



Department of

Employment Gazette

S

HD
8381
A1

BRITISH LIBRARY

26 AUG 1977

OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

August 1977

Taking some of the guesswork out of industrial relations: disclosure of information

Earnings and hours of manual workers in certain industries: April 1977

Work preparation courses are helping handicapped school leavers find permanent jobs

Manpower in local authorities

Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation: Great Britain

Unemployment and vacancies by occupation and region in the United Kingdom

Volume 85 No. 8

£1.20

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Annual subscription, inclusive of postage, £16.80

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

August 1977 (pages 797-900)

Contents

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- PAGE 799 Taking some of the guesswork out of industrial relations: disclosure of information
 801 Earnings and hours of manual workers in certain industries: April 1977
 803 Work preparation courses are helping handicapped school leavers find permanent jobs
 806 Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: June 1977
 808 The enterprise unions of Japan
 812 Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed
 813 Disabled people
 814 The case for shop floor participation
 816 Manpower in the local authorities
 819 Unemployment: entitlement to benefit
 820 Universal accident notification
 821 Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation; Great Britain
 831 Employment of women and young people: special exemption orders, June
 832 Unemployment and vacancies by occupation and region in the United Kingdom

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

- 836 Pay policy—Mining safeguards—Job Creation Programme—Small Firms Employment Subsidy—Training—Professional and Executive Recruitment—Industrial tribunals—Disabled people—Holidays—Catering industry—Apprenticeships—Health and Safety.

NEWS AND NOTES

- 839 European Social Fund—Guarantee pay exemption—Tax cuts work through—Redundancy rebates—New wage rate details—Change in Community Industry—Special Employment and training measures—Redundancy payments.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 844 Summary

STATISTICAL SERIES

- 857 General summary

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Annual subscription inclusive of postage £16.80
 All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the *Department of Employment Gazette* should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HH; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 39 Brazenose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; 41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1W; Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 30 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY.

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the *Gazette* should be ordered within one week of publication. Orders for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P2c), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1 1BN.

BACKFILE VOLUMES

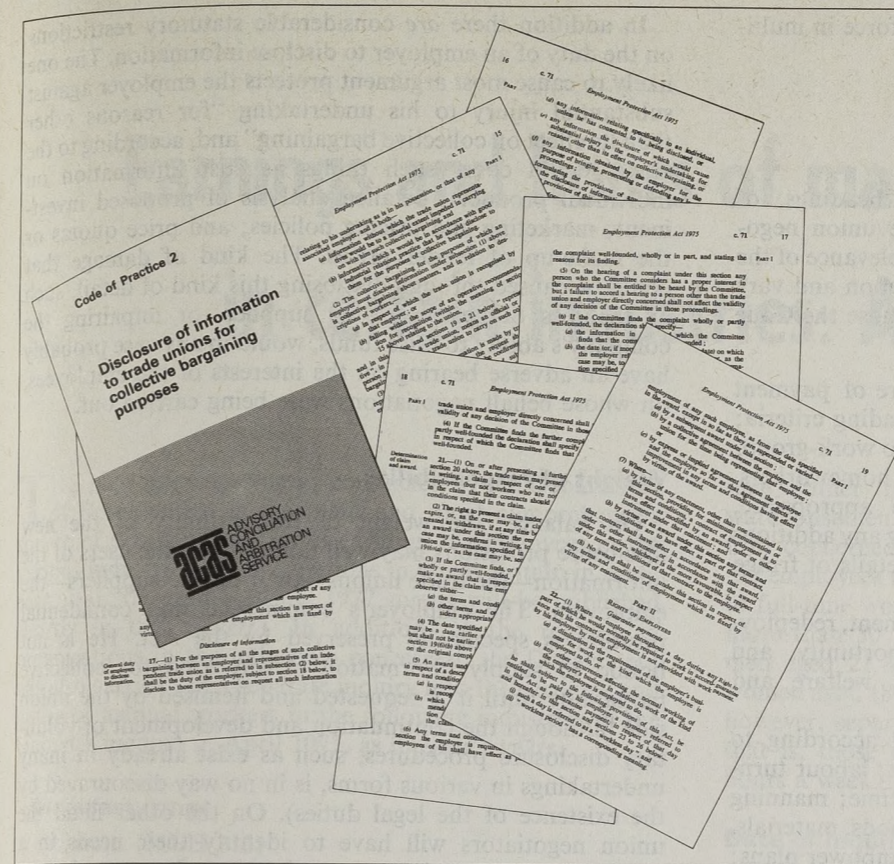
Complete volumes of *Ministry of Labour Gazette* 1924—1968, *Employment and Productivity Gazette* 1968—1970 and *Department of Employment Gazette* 1971 onwards are now available in microfilm form from University Micro International, 18 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4EJ, England.

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment, 12 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LL (01-214 6159).
 For enquiries about latest figures etc., please ring 01-214 8748, 8440 or 8561.

Guide to some major articles 1976-1977

1976		1977 (continued)	
August	Page	February	Page
New employment schemes for young people	827	The Wages Inspector cometh	107
World employment and ILO conferences, 1976	830	Concentration of industrial stoppages in manufacturing industries	111
Earnings and hours in certain industries, April, 1976	832	Graduate supply and demand in 1977	116
Census of employment, June 1975: regions	834	Measures to stimulate employment in Norway	119
Continuous employment estimates, 1965-1975	839	"Where there's muck there's brass"—Job Creation project	126
Unemployment—occupational analyses	851		
		March	
September		MSC evaluates job creation	211
Pattern of household spending, 1975	955	Mr Justice Phillips, President of the Appeal Tribunal	218
Teachers' pay—men's and women's earnings	963	North Sea oil industry tests Scottish skills	220
Industrial democracy in Western Europe	969	Retail Prices in 1976	226
Unemployment and vacancy flows	976	Family Expenditure Survey	224
Quarterly employment estimates, Sept. 1974-March, 1976	988		
Census of employment, UK, June, 1975	998	April	
		Europe's human face	339
October		Unemployment problems in the Federal Republic of Germany	344
Flow of new graduates into industry	1075	Recent surveys of engineering craftsmen—the declining asset	345
Manpower planning in a construction firm	1079	Young people leaving school in England and Wales	353
Agency's performance in the manpower market	1083		
Changed relationship between unemployment and vacancies	1093	May	
New Earnings Survey 1976—key results	1100	Certification office—the first year	439
Earnings of manual workers in engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries	1131	Purchasing power in the EEC	443
		The French trade unions	451
		Race Relations Act 1976	455
		Equal pay and sex discrimination	457
		Statutory wage regulations in 1976	486
		June	
November		Characteristics of the unemployed: sample survey, June 1976	559
Distribution and concentration of industrial stoppages in G.B.	1219	The case for shop floor participation	575
Disabled people—public sector quota figures	1225	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1976	579
Employment rehabilitation 1975-1976	1228	New projections on future labour force	587
Planning for manpower demand	1231	Pay differentials and the dispersion of earnings	593
Unemployment—occupational analyses	1235	Young people leaving school in Scotland and Great Britain	599
		July	
December		Counter-inflation policy—statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer	687
Unregistered unemployed in G.B.	1331	Employment Minister announces new employment schemes	690
Equal pay experience in 25 firms	1337	Surveys carried out into special employment schemes	692
Equal pay and sex discrimination—the first six months	1341	Shop floor participation—two case studies	697
Employers and the self-employed—estimates	1344	Finding a way to predict wastage of craftsmen and apprentices	699
International strike comparisons	1353	Behavioural science and manpower planning	704
		Household spending in 1976	726
		August	
		Taking some of the guesswork out of industrial relations: disclosure of information	799
		Work preparation courses are helping handicapped school leavers for permanent jobs	803
		The enterprise unions of Japan	808
		Shop floor participation—two case studies	814
		Manpower in local authorities	816
		Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation: Great Britain	821
		Unemployment and vacancies by occupation and region in the United Kingdom	832
		1977	
January			
Diamond year for the department	3		
Industrial disputes—stoppages, 1976	6		
Coping with labour shortage: bus drivers and draughtsmen	8		
Quit rates and manpower policy	14		
How individual people's earnings change	19		

Taking some of the guesswork out of industrial relations: disclosure of information



ON August 22 the much debated provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 came into being which give the right to recognised trade unions to obtain from employers information they consider necessary for informed collective bargaining. The provisions are backed up by a Code of Practice* from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) which obtained the necessary Parliamentary approval at the end of May, to give it the quasi-legal status it will enjoy in the settlement of any dispute on disclosure issues which may arise. The Code also came into force on August 22, coinciding with the implementation of the Act's provisions.

Probably more has been written and spoken about the disclosure provisions than any other single aspect of the Employment Protection legislation—indeed the present provisions were first enacted, in substantially their present form—in the Industrial Relations Act 1971. The Code of Practice itself, upon which a great deal of the practicability of these clauses must depend, received a good deal of attention from many quarters in its consultative stage and the version which finally received the official nod reflected the weight of many differing views, despite its brevity.

Requirements of the Act

Only five pages in length, the Code first of all reproduces the requirements of the Act itself. The inherent flexibility of the process of collective bargaining is preserved intact since neither the Act nor the Code impose any legal obligation on an employer to disclose any specific pieces of information. The information is defined in general terms, unlikely to circumscribe subsequent negotiation, as "information without which the trade union representatives would

be to a material extent impeded in carrying on . . . collective bargaining, and . . . which it would be in accordance with good industrial relations practice to disclose". The Code then seeks to indicate the broad areas of information which could be considered suitable subjects for disclosure. It lays particular stress on the fact that the items included in the Code are not intended to provide a definitive checklist for negotiators to abide by, nor should they be considered as an exhaustive list. In preserving intact the freedom to negotiate that collective bargaining implies, the Code cannot be seen as an attempt to define or restrict the subjects with which the bargaining should deal. In this context the only restriction imposed by the Act is that limiting disclosure to areas of bargaining for which an independent trade union is recognised. That does not preclude the extension of those bargaining areas by further negotiation—in which case they would then be brought within the scope of the disclosure provisions.

Not just pay claims

It is also clear in the Code that the scope of collective bargaining is taken to encompass much more than simply the presentation of pay claims to an employer and his response to them. As paragraph 11 of the Code points out:

"Collective bargaining within an undertaking can range from specific matters arising daily at the workplace affecting particular sections of the workforce, to extensive periodic negotiations on terms and conditions

* Code of Practice 2: Disclosure of information to trade unions for collective bargaining purposes: ACAS.

of employment affecting the whole workforce in multi-plant companies".

Under broad headings

In listing some examples, under broad headings, of information which might be useful to trade union negotiators, the Code is making the point that the relevance of the subject to be discussed will depend entirely upon and vary according to the specific bargaining issues. Those the Code instances are:

- (1) *Pay and benefits*: principles and structure of payment systems; job evaluation systems and grading criteria; earnings and hours analysed according to work-group, grade, plant, sex, out-workers and homeworkers, department or division, giving where appropriate, distributions and make-up of pay showing any additions to basic rate or salary; total pay bill; details of fringe benefits and non-wage labour costs.
- (2) *Conditions of service*: policies on recruitment, redeployment, redundancy, training, equal opportunity, and promotion; appraisal systems; health, welfare and safety matters.
- (3) *Manpower*: numbers employed analysed according to grade, department, location, age and sex; labour turnover; absenteeism; overtime and short-time; manning standards; planned changes in work methods, materials, equipment or organisation; available manpower plans; investment plans.
- (4) *Performance*: productivity and efficiency data; savings from increased productivity and output; return on capital invested; sales and state of order book.
- (5) *Financial*: cost structures; gross and net profits; sources of earnings; assets; liabilities; allocation of profits; details of government financial assistance; transfer prices; loans to parent or subsidiary companies and interest charged.

What is important

The precise meaning of headings such as these cannot be defined in a Code of this length, particularly when their application and significance will vary from enterprise to enterprise and from negotiation to negotiation. What is important according to the Code is that a union identifies as precisely as possible the nature of the information required. Comments received at the Code's consultative stage showed that some employers believed that some of the items of information proposed would be of little value to negotiations or would themselves give rise to disputes over their application in a given set of negotiations. But there is no suggestion that items for disclosure must be beyond dispute and cannot be negotiable. Ultimately in the case of an employer's refusal to disclose, the acid test will always be whether non-disclosure would cause a material impediment in bargaining and whether the information requested should be disclosed as a matter of good industrial relations practice. This would be for the Central Arbitration Committee to decide at the end of the day if the dispute went that far. However, it may well be that very few requests for information will be pursued to the bitter end.

In addition there are considerable statutory restrictions on the duty of an employer to disclose information. The one likely to cause most argument protects the employer against substantial injury to his undertaking "for reasons other than its effect on collective bargaining" and, according to the Code, could cover such things as cost information on individual products; detailed analysis of proposed investment; marketing and pricing policies; and price quotas or the make-up of tender prices. The kind of damage that could be caused through disclosing this kind of detail, such as the loss of customers, or supplies, or impairing the company's ability to raise funds, would in any case probably have an adverse bearing on the interests of the employees, on whose behalf negotiations were being carried out.

Weight of responsibility

On balance, the weight of responsibility of the new disclosure provisions may well fall more on the users of the information—the trade unions—than on the suppliers—the employers. The employer's commercial and confidential position is specifically preserved by the Act. He is not bound to supply information of any kind for collective bargaining until it is requested and itemised by the union side (although the continuation and development of voluntary disclosure procedures, such as exist already in many undertakings in various forms, is in no way discouraged by the existence of the legal duties). On the other hand the union negotiators will have to identify their needs in a precise way at an early stage, preferably before negotiations get under way. The Code strongly urges employers and unions to discuss their systematic information needs and in fact proposes that they should try to reach agreements on the regular provision of information where appropriate. But not all information is going to be capable of this treatment. The Code places a particular responsibility on trade unions to "review existing training programmes or establish new ones to ensure negotiators are equipped to understand and use information effectively". Understanding and using information effectively could mean modifying or reducing a claim in the light of the facts made available, especially as the lack of that information would have presumably been considered a "material impediment" to bargaining by the union negotiators requesting it.

Suitably equipped

The British Institute of Management (BIM) report[†] on UK practice on disclosure makes the point that laws on disclosure should be no substitute for company policy. Many of those surveyed by the BIM felt that lack of individuals' ability was a major obstacle to disclosure, a criticism also levelled at the provisions of the Employment Protection Act. Nevertheless the specific onus in the Code of Practice is placed on the union to see that its negotiators are suitably equipped. The employer's responsibility is to present the information in a form and style which recipients can be expected to understand—a substantial educational effort in itself.

It has been argued that the Code should say more about

(continued on page 807)

[†] "Keeping employees informed" Current UK practice of disclosure. Robin Smith. *Management Survey Report No 31* BIM.

Earnings and hours of manual workers in certain industries: April 1977

THE New Earnings Survey conducted by the Department of Employment is the main and most comprehensive source of detailed statistics of earnings of employees in the various industries and occupations in Great Britain in April each year; the results of the 1977 survey will be published shortly in this *Gazette*. In addition, at the request of organisations in the industries concerned, the Department has also carried out a separate inquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers in the following industries in the United Kingdom in April 1977, as in earlier years.

Manufacturing:

biscuits (MLH 213)
coke ovens and manufactured fuel (MLH 261)
pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations (MLH 272)
insulated wires and cables (MLH 362)
aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (MLH 383)
cans and metal boxes (MLH 395)
jute (MLH 415)
other textile industries (MLH 429)
leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery (MLH 431)

Service:

dry cleaning, etc (MLH 893)
repair of boots and shoes (MLH 895)

Results

The results of the survey, which is conducted on a voluntary basis, are given in the table on page 802. Forms were sent to some 950 establishments and about 900 were returned in time to be included in the tables. The results are classified according to the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

The results of the April 1976 inquiry were published on page 832 of the August 1976 issue of this *Gazette*: those of the regular full-scale October 1976 inquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers appeared on pages 239-249 of the March 1977 issue of this *Gazette*.

Coverage

The survey covers manual workers only, including fore-

men (other than works foremen), transport workers, warehousemen and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned rather than an independent contractor or the employees themselves). The results generally relate only to full-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for more than 30 hours a week, and are given separately for men aged 21 and over, youths and boys aged under 21, women aged 18 and over and girls aged under 18. For women, however, separate figures are given for part-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

Date of inquiry

The figures relate to the pay-week which included April 20, 1977, or, if the establishment was stopped for the whole or part of that week because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute, the nearest week of an ordinary character. The results cover those workers who were at work for the whole or part of the survey week: thus some workers who were paid for less than a full week would be included.

Weekly earnings

The figures represent gross earnings in the survey week before deductions for income tax and workers' contributions to national insurance. They include payments for piecework, shiftwork, overtime, night-work, etc and the proportionate weekly value of non-contractual gifts and annual and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly but they exclude income in kind.

Weekly hours worked

The figures show hours worked in the week, excluding main meal breaks, but including all overtime and any hours not actually worked but paid for under guaranteed wage agreements.

Averages

The results cover all classes of manual workers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. Average weekly earnings and average weekly hours were obtained by dividing the total earnings and hours, respectively, by the number of persons in the particular group. Average hourly earnings were obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by average weekly hours.

Average weekly earnings, hours worked and hourly earnings of manual workers in April 1977*

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum list heading	Numbers shown on returns received	Average weekly earnings £	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings p
Men (21 years and over)					
Manufacturing:					
Biscuits	213	10,421	71.00	47.4	149.9
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	4,448	75.44	44.8	168.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	9,621	68.62†	44.2	155.4
Insulated wires and cables	362	17,316	73.14	44.3	165.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	77,047	69.59	41.2	169.0
Cans and metal boxes	395	7,465	74.99	45.7	164.1
Jute	415	3,276	56.27	43.5	129.3
Other textile industries	429	6,330	71.26	44.3	160.9
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	7,758	61.02	44.0	138.6
Service:					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	469	55.05	44.6	123.5
Repair of boots and shoes	895	757	48.51	42.2	114.9
Youths and boys (under 21 years)					
Manufacturing:					
Biscuits	213	632	47.70	42.0	113.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	227	54.10	40.9	132.1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	472	44.68	40.7	109.9
Insulated wires and cables	362	847	46.29	39.4	117.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	6,687	35.74	38.6	92.6
Cans and metal boxes	395	661	44.57	40.7	109.5
Jute	415	312	39.81	40.4	98.6
Other textile industries	429	317	48.58	41.0	118.5
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,249	42.00	39.3	106.8
Service:					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	91	—	—	—
Repair of boots and shoes	895	177	—	—	—
Full-time women (18 years and over)					
Manufacturing:					
Biscuits	213	8,071	43.87	38.2	114.9
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	2	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	6,967	44.58	38.2	116.7
Insulated wires and cables	362	4,134	48.24	36.8	131.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	6,063	50.35	38.0	132.5
Cans and metal boxes	395	3,491	47.54	39.2	121.4
Jute	415	1,550	42.40	38.6	109.7
Other textile industries	429	1,073	44.26	38.0	116.5
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,647	42.46	37.7	112.5
Service:					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	697	32.88	37.4	88.0
Repair of boots and shoes	895	233	33.51	38.8	86.3
Part-time women (18 years and over)†					
Manufacturing:					
Biscuits	213	13,093	24.45	20.8	117.3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	27	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	2,994	23.22	21.1	110.0
Insulated wires and cables	362	917	24.91	21.3	116.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	1,439	27.40	22.6	121.2
Cans and metal boxes	395	3,127	24.39	22.4	108.8
Jute	415	335	19.66	20.5	96.0
Other textile industries	429	295	22.14	20.1	109.9
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	473	21.85	21.2	103.2
Service:					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	431	17.80	20.9	85.3
Repair of boots and shoes	895	193	17.54	21.0	83.5
Girls (under 18 years)					
Manufacturing:					
Biscuits	213	643	34.48	38.0	90.8
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	559	33.34	37.4	89.1
Insulated wires and cables	362	167	—	—	—
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	121	—	—	—
Cans and metal boxes	395	230	32.70	39.0	83.9
Jute	415	70	—	—	—
Other textile industries	429	45	—	—	—
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	73	—	—	—
Service:					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	31	—	—	—
Repair of boots and shoes	895	19	—	—	—

Note: In view of the wide variations between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, nightwork and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

‡ The corresponding figure for April 1976 in the August 1976 Gazette should have been £62.02 and not £60.02.

Work preparation courses are helping handicapped school leavers find permanent jobs

by Barbara Speake and Dr. Edward Whelan, Hester Adrian Research Centre, University of Manchester

THE PROBLEMS facing school leavers during the recession have rightly warranted special attention. Much of the effort to alleviate unemployment through selective measures has been directed at the young and a new youth opportunities programme has just been announced to tackle their longer term employment needs. The problems of handicapped school leavers are compounded by their special needs. Probably more than any other group, these youngsters need help to bridge the gap between school and work.

Such a bridge is provided for some 500 to 600 handicapped school leavers each year in 13 Employment Rehabilitation Centres (ERCs) in this country. This bridge is in the form of Young Persons' Work Preparation Courses—intensive three month courses intended "primarily to assist school leavers who, because they are physically or mentally handicapped are unlikely to be settled into permanent employment without some form of preparation for the conditions they will meet when entering it" (Employment Service Agency: Young Persons' Work Preparation Courses).

Remedial education and workshop experiences are provided, with the ultimate aim of finding the young person employment or further training. Personnel involved include ERC technical and professional staff, local authority remedial teachers, rehabilitation specialists, and the Careers Service.

The study

In May 1976, the Employment Service Agency (ESA) commissioned a research study to examine the courses, and particularly to measure the extent to which they were meeting the needs of handicapped school leavers. The ESA was concerned to ensure that the courses were based on a correct interpretation of the young persons' needs.

The study, which took 15 months to complete, was undertaken by two independent researchers from the Hester Adrian Research Centre, University of Manchester, on behalf of the agency. The main findings of the study, are highlighted prior to the publication of the full report later this year. It consisted of two main aspects:

- a survey of the courses (only 12 courses were included, as the 13th was started after the research was commissioned) which covered details of application and selection procedures, aims, format, staffing, details of youngsters taking part, assessment, content of programmes, placement, and follow-up procedures. The survey data was collected by means of questionnaire.
- a systematic evaluation of the effect of the courses on the youngsters taking part. This involved youngsters attending courses held between September/December 1976.

A repeated measures design was used for the evaluation. Youngsters on the courses were measured twice; early in the course (weeks two or three) and later on (weeks 10 or 11). The measures used were selected or designed in order to assess a youngster on critical variables related to readiness for work. These variables and the respective measures, making up the "Job Readiness Battery", are listed below:

Variable	Measure
Work performance	Performance board Work skills rating scale
Behaviour at work	Behaviour check-list
Concept of self as a worker	Me at work
Social competence (parent view)	Competency scale—parental version
Social competence (self rating)	Competency scale—young person's version
Reasoning ability	The Ravens Progressive matrices
Educational attainments	The Burt Word (Re-arranged) Reading Test

The latter two measures are well known published tests, and in the study were only administered once, early in the course. The other measures were specially adapted or designed for this study, and reliability checks were carried out on them. Full details of the above measures and their sources will be contained in the published report.

Summary of survey findings

Young Persons' Work Preparation Courses (YPWPC) began in 1967, and over 220 have been provided since. Applications for courses come through the careers officer and about half again as many applications are received for courses as places are available. The two main criteria for selection of youngsters for courses are their ability to benefit and their likelihood of securing open employment after the course.

Courses aim to expose youngsters to a realistic work environment, and assess employment potential.

Besides workshop experience within their own YPWPC workshops, most youngsters experience work in adult sections, for example bench engineering, machine operating, and miscellaneous, as well as taking part in remedial education.

Two full-time staff are involved with each course—an occupational supervisor and a teacher seconded by the local education authority. ERC staff also become involved, including the manager, the occupational psychologist, the social worker, Employment Medical Advisory Service staff, the disablement resettlement officer, and occupational

supervisors from adult sections.

In their own workshops, youngsters are provided with a range of work experience and assessments, but for the most part the work either involves no tools, or else simple non-powered hand tools. The educational programme is geared to skills required at work, for example understanding the pay packet, behaviour at job interviews, social sight vocabulary etc.'

Two or three case conferences are held during the course, and at the final case conference, recommendations are made for each youngster. The careers officer is responsible for placement, although many ERC staff also become involved.

The September to December 1976 courses were attended by 169 youngsters, 113 males and 56 females. The majority (101) were from special schools, mainly Educationally Subnormal (Mild) ESN(M), although 64 youngsters were referred from comprehensive schools, presumably remedial streams. Over 50 per cent of youngsters were Educationally Subnormal (ESN) and out of all youngsters, some 35 per cent have physical or perceptual disabilities, and 12 per cent experience behaviour problems. An indication of their level of reasoning ability may be obtained from the mean Raven's raw score for the group, which was 26.1, the range being from 3 to 50. This places them in the bottom five per cent of their age group. The reading ages ranged from 4.1 to 14.7 years with a mean of 9.5 years. Seventy-nine youngsters (47 per cent) scored below a reading age of nine, the borderline for literacy.

Most youngsters were recommended for open employment at the final case conference, although some 37 recommendations were made for further training, and some 16 youngsters were assessed as being of doubtful employability. Immediately after the course 21 per cent of the youngsters were placed straight into jobs, including:

Portland Training Centre: in class.



labouring, machine-operating, assembly, factory work, office work, domestic and canteen work.

A more realistic placement figure would be that obtained six months after completing the course.

Results of evaluation

The first administration of the Job Readiness Battery (during weeks two and three of the courses) allowed for baseline measures to be taken of how young persons responded on certain variables critical to work preparation. The second administration allowed an assessment to be made of how much young persons changed during the courses.

The areas where changes were measured as a result of course attendance were examined in respect of the youngsters' work performance, work behaviour, self-concept, and social competence.

Measured effects on work performance

The effects which courses have on the work performance of youngsters was measured by the Performance Board and the Work Skills Rating Scale.

The Performance Board was selected because it gave an objective measure of speed and accuracy, and also because it correlated well with performance on a range of industrial tasks¹.

It was expected that youngsters would come to the course exhibiting a range of ability, in terms of speed and accuracy. However, during the course, young persons would be expected to perform at least some work tasks in which speed and accuracy would be stressed. It was expected that by the end of the course, the average time required to complete the Performance Board would have decreased, and also that errors would have decreased. In other words, the speed and accuracy would both have increased.

When the results of the Performance Board were tested for statistical significance, it was found that speed did not differ significantly over the two occasions, but that the accuracy with which the youngsters performed the task did increase significantly, for each hand in turn, and for both hands simultaneously. By the second administration, the mean level of accuracy for single hand trials was approximately 95 per cent (less than 1.5 errors out of a possible 24). The measure suggests that the courses did have a significant effect on the level of accuracy adopted by youngsters in their work. In terms of speed, it may be possible that youngsters were demonstrating their maximum effort even at the start of the course. A more important finding was that when compared with the "standard time" for performing this task (derived from MTM analysis²) it was found that the youngsters were operating at approximately 61 per cent "productivity" compared with a normal operative in industry.

Work performance was also looked at in terms of the occupational supervisor's rating of the young person's performance in the workshop situation on a number of variables, using the Work Skills Rating Scale.

It was expected that early on in the course youngsters would be rated below average on many items, but that significant improvements would take place over the course as a result of a first-hand experience of work and its requirements, and that these improvements would result in higher ratings.

Courses were found to achieve a significant improvement

in work performance in a number of very important areas. The most significant of these improvements were in the "level of task undertaken" and in "ability to work under pressure", suggesting that youngsters responded to the "pace" of the normal working environment. The courses do, therefore, appear to be offering a basic prevocational training, helping the youngsters to move forward in their concepts of work and towards a work rating which would be expected of a normal worker.

In addition to these work skills, by helping youngsters to show a significant improvement in "communication", "relationships with colleagues" and "self-confidence", the courses demonstrated their ability to focus on those areas which research has shown to be critical to successful adjustment to work, leading to acceptability both by the employer and by fellow workers.

Effects of the courses on the youngsters' self concept

It was expected that not only would a youngster gain in work experience as a result of course attendance, but that he should in general feel an overall beneficial effect upon himself. The scale used to evaluate these effects was called "Me at Work" and consisted of 28 items.

In particular, it was expected that by the end of the course, youngsters would have a clearer idea of what kind of job they would like to do, a clearer concept of their speed of work and the level of task of which they were capable. They should improve in the ability to remember instructions, to make decisions for themselves, to take more initiative where required, to need less supervision, and so on. Having experienced a work atmosphere, by the end of the courses youngsters should also feel more confident in anticipating their first day at work.

Only seven of the 28 items failed to show a higher mean rating at the end of the course. Eight items showed statistically significant increases in their rating and in general the youngsters' assessments agreed with those of their occupational supervisors.

By the end of the course, most youngsters felt that they were faster and more adaptable workers and that they could both remember and understand instructions better and they exercised more foresight and initiative. Although youngsters increased in their assessment of the difficulty of the job they thought they could do, this still remained a fairly easy job. However, they did feel they could do better at such a job than when they first began the course. Similarly, although they assessed themselves as better at using machines, the group as a whole still felt the need for more experience with machines.

Effects of the course on social competence

It was expected that independent functioning would improve as a result of attendance on the course, and that this would be revealed both in the responses given by the young persons themselves and also by their parents on the two versions of the competency scale. Similarly, it was expected that dependent behaviour would decrease over the period of the course.

In fact, both parents and youngsters reported an increase in behaviour in areas central to independent functioning, including: "use of the telephone", "tackling new situations by one's self", and "using public transport". The youngsters reported additional increases in "talking about a job", and "handling money correctly", whilst parents reported an



All hands to lunch: Portland Training Centre.

increase in the frequency with which young persons "go out alone". Some behaviours showed a decrease in frequency, including "helping with routine tasks" in the home and "doing errands". It may be concluded that this decrease is consistent with the young persons being regarded by their families, and regarding themselves, as more adult, being required to do less around the home. This is a finding also reported by Davies.³

Conclusion

The results of the study have demonstrated that the aims stated by the courses are realistic, within the time they have available. The focus on preparation for work which also entails an educational focus related to that area is the appropriate one for these courses. They fill an important gap in the overall pattern of provision, offering a vital bridge between the world of school and the world of work. It is encouraging that course attendance also produces measured improvements in self concept and social competence—effects largely achieved because of the adult work environment which the courses provide.

At this time of financial restraint, when every effort is being made to make more efficient use of existing resources, these Young Persons' Work Preparation Courses provide an excellent example of timely investment, both in economic and human terms. It is hoped that the full report of the study, together with suggestions for improvement, will result in the expansion of such courses and enable other providers of service to review their own provision in the light of them. ■

References

- ¹ Grant, G. (1971) *Some Management Problems of Providing Work for the Mentally Disordered with Particular Reference to Mental Handicap*. Unpublished M.Sc. Thesis, University of Manchester.
- ² Whelan, E. (1974) "The Scientific Approach in the Practical Workshop Situation". In Gunzburg, H.C. (ed). *Experiments in the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Handicapped*. London: Butterworth.
- ³ Davies, S. (1975) *An examination of some of the factors involved in a work preparation course for disadvantaged young people*. Unpublished M.Litt. Thesis, University of Aberdeen.

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: June 1977

THE table below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended June 18, 1977. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

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

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	III	2.7	3.5	3.0	1.8	2.4	2.1
Grain milling	211	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.3
Bread and flour confectionery	212	4.6	4.2	4.5	2.9	2.6	2.8
Biscuits	213	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.3
Milk and milk products	215	2.2	3.8	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sugar	216	1.1	3.4	1.8	1.1	2.6	1.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	2.3	3.0	2.7	1.6	2.1	1.8
Fruit and vegetable products	218	2.3	5.0	3.8	1.5	2.6	2.1
Animal and poultry foods	219	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	3.0	1.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	2.5	3.4	2.9	1.7	2.7	2.2
Brewing and malting	231	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.9
Soft drinks	232	5.4	5.8	5.5	2.2	3.1	2.6
Other drink industries	239	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0
Tobacco	240	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.4
Coal and petroleum products	IV	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.9
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	1.1	3.3	1.2	0.6	4.4	0.9
Mineral oil refining	262	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.1
Chemicals and allied industries	V	1.1	2.4	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.4
General chemicals	271	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	272	1.0	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.4
Toilet preparations	273	2.2	3.7	3.1	2.0	3.3	2.8
Paint	274	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
Soap and detergents	275	2.0	4.6	3.0	3.4	6.3	4.4
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
Fertilisers	278	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.2	1.2
Other chemical industries	279	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.3
Metal manufacture	VI	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.3
Iron and steel (general)	311	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Steel tubes	312	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
Iron castings, etc.	313	2.0	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	3.0	1.8
Other base metals	323	1.8	3.7	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Mechanical engineering	VII	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.2

and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

Trends in labour turnover in the manufacturing industries can be studied by forming a four quarter moving average from the available data. The June Gazette contained a time series from 1966 to 1976 of such an average in tabular and graphical forms. The latest averages are shown below.

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

Year	Reference month†	Total engagements	Total discharges (and other losses)
1976	February	1.88	2.10
	May	1.93	2.03
	August	2.03	2.03
	November	2.13	2.05
1977	February	2.10	2.03

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

†On which the moving average is centred.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal-working machine tools	332	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.1
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.4
Industrial engines	334	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
Textile machinery and accessories	335	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.3
Construction and earthmoving equipment	336	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1
Mechanical handling equipment	337	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.5
Office machinery	338	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.1	3.0	2.4
Other machinery	339	1.4	2.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.6
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	1.9	2.3	1.9	3.3	2.8	3.3
Ordnance and small arms	342	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.6
Instrument engineering	VIII	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.5
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	1.2	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.5
Watches and clocks	352	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.0	1.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	1.5	3.0	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.7
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
Electrical engineering	IX	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7
Electrical machinery	361	1.3	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.3
Insulated wires and cables	362	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.7
Radio and electronic components	364	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.4
Electronic computers	366	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.4	3.1	1.8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.4
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	2.2	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other electrical goods	369	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5
Vehicles	XI	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.7	1.8	0.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.1
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	2.6	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.8

Labour turnover (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.7
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.2
Hand tools and implements	391	1.8	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.5
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	392	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.6	1.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6
Wire and wire manufactures	394	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.8
Cans and metal boxes	395	2.5	3.5	3.0	1.6	2.6	2.0
Jewellery and precious metals	396	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.9	3.8	2.6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3
Textiles	XIII	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3
Production of man-made fibres	411	0.6	1.6	0.8	2.0	2.8	2.1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	3.6	2.8	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.2
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.1
Woolen and worsted	414	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.4
Jute	415	4.3	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Rope, twine and net	416	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	2.2	3.6	3.1	2.1	2.3	2.2
Lace	418	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
Carpets	419	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.8
Made-up textiles	422	4.3	2.7	3.3	2.3	3.8	3.3
Textile finishing	423	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.2
Other textiles industries	429	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.1
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1.7	3.1	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.8
Leather goods	432	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.5
Fur	433	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Clothing and footwear	XV	2.6	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.7
Weatherproof outerwear	441	4.4	6.7	6.2	3.5	5.4	5.0
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	2.0	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.4	3.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	1.9	3.2	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.1	3.3
Hats, caps and millinery	446	3.4	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.4
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Footwear	450	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.8
Pottery	462	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.3
Glass	463	1.9	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.5
Cement	464	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Abrasives and building materials etc. not elsewhere specified	469	2.7	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5
Timber	471	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.1
Furniture and upholstery	472	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.2
Bedding, etc.	473	1.9	0.6	1.3	2.7	2.0	2.4
Shop and office fitting	474	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.2	3.3
Wooden containers and baskets	475	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.8
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	1.5	0.9	1.4	5.6	3.4	5.1
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.6
Paper and board	481	1.6	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.4
Packaging, products of paper, board and associated materials	482	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.7



World employment

The enterprise unions of Japan

THE TRADE IMBALANCE between Japan and Europe has given rise to a good deal of criticism of the Japanese. This has underlined how little is really known about Japan in Britain. We often hear for example that the Japanese can compete in international markets because the work force is underpaid and overworked; that the Japanese trade unions are the worst kind of company unions completely enslaved by the employers; that the Japanese spend nothing on welfare. There is some justice in some of these accusations but the true picture is very different.

The Japanese trade union movement came into existence in its present form during the American occupation and has always regarded the British movement as its mentor but it is unlike the union movement in either country. It is frequently said to be a company union system, but this it most emphatically is not. The term "company union" is quite as derogatory in Japan as it is elsewhere. The expression which is used of the Japanese style union is "enterprise union". This is not the semantic distinction that it may appear. Although all the people working for a given enterprise may be members of the same union, and membership of that union will be restricted to employees of that enterprise, the union is independent both organisationally and financially. It has to prove its independence before it can join any of the larger affiliations of unions. The management can have no say in appointing union officials, and managerial staff are barred from union membership. The almost total absence of craft or general unions as we know them in Europe leads to fundamental differences in behaviour and attitude.

Public sector membership

In the public sector, too, the workers in each public corporation belong to unions whose membership is restricted to employees of that corporation, although there may be more than one union in a given corporation. The enterprise union is the basic building block in the somewhat complex structure of the union movement in Japan. At industry level, the enterprise unions form union federations to protect the interests of their members. These union federations are then further affiliated, in most cases, to one of four "national centres", although some of the most

powerful union federations choose to remain independent of the national centres. For example, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries union is affiliated to other shipbuilding unions in *Zosenjukiroren*, the Federation of Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Workers Unions. *Zosenjukiroren* is a member of *Domei*, one of the national centres. It is also a member of the Japanese Council of Metalworkers Unions, *IMF-JC*, which is referred to later.

Multi-level structure

The difficulty that most western observers experience in understanding the organisation of Japanese labour stems from this multi-level structure, and from the fact that there is often a discrepancy between the public pronouncements of the national centres at the apex of the structure and the observed behaviour of the individual enterprise unions at the base. Before looking at this behaviour, therefore, it is necessary to describe the national centres.

The four national centres, in order of size, are *Sohyo* (the General Council of Trade Unions, 64 industry unions, 4.5 million members), *Domei* (the Japanese Confederation of Labour, 28 unions, 2.25 million members), *Churitsuroren* (the Federation of Independent Unions, 12 unions, 1.3 million members) and *Shinsanbetsu* (the National Federation of Industrial Organisations, 3 unions, 70,000 members).

Sohyo is made up of both public and private sector union federations but the public sector is now dominant. There are only about six minor public employees' unions not affiliated to *Sohyo*, and, even though such powerful unions as *Tekkororen* (the Japanese Federation of Iron and Steelworkers Unions) and *Shitetsuroren* (the General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions) are in *Sohyo*, their influence within *Sohyo* has declined in recent years.

At the annual conference in 1976, the two most powerful positions in *Sohyo*, chairman and secretary general, were both filled by public sector candidates. *Sohyo* is the most left-wing of the national centres and is allied to the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the largest opposition party.

Domei is largely made up of private sector unions, although three small public sector unions are also affiliated to it. Powerful union federations within *Domei* include those

World employment



Delegates and overseas visitors being addressed by the Federation's President at the 13th Annual Congress of the Japan Automobile Workers' Unions Federation in the International Conference Centre near Kyoto, October 1976. The top line of characters above the dais reads "solidarity and wisdom". The lowest line, just above the JAW badge reads "Realisation of a Welfare Society", which was one of the themes of the Congress. Photo courtesy Japan Autoworkers

critics have suggested that this all adds up to a docile labour force, pampered and apathetic, but such criticism misses the point that a trade union's function is to protect the interests of its members. The Japanese unions have ensured that their members enjoy a standard of living second to none in Asia, and higher than many in Europe.

No fundamental right to strike

The situation in the public sector is different. Workers in the public sector, which includes the National Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs, the state monopolies such as salt and tobacco, and the national forestry workers, etc as well as public service bureaucrats, do not enjoy the fundamental rights to strike and to collective bargaining which are universally enjoyed in the private sector. This has led to the criticism being made that the government is the least progressive employer in Japan. The struggle to obtain these rights has certainly poisoned industrial relations throughout the public sector and has resulted in the most powerful unions, notably the railway workers, taking an increasingly militant position.

This has created strains in *Sohyo* since the private sector unions within that organisation do not share the pre-occupations of the public sector workers. This explains the success of the *IMF-JC* and is also a factor in a new initiative to form two new national centres, one private and one public.

Even given that the public sector unions are more vociferous in their demands than the private sector, they

exercise a great deal of caution in taking industrial action in support of either wage claims or their demands for fundamental workers' rights. The government has always made it clear that wage increases for public railway workers, for example, must be reflected in fare increases, so that public opinion is a factor in deciding how big a wage increase to demand. Having decided on industrial action—which is illegal anyway—the unions will try to avoid alienating public opinion as far as possible by striking for one or two days only during the week and never on public holidays or peak periods, such as around New Year or midsummer. Special trains will be run for particularly deserving groups such as school children on excursion trips. The strike will be called off if the union judges that public patience is at an end. The longest strike in the history of the Japanese National Railways (JNR) was called off after eight days in late 1975, even though the private railways continued to run, carrying most of the commuters, and vital supplies were transferred to road transport during this strike.

The "spring offensive"

One of the few characteristics of the Japanese trade union movement which most of their western counterparts have heard about is the so-called "spring offensive", the round of wage negotiations which takes place almost simultaneously for most companies every spring. (To be precise, the phrase "spring offensive" should be used only to describe the activities organised by the Joint Committee for the spring offensive, which is a *Sohyo*-based committee on which *Domei*

World employment

Table 1 Unions comprising the IMF-JC

National Centre	Union	Industry	Number of affiliated unions	Membership
Domei	Zenkin Domei	Metal industries	16	315,717
Domei	Zosenjukiroren	Shipbuilding	8	233,324
Sohyo	Tekkororen	Iron and steel	13	249,607
Churitsuroren	Denkiroren	Electrical machines	19	545,636
Shinsanbetsu	Zenkikin	Metal and machines	8	38,095
Non-affiliated	Jidoshasoren	Automobiles	13	524,798
			Total	1,907,177

from textiles, shipbuilding and heavy industry, automobiles, seamen, the electrical industry, the chemical industry and so on. *Domei* is allied to the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), and regards itself as "moderate".

