gain*. The sixth column shows the net pay of each of the 12 individuals. The average weekly exchequer gain varies from a lower point of £9 to a high point of £17. The average weekly exchequer gain is approximately £13 if the 12 individuals are taken as a whole. The total Exchequer gain for each individual as a proportion of gross pay varies from a low of 10 per cent to a high of 31 per cent. Taking the group as a whole the proportion is 25 per cent.

However, this contribution from the Exchequer could be further increased by the fact that VAT is paid on goods produced by this sheltered workshop. If sheltered employment did not exist some would argue that the contribution to Exchequer funds from those earning their living in sheltered workshops would be lower than otherwise because of a loss of VAT revenue as well as income tax and national insurance contributions. However the argument implies that if sheltered workshops did not exist then the goods produced in such establishments would not be produced elsewhere. This might be the case in times of high economic activity but is less likely to be the case in times of economic recession as at the present.

Supplementary benefit payments that would otherwise have to be paid

If sheltered workshops did not exist then the individuals covered in this report would be receiving financial assistance from the State *via* the supplementary benefits system. Such benefits are paid solely on the basis of need and not on the

* Since sheltered workshop employers also have to make national insurance contributions for each person they employ it can be argued that the figures in table 1 understate the positive contribution of sheltered employment to the Exchequer. If such workshops did not exist then the Exchequer would lose the employer as well as the individual employees national insurance contributions.

condition of payment into a fund. Supplementary benefit is paid on top of any other money so that households of certain sizes can be brought up to a minimum acceptable standard of living as defined by Parliament. When individual heads of households have received supplementary benefit for a total of two years or more and they are not unemployed they become eligible for long term amounts of benefits which are higher than the ordinary amounts (see Appendix). As well as amounts to cover *daily living expenses* (such as food, heat, light, clothing, footwear and small household items) payment is also made to cover *rent*, mortgage interest, general rates, water rates, and ground rent. In addition to daily living and housing expenses, payments are also being made to meet *special expenses*, for example, extra heating, central heating, special diet, laundry, and domestic help. If supplementary benefit is based on the long term amount, then it includes 50p towards the cost of any other special expenses apart from heating. If an individual's savings are less than £1,250, they make no difference to supplementary benefit. If they are above this figure then for every £50 above, supplementary allowance is reduced by 25p.

Other benefits

If people are in receipt of supplementary benefit then there are a number of other benefits for which they qualify. These are free prescriptions, free milk and vitamins, free dental treatment, hospital fares and free school meals. In late 1977 the Department of Energy announced a scheme designed to help certain individuals with their electricity bill for the 1977/78 winter. Amongst others to whom the scheme was to be available were those in receipt of supplementary benefit. Under the scheme a £5 payment was to be made and then for an electricity bill above £20 a discount equal to a quarter was to be available for the amount above the £20, excluding hire purchase payments, service charges or arrears. The scheme ended on July 31 this year. Since this is not a regular benefit to those on supplementary benefit it has not been included in calculating what supplementary benefit levels would be received by our sample if they were not in sheltered employment. Since it is difficult to put a figure on free prescriptions etc these items have also been omitted from the calculations which relate therefore to supplementary benefit payments for living and housing needs.

To calculate the supplementary benefit that would have to be paid to each of the individuals in our survey it has been assumed that if they were not in the sheltered workshop then they would be being supported on long term benefit levels. This is a valid assumption since all respondents had

been in full time sheltered employment for three years or more.

The level of benefit is calculated by identifying a claimant's requirements, assessing his resources, a certain amount of which are disregarded, and if requirements exceed resources the difference is paid as a supplementary allowance. To work out the amount of benefit the following steps must be taken:

- Add up the money coming into the household each week—spouse's earnings, part-time earnings, income from savings, child benefit, and other social security benefits that effect entitlement to benefit, income tax rebates etc.
- After carrying out (i) £4 of income is disregarded. This gives the individual's resources for supplementary benefit purposes. This sum for each of the 12 respondents is shown in the final column of Table 2.
- Then one turns to the claimant's requirements with respect to daily living expenses (see Appendix), housing and any special expenses.

The requirements of each of the 12 respondents is shown in column 10 of table 3. Case number six is ineligible for supplementary benefit because she is not the head of the household. As long as a man is living with his family he is regarded as the head of the household and the wife cannot claim on behalf of the family.

- If the resources of a claimant are less than his/her requirements the gap is paid as a supplementary allowance. The amounts of allowance that each of the 12 interviewees would receive is shown in the final column of Table 3. Two interviewees would not receive supplementary allowance even if they were not employed in the sheltered workshop. With case number four household income was already above the minimum requirements for that size of family. Case number six is a married woman living with her husband and therefore she could not claim benefit. In any case her husband's income is too high for the family to qualify for supplementary benefit. The table also shows that the amount of supplementary allowance that would be received by the sample varies from a low of £9.35 (the influence of a working spouse) and a high of £41.35 (reflecting the influence of a relatively high weekly rent). Table 3 highlights the danger of attempting to assess benefits likely to be received from simply looking at scales of requirements. It also illustrates that benefits cannot correctly be calculated for hypothetical family sizes without making assumptions about the resources and housing commitments of such families.

This calculation of the supplementary benefit levels that would be received by the individuals in the sheltered workshop

Table 2 A sheltered workshop: weekly income (resources) of respondents

Case no.	Sex	Marital status	Head of household	Child Benefit (£)	Other Social Security Benefit paid to spouse (£)	Part-time work by spouse (£)	Full-time work by spouse (£)	Part-time work by self (£)	Income from savings (£)	Amount of disregarded (£) + travel	Income for Social Security purposes (£)
1	F	Divorced	Yes	None	Not app.	Not app.	Not app.	None	None	4	Nil
2	M	Married	Yes	2.30	None	None	None	0.50	None	4	Nil
3	F	Single	Lives in hostel	Not app.	Not app.	Not app.	Not app.	None	7.50	4	3.50
4	M	Married	Yes	None	None	None	54	None	None	4	50.00
5	F	Married	Yes	None	17.50	None	None	None	None	4	13.50
6	F	Married	No	None	None	None	87.50	None	None	4	83.50
7	M	Divorced	Yes	None	None	Not app.	Not app.	None	1.25	4	Nil
8	M	Single	Yes	None	Not app.	Not app.	Not app.	None	None	4	Nil
9	F	Single	Yes	Not app.	Not app.	Not app.	Not app.	None	7.50	4	3.50
10	M	Married	Yes	None	None	None	None	None	30.00	4	26.00
11	M	Married	Yes	None	None	None	None	None	None	4	Nil
12	M	Single	Yes	Not app.	Not app.	Not app.	Not app.	None	None	4	Nil

Table 3 A sheltered workshop: respondents weekly requirements: weekly resources and supplementary allowance

Case no.	Daily living expenses (£)		Special expenses (£)					Total requirements	Total resources	Amount of supp. benefit
	Rent	Living in hostel covered in previous col.	Heating	Central heating	Special diet	Laundry	Domestic help				Other
1	17.90	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	25.90	Nil	25.90
2	33.30	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	35.30	Nil	35.90
3	22.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.70	3.50	19.20
4	28.35	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	38.35	50.00	Nil
5	28.35	9.25	—	—	—	—	—	37.60	13.50	24.10
6	Married women living with husband: ineligible to claim benefit									
7	17.90	9.00	—	—	—	—	—	26.90	Nil	26.90
8	17.90	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	27.90	Nil	27.90
9	17.90	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	27.90	3.50	24.40
10	28.35	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	35.35	26.00	9.35
11	28.35	13.00	—	—	—	—	—	41.35	Nil	41.35
12	17.90	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	28.90	Nil	28.90

shows that the present employment brings each of them private financial gain. Each member of the sample is carrying a higher wage than would be received in supplementary benefit. Taking the group as a whole average weekly take home pay was £40 but the average weekly supplementary benefit payment would only be £22*.

Summary

This case study of a sheltered workshop in London involves a small number of individuals but the results are indicative of two things.

Firstly there is a very considerable flow back to the Exchequer, if one also takes into account the social security benefits which do not have to be paid. This flow back has to be set against the cost of subsidising sheltered employment, which creates these conditions which enable disabled people to make a positive contribution to the economic activity of the country as well as satisfying their psychological needs.

During the interview programme it was frequently mentioned by the individuals that working in the sheltered workplace was important to them and much more preferable to receiving financial assistance via the social security system which was viewed as being charity and only of help to people with large families.

A second indication from this study is that people in the London sheltered workshop would be much worse off financially if they were dependent upon social security benefits rather than income from their present employment. Taking the interview group as a whole average weekly take-home pay was £40 but the average weekly supplementary benefit payment would only be £22—a difference

of £18. To the extent that sheltered workshop in general are like this one in London and dominated by single employees, the more generally true this indication is likely to be for sheltered workshops in total. Although the study only covers 12 individuals it is worth pointing out that the social security payments calculated for the three different types of household found amongst the individuals (single, married without children, married with one child) will apply to all such households in the country if the persons and requirements are the same. In this sense there may be more general applicability to the results than at first appears to be the case. However before these two interesting indicators can be accepted as being generally valid more comprehensive research is required and it is hoped that the publication of this paper might stimulate others to do so.

Appendix

Scale of requirements as operative in July 1978

	Ordinary amounts £	Long term amounts £
—For married couple	23.55	17.35
—For a single person paying rent or an owner occupier	14.50	17.90
—For people who do not pay rent but live in someone else's household		
—Married couples	25.50	29.80
—Single people: 18 years over	13.05	15.80
—Single people: 16-17 years	10.35	
Plus		
—For dependent children		
—each child age 13-15	7.40	
—each child age 11 or 12	6.10	
—each child age 5 to 10	4.95	
—each child age under 5	4.10	

If people live in board they get the amount they pay for board and lodging plus an allowance for personal expenses of £4.70 (£7.70 for married couples) instead of the amounts above.

Treatment of savings

Weekly reduction in supplementary allowance

Less than £1,250	nil
£1,250 but less than £1,300	25p
£1,300 but less than £1,350	50p
£1,350 but less than £1,400	75p
£1,400 but less than £1,450	£1.00
and so on—for every £50 of savings there is a reduction of 25p.	

* It could be argued that this average weekly private gain of £18 means that these employed in the sheltered workshop make a higher positive contribution to Exchequer revenue than was suggested in table one. This stems from the fact that some of the additional £18 might be spent on goods that carry VAT or other indirect taxes. In the absence of the sheltered workshop this extra purchasing power and therefore potential additional Exchequer revenue would not arise.

Table 4 The Exchequer and the sheltered employee

Case no.	Gross pay (Weekly) (£)	Weekly Exchequer Gain (see table 1) (£)	Weekly Supplementary Allowance Other Payable (£)	Total Exchequer Gain (£)	Difference Between Net Pay and Supplementary Benefits
1	57	17	26	43	+14
2	50	9	35	44	+6
3	53	14	19	33	+20
4	56	16	Nil	16	+40
5	50	10	24	34	+16
6	52	16	Nil	16	+36
7	54	16	27	43	+11
8	52	14	28	38	+10
9	51	14	24	38	+13
10	55	9	9	18	+37
11	52	11	41	52	+0
12	54	15	29	44	+10
Average	53	13	22	35	+18

Age and redundancy

A view of the relationship between age and redundancies notified under the Redundancy Payments Acts

One of the main intentions underlying the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 was to secure a greater acceptance by employers and work people of the need for flexible and hence competitive industry that could readily adapt itself to changing economic and technological requirements. This reorganisation would mean the decline of some older industries and the rise of other new industries, fundamental to which would be the willingness of people to move from one category to the other as employment opportunities shifted. The Redundancy Payments Act aimed to facilitate this labour mobility by providing statutory payments to employees no longer needed in the older/declining industries so that the compensation for the loss of their jobs would make transfer into the areas of industrial growth more acceptable to them. Beyond this there was perhaps some hope that the Act would help foster a new attitude towards working life, which accepted mobility as the norm and viewed the career in terms of the individual rather than the employing organisation.

The 1965 Act and its revisions

The Redundancy Payments Act provided that employers should make payment to all those working initially 21 hours or more a week made redundant with more than two years' continuous service since the age of 18 and under retirement age. Payments were calculated according to a sliding scale which took account of years of service, weekly pay and the age of the individual*. The intention was to provide higher payments to the older long-service worker—"He has most to lose from redundancy and it is right that the size of compensation should reflect this." (Minister of Labour, 2nd Reading debate April 26, 1965—*Hansard* Col 41.) To mitigate the cost to individual employers and discourage them from unnecessary labour hoarding, a Redundancy Fund was set up financed by employers' contributions which refunded a proportion of the cost. Initially, the amount refunded depended upon the age of those made redundant—redundant employees aged below 41 attracted a refund of two-thirds, those aged over 41 a refund of seven-ninths. The reason for this age differentiation was to encourage employers to hire older workers because they attracted a larger refund should the occasion arise of making them redundant in the future.

Underlying the Redundancy Payments Act was the assumption that the payments should not be regarded as relieving the hardship of those made unemployed, but

that their main purpose was simply to compensate for job loss. The Government intended to deal with the hardship aspect in the context of all those unemployed (not just the redundant) by introducing earnings-related unemployment benefit, and this was done in October 1966†. However, years of service over age 41 did attract a higher redundancy payment and this implied some recognition that redundancy for the older worker involved something more than the disadvantage of job loss measured purely in terms of years served. Since the Redundancy Fund was refunding the additional element paid to those made redundant over 41, it was in effect paying an older workers' premium on top of the straightforward employers' service compensation.

It could be argued that because employers were reluctant to discharge redundant employees on the Last In, First Out (LIFO) principle with little or no compensation where older workers might readily volunteer for their longer service payments plus age premium, the Redundancy Payments Act stimulated or contributed to an age-related approach to redundancy. The fact that it would cost an employer no more to make an older worker redundant than a younger man with similar service was likely to confirm his choice of the former, because in terms of both perceived value to the firm and the relative hardship caused by redundancy, the older worker might have less to contribute and less to lose. Equally, when recruiting there was no reason for the employer to modify stereotype views regarding ageing and work because of any age-related costs of future redundancy.

Economic causes

If the economy had been expanding these age-related effects might have been mitigated. However, an OPCS study of the effects of the Redundancy Payments Act in 1969 concluded that most redundancies sprang from economic causes rather than the hoped-for organisational and technological changes. This finding has also been corroborated by Daniel and Stilgoe who found in a survey

* Payment was half a week's pay for each year of service between 18 and 21, one week's pay for each year of service between 22 and 40, 1 week's pay for each year of service between 41 and normal retirement age—subject to a maximum of 20 years service and overall cash limit (currently £3,000).

† See Redundancy Payments Act, 2nd Reading debate—*Hansard* April 26, 1965, Cols 33-160.

of about 300 employers that over 60 per cent of redundancies were due to deficient demand for the employer's product*. Employers were keen to rationalise and shed labour but this was more or less universal without major compensating growth areas in employment. The Act's object was to help the re-distribution of productive workers, but it has tended, rather, to lead to older marginal workers leaving full-time employment.

Age factor

There is evidence that the 1965 Act contributed to social acceptance of age as a factor in redundancy. Before it, as the OPCS survey† showed, the main criteria for redundancy had been length of service (mentioned by 62 per cent of employers) and efficiency at work (mentioned by 54 per cent); age was mentioned by only 19 per cent of employers. After the Act, although length of service and efficiency remained the most important criteria, age now came next being cited by 38 per cent of employers. A further study by the British Institute of Management of company practice in 1974‡ concluded that age was now the most important single mechanism for redundancy selection. The reason for this change is fairly clear. When redundancy meant unemployment without financial compensation, employers and unions were inclined to protect the interests of efficient and long service workers basing selection on the traditional and even-handed method of Last In, First Out (LIFO).

The Redundancy Payments Act brought about a significant shift in emphasis. LIFO remained the most important criterion for redundancy selection but where the opportunity arose of accepting older workers as volunteers for redundancy who had long service but were deemed because of their age to be less productive, it was taken because the size of the redundancy payment with its age premium was seen as sufficient to cushion a possibly long spell of unemployment, maybe until retirement. If the blow of redundancy could fall more softly on the older man, his departure might mean it did not have to fall at all on a younger, more productive, recent recruit. As a result, for many older workers the mobility the Redundancy Payments Act facilitated was mobility out of the active labour force.

Voluntary redundancy

The OPCS study, which was based on about 6,500 interviews (including 2,000 employers), sheds further light on the lot of the older redundant worker. It found that older workers were most often allowed to volunteer for redundancy (37 per cent of those aged 60/4 could volunteer, cfx 13 per cent of those aged 20/9); that, not surprisingly, those made redundant receiving a payment tended to be rather older than either unpaid redundant or non-redundant workers, and that once unemployed these older workers more often failed to find another job (53 per cent of the 60/4 age group remained unemployed, and 18 per cent of the 50/9 year olds—cfx four per cent of the 20/9 year olds). If they did succeed in finding new work, older workers took longer about it (on average 15 weeks for 60/4 year olds, cfx four weeks for 20/9 year olds), and tended to lose income as a result (52 per cent of the 60/4 year

olds lost income, cfx 25 per cent of 20/9 year olds). Again not surprisingly the proportion regarding age as an employment handicap rose from nine per cent of the 20/9 year olds, to 62 per cent of the 60/4 year olds; professional and managerial workers noticing it most, skilled and semi-skilled manuals least.

Uniform percentage

In an effort partly to counter the effects of the age-related redundancy rebates provided under the 1965 Act and partly to bring the fund into balance, the Government amended the legislation in 1969 setting a new uniform level of rebate at fifty per cent (this was subsequently reduced in August 1977 to 41 per cent). This in effect transferred the "age" premium from the Redundancy Fund to the employer, and should have acted as a disincentive to making older/long service workers redundant. Evidence of the results of these reductions is imperfect, but what there is suggests they had no noticeable effect on the established pattern. Some research by Slater for the post-1969 period calculated the annual redundancy dismissal rate for the 60/65 age group at four per cent, compared with two per cent for the 50/59 year olds and 1.2 per cent for those under 40§. Daniel's study of five large-scale redundancies in SE London during the period 1968-70 (spanning the revision of the Act), found that the chief factor governing the individual effects of redundancy was the age of the redundant|| person and a 10 per cent sample of all redundancies notified for the year ending March 1976 shows that the age groups with the largest proportion of redundancies were the 50/4, 55/9 and 60/4 categories which together constituted 42.5 per cent of the total cfx 26 per cent for the three youngest age bands covering the 20/34 year olds (see below).

Early retirement

Since 1969, the movement in favour of making older workers voluntarily redundant as a prelude to retirement has grown, and achieved a momentum independent of the minimum provisions laid down by the Redundancy Payments Acts. The arguments are currently in favour of trying to match the supply and demand of labour and this can be helped by the encouragement of early retirement options to which voluntary redundancies may be linked**. Payments and conditions for redundancy have in any case become generous (about 70 per cent of the company provisions for older workers in the BIM Survey exceeded the requirements of the RP Act), particularly among large employers susceptible to general social mores about the lowering age of retirement and the need to provide

* *The Impact of Employment Protection Laws*, W. W. Daniel and E. Stilgoe 1978.

† *Effects of the Redundancy Payments Act*, Parker, Thomas, Ellis and McCarthy—OPCS 1969.

‡ *Redundancy Policies—A study of current practice in 350 companies*—BIM 1974.

§ R. Slater—*Age discrimination in Great Britain*—Industrial Gerontology, Fall 1972.

|| *Whatever Happened to the Workers at Woolwich*—W. Daniel, PEP 1972.

** BIM 1974 op cit.

vacancies for the young unemployed*. Wherever an element of choice remains and the enterprise itself has not become defunct, redundancy for retirement is increasingly the accepted and acceptable way of facing up to commercial necessity.

Age/redundancy—analysis of a 10 per cent sample of notified redundancies 1975/6

The best available source of detailed statistical information about officially notifiable redundancies is a 10 per cent sample taken by the Department of Employment of all redundancies in the financial year 1975/76.

The effect of these redundancies on age groups is analysed in the paragraphs that follow, but first it is possible to draw some general conclusions about the age effects of all redundancies (including those not officially notifiable) from the findings in the *National Survey of the Unemployed* by Daniel (PEP 1974), concerning the numbers out of work in October 1973 by reasons for their unemployment. Daniel found that redundancy played a rather larger part in the unemployment of older age groups than people in their twenties. The proportions are given in Table 1, below:

Table 1 Contribution of redundancy to unemployment—by age, October 1973

Age group	% claiming redundancy as reason for unemployment
Under 25	17
26-35	21
36-45	29
46-55	29
Over 55	42

The report, commenting on the large spectrum of events causing redundancies, notes that "40 per cent of the redundant knew when they took the job that it was only for a limited period. . . . Younger workers were more likely to have been laid off at the end of limited terms, while older workers were more likely to have been affected by closures, shortages of work and, particularly, reorganisations of work."

Index of probability

As an indication of the relative likelihood of unemployment of different age groups due to redundancy, it is possible to construct an index of the probability of unemployment. This is done by starting from the steady-state identity that relates the flow of unemployed, the average duration of unemployment and the stock of unemployed; the total unemployed will be equal to the number becoming unemployed at a point in time multiplied by the duration of unemployment. These numbers can be converted to proportions by dividing by the labour force. The flow becoming unemployed divided by the labour force is a measure of the risk or probability of being unemployed. If the unemployment rate (the stock as a proportion of the labour force) is divided by the duration, the index is a measure of the probability of being unemployed. This index was standardised by making the probability for all ages equal to 100. An adjusted index of the probability

of unemployment due to redundancy can also be constructed by multiplying the unemployment rates of the age groups by Daniel's proportions to obtain an unemployment rate due to redundancy and then dividing this by median duration, and standardising. The indices are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Estimated index of probability of unemployment by age and the contribution of redundancy 1973

Age group (males & females)	Unemployment rate ¹	Median ² duration (weeks)	Index of U/E	Unemployment rate due to redundancy	Median ² duration (weeks)	Index adjusted for redundancy
Under 25	3.2	4	600	0.54	4	390
25-34	1.7	11	120	0.36	11	90
35-44	1.5	19	60	0.44	19	70
45-54	1.5	29	40	0.44	29	40
Over 55	3.9	48	60	1.64	48	100
All ages	2.2	17	100	0.6	17	100

(1) The unemployment rates in table 2 are based on the numbers out of work by age in July 1973 expressed as a percentage of the 1973 labour force estimated from the 1971 Census (*Employment Gazette*, April 1978). This was to obtain an age profile of the unemployed that was consistent with the age categories used by Daniel. The labour force estimates include the self-employed and armed forces, as well as the unregistered unemployed, who are not included in the unemployment statistics.

(2) The median duration quoted is the median duration of current spells of unemployment. The correct calculation of the probability of being unemployed should be based on the average duration of completed spells of unemployment. The calculated probability will provide a correct ranking by age if the relation between the average spell of completed unemployment and current spells of unemployment is not perversely related to age. This is an assumption on which the table is based as there is no evidence on the duration of completed spells of unemployment by age.

Table 2 indicates that the likelihood of unemployment in 1973 was very much greater for the youngest age group than any other and 10 times greater than the likelihood for the oldest age group. When this index is corrected for the contribution of redundancy, however, it is apparent that although the likelihood of unemployment is still greatest for the under 25s the next age group likely to suffer is the over 55s and the ratio between them has fallen youngest: oldest from 1:10 to 1:4. Since 1973, the unemployment rate has increased from 2.2 per cent to 5.7 per cent, with the rise being particularly noticeable in the youngest age group. The 1976 redundancy sample analysed below indicates that redundancy tends to affect the age group 55/64 twice as much as the 20/24 year olds. It may therefore be inferred that relative to other reasons for unemployment redundancy continues to play a greater part in the unemployment of older workers, albeit absolutely it contributes more to the unemployment of the under 25s.

The Department of Employment's redundancy sample includes details of 34,667 redundancies, comprising information on an age and industry basis and by length of service, weekly wage and value of redundancy payment. For the purposes of this study, the age of redundants has been analysed by inter-industry variation, length of reckonable service and weekly wage. No attempt has been made to consider the value of payments since these are simply related to length of service and weekly earnings. It is hoped that this analysis will help illustrate the age-related aspects of redundancy payments which have been broadly described above.

* This cannot be said, however, for small employers. The BIM Survey found that they most commonly based selection for redundancy on work record (in 71 per cent of cases) and comparatively rarely on age (in only 14 per cent of cases). This is consistent with UMS' own evidence concerning the marked preference of small employers for older employees with experience.

Inter-industry analysis

A 10 per cent sample of notified redundancies during 1975/76 has been classified by age and industrial incidence (using the Main Order level SIC) and the results in percentage terms given in Appendix I. Appendix IA gives the ratio of redundancies in each group to the industrial age profiles. Overall, of the 34,667 redundancies considered, the largest number (16 per cent) occurred in the 60/4 age band and the next two most numerous categories were in the two preceding age bands—13.3 per cent in the 55/9 band, 13.2 per cent in the 50/4 band. There was then a regular decline in the proportions of total redundancies by age band with the exception of the 30/4 category which showed a slightly lower incidence than the 25/9 category (8.9 per cent cfx 9.5 per cent). This may be ascribed to the LIFO criterion for redundancy which would tend to protect a prime age group with lower rates of labour turnover. The smallest proportion of total redundancies (7.5 per cent) was found in the youngest age group (20/4 year olds).

Age profile

The age pattern of redundancy by industry in many cases reflects that found overall. However, the age structures of industries themselves differ considerably and a higher than usual proportion of redundancies in a particular age group may simply reflect the age profile of that industry's labour force. To obtain an adjusted measure of the incidence of redundancy in different age groups, ratios have been worked out with the age profiles of industries as given by the 1975 Labour Force Survey. These ratios are in Appendix IA for age groups in those industry orders where the numbers involved make it viable—24 out of the 27 orders.

Eleven out of the 27 Industry Orders, including 41 per cent of total redundancies, reflected the overall position with the largest proportion in the oldest age group. In six industries (24 per cent of total redundancies) the largest proportion was in the second oldest age groups, the 55/9 year olds, and in six more in the third oldest group, the 50/4 year olds (18 per cent). Therefore in 23 industries representing 83 per cent of all redundancies, the largest single number occurred in age groups over 50. The remaining four industries exhibited a contrary trend with the largest proportion of redundancies occurring in the youngest (20/4) age group in one industry and in the second youngest group (25/9) in the remaining three. Six industries (mainly those with smaller numbers of redundancies) had over 50 per cent of their total in age groups over 50. Looking at the incidence of redundancy relative to age profile, in 18 out of the 24 industries considered the oldest age group experienced more redundancies relative to its size than any other. In the remaining six orders the second oldest age group (55/9) was relatively the most seriously affected. Equally in 19 cases redundancy was relatively lightest in the youngest age group and in three more, in the second youngest age group (25/9).

A closer examination which relates the redundancy pattern to age profile* reveals noteworthy features in a number of industries. These are considered below starting with industries tending to make older workers redundant:

(i) *Mining and Quarrying (Order II)*. The two oldest

groups covering the ages 55/64 account for 83 per cent of all redundancies, the highest such proportion of any industry. The incidence of redundancy in the oldest age group is by far the heaviest of any industry, the ratio between the proportion aged 60/4 and proportion made redundant being 1 to 7.8. Equally, redundancies in all age groups below 55 are proportionately lower in each group than those in all the other industries for comparable groups. These statistics reflect the programme of colliery closures and consequent redundancies agreed between the NCB and NUM in recent years under the provisions of the redundancy scheme which provides benefits heavily weighted in favour of those aged over 55. Younger workers who have been displaced tend to be offered alternative jobs at other collieries, but older workers are made redundant.

(ii) *Instrument Engineering (Order VIII)*. The age groups over 45 account for 61 per cent of all redundancies (cfx 54 per cent for all industries) but the relative selection of older people for redundancy becomes clearer when considering the ratios with the workforce in these age groups—this varies from 1.25 to 1 for 50/4 year olds to 2.4 to 1 for 60/64 year olds, compared to ratios always less than 1:1 for younger age groups. The groups experiencing proportionately lighter incidence of redundancy are those between 35 and 44 which would be consistent with a skilled industry where physical standards of manual dexterity and eyesight could start to decline in 50s and 60s.

(iii) *Vehicles (Order XI)*. The 60/4 years age group is important accounting for 24.3 per cent of the industry's redundancies. This represents a ratio with the age group employed of 3.3 to 1, the third largest of any industry. Vehicles is another industry which has faced reduced demand for its products in recent years and in which heavy manual work is important.

(iv) *Gas, Water and Electricity (Order XXI)*. 20/4 year olds account for only 2.1 per cent of total redundancies compared to 7.5 per cent overall and the ratio with the age group is only 0.2 to 1, one of the smallest. The 60/4 years group accounted for 32.8 per cent of the industry's redundancies, ie more than twice the overall average of 16.1 per cent and the ratio with numbers employed was 4.4 to 1, the second largest. The incidence of redundancy here is particularly heavy when compared to the lighter than usual ratio for all the younger age groups.

(v) *Transport and Communication (Order XXII)*. Another industry tending to make the older worker redundant—21.8 per cent of redundancies in Transport and Communication were in the 60/4 age group (cfx the average of 16 per cent) and the ratio with the proportion in the age group was the fourth largest at 3 to 1. The figures would be consistent with a definite policy of selecting older employees for redundancy in an industry experiencing considerable reduction in manpower, particularly in the docks sector.

* The ratios given in this section of the paper are between the proportion of the labour force of a given age, and that proportion made redundant of the same age. The ratios are always expressed with the labour force proportion equal to 1.

(vi) *Banking, Insurance and Finance (Order XXIV)*. This is an interesting industry whose redundancy pattern appears superficially to be rather different to what in fact it is. In terms of the age groups most affected by redundancy, it would appear that Banking etc tended to select younger rather than older people—for example the 20/9 age groups account for 26.8 per cent of the industry total cfx 17.1 per cent for all industries and the 60/4 age group accounts for only 8.9 per cent cfx 16.1 per cent overall. When adjusted to take account of the numbers in the various age categories, however, the incidence of redundancy comparative to other industries is seen to be heavier at the older end and lighter at the younger end of the age range. Thus the redundancy ratio for 20/4 year olds is 0.55 to 1 compared to 0.66 to 1 overall, and those for 55/9 year olds and 60/4 year olds 2.1 to 1 and 2.3 to 1, compared to 1.5 to 1 and 2.5 to 1 overall. Indeed the ratio for 55/9 year olds is the highest of any industry.

A second group of industries shows a tendency not to make older workers redundant, without any corresponding move towards younger worker redundancy:

(i) *Other Manufacturing Industries (Order XIX)*. Only 10.1 per cent of redundancies involved persons aged 60/4 years compared to 16.1 per cent of redundancies in all industries. The age groups covering persons from 55–64 years collectively account for 22.7 per cent of redundancies in the industry compared to 29.4 per cent in all industries. These differences can barely be explained by the age structure of the industry, since the older age groups are only marginally under represented. However, this industrial category would include many smaller employers which, the evidence suggests, value the services of the older worker rather more highly than the rest of industry.

(ii) *Clothing and Footwear (Order XV)*. The 60/4 years age group accounts for only 6.3 per cent of all redundancies. This is the lowest proportion found in any of the 27 Industry Orders, and it is well below the 16.1 per cent of total redundancies accounted for by this age group. Compared to numbers in the workforce, the ratio of redundancies in this age group is the lowest of any industry 1:0.95. The tendency not to make older workers redundant may perhaps reflect the relatively light character of the manual work undertaken and the high proportion of female employees.

(iii) *Miscellaneous Services (Order XXVI)*. The 60/4 age group accounts for nine per cent of total redundancies, against 16.1 per cent in all industries, and the ratio with the labour force in this age group is also low—1.3 to 1 cfx 2.5 to 1 for all industries. This may reflect the ability of older workers to maintain their relative productivity and efficiency in an industry where manual work is often quite light and non-manual employers important.

Finally there are a couple of industries which, somewhat against the trend, show a comparative tendency to making their younger employees redundant:

(i) *Shipbuilding (Order X)*, is particularly noticeable in

that the youngest 20/4 years age group is the most important in terms of redundancies, accounting for 16.5 per cent of the industry's total compared to 7.3 per cent in all industries and a redundancy/workforce ratio of 1.5 to 1, cfx 0.7 to 1 for all industries. This highly unionised, predominantly manual and declining industry may be an example of a sector dominated by the LIFO principle. There is evidence from UMS empirical research of a great reluctance among shipbuilders and unions to countenance the discharge of older long service employees and a corresponding emphasis on seniority. However the pattern could well alter in the direction of older workers as the industry is currently suffering from over capacity and a depressed market outlook.

(ii) *Professional and Scientific Services (Order XXV)*. The 20/9 years age band accounts for 27.9 per cent of redundancies compared to 17.1 per cent in all industries. The ratio of redundancy to workforce is the second highest in the 20/4 age group (1.1 to 1) and the highest of any industry in the 25/9 group (1.4 to 1). Conversely, persons aged 55–64 years comprise 18.9 per cent of redundancies cfx 29.4 per cent overall, with redundancy ratios well below those of most other industries. This may reflect the relative productivity of older workers in an industry where qualifications and experience are especially important.

Length of Service

Employees are eligible for redundancy payments after two years with an employer, with payments related to earnings and length of service up to the maximum of 20 years reckonable service. The results of the 10 per cent sample analysis of redundancies in the 12 months ending March 1976 by age and length of reckonable service are given in Appendix II.

Age and length of service are of course closely related. An employee cannot have accumulated 20 years reckonable service until he or she is at least 38 years old, because only service from age 18 counts for redundancy payments purposes. There is also a less mechanistic reason. Labour turnover tends to diminish with age as employees become more set in their ways and reluctant to chance a labour market perceived as unsympathetic to the older age group. The result is that older workers tend to have stayed with a given employer for a longer period, and thus will have longer periods of reckonable service if they are made redundant.

The pattern which emerges from Appendix II is fairly clear. Some 18.5 per cent of redundancies involved workers with only two years service, and a further 46.8 per cent of redundancies included persons with from 3–10 years service. Thus persons with up to 10 years service accounted for 65.3 per cent of all redundancies. Of longer service workers accounting for the remaining 34.7 per cent, persons with 20 or more years service constituted 17.8 per cent of total redundancies. It therefore appears that although most redundancies occur within 10 years of joining an employer, redundancy is less marked in the medium service bands before increasing again for those with more than 20 years service. This is consistent with the pattern noticed in the industrial analysis above of redundancy tending to affect the older age group disproportionately.

Corroboration is provided by an analysis of the service patterns of the various age bands:

(i) Of persons made redundant with two years service, 18.6 per cent were in the 20/4 years age group. This is the single most important age group, since only 16 per cent of redundant persons with this length of service are aged 25–29 years and thereafter the numbers involved fall with each successive age band. The 60/4 years age group is the least important with only 4.8 per cent of redundancies after two years.

(ii) In the 3–5 years service band the youngest age group is still the most important, accounting for 14.5 per cent of redundants. The 60/4 years group is again the least important, accounting for only 6.4 per cent.

(iii) Persons made redundant with 6–10 years service are most likely to be in the 50/4 years age group covering 13.7 per cent of all redundancies. However, the spread is fairly even between all age groups, with the exception of the youngest (2.2 per cent) and oldest (9.6 per cent).

(iv) In the three longer service categories—that is 11/15 years, 16/19 years and 20 years and over—the 60/4 years age group is always the most important, accounting for an increasing share of redundancies from 17.4 per cent in the 11/15 group to 46.5 per cent in the over 20 years group. When the two older age groups, covering persons aged 55–64 are considered together, the dominance of older workers in the longer service groups is even more clearly visible. Persons in this age range account for 34.8 per cent of all redundancies of people with 11/15 years service, 43.6 per cent of those with 16/19 years service, and 69.5 per cent of those with 20 or more years service.

Analysing the information by length of service of each age group made redundant presents a consistent picture. 93.4 per cent of workers made redundant in the 20/4 years age group had five or less years service, and 66.1 per cent of the next (25/9) age group. As older groups are considered, so generally the proportion with shorter service declines as the proportion with longer service increases. For the oldest 60/4 group, the proportion of redundancies in the 20 years plus service category rises to 51.3 per cent.

Earnings

A complete analysis of the average weekly earnings of people made redundant by age group is given in Appendix III. The analysis relates to the 12 months period ending in March 1976, during which average (mean) weekly earnings for all full-time adult workers rose from £54.00 at the time of the New Earnings Survey's April 1975 enquiry to £64.20 by April 1976; an average for the year of £59 to £60 per week would therefore seem appropriate. The distribution of gross weekly earnings in 1975/6 of workers made redundant is summarised in table 3.

The three earnings bands with the highest percentage of redundant workers were £41/£50, followed by £51/£60 and £31/£40. Redundancies therefore appear to concentrate at, or slightly below, the average earnings level which is consistent with the distribution of earnings where in general,

Table 3 Estimated distribution of gross weekly earnings in 1975/6 of workers made redundant

£ per week	Redundant workers %
0–10	0.2
11–20	3.9
21–30	10.2
31–40	20.0
41–50	26.1
51–60	20.6
61–70	10.4
71–80	5.2
81–90	1.6
91–100	0.8
101 and over	1.2

because of the effect of those on very high earnings, approaching 60 per cent of employees earn less than the average. Nevertheless, by comparing this distribution with that for all adults from the April 1975 and April 1976 New Earnings Survey, it is apparent that the distribution of redundant workers' pay tends to concentrate at the lower earnings levels and be under-represented at levels above £61.

For all ages of those made redundant the £41–£50 per week earnings level is the most important, accounting for 22 to 34.1 per cent of all redundancies depending on the age group. The next most important earnings band is the £31–£40 per week for the 20/4, 45/9, 50/4 and 55/9 year olds. The 50/4 years age group had relatively more people earning less than £20 per week than other groups (6.5 per cent of all redundants in the age group, though the flanking age groups were within 0.3 per cent of this figure) but the oldest 60/4 age group had fewest redundants earning less than £20 per week (0.5 per cent). At the other extreme the proportion of persons made redundant earning £71 or more per week ranges from 1.1 per cent of the 20/4 year olds to 11.9 per cent of the 35/9 year olds.

When the proportion of persons in a given earnings band is related to the various age groups, a picture emerges which is broadly similar to that for all ages. In the lower £11–£20 and £21–£30 per week earnings brackets the 50/4 years age band was most important accounting for almost 20 per cent of all redundancies. The next most important age band was the 55/9 group. In the flanking £0–£10 and £31–£40 per week earnings brackets, the pattern was reversed with the 55/9 years age group accounting for about 20 per cent of all redundancies and the 50/4 years age group coming next with about 18 per cent. For all the higher earnings brackets—ie those earning more than £41 per week—the 60/4 years age group is the most important, accounting for between 18.5 and 29.6 per cent of all redundancies. Thus of the 22,800 persons made redundant earning £41 per week or more some 4,518 or 19.8 per cent were aged 60–64*.

The earnings analysis reveals that redundancy tends to affect the average wage earner more often whatever his age, with a tendency thereafter to affect lower paid groups in the youngest and older (but not oldest) age categories. For all the higher earnings brackets (above £41 per week),

* More employees in this age group would be men who on average earn more than women, and so the earnings of the oldest age group would naturally tend to be somewhat higher. Despite this qualification, however, the tendency for the oldest made redundant to be the better paid is noteworthy.

the 60/4 age group accounts for more redundancies than any other age group, although in terms of the proportion within an age group made redundant with high earnings (over £71 per week), the 35/9 category shows largest at 11.9 per cent followed by the 60/4 group again at 11.5 per cent.