Churitsuroren is dominated by the Federation of Electric Machine Workers' Unions—*Denkiroren* (531,297 members)—but there are other private sector unions affiliated to it. It has worked closely with *Sohyo* over the spring wage negotiations in the past. *Shinsanbetsu* contains only three union federations, the biggest of which is *Zenkikin*, the National Machinery and Metal Workers' Union, with 34,661 members. Neither *Churitsuroren* nor *Shinsanbetsu* is allied to any political party.

Marchers in the annual May Day procession, May 1, 1977, with the independent Federation of Publishing Workers Unions' banners and slogans supporting the opposition parties in the campaign for the Upper House election in July 1977.

Photo R. A. Rayner



Interesting affiliation

An interesting new affiliation has emerged in the last few years as a different and powerful grouping which transcends the national centres. This is the Japan Council of Metalworkers' Unions (*IMF-JC*) which, as its abbreviation suggests, started life as the Japanese branch of the International Metalworkers Federation. As Table 1 shows, the *IMF-JC* member unions come from several national centres and are all important unions related to the basic metal working industries. For the last three years they have decided on joint action in wage negotiations, and the settlement they have reached has by and large dictated the level of wage settlements reached in other sectors. The emergence of the *IMF-JC* is likely to have a strong influence on the direction taken by the private sector unions in future.

Enviably record

In the private sector, few people deny that Japan has an enviable record of industrial relations. There is little doubt that this is a direct result of the fact that labour is organised on an enterprise basis, and that each union's fate is too closely linked with that of the enterprise to allow industrial action which might threaten the existence of the enterprise. Other factors, however, should not be ignored. The relationship between an enterprise and the union is close because both sides recognise that they are in partnership together, and so there is rarely any conflict of interest. Even during wage negotiations, the union knows fairly accurately what the enterprise can afford to pay to stay solvent and competitive. The total absence of demarcation disputes because everyone in the enterprise belongs to the same union, and the life-time employment system, allow management to mechanise and modernise with the full agreement and co-operation of the union. Redundancies are avoided and redeployment of labour is carried out within the same firm.

Worker participation

Worker participation at factory level is commonplace, all decisions affecting the labour force being taken after consultation with a works council which is made up of management and labour representatives. Worker participation at board level is not found in Japan, but it is not unusual for several members of the board to have been involved with union affairs when they were moving up the ladder. Some

World employment

is not represented. In keeping with its policy of avoiding confrontation, *Domei* does not use the expression, but it has nevertheless become a useful journalistic shorthand). The spring wage negotiations have a fairly predictable pattern.

The opening salvos are fired at the time of the union federations' conferences in October. Soon after the New Year, the national centres and the industry unions meet and decide a target figure for the spring negotiations. This figure is for bargaining purposes only; it is not a minimum, nor does anyone seriously expect it to be achieved any more, although in the balmy days of economic boom there was always the chance. At about the same time it is not uncommon for the employers' association, *Nikkeiren*, to suggest another, lower, figure which the management side regards as desirable, although in 1977 this did not happen. In March, various union groupings, public and private, decide on the tactics which they will employ to achieve the target, and these tactics are used in the negotiations during April.

Steel leads the way

The first industries to settle are those represented by the *IMF-JC*, which includes the traditional leader, steel. Steel is regarded as so fundamental that other industries cannot settle until they know the outcome of the steel industry negotiations, though in 1977, by asking for replies from the management of all the industries represented in the *IMF-JC* on the same day, there is little doubt that steel workers did better than they could have expected to, and workers in the more prosperous industries such as automobiles and electrical appliances made some sacrifices. The settlements are quoted as a percentage increase or in cash terms as the additional wage of an average* worker aged 35 with two children.

* Because under the Japanese life-time employment system, workers receive an annual increment, the wage of a 35-year old worker is taken to represent an approximate average figure.

Once the *IMF-JC* unions have settled, other private sector unions settle for a figure which will be close to the *IMF-JC* in cash terms; the trend is for very highly paid workers (for example seamen) to do relatively badly in percentage terms. Negotiations continue until the end of May. In the last two years there has been little industrial action in support of wage claims in the private sector, and what there has been was carefully planned to reduce disruption and lost production to a minimum.

Industrial action

Industrial action is not unknown however and the average number of days lost per 1,000 employees climbed steadily in the 10 years 1965-74, to a peak of 268 days in 1974. Since then it has again declined. (*Nikkeiren* 1976: *Conditions of Labour Economy in Japan*). In the 10 years 1966-75, Japan's strike record was bettered by five countries, Switzerland, Sweden, West Germany, Norway and the Netherlands. The average number of days lost/1,000 employees was about a third that of Britain, a fifth that of the USA (*DE Gazette* December 1976 p. 1,353).

Although the public sector workers do not have the rights to strike, or to collective bargaining, *Sohyo's* participation in the spring offensive causes the most disruption and so attracts the most attention, because every year there are strikes by public, municipal and private transport workers in support of the public workers wage claims. Under the law, these claims are settled by compulsory arbitration, and the law stipulates that settlements made to the private sector be taken into account by the arbitration commission. In practice, the final settlement is always close to the settlement reached in the private railways, which in turn takes its lead from the *IMF-JC*.

Even in the public sector, the awareness is growing that industrial action achieves little and may in the long run endanger jobs. ■

Next month, the *Gazette* looks at how Japanese unions have come to terms with 'the low growth era'.



Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

The table below gives an analysis according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of unemployed persons on the registers of local employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain at July 14, 1977.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS													Total
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over		
MALES														
One or less	12,545	5,700	9,747	5,649	3,866	2,790	2,246	1,916	1,665	1,451	1,790	33	49,398	
Over 1 and up to 2	20,518	7,553	12,983	6,995	4,659	3,381	2,802	2,392	2,209	2,291	4,090	76	69,949	
Over 2 and up to 3	26,654	7,952	10,486	5,857	3,981	2,933	2,326	1,998	1,825	1,630	2,299	52	67,993	
Over 3 and up to 4	20,086	5,772	8,181	4,963	3,465	2,659	2,082	1,781	1,671	1,432	1,956	43	54,091	
Over 4 and up to 5	10,417	3,454	6,573	4,529	3,215	2,502	1,981	1,659	1,474	1,375	2,007	43	39,229	
Over 5 and up to 6	7,224	2,056	3,947	3,045	2,241	1,685	1,407	1,157	1,064	1,016	1,436	33	26,311	
Over 6 and up to 7	31,647	2,618	5,118	3,860	2,778	2,143	1,693	1,524	1,393	1,385	2,249	44	56,452	
Over 7 and up to 8	4,305	2,197	4,612	3,506	2,570	1,914	1,564	1,407	1,272	1,181	1,494	39	26,061	
Over 8 and up to 9	3,810	2,067	4,288	3,376	2,483	1,877	1,569	1,427	1,208	1,115	1,555	42	24,817	
Over 9 and up to 10	6,996	6,689	14,449	11,831	8,550	6,465	5,422	4,610	4,422	4,366	6,734	123	80,657	
Over 10 and up to 11	12,351	12,723	28,051	23,089	17,230	13,187	11,082	9,723	9,662	9,485	15,953	308	162,844	
Over 11 and up to 12	3,983	6,508	16,173	13,880	10,690	8,506	6,986	6,704	6,723	7,246	14,082	266	101,747	
Over 12 and up to 13	2,518	4,362	9,474	7,088	5,797	5,190	4,730	5,660	5,142	5,246	11,902	219	73,246	
Over 13 and up to 14	3,194	7,111	25,562	25,212	21,742	20,422	19,907	21,404	24,432	26,875	57,208	1,423	254,492	
Total	166,248	76,762	161,334	125,266	94,558	76,261	66,257	62,432	64,162	66,508	124,755	2,744	1,087,287	
FEMALES														
One or less	11,589	4,694	5,697	1,912	956	695	613	551	553	415	22	27,697		
Over 1 and up to 2	18,461	7,333	8,630	2,659	1,366	921	847	836	721	628	48	42,450		
Over 2 and up to 3	24,649	7,482	6,772	2,095	1,081	821	736	665	622	466	38	45,427		
Over 3 and up to 4	16,560	5,097	4,756	1,831	984	740	645	620	560	472	27	32,292		
Over 4 and up to 5	9,436	3,010	3,814	1,660	895	623	587	537	517	387	30	21,496		
Over 5 and up to 6	6,186	1,865	2,219	946	487	409	360	335	333	282	20	13,442		
Over 6 and up to 7	25,937	2,115	2,800	1,379	730	548	489	526	467	439	26	35,456		
Over 7 and up to 8	3,551	1,833	2,343	1,238	691	496	431	414	329	31	31	11,818		
Over 8 and up to 9	2,581	1,669	2,315	1,224	680	510	494	422	471	378	29	10,773		
Over 9 and up to 10	5,760	5,449	8,301	4,544	2,323	1,682	1,529	1,678	1,640	1,310	107	34,323		
Over 10 and up to 11	11,447	10,642	16,430	9,338	5,127	3,664	3,509	3,573	3,766	3,088	243	70,827		
Over 11 and up to 12	3,984	5,889	9,841	5,509	2,879	2,100	2,113	2,224	2,552	2,380	168	39,639		
Over 12 and up to 13	2,729	3,988	7,024	3,669	1,976	1,421	1,526	1,697	1,921	1,886	141	27,978		
Over 13 and up to 14	3,586	5,669	10,040	5,025	3,221	2,827	3,464	4,430	6,449	7,380	470	52,561		
Total	146,456	66,735	90,982	43,029	23,396	17,457	17,343	18,555	20,986	19,840	1,400	466,179		

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

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
SOUTH EAST																
2 or less	14,432	14,266	7,403	36,101	11,925	6,214	1,674	19,813	3,589	4,827	1,952	10,368	3,994	2,280	410	6,684
Over 2 and up to 4	13,031	11,781	5,539	30,351	10,411	4,674	1,331	16,416	6,628	3,816	1,635	12,079	5,950	1,651	403	8,004
Over 4 and up to 8	11,522	14,505	8,646	34,673	9,171	5,042	1,957	16,170	5,893	4,356	2,457	12,706	5,617	1,706	530	7,853
Over 8 and up to 13	4,003	14,787	9,902	28,692	3,266	4,872	2,176	10,314	1,686	4,447	2,729	8,862	1,626	1,704	652	3,982
Over 13 and up to 26	4,962	22,239	16,463	43,664	4,058	7,421	3,729	15,208	2,076	6,576	4,479	13,131	2,292	2,615	1,120	6,027
Over 26 and up to 52	3,130	21,550	21,506	46,186	2,608	6,646	4,247	13,501	1,169	6,150	5,940	13,259	1,426	2,485	1,351	5,262
Over 52	1,420	17,902	31,354	50,676	1,114	3,782	4,632	9,528	726	7,254	14,390	22,370	782	1,599	1,964	4,345
Total	52,500	117,030	100,813	270,343	42,553	38,651	19,746	100,950	21,767	37,426	33,582	92,775	21,687	14,040	6,430	42,157
EAST ANGLIA																
2 or less	1,187	1,451	669	3,307	1,192	636	162	1,990	5,168	6,318	2,654	14,140	4,995	2,912	699	8,606
Over 2 and up to 4	1,165	1,097	556	2,818	1,039	480	139	1,658	10,255	5,880	2,343	18,478	8,876	2,718	623	12,217
Over 4 and up to 8	1,592	1,315	876	3,783	1,262	505	186	1,953	11,884	7,721	3,657	23,262	9,474	3,084	974	13,532
Over 8 and up to 13	419	1,276	1,007	2,702	347	545	231	1,123	3,291	7,750	4,040	15,081	2,433	3,139	1,101	6,673
Over 13 and up to 26	657	2,245	1,881	4,783	497	833	398	1,728	4,610	12,303	7,389	24,302	3,536	5,160	1,994	10,690
Over 26 and up to 52	427	2,087	2,561	5,075	378	688	444	1,510	3,118	13,250	9,744	26,112	2,561	5,324	2,296	10,181
Over 52	248	1,801	4,234	6,283	221	410	585	1,216	2,491	19,388	22,172	44,051	1,982	3,378	2,993	8,353
Total	5,695	11,272	11,784	28,751	4,936	4,097	2,145	11,178	40,817	72,610	51,999	165,426	33,857	25,715	10,680	70,252
NORTH WEST																
2 or less	1,187	1,451	669	3,307	1,192	636	162	1,990	5,168	6,318	2,654	14,140	4,995	2,912	699	8,606
Over 2 and up to 4	1,165	1,097	556	2,818	1,039	480	139	1,658	10,255	5,880	2,343	18,478	8,876	2,718	623	12,217
Over 4 and up to 8	1,592	1,315	876	3,783	1,262	505	186	1,953	11,884	7,721	3,657	23,262	9,474	3,084	974	13,532
Over 8 and up to 13	419	1,276	1,007	2,702	347	545	231	1,123	3,291	7,750	4,040	15,081	2,433	3,139	1,101	6,673
Over 13 and up to 26	657	2,245	1,881	4,783	497	833	398	1,728	4,610	12,303	7,389	24,302	3,536	5,160	1,994	10,690
Over 26 and up to 52	427	2,087	2,561	5,075	378	688	444	1,510	3,118	13,250	9,744	26,112	2,561	5,324	2,296	10,181
Over 52	248	1,801	4,234	6,283	221	410	585	1,216	2,491	19,388	22,172	44,051	1,982	3,378	2,993	8,353
Total	5,695	11,272	11,784	28,751	4,936	4,097	2,145	11,178	40,817	72,610	51,999	165,426	33,857	25,715	10,680	70,252

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

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
SOUTH WEST																
2 or less	3,172	3,818	2,018	9,008	3,059	1,743	441	5,243	2,779	3,922	1,554	8,255	2,981	1,798	313	5,092
Over 2 and up to 4	3,542	3,178	1,650	8,370	3,141	1,343	412	4,896	4,820	2,914	1,261	8,995	4,843	1,508	306	6,657
Over 4 and up to 8	4,437	3,945	2,526	10,908	3,519	1,401	515	5,435	7,103	3,810	2,004	12,917	6,647	1,704	471	8,822
Over 8 and up to 13	1,166	3,753	2,700	7,619	981	1,507	612	3,100	1,902	3,875	2,209	7,986	1,398	1,779	494	3,671
Over 13 and up to 26	1,646	6,231	4,926	12,803	1,368	2,354	1,172	4,894	2,281	5,533	3,999	11,813	2,306	3,026	907	6,239
Over 26 and up to 52	1,178	6,391	7,153	14,722	1,162	2,344	1,404	4,910	1,395	5,758	5,065	12,218	1,527	3,246	1,183	5,956
Over 52	574	6,157	12,786	19,517	593	1,442	1,862	3,897	990	7,636	14,760	23,386	1,037	1,951	1,868	4,856
Total	15,715	33,473														

The case for shop floor participation

Continuing the series introduced in the Gazette in June

3—ICI, Grangemouth

THE Grangemouth plant is part of ICI's Organics Division and manufactures some 1,100 different organic chemical products, ranging from dyes to pharmaceutical and agricultural chemicals. Production takes place in 13 main "sheds" and is by batch, rather than continuous processes of the 1,800 staff about a third work a three shift system.

ICI was one of the first companies in this country to recognise trade unions and also to give its employees holidays with pay. The company has had works committees and formal consultative arrangements with its employees for many years. However, at Grangemouth during the 1960s industrial relations had begun to deteriorate and profitability to decline. It was becoming increasingly clear that change was needed. The final impetus towards change came at the end of the decade with the need to hold discussions on the weekly staff agreement which ICI was introducing throughout the company.*

ICI weekly staff agreement

Changes in technology had created more skilled and demanding jobs and with the changing expectations of its employees, the company considered the different conditions of employment applying to manual and non-manual workers to be unsatisfactory. The weekly staff agreement, which the company negotiated at national level with the various unions representing its blue collar employees involved in the manufacturing process, was designed to secure for all ICI employees the kind of employment conditions formerly reserved for staff.

The company had paved the way for the introduction of the agreement by abolishing clocking-in and penalties for poor quality work at some sites. All employees covered by the agreement receive an annual salary, paid weekly, and are entitled to full pay during illness—up to 26 weeks depending on length of service. The agreement guarantees stability of salary under stated conditions and covers aspects of overtime and shift payments and working conditions. In addition, the agreement provided for four weeks notice of termination long before the Employment Protection Act became law.

In return, an agreement was reached which would allow for a more flexible use of the workforce as required by the

work in hand. The preamble to the agreement states as its aims:

- I "That an employee must be employed to the best of his ability for as much of his time as possible.
- II That an employee must be given the status and remuneration which will recognise the importance of his contribution to the company and his acceptance of further responsibility."

It was agreed that employees could be trained to carry out some of the subsidiary tasks associated with their work. However, the company's objective was to obtain an open-ended agreement that would permit continuing change and allow for local variations in pace and degree and in this respect the weekly staff agreement went beyond typical productivity deals. The company saw the agreement as a means of developing ways of working which would provide individual employees with more responsibility and in general with jobs which they found satisfying. The company had acquired experience of enriching jobs through a series of experiments carried out at various sites with the assistance of Professor F Herzberg and others in the late 1960s.†

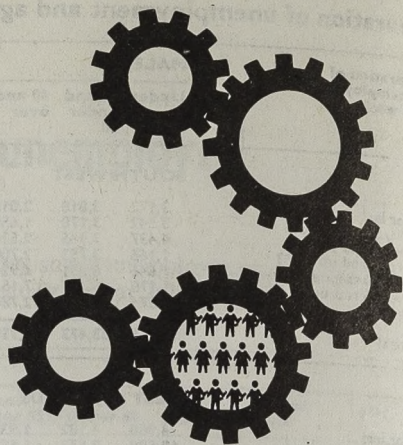
Changes at Grangemouth

Discussions with the unions, which include AUEW, UCATT and TGWU, on the introduction of the weekly staff agreement began in 1966 and initially were completely unstructured. Although there was a general consensus on the need for change it was some time before concrete proposals were formulated and implemented. Changes in the organisation of work were introduced initially in one "shed" and extended to others as the opportunity arose; as a consequence of the changes in the operatives' jobs, job restructuring has also been extended to monthly paid staff.

Because of the large number of different products, the number of employees involved in each process is small enough to form natural work groups of between six and 10 people, including the supervisor and junior manager. Prior

*For a detailed description of the ICI weekly staff agreement see *Social Change at Work—The ICI Weekly Staff Agreement*, J Roebert, Duckworth, 1975.

† See *Job Enrichment and Employee Motivation*, W J Paul and K B Robertson, Gower Press, 1970.



to the change the process operators worked under a foreman or his assistant; now the work group is directly responsible to the shift manager and obtains instructions from him or the plant manager only on administrative, safety and technical matters. The operatives have been trained in some aspects of quality testing and routine maintenance. Some maintenance staff are integrated with process groups so they are immediately available and know when there is idle time for plant maintenance. The shift fitter, who may cover two or three "sheds", can now get work from group members whereas in the past he worked directly to an engineer.

The process group is therefore responsible for supply of materials, process scheduling, on the job training of operators and most of its own maintenance. The supervisor is now more involved in longer-term planning; he also has overall responsibility for maintaining productivity and product quality, although in some "sheds" this rests with people in the group itself.

These changes in work organisation have been backed up by the development of an information system so that everyone has the information needed to make decisions. This is particularly important because of the shift system and the

need to plan the effects of changes in company policy and market conditions. Facts and figures on company performance are made available to all employees through works committee and staff meetings.

In addition to the formal system of consultation and the day to day involvement of employees through the work group, Grangemouth has also set up joint management and trade union groups in accordance with company policy. Groups have been concerned with joint problem solving on a variety of issues, for example the introduction of a new shift system.

Following an initial decline in efficiency due to the planning of the changes production has increased at Grangemouth. While this has been mainly the result of technological developments, the changes have facilitated greater flexibility and a quicker response to market demands covering the wide range of products. There has been some drop in absenteeism and also considerable improvements in the negotiating and consultative procedures.

As a result of these developments there is a feeling of increased job satisfaction among the employees at Grangemouth and a greater sense of commitment towards the company and its fortunes. ■

The case for shop floor participation

4—Tannoy Products Ltd

A NEW and extremely interesting development in the field of participation is taking place at Tannoy Products in Coatbridge. An area which has experienced many of the traditional problems of industrial relations over the years, Coatbridge lies to the south west of Grangemouth (see 3—ICI Grangemouth) in Scotland.

In 1974 Tannoy Products Ltd was bought by Harman International, an American company known for its progressive experiments in participation and improving the quality of working life. When in 1976 the opportunity of setting up a new factory in Scotland was presented the Company decided to make a fresh start in industrial relations. The first step was to approach the General and Municipal Workers Union (GMWU) and a meeting was set up with Mr David Basnett, the General Secretary, and the top management from Tannoy. Also present at the meeting were Dr Michael Maccoby of Harvard University who had acted as a consultant to Harman International in the United States and Gilbert Jessup, Director of the Work Research Unit, UK. Agreement was reached that the new factory

would be developed along participative lines and jointly by the management and the trade union. This would be in accordance with the following four principles:

Security—from loss of employment, from want and from physical harm.

Fairness—in benefits, standards and absence of discrimination.

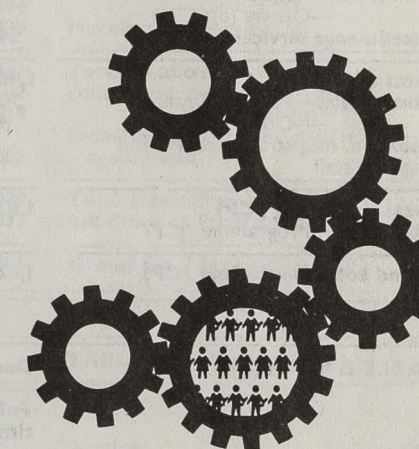
Individual fulfilment—recognising individual needs and creating a flexible work organisation.

Involvement—autonomy in the work combined with open communication and feedback between all levels.

These principles were later written into the procedural agreement with the trade union.

The programme, although still in its early stages, has gone ahead with the assistance of Mary Weir, an associate of the Work Research Unit based in Glasgow. Tannoy now employ just over 100 production workers at their Coatbridge factory, all of whom have staff status and are members of MATSA

(Continued on page 818)



Manpower in the local authorities

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

government, began a new quarterly series for the purposes of the joint manpower watch. In Scotland under a similar joint arrangement a new series began in March 1976.

The figures for the surveys are compiled by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LACSAB) and the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Scottish Councils) on behalf of central

government and the local authority associations. The quarterly results for England and Wales were published for the first time in the November 1976 issue of the *Gazette*. Provisional figures for March 1977 are published in this issue together with revised figures for March 1976 and December 1976. The survey results for the latest six quarters will continue to be published quarterly. The Scottish figures appear for the first time in this issue. The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ in a number of respects from those in England and Wales, for example in Scotland

local authorities discharge responsibilities for water management which in England and Wales are the province of Regional Water Authorities.

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

The November 1976 *Gazette* included in the introductory article a note on the new series for England and Wales and its relationship with the previous series. ■

Service	December 13, 1975			March 13, 1976			June 12, 1976 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT(e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT(e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT(e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	496,726	156,294	529,731	495,972	156,546	529,030	495,534	141,543	526,942
—Others	209,576	468,425	410,974	210,338	471,390	413,022	209,426	468,633	410,973
Construction	132,137	580	132,387	131,625	548	131,861	131,283	578	131,531
Transport	20,826	421	21,005	20,561	357	20,714	20,701	349	20,851
Social Services	123,008	142,142	182,512	123,946	142,410	183,569	123,221	143,328	183,215
Public libraries and museums	24,116	13,980	30,931	24,106	14,193	31,031	24,091	14,345	31,086
Recreation, parks and baths	61,144	13,372	66,832	61,119	13,662	66,931	66,795	16,457	73,803
Environmental health	19,948	1,999	20,796	20,012	2,055	20,884	20,193	2,099	21,082
Refuse collection and disposal	47,594	275	47,710	47,402	250	47,507	47,553	267	47,666
Housing	38,102	10,003	42,447	38,335	10,110	42,722	38,960	10,108	43,346
Town and country planning	19,800	614	20,117	20,128	614	20,443	20,215	600	20,522
Fire Service—Regular	30,581	—	30,581	30,809	—	30,809	30,969	—	30,969
—Others (b)	4,623	1,553	5,285	4,459	1,595	5,137	4,484	1,614	5,171
Miscellaneous services (c)	240,338	46,463	260,627	240,008	45,986	260,052	239,677	46,799	260,065
Total of above	1,468,519	856,121	1,801,935	1,468,820	859,716	1,803,712	1,473,102	846,720	1,807,222
Police service—Police (all ranks)	100,364	—	100,364	101,249	—	101,249	102,296	—	102,296
—Others (d)	40,233	8,001	44,492	39,685	7,657	42,938	38,792	7,506	42,791
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	13,999	2,786	15,317	14,095	2,757	15,414	14,005	2,737	15,321
Total (including JCP)	1,623,115	866,908	1,962,108	1,623,849	870,130	1,963,313	1,628,195	856,963	1,967,630
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	246	—	246	1,847	37	1,864	3,011	38	3,028
Grand total (excluding JCP)	1,622,869	866,908	1,961,862	1,622,002	870,093	1,961,449	1,625,184	856,925	1,964,602

Service	September 11, 1976 (f)			December 11, 1976 (f)			March 12, 1977 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	498,740	101,489	524,189	501,017	146,349	531,400	500,701	149,139	531,092
—Others	207,357	460,990	405,302	207,533	471,623	410,412	207,205	472,217	410,370
Construction	130,550	524	130,776	129,518	520	129,742	127,959	478	128,166
Transport	20,690	328	20,830	20,341	321	20,480	20,133	329	20,275
Social Services	123,896	144,474	184,384	124,720	147,155	186,362	124,498	148,020	186,521
Public libraries and museums	24,250	14,429	31,289	24,111	14,376	31,143	24,027	14,475	31,104
Recreation, parks and baths	67,352	16,271	74,290	62,045	14,858	68,385	61,260	14,896	67,626
Environmental health	20,232	2,041	21,097	19,891	1,986	20,732	19,839	1,996	20,684
Refuse collection and disposal	48,236	249	48,342	47,160	238	47,261	46,742	247	46,848
Housing	38,926	10,456	43,461	39,087	10,698	43,727	39,173	10,773	43,849
Town and country planning	20,521	583	20,820	20,748	572	21,040	20,511	588	20,809
Fire service—Regular	30,894	—	30,894	30,759	—	30,759	30,795	—	30,795
—Others (b)	4,428	1,668	5,139	4,393	1,678	5,109	4,361	1,695	5,084
Miscellaneous services (c)	239,954	47,050	260,473	236,166	45,613	256,015	232,880	44,975	252,429
Total of above	1,476,026	800,552	1,801,286	1,467,489	855,987	1,802,567	1,460,084	859,828	1,795,652
Police service—Police (all ranks)	103,389	—	103,389	102,968	—	102,968	103,202	—	103,202
—Others (d)	38,576	7,503	42,573	38,796	7,579	42,055	38,027	7,430	41,219
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,302	2,791	15,637	14,411	3,018	15,857	14,410	3,030	15,865
Total (including JCP)	1,632,293	810,846	1,962,885	1,623,664	866,584	1,963,447	1,615,723	870,288	1,955,938
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	5,676	11	5,680	7,523	84	7,558	8,029	9	8,032
Grand total (excluding JCP)	1,626,617	810,835	1,957,205	1,616,141	866,500	1,955,889	1,607,694	870,279	1,947,906

Service	December 13, 1975			March 13, 1976			June 12, 1976 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,234	5,850	33,445	32,541	5,573	33,696	32,400	4,530	33,440
—Others	14,237	25,022	24,746	13,740	25,893	24,639	13,366	25,637	24,138
Construction	10,672	37	10,688	10,946	21	10,956	10,653	25	10,663
Transport	2,231	36	2,247	2,203	34	2,217	2,195	41	2,212
Social Services	7,304	8,443	10,811	7,615	8,426	11,119	7,644	8,324	11,099
Public libraries and museums	1,230	704	1,572	1,329	737	1,688	1,349	730	1,704
Recreation, parks and baths	3,747	1,117	4,214	3,930	1,157	4,418	4,616	1,408	5,209
Environmental health	1,150	226	1,243	1,136	221	1,228	1,148	247	1,249
Refuse collection and disposal	2,390	12	2,395	2,404	11	2,409	2,429	6	2,431
Housing	1,539	333	1,692	1,572	319	1,720	1,605	345	1,765
Town and country planning	1,434	18	1,443	1,506	22	1,518	1,756	25	1,768
Fire service—Regular	1,576	—	1,576	1,584	—	1,584	1,586	—	1,586
—Others (b)	305	106	349	293	104	336	320	108	365
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,753	3,436	21,200	19,708	3,497	21,183	19,931	3,488	21,423
Total of above	99,802	45,340	117,621	100,507	46,015	118,711	100,998	44,914	119,052
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,111	—	6,111	6,155	—	6,155	6,177	—	6,177
—Others (d)	1,896	333	2,054	1,860	243	2,022	1,817	340	1,976
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	825	125	884	827	126	886	848	128	906
Total (including JCP)	108,634	45,798	126,670	109,349	46,384	127,774	109,840	45,382	128,111
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	—	—	—	720	11	725	1,202	9	1,207
Grand Total (excluding JCP)	108,634	45,798	126,670	108,629	46,373	127,049	108,638	45,373	126,904

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

Service	September 11, 1976 (f)			December 11, 1976 (f)			March 12, 1977 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,346	4,256	33,229	32,608	5,058	33,580	32,678	5,266	33,762
—Others	13,079	25,348	23,753	12,875	26,360	23,982	12,725	26,368	23,827
Construction	10,749	23	10,759	10,857	19	10,866	10,752	26	10,763
Transport	2,171	41	2,189	2,161	32	2,174	2,112	33	2,126
Social Services	7,579	8,337	11,041	7,514	8,491	11,035	7,494	8,630	11,076
Public libraries and museums	1,360	722	1,711	1,376	668	1,702	1,402	664	1,727
Recreation, parks and baths	4,613	1,375	5,190	4,087	1,165	4,578	3,907	1,231	4,424
Environmental health	1,173	265	1,283	1,110	249	1,213	1,104	243	1,205
Refuse collection and disposal	2,419	13	2,424	2,379	7	2,382	2,356	22	2,365
Housing	1,634	372	1,806	1,641	393	1,823	1,621	412	1,811
Town and country planning	1,706	27	1,720	1,739	26	1,752	1,703	25	1,715
Fire service—Regular	1,572	—	1,572	1,561	—	1,561	1,593	—	1,593
—Others (b)	312	105	356	317	116	367	309	111	355
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,989	3,526	21,478	19,823	3,546	21,321	19,747	3,508	21,225
Total of above	100,702	44,410	118,511	100,048	46,130	118,336	99,503	46,539	117,974
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,230	—	6,230	6,165	—	6,165	6,145	—	6,145
—Others (d)	1,774	339	1,933	1,772	343	1,935	1,742	348	1,907
Probation, magistrates' court and agency staff	850	133	911	867	147	933	868	144	932
Total (including JCP)	109,556	44,882	127,585	108,852	46,620	127,369	108,258	47,031	126,958
Job Creation Programme	1,538	30	1,551	1,877	—	1,877	2,121	—	2,121
Grand total (excluding JCP)	108,018	44,852	126,034	106,975	46,620	125,492	106,137	47,031	124,837

TABLE C Scotland (g)

Service	March 13, 1976			June 12, 1976			September 11, 1976	
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time
Education—Lecturers and teachers (h)	58,957	9,343	62,601	59,626	8,210	62,828	61,153	4,754
—Others (i)	28,945	34,014	44,940	29,951	33,588	45,723	29,659	32,751
Construction	22,503	255	22,621	22,874	248	22,990	22,842	222
Transport	10,592	84	10,632	10,604	65	10,635	10,467	75
Social Services	16,449	21,752	26,578	15,891	21,472	25,888	15,983	21,777
Public libraries and museums	2,813	1,229	3,464	2,842	1,219	3,486	3,011	1,221
Recreation, leisure and tourism	10,926	1,883	11,808	12,292	2,379	13,414	12,424	2,167
Environmental health	2,473	320	2,622	2,353	403	2,541	2,227	453
Cleansing	10,094	319	10,241	10,193	289	10,326	10,282	344
Housing	4,138	352	4,307	3,892	340	4,056	3,891	372
Physical Planning	1,541	31	1,557	1,581	25	1,594	1,669	26
Fire service—Regular	3,823	—	3,823	3,830	—	3,830	3,888	—
—Others (j)	455	164	531	458	163	534	369	146
Miscellaneous services (k)	32,297	2,966	33,764	32,060	2,744	33,403	32,095	3,240
Total of above	206,006	72,712	239,489	208,447	71,145	241,248	209,960	67,548
Police service—Police (all ranks)	12,918	—	12,918	12,859	—	12,859	12,761	—
—Others (l)	3,186	2,288	4,259	3,381	2,348	4,477	3,361	2,580
Administration of District Courts	75	17	84	71	22	84	74	22
Total (including JCP)	222,185	75,017	256,750	224,758	73,515	258,668	226,156	70,150
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	—	—	—	1,520	—	1,520	2,838	—
Grand total (excluding JCP)	222,185	75,017	256,750	223,238	73,515	257,148	223,318	70,150

Notes: (g) Figures are based on Surveys undertaken on behalf of central and local government by the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Scottish Councils).
 (h) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocational FE (that is courses of an academic nature or those leading to a qualification).
 (i) Includes school-crossing patrols.
 (j) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the fire service.
 (k) Covers central services departments (for example engineers, treasurers and water employees) and others not included in listed departments or services.

(l) Includes civilian employees of police, traffic wardens and police cadets.
 (m) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents: for lecturers and teachers 0.39; non-manual staff (excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen) 0.59; manual employees 0.46.
 Definitions: Full-time includes all employees with full-time engagements. Part-time includes employees normally working for not more than 30 hours per week. FT equivalent is the total of full-time and full-time equivalents of part-time employment converted by the factors at note (m). These derive from analyses of hours and earnings of local authority employees as reported in surveys.

TABLE C Scotland (continued)

Service	December 11, 1976			March 12, 1977 (f)		
	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time
Education—Lecturers and teachers (h)	63,007	61,532	6,000	63,872	61,776	5,402
—Others (i)	45,037	29,502	33,774	45,389	29,000	33,449
Construction	22,945	21,679	218	21,780	21,244	165
Transport	10,503	10,367	75	10,403	10,186	73
Social Services	26,127	16,710	20,700	26,359	16,532	20,347
Public libraries and museums	3,658	2,934	1,239	3,586	2,898	1,243
Recreation, leisure and tourism	13,455	11,763	1,932	12,682	11,666	1,877
Environmental health	2,438	2,145	456	2,357	2,143	451
Cleansing	10,441	9,731	270	9,855	9,593	259
Housing	4,069	3,894	385	4,078	3,883	373
Physical Planning	1,683	1,657	25	1,670	1,672	24
Fire service—Regular	3,888	3,868	—	3,868	3,877	—
—Others (j)	437	394	150	464	389	143
Miscellaneous services (k)	33,676	32,228	3,159	33,774	31,522	3,086
Total of above	241,364	208,404	68,383	240,137	206,381	66,892
Police service—Police (all ranks)	12,761	12,698	—	12,698	12,732	—
—Others (l)	4,565	3,336	2,296	4,409	3,271	2,287
Administration of District Courts	85	84	21	95	83	14
Total (including JCP)	258,775	224,522	70,700	257,339	222,467	69,193
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	2,838	3,636	—	3,636	3,966	—
Grand total (excluding JCP)	255,937	220,886	70,700	253,703	218,501	69,193

(f) Includes civilian employees of police, traffic wardens and police cadets.
 (g) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents: for lecturers and teachers 0.39; non-manual staff (excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen) 0.59; manual employees 0.46.
 Definitions: Full-time includes all employees with full-time engagements. Part-time includes employees normally working for not more than 30 hours per week. FT equivalent is the total of full-time and full-time equivalents of part-time employment converted by the factors at note (m). These derive from analyses of hours and earnings of local authority employees as reported in surveys.

The case for shop floor participation (continued from page 815)

staff section of GMWU. Single status conditions extend to payment systems (everyone is paid monthly), a 40 hour working week, pensions, sick pay, holidays and to the use of car park, wash room and one, open plan, dining room.*

Alongside the traditional collective bargaining structure, the Company has established the work improvement project as a basis for achieving their social—human goals. This project is steered by the work improvement committee which includes representatives from management, the trade union and all work groups within the factory. The chairmanship of the committee rotates systematically between all members. All matters affecting life in the factory and the organisation of work can be discussed within this committee except those associated directly with pay which are negotiated in the normal manner. Some examples of the problems tackled to date are quality improvement which has resulted in a considerable reduction in rejects, training methods in order that employees can enlarge their repertoire of skills,

materials handling and the co-ordination of work between groups. Employees recently stated their preferences for different jobs and this information is used in the formation of new work groups as the factory expands.

Members of each work group also meet regularly to discuss problems they may have and, from the collective experience of the group, to develop possible solutions. Work groups (under minimal supervision—in fact there are only two supervisors for one hundred employees!) are taking over requisitioning of tools and materials within specified financial limits. Work groups also help to train each other, calling upon outside help when required. A large degree of job rotation is practised both within and between work groups. One girl has done twenty jobs in the year or so she has been with the company and has acquired a good understanding of the total production process.

Although the work improvement committee and shop floor groups are still at an early stage of development they are maturing rapidly and are playing a major role within the organisation. A detailed survey will take place shortly to find out how employees would like their jobs to develop and it is envisaged that this will result in further moves towards work group autonomy.

* This aspect of the company's organisation was particularly featured in a *World in Action* programme shown on ITV on March 21 1977. Tannoy was the best example of a single status factory the producer could find.

Unemployment: entitlement to benefit

OF the 1,285,716 unemployed persons in Great Britain on May 12, 1977, it is estimated that about 427,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, about 136,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance, about 511,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and about 211,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

This last group includes those who at the date of the count had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school-leavers, persons previously self-employed and others seeking employment with an employer, who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed to qualify for unemployment benefit; some retired persons who are again seeking paid employment; and some persons 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.

Supplementary allowances are paid by unemployment benefit

offices and certain education authorities' careers offices in Scotland on behalf of the Supplementary Benefits Commission to those unemployed persons who do not qualify for unemployment benefit or whose income, including unemployment benefit, falls short of their assessed needs.

Details are given in the table below.

Entitlement to benefit	THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	300	130	427
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	117	17	136
Total receiving unemployment benefit	417	147	563
Receiving supplementary allowance only	396	113	511
Others registered for work	142	71	211
Total	955	331	1,286

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

Universal accident notification

Health and Safety Commission proposals

THE law on notification of accidents and dangerous occurrences at work should be simplified and extended to cover everyone at work, the Health and Safety Commission propose in a revised consultative document* published recently.

For the first time, also, it is proposed that serious and fatal accidents to members of the public caused by work activity should be notified, so that the Health and Safety Executive, (the Commission's operational arm), can have an overall picture of the hazards arising from work in order to take action against them.

New regulations should be made, the Commission says, to include the following main proposals:

□ all fatal accidents to people at work, serious injuries and dangerous occurrences with potential for serious injury, should be notified immediately, preferably by telephone, to the Health and Safety Executive, or to the local authority, if they happen in workplaces where the local authority enforces the Health and Safety at Work Act;

□ written confirmation of all such accidents and dangerous occurrences should be sent to the enforcing authority within three days;

□ serious accidents to the public which happen as a result of work activity, other than transport accidents (which are already notified to other enforcement authorities such as the police), should also be notified;

□ employers should keep records of all such notified accidents and dangerous occurrences;

□ records must also be kept of minor accidents—those which result in more than three days off work, but do not cause serious injury;

□ the employer would have to complete one form only with regard to minor accidents. This would normally be the return made to the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS), following an employee's claim for industrial injury benefit. A copy of this return would be forwarded to the Executive by DHSS.

A small field study to evaluate the use of a single form as now recommended was carried out in February 1976 with encouraging results, the document adds.

The Health and Safety at Work Act, the document points out, requires an employer or self-employed person to conduct his undertakings in such a way that his work does not cause risks to the health and safety of people not in his employ. Information on accidents to the public arising from work activities—which may range from injuries resulting from the collapse of shop

fittings to falling into excavations—is therefore important in monitoring the implementation of the Act.

A proposed definition of serious injuries, which might include any seriously incapacitating injury from the loss of an eye to a chemical burn, is offered in the document; and a list of suggestions for types of dangerous occurrences, which would need to be notified immediately, is attached as an appendix. The document recommends that the spillage of hazardous loads in transit should be included as a dangerous occurrence.

The document also recommends that the proposals should be extended to off-shore installations when the necessary legal arrangements have been made, and that separate regulations should be made dealing with the notification of industrial diseases.

Current situation

The situation at present, the document says, is that some work accidents are reported to the enforcing authority for health and safety at work legislation only in premises covered by certain specific Acts, such as the Factories Act and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. But the Health and Safety at Work Act has brought a further eight million people under legislative protection, so that virtually everyone at work is covered. To date there is no statutory requirement to notify the Health and Safety Executive of deaths and accidents which befall those eight million at work and therefore the full facts of death and danger at work cannot be easily known.

A further weakness of the present situation, the document points out, is that notification under different Acts requires different information to be notified. Employers have the added complication of having to notify two separate government departments, or a government department and a local authority, for a large proportion of accidents.