Conclusion

There are no detailed statistics of the age of people made redundant before redundancies became notifiable after the 1965 Act. It is not possible to be dogmatic therefore about the age effects of the Redundancy Payments Acts although

Appendix I

Notified redundancies—age/industry year ended March 1976

Order	No	Per cent 20-24	Per cent 25-29	Per cent 30-34	Per cent 35-39	Per cent 40-44	Per cent 45-49	Per cent 50-54	Per cent 55-59	Per cent 60-64	Total 100 Per cent	Actual Total number
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	I	6.99	7.42	7.86	12.23	8.95	13.32	14.41	17.03	11.79	100.0	458
Mining, quarrying	II	1.01	1.76	1.76	2.27	2.77	3.65	3.78	19.52	63.48	100.0	794
Food, drink, tobacco	III	5.26	9.38	8.54	10.82	11.05	13.34	15.93	14.56	11.13	100.0	1,312
Coal and petroleum products	IV	1.19	3.57	4.76	7.14	15.48	13.10	22.62	13.10	19.05	100.0	84
Chemicals and allied industries	V	4.95	8.01	8.95	9.78	10.37	10.37	14.96	15.78	16.84	100.0	849
Metal manufacture	VI	4.33	8.35	7.03	7.78	7.66	9.86	9.17	13.75	32.08	100.0	1,592
Mechanical engineering	VII	9.42	9.42	9.52	9.28	10.14	10.73	13.48	13.27	14.75	100.0	2,909
Instrument engineering	VIII	6.98	9.22	8.38	7.54	14.25	15.92	16.20	14.75	14.75	100.0	358
Electrical engineering	IX	7.90	9.93	8.50	10.15	11.04	9.84	12.20	7.87	16.14	100.0	2,799
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	16.54	9.06	7.48	9.06	11.81	10.68	10.71	11.16	24.33	100.0	254
Vehicles	XI	4.68	8.49	10.03	10.09	9.83	10.66	12.07	13.48	14.40	100.0	3,379
Metal goods nes	XII	7.90	9.67	8.19	9.60	10.66	12.07	13.48	14.40	14.04	100.0	1,417
Textiles	XIII	7.28	8.19	8.46	8.78	11.25	12.48	16.18	16.39	10.98	100.0	1,867
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	4.55	6.06	7.58	15.15	3.03	12.12	19.70	16.67	15.15	100.0	66
Clothing and footwear	XV	9.71	8.61	8.36	10.22	11.74	14.19	16.30	14.53	6.33	100.0	1,184
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	XVI	6.01	9.60	9.92	7.49	8.86	11.39	15.19	12.55	18.99	100.0	948
Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII	10.61	11.52	10.15	7.88	11.67	10.45	12.88	10.00	14.85	100.0	660
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	8.31	9.81	9.98	9.89	12.05	10.64	11.72	12.22	15.38	100.0	1,203
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	7.77	10.32	8.77	10.10	9.32	13.43	17.65	12.54	10.10	100.0	901
Construction	XX	10.69	12.06	10.83	10.56	12.04	12.04	11.65	9.49	10.65	100.0	4,395
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	2.05	9.89	6.16	7.65	7.46	10.82	9.70	13.43	32.84	100.0	536
Transport and communication	XXII	4.52	7.62	9.18	10.51	8.66	11.18	13.99	12.81	21.54	100.0	1,351
Distributive trades	XXIII	7.66	10.04	8.18	9.41	11.12	13.61	15.69	13.98	10.33	100.0	2,690
Insurance, banking, etc.	XXIV	10.84	15.96	9.04	8.73	9.49	11.45	12.05	13.55	8.89	100.0	664
Professional and scientific services	XXV	11.00	16.88	9.72	10.74	9.97	11.25	11.51	9.97	8.95	100.0	391
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	9.63	9.50	9.56	9.10	9.63	12.01	15.11	16.42	9.04	100.0	1,516
Public administration and defence	XXVII	4.49	2.25	5.62	3.37	3.37	11.24	13.48	22.47	33.71	100.0	89
(Total nos)		(2,617)	(3,310)	(3,099)	(3,282)	(3,552)	(4,018)	(4,570)	(4,629)	(5,590)	100.0	34,667
Per cent		7.53	9.52	8.92	9.44	10.22	11.56	13.15	13.32	16.08		

Appendix IA

Relative incidence of redundancy by industry

Industry	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	Total no of re- dundancies (10 per cent)	Actual no in L.F. Survey
I Agriculture	0.71	0.66	0.80	1.34	0.83	1.27	1.38	2.32	1.71	458	1,791
II Mining and quarrying	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.24	1.77	7.78	794	1,796
III Food, drink and tobacco	0.47	0.90	0.82	1.02	0.93	1.17	1.44	1.91	1.87	1,312	3,320
IV Coal and petroleum products	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	84	304
V Chemicals and allied industries	0.50	0.61	0.83	1.06	0.92	0.80	1.42	1.76	2.68	1,593	2,520
VI Metal manufacture	0.45	0.70	0.74	0.90	0.72	0.98	0.71	1.27	1.80	2,909	4,537
VII Mechanical engineering	0.83	0.84	0.90	0.93	1.12	0.96	1.08	1.53	2.08	358	563
VIII Instrument engineering	0.96	0.52	0.86	0.69	0.75	1.41	1.25	2.08	2.41	2,799	3,782
IX Electrical engineering	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.94	1.01	1.08	1.09	1.86	2.03	254	932
X Shipbuilding	1.54	0.93	0.89	0.76	1.36	0.90	0.85	1.22	3.31	3,379	3,764
XI Vehicles	0.47	0.80	1.00	0.85	1.14	1.08	1.09	1.62	1.91	1,417	2,516
XII Metal goods not elsewhere specified	0.69	0.90	0.83	0.97	1.12	1.13	1.37	1.86	1.65	1,867	2,512
XIII Textiles	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	66	189
XIV Leather, leather goods and fur	0.80	0.94	1.09	1.19	1.14	1.31	1.53	1.87	0.95	1,184	1,742
XV Clothing and footwear	0.58	0.87	1.06	0.81	0.82	1.00	1.30	1.27	2.78	948	1,408
XVI Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	1.00	0.82	1.04	0.90	1.18	1.04	1.58	1.28	2.09	660	1,160
XVII Timber, furniture, etc.	0.65	0.80	1.05	0.98	1.23	1.06	1.19	1.44	2.02	1,203	2,785
XVIII Paper, printing and publishing	0.64	0.81	0.84	0.98	1.07	1.27	1.43	1.60	1.65	1,516	1,563
XIX Other manufacturing industries	0.78	0.81	0.98	0.99	1.24	1.30	1.38	1.55	1.95	4,395	6,966
XX Construction	0.21	0.85	0.63	0.68	0.72	0.90	0.75	1.33	4.40	536	1,889
XXI Gas, electricity and water	0.45	0.61	0.94	1.03	0.85	0.92	1.15	1.35	3.04	1,351	7,069
XXII Transport and communication	0.77	0.96	0.90	0.95	1.16	1.34	1.37	1.69	1.78	2,690	12,402
XXIII Distributive trades	0.55	1.16	0.89	1.06	1.14	1.39	1.45	2.55	2.33	664	4,842
XXIV Insurance, banking, etc.	1.11	1.39	0.93	0.88	0.83	0.95	1.00	1.20	1.50	391	15,567
XXV Professional and scientific services	0.87	0.92	0.98	0.94	1.02	1.17	1.43	2.12	1.26	1,516	10,054
XXVI Miscellaneous services	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	89	7,462
XXVII Public administration and defence	0.66	0.80	0.89	1.01	1.08	1.17	1.45	2.47		34,667	105,695
All industries											

NB: ratios will average in excess of 1.00 because of limited age range of coverage of RP Act.

* The figures in the table are ratios of the age distribution of redundancies in an industry to the age distribution of employment.

† Reliable ratios are not obtainable for Coal and Petroleum products, and Leather and Leather Goods due to small numbers in the Labour Force Survey, or for Public Administration and Defence because of small numbers of redundancies.

(Source: 10 per cent sample of notified redundancies 1975/76 and EEC labour force survey 1975).

Appendix 2

Notified redundancies—age/length of service year ending March 1976

Age group	Length of service	total	%	% of Age Group	3-5	%	% of Age Group	6-10	%	% of Age Group	11-15	%	% of Age Group	16-19	%	% of Age Group	20+	%	% of Age Group	Total	%	% Total in each age group
20-24	1.189	18.6	(45.4)	1.254	14.5	(48.0)	174	2.2	(6.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,617	(100)	7.5	
25-29	1,023	16.0	(30.9)	1,166	13.4	(35.2)	1,020	13.5	(30.8)	101	2.6	(3.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,310	(100)	9.5	
30-34	749	11.7	(24.2)	996	11.5	(32.2)	877	11.6	(28.3)	429	11.2	(13.8)	48	2.4	(1.5)	—	—	—	3,099	(100)	8.9	
35-39	684	10.4	(22.5)	985	11.4	(30.0)	883	11.6	(26.9)	374	9.8	(11.4)	219	10.9	(6.7)	81	1.3	(2.5)	3,282	(100)	9.5	
40-44	652	10.2	(16.2)	1,024	11.8	(25.5)	983	13.0	(24.5)	532	13.9	(13.2)	292	14.5	(7.3)	535	8.7	(13.3)	4,018	(100)	11.6	
45-49	615	9.6	(13.5)	977	11.3	(21.4)	1,036	13.7	(22.6)	626	16.3	(13.7)	353	17.5	(7.7)	962	15.6	(21.1)	4,570	(100)	13.2	
50-54	436	6.8	(9.4)	765	8.8	(16.5)	966	12.7	(20.9)	666	17.4	(14.4)	381	18.9	(8.3)	1,415	23.0	(30.5)	4,629	(100)	13.4	
55-59	310	4.8	(5.5)	525	6.1	(9.4)	724	9.6	(13.0)	668	17.4	(11.9)	498	24.7	(8.9)	2,865	46.5	(51.3)	5,590	(100)	16.1	
Total	6,399	100.0	(18.5)	8,675	100.0	(24.9)	7,588	100.0	(21.9)	3,833	100.0	(11.1)	2,016	100.0	(5.8)	6,156	100.0	(17.8)	34,667	(100)	100	

Appendix 3

Notified redundancies—age/earnings year ended March 1976

Weekly Wage £	20-24	(% in wage range)	25-29	(% in wage range)	30-34	(% in wage range)	35-39	(% in wage range)	40-44	(% in wage range)	45-49	(% in wage range)	50-54	(% in wage range)	55-59	(% in wage range)	60-64	(% in wage range)	Total	%
0-10	1	(1.6)	2	(3.2)	5	(7.9)	6	(9.5)	5	(7.9)	11	(17.5)	14	(22.2)	15	(23.8)	4	(6.4)	63	(100.0)
11-20	46	(3.4)	67	(5.0)	93	(7.0)	135	(10.1)	177	(13.2)	244	(18.2)	285	(21.3)	271	(20.2)	21	(1.6)	1,339	(100.0)
21-30	337	(10.7)	303	(8.6)	249	(7.1)	325	(9.2)	383	(10.7)	525	(14.9)	607	(17.2)	600	(17.0)	161	(4.6)	3,530	(100.0)
31-40	774	(11.2)	702	(10.1)	525	(7.6)	561	(8.1)	629	(9.1)	801	(11.6)	976	(14.1)	1,081	(15.6)	886	(12.8)	6,935	(100.0)
41-50	893	(9.9)	967	(10.7)	761	(8.4)	742	(8.2)	783	(8.7)	915	(10.1)	1,111	(12.3)	1,189	(13.2)	1,676	(18.5)	9,037	

Regional civilian labour force projections

At the national level the civilian labour force, like the total labour force, is increasing and is expected to continue to increase steadily in the future. A large part of this increase has been and will be brought about by increases in the population of working age; in particular, children born during the high birth rate years of the late 1950's and early 1960's will be reaching working age in the next few years at a time when the numbers reaching normal retirement age are lower than usual being those born in the low birth rate years of the First World War.

Interesting changes are occurring in the pattern of economic activity rates in the regions too (see Charts 1 and 2). For females, there are striking disparities between regions in the levels of activity rates and in the rates at which they are changing. Although activity is increasing in every region, by far the most rapid increase is shown in Wales, where activity rates have traditionally been very low. Rates of increase have been much slower in regions with traditionally high activity rates such as the South East and the North West of England. For the projections, it is assumed that the tendency of activity rates to move closer to the national average will continue. For males, the differences between regions are much less marked and these differences are projected to remain almost the same as at present.

Projections of the national labour force were published in the June, 1977 issue of the *Employment Gazette* and additional information prepared on the same basis appeared in the April, 1978 issue. By applying projected economic activity rates to population projections supplied by the Government Actuary's Department forward estimates of the labour force were made. The "labour force" includes employees, employers, the self-employed and HM Forces; those seeking work, both those registered as unemployed

and the so-called "unregistered unemployed"; and those wishing to work, but prevented from seeking work through temporary sickness. All students in full-time education are excluded whether or not they have jobs. The projections took account of trends in the proportion of people who are working or looking for work (the activity rate) based on information from Censuses of Population, the 1975 EEC Labour Force Survey and the Annual Census of Employment and other sources.

The projections presented now follow on that work and are of the civilian labour force for each of the standard planning regions of Great Britain (see Table 1). The armed forces are excluded because their uneven distribution could distort activity rates in regions where they are heavily concentrated. In addition, overseas postings and movements within this country could introduce instability in activity rates over time.

Sources and methods

Estimates of the civilian labour force and activity rates are taken from the 1961, 1966 and 1971 Censuses of Population and from the 1975 EEC Labour Force Survey. Census data have been re-analysed to provide estimates of the home population and the civilian labour force for the new administrative areas which came into effect in April, 1974. It should be noted that this re-analysis involves a degree of approximation.

For 1975, regional activity rates based on the EEC Labour Force Survey results were used in combination with estimates of the home population, prepared by the Registrars-General of England and Wales and Scotland, to produce civilian labour force estimates compatible in

Table 1 Civilian labour force aged 16 and over¹

Great Britain and regions								Thousands
All persons	1961	1966	1971	1975	1981	1986	1991	
					PROJECTED			
South East	7,411	7,916	8,028	8,074	8,238	8,455	8,553	
East Anglia	595	668	722	808	913	1,009	1,074	
South West	1,496	1,650	1,726	1,842	1,997	2,142	2,227	
West Midlands	2,278	2,417	2,431	2,509	2,606	2,708	2,759	
East Midlands	1,559	1,641	1,669	1,747	1,860	1,968	2,030	
Yorks and Humber	2,112	2,182	2,184	2,273	2,358	2,442	2,478	
North West	3,030	3,078	3,046	3,113	3,196	3,284	3,311	
North	1,320	1,374	1,388	1,435	1,499	1,556	1,570	
Wales	1,084	1,125	1,153	1,218	1,293	1,367	1,397	
Scotland	2,232	2,289	2,304	2,366	2,448	2,529	2,555	
Great Britain	23,117	24,340	24,651	25,385	26,408	27,460	27,954	

(1) See footnotes to table 3

Chart 1 Civilian labour force activity rates : females

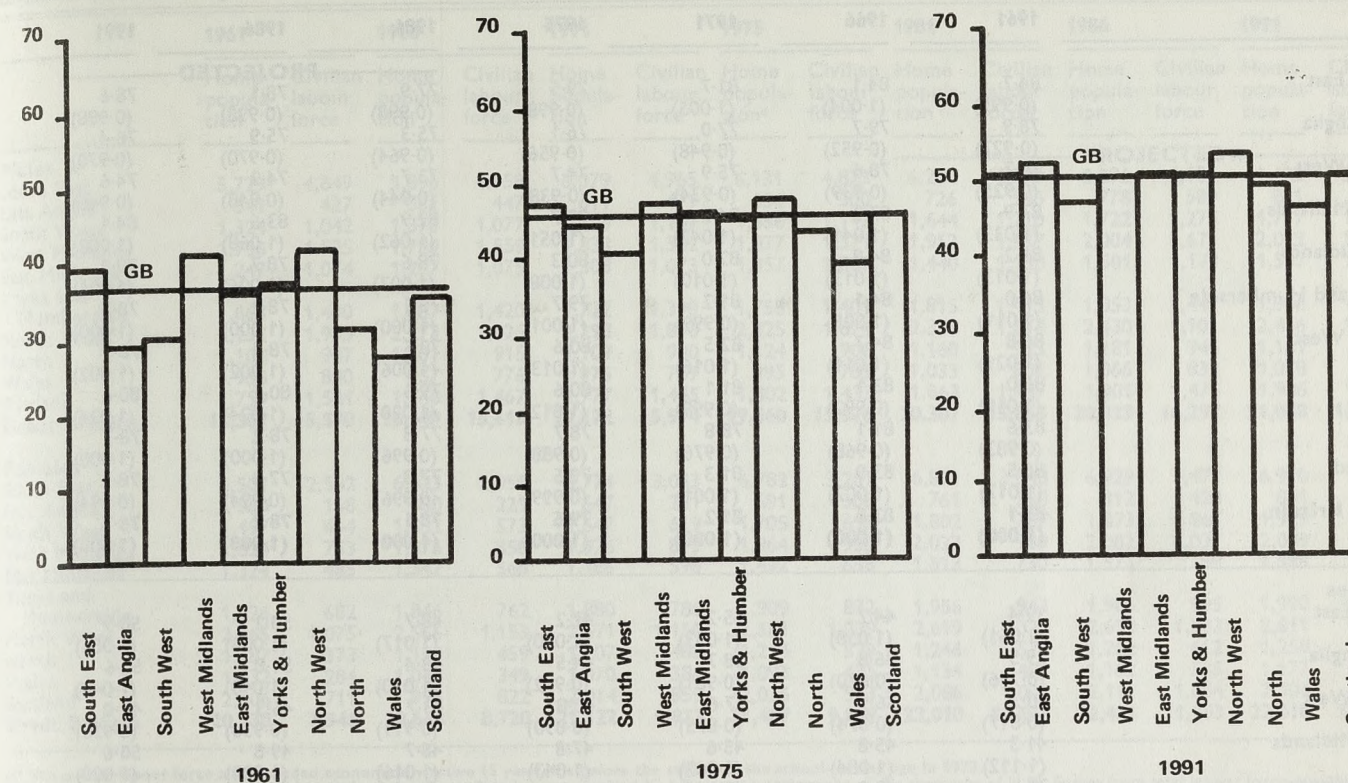


Chart 2 Civilian labour force activity rates : males

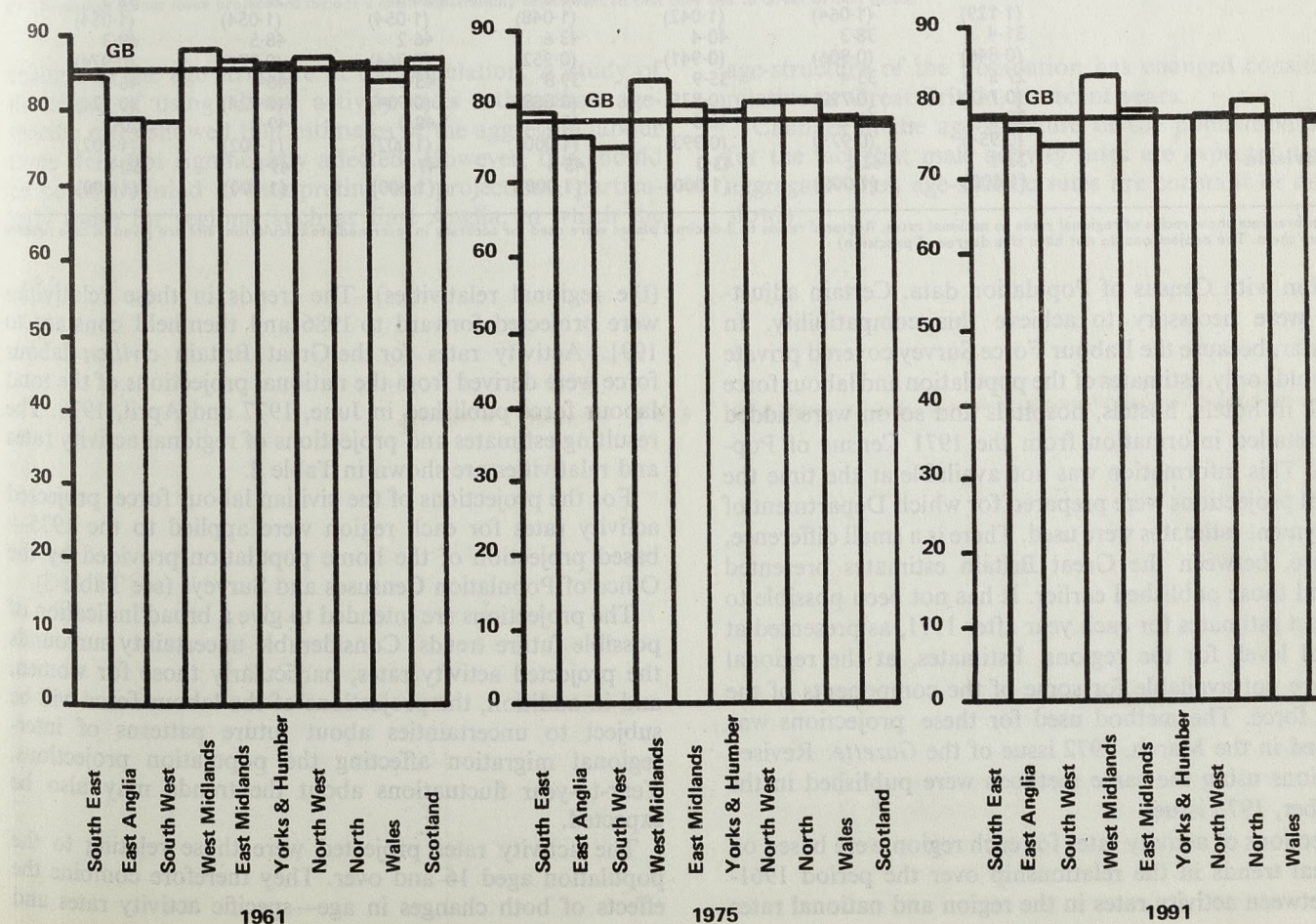


Table 2 Civilian labour force activity rates

Great Britain and regions								Per cent
	1961	1966	1971	1975	1981	1986	1991	
Males					PROJECTED			
South East	84.7 (0.995)	84.1 (1.004)	81.7 (1.005)	79.5 (0.998)	77.9 (0.998)	78.1 (0.998)	78.6 (0.998)	
East Anglia	78.9 (0.927)	79.7 (0.952)	77.0 (0.948)	76.1 (0.956)	75.3 (0.964)	75.9 (0.970)	76.4 (0.970)	
South West	78.7 (0.925)	78.6 (0.939)	75.9 (0.934)	74.7 (0.938)	73.7 (0.944)	74.2 (0.948)	74.6 (0.948)	
West Midlands	87.9 (1.033)	87.2 (1.041)	84.7 (1.042)	83.7 (1.051)	82.9 (1.062)	83.6 (1.068)	84.1 (1.008)	
East Midlands	86.2 (1.013)	84.8 (1.013)	82.0 (1.010)	80.3 (1.008)	78.6 (1.007)	78.7 (1.006)	79.2 (1.006)	
Yorks and Humberside	86.0 (1.011)	84.1 (1.005)	81.2 (0.999)	79.7 (1.001)	78.1 (1.000)	78.2 (1.000)	78.7 (1.000)	
North West	86.8 (1.021)	84.7 (1.011)	82.5 (1.016)	80.6 (1.013)	78.5 (1.006)	78.4 (1.002)	78.9 (1.002)	
North	86.0 (1.011)	83.1 (0.992)	81.1 (0.998)	80.6 (1.012)	79.6 (1.020)	80.1 (1.024)	80.6 (1.024)	
Wales	83.6 (0.983)	81.1 (0.968)	78.8 (0.976)	78.7 (0.988)	77.8 (0.996)	78.2 (1.000)	78.7 (1.000)	
Scotland	86.5 (1.017)	83.9 (1.002)	81.3 (1.001)	79.5 (0.999)	77.8 (0.996)	77.8 (0.994)	78.3 (0.994)	
Great Britain	85.1 (1.000)	83.8 (1.000)	81.2 (1.000)	79.6 (1.000)	78.1 (1.000)	78.2 (1.000)	78.7 (1.000)	
Females								
South East	39.4 (1.061)	44.7 (1.058)	45.2 (1.053)	47.2 (1.030)	48.7 (1.017)	50.1 (1.006)	50.9 (1.006)	
East Anglia	29.5 (0.796)	36.8 (0.870)	38.7 (0.901)	44.5 (0.972)	48.4 (1.010)	51.8 (1.040)	52.6 (1.040)	
South West	30.3 (0.817)	36.9 (0.874)	37.6 (0.875)	40.8 (0.890)	43.7 (0.911)	46.3 (0.930)	47.0 (0.930)	
West Midlands	41.3 (1.112)	45.8 (1.084)	45.6 (1.062)	47.8 (1.043)	48.7 (1.016)	49.8 (1.000)	50.6 (1.000)	
East Midlands	36.6 (0.987)	42.0 (0.994)	43.0 (1.001)	46.0 (1.003)	48.2 (1.006)	50.2 (1.008)	51.0 (1.008)	
Yorks and Humberside	37.4 (1.006)	41.3 (0.977)	41.8 (0.973)	45.7 (0.997)	48.2 (1.006)	50.1 (1.006)	50.9 (1.006)	
North West	41.9 (1.129)	45.0 (1.064)	44.8 (1.042)	48.0 (1.048)	50.5 (1.054)	52.5 (1.054)	53.3 (1.054)	
North	31.4 (0.846)	38.3 (0.906)	40.4 (0.941)	43.6 (0.952)	46.2 (0.964)	48.5 (0.974)	49.3 (0.974)	
Wales	27.5 (0.742)	33.4 (0.792)	35.9 (0.835)	39.8 (0.868)	43.3 (0.904)	46.0 (0.924)	46.7 (0.924)	
Scotland	35.4 (0.954)	41.2 (0.975)	42.6 (0.993)	45.8 (1.000)	48.0 (1.002)	49.9 (1.002)	50.7 (1.002)	
Great Britain	37.1 (1.000)	42.2 (1.000)	43.0 (1.000)	45.8 (1.000)	47.9 (1.000)	49.8 (1.000)	50.6 (1.000)	

(Figures in brackets show ratios of regional rates to national rates. Regional ratios to 3 decimal places were used for accuracy in intermediate calculation, and are given in case readers wish to use them. The projections do not have this degree of precision)

definition with Census of Population data. Certain adjustments were necessary to achieve this compatibility. In particular, because the Labour Force Survey covered private households only, estimates of the population and labour force resident in hotels, hostels, hospitals and so on were added using detailed information from the 1971 Census of Population. This information was not available at the time the national projections were prepared for which Department of Employment estimates were used. There is a small difference, therefore, between the Great Britain estimates presented here and those published earlier. It has not been possible to construct estimates for each year after 1971, as presented at national level, for the regions. Estimates, at the regional level, are not available for some of the components of the labour force. The method used for these projections was described in the March, 1972 issue of the *Gazette*. Revised projections using the same methods were published in the December, 1975 issue.

Projections of activity rates for each region were based on historical trends in the relationship over the period 1961-1975 between activity rates in the region and national rates

(the regional relativities). The trends in these relativities were projected forward to 1986 and then held constant to 1991. Activity rates for the Great Britain civilian labour force were derived from the national projections of the total labour force published in June, 1977 and April, 1978. The resulting estimates and projections of regional activity rates and relativities are shown in Table 2.

For the projections of the civilian labour force, projected activity rates for each region were applied to the 1975-based projection of the home population provided by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (see Table 3).

The projections are intended to give a broad indication of possible future trends. Considerable uncertainty surrounds the projected activity rates, particularly those for women, and in addition, the projections of the labour force will be subject to uncertainties about future patterns of inter-regional migration affecting the population projections. Year-to-year fluctuations about the trends may also be expected.

The activity rates projected were those relating to the population aged 16 and over. They therefore combine the effects of both changes in age-specific activity rates and

Table 3 Home population and civilian labour force aged 16 and over¹

Great Britain ² and regions														Thousands				
	1961 ³		1966		1971		1975		1981		1986		1991					
	Home population	Civilian labour force	Home population	Civilian labour force	Home population	Civilian labour force	Home population	Civilian labour force	Home population	Civilian labour force	Home population	Civilian labour force	Home population	Civilian labour force				
Males															PROJECTED			
South East	5,729	4,849	5,896	4,958	6,079	4,965	6,131	4,873	6,284	4,890	6,396	4,984	6,423	5,037				
East Anglia	541	427	561	447	611	471	656	500	726	545	778	589	821	626				
South West	1,324	1,042	1,370	1,077	1,459	1,107	1,536	1,147	1,644	1,210	1,722	1,275	1,777	1,324				
West Midlands	1,736	1,525	1,789	1,559	1,833	1,552	1,877	1,571	1,953	1,617	2,004	1,671	2,022	1,697				
East Midlands	1,247	1,074	1,267	1,075	1,308	1,073	1,357	1,089	1,440	1,130	1,501	1,179	1,537	1,215				
Yorks and Humberside	1,663	1,430	1,687	1,420	1,722	1,398	1,758	1,401	1,815	1,415	1,853	1,447	1,866	1,466				
North West	2,251	1,955	2,273	1,925	2,298	1,896	2,325	1,874	2,389	1,874	2,430	1,901	2,436	1,918				
North	1,101	947	1,101	915	1,109	900	1,124	906	1,160	923	1,181	944	1,181	950				
Wales	956	800	957	776	976	769	995	783	1,033	802	1,066	832	1,078	847				
Scotland	1,759	1,521	1,748	1,467	1,777	1,445	1,802	1,433	1,863	1,447	1,901	1,475	1,906	1,488				
Great Britain	18,307	15,570	18,649	15,618	19,172	15,574	19,560	15,576	20,307	15,853	20,833	16,297	21,048	16,568				
Females															PROJECTED			
South East	6,501	2,562	6,623	2,958	6,774	3,063	6,783	3,201	6,871	3,348	6,929	3,471	6,910	3,516				
East Anglia	569	168	600	221	647	251	691	308	761	368	812	420	851	448				
South West	1,497	454	1,552	573	1,647	619	1,705	695	1,802	787	1,873	867	1,919	903				
West Midlands	1,824	753	1,875	858	1,926	879	1,964	938	2,033	989	2,082	1,037	2,099	1,062				
East Midlands	1,324	485	1,347	566	1,386	596	1,432	658	1,513	730	1,573	789	1,598	815				
Yorks and Humberside	1,826	682	1,846	762	1,880	786	1,909	872	1,956	943	1,986	995	1,990	1,012				
North West	2,565	1,075	2,566	1,153	2,571	1,150	2,581	1,239	2,619	1,322	2,634	1,383	2,611	1,393				
North	1,187	373	1,199	459	1,207	488	1,214	529	1,246	576	1,262	612	1,258	620				
Wales	1,032	284	1,044	349	1,070	384	1,093	435	1,134	491	1,162	535	1,177	550				
Scotland	2,006	711	1,996	822	2,014	859	2,036	933	2,086	1,001	2,111	1,054	2,104	1,067				
Great Britain	20,330	7,546	20,648	8,720	21,122	9,073	21,407	9,809	22,018	10,555	22,423	11,163	22,518	11,386				

(1) The civilian labour force also included economically active 15 year olds before the raising of the school-leaving age in 1973.
 (2) Forward estimates of the civilian labour force for Great Britain were derived by subtracting projections of the strengths of H.M. Forces from total labour force projections published earlier. H.M. Forces projections were based primarily on past trends, but took account of published intentions contained in the defence estimates 1978, and in a press release in August, 1978.
 (3) Home population and civilian labour force in 1961, 1966 and 1971 relate to the regions as defined after April 1, 1974.
 (4) Home population estimates for 1975 are provisional estimates of Registrars-General. The home population projections, for later years are those prepared by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, based on 1975 mid-year estimates.
 (5) The civilian labour force projections include a small constraining adjustment so that they add to Great Britain totals.

changes in the age structure of the population. A study of the effect of using all-age activity rates rather than age-specific rates showed that estimates of the aggregate labour force were not significantly affected. However, this should be borne in mind in interpreting the projections, particularly those for regions, such as East Anglia, in which the

age-structure of the population has changed considerably, relative to Great Britain, in recent years.

Changes in the age-structure of the population account for the fact that male activity rates are expected to rise in aggregate when age-specific rates are constant or declining slowly.

Wages Councils—a way forward?

by

Hugh Sharp, a Senior Industrial Relations Officer at ACAS

Before the war they were known as trade boards. Now we call them wages councils. Some of them have names which may sound quaint today—Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower, to give one example. But this is perhaps to be expected of a system which has changed very little since it was introduced over 60 years ago. Why were trade boards originally set up? Do we apply the same criteria today? In what circumstances should we consider abolition? Above all, should we see wages councils in an evolutionary context or as a permanent feature of the industry to which they belong? These are some of the basic issues which the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) has to consider when it carries out an inquiry into the future of an individual wages council.

The Employment Protection Act 1975 conferred on ACAS the inquiry function in relation to Wages Councils which had previously been the responsibility of the Commission on Industrial Relations and before that of ad hoc commissions of inquiry. Under Section 96(a) of the 1975 Act the Secretary of State can request ACAS to inquire into and report on the development of voluntary collective bargaining machinery within the field of operation of a wages council and the question of whether statutory protection in that area is necessary. The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council was the subject of a reference to ACAS under Section 96(a) made in December 1976. The ACAS report on this reference, which was submitted to the Secretary of State in June, has recently been published*.

Interesting features

The report contains a number of interesting features—the survey of homeworking in the industry, for example, is thought to be the most detailed work so far done by a public body on this subject. In the context of the new provisions of the 1975 Act relating to statutory determination of wages, however, the most notable aspect of the report is its advocacy of a statutory joint industrial council for the toy manufacturing industry—the first occasion on which ACAS has recommended the use of that section of the Act.

In carrying out its inquiry ACAS based its work on two fundamental principles. The first of these was that statutory machinery should only be necessary in the absence of collective bargaining which provided adequate remuneration. This has been a consistent theme running through the development of, initially, the trade board and, latterly, the wages council system almost from its inception. The primary concern of the original Trade Boards Act of 1909

was the elimination of sweated labour. The industries which were likely to be affected by the Act were ones where there was at that time no realistic prospect for the development of meaningful collective bargaining; neither was the climate of the period conducive to seeing this as a primary objective. Accordingly, Section 1(2) of the 1909 Act defined the criteria for setting up a trade board as trades where “the rate of wages prevailing in any branch of the trade is exceptionally low as compared with that in other employments”.

Different mood

However, the increase in union membership and the extension of collective bargaining which took place during the First World War created a different mood which was reflected in the Trade Boards Act of 1918. Section 1(2) of that Act defined the criteria for the setting up of a trade board as being a trade where “no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade, and that accordingly, having regard to the rate of wages prevailing in the trade it is expedient that the Act should apply”. This wording is essentially the same as Section 1(2) of the Wages Councils Act 1959, the legislation that is in force today.

The second basic principle shaping ACAS's approach to the inquiry was that the ultimate objective in the industry should be an effective voluntary system of collective bargaining. The underlying assumption that the establishment of a trade board/wages council should be a stepping stone on the road to a voluntary system can again be traced back more than half a century. The Whitley Committee, reporting in 1918, envisaged a universal system wherein all industries possessed either a joint industrial council or a trade board. The evolutionary role of trade boards within this system was spelled out by the then Minister of Labour during the Second Reading of the 1918 Trade Boards Bill—trade boards were, he said, to be “a temporary expedient facilitating organisation within the industry so that, in the course of time, the workers or the employers will not have need of the statutory regulations”. In practice, however, this concept has generally not materialised. Successive enactments have contained procedures for

* Toy Manufacturing Wages Council, ACAS Report No 13, copies of which can be obtained free of charge from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, Cleland House, Page Street, London SW1P 4ND.

the abolition of the statutory machinery, on the initiative of the minister or of the parties to the machinery, but have never sought to invest the parties with an incentive, let alone a duty, to work towards abolition.

Safety net

The situation was one in which inertia could easily develop. This was reflected in the 1933 decision to institute a review of all trade boards once every three years to see whether conditions warranted abolition. In the six years during which this system operated, however, not a single board was recommended for abolition.

The Employment Protection Act 1975 introduced for the first time a procedure whereby individual wages councils could take a significant step along the road towards a voluntary system while at the same time retain the safety net provided by statutory control.

Section 90(1) of the Act empowers the Secretary of State to make an order converting a wages council into a statutory joint industrial council (SJIC), either on the application of one or more of the parties represented on the wages council or of his own volition after consultation with the parties. The essential difference between a wages council and an SJIC is the absence from the latter of any independent members. As the Department of Employment's pamphlet *Statutory Minimum Wages and Holidays with Pay* explains, an SJIC “is intended to operate as a halfway stage between a wages council and a joint industrial council (in the voluntary sector)”. The absence of an independent element on an SJIC means that the two sides are required to reach agreement on all issues by themselves. If, in the event, issues arise which cannot be resolved in this way then the Act provides for conciliation and arbitration to be effected through ACAS. Otherwise an SJIC operates in the same way as a wages council, deciding minimum rates and terms and conditions which are then promulgated through statutory orders and enforced by the Wages Inspectorate.

The Department of Employment's pamphlet already referred to states that an SJIC “is intended to be set up in those industries where a large measure of agreement exists between the sides, where the independent members on the wages council were not normally called upon to vote, but where organisation amongst workers and employers is not yet sufficiently developed to dispense with the enforcement services of the Wages Inspectorate”.

New concept

Once established an SJIC can subsequently be abolished by order if the Secretary of State is of the opinion that adequate voluntary machinery would be established and was likely to be maintained. An SJIC is, therefore, an important new concept in an area where the statutory framework has changed very little since the Trade Boards Act of 1918.

The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (TMWC) was originally established as a trade board in 1920. It comprises 27 members—three independent members (including the chairman); 12 members representing the interests of employers, all of whom are currently nominated by the British Toy and Hobby Manufacturers Association (BTHA) and 12 members representing the interests of workers, currently

nominated by GMWU (5), TGWU (5), FTATU (1), and UCATT (1). The industry covered by the TMWC comprises some 420 firms employing between them about 25,000 workers. ACAS sent a detailed postal questionnaire to all firms on the TMWC list, but only 153 replies were received. Despite this low response some 12,000 workers were covered by the firms which did reply. The ACAS inquiry revealed that many of the firms are small concerns, over half employing fewer than 50 workers. There is also a rapid turnover among smaller firms, some of which enter the industry on the basis of the popularity of a single product. ACAS found that a small proportion of factory workers (15 per cent) were being paid at rates very near to or below the TMWC minimum. The majority of the 178 homeworkers interviewed appeared to be earning less than the minimum rate laid down for pieceworkers.

Low union membership

Although union membership in the industry as a whole appears to be low, the concentration of workers among a few large companies means that about 75 per cent of the survey population are covered by local collective bargaining. On average, pay was found to be lower in the smaller firms where collective bargaining does not exist. The inquiry showed that there is widespread ignorance among employers and employees (and especially homeworkers) about the wages council system and the existence of legally enforceable minimum rates.

In reaching its conclusions, ACAS observed that there appear to be three factors working against the development of full collective bargaining in the industry. These are the patchy union organisation, the position of the BTHA (which as a trade association is constitutionally barred from a negotiating role), and the difficulty the two sides on the TMWC have in reaching agreements without the aid of the independent members. ACAS felt that all three of these are matters which would need to be tackled as a central part of any move towards a voluntary system in the industry. The report stresses the advantages for both sides in building up their representative capacity and notes the suggestion made to ACAS that relationships on the TMWC had in the past been generally very constructive.

ACAS first considered the possibility of abolishing statutory protection in the industry altogether. This course was rejected on the grounds that there are significant numbers of factory workers and, especially, homeworkers for whom no effective bargaining arrangements exist outside the statutory machinery. The report notes that this was also the view taken by the majority of employers, all four unions represented on the TMWC, and the independent members.

Main argument

ACAS also rejected the option of retaining the TMWC in substantially its present form. ACAS saw the main argument against continuing within the traditional wages council framework as being the danger of permanently inhibiting the further development of a voluntary system. The unions particularly stressed to ACAS the constraints which they felt the existing arrangements impose on their ability to achieve suitable levels of remuneration or to extend collective bargaining. ACAS concluded that there

was now a need for a stimulus which was unlikely to come through the continuance of machinery which had already existed in the industry for nearly 60 years. The third option which ACAS considered was the conversion of the TMWC into an SJIC. There were several considerations which pointed in this direction. The four unions represented on the TMWC had themselves proposed conversion during the inquiry, while the three independent members had no objection to the change in principle. One employer expressed positive support for conversion. Establishment of an SJIC would also provide the positive move towards an eventual voluntary system for which ACAS were looking. On the other hand, ACAS noted that several issues would need to be examined before any change took place. Full consultation with the parties represented on the TMWC would be necessary and, in particular, the consequences of conversion to an SJIC would have to be fully discussed. In the industry generally, ACAS observed that there was, as yet, little knowledge about the potential new institution. ACAS identified the most important issue, however, as the position of the BTHA. As a trade association barred by its constitution from taking a negotiating role the 12 members it appointed to the TMWC sat as individuals. ACAS noted that the existence of representative bodies capable of negotiating binding agreements must be a pre-requisite for a soundly based SJIC. The report states firmly ACAS's view that the national negotiating framework would be strengthened if the BTHA was prepared to alter its constitution accordingly.

Preferable method

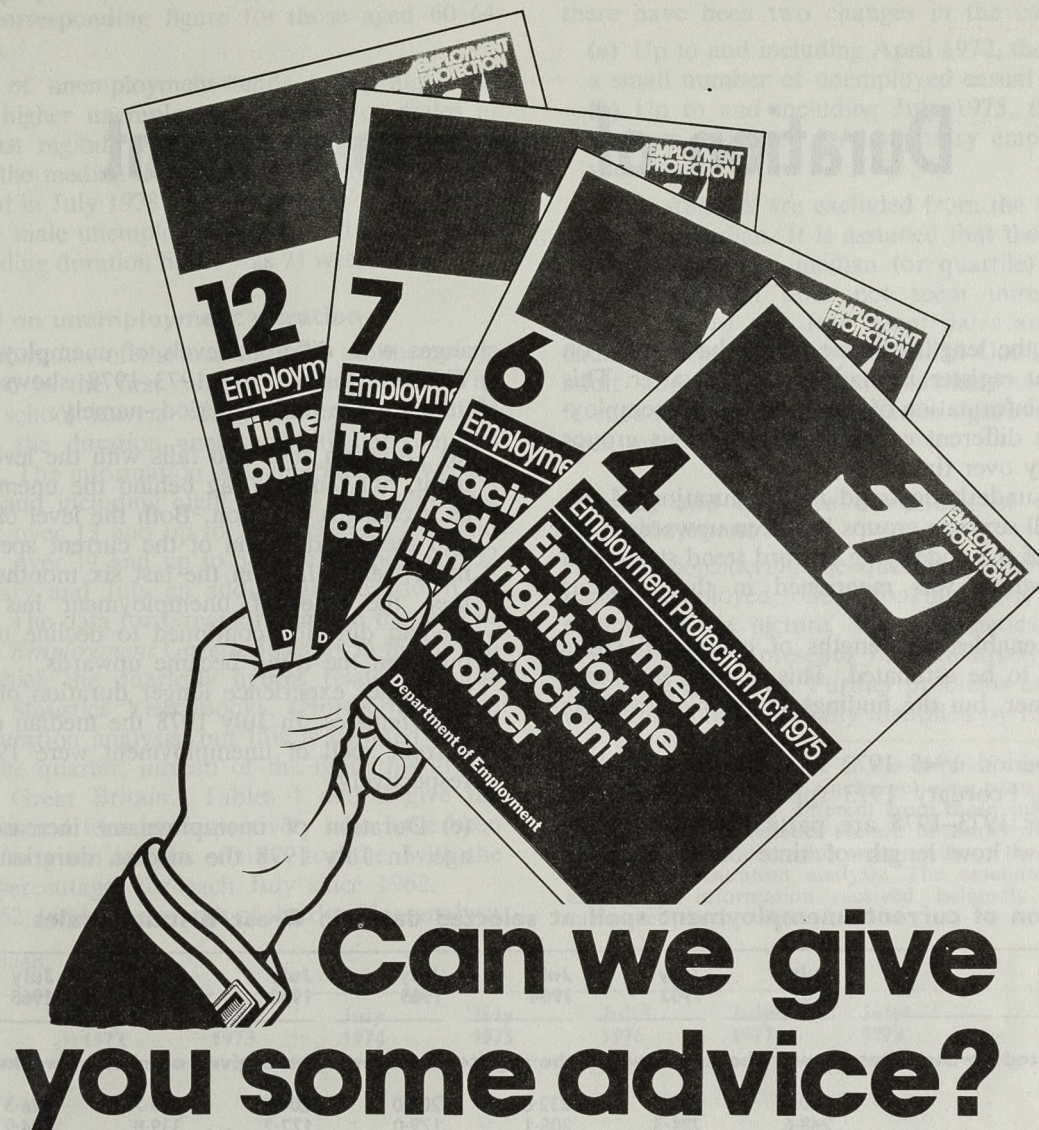
The report makes it clear that ACAS sees such a move by the BTHA, leading to an atmosphere favourable to the creation of an SJIC, as the preferable method of progress towards collective bargaining. If the SJIC proposal should prove unworkable, however, ACAS puts forward an alternative course based on varying the scope of the TMWC. This approach starts from the basis that some 75 per cent of workers in the industry are now covered by local collective bargaining. ACAS suggests that the Secretary of State should consider a procedure for the exemption from statutory control of employers who already engage in

collective bargaining and who pay more than the statutory minimum rates. Under this scheme, exemption would be considered on the joint application of the employer and a union. ACAS acknowledges that there would be a number of problems to be sorted out, in particular the treatment of pieceworkers and the question of cancelling exemption should rates or other conditions fall below the exemption level. The advantages of a system based on exemptions would come mainly from the possibility it offered for significant progress towards industry-wide collective bargaining free from statutory controls among the workers concerned. In purely administrative terms, there would be a substantial fall in the number of employees whose pay and conditions were subject to checking by the Wages Inspectorate. The TMWC would then be retained only for the protection of vulnerable workers for whom no effective bargaining arrangements exist—which was, of course, the purpose of the system as laid down in the Trade Boards Act of 1918.

Proposals

These, then are the proposals which ACAS has put to the Secretary of State. The report stresses that the main recommendation—that consideration be given to converting the TMWC into an SJIC—represents a new departure in the development of the wages council system. As such, it calls for an informed, general debate on the role of SJICs as a step towards collective bargaining. ACAS sees a debate of this kind as important both in order to ensure that the industry itself is fully aware of the implications of moving to an SJIC, and also to establish the general concept of progression to full collective bargaining. This latter point seems particularly relevant in view of the long-standing failure to develop the evolutionary role of wages councils which was inherent in the 1918 Act.

The ACAS report contains a number of other important recommendations concerning the administration of the statutory control system and, in particular, its application to homeworkers. These are discussed in two separate articles—a summary of the report's recommendations, which appears elsewhere in this issue, and an article on the inquiry and its other findings, which will appear in the October issue.



These leaflets are published by the Department of Employment and are available free of charge from local employment offices, jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and from regional offices of the Department of Employment.

These leaflets may also be obtained from the address given below.

If you wish to know more about the provisions of the *Employment Protection Act* you will find the information you need in the series of leaflets listed here.

A series of leaflets covering specific provisions of the *Employment Protection Act*:

- No 1 Employment Protection Act - an outline PL578
- No 2 Procedure for Handling Redundancies PL581
- No 3 Employees Rights on Insolvency of Employer PL582
- No 4 Employment Rights for the Expectant Mother PL606
- No 5 Suspension on Medical Grounds under Health and Safety Regulations PL583
- No 6 Facing Redundancy? Time off for Job Hunting or to Arrange Training PL584
- No 7 Trade Union Membership and Activities PL588

- No 8 Itemised Pay Statement PL587
- No 9 Guarantee Payments PL591
- No 10 Terms and Conditions of Employment PL592
- No 11 Continuous Employment and a Week's Pay PL593
- No 12 Time off for Public Duties PL595
- No 13 Unfairly dismissed? PL613
- Individual Rights of Employees - a guide for Employers PL616

(A supplement is also available on the extension of individual rights to part-time workers.)

Other Related Publications

- Dismissal - Employees Rights*
- Contracts of Employment Act 1972*
- Employees' Rights on Insolvency of Employers. IL1*
- Insolvency of Employers. IL2*
- Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and 1976*
- Recoupment Regulations - Guidance for Employers*

A comprehensive list of leaflets available from the Department of Employment can be found on Pages 817/8 of the July 1978 issue.

Public Enquiry Office, Department of Employment, 8 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4JB. Telephone: 01-214 8440.

Duration of unemployment

An analysis of the length of time people have spent on the unemployment register is made once a quarter. This provides valuable information of the duration of unemployment showing the different experiences of various groups and how they vary over time.

Since 1972 the underlying trend in the duration of unemployment for all sex/age groups has been upwards. This is a continuation of the underlying upward trend starting in the late 1950's which was mentioned in the previous article.

The data also enables the lengths of completed spells of unemployment to be estimated. This is done in a very approximate manner, but the findings are similar to those above.

Data for the period 1948-1972 was discussed in *Employment Gazette* February 1973 (pp 111-116). Figures published here for 1973-1978 are particularly interesting because they show how length of time on the register

changes with different levels of unemployment.

The information for 1973-1978 shows similar results to that for the earlier period, namely:

- (a) Duration rises and falls with the level of unemployment, but tends to lag behind the unemployment curve as it changes direction. Both the level of unemployment and median duration of the current spell of unemployment were falling in the last six months of 1973. Since then the level of unemployment has increased; the median duration continued to decline until early 1975, but then the trend became upwards.
- (b) Males experience longer duration of unemployment than females. In July 1978 the median durations of the current spell of unemployment were 19 and 10 weeks respectively.
- (c) Duration of unemployment increases rapidly with age. In July 1978 the median duration of the current

spell of unemployment for males aged under 18 was four weeks. The corresponding figure for those aged 60-64 was 48 weeks.

(d) Duration of unemployment tends to be higher in regions with higher unemployment rates. For males in the South East region, with an unemployment rate of 5.4 per cent, the median duration of the current spell of unemployment in July 1978 was 16 weeks. For the North region, with a male unemployment rate of 10.5 per cent, the corresponding duration figure was 21 weeks.

Data collected on unemployment duration

Data on the duration of the current spell of unemployment is collected in the first month of the quarter. The figures include school leavers which cannot be excluded and this affects the duration analysis particularly in the summer months. The information is enumerated for weekly intervals up to and including eight weeks, over eight and up to 13 weeks, over 13 and up to 26 weeks, over 26 and up to 39 weeks, over 39 and up to 52 weeks, and over 52 weeks. In January and July an additional breakdown by age is available. The data for Great Britain and the regions are published in *Employment Gazette* (usually in the month after that to which the quarterly figures relate) and the British Labour Statistics Year Books. (Northern Ireland has a similar duration analysis, but this is counted in the last month in the quarter, instead of the first; this article is restricted to Great Britain.) Tables 1 and 2 give the number of males and females respectively who have been on the register for given lengths of time, together with the corresponding percentages for each July since 1962.

Since July 1962, (when the month of the duration analysis

changed from the last to the first month in the quarter) there have been two changes in the coverage*, namely:

- (a) Up to and including April 1972, the analyses exclude a small number of unemployed casual workers.
- (b) Up to and including July 1975, they include adult students registered for temporary employment during a vacation.

Adult students are excluded from the figures before calculating a median. It is assumed that they all have shorter durations than the median (or quartile) being calculated. This assumption does not seem unreasonable, as the January, April and July count dates are all close to the end of college/university terms. In October the number of adult students is small and unlikely to make much difference to the estimated duration figure; no adjustment has been made in this month.

Median and quartile durations of current spell of unemployment

When considering the question of how long people remain unemployed, one is looking for a single measure to summarise the picture. The arithmetical mean is greatly affected by the presence of a relatively few people with very long durations. Further problems are caused by these long durations being only identified by the very broad over

* The overall totals used in the duration analysis, for the period July 1972 to July 1975 (inclusive) even after allowance for adult students are slightly different from those published in table 105 of the monthly statistics section of *Employment Gazette* in that for table 105 amendments were made to the total but not to the data in the duration analysis. The amendments were made to allow for information received belatedly in the four days subsequent to the count.

Table 1 Duration of current unemployment spell at selected dates in Great Britain: males Thousands

	July 1962	July 1963	July 1964	July 1965	July 1966	July 1967	July 1968	July 1969
Numbers enumerated on the dates shown who had been on the register for more than a given number of weeks								
More than 0 weeks	280.5	322.3	232.8	208.0	201.9	379.7	426.3	426.2
More than 1 week	248.6	291.3	205.1	179.0	172.2	339.8	384.0	381.1
More than 2 weeks	224.4	268.5	185.5	160.4	152.9	308.3	351.5	345.6
More than 3 weeks	204.2	249.6	173.2	148.5	140.8	286.7	329.7	318.4
More than 4 weeks	190.4	236.3	163.9	139.5	131.9	270.1	311.4	298.3
More than 5 weeks	177.8	224.9	155.8	131.3	124.5	255.5	292.6	281.5
More than 6 weeks	170.3	214.2	148.9	125.9	116.9	239.6	281.5	267.0
More than 7 weeks	160.8	207.1	142.7	120.2	112.9	230.9	269.1	251.8
More than 8 weeks	152.5	199.4	137.3	115.3	108.1	220.4	257.5	243.6
More than 9 weeks	145.1	192.1	133.6	111.0	103.5	210.7	246.1	233.6
More than 13 weeks	122.4	166.4	118.2	97.3	88.7	178.2	211.5	200.8
More than 26 weeks	80.9	119.5	89.2	71.5	64.3	117.7	141.9	142.7
More than 39 weeks	56.8	84.8	69.5	55.2	49.2	78.5	102.5	107.5
More than 52 weeks	43.1	62.6	56.3	44.8	39.1	54.3	76.6	81.8
Adult students ¹	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	3.5	11.2
The above figures expressed as percentages of the total unemployed at each date								
More than 0 weeks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
More than 1 week	88.6	90.4	88.1	86.1	85.3	89.5	90.1	89.4
More than 2 weeks	80.0	83.3	79.7	77.1	75.7	81.2	82.5	81.1
More than 3 weeks	72.8	77.4	74.4	71.4	69.7	75.5	77.3	74.7
More than 4 weeks	67.9	73.3	70.4	67.1	65.3	71.1	73.0	70.0
More than 5 weeks	63.4	69.8	66.9	63.1	61.7	67.3	68.6	66.0
More than 6 weeks	60.7	66.5	64.0	60.5	57.9	63.1	66.0	62.6
More than 7 weeks	57.3	64.3	61.3	57.8	55.9	60.8	63.1	59.1
More than 8 weeks	54.4	61.9	59.0	55.4	53.5	58.0	60.4	57.2
More than 9 weeks	51.7	59.6	57.4	53.4	51.3	55.5	57.7	54.8
More than 13 weeks	43.6	51.6	50.8	46.8	43.9	46.9	49.6	47.1
More than 26 weeks	28.8	37.1	38.3	34.4	31.8	31.0	33.3	33.5
More than 39 weeks	20.2	26.3	29.9	26.5	24.4	20.7	24.0	25.2
More than 52 weeks	15.4	19.4	24.2	21.5	19.4	14.3	18.0	19.2

(1) Figures of adult students registered for vacation employment for dates prior to July 1971 are estimated.
(2) The data for July 1976 and later excludes adult students.

Table 1—continued Thousands

July 1970	July 1971	July 1972	July 1973	July 1974	July 1975	July ² 1976	July ² 1977	July ² 1978	
467.7	628.3	676.0	469.8	480.3	814.9	1030.7	1087.3	1038.8	More than 0 weeks
419.9	571.9	620.5	425.9	427.6	755.5	966.4	1037.9	978.4	More than 1 week
379.9	522.5	572.0	391.8	386.5	680.8	895.7	967.9	908.2	More than 2 weeks
351.6	487.6	538.9	369.3	358.9	618.3	841.6	899.9	852.8	More than 3 weeks
330.3	459.2	513.6	352.1	338.3	574.3	800.9	845.9	814.2	More than 4 weeks
311.8	434.9	491.3	337.6	321.2	541.0	761.1	806.6	774.3	More than 5 weeks
295.9	408.5	467.9	322.6	303.3	512.3	711.6	780.3	726.3	More than 6 weeks
278.1	392.9	454.6	314.1	293.0	481.5	684.2	723.9	700.6	More than 7 weeks
268.7	375.3	439.1	304.0	281.8	465.4	658.8	697.8	677.4	More than 8 weeks
256.9	358.4	424.0	294.7	270.9	443.9	635.2	673.0	656.0	More than 9 weeks
220.1	297.4	374.1	265.0	238.4	374.5	556.1	592.3	586.6	More than 13 weeks
152.2	198.3	271.2	204.7	173.4	241.7	390.9	429.5	435.5	More than 26 weeks
114.5	142.6	201.0	166.9	136.7	171.6	284.6	327.7	338.6	More than 39 weeks
88.6	108.0	150.1	137.3	112.7	129.2	201.8	254.5	264.2	More than 52 weeks
16.8	18.5	20.4	13.8	16.3	56.6	61.5	72.4	63.8	Adult students ¹
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	More than 0 weeks
89.8	91.0	91.8	90.7	89.0	92.7	93.8	95.5	94.2	More than 1 week
81.2	83.2	84.6	83.4	80.5	83.5	86.9	89.0	87.4	More than 2 weeks
75.2	77.6	79.7	78.6	74.7	75.9	81.7	82.8	82.1	More than 3 weeks
70.6	73.1	76.0	74.9	70.4	70.5	77.7	77.8	78.4	More than 4 weeks
66.7	69.2	72.7	71.9	66.9	66.4	73.8	74.2	74.5	More than 5 weeks
63.3	65.0	69.2	68.7	63.1	62.9	69.0	71.8	69.9	More than 6 weeks
59.5	62.5	67.2	66.9	61.0	59.1	66.4	66.6	67.4	More than 7 weeks
57.5	59.7	65.0	64.7	58.7	57.1	63.9	64.2	65.2	More than 8 weeks
54.9	57.0	62.7	62.7	56.4	54.5	61.6	61.9	63.1	More than 9 weeks
47.1	47.3	55.3	56.4	49.6	46.0	54.0	54.5	56.5	More than 13 weeks
32.5	31.6	40.1	43.6	36.1	29.7	37.9	39.5	41.8	More than 26 weeks
24.5	22.7	29.7	35.5	28.5	21.1	27.6	30.1	32.6	More than 39 weeks
18.9	17.2	22.2	29.2	23.5	15.9	19.6	23.4	25.4	More than 52 weeks

Table 2 Duration of current unemployment spell at selected dates in Great Britain: female Thousands

	July 1962	July 1963	July 1964	July 1965	July 1966	July 1967	July 1968	July 1969	July 1970
Numbers enumerated on the dates shown who had been on the register for more than a given number of weeks									
More than 0 weeks	94.5	107.9	75.6	63.5	54.0	88.7	75.9	75.1	81.2
More than 1 week	81.3	94.6	64.7	52.2	44.2	75.9	64.4	62.4	68.5
More than 2 weeks	71.6	85.2	57.1	45.5	38.3	67.2	57.0	53.7	58.7
More than 3 weeks	63.9	78.1	52.2	41.4	34.6	61.3	52.2	47.6	52.7
More than 4 weeks	58.3	72.7	48.4	38.2	31.7	56.8	48.3	43.5	48.2
More than 5 weeks	53.2	68.1	45.1	35.2	29.2	52.8	44.6	40.2	44.5
More than 6 weeks	50.4	63.8	42.1	33.4	27.0	48.9	42.4	37.3	41.1
More than 7 weeks	46.7	61.2	39.7	31.3	25.7	46.7	39.9	34.5	38.0
More than 8 weeks	43.4	58.0	37.4	29.4	24.1	44.0	37.5	32.9	36.2
More than 9 weeks	40.6	54.9	36.0	27.8	22.6	41.4	35.3	31.0	33.9
More than 13 weeks	31.8	44.1	29.4	22.7	18.1	32.9	28.8	24.8	27.2
More than 26 weeks	17.4	25.7	18.2	13.8	11.2	19.0	17.2	15.7	16.1
More than 39 weeks	11.0	16.3	12.5	9.6	7.9	11.8	11.7	10.9	11.2
More than 52 weeks	7.4	10.4	8.9	7.0	5.7	7.6	8.3	7.8	8.2
Adult students ¹	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.7	5.7	6.5
The above figures expressed as percentages of the total unemployed at each date									
More than 0 weeks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
More than 1 week	86.0	87.7	85.6	82.2	81.9	85.6	84.8	83.1	84.4
More than 2 weeks	75.8	79.0	75.5	71.7	70.9	75.8	75.1	71.5	72.3
More than 3 weeks	67.6	72.4	69.0	65.2	64.1	69.1	68.8	63.4	64.9
More than 4 weeks	61.7	67.4	64.0	60.2	58.7	64.0	63.6	57.9	59.4
More than 5 weeks	56.3	63.1	59.7	55.4	54.1	59.5	58.8	53.5	54.8
More than 6 weeks	53.3	59.1	55.7	52.6	50.0	55.1	55.9	49.7	50.6
More than 7 weeks	49.4	56.7	52.5	49.3	47.6	52.6	52.6	45.9	46.8
More than 8 weeks	45.9	53.8	49.5	46.3	44.6	49.6	49.4	43.8	44.6
More than 9 weeks	43.0	50.9	47.6	43.8	41.9	46.7	46.5	41.3	41.7
More than 13 weeks	33.7	40.9	38.9	35.7	33.5	37.1	37.9	33.0	33.5
More than 26 weeks	18.4	23.8	24.1	21.7	20.7	21.4	22.7	20.9	19.8
More than 39 weeks	11.6	15.1	16.5	15.1	14.6	13.3	15.4	14.5	13.8
More than 52 weeks	7.8	9.6	11.8	11.0	10.6	8.6	10.9	10.4	10.1

(1) Figures of adult students registered for vacation employment for dates prior to July 1971 are estimated.
 (2) The data for July 1976 and later excludes adult students.

52 weeks category. Accordingly, a median is a more satisfactory measure; that is the length of time spent on the register which has already been exceeded by exactly 50 per cent of the unemployed in their current spell. With the upper and lower quartiles, that is the lengths of time spent on the register which have been exceeded by 25 per cent and 75 per cent of the register respectively, the median gives a good picture of the distribution of the duration of unemployment.

Seasonal pattern

Quarterly estimates of the median and quartiles of the duration of the current spell of unemployment are given in Tables 3 and 4 for males and females respectively. There is evidence of a seasonal pattern in this data, for example, the median duration tends to be higher in April and in recent years lower in July. These series have been seasonally adjusted using the additive version of the Census Method II Variant X-11. The seasonally adjusted series are also shown in tables 3 and 4 and are graphed in charts 1 and 2. The dips in the series in July in 1976, 1977 and 1978 are probably due to the seasonal adjustment process not yet coping with the shorter durations now apparent in this month. This is due to the recent increased number of school leavers, many of whom have been allowed to leave before the end of the summer term. This has caused an extra proportion of the total unemployed to have shorter durations in July. The opposite effect occurred in July 1973 when the raising of the school leaving age meant

that very few school leavers became unemployed.

The median and quartiles rise and fall with the level of unemployment (see Charts 1 and 2), but tend to lag behind the unemployment curve as it changes direction. For example the last trough in unemployment was at the end of 1973, but the median duration for both males and females did not reach a minimum until early 1975. Since 1962, the underlying trend of median and quartiles has been upwards. In July 1963, a peak in the series, 50 per cent of the male unemployed had been on the register for less than 13 weeks (on a seasonally adjusted basis); by July 1978 this figure had risen to 21 weeks.

Greatest effect

As might be expected, when the level of unemployment changes the effect is greatest in the longer durations. This is shown by considering the lower and upper quartiles of the distribution. As unemployment rose between October 1973 and October 1975 the lower quartile only moved from four weeks to six weeks but the upper quartile moved from 60 weeks to 36 weeks. This reflected the increased proportion of the unemployed with short durations in 1974 and early 1975.

The median and quartile values of unemployment duration vary according to the characteristics of the unemployed person such as sex, age or region. For example, males experience longer durations of unemployment than females; in July 1978 the median durations were 19 weeks and 10 weeks respectively.

Table 2—continued Thousands

July 1971	July 1972	July 1973	July 1974	July 1975	July 1976	July 1977	July 1978	
112.6	134.7	91.5	93.3	227.2	371.8	466.2	473.7	More than 0 weeks
96.1	115.7	77.5	75.9	198.6	334.3	438.5	435.1	More than 1 week
82.6	101.5	68.0	64.1	163.8	293.4	396.0	389.4	More than 2 weeks
74.5	92.6	62.2	57.2	137.3	265.5	350.6	354.9	More than 3 weeks
68.4	86.1	57.8	52.3	121.7	245.4	318.3	332.0	More than 4 weeks
63.2	80.6	54.3	48.4	111.7	226.3	296.8	308.2	More than 5 weeks
58.2	75.3	51.1	44.8	103.3	200.8	283.4	278.1	More than 6 weeks
55.0	72.1	49.1	42.7	95.2	190.3	247.9	265.7	More than 7 weeks
51.7	68.5	46.7	40.4	90.4	180.7	236.1	254.8	More than 8 weeks
48.5	65.0	44.5	38.1	84.6	171.7	225.3	245.0	More than 9 weeks
37.7	53.0	37.9	31.5	66.4	140.7	191.0	211.7	More than 13 weeks
21.8	32.1	25.0	19.9	33.8	82.4	120.2	136.9	More than 26 weeks
14.3	20.9	18.4	14.5	20.6	50.5	80.5	95.5	More than 39 weeks
10.0	13.9	13.6	11.2	13.9	28.0	52.6	64.2	More than 52 weeks
5.9	8.2	6.0	8.1	35.3	40.6	54.7	46.7	Adult students ¹
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	More than 0 weeks
85.3	85.9	84.7	81.4	87.4	89.9	94.1	91.9	More than 1 week
73.4	75.4	74.3	68.7	72.1	78.9	84.9	82.2	More than 2 weeks
66.2	68.7	68.0	61.3	60.4	71.4	75.2	74.9	More than 3 weeks
60.7	63.9	63.2	56.1	53.6	66.0	68.3	70.1	More than 4 weeks
56.1	59.8	59.3	51.9	49.2	60.9	63.7	65.1	More than 5 weeks
51.7	55.9	55.8	48.0	45.5	54.0	60.8	58.7	More than 6 weeks
48.8	53.5	53.7	45.8	41.9	51.2	53.2	56.1	More than 7 weeks
45.9	50.9	51.0	43.3	39.8	48.6	50.6	53.8	More than 8 weeks
43.1	48.3	48.6	40.8	37.2	46.2	48.3	51.7	More than 9 weeks
33.5	39.3	41.4	33.8	29.2	37.8	41.0	44.7	More than 13 weeks
19.4	23.8	27.3	21.3	14.9	22.2	25.8	28.9	More than 26 weeks
12.7	15.5	20.1	15.5	9.1	13.6	17.3	20.2	More than 39 weeks
8.9	10.3	14.9	12.0	6.1	7.5	11.3	13.6	More than 52 weeks

When the median durations for each sex are compared according to the individual age groups, the differences are found to be in the age groups above 25. This is illustrated by the following data for July 1978:

Median duration of current spell of unemployment

	Males	Females	
Under 18	4	4	} 31 10 (weeks)
18-19	9	9	
20-24	15	15	
25-29	20	18	
30-34	23	19	
35-44	27	21	
45-49	32	26	
50-54	38	33	
55-59	42	42	
60-64	48		
65 and over	53		
All ages	19	10	

It is clear that part of the overall difference between the sexes in the median durations can be explained by the higher proportion of the female registered unemployed in the younger age groups.

Table 5 gives a comparison of the median duration since January 1968 for males and females by age. Charts 3 and 4 give graphs of the median durations by age in successive Julys. Apart from those over retirement age the median duration of unemployment rises consistently with age, with those approaching retirement experiencing much longer spells than young people. For example, in July 1978 the value for males aged 60-64 was 48 weeks, while for those aged under 18 it was four weeks.

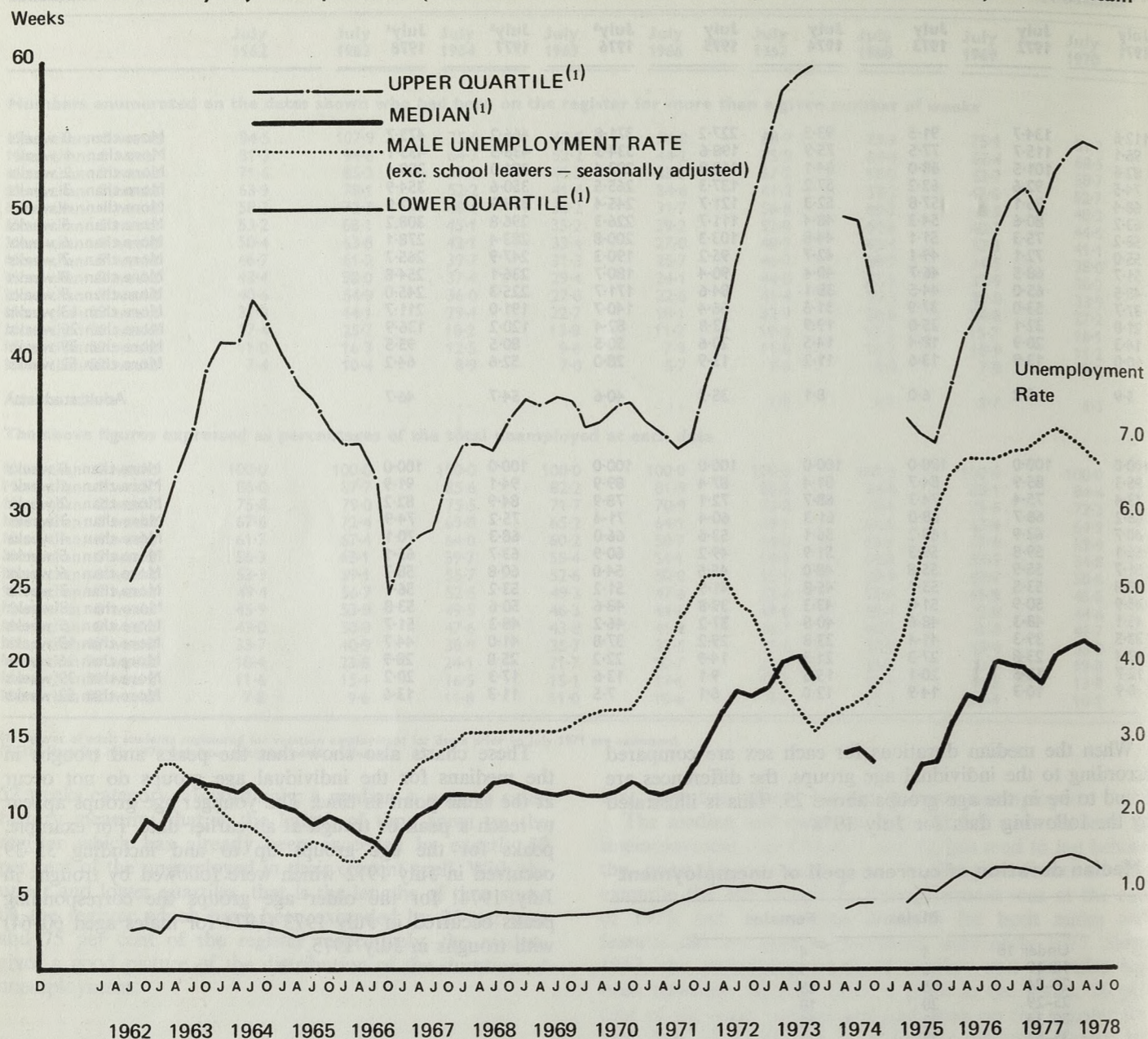
These charts also show that the peaks and troughs in the medians for the individual age groups do not occur at the same point in time. The younger age groups appear to reach a peak or trough at an earlier date. For example, peaks for the age groups up to and including 35-39 occurred in July 1972 which were followed by troughs in July 1974; for the older age groups the corresponding peaks occurred in July 1973 (1974 for males aged 60-64) with troughs in July 1975.

Regional comparisons

Table 6 compares the median duration of uncompleted spells of unemployment by region for a selection of Julys since 1968 for males and females separately. The median tends to be higher in those regions with the highest rate of unemployment. In July 1978 the median duration and corresponding region unemployment rates were:

	Males		Females	
	Median duration weeks	Unemployment rate %	Median duration weeks	Unemployment rate %
South East	16	5.4	9	3.1
East Anglia	19	6.1	9	4.0
South West	21	7.9	11	5.1
West Midlands	18	7.0	9	4.5
East Midlands	19	6.4	8	5.4
Yorks and Humber-side	18	7.3	9	6.5
North West	21	9.5	11	8.5
North	21	10.5	10	8.0
Wales	19	9.8	11	8.0
Scotland	20	9.6	13	7.3
Great Britain	19	7.4	10	5.1

Chart 1 Seasonally adjusted quartiles¹ (of duration of current unemployment spell for males.) Great Britain



1. Before October 1975, adult students are excluded on an estimated basis

In July 1973 the disparity between regions was greater; than the range for males was from 13 weeks in the South East to 28 weeks in the North. By July 1978 this had reduced to 16 weeks in the South East to 21 weeks in the South West, North West and North.

Expected durations on joining the register

The above medians and quartiles give an indication of the length of time an unemployed person has spent to date on the register. They do not however give an indication, for an individual or group joining the register of the total length of time to be expected before they leave the register. Unemployed persons who are on the register on

the monthly count date do not provide a representative sample of all cases of unemployment, in that those of longer durations are proportionately over-represented and those of shorter durations under-represented—persons who join and leave the register within one month may never be actually registered on a count date. The length of completed spells of unemployment are not observed directly in the Department's statistics, but can be estimated by actuarial methods similar to those used to calculate the expectations of life in human populations. Examples of the calculations are given in *Employment Gazette*, February 1973 (pp 111-116) and in *The duration of unemployment on the register of wholly unemployed* (Studies in Official Statistics Research Series No. 1: HMSO 1968). For these calculations the assumption is made that the intake to and the

Table 3 Quantiles of duration of current unemployment spell in Great Britain: males¹ Weeks

	Lower quartile				Median				Upper quartile			
	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct
Actual values												
1962	—	—	2.7	2.4	—	—	9.9	8.2	—	—	31.8	28.3
1963	2.5	4.0	3.6	2.7	8.2	13.3	14.3	10.6	23.6	32.2	41.6	39.6
1964	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.3	10.9	13.4	13.8	9.5	35.8	41.0	50.1	42.9
1965	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.0	9.7	11.9	11.1	8.2	34.8	38.3	43.0	35.5
1966	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	8.9	10.2	9.7	5.9	29.4	34.5	37.9	24.1
1967	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.8	8.5	11.4	11.6	10.3	22.0	27.9	33.6	32.3
1968	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.1	11.0	12.6	13.0	11.2	30.6	34.8	38.0	36.1
1969	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.0	11.5	12.9	12.2	10.8	34.0	37.1	40.9	37.6
1970	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	10.9	12.5	12.4	11.5	32.5	35.8	39.9	37.9
1971	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	11.1	12.4	12.5	12.5	33.1	34.7	36.7	35.8
1972	5.5	5.8	5.0	4.9	14.6	17.9	18.9	17.1	35.9	40.8	48.5	51.0
1973	5.6	5.8	4.7	4.1	17.9	21.2	21.0	18.0	51.4	57.5	60.8	60.5
1974	..	4.4	3.5	3.7	..	15.3	14.3	12.6	..	49.4	50.4	45.3
1975	..	4.7	4.2	4.6	..	13.4	12.7	13.0	..	36.4	35.7	35.6
1976	6.5	6.9	4.7	6.2	16.5	19.9	16.2	19.7	36.7	42.5	43.2	49.1
1977	7.4	7.2	4.8	6.8	20.2	21.9	16.9	20.4	49.1	52.3	48.9	53.5
1978	8.2	7.9	4.9	..	21.6	23.7	18.7	..	53.0	55.9	52.9	..
Seasonally adjusted values												
1962	—	—	2.6	2.8	—	—	8.3	10.0	—	—	25.7	27.9
1963	2.4	3.7	3.5	3.1	9.5	11.8	12.8	12.3	29.6	32.8	35.5	39.4
1964	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	12.1	11.9	12.3	11.3	41.6	41.4	44.1	42.9
1965	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.5	10.8	10.5	9.7	10.0	40.3	38.6	37.3	35.8
1966	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	9.8	8.9	8.5	7.5	34.6	34.6	32.7	24.5
1967	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	9.2	10.2	10.7	11.7	26.6	27.8	29.0	32.6
1968	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6	11.7	11.5	12.3	12.4	34.7	34.7	34.1	36.1
1969	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	12.1	11.9	11.5	11.8	37.6	37.1	37.6	37.4
1970	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.3	35.7	36.0	37.0	37.2
1971	3.5	3.7	4.3	4.5	11.8	11.5	11.9	13.4	36.1	35.2	34.1	34.9
1972	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	15.2	17.0	18.3	18.0	38.7	41.3	46.2	50.0
1973	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.6	18.4	20.2	20.6	18.9	54.1	57.9	58.9	59.5
1974	..	3.9	4.2	4.2	..	14.1	14.5	13.4	..	49.5	49.2	44.3
1975	..	4.1	5.1	5.0	..	11.9	13.6	13.7	..	36.2	35.2	34.5
1976	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.6	16.3	18.1	17.7	20.2	38.4	41.8	43.6	48.0
1977	6.6	6.4	6.1	7.1	20.0	19.9	18.8	20.8	50.5	51.3	49.8	52.5
1978	7.3	7.1	6.4	..	21.2	21.6	21.0	..	54.1	54.7	54.2	..

(1) Before October 1975, adult students are excluded on an estimated basis.

outflow from the register have remained steady at the same value throughout the period under study. These calculations have not been repeated on recent data, because the unemployment situation has not been constant during the 1970s.

Estimated duration

A crude estimate can be made of the expected duration of unemployment by dividing the average level of unemployment in a quarter by the average of the weekly flows onto and off the register†. The latter data are available

from a management return from employment offices. This return includes a small number of registrants not included in the published unemployment statistics—further details are given in *Employment Gazette* September 1976. Table 7 gives the approximate expected durations of completed spells of unemployment calculated by this method. Calculations in previous years have shown that these estimates are lower than actuarial ones—the method outlined in the preceding paragraph. However they are likely to give a guide to changes which take place in completed durations. Table 7 shows, as would be anticipated, that the expected duration of unemployment on joining the register rises with the level of unemployment.

† A rationale for this formula can be presented as follows. Suppose the average duration of completed spell of unemployment is eight weeks and this is the same for every registrant, then the number of people on the register at a given time will be all those who have come onto the register in the last eight weeks because anybody who joined the register within these eight weeks could not yet have left the register and those who joined before this must have left the register before or during

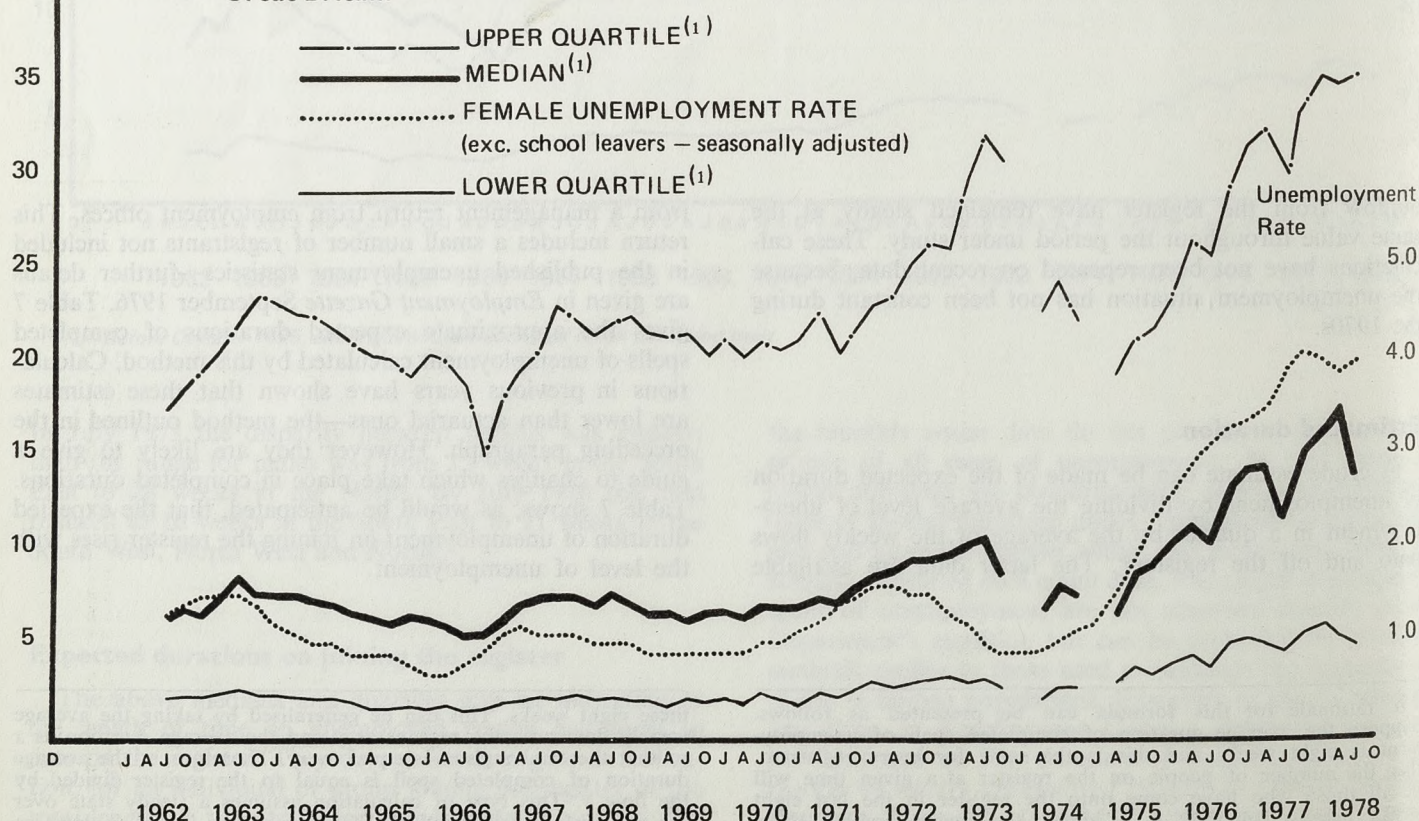
these eight weeks. This can be generalised by taking the average weekly flow onto the register as y and the average duration as x so that the total register is equal to xy. Therefore, x, the average duration of completed spell is equal to the register divided by the flow y. This type of calculation assumes a steady state over the relatively short period of 13 weeks which is not as long as the four or five years required by the actuarial type of calculation described.

Table 4 Quantiles of duration of current unemployment spell in Great Britain: females¹ Weeks

	Lower quartile				Median				Upper quartile			
	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct
Actual values												
1962	—	—	2.1	2.0	—	—	6.9	5.4	—	—	20.4	15.9
1963	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.1	7.2	8.4	9.4	6.3	18.5	22.3	25.1	20.9
1964	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	8.1	8.6	7.8	5.5	21.8	24.1	25.2	18.9
1965	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	7.3	7.2	6.8	4.9	19.8	21.9	23.0	16.3
1966	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.4	7.0	6.7	6.0	4.0	19.3	21.5	21.6	11.9
1967	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.8	7.0	7.8	8.1	5.8	17.0	21.1	23.3	20.0
1968	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	8.2	7.8	8.2	5.4	21.4	22.9	24.5	19.5
1969	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.8	7.4	7.4	6.9	5.2	20.7	22.9	23.6	17.7
1970	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.9	7.5	7.3	7.4	5.5	20.3	21.8	23.0	18.4
1971	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.3	7.5	8.2	7.5	6.6	20.1	24.3	22.0	19.7
1972	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.7	9.2	9.9	9.6	8.3	22.2	25.0	26.6	24.4
1973	3.6	3.6	2.7	2.4	10.2	11.4	10.1	7.7	25.3	31.5	33.1	29.2
1974	..	2.9	2.0	2.3	..	8.3	7.0	6.6	..	24.7	24.4	20.7
1975	..	3.8	2.8	3.1	..	8.4	6.9	8.7	..	21.4	20.2	20.2
1976	5.0	5.2	2.5	4.7	11.6	13.2	7.5	12.9	23.7	29.5	23.6	27.9
1977	6.2	5.8	3.0	5.4	15.5	16.7	8.3	15.0	32.4	35.9	27.2	32.1
1978	7.1	6.1	3.0	..	17.9	18.1	10.0	..	35.9	38.4	31.8	..
Seasonally adjusted values												
1962	—	—	2.0	2.2	—	—	6.4	7.0	—	—	17.6	18.7
1963	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	6.8	7.6	8.9	7.9	19.8	20.9	22.4	23.8
1964	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.1	23.1	22.7	22.4	21.9
1965	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.6	21.0	20.4	20.2	19.3
1966	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.7	20.4	20.1	18.9	15.0
1967	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	6.4	7.2	7.6	7.5	18.0	19.6	20.7	23.1
1968	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.1	22.3	21.5	22.2	22.4
1969	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.8	21.6	21.4	21.5	20.3
1970	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.3	6.9	6.6	7.1	7.0	21.3	20.2	21.1	20.8
1971	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.7	7.0	7.5	7.3	8.1	21.1	22.8	20.3	21.8
1972	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	8.8	9.0	9.6	9.6	23.1	23.5	25.1	26.3
1973	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.8	9.8	10.3	10.6	8.8	26.1	29.9	32.2	30.9
1974	..	2.2	2.8	2.8	..	6.9	8.2	7.5	..	22.8	24.4	22.3
1975	..	3.0	3.9	3.4	..	6.6	9.0	9.3	..	19.1	21.2	21.7
1976	4.1	4.4	3.9	5.1	10.5	11.1	10.4	13.3	23.4	26.7	25.7	29.3
1977	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.7	14.2	14.3	11.9	15.2	31.7	32.6	29.9	33.4
1978	6.0	5.2	4.8	..	16.4	17.7	13.9	..	35.1	34.9	35.1	..

(1) Before October 1975, adult students are excluded on an estimated basis.

Chart 1 Seasonally adjusted quartiles¹ (of duration of current unemployment spell for females). Great Britain



1. Before October 1975, adult students are excluded on an estimated basis.

Table 5 Median duration of current spell of unemployment in Great Britain: age analysis¹ Weeks

	1968 January	July	1969 January	July	1970 January	July	1971 January	July	1972 January	July
Males										
under 18	3.1	1.7	2.3	1.8	3.0	1.9	3.4	2.7	6.0	3.2
18 & 19 ²	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.8	5.9	7.2	9.3	9.2
20-24 ³	7.8	8.2	7.1	6.1	6.9	6.6	7.1	9.0	10.8	12.0
25-29	9.4	10.1	8.6	7.9	7.9	8.5	8.1	10.5	12.1	15.2
30-34	11.0	12.3	10.3	10.0	9.2	10.2	9.5	11.9	13.1	18.4
35-39 ³	11.8	14.3	11.6	12.0	10.7	12.1	11.0	13.4	15.4	21.0
40-44 ³	12.5	15.9	12.8	15.0	12.4	14.9	12.9	16.5	17.9	24.3
45-49	15.5	19.5	16.6	19.3	15.5	19.0	16.2	19.1	19.4	26.1
50-54	19.2	23.3	21.5	26.9	22.5	26.0	22.9	25.7	23.8	34.4
55-59	27.1	31.4	30.8	38.4	34.9	39.0	35.9	37.5	32.1	40.7
60-64	15.0	19.5	18.2	18.5	14.6	16.0	12.8	19.8	16.0	26.7
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females										
under 18	3.2	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.7	3.1	2.1	5.2	3.0
18 & 19 ²	6.5	6.4	5.3	6.2	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.8	7.6	7.7
20-24 ³	7.9	8.1	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.8	8.8	10.0
25-29	8.3	8.0	7.2	6.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.6	9.0	10.7
30-34	9.0	9.8	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.5	9.3	10.3	11.4
35-39 ³	10.2	11.3	9.6	10.4	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.9	11.6	13.7
40-44 ³	11.5	13.0	11.3	11.4	11.7	12.7	11.6	13.3	13.3	17.9
45-49	13.6	18.7	14.1	17.3	15.9	18.7	15.2	18.1	16.9	23.4
50-54	17.4	23.5	19.3	23.8	19.7	23.5	21.0	24.3	21.4	30.4
55-59	9.9	8.9	10.2	10.3	8.6	10.4	9.3	10.0	11.2	12.8
60 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Before October 1975, adult students are excluded from the 18-24 age group on an estimated basis.
 (2) Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crises and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Department of Employment Group.
 (3) In July 1978, separate counts for the 35-39 and 40-44 age groups were not made.