Objectives of proposals

When the enforcing authorities have full information, the document points out, it

will be possible to locate problem areas, to measure safety performance, to identify changes in accident patterns and plan work to use resources to maximum advantage. It will also be possible to supply information to government, parliament, industry etc.

Immediate notification, for serious accidents, means that prompt action can be taken—either an investigation, or instructions to leave the scene of an accident undisturbed until an investigation can begin.

The proposals would provide for employers an easily identifiable point of contact with the enforcement authority. The new system would give all employers an opportunity to collect information which would be useful in assessing the effectiveness of their own safety policy.

Investigate accidents

Trade union-appointed safety representatives, the document says, would, under these proposals, be provided with clear records, kept by the employer, so that they could investigate accidents; and safety committees could use the data as a basis for discussion.

The document adds that the "over three days" absence from work definition of an accident should be retained for the sake of harmonisation with the European Community, which will probably adopt this basis for statistics of work accidents.

A prior consultative document on the notification of accidents and dangerous occurrences was circulated in July 1975. The new proposals in the document have been drawn up in the light of the many comments received on the earlier draft. The main new points of the current proposals are: the position regarding notification of accidents to the public and the self-employed has been clarified; accidents and dangerous occurrences, which would be immediately and directly notifiable, are distinguished from "over three days" accidents; responsibilities of employers regarding "over three days" accidents are more clearly defined; and examples of dangerous occurrences are included.

Comments on the consultative document should be sent to Mrs G. A. C. Berenzweig, Safety and General Branch, Health and Safety Executive, Baynards House, 1 Chesham Place, London W2 4TF by October 31, 1977.

* "Proposals for the notification of accidents and dangerous occurrences", HMSO, 50p.

Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation, Great Britain

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, March 1977—June 1977

THE following tables show (1) a broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at June 1977 and (2) a detailed occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings in the second quarter of 1977. The analysis is based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972 (see the *Gazette*, September 1972, page 799).

The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the tables:

- (1) At any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies.
- (2) The vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and are not a measure of total vacancies. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local offices of the Employment Service Agency can vary for different occupations.
- (3) The tables relate to Great Britain as a whole and there may be wide variations in the state of the labour market in different parts of the country for particular occupations.
- (4) Care needs to be taken in comparing the analyses of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are

registered. Some unemployed people may be suitable for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered as "general labourers", so as to indicate that they could undertake a variety of different kinds of unskilled work. They will however be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.

There has been a modification in the method of compiling the statistics for those unemployed people who are registered with Professional and Executive Recruitment. From June these figures are being compiled by computer and will be more accurate than the previous manual counts. The change to the computer count is likely to have contributed a small increase in the unemployment total for June of about 5,000. In addition, the unemployment figures for some of the occupations appropriate to the Professional and Executive Service for June 9 shown in this table are not strictly comparable with those for earlier dates.

Table 1 Broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at June 1977, Great Britain

	Numbers unemployed and registered at employment offices			Notified vacancies unfilled at employment offices
	Males	Females	Total	Total
Managerial and professional	70,053	25,353	95,406	15,502
Clerical and related*	76,662	97,480	174,142	25,344
Other non-manual occupations†	25,969	40,631	66,600	14,424
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc ‡	143,324	8,300	151,624	42,950
General labourers	368,032	62,554	430,586	8,124
Other manual occupations§	227,579	63,546	291,125	60,460
Total: all occupations	911,619	297,864	1,209,483	166,804

* CODOT (and key list) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.

† CODOT (and key list) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.

‡ Selected occupations in CODOT (and key list) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.

§ This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.

Table 2 Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:* Great Britain: March, 1977 to June, 1977

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 4, 1977	Vacancies notified March 5, 1977 to June 1, 1977	Placings March 5 to June 1, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
GRAND TOTAL	1,255,302	142,522	606,246	390,972	259,224	131,748
Group I Managerial (general management)	1,638	43	29	18	16	2
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	152	1	9	4	4	—
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,486	42	20	14	12	2
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration	12,629	2,670	2,716	852	711	141
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	450	8	15	3	3	—
Company secretaries	221	19	82	9	7	2
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	27	—	21	21	5	16
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	68	8	12	5	3	2
Accountants	1,622	608	660	177	173	4
Estimators, valuers and assessors	406	166	150	39	37	2
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	437	49	56	18	15	3
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	1,257	240	256	93	77	16
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	553	313	329	94	89	5
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	250	17	47	12	9	3
Systems analysts and computer programmers	1,051	631	302	103	88	15
Marketing and sales managers and executives	2,087	260	219	66	60	6
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	727	22	39	7	7	—
Purchasing officers and buyers	878	157	242	59	51	8
Property and estate managers	267	16	—	7	4	3
Librarians and information officers	509	23	61	45	24	21
Public health inspectors	53	—	6	2	1	1
Other statutory and similar inspectors	175	39	28	11	11	—
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	92	21	—	8	4	4
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	133	2	13	3	1	2
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,366	71	178	70	42	28
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	21,688	3,767	7,518	3,447	2,669	669
University academic staff	1,040	3	7	3	3	—
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	632	4	19	10	4	6
Secondary teachers	3,049	19	104	82	48	34
Primary teachers	2,492	8	47	41	12	29
Pre-primary teachers	96	1	6	5	—	5
Special education teachers	138	5	25	9	3	6
Vocational/industrial trainers	382	278	211	58	54	4
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	76	6	17	11	8	3
Social and behavioural scientists	321	9	58	30	17	13
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	2,948	581	1,720	793	323	470
Clergy, ministers of religion	47	1	1	—	—	—
Medical practitioners	253	—	3	—	—	—
Dental practitioners	42	—	—	—	—	—
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	445	269	368	56	5	51
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	4,343	1,659	2,407	919	59	860
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	3,056	372	1,725	1,015	88	927
Pharmacists	99	6	11	2	1	1
Medical radiographers	159	2	4	—	—	—
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	47	32	21	4	1	3
Remedial therapists	197	46	83	25	3	22
Chiropodists	22	—	2	—	—	—
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	227	20	68	27	4	23
Veterinarians	32	1	—	1	—	—
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,545	441	611	350	144	206
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	12,620	442	1,161	640	354	286
Authors, writers and journalists	1,413	68	69	20	13	7
Artists, commercial artists	1,839	38	117	84	48	36
Industrial designers	720	26	37	15	9	6
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	6,166	61	258	202	149	53
Photographers and cameramen	1,044	15	132	54	13	41
Sound and vision equipment operators	370	32	84	38	29	9
Window dressers	346	29	130	60	12	48
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	403	105	96	35	19	16
All other literary, artistic and sports	319	68	238	119	21	98
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	16,345	4,390	4,569	1,572	1,344	228
Biological scientists and biochemists	852	31	86	56	39	17
Chemical scientists	667	141	146	41	37	4
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	555	63	59	21	17	4
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	617	48	51	16	9	7
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	100	7	4	1	—	3
Mechanical engineers	1,034	453	195	83	80	3
Aeronautical engineers	132	39	100	6	6	—
Electrical engineers	1,120	610	202	87	87	—
Electronic engineers	182	69	52	14	14	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	225	175	151	29	29	—
Chemical engineers	505	215	213	51	51	—
Production engineers	157	38	31	7	7	—
Planning and quality control engineers	252	90	73	20	18	2
Heating and ventilating engineers	134	54	23	8	8	—
General and other engineers	326	68	75	16	14	2
Metallurgists	1,847	1,056	1,135	356	330	26
All other technologists	288	17	115	23	20	3
Engineering draughtsmen	1,847	1,056	1,135	356	330	26
Architectural and other draughtsmen	288	17	115	23	20	3
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	2,360	419	941	394	261	133
Architects and town planners	1,262	550	420	112	109	3
Quantity surveyors	542	5	40	22	20	2
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	1,041	66	168	72	64	8
Building, land and mining surveyors	405	34	68	24	23	1
Aircraft flight deck officers	398	23	10	9	6	3
Air traffic planners and controllers	111	—	—	1	1	—
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	202	7	12	9	9	—

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled March 5, 1977 to June 1, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 1, 1977	Unemployed at June 9, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
GRAND TOTAL	190,992	166,804	1,209,483	911,619	297,864
Group I Managerial (general management)	22	32	1,897	1,863	34
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	3	3	71	64	7
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	19	29	1,826	1,799	27
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,935	2,599	14,698	12,331	2,367
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	7	13	515	433	82
Company secretaries	17	75	271	234	37
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	—	—	10	10	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	7	8	85	71	14
Accountants	558	533	2,042	1,918	124
Estimators, valuers and assessors	126	151	444	438	6
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	33	54	501	474	27
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	155	248	1,442	988	454
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	231	317	612	568	44
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	14	38	247	206	41
Systems analysts and computer programmers	286	544	1,258	1,034	224
Marketing and sales managers and executives	187	246	2,801	2,667	134
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	24	30	823	644	179
Purchasing officers and buyers	165	175	1,104	979	125
Property and estate managers	13	26	255	244	11
Librarians and information officers	1	3	597	279	318
Public health inspectors	20	36	55	51	4
Other statutory and similar inspectors	—	—	153	142	11
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	—	13	79	51	28
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	7	5	159	113	46
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	99	80	1,245	787	458
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	3,294	4,544	23,012	7,797	15,215
University academic staff	1	—	1,348	1,025	323
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	6	7	585	415	170
Secondary teachers	22	19	3,775	1,824	1,951
Primary teachers	10	—	2,799	454	2,345
Pre-primary teachers	2	—	80	18	62
Special education teachers	7	14	155	42	113
Vocational/industrial trainers	151	280	489	439	50
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	8	4	70	64	6
Social and behavioural scientists	15	22	405	228	177
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	684	824	3,169	1,495	1,674
Clergy, ministers of religion	1	1	26	22	4
Medical practitioners	3	—	271	202	69
Dental practitioners	—	—	43	33	10
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	271	310	421	83	338
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	1,149	1,998	4,169	394	3,775
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	537	545	2,956	256	2,700
Pharmacists	7	8	102	77	25
Medical radiographers	2	4	171	29	142
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	19	30	30	17	13
Remedial therapists	60	40	230	65	165
Chiropodists	2	—	23	10	13
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	38	23	211	54	157
Veterinarians	—	—	39	25	14
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	299	403	1,445	526	919
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	426	537	12,681	8,685	3,996
Authors, writers and journalists	39	78	1,763	1,200	563
Artists, commercial artists	44	27	2,011	1,427	584
Industrial designers	28	20	822	417	405
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	50	67	5,712	4,041	1,671
Photographers and cameramen	36	44	938	831	107
Sound and vision equipment operators	38	40	360	332	28
Window dressers	37	47	341	106	235
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	102	129	407	255	152
All other literary, artistic and sports	—	85	327	76	251
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1,880	4,507	17,686	16,050	1,636
Biological scientists and biochemists	17	44	1,008	712	296
Chemical scientists	89	157	750	675	75
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	27	74	636	575	61
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	17	66	671	661	10
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	2	8	105	103	2
Mechanical engineers	222	343	1,112	1,104	8
Aeronautical engineers	33	100	83	83	—
Electrical engineers	289	436	1,288	1,278	10
Electronic engineers	34	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	124	73	182	177	5
Chemical engineers	153	173	238	234	4
Production engineers	24	224	593	579	14
Planning and quality control engineers	49	38	169	169	—
Heating and ventilating engineers	32	94	243	241	2
General and other engineers	56	71	114	109	5
Metallurgists	668	77	336	306	30
All other technologists	32	1,167	1,831	1,762	69
Engineering draughtsmen	462	296	296	250	46
Architectural and other draughtsmen	259	504	2,444	1,648	796
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	15	8	1,654	1,645	9
Architects and town planners	79	8	682	607	75
Quantity surveyors	44	34	1,126	1,048	78
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	16	8	513	506	7
Building, land and mining surveyors					

Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:* Great Britain: March, 1977 to June, 1977

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 4, 1977	Vacancies notified March 5, 1977 to June 1, 1977	Placings March 5 to June 1, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
Group V Professional—(continued)						
Ships' engineer officers	123	4	22	18	18	—
Ships' radio officers	89	—	1	—	—	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	470	107	174	75	66	9
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)						
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	23,048	2,913	5,501	2,110	1,624	486
Engineering maintenance managers	2,140	454	490	160	158	2
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	1,123	211	195	68	66	2
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	2,582	128	237	113	110	3
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	153	8	14	4	4	—
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	920	58	140	46	45	1
Office managers—National Government	1,106	132	290	91	89	2
Office managers—Local Government	3,021	336	601	189	163	26
Other office managers						
Managers—wholesale distribution	298	39	70	30	26	4
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	1,087	170	359	150	114	36
Branch managers of shops other than above	1,262	247	504	187	108	79
Managers of independent shops	665	47	171	81	46	35
Hotel and residential club managers	806	38	166	57	43	14
Publicans	801	28	40	13	10	3
Catering and non-residential club managers	1,847	200	500	168	103	65
Entertainment and sports managers	491	47	120	49	40	9
Farm managers	245	8	7	1	1	—
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	29	5	—	2	2	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	20	—	—	—	—	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	9	—	1	—	—	—
Fire service officers	32	2	1	—	—	—
All other managers	4,411	755	1,595	701	496	205
Group VII Clerical and related						
Supervisors of clerks	183,060	21,948	95,674	52,466	10,839	41,627
Clerks	2,228	310	271	135	136	—
Retail shop cashiers	142,030	12,555	57,578	33,292	8,690	24,602
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,903	505	2,969	1,750	204	1,546
Receptionists	947	391	2,039	1,415	71	1,344
Supervisors of typists, etc	6,639	804	3,520	1,887	97	1,790
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	249	54	194	120	2	118
Other typists	7,555	2,967	10,018	4,033	73	3,960
Supervisors of office machine operators	7,831	2,036	9,255	4,575	90	4,485
Office machine operators	99	14	74	26	4	22
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	4,286	1,068	2,792	1,280	222	1,058
Telephonists	206	8	34	16	6	10
Radio and telegraph operators	6,254	538	3,966	2,268	91	2,177
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	781	143	423	190	58	132
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	26	3	7	2	—	2
	2,026	558	2,117	1,341	1,096	245
Group VIII Selling						
Sales supervisors	67,107	10,703	37,323	21,144	7,577	13,567
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	937	341	1,154	435	230	205
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	50,004	5,150	26,118	15,583	3,610	11,973
Roundsmen and van salesmen	1,223	431	2,331	1,342	853	489
Technical sales representatives	1,442	301	1,638	1,006	16	986
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	2,624	826	976	288	272	116
Other sales representatives and agents	6,856	848	1,469	673	581	92
	4,021	2,806	3,637	1,735	1,025	710
Group IX Security and protective service						
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	5,395	2,522	6,168	3,559	3,335	224
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	24	52	33	23	20	3
Policemen (below sergeant)	251	18	45	15	15	4
Firemen	70	555	185	45	30	15
Prison officers below principal officer	175	102	148	90	86	4
Security officers and detectives	47	65	28	17	6	11
Security guards, patrolmen	3,920	1,183	3,762	2,257	2,173	84
Traffic wardens	506	320	1,202	650	624	26
All other in security and protective service	29	4	83	32	24	8
	373	223	682	426	352	74
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service						
Catering supervisors	75,926	22,231	123,741	77,145	33,405	43,740
Chefs, cooks	3,988	1,078	3,163	1,204	741	463
Waiters, waitresses	7,063	2,824	9,889	4,601	2,871	1,730
Barmen, barmaids	5,541	2,418	11,959	6,795	1,651	5,144
Counter hands/assistants	6,336	1,529	9,381	5,084	2,385	2,699
Kitchen porters/hands	5,832	1,332	11,377	7,657	1,012	6,645
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	7,951	1,381	20,000	16,004	11,717	4,287
Domestic housekeepers	636	301	521	214	85	129
Home and domestic helpers, maids	478	446	546	138	9	129
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	11,887	2,689	12,787	7,492	303	7,189
Travel stewards and attendants	241	99	288	117	19	98
Ambulancemen	895	45	403	220	171	49
Hospital/ward orderlies	39	66	92	39	27	12
Hospital porters	2,259	459	1,663	1,010	178	832
Hotel porters	736	122	662	339	32	7
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	1,495	425	2,165	1,223	1,201	22
Caretakers	130	126	347	113	65	48
Road sweepers (manual)	1,206	401	1,322	582	532	50
Other cleaners	83	51	537	447	294	153
Railway stationmen	10,692	3,183	21,275	14,433	4,988	9,445
Lift and car park attendants	64	98	233	181	163	18
Garment pressers	245	88	844	725	693	32
Hairdressing supervisors	1,006	436	1,374	729	250	479
Hairdressers (men), barbers	17	7	20	6	1	5
Hairdressers (ladies)	459	138	178	65	33	32
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	2,080	896	1,719	581	42	539
	4,567	1,593	10,996	7,146	3,642	3,504

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled March 5, 1977 to June 1, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 1, 1977	Unemployed at June 9, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
Group V Professional—(continued)					
Ships' engineer officers	5	3	134	134	—
Ships' radio officers	—	1	85	84	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	127	79	289	270	19
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)					
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	3,021	3,283	25,432	23,327	2,105
Engineering maintenance managers	341	443	2,677	2,638	39
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	148	190	1,334	1,321	13
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	116	136	2,994	2,990	4
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	7	11	148	147	—
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	88	64	1,043	1,032	11
Office managers—National Government	166	165	1,221	1,199	22
Office managers—Local Government	369	379	3,746	3,428	318
Other office managers					
Managers—wholesale distribution	34	45	303	281	22
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	165	214	1,135	987	148
Branch managers of shops other than above	279	285	1,345	1,147	198
Managers of independent shops	74	63	693	584	109
Hotel and residential club managers	77	70	761	639	122
Publicans	20	35	831	760	71
Catering and non-residential club managers	266	266	1,809	1,421	388
Entertainment and sports managers	59	59	512	467	45
Farm managers	9	5	286	273	13
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	2	1	8	8	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	—	—	12	12	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	1	—	7	4	3
Fire service officers	1	2	43	43	—
All other managers	799	850	4,524	3,946	578
Group VII Clerical and related					
Supervisors of clerks	39,232	25,924	176,125	78,453	97,672
Clerks	413	314	2,193	1,932	261
Retail shop cashiers	22,615	14,226	137,363	72,240	65,123
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,047	677	1,764	97	939
Receptionists	633	382	962	23	939
Supervisors of typists, etc	1,528	909	5,832	347	5,485
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	80	48	126	4	122
Other typists	5,112	3,840	7,543	75	7,468
Supervisors of office machine operators	3,930	2,786	7,234	135	7,099
Office machine operators	37	25	85	29	56
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	1,431	1,149	4,096	769	3,327
Telephonists	16	10	197	76	121
Radio and telegraph operators	1,447	783	5,858	514	5,334
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	181	195	792	421	371
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	3	5	16	15	1
	759	575	1,967	1,776	191
Group VIII Selling					
Sales supervisors	14,116	12,766	64,908	23,431	41,477
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	503	557	911	581	330
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	9,089	6,596	47,719	9,016	38,703
Roundsmen and van salesmen	944	476	1,293	483	810
Technical sales representatives	461	390	1,345	1,183	162
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	646	868	2,768	2,679	89
Other sales representatives and agents	775	869	6,887	6,353	534
	1,698	3,010	3,985	3,136	849
Group IX Security and protective service					
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	1,829	3,302	5,131	4,977	154
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	5	57	22	22	—
Policemen (below sergeant)	13	31	227	223	4
Firemen	50	645	76	57	19
Prison officers below principal officer	63	97	151	151	—
Security officers and detectives	16	60	30	25	5
Security guards, patrolmen	1,091	1,597	3,805	3,716	89
Traffic wardens	306	566	468	462	6
All other in security and protective service	18	37	19	10	9
	267	212	333	311	22
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service					
Catering supervisors	38,104	30,723	69,145	27,516	41,629
Chefs, cooks	1,624	1,413	3,051	2,158	893
Waiters, waitresses	4,343	3,769	5,865	3,921	1,944
Barmen, barmaids	4,106	3,476	4,246	1,509	2,737
Counter hands/assistants	3,005	2,821	5,757	3,477	2,280
Kitchen porters/hands	3,099	1,953	5,713	309	5,404
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	3,344	2,033	7,708	4,881	2,827
Domestic housekeepers	331	277	567	377	190
Home and domestic helpers, maids	364	490	429	14	415
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	451	3,731	10,475	214	10,261
Travel stewards and attendants	144	119	227	16	211
Ambulancemen	44	84	609	462	147
Hospital/ward orderlies	620	75	52	44	8
Hospital porters	254	492	2,400	367	2,033
Hotel porters	845	191	689	686	3
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	197	522	1,285	1,274	11
Caretakers	625	163	129		

Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings* Great Britain: March, 1977 to June, 1977

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 4, 1977	Vacancies notified March 5, 1977 to June 1, 1977	Placings March 5 to June 1, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	16,308	1,495	8,804	6,469	4,670	1,799
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	202	51	141	72	1	1
General farm workers	4,142	95	1,714	1,541	401	1,140
Dairy cowmen	279	14	41	25	25	—
Pig and poultry men	338	35	159	110	97	13
Other stockmen	1,472	49	189	115	110	5
Horticultural workers	780	138	506	343	212	131
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	1,487	303	1,438	854	820	34
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	2,334	235	1,501	946	928	18
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	549	67	405	253	251	2
Forestry workers	393	28	161	123	39	7
Supervisors/mates—fishing	188	6	39	40	—	—
Fishermen	915	56	480	482	481	1
All other in farming and related	3,229	418	2,029	1,565	1,118	447
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	9,516	3,207	11,253	7,627	6,124	1,503
Foremen—tannery production workers	8	4	2	2	—	—
Tannery production workers	66	31	104	81	71	10
Foremen—textile processing	130	43	80	34	33	1
Preparatory fibre processors	364	69	414	259	219	40
Spinners, doublers/twisters	586	162	413	269	193	76
Winders, reelers	481	123	379	248	69	179
Warp preparers	103	51	134	67	54	13
Weavers	437	176	395	269	178	91
Knitters	305	260	377	259	186	73
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	245	70	365	245	208	37
Burlers, menders, darners	116	85	92	62	7	55
Foremen—chemical processing	53	9	14	3	—	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	430	327	1,142	994	867	127
Foremen—food and drink processing	112	46	71	29	29	—
Bread bakers (hand)	775	202	411	411	330	81
Flour confectioners	178	139	177	139	42	35
Butchers, meat cutters	3,110	824	2,448	1,465	1,320	145
Foremen—paper and board making	13	2	3	3	—	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	—	1	1	1	—	—
Machinemen, dryer-men, calendermen, reelermen (paper and board making)	26	6	20	14	13	1
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	41	11	19	7	7	—
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	29	5	57	33	32	1
Kiln setting	11	—	5	4	3	1
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	6	2	14	15	—	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	5	1	28	13	—	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	82	35	187	134	126	8
Man-made fibre makers	7	2	17	16	14	2
Sewage plant attendants	9	12	41	20	20	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,788	604	3,613	2,593	2,069	524
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	39,088	11,603	30,789	20,383	13,995	6,388
Foremen—glass working	13	4	12	12	10	2
Glass formers and shapers	187	96	270	178	136	42
Glass finishers and decorators	32	14	48	26	21	5
Foremen—clay and stone working	20	4	12	6	6	—
Casters and other pottery makers	51	44	123	65	49	16
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	147	20	65	19	8	11
Foremen—printing	70	13	30	10	2	8
Compositors	865	107	235	80	54	26
Electrotypers, stereotypers	86	1	1	—	—	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	258	27	33	11	7	4
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	357	36	84	21	17	4
Printing machine minders (lithography)	290	62	114	30	27	3
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	18	—	2	—	—	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	172	12	47	20	18	2
Screen and block printers	449	88	354	207	168	39
Foremen—bookbinding	13	—	5	—	—	—
Foremen—paper products making	9	2	2	2	2	—
Bookbinders and finishers	540	67	231	116	53	63
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	171	62	150	100	95	5
Foremen—textile materials working	153	97	120	52	43	9
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	488	111	139	59	25	34
Dressmakers	147	47	91	20	4	16
Coach trimmers	105	27	63	10	10	—
Upholsterers, mattress makers	502	183	187	91	85	6
Milliners	13	21	8	5	2	3
Furriers	35	39	21	8	6	2
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	209	29	51	18	9	9
Other clothing cutters and markers	575	225	470	190	116	74
Hand sewers and embroiderers	281	197	388	166	14	152
Linkers	159	78	139	114	4	110
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	5,526	4,796	6,590	4,607	209	4,398
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	33	5	12	—	—	—
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	162	137	38	60	53	7
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	154	69	128	82	56	26
Footwear lasters	73	38	78	51	31	20
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	180	149	317	163	18	145
Footwear finishers	24	28	39	43	15	28
Foremen—woodworking	434	68	201	100	11	89
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	14,960	1,336	8,598	6,149	6,143	6
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	541	92	869	825	324	1
Carpenters and joiners (others)	1,182	221	861	514	512	2
Cabinet makers	760	252	490	297	296	1
Case and box makers	150	36	191	122	121	1
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	199	79	284	179	176	3
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	531	190	444	275	273	2
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	450	246	472	313	293	20
Patternmakers (moulds)	158	105	95	37	37	—
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	219	9	101	76	76	—
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	65	30	47	10	10	—
Tyre builders	9	—	36	28	28	—

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled March 5, 1977 to June 1, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 1, 1977	Unemployed at June 9, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	2,071	1,759	15,405	13,179	2,226
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	63	56	141	138	3
General farm workers	167	101	4,039	3,626	413
Dairy cowmen	16	14	240	221	19
Pig and poultry men	55	29	298	258	40
Other stockmen	87	36	1,380	1,250	130
Horticultural workers	159	142	659	443	216
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	438	449	1,415	1,354	61
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	401	389	2,134	2,079	55
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	120	99	444	441	3
Forestry workers	37	29	340	332	8
Supervisors/mates—fishing	3	4	186	185	1
Fishermen	30	24	772	767	5
All other in farming and related	495	387	3,357	2,085	1,272
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	3,899	2,934	9,531	8,038	1,493
Foremen—tannery production workers	1	1	4	4	—
Tannery production workers	35	1	60	59	1
Foremen—textile processing	47	42	148	132	16
Preparatory fibre processors	150	74	418	359	59
Spinners, doublers/twisters	185	121	684	520	164
Winders, reelers	167	87	565	203	362
Warp preparers	77	41	101	70	31
Weavers	165	137	431	309	122
Knitters	192	186	317	267	50
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	112	78	262	234	28
Burlers, menders, darners	46	69	117	7	110
Foremen—chemical processing	10	10	51	51	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	199	276	451	441	10
Foremen—food and drink processing	49	39	99	87	12
Bread bakers (hand)	212	256	716	635	81
Flour confectioners	32	57	181	94	87
Butchers, meat cutters	1,054	753	2,960	2,894	66
Foremen—paper and board making	1	1	6	6	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	—	1	3	2	1
Machinemen, dryer-men, calendermen, reelermen (paper and board making)	6	6	22	20	2
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	12	11	35	34	1
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	24	5	27	27	—
Kiln setting	—	1	6	6	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	1	—	6	6	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	12	4	7	7	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	56	32	75	73	2
Man-made fibre makers	2	1	5	5	—
Sewage plant attendants	15	18	8	8	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,016	608	1,769	1,478	291
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	10,372	11,637	37,259	29,319	7,940
Foremen—glass working	2	2	13	13	—
Glass formers and shapers	95	93	163	148	15
Glass finishers and decorators	18	18	31	28	3
Foremen—clay and stone working	5	5	19	17	2
Casters and other pottery makers	80	22	52	43	9
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	24	42	138	126	12
Foremen—printing	14	19	66	62	4
Compositors	116	146	759	691	68
Electrotypers, stereotypers	1	1	78	76	2
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	30	19	248	223	25
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	35	64	330	319	11
Printing machine minders (lithography)	62	84	285	243	42
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	—	2	19	18	1
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	23	16	155	134	21
Screen and block printers	117	118	443	395	48
Foremen—bookbinding	1	4	11	10	1
Foremen—paper products making	96	86	480	480	—
Bookbinders and finishers	63	49	163	147	16
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	67	98	145	113	89
Foremen—textile materials working	66	125	463	350	113
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	58	60	139	116	123
Dressmakers	17	63	77	60	17
Coach trimmers	122	157	557	524	33
Upholsterers, mattress makers	7	17	6	4	5
Milliners	20	32	31	26	5
Furriers	33	29	222	188	34
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	281	224	566	421	145
Other clothing cutters and markers	170	249	256	22	234
Hand sewers and embroiderers	24	79	111	4	107
Linkers	4	4,352	5,667	331	5,336
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	9	8	32	23	9
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	71	72	165	160	5
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	32	44	163	139	24
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	94	33	57	45	12
Footwear lasters	13	209	208	84	124

Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:* Great Britain: March, 1977 to June, 1977

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 4, 1977	Vacancies notified March 5, 1977 to June 1, 1977	Placings March 5 to June 1, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
Group XIII Making and repairing—(continued)						
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	520	134	963	658	582	76
Dental mechanics	77	43	33	10	7	3
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	6,266	1,827	6,407	4,148	3,162	986
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and ship-building)	98,180	27,161	67,297	41,047	39,799	1,248
Foremen—metal making and treating	122	28	46	14	13	1
Blast furnacemen	7	—	36	36	36	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	92	6	36	32	32	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	210	40	241	159	159	—
Roller men (steel)	27	4	17	5	5	—
Metal drawers	59	8	82	51	51	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	383	89	175	70	67	3
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	249	102	71	89	81	8
Diecasters	137	37	137	91	91	—
Smiths, forgemen	350	76	138	100	100	—
Electroplaters	277	66	152	81	81	—
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	120	23	110	76	75	1
Foremen—engineering machining	245	114	150	49	47	2
Press and machine tool setters	722	649	878	379	378	1
Roll turners, roll grinders	96	66	28	28	28	—
Other centre lathe turners	1,432	882	1,692	817	816	1
Machine tool setter operators	4,047	2,988	4,821	2,249	2,221	28
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	5,851	1,047	4,560	3,198	2,845	353
Press and stamping machine operators	1,805	291	1,525	1,024	730	294
Automatic machine attendants/minders	414	61	373	241	224	17
Metal polishers	509	182	385	221	209	12
Fettlers/dressers	294	67	397	253	245	8
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	178	36	50	14	14	—
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	1,193	969	1,080	470	464	6
Precision instrument makers	313	172	181	91	90	1
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	2,682	633	1,561	880	876	4
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	432	110	270	145	145	—
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	727	221	918	689	684	5
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	434	131	228	59	59	—
Machinery erectors and installers	814	101	249	187	187	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	7,338	2,355	5,573	3,049	3,041	8
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	67	39	50	13	13	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	7,871	3,412	6,407	3,084	3,060	24
Other motor vehicle mechanics	154	37	109	71	71	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	184	72	94	48	46	2
Watch and clock repairers	127	26	26	7	7	—
Instrument mechanics	290	201	250	103	103	—
Office machinery mechanics	241	86	113	63	62	1
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	78	20	33	11	9	2
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	1,089	226	435	238	235	3
Production electricians	406	90	162	78	76	2
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	318	51	18	18	18	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	4,195	1,461	2,780	1,514	1,513	1
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	4,749	1,044	2,495	1,837	1,836	1
Telephone fitters	360	22	55	16	16	—
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	3,053	660	892	377	376	1
Cable jointers and linesmen	267	27	57	21	21	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	471	96	132	51	51	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	5,940	1,046	3,600	2,616	2,616	—
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	1,209	213	477	251	250	1
Gas fitters	646	47	50	28	27	1
Sheet metal workers	2,588	1,610	2,621	1,390	1,386	4
Platers and metal shipwrights	1,486	475	1,041	659	658	1
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	394	114	117	111	111	—
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	81	1	9	9	9	—
Steel erectors	2,340	64	257	188	188	—
Scaffolders, staggers	2,116	197	1,136	852	851	1
Steel-benders, bar benders and fixers	1,691	55	421	342	340	2
Welders (skilled)	7,650	1,146	4,873	3,565	3,559	6
Other welders	432	114	415	227	197	30
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	23	9	12	3	3	—
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	271	77	132	57	57	13
Engravers and etchers (printing)	120	19	39	14	9	5
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	311	295	280	127	127	—
Aircraft finishers	2	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	237	89	173	80	79	1
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	30	2	4	4	—	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	15,134	2,510	11,323	8,122	7,742	380
Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	41,851	6,086	35,407	25,022	17,093	7,929
Foremen—painting and similar coating	277	37	150	90	86	4
Painters and decorators	20,504	823	9,728	6,841	6,820	21
Pottery decorators	227	67	152	100	69	31
Coach painters	2,096	381	1,661	973	949	24
Other spray painters	184	67	83	43	40	3
French polishers	153	37	84	29	17	12
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	4,655	1,050	5,063	4,063	2,212	1,851
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	123	32	38	6	6	—
Foremen—product inspection	1,872	796	1,473	721	646	75
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	799	216	655	317	244	73
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	142	32	134	97	37	59
Foremen—packaging	6,751	975	8,431	6,125	2,483	3,642
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	4,068	1,573	7,755	5,617	3,483	2,134
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related						
Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	78,612	5,518	34,586	25,957	25,893	64
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	2,073	133	653	394	394	—
Bricklayers	10,210	1,075	6,650	4,462	4,455	7
Fixer/walling masons	298	34	97	57	57	—
Plasterers	4,453	252	1,517	932	931	1
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	790	43	97	46	45	1
Roofers and slaters	2,475	241	591	377	376	1

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled March 5, 1977 to June 1, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 1, 1977	Unemployed at June 9, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
	241	198	507	479	28
	23	43	76	73	3
	2,331	1,755	6,020	5,187	833
Group XIII Making and repairing—(continued)					
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	24,315	29,096	97,392	95,058	2,334
Dental mechanics	33	27	101	101	—
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	—	—	7	7	—
	4	6	79	79	—
	96	26	204	204	—
	7	16	24	24	—
	23	107	47	46	1
	87	26	337	314	23
	58	44	241	234	7
	39	42	161	160	1
	42	62	327	327	—
	89	58	247	245	2
	36	21	114	112	2
	106	109	236	234	2
	512	636	697	691	6
	25	41	75	75	—
	685	1,072	1,397	1,396	1
	2,069	3,491	3,895	3,860	35
	1,372	1,037	5,679	4,951	728
	519	273	1,778	1,026	752
	103	103	427	361	66
	133	78	508	487	21
	157	157	261	257	4
	26	46	163	163	—
	530	1,049	1,069	1,068	1
	81	181	288	278	10
	553	761	2,675	2,661	14
	100	135	394	394	—
	229	221	650	645	5
	137	163	441	441	—
	42	121	717	717	—
	2,078	2,801	6,892	6,884	8
	27	49	82	82	—
	2,961	3,774	7,626	7,604	22
	42	33	137	135	2
	42	76	179	179	—
	14	31	144	141	3
	79	269	274	274	—
	63	73	227	227	—
	14	28	90	88	2
	200	223	1,157	1,152	5
	98	76	393	362	31
	38	43	325	324	1
	1,294	1,433	4,322	4,316	6
	883	819	5,138	5,134	4
	20	41	385	384	1
	32	31	3,096	3,092	4
	80	97	248	247	1
	1,113	917	6,487	6,489	—
	207	232	6,487	6,484	3
	44	25	1,205	1,204	1
	1,125	1,716	2,427	2,425	2
	309	548	1,573	1,573	—
	15	54	404	403	1
	90	43	62	62	—
	275	206	2,452	2,452	—
	64	70	2,026	2,024	2
	1,243	1,211	1,586	1,586	—
	183	119	7,966	7,956	10
	5	13	401	348	53
	53	99	22	22	—
	17	27	240	219	21
	123	325	104	98	6
	66	—	274	274	—
	2	3	3	3	—
	2	116	225	225	—
	8	9	8	8	—
	2,957	2,754	14,887	14,423	464
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and ship-building)					
Foremen—metal making and treating	9,037	7,434	37,294	26,573	10,721
Blast furnacemen	47	50	313	313	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	1,838	1,872	16,165	16,145	20
Other furnacemen (metal)	60	59	205	161	44
Roller men (steel)	548	521	1,961	1,949	12
Metal drawers	51	56	167	158	9
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	47	45	138	110	28
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	1,110	940	4,622	4,547	3,075
Diecasters	36	28	131	125	6
Smiths, orgemen	684	864	1,814	1,561	253

Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:* Great Britain: March, 1977 to June, 1977

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 4, 1977	Vacancies notified March 5, 1977 to June 1, 1977	Placings March 5 to June 1, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
Group XVI Construction—(continued)						
Glaziers	647	80	249	157	154	3
Railway lengthmen	105	64	186	165	165	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	553	28	106	71	70	1
Other roadmen	849	94	498	329	326	3
Concrete erectors/assemblers	128	3	63	50	50	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	497	30	153	109	109	—
General builders	2,064	140	873	547	546	1
Sewermen (maintenance)	45	12	55	34	34	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	1,107	69	372	211	210	1
Waste inspectors (water supply)	11	4	4	1	1	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders labourers not identified elsewhere	43,514	1,131	16,859	13,616	13,589	27
Civil engineering labourers	2,431	140	1,727	1,440	1,439	1
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	29	29	—	13	13	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	248	1,368	1,136	1,181	1,180	1
Tunnellers	272	9	—	3	3	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	5,813	539	2,700	1,760	1,746	14
Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related						
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	104	5	5	5	5	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	1,443	43	103	94	94	—
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	210	4	61	47	47	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	8	1	1	—	—	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	41	18	44	20	20	—
Secondmen (railways)	7	2	11	1	1	—
Railway guards	37	118	237	130	130	—
Railway signalmen and shunters	55	63	223	163	162	1
Foremen—road transport operating	82	8	49	28	25	3
Bus inspectors	46	9	115	63	54	9
Bus and coach drivers	2,084	565	1,483	915	907	8
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	18,722	2,121	12,363	8,457	8,436	21
Other goods drivers	37,430	1,552	12,456	9,151	8,745	406
Other motor drivers	1,612	334	1,254	802	744	439
Bus conductors	196	142	621	470	436	34
Drivers' mates	937	82	640	461	455	6
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	78	1	14	10	10	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	4,718	252	1,853	961	952	9
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	10	—	1	—	—	—
Crane drivers/operators	2,928	111	702	454	453	1
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	4,490	182	2,164	1,547	1,539	8
Foremen—materials moving and storing	751	126	488	215	211	4
Storekeepers, warehousemen	19,573	2,478	16,225	10,752	10,350	402
Stevedores and dockers	146	16	180	162	159	3
Furniture removers	111	14	171	133	128	5
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	1,454	273	2,619	1,767	1,735	32
Refuse collectors/dustmen	61	17	324	252	252	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	1,788	199	1,407	907	897	10
Group XVIII Miscellaneous						
Foremen—miscellaneous	453,169	7,087	77,896	63,547	54,720	8,827
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	1,190	205	726	518	482	36
Turncocks (water supply)	2,424	106	285	159	159	—
General labourers	1	2	4	2	2	—
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	441,513	6,495	75,914	62,246	53,586	8,660
	8,041	279	967	622	491	131

* This table does not include unemployed persons, notified vacancies and placings at careers offices.

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled March 5, 1977 to June 1, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 1, 1977	Unemployed at June 9, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
Group XVI Construction—(continued)					
Glaziers	97	75	611	611	—
Railway lengthmen	22	63	73	73	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	44	19	537	537	—
Other roadmen	159	104	777	777	—
Concrete erectors/assemblers	9	7	120	120	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	59	15	470	470	—
General builders	265	201	1,935	1,935	—
Sewermen (maintenance)	22	11	41	41	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	143	87	957	956	1
Waste inspectors (water supply)	4	3	7	7	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	3,021	1,353	41,105	41,097	8
Civil engineering labourers	234	193	2,061	2,061	—
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	—	16	27	27	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	64	1,259	227	226	1
Tunnellers	6	—	233	232	1
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	835	644	5,529	5,521	8
Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related					
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	15,977	10,606	93,158	90,097	3,061
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	3	2	57	57	—
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	14	38	1,087	1,086	1
Foremen—rail transport operating	2	9	143	143	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	24	18	49	48	1
Secondmen (railways)	12	—	10	10	—
Railway guards	68	157	40	40	—
Railway signalmen and shunters	81	42	52	52	—
Foremen—road transport operating	15	14	84	84	—
Bus inspectors	31	30	79	42	37
Bus and coach drivers	316	817	1,600	1,590	10
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	3,525	2,502	17,644	17,594	50
Other goods drivers	3,026	1,831	35,495	33,277	2,218
Other motor drivers	90	347	1,546	1,419	127
Bus conductors	193	203	186	129	57
Drivers' mates	3	68	988	980	8
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	—	2	64	64	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	636	508	3,461	3,454	7
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	1	—	6	6	—
Crane drivers/operators	229	130	2,850	2,842	8
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	590	209	4,476	4,464	12
Foremen—materials moving and storing	263	136	692	682	10
Storekeepers, warehousemen	5,111	2,840	19,181	18,739	442
Stevedores and dockers	25	9	172	170	2
Furniture removers	35	17	105	104	1
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	747	378	1,377	1,364	13
Refuse collectors/dustmen	56	33	56	56	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	433	266	1,649	1,592	57
Group XVIII Miscellaneous					
Foremen—miscellaneous	12,679	8,757	435,534	371,756	63,778
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	235	178	1,021	934	87
Turncocks (water supply)	119	113	749	746	3
General labourers	3	9	1	1	—
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	12,039	8,124	430,586	368,032	62,554
	283	341	3,177	2,043	1,134

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

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

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young people of 16 but under 18	Female young people of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	21,285	970	1,483	23,738
Double day shifts‡	42,529	2,989	2,288	47,806
Long spells	10,327	321	1,202	11,850
Night shifts	52,902	1,672	98	54,672
Part-time work§	16,785	74	173	17,032
Saturday afternoon work	7,675	269	241	8,185
Sunday work	47,961	1,254	1,506	50,721
Miscellaneous	6,660	334	183	7,177
Total	206,124	7,883	7,174	221,181

* 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 18,258 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.