Table 6 Median duration of current spell of unemployment in Great Britain at selected dated dates: regional analysis¹ Weeks

	July 1968	July 1970	July 1972	July 1973	July 1974	July 1975	July 1976	July 1977	July 1978
Males									
South East ²	10.2	8.5	11.8	13.3	9.9	9.9	13.3	14.6	16.2
East Anglia	13.5	12.4	19.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	16.5	17.8	18.6
South West ²	17.7	15.7	18.7	21.6	14.8	13.8	17.5	18.7	20.8
West Midlands	13.2	11.5	19.5	20.6	15.1	12.4	17.2	16.9	17.8
East Midlands ²	15.3	15.9	22.5	25.6	15.9	14.1	16.9	16.9	19.1
Yorkshire and Humberside ²	13.2	13.7	22.8	24.2	17.2	13.7	16.4	15.4	18.0
North West ²	12.0	11.7	19.8	22.3	15.3	16.4	18.5	19.3	21.3
North ²	16.5	21.5	24.9	28.4	19.7	17.9	17.4	18.1	20.6
Wales	18.1	18.9	21.1	21.7	17.2	15.0	19.9	18.4	18.9
Scotland	14.2	12.5	19.6	22.4	13.9	11.4	15.4	17.3	19.6
Great Britain	13.0	13.4	18.9	21.0	14.3	12.7	16.2	16.9	18.7
Females									
South East ²	5.1	4.6	5.9	6.6	5.2	6.0	6.9	7.3	8.7
East Anglia	8.7	8.2	11.1	10.2	6.8	7.6	8.3	8.0	8.8
South West ²	9.0	8.7	8.1	8.8	6.4	7.5	8.2	8.9	11.0
West Midlands	8.1	6.8	9.3	9.1	8.2	8.3	7.4	7.5	8.5
East Midlands ²	8.8	8.6	9.3	9.7	7.0	6.2	6.8	8.2	8.7
Yorkshire and Humberside ²	7.4	6.4	10.0	9.8	6.3	6.8	6.1	6.9	8.2
North West ²	6.5	6.8	9.5	9.5	7.1	6.9	7.6	8.5	10.6
North ²	9.1	8.4	10.9	10.4	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.1	10.0
Wales	11.8	10.4	10.1	10.9	8.9	8.3	8.5	9.3	10.8
Scotland	11.3	9.9	12.2	14.1	8.1	7.4	8.6	11.3	12.8
Great Britain	8.2	7.4	9.6	10.1	7.0	6.9	7.5	8.3	10.0

(1) Adult students are excluded on an estimated basis for the period before October 1975.
 (2) The boundaries of these regions were revised in April 1974.

Table 5—continued

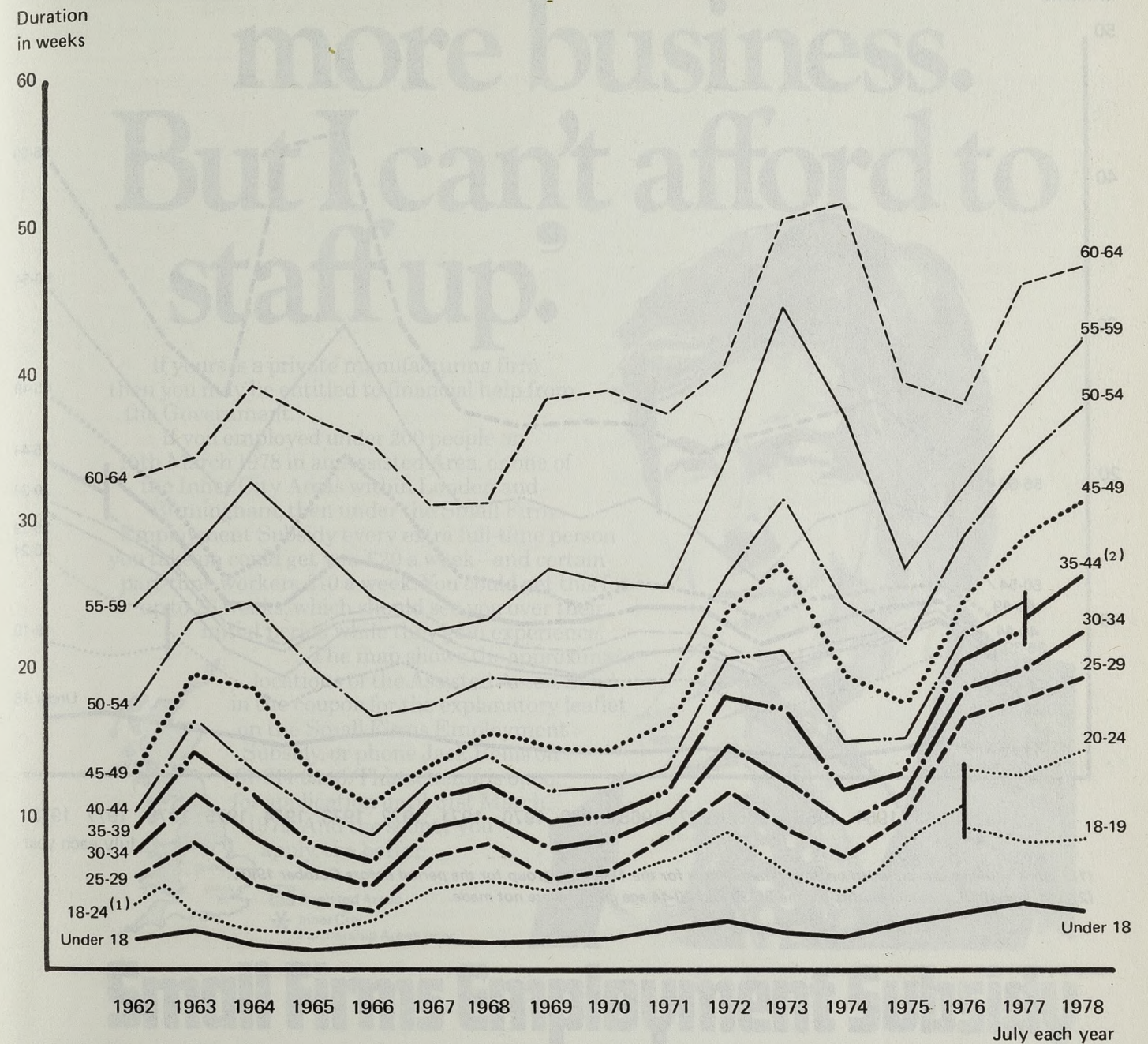
1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
January	July	January ²	July	January ²	July	January	July	January	July	January	July
6.2	2.3	..	2.0	..	3.1	9.8	3.7	10.9	4.3	11.4	3.8
9.1	6.4	..	5.2	..	8.6	11.1	9.5	12.6	8.5	13.3	8.8
11.0	9.3	..	7.6	..	10.1	12.4	13.5	14.8	13.1	15.7	14.9
13.1	12.7	..	9.6	..	11.8	13.0	17.0	16.3	18.1	18.1	19.8
16.7	17.6	..	12.0	..	13.0	14.1	18.9	17.6	20.1	19.8	22.7
19.6	21.6	..	15.2	..	15.6	15.6	20.8	19.8	22.6	21.9	26.5
22.6	27.6	..	19.9	..	17.5	17.5	22.6	21.8	24.8	23.8	31.8
24.6	32.9	..	24.7	..	18.0	19.6	25.0	24.3	29.2	27.2	37.9
33.2	44.8	..	37.3	..	21.9	22.3	29.1	28.1	34.2	32.2	42.3
41.1	50.7	..	51.8	..	26.9	25.2	32.3	32.5	37.7	37.0	47.5
22.7	30.8	..	28.4	..	39.5	34.3	39.0	41.0	46.4	41.7	52.5
					34.8	36.1	42.7	44.1	53.9	57.0	
6.0	2.7	..	2.0	..	2.8	9.8	3.5	12.5	4.2	31.4	3.9
8.0	6.5	..	4.7	..	6.7	10.1	8.5	13.3	8.0	15.2	8.8
9.6	9.5	..	7.6	..	8.3	10.7	10.8	13.8	12.0	16.3	14.5
10.0	10.2	..	8.2	..	9.4	11.3	13.0	14.8	15.8	17.4	17.6
11.3	10.8	..	8.8	..	10.1	11.7	14.4	15.0	16.8	18.4	18.5
12.6	14.6	..	11.6	..	11.6	12.2	14.5	16.6	17.6	19.3	21.1
17.2	21.7	..	15.7	..	13.3	13.5	16.9	18.4	20.2	21.8	25.8
21.8	30.3	..	25.7	..	18.8	15.5	18.5	20.7	22.6	23.6	32.9
30.1	43.8	..	42.7	..	25.6	18.5	23.1	24.4	28.2	29.2	41.7
16.3	20.5	..	16.3	..	12.7	23.6	29.3	30.6	35.4	35.6	47.5
						17.8	24.5	24.8	32.1	33.1	30.8

Table 7 Expected duration of completed spell of unemployment on joining the register¹ (employment offices only)

Period	Weeks		Period	Weeks	
	Estimates of average completed duration of unemployment expected by new registrants			Estimates of average completed duration of unemployment expected by new registrants	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
1971			1975		
January/April	10	5	January/April	n/a	n/a
April/July	11	6	April/July	12	6
July/October	11	6	July/October	13	7
October/January	13	7	October/January	17	10
1972			1976		
January/April	14	7	January/April	16	10
April/July	12	7	April/July	15	10
July/October	12	6	July/October	n/a	n/a
October/January	13	7	October/January	n/a	n/a
1973			1977		
January/April	11	6	January/April	n/a	n/a
April/July	10	5	April/July	16	11
July/October	9	4	July/October	16	11
October/January	10	5	October/January	19	13
1974			1978		
January/April	9	5	January/April	17	12
April/July	9	5			
July/October	9	4			
October/January	n/a	n/a			

(1) Details of the methodology behind these approximate estimates are given in the text.

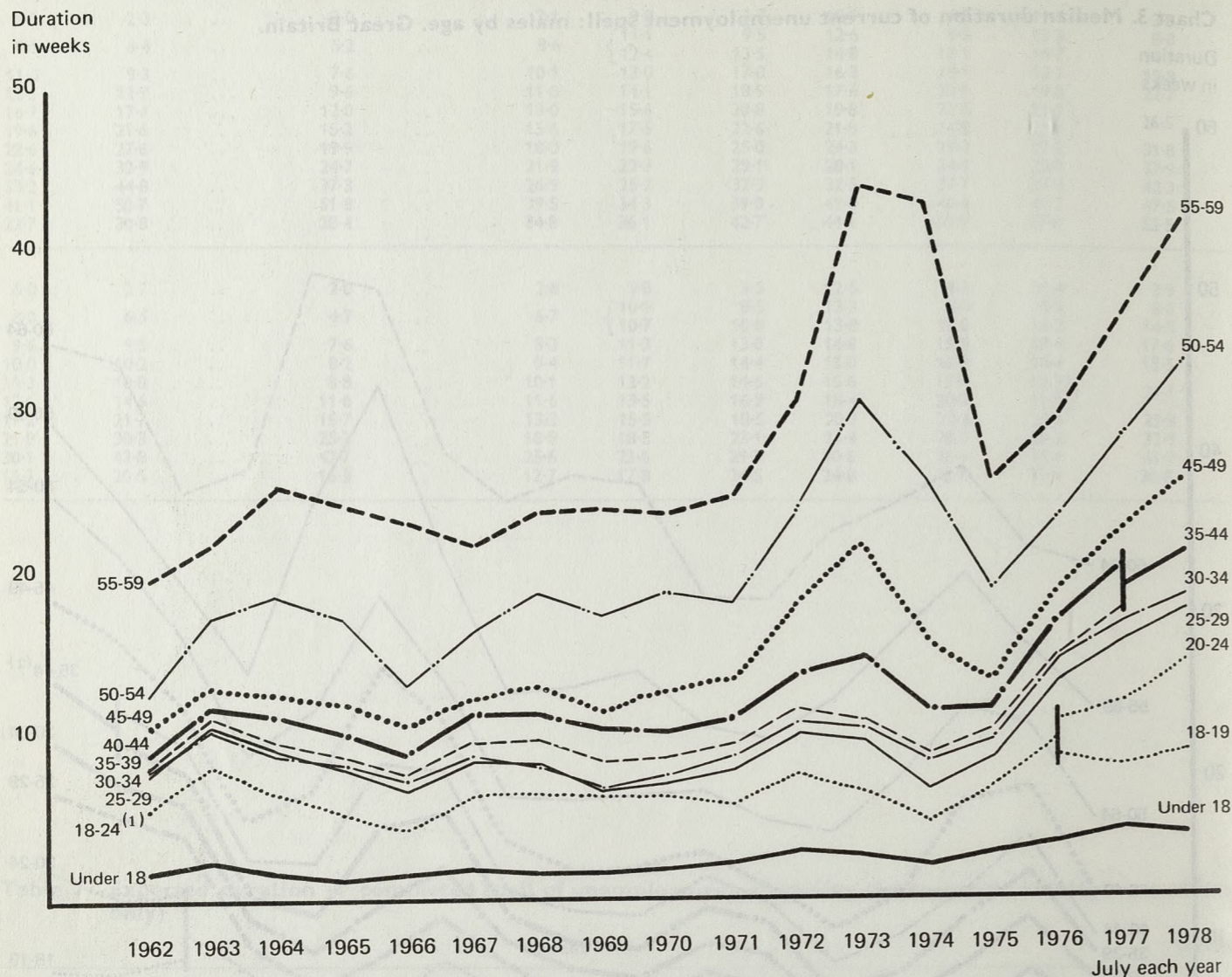
Chart 3. Median duration of current unemployment spell: males by age. Great Britain.



(1) Adult students are excluded on an estimated basis for the 18-24 age group for the period before October 1975.

(2) In July 1978, separate counts for the 35-39 and 40-44 age groups were not made.

Chart 4. Median duration of current unemployment spell: females by age. Great Britain.



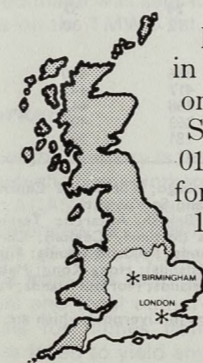
(1) adult students are excluded on an estimated basis for the 18-24 age group for the period before October 1975.
 (2) In July 1978, separate counts for the 35-39 and 40-44 age groups were not made.

'I could do a lot more business. But I can't afford to staff up.'

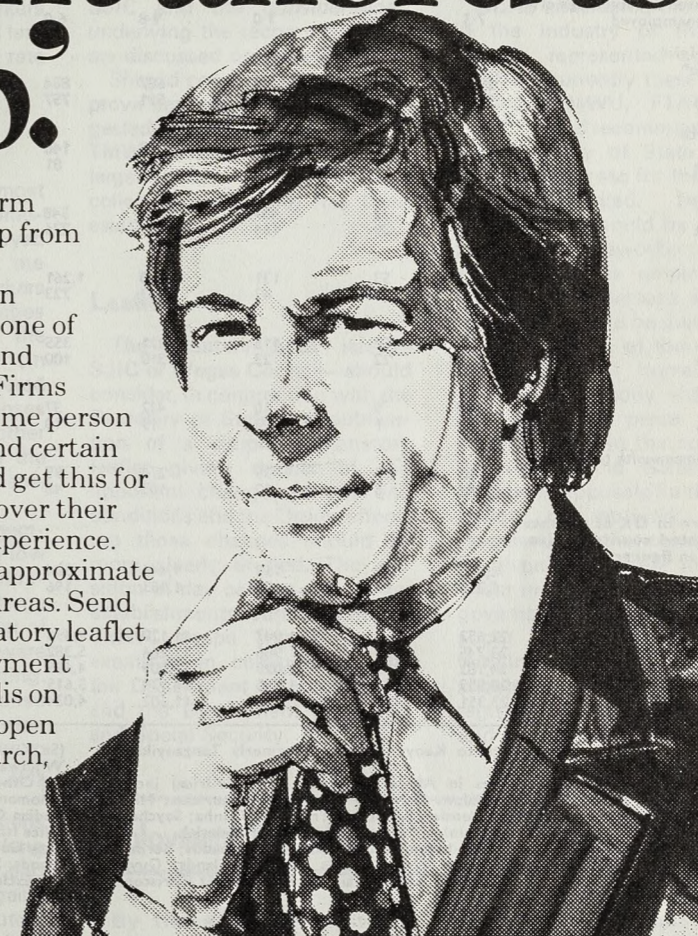
If yours is a private manufacturing firm then you may be entitled to financial help from the Government.

If you employed under 200 people on 15th March 1978 in an Assisted Area, or one of the Inner City Areas within London and Birmingham, then under the Small Firms Employment Subsidy every extra full-time person you take on could get you £20 a week - and certain part-time workers £10 a week. You could get this for up to 26 weeks, which should see you over their initial period while they gain experience.

The map shows the approximate locations of the Assisted Areas. Send in the coupon for the explanatory leaflet on the Small Firms Employment Subsidy, or phone Jack Bellis on 01-214 6446. This scheme is open for application until 31st March, 1979. And the sooner you apply, the better.



Assisted Areas
 Inner City Partnership Areas only



Small Firms Employment Subsidy

Please send me details of the Small Firms Employment Subsidy Scheme, and the areas in which it applies.

Name _____
 Company _____
 Address _____

Post to: Jack Bellis, Small Firms Employment Subsidy, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ, or telephone him on 01-214 6446.

Department of Employment **DE**

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; August 10, 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):	24,923	444	1,097	14,850	5,269	5,331	5,788	541	400	548	59,191
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	7.3	1.2	1.0	9.8	6.0	3.8	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.9
Area of origin											
East Africa*											
Males	2,362	51	44	687	834	170	405	18	41	34	4,646
Females	1,309	38	20	591	757	69	262	9	19	11	3,085
Other Africa											
Males	1,434	6	28	165	140	79	232	37	26	18	2,165
Females	563	6	10	101	81	50	65	8	2	13	899
West Indies†											
Males	7,064	73	457	2,966	548	619	631	28	34	4	12,424
Females	2,943	39	164	1,909	276	331	147	10	7	2	5,828
India											
Males	3,171	53	131	2,820	1,261	877	1,354	98	46	113	9,924
Females	1,919	30	42	2,252	723	482	485	58	20	41	6,052
Pakistan											
Males	1,399	101	115	2,221	355	2,067	1,524	194	99	199	8,274
Females	370	22	23	310	100	297	235	26	28	50	1,461
Bangladesh											
Males	569	9	10	432	37	157	183	8	15	6	1,426
Females	53	1	2	19	10	13	19	3	6	3	129
Other Commonwealth territories‡											
Males	1,385	10	39	274	99	97	210	36	49	37	2,236
Females	382	5	12	103	48	23	36	8	8	17	642
Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)											
Males	2,005	24	159	1,446	304	313	314	67	24	57	4,713
Females	1,200	16	93	1,183	196	229	102	32	12	30	3,093
TOTAL (all listed countries):											
May 11, 1978	22,652	366	947	11,121	4,494	4,056	4,509	437	336	440	49,358
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

* 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).
§ Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available.

Employment topics

Wages Councils

The future of the Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (TMWC) was the subject of a reference made to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service by the Secretary of State under Section 96(a) of the Employment Protection Act 1975 in December 1976. The report was submitted during June this year and is due to be published early in September*.

Originally established as a trade board in 1920, the TMWC exists today to set minimum rates of pay, holidays and other conditions of employment for workers in the toy and novelty manufacturing trade.

Discussions were held with the three groups represented on the TMWC—the employers, the unions, and the independents—and with the Wages Inspectorate. Visits were made to a cross-section of about 30 firms where interviews were held with representatives of employers and workers. Subsequently a detailed postal questionnaire was sent to all 421 firms on the TMWC list.

Homeworkers

A feature of the industry is the extent to which homeworkers are used. So ACAS made special efforts to interview a broadly based sample of homeworkers, taking names from lists supplied by employers and local authorities. Appeals for names from other sources failed to yield any useful results. In all 178 were interviewed.

Among both factory workers and homeworkers ACAS found a high degree of ignorance and misunderstanding about the nature and role of the TMWC. Many employers found the Wages Order difficult to interpret. The survey of adult factory workers' earnings revealed that about 15 per cent were being paid at rates very close to or below the legal minimum set by the TMWC. About 18 per cent

of firms responding to the survey said that they were giving less than the legal minimum paid holiday—currently 17 days. Estimating the hourly earnings of homeworkers, who are invariably paid on a piecework basis, was difficult since they keep no detailed records of time spent working. However ACAS concluded that it was likely the great majority of homeworkers interviewed were being paid less than the TMWC minimum rate for pieceworkers.

Impression

ACAS found that most employers regarded homeworkers as being self-employed and some were under the impression that homeworkers were not covered by the Wages Orders irrespective of the employment relationship. (In fact homeworkers are covered by the Orders for pay purposes but not for holidays and other matters). Homeworkers, on the other hand, tended to see themselves as employees.

Estimates of trade union membership in the industry were low but, because of the concentration of workers in a few large companies, about 75 per cent of the workers in the survey were covered by collective bargaining. In the smaller firms collective bargaining and trade union membership were less likely to exist and average rates of pay were lower.

In the report's conclusions ACAS argued that, in the long term, determination of pay and conditions by collective bargaining is preferable to statutory protection. For the immediate future, however, ACAS took the view that collective bargaining was not yet sufficiently firmly based to guarantee a reasonable standard of pay and conditions for all the workers in the industry. Where homeworkers were concerned collective bargaining would need to develop from scratch. Accordingly ACAS recommended the continuance of statutory protection in the industry, albeit in a different form.

The Employment Protection Act 1975 introduced the option of converting a wages council into a Statutory Joint Industrial Council (SJIC)—essentially a

wages council without independent members—as a halfway house on the road to full collective bargaining. ACAS's main recommendation for the toy manufacturing industry was that the Secretary of State should consider opening discussions on the possible conversion of the TMWC into an SJIC. This is the first time ACAS has advocated an SJIC and the considerations underlying the recommendation are discussed on page 1044.

Should conversion to an SJIC prove impracticable ACAS suggested varying the scope of the TMWC in order to exempt those larger firms where effective collective bargaining has been established.

Leaflet

The statutory body itself—SJIC or Wages Council—should consider, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, the publication of a simple explanatory leaflet giving details of the important changes in pay and conditions and the Orders effecting those changes should be more clearly drafted. The position of day centres and similar establishments currently in the TMWC scope should be re-examined in consultation with the Department of Employment and the Department of Health and Social Security.

Employment Agencies

By the end of the first half of this year, after two years of the 1973 Employment Agencies Act, 5,548 employment agency and employment business (staff contracting) premises were licensed by the Secretary of State for Employment. Of those 62 per cent were combined employment agency and employment business operation licences, 33 per cent for employment agency only and five per cent solely for employment business.

These activities were heavily concentrated in London and the South East of England (3,660 licences). There were 544 in the Midlands, 394 in the North West, 244 in Yorkshire and Humber-side, 241 and 161 in the South

New firms entering the industry should be checked and informed of the statutory arrangements. The Wages Inspectorate should also have additional resources in order to increase the rate of inspections—and in particular the proportion of homeworkers visited—and there should be a sustained use of the "blitz" approach.

ACAS considered the position in the industry of the trade unions represented on the TMWC—currently these are the TGWU, GMWU, FTATU and UCATT—and recommended that the Secretary of State should consider the case for the AUEW being represented.

Employers should be required to inform homeworkers of their status either as employees or self-employed persons, and consideration should be given to the whole question of the employment status of homeworkers. The statutory body should set an identifiable piece rate for homeworkers. In the context of the Health and Safety Commission's proposals for the registration of outwork, ACAS recommended that consideration be given to whether there is a wider need for central and local government to be informed about the extent of home-working and also whether there should be wider access to registers of homeworkers' names and addresses.

Western and Northern Regions respectively. Scotland had a total of 215 and Wales only 89.

During the year, 1,840 fresh applications for licences were received. 154 were withdrawn, and operations ceased at another 700 previously licensed premises. Eight licences were refused, in seven cases after reference to independent inquiries. Prosecutions for operating without a licence were brought successfully in three instances; a fourth case had still to be heard.

Authorised inspectors carried out 3,850 full inspections of employment agencies and businesses in the year and made a further 3,860 visits for licensing and complaints investigations.

* "Toy Manufacturing Wages Council", ACAS Report No 13, free from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, Cleland House, Page Street, London SW1P 4ND.

Special exemption orders, July 1978

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

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

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		Total
		Males	Females	
Extended hours †	21,620	1,264	1,668	24,552
Double day shifts‡	36,755	3,283	2,755	42,793
Long spells	11,254	395	1,454	13,103
Night shifts	68,163	2,123	346	70,632
Part-time work§	14,876	121	214	15,211
Saturday afternoon work	4,155	309	203	4,667
Sunday work	54,955	1,394	1,966	58,315
Miscellaneous	6,659	360	171	7,190
Total	218,437	9,249	8,777	236,463

*The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary during the period of validity of the orders.

†"Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act for daily hours or overtime.

‡Includes 18,491 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

Job satisfaction

In recent months, a number of papers have been published in the Work Research Unit occasional paper series.

Work Organisation and Job Satisfaction (WRU Occasional Paper No. 7) by Gilbert Jessup, director of the WRU. This paper was given at a conference organised by the Metals Society in association with the Ergonomics Society in December 1976. It has also appeared in *The Human Factor in Metals Plant Operation and Design*, published in London in 1977. The paper gives some background to the growing interest throughout the world in new forms of work organisation and goes on to describe the approach adopted by the Work Research Unit when it is called in to assist with changes within companies.

Humanisation

The West German Humanisation of Work Program—A Preliminary Assessment (WRU Occasional Paper No. 8) by David Jenkins, a journalist who has specialised in writing about new forms of work organisation and related matters. This paper provides an independent assessment, at approximately the half-way stage, of the West German government's wide-ranging programme designed

to improve the quality of working life for employees in German industry. Major changes in work organisation are being attempted in such well known companies as Bosch, Volkswagen, Telefunken, Daimler Benz and Braun, at a cost to the government of some £18m a year.

Job Design and Individual Differences (WRU Occasional Paper No. 9) by Geoff White, principal psychologist with the Work Research Unit. This paper was given at an international conference organised by the International Ergonomics Association and the Ergonomics Society on *Ergonomics and other contributions to employee motivation, satisfaction and quality of working life* in September 1977. It looks at the ways in which individual differences in capacities and inclinations are sometimes ignored or countered both in traditional work systems and in those designed on the basis of assumptions about people's needs. It is suggested that one way of overcoming these tendencies is to involve the workers themselves in the design of jobs and work systems.

Behavioural Considerations of Production Technology—Technology, Employment and Job Satisfaction (WRU Occasional Paper No. 10) by Gilbert Jessup. This paper was given at

a Workshop on Productivity in Manufacturing Industry held at the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, in May 1978. It looks at recent advances in production technology and their effects on people's jobs and on employment patterns generally. Gilbert Jessup argues that the challenge facing production engineers today is to design jobs and work systems which provide for the needs of individual employees and of the local community.

A series of shorter papers on the quality of working life is also available. A complete list of all Work Research Unit publications and all these papers can be

obtained, free of charge, from The Work Research Unit, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street London SW1H 9LN Telephone: 01-273 4676.

Series

Other topics covered in the occasional paper series include management and division of labour in China, participative management and the humanisation of work in Japan and participative management in Chichester District Hospitals. Two theoretical papers on job satisfaction and organisational change are also available and further papers are planned.

Special employment measures

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

	Number covered	Date of count
Temporary Employment Subsidy	159,500	July 31
Short-time Working Compensation Scheme	961	July 31
Small Firms Employment Subsidy	5,273	June 4
Job Release Scheme	12,439	August 8
Youth Employment Subsidy	10,037	July 31
Job Introduction Scheme	129	July 31
Youth Opportunities Programme	33,000	July 31
Community Industry	4,755	August 10
Special Temporary Employment Programme	500	July 31
Job Creation Programme	41,500	August 3
Training places supported in industry	25,356	May 31

Disabled people

Returns of unemployed disabled people at July 7, 1978

Section 1	Males	Females	Total
Registered	50,161	7,652	57,813
Unregistered	54,119	14,192	68,311
Section 2	Males	Females	Total
Registered	7,995	1,583	9,578
Unregistered	3,086	855	3,941

Placings of disabled people from June 3, 1978 to June 30, 1978

		Males	Females	Total
Registered	Section 1	2,352	463	2,815
Disabled People	Section 2	148	38	186
Unregistered*	Section 1	1,750	560	2,310
Disabled People		—	—	—
Total of placings		4,250	1,061	5,311

*Only registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section 2) employment.

Notes: (a) Section 1 classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment.

Section 2 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).

Employers Tomorrow, you could be asked about the Job Release Scheme.



The Job Release Scheme has been extended until 31 March 1979 and now applies throughout Great Britain.

This Scheme offers men aged 64 and women aged 59 on or before 31 March 1979, the chance to stop work up to a year before reaching statutory pensionable age. They'll get £26.50 a week **tax-free**, and many married people are eligible for £35.

The point is, they can't take advantage of the Scheme without **your** agreement. And if you do agree to allow them to participate, then you must recruit people from the unemployed register to replace them — **though not necessarily for the same jobs.**

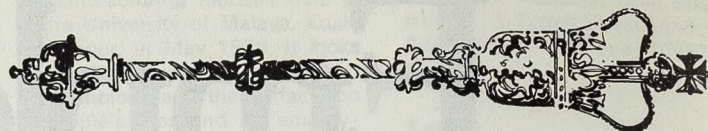
As a result of this Scheme, your employees have the chance to stop work up to a year early, which may give you the chance to do a bit of promoting. Above all, you'll be able to take on new staff. Doing that means you're also giving a job to someone who's presently unemployed. Employees who wish to take part in the Job Release Scheme must apply by 31 March 1979. There'll be advertising in the national press to tell them about it.

Leaflets with full details of the Job Release Scheme are available from any Employment Office, Jobcentre or Unemployment Benefit Office, or ring Eileen Tingey on 01-214 6403 or 01-214 6684 for more information.

Job Release Scheme

Department of Employment **DE**

Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between July 24 and August 3 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.

School leavers

Mr H. Boardman (Leigh) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if disabled school leavers who were unable to find jobs could take up places in the Youth Opportunities Programme before September 1?

Mr Golding: Yes. I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Special Programmes Board have decided that both registered and unregistered disabled school leavers can take up places in the Youth Opportunities Programme at any time after leaving school. I very much welcome this decision. I understand that guidance to this effect will be issued as soon as possible to all those concerned with the operation of the Programme. (August 2)

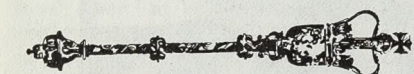
Department of Employment Ministers

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



Enterprise workshops

Mr Hugh McCartney (Central Dunbartonshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what arrangements he proposed to make for funding enterprise workshops, including co-operatives, under the Special Temporary Employment Programme.

Mr Golding: I have now agreed with the Manpower Services Commission that the arrangements made for assisting small enterprise workshops under the Job Creation Programme should be continued in a revised form under the Special Temporary Employment Programme. Initially the Manpower Services Commission can provide funds for a period of one year to assist suitable schemes which provide jobs for unemployed people. Those schemes which demonstrate during this time that they have a reasonable prospect of becoming self-financing, and thus provide permanent jobs, can be supported for up to one further year. (August 2)

Workforce comparisons

Mr George Gardiner (Reigate) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list the percentage of the workforce engaged in: (a) manufacturing industry, and (b) central and local government employment in the following countries, namely: the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Italy, Japan, France, West Germany and Canada.

Mr Golding: The following table gives the percentage of the civilian labour force engaged in the manufacturing industries (defined as Orders III to XIX of the Standard Industrial Classification) in 1976:

United Kingdom	28.8%
United States of America	22.9%
Italy	31.3%
Japan	25.0%
France	26.2%
West Germany	33.3%
Canada	18.9%

Sources: OECD—*Labour Force Statistics*
ILO—*Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

Due to substantial differences in national definitions and methods of compilation of the data, similar information on employment in central and local government is not available on a comparable or meaningful basis. (August 2)

Employment of children

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would take steps to oblige employers of schoolchildren to give details of their employment to local offices of his department.

Mr Golding: My Department is not responsible for matters relating to the employment of schoolchildren aged under 16. The Employment of Children Act 1973 enables the Secretary of State for Social Services to make regulations governing the employment of schoolchildren but no special regulations have yet been made. In the meantime, local authority byelaws on the employment of schoolchildren continue to operate. (August 2)

Questions in Parliament

Occupational noise

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was his estimate of the number of persons who are currently at risk, of harmful effect upon their hearing as a consequence of noise within their occupational environment.

Mr Grant: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission informs me that the Code of Practice for Reducing the Exposure of Employed Persons to Noise contains guidance on levels of occupational noise exposure which are regarded as a serious hazard to hearing. This Code, whilst recognising that because of the large inherent variations of susceptibility between individuals, these levels are not in themselves

guaranteed to remove all risk of damage, recommends an upper limit of 90 dB(A) for eight hours per day, or an equivalent exposure, for workers not wearing ear protection.

The most recent official estimate, published in 1975 is that out of approximately 6.4 million workers in manufacturing industry subject to the Factories Act, some 590,000 were exposed to noise of 90 dB(A) or more for more than six hours per day, and a further 570,000 for at least some of the time.

Details of the methods by which this estimate was arrived at are contained in the Annual Report of HM Chief Inspector of Factories for 1974.

No figures are yet available for other industries. (July 27)

Dockside facilities in fishing ports

Mr John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the provision and safety of the dockside facilities in fishing ports in order that fishermen and seamen could be provided with the maximum safety when boarding or leaving their vessels.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that seamen and fishermen boarding and leaving their ships are subject to the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act, although the means of access are not normally subject to the requirements of special regulations such as those applying to dock work. I understand that since the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act came into force, HM Factory Inspectorate has paid particular attention to the provision and maintenance of safe access to and from all ships, including fishing vessels, whenever inspections have been carried out.

Over the years there has been considerable concern over this matter and in 1970 a Code of Safe Working Practices for the safety of merchant seamen was drawn up by a committee including representatives from employer and worker organisations. This Code has been reviewed recently and I understand from my rt hon Friend the Secretary of State for Trade that a revised Code, together with the Report from the Committee which prepared the text, is due to be published shortly. Both the revised Code and the Report are expected to give particular emphasis to

the continuing need for safe access and will include specific recommendations which will be carefully considered by the Health and Safety Commission.

Similar action is being taken to secure the maximum safety for fishermen and the Report of another Committee together with a Code of Practice is being prepared for publication. Any recommendations made in that Report will also be considered with care by the Health and Safety Commission. (July 26)

Textile industry

Mr David Knox (Leek) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many people had been employed in the textile industry in the United Kingdom during each of the past 15 years.

Mr Golding: The following table gives the information available. The figures for June 1977 and April 1978 are from the monthly employment series and are provisional. Figures for earlier dates are from the continuous series of employees in employment, which takes account of discontinuities present in earlier published data, and from censuses of employment, both of which provide figures only for June each year. (July 24)

Pneumoconiosis compensation

Mr John Forrester (Stoke on Trent North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if any discussions had been held between employers, trade unions and his Department with the objective of introducing a uniform policy of compensatory payments for people suffering from pneumoconiosis; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would now make a statement on the progress of work of the inter-departmental committee investigating compensation schemes for those suffering from pneumoconiosis and associated lung diseases; and when he anticipated being able to announce positive proposals.

Mr Walker: The inter-departmental working group which I have set up to consider this problem is actively engaged in its task but has not so far held any discussions with employers and trade unions. However, the group has access to the evidence given to the Pearson Commission and to other information provided by employers and trade unions. It will primarily be for the group to consider what further information is necessary and how it should be obtained. I cannot yet say when the group will be in a position to report to Ministers. (July 25)

(Thousands)

June 1964	778
June 1965	765
June 1966	757
June 1967	703
June 1968	690
June 1969	705
June 1970	678
June 1971	622
June 1972	597
June 1973	594
June 1974	585
June 1975	529
June 1976	513
June 1977	525
April 1978	498

Questions in Parliament

Health and safety

Mr Ronald Brown (Hackney South and Shoreditch) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list in the Official Report those timbers, imported and home-grown, that were injurious to workers when handling them in the course of furniture production; and what action he proposed to take to ban such timbers being used.

Mr Grant: I am advised by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the dust from many timbers both imported and home grown may give rise to risks to health including dermatitis, respiratory effects and nasal cancer. But because workers are rarely exposed to the dust from one timber alone it is very difficult to prove a cause and effect relationship. It would be inappropriate to single out particular varieties for special attention unless such a relationship can be established. The policy of the Health and Safety Commission is to deal with exposure to wood dust, like that of any other toxic substance, namely, to limit exposure of persons to levels that are as low as is reasonably practicable and in any case to below the threshold limit value.

A list of timbers which have been implicated with effects on health is given below. (August 2)

Balsa wood	Ebony	Teak	Yew
Western red cedar	East African satin wood	West Indian boxwood	Larch
Iroko	African boxwood	Katon wood	Chestnut
Chloroxylon	Grenadilla wood	Dahoma	Indian lamel
swientenia		Guarea wood	Agba
Coco-bolo	Mansonia	Peroba	Cypress pine
Cocus wood	East African	Cashewnut	Chestnut
	camphorwood	Beech	Douglas fir
Cokus ebony	Olive wood	Elm	East Indian satin wood
Cuban sabicu wood	Oregon pine	Oak	Makore
Rosewood	Partridge wood	Afrormosia	Machaerium
Satin walnut	African mahogany	Pine	African cherry

European wage levels

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, further to the reply to the honourable Member for North Norfolk on July, 31, if he would publish in the Official Report a table showing the average hourly industrial wage level in each of the Member States of the European Economic Community in April 1977 expressed in £ sterling and European Units of Account.

Mr Golding: The information is given in the table below.

It is essential to bear in mind that owing

to differences in national definitions and methods of compilation the figures given are not fully comparable. Moreover, international comparisons of earnings statistics are not meaningful unless account is taken of (i) differences in taxation and social benefits, and (ii) differences in internal purchasing power which are not reflected by market exchange rates.

The figures have been converted from national currencies at the average exchange rates for the months in question. (August 3)

Average gross hourly earnings of male and female workers in mining, quarrying, construction and the manufacturing industries in April 1977

	Pounds Sterling	European Units of Account
United Kingdom	1.48	2.26
West Germany	2.72	4.16
France	1.74	2.66
Netherlands	2.73	4.18
Belgium	2.78	4.25
Luxembourg	3.16	4.82
Denmark	3.52	5.37
Ireland (a)	1.37	2.10
Italy	...	...

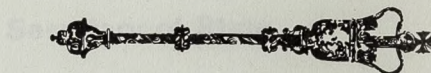
Sources: Eurostat: Hourly Earnings/Hours of Work
Monthly General Statistics Bulletin
Irish Statistical Bulletin

Notes: ... not available
(a) Manufacturing only, March 1977

European Social Fund

Mr Alan Haselhurst (Saffron Walden) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether his department's application to the European Social Fund for a £20 million grant for the Youth Opportunities Programme schemes would affect the funding of individual schemes which had already been promised grants from the European Social Fund.

Mr Grant: No. Allocations already made from the European Social Fund in respect of individual schemes will not be affected by the Manpower Services Commission application for assistance for the youth opportunities programme. (July 24)



Small firms

Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what assessment he had made of the effects of recent employment protection legislation on recruitment by small firms.

Mr Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked, what assessment he had made of the effects of recent employment protection legislation on recruitment by small firms.

Mr Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked if he would make a statement on the effect of the Employment Protection Act on the level of employment, and particularly as it affects or did not affect small firms.

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked what assessment he had made of the effects of recent employment protection legislation on recruitment by small firms.

Mr Booth: The recent report by the Policy Studies Institute *The impact of Employment Protection Laws* indicated that in general employment protection legislation is not having significant effect on recruitment. That report covered establishments with between 50 and 5,000 employees in manufacturing industry. The effect of the legislation on smaller independent firms in the sample was not significantly different from that on larger firms. Research has also been commissioned to examine in particular the effects of employment legislation on firms with fewer than 50 employees (August 1)* (see page 1021)

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-July 1978 was 9,095,500 (6,801,000 males and 2,294,600 females). The total included 7,193,800 (5,083,500 males and 2,110,300 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,222,500 (1,120,600 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 34,200 higher than that for June 1978 and 60,500 lower than in July 1977. The total in manufacturing industries was 32,500 higher than in June 1978 and 46,100 lower than in July 1977. The number in construction was 3,200 higher than in June 1978 and 8,500 lower than in July 1977. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.6 (88.7 at mid-June) and for manufacturing industries 87.9 (87.9 at mid-June).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on August 10, 1978 was 1,323,560. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,330,900, representing 5.7 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,310,000 in July 1978. In addition, there were 210,881 unemployed school-leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,534,441, a rise of 21,954 since July 1978. This total represents 6.6 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in August 1978, 250, 174 (16.3 per cent) had been on the register for up to four weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on August 4, 1978 was 212,259; 4,636 lower than on June 30, 1978. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 207,700, compared with 209,200 in July 1978. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on August 4, 1978 was 26,692; 1,078 lower than on June 30, 1978.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on August 10, 1978 was 4,177, a fall of 6,743 since July 6, 1978.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended July 8, 1978 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,811,700. This is about 34.8 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.8 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.72 millions (15.41 millions in June). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 34,000 or about 0.7 per cent of all operatives, each losing 20.6 hours on average.

Average earnings

In July 1978 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 14.2 per cent higher than in July 1977. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 332.7 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 334.0 in June 1978 and was 16.2 per cent higher than in July 1977.

Basic rates of wages

At August 31, 1978, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 15.9 per cent higher than at August 31, 1977. This increase reflects that normally negotiated rates for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. The index was 265.3 (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 August 15, 1978 was 199.4 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.7 per cent on July 1978 (198.1) and of 8.0 per cent on August 1977 (184.7).