Unemployment and vacancies by occupation

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified

THE following tables give an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages 821-831 of this *Gazette*, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. Table 1 provides a broad summary

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified unfilled vacancies at employment offices by region: June 1977

	South East			East Anglia			South West			Unfilled vacancies		
	Unemployed			Unemployed			Unemployed					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Table 1 Broad summary												
Managerial and professional	27,434	8,758	36,192	6,502	2,033	640	2,673	434	6,380	2,167	8,547	844
Clerical and related*	27,862	24,236	52,098	12,417	3,095	2,335	5,430	618	9,585	7,896	17,481	1,546
Other non-manual occupations†	8,338	7,238	15,576	6,325	812	912	1,724	381	2,559	2,961	5,520	798
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	37,646	1,405	39,051	15,828	3,651	106	3,757	1,166	11,364	290	11,654	2,496
General labourers	65,259	11,237	76,496	2,282	8,558	1,519	10,077	280	24,455	3,960	28,415	454
Other manual occupations§	67,015	14,453	81,468	26,094	7,421	1,626	9,047	1,865	18,334	4,765	23,099	4,848
Total: all occupations	233,554	67,327	300,881	69,448	25,570	7,138	32,708	4,744	72,677	22,039	94,716	10,986

Table 2 Occupational groups

I Managerial (general management)	902	13	915	5	62	1	63	1	144	—	144	1
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	5,034	826	5,860	1,278	324	61	385	54	1,015	160	1,175	102
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	3,019	4,438	7,457	1,736	260	413	673	159	683	1,453	2,136	399
IV Literary, artistic and sports	5,275	2,293	7,568	180	151	63	214	5	563	261	824	35
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	5,460	522	5,982	1,920	435	59	494	122	1,636	129	1,765	182
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	7,744	666	8,410	1,383	801	43	844	93	2,339	164	2,503	125
VII Clerical and related	29,075	24,346	53,421	12,814	3,127	2,335	5,462	624	9,655	7,898	17,553	1,569
VIII Selling	7,757	7,495	15,252	5,481	772	919	1,691	341	2,560	3,061	5,621	796
IX Security and protective services	1,474	42	1,516	1,660	103	5	108	89	250	5	255	108
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	11,469	9,550	21,019	12,949	765	1,149	1,914	1,048	2,882	3,663	6,545	3,122
XI Farming, fishing and related	3,220	562	3,782	595	1,544	180	1,724	104	1,643	257	1,900	208
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,471	74	1,545	648	138	13	151	70	417	32	449	133
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	9,166	1,481	10,647	5,241	879	110	989	300	2,242	278	2,520	619
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	22,245	351	22,596	10,725	2,013	11	2,024	900	6,288	40	6,328	1,698
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	9,536	2,443	11,979	3,863	700	153	853	172	2,014	303	2,317	437
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	20,452	12	20,464	1,625	2,071	—	2,071	103	6,114	1	6,115	411
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	24,169	656	24,825	4,836	2,757	79	2,836	267	6,960	254	7,214	558
XVIII Miscellaneous	66,086	11,557	77,643	2,509	8,668	1,544	10,212	292	25,272	4,080	29,352	483

* CODOT (and key list) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.
 † CODOT (and key list) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.
 ‡ Selected occupations in CODOT (and key list) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.
 § This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.

and region in the United Kingdom

unfilled vacancies at employment offices by region: June 1977

comparable with that for Great Britain on page 821 and Table 2 gives information for the separate occupational groups. The points made about the interpretation of the figures in the introduction to the article on pages 821-831 and the note on page 821 apply equally to these two tables.

	West Midlands			East Midlands			Yorkshire and Humberside			Unfilled vacancies		
	Unemployed			Unemployed			Unemployed					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Broad summary												
Managerial and professional	5,713	1,682	7,395	769	3,231	1,190	4,421	867	4,921	1,760	6,681	998
Clerical and related*	5,747	8,468	14,215	1,080	4,151	4,927	9,078	1,089	5,302	6,934	12,236	1,676
Other non-manual occupations†	2,314	4,056	6,370	644	1,398	2,172	3,570	727	1,856	3,382	5,238	1,319
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	13,708	817	14,525	3,254	6,869	740	7,609	4,156	10,184	729	10,913	3,952
General labourers	31,519	4,903	36,422	448	24,360	4,264	28,624	636	35,691	5,208	40,899	762
Other manual occupations§	26,323	8,897	35,220	3,098	11,796	3,419	15,215	3,132	16,991	5,509	22,500	5,081
Total: all occupations	85,324	28,823	114,147	9,293	51,805	16,712	68,517	10,607	74,945	23,522	98,467	13,788

I Managerial (general management)	151	5	156	3	81	1	82	3	115	1	116	6
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,086	220	1,306	162	586	113	699	139	775	159	934	135
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	600	1,015	1,615	141	412	778	1,190	222	621	1,133	1,754	356
IV Literary, artistic and sports	413	157	570	20	248	119	367	18	421	196	617	17
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1,437	107	1,544	292	717	80	797	306	1,115	118	1,233	280
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	2,026	178	2,204	151	1,187	99	1,286	179	1,874	153	2,027	204
VII Clerical and related	5,787	8,526	14,313	1,094	4,179	4,928	9,107	1,105	5,358	6,938	12,296	1,704
VIII Selling	2,119	4,120	6,239	616	1,280	2,189	3,469	606	1,720	3,579	5,299	1,180
IX Security and protective service	419	11	430	107	229	14	243	196	310	8	318	254
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,786	3,733	5,519	1,120	1,133	2,236	3,369	1,301	1,461	3,303	4,764	2,397
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,151	202	1,353	91	958	159	1,117	136	964	362	1,326	133
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	554	124	678	116	535	55	590	336	1,559	400	1,959	435
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,274	686	2,960	465	1,277	784	2,061	1,209	1,844	611	2,455	932
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	12,935	1,494	14,429	2,978	4,661	39	4,700	2,272	7,128	105	7,233	2,592
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	3,495	2,577	6,072	474	1,309	618	1,927	450	1,550	951	2,501	527
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	7,120	—	7,120	335	3,676	—	3,676	815	5,246	2	5,248	931
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	10,091	449	10,540	644	4,821	192	5,013	638	6,958	250	7,208	891
XVIII Miscellaneous	31,880	5,219	37,099	484	24,516	4,308	28,824	676	35,926	5,253	41,179	814

	North West				North				Wales			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
Table 1 Broad summary												
Managerial and professional	8,245	3,002	11,247	1,572	3,381	1,609	4,990	1,106	3,697	1,477	5,174	854
Clerical and related*	7,990	14,230	22,220	2,261	3,579	7,688	11,267	1,350	3,568	6,082	9,650	891
Other non-manual occupations†	3,557	5,848	9,405	1,435	1,323	4,210	5,533	729	1,251	3,251	4,502	642
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	21,053	1,171	22,224	3,327	11,486	762	12,248	2,654	8,583	375	8,958	1,769
General labourers	65,642	11,272	76,914	706	35,942	5,565	41,507	416	23,702	3,998	27,700	355
Other manual occupations§	29,678	8,331	38,009	4,386	13,661	4,574	18,235	2,981	11,906	2,731	14,637	2,552
Total: all occupations	136,165	43,854	180,019	13,687	69,372	24,408	93,780	9,236	52,707	17,914	70,621	7,063

Table 2 Occupational groups

I Managerial (general management)	176	7	183	4	82	2	84	2	77	2	79	3
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,591	328	1,919	337	569	163	732	125	651	127	778	116
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	913	1,812	2,725	383	387	1,119	1,506	325	436	1,033	1,469	196
IV Literary, artistic and sports	731	384	1,115	52	196	113	309	66	224	114	338	99
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1,890	184	2,074	451	915	86	1,001	388	898	101	999	224
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	2,944	287	3,231	345	1,232	126	1,358	200	1,411	100	1,511	216
VII Clerical and related	8,109	14,235	22,344	2,285	3,645	7,692	11,337	1,367	3,586	6,083	9,669	911
VIII Selling	3,029	5,893	8,922	1,287	1,048	4,299	5,347	565	1,158	3,283	4,441	630
IX Security and protective services	781	19	800	241	406	18	424	241	211	6	217	81
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,214	5,317	8,531	2,360	994	3,649	4,643	1,536	857	2,237	3,094	1,523
XI Farming, fishing and related	824	119	943	96	467	76	543	79	676	106	782	94
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,706	375	2,081	432	364	56	420	139	196	20	216	96
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	4,234	1,135	5,369	995	2,214	735	2,949	546	1,238	357	1,595	264
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	13,523	136	13,659	2,110	7,912	19	7,931	1,862	5,586	23	5,609	1,000
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	3,122	1,767	4,889	505	1,637	393	2,030	294	1,061	121	1,182	159
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	11,337	8	11,345	319	5,304	2	5,306	477	5,234	1	5,235	696
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	12,102	364	12,466	737	5,864	271	6,135	565	5,278	184	5,462	339
XVIII Miscellaneous	65,939	11,484	77,423	748	36,136	5,589	41,725	459	23,929	4,016	27,945	416

	Scotland				Northern Ireland				United Kingdom			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
Broad summary												
Managerial and professional	5,018	3,068	8,086	1,556	1,373	1,185	2,558	160	71,426	26,538	97,964	15,662
Clerical and related	5,783	14,684	20,467	2,416	1,458	4,606	6,064	207	78,120	102,086	180,206	25,551
Other non-manual occupations	2,561	6,601	9,162	1,424	1,424	1,980	3,404	133	27,393	42,611	70,004	14,557
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	18,780	1,905	20,685	4,348	7,994	1,073	9,067	595	151,318	9,373	160,691	43,545
General labourers	52,904	10,628	63,532	1,785	12,898	1,751	14,649	318	380,930	64,305	445,235	8,442
Other manual occupations	24,454	9,241	33,695	6,423	11,801	4,119	15,920	616	239,380	67,665	307,045	61,076
Total: all occupations	109,500	46,127	155,627	17,952	36,948	14,714	51,662	2,029	948,567	312,578	1,261,145	168,833
Occupational groups												
I Managerial (general management)	73	2	75	4	40	2	42	2	1,903	36	1,939	34
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	700	210	910	151	195	51	246	44	12,526	2,418	14,944	2,643
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	466	2,021	2,487	627	253	1,012	1,265	22	8,050	16,227	24,277	4,566
IV Literary, artistic and sports	463	296	759	45	98	35	133	2	8,783	4,031	12,814	539
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1,547	250	1,797	342	364	40	404	44	16,414	1,676	18,090	4,551
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,769	289	2,058	387	423	45	468	46	23,750	2,150	25,900	3,329
VII Clerical and related	5,932	14,691	20,623	2,451	1,507	4,608	6,115	208	79,960	102,280	182,240	26,132
VIII Selling	1,988	6,639	8,627	1,264	689	1,953	2,642	87	24,120	43,430	67,550	12,853
IX Security and protective service	794	26	820	325	859	37	896	59	5,836	191	6,027	3,361
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	2,955	6,792	9,747	3,367	1,040	2,560	3,600	176	28,556	44,189	72,745	30,899
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,732	203	1,935	223	1,290	37	1,327	62	14,469	2,263	16,732	1,821
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,098	344	1,442	529	768	395	1,163	64	8,806	1,888	10,694	2,998
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	3,951	1,763	5,714	1,066	2,021	1,097	3,118	298	31,340	9,037	40,377	11,935
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) [iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding]	12,767	116	12,883	2,959	4,369	63	4,432	231	99,427	2,397	101,824	29,327
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,149	1,395	3,544	553	978	975	1,953	44	27,551	11,696	39,247	7,478
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	6,615	—	6,615	652	4,095	—	4,095	186	77,264	26	77,290	6,550
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	11,097	362	11,459	1,131	4,860	30	4,890	126	94,957	3,091	98,048	10,732
XVIII Miscellaneous	53,404	10,728	64,132	1,876	13,099	1,774	14,873	328	384,855	65,552	450,407	9,085

Notes:

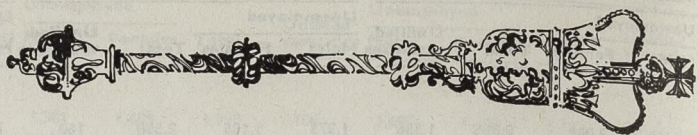
The occupational groups used in this table are those used in the *List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes* which was introduced in November 1972. (See *Department of Employment Gazette*, September 1972, page 799). More detailed summaries are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment HQ, Statistics Branch C1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the table:

- at any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;
- the vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and are not a measure of total vacancies. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;
- there may be wide variations between different parts of a region in the state of the labour market for particular occupations;
- care needs to be taken in comparing the analyses of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are registered. Some unemployed people may be suitable for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered as "general labourers", so as to indicate that they could undertake a variety of different kinds of unskilled work. They will however be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.

This table does not include unemployed persons and notified unfilled vacancies at careers offices.

Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of the *Gazette* between July 12 and July 28 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. The House of Commons rose for the Summer Recess on July 28 until October 26.

Pay policy

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) asked the Secretary of State what study he had made of the use of credit cards in order to buy personal needs at company expense, thus avoiding the limitations of incomes policy; how many cases of this type had been drawn to his attention; if he would list them in the Official Report; what steps he was taking to prevent this avoidance of incomes policy; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Walker: The use of credit cards to buy personal goods at company expense, like other methods of remuneration, is subject to the pay limit. I have had no instances brought to my attention of this practice being used to avoid the pay policy, and have made no special study. (July 18)

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State whether the Government's policy of a maximum wage increase of 10 per cent would apply to company directors, fee earners and lawyers; and how he intended to enforce this policy.

Mr Walker: As stated in Cmnd 6882 (see July *Gazette*), the Government urges that the general level of pay settlements should be moderate enough to secure that the national earnings increase is no more than 10 per cent. The Government will take account of settlements which are clearly inconsistent with the policies set out in Cmnd 6882 in its public purchasing policy and the placing of contracts, and also in the consideration of industrial assistance. The consultation document reviewing the current Price Code proposes that fees charged by those regarded as self-employed for the purposes of the Price Code should continue to be subject to it. (July 27)

Inflation

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State whether there was anything within the Government's wages policy to prevent employers from

granting to their employees free and non-taxable travel to and from their homes and places of employment, together with the supply of homes and the financial costs of upkeep and whether he would recommend this as a means of combating inflation.

Mr Walker: Those concerned with pay determination may decide upon their own priorities, but should take account of the guidance set out in Cmnd 6882 (see July *Gazette*) that the general level of pay settlements should be well within single figures. I would not recommend any particular form of payment as a means of combating inflation because the value of all pay increases, by whatever means paid, is relevant to achieving our target of single-figure inflation. (July 27)

Mining safeguards

Mr Alexander Wilson (Hamilton) asked the Secretary of State whether it remained his policy to apply the undertaking given during the passage of the Health and Safety at Work Act that, in the case of the mining industry, there would be safeguards against across-the-board legislation.

Mr Grant: As stated by the Minister of State on several occasions during the proceedings on the Health and Safety at Work Bill the statutory standards of

protection laid down in existing mines and quarries legislation will remain in force until such time as they are replaced by equally or more effective provisions. Those better provisions could be introduced either by regulations applying specifically to mining or by "across-the-board" regulations where more appropriate which will apply to mining as to other industry, but in each case there will be full consultation with the mining industry about their content. (July 28)

Job Creation Programme

Mr Anthony Steen (Liverpool, Wavertree) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps had been taken by the Manpower Services Commission to see that grants made to create employment opportunities did not result in unfair competition with small businesses working in similar fields in the same area.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that, where appropriate, local employers and trade unions are consulted to determine whether projects under consideration for funding under the Job Creation Programme would be likely to give the sponsor any unfair commercial advantage or lead to the loss of employment opportunities. (July 14)

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

Questions in Parliament

Job Creation Programme—continued

Mr Anthony Steen (Liverpool, Wavertree) asked the Secretary of State, what steps were taken to assess the likelihood of enterprise workshops and co-operatives funded under the Job Creation Programme (JCP) becoming self-financing when the funding ended.

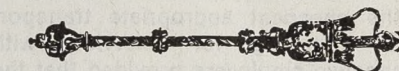
Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that before enterprise workshop projects, including co-operatives, can be approved for funding under the Job Creation Programme, sponsors must provide estimates of cash flow and revenue, together with evidence of markets for their products. Other factors taken into account include the nature of the product or service and the possible effect of the proposed project on permanent employment in the area. Sponsors must also show that they are able to raise capital for costs covered by the JCP grant and that their projects will have adequate resources of experience and ability for proper management and marketing. (July 28)

for women and girls and the making of arrangements that were sufficiently flexible not to exclude those with family responsibilities.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Training Services Agency (TSA) is pursuing a number of activities designed to assist and encourage Industrial Training Boards (ITBs) and major organisations in the non-Board sector to improve training opportunities for women and girls. The engineering ITB, for example, has introduced with TSA support a scholarship scheme for girl technicians in engineering and a young operator training course specifically for girls.

In addition the TSA under its Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) provides a range of courses at preparatory, semi-skilled, craft, technician and managerial level. TOPS courses are open to both men and women and in fact 43 per cent of those completing TOPS courses in 1976 were women. To help those with family responsibilities part time courses can be run. The TSA is also developing an experimental course for women wishing to return to work after a period of absence. (July 12)

Industrial Relations Act the Government have followed the policy that appertained before 1971 of appointing employee members of tribunals after consultation with the TUC. (July 18)



Disabled people

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State what was the average length of time for which a disabled person receives assistance under the Employment Service Agency's (ESA) Fares to Work Scheme.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that about a third of the number of disabled people receiving assistance under the ESA Fares to Work Scheme are being helped on a temporary basis, often as a result of breakdown of personal transport. The average period of assistance in such cases lasts for about six weeks. Of the remaining two thirds, the average length of time a person is assisted is much longer, estimated at about 3½ years although this does include one case of assistance extending over the last 15 years, and several others who have been assisted for many years. (July 19)

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State, what further consideration the Employment Service Agency had given to the establishment of a small unit to specialise in the employment of severely handicapped people; and if he would make a further statement.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Employment Service Agency which operates the disablement resettlement service is currently carrying out an in-depth organisation survey of the service. The question of how best to provide for the needs of the more severely disabled clients is being given special attention and the establishment of special units is one of a number of possible solutions that might be recommended. (July 19)

Mr Carter-Jones: What assistance was available from the Employment Service Agency to enable unemployed registered

Small Firms Employment Subsidy

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would notify the Small Firms Employment Subsidy so that:

- firms employing 200 and fewer will qualify; and*
- so that firms of this size operating in a special development area may qualify irrespective of whether they are subsidiaries of companies owned from outside the special development area.*

Mr Golding: No. One of the aims of the Small Firms Employment Subsidy scheme was that it should be an experiment to test the effect of a subsidy scheme of this kind on employment. It is not intended to alter the conditions during the life of the experimental scheme. (July 27)

Training

Mr George Reid (Clackmannan and East Stirlingshire) asked the Secretary of State what action he had taken on recommendation 186 of the Finer Report that the Manpower Services Commission should encourage increased training opportunities

Professional and Executive Recruitment

Mr Bruce George (Walsall South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the use made of the Professional and Executive Register (PER) by local authorities.

Mr Golding: No. I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the use made of PER by local authorities varies from authority to authority. In general, however, the Commission would very much like to see local authorities making much greater use of PER's recruitment services and PER, itself, will continue to do everything possible to develop closer relationships with local government. (July 27)

Industrial tribunals

Mr T H H Skeet (Bedford) asked the Secretary of State whether it was Government policy that members of trade unions not affiliated to the TUC were excluded from service on industrial tribunals.

Mr Walker: Since the repeal of the

Questions in Parliament

Disabled people—continued

disabled people to travel round in search of work.

Mr Grant: I am advised by the Manpower Services Commission that the Employment Service Agency can pay people disabled within the meaning of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 and, as necessary, their escorts the cost of the cheapest appropriate transport when attending for interview with prospective employers provided that the interview was arranged by the jobcentre or employment office, the employer is unwilling to pay and that it would be a hardship for the disabled person to walk.

The Employment Service Agency can under the Job Search Scheme, provide unemployed workers, or those under threat of redundancy, with free return fares for interviews for jobs beyond daily travelling distance of home, subject to certain eligibility conditions.

There are no provisions for assisting disabled people with the cost of travel in searching for work on their own initiative. (July 19)



Holidays

Mr Charles Fletcher-Cooke (Darwen) asked what arrangements had been and would be made to recompense workers not covered by suitable pay schemes for extra days holidays particularly at Christmas time if they received no payment for such days.

Mr Walker: Except for Wages Councils Orders and specific provisions applying in certain circumstances under health and safety legislation to women and young persons, holiday entitlement and holiday pay are matters for voluntary agreement between employers and employees, and arrangements are therefore questions for collective bargaining. (July 21)

Catering industry

Mr Ian Sproat (Aberdeen South) asked the Secretary of State what enquiries he had recently made into the high incidence of the employment of foreign nationals in the catering industry; what conclusions he had reached about their employment; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Grant: In March this year my Department's Unit for Manpower Studies published a report on the role of immigrants in the labour market. The hotel and catering industry was among the sectors examined and it emerged as one of the industries with the highest proportion of foreign-born workers. The report indicated ways in which this dependence on immigrants was being reduced and this is consistent with the Government's objective to reduce the hotel and catering industry's reliance on overseas labour recruited from non-EEC countries. To that end the annual quota of work permits for the industry has been very considerably reduced. These permits are intended for people who will bring scarce skills to this country and the issues for unskilled workers are very rare indeed and for the season only.

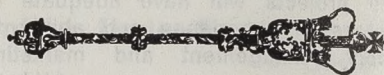
The Employment Service Agency, which has special offices handling hotel and catering vacancies and applicants, and the local authorities' careers service materially assist the industry to recruit workers here. The Training Services Agency has considerably expanded training in relevant courses under the Training Opportunities Scheme. (July 28)

Apprenticeships

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely) asked the Secretary of State what had been the number of applications by school leavers for Government financed apprentice programmes for 1977; and how this compared with the last four years.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that Government assistance for apprenticeships is wholly devoted to supporting training undertaken by industry, and that informa-

tion is not readily available about the number of applications to individual employers recruiting apprentices with the help of grants under Government schemes. However, industry training boards and other organisations have asked for—and been granted—33,500 grants and awards under the special measures programme to encourage additional recruitment and training in 1977/78 compared with take up of 30,756 and 23,820 grants and awards in 1976/77 and 1975/76 respectively. Because grants are paid in arrears, it will not be possible to estimate before October or November how many of the 33,500 grants available in 1977/78 are likely to be taken up. However, from the experience in 1976/77, the Manpower Services Commission is confident that the great majority of these grants will be taken up. (July 26)



Health and safety

Mr T H H Skeet (Bedford) asked the Secretary of State how many visits were made on average to explosive stores under the Explosives Act 1875 and 1923 following the selection of the site and construction of the premises; and whether or not annual visits were made subsequently.

Mr Grant: It is the responsibility of the Local Authority to arrange for these visits and no precise figures are therefore available to me. Such information as I have, however, suggests that each store is visited after construction and thereafter at least once a year. Additionally, the Explosives Inspectorate of the Health and Safety Executive do themselves visit a certain number of stores during the year, in conjunction with the Local Authority concerned, partly to consider particular problems and also to ensure that a common standard is maintained throughout the country. (July 28)

News and notes

European Social Fund: UK gets £16m towards youth job schemes

The European Commission of the EEC has approved the first set of grants to member countries from the European Social Fund for 1977. Schemes to help unemployed young people in the United Kingdom will qualify for more than £16 million.

Further grants may be payable later in the year and the Commission says that "care should be taken not to draw conclusions concerning the total allocations for 1977 on the basis of this first series". The total budget for the Social Fund this year amounts to £257 million or 616 million units of account.

In this first series the United Kingdom will qualify for a total of around £23.4 million in non-repayable grants from the Fund for a variety of training and retraining schemes aimed at tackling

both structural employment problems and problems associated with specific groups of people such as those leaving agriculture, people in the textile industry and youngsters under 25 who are without work or still looking for their first job.

The grants from the Social Fund are intended to reimburse 50 per cent of the cost of schemes carried out directly under the auspices of Government agencies. Where schemes are being financed by private bodies, grants are intended to match contributions from public funds.

Only France is receiving more than the UK in the first series of Social Fund grants for 1977, but young people in the UK are qualifying for more financial help than any other EEC country.

The full details of the United Kingdom's grants are:

Article 5

- | | |
|---|--------|
| | £ |
| (1) Council for Small Industries and Rural Areas (Co SIRA)—1977: training of 2,861 unemployed and under-employed young people in a variety of skills for employment in small companies in rural areas | 60,522 |
| (2) Amco Drilling Ltd.—1977-78-79: training of 100 unemployed people in a company involved with exploring for coal sources in NE and NW England | 11,400 |

Article 4

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (3) Textile Workers—Training Services Agency—1977: training of 2,485 workers in the textile industry, located in England, Scotland and Wales in new techniques | 2,533,728 |
| (4) Young Workers—Manpower Services Commission—1977: support for vocational preparation and guidance part of the Work Experience Programme operating in all regions of the UK (except Northern Ireland) and covering some 35,000 unemployed young people most of whom will be first time job-seekers | 6,471,600 |
| (5) Young Workers—Training Services Agency—1977: support for (a) various pre-employment courses for young first job-seekers, and (b) various training courses for young people who have already held jobs (11,400 young people) | 3,883,660 |
| (6) Young Workers—Training Services Agency—1977: support for (a) vocational induction programme of the Engineering Industry Training Board, and (b) support for increased apprenticeship training via industry training boards (1,800 young people) | 610,696 |
| (7) Young Workers—Training Services Agency/Engineering ITB—1977-78-79: introductory training of 352 young people between 16 and 19 years in an experimental vocational preparation programme at Perry Barr, Portsmouth, East Kilbride and Coatbridge | 169,500 |
| (8) Young Workers—Training Services Agency—1977: support for (a) new pre-employment courses to facilitate the integration of young people into jobs in the data-processing sector (220 young people), and (b) new pre-employment courses to facilitate integration into administrative jobs (3,000 young people) | 2,695,400 |

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (9) Young Workers—Inter-Action Trust, London—1977: support for pre-employment courses for young people seeking their first job, concentrating particularly on "social education" | 99,026 |
| (10) Handicapped Workers—Employment Service Agency—1977: support for the Employment Rehabilitation National Research Centre which will <i>inter alia</i> evaluate the work of the Employment Rehabilitation Centres | 60,385 |
| (11) Handicapped Workers—Department of Health and Social Security—1977: support for rehabilitation of handicapped people with a view to acquiring trade or professional qualifications | 46,336 |
| (12) Migrant Workers—National Centre for Industrial Language Training, London—1977: training of staff who will be employed by various education authorities throughout the UK to teach language to migrant workers (mainly from the Indian sub-continent) who are about to enter employment or industrial training | 25,000 |
| TOTAL (for UK minus Scotland and Northern Ireland) | 16,871,251 |

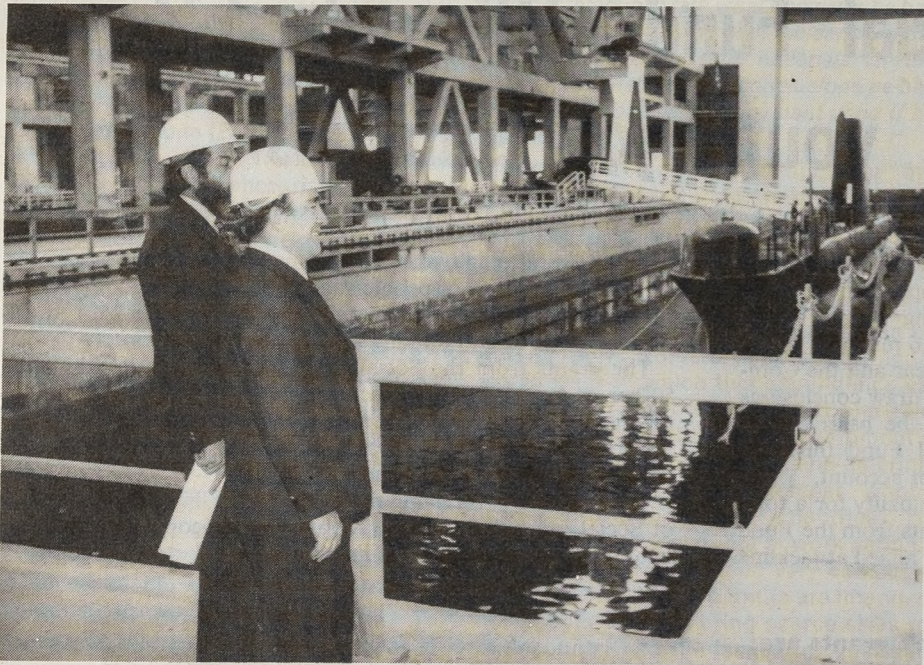
Scotland

Article 5

- | | |
|--|---------|
| | £ |
| (1) Devro Ltd, Glasgow—1977-78-79: training of 285 unemployed people for employment in new enterprise | 20,000 |
| (2) Lewis Offshore Ltd, Isle of Lewis—1977-78: training of 310 unemployed in connection with North Sea oil industry | 205,192 |
| (3) Scottish Development Agency—1977: (a) technical and accountancy instruction to employees of small firms in rural areas; (b) grants to enable craftsmen to take on apprentices for a two-year training period | 69,650 |

(Continued over)

Employment Minister visits naval base



Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State, with Mr Tony Boarer, deputy manager, Division One, Production Department, during his recent visit to Devonport Naval Base. Mr Walker is seen at No. 7 Dock in the new Frigate Complex with the submarine HMS Olympus in the background. The submarine was the first of its type to dock there.

Picture: Devonport News

Social Fund (continued)

Article 4

(4) Textile workers, Smeadow Ltd, Glasgow—1977: training of 170 workers in textile industry for new production	44,200
(5) Young workers—Cunningham Training Association—1977: provision of full-time, six-month training course in basic skills for unemployed young people under 18 who are seeking their first job	123,718
TOTAL (for Scotland)	462,760

Northern Ireland

Article 5

(1) Department of Manpower Services—1977: training of 1,000 workers threatened with redundancy and the resettlement of 200 unemployed under the Employment Transfer Scheme	£ 200,000
(2) Department of Manpower Services—1977-78: training of 3,480 people at government training centres and 975 trainees in private firms under the Attachment Training Scheme	2,365,327
(3) Department of Manpower Services—1977: training of 2,050 unemployed recruits to industry under (a) the Training on Employers' Premises Scheme, and (b) the Mature Workers Training Scheme	202,500

Guarantee pay exemption

Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment, had made an Order* exempting certain workers in the papermaking and boardmaking industry in the United Kingdom from the guarantee pay provisions of the Employment Protection Act. The Order has been applied from August 15, 1977.

The exempted workers are those covered by the National Agreements for Process and General Workers and the National Agreements covering Skilled Craftsmen in the papermaking and boardmaking industry in the United Kingdom.

The appropriate Minister may grant exemption from the provisions for employers and employees who have their own collective agreement or wages order covering guaranteed pay provided that:

- the application for exemption is made by all parties to the agreement, or by the council or board making the order, and
- the Minister is satisfied that the provisions of the Act should not apply to them because of the terms of their agreement or order.

* SI 1977 No. 1158 available from HMSO, (Papermaking and Boardmaking Industry) Price 25p.

(4) Private firms—via Department of Manpower Services—1977-78-79: training of 1,202 unemployed people by 14 companies in the following industrial sectors, engineering, natural stone processing, food and drink, hotel and catering, textiles, clothing and footwear, and one company producing fishing tackle	527,431
(5) Department of Agriculture—1977: training of 100 existing employees recruited from the unemployed in higher skilled work in drainage sector	4,584
(6) Department of Manpower Services—1977: training of 200 people, who are either unemployed or employed but seeking higher qualifications, in junior and middle management	96,335

Article 4

(7) Young people—Department of Manpower Services—1977: training of 1,880 young people under 25 under three separate schemes: (a) non-sponsored first-year apprentice training (off-the-job) in government training centres; (b) special ten-week vocational preparation courses in construction, engineering, and production; (c) capitation grant scheme to assist firms to provide second year (on-the-job) training courses	2,301,149
(8) Young people—Department of Education—1977-78: initiation of new vocational preparation programme for young first job seekers	357,850
(9) Young people—Northern Ireland Training Executive/Engineering ITB—1977: special non-graduate engineering courses for unemployed young people	9,270

TOTAL (for Northern Ireland)	6,064,446
UNITED KINGDOM TOTAL	23,398,457

Breweries investigation by ACAS published

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service has published the report of its inquiry into industrial relations in the transport section of Scottish and Newcastle Breweries Ltd's north east region. The inquiry was initiated at the joint request of the company and the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) in November 1975. The TGWU was supported by its transport branch in the company's north east region which had previously, independently of its full-time officials, suggested the need for an investigation.

The inquiry proceeded in two separate stages. The first stage was a preliminary fact-finding exercise in which ACAS sought information and views from the parties on the problems confronting them. At the end of this stage it was established that management and drivers/draymen in the north east were in a state of dispute or disagreement over a wide range of procedural and substantive matters. The second stage of the inquiry ACAS conducted a systematic interviewing programme with representatives of the internal TGWU branch, with

branches of the Association of Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Staffs (ACTS) and the craft unions. The inquiry highlights the difficulties that can arise in reaching agreement on how the interests of a relatively small group of workers can be accommodated within company-level collective bargaining arrangements in a multi-unit organisation.

The findings were discussed in a series of separate meetings with the parties at which reactions were obtained and the viability of the recommendations considered. This was followed by joint meeting with the parties under ACAS chairmanship at which all the recommendations were accepted in principle.

The key recommendations relate to:

Bargaining arrangements and the formation of separate negotiating sub-committees for transport and internal workers;

Communication, consultation and negotiation and in particular the way in which major changes affecting terms and conditions of employment should be communi-

cated; and

The payment system and the reform of the drivers' and draymen's payment by result scheme.

Other recommendations relate to: disciplinary matters; the disputes procedure; representative arrangements; time-off and other facilities for shop stewards; and the steps that should be taken in issuing and explaining a recently-negotiated agreement of major significance.

Unemployment benefit

For the 13 weeks ending May 27, 1977 expenditure on Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £145,139,000. During the 13 weeks ending February 25, 1977 the corresponding figure was £161,948,000 and during the 13 weeks ending May 28, 1976 the figure was £139,710,000.

... and drinks workers decline

Between 1963 and 1972 the number of people employed in the production of alcoholic and soft drinks in the United Kingdom fell by more than 10,000—from 140,500 to 130,400, according to a study of the beverages industry undertaken on behalf of the Director-General for Competition at the European Commission.

The number of establishments involved in producing drink also dropped during the same period from 1,509 to 806. But despite this, the report says, productivity increased, with both gross and net output increasing. Net output per head increased from £2,465 to £5,732 at current prices.

A major decline in the workforce and the number of establishments took place in the brewing industry. However the distilling

sector showed an upward trend in employment during the period covered, taking on an extra 6,000 workers due partly to the setting up of 11 new companies.

In the 1960s the consumption of imported wines increased in the United Kingdom together with a shift to the drinking of spirits. Later research suggests that with the economic recession more people are now turning back to beer.

Between 1969 and 1975, according to the report, the price of alcoholic drink rose less than prices generally and food in particular. In money terms, however, the amount spent by consumers increased almost two-and-a-half times.

A study of the Evolution of Concentration in the Beverages Industry for the United Kingdom.

Total consumption and consumption per head

	1969/70	1974/75	± per cent
Beer per head	33.45 m bulk barrels	39.11 m bulk barrels	+21.4
Wines (imported) per head	178.6 pints	206.5 pints (est.)	+84
Spirits per head	32.54 m gallons	62.61 m gallons	+85
Soft drinks per head	6.6 pints	11.3 pints (est.)	+59
	18.00 m proof gallons	32.42 m proof gallons	
	2.8 proof pints	4.8 proof pints (est.)	
	340 m gallons	523 m gallons	
	90.8 pints	117.5 pints (est.)	

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

News and notes

Tax cuts work through

The benefits from the further tax reliefs announced by the Chancellor in July reach pay packets this month. As the changes are backdated to April there will be substantial rebates, in addition to those which took effect in May/June following the Budget proposals.

The reduction to 34 per cent in the basic rate and the further increases in his personal allowance increase the net income of a married man (without children) on £80 a week by £1.02 a week, in addition to the 94p increase following the budget, making £1.96 in all. To get the same increase, after deduction of tax and national insurance contributions, he would need a pay rise of £3.31 or 4.1 per cent.

For most people who are paid weekly the further changes will take effect in two stages, the increase in the personal allowances from the first pay day after August 9, and the reduction in the basic rate from the first pay day after August 23. A married man without children, paying tax at the basic rate and earning £80 a week, will therefore receive his rebate in two instalments of £8.48 and £11.02 respectively making £19.50 in all.

Redundancy rebates up

The amount of money which an employer who has made a statutory redundancy payment will be able to claim back from the Redundancy Fund is to be reduced from 50 per cent to 41 per cent. This reduction has applied to redundancies taking place on or after August 14, 1977.

This is the effect of an Order made by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, under the Redundancy Rebates Act 1977.

It is estimated that the saving to the fund will be about £1.35 million a month. This saving will reduce the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement and is part of the package of expenditure cuts announced by the Chancellor in July 1976.

The Redundancy Rebates Act 1977 received Royal Assent on July 22, 1977. It is an enabling Act which permits the Secretary of State to vary the rate of rebate payable from the Redundancy Fund, up or down, by substituting any one of ten different rates in the range 35 per cent to 80 per cent.

The Redundancy Fund was established by the Redundancy Payments Act 1965. It



Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, signing a new agreement under which the Department of Employment's responsibilities for the Community Industry Scheme will be transferred to the Manpower Services Commission. The agreement will take effect from August 1, 1977. With him are Mr Richard O'Brien, Chairman of the Commission (l) and Mr Dennis Stevenson, Chairman of the National Association of Youth Clubs (r).

is financed by an allocation from the Secondary Class 1 Social Security contributions paid for employed earners. Any employer who has to make a redundancy payment as required by the Act may claim a rebate from the Fund. Since 1969 this rate has been 50 per cent.

New wage rate details published

Details of minimum or standard time rates of wages in about 300 industries and services, and of the normal weekly hours for which these are paid, are given in a new edition of *Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work*,* compiled by the Department of Employment and published this month.

In addition to the minimum time rates, particulars are given, where available, of the basic rates for pieceworkers and the additional rates payable to shift workers and night workers. Brief details are also given of the arrangements for a guaranteed weekly wage, where these are known to differ from those provided by the Employment Protection Act (1975), and for a minimum earnings guarantee.

In line with the policy set out in the White Paper, *The Attack on Inflation* (Cmnd. 6151) issued in July 1975, subsequent settlements provided for supplements

of up to £6 a week. Following the issue of the White Paper, *The Attack on Inflation—The Second Year* (Cmnd. 6507) in July 1976, subsequent settlements generally provided for additional supplements of 5 per cent of total earnings for all hours worked with a cash minimum of £2.50 and a maximum of £4.00 a week. While not constituting additions to the basic rate for overtime purposes they are increases to the minimum entitlements for a normal week and have been indicated where appropriate.

Information about overtime rates of pay and brief particulars of holidays-with-pay arrangements are given in appendices together with details of the minimum rates for young people in the principal industries. Some estimates of the number of workers covered by the principal collective agreements are also included.

Future changes

In general, the particulars given relate to the position at April 1977, and, where available, information is also given about future changes.

Most of the information in the tables can be kept up to date throughout the year by reference to the details of changes given in the monthly publication *Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work*.†

* HMSO, or through any bookseller, price £6.25 net.
† HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 35p net.
Annual subscription, £4.98 inclusive of postage.

News and notes

Change in Community Industry management

From August 1, 1977 administrative responsibility for the Community Industry scheme has been transferred from the Department of Employment to the Manpower Services Commission (MSC).

This is the effect of a new agreement signed by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Richard O'Brien, chairman of the MSC and Mr Dennis Stevenson, chairman of the National Association of Youth Clubs.

The transfer of administrative responsibility for Community Industry (CI) from the Department to the MSC is designed to give the scheme the benefit of closer links with the Commission while the scheme's longer term future organisation is considered:

First, the development of Community Industry can be harmonised with the wider and more comprehensive programme of opportunities for unemployed young people which the Government has asked the Commission to mount. This major programme will provide opportunities for as many as 130,000 young people and will cost £160 million per year.

Secondly, the MSC has gained considerable administrative experience in the day to day running of schemes for

young people and this can be applied to the benefit of CI.

Community Industry will retain its separate identity and the National Association of Youth Clubs will continue to receive the Government grant with which it employs both the scheme's adult staff and the young people themselves. Unlike the young people who enter the MSC programme, CI's young recruits will continue to be employees and will receive wages, as they do now, not allowances.

The new arrangements consist of two agreements. An agency agreement between the Secretary of State and the MSC under section 2(2) (a) of the Employment and Training Act 1973 whereby the MSC takes over DE's administrative function in relation to the CI scheme. And an agreement, signed by the Secretary of State, the MSC and the National Association of Youth Clubs, (NAYC), which defines and regulates the responsibilities of and the relationship between, the Commission and the NAYC following the agency agreement. It also sets out the functions which the NAYC will delegate to the CI National Management Board.