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in August which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 129, involving approximately 64,200 workers. During the month approximately 120,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 449,000 working days were lost, including 160,000 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-July 1978, for the two preceding months and for July 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	July 1977*			May 1978*			June 1978*			July 1978*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†		6,845.4	2,310.6	9,156.0	6,775.1	2,272.9	9,048.0	6,780.7	2,280.7	9,061.3	6,801.0	2,294.6	9,095.5
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,112.4	2,127.5	7,239.9	5,061.9	2,089.0	7,150.9	5,064.9	2,096.4	7,161.3	5,083.5	2,110.3	7,193.8
Mining and quarrying	II	330.7	14.4	345.1	327.2	14.4	341.7	327.0	14.4	341.5	325.5	14.4	340.0
Coal mining	101	287.1	9.9	297.0	283.6	9.9	293.6	283.4	9.9	293.4	281.9	9.9	291.9
Food, drink and tobacco	III	427.1	288.3	715.4	413.4	275.9	689.3	417.0	279.0	696.0	423.2	284.4	707.5
Grain milling	211	16.6	5.0	21.5	15.9	4.8	20.8	15.9	4.8	20.7	16.0	4.9	20.9
Bread and flour confectionery	212	66.7	37.5	104.2	63.0	35.5	98.5	64.4	36.0	100.4	66.1	37.0	103.1
Biscuits	213	16.4	26.6	43.0	16.4	26.4	42.8	16.4	26.5	42.9	16.6	26.9	43.5
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	56.2	51.0	107.3	52.8	48.8	101.6	53.2	49.5	102.8	54.1	49.9	103.9
Milk and milk products	215	42.7	16.3	59.0	42.2	15.6	57.8	42.4	15.9	58.3	43.2	16.2	59.4
Sugar	216	8.8	3.1	11.9	8.6	2.9	11.5	8.6	3.0	11.5	8.6	3.0	11.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32.6	39.5	72.1	33.0	39.0	72.0	33.2	39.3	72.5	33.5	39.9	73.5
Fruit and vegetable products	218	29.7	33.6	63.3	27.3	30.8	58.1	27.5	31.2	58.7	28.4	32.6	61.0
Animal and poultry products	219	21.7	5.1	26.8	21.4	4.7	26.1	21.2	4.7	25.9	21.0	4.7	25.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	220	5.6	1.4	7.1	5.7	1.4	7.2	5.8	1.5	7.3	5.9	1.5	7.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified	221	20.6	15.2	35.7	19.8	13.8	33.6	19.8	14.1	33.9	20.0	14.4	34.4
Brewing and malting	222	56.5	13.1	69.6	55.8	12.9	68.7	55.9	12.9	69.0	56.3	13.0	69.4
Soft drinks	223	18.2	11.1	29.3	16.5	9.6	26.1	17.3	10.2	27.5	17.9	10.6	28.5
Other drinks industries	224	20.2	13.2	33.4	20.5	13.5	34.0	20.5	13.5	33.9	20.6	13.6	34.2
Tobacco	240	14.7	16.7	31.4	14.6	16.0	30.5	14.8	16.0	30.8	15.0	16.1	31.0
Coal and petroleum products	IV	33.2	4.0	37.3	32.5	4.0	36.5	32.3	4.0	36.4	32.6	4.1	36.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	10.7	5	15.7	10.0	5	15.0	9.9	5	14.9	10.0	5	15.0
Mineral oil refining	262	16.6	2.1	18.7	16.5	2.1	18.6	16.5	2.0	18.5	16.5	2.0	18.5
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.9	1.5	7.5	6.0	1.6	7.5	6.1	1.6	7.6
Chemicals and allied industries	V	307.3	121.4	428.7	305.6	122.8	428.4	305.9	122.8	428.8	307.6	124.3	431.9
General chemicals	271	113.1	21.9	135.0	113.4	22.2	135.7	113.6	22.3	135.9	113.8	22.3	136.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.3	31.3	71.6	40.8	32.1	72.9	40.8	32.2	73.0	41.2	32.7	73.9
Toilet preparations	273	8.8	14.9	23.7	8.6	14.9	23.5	8.8	15.1	23.8	8.7	15.2	24.0
Paint	274	19.6	7.3	26.9	19.5	7.4	26.9	19.4	7.4	26.8	19.8	7.5	27.3
Soap and detergents	275	10.6	6.7	17.3	10.4	6.4	16.7	10.3	6.6	16.9	10.5	6.8	17.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	43.0	8.3	51.3	42.7	8.5	51.2	42.9	8.3	51.2	43.0	8.5	51.4
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.2	3.5	22.7	18.6	3.4	22.0	18.5	3.5	22.0	18.6	3.5	22.1
Fertilisers	278	9.6	1.6	11.3	9.5	1.6	11.1	9.5	1.6	11.1	9.5	1.6	11.1
Other chemical industries	279	43.2	25.8	69.0	42.2	26.3	68.5	42.1	26.0	68.1	42.6	26.0	68.6
Metal manufacture	VI	423.0	54.6	477.6	409.2	53.1	462.3	406.0	52.9	458.9	405.4	52.9	458.3
Iron and steel (general)	311	216.9	20.3	237.2	204.2	19.6	223.8	201.6	19.3	220.9	201.0	19.2	220.2
Steel tubes	312	44.2	6.8	51.0	41.9	6.7	48.6	42.0	6.7	48.7	41.9	6.7	48.6
Iron castings, etc.	313	67.3	7.2	74.4	68.9	6.8	75.8	68.2	6.8	75.1	68.3	6.9	75.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	42.8	7.9	50.7	42.7	7.5	50.2	42.7	7.5	50.2	42.7	7.5	50.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.0	8.1	42.1	33.8	8.3	42.1	34.0	8.4	42.3	34.0	8.4	42.4
Other base metals	323	17.8	4.3	22.1	17.7	4.1	21.8	17.4	4.2	21.6	17.4	4.2	21.7
Mechanical engineering	VII	780.7	144.9	925.6	781.2	144.6	925.8	780.3	144.5	924.7	780.6	144.5	925.1
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.7	4.0	29.7	25.2	4.1	29.3	25.2	4.0	29.2	25.1	4.1	29.2
Metal-working machine tools	332	55.3	9.0	64.4	55.8	9.3	65.1	55.6	9.3	64.9	55.8	9.2	65.0
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	69.8	14.8	84.6	69.6	14.4	84.0	69.7	14.6	84.3	69.4	14.5	83.9
Industrial engines	334	25.4	4.0	29.4	25.6	4.2	29.8	25.7	4.2	29.9	25.6	4.1	29.8
Textile machinery and accessories	335	20.4	3.8	24.2	20.0	3.5	23.5	19.7	3.4	23.1	19.5	3.4	23.0
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	38.5	4.5	43.0	38.6	4.4	43.0	38.4	4.4	42.9	38.5	4.4	43.0
Mechanical handling equipment	337	52.1	8.5	60.7	52.7	8.5	61.2	52.3	8.5	60.8	52.5	8.5	61.1
Office machinery	338	16.1	6.5	22.6	15.8	6.5	22.3	15.8	6.5	22.3	15.7	6.5	22.2
Other machinery	339	179.1	36.0	215.1	179.5	35.9	215.4	180.2	36.0	216.2	180.4	36.0	216.4
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	138.3	16.8	155.1	139.3	17.1	156.4	139.0	17.0	156.1	139.6	17.0	156.6
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.1	4.5	21.6	17.3	4.3	21.6	17.2	4.3	21.5	17.1	4.3	21.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	142.9	32.4	175.3	141.7	32.3	174.1	141.3	32.2	173.5	141.3	32.3	173.6
Instrument engineering	VIII	96.3	53.6	149.9	94.5	52.3	146.8	94.9	52.3	147.3	95.0	52.6	147.6
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.9	3.2	12.1	8.8	2.9	11.7	8.8	2.9	11.7	8.7	2.9	11.5
Watches and clocks	352	5.5	6.3	11.8	5.4	6.4	11.8	5.4	6.4	11.8	5.5	6.5	12.0
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15.9	11.7	27.6	15.4	10.9	26.3	15.6	10.9	26.4	15.3	10.9	26.2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.9	32.4	98.4	64.9	32.1	97.0	65.2	32.1	97.3	65.5	32.2	97.8
Electrical engineering	IX	466.3	275.8	742.1	465.2	273.8	738.9	465.2	274.4	739.6	466.6	275.6	742.2
Electrical machinery	361	101.2	33.4	134.6	100.3	33.0	133.3	100.4	32.9	133.3	100.7	32.8	133.5
Insulated wires and cables	362	31.9	12.7	44.6	31.1	12.3	43.4	31.1	12.3	43.4	31.1	12.3	43.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	42.3	24.6	66.9	41.0	24.6	65.5	40.4	24.9	65.3	40.1	24.9	65.0
Radio and electronic components	364	64.8	66.8	131.6	63.5	64.6	128.1	63.4	64.5	127.9	63.8	65.0	128.8
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	24.8	27.0	51.8	24.1	25.9	50.1	24.0	25.6	49.6	24.0	25.6	49.7
Electronic computers	366	31.8	11.2	43.0	33.0	12.0	44.9	33.4	12.5	45.9	33.6	12.4	46.1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	65.9	25.9	91.7	67.5	26.6	94.1	67.4	26.5	93.9	67.6	27.1	94.7
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	41.7	21.5	63.2	41.3	20.5	61.8	41.4	20.9	62.3	41.6	21.2	62.8
Other electrical goods	369	62.0	52.7	114.7	63.4	54.2	117.5	63.8	54.3	118.1	64.1	54.1	118.2

* 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	July 1977*			May 1978*			June 1978*			July 1978*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	162.0	13.1	175.0	161.7	13.2	174.9	161.3	13.2	174.5	160.9	13.2	174.1
Vehicles	XI	668.4	92.6	760.9	671.9	93.0	764.9	671.3	93.0	764.3	671.6	92.9	764.5
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	33.2	2.7	35.9	32.4	2.6	35.						

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended July 8, 1978 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,811,700, or about 34.8 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.8 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 34,000 or 0.7 per cent of all operatives, each losing 20.6 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 July 8, 1978

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total		Hours lost		
			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 (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Great Britain analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)													
Food, drink and tobacco	191.8	35.7	1,929.0	10.1	0.7	28.7	0.3	3.4	12.1	1.0	0.2	32.1	32.1
Food industries (211-229)	147.5	34.8	1,512.7	10.3	0.7	28.7	0.3	3.4	12.9	1.0	0.2	32.1	32.7
Drink industries (231-239)	39.1	43.4	381.1	9.7	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	2.1
Tobacco (240)	5.2	22.8	35.1	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	8.4	34.0	90.4	10.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and allied industries	87.8	33.4	907.9	10.3	—	—	—	0.1	12.4	—	—	0.1	12.4
General chemicals (271)	29.3	34.8	320.0	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	137.0	39.7	1,336.8	9.8	0.3	13.7	3.6	33.6	9.3	4.0	1.1	47.3	11.9
Iron and steel (general) (311)	52.7	32.4	513.5	9.7	0.3	12.8	1.6	15.2	9.3	1.9	1.2	28.0	14.4
Other iron and steel (312-313)	47.9	49.0	479.5	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	36.3	43.1	343.8	9.5	—	0.9	0.8	6.3	8.2	0.8	0.9	7.1	9.1
Mechanical engineering	279.4	45.7	2,323.2	8.3	—	1.5	2.0	13.9	6.8	2.1	0.3	15.4	7.4
Instrument engineering	30.2	32.9	221.4	7.3	—	0.5	0.1	1.0	7.5	0.1	0.2	1.5	10.3
Electrical engineering	143.3	29.8	1,145.2	8.0	0.3	10.8	0.2	2.6	11.2	0.5	0.1	13.4	26.7
Electrical machinery (361)	31.9	36.2	273.1	8.6	0.3	10.8	0.1	1.1	11.4	0.4	0.4	11.9	32.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	55.9	41.4	606.4	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	223.2	40.6	1,719.6	7.7	10.6	423.3	3.7	50.4	13.6	14.3	2.6	473.7	33.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	159.7	42.2	1,224.8	7.7	6.0	239.4	3.7	50.4	13.6	9.7	2.6	289.8	29.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	38.0	38.3	288.6	7.6	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	40.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	166.9	40.2	1,369.7	8.2	0.1	2.8	2.1	17.0	7.9	2.2	0.5	19.8	8.9
Textiles	90.4	23.9	799.3	8.8	0.2	8.5	3.9	37.4	9.7	4.1	1.1	45.9	11.3
Production of man-made fibres (411)	9.2	39.7	94.4	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	14.2	19.6	120.1	8.5	—	—	0.2	3.4	14.3	0.2	0.3	3.4	14.3
Woolen and worsted (414)	22.4	33.1	222.5	9.9	—	0.8	1.2	10.5	8.8	1.2	1.8	11.3	9.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	10.0	10.4	64.5	6.5	—	1.0	1.8	16.8	9.4	1.8	1.9	17.8	9.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	6.8	20.8	50.1	7.4	—	1.2	0.4	3.5	9.0	0.4	1.3	4.7	11.2
Clothing and footwear	26.7	8.5	146.8	5.5	0.1	4.1	3.3	20.6	6.3	3.4	1.1	24.7	7.4
Clothing industries (441-449)	18.0	7.1	107.0	6.0	0.1	4.1	1.0	8.8	9.2	1.1	0.4	12.9	12.1
Footwear (450)	8.7	13.7	39.7	4.6	—	—	2.3	11.8	5.1	2.3	3.6	11.8	5.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	75.0	36.3	770.7	10.3	—	0.2	0.1	0.9	12.0	0.1	—	1.1	13.7
Timber, furniture, etc	74.8	37.4	585.9	7.8	—	0.3	1.2	13.1	10.6	1.2	0.6	13.4	10.8
Paper, printing and publishing	135.9	36.9	1,263.1	9.3	—	1.5	0.3	2.3	6.9	0.4	0.1	3.8	10.2
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	53.5	34.1	536.5	10.0	—	1.5	0.3	2.3	6.9	0.4	0.2	3.8	10.2
Printing and publishing (485-489)	82.4	38.9	726.6	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	78.2	30.7	707.4	9.0	—	0.3	0.2	1.3	6.0	0.2	0.1	1.6	7.1
Rubber (491)	25.2	30.5	236.0	9.4	—	—	—	0.2	7.1	—	—	0.2	6.5
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,811.7	34.8	15,973.0	8.8	12.4	497.3	21.5	201.2	9.3	34.0	0.7	698.5	20.6
Analysis by region													
South East and East Anglia	542.7	39.4	4,761.0	8.8	0.2	6.8	1.8	14.3	7.9	2.0	0.1	21.0	10.7
South West	115.0	38.2	987.5	8.6	—	0.8	1.6	17.0	10.6	1.6	0.5	17.8	11.0
West Midlands	240.6	32.1	1,973.2	8.2	5.0	201.3	5.2	46.7	9.0	10.2	1.4	248.0	24.2
East Midlands	134.5	29.9	1,158.3	8.6	0.1	3.6	4.3	31.9	7.4	4.4	1.0	35.5	8.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	204.2	37.3	1,837.6	9.0	0.8	32.1	3.2	34.3	10.8	4.0	0.7	66.4	16.7
North West	249.0	33.2	2,201.9	8.8	—	1.2	1.7	12.3	7.3	1.7	0.2	13.5	7.9
North	105.2	31.7	993.5	9.4	0.4	16.5	1.3	13.2	10.6	1.7	0.5	29.7	17.9
Wales	64.5	27.7	572.2	8.9	0.1	3.8	0.7	13.7	20.0	0.8	0.3	17.5	22.4
Scotland	156.0	33.3	1,487.8	9.5	5.8	231.3	1.8	17.9	9.7	7.6	1.6	249.2	32.7

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 August 10, 1978

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on August 10, 1978, was 1,323,560, 42,773 more than on July 6, 1978. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,330,900 (5.7 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 20,900 between the July and August counts, and by an average of 8,000 per month between May and August.

Between July and August the number unemployed rose by 21,954. This change included a fall of 20,819 school leavers. The proportion of the number unemployed, who on August 10, 1978 had been registered for up to four weeks was 16.3 per cent. The corresponding proportion for July was 24.2 per cent.

Regional analysis of unemployment: August 10, 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	308,193	150,382	33,122	96,666	125,100	77,157	118,821	201,594	110,243	84,451	168,213	1,323,560	62,686	1,386,246
Seasonally adjusted														
Number	308,500	149,200	34,400	101,400	122,800	76,200	120,100	202,200	110,900	86,300	168,200	1,330,900	61,300	1,392,100
Percentage rates*	4.1	3.9	4.9	6.3	5.3	4.9	5.8	7.1	8.2	8.0	7.6	5.7	11.2	5.8
School leavers (included in unemployed)														
Males	19,565	7,884	2,276	7,574	13,030	5,660	11,287	19,589	12,416	8,781	13,994	114,172	6,072	120,244
Females	15,348	5,750	1,946	5,933	12,733	5,171	10,823	16,154	10,156	7,805	10,640	96,709	5,117	101,826
Unemployed														
Total	343,106	164,016	37,344	110,173	150,863	87,988	140,931	237,337	132,815	101,037	192,847	1,534,441	73,875	1,608,316
Males	245,252	121,049	26,229	76,862	100,564	60,321	95,145	161,928	89,622	67,713	126,452	1,050,088	48,901	1,098,989
Females	97,854	42,967	11,115	33,311	50,299	27,667	45,786	75,409	43,193	33,324	66,395	484,353	24,974	509,327
Married females†	27,551	11,047	3,741	10,253	14,777	8,915	13,952	24,392	15,587	12,035	29,845	161,048	10,309	171,357
Percentage rates*														
Total	4.5	4.3	5.3	6.8	6.5	5.6	6.8	8.4	9.8	9.4	8.7	6.6	13.5	6.7
Males	5.5	5.2	6.1	7.9	7.1	6.3	7.4	9.6	10.6	10.1	9.6	7.5	14.9	7.6
Females	3.2	2.8	4.1	5.2	5.6	4.5	5.7	6.6	8.4	8.3	7.4	5.2	11.5	5.4
Length of time on register														
up to 4 weeks	70,487	33,600	6,725	17,483	23,571	13,691	23,177	33,890	17,864	14,861	28,425	250,174	9,437	259,611
over 4 weeks	272,619	130,416	30,619	92,690	127,292	74,297	117,754	203,447	114,951	86,176	164,422	1,284,267	64,438	1,348,705
Adult students (excluded from unemployed)														
Males	15,099	5,936	1,397	4,606	7,221	4,280	6,867	10,684	4,124	4,914	7,187	66,379	3,821	70,200
Females	11,448	4,205	1,226	3,797	6,061	3,569	5,822	8,749	3,467	4,425	5,148	53,712	3,132	56,844

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

† Included in females

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at August 10, 1978

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers unemployed					
	Great Britain			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	1,050,088	484,353	1,534,441	1,098,989	509,327	1,608,316
Total, index of production industries	438,146	100,069	538,215	460,810	105,797	566,607
Total, manufacturing industries	242,235	95,003	337,238	250,292	100,460	350,752
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	19,071	3,240	22,311	20,793	3,314	24,107
Agriculture and horticulture	15,524	3,144	18,668	17,109	3,214	20,323
Forestry	625	47	672	668	47	715
Fishing	2,922	49	2,971	3,016	53	3,069
Mining and quarrying	23,760	355	24,115	23,979	359	24,338
Coal mining	21,217	203	21,420	21,222	203	21,425
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	545	30	575	714	33	747
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	290	9	299	317	9	326
Petroleum and natural gas	965	75	1,040	971	76	1,047
Other mining and quarrying	743	38	781	755	38	793
Food, drink and tobacco	28,290	14,401	42,691	29,766	15,182	44,948
Grain milling	739	171	910	778	183	961
Bread and flour confectionery	7,829	2,452	10,281	8,229	2,543	10,772
Biscuits	998	1,170	2,168	1,011	1,183	2,194
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4,441	2,917	7,358	4,815	3,106	7,921
Milk and milk products	1,835	673	2,508	2,019	739	2,758
Sugar	990	190	1,180	992	191	1,183
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,514	1,355	2,869	1,529	1,374	2,903
Fruit and vegetable products	1,880	2,006	3,886	1,951	2,071	4,022
Animal and poultry products	1,488	347	1,835	1,614	384	1,998
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	408	76	484	413	77	490
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1,003	660	1,663	1,013	676	1,689
Brewing and malting	1,781	381	2,162	1,834	395	2,229
Soft drinks	1,885	604	2,489	1,968	625	2,593
Other drink industries	708	738	1,446	722	748	1,470
Tobacco	791	661	1,452	878	887	1,765
Coal and petroleum products	1,882	214	2,096	1,908	216	2,124
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	390	14	404	395	14	409
Mineral oil refining	1,347	174	1,521	1,368	176	1,544
Lubricating oils and greases	145	26	171	145	26	171
Chemicals and allied industries	11,909	4,533	16,442	12,077	4,578	16,655
General chemicals	4,229	970	5,199	4,263	979	5,242
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,282	888	2,170	1,302	899	2,201
Toilet preparations	420	683	1,103	433	686	1,119
Paint	1,099	254	1,353	1,117	257	1,374
Soap and detergents	527	293	820	531	295	826
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	2,179	517	2,696	2,207	522	2,729
Dyestuffs and pigments	400	58	458	402	59	461
Fertilisers	324	57	381	373	60	433
Other chemical industries	1,439	813	2,252	1,449	821	2,270
Metal manufacture	25,826	2,118	27,944	25,975	2,136	28,111
Iron and steel (general)	15,949	968	16,917	16,000	976	16,976
Steel tubes	1,531	164	1,695	1,540	165	1,705
Iron castings, etc.	4,255	345	4,600	4,307	348	4,655
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,762	319	2,081	1,775	321	2,096
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,246	146	1,392	1,261	148	1,409
Other base metals	1,083	176	1,259	1,092	178	1,270
Mechanical engineering	31,035	5,186	36,221	31,929	5,335	37,264
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	941	123	1,064	972	133	1,105
Metal-working machine tools	1,735	278	2,013	1,755	279	2,034
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,963	435	2,398	1,984	443	2,427
Industrial engines	720	109	829	732	113	845
Textile machinery and accessories	924	135	1,059	1,105	165	1,270
Construction and earth-moving equipment	637	100	737	658	102	760
Mechanical handling equipment	1,649	201	1,850	1,679	207	1,886
Office machinery	866	432	1,298	925	453	1,378
Other machinery	8,757	1,625	10,382	9,038	1,656	10,694
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	6,162	492	6,654	6,254	510	6,764
Ordnance and small arms	334	76	410	343	76	419
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,347	1,180	7,527	6,484	1,198	7,682
Instrument engineering	2,617	1,666	4,283	2,685	1,731	4,416
Photographic and document copying equipment	360	116	476	362	119	481
Watches and clocks	274	499	773	276	499	775
Surgical instruments and appliances	509	349	858	555	397	952
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,474	702	2,176	1,492	716	2,208
Electrical engineering	16,658	11,780	28,438	17,123	12,132	29,255
Electrical machinery	2,674	943	3,617	2,716	956	3,672
Insulated wires and cables	1,172	425	1,597	1,238	455	1,693
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,728	1,541	3,270	1,779	1,687	3,466
Radio and electronic components	2,328	2,200	4,528	2,395	2,240	4,635
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	1,513	2,315	3,828	1,675	2,361	4,036
Electronic computers	735	406	1,141	771	415	1,186
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,385	648	2,033	1,404	654	2,058
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	2,355	1,272	3,627	2,438	1,307	3,745
Other electrical goods	2,667	2,030	4,697	2,707	2,057	4,764
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,834	349	9,183	9,409	373	9,782
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,115	294	8,409	8,686	317	9,003
Marine engineering	719	55	774	723	56	779
Vehicles	18,290	2,580	20,870	18,714	2,633	21,347
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	589	47	636	591	47	638
Motor vehicle manufacturing	13,096	1,837	14,933	13,274	1,862	15,136
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	697	162	859	701	162	863
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3,145	440	3,585	3,382	468	3,850
Locomotives and railway track equipment	356	52	408	357	52	409
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	407	42	449	409	42	451

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at August 10, (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers unemployed					
	Great Britain			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	26,760	7,263	34,023	27,093	7,337	34,430
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,554	339	1,893	1,594	342	1,936
Hand tools and implements	778	228	1,006	790	230	1,020
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	466	300	766	472	305	777
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc.	1,006	248	1,254	1,011	249	1,260
Wire and wire manufacturers	1,336	314	1,650	1,347	321	1,668
Cans and metal boxes	635	403	1,038	646	408	1,054
Jewellery and precious metals	739	427	1,166	746	436	1,182
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	20,246	5,004	25,250	20,487	5,046	25,533
Textiles	16,546	10,852	27,398	18,053	12,134	30,187
Production of man-made fibres	1,279	434	1,713	1,529	508	2,037
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	2,178	1,063	3,241	2,701	1,406	4,107
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,568	777	2,345	1,720	943	2,663
Woollen and worsted	3,395	1,706	5,101	3,433	1,759	5,192
Jute	698	273	971	701	277	978
Rope, twine and net	264	215	479	306	243	549
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,720	3,186	4,906	1,879	3,438	5,317
Lace	132	84	216	133	90	223
Carpets	1,147	592	1,739	1,250	646	1,896
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	414	344	758	436	372	808
Made-up textiles	690	813	1,503	732	993	1,725
Textile finishing	2,258	1,146	3,404	2,415	1,234	3,649
Other textile industries	803	219	1,022	818	225	1,043
Leather, leather goods and fur	2,202	1,029	3,231	2,243	1,052	3,295
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,377	248	1,625	1,404	252	1,656
Leather goods	653	687	1,340	666	701	1,367
Fur	172	94	266	173	99	272
Clothing and footwear	6,148	17,402	23,550	6,449	19,459	25,908
Weatherproof outerwear	304	755	1,059	314	773	1,087
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	1,333	4,033	5,366	1,385	4,361	5,746
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	847	2,216	3,063	856	2,243	3,099
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	452	2,701	3,153	571	3,718	4,289
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	1,105	4,933	6,038	1,163	5,439	6,602
Hats, caps and millinery	115	173	288	119	188	307
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	372	998	1,370	384	1,074	1,458
Footwear	1,620	1,593	3,213	1,657	1,663	3,320
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	9,608	2,094	11,702	10,033	2,150	12,183
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,458	203	2,661	2,558	211	2,769
Pottery	1,612	902	2,514	1,635	923	2,558
Glass	2,667	686	3,353	2,748	699	3,447
Cement	297	48	345	307	49	356
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	2,574	255	2,829	2,785	268	3,053
Timber, furniture, etc.	11,608	2,011	13,619	11,974	2,073	14,047
Timber	3,604	374	3,978	3,811	381	4,192
Furniture and upholstery	4,793	690	5,483	4,990	722	5,712
Bedding, etc.	731	469	1,200	742	477	1,219
Shop and office fitting	831	159	990	852	163	1,015
Wooden containers and baskets	701	120	821	709	121	830
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	948	199	1,147	961	209	1,170
Paper, printing and publishing	11,293	5,786	17,079	11,551	6,051	17,602
Paper and board	2,215	639	2,854	2,262	665	2,927
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,912	1,344	3,256	1,992	1,446	3,438
Manufactured stationery	490	306	796	499	316	815
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	604	349	953	617	359	976
Printing, publishing of newspapers						

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at August 10, 1978 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers unemployed					
	Great Britain			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Professional and scientific services	26,979	31,877	58,856	27,983	34,578	62,561
Accountancy services	920	735	1,655	939	777	1,716
Educational services	13,821	12,924	26,745	14,437	14,108	28,545
Legal services	867	1,586	2,453	876	1,682	2,558
Medical and dental services	7,803	14,899	22,702	8,115	16,206	24,321
Religious organisations	540	249	789	554	263	817
Research and development services	807	323	1,130	807	327	1,134
Other professional and scientific services	2,221	1,161	3,382	2,255	1,215	3,470
Miscellaneous services	79,367	51,847	131,214	81,740	53,633	135,373
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	6,192	2,677	8,869	6,268	2,711	8,979
Sport and other recreations	3,479	1,486	4,965	3,584	1,524	5,108
Betting and gambling	2,919	2,094	5,013	3,059	2,134	5,193
Hotels and other residential establishments	18,457	14,720	33,177	18,798	15,124	33,922
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	5,210	5,345	10,555	5,300	5,587	10,887
Public houses	5,114	3,450	8,564	5,524	3,568	9,092
Clubs	2,760	1,387	4,147	2,826	1,402	4,228
Catering contractors	1,642	1,509	3,151	1,674	1,556	3,230
Hairdressing and manicure	1,157	4,011	5,168	1,181	4,167	5,348
Private domestic service	989	2,896	3,885	1,016	3,078	4,094
Laundries	1,621	2,141	3,762	1,673	2,209	3,882
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	544	593	1,137	558	629	1,187
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	16,378	3,948	20,326	17,023	4,092	21,115
Repairer of boots and shoes	194	54	248	201	56	257
Other services	12,711	5,536	18,247	13,055	5,796	18,851
Public administration and defence	57,128	19,267	76,395	60,103	20,463	80,566
National government service	21,656	7,873	29,529	23,357	8,682	32,039
Local government service	35,472	11,394	46,866	36,746	11,781	48,527
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	3,873	1,065	4,938	3,951	1,071	5,022
Other persons not classified by industry	283,591	202,999	486,590	296,848	213,428	510,276

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. The unemployment rates take account of the review of travel-to-work areas announced on pages 815 to 816 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at August 10, 1978

	Development Areas				Special Development Areas			
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†								
South Western DA	11,504	4,031	15,535	9.3				
Hull and Grimsby DA	16,580	6,411	22,991	8.9				
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,327	371	1,698	5.5				
Merseyside SDA	65,483	29,825	95,308	12.6				
Northern DA	89,622	43,193	132,815	9.8				
North East SDA	62,213	28,481	90,694	10.6				
West Cumberland SDA	2,985	2,043	5,028	8.4				
Welsh DA	59,164	29,151	88,315	9.6				
North West Wales SDA	4,083	1,649	5,732	10.8				
South Wales SDA	15,749	9,061	24,810	10.7				
Scottish DA	123,163	64,900	188,063	9.0				
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,504	3,444	9,948	9.3				
Girvan SDA	347	134	481	11.4				
Glenrothes SDA	765	707	1,472	8.1				
Leven and Methil SDA	1,095	539	1,634					
Livingston SDA	908	707	1,615	10.2				
West Central Scotland SDA	68,064	35,023	103,087	10.5				
Total all Development Areas	366,843	177,882	544,725	9.8				
Of which, Special Development Areas	228,196	111,613	339,809	11.1				
Northern Ireland	48,901	24,974	73,875	13.5				
INTERMEDIATE AREAS†								
South Western	7,837	3,946	11,783	9.3				
Oswestry	733	319	1,052	7.9				
High Peak	1,005	579	1,584	3.9				
North Lincolnshire	1,915	791	2,706	6.9				
North Midlands	7,617	3,271	10,888	5.9				
Yorks and Humberside	77,238	39,004	116,242	6.5				
North West	96,445	45,584	142,029	6.8				
North Wales	2,564	897	3,461	8.9				
South East Wales	5,985	3,276	9,261	8.7				
Aberdeen	3,289	1,495	4,784	3.8				
Total all intermediate areas	204,628	99,162	303,790	6.7				
Local Areas (by region)								
South East								
*Aldershot	2,225	1,004	3,229	3.9				
*Aylesbury	899	515	1,414	3.3				
*Basingstoke	1,492	677	2,169	4.7				
*Bedford	2,096	1,288	3,384	4.1				
*Braintree	1,011	638	1,649	4.6				
*Brighton	6,961	2,270	9,231	6.8				
*Canterbury	1,761	774	2,535	6.5				
*Chatham	5,764	2,984	8,748	7.4				
*Chelmsford	1,872	907	2,779	4.1				
*Chichester	1,752	687	2,439	5.1				
*Colchester	2,060	1,176	3,236	5.6				
*Crawley	3,135	1,317	4,452	2.8				
*Eastbourne	1,384	356	1,740	4.2				
*Guildford	1,996	771	2,767	2.9				
*Harlow	2,274	1,124	3,398	4.6				
*Hastings	2,194	729	2,923	6.7				
*Hertford	650	311	961	2.5				
*High Wycombe	1,776	731	2,507	2.8				
*Hitчин	1,349	711	2,060	3.9				
*Luton	4,817	2,719	7,536	5.7				
*Maidstone	2,139	957	3,096	3.9				
*Newport (loW)	1,704	574	2,278	5.6				
Yorkshire and Humberside								
*Barnsley	4,256	1,961	6,217	7.7				
*Bradford	9,618	4,536	14,154	8.4				
*Castleford	3,090	1,441	4,531	7.3				
*Dewsbury	2,859	1,048	3,907	5.9				
*Doncaster	5,751	3,896	9,647	8.7				
*Grimsby	3,979	1,459	5,438	7.1				
*Halifax	2,528	1,175	3,703	4.7				
*Harrogate	1,219	589	1,808	5.3				
*Huddersfield	2,583	1,694	4,277	4.7				
*Hull	12,601	4,952	17,553	5.7				
*Keighley	1,123	595	1,718	2.5				
*Leeds	14,834	6,372	21,206	6.2				
*Leeds	1,350	3,510	4,860	11.6				
*Mexborough	2,160	1,350	3,510	6.2				
*Rotherham	3,592	1,898	5,490	9.0				
*Scunthorpe	2,476	1,810	4,286	6.7				
*Sheffield	10,896	5,140	16,036	5.5				
*Wakefield	3,089	1,445	4,534	6.2				
*York	2,735	1,386	4,121	4.9				
North West								
*Accrington	1,180	613	1,793	6.1				
*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,738	1,855	5,593	5.9				
*Birkenhead	12,565	6,377	18,942	12.1				
*Blackburn	3,442	1,750	5,192	7.7				

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at August 10, 1978 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued									
*Blackpool	4,860	1,970	6,830	6.4	COUNTIES (by region)§				
*Bolton	5,482	2,560	8,042	7.2	South East				
*Burnley	1,638	957	2,595	5.2	Bedfordshire	6,678	3,928	10,606	5.1
*Bury	2,183	1,133	3,316	5.2	Berkshire	7,947	3,449	11,396	3.7
*Chester	2,596	1,459	4,055	7.6	Buckinghamshire	4,534	2,400	6,934	3.8
*Crewe	1,937	1,253	3,190	5.0	East Sussex	10,323	3,364	13,687	6.3
*Lancaster	2,596	1,108	3,704	7.9	Essex	20,173	8,770	28,943	5.9
*Leigh	2,012	1,172	3,184	7.4	Greater London (GLC area)	121,049	42,967	164,016	4.3
*Liverpool	45,352	18,518	63,870	13.2	Hampshire	21,398	9,495	30,893	5.4
*Manchester	35,719	13,408	49,127	7.0	Hertfordshire	9,963	4,408	14,371	3.4
*Mancun	1,057	597	1,654	6.4	Isle of Wight	1,704	574	2,278	5.6
*Nelson	1,601	896	2,497	6.3	Kent	21,103	9,301	30,404	6.0
*Northwich	3,804	1,673	5,477	5.5	Oxfordshire	6,548	4,105	10,653	5.2
*Oldham	6,099	3,651	9,750	6.7	Surrey	7,572	2,770	10,342	2.9
*Preston	2,529	1,025	3,554	6.8	West Sussex	6,260	2,323	8,583	3.5
*Rochdale	2,046	1,040	3,086	9.4	East Anglia				
Southport	3,783	2,424	6,207	10.2	Cambridgeshire	7,199	3,541	10,740	4.9
*Warrington	3,200	2,200	5,400	6.9	Norfolk	10,943	4,244	15,187	5.9
*Widnes	3,783	2,506	6,289	11.5	Suffolk	8,087	3,330	11,417	5.1
*Wigan	4,393	2,863	7,256	9.8	South West				
North									
*Alnwick	556	395	951	8.9	Avon	20,035	7,893	27,928	6.9
Carlisle	1,938	1,059	2,997	6.0	Cornwall	9,754	3,450	13,204	9.8
*Central Durham	3,619	2,022	5,641	8.5	Devon	18,625	7,842	26,467	8.0
*Consett	2,575	1,296	3,871	12.4	Dorset	7,721	2,750	10,471	5.5
*Darlington and S/West Durham	4,298	2,308	6,606	8.1	Gloucestershire	7,296	3,846	11,142	5.5
*Furness	1,673	1,531	3,204	7.1	Somerset	5,871	2,927	8,798	5.9
Hartlepool	4,505	1,831	6,336	14.1	Wiltshire	7,560	4,603	12,163	6.4
*Morpeth	3,872	1,762	5,634	9.3	West Midlands				
*North Tyneside	16,526	6,713	23,239	8.5	West Midlands Metropolitan	64,181	31,095	95,276	6.9
*Peterlee	2,113	1,170	3,283	12.4	Hereford and Worcester	9,377	4,667	14,044	6.2
*South Tyneside	14,980	6,552	21,532	12.1	Salop	6,639	3,575	10,214	7.9
*Teeside	15,093	6,911	22,004	9.7	Staffordshire	14,227	7,201	21,428	4.6
*Wearside	12,867	6,627	19,494	13.7	Warwickshire ||	6,140	3,761	9,901	...
*Whitehaven	1,491	952	2,443	8.4	East Midlands				
*Workington	1,494	1,091	2,585	8.5	Derbyshire	13,990	6,423	20,413	5.3
WALES									
*Bargoed	2,422	1,246	3,668	13.7	Leicestershire	12,240	5,970	18,210	5.1
*Cardiff	14,105	4,548	18,653	9.4	Lincolnshire	8,296	4,609	12,905	6.6
*Ebbw Vale	3,100	1,443	4,543	9.9	Northamptonshire	7,027	3,156	10,183	4.9
*Llanelli	1,929	1,517	3,446	8.0	Nottinghamshire	18,768	7,509	26,277	6.0
*Neath	1,253	829	2,082	8.1	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Newport	4,597	2,587	7,184	8.1	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	27,155	14,517	41,672	7.1
*Pontypool	3,033	1,711	4,744	9.5	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	39,957	18,414	58,371	6.4
*Pontypridd	4,291	2,441	6,732	10.0	Humberside	20,373	8,922	29,295	8.3
*Port Talbot	4,159	2,671	6,830	8.5	North Yorkshire	7,660	3,933	11,593	5.0
*Shotton	2,724	2,037	4,761	9.7	North West				
*Swansea	5,507	2,759	8,266	7.7	Greater Manchester Metropolitan	58,304	24,732	83,036	6.9
*Wrexham	3,810	2,014	5,824	14.1	Merseyside Metropolitan	63,015	27,648	90,663	12.5
Scotland									
*Aberdeen	3,289	1,495	4,784	3.8	Cheshire	15,961	10,200	26,161	7.2
*Ayr	3,165	1,604	4,769	10.5	Lancashire	24,648	12,829	37,477	6.9
*Bathgate	2,810	2,063	4,873	10.2	North				
*Dumbarton	2,273	1,195	3,468	11.5	Cleveland	19,598	8,742	28,340	10.5
*Dumfries	1,500	818	2,318	7.0	Cumbria	7,626	5,098	12,724	6.6
Dundee	5,907	3,008	8,915	9.2	Durham	15,207	8,061	23,268	9.4
*Dunfermline	2,784	1,852	4,636	9.2	Northumberland	5,497	2,672	8,169	8.3
*Edinburgh	12,857	5,546	18,403	6.5	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	41,694	18,620	60,314	10.9
*Falkirk	2,746	2,044	4,790	7.1	Wales				
*Glasgow	40,550	17,280	57,830	9.8	Clywd	9,460	5,211	14,671	11.4
*Greenock	3,769	2,170	5,939	11.6	Dyfed	6,430	3,431	9,861	9.0
*Irvine	3,699	2,038	5,737	14.3	Gwent	11,829	6,282	18,111	9.8
*Kilmarnock	2,236	1,315	3,551	9.9	Gwynedd	5,174	1,988	7,162	9.2
*Kirkcaldy	3,191	2,118	5,309	8.1	Mid-Glamorgan	12,485	7,116	19,601	10.4
*North Lanarkshire	11,043	7,837	18,880	12.9	Powys	1,179	604	1,783	6.4
*Paisley	4,605	2,963	7,568	8.2	South Glamorgan	12,741	3,877	16,618	9.4
*Perth	1,281	657	1,938	5.1	West Glamorgan	8,415	4,815	13,230	8.0
*Stirling	2,202	1,431	3,633	7.8	Scotland				
Northern Ireland									
Armagh	1,238	709	1,947	16.3	Borders	1,122	461	1,583	4.0
†Ballymena	3,703	2,110	5,813	13.0	Central	4,948	3,475	8,423	7.4
†Belfast	21,145	11,198	32,343	10.8	Dumfries and Galloway	2,913	1,699	4,612	8.7
†Coleraine	2,416	1,134	3,550	14.6	Fife	6,597	4,401	10,998	8.3
Cookstown	816	508	1,324	24.2	Grampian	5,349	2,903	8,252	4.6
†Craigavon	3,152	1,823	4,975	12.0	Highlands	4,492	1,959	6,451	8.7
†Downpatrick	1,486	989	2,475	15.8	Lothians	15,983	7,796	23,779	7.0
Dungannon	1,654	806	2,460	24.3	Orkneys	227	89	316	5.0
Enniskillen	1,723	987	2,710	17.9	Shetlands	165	63	228	3.2
†Londonderry	5,363	2,027	7,390	18.7	Strathclyde	75,168	38,682	113,850	10.4
Newry	3,037	1,290	4,327	26.1	Tayside	8,695	4,619	13,314	7.8
Omagh	1,148	819	1,967	16.7	Western Isles	793	248	1,041	12.7
Strabane	2,020	574	2,594	29.9					

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 C1 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 *Employment Gazette*. An article on page 578 of the June 1977 issue of *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 North East includes the Darlington and South West Durham and Morpeth travel-to-work areas and so includes Darlington, Morpeth and Newton Aycliffe which are outside the Special Development Area. The percentage rate for South Wales excludes Newbridge, Cymer, Maesteg, Pontardawe, Ystradgynlais, Ammanford and Garnant which are parts of the Newport, Port Talbot, Swansea and Llanelli travel-to-work areas, the majorities of which are outside the Special Development Area. 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 West Central Scotland includes the Greenock travel-to-work area and so includes Largs which is outside the Special Development 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-Lyme travel-to-work area, the remainder of which is not in the High Peak Intermediate Area. The percentage rate for North Midlands excludes Heanor which is in the Nottingham travel-to-work area, the majority of which is outside the Intermediate 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 SE Wales relates to the intermediate area plus parts of the Pontypool and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area.

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

§ The number unemployed in Counties are aggregates of figures for employment office areas. Where these straddle county boundaries, they have been allocated to counties on a "best fit" basis. The percentage rates are for the nearest areas which can be expressed in terms of complete travel-to-work areas. Rates calculated from June 1978 onwards take account of the review of travel-to-work areas—see pages 815, 816 and 836 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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

† Unemployment rates are affected by changes in the employment estimates for Shotton and Chester (see page 816 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*).

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on August 10, 1978 was 4,177.