The new arrangements have had the full backing of the CI National Management Board, consisting of representatives of the

NAYC, CBI, TUC and Department of Employment. The Board itself will be reconstituted. The main change will be the replacement of Department of Employment representatives by those of the MSC.

The National Association of Youth Clubs' Community Industry scheme has been in operation since the spring of 1972. It is a permanent scheme run to provide employment for disadvantaged young people.

The young employees work in groups of 8-10 under the supervision of a team leader who is usually a skilled tradesman. They undertake work projects of social value, especially environmental and community work tasks, which would not otherwise be done. They are released for further education courses where appropriate. Examples of projects completed include: construction of adventure playgrounds; decorating and renovating work; helping with social surveys.

Including the present workforce of 4,100, almost 14,000 young people have been employed by CI since its inception. Of those who have passed through the scheme almost half are known to have entered full time employment or education.

The scheme cost the Department of Employment over £3 million in the last financial year and is expected to cost £5.8 million in 1976/77. The European Social Fund contributed £0.6 million towards expenditure on the scheme in 1974 and £1.2 million has been allocated from the Fund to the scheme for 1975 and the same amount has been allocated for 1976.

Redundancy payments

Redundancy Fund transactions for the period April 1 to June 30, 1977 concerned 63,097 employees, including 443 government employees. They received payments totalling £39,204,000. Employers liable to make payments contributed £17,910,000 net of rebate, and the cost to the Fund in rebates to employers and direct payments to employees was £21,294,000. The Fund is financed by contributions from employers in general.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) construction (13,100) distributive trades (7,300) mechanical engineering (5,200) miscellaneous services (3,600) electrical engineering (3,200) transport and communication (3,100) textiles (2,800).

Special employment and training measures

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

Employment measures	Number covered	Date of count
Temporary Employment Subsidy	189,707	July 15
Job Release Scheme	14,239	July 15
Job Creation Programme	43,962	July 14
Work Experience Programme	14,268	July 16
Community Industry	4,055	July 14
Youth Employment Subsidy	13,708	June 30
Training measures		
Training places supported in industry	30,181	May 31
Training Services Agency special courses for young people	3,496	May 31

The total number of people assisted by these schemes is at present about 313,000. The actual effect on the unemployed register however will be less than this due to a number of factors, such as the tendency of some people not to sign the register when they become unemployed.

At the beginning of July 1977 two new schemes started—the Small Firms Employment Subsidy and the Job Introduction Scheme for Disabled People. No information is yet available about the number of people currently benefiting from them.

It is estimated that about 790,000 people will benefit from the special measures listed above at a gross cost of nearly £900 million. This is taken over the period since the introduction of the first measures in April 1975 to the termination date of the current programmes.

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-June 1977 was 9,106,100 (6,788,900 males and 2,317,200 females). The total included 7,240,300 (5,099,500 males and 2,140,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,193,400 (1,096,600 males and 96,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 16,100 higher than that for May 1977 and 63,200 higher than in June 1976. The total in manufacturing industries was 15,900 higher than in May 1977 and 104,500 higher than in June 1976. The number in construction was 400 higher than in May 1977 and 38,300 lower than in June 1976. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970=100) was 89.1 (89.0 at mid-May) and for manufacturing industries 88.9 (88.7 at mid-May).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on July 14, 1977 was 1,311,914. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,345,100, representing 5.8 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,297,800 in June 1977. In addition, there were 241,552 unemployed school-leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,553,466, a rise of 163,065 since June 9, 1977. This total represents 6.7 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in July 1977, 619,562 (39.9 per cent) had been on the register for up to eight weeks, 389,297 (25.1 per cent) for up to four weeks, and 189,494 (12.2 per cent) for up to two weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on July 8, 1977 was 161,215; 5,589 lower than on June 1, 1977. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 150,600, compared with 155,800 in June. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on July 8, 1977 was 20,782; 6,230 lower than on June 1, 1977.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on July 14, 1977 was 9,569, a rise of 2,685 since June 9, 1977.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended June 18, 1977 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,794,000. This is about 34.0 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.7 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.62 millions (16.28 millions in May).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 39,100 or about 0.7 per cent of all operatives, each losing 15.2 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At July 31, 1977, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 227.9 and 229.3, compared with 227.1 and 228.5 at June 30, 1977.

Index of retail prices

At July 12, 1977, the official retail prices index was 183.8 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 183.6 at June 14, 1977. The index for food was 192.0, compared with 193.7 at June 14, 1977.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 119, involving approximately 29,300 workers. During the month approximately 46,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 314,000 working days were lost, including 156,000 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-June 1977, for the two preceding months and for June 1976.

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

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

Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	June 1976*			April 1977*			May 1977*			June 1977*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†		6,775.4	2,267.5	9,042.9	6,779.9	2,304.0	9,083.9	6,783.0	2,307.1	9,090.0	6,788.9	2,317.2	9,106.1
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,045.0	2,090.7	7,135.8	5,093.7	2,127.6	7,221.2	5,093.8	2,130.6	7,224.4	5,099.5	2,140.7	7,240.3
Mining and quarrying	II	328.1	13.9	342.0	328.6	13.9	342.5	329.2	13.9	343.1	329.0	13.9	342.9
Coal mining	101	285.7	9.7	295.4	286.2	9.7	295.9	286.8	9.7	296.5	286.6	9.7	296.3
Food, drink and tobacco	III	416.3	277.5	693.8	416.0	279.9	695.9	416.3	281.0	697.2	420.9	284.4	705.3
Grain milling	211	17.2	4.6	21.8	16.8	4.9	21.7	17.0	4.9	21.9	17.1	4.9	22.0
Bread and flour confectionery	212	66.3	37.1	103.4	66.3	37.3	103.6	66.2	37.4	103.6	67.8	38.2	106.0
Biscuits	213	16.4	25.7	42.1	16.5	26.2	42.7	16.6	26.2	42.7	16.6	26.4	43.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	52.7	48.6	101.3	53.3	50.2	103.5	53.6	50.5	104.2	54.1	51.0	105.1
Milk and milk products	215	44.5	16.5	60.9	43.6	16.3	59.9	43.7	16.5	60.2	44.2	16.9	61.2
Sugar	216	8.8	2.8	11.6	8.8	2.9	11.8	8.9	2.9	11.8	8.9	3.0	11.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	30.8	37.8	68.6	31.1	37.3	68.4	31.0	37.9	68.9	31.1	38.0	69.1
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.3	31.5	59.8	27.8	31.8	59.6	27.8	31.4	59.2	28.0	32.3	60.3
Animal and poultry foods	219	20.4	4.7	25.1	21.2	4.9	26.1	21.0	4.9	25.9	21.0	4.8	25.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.7	1.3	7.0	5.4	1.3	6.6	5.4	1.3	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.0	14.2	33.2	19.2	14.6	33.8	19.3	14.6	34.0	19.5	14.8	34.3
Brewing and malting	231	54.9	12.6	67.5	55.2	12.8	68.0	55.2	12.8	68.0	55.6	12.8	68.5
Soft drinks	232	17.2	10.0	27.3	16.9	9.6	26.5	16.8	9.9	26.8	17.6	10.3	27.9
Other drinks industries	239	19.0	12.3	31.3	19.3	12.8	32.1	19.4	13.0	32.3	19.4	13.1	32.5
Tobacco	240	15.0	17.9	32.9	14.6	17.0	31.5	14.5	16.7	31.3	14.5	16.6	31.1
Coal and petroleum products	IV	34.1	4.2	38.3	33.8	4.2	38.0	33.7	4.2	37.9	33.8	4.2	38.0
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	11.1	5	11.6	11.0	5	11.6	11.0	5	11.6	11.1	5	11.7
Mineral oil refining	262	17.4	2.1	19.5	16.9	2.1	19.0	16.8	2.1	19.0	16.8	2.1	18.9
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.7	1.5	7.2	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.9	1.5	7.3	5.9	1.5	7.4
Chemicals and allied industries	V	304.0	119.5	423.5	308.3	121.3	429.7	308.3	121.9	430.2	308.1	122.4	430.5
General chemicals	271	111.3	21.4	132.7	113.3	21.8	135.2	113.4	21.9	135.3	113.6	22.0	135.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.5	33.0	73.5	40.9	33.0	74.0	40.9	33.0	73.9	41.0	33.2	74.2
Toilet preparations	273	8.8	14.1	23.0	8.9	14.9	23.8	9.0	14.8	23.9	8.9	15.0	24.0
Paint	274	19.2	7.6	26.8	19.3	7.4	26.7	19.3	7.4	26.7	19.3	7.4	26.7
Soap and detergents	275	10.4	6.5	16.9	10.9	6.0	16.9	10.8	6.4	17.2	10.6	6.3	16.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	42.2	7.6	49.8	42.5	7.6	50.1	42.5	7.7	50.2	42.4	7.7	50.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	18.5	3.3	21.8	19.1	3.3	22.4	19.1	3.3	22.4	19.1	3.3	22.4
Fertilizers	278	10.4	1.7	12.1	10.1	1.7	11.8	10.0	1.6	11.7	10.0	1.6	11.6
Other chemical industries	279	42.6	24.3	66.9	43.2	25.5	68.7	43.2	25.7	68.9	43.2	25.8	69.0
Metal manufacture	VI	419.9	53.5	473.4	426.5	54.2	480.7	425.4	54.4	479.7	425.9	54.3	480.2
Iron and steel (general)	311	209.7	19.3	229.0	212.7	18.9	231.7	212.1	19.0	231.1	213.2	19.3	232.5
Steel tubes	312	43.9	6.9	50.7	44.8	6.8	51.6	44.8	6.9	51.6	44.4	6.8	51.3
Iron castings, etc.	313	73.0	7.5	80.5	72.1	7.7	79.9	71.7	7.7	79.4	71.4	7.5	78.9
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	41.4	7.2	48.6	43.6	7.7	51.3	43.7	7.7	51.4	43.7	7.8	51.5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.4	8.4	42.8	35.3	8.7	44.0	35.1	8.7	43.8	35.0	8.5	43.6
Other base metals	323	17.5	4.3	21.8	18.0	4.3	22.4	18.0	4.4	22.3	18.0	4.4	22.4
Mechanical engineering	VII	777.2	142.1	919.3	779.4	142.8	922.2	778.6	143.1	921.7	777.4	143.4	920.8
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.2	3.8	29.0	26.0	3.8	29.8	26.0	3.8	29.9	26.4	3.9	30.3
Metal-working machine tools	332	52.5	8.8	61.3	53.5	8.9	62.4	53.5	9.0	62.5	53.5	9.0	62.5
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	68.2	15.0	83.2	67.7	14.7	82.4	67.9	14.7	82.6	68.4	14.9	83.2
Industrial engines	334	22.8	3.8	26.5	23.3	3.8	27.2	23.2	3.8	27.1	23.1	3.8	27.0
Textile machinery and accessories	335	23.3	4.1	27.4	21.7	3.8	25.5	21.2	4.0	25.1	21.5	3.7	25.2
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	35.8	4.4	40.3	36.5	4.4	40.9	36.4	4.4	40.8	36.4	4.4	40.8
Mechanical handling equipment	337	53.5	8.3	61.8	55.4	8.5	63.9	55.7	8.6	64.2	55.8	8.7	64.4
Office machinery	338	16.8	6.5	23.3	16.4	6.3	22.7	16.2	6.3	22.6	16.2	6.3	22.4
Other machinery	339	180.2	34.8	215.0	182.1	35.2	217.2	181.9	35.2	217.1	182.1	35.4	217.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	144.7	16.8	161.6	139.9	16.8	156.8	139.2	16.8	156.0	136.5	16.7	153.2
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.0	4.7	21.7	17.3	4.7	22.0	17.3	4.7	22.0	17.2	4.7	21.8
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	137.1	31.1	168.2	139.6	31.8	171.4	139.9	31.8	171.8	140.5	31.9	172.4
Instrument engineering	VIII	93.8	52.5	146.2	94.4	53.1	147.5	94.6	53.4	148.0	94.8	53.7	148.5
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.7	3.0	11.7	9.0	3.2	12.1	8.9	3.2	12.1	9.1	3.2	12.3
Watches and clocks	352	6.0	7.1	13.1	5.7	6.6	12.4	5.7	6.7	12.4	5.7	6.7	12.4
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.2	11.6	27.7	16.2	11.8	27.9	16.1	11.8	27.9	16.1	11.9	28.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	63.0	30.8	93.7	63.5	31.5	95.1	63.9	31.7	95.6	63.9	31.8	95.7
Electrical engineering	IX	464.0	267.9	731.9	467.8	273.9	741.8	466.9	273.6	740.6	466.2	274.3	740.5
Electrical machinery	361	103.0	32.1	135.1	102.9	32.2	136.1	102.3	32.3	135.6	101.9	32.4	135.3
Insulated wires and cables	362	31.8	12.6	44.4	31.4	12.9	44.3	31.3	12.8	44.1	31.1	12.8	43.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	47.4	25.8	73.1	44.3	23.4	67.7	44.1	23				

Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	June 1976*			April 1977*			May 1977*			June 1977*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	159.5	12.3	171.8	158.6	12.2	170.8	158.9	12.2	171.1	158.4	12.2	170.6
Vehicles	XI	638.6	88.1	726.6	658.4	91.5	749.9	659.2	91.6	750.7	660.0	92.2	752.1
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	31.0	2.5	33.5	33.0	2.6	35.5	33.1	2.6	35.6	32.8	2.5	35.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	387.6	53.0	440.6	408.7	56.8	465.6	410.4	56.9	467.3	411.8	57.4	469.1
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	7.9	2.9	10.7	8.2	2.9	11.1	8.2	2.9	11.1	8.2	2.9	11.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	171.5	27.4	198.9	167.7	27.0	194.7	166.8	27.0	193.8	166.4	27.0	193.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16.8	1.0	17.8	16.9	1.0	17.9	16.8	1.0	17.9	16.8	1.0	17.8
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	23.9	1.2	25.1	24.0	1.2	25.2	23.9	1.2	25.2	24.0	1.2	25.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	377.5	148.6	526.2	385.3	153.5	538.8	386.0	154.0	540.0	386.5	154.6	541.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	48.0	11.7	59.7	47.5	11.7	59.2	47.8	12.1	59.8	47.7	11.9	59.6
Hand tools and implements	391	12.7	6.2	18.9	12.6	6.2	18.8	12.5	6.2	18.6	12.8	6.3	19.1
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	7.4	5.7	13.2	7.5	5.6	13.2	7.6	5.7	13.2	7.6	5.7	13.3
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	24.6	10.3	34.9	25.5	10.6	36.0	25.3	10.7	36.0	25.4	10.6	36.0
Wire and wire manufactures	394	29.4	7.8	37.2	30.0	8.0	38.0	29.9	8.1	38.0	29.9	8.0	37.9
Cans and metal boxes	395	16.6	12.6	29.1	17.3	13.0	30.3	17.4	13.0	30.4	17.6	13.2	30.7
Jewellery and precious metals	396	12.7	7.5	20.2	13.4	8.1	21.6	13.5	8.2	21.7	13.4	8.0	21.4
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	226.2	86.8	313.0	231.5	90.3	321.8	232.1	90.2	322.2	232.1	90.9	323.0
Textiles	XIII	265.4	220.8	486.2	267.4	223.2	490.5	267.5	223.1	490.6	267.2	224.9	492.1
Production of man-made fibres	411	28.7	4.8	33.5	27.7	4.6	32.2	27.9	4.6	32.5	27.5	4.5	32.1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	29.4	22.4	51.8	29.4	22.4	51.8	29.5	22.4	51.9	29.3	22.4	51.6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	25.1	17.7	42.8	25.0	17.4	42.4	24.9	17.4	42.3	25.1	17.3	42.4
Woolen and worsted	414	47.2	37.8	85.0	47.6	37.6	85.1	47.6	37.6	85.2	47.5	37.9	85.4
Jute	415	5.1	2.7	7.9	5.3	2.8	8.1	5.3	2.8	8.1	5.3	2.9	8.2
Rope, twine and net	416	2.8	2.9	5.8	2.9	3.0	5.9	2.8	3.0	5.9	2.9	3.1	5.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	37.2	78.2	115.4	38.2	80.7	118.8	38.4	80.8	119.2	38.7	82.4	121.1
Lace	418	1.8	2.7	4.5	2.0	2.9	4.8	2.0	2.8	4.8	2.0	2.9	4.9
Carpets	419	23.5	12.2	35.7	23.4	12.0	35.4	23.4	11.9	35.3	23.1	11.8	35.0
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	5.6	6.7	12.4	5.6	6.8	12.4	5.6	6.9	12.4	5.7	7.1	12.7
Made-up textiles	422	7.5	13.7	21.2	7.7	13.8	21.5	7.6	13.6	21.2	8.0	13.4	21.4
Textile finishing	423	33.3	13.2	46.5	33.9	13.4	47.2	33.8	13.4	47.2	33.6	13.4	47.0
Other textile industries	429	18.0	5.7	23.8	18.8	5.9	24.6	18.7	5.9	24.6	18.5	5.9	24.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	23.3	18.4	41.7	23.2	18.6	41.8	23.2	18.6	41.8	23.1	18.5	41.6
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14.4	4.2	18.6	14.4	4.3	18.7	14.3	4.3	18.6	14.3	4.3	18.7
Leather goods	432	6.6	11.8	18.5	6.6	12.0	18.5	6.6	12.0	18.7	6.5	11.9	18.5
Fur	433	2.3	2.4	4.7	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.2	2.3	4.5	2.2	2.3	4.5
Clothing and footwear	XV	90.6	285.1	375.7	91.2	292.7	383.9	90.8	292.5	383.3	90.6	293.0	383.6
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.5	13.8	17.3	3.6	13.8	17.4	3.6	13.8	17.4	3.6	13.9	17.5
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	17.7	59.1	76.8	16.9	58.6	75.5	17.0	58.6	75.6	16.7	58.9	75.7
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	11.6	30.3	41.9	11.9	31.4	43.3	11.8	31.3	43.1	11.8	31.4	43.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.4	32.1	37.5	5.7	34.0	39.7	5.6	34.0	39.5	5.6	34.3	39.8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	12.7	81.5	94.2	12.8	84.1	96.9	12.8	84.0	96.7	12.7	83.6	96.3
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.5	3.3	4.8	1.3	3.5	4.8	1.3	3.5	4.8
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5.6	23.6	29.2	5.8	25.5	31.3	5.8	25.5	31.3	5.7	25.2	31.0
Footwear	450	32.6	41.1	73.7	33.0	42.0	75.0	32.9	41.9	74.8	33.1	42.2	75.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	201.9	59.6	261.6	201.2	61.4	262.6	202.2	61.8	264.0	203.0	62.1	265.2
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	36.8	4.3	41.0	36.8	4.5	41.3	37.0	4.5	41.5	37.1	4.5	41.6
Pottery	462	28.2	27.8	56.0	29.4	28.8	58.2	29.7	28.9	58.6	29.7	28.9	58.6
Glass	463	51.7	15.5	67.2	54.3	16.0	70.3	54.3	16.2	70.5	54.8	16.4	71.1
Cement	464	12.3	1.1	13.4	11.6	1.1	12.7	11.9	1.1	13.0	12.2	1.1	13.3
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	469	72.9	11.1	83.9	69.0	11.0	80.0	69.2	11.1	80.3	69.4	11.2	80.6
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	208.9	50.4	259.3	207.8	50.0	257.8	207.8	49.6	257.4	207.9	49.9	257.8
Timber	471	76.7	12.3	89.0	73.5	11.9	85.4	73.6	11.7	85.3	74.7	11.9	86.5
Furniture and upholstery	472	70.2	16.6	86.8	72.0	16.7	88.7	71.5	16.5	88.0	71.5	16.7	88.3
Bedding, etc	473	10.3	10.0	20.3	10.6	9.8	20.4	10.6	9.8	20.3	10.6	9.5	20.1
Shop and office fittings	474	26.6	4.0	30.5	26.0	4.0	30.0	26.1	4.0	30.1	25.6	4.1	29.7
Wooden containers and baskets	475	11.8	3.5	15.3	11.9	3.6	15.5	11.8	3.6	15.3	11.9	3.6	15.5
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	13.3	4.0	17.3	13.7	4.1	17.8	14.2	4.1	18.3	13.6	4.1	17.7
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	363.7	172.4	536.1	361.6	172.9	534.5	361.3	173.2	534.5	362.1	174.6	536.7
Paper and board	481	53.4	11.0	64.4	53.9	11.2	65.1	54.0	11.3	65.3	54.2	11.4	65.6
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	51.3	30.7	82.0	52.1	30.7	82.8	52.1	30.8	82.9	52.3	30.9	83.2
Manufactured stationery	483	20.6	16.8	37.4	20.4	16.3	36.8	20.4	16.4	36.9	20.5	16.4	36.9
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	15.3	10.0	25.3	15.2	9.9	25.1	15.2	10.0	25.2	15.1	10.0	25.2
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	55.0	16.5	71.5	54.4	16.9	71.3	54.4	16.9	71.3	54.4	16.9	71.3
Printing and publishing of periodicals	486	41.1	18.2	59.4	40.6	18.8	59.4	40.4	18.7	59.1	40.4	18.8	59.1
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	127.0	69.0	196.1	125.0	69.2	194.1	124.8	69.1	193.9	125.3	70.2	195.4
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	206.4	117.7	324.1	212.6	122.1	334.7	213.1	122.5	335.6	213.5	122.2	335.7
Rubber	491	84.6	25.0	109.6	87.0	25.4	112.4	87.3	25.3	112.6	87.9	25.3	113.2
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	11.6	2.6	14.2	11.8	2.7	14.5	11.7	2.7	14.4	11.6	2.7	14.3
Brushes and brooms	493	4.3	4.9	9.2	4.2	5.0	9.2	4.2	4.9	9.2	4.2	4.9	9.1
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	17.3	25.4	42.7	17.4	25.9	43.4	17.5	25.9	43.5	17.5	25.9	43.4
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.1	4.3	8.4	4.4	4.3	8.7	4.4	4.5	8.9	4.4	4.6	9.0
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	72.9	44.9	117.8	76.5	47.4	123.9	76.7	47.7	124.4	76.6	47.5	124.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	11.6	10.6	22.1	11.3	11.4	22.7	11.3	11.3	22.6	11.3	11.3	22.7
Construction	500	1,134.9	96.8	1,231.7	1,093.4	96.8	1,190.2	1,096.2	96.8	1,193.0	1,096.6	96.8	1,193.4
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	267.4	66.1	333.4	264.2	65.7	330.0	263.8	65.8	329.5	263.8	65.8	329.5
Gas	601	73.5	26.3	99.8	73.0	25.6	98.6	72.9	25.6	98.6	72.9	25.6	98.6
Electricity	602	145.7	32.7	178.4	142.1	32.0	174.0	141.8	32.1	173.7	141.8	32.1	173.7
Water	603												

Unemployment on July 14, 1977

The number unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on July 14, 1977 was 1,311,914, 64,222 more than on June 9, 1977. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,345,100 (5.8 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 47,300 between the June and July counts, and by an average of 25,300 per month between April and July.

Between June and July the number unemployed rose by 163,065. This change included a rise of 98,843 school-leavers.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on July 14, 1977 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 12.2 per cent, 25.1 per cent, and 39.9 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in June were 13.2 per cent, 20.7 per cent, and 31.8 per cent respectively.

Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: July 14, 1977

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less	49,398	27,697	77,095
Over 1, up to 2	69,949	42,450	112,399
Over 2, up to 3	67,993	45,427	113,420
Over 3, up to 4	54,091	32,292	86,383
Over 4, up to 5	39,229	21,496	60,725
Over 5, up to 6	26,311	13,442	39,753
Over 6, up to 7	56,452	35,456	91,908
Over 7, up to 8	26,061	11,818	37,879
Over 8, up to 9	24,817	10,773	35,590
Over 9, up to 13	80,657	34,323	114,980
Over 13, up to 26	162,844	70,827	233,671
Over 26, up to 39	101,747	39,639	141,386
Over 39, up to 52	73,246	27,978	101,224
Over 52	254,492	52,561	307,053
Over 8	697,803	236,101	933,904
Total	1,087,287	466,179	1,553,466

Regional analysis of unemployment: July 14, 1977

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	Total United Kingdom†
Unemployed, excluding school-leavers														
Actual	325,816	157,736	34,514	100,345	125,684	74,515	110,065	194,913	102,921	76,667	166,474	1,311,914	57,066	1,368,980
Seasonally adjusted	335,900	—	36,400	105,400	127,500	76,200	113,900	198,100	105,000	79,400	170,000	1,345,100	57,100	1,402,200
Number	4.5	—	5.3	6.6	5.6	5.0	5.5	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	5.8	10.7	5.9
Percentage rates*														
School-leavers (included in unemployed)														
Males	24,773	9,200	2,897	8,226	14,862	7,516	12,550	22,060	12,382	8,049	15,292	128,607	6,070	134,677
Females	20,704	7,320	2,518	6,751	14,348	6,265	12,317	18,705	11,560	7,272	12,505	112,945	5,757	118,702
Unemployed														
Total	371,293	174,256	39,929	115,322	154,894	88,296	134,932	235,678	126,863	91,988	194,271	1,553,466	68,893	1,622,359
Males	270,343	130,888	28,751	82,947	105,303	61,835	92,775	165,426	85,570	63,234	131,103	1,087,287	45,443	1,132,730
Females	100,950	43,368	11,178	32,375	49,591	26,461	42,157	70,252	41,293	28,754	63,168	466,179	23,450	489,629
Married females†	26,551	10,574	3,529	9,075	12,953	7,795	11,434	21,066	13,436	9,847	25,362	141,048	9,363	150,411
Percentage rates*														
Total	4.9	4.5	5.8	7.3	6.7	5.8	6.6	8.4	9.5	8.8	8.9	6.7	13.0	6.9
Males	6.1	5.6	6.8	8.6	7.4	6.6	7.3	9.8	10.3	9.6	10.1	7.8	14.2	8.0
Females	3.3	2.8	4.2	5.2	5.6	4.4	5.3	6.2	8.2	7.4	7.2	5.1	11.1	5.2
Length of time on register														
Males														
up to 2 weeks	36,101	16,990	3,307	9,008	11,089	6,727	10,368	14,140	8,255	8,649	11,703	119,347	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	30,351	14,401	2,818	8,370	15,746	7,015	12,079	18,478	8,995	6,725	11,507	122,084	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	34,673	15,439	3,783	10,908	11,596	8,597	12,706	23,262	12,917	6,737	22,874	148,053	..	..
over 8 weeks	169,218	84,058	18,843	54,661	66,872	39,496	57,622	109,546	55,403	41,123	85,019	697,803	..	..
Total	270,343	130,888	28,751	82,947	105,303	61,835	92,775	165,426	85,570	63,234	131,103	1,087,287	45,443	1,132,730
Females														
up to 2 weeks	19,813	8,546	1,990	5,243	7,184	4,037	6,684	8,606	5,092	5,356	6,142	70,147	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	16,416	6,836	1,658	4,896	11,698	4,587	8,004	12,217	6,657	4,650	6,936	77,719	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	16,170	6,019	1,953	5,435	6,429	4,509	7,853	13,532	8,822	3,666	13,843	82,212	..	..
over 8 weeks	48,551	21,967	5,577	16,801	24,280	13,328	19,616	35,897	20,722	15,082	36,247	236,101	..	..
Total	100,950	43,368	11,178	32,375	49,591	26,461	42,157	70,252	41,293	28,754	63,168	466,179	23,450	489,629
Adult students (excluded from unemployed)														
Males	17,174	6,776	1,619	4,960	7,656	4,449	7,743	11,565	4,866	5,293	7,043	72,368	3,133	75,501
Females	11,905	4,170	1,128	3,718	6,341	3,662	5,717	8,804	4,192	4,295	4,962	54,724	3,146	57,870

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

Area statistics of unemployment

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

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at July 14, 1977

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†									
South Western DA	11,729	3,672	15,401	9.5	Maidstone	2,769	1,042	3,811	4.9
Hull and Grimsby DA	16,446	6,161	22,607	8.9	*Newport (IoW)	1,821	530	2,351	6.0
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,454	415	1,869	6.0	*Oxford	5,750	3,389	9,139	5.3
Merseyside SDA	65,007	28,990	93,997	12.4	*Portsmouth	9,672	4,364	14,036	7.6
Northern DA	85,570	41,293	126,863	9.5	Ramsgate	1,509	437	1,946	7.1
North East SDA	58,710	26,563	85,273	10.4	*Reading	5,688	2,321	8,009	5.1
West Cumberland SDA	3,428	2,219	5,647	9.6	*Slough	2,783	1,031	3,814	3.2
Welsh DA	54,857	25,107	79,964	8.9	*Southampton	7,233	2,944	10,177	5.8
North West Wales SDA	4,009	1,483	5,492	11.9	*Southend-on-Sea	12,198	4,711	16,909	8.8
South Wales SDA	13,935	8,027	21,962	9.8	*St. Albans	2,026	901	2,927	3.2
Scottish DA	128,129	61,862	189,991	9.3	Stevenage	1,421	762	2,183	5.5
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,827	3,510	10,337	9.8	*Tunbridge Wells	2,531	956	3,487	4.4
Girvan SDA	453	96	549	12.6	*Watford	3,362	1,118	4,480	3.6
Glenrothes SDA	992	698	1,690	9.7	*Weybridge	2,543	954	3,497	3.8
Leven and Methil SDA	1,523	539	2,062	9.7	*Worthing	2,121	617	2,738	4.8
Livingston SDA	927	557	1,484	10.6	East Anglia				
West Central Scotland SDA	70,213	34,000	104,213	10.7	Cambridge	2,112	808	2,920	3.6
Total all Development Areas	363,192	167,500	530,692	9.7	Great Yarmouth	1,366	316	1,682	4.6
Of which, Special Development Areas	226,024	106,682	332,706	11.0	*Ipswich	3,482	1,414	4,896	5.0
Northern Ireland	45,443	23,450	68,893	13.0	Lowestoft	1,290	459	1,749	6.2
					*Norwich	5,087	1,702	6,789	5.4
					Peterborough	2,699	1,396	4,095	6.3
					South West				
					Bath	2,448	924	3,372	7.2
					*Bournemouth	6,148	1,816	7,964	6.4
					*Bristol	16,676	5,320	21,996	6.9
					Cheltenham	2,982	1,150	4,132	6.6
					*Exeter	3,477	1,259	4,736	6.6
					Gloucester	2,650	1,401	4,051	6.3
					*Plymouth	7,704	3,981	11,685	9.9
					*Salisbury	1,527	916	2,443	6.1
					Swindon	3,987	1,975	5,962	7.8
					Taunton	1,638	654	2,292	5.8
					*Torbay	4,311	1,295	5,606	8.4
					*West Wiltshire	1,901	934	2,835	5.5
					*Yeovil	1,550	776	2,326	5.7
					West Midlands				
					*Birmingham	36,249	14,459	50,708	7.4
					Burton-upon-Trent	1,173	697	1,870	5.1
					Cannock	1,734	777	2,511	9.7
					*Coventry	12,165	7,348	19,513	8.0
					*Dudley	5,438	2,511	7,949	5.2
					Hereford	1,535	715	2,250	6.4
					*Kidderminster	1,803	896	2,699	6.6
					Leamington	1,973	1,317	3,290	6.5
					*Oakenfold	2,852	1,895	4,747	9.6
					Redditch	1,482	664	2,146	6.7
					Rugby	1,314	815	2,129	6.9
					Shrewsbury	1,606	711	2,317	5.7
					*Stafford	1,437	831	2,268	4.3
					*Stoke-on-Trent	7,248	2,984	10,232	5.1
					*Tamworth	1,962	1,153	3,115	8.8
					*Walsall	4,942	2,321	7,263	6.2
					*West Bromwich	5,069	2,548	7,617	5.5
					*Wolverhampton	6,999	3,510	10,509	7.5
					*Worcester	2,211	859	3,070	5.8
					East Midlands				
					*Chesterfield	3,542	1,715	5,257	6.6
					Coalville	645	271	916	2.7
					Corby	1,849	1,087	2,936	9.4
					Derby	4,792	2,252	7,044	5.4
					Kettering	928	378	1,306	4.4
					Leicester	10,129	3,886	14,015	6.1
					Lincoln	2,844	1,560	4,404	7.4
					Loughborough	1,442	638	2,080	4.9
					Mansfield	2,267	1,004	3,271	5.5
					*Northampton	3,266	1,137	4,403	

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at July 14, 1977 (continued)

LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued				COUNTIES (by region) §					
Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		
LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued				COUNTIES (by region) §					
*Blackburn	3,457	1,466	4,923	7.4	South East				
*Blackpool	5,283	1,896	7,179	6.8	Bedfordshire	8,065	4,197	12,262	6.1
*Bolton	5,666	2,202	7,868	7.1	Berkshire	9,526	3,858	13,384	4.4
*Burnley	1,849	822	2,671	5.6	Buckinghamshire	4,402	2,252	6,654	3.7
*Bury	2,287	1,127	3,414	5.5	East Sussex	11,481	3,402	14,883	7.1
*Chester	2,610	1,278	3,888	6.7	Essex	23,516	9,852	33,368	7.0
*Crewe	1,650	1,068	2,718	5.2	Greater London	130,888	43,368	174,256	4.5
*Lancaster	2,482	1,012	3,494	7.5	Hampshire	23,239	10,074	33,313	6.1
*Leigh	2,076	983	3,059	7.1	Hertfordshire	11,098	4,571	15,669	3.7
*Liverpool	57,601	24,484	82,085	12.8	Isle of Wight	1,821	530	2,351	6.0
*Manchester	36,519	11,990	48,509	6.9	Kent	23,834	9,496	33,330	6.6
*Nelson	1,025	478	1,503	5.9	Oxfordshire	6,814	4,008	10,822	5.4
*Northwich	1,705	828	2,533	6.6	Surrey	8,712	3,036	11,748	3.7
*Oldham	4,155	1,551	5,706	6.0	West Sussex	6,947	2,306	9,253	3.9
*Preston	5,918	2,964	8,882	6.2	East Anglia				
*Rochdale	2,645	1,002	3,647	7.1	Cambridgeshire	8,067	3,508	11,575	5.4
*Rochdale	2,263	1,004	3,267	10.3	Norfolk	11,910	4,132	16,042	6.2
*Southport	3,575	2,085	5,660	9.5	Suffolk	8,774	3,538	12,312	5.5
*St. Helens	3,305	1,957	5,262	6.7	South West				
*Warrington	3,831	2,421	6,252	11.6	Avon	21,286	7,087	28,373	7.1
*Widnes	4,912	2,484	7,396	10.3	Cornwall	9,901	3,209	13,110	10.0
*Wigan					Devon	19,795	7,879	27,674	8.6
North					Dorset	9,227	3,013	12,240	6.4
*Bishop Auckland	2,840	1,586	4,426	9.1	Gloucestershire	8,557	4,213	12,770	5.9
*Carlisle	2,207	1,166	3,373	6.7	Somerset	6,076	2,698	8,774	6.6
*Chester-le-Street	2,855	1,357	4,212	11.0	Wiltshire	8,105	4,276	12,381	6.6
*Consett	2,459	1,138	3,597	11.5	West Midlands				
*Darlington	2,458	1,579	4,037	6.7	West Midlands Metropolitan	67,797	30,731	98,528	7.0
*Durham	1,763	839	2,602	6.8	Hereford and Worcester	9,690	4,218	13,908	6.3
*Furness	1,644	1,508	3,152	7.0	Salop	6,631	3,574	10,205	8.0
*Hartlepool	3,370	1,635	5,005	11.4	Staffordshire	14,821	7,126	21,947	5.7
*Peterlee	1,863	1,035	2,898	11.7	Warwickshire	6,364	3,942	10,306	...
*Wearside	11,055	5,374	16,429	13.4	East Midlands				
*Teesside	13,881	6,735	20,616	9.3	Derbyshire	14,128	6,181	20,309	5.5
*Tyneside	29,083	12,014	41,097	9.8	Leicestershire	13,981	5,651	19,632	5.5
*Workington	1,653	1,163	2,816	9.2	Lincolnshire	8,512	4,638	13,150	7.1
Wales					Northamptonshire	7,494	3,307	10,801	5.3
*Bargoed	2,250	1,094	3,344	13.2	Nottinghamshire	17,720	6,684	24,404	5.7
*Cardiff	11,185	3,448	14,633	7.4	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Ebbw Vale	2,035	1,218	3,253	10.7	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	25,872	13,827	39,699	6.9
*Llanelli	1,198	701	1,899	6.2	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	38,985	16,066	55,051	6.0
*Neath	1,187	805	1,992	7.6	Humberside	20,005	8,446	28,451	8.2
*Newport	4,098	2,001	6,099	7.5	North Yorkshire	7,913	3,818	11,731	5.3
*Pontypool	2,801	1,625	4,426	9.0	North West				
*Pontypridd	4,039	2,231	6,270	9.6	Greater Manchester Metropolitan	60,842	22,480	83,322	7.0
*Port Talbot	3,946	2,259	6,205	7.8	Merseyside Metropolitan	62,636	26,873	89,509	12.4
*Shotton	2,918	1,824	4,742	11.3	Cheshire	16,444	9,510	25,954	7.2
*Swansea	5,005	2,064	7,069	7.2	Lancashire	25,504	11,389	36,893	6.9
*Wrexham	3,743	1,624	5,367	13.5	North				
Scotland					Cleveland	17,251	8,370	25,621	9.7
*Aberdeen	2,974	1,306	4,280	3.7	Cumbria	8,418	5,416	13,834	7.2
*Ayr	2,972	1,407	4,379	10.1	Durham	13,716	7,270	20,986	8.6
*Bathgate	2,974	1,827	4,801	10.6	Northumberland	5,600	2,604	8,204	8.6
*Dumbarton	2,114	1,314	3,428	11.8	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	40,585	17,633	58,218	10.6
*Dumfries	1,432	2,076	3,508	6.7	Wales				
*Dundee	6,181	3,038	9,219	9.7	Clwyd	9,787	4,500	14,287	11.6
*Dunfermline	2,871	1,927	4,798	9.6	Dyfed	6,667	2,846	9,513	8.7
*Edinburgh	14,029	4,955	18,984	6.9	Gwent	10,506	5,718	16,224	8.7
*Falkirk	2,815	2,097	4,912	7.4	Gwynedd	5,244	1,836	7,080	10.3
*Glasgow	40,017	14,447	54,464	10.2	Mid-Glamorgan	11,504	6,008	17,512	9.9
*Greenock	3,370	1,803	5,173	11.0	Powys	1,302	604	1,906	7.0
*Hawick	463	159	622	3.9	South Glamorgan	10,064	2,935	12,999	7.4
*Irvine	3,316	1,712	5,028	12.8	West Glamorgan	8,160	4,307	12,467	7.5
*Kilmarnock	2,240	1,124	3,364	9.4	Scotland				
*Kirkcaldy	3,980	2,185	6,165	9.7	Borders	1,245	441	1,686	4.3
*North Lanarkshire	13,040	9,733	22,773	12.7	Central	5,104	3,217	8,321	7.6
*Paisley	4,245	2,390	6,635	7.6	Dumfries and Galloway	2,751	1,375	4,126	8.2
*Perth	1,181	509	1,690	4.7	Fife	7,515	4,502	12,017	9.2
*Stirling	2,427	1,238	3,665	8.0	Grampian	4,913	2,677	7,590	4.5
Northern Ireland					Highlands	4,505	1,897	6,402	9.2
†Armagh	1,208	640	1,848	16.0	Lothians	17,465	7,054	24,519	7.4
†Ballymena	2,891	2,004	4,895	11.3	Orkneys	177	65	242	4.6
†Belfast	19,467	10,744	30,211	10.2	Shetlands	226	63	289	4.9
†Coleraine	2,334	1,006	3,340	14.2	Strathclyde	77,512	37,155	114,667	10.7
†Cookstown	817	459	1,276	24.2	Tayside	8,896	4,538	13,434	8.1
†Craigavon	2,790	1,468	4,258	10.5	Western Isles	794	184	978	12.5
†Downpatrick	1,466	886	2,352	15.9					
†Dungannon	1,672	834	2,506	25.5					
†Enniskillen	1,699	972	2,671	18.6					
†Londonderry	5,184	1,951	7,135	19.0					
†Newry	2,920	1,256	4,176	26.2					
†Omagh	1,125	742	1,867	16.5					
†Strabane	1,870	488	2,358	29.0					

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

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

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

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

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

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

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on July 14, 1977 was 9,569.