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 August 10, 1978: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	238	43	281
Greater London	66	9	75
East Anglia	32	29	61
South West	297	25	322
West Midlands	680	58	738
East Midlands	500	38	538
Yorkshire and Humberside	84	34	118
North West	83	44	127
North	612	21	633
Wales	43	48	91
Scotland	1,064	204	1,268
Great Britain	3,633	544	4,177

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on August 10, 1978: industrial analysis

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on August 10, 1978			Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on August 10, 1978		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	3,633	544	4,177	Textiles	19	18	37
Total, index of production industries	1,979	246	2,225	Leather, leather goods and fur	1	4	5
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,813	246	2,059	Clothing and footwear	9	24	33
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,485	40	1,525	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	10	1	11
Mining and quarrying	2	—	2	Timber, furniture, etc.	66	9	75
Food, drink and tobacco	22	52	74	Paper, printing and publishing	19	48	67
Coal and petroleum products	1	—	1	Other manufacturing industries	68	4	72
Chemicals and allied industries	—	5	5	Construction	164	—	164
Metal manufacture	100	1	101	Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	738	10	748	Transport and communication	44	1	45
Instrument engineering	—	33	33	Distributive trades	59	52	111
Electrical engineering	29	15	44	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	1	1	2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	17	1	18	Professional and scientific services	16	140	156
Vehicles	271	2	273	Miscellaneous services	36	23	59
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	443	19	462	Public administration	13	41	54

Notified vacancies

THE number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on August 4, 1978 was 212,259; 4,636 lower than on June 30, 1978.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on August 4, 1978 was 207,700; 1,500 lower than that for June 30, 1978 and 400 lower than on May 5, 1978.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on August 4, 1978 was 26,692; 1,078 lower than on June 30, 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 August 4, 1978. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

Table 1 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on August 4: regional analysis

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on August 4, 1978	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	93,142	14,140
Greater London	47,741	8,502
East Anglia	6,588	903
South Western	14,451	1,402
West Midlands	12,801	3,015
East Midlands	13,268	1,606
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,229	1,858
North Western	16,875	1,313
Northern	10,691	722
Wales	8,205	508
Scotland	21,009	1,225
Great Britain	212,259	26,692

Table 2 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on August 4, 1978: industrial analysis

Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of unfilled vacancies remaining unfilled on August 4, 1978		Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on August 4, 1978	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*		At employment offices*	At careers offices*
Total, all industries and services	212,259	26,692	Clothing and footwear	6,469	1,056
Total, index of production industries	90,703	10,884	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,427	293
Total, all manufacturing industries	65,887	9,025	Timber, furniture, etc	3,094	438
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,276	452	Paper, printing and publishing	2,600	703
Mining and quarrying	1,569	76	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,084	187
Coal mining	1,264	21	Printing and publishing	1,516	516
Food, drink and tobacco	4,786	423	Other manufacturing industries	3,210	470
Coal and petroleum products	166	18	Construction	21,423	1,484
Chemicals and allied industries	3,320	495	Gas, electricity and water	1,824	299
Metal manufacture	3,046	769	Transport and communication	9,775	901
Mechanical engineering	11,960	992	Distributive trades	26,902	5,158
Instrument engineering	1,972	260	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	9,259	2,661
Electrical engineering	7,730	829	Professional and scientific services	16,843	1,742
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,020	127	Miscellaneous services	41,651	3,034
Vehicles	5,157	655	Entertainments, sports, etc	2,896	274
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6,667	818	Catering (MLH 884-888)	19,813	840
Textiles	2,827	484	Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	856	131
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	482	52	Public administration	15,850	1,860
Woollen and worsted	372	59	National government service	5,762	929
Leather, leather goods and fur	436	195	Local government service	10,088	931

* 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							
			June 1978	July* 1978	June 1977	September 1977	December 1977	March 1978	June 1978	July* 1978
I to XXVII	B	WHOLE ECONOMY	133.1	133.5	8.2	7.7	9.4	10.4	1.54	14.2
I	C	Agriculture and forestry†	136.5	not available	4.9	19.5	5.9	12.8	14.1	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	142.0	143.9	7.0	7.3	7.7	20.7	26.0	26.0
III to XIX	C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	135.1	135.9	8.9	8.8	11.2	11.9	16.2	15.9
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	135.1	136.2	8.9	9.2	10.8	7.2	16.5	17.3
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	130.6	137.3	8.8	7.1	8.8	17.3	13.5	16.4
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	134.7	133.4	7.5	7.6	15.6	14.0	16.4	16.4
VI	A	Metal manufacture	138.7	145.3	9.3	9.8	9.1	14.1	18.0	15.3
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	135.1	136.1	10.0	10.2	12.9	13.1	15.9	15.4
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	136.6	142.2	10.2	8.8	14.8	11.3	17.3	21.7
IX	A	Electrical engineering	135.3	134.4	6.2	6.9	9.1	11.7	18.2	16.8
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	129.2	130.8	9.5	5.1	4.3	13.3	11.9	13.3
XI	A	Vehicles	132.2	137.1	9.3	12.3	12.3	11.7	16.4	14.5
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	136.1	137.1	8.5	8.9	10.1	9.0	16.2	16.0
XIII	A	Textiles	125.9	135.4	13.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	12.2	13.5
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	132.4	134.2	11.4	13.6	11.5	12.2	13.8	14.8
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	132.7	131.6	9.6	8.3	11.3	11.4	13.6	15.5
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	130.3	134.0	7.3	9.5	8.8	10.9	17.6	17.9
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	138.6	139.1	9.6	8.4	10.5	12.7	16.5	17.5
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	133.2	131.5	7.7	8.8	7.7	9.6	15.5	12.8
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	133.2	131.5	7.7	8.8	7.7	9.6	15.5	12.8
XX	C	Construction	132.5	134.5	11.6	10.0	9.5	6.5	11.7	13.1
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	155.7	141.3	8.6	4.7	6.6	2.8	33.2	20.8
XXII	C	Transport and communication	130.4	133.5	4.7	8.2	9.7	11.3	17.8	18.5
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	134.3	135.6	11.2	9.2	11.0	11.9	13.7	12.8
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	125.1	132.3	9.3	7.4	11.5	8.6	15.6	14.4
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	134.1	136.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	7.9	14.2	12.4
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	131.0	131.5	11.1	8.8	10.9	11.6	12.0	12.1
XXVII	B	Public administration	126.8	122.4	7.2	5.0	9.0	9.8	14.4	6.8

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

*Provisional

†England and Wales only.

Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of *Employment Gazette*, page 1012.

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	176.3	178.2	182.8	188.6	192.6	196.5	200.2	203.1	205.0	205.2	208.9	211.4
1976	213.8	214.4	215.2	216.1	218.0	219.8	223.3	223.7	224.9	224.9	227.9	230.2
1977	232.4	233.6	237.1	240.3	245.5	245.8	247.1	245.7	248.8	253.2	257.7	261.3
1978	264.0	266.1	269.7	273.7	277.8							

*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.

†The output series used in this table have been rebased with 1975 = 100. Revised figures incorporating the new series will appear in the next issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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

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

Indices

At August 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
1978					
March 31	238.6	99.4	240.0	6.5	6.5
April 30	258.3	99.4	259.8	15.0	15.0
May 31	259.6	99.4	261.1	15.1	15.1
June 30	263.2	99.4	264.8	15.7	15.7
July 31	264.4	99.4	266.0	15.9	15.9
August 31	265.3	99.4	266.9	15.9	15.9

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 131.
 2. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of the Gazette for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, September 1972 and May 1978.
 3. As explained in articles in the May 1977 issue (page 463) and May 1978 issue (page 584) of 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 August

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

Milk products manufacture processing and distribution—England and Wales: Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of £7.30 a week for adult manufacturing workers and transport workers and increases in basic rates of £5.20 a week for full-time adult processing and distribution workers (First pay week in April).
Shipbuilding and ship repairing (British Shipbuilders)—United Kingdom: Increases in national minimum time rates of £18 a week for adult skilled workers, of £15.10 for semi-skilled and £11.40 for unskilled workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (August 1).
General printing—Scotland: Increase of 10 per cent in basic rates and all other payments (July 3).
Toy manufacture (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according to occupation, after consolidation of previous supplements into basic rates (June 23).
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Increases in statutory remuneration of £4 or £4.50 a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers, after consolidation of previous supplements into basic rates (July 3).
Retail distribution (Co-operative Societies)—Great Britain: General distributive and general transport workers—Introduction of new supplements ranging from £3.90 to £4.50 a week, according to occupation for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (May 1). All supplements consolidated into basic rates (July 31).
Milk workers—Increases of £5.20 a week for all full-time adult workers, with proportional amounts for part-time and young workers. London weighting increased by 68p to £5.03 a week (April 3).

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 August indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 825,000 workers were increased by a total of £4,270,000, 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 August with

operative effect from earlier months (730,000 workers and £3,185,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £4,270,000 about £2,320,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £1,425,000 from statutory wages orders and £525,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement.

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 August 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 by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	260,000	1,395,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	255,000	1,505,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	235,000	885,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	30,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	170,000	705,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	2,385,000	28,065,000	—	—
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	315,000	1,230,000	—	—
Textiles	25,000	110,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	265,000	835,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	90,000	410,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	125,000	955,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	230,000	1,270,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	60,000	260,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	865,000	3,995,000	—	—
Construction	140,000	1,415,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	840,000	4,160,000	—	—
Transport and communication	725,000	2,990,000	—	—
Distributive trades	55,000	275,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	250,000	1,045,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services				
Totals—January-August 1978	7,290,000	51,535,000	—	—
Totals—January-August 1977	6,040,000	15,980,000	—	—

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				
August	195	800	—	—
September	245	1,045	—	—
October	360	1,630	3	4
November	1,515	6,350	—	—
December	710	2,735	—	—
1978				
January	1,315	6,305	—	—
February	475	2,330	—	—
March	360	1,675	—	—
April*	3,045	30,065	—	—
May*	470	1,965	—	—
June*	1,180	5,750	—	—
July*	500	2,360	—	—
August	95	1,085	—	—

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

Retail prices, August 15, 1978

The index of retail prices for all items on August 15, 1978 was 199.4 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.7 per cent on July 1978 (198.1) and of 8.0 per cent on August 1977 (184.7). The index for August 1978 was published on September 15, 1978.)

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to

increases in the levels of mortgage interest payments and the costs of motoring; to increases in the prices of some articles of food and clothing; and to higher prices for cigarettes and some household goods.

These increases were partially offset by lower prices for seasonal foods, particularly fresh vegetables.

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

	All items			All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1977							
September	185.7	+0.5	+5.6	+15.6	186.2	+0.7	+6.8
October	186.5	+0.4	+3.4	+14.1	187.3	+0.6	+4.8
November	187.4	+0.5	+3.1	+13.0	188.2	+0.5	+4.3
December	188.4	+0.5	+2.6	+12.1	189.0	+0.4	+3.6
1978							
January	189.5	+0.6	+3.1	+9.9	190.2	+0.6	+3.7
February	190.6	+0.6	+3.2	+9.5	191.4	+0.6	+3.5
March	191.8	+0.6	+3.3	+9.1	192.4	+0.5	+3.3
April	194.6	+1.5	+4.3	+7.9	195.0	+1.4	+4.1
May	195.7	+0.6	+4.4	+7.7	196.1	+0.6	+4.3
June	197.2	+0.8	+4.7	+7.4	197.2	+0.6	+4.2
July	198.1	+0.5	+4.5	+7.8	198.7	+0.8	+4.5
August	199.4	+0.7	+4.6	+8.0	200.4	+0.9	+4.7

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose marginally to 206.2 compared with 206.1 in July. Increases in the prices of meat, butter, sugar, bread, chocolates and other foods were offset by seasonal falls in the prices of fresh fruit and vegetables. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by about four per cent to 177.9, compared with 185.5 in July.

Tobacco: The index for tobacco rose by rather more than one per cent to 227.0, compared with 224.2 in July. There were increases in the prices of most brands of cigarettes and tobacco.

Housing: The housing index rose by about two per cent to 177.8, compared with 174.1 in July. The rise was due mainly to an increase in the rate of interest on house mortgages (from 8½ to 9½ per cent) which a majority of building societies began to charge from the beginning of August.

Durable household goods: Increases in the prices of furniture, floor coverings and some other household goods were partially offset by

reductions due to sales. The group index rose by rather more than one per cent to 183.9, compared with 181.8 in July.

Clothing and footwear: Increases in the prices of children's outerwear and of some items of men's and women's clothing and footwear, were partially offset by lower prices in summer sales. The group index rose by about one per cent to 172.5, compared with 170.9 in July.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in the prices of cars and costs of maintenance caused the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent to 209.6, compared with 207.9 in July.

Miscellaneous goods: The group index rose by one half of one per cent to 209.0, compared with 207.9 in July. There were increases in the prices of some periodicals, polishes and proprietary medicines.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in the charges for canteen and restaurant meals caused the group index to rise by about one per cent to 211.1, compared with 208.9 in July.

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	
	August 15, 1978	1977	1 month	12 months
All items	199.4	184.7	+0.7	+8.0
All items excluding food	197.6	177.9	+0.9	+8.2
Food	206.2	206.1	+0.0	+7.5
Seasonal food	177.9	185.5	-4.1	-2.7
Other food	211.7	184.7	+0.8	+9.2
Alcoholic drink	197.5	184.7	+0.0	+6.4
Tobacco	227.0	224.2	+1.2	+4.3
Housing	177.8	174.1	+2.1	+8.2
Fuel and light	230.6	224.2	+0.0	+6.1
Durable household goods	183.9	181.8	+1.2	+8.8
Clothing and footwear	172.5	170.9	+0.9	+7.5
Transport and vehicles	209.6	207.9	+0.8	+8.7
Miscellaneous goods	209.0	207.9	+0.5	+9.5
Services	192.4	184.7	+0.3	+10.3
Meals out	211.1	208.9	+1.1	+11.9

Retail prices Index August 15, 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	206.2	+7	VI Durable household goods: Total	183.9	+9
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	209.6	+13	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	187.8	+9
Bread	204.4	+18	Radio, television and other household appliances	173.4	+7
Flour	212.7	+10	Pottery, glassware and hardware	203.6	+11
Other cereals	221.9	+9	VII Clothing and footwear: Total	172.5	+8
Biscuits	225.1	+9	Men's outer clothing	179.4	+10
Meat and bacon	179.5	+13	Men's underclothing	215.0	+13
Beef	200.5	+17	Women's outer clothing	153.5	+1
Lamb	192.2	+23	Women's underclothing	190.4	+8
Pork	171.5	+13	Children's clothing	186.8	+8
Bacon	165.4	+8	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	168.2	+10
Ham (cooked)	155.5	+9	Footwear	171.5	+11
Other meat and meat products	168.7	+9	VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	209.6	+9
Fish	189.2	+11	Motoring and cycling	204.5	+8
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	245.0	+14	Purchase of motor vehicles	215.3	+16
Butter	291.1	+29	Maintenance of motor vehicles	222.4	+11
Margarine	197.5	-5	Petrol and oil	186.0	-3
Lard and other cooking fat	182.9	-0	Motor licences	199.0	+0
Milk cheese and eggs	190.3	+7	Motor insurance	197.0	+11
Cheese	218.0	+11	Fares	244.2	+12
Eggs	104.1	-5	Rail transport	252.9	+13
Milk, fresh	226.8	+9	IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	209.0	+9
Milk, canned, dried etc	235.5	+14	Books, newspapers and periodicals	235.7	+10
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	264.7	-7	Books	233.4	+13
Tea	291.1	-18	Newspapers and periodicals	236.2	+9
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	343.6	-8	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	186.2	+8
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	267.9	+12	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	228.2	+7
Sugar	261.9	+10	Soap and detergents	212.5	+7
Jam, marmalade and syrup	226.5	+12	Soda and polishes	253.0	+13
Sweets and chocolates	263.5	+12	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	197.7	+11
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	190.5	-5	X Services: Total	192.4	+10
Potatoes	197.8	-8	Postages and telephones	205.2	+15
Other vegetables	180.3	-3	Postages	247.6	+0
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	227.9	-5	Telephones, telegrams, etc	191.7	+21
Other food	217.7	+9	Entertainment	159.2	+4
Food for animals	199.9	+12	Entertainment (other than TV)	189.1	+10
II Alcoholic drink: Total	197.5	+6	Other Services	223.2	+15
Beer	212.9	+8	Domestic help	242.3	+12
Spirits, wines etc	176.4	+4	Hairdressing	223.0	+14
III Tobacco: Total	227.0	+4	Boot and shoe repairing	219.7	+14
Cigarettes	226.5	+4	Laundry	206.2	+13
Tobacco	232.2	+4	XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	211.1	+12
IV Housing: Total	177.8	+8	All items	199.4	+8.0
Rent	163.6	+10			
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	135.9	+4			
Rates and water charges	213.2	+10			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	218.9	+9			
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	230.6	+6			
Coal and smokeless fuels	223.4	+11			
Coal	225.7	+12			
Smokeless fuels	214.9	+8			
Gas	176.1	-1			
Electricity	268.5	+9			

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 August 15, 1978 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

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

Average prices (per lb unless otherwise stated) of certain foods 15 August, 1978

Item	Number of quotations August 15, 1978	Average price August 15, 1978	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations August 15, 1978	Average price August 15, 1978	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		P	P	Fresh vegetables		P	P
Chuck	771	97.1	88-106	Potatoes, old loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	728	169.7	136-200	White	572	4.8	4- 6
Silverside (without bone)*	796	138.8	129-150	Red	109	5.1	4- 6
Back ribs (with bone)*	517	92.9	78-120	Potatoes, new loose			
Fore ribs (with bone)	612	89.2	76-108	Tomatoes	743	23.1	18- 30
Brisket (without bone)	762	86.4	60-105	Cabbage, greens	410	10.4	7- 14
Rump steak*	807	190.2	156-212	Cabbage, hearted	476	10.1	7- 13
				Cauliflower or broccoli	478	17.4	10- 25
				Brussels sprouts			
Lamb: Home-killed				Carrots	695	9.6	7- 16
Loin (with bone)	661	127.5	110-150	Onions	732	10.9	8- 15
Breast*	625	38.0	30- 55	Mushrooms, per ½ lb	681	17.4	15- 19
Best end of neck	556	90.2	49-126	Fresh fruit			
Shoulder (with bone)	640	82.7	72-114	Apples, cooking	640	20.5	15- 26
Leg (with bone)	671	118.4	106-140	Apples, dessert	730	29.0	22- 36
				Pears, dessert	599	26.7	22- 35
				Oranges	607	21.2	15- 28
Lamb: Imported				Bananas	721	22.4	20- 25
Loin (with bone)	458	96.4	86-108	Bacon			
Breast*	446	29.7	24- 37	Collar*	428	74.6	65- 89
Best end of neck	409	76.1	53- 94	Gammon*	499	103.2	88-124
Shoulder (with bone)	465	69.1	62- 78	Middle cut, smoked*	380	88.2	77-105
Leg (with bone)	469	102.4	96-110	Back, smoked	327	102.0	92-117
				Back, unsmoked	416	98.7	88-117
				Streaky, smoked	272	73.0	63- 92
Pork: Home-killed				Ham, cooked (not shoulder)	651	130.7	102-156
Leg (foot off)	711	77.1	65- 96	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	572	31.1	24- 38
Belly*	721	59.4	52- 68	Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	313	89.1	80- 99
Loin (with bone)	798	95.6	89-122	Milk, ordinary, per pint		12.5	
Pork sausages	795	49.6	42- 57	Butter			
Beef sausages	646	43.7	39- 53	Home-produced	575	63.0	55- 71
Roasting chicken (broiler)				New Zealand	568	62.4	58- 66
frozen (3lb)	559	46.0	42- 50	Danish	597	67.4	62- 72
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled				Margarine			
4lb oven ready	505	58.3	46- 60	Standard quality, per ½ lb	164	14.8	13- 16
				Lower priced, per ½ lb	138	13.9	13- 15
Fresh and smoked fish				Lard	774	24.5	21- 30
Cod fillets	413	91.2	80-102	Cheese, cheddar type	766	70.1	61- 77
Haddock fillets	404	96.8	85-110	Eggs			
Haddock, smoked whole	320	94.0	80-112	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	485	56.5	49- 62
Plaice fillets	398	100.8	86-120	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	561	42.7	36- 50
Herrings	213	60.0	50- 70	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	241	36.1	27- 44
Kippers, with bone	419	75.6	63- 89	Sugar, granulated, per kg	795	28.9	27- 31
Bread				Pure coffee instant, per 4 oz	689	112.1	106-120
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	746	26.6	23- 29	Tea			
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	462	28.6	25- 31	Higher priced, per ½ lb	217	28.1	23- 31
White, per 400g loaf	541	18.3	17- 20	Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,326	23.9	22- 28
Brown, per 400g loaf	604	19.4	19- 21	Lower priced, per ½ lb	788	22.0	21- 25
Flour							
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	700	36.1	29- 43				

* Or Scottish equivalent.

Stoppages of work

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1977 on pages 690 to 699 of the June 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The number of stoppages beginning in August* which came to the notice of the Department, was 129. In addition, 52 stoppages which began before August 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 120,600 consisting of 64,200 involved in stoppages which began in August and 56,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 7,500 workers involved for the first time in August in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 64,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in August, 34,600 were directly involved and 29,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 449,000 working days lost in August includes 160,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during August

At a car plant in Scotland 1,500 machinists withdrew their labour on August 8. The dispute, over a demand for pay increases for operating new electronically controlled machines, caused 3,000 other workers to be laid off. The stoppage was still in progress at the end of the month despite attempts by union officials to persuade the machinists to return to work.

A stoppage of work by 780 maintenance men at a Peterborough diesel engine plant began on August 11. About 5,000 other workers were laid off as a result of the dispute which was over a demand for job re-assessment. Normal working was resumed on August 21 to enable discussions on grading and other relevant issues to proceed.

Disciplinary action against two Southampton dock workers for refusing to operate a machine which they alleged to be unsafe led to an eight day stoppage of work over the general operation of safety procedures in the port. About 1,800 dock workers became involved in the dispute which began on August 23. Terms of resumption included assurances about the future from the British Transport Docks Board as well as about safety standards.

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

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to August 1978			January to August 1977		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Stoppages in progress Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Stoppages in progress Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	80,800	144,000	2	100	59,000
Coal mining	217	900	3,000	4	800	6,000
All other mining and quarrying	9	24,800	190,000	92	36,700	256,000
Food, drink and tobacco	71	1,000	7,000	5	900	7,000
Coal and petroleum products	3	28	7,600	53,000	47	15,700
Chemicals and allied industries	28	88	33,300	226,000	116	38,600
Metal manufacture	233	69,900	549,000	304	110,000	1,167,000
Engineering	26	55,000	170,000	34	15,900	152,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	120	138,400	938,000	137	183,800	1,367,000
Motor vehicles	23	15,100	196,000	39	20,300	93,000
Aerospace equipment	12	15,100	136,000	21	18,100	230,000
All other vehicles	82	19,800	156,000	105	21,700	159,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	39	8,400	76,000	49	7,600	33,000
Textiles	19	4,800	17,000	28	7,700	42,000
Clothing and footwear	34	11,800	105,000	50	8,600	52,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	17	3,600	12,000	16	3,100	15,000
Timber, furniture, etc	53	10,100	83,000	35	8,200	62,000
Paper, printing and publishing	43	14,100	147,000	59	32,400	136,000
All other manufacturing industries	118	24,100	290,000	186	25,500	227,000
Construction	11	3,100	33,000	18	5,200	28,000
Gas, electricity and water	42	18,900	92,000	70	21,300	92,000
Port and inland water transport	69	33,700	120,000	90	17,200	104,000
Other transport and communication	32	3,600	24,000	59	7,200	57,000
Distributive trades	60	39,400	374,000	78	20,500	109,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	17	1,500	11,000	15	1,400	21,000
Miscellaneous services						
Total	1,461 ‡	638,900	4,153,000	1,803 ‡	664,900	5,234,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in August 1978		Beginning in the first eight 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	72	15,400	819	227,800
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	2	500	51	16,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	—	—	33	33,500
Redundancy questions	4	200	28	6,100
Trade union matters	8	1,300	77	11,000
Working conditions and supervision	14	7,700	120	26,900
Manning and work allocation	18	4,900	198	33,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	11	4,500	135	28,000
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total	129	34,600	1,461 §	383,600

Duration of stoppages ending in August

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	25	3,400	14,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	18	7,100	20,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	13	2,700	8,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	21	3,400	36,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	29	10,500	95,000
Over 12 days	23	4,300	113,000
Total	129	31,300	286,000

* 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 1122 of *Employment Gazette*. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

§ Includes one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Earnings and wage rates. Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industry groups covered by the regular (October) enquiries are given in tables 122 and 123; averages for full-time men and women are given by industry group in table 122. Average earnings of all non-manual workers in Great Britain in all industries, and in all manufacturing industries, are shown in table 124 in index form. Table 125 is a comparative table of annual percentage changes in hourly earnings and hourly wage rates of full-time manual workers. New Earnings Survey (April) estimates of average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours of various categories of employees in Great Britain are given in table 126. Table 127 shows, by industry group and in index form, average earnings of all employees in Great Britain, derived from a monthly survey; the indices for all manufacturing and all industries covered are also given adjusted for seasonal variations. These seasonally adjusted series are also given in table 129 together with a new (unadjusted) series for the whole economy. Average earnings of full-time manual men in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries are given by occupation in table 128, in index form. Indices of basic weekly and hourly wage rates and normal hours 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	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
1978	March	13,295	9,244	22,539	1,886*	321	24,746	1,461	26,207
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	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		25,752
	December	13,613	9,215	22,828	1,905	343	25,076		†
1975	March	13,599	9,133	22,732	1,895	338	24,965		25,760
	June	13,545	9,164	22,709	1,886	336	24,931		25,846
	September	13,491	9,162	22,653	1,886*	340	24,879		25,971
	December	13,429	9,168	22,597	1,886*	339	24,822		26,028
1976	March	13,409	9,124	22,533	1,886*	337	24,756		26,048
	June	13,400	9,139	22,539	1,886*	336	24,761		26,136
	September	13,389	9,162	22,551	1,886*	338	24,775		26,166
	December	13,399	9,209	22,608	1,886*	334	24,828		26,207
1977	March	13,390	9,241	22,631	1,886*	330	24,847		26,246
	June	13,393	9,268	22,661	1,886*	327	24,874		26,367
	September	13,377	9,273	22,650	1,886*	328	24,864		26,402
	December	13,366	9,280	22,646	1,886*	324	24,856		26,347
1978	March	13,363	9,309	22,672	1,886*	321	24,879		26,362
B. GREAT BRITAIN									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	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
1978	March	13,003	9,044	22,047	1,825*	321	24,193	1,399	25,592
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	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		24,999
	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		25,167
	December	13,319	9,015	22,334	1,844	343	24,521		†
1975	March	13,305	8,932	22,237	1,834	338	24,409		25,170
	June	13,253	8,963	22,216	1,825	336	24,377		25,253
	September	13,199	8,962	22,161	1,825*	340	24,326		25,372
	December	13,137	8,967	22,104	1,825*	339	24,268		25,426
1976	March	13,117	8,924	22,041	1,825*	337	24,203		25,443
	June	13,109	8,938	22,047	1,825*	336	24,208		25,530
	September	13,098	8,961	22,059	1,825*	338	24,222		25,557
	December	13,107	9,009	22,116	1,825*	334	24,275		25,600
1977	March	13,100	9,039	22,139	1,825*	330	24,294		25,636
	June	13,101	9,068	22,169	1,825*	327	24,321		25,752
	September	13,086	9,072	22,158	1,825*	328	24,311		25,786
	December	13,075	9,079	22,154	1,825*	324	24,303		25,730
1978	March	13,071	9,109	22,180	1,825*	321	24,326		25,745

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								
South East and East Anglia												
1976	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	93.7	93.1	101.4
	June	35-87	7,952	4,640	3,311	121	2,605	2,077	5,226	93.9	93.3	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
1978	March	36-00	7,938	4,619	3,319	113	2,599	2,076	5,226	93.7	93.2	101.9
South West												
1976	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	103.9
	December	6-82	1,514	894	619	46	569	438	899	97.1	97.7	101.8
1978	March	6-81	1,501	889	612	45	564	434	893	96.2	96.9	101.2
West Midlands												
1976	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	104.0
	June	9-93	2,201	1,329	873	32	1,158	999	1,012	93.1	92.4	104.2
	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
1978	March	10-01	2,208	1,335	873	30	1,161	1,003	1,017	93.4	92.8	104.8
East Midlands												
1976	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	601	703	98.2	97.5	107.2
	September	6-82	1,515	908	607	36	775	603	704	98.3	97.8	107.3
	December	6-82	1,516	903	613							

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

		Index of Production industries* †			Manufacturing industries																	
		Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles				
1973	November	9,805	9,751	95.0	7,779	7,732	94.4		349	749	39	434	517	971	161	827	177	790			November	1973
	December	9,813	9,768	95.2	7,799	7,759	94.7		347	750	39	436	516	972	161	831	177	793			December	1973
1974	January	9,711	9,732	94.8	7,719	7,726	94.3		346	741	39	431	511	960	160	827	176	789			January	1974
	February	9,698	9,724	94.8	7,701	7,718	94.2		346	742	39	432	510	960	160	824	176	785			February	1974
	March	9,660	9,704	94.6	7,686	7,716	94.2		344	741	39	431	508	959	159	825	175	782			March	1974
	April	9,662	9,705	94.6	7,691	7,725	94.3		346	738	39	431	507	962	159	825	175	783			April	1974
	May	9,674	9,716	94.7	7,708	7,745	94.6		347	739	39	433	505	964	158	829	174	783			May	1974
	June	22,297	9,679	94.7	7,705	7,744	94.6	404	347	740	39	432	507	965	159	830	175	783			June	1974
	July	9,713	9,710	94.6	7,739	7,743	94.5		346	751	40	437	509	969	159	835	174	783			July	1974
	August	9,745	9,720	94.7	7,767	7,748	94.6		347	752	40	441	511	974	160	838	176	785			August	1974
	September	22,441	9,728	94.5	7,748	7,727	94.3	400	348	744	40	441	512	977	159	837	178	787			September	1974
	October	9,725	9,678	94.3	7,744	7,713	94.2		347	742	40	442	513	978	160	836	176	788			October	1974
	November	9,682	9,625	93.8	7,730	7,678	93.8		347	741	40	442	514	978	160	832	178	788			November	1974
December	22,377	9,629	93.4	7,688	7,645	93.3	381	347	736	40	441	515	976	160	823	177	791			December	1974	
1975	January	9,549	9,565	93.2	7,612	7,617	93.0		347	728	40	440	512	973	159	809	176	786			January	1975
	February	9,490	9,516	92.8	7,555	7,571	92.4		348	719	40	438	511	970	157	802	175	779			February	1975
	March	22,135	9,437	92.4	7,503	7,531	92.0	370	350	710	40	436	510	966	157	797	175	771			March	1975
	April	9,394	9,437	92.0	7,447	7,482	91.4		351	705	40	433	507	960	156	786	175	768			April	1975
	May	9,352	9,392	91.5	7,389	7,426	90.7		350	702	40	430	505	955	154	777	174	757			May	1975
	June	22,213	9,300	90.9	7,334	7,369	90.0	388	350	701	39	428	501	949	154	768	174	748			June	1975
	July	9,294	9,285	90.5	7,318	7,319	89.4		349	716	40	430	498	945	153	761	173	741			July	1975
	August	9,280	9,249	90.1	7,304	7,284	88.9		349	717	40	430	495	943	152	760	174	741			August	1975
	September	22,224	9,251	89.9	7,280	7,254	88.6	391	349	707	39	428	493	944	152	757	174	742			September	1975
	October	9,233	9,193	89.6	7,253	7,216	88.1		348	707	39	425	489	938	152	756	177	737			October	1975
	November	9,217	9,168	89.4	7,239	7,196	87.9		348	709	39	423	487	936	151	753	177	736			November	1975
December	22,158	9,193	89.2	7,214	7,178	87.7	361	347	705	39	423	485	932	151	748	176	738			December	1975	
1976	January	9,118	9,134	89.0	7,150	7,158	87.4		348	692	39	419	480	926	150	740	176	735			January	1976
	February	9,094	9,120	88.9	7,122	7,140	87.2		347	685	39	419	477	924	149	736	176	733			February	1976
	March	21,920	9,070	88.8	7,104	7,131	87.1	358	346	683	39	419	475	921	148	734	176	732			March	1976
	April	9,042	9,085	88.5	7,089	7,123	87.0		346	684	38	420	472	921	148	732	176	731			April	1976
	May	9,040	9,080	88.5	7,082	7,120	86.9		346	685	38	420	471	918	148	729	176	729			May	1976
	June	22,048	9,056	88.6	7,099	7,133	87.1	382	346	691	37	421	469	919	148	730	175	733			June	1976
	July	9,098	9,089	88.6	7,142	7,142	87.2		345	709	38	423	470	919	148	732	176	735			July	1976
	August	9,110	9,082	88.5	7,156	7,138	87.2		345	712	37	425	472	919	149	732	175	738			August	1976
	September	22,126	9,119	88.6	7,172	7,146	87.3	390	345	704	38	425	475	925	148	735	177	745			September	1976
	October	9,145	9,103	88.7	7,198	7,159	87.4		345	707	37	426	476	925	149	739	177	748			October	1976
	November	9,153	9,104	88.7	7,209	7,166	87.5		344	707	38	427	476	925	149	741	176	751			November	1976
December	22,176	9,146	88.7	7,207	7,172	87.6	376	344	705	37	426	477	923	149	742	176	754			December	1976	
1977	January	9,100	9,114	88.8	7,171	7,179	87.7		344	696	37	425	477	919	148	738	175	754			January	1977
	February	9,089	9,116	88.8	7,180	7,198	87.9		344	693	37	426	476	921	149	738	176	758			February	1977
	March	22,008	9,089	89.0	7,181	7,209	88.0	358	345	692	37	426	476	922	148	738	175	758			March	1977
	April	9,097	9,142	89.1	7,185	7,219	88.2		346	692	37	426	477	924	149	739	175	757			April	1977
	May	9,100	9,143	89.1	7,189	7,229	88.3		346	694	37	427	476	923	149	737	176	757			May	1977
	June	22,172	9,119	89.2	7,205	7,241	88.4	381	347	702	37	427	476	923	149	737	175	759			June	1977
	July	9,156	9,151	89.2	7,240	7,242	88.4		345	715	37	429	478	926	150	742	175	761			July	1977
	August	9,160	9,137	89.1	7,241	7,225	88.2		343	716	37	430	478	928	150	742	175	761			August	1977
	September	22,227	9,157	89.0	7,242	7,218	88.1	389	341	706	37	431	479	933	150	742	177	767			September	1977
	October	9,150	9,107	88.8	7,241	7,205	88.0		341	704	37	430	477	934	150	743	177	771			October	1977
	November	9,151	9,103	88.7	7,241	7,198	87.9		341	704	37	430	477	933	150	744	177	770			November	1977
December	22,214	9,147	88.8	7,232	7,197	87.9	368	341	702	37	431	476	934	149	744	176	772			December	1977	
1978	January	9,090	9,102	88.7	7,191	7,198	87.9		341	694	37	428	473	932	149	741	175	769			January	1978
	February	9,086	9,113	88.8	7,187	7,205	88.0		341	689	37	428	472	929	149	742	175	770			February	1978
	March	9,072	9,113	88.8	7,176	7,204	88.0	357	342	689	37	429	470	928	148	741	175	769			March	1978
	April	9,055	9,101	88.7	7,162	7,196	87.9		342	689	37	429	467	927	147	740	174	765			April	1978
	May	9,048	9,091	88.6	7,151	7,191	87.8		342	689	37	428	462	926	147	739	175	765			May	1978
	June	9,061	9,097	88.7	7,161	7,198	87.9		342	696	36	429	459	925	147	740	175	764			June	1978
	July	9,096	9,093	88.6	7,194	7,197	87.9		340	708	37	432	458	925	148	742	174	765			July	1978

* 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 *Employment Gazette*.

‡ Figures after June 1976 are provisional.
§ Excludes private domestic service.
|| From February 1978 there has been a change in the method of estimating the construction figures. For further details see page 511 of the May 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted||		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*					
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1973	August 13	2.5	582.3	482.3	100.0	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	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	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	517.6	522.0	2.2	-17.2	-18.6	442.6	79.4	2.0
	December 10	2.2	511.5	431.6	79.9	509.3	513.0	2.2	-9.0	-14.9	434.2	78.8	2.0
	1974												
January	January 14	2.7	627.5	528.1	99.4	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	625.4	577.7	2.5	+14.3	+18.6	488.8	88.9	—
	March 11	2.7	618.4	523.4	95.0	616.1	582.5	2.5	+4.8	+23.1	494.1	88.4	0.1
April	April 8	2.6	607.6	510.3	97.3	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	556.1	574.2	2.5	-7.7	-1.2	483.5	90.7	—
	June 10	2.3	541.5	459.8	81.7	535.5	588.6	2.5	+14.4	+2.1	493.9	94.7	1.6
July	July 8	2.5	574.3	481.6	92.7	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	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	613.4	627.6	2.7	+11.1	+13.0	523.8	103.8	32.9
October	October 14†	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	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	643.6	648.9	2.8	+10.8	+10.8	542.2	106.7	—
	December 9†	2.8	653.0	539.4	113.6	643.6	648.9	2.8	+10.8	+10.8	542.2	106.7	—
1975	January 20‡	3.3	771.8	635.1	136.7	762.7	703.1	3.0	...	...	581.2	121.9	4.6
	February 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	782.4	733.8	3.1	+30.7	...	605.2	128.6	—
	March 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	795.9	768.8	3.3	+35.0	...	630.2	138.6	0.1
April	April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	823.2	812.1	3.4	+43.3	+36.3	663.7	148.4	94.8
	May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	834.5	858.5	3.6	+46.4	+41.6	698.2	160.3	—
	June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	846.1	905.0	3.8	+46.5	+45.4	733.2	171.8	3.8
July	July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	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	1,021.3	1,030.1	4.2	+32.7	+44.9	798.8	194.4	99.3
	September 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	1,021.3	1,030.1	4.4	+36.9	+41.7	826.0	204.1	103.8
October	October 9‡	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	1,021.3	1,030.1	4.4	+36.9	+41.7	826.0	204.1	103.8
	November 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	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	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	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	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	1,261.5	1,238.1	5.2	+13.5	+23.9	964.6	273.5	0.1
April	April 8	5.4	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	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	1,234.1	1,260.1	5.3	+8.6	+11.8	976.2	283.9	0.3
	June 10	5.6	1,331.8	1,009.4	322.4	1,208.9	1,270.5	5.3	+10.4	+10.8	979.5	291.0	6.0
July	July 8	6.1	1,463.5	1,071.2	392.2	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	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	1,305.9	1,310.3	5.5	+5.8	+13.3	990.4	319.9	131.8
October	October 14	5.8	1,377.1	1,010.0	367.1	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	...	...	1,320.0	1,320.3	5.5	...	...	...	...	...
	December 9†	5.7	1,371.0	...	...	1,320.0	1,320.3	5.5	...	...	...	...	...
1977	January 13	6.1	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	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	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	1,350.1	1,328.5	5.6	-1.5	+2.7	992.0	336.5	—
April	April 14	5.8	1,392.3	1,032.4	359.9	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	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	1,301.1	1,364.3	5.7	+40.5	+11.9	1,010.0	354.3	6.7
July	July 14	6.8	1,622.4	1,132.7	489.6	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	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	1,433.5	1,434.9	6.0	+24.6	+23.5	1,042.9	392.0	145.2
October	October 13	6.4	1,518.3	1,070.8	447.6	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	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	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	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	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	1,420.7	1,400.0	5.9	-9.0	-7.4	1,020.0	380.0	0.2
April	April 13	6.1	1,451.8	1,045.4	406.4	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	1,338.6	1,366.4	5.7	-20.7	-14.2	991.9	374.5	1.2
	June 8	6.1	1,446.1	1,022.9	423.1	1,300.5	1,364.7	5.7	-1.7	-11.8	984.4	380.3	6.8
July	July 6	6.6	1,585.8	1,087.3	498.5	1,342.5	1,371.4	5.7	+6.7	-5.2	982.5	388.9	117.5
	August 10	6.7	1,608.3	1,099.0	509.3	1,386.2	1,392.1	5.8	+20.7	+8.6	988.6	403.5	127.0

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1976 estimate (23,871,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1976 onwards.
† Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, (a) figures for October and November 1974, for January 1975 and for December 1976 include some estimates; (b) figures for December 1974 and November 1976 are not available.
‡ From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—were notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see *Employment Gazette*, September 1975, page 906).
§ In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.
|| The seasonally adjusted series from January 1975 onwards has been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted||		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*					
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1973	August 13	2.4	551.6	460.1	91.5	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	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	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	491.2	495.2	2.2	-16.7	-17.7	422.6	72.6	—
	December 10	2.1	484.3	411.3	73.0	482.5	486.2	2.1	-9.0	-14.3	414.3	71.9	1.9
	1974												
January	January 14	2.6	597.7	505.3	92.4	593.1	535.9	2.3	+49.7	+8.0	455.0	80.9	7.9
	February 11	2.6	599.2	507.1	92.1	596.1	549.8	2.4	+13.9	+18.2	467.6	82.2	—
	March 11	2.6	590.1	501.9	88.2	588.1	554.9	2.4	+5.1	+22.9	473.4	81.5	—
April	April 8	2.5	579.9	489.6	90.3	574.3	554.7	2.4	-0.2	+6.2	469.4	85.3	66.9
	May 13	2.3	535.4	455.6	79.7	530.4	547.5	2.4	-7.2	-0.7	463.5	84.0	—
	June 10	2.3	514.6	439.5	75.1	509.2	560.5	2.5	+13.0	+1.8	472.8	87.7	1.1
July	July 8	2.4	542.5	458.4	84.1	528.1	566.2	2.5	+5.7	+3.9	478.1	88.1	24.4
	August 12	2.8	628.7	517.5	111.2	560.0</							