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 July 14, 1977: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	1,222	113	1,335
Greater London	401	44	445
East Anglia	151	64	215
South West	489	26	515
West Midlands	1,904	293	2,197
East Midlands	728	90	818
Yorkshire and Humberside	571	187	758
North West	1,248	220	1,468
North	490	32	522
Wales	161	28	189
Scotland	1,374	178	1,552
Great Britain	8,338	1,231	9,569

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

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on July 8, 1977 was 161,215; 5,589 lower than on June 1, 1977.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on July 8, 1977 was 150,600; 5,200 lower than that for June 1, 1977 and 6,300 lower than on April 6, 1977.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on July 8, 1977 was 20,782; 6,230 lower than on June 1, 1977.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on July 8, 1977 and are not a measure of total vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on July 8, 1977: regional analysis

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	66,553	8,473
Greater London	36,299	4,873
East Anglia	5,366	582
South West	9,701	953
West Midlands	9,225	3,863
East Midlands	10,677	1,276
Yorkshire and Humberside	13,236	1,864
North West	13,585	1,135
North	9,249	983
Wales	6,684	454
Scotland	16,939	1,199
Great Britain	161,215	20,782

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

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

Monthly index of average earnings: new series

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

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

There are three sets of industry groups:

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

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

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

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

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

SIC Order	Type	LATEST FIGURES (January 1976 = 100)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING						
			May 1977	June* 1977	February 1977	March 1977	April 1977	May 1977	June* 1977
I to XXVII	B	WHOLE ECONOMY	114.9	115.6	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.4
I	C	Agriculture and forestry†	118.7	not available	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.8	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	111.9	112.7	10.7	10.1	6.2	6.8	7.0
III to XIX	C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	116.9	116.4	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.0	9.1
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	117.5	115.7	11.8	11.3	9.5	9.9	8.7
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	115.5	115.1	10.3	9.1	7.8	9.2	8.8
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	114.0	115.6	10.9	10.5	9.9	9.6	7.4
VI	C	Metal manufacture	117.5	117.6	13.5	12.5	8.5	9.3	9.3
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	117.5	116.6	13.0	12.1	12.3	11.2	10.1
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	116.0	116.4	13.2	13.0	11.4	11.2	10.1
IX	A	Electrical engineering	115.6	114.6	11.5	11.1	10.0	8.0	6.3
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	116.7	114.5	9.8	7.0	10.2	10.5	8.5
XI	A	Vehicles	115.6	117.0	6.5	8.4	9.7	8.2	9.5
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	117.3	116.8	14.2	13.4	12.4	10.5	9.2
XIII	A	Textiles	117.1	116.2	13.2	11.8	13.9	9.4	8.3
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	112.2	112.1	12.7	14.1	16.1	13.4	13.1
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	116.2	116.1	15.9	12.7	12.9	10.6	11.2
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	115.1	117.0	10.1	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.8
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	111.3	110.7	9.8	10.9	10.0	9.2	7.2
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	119.0	118.8	11.8	12.3	12.0	10.6	9.5
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	116.6	115.0	11.3	11.0	11.6	11.2	7.3
XX	C	Construction	117.8	118.5	11.8	13.8	12.6	13.6	11.5
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	114.9	116.9	12.6	10.8	8.5	7.9	8.6
XXII	C	Transport and communication	110.6	110.2	6.3	9.6	8.8	8.9	4.2
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	118.3	118.0	12.7	14.8	9.2	10.5	11.1
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	108.5	108.2	9.5	12.8	9.9	11.1	9.2
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	114.2	118.8	9.3	8.6	6.4	4.4	6.1
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	114.5	116.9	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.0
XXVII	B	Public administration	110.3	110.7	7.5	7.4	6.7	5.8	7.1

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

* Provisional.
† England and Wales only.

Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of the *Gazette*, page 896.

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

Year	1970 = 100											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970	94.2	95.5	96.6	97.9	98.7	99.6	100.8	101.7	102.3	103.0	104.4	105.3
1971	106.3	107.8	108.4	107.9	107.0	107.7	108.8	109.2	109.6	109.6	109.8	110.0
1972	110.5	*	111.9	111.9	112.0	112.7	113.8	114.6	114.8	114.9	114.9	115.2
1973	115.3	116.0	117.7	119.7	121.7	122.5	123.1	123.9	125.2	126.9	129.6	131.1
1974	131.6	132.0	133.0	137.1	139.5	144.2	146.8	151.2	156.0	161.8	168.3	171.5
1975	173.9	175.6	180.9	187.4	192.0	196.6	201.0	204.1	206.0	205.8	209.6	211.4
1976	213.3	213.5	214.6	215.0	218.2	220.6	225.0	223.9	225.1	224.0	228.5	230.7
1977	232.7	233.7	236.7	239.2								

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

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

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

Indices

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

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1977					
February 28	223.5	99.4	224.8	8.9	8.9
March 31	223.9	99.4	225.2	8.3	8.3
April 30	224.6	99.4	226.0	7.6	7.6
May 31	225.4	99.4	226.8	7.1	7.1
June 30	227.1	99.4	228.5	5.5	5.5
July 31	227.9	99.4	229.3	4.7	4.7

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

Principal changes reported in July

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

Rubber manufacture—GB: Increase in minimum earnings level of £2.50 a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (July 31).
Post Office—UK (Engineering Grades): Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for full-time adult workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for juveniles and part-time workers, together with an increase in basic rates under existing productivity agreements of 95p a week for all grades 18 and over and 47p a week for all grades under 18 (July 1).

Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Wages Council)—GB: Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of £2.50 a week for workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers. Where total earnings exceed £50 a week, the increase will be 5 per cent of total earnings with a maximum of £4 a week (July 4).

Government industrial establishments—UK: Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for full-time workers 18 and over. Limits for apprentices, juveniles and part-time workers are reduced proportionally (Pay week containing July 1).

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 July indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 715,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,980,000, 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 July with operative effect from earlier months (45,000 workers and £110,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £1,980,000 about £730,000 resulted from statutory wages orders, £640,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £590,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement and £20,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index.

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase (£)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	270,000	670,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	290,000	810,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	270,000	675,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	13,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	115,000	285,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	330,000	840,000	—	—
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	210,000	520,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	30,000	70,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	270,000	655,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	95,000	235,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc	135,000	330,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	210,000	525,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	100,000	250,000	—	—
Construction	925,000	2,325,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	155,000	380,000	—	—
Transport and communication	815,000	2,255,000	—	—
Distributive trades	655,000	1,625,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	230,000	580,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	565,000	1,395,000	—	—
Totals—January-July 1977	5,675,000	14,440,000	—	—
Totals—January-July 1976	9,270,000	38,410,000	7,000	7,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases (000's)	Estimated amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1976				
July	1,355	5,975	—	—
August	150	380	—	—
September	305	625	—	—
October	470	1,115	—	—
November	1,595	3,870	—	—
December	460	1,115	—	—
1977				
January	1,600	3,970	—	—
February	795	2,045	—	—
March	370	905	—	—
April*	680	1,715	—	—
May*	430	1,065	—	—
June*	1,145	2,870	—	—
July	670	1,870	—	—

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

Correction

The following amendments should be made to the article on "Rates of Wages and Hours of Work in 1976" published in the January 1977 issue of the *Gazette*:

Table 3 (page 39)	Weekly rates increase	Hourly rates increase
All industries and services 1972	14.0	14.4
Manufacturing industries only 1972	14.0	14.0
1973	12.3	12.3

Retail prices, July 12, 1977

At July 12, 1977 the general* retail prices index was 183.8 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 183.6 at June 14, 1977 and with 156.3 at July 13, 1976. The index for July 1977 was published on August 12, 1977.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of many foods, particularly fresh fruit, tea, coffee and eggs; to increases in the prices of cars, clothing and other goods; and to increases in average charges for gas and electricity and for canteen and restaurant meals. These increases were largely offset by lower prices for potatoes and other fresh vegetables; by a fall in petrol prices; and by reductions in the level of mortgage interest payments and in telephone charges.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 194.1, and that for all other items of food was 191.8. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 183.5.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index fell by nearly one per cent to 192.0, compared with 193.7 in June, due mainly to lower prices for potatoes and other fresh vegetables and homekilled lamb. The prices of most other foods increased, particularly those of fresh fruit, tea, coffee, eggs, cakes, beef, sweets, chocolates and ice-cream. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by 11½ per cent to 194.1, compared with 219.4 in June.

Housing: There was a fall in the level of mortgage interest payments following the reduction in interest rates charged by many building societies from 11½ per cent to 10½ per cent. This fall was partially offset by increases in some rents, in charges for home repairs and in the prices of materials for home decoration. The group index fell by about half of one per cent to 163.3, compared with 164.3 in June.

Fuel and light: Increases in average charges for gas and electricity caused the group index to rise by one per cent to 216.6, compared with 214.5 in June.

Clothing and footwear: There were decreases in the prices of some articles and materials due to summer sales, but these were more than offset by increases in other prices, particularly of the new winter stock of woollen garments, causing the group index to rise by about one per cent to 157.4 compared with 155.7 in June.

Transport and vehicles: Petrol prices fell by about one penny per gallon on average but this was more than offset by increases in the prices of cars, cycles and engine oil and in some provincial bus fares, resulting in a rise of rather less than one half of one per cent in the group index to 193.8 compared with 193.2 in June.

Miscellaneous goods: There were increases in the prices of some books, newspapers and periodicals, toilet soaps, gentlemen's toilet requisites and some other goods, causing the group index to rise by about one per cent to 189.9, compared with 187.8 in June.

Services: Increases in charges for dry cleaning and other services were more than offset by a reduction in average charges for telephone services after taking into account the special rebate of £7 on bills to be issued during the last quarter of 1977.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in the prices of meals and cups of tea at canteens, cafés and restaurants, caused the group index to rise by rather less than 1½ per cent to 186.4, compared with 184.0 in June.

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

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	192.0
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	182
Meat and bacon	158
Fish	168
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	211
Milk, cheese and eggs	174
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	283
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	233
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	232
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	228
Other food	197
II Alcoholic drink	184.6
III Tobacco	216.1
IV Housing: Total	163.3
Rent	149
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	126†
Rates and water charges	194
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	200
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	216.6
Coal and coke	201
Gas	177
Electricity	244
VI Durable household goods: Total	166.8
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	169
Radio, television and other household appliances	160
Pottery, glassware and hardware	180
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	157.4
Men's outer clothing	160
Men's underclothing	183
Women's outer clothing	147
Women's underclothing	170
Children's clothing	166
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	152
Footwear	157
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	193.8
Motoring and cycling	192
Fares	210
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	189.9
Books, newspapers and periodicals	214
Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toilet requisites	173
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	210
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	177
X Services: Total	172.9
Postage and telephones	196
Entertainment	143
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	193
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	186.4
All Items	183.8

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

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

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on July 12, 1977 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations July 12, 1977	Average price July 12, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations July 12, 1977	Average price July 12, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		P	P	Fresh vegetables—continued		P	P
Chuck	715	85.9	76 - 95	Potatoes, new loose	599	8.0	6 - 11
Sirloin (without bone)	674	140.2	116 - 166	Tomatoes	672	30.8	25 - 38
Silverside (without bone)*	735	119.5	108 - 130	Cabbage, greens	460	11.5	8 - 17
Back ribs (with bone)*	489	80.9	65 - 98	Cabbage, hearted	371	11.3	7 - 16
Fore ribs (with bone)	577	79.4	68 - 92	Cauliflower or broccoli	441	19.6	12 - 26
Brisket (without bone)	636	80.2	66 - 94	Carrots	609	17.7	13 - 22
Rump steak*	739	159.0	132 - 180	Onions	695	15.0	11 - 18
				Mushrooms, per ½ lb	601	14.3	11 - 16
Lamb: Home-killed				Fresh fruit			
Loin (with bone)	611	101.9	83 - 120	Apples, cooking	410	23.5	17 - 29
Breast*	608	33.4	22 - 46	Apples, dessert	682	30.2	25 - 35
Best end of neck	517	75.1	46 - 100	Pears, dessert	491	28.3	24 - 34
Shoulder (with bone)	604	69.8	58 - 85	Oranges	564	17.7	12 - 23
Leg (with bone)	628	95.8	78 - 110	Bananas	680	21.0	18 - 23
Lamb: Imported				Bacon			
Loin (with bone)	437	78.8	70 - 88	Collar*	398	69.5	59 - 81
Breast*	444	24.7	17 - 32	Gammon*	456	92.3	80 - 102
Best end of neck	418	64.3	44 - 78	Middle cut*, smoked	321	81.1	70 - 94
Shoulder (with bone)	461	56.1	49 - 62	Back, smoked	302	90.0	70 - 104
Leg (with bone)	464	83.9	78 - 90	Back, unsmoked	368	87.5	69 - 102
				Streaky, smoked	227	71.0	60 - 85
Pork: Home-killed				Ham (not shoulder)	583	116.9	88 - 142
Leg (foot off)	712	69.8	56 - 88	Pork luncheon meat, per 12 oz can	534	31.8	24 - 38
Belly*	709	53.1	46 - 60	Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can	540	91.0	82 - 98
Loin (with bone)	725	85.0	76 - 96	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	11.5	—
Pork sausages	730	45.0	38 - 51	Butter			
Beef sausages	602	40.1	34 - 48	Home-produced	483	49.4	41 - 56
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb)	557	41.4	38 - 46	New Zealand	607	48.4	44 - 51
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 4 lb, oven ready	426	48.2	42 - 56	Danish	629	52.3	47 - 57
Fresh and smoked fish				Margarine			
Cod fillets	407	84.1	74 - 94	Standard quality, per ½ lb	148	15.0	14 - 17
Haddock fillets	424	85.2	72 - 96	Lower priced, per ½ lb	120	14.1	13½ - 15
Haddock, smoked whole	308	81.3	68 - 95	Lard	733	24.8	21 - 28
Plaice fillets	397	91.0	76 - 105	Cheese, cheddar type	722	61.3	53 - 68
Halibut cuts	76	144.4	86 - 190	Eggs			
Herrings	203	45.7	36 - 54	Large, per dozen	621	51.9	45 - 58
Kippers, with bone	434	54.9	45 - 65	Standard, per dozen	634	45.3	38 - 50
				Medium, per dozen	298	40.2	32 - 45
Bread				Sugar, granulated, per kg	745	25.8	24 - 27
White, per 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	681	21.1	18 - 23	Coffee instant, per 4 oz	606	115.8	95 - 130
White, per 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	457	23.3	21 - 25	Tea			
White, per 14 oz loaf	509	15.1	14 - 17	Higher priced, per ½ lb	243	34.0	30½ - 37½
Brown, per 14 oz loaf	553	16.4	15½ - 18	Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,589	30.2	26 - 34
				Lower priced, per ½ lb	588	28.1	25 - 32
Flour							
Self-raising, per 3 lb	684	28.3	23 - 33½				
Fresh vegetables							
Potatoes, old loose	—	—	—				

* Or Scottish equivalent.

Stoppages of work

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1976 on pages 579 to 586 of the June 1977 issue of the Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in July* which came to the notice of the department, was 119. In addition, 70 stoppages which began before July 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 46,300 consisting of 29,300 involved in stoppages which began in July and 17,000 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 2,300 workers involved for the first time in July in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 29,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in July 19,600 were directly involved and 9,700 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 314,000 working days lost in July includes 156,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during July

A period of working to rule, in pursuance of an improved bonus scheme, was followed by a stoppage of work by 1,200 toolroom workers at several plants belonging to an electrical components firm in the Birmingham area. As a result of the stoppage, which began on July 4, an initial 7,500 workers were laid off on August 1, on return from their annual holiday.

On July 8 about 1,200 workers, employed at two vegetable processing plants in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, withdrew their labour. The stoppage, which was in protest against the rejection of a claim for the restoration of differentials lost by the operation of phase two of the government's pay policy, was still in progress at the end of the month.

A stoppage of work which caused the closure of a Merseyside shipbuilding yard, began on July 14, when 170 men, employed in the staging department, stopped work in protest against the dismissal of four colleagues for alleged unauthorised absences. As a result of their action, over 4,300 other workers were laid off on July 19. The stoppage has continued after the yard's two week annual holiday which began on July 25.

Stoppages of work in the first seven months of 1977 and 1976

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to July 1977			January to July 1976		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	100	51,000	1	—	—
Coal mining	132	31,500	51,000	151	21,800	35,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	800	6,000	3	200	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	65	23,500	110,000	39	10,000	66,000
Coal and petroleum products	3	400	2,000	1	400	2,000
Chemicals and allied industries	36	12,100	185,000	17	2,100	10,000
Metal manufacture	94	31,600	525,000	85	40,400	250,000
Engineering	240	80,900	835,000	173	52,100	305,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	31	15,200	111,000	22	17,300	50,000
Motor vehicles	113	162,200	1,275,000	97	87,000	307,000
Aerospace equipment	30	17,700	70,000	14	4,600	26,000
All other vehicles	16	16,300	226,000	10	10,500	31,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	88	17,500	145,000	71	14,300	106,000
Textiles	39	5,400	25,000	33	5,700	23,000
Clothing and footwear	28	7,600	42,000	22	5,000	23,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	38	6,200	37,000	17	3,900	11,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	9	1,600	3,000	14	1,400	9,000
Paper, printing and publishing	23	5,500	44,000	20	2,900	14,000
All other manufacturing industries	50	27,100	119,000	24	10,300	38,000
Construction	171	23,800	210,000	141	30,900	298,000
Gas, electricity and water	17	4,800	24,000	16	26,800	49,000
Port and inland water transport	52	14,900	66,000	50	9,800	32,000
Other transport and communication	68	14,600	94,000	62	14,800	57,000
Distributive trades	45	6,200	58,000	29	1,800	10,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	68	18,100	92,000	53	6,600	37,000
Miscellaneous services	15	1,500	30,000	13	2,900	17,000
Total	1,474‡	547,100	4,387,000	1,173‡	383,500	1,809,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in July 1977		Beginning in the first seven months of 1977	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	61	12,300	670	143,300
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	9	800	99	73,100
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	300	26	2,200
Redundancy questions	1	200	51	16,700
Trade union matters	8	900	132	17,000
Working conditions and supervision	10	1,100	148	27,600
Manning and work allocation	17	2,700	209	31,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	10	1,500	139	27,100
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total	119	19,600	1,474§	338,800

Duration of stoppages ending in July

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	22	2,500	3,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	19	3,400	7,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	22	3,800	10,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	25	4,100	25,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	25	3,600	25,000
Over 12 days	24	8,200	279,000
Total	137	25,600	350,000

* 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 the 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 894 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 500 working days.

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

§ Includes thirteen stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
working population

TABLE 101

Quarter	THOUSANDS								
	Employees in employment			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	March	13,722	8,861	22,583	1,935	367	24,885	717	25,602
	June	13,771	8,891	22,662	1,947	361	24,970	575	25,545
	September	13,850	8,902	22,752	1,942	358	25,052	556	25,608
	December	13,819	8,953	22,773	1,937	354	25,064	512	25,576
1974	March	13,620	8,997	22,617	1,931	349	24,897	618	25,515
	June	13,659	9,131	22,790	1,925	345	25,060	542	25,602
	September	13,726	9,209	22,935	1,915	347	25,197	650	25,847
	December	13,643	9,229	22,871	1,905	343	25,119	†	†
1975	March	13,534	9,094	22,629	1,895	338	24,862	803	25,665
	June	13,532	9,174	22,707	1,886	336	24,929	866	25,795
	September	13,541	9,172	22,714	1,886*	340	24,940	1,145	26,085
	December	13,436	9,200	22,636	1,886*	339	24,861	1,201	26,062
1976	March	13,305	9,072	22,378	1,886*	337	24,601	1,285	25,886
	June	13,344	9,146	22,491	1,886*	336	24,713	1,332	26,045
	September	13,400	9,150	22,550	1,886*	338	24,774	1,456	26,230
	December	13,361	9,215	22,577	1,886*	334	24,797	1,371†	26,168
1977	March	13,269	9,146	22,415	1,886*	330	24,631	1,383	26,014
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	March	13,782	8,875	22,657	1,935	367	24,959		25,640
	June	13,782	8,879	22,661	1,947	361	24,969		25,600
	September	13,815	8,888	22,703	1,942	358	25,003		25,538
	December	13,782	8,957	22,739	1,937	354	25,030		25,540
1974	March	13,683	9,021	22,704	1,931	349	24,984		25,576
	June	13,673	9,119	22,792	1,925	345	25,062		25,659
	September	13,679	9,198	22,877	1,915	347	25,139		25,757
	December	13,612	9,217	22,829	1,905	343	25,077		†
1975	March	13,600	9,132	22,732	1,895	338	24,965		25,749
	June	13,548	9,163	22,711	1,886	336	24,933		25,851
	September	13,485	9,163	22,648	1,886*	340	24,874		25,979
	December	13,410	9,173	22,583	1,886*	339	24,808		26,010
1976	March	13,374	9,124	22,498	1,886*	337	24,721		25,994
	June	13,360	9,132	22,492	1,886*	336	24,714		26,096
	September	13,339	9,141	22,480	1,886*	338	24,704		26,117
	December	13,337	9,181	22,518	1,886*	334	24,738		26,112
1977	March	13,339	9,207	22,546	1,886*	330	24,762		26,136
B. GREAT BRITAIN									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	March	13,430	8,676	22,106	1,872	367	24,345	683	25,028
	June	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,884	361	24,427	545	25,033
	September	13,556	8,713	22,269	1,879	358	24,506	527	25,033
	December	13,525	8,761	22,286	1,874	354	24,514	484	24,998
1974	March	13,325	8,802	22,127	1,869	349	24,345	590	24,935
	June	13,363	8,933	22,297	1,864	345	24,506	515	25,021
	September	13,431	9,010	22,441	1,854	347	24,642	618	25,260
	December	13,349	9,029	22,377	1,844	343	24,564	†	†
1975	March	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338	24,307	768	25,075
	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
	September	13,249	8,971	22,220	1,825*	340	24,385	1,097	25,482
	December	13,144	8,999	22,142	1,825*	339	24,306	1,152	25,458
1976	March	13,013	8,871	21,884	1,825*	337	24,046	1,235	25,281
	June	13,052	8,945	21,997	1,825*	336	24,158	1,278	25,436
	September	13,108	8,949	22,057	1,825*	338	24,220	1,395	25,615
	December	13,068	9,014	22,082	1,825*	334	24,241	1,316†	25,557
1977	March	12,976	8,945	21,921	1,825*	330	24,076	1,328	25,404
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	March	13,490	8,689	22,179	1,872	367	24,418		25,065
	June	13,490	8,693	22,183	1,884	361	24,428		25,026
	September	13,521	8,699	22,220	1,879	358	24,457		24,965
	December	13,488	8,765	22,253	1,874	354	24,481		24,963
1974	March	13,388	8,826	22,214	1,869	349	24,432		24,996
	June	13,377	8,921	22,298	1,864	345	24,507		25,074
	September	13,385	8,999	22,384	1,854	347	24,585		25,172
	December	13,318	9,016	22,334	1,844	343	24,521		†
1975	March	13,306	8,932	22,238	1,834	338	24,410		25,160
	June	13,256	8,962	22,218	1,825	336	24,379		25,258
	September	13,193	8,962	22,155	1,825*	340	24,320		25,380
	December	13,117	8,971	22,088	1,825*	339	24,252		25,409
1976	March	13,082	8,923	22,005	1,825*	337	24,167		25,388
	June	13,068	8,931	21,999	1,825*	336	24,160		25,487
	September	13,047	8,940	21,987	1,825*	338	24,150		25,506
	December	13,043	8,980	22,023	1,825*	334	24,182		25,503
1977	March	13,046	9,006	22,052	1,825*	330	24,207		25,526

Notes: 1. From June 1975 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.
 2. From June 1974 the figures for employers and self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.
 * Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data become available.
 † Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. The figures for December 1976 were estimated. See footnote † to table 104.
 ‡ Employment estimates after June 1975 are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands)						Regional indices of employment|| (June 1974 = 100)				
		All industries and services			Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of Production Industries	of which manufacturing industries	Service industries	Index of Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	
		Total	Males	Females								
South East and East Anglia												
1975	September	36.05	8,010	4,703	3,307	131	2,639	2,092	5,240	95.2	94.0	102.2
	December	36.04	7,979	4,660	3,319	116	2,624	2,079	5,238	94.6	93.4	102.2
1976	March	35.97	7,872	4,608	3,264	113	2,583	2,051	5,176	93.2	92.1	100.9
	June	35.93	7,903	4,621	3,282	121	2,582	2,052	5,201	93.1	92.2	101.4
	September	35.85	7,908	4,630	3,277	129	2,597	2,067	5,182	93.6	92.9	101.1
	December	36.04	7,959	4,638	3,321	119	2,609	2,083	5,231	94.1	93.6	102.0
1977	March	35.97	7,885	4,599	3,286	108	2,595	2,079	5,182	93.6	93.4	101.1
South West												
1975	September	6.81	1,513	904	610	48	561	425	904	95.9	94.8	102.4
	December	6.77	1,498	898	601	45	559	423	894	95.5	94.5	101.3
1976	March	6.82	1,493	893	600	46	552	419	895	94.3	93.5	101.3
	June	6.90	1,517	901	615	49	552	420	915	94.3	93.7	103.7
	September	6.88	1,517	904	613	49	557	425	911	95.2	94.9	103.2
	December	6.83	1,509	900	609	46	560	429	902	95.7	95.7	102.2
1977	March	6.86	1,504	896	607	48	558	429	898	95.3	95.7	101.7
West Midlands												
1975	September	9.91	2,203	1,346	857	32	1,172	1,011	999	94.3	93.5	102.9
	December	9.92	2,196	1,332	863	29	1,162	1,002	1,004	93.5	92.7	103.5
1976	March	9.90	2,166	1,315	851	29	1,142	984	995	91.8	91.1	102.5
	June	9.89	2,175	1,319	856	32	1,145	987	998	92.1	91.3	102.8
	September	9.90	2,183	1,328	854	33	1,155	997	995	92.9	92.3	102.5
	December	9.94	2,194	1,329	865	31	1,160	1,004	1,003	93.4	92.9	103.3
1977	March	9.95	2,181	1,323	858	28	1,160	1,007	993	93.4	93.1	102.3
East Midlands												
1975	September	6.70	1,488	899	589	39	767	594	682	97.3	96.4	104.1
	December	6.73	1,491	894	597	35	762	594	684	96.6	95.8	105.8
1976	March	6.74	1,474	886	587	35	752	583	687	95.4	94.6	104.8
	June	6.71	1,475	885	590	36	754	586	685	95.7	95.1	104.5
	September	6.72	1,483	890	592	37	762	594	684	96.6	96.3	104.3
	December	6.74	1,489	891	597	37	764	596	688	96.9	96.6	105.0
1977	March	6.74	1,477	884	593	31	760	593	687	96.4	96.2	104.7
Yorkshire and Humberside												
1975	September	8.95	1,989	1,207	782	34	960	732	996	96.8	95.8	103.3
	December	8.97	1,986	1,199	787	31	950	725	1,004	95.8	94.9	104.1
1976	March	8.99										

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:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted||				Males		Females	
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				Males	Females
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1972														
July 10	3.6	817.7	680.9	136.8	22.5	795.2	844.0	3.7	-3.9	-22.3	704.7	139.3	30.9	
August 14	3.8	875.1	716.2	158.9	64.3	810.8	838.4	3.7	-5.6	-13.3	698.5	139.9	33.3	
September 11	3.8	862.4	710.0	152.4	44.9	817.5	840.6	3.7	+2.2	-2.4	702.9	137.7	28.1	
October 9	3.6	826.3	678.8	147.5	25.2	801.1	811.9	3.5	-28.7	-10.7	676.3	135.6	3.3	
November 13	3.5	807.1	663.5	143.6	14.7	792.4	791.4	3.5	-20.5	-15.7	657.5	133.9	—	
December 11	3.4	779.8	645.6	134.2	10.6	769.2	764.9	3.3	-26.5	+25.2	635.5	129.4	1.8	
1973														
January 8	3.5	806.3	667.6	138.7	9.8	796.5	741.6	3.2	-23.3	-24.4	613.7	127.9	17.5	
February 12	3.2	753.3	623.1	130.2	7.2	746.1	701.6	3.0	-40.0	-29.0	580.9	120.7	—	
March 12	3.1	717.2	594.4	122.9	5.6	711.6	673.6	2.9	-28.0	-30.4	558.5	115.1	0.1	
April 9	2.9	680.8	564.2	116.6	4.7	676.1	650.0	2.8	-23.6	-30.5	538.3	111.7	47.6	
May 14	2.7	621.7	519.7	102.0	3.8	617.9	634.0	2.7	-16.0	-22.6	528.4	105.6	—	
June 11	2.5	574.6	483.0	91.6	4.1	570.5	620.0	2.7	-14.0	-17.8	516.3	103.7	1.6	
July 9	2.4	567.0	473.7	93.3	9.3	557.7	601.2	2.6	-18.8	-16.3	501.7	99.5	22.2	
August 13	2.5	582.3	482.3	100.0	23.1	559.2	577.7	2.5	-23.5	-18.8	483.7	94.0	21.7	
September 10	2.4	556.2	461.7	94.5	14.3	542.0	557.6	2.4	-20.1	-20.8	467.8	89.8	21.7	
October 8	2.3	533.8	444.8	89.0	5.9	527.9	539.2	2.3	-18.4	-20.6	454.8	84.4	3.4	
November 12	2.2	520.4	435.8	84.6	2.8	517.6	522.0	2.2	-17.2	-18.6	442.6	79.4	—	
December 10	2.2	511.5	431.6	79.9	2.0	509.3	513.0	2.2	-9.0	-14.9	434.2	78.8	2.0	
1974														
January 14	2.7	627.5	528.1	99.4	5.0	622.5	563.4	2.4	+50.4	+8.1	475.7	87.7	8.4	
February 11	2.7	628.8	529.8	99.0	3.4	625.4	577.7	2.5	+18.6	+18.6	488.8	88.9	—	
March 11	2.7	618.4	523.4	95.0	2.3	616.1	582.5	2.5	+4.8	+23.1	494.1	88.4	0.1	
April 8	2.6	607.6	510.3	97.3	5.8	601.8	581.9	2.5	-0.6	+6.2	489.6	92.3	72.8	
May 13	2.4	561.6	475.4	86.2	5.5	556.1	574.2	2.5	-7.7	-1.2	483.5	90.7	—	
June 10	2.3	541.5	459.8	81.7	6.0	535.5	588.6	2.5	+14.4	+2.1	493.9	94.7	1.6	
July 8	2.5	574.3	481.6	92.7	17.5	556.8	595.0	2.5	+6.4	+4.3	499.7	95.3	27.2	
August 12	2.8	661.0	540.7	120.3	59.6	601.4	616.5	2.6	+21.5	+14.1	516.7	99.8	30.5	
September 9	2.8	649.7	532.0	117.7	36.3	613.4	627.6	2.7	+11.1	+13.0	523.8	103.8	32.9	
October 14†	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	15.1	625.7	638.1	2.7	+10.5	+14.4	534.7	103.4	2.6	
November 11†	2.8	653.0	539.4	113.6	9.4	643.6	648.9	2.8	+10.8	+10.8	542.2	106.7	—	
December 9†
1975														
January 20†	3.3	771.8	635.1	136.7	9.1	762.7	707.3	3.0	...	...	584.5	122.8	4.6
February 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	734.3	3.1	+27.0	...	605.6	128.7	—	
March 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	764.4	3.2	+30.1	...	627.9	136.5	0.1	
April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	805.5	3.4	+41.1	+32.8	660.6	144.9	94.8	
May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	15.8	834.5	853.7	3.6	+48.2	+39.8	696.3	157.4	—	
June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	898.8	3.8	+45.1	+44.8	731.9	166.9	3.8	
July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	963.4	4.1	+64.6	+52.6	776.0	187.4	97.8	
August 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	985.4	997.1	4.2	+33.7	+47.8	800.2	196.9	99.3	
September 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,034.1	4.4	+37.0	+45.1	827.2	206.9	103.8	
October 9‡	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,090.8	4.6	+56.7	+42.5	866.5	224.3	18.1	
November 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,131.9	4.8	+41.1	+44.9	895.7	236.2	—	
December 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,170.7	5.0	+38.8	+45.5	925.7	245.0	10.7	
1976														
January 8	5.5	1,303.2	1,017.4	285.8	40.7	1,262.6	1,203.5	5.1	+32.8	+37.6	946.7	256.8	127.1	
February 12	5.5	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,225.8	5.2	+22.3	+31.3	959.6	266.2	—	
March 11	5.5	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,231.6	5.2	+5.8	+20.3	961.1	270.5	0.1	
April 8	5.4	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,241.8	5.3	+10.2	+12.8	967.0	274.8	179.3	
May 13	5.4	1,271.8	982.9	288.9	37.8	1,234.1	1,253.3	5.3	+11.5	+9.1	973.5	279.8	0.3	
June 10	5.6	1,331.8	1,009.4	322.4	122.9	1,208.9	1,261.1	5.3	+7.8	+9.9	977.2	283.9	6.0	
July 8	6.2	1,463.5	1,071.2	392.2	208.5	1,255.0	1,288.9	5.6	+27.8	+15.7	983.5	305.4	108.8	
August 12	6.4	1,502.0	1,093.2	408.8	203.4	1,298.6	1,308.8	5.6	+19.9	+18.5	990.5	318.3	122.7	
September 9	6.2	1,455.7	1,059.8	395.9	149.8	1,305.9	1,318.7	5.6	+9.9	+19.2	994.2	324.5	131.8	
October 14	5.8	1,377.1	1,010.0	367.1	82.7	1,294.4	1,307.9	5.5	-10.8	+6.3	984.4	323.5	9.1	
November 11†
December 9†
1977														
January 13	6.1	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	51.0	1,397.2	1,338.2	5.7	+12.5	...	999.8	338.4	10.3	
February 10	6.0	1,421.8	1,055.5	366.3	41.8	1,380.0	1,331.4	5.6	-6.8	...	995.5	335.9	—	
March 10	5.9	1,383.5	1,028.5	355.0	33.3	1,350.1	1,321.1	5.6	-10.3	-1.6	988.1	333.0	—	
April 14	5.9	1,392.3	1,032.4	359.9	53.6	1,338.7	1,322.6	5.6	+1.5	-5.2	988.8	333.8	92.8	
May 12	5.7	1,341.7	994.3	347.4	45.1	1,296.6	1,315.9	5.6	-6.7	-5.1	982.1	333.8	0.9	
June 9	6.2	1,450.1	1,050.8	399.2	149.0	1,301.1	1,352.9	5.7	+37.0	+10.6	1,006.9	346.0	6.7	
July 14	6.9	1,622.4	1,132.7	489.6	253.4	1,369.0	1,402.2	5.9	+49.3	+26.5	1,023.6	378.6	133.4	

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1975 estimate (23,573,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1975 onwards.
 † Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made for December 1974, and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.
 ‡ From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—were notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see Gazette, September 1975, page 906).
 § In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.
 ¶ The seasonally adjusted series from January 1974 onwards has been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.
 †† Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available. Figures for December 1976 are estimates.

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
	Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted||				Males		Females
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				Males	Females
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1972													
July 10	3.5	775.1	649.8	125.3	19.2	755.9	804.6	3.6	-3.5	-21.2	675.4	129.2	28.6
August 14	3.7	833.4	686.1	147.3	60.9	772.5	799.9	3.6	-4.7	-12.7	670.1	129.8	30.4
September 11	3.7	823.0	681.8	141.1	42.0	781.0	803.3	3.6	+3.4	-1.6	675.6	127.7	25.0
October 9	3.5	789.5	652.7	136.8	23.2	766.3	775.7	3.5	-27.6	-9.6	649.9	125.8	2.6
November 13	3.4	770.4	637.2	133.3	13.4	757.1	755.6	3.4	-20.1	-14.8	631.5	124.1	—
December 11	3.3	743.1	618.9	124.2	9.7	733.4	729.5	3.3	-26.1	-24.6	609.8	119.7	1.8
1973													
January 8	3.4	769.4	640.4	129.0	9.1	760.4	707.6	3.1	-21.9	-22.7	589.0	118.6	15.6
February 12	3.2												

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†			Males (000's)	Females (000's)			
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		Total number (000's)	Percentage rate* (per cent)	Change since previous month (000's)			Average change over 3 months ended (000's)		
SOUTH EAST														
1976	July 8	4.4	331.8	252.7	79.2	37.7	294.1	304.3	4.1	+8.7	+4.8	239.3	65.0	22.1
	August 12	4.7	349.8	263.6	86.2	37.6	312.1	314.9	4.2	+10.6	+6.9	244.4	70.5	27.2
	September 9	4.6	343.5	258.9	84.6	27.4	316.1	318.9	4.3	+4.0	+7.8	247.1	71.8	27.8
	October 14	4.3	325.6	246.4	79.1	13.3	312.2	315.1	4.2	-3.8	+3.6	243.1	72.0	2.7
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	4.6	342.8	262.4	80.3	6.7	336.1	322.8	4.3	..	..	247.8	75.0	4.1
	February 10	4.5	335.7	257.4	78.3	5.0	330.7	318.6	4.2	-4.2	..	245.2	73.4	..
	March 10	4.3	325.1	249.3	75.8	3.9	321.3	313.8	4.2	-4.8	..	241.2	72.6	..
	April 14	4.4	326.5	250.8	75.7	7.5	319.0	313.3	4.2	-0.5	-3.2	241.6	71.7	20.9
	May 12	4.2	314.0	241.4	72.5	6.7	307.3	310.9	4.1	-2.4	-2.5	240.0	70.9	0.5
	June 9	4.4	332.0	250.8	81.2	23.9	308.1	319.4	4.3	+8.5	+1.8	245.7	73.7	0.4
	July 14	4.9	371.3	270.3	101.0	45.5	325.8	335.9	4.5	+16.5	+7.6	253.4	82.5	29.1
EAST ANGLIA														
1976	July 8	5.0	34.4	25.9	8.5	3.9	30.5	32.4	4.7	+0.4	+0.4	25.3	7.1	1.8
	August 12	5.2	35.8	26.8	9.0	3.9	32.0	33.4	4.8	+1.0	+0.6	25.8	7.6	2.4
	September 9	5.0	34.7	25.9	8.8	2.9	31.8	33.2	4.8	-0.2	+0.4	25.6	7.6	2.5
	October 14	4.9	33.7	25.2	8.5	1.4	32.2	33.2	4.8	..	+0.3	25.4	7.8	0.1
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.3	36.9	28.4	8.5	0.7	36.2	34.0	4.9	..	..	26.1	7.9	0.7
	February 10	5.4	37.4	29.1	8.2	0.6	36.8	34.5	5.0	+0.5	..	26.8	7.7	..
	March 10	5.3	37.0	28.6	8.3	0.5	36.5	34.8	5.0	+0.3	..	26.9	7.9	..
	April 14	5.3	37.0	28.5	8.5	1.0	36.0	34.6	5.0	-0.2	+0.2	26.8	7.8	2.2
	May 12	5.1	35.1	26.9	8.2	1.0	34.1	33.8	4.9	-0.8	-0.2	26.2	7.6	..
	June 9	5.4	37.2	28.0	9.2	3.3	33.9	35.4	5.1	+1.6	+0.2	27.4	8.1	0.1
	July 14	5.8	39.9	28.8	11.2	5.4	34.5	36.4	5.3	+1.0	+0.6	27.5	9.0	2.7
SOUTH WEST														
1976	July 8	6.6	104.1	78.5	25.7	12.2	91.9	97.1	6.1	+1.8	+0.5	75.2	21.9	6.4
	August 12	6.7	107.1	80.0	27.1	12.2	94.9	98.2	6.2	+1.1	+1.0	75.2	23.0	7.7
	September 9	6.6	104.4	78.0	26.4	8.8	95.6	99.3	6.3	+1.1	+1.3	75.7	23.6	8.0
	October 14	6.6	105.5	78.4	27.1	5.1	100.4	102.1	6.4	+2.8	+1.7	77.3	24.8	0.1
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	7.1	113.1	84.7	28.4	2.9	110.2	104.2	6.6	..	..	78.7	25.6	0.4
	February 10	7.0	111.2	83.2	28.0	2.4	108.8	103.3	6.5	-0.9	..	77.9	25.4	..
	March 10	6.9	109.1	81.9	27.2	1.9	107.2	102.7	6.5	-0.6	..	77.8	24.9	..
	April 14	6.8	107.5	80.6	26.9	3.1	104.3	101.6	6.4	-1.1	-0.9	76.8	24.8	6.8
	May 12	6.4	101.3	76.3	24.9	2.5	98.8	100.6	6.3	-1.0	-0.9	76.0	24.5	..
	June 9	6.7	106.4	79.3	27.1	9.2	97.2	103.5	6.5	+2.9	+0.3	78.4	25.1	0.1
	July 14	7.3	115.3	82.9	32.4	15.0	100.3	105.4	6.6	+1.9	+1.3	78.2	27.2	8.7
WEST MIDLANDS														
1976	July 8	6.5	149.3	107.2	42.1	24.3	125.0	126.9	5.5	+3.6	+1.1	96.1	30.8	11.3
	August 12	6.7	152.8	109.2	43.6	24.5	128.3	127.1	5.5	+0.2	+1.2	96.0	31.1	13.0
	September 9	6.4	145.8	104.0	41.7	17.4	128.4	127.8	5.6	+0.7	+1.5	95.9	31.9	14.3
	October 14	5.7	131.7	95.0	36.7	9.2	122.5	121.9	5.3	-5.9	-1.7	91.3	30.6	1.1
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.6	129.1	94.4	34.7	4.0	125.1	121.9	5.3	..	..	90.2	31.7	0.6
	February 10	5.5	126.0	92.2	33.8	3.3	122.7	120.3	5.2	-1.6	..	88.7	31.5	..
	March 10	5.4	123.0	90.8	32.2	2.6	120.4	119.4	5.2	-0.9	..	88.6	30.8	..
	April 14	5.5	125.9	92.2	33.7	5.4	120.5	120.8	5.3	+1.4	-0.3	89.4	31.4	8.3
	May 12	5.3	121.7	89.0	32.7	4.1	117.6	119.5	5.2	-1.3	-0.3	88.2	31.3	0.1
	June 9	5.4	125.0	90.7	34.3	8.0	117.0	120.8	5.3	+1.3	+0.5	89.4	31.4	0.3
	July 14	6.7	154.9	105.3	49.6	29.2	125.7	127.5	5.6	+6.7	+2.2	92.0	35.4	14.0

* † ‡ see footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†			Males (000's)	Females (000's)			
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		Total number (000's)	Percentage rate* (per cent)	Change since previous month (000's)			Average change over 3 months ended (000's)		
EAST MIDLANDS														
1976	July 8	5.3	81.3	59.2	22.1	11.8	69.5	71.2	4.6	+2.9	+1.5	54.4	16.8	5.9
	August 12	5.4	82.4	60.0	22.3	9.9	72.5	72.7	4.7	+1.5	+1.7	55.2	17.5	7.5
	September 9	5.2	80.1	58.5	21.6	6.8	73.3	73.5	4.8	+0.8	+1.8	55.6	17.9	8.1
	October 14	4.7	72.5	53.6	19.0	3.2	69.4	70.5	4.6	-3.0	-0.3	53.3	17.2	0.5
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.0	76.3	57.4	18.9	1.4	74.9	72.0	4.7	..	..	54.0	18.0	0.4
	February 10	4.9	75.6	56.8	18.8	1.2	74.5	71.7	4.7	-0.3	..	53.7	18.0	..
	March 10	4.9	75.0	56.2	18.8	0.9	74.2	72.5	4.7	+0.8	..	54.1	18.4	..
	April 14	4.9	75.6	56.7	19.0	2.4	73.3	72.1	4.7	-0.4	..	54.1	17.9	6.5
	May 12	4.7	72.1	53.8	18.2	1.8	70.2	70.9	4.6	-1.2	-0.3	53.1	17.9	..
	June 9	5.2	80.3	58.4	22.0	10.0	70.3	73.1	4.8	+2.2	+0.2	54.9	18.2	0.2
	July 14	5.8	88.3	61.8	26.5	13.8	74.5	76.2	5.0	+3.1	+1.4	55.9	20.3	8.1
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1976	July 8	6.1	126.2	91.9	34.4	21.4	104.8	108.7	5.3	+2.1	+1.5	84.2	24.5	10.8
	August 12	6.2	126.5	91.1	35.4	19.9	106.6	108.5	5.3	-0.2	+0.9	82.9	25.6	13.3
	September 9	5.9	121.4	87.8	33.7	14.2	107.3	108.3	5.3	-0.2	+0.6	82.4	25.9	13.9
	October 14	5.5	113.4	83.5	29.9	6.8	106.6	107.4	5.2	-0.9	-0.4	81.5	25.9	0.3
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.6	115.1	86.6	28.5	3.1	112.0	106.5	5.2	..	..	80.5	26.1	0.3
	February 10	5.5	113.5	85.5	28.0	2.4	111.1	106.7	5.2	+0.2	..	80.8	26.0	..
	March 10	5.3	109.5	82.4	27.1	1.7	107.7	104.8	5.1	-1.9	..	79.3	25.6	..
	April 14	5.4	110.9	82.9	28.0	5.0	105.9	104.5	5.1	-0.3	-0.7	79.1	25.4	9.1
	May 12	5.2	107.2	79.8	27.3	3.7	103.4	105.4	5.1	+0.9	-0.4	79.4	26.0	..
	June 9	5.7	117.7	84.8	32.9	14.4	103.3	108.1	5.3	+2.7	+1.1	80.9	27.2	0.5
	July 14	6.6	134.9	92.8	42.2	24.9	110.1	113.9	5.5	+5.8	+3.1	83.5	30.3	13.5
NORTH WEST														
1976	July 8	7.6	214.9	159.4	55.6									

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	Total§
MALES								
1971 July	31.4	44.5	156.3	100.7	95.8	92.6	107.0	628.3
1972 January*	33.9	51.7	202.6	134.3	120.7	113.0	123.6	779.8
July	35.0	47.1	168.2	106.8	101.1	100.3	117.5	676.0
1973 January	28.1	44.9	163.7	103.4	97.9	101.5	121.1	660.6
July	16.5	28.7	106.4	68.1	68.7	77.7	103.7	469.8
1974 January†	21.2	32.4	120.3	72.6	65.9	73.5	94.4	480.3
July	61.3	80.9	241.9	123.2	99.4	95.9	112.3	814.9
1976 January‡	57.5	73.0	297.5	168.5	130.0	123.2	131.6	981.3
July	146.6	70.3	276.8	158.9	124.3	121.3	132.5	1,030.7
1977 January	62.9	72.5	307.6	181.3	136.8	134.3	138.6	1,034.0
July	166.2	76.8	286.6	170.8	128.7	130.7	127.5	1,087.3
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1971 July	5.0	7.1	24.9	16.0	15.2	14.7	17.0	100.0
1972 January*	4.3	6.6	26.0	17.2	15.5	14.5	15.8	100.0
July	5.2	7.0	24.9	15.8	15.0	14.8	17.4	100.0
1973 January	4.3	6.8	24.8	15.6	14.8	15.4	18.3	100.0
July	3.5	6.1	22.6	14.5	14.6	16.5	22.1	100.0
1974 January†	4.4	6.7	25.1	15.1	13.7	15.3	19.6	100.0
July	7.5	9.9	29.7	15.1	12.2	11.8	13.8	100.0
1976 January‡	5.9	7.4	30.3	17.2	13.3	12.6	13.4	100.0
July	14.2	6.8	26.9	15.4	12.1	11.8	12.9	100.0
1977 January	6.1	7.0	29.8	17.5	13.2	13.0	13.4	100.0
July	15.3	7.1	26.4	15.7	11.8	12.0	11.7	100.0
FEMALES								
1971 July	18.1	16.7	33.2	10.3	14.0	19.6	0.7	112.6
1972 January*	22.0	21.8	44.4	13.6	17.5	24.8	0.7	144.7
July	21.9	21.2	42.2	11.9	14.9	22.0	0.6	134.7
1973 January	18.9	22.8	43.4	11.9	15.0	22.8	0.6	135.4
July	10.5	14.3	30.6	8.0	10.1	17.6	0.4	91.5
1974 January†	12.1	15.8	32.0	8.1	9.3	15.4	0.4	93.3
July	43.7	47.0	75.8	18.1	18.4	23.4	0.9	227.2
1976 January‡	48.6	45.5	91.4	26.8	25.5	31.7	1.1	270.5
July	121.8	51.5	102.7	30.8	29.2	34.5	1.3	371.8
1977 January	59.5	57.4	125.4	37.8	34.4	40.4	1.4	356.2
July	146.5	66.7	134.0	40.9	35.9	40.8	1.4	466.2
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1971 July	16.0	14.8	29.5	9.2	12.5	17.4	0.6	100.0
1972 January*	15.2	15.1	30.7	9.4	12.1	17.1	0.5	100.0
July	16.3	15.7	31.3	8.8	11.1	16.3	0.4	100.0
1973 January	14.0	16.8	32.0	8.8	11.1	16.8	0.4	100.0
July	11.5	15.6	33.4	8.8	11.0	19.2	0.4	100.0
1974 January†	13.0	17.0	34.3	8.7	10.0	16.5	0.5	100.0
July	19.2	20.7	33.4	8.0	8.1	10.3	0.4	100.0
1976 January‡	18.0	16.8	33.8	9.9	9.4	11.7	0.4	100.0
July	32.8	13.8	27.6	8.3	7.8	9.3	0.3	100.0
1977 January	16.7	16.1	35.2	10.6	9.6	11.3	0.4	100.0
July	31.4	14.3	28.7	8.8	7.7	8.8	0.3	100.0

* Up to January 1972, the figures were adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date— notified during the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures are not so adjusted.
 † Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
 ‡ Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.
 § Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain*

TABLE 111 THOUSANDS

	Under 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total§
TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES								
1974 January†	136.1	79.2	74.1	67.5	93.3	71.5	131.9	653.8
April	123.0	60.0	68.5	52.3	76.6	69.4	123.9	573.6
July	105.1	69.7	88.8	70.9	88.3	72.0	127.7	622.6
1975 January†	140.9	141.9	132.4	108.4	147.9	113.3	135.6	920.4
April	197.6	148.7	140.1	114.8	165.5	132.5	143.0	1,042.2
July	163.9	103.7	157.7	162.5	195.1	154.5	161.2	1,098.6
1976 January	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
April	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
July	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
October	136.4	113.4	166.9	151.5	262.8	225.3	264.6	1,320.9
1977 January	125.7	81.0	179.7	183.0	279.9	256.8	284.3	1,390.2
April	126.6	96.8	151.7	151.7	249.7	262.8	296.3	1,335.6
July	189.5	199.8	230.3	150.6	233.7	242.6	307.1	1,553.5
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1974 January†	20.8	12.1	11.3	10.3	14.3	10.9	20.2	100.0
April	21.4	10.5	11.9	9.1	13.3	12.1	21.6	100.0
July	16.9	11.2	14.3	11.4	14.2	11.6	20.5	100.0
1975 January†	15.3	15.4	14.4	11.8	16.1	12.3	14.7	100.0
April	19.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	15.9	12.7	13.7	100.0
July	14.9	9.4	14.4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
1976 January	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
April	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
July	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
October	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.5	19.9	17.1	20.0	100.0
1977 January	9.0	5.8	12.9	13.2	20.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
April	9.5	7.2	11.4	11.4	18.7	19.7	22.2	100.0
July	12.2	12.9	14.8	9.7	15.0	15.6	19.8	100.0
MALES								
1974 January†	99.3	60.3	60.6	56.0	79.8	62.5	119.5	537.8
April	93.8	48.2	56.5	43.4	65.0	60.7	112.7	480.3
July	81.4	54.5	70.0	57.0	74.7	62.8	115.9	516.3
1975 January†	104.9	97.4	103.5	85.4	121.9	97.5	122.9	733.5
April	134.2	106.5	108.9	90.9	132.8	112.5	129.2	814.9
July	118.6	75.3	115.6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855.1
1976 January	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
April	89.0	66.8	111.9	111.3	190.2	203.6	186.2	959.1
July	135.0	94.8	142.1	102.7	165.2	189.1	201.8	1,030.7
October	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
1977 January	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
April	88.6	70.3	108.0	106.9	179.4	189.8	249.5	992.5
July	119.3	122.1	148.1	105.5	162.8	175.0	254.5	1,087.3
FEMALES								
1974 January†	36.8	18.9	13.5	11.6	13.6	9.1	12.5	115.9
April	29.2	11.8	12.0	8.8	11.6	8.7	11.2	93.3
July	23.7	15.2	18.8	13.9	13.6	9.2	11.9	106.3
1975 January†	36.0	44.5	29.0	23.0	26.1	15.7	12.8	186.9
April	63.4	42.2	31.3	23.9	32.6	19.9	13.9	227.2
July	45.2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
1976 January	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
April	31.1	23.7	40.5	39.8	59.2	53.1	24.8	272.1
July	78.4	48.0	64.6	40.0	58.3	54.4	28.0	371.8
October	40.9	35.5	52.3	46.3	81.3	55.6	36.8	348.8
1977 January	38.2	23.4	48.3	52.3	82.3	69.9	41.9	356.2
April	38.0	26.4	43.7	44.8	70.3	73.0	46.7	343.1
July	70.1	77.7	82.2	45.1	70.8	67.6	52.6	466.2

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

TABLE 112

		THOUSANDS				
		Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receiving supplementary allowance only	Others registered for work	Total
1973	February	236	75	261	145	718
	May	186	55	223	126	591
	November	150	41	180	122	494
1974	February*	..	..	..	..	599
	May	172	58	186	119	535
	November	209	67	201	144	621
1975	February	271	91	236	159	757
	May	303	96	252	162	813
	November	421	124	373	202	1,120
1976	February	483	152	416	202	1,253
	May	454	143	420	203	1,220
	November†	..	..	..	..	..
1977	February	469	144	535	217	1,365
	May	427	136	511	211	1,286

Notes: (1) The analysis by entitlement to benefit is made on the first Monday in the month. Estimates based on this analysis are made for a date later in the month, currently the second Thursday, when the numbers unemployed are counted.

(2) The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school-leavers, people previously self-employed and others seeking employment with an employer, who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed to qualify for unemployment benefit; some retired people who are again seeking paid employment; and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment.

* Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

international comparisons

THOUSANDS

TABLE 113

	United Kingdom*		Belgium†	Denmark‡	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy‡	Nether-lands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers					R			R		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED												
Annual averages												
1972	876	855	87	..	380	246	48	696	108	730	555	4,840
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
Quarterly averages												
1975 2nd	854	..	161	115	744	1,036	74	667	178	947	693	8,004
3rd	1,096	..	178	109	836	1,024	75	648	194	943	678	7,809
4th	1,172	..	218	136	1,015	1,133	79	699	214	1,030	674	7,223
1976 1st	1,298	..	226	143	978	1,296	87	681	230	1,257	786	7,911
2nd	1,295	..	217	108	853	989	84	693	194	1,083	726	6,950
3rd	1,474	..	224	111	868	928	82	776	209	1,010	718	7,309
4th	1,374e	..	248	142	1,035	1,006	82	777	210	963	714	6,983
1977 1st	1,418	..	260	163	1,048	1,182	87	1,460††	215	1,210	922	7,838
2nd	1,395	..	250	142	981	972	..	..	185	..	851	6,724
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Quarterly averages												
1975 2nd	853	170	119	829	1,077	74	727	191	962	698	8,126	
3rd	998	190	122	915	1,128	78	653	205	1,025	715	7,998	
4th	1,131	209	123	916	1,142	80	698	210	1,124	721	7,855	
1976 1st	1,220	210	119	907	1,139	82	625	208	1,067	705	7,130	
2nd	1,252	229	115	950	1,033	84	755	208	1,100	730	7,043	
3rd	1,306	240	120	951	1,035	85	780	221	1,102	752	7,457	
4th	1,317e	237	126	932	1,014	83	775	206	1,051	764	7,578	
1977 1st	1,330	243	140	973	1,022	82	††	194	1,027	822	7,068	
2nd	1,330	263	149	1,096	1,017	..	..	198	..	853	6,816	
1977 latest data												
Month	July 77	June 77	June 77	June 77	July 77	July 77	Apr 77	††	June 77	May 77	June 77	July 77
Number	1,402	270e	150e	1,151	1,066	83e	..	206e	1,129	847	847	6,744
Percentage rates	5.9	10.1e	7.2e	6.4	4.6	12.3e	..	5.3e	2.1	8.0	6.9	

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 710-715 of the July 1976 issue of the Gazette). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

(1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;

(2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

2 Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators supplemented by labour attaché reports, except United Kingdom. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.

† Insured unemployment. 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 data in this table now relates to registered unemployed in place of the series claiming benefits under trade union schemes published prior to July 1977.

** No figures are available for December 1974. Annual and quarterly averages are averages of 11 and 2 months respectively.

†† Changes made to the Italian labour force survey in January, 1977 resulted in the inclusion of 587,000 persons who considered themselves not to be workers, but who nevertheless were seeking employment. Other changes also affect comparability with earlier figures. No seasonally adjusted figure for January (first quarter) is available.

e Estimated.

R Some data has been revised.



Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

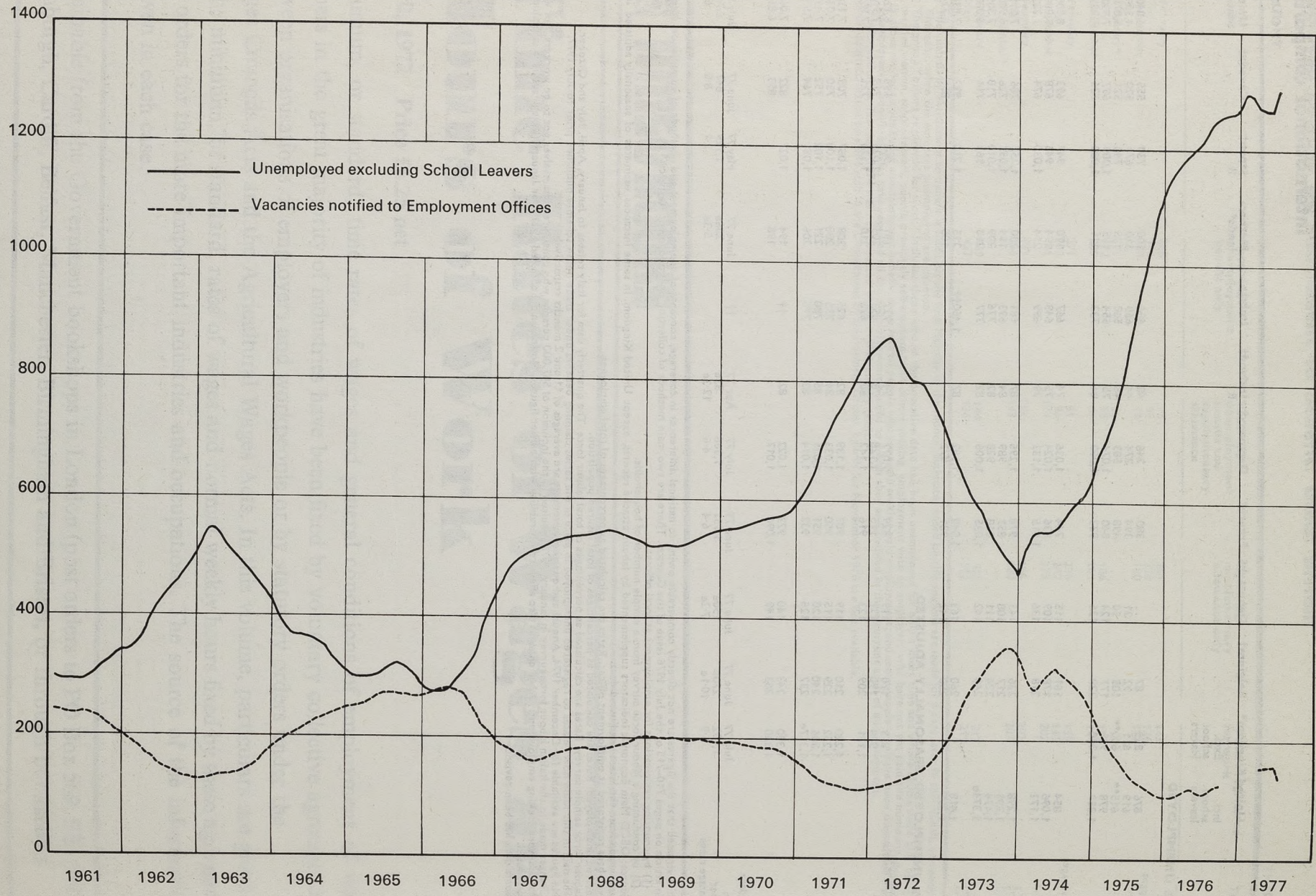
April, 1977 Price £6.25 net

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



The moving averages for November and December 1974, January 1975 and October to December 1976 have been calculated from interpolated data

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

THOUSANDS

TABLE 117

Average of 3 months ended		UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
		Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow (10)	Outflow (11)	Excess of inflow over outflow (12)
		Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)			
1969	July 14	248	80	328	247	79	327	1	1	1	179	179	-1
	October 13	250	81	331	245	80	326	4	—	5	178	178	—
1970	January 12	251	80	331	249	81	329	3	-1	1	179	180	—
	April 13	252	80	332	250	79	329	2	1	3	189	192	-2
	July 13	244	78	322	244	78	322	-1	—	—	187	187	—
	October 12	239	79	318	237	78	315	2	1	3	183	187	-4
1971	January 11	246	79	325	236	77	313	10	2	12	176	181	-5
	April 5	251	81	332	233	78	311	18	4	22	158	167	-9
	July 12	248	78	326	227	75	302	21	3	24	157	162	-6
1972	October 11	250	81	332	236	78	314	15	3	18	157	159	-2
	January 10	245	84	329	232	81	313	13	3	16	160	157	3
	April 10	230	78	308	228	78	306	2	—	2	163	159	4
	July 10	228	80	308	245	82	327	-17	-2	-19	174	172	2
	October 9	227	78	304	234	78	312	-7	-1	-8	180	174	5
1973	January 8	213	75	288	231	77	307	-18	-1	-19	198	182	16
	April 9	210	76	286	232	80	312	-22	-4	-26	235	213	22
	July 9	210	74	283	223	77	300	-13	-4	-17	232	217	15
	October 8	206	73	278	219	76	295	-13	-4	-17	233	222	11
1974	January 14	214	74	288	213	73	286	2	1	2	207	219	-12
	February 11	221	75	296	210	72	281	11	3	15	194	214	-20
	March 11	225	76	300	210	73	283	15	2	18	189	209	-20
	April 8§	228	78	305	220	76	296	7	2	9	207	208	-1
	May 13	227	79	306	227	79	306	1	—	—	218	208	10
	June 10	231	82	313	230	81	311	1	1	2	223	212	11
	July 8	232	83	315	230	82	312	2	1	4	220	216	4
	August 12	238	86	323	230	83	313	8	3	11	212	219	-6
	September 9||	239	86	325	231	83	314	8	3	11	208	216	-8
	October 14||	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	-9
	November 11||	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10	201	211	-10
1975	December 9||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	January 20||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 10||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May 12||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
	July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	-16
	August 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	-8
	September 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	-4
	October 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	-5
	November 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	-6
1976	December 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	-5
	January 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	-1
	February 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
	March 11	240	111	351	229	101	330	11	10	22	156	149	7
	April 8	244	113	357	239	108	347	5	5	10	163	159	4
	May 13	245	116	361	240	112	352	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**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	December 13**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	January 13**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14	231	122	354	236	122	358	-5	—	-5	..	..	..
	May 12	236	126	362	242	126	369	-6	-1	-7	196	197	—
	June 9	238	127	365	232	124	356	6	3	9	192	198	-6

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

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

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

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

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

** Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for the period November 1976 to March 1977.

VACANCIES

notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118

		THOUSANDS													
		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	
Numbers notified to employment offices															
1975	May 7	67.3	5.1	12.2	8.0	8.8	12.4	13.9	10.9	6.2	19.3	164.1	3.2	167.3	
	June 4	64.8	4.9	12.4	7.3	8.7	11.5	14.0	10.8	6.0	18.6	159.0	3.1	162.1	
	July 9	59.1	4.5	10.5	6.9	7.7	10.3	12.6	9.7	5.4	16.1	142.7	2.6	145.4	
	August 6	54.6	4.7	9.9	6.7	7.4	9.4	12.2	9.9	5.1	16.0	135.8	2.7	138.5	
	September 3	57.2	4.6	10.3	7.0	7.8	9.4	12.7	9.8	5.1	16.9	140.8	2.6	143.4	
	October 3*	54.4	4.2	8.6	6.3	7.6	8.7	11.3	8.4	4.5	15.5	129.4	2.5	132.0	
	November 7	46.0	3.3	6.7	5.7	7.0	7.6	10.9	7.2	3.9	14.9	113.3	2.4	115.7	
	December 5	39.5	3.0	6.4	5.2	6.2	7.1	9.8	6.4	3.7	13.7	101.0	2.1	103.1	
1976	January 2	33.8	2.5	5.1	4.5	5.7	5.9	8.0	5.8	3.8	11.6	86.8	2.0	88.8	
	February 6	37.7	2.7	6.2	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.9	6.8	4.1	12.9	97.2	2.3	99.5	
	March 5	40.7	3.2	7.4	5.6	6.3	7.8	9.8	7.3	4.5	14.4	106.9	2.1	109.0	
	April 2	44.6	3.4	8.7	6.0	6.9	9.3	10.2	7.8	5.4	15.0	117.4	2.3	119.7	
	May 7	46.2	3.8	9.4	6.1	6.9	10.1	10.6	7.6	5.6	15.6	122.0	2.4	124.4	
	June 4	48.9	3.8	9.5	6.1	7.0	9.7	10.9	7.9	5.3	15.7	124.8	2.2	127.0	
	July 2	50.1	4.0	9.1	6.4	7.2	10.4	11.0	8.6	5.7	14.5	127.1	2.0	129.1	
	August 6	50.3	3.9	8.9	6.9	7.7	10.4	11.1	8.5	5.5	14.9	128.0	1.8	129.8	
	September 3	54.7	4.0	9.7	8.3	8.5	11.1	12.3	8.8	6.3	15.8	139.3	2.3	141.6	
	October 8	57.0	4.1	7.9	8.0	8.7	11.2	11.9	8.5	5.5	14.8	137.7	2.1	139.8	
	November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..
	December 3†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..
1977	January 7†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..
	February 4	54.0	3.3	7.1	8.8	9.2	10.8	11.5	8.8	5.5	13.0	132.1	1.8	133.9	
	March 4	57.4	3.6	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.5	12.2	9.3	5.9	15.0	142.5	1.8	144.3	
	April 6	62.1	4.0	9.8	9.2	10.8	12.3	12.6	9.3	6.7	17.1	153.9	1.8	155.7	
	May 6	68.2	4.4	10.3	9.4	10.9	13.7	13.3	9.8	6.6	17.0	163.6	1.8	165.4	
	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	
Numbers notified to careers offices															
1975	May 7	15.1	1.4	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.2	3.0	37.5	1.1	38.6	
	June 4	14.7	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	3.5	34.8	1.1	36.0	
	July 9	13.2	1.2	2.2	6.3	2.2	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.2	3.1	37.0	0.9	38.0	
	August 6	10.1	1.0	2.0	3.1	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.4	27.2	0.9	28.1	
	September 3	10.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.0	2.3	26.8	0.8	27.6	
	October 3*	10.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.1	0.9	2.3	25.6	0.8	26.4	
	November 7	9.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.9	23.5	0.7	24.2	
	December 5	8.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.9	19.7	0.7	20.4	
1976	January 2	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.8	17.9	0.6	18.5	
	February 6	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	17.6	0.6	18.3	
	March 5	8.3	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	21.2	0.6	21.9	
	April 2	9.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.4	23.6	0.7	24.3	
	May 7	11.7	1.2	1.8	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.7	28.7	0.7	29.3	
	June 4	12.0	0.9	1.2	4.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	2.3	27.7	0.5	28.2	
	July 2	11.7	0.8	1.2	3.7	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.7	26.0	0.5	26.5	
	August 6	11.3	0.7	1.3	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	24.8	0.5	25.4	
	September 3	11.7	0.7	1.4	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	25.6	0.7	26.3	
	October 8	10.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	22.7	0.6	23.3	
	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	

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to local employment offices and careers offices and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. They are not a measure of total vacancies. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.
 * From October 1975 the day of the count was changed from a Wednesday to a Friday.
 † Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, information for Great Britain is not available for November and December 1976 and January 1977.

VACANCIES

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

TABLE 119

		THOUSANDS													
		South East†	East Anglia	South West†	West Midlands	East Midlands†	Yorkshire and Humberside†	North West†	North†	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	
1972	March 8	60.1	4.2	11.4	7.8	8.1	9.5	10.6	5.4	5.0	6.1	126.8	1.8	128.6	
	April 5	63.9	4.3	10.7	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.3	5.3	4.9	5.9	130.0	1.7	131.7	
	May 3	65.3	4.4	11.2	8.0	8.3	10.1	10.0	5.3	4.9	6.3	132.1	1.8	133.9	
	June 7	67.6	4.6	11.5	8.6	9.0	10.3	9.7	5.9	5.4	7.0	138.0	2.0	140.0	
	July 5	67.9	4.8	12.0	8.4	9.1	10.1	10.2	6.0	5.0	7.5	139.9	2.1	142.0	
	August 9	70.7	5.1	12.7	9.0	9.6	10.9	11.4	6.4	5.5	8.0	150.2	2.2	152.4	
	September 6	72.8	5.0	12.9	9.2	9.5	10.4	11.1	6.9	5.0	6.8	151.2	2.1	153.3	
	October 4	76.7	5.6	13.8	10.2	10.3	11.5	10.9	6.5	5.0	7.9	161.5	2.3	163.8	
	November 8	81.7	6.2	14.9	11.9	11.5	12.9	12.6	7.7	5.3	8.9	176.3	2.3	178.6	
	December 6	88.0	6.8	16.2	13.6	12.4	13.9	14.0	8.3	5.7	10.0	190.8	2.4	193.2	
1973	January 3	94.7	7.4	17.4	14.7	13.3	14.7	15.9	9.2	6.2	10.9	204.6	2.4	207.0	
	February 7	105.9	8.1	19.7	17.3	14.8	16.2	18.3	10.8	7.1	13.5	232.3	2.7	235.0	
	March 7	117.2	9.0	21.3	19.3	16.3	17.5	20.6	11.9	7.3	14.8	255.6	2.9	258.5	
	April 4	125.6	9.9	23.0	21.1	18.0	18.8	22.0	12.8	8.0	16.1	275.6	3.2	278.8	
	May 9	134.0	11.0	24.3	23.1	19.8	20.5	23.9	13.3	8.6	17.3	296.0	3.2	299.2	
	June 6	141.5	11.5	24.9	24.1	19.9	21.6	25.3	13.3	8.9	17.5	308.5	3.0	311.5	
	July 4	149.4	12.1	26.2	25.6	21.0	22.5	26.3	14.2	9.2	18.3	324.8	2.9	327.7	
	August 8	152.6	12.3	26.8	26.1	21.1	22.9	27.1	14.1	9.0	18.8	330.9	3.1	334.0	
	September 5	156.1	12.8	27.9	27.7	21.8	24.6	28.3	15.2	9.3	19.3	343.2	3.2	346.4	
	October 3	161.6	13.2	28.2	29.1	22.5	25.3	29.9	15.8	9.8	19.8	354.9	3.3	358.2	
	November 7	167.0	13.4	28.6	29.1	22.2	25.7	30.0	15.6	9.8	20.0	360.8	3.5	364.3	
	December 5	164.8	12.9	27.6	28.8	22.1	25.5	29.9	15.1	9.8	19.4	356.1	3.6	359.7	
1974	January 9	142.6	14.7	23.9	24.4	18.9	21.8	25.3	12.8	8.7	17.7	307.6	3.5	311.1	
	February 6	130.8	15.0	21.9	21.5	17.6	20.4	23.4	11.8	7.8	15.8	281.6	3.4	285.0	
	March 6	130.6	14.9	21.1	21.1	17.3	19.4	23.4	12.1	7.9	15.4	278.1	3.6	281.7	
	April 3														

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME						ON SHORT-TIME							
	Hours of overtime worked						Stood off for whole week†		Working part of week				Total	
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Hours lost				Hours lost		
Number of operatives (000's)								Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working part of the week	Total (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative on short-time	Total (000's)
1972 November 18	1,742	33.9	8.3	14.39	13.44	1	56	20	156	7.7	22	0.4	212	9.8
December 9	1,732	33.7	8.4	14.61	13.90	1	41	16	138	8.5	17	0.3	179	10.4
1973 January 13	1,643	32.1	8.2	13.41	14.26	4	176	27	207	7.7	31	0.6	384	12.3
February 17	1,754	34.2	8.3	14.55	15.11	6	253	17	160	9.5	23	0.5	412	17.9
March 17	1,757	34.3	8.3	14.61	15.22	8	308	25	350	13.8	33	0.6	657	19.9
April 14	1,772	34.5	8.4	14.80	15.05	4	142	20	155	7.7	24	0.5	297	12.6
May 19	1,827	35.5	8.5	15.60	15.35	5	185	13	117	8.9	18	0.3	302	16.9
June 16	1,830	35.6	8.5	15.50	15.21	3	103	13	112	8.8	15	0.3	215	14.0
July 14	1,760	34.0	8.8	15.48	15.37	1	46	13	116	9.0	14	0.3	162	11.6
August 18	1,717	33.1	8.5	14.62	15.42	1	47	11	82	7.6	12	0.2	129	10.8
September 15	1,823	35.2	8.6	15.76	15.47	14	571	9	97	10.4	24	0.5	668	28.3
October 13	1,885	36.3	8.7	16.32	15.72	1	32	10	90	9.4	10	0.2	121	11.7
November 17	1,940	37.2	8.6	16.73	15.79	3	109	21	211	10.3	23	0.4	320	13.8
December 15	1,969	37.6	8.9	17.43	16.73	1	35	9	71	7.9	10	0.2	105	10.7
1974 January 19†	1,264	24.4	7.8	9.81	10.74	8	309	1,130	15,543	13.8	1,137	22.2	15,852	13.9
February 16‡	1,397	27.1	7.7	10.79	11.42	8	317	941	12,430	13.2	949	18.5	12,747	13.4
March 16‡	1,586	30.8	8.1	12.89	13.55	8	319	227	2,725	12.0	235	4.6	3,044	13.0
April 6	1,735	33.7	8.4	14.53	14.78	3	110	33	360	11.0	35	0.7	470	13.2
May 18	1,769	34.3	8.5	15.13	14.87	6	221	28	244	8.6	34	0.6	465	13.7
June 15 (a) *	1,742	33.9	8.6	14.84	14.54	3	107	23	245	10.6	25	0.5	352	13.7
June 15 (b) *	2,066	36.7	8.6	17.71	17.61	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.5	375	13.7
July 13	1,994	35.2	8.8	17.60	17.39	3	104	24	273	11.2	27	0.5	377	14.0
August 17	1,880	33.1	8.8	16.47	17.36	4	140	31	306	9.9	34	0.6	446	13.0
September 14	1,989	35.1	8.7	17.31	16.94	6	226	58	722	12.5	63	1.1	948	15.0
October 19	2,011	35.5	8.5	17.00	16.24	23	927	59	769	13.1	82	1.4	1,696	20.7
November 16	2,017	35.6	8.5	17.07	15.89	19	740	65	632	9.7	84	1.5	1,373	16.4
December 14	2,003	35.7	8.6	17.19	16.18	8	321	64	686	10.7	72	1.3	1,008	13.9
1975 January 18	1,785	32.1	8.3	14.88	16.30	6	222	124	1,261	10.2	130	2.3	1,483	11.5
February 15	1,758	31.9	8.2	14.45	15.20	11	449	171	1,762	10.3	182	3.3	2,210	12.1
March 15	1,729	31.6	8.2	14.14	14.82	17	665	206	2,076	10.1	222	4.1	2,740	12.3
April 19	1,683	31.0	8.1	13.71	13.95	11	444	228	2,250	9.9	239	4.4	2,695	11.3
May 17	1,610	29.8	8.3	13.34	13.04	17	681	221	2,291	10.3	238	4.4	2,973	12.5
June 14	1,560	29.1	8.2	12.86	12.84	14	570	194	1,865	9.6	208	3.9	2,434	11.7
July 19§	1,510	28.2	8.8	13.22	12.98	21	846	111	1,159	10.4	132	2.5	2,006	15.1
August 16§	1,389	26.0	8.4	11.61	12.47	17	684	107	1,090	10.2	124	2.3	1,774	14.3
September 13§	1,560	29.3	8.4	13.04	12.65	12	490	119	1,176	9.9	131	2.5	1,667	12.7
October 18§	1,617	30.5	8.3	13.40	12.61	6	229	146	1,556	10.7	151	2.9	1,784	11.8
November 15§	1,667	31.8	8.3	13.77	12.55	20	812	156	1,529	9.8	176	3.4	2,341	13.3
December 13§	1,685	32.2	8.5	14.30	13.28	24	936	127	1,221	9.6	150	2.9	2,157	14.4
1976 January 10§	1,427	27.5	7.8	11.16	12.62	13	501	139	1,339	9.6	151	2.9	1,839	12.2
February 14§	1,563	30.3	8.3	13.00	13.77	6	246	159	1,526	9.6	166	3.2	1,771	10.7
March 13§	1,616	31.4	8.4	13.58	14.30	4	175	127	1,287	10.1	132	2.6	1,462	11.1
April 10§	1,627	31.6	8.3	13.48	13.68	4	164	110	1,048	9.5	114	2.2	1,213	10.6
May 15§	1,680	32.7	8.4	14.10	13.80	2	94	100	918	9.2	102	2.0	1,012	9.9
June 12§	1,632	31.7	8.4	13.53	13.54	6	257	76	716	9.5	82	1.6	973	11.8
July 10§	1,658	32.0	8.6	14.19	13.93	2	83	51	484	9.5	53	1.0	566	10.7
August 14§	1,515	29.2	8.5	12.93	13.77	6	228	42	393	9.3	48	0.9	621	13.0
September 11§	1,703	32.7	8.6	14.65	14.26	3	104	52	488	9.4	54	1.0	592	10.9
October 16§	1,845	35.1	8.6	15.84	15.04	3	126	43	377	8.8	46	0.9	503	10.9
November 13§	1,866	35.4	8.5	15.95	14.70	3	134	30	314	10.6	33	0.6	448	13.6
December 11§	1,913	36.3	8.6	16.54	15.51	2	90	41	562	13.9	43	0.8	652	15.1
1977 January 15§	1,729	33.0	8.3	14.30	15.78	8	334	33	283	8.6	41	0.8	617	15.0
February 12§	1,850	35.2	8.6	15.93	16.71	5	190	36	436	12.0	41	0.8	626	15.3
March 12§	1,856	35.3	8.6	15.93	16.67	8	335	43	423	10.0	51	1.0	758	14.9
April 23§	1,825	34.7	8.5	15.60	15.78	13	535	33	279	8.5	46	0.9	813	17.7
May 14§	1,926	36.6	8.6	16.58	16.28	9	360	36	349	9.6	45	0.9	709	15.6
June 18§||	1,794	34.0	8.7	15.52	15.62	6	240	33	356	10.7	39	0.7	595	15.2

* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.
 † Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
 ‡ In January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.
 § Figures after June 1975 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the June 1976 Census of Employment.
 || See page 847 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*						
	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Vehicles		All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Vehicles		
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
1957	103.9		98.6		104.6		103.6		103.5		104.5		102.7
1958	100.4		96.5		108.3		102.4		102.4		103.2		102.5
1959	100.9		96.3		104.9		103.3		102.8		104.9		104.5
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		99.9
1965	99.8		101.9		96.2		99.4		98.8		98.4		99.0
1966	97.3		101.0		91.5		97.8		97.4		98.4		98.1
1967	92.4		96.8		86.1		97.1		96.6		95.7		98.0
1968	91.5		94.6		87.0		97.9		96.6		95.7		98.3
1969	92.4		96.1		88.3		98.0		97.3		97.4		98.4
1970	90.2		94.3		86.7		97.0		96.1		95.4		97.5
1971	84.4		87.2		82.1		93.4		93.4		93.2		96.6
1972	81.3		82.7		79.8		94.7		92.6		92.8		96.6
1973	83.2		85.8		82.6		94.9		94.9		95.1		96.7
1974	81.0		84.7		79.3		93.8		92.4		91.8		94.8
1975	75.4		80.2		75.2		92.8		91.3		92.5		95.4
1976	74.2		76.6		74.9		93.1		91.1		93.7		95.1

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

TABLE 122
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

	FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1974 Oct.	£ 47.97	£ 57.01	£ 51.29	£ 51.76	£ 48.49	£ 44.32	£ 46.18	£ 50.40	£ 52.73	£ 46.97	£ 43.74	£ 41.39	£ 40.37
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
1976 Oct.	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53.30
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
Average hourly earnings													
1974 Oct.	p 102.9	p 130.2	p 116.0	p 115.5	p 109.7	p 101.4	p 106.4	p 115.9	p 124.7	p 107.5	p 100.3	p 93.6	p 98.2
1975 Oct.	130.5	163.7	147.8	149.2	138.2	127.0	134.6	153.8	151.0	133.3	126.5	116.2	118.9
1976 Oct.	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7	130.3

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
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	58.26	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
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
Average hourly earnings												
1974 Oct.	p 109.3	p 104.1	p 125.2	p 109.9	p 111.6	p 101.0	p 104.2	p 108.4	p 105.2	p 95.2	p 86.7	p 107.8
1975 Oct.	137.2	129.5	153.7	136.6	139.9	126.7	133.6	142.9	134.9	117.4	115.5	136.7
1976 Oct.	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9	133.4	126.4	152.2

TABLE 122
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

	FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1974 Oct.	£ 28.75	£ 31.41	£ 28.73	£ 27.38	£ 30.02	£ 26.87	£ 28.21	£ 28.01	£ 33.48	£ 26.79	£ 25.52	£ 22.38	£ 24.04
1975 Oct.	37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	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
Average hours worked													
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	37.2	36.1	36.1
1975 Oct.	37.7	38.6	37.9	36.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	36.5	35.5
1976 Oct.	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4	36.0
Average hourly earnings													
1974 Oct.	p 75.7	p 81.0	p 74.8	p 73.0	p 79.0	p 70.9	p 75.8	p 76.3	p 88.3	p 72.2	p 68.6	p 62.0	p 66.6
1975 Oct.	98.9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103.8	94.9	98.1	105.9	112.9	93.5	88.0	77.1	80.9
1976 Oct.	115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	103.4	89.6	93.3

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
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
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
Average hourly earnings												
1974 Oct.	p 75.9	p 76.6	p 77.8	p 70.1	p 72.7	p —	p 62.8	p 81.4	p 81.6	p 56.2	p 73.9	p 72.2
1975 Oct.	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	—	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4
1976 Oct.	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6

* Except railways and London Transport.
† Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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

TABLE 123

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1974			October 1975			October 1976		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	£ 49.12	44.0	p 111.6	£ 59.74	42.7	p 139.9	£ 67.83	43.5	p 155.9
Full-time men (21 years and over)	27.05	37.2	72.7	34.23	36.8	93.0	40.71	37.2	109.4
Full-time women (18 years and over)	14.56	21.4	68.0	18.38	21.4	85.9	22.06	21.6	102.1
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	26.31	40.3	65.3	32.87	39.7	82.8	37.75	40.0	94.4
Full-time boys (under 18 years)	19.31	37.8	51.1	23.15	37.5	61.7	26.87	37.6	71.5
All industries covered†	48.63	45.1	107.8	59.58	43.6	136.7	66.97	44.0	152.2
Full-time men (21 years and over)	27.01	37.4	72.2	34.19	37.0	92.4	40.61	37.4	108.6
Full-time women (18 years and over)	14.28	21.2	67.4	18.02	21.2	85.0	21.50	21.2	101.4
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	26.00	41.2	63.1	33.08	40.4	81.9	37.94	40.5	93.7
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	19.23	37.8	50.9	23.03	37.5	61.4	26.70	37.5	71.2

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

index of average salaries: non-manual employees: Great Britain Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