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†						
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		Total number (000's)	Percentage rate* (per cent)	Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)		Females (000's)
				School leavers included in total (000's)									
Year	Date	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
SOUTH EAST‡													
1977	August 11	5.0	375.6	272.9	102.7	333.6	333.9	4.4	—	+6.3	251.1	82.8	29.2
	September 8	4.9	371.5	270.1	101.4	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	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	329.7	331.2	4.4	-3.6	-0.9	248.1	83.1	—
1978	January 12	4.4	332.7	247.1	85.6	325.2	327.3	4.3	-3.9	-4.0	245.4	81.9	1.4
	February 9	4.6	348.9	260.0	88.9	342.1	325.3	4.3	-2.0	-3.2	243.5	81.8	5.8
	March 9	4.4	335.2	250.1	85.1	329.7	317.0	4.2	-8.3	-4.7	237.4	79.6	0.2
	April 13	4.3	323.3	242.3	81.0	318.9	313.9	4.2	-3.1	-4.5	235.7	78.2	0.1
1978	May 11	4.2	320.7	240.2	80.5	312.4	310.3	4.1	-3.6	-5.0	232.7	77.6	14.6
	June 8	4.0	304.6	228.6	76.0	298.3	306.4	4.1	-3.9	-3.5	230.5	75.9	0.5
	July 6	4.1	308.7	228.5	80.2	287.5	303.5	4.0	-2.9	-3.5	226.6	76.9	0.5
	August 10	4.4	334.3	240.3	94.0	296.0	304.0	4.0	+0.5	-2.1	225.2	78.8	22.3
		4.5	343.1	245.3	97.9	308.2	308.5	4.1	+4.5	+0.7	227.0	81.5	26.5
EAST ANGLIA													
1977	August 11	5.7	40.4	29.2	11.2	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	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	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	35.8	36.6	5.2	-0.3	—	27.4	9.2	—
1978	January 12	5.3	37.0	27.4	9.6	36.0	36.0	5.1	-0.6	-0.5	26.9	9.1	0.2
	February 9	5.4	38.3	28.6	9.7	37.4	35.1	5.0	-0.9	-0.6	26.2	8.9	0.4
	March 9	5.5	38.6	29.0	9.6	37.9	35.5	5.0	+0.4	-0.4	26.5	9.0	—
	April 13	5.3	37.3	28.0	9.3	36.7	35.1	5.0	-0.4	-0.3	26.2	8.9	—
1978	May 11	5.3	37.0	27.7	9.3	35.9	34.7	4.9	-0.4	-0.1	26.0	8.7	2.0
	June 8	5.0	35.0	26.2	8.9	34.1	34.0	4.8	-0.7	-0.5	25.5	8.5	—
	July 6	5.0	35.3	25.7	9.6	32.0	33.6	4.8	-0.4	-0.5	25.0	8.7	—
	August 10	5.3	37.1	26.1	11.0	32.3	34.2	4.9	+0.6	-0.2	25.3	8.9	2.7
		5.3	37.3	26.2	11.1	33.1	34.4	4.9	+0.2	+0.1	25.2	9.3	2.6
SOUTH WEST													
1977	August 11	7.2	115.8	83.2	32.6	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	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	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	111.3	109.3	6.8	-1.8	+0.8	80.1	29.2	—
1978	January 12	7.1	114.2	82.2	32.0	110.4	107.9	6.7	-1.4	-0.5	79.1	28.8	0.4
	February 9	7.4	119.2	85.9	33.3	115.8	108.2	6.7	+0.3	-1.0	78.9	29.3	1.2
	March 9	7.2	116.0	83.6	32.4	113.2	107.0	6.6	-1.2	-0.8	77.8	29.2	—
	April 13	6.9	111.8	81.1	30.6	109.5	104.7	6.5	-2.3	-1.1	76.6	28.1	—
1978	May 11	6.8	109.0	78.9	30.2	105.4	103.3	6.4	-1.4	-1.6	75.3	28.0	3.9
	June 8	6.3	101.8	74.2	27.5	99.0	101.8	6.3	-1.5	-1.7	74.2	27.6	—
	July 6	6.3	101.8	73.2	28.6	92.1	99.4	6.2	-2.4	-1.8	72.2	27.1	0.1
	August 10	6.8	109.0	76.4	32.5	94.0	99.6	6.2	+0.2	-1.2	72.0	27.7	7.3
		6.8	110.2	76.9	33.3	96.7	101.4	6.3	+1.8	-0.1	72.6	28.8	8.4
WEST MIDLANDS													
1977	August 11	6.7	156.0	106.5	49.4	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	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	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	124.3	124.5	5.4	-2.3	-0.8	89.5	35.0	—
1978	January 12	5.5	127.7	90.3	37.4	121.9	123.2	5.3	-1.3	-1.8	88.9	34.3	0.1
	February 9	5.7	130.8	93.0	37.8	125.6	121.8	5.3	-1.4	-1.7	87.9	33.9	1.4
	March 9	5.5	126.9	90.6	36.3	122.8	120.7	5.2	-1.1	-1.2	87.2	33.6	—
	April 13	5.3	123.7	88.5	35.2	120.6	120.8	5.2	+0.1	-0.8	86.8	34.0	—
1978	May 11	5.4	125.5	89.1	36.5	119.5	120.9	5.2	+0.1	-0.3	86.6	34.3	4.2
	June 8	5.2	121.2	86.1	35.0	116.7	120.4	5.2	-0.5	-0.1	86.1	34.3	0.1
	July 6	5.3	123.4	86.6	36.8	114.9	120.1	5.2	-0.3	-0.2	85.6	34.5	0.3
	August 10	6.4	148.3	99.0	49.3	120.0	120.3	5.2	+0.2	-0.2	85.7	34.8	11.5
		6.5	150.9	100.6	50.3	125.1	122.8	5.3	+2.5	+0.8	86.5	36.3	13.3

* † ‡ See footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)		
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†							
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		Total number (000's)	Percentage rate* (per cent)	Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)		Females (000's)	
				School leavers included in total (000's)										
Year	Date	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
EAST MIDLANDS														
1977	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	—
1978	January 12	5.0	78.2	56.8	21.3	2.0	76.2	77.0	4.9	-0.7	-0.2	56.4	20.6	0.1
	February 9	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
	March 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	—
	April 13	5.0	79.1	58.5	20.6	1.2	77.9	76.6	4.9	-0.6	-0.1	56.6	20.0	—
1978	May 11	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
	June 8	4.8	75.5	55.2	20.3	2.0	73.5	75.2	4.8	-0.9	-0.7	55.1	20.1	—
	July 6	5.1	80.6	57.4	23.3	9.2	71.4	75.2	4.8	—	-0.5	54.9	20.4	0.3
	August 10	5.6	88.6	60.8	27.8	13.3	75.3	76.5	4.9	+1.3	+0.1	55.2	21.2	7.2
		5.6	88.0	60.3	27.7	10.8	77.2	76.2	4.9	-0.3	+0.3	54.7	21.5	7.8
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1977	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	—
1978	January 12	5.9	122.2	88.4	33.8	4.4	117.7	117.0	5.6	—	-0.3	85.7	31.3	0.1
	February 9	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
	March 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	—
	April 13	5.8	120.8	88.7	32.1	2.5	118.3	116.3	5.6	-0.9	-0.2	85.8	30.5	—
1978	May 11	5.8	121.7	88.4	33.3	5.5	116.3	116.3	5.6	—	-0.4	85.2	31.1	4.6
	June 8	5.6	117.4	85.5	32.0	4.4	113.1	116.1	5.6	-0.2	-0.4	85.3	30.8	—
	July 6	5.9	123.0	87.5	35.5	13.0	109.9	115.6	5.5	-0.5	-0.2	84.4	31.2	0.2
	August 10	6.6	137.4	93.9	43.5	24.9	112.4	115.6	5.5	—	-0.2	83.7	31.9	11.7
		6.8	140.9	95.1	45.8	22.1	118.8	120.1	5.8	+4.5	+1.3	85.9	34.3	12.7

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

Table 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
	Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		School leavers included in total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†			Males (000's)	Females (000's)		
			Males (000's)	Females (000's)			Total number (000's)	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month (000's)			Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	
WALES													
1977 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	—
June 8	8.0	86.5	60.6	25.9	6.3	80.2	84.6	7.9	+0.6	+0.1	60.3	24.4	0.1
July 6	9.1	98.1	66.0	32.1	16.0	82.1	84.8	7.9	+0.2	+0.4	60.0	24.8	9.3
August 10	9.4	101.0	67.7	33.3	16.6	84.5	86.3	8.0	+1.5	+0.8	60.5	25.7	9.3
SCOTLAND													
1977 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
June 8	8.4	187.2	124.2	63.0	25.0	162.1	168.6	7.6	+0.2	-2.8	114.8	53.8	2.9
July 6	8.7	191.9	125.9	66.0	26.9	165.0	168.2	7.6	-0.4	-1.4	113.2	55.0	12.7
August 10	8.7	192.8	126.5	66.4	24.6	168.2	168.2	7.6	—	-0.1	112.5	55.8	12.3
NORTHERN IRELAND													
1977 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
June 8	11.9	64.7	44.9	19.8	6.4	58.3	60.0	11.0	+0.4	+0.1	42.1	17.8	2.0
July 6	13.4	73.3	48.5	24.8	11.6	61.7	61.4	11.2	+1.4	+0.2	42.2	19.2	6.9
August 10	13.5	73.9	48.9	25.0	11.2	62.7	61.3	11.2	-0.1	+0.6	42.3	19.0	7.0

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

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

‡ Includes Greater London.

UNEMPLOYMENT simplified analysis by duration and age

TABLE 107

THOUSANDS

	GREAT BRITAIN*					UNITED KINGDOM*				
	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†
1973 August 13	137	8	319	95	559	143	8	342	97	590
September 10	124	8	309	93	534	130	8	330	95	563
October 8	127	9	286	92	514	132	9	306	94	541
November 12	112	8	288	91	499	117	8	309	92	526
December 10	106	7	285	91	489	111	7	306	92	516
1974 January 14§	..	..	..	..	610	..	..	..	..	640
February 11§	..	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	636
March 11§	..	..	..	..	598	..	..	..	..	627
April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95	614
May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
October 14‡	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93	651
November 11‡	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94	660
December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 January 20‡	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	..	..	773
February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
September 8‡	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
October 9‡	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976 January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
August 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
September 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
October 14	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377
November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 9‡	..	..	..	..	1,316	..	..	..	..	1,371
1977 January 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448
February 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128	1,422
March 10	183	10	1,010	125	1,328	190	10	1,057	127	1,383
April 14	213	10	989	123	1,336	221	10	1,036	125	1,392
May 12	187	10	969	120	1,286	193	10	1,016	122	1,342
June 9	278	10	982	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122	1,450
July 14	379	10	1,046	118	1,553	394	10	1,099	120	1,622
August 11	257	12	1,178	120	1,567	265	12	1,237	122	1,636
September 8	232	10	1,175	125	1,542	241	10	1,231	127	1,609
October 13	243	10	1,079	125	1,457	251	10	1,130	127	1,518
November 10	220	10	1,083	125						

UNEMPLOYMENT

industrial analysis (excluding school leavers):* Great Britain

TABLE 108

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
	I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
Total number (thousands)											
1974	10.0	15.9	146.5	95.8	5.7	32.7	49.8	83.4	32.3	65.8	530.4
May	10.1	15.9	158.4	100.6	5.8	31.9	53.1	90.0	34.1	82.7	572.7
August	12.2	15.7	165.7	111.7	5.8	35.9	56.0	107.9	37.0	71.2	613.4
November											
1975	15.9	15.7	217.1	144.2	5.9	43.6	74.0	123.8	40.2	76.7	748.7
February	14.9	15.5	248.4	148.6	6.3	44.7	80.8	125.0	41.2	83.4	798.8
May	16.8	16.6	293.4	163.6	6.9	48.6	95.2	148.3	45.3	123.6	943.8
August	20.5	17.0	318.0	184.7	7.7	56.8	107.3	191.1	52.7	123.7	1,079.7
November†											
1976	24.4	17.5	357.1	221.7	8.7	64.4	128.8	209.0	56.8	136.9	1,225.4
February	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.9	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
May	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November**											
1977	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192.6	1,325.8
February	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
May	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
August	25.9	22.2	337.4	203.1	9.2	61.9	138.0	252.7	78.5	240.7	1,369.4
November											
1978	28.8	22.7	344.8	221.8	8.9	64.2	145.9	249.8	80.2	232.0	1,399.2
February	24.1	22.1	333.7	186.5	8.6	58.4	132.7	219.0	76.2	218.9	1,280.2
May	22.3	24.1	337.2	168.3	8.5	54.9	132.8	218.2	76.4	280.6	1,323.6
August											
Percentage rates‡											
1974	2.4	4.4	1.9	6.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	..	2.3
May	2.5	4.4	2.0	7.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	..	2.5
August	3.0	4.3	2.1	8.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.3	..	2.7
November											
1975	4.0	4.3	2.9	10.1	1.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	..	3.2
February	3.7	4.2	3.3	10.4	1.8	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.5	..	3.5
May	4.2	4.5	3.9	11.5	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.7	..	4.1
August	5.1	4.7	4.2	13.0	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7
November†											
1976	6.1	4.8	4.8	15.1	2.5	4.3	4.6	2.9	3.5	..	5.3
February	5.5	4.7	4.8	14.1	2.4	4.0	4.5	2.7	3.5	..	5.1
May	5.4	4.7	4.7	13.2	2.6	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.7	..	5.3
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November**											
1977	6.6	4.7	4.6	15.5	2.7	4.2	5.1	3.3	4.3	..	5.7
February	5.9	4.6	4.4	13.9	2.6	3.9	4.7	3.0	4.2	..	5.3
May	5.7	5.8	4.6	13.3	2.7	3.8	4.9	3.2	4.5	..	5.8
August	6.4	6.1	4.5	13.8	2.6	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.8	..	5.9
November											
1978	7.2	6.3	4.6	15.1	2.5	4.2	5.2	3.5	4.9	..	6.0
February	6.0	6.1	4.5	12.7	2.5	3.9	4.8	3.1	4.7	..	5.5
May	5.5	6.7	4.5	11.5	2.4	3.6	4.8	3.1	4.7	..	5.7
August											
Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)§											
1974	10.7	16.4	145.6	97.2	5.8	33.3	50.5	90.1	33.4	70.8	547.5
May	11.6	16.0	159.7	108.3	5.8	34.9	54.5	97.3	35.2	74.8	588.0
August	12.2	15.6	174.4	116.8	5.8	36.2	58.9	101.4	36.1	71.5	618.5
November											
1975	13.7	15.3	208.5	129.0	5.7	39.8	68.3	113.6	38.8	79.3	701.2
February	15.6	16.1	248.7	149.8	6.4	45.5	82.3	134.9	42.6	94.9	821.6
May	18.3	16.5	292.8	172.4	6.9	51.3	96.2	156.8	46.4	108.8	952.3
August	20.6	16.8	327.1	190.2	7.7	57.1	110.5	182.8	51.6	124.0	1,083.8
November†											
1976	22.2	17.2	348.6	205.9	8.5	60.7	122.9	198.1	55.4	140.0	1,176.8
February	22.7	17.8	354.3	207.8	8.8	61.0	127.5	203.7	58.2	155.3	1,210.0
May	23.4	16.9	349.0	203.1	9.3	61.6	132.0	211.8	62.0	181.7	1,252.4
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November**											
1977	24.4	16.7	333.8	211.1	9.4	60.3	134.9	223.8	68.4	196.1	1,276.8
February	24.4	17.3	331.6	205.3	9.4	60.4	133.7	222.8	70.4	202.3	1,269.7
May	24.6	20.9	340.9	205.7	9.4	60.9	138.7	232.4	74.5	243.2	1,353.7
August	25.8	22.0	346.2	208.5	9.2	62.1	141.0	242.9	77.1	241.8	1,373.0
November											
1978	26.5	22.4	336.3	205.2	8.7	60.5	139.7	238.6	78.7	235.6	1,350.2
February	24.9	22.8	334.7	187.7	8.8	59.1	134.7	230.6	78.0	234.0	1,306.8
May	23.8	23.9	335.8	178.2	8.5	57.6	133.9	227.6	77.5	260.8	1,330.9
August											

* 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	39,611	60,357	15,150	89,931	269,213	146,304	620,566
March	40,958	61,530	16,015	98,019	287,686	157,656	661,864
June	51,489	76,294	19,248	112,510	377,729	195,076	832,346
September	56,460	72,949	21,667	133,461	360,540	222,717	867,794
December*							
1976	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
March	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
June	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December†							
1977	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
March	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
June	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
September	77,250	82,035	27,720	145,715	391,649	241,241	965,610
December							
1978	72,446	79,503	27,749	151,425	394,500	247,567	973,190
March	65,545	75,141	24,999	127,391	370,703	217,964	881,743
June							
Percentage of total number unemployed							
1975	6.4	9.7	2.4	14.5	43.4	23.6	100.0
March	6.2	9.3	2.4	14.8	43.5	23.8	100.0
June	6.2	9.2	2.3	13.5	45.4	23.4	100.0
September	6.5	8.4	2.5	15.4	41.5	25.7	100.0
December*							
1976	6.3	8.2	2.6	16.1	40.7	26.2	100.0
March	6.4	8.4	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
June	7.1	9.1	2.7	15.0	40.8	25.3	100.0
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December†							
1977	6.7	8.5	2.8	16.1	39.9	26.0	100.0
March	7.7	8.4	2.8	15.7	40.4	25.0	100.0
June	8.5	9.0	2.8	14.8	40.6	24.2	100.0
September	8.0	8.5	2.9	15.1	40.6	25.0	100.0
December							
1978	7.4	8.2	2.9	15.6	40.5	25.4	100.0
March	7.4	8.5	2.8	14.4	42.0	24.7	100.0
June							
FEMALES							
1975	9,199	38,908	14,645	3,351	28,518	29,065	123,686
March	8,894	41,739	15,308	4,137	32,869	31,044	133,991
June	16,600	70,924	22,523	5,270	65,968		

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Total
MALES									
1972 July	35.0	47.1	100.9	123.1	101.3	97.7	53.4	117.5	676.0
1973 January	28.1	44.9	96.1	121.9	97.5	97.6	53.4	121.1	660.6
1973 July	16.5	28.7	62.5	78.6	67.1	71.4	41.2	103.7	469.8
1974 January*	21.2	32.4	69.8	88.8	67.5	69.0	37.3	94.4	480.3
1974 July	61.3	80.9	147.0	161.2	108.2	98.4	45.7	112.3	814.9
1975 January*									
1975 July									
1976 January†	57.5	73.0	166.8	221.4	145.2	127.1	58.8	131.6	981.3
1976 July	146.6	70.3	155.2	206.9	137.2	123.3	58.6	132.5	1,030.7
1977 January	62.9	72.5	170.4	236.9	152.5	134.1	66.1	138.6	1,034.0
1977 July	166.2	76.8	161.3	219.8	142.5	126.6	66.5	127.5	1,087.3
1978 January	67.0	75.4	175.0	247.3	158.0	137.0	73.0	137.6	1,070.2
1978 July	159.3	75.9	145.2	203.3	132.1	123.4	69.5	129.9	1,038.8
Percentage of total number unemployed									
1972 July	5.2	7.0	14.9	18.2	15.0	14.5	7.9	17.4	100.0
1973 January	4.3	6.8	14.5	18.4	14.8	14.8	8.1	18.3	100.0
1973 July	3.5	6.1	13.3	16.7	14.3	15.2	8.8	22.1	100.0
1974 January*	4.4	6.7	14.5	18.5	14.1	14.4	7.8	19.6	100.0
1974 July	7.5	9.9	18.0	19.8	13.3	12.1	5.6	13.8	100.0
1975 January*									
1975 July									
1976 January†	5.9	7.4	17.0	22.6	14.8	13.0	6.0	13.4	100.0
1976 July	14.2	6.8	15.1	20.1	13.3	12.0	5.7	12.9	100.0
1977 January	6.1	7.0	16.5	22.9	14.7	13.0	6.4	13.4	100.0
1977 July	15.3	7.1	14.8	20.2	13.1	11.6	6.1	11.7	100.0
1978 January	6.3	7.0	16.4	23.1	14.8	12.8	6.8	12.9	100.0
1978 July	15.3	7.3	14.0	19.6	12.7	11.9	6.7	12.5	100.0
FEMALES									
1972 July	21.9	21.2	30.7	17.8	12.1	18.5	11.9	0.6	134.7
1973 January	18.9	22.8	30.6	19.2	12.1	18.9	12.2	0.6	135.4
1973 July	10.5	14.3	21.7	13.3	8.1	13.7	9.6	0.4	95.1
1974 January*	12.1	15.8	22.8	13.8	7.7	12.5	8.1	0.4	93.3
1974 July	43.7	47.0	56.4	29.3	16.8	21.6	11.6	0.9	227.2
1975 January*									
1975 July									
1976 January†	48.6	45.5	62.2	43.9	24.0	29.5	15.8	1.1	270.5
1976 July	121.8	51.6	69.7	49.9	27.8	32.7	17.0	1.3	371.8
1977 January	59.5	57.4	84.5	62.3	32.8	38.5	19.9	1.4	356.2
1977 July	146.5	66.7	91.0	66.4	34.8	39.5	19.8	1.4	466.2
1978 January	67.9	64.6	101.4	76.1	37.6	42.8	22.7	1.4	414.5
1978 July	137.0	68.7	93.2	72.6	35.5	42.1	23.2	1.3	473.7
Percentage of total number unemployed									
1972 July	16.3	15.7	22.8	13.2	9.0	13.8	8.9	0.4	100.0
1973 January	14.0	16.8	22.6	14.2	8.9	13.9	9.0	0.4	100.0
1973 July	11.5	15.6	23.7	14.5	8.8	14.9	10.5	0.4	100.0
1974 January*	13.0	17.0	24.4	14.7	8.3	13.4	8.7	0.5	100.0
1974 July	19.2	20.7	24.8	12.9	7.4	9.5	5.1	0.4	100.0
1975 January*									
1975 July									
1976 January†	18.0	16.8	23.0	16.2	8.9	10.9	5.8	0.4	100.0
1976 July	32.8	13.9	18.7	13.4	7.5	8.8	4.6	0.3	100.0
1977 January	16.7	16.1	23.7	17.5	9.2	10.8	5.6	0.4	100.0
1977 July	31.4	14.3	19.5	14.2	7.5	8.5	4.3	0.3	100.0
1978 January	16.4	15.6	24.5	18.4	9.1	10.3	5.5	0.3	100.0
1978 July	28.9	14.5	19.7	15.3	7.5	8.9	4.9	0.3	100.0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain*

TABLE 111 THOUSANDS

	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total ‡
TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES								
1975 January†	140.9	141.9	132.4	108.4	147.9	113.3	135.6	920.4
1975 April	197.6	148.7	140.1	114.8	165.5	132.5	143.0	1,042.2
1975 July								
1975 October‡	163.9	103.7	157.7	162.5	195.1	154.5	161.2	1,098.6
1976 January	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
1976 April	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
1976 July	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
1976 October	136.4	113.4	166.9	151.5	262.8	225.3	264.6	1,320.9
1977 January	125.7	81.0	179.7	183.0	279.9	256.8	284.3	1,390.2
1977 April	126.6	96.8	151.7	151.7	249.7	262.8	296.3	1,335.6
1977 July	189.5	199.8	230.3	150.6	233.7	242.6	307.1	1,553.5
1977 October	135.2	117.3	177.2	172.8	297.0	232.8	324.3	1,456.6
1978 January	116.4	82.1	177.8	190.5	307.2	276.8	333.9	1,484.7
1978 April	115.3	104.6	149.0	148.1	253.8	284.4	332.3	1,387.5
1978 July	214.9	151.3	214.1	133.8	226.9	243.0	328.4	1,512.5
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1975 January†	15.3	15.4	14.4	11.8	16.1	12.3	14.7	100.0
1975 April	19.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	15.9	12.7	13.7	100.0
1975 July								
1975 October‡	14.9	9.4	14.4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
1976 January	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
1976 April	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
1976 July	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
1976 October	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.5	19.9	17.1	20.0	100.0
1977 January	9.0	5.8	12.9	13.2	20.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
1977 April	9.5	7.2	11.4	11.4	18.7	19.7	22.2	100.0
1977 July	12.2	12.9	14.8	9.7	15.0	15.6	19.8	100.0
1977 October	9.3	8.1	12.2	11.9	20.4	16.0	22.3	100.0
1978 January	7.8	5.5	12.0	12.8	20.7	18.6	22.5	100.0
1978 April	8.3	7.5	10.7	10.7	18.3	20.5	23.9	100.0
1978 July	14.2	10.0	14.2	8.8	15.0	16.1	21.7	100.0
MALES								
1975 January†	104.9	97.4	103.5	85.4	121.9	97.5	122.9	733.5
1975 April	134.2	106.5	108.9	90.9	132.8	112.5	129.2	814.9
1975 July								
1975 October‡	118.6	75.3	115.6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855.1
1976 January	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
1976 April	89.0	66.8	111.9	111.3	190.2	203.6	186.2	959.1
1976 July	135.0	94.8	142.1	102.7	165.2	189.1	201.8	1,030.7
1976 October	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
1977 January	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
1977 April	88.6	70.3	108.0	106.9	179.4	189.8	249.5	992.5
1977 July	119.3	122.1	148.1	105.5	162.8	175.0	254.5	1,087.3
1977 October	92.0	78.5	116.9	116.6	194.1	165.7	264.9	1,028.7
1978 January	78.4	57.0	126.9	133.3	210.9	191.1	272.5	1,070.2
1978 April	79.3	69.4	102.8	101.7	177.7	198.5	270.4	999.9
1978 July	130.6	93.9	136.9	90.8	152.0	170.4	264.2	1,038.8
FEMALES								
1975 January†	36.0	44.5	29.0	23.0	26.1	15.7	12.8	186.9
1975 April	63.4	42.2	31.3	23.9	32.6	19.9	13.9	227.2
1975 July								
1975 October‡	45.2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
1976 January	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
1976 April	31.1	23.7	40.5	39.8	59.2	53.1	24.8	272.1
1976 July	78.4	48.0	64.6	40.0	58.3	54.4	28.0	371.8
1976 October	40.9	35.5	52.3	46.3	81.3	55.6	36.8	348.8
1977 January	38.2	23.4	48.3	52.3	82.3	69.9	41.9	356.2
1977 April	38.0	26.4	43.7	44.8	70.3	73.0	46.7	343.1
1977 July	70.1	77.7	82.2	45.1	70.8	67.6	52.6	466.2
1977 October	43.2	38.8	60.2	56.2	102.9	67.1	59.4	427.9
1978 January	38.0	25.1	50.9	57.2	96.2	85.7	61.4	414.5
1978 April	36.0	35.2	46.2	46.3	76.1	85.9	61.9	387.6
1978 July	84.3	57.4	77.2	43.0	74.9	72.7	64.2	473.7

* All the figures in this table are unadjusted in respect of

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 November	150	41	180	122	494
1974 February*	..	..	..	..	599
May	172	58	186	119	535
November	209	67	201	144	621
1975 February	271	91	236	159	757
May	303	96	252	162	813
November	421	124	373	202	1,120
1976 February	483	152	416	202	1,253
May	454	143	420	203	1,220
November†	..	..	..	..	..
1977 February	469	144	535	217	1,365
May	427	136	511	211	1,286
November	470	129	574	265	1,438
1977 February	480	138	561	267	1,446
May	426	117	528	254	1,325

Note: The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined. Also included are those who are registered for employment but not claiming benefits (e.g. those married women who are not entitled to benefit, some school leavers, some retired people who are again seeking employment, and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment).
 * Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.
 † Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT

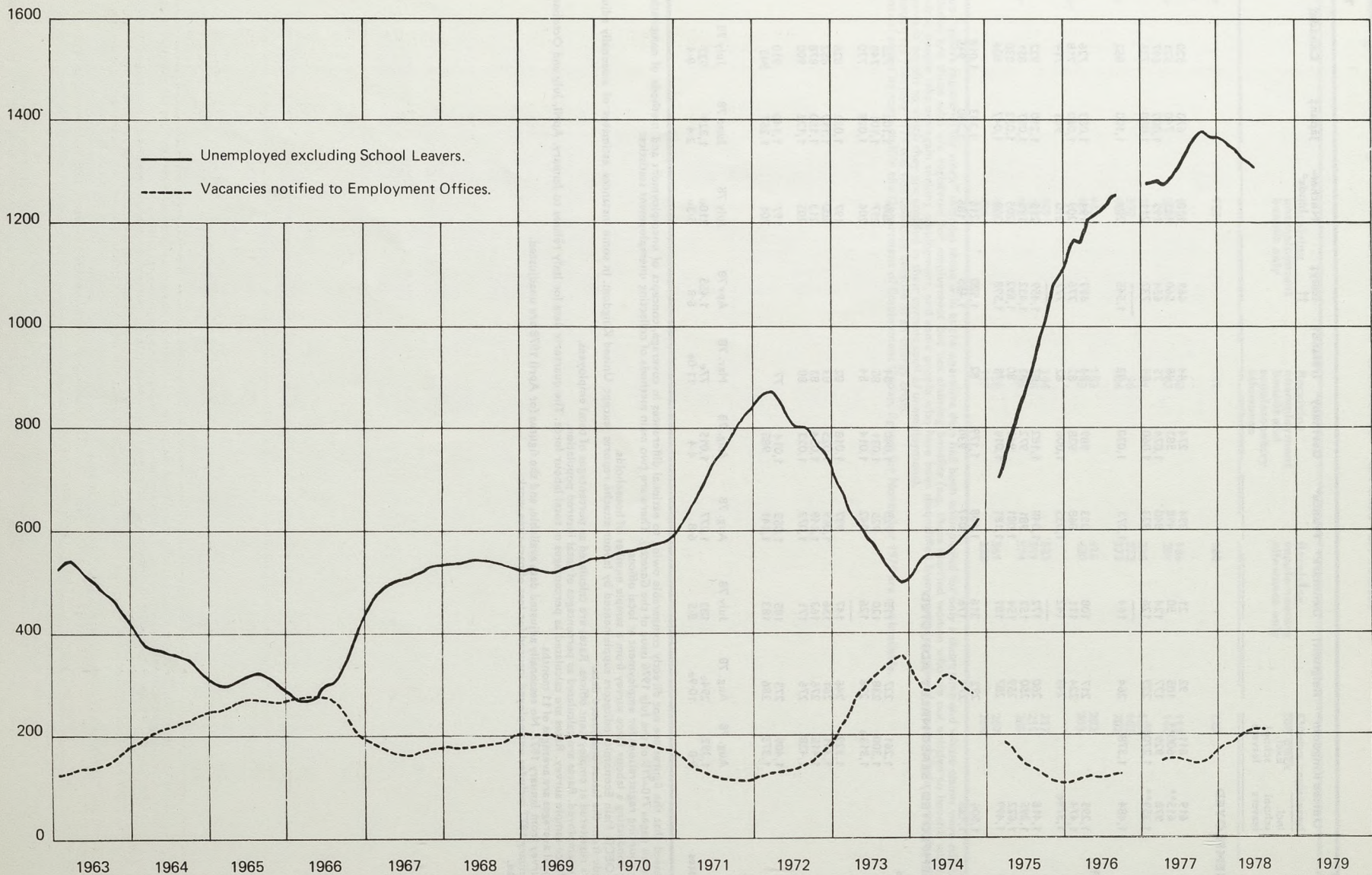
Selected countries: national definitions

TABLE 113 THOUSANDS

	United Kingdom*	Belgium†	Denmark* §	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy‡	Netherlands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers										
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED												
Annual averages												
1973	619	611	92	21	394	274	44	669	110	670	520	4,305
1974	615**	600**	105	50	498	583	48	560	135	740	521	5,076
1975	978	929	177	124	840	1,074	75	654	195	1,000	697	7,830
1976	1,359**	1,270**	229	126	933	1,060	84	732	211	1,080	736	7,288
1977	1,484	1,378	264	164	1,073	1,030	82	1,545	204	1,100	862	6,856
Quarterly averages												
1976 2nd	1,295	1,217	108	853	989	84	693	194	1,083	726	6,950	
3rd	1,474	1,374	111	868	928	82	776	209	1,010	718	7,308	
4th	1,374e	1,248	142	1,035	1,006	82	777	210	963	714	6,984	
1977 1st	1,418	1,329	172	1,048	1,182	87	1,459	215	1,210	922	7,837	
2nd	1,395	1,286	152	981	972	83	1,432	185	1,087	851	6,724	
3rd	1,622	1,499	154	1,081	949	80	1,692	205	1,053	838	6,712	
4th	1,499	1,378	181	1,181	1,016	78	1,598	209	1,047	836	6,149	
1978 1st	1,506	1,373	216	1,108	1,179	82	1,520	216	1,343	1,014	6,705	
2nd	1,428	1,274	176	1,047	930		1,455	185	1,240	945	5,823	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Quarterly averages												
1976 2nd	1,261	1,127	115	928	1,040	84	209	1,102	728	7,111		
3rd	1,300	1,238	120	925	1,031	85	217	1,101	748	7,363		
4th	1,313e	1,238	126	942	1,014	84	206	1,038	770	7,443		
1977 1st	1,329	1,246	147	997	1,018	82	197	1,032	826	7,161		
2nd	1,341	1,261	156	1,069	1,025	83	200	1,110	852	6,889		
3rd	1,415	1,276	163	1,149	1,054	83	213	1,150	878	6,736		
4th	1,428	1,276	171	1,073	1,023	80	205	1,126	900	6,554		
1978 1st	1,409	1,275	185	1,055	1,014	77	197	1,146	910	6,155		
2nd	1,373	1,286	183	1,141	985		201	1,267	943	5,962		
Latest data												
Month	Aug. 78	Aug. 78	July 78	Aug. 78	Aug. 78	Mar. 78	Apr. 78	July 78	June 78	July 78	Aug. 78	
Number	1,392	294e	183	1,277	1,015	77e	1,455	210e	1,329	927	5,968	
Percentage rates	5.8	10.9e	8.5	6.8	4.4	11.0e	6.8	5.3e	2.4	8.4	5.8	

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 710-715 of the July 1976 issue of the Gazette). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:
 (1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
 (2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
 2 Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators supplemented by labour attaché reports except United Kingdom. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.
 * Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 † Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
 ‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. The quarterly data for Italy relates to January, April, July and October.
 ** The annual averages are averages of 11 months.
 †† New survey from January 1977. No seasonally adjusted data available, and the figures for April 1978 are unadjusted.
 § From January 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work.
 e Estimated.

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



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

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

Average of 3 months ended		UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
		Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over outflow
		Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
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	-1
	June 9	238	127	365	232	124	356	6	3	9	192	198	-6
	July 14	248	141	389	242	131	373	6	10	16	192	196	-4
	August 11	245	139	384	237	129	366	8	10	17	193	195	-2
	September 8	245	141	386	241	131	372	5	10	14	192	194	-2
	October 13	245	141	386	243	137	379	2	4	6	199	198	1
	November 10	248	145	393	243	141	384	4	4	9	196	196	—
	December 8	245	143	388	244	143	387	1	—	1	198	193	5
1978	January 12	229	129	358	229	129	357	1	—	1	195	185	10
	February 9	222	125	347	227	126	353	-5	-1	-6	200	186	15
	March 9	220	127	347	231	129	360	-11	-2	-13	209	192	17
	April 13	226	132	358	238	137	375	-12	-5	-17	213	203	10
	May 11	229	135	363	239	139	379	-11	-5	-16	218	215	3
	June 8	232	138	369	240	140	380	-9	-3	-11	221	221	—
	July 6	241	149	391	249	145	394	-7	4	-3	229	231	-2

* 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 figures for the periods November 1974 to March 1975 and November 1976 to March 1977 are not available. The figures for the period September to November 1974 include some estimates.

VACANCIES

notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118

THOUSANDS

	South East*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Numbers notified to employment offices													
1976 June 4	48.9	3.8	9.5	6.1	7.0	9.7	10.9	7.9	5.3	15.7	124.8	2.2	127.0
July 2	50.1	4.0	9.1	6.4	7.2	10.4	11.0	8.6	5.7	14.5	127.1	2.0	129.1
August 6	50.3	3.9	8.9	6.9	7.7	10.4	11.1	8.5	5.5	14.9	128.0	1.8	129.8
September 3	54.7	4.0	9.7	8.3	8.5	11.1	12.3	8.8	6.3	15.8	139.3	2.3	141.6
October 8	57.0	4.1	7.9	8.0	8.7	11.2	11.9	8.5	5.5	14.8	137.7	2.1	139.8
November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..
December 3†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..
1977 January 7†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..
February 4	54.0	3.3	7.1	8.8	9.2	10.8	11.5	8.8	5.5	13.0	132.1	1.8	133.9
March 4	57.4	3.6	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.5	12.2	9.3	5.9	15.0	142.5	1.8	144.3
April 6	62.1	4.0	9.8	9.2	10.8	12.3	12.6	9.3	6.7	17.1	153.9	1.8	155.7
May 6	68.2	4.4	10.3	9.4	10.9	13.7	13.3	9.8	6.6	17.0	163.6	1.8	165.4
June 1	69.4	4.7	11.0	9.3	10.6	13.8	13.7	9.2	7.1	18.0	166.8	2.0	168.8
July 8	66.6	5.4	9.7	9.2	10.7	13.2	13.6	9.2	6.7	16.9	161.2	2.0	163.2
August 5	63.6	5.2	9.3	9.8	10.3	12.4	12.8	9.1	6.1	16.9	155.5	2.0	157.5
September 2	64.0	5.5	9.2	10.6	10.3	12.6	12.8	9.6	6.2	18.1	159.0	2.1	161.0
October 7	70.6	5.0	8.9	10.9	11.3	13.0	13.3	9.3	6.4	18.3	166.9	2.1	169.1
November 4	69.2	4.8	8.2	10.1	10.6	12.4	12.6	8.8	5.8	15.4	157.9	2.0	159.9
December 2	65.3	4.8	8.1	10.4	10.2	11.6	12.6	7.9	5.9	15.7	152.6	1.8	154.4
1978 January 6	66.2	4.7	8.5	11.4	10.4	12.1	13.2	8.8	6.3	15.7	157.2	1.8	159.0
February 3	73.2	4.8	9.7	11.5	11.6	12.4	14.1	9.1	6.5	17.1	170.2	1.9	172.1
March 3	77.9	5.5	10.8	11.8	11.9	12.9	14.9	10.1	8.4	20.0	184.2	1.9	186.1
April 7	85.1	6.1	12.8	12.3	12.8	15.6	15.9	10.5	8.8	22.3	202.3	1.8	204.1
May 5	93.3	6.7	14.2	12.5	13.4	15.1	16.7	10.6	8.7	22.9	214.0	1.9	215.9
June 2	99.4	6.8	16.2	13.2	13.7	16.0	17.3	11.1	9.2	23.0	225.9	1.9	227.9
June 30	96.5	6.8	14.8	12.7	13.4	15.8	15.8	10.3	9.0	21.9	216.9	1.7	218.6
August 4	93.1	6.6	14.5	12.8	13.3	15.2	16.9	10.7	8.2	21.0	212.3	1.6	213.9
Numbers notified to careers offices													
1976 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
June 2	15.6	0.9	1.6	4.2	1.8	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.2	30.6	0.3	30.9
June 30	14.9	0.8	1.5	3.4	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	27.8	0.3	28.1
August 4	14.1	0.9	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	26.7	0.3	27.0

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.

* Including Greater London.

† Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, information for Great Britain is not available for 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
1973 August 8	152.6	12.3	26.8	26.1	21.1	22.9	27.1	14.1	9.0	18.8	330.9	3.1	334.0
September 5	156.1	12.8	27.9	27.7	21.8	24.6	28.3	15.2	9.3	19.3	343.2	3.2	346.4
October 3	161.6	13.2	28.2	29.1	22.5	25.3	29.9	15.8	9.8	19.8	354.9	3.3	358.2
November 7	167.0	13.4	28.6	29.1	22.2	25.7	30.0	15.6	9.8	20.0	360.8	3.5	364.3
December 5	164.8	12.9	27.6	28.8	22.1	25.5	29.9	15.1	9.8	19.4	356.1	3.6	359.7
1974 January 9	142.6	14.7	23.9	24.4	18.9	21.8	25.3	12.8	8.7	17.7	307.6	3.5	311.1
February 6	130.8	15.0	21.9	21.5	17.6	20.4	23.4	11.8	7.8	15.8	281.6	3.4	285.0
March 6	130.6	14.9	21.1	21.1	17.3	19.4	23.4	12.1	7.9	15.4	278.1	3.6	281.7
April 3	137.8	..	23.1	23.1	18.6	22.2	26.7	12.5	..	..	..	..	..
April 3	135.5	13.6	22.9	23.1	19.4	22.7	26.0	11.9	..	..	..	..	..
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	5.7	13.7	12.2	11.1	15.4	16.0	11.1	6.4	18.0	195.1	3.9	199.0
March 5	81.6	6.0	13.3	10.4	10.3	14.5	14.9	11.1	6.7	19.1	188.0	3.6	191.6
April 9	74.9	5.1	12.1	9.1	9.1	13.5	14.4	10.7	6.2	18.8	174.1	3.3	177.4
May 7	66.8	4.7	10.7	8.1	8.7	11.6	13.5	10.4	5.6	18.2	158.4	3.0	161.4
June 4	60.6	4.3	10.0	7.3	8.4	10.6	12.7	10.2	5.2	17.7	147.2	3.1	150.3
July 9	53.7	4.0	8.9	6.6	7.4	9.8	11.8	9.1	4.8	16.5	132.8	2.7	135.5
August 6	52.7	4.4	9.2	6.7	7.3	9.3	11.7	9.4	4.9	16.1	132.5	2.7	135.2
September 3	52.2	3.9	8.6	6.1	7.3	8.8	11.4	9.0	4.7	15.8	128.1	2.5	130.6
October 3†	47.3	3.6	8.3	5.5									

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES																	
	WORKING OVERTIME						ON SHORT-TIME											
	Hours of overtime worked						Stood off for whole week†				Working part of week				Total			
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working over-time	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost					
Total									Average per operative working part of the week	Total			Average per operative on short-time					
1973 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				
May 13§	1,872	36.2	8.5	15.97	15.67	3	99	33	333	10.2	35	0.7	432	12.3				
June 10§	1,778	34.3	8.5	15.10	15.41	3	128	33	318	9.6	36	0.7	446	12.3				
July 8§||	1,812	34.8	8.8	15.97	15.72	12	497	22	201	9.3	34	0.7	699	20.6				

* 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 1070 for detailed analysis.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

Year	Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
		All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Vehicles		All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Vehicles	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1958	100.4		96.5		101.6		102.5		102.4		103.2		102.5
1959	100.9		96.3		104.9		103.3		102.8		104.9		102.0
1960	103.9		99.4		107.9		102.4		101.7		101.7		101.7
1961	102.9		101.9		102.9		101.0		101.3		100.6		101.1
1962	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
1963	98.4		97.6		99.1		99.9		99.6		100.2		99.9
1964	100.7		101.7		99.1		100.7		100.7		100.8		101.4
1965	99.8		101.9		96.2		99.4		98.8		98.4		100.3
1966	97.3		97.3		91.5		97.8		97.4		95.7		98.1
1967	92.4		96.8		86.1		92.8		96.6		95.7		98.0
1968	91.5		94.6		87.0		91.5		96.8		96.9		98.3
1969	92.4		96.1		88.3		98.0		97.3		97.4		98.4
1970	90.2		94.3		86.7		90.8		96.1		95.4		96.9
1971	84.4		87.2		82.1		85.9		93.4		93.2		96.3
1972	83.2		82.7		79.8		85.9		92.6		92.8		95.6
1973	85.8		85.8		82.6		85.4		94.9		95.1		96.7
1974	81.0		84.7		79.3		87.2		92.4		91.8		94.8
1975	75.4		80.2		75.1		82.0		91.3		92.5		93.7
1976	73.8		76.5		74.5		79.8		91.1		93.7		93.8
1977	75.1		77.8		77.1		80.3		92.2		93.3		

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	Instrumental 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	43.1	40.9
1977 Oct.	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	41.3
Average hourly earnings													
1974 Oct.	102.9	130.2	116.0	115.5	109.7	101.4	106.4	115.9	124.7	107.5	100.3	93.6	98.2
1975 Oct.	130.5	163.7	147.8	149.2	138.2	127.0	134.6	153.8	151.0	133.3	126.5	116.2	118.9
1976 Oct.	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.4	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	49.12	48.46	48.75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58
1976 Oct.	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
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	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1976 Oct.	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
1977 Oct.	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	43.3	42.9	44.2
Average hourly earnings												
1974 Oct.	109.3	104.1	125.2	109.9	111.6	101.0	104.2	108.4	105.2	95.2	86.7	107.8
1975 Oct.	137.2	129.5	153.7	136.6	139.9	126.7	133.6	142.9	134.9	117.4	115.5	136.7
1976 Oct.	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9	133.4	126.4	152.2
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	Instrumental 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	36.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13	28.70
1976 Oct.	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61	33.59
1977 Oct.	47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36.90	38.08
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	38.4	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.4	37.8	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.	75.7	81.0	74.8	73.0	79.0	70.9	75.8	76.3	88.3	72.2	68.6	62.0	66.6
1975 Oct.	98.9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103.8	94.9	98.1	105.9	112.9	93.5	88.0	77.1	80.9
1976 Oct.	115.3	123.8	114.9	115.6	123.8	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.	75.9	76.6	77.8	70.1	72.7	—	62.8	81.4	81.6	56.2	73.9	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

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	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	£		p	£		p	£		p
Full-time men (21 years and over)	59.74	42.7	139.9	67.83	43.5	155.9	73.56	43.6	168.7
Full-time women (18 years and over)	34.23	36.8	93.0	40.71	37.2	109.4	44.45	37.2	119.5
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	18.38	21.4	85.9	22.06	21.6	102.1	23.90	21.5	111.2
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	32.87	39.7	82.8	37.75	40.0	94.4	41.16	40.0	102.9
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	23.15	37.5	61.7	26.87	37.6	71.5	29.90	37.6	79.5
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

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

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

TABLE 125

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7

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

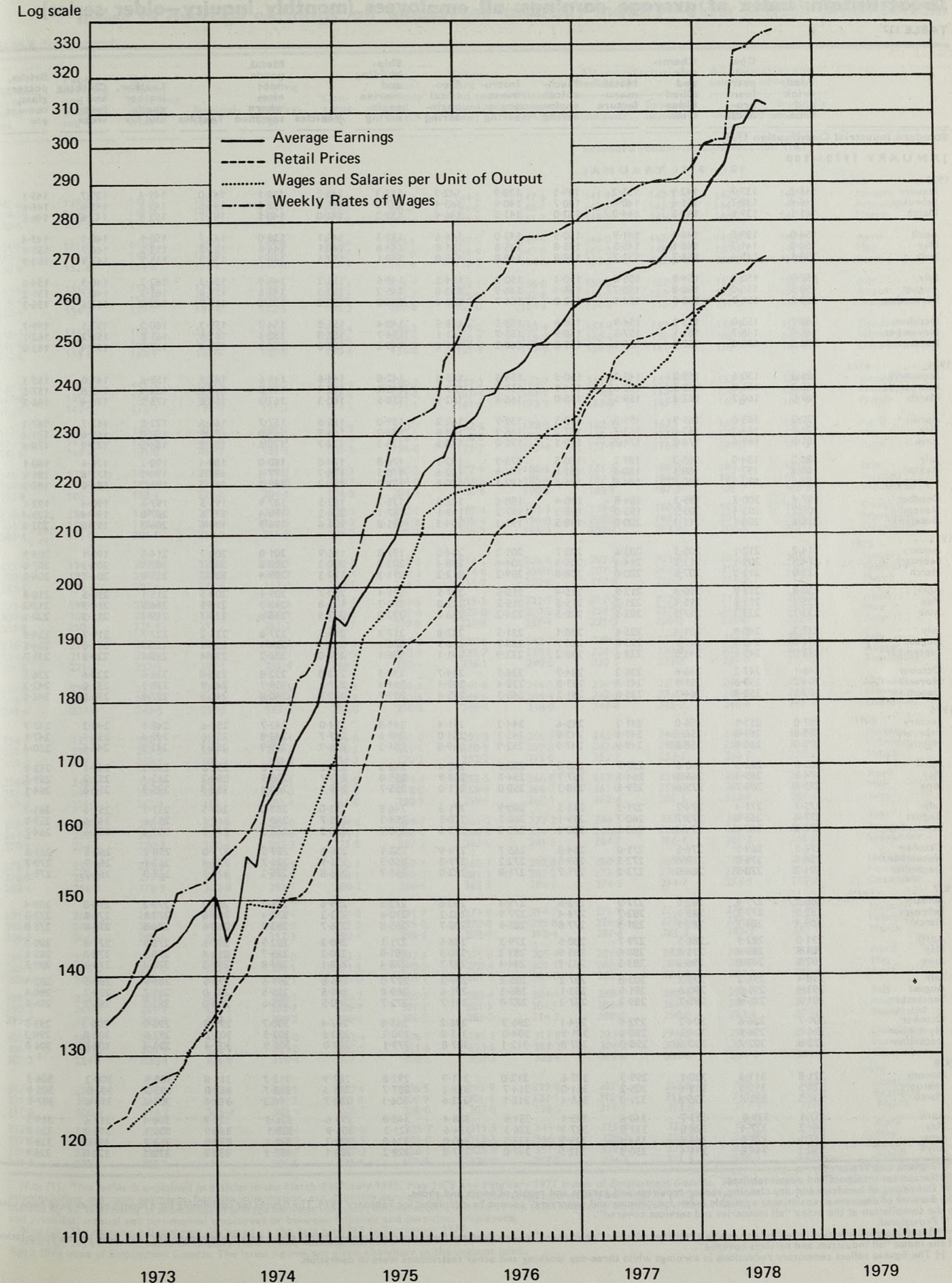
TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average hourly earnings
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence			excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		
	£	£	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	37.2	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 1973	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9	
April 1974	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5	
April 1975	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0	
April 1976	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6	151.6	
April 1977	68.0	70.4	42.7	163.8	67.8	69.3	41.3	165.7	165.1	

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



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

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1968		Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc
JANUARY 1970 = 100															
1973															
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1	146.6
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6	146.6
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5	146.5
April	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4	147.4
May	158.0	141.7	148.1	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9	151.9
June	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	156.3	155.2	147.9	154.9	154.9
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9	154.6	154.6
August	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2	151.2
September	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	152.8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6	156.3	156.3
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7	159.7
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7	162.7
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0	163.0
1974															
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3	155.3
February††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5	157.5
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2	166.2
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2	167.2
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4	171.4
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6	178.6
July	186.2	181.2	180.5	182.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1	180.1
August	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6	181.8	181.8
September	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0	188.5	188.5
October	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4	192.1	192.1
November	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4	199.4
December	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0	203.0
1975															
January	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1	204.9	204.9
February	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0	207.0
March	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0	206.0
April	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5	210.8	210.8
May	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2	213.2
June	233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	215.3	220.1	220.1
July	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9	224.9
August	241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	228.7	236.9	200.1	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0	224.6	224.6
September	245.0	245.1	245.5	229.6	230.2	232.9	241.1	236.1	217.0	228.2	233.4	232.1	220.5	231.7	231.7
October	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6	236.5	236.5
November	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	238.4	244.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	232.0	242.2	242.2
December	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6	246.6
1976															
January	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2	247.7	247.7
February	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7	247.1	247.1
March	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6	250.4	250.4
April	265.8	262.3	260.8	257.7	250.0	250.7	262.4	248.3	237.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	246.1	253.9	253.9
May	274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	268.2	245.4	252.2	259.5	259.5
June	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1	264.1
July	275.7	271.4	274.7	271.3	261.5	260.9	271.3	246.8	253.0	263.0	269.5	257.7	252.6	261.3	261.3
August	277.6	265.6	273.7	260.7	259.1	260.7	270.5	254.3	248.7	260.5	269.1	253.6	249.6	259.8	259.8
September	276.3	267.4	274.8	263.5	260.6	263.8	273.0	258.7	250.3	263.2	269.9	257.6	253.6	264.7	264.7
October	276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5	265.8	265.8
November	286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	269.5	272.2	279.8	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	263.1	266.9	270.7	270.7
December	291.2	278.3	286.0	273.2	271.7	282.0	265.7	256.8	256.8	275.2	279.1	269.0	269.7	275.6	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	269.4	269.4
February	285.5	277.2	283.9	282.7	274.4	277.9	282.2	270.6	253.2	278.4	284.8	272.1	276.6	272.2	272.2
March	308.4	284.7	285.9	281.3	277.8	285.9	288.7	265.8	256.7	282.2	286.6	276.5	276.8	275.8	275.8
April	291.0	282.9	286.5	279.7	280.5	279.3	288.5	271.1	260.3	282.9	287.6	278.9	277.8	280.0	280.0
May	301.9	289.9	291.8	288.6	285.9	283.2	290.5	281.0	270.3	285.7	293.4	278.3	278.8	285.1	285.1
June	297.9	288.9	296.3	283.5	283.9	284.4	287.7	278.4	268.1	284.8	291.5	278.3	279.3	289.5	289.5
July	298.4	296.2	293.2	303.8	287.2	285.2	289.2	277.0	266.8	291.6	292.5	283.7	280.5	282.4	282.4
August	293.4	291.0	290.6	281.9	283.1	286.3	291.6	269.8	265.5	285.5	291.0	281.7	278.7	280.4	280.4
September	301.7	286.4	295.7	289.2	287.3	287.0	291.7	272.7	260.5	295.6	294.0	283.5	288.2	286.6	286.6
October	309.7	286.6	304.2	292.9	294.1	296.3	296.2	265.8	267.4	300.7	299.0	296.1	296.3	293.0	293.0
November	326.0	294.1	328.2	290.3	301.9	304.0	315.8	290.2	280.6	307.5	303.2	297.5	302.8	298.2	298.2
December	322.6	302.7	330.6	298.0	307.8	312.1	307.8	279.1	287.0	308.9	307.4	296.4	300.8	306.8	306.8
1978															
January	321.8	311.6	320.1	299.5	307.6	312.0	311.9	292.8	287.9	312.7	311.8	308.9	308.2	306.3	306.3
February	322.5	315.5	319.6	305.2	311.0	314.7	313.2	287.7	291.6	313.7	315.0	303.3	306.5	305.9	305.9
March	330.5	333.8	325.8	321.0	315.4	318.1	322.6	306.1	289.7	316.2	312.4	304.6	310.6	307.1	307.1
April	337.1	339.8	323.7	340.6	325.1	331.9	328.4	348.0	299.6	326.3	321.9	308.4	317.6	319.5	319.5
May	344.2	327.4	328.8	337.8	327.3	336.3	334.0	321.2	305.9	328.1	330.9	308.1	316.3	320.0	320.0
June	347.1	328.0	344.8	334.4	329.9	333.5	334.0	324.8	309.2	331.5	338.8	312.2	317.7	328.8	328.8
July††	350.1	344.8	341.4	350.3	332.5	347.0	337.8	328.2	306.1	333.9	339.2	322.1	322.0	326.1	326.1

* 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		1973
									unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968													
JANUARY 1970 = 100													
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	1973
149.3	140.6	143.0</											

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						
	1976		1977		1978		1976		1977		1978	
	January	June	January	June	January	June	January	June	January	June	January	June
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*												
	£											
	P											
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												
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	381.9	420.2	411.1	430.8	450.4	82.75	416.1	428.1	432.8	449.0	464.9	178.4
Semi-skilled	409.2	452.1	447.7	469.1	484.7	73.32	459.6	476.2	475.9	494.1	507.2	147.1
Labourers	375.2	401.2	426.4	423.7	457.4	71.83	425.5	441.3	457.4	479.3	497.4	142.8
All payment-by-result workers	388.3	426.4	419.7	438.6	458.6	79.38	425.5	438.8	441.7	458.7	474.3	167.0
All skilled workers	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 semi-skilled 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 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†												
	£											
	P											
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	416.7	449.1	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												
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	352.6	395.1	411.9	418.6	448.7	79.80	371.4	402.8	415.0	424.4	444.7	170.6
Craftsmen	333.1	372.9	387.0	412.0	430.4	86.02	361.2	390.5	399.7	416.3	431.7	184.5
All payment-by-result 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
All general workers	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 craftsmen	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 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
ENGINEERING‡												
	£											
	P											
Timeworkers	339.8		373.4		72.78	381.6		410.6		159.8		
Skilled	371.7		397.6		68.71	416.1		444.0		151.5		
Semi-skilled	372.6		407.9		57.11	423.3		456.2		124.7		
Labourers	359.1		390.9		69.74	402.8		431.8		153.3		
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	330.7		367.6		73.78	368.7		401.0		171.2		
Semi-skilled	319.0		356.2		66.25	356.0		338.6		154.8		
Labourers	352.5		385.9		57.38	406.9		435.6		128.7		
All payment-by-result workers	326.6		363.0		69.57	364.7		396.5		161.8		
All skilled workers	335.2		370.0		73.17	373.3		402.7		164.1		
All semi-skilled workers	345.3		376.5		67.71	382.6		412.0		152.8		
All labourers	368.0		402.8		57.17	420.3		451.9		125.6		
All workers covered	343.3		376.4		69.67	382.8		412.3		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 average‡
NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100													
Whole economy													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.8	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
1977	110.9	111.0	113.3	113.1	114.9	115.4	117.0	115.7	116.6	117.9	120.1	121.7	115.6
1978	121.5	122.7	125.0	127.2	129.4	133.1	133.5†						
OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100													
All industries and services covered:													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	124.5*	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	157.3	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	268.8	272.3	275.7	281.9	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	325.7	327.2	334.0	332.7†						
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	327.4	325.9	331.8	331.3†						
PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS													
NEW SERIES: unadjusted													
Whole economy													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.7	8.7	8.6	9.4	9.1
1978	9.5	10.5	10.4	12.4	12.6	15.4	14.2†						
OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
All industries and services covered:													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—*	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—*	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.0	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.5
1974	(7.7)†	(8.6)†	14.2	11.3	17.1	16.2	18.0	20.4	21.2	21.6	25.4	29.1	17.8
1975	(27)†	(28)†	27.7	30.9	26.2	25.9	27.6	25.7	25.9	25.0	21.1	19.0	26.5
1976	20.7	19.1	19.4	18.1	17.4	17.0	13.9	14.1	12.3	12.5	12.9	11.5	15.6
1977	12.0	11.5											

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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

1968 Standard Industrial Classification	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture etc
	IV and V	VI-XII								
Basic weekly rates of wages										
Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978	210	305	436 454	283 294	2,840 2,953	352 366	28 29	209 217	227 236	179 186
1974 Average of monthly index numbers	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 July	232	215	213	208	215	220	210	214	205	198
1976 August	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	205	199
1976 September	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
1976 October	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
1976 November	232	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1976 December	233	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977 January	246	215	220	209	217	223	216	227	210	211
1977 February	247	225	222	209	217	223	216	228	210	211
1977 March	247	225	222	209	217	223	216	232	213	211
1977 April	247	226	224	209	217	224	216	232	215	212
1977 May	247	226	224	213	218	235	216	232	216	212
1977 June	247	226	228	219	218	236	216	232	216	212
1977 July	247	226	228	219	218	236	224	232	216	212
1977 August	247	226	230	227	218	236	224	232	216	212
1977 September	247	226	230	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
1977 October	247	226	231	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
1977 November	247	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
1977 December	250	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
1978 January	271	226	240	228	220	241	234	249	230	247
1978 February	273	249	240	227	220	241	234	249	230	247
1978 March	273	249	242	227	220	241	234	255	235	247
1978 April	273	249	244	227	281	242	234	255	239	248
1978 May	273	249	251	247	282	258	234	255	240	248
1978 June	273	249	251	247	282	258	234	255	240	248
1978 July	273	249	251	247	282	259	252	255	240	248
1978 August	273	249	251	247	285||	259	252	255	240	248
Normal weekly hours*	(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(40.0)
1974 Average of monthly index numbers	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 August	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
Basic hourly rates of wages										
1974 Average of monthly index numbers	150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134	138
1975	187	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172	170
1976	233	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1977	249	225	229	218	218	232	220	232	218	213
1976 July	233	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	206	198
1976 August	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	214	206	199
1976 September	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
1976 October	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
1976 November	233	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1976 December	235	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977 January	248	215	221	209	217	223	216	227	211	211
1977 February	249	225	223	209	217	223	216	228	211	211
1977 March	249	225	223	209	217	223	216	232	214	211
1977 April	249	226	224	209	217	224	216	232	216	212
1977 May	249	226	224	213	218	235	216	232	216	212
1977 June	249	226	229	219	218	236	216	232	217	212
1977 July	249	226	229	219	218	236	224	232	217	212
1977 August	249	226	231	227	218	236	224	232	217	212
1977 September	249	226	231	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
1977 October	249	226	232	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
1977 November	249	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
1977 December	252	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
1978 January	273	226	241	228	220	241	234	249	230	247
1978 February	275	249	241	227	220	241	234	249	230	247
1978 March	275	249	243	227	220	241	234	255	236	247
1978 April	275	249	245	227	281	242	234	255	240	248
1978 May	275	249	245	227	281	258	234	255	240	248
1978 June	275	249	252	247	282	258	234	255	241	248
1978 July	275	249	252	247	282	259	252	255	241	248
1978 August	275	249	252	247	285||	259	252	255	241	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 *Employment Gazette* have been revised, where necessary, to take account of changes reported subsequently.
(3) Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, and September 1972 issues of *Employment Gazette*.
* The figures given in brackets are the average normal weekly hours at the base date, July 31, 1972.

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries†	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries‡	All industries and services§	Basic weekly rates of wages
										Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978
387 403	197	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	
126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128	134.3	138.0	Average of monthly index numbers { 1974 1975 1976 1977
160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163	174.4	178.7	
198	183	247	199	199	217	214	212	209.0	213.2	
209	207	268	214	213	243	230	233	218.9	227.2	
205	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212.3	217.7	July 1976
205	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212.5	217.8	August
205	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212.7	217.9	September
205	199	260	201	202	231	214	218	212.7	218.2	October
205	199	260	201	203	235	220	218	213.3	219.4	November
205	199	260	202	203	235	227	221	213.3	220.2	December
205	199	260	209	206	235	227	227	215.5	222.5	January 1977
205	199	260	209	210	237	227	230	215.7	223.5	February
205	199	260	215	210	237	227	230	216.0	223.9	March
209	200	260	215	213	237	227	230	216.8	224.7	April
209	200	260	215	213	240	227	230	218.0	225.5	May
209	203	273	215	213	240	227	232	218.9	227.4	June
210	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	219.3	228.2	July
212	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220.9	228.8	August
212	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220.9	229.0	September
213	213	273	215	214	245	229	238	221.1	229.4	October
213	213	273	215	214	252	237	238	222.0	231.1	November
213	213	273	216	214	258	249	243	222.0	232.9	December
213	213	275	233	221	259	249	245	225.4	236.5	January 1978
218	213	275	233	221	260	249	248	225.7	237.7	February
218	213	275	250	223	260	249	248	226.3	238.6	March
232	214	275	267	233	261	249	248	261.8	258.3	April
232	214	275	267	233	266	249	248	263.4	259.6	May
232	218	301	267	233	266	249	252	265.2	263.2	June
234	—	301	268	235	277	249	252	265.5	264.4	July
234	—†	301	268	235	277	249	252	267.2	265.3	August
(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)	(40.0)	(40.2)	Normal weekly hours*
100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2	100.0	99.5	Average of monthly index numbers { 1974 1975 1976 1977
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7</					

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	1968 1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
	1969 1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
	1970 1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
	1971 1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
	1972 1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
	1973 1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.2	140.2
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	162.7	162.7	164.1
1973	179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7
1974	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1
1968	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
1974	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
	1975 1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
	1976 1,000	228	35.9-42.0	186.0-196.1	35.9-41.4	56.9-66.5	92.8-107.9	45.3-50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-964.1
	1977 1,000	247	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§
1974	108.5	106.1	102.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	149.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.3
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	175.6	179.7	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
1975	144.2	141.6	140.1	142.4	148.9	158.5	154.6	133.1	126.5	145.0	144.5
1975	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
1976	149.8	152.1	173.5	148.2	153.9	164.5	160.2	137.5	134.1	149.1	149.0
1976	150.6	153.8	181.2	148.6	154.3	165.0	160.6	138.0	134.4	149.8	149.5
1976	153.5	156.7	189.9	150.4	157.4	166.6	162.8	139.6	135.5	152.7	152.2
1976	155.2	157.1	184.8	151.9	157.9	167.6	163.6	141.3	137.9	154.7	154.2
1976	156.0	156.7	174.3	153.5	157.8	168.4	164.1	144.7	139.7	155.9	155.4
1976	156.3	153.4	149.0	154.8	160.3	169.6	165.8	145.6	140.6	157.2	156.8
1976	158.5	158.4	163.6	157.8	162.0	173.5	168.8	148.7	143.2	158.6	158.5
1976	160.6	164.4	178.6	161.9	163.8	175.5	170.7	157.2	146.5	159.5	160.0
1976	163.5	169.3	184.0	166.8	171.1	179.1	175.8	160.9	152.1	161.8	162.8
1976	165.8	172.7	192.8	169.1	172.6	182.2	178.3	160.2	157.4	163.8	164.8
1976	168.0	176.1	202.1	171.4	174.4	184.8	180.5	161.8	160.5	165.6	166.8
1977	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
1977	174.1	184.5	216.8	178.5	179.8	192.7	187.5	169.1	167.3	171.1	172.5
1977	175.8	186.5	215.7	181.0	185.1	197.8	192.7	168.9	167.9	172.6	174.3
1977	180.3	189.6	223.9	183.2	189.7	200.6	196.2	168.9	169.7	177.6	178.7
1977	181.7	189.9	213.7	185.4	191.8	205.0	200.0	169.9	170.9	179.3	180.5
1977	183.6	193.7	219.4	189.0	192.2	206.8	200.8	177.5	174.5	180.8	182.4
1977	183.8	192.0	194.1	191.8	196.3	210.2	204.5	178.4	177.5	181.5	183.5
1977	184.7	191.9	182.8	193.8	196.9	214.9	207.6	178.8	179.3	182.7	184.9
1977	185.7	192.5	176.9	195.6	198.3	216.9	209.4	179.7	182.1	183.8	186.2
1977	186.5	192.3	168.1	196.9	199.0	219.0	211.0	179.9	184.0	184.9	187.3
1977	187.4	192.9	166.9	197.5	200.3	220.5	212.3	179.5	184.2	185.9	188.2
1977	188.4	194.8	171.1	198.9	201.1	224.1	214.8	179.9	184.5	186.6	189.0
1978	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
1978	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	187.9	189.9	192.4
1978	194.6	201.6	186.3	204.7	209.3	228.0	220.4	192.5	183.1	192.7	195.0
1978	195.7	206.2	187.5	206.3	209.7	229.5	221.5	195.6	184.3	193.6	196.1
1978	197.2	206.7	200.8	207.9	210.4	230.3	222.3	198.2	186.4	194.5	197.2
1978	198.1	206.1	185.5	210.0	211.9	232.1	224.0	200.3	189.2	195.9	198.7
1978	199.4	206.2	177.9	211.7	212.5	235.0	225.9	201.2	191.0	197.6	200.4

* 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 Employment 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	1968
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	Weights
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	
91	65	57	121	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	
92	66	59	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	1968	
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0	1969	
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5	1970	
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0	1971	
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3	1972	
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0	1973	
215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3	1974	
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	January 16	1968
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2			

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 the home 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
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	+5	+3	+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
	June 13	+7	+7	+7	+4	+5	+7	+9	+9	+7	+9	+10	+12	+8
	July 18	+8	+7	+7	+4	+7	+6	+9	+9	+7	+9	+11	+12	+9
	August 15	+8	+7	+6	+4	+8	+6	+9	+8	+9	+9	+10	+12	+9

United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

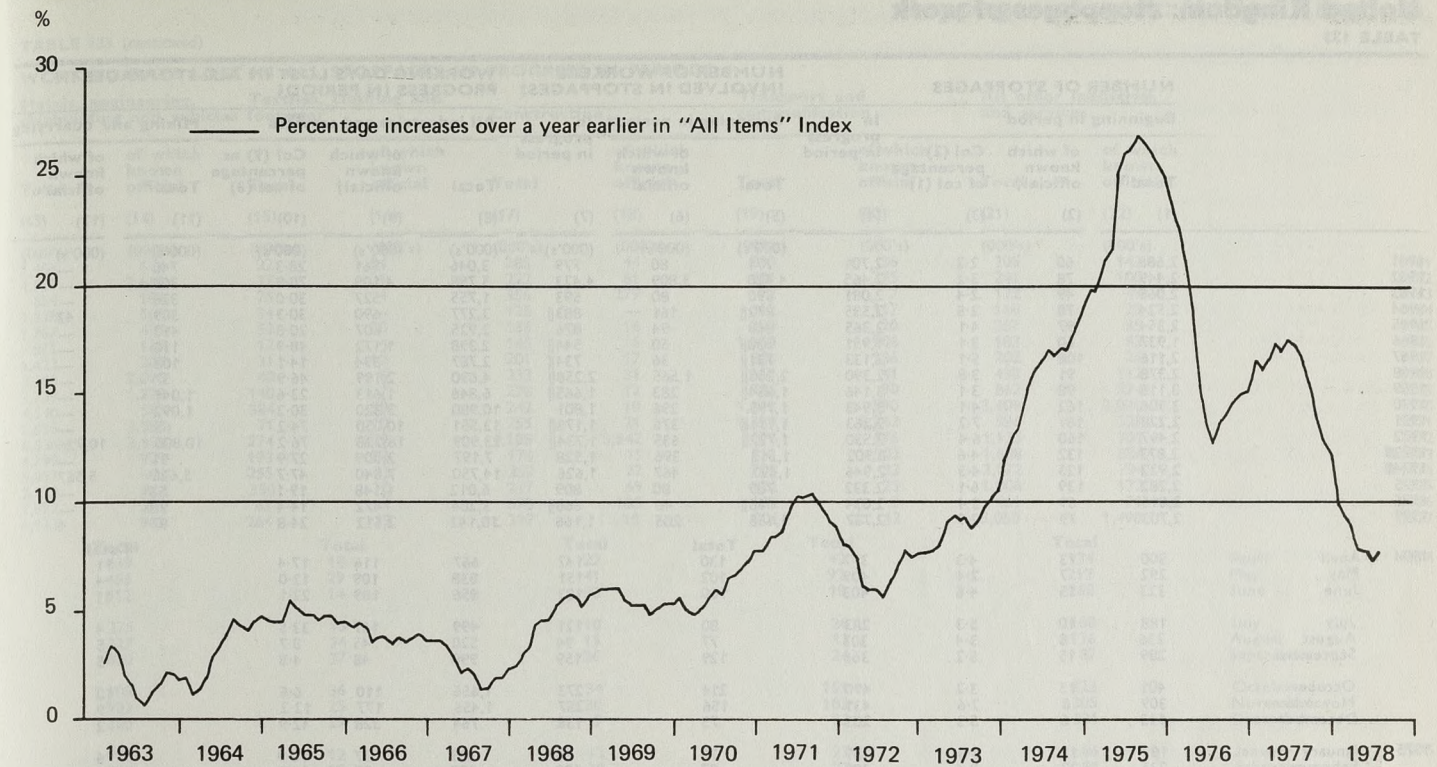
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

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

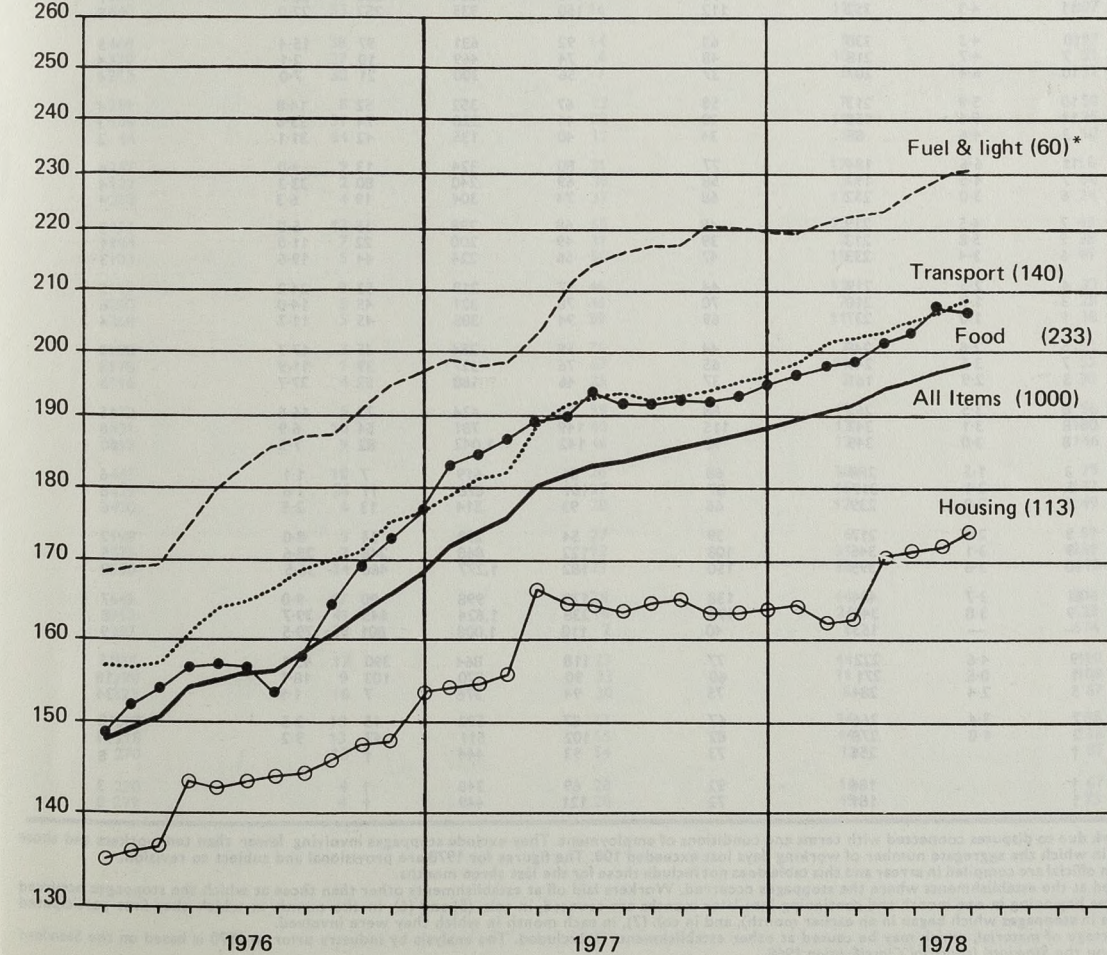
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
	INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS										
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188.6
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	151.1	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	159.3	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	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)		Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	1,951	36	1,951	2,925	607	20.8	413	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,655	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726
1973†	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	
1974†	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	1,629	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	5,567
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,322	789	80	806	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
					Total					Total		
1974	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	9	4.6	222	77	118	864	390	45.1	15	
	February	201	1	0.5	271	60	90	570	103	18.1	18	
	March	209	5	2.4	284	75	94	376	7	1.9	34	
	April	206	7	3.4	266	67	87	592	15	2.5	18	
	May	204	2	1.0	278	82	102	511	47	9.2	44	
	June	185	†	†	258	73	93	444	†	†	8	
	July	132	†	†	186	92	69	348	†	†	3	
	August	129	†	†	181	72	121	449	†	†	8	

* 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	279	7	122	49	
1964	1,338	690	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29	
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	1,069	906	183	93	
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	823	136	202	26	
1967	1,422	205	31	10	201	17	559	41	438	112	
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	278	12	786	90	862	274	
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076	
1970	4,540	587	384	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225	
1971	6,035	2,654	274	129	176	15	876	576	1,135	301	
1972	6,636	923	193	82	176	331	102	331	1,608	887	
1973†	4,799	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794	
1974†	5,837	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	172	
1975	9,932	209	65	4	570	185	132	5	461	71	
1976	1,977	962	264	19	297	18	301	12	3,050	1,498	
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		
1974	439	18	18	18	22	42	42	134	134	April	1974
	455	29	29	29	41	92	92	217	217	May	
	512	14	14	14	33	19	19	268	268	June	
	275	15	15	15	10	26	26	168	168	July	
	327	34	34	34	15	13	13	126	126	August	
	820	37	37	37	26	24	24	87	87	September	
	1,103	36	36	36	34	151	151	323	323	October	
	903	25	25	25	30	183	183	305	305	November	
	300	29	29	29	9	93	93	331	331	December	
1975	195	12	12	12	13	27	27	86	86	January	1975

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	131.5	154.2	198.5	226.0	253.0
1e	88.2	91.1	100.0	109.0	118.7	128.2	157.9	205.7	227.3	246.3
1f	87.4	90.9	100.0	109.0	118.9	128.0	158.1	207.6	231.8	252.1
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	102.7
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)	(114.7)
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	104.0
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)	(118.0)
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	85.9	88.7	103.6
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	100.1	(104.4)	(122.6)
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	103.7	104.0
6b	97.6	99.0	100.0	96.4	92.0	98.6	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	(119.5)	(119.3)
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	93.7
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)	(123.5)
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	103.8	111.3	118.1	118.5	120.3	123.1	128.1
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	108.2	122.0	133.3	132.8	132.5	(135.7)	(142.7)
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 1079 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.

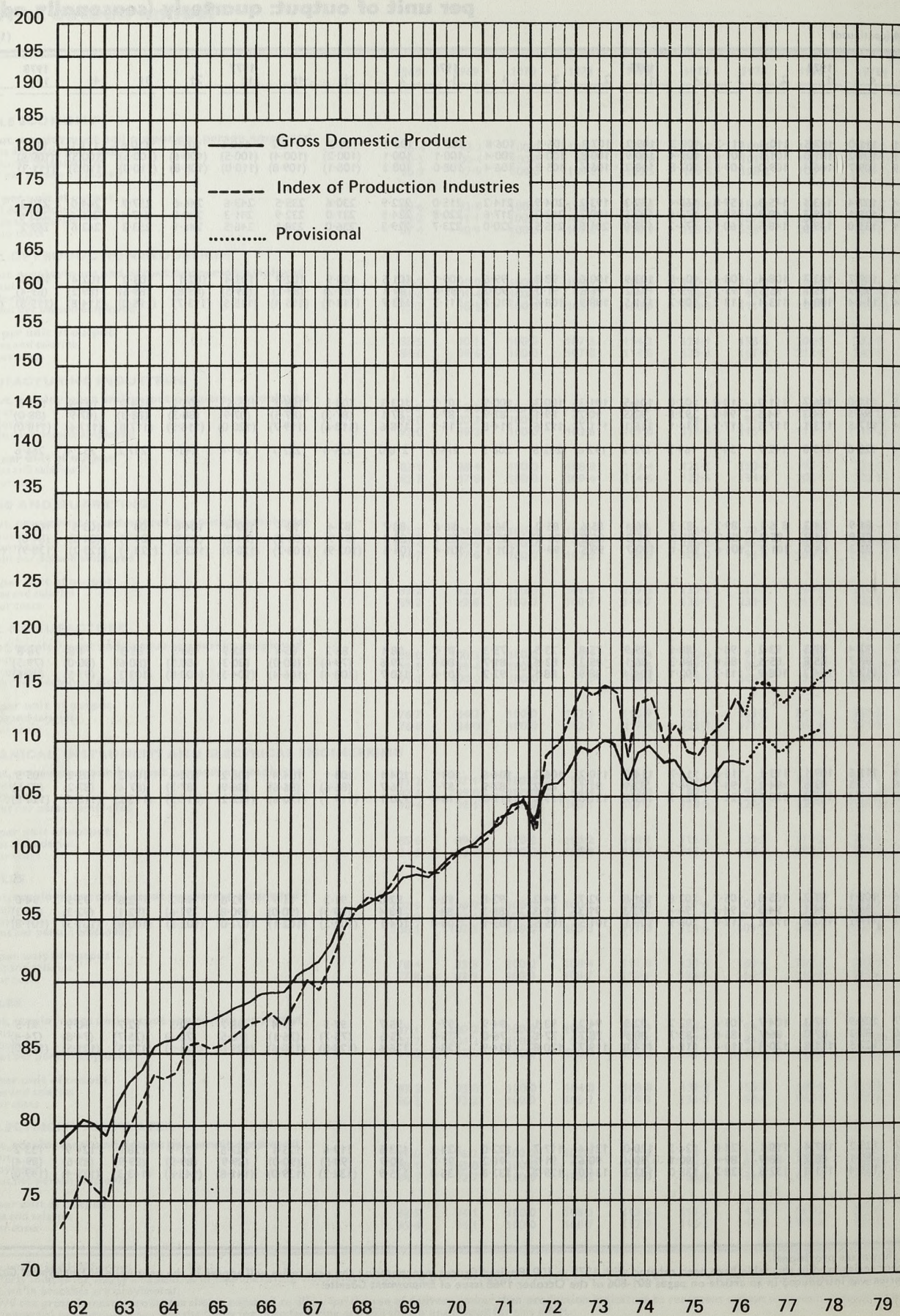
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1970 = 100)‡

1973	2	3	4	1974	1	2	3	4	1975	1	2	3	4	1976	1	2	3†	4†	1977	1†	2†	3†	4†	1978	1†	2†														
110.2	111.1	111.0	107.5	110.4	111.3	109.3	109.2	107.3	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.4	108.3	110.2	110.6	109.5	110.6	111.1	112.0	110.2	110.6	109.5	110.6	111.1	112.0	110.2	110.6	109.5	110.6	111.1	112.0	1a								
101.0	101.1	101.2	101.0	101.3	101.6	101.4	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.4	100.1	100.1	100.1	(100.2)	(100.4)	(100.5)	(100.6)	(100.5)	(100.5)	(100.6)	(100.4)	(100.5)	(100.6)	(100.5)	(100.5)	(100.6)	(100.4)	(100.5)	(100.6)	(100.5)	(100.5)	(100.6)	1b							
109.1	109.9	109.7	106.4	109.0	109.5	107.8	108.2	106.4	105.8	106.4	108.0	108.3	(108.1)	(109.8)	(110.0)	(108.8)	(110.0)	(108.8)	(110.0)	(108.8)	(109.8)	(110.0)	(108.8)	(110.0)	(108.8)	(109.8)	(110.0)	(108.8)	(110.0)	(108.8)	(110.0)	(108.8)	(110.0)	1c						
127.9	133.4	137.4	143.1	145.3	159.8	168.4	182.3	193.2	204.9	214.2	215.0	222.9	230.6	235.5	243.6	246.6	257.9	264.0	270.3	230.6	235.5	243.6	246.6	257.9	264.0	270.3	230.6	235.5	243.6	246.6	257.9	264.0	270.3	1d						
125.2	130.7	135.1	149.7	148.9	159.6	173.6	192.5	199.7	213.2	217.6	220.8	224.5	231.0	232.9	241.3	240.0	247.4	256.6	263.6	231.0	232.9	241.3	240.0	247.4	256.6	263.6	231.0	232.9	241.3	240.0	247.4	256.6	263.6	1e						
124.7	130.1	135.0	149.6	148.5	160.1	174.2	193.0	201.9	215.5	220.0	223.7	229.3	236.0	238.1	246.5	246.1	253.3	262.6	269.2	236.0	238.1	246.5	246.1	253.3	262.6	269.2	236.0	238.1	246.5	246.1	253.3	262.6	269.2	1f						
109.7	110.7	109.7	103.7	108.4	108.4	104.5	103.9	100.0	98.8	99.6	100.1	101.5	100.9	102.9	103.4	102.1	103.0	102.4	103.5	100.9	102.9	103.4	102.1	103.0	102.4	103.5	100.9	102.9	103.4	102.1	103.0	102.4	103.5	104.3	2a					
95.8	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.3	95.3	93.2	91.8	91.0	91.0	89.6	89.3	(89.2)	(89.2)	(89.5)	(89.8)	(89.6)	(89.2)	(89.4)	(89.2)	(89.2)	(89.5)	(89.8)	(89.6)	(89.2)	(89.4)	(89.2)	(89.4)	(89.5)	(89.8)	(89.6)	(89.2)	(89.4)	(89.2)	2b					
114.5	115.4	114.4	108.4	113.4	113.7	109.7	111.5	108.9	108.6	110.7	111.7	113.7	(113.1)	(115.4)	(115.5)	(113.7)	(115.0)	(114.8)	(115.8)	(113.1)	(115.4)	(115.5)	(113.7)	(115.0)	(114.8)	(115.8)	(113.1)	(115.4)	(115.5)	(113.7)	(115.0)	(114.8)	(115.8)	(116.8)	2c					
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	103.5	104.7	105.5	103.2	104.0	103.4	103.8	100.9	101.2	103.3	103.5	104.7	105.5	103.2	104.0	103.4	103.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	3a							
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)	87.9	87.3	87.1	(87.3)	(87.5)	(87.9)	(88.3)	(88.3)	(87.9)	(88.0)	(87.9)	(87.9)	(87.9)	(87.9)	3b						
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	(118.6)	(119.7)	(120.0)	(116.9)	(117.8)	(117.6)	(118.0)	114.8	115.9	118.6	(118.6)	(119.7)	(120.0)	(116.9)	(117.8)	(117.6)	(118.0)	(119.2)	(119.2)	(119.2)	(119.2)	3c						
119.2	122.4	128.6	133.8	142.7	154.1	169.7	179.1	192.6	202.8	208.5	214.5	218.0	224.0	227.7	234.4	243.9	247.2	257.4	266.6	208.5	214.5	218.0	224.0	227.7	234.4															

Output per person employed

Log scale



DEFINITIONS

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

- WORKING POPULATION**
All employed and registered unemployed persons.
- HM FORCES**
Serving, UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.
- EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE**
Working population less the registered unemployed.
- TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT**
Employed labour force less HM Forces.
- EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
- TOTAL EMPLOYEES**
Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this Gazette).
- UNEMPLOYED**
Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or careers service office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).
- UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS**
Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.
- ADULT STUDENTS**
Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education. These people are not included in the unemployed.
- UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE**
The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.
- TEMPORARILY STOPPED**
Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.
- VACANCY**
A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.
- SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.
- MEN**
Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
- WOMEN**
Females aged 18 years and over.
- ADULTS**
Men and women.
- BOYS**
Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
- GIRLS**
Females under 18 years of age.
- YOUNG PERSONS**
Boys and girls.
- YOUTHS**
Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
- OPERATIVES**
Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
- MANUAL WORKERS**
Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
- PART-TIME WORKERS**
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
- NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS**
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.
- WEEKLY HOURS WORKED**
Actual hours worked during the week.
- OVERTIME**
Work outside normal hours.
- SHORT-TIME WORKING**
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
- STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**
Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

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