TABLE 124

		ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual		
		ALL AGES, including part-time employees					
		Males	Females	Males and females	Males	Females	Males and females
1970	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7
1972	April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
1973	April	138.5	139.1	138.7	137.7	142.5	138.6
1974	April	156.0	158.5	156.8	153.3	167.4	155.8
Weights		515	485	1,000	648	(49 part-time, 303 full-time)	1,000
The above series terminated at April 1974							
		FULL-TIME ADULTS: men (21 years and over) women (18 years and over)					
		Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
1970	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	April	111.5	112.2	111.7	110.7	112.5	111.0
1972	April	124.1	125.8	124.5	122.3	124.9	122.7
1973	April	137.3	139.8	138.0	135.9	139.9	136.5
1974	April	155.3	161.8	157.0	152.1	165.2	154.3
1975	April	195.0	224.0	202.9	191.8	226.7	197.5
1976	April	232.6	276.6	244.5	225.6	276.2	233.9
Weights		575	425	1,000	689	311	1,000

Notes: These fixed weighted series are based on results of the New Earnings Survey and are described in articles in the May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and January 1976 (page 19) issues of the Gazette.
The series for full-time adults relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

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

TABLE 125

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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	+ 7.3	+ 0.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 8.0	+ 1.5
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969	April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970	October	+ 13.5	+ 15.3	+ 16.0	+ 12.4	+ 3.6
1971	October	+ 11.1	+ 12.9	+ 13.7	+ 11.6	+ 2.1
1972	October	+ 15.7	+ 15.0	+ 14.6	+ 18.1	- 3.5†
1973	October	+ 15.1	+ 14.1	+ 13.6	+ 12.1	+ 1.5
1974	October	+ 20.0	+ 21.4	+ 21.9	+ 20.6	+ 1.3
1975	October	+ 23.4	+ 26.9	+ 28.6	+ 26.5	+ 2.1
1976	October	+ 13.2	+ 12.1	+ 11.6	+ 18.0	- 6.4‡

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular inquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing

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

TABLE 126

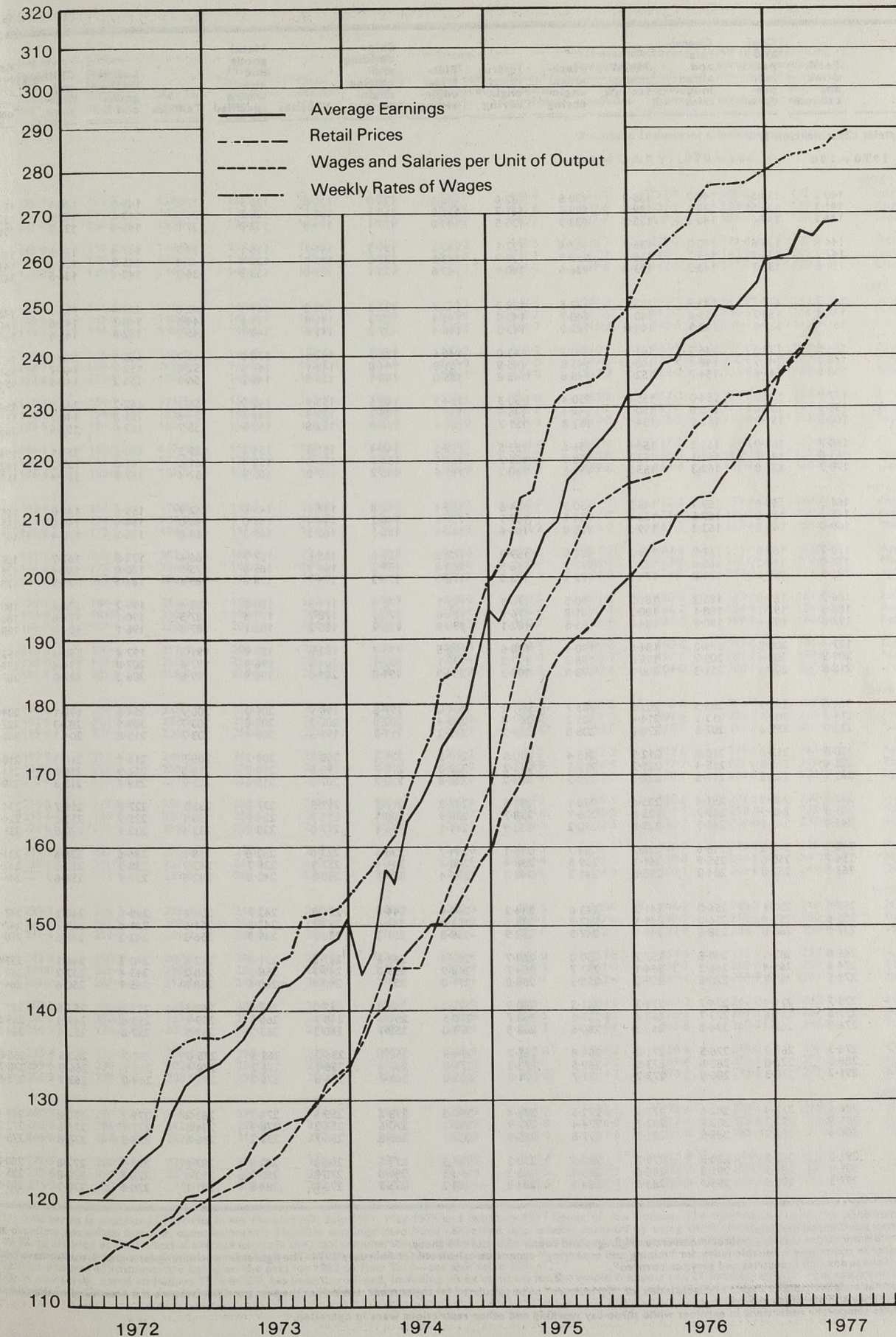
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p		
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1	
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2	
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1	
April 1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2	
April 1976	65.1	67.4	45.1	149.2	63.3	65.1	45.3	143.7	141.0	
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8	
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	51.1	51.4	38.8	137.9	138.1	
April 1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	174.6	
April 1976	80.2	80.9	39.1	204.3	81.0	81.6	38.5	210.3	210.6	
All full-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3	
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	93.3	93.7	
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2	
April 1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7	59.2	60.8	43.0	139.9	139.3	
April 1976	69.2	71.4	43.4	163.2	70.0	71.8	42.7	166.8	166.6	
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6	
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1	
April 1974	23.1	24.4	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7	
April 1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8	30.9	32.1	39.4	81.6	81.1	
April 1976	38.5	40.3	39.6	102.0	38.1	39.4	39.3	100.7	100.2	
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8	
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1	
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7	
April 1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9	
April 1976	42.8	43.1	37.1	115.9	48.5	48.8	36.5	132.0	131.8	
All full-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9	
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3	
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6	
April 1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	98.3	
April 1976	40.1	41.5	38.5	107.6	45.3	46.2	37.3	122.6	122.4	
Full-time adults										
(a) Men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4	31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	75.0	
April 1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1	
April 1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	96.8	
April 1975	54.2	54.2	42.3	127.2	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	127.7	
April 1976	62.5	64.7	42.3	151.8	62.7	64.2	41.1	154.7	153.8	
(b) Males and females (18 years and over)										
April 1972	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9	
April 1973	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5	
April 1974	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0	
April 1975	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6	151.6	
*Full-time youths and boys (under 21)										
April 1972	16.7	17.1			16.0	16.2				
April 1973	19.9	20.4	42.7	48.0	19.0	19.3	42.3	45.5	44.3	
April 1974	26.1	26.9	43.0	62.5	24.7	25.1	42.4	59.1	57.4	
April 1975	33.4	34.2	42.0	81.5	32.9	33.3	41.8	79.8	78.1	
April 1976	39.4	40.2	41.9	96.3	38.2	38.7	41.6	93.3	91.7	
*Full-time girls (under 18)										
April 1972	11.0	11.3			10.2	10.3				
April 1973	12.8	13.1	39.6	33.2	11.8	11.9	39.0	30.6	30.4	
April 1974	16.6	17.1	39.2	43.8	15.4	15.7	38.4	40.9	40.7	
April 1975	22.8	23.4	38.7	60.3	22.0	22.3	38.1	58.5	58.3	
April 1976	26.4	27.3	38.9	70.2	25.7	26.0	38.2	68.3	68.1	
*Part-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	10.4	10.5			12.1	12.2				
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20.4	56.0	15.0	15.2	18.9	64.6	64.4	
April 1974	14.0	14.3	20.2	66.0	14.8	15.1	19.0	72.2	72.0	
April 1975	20.1	20.3	20.2	89.4	17.9	18.3	18.2	93.9	93.6	
April 1976	24.2	24.6	20.4	114.0	22.1	22.5	18.0	122.2	121.9	
*Part-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	9.3	9.5			8.5	8.6				
April 1973	10.8	11.0	22.6	49.0	9.9	10.1	20.3	49.1	49.0	
April 1974	12.5	12.9	22.7	57.3	11.7	11.9	20.7	57.5	57.4	
April 1975	17.0	17.6	22.9	77.5	17.1	17.4	21.4	81.3	81.2	
April 1976	21.0	21.5	22.8	95.8	20.3	20.5	20.9	99.2	99.1	

* From 1975 the New Earnings Survey only covers employees who are members of PAYE schemes; it therefore excludes substantial numbers of part-time workers and youths, boys and girls with low earnings working full-time. The survey estimates for these categories are therefore not directly comparable with those for earlier years.
 Note: From 1974, age has been measured in completed years at January 1, not, as previously, at the time of the survey.

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

AVERAGE 1970 = 100

Log scale



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

TABLE 127

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	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	All manufacturing industries				All industries and services covered			
														unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
JANUARY 1970 = 100																					
1972																					
July	140.2	134.5	140.0	135.8	130.8	132.6	136.6	123.0	136.0	130.3	137.8	145.6	130.9	134.0	134.8	133.9	134.4	132.8			
August	141.3	135.5	138.1	129.9	129.5	131.7	135.8	119.9	136.5	128.5	136.5	143.6	129.5	134.1	133.6	135.1	133.4	134.1			
September	144.1	134.6	140.3	135.3	133.9	135.5	140.0	127.1	139.8	133.3	137.8	145.4	132.9	136.9	137.7	138.2	138.7	137.8			
October	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	136.1	139.7	147.4	136.5	142.0	139.7	139.7	141.4	140.2			
November	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.4	141.4	145.8	138.3	143.2	142.1	140.7	143.2	141.7			
December	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	136.5	143.2	139.5	141.0	141.3	142.5			
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	141.9	142.1	142.9	143.1			
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6	143.5	143.7	144.5	144.4			
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	145.3	145.5	146.7	145.9			
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	144.0	147.7	145.8	148.3			
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	149.5	148.9	150.6	149.5			
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	153.3	152.0	155.2	152.8			
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9	154.6	153.6	152.3	155.5	153.4			
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	151.7	153.3	153.5	154.2			
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	154.8	155.3	157.0	155.8			
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	157.4	157.3	158.4	157.8			
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	157.5	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7	160.2	160.7	158.7	158.8			
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	159.8	161.4	159.7	160.9			
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	151.7	152.0	153.9	154.0			
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	163.1	154.8	156.9	156.8			
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	165.0	165.2	167.6	166.6			
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	162.7	163.1	166.1	165.2			
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	170.6	168.6	173.9	171.0			
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	177.9	176.7	180.0	177.5			
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1	185.2	180.0	183.6	181.0			
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	196.0	188.3	185.4	184.9			
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	197.8	186.5	190.7	189.9			
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	190.6	190.6	193.0	191.6			
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	200.2	197.7	199.0	199.0			
December	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0	202.4	204.0	206.6	207.9			
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	203.6	203.8	205.7	205.8			
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	207.3	207.6	210.2	210.1			
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	210.8	210.8	214.2	213.0			
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	213.0	213.0	217.1	216.1			
May	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2	212.8	212.8	219.6	221.0			
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	220.2	220.1	220.1	226.0	223.3			
July	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9	224.7	222.5	234.3	230.9			
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	228.5	232.7	238.5	232.8			
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	232.5	233.2	239.0	237.1			
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	236.9	236.9	240.9	239.3			
November	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	238.4	248.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	232.0	242.2	242.2	244.6	244.6	241.1			
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	244.4	246.1	246.6	248.1			
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	245.9	246.2	248.2	248.3			
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	247.6	247.6	250.1	250.0			
March	260.8	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	252.7	252.8	255.7	254.4			
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	253.3	254.5	255.9	255.0			
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	261.0	259.7	262.0	259.6			
June	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1	262.4	261.6	263.9	261.2			
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	263.2	264.5	267.0	263.1			
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	250.2	260.8	262.5	266.0			
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	263.6	263.6	264.7	266.1			
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	268.3	268.4	270.8	269.0			
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	273.3	269.4	272.2	272.2			
December	291.2	278.3	286.0	273.2	271.7	271.8	282.0	265.7	256.8	275.2	279.1	269.0	269.7	275.6	274.5	276.3	275.5	277.1			
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	276.1	276.5	278.1	278.1			
February	285.5	277.2	283.9	282.7	274.4																

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*											
	£										
Timeworkers											p
Skilled	315.7	327.0	399.5	403.2	452.0	76.72	345.2	370.7	437.3	448.7	475.4
Semi-skilled	341.9	356.9	438.7	452.6	498.3	69.44	356.5	391.9	455.3	480.4	483.0
Labourers	360.4	391.4	404.1	479.0	466.5	62.10	393.9	405.6	464.2	505.2	508.8
All timeworkers	337.7	351.7	423.7	436.5	483.5	73.33	367.7	395.7	462.9	479.7	500.7
Payment-by-result workers											
Skilled	313.1	370.0	381.9	420.2	411.1	75.52	340.1	380.6	416.1	428.1	432.8
Semi-skilled	326.5	386.2	409.2	452.1	444.7	67.27	367.9	410.1	459.6	476.2	475.9
Labourers	307.5	365.0	375.2	401.2	426.4	66.97	341.8	389.8	425.5	441.3	457.4
All payment-by-result workers	315.7	373.4	388.3	426.4	419.7	72.65	344.4	386.0	425.5	438.8	441.7
All skilled workers	311.1	357.2	384.1	416.1	419.5	76.00	335.2	374.1	416.3	430.2	434.0
All semi-skilled workers	336.3	383.0	425.1	461.1	471.5	68.36	360.2	402.3	454.8	476.1	469.8
All labourers	330.1	382.3	392.9	432.9	448.8	65.55	368.0	408.1	450.8	474.1	487.6
All workers covered	318.9	365.8	395.4	428.8	434.3	72.94	346.1	386.3	432.0	448.5	448.8
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†											
Timeworkers											
General workers	313.9	328.3	379.7	414.6	425.6	72.14	369.9	394.2	449.9	484.1	494.0
Craftsmen	305.3	312.2	371.6	404.4	416.2	78.32	342.8	360.3	416.7	449.1	455.8
All timeworkers	312.3	324.7	379.1	413.2	424.7	73.82	364.7	387.2	443.8	477.7	486.7
Payment-by-result workers											
General workers	296.2	302.6	352.6	395.1	411.9	73.25	303.0	326.8	371.4	402.8	415.0
Craftsmen	285.8	300.7	333.1	372.9	387.0	77.34	288.1	317.2	361.2	390.5	399.7
All payment-by-result workers	294.0	302.9	346.7	388.5	404.6	73.94	299.0	324.4	366.4	397.4	408.8
All general workers	307.1	320.0	370.8	406.3	418.0	72.29	345.6	368.8	421.2	453.9	463.8
All craftsmen	297.6	305.6	361.3	393.9	405.6	78.25	322.4	341.0	393.9	424.9	431.4
All workers covered	305.3	316.9	369.5	404.1	415.9	73.84	340.1	362.1	415.0	447.2	456.3

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium			Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium		
	June 1975	June 1976	June 1976	June 1975	June 1976	June 1976
ENGINEERING‡						
	£					
Timeworkers						p
Skilled	294.9	339.8	66.22	333.2	381.6	148.5
Semi-skilled	310.2	371.7	64.24	359.8	416.1	142.0
Labourers	311.6	372.6	52.17	360.0	423.3	115.7
All timeworkers	305.2	359.1	64.22	349.1	402.8	143.0
Payment-by-result workers						
Skilled	287.9	330.7	66.37	318.2	368.7	157.4
Semi-skilled	273.7	319.0	59.34	307.1	356.0	141.8
Labourers	304.0	352.5	52.42	348.9	406.9	120.2
All payment-by-result workers	281.7	326.6	62.60	314.0	364.7	148.8
All skilled workers	291.3	335.2	66.28	324.3	373.3	152.1
All semi-skilled workers	291.6	345.3	62.10	330.6	382.6	141.9
All labourers	309.8	368.0	52.23	357.7	420.3	116.8
All workers covered	293.5	343.3	63.55	330.9	382.8	145.3

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

EARNINGS

Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain

TABLE 129 (new version)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average§
NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100													
Whole economy													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.6	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
1977	110.9	111.0	113.3	113.1	114.9	115.6†							
OLD SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100													
All industries and services covered:													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	—*	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	141.7	142.5	134.0*
1973	143.1	144.4	145.9	148.3	149.5	152.8	153.4	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.8	160.9	152.1
1974	(154.0)†	(156.8)†	166.6	165.2	174.9	177.5	181.0	185.9	188.5	191.6	199.0	207.9	(179.1)†
1975	205.8	210.1	213.0	216.1	221.0	223.3	230.9	233.9	237.1	239.3	241.1	248.1	226.6
1976	248.3	250.0	254.4	255.0	259.6	261.2	263.1	267.2	266.1	269.0	272.2	277.1	261.9
1977	278.1	278.7	283.8	283.1	286.2	286.7†							
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	184.2	187.5	190.6	197.7	204.0	(177.5)†
1975	203.8	207.6	210.9	213.0	217.7	220.1	227.5	231.1	233.2	236.9	238.8	246.1	223.9
1976	246.2	248.1	252.8	252.8	254.5	259.7	261.6	262.2	265.5	265.6	268.4	269.4	276.3
1977	276.5	277.4	281.8	282.8	285.7	285.5†							260.8
PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS													
NEW SERIES: unadjusted													
Whole economy													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.4†							
OLD SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
All industries and services covered:													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—*	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—*	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.5
1974	(7.7)†	(8.6)†	14.2	11.3	17.1	16.2	18.0	20.6	21.0	21.4	25.3	29.2	17.8
1975	(27)‡	(28)‡	27.9	30.8	26.3	25.8	27.6	25.8	25.8	24.9	21.2	19.3	26.6
1976	20.6	19.0	19.4	18.0	17.5	17.0	13.9	14.2	12.2	12.4	12.9	11.7	15.6
1977	12.0	11.5	11.6	11.0	10.2	9.7†							
All manufacturing industries													
1967	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.3	4.8	5.9	7.3	6.8	3.6
1968	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.8	9.0	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.6	9.3	8.2
1969	8.2	7.1	7.7	9.4	6.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.3	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.1
1970	8.9	10.7	11.4	10.9	12.5	12.8	13.4	14.6	13.6	14.3	14.9	14.1	12.7
1971	14.4	13.5	12.3	11.9	12.8	10.8	10.9	10.2	10.7	9.9	8.7	8.8	11.2
1972	9.6	—*	10.8	11.9	11.1	12.7	12.2	12.0	13.8	14.3	14.8	14.0	12.8
1973	13.3	—*	13.4	13.6	13.5	14.4	13.7	13.5	12.3	12.6	12.7	14.4	12.9
1974	(7.0)†	(7.9)†	13.5	10.4	16.8	16.2	18.2	20.1	20.8	21.1	24.6	26.4	17.1
1975	(25)‡	(26)‡	27.7	30.6	25.2	24.6	26.4	25.5	24.3	24.3			

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

1968 Standard Industrial Classification	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries IV and V	All metals combined VI-XII	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Basic weekly rates of wages		
											Average of monthly index numbers	July 1975	
1972	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100	Average of monthly index numbers	1972	100
1973	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113		1973	115.2
1974	149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134	138		1974	138.0
1975	186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	172	170		1975	178.7
1976	232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199		1976	213.2
1975	192	192	178	182	185	182	179	167	174	170	Average of monthly index numbers	1975	183.7
July	192	192	181	182	186	182	181	167	174	172		July	180.6
August	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	178	178		August	184.9
1976	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	180	178	Average of monthly index numbers	1976	186.3
October	192	193	192	182	204	191	181	172	187	179		October	193.7
November	199	193	193	182	204	193	184	174	190	182		November	194.4
1976	230	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197	Average of monthly index numbers	1976	200.9
January	232	194	199	184	214	195	191	202	193	198		January	205.1
February	232	214	199	184	214	195	191	214	204	198		February	206.7
1977	232	215	202	184	215	195	191	214	203	198	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	208.8
April	232	215	202	195	215	217	191	214	203	198		April	210.5
May	232	215	213	208	215	219	191	214	204	198		May	215.3
1977	232	215	213	208	215	220	210	214	205	198	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	217.7
July	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	205	199		July	212.5
August	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200		August	217.8
1977	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	217	210	200	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	217.9
September	232	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200		September	212.7
October	233	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200		October	212.7
1977	246	215	220	209	217	222	216	227	210	211	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	215.4
January	247	225	222	209	217	222	216	228	210	211		January	223.5
February	247	225	222	209	217	222	216	232	213	211		February	223.9
1977	247	226	224	209	217	222	216	232	215	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	224.6
April	247	226	224	213	218	231	216	232	216	212		April	225.4
May	247	226	228	215	218	232	216	232	216	212		May	225.4
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.1
June	247	226	228	215	218	232	216	232	216	212		June	227.1
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212		July	227.9
1977	247	226	228	215	218	232	224	232	216	212	Average of monthly index numbers	1977	227.9
July	247	226	228	215	218	232							

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

		ALL ITEMS	FOOD†								All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			
			All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption					Weights
						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	1968		
	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	1969		
	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	952.0-954.0	1970		
	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	956.0-958.3	1971		
	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	958.0-960.4	1972		
	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	1973		
	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	1974		
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	1974		
	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	1975		
	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	1976		
	1977	1,000	247	46.2-51.5	200.8-214.1	38.4-41.5	61.9-69.5	100.3-113.5	52.9-61.5	47.6-55.3	753	953.8-963.8	1977		
Monthly averages															
	1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8	1974		
	1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	155.9	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.2	147.4	1975		
	1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5	1976		
	1977	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	197.4	1977		
Specific Dates															
1975	January 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5	1975		
	February 18	121.9	121.3	108.9	124.2	131.7	150.8	143.0	98.8	114.2	122.1	127.8	1975		
	March 18	124.3	126.0	114.9	128.7	133.1	153.7	145.3	108.9	116.9	123.8	124.8	1975		
	April 15	129.1	130.7	124.8	132.2	137.7	156.3	148.7	113.8	119.2	128.7	129.4	1975		
	May 13	134.5	132.7	129.4	133.8	139.3	158.4	150.6	115.3	120.2	135.0	134.8	1975		
	June 17	137.1	135.9	140.3	135.2	141.0	160.0	152.2	116.7	121.2	137.5	137.1	1975		
	July 15	138.5	136.3	140.2	135.7	143.0	160.6	153.4	115.9	121.4	139.2	138.5	1975		
	August 12	139.3	136.3	131.7	137.5	143.5	160.3	153.4	121.8	122.5	140.3	139.7	1975		
	September 16	140.5	137.3	133.8	138.3	144.6	160.0	153.7	123.0	122.6	141.5	140.9	1975		
	October 14	142.5	138.4	137.9	138.9	147.2	158.8	154.1	123.1	124.7	143.8	142.8	1975		
	November 11	144.2	141.6	140.1	142.4	148.9	158.5	154.6	133.1	126.5	145.0	144.5	1975		
	December 9	146.0	144.2	148.9	143.9	149.8	160.4	156.1	134.6	128.2	146.6	146.1	1975		
1976	January 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6	1976		
	February 17	149.8	152.1	173.5	148.2	153.9	164.5	160.2	137.5	134.1	149.1	149.0	1976		
	March 16	150.6	153.8	181.2	148.6	154.3	165.0	160.6	138.0	134.4	149.8	149.5	1976		
	April 13	153.5	156.7	189.9	150.4	157.4	166.6	162.8	139.6	135.5	152.7	152.2	1976		
	May 18	155.2	157.1	184.8	151.9	157.9	167.6	163.6	141.3	137.9	154.7	154.2	1976		
	June 15	156.0	156.7	174.3	153.5	157.8	168.4	164.1	144.7	139.7	155.9	155.4	1976		
	July 13	156.3	153.4	149.0	154.8	160.3	169.6	165.8	145.6	140.6	157.2	156.8	1976		
	August 17	158.5	158.4	163.6	157.8	162.0	173.5	168.8	148.7	143.2	158.6	158.5	1976		
	September 14	160.6	164.4	178.6	161.9	163.8	175.5	170.7	157.2	146.5	159.5	160.0	1976		
	October 12	163.5	169.3	184.0	166.8	171.1	179.1	175.8	160.9	152.1	161.8	162.8	1976		
	November 16||	165.8	172.7	192.8	169.1	172.6	182.2	178.3	160.2	157.4	163.8	164.8	1976		
	December 14||	168.0	176.1	202.1	171.4	174.4	184.8	180.5	161.8	160.5	165.6	166.8	1976		
1977	January 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9	1977		
	February 15	174.1	184.5	216.8	178.5	179.8	192.7	187.5	169.1	167.3	171.1	172.5	1977		
	March 15	175.8	186.5	215.7	181.0	185.1	197.8	192.7	168.9	167.9	172.6	174.3	1977		
	April 19	180.3	189.6	223.9	183.2	189.7	200.6	196.2	168.9	169.7	177.6	178.7	1977		
	May 17	181.7	189.9	213.7	185.4	191.8	205.0	199.6	169.9	170.9	180.5	180.5	1977		
	June 14	183.6	193.7	219.4	189.0	192.2	206.8	200.8	177.5	174.5	180.8	182.4	1977		
	July 12	183.8	192.0	194.1	191.8	196.3	210.2	204.5	178.4	177.5	181.5	183.5	1977		

* See footnote on page 855.

† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of the Gazette.

‡ These are: coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.

§ Provisional.

|| The number of quotations used in compiling the indices for these months was less than normal because of industrial action by some employees of the Department of Employment Group.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries‡	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100	
											Weights	1968
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
Monthly averages												
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	1968	
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	
Specific Dates												
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	1968	
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5	1969	
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4	1970	
160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	153.1	1971	
179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	172.9	1972	
190.2	163.3	141.6	203.8	178.3	144.2	146.8	159.4	169.8	189.6	190.2	1973	
198.9	166.0	142.2	225.1	188.6	158.3	166.6	175.0	182.2	212.8	229.5	1974	
Monthly averages												
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975	
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976	
89	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977	
Specific Dates												
108.4	109.7	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2	1974	

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

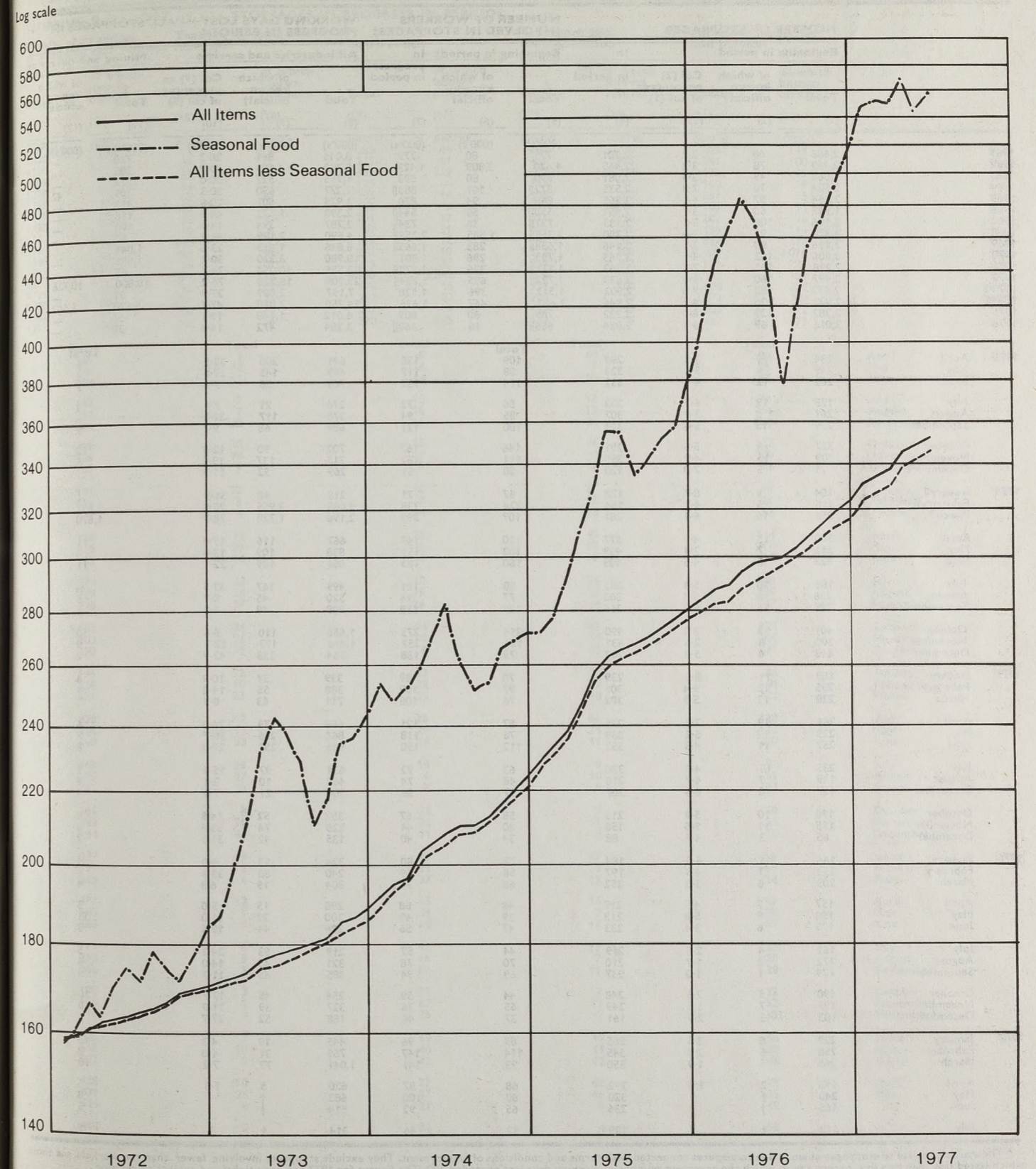
	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102.2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104.3	103.1	103.5	102.5	103.3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105.3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111.4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111.4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119.4	118.9	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
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			178.9	186.3			176.8	184.2		

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	125.8	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	124.3	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	136.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
1974	212.0	230.9	184.7	166.1	210.9	170.3	182.2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	107.9	101.0	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



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		Col (2) percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†			Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	3,046	861	28.3	740	—	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	80	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	1,755	527	30.0	326	—	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	2,277	690	30.3	309	42	
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	2,925	607	20.8	413	—	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	2,787	394	14.1	108	—	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	1,613	23.6	1,041	—	
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—	
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726	
1973¶	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	2,009	27.9	91	—	
1974¶¶	2,922	135	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	5,567	
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,332	789	80	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	—	
1976	2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	46	3,284	472	14.4	78	—	
Total												
1973	April	234	9	3.8	299	109	641	208	32.5	4	—	
	May	249	8	3.2	323	88	499	145	29.1	6	—	
	June	262	12	4.6	332	114	763	58	7.6	7	—	
	July	178	12	6.7	233	56	276	21	7.6	3	—	
	August	261	8	3.0	307	85	378	117	31.0	16	—	
	September	239	13	5.4	314	100	699	68	9.7	9	—	
	October	327	18	5.5	391	146	702	90	12.8	12	—	
	November	309	15	4.9	399	111	715	137	19.2	5	—	
	December	71	5	7.0	120	30	269	32	11.9	..	—	
1974	January¶	104	9	8.7	128	67	213	68	31.9	..	—	
	February¶	116	5	4.3	154	324	4,085	3,955	96.8	3,897	—	
	March¶	251	16	6.4	281	107	3,999	2,196	78.7	1,670	—	
	April	300	13	4.3	377	130	667	116	17.4	11	—	
	May	292	7	2.4	409	102	838	109	13.0	4	—	
	June	323	15	4.6	403	160	856	189	22.1	11	—	
	July	188	10	5.3	283	80	499	167	33.5	4	—	
	August	236	8	3.4	303	77	520	45	8.7	5	—	
	September	289	15	5.2	366	129	999	48	4.8	5	—	
	October	401	13	3.2	490	214	1,656	110	6.6	10	—	
	November	309	8	2.6	431	156	1,456	177	12.2	9	—	
	December	113	6	5.3	203	75	764	328	42.9	2	—	
1975	January	189	11	5.8	239	70	339	37	10.9	6	—	
	February	235	22	9.4	301	97	388	55	14.2	4	—	
	March	220	13	5.9	302	76	711	63	8.9	2	—	
	April	261	19	7.3	335	87	668	179	26.8	6	—	
	May	229	12	5.2	339	76	864	265	30.7	7	—	
	June	257	11	4.3	352	112	935	252	27.0	8	—	
	July	235	10	4.3	330	63	631	97	15.4	5	—	
	August	149	7	4.7	218	48	469	10	2.1	4	—	
	September	157	10	6.4	207	37	300	21	7.0	4	—	
	October	170	10	5.9	213	58	352	52	14.8	4	—	
	November	115	11	9.6	158	30	220	74	33.6	3	—	
	December	65	3	4.6	88	34	135	42	31.1	2	—	
1976	January	166	11	6.6	184	77	324	13	4.0	4	—	
	February	154	7	4.5	197	58	240	80	33.3	4	—	
	March	203	6	3.0	252	68	304	19	6.3	4	—	
	April	157	7	4.5	219	48	298	15	5.0	3	—	
	May	156	9	5.8	213	39	200	22	11.0	11	—	
	June	175	6	3.4	233	47	224	44	19.6	3	—	
	July	162	4	2.5	219	44	219	53	24.2	5	—	
	August	172	3	1.7	210	70	321	45	14.0	6	—	
	September	179	1	1.0	237	69	385	45	11.7	4	—	
	October	190	5	2.6	248	44	254	45	17.7	10	—	
	November	199	7	3.5	249	65	327	39	11.9	18	—	
	December	103	3	2.9	161	37	188	52	27.7	5	—	
1977	January	229	8	3.5	265	89	445	19	4.3	15	—	
	February	258	6	2.3	345	114	769	31	4.0	8	—	
	March	265	5	1.9	350	93	1,041	77	7.2	10	—	
	April	198	2	1.0	292	68	620	5	1.0	6	—	
	May	240	†	†	320	80	683	†	†	8	—	
	June	165	†	†	236	65	514	†	†	6	—	
	July	119	†	†	189	32	314	†	†	5	—	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1977 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.

‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.

§ Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

¶ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

¶¶ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10–March 8 1974, are not available for December 1973–March 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1961	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143	1961
1962	1,464	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	1962
1963	4,559	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	1963
1964	854	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	1964
1965	1,338	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	1965
1966	1,763	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	1966
1967	871	205	31	6	201	17	823	136	202	1967
1968	1,422	205	31	6	233	31	559	41	438	1968
1969	3,363	2,010	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	1969
1970	3,739	1,229	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	1970
1971	4,540	587	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	1971
1972	6,035	3,552	274	129	4,188	876	576	1,135	301	1972
1973¶	6,636	2,654	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	¶1973
1974¶¶	4,799	923	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	¶1974
1975	5,837	602	70	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	1975
1976	3,932	814	350	4	570	185	132	5	461	1976
1977	1,977	209	65	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total										
1973	481	3	7	8	60	7	83	21	143	1973
	440	12	14	14	7	11	35	7	35	—
	684	7	7	13	12	12	74	12	74	—
	167	7	7	16	12	12	44	12	44	—
	282	7	7	15	21	21	174	21	174	—
	458	20	20	13	46	46	112	46	112	—
	499	98	98	6	41	41	109	41	109	—
	189	1	1	5	28	28	46	28	46	—
1974	131	12	10	27	33	33	112	33	112	—
	136	3	7	17	26	26	102	26	102	—
	437	4	14	19	53	53	331	53	331	—
	439	18	22	42	134	134	168	42	168	—
	455	29	41	26	126	126	168	26	168	—
	512	14	33	19	87	87	207	19	207	—
	275	15	10	26	13	13	126	13	126	—
	327	34	34	15	13	13	126	13	126	—
	820	37	26	24	87	87	207	24	207	—
	1,103	36	34	151	183	183	331	151	331	—
	903	25	30	183	25	25	305	25	305	—
	300	29	9	93	331	331	331	9	331	—
1975	195	12	13	27	86	86	86	13	86	—
	228	10	38	27	81	81	81	10	81	—
	327	23	32	218	109	109	109	23	109	—
	420	12	35	66	128	128	128	12	128	—
	658	13	29	24	132	132	132	13	132	—
	640	53	16	11	207	207	207	53	207	—
	468	38	14	9	97	97	97	38	97	—
	370	27	6	10	51	51	51	27	51	—
	213	38	7	8	31	31	31	38	31	—
	261	8	23	7	50	50	50	8	50	—
	108	51	22	11	25	25	25	51	25	—
	44	64	11	5	10	10	10	64	11	—
1976	247	9	31	17	16	16	16	9	16	—
	127	2	39	3	64	64	64	2	64	—

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134

	(1970 = 100)									
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975†	1976†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	92.5	96.3	98.2	100.0	101.5	104.4	110.3	109.7	107.4	108.2
1b	100.9	100.4	100.4	100.0	98.3	99.0	101.0	101.3	(100.7)	(99.9)
1c	91.6	95.9	97.8	100.0	103.3	105.5	109.2	108.3	(106.7)	(108.3)
Costs per unit of output										
1d	86.6	89.5	92.8	100.0	110.3	121.5	132.2	152.9	197.4	225.4
1e	85.6	87.6	91.3	100.0	108.7	117.9	128.2	155.1	204.5	227.3
1f	84.5	86.8	91.1	100.0	108.1	117.1	127.1	154.4	205.1	232.1
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	91.7	97.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	102.5	110.0	107.0	101.8	102.3
2b	102.8	101.4	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	95.8	95.6	(92.3)	(89.9)
2c	89.2	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.5	108.4	114.8	111.9	(110.3)	(113.8)
Costs per unit of output										
2d	85.7	85.4	90.2	100.0	107.2	113.9	124.5	151.3	199.1	
2e	84.8	84.6	89.7	100.0	107.3	114.6	125.0	152.9	203.7	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
3a	89.8	96.0	99.6	100.0	99.5	102.1	110.7	109.1	102.5	103.5
3b	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	94.2	94.4	(90.3)	(87.8)
3c	90.0	97.0	99.3	100.0	102.8	109.0	117.5	115.6	(113.5)	(117.9)
Costs per unit of output										
3d	82.9	83.1	88.4	100.0	108.5	113.2	122.7	147.7	195.3	
3e	82.2	82.3	87.8	100.0	109.1	114.3	123.9	150.4	200.9	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
4a	114.5	111.2	104.0	100.0	100.0	84.1	92.6	78.8	86.0	89.2
4b	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.8	92.7	88.4	85.3	(85.8)	(84.3)
4c	86.7	94.6	97.7	100.0	103.3	90.7	104.8	92.4	(100.2)	(105.8)
Costs per unit of output										
4d	92.3	89.2	92.8	100.0	101.0	139.3	126.3	187.0	251.3	
4e	91.5	89.3	92.8	100.0	100.7	144.7	133.7	202.3	272.8	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a	92.0	98.0	100.3	100.0	91.3	91.4	100.0	91.7	78.6	85.2
5b	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.4	87.4	87.3	85.9	(84.2)	(80.6)
5c	91.4	99.3	101.0	100.0	96.7	104.6	114.5	106.8	(93.3)	(105.7)
Costs per unit of output										
5d	78.0	76.7	84.2	100.0	112.3	116.9	124.9	158.4	243.8	
5e	77.2	76.0	84.0	100.0	112.7	117.4	126.1	169.9	252.5	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
6a	87.5	91.2	97.1	100.0	99.8	99.4	110.2	113.7	109.2	103.6
6b	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	92.6	94.2	(90.4)	(86.9)
6c	88.5	93.4	98.0	100.0	103.2	107.9	119.0	120.7	(120.8)	(119.2)
Costs per unit of output										
6d	84.1	85.6	89.3	100.0	107.8	109.8	117.3	137.0	179.0	
6e	83.2	84.6	88.9	100.0	108.3	111.1	118.9	140.0	185.5	
7 VEHICLES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a	94.5	102.9	106.9	100.0	100.2	104.0	107.6	103.0	96.7	96.8
7b	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.5	93.9	95.0	94.5	(90.6)	(88.2)
7c	96.6	106.1	107.7	100.0	102.8	110.8	113.3	109.0	(106.7)	(109.8)
Costs per unit of output										
7d	78.1	78.4	87.3	100.0	108.4	117.0	134.7	162.4	206.3	
7e	77.6	77.8	82.9	100.0	108.7	118.1	135.7	164.8	211.6	
8 TEXTILES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
8a	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8	97.2
8b	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	87.9	85.8	(78.5)	(77.0)
8c	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.6	116.1	123.5	115.6	(119.5)	(126.2)
Costs per unit of output										
8d	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.8	108.8	121.1	156.4	192.7	
8e	91.2	86.2	93.2	100.0	105.2	109.3	121.9	159.1	196.8	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
9a	86.0	91.5	96.0	100.0	103.9	111.4	118.1	118.7	120.6	123.9
9b	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.0	91.1	88.4	88.7	(89.9)	(87.8)
9c	77.2	84.6	92.4	100.0	108.2	122.3	133.6	133.8	(134.1)	(141.1)
Costs per unit of output										
9d	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	112.8	115.8	137.2	181.6	
9e	96.7	93.4	94.1	100.0	108.7	113.0	116.7	139.2	185.6	

* Civil employment and HM Forces.

** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 852 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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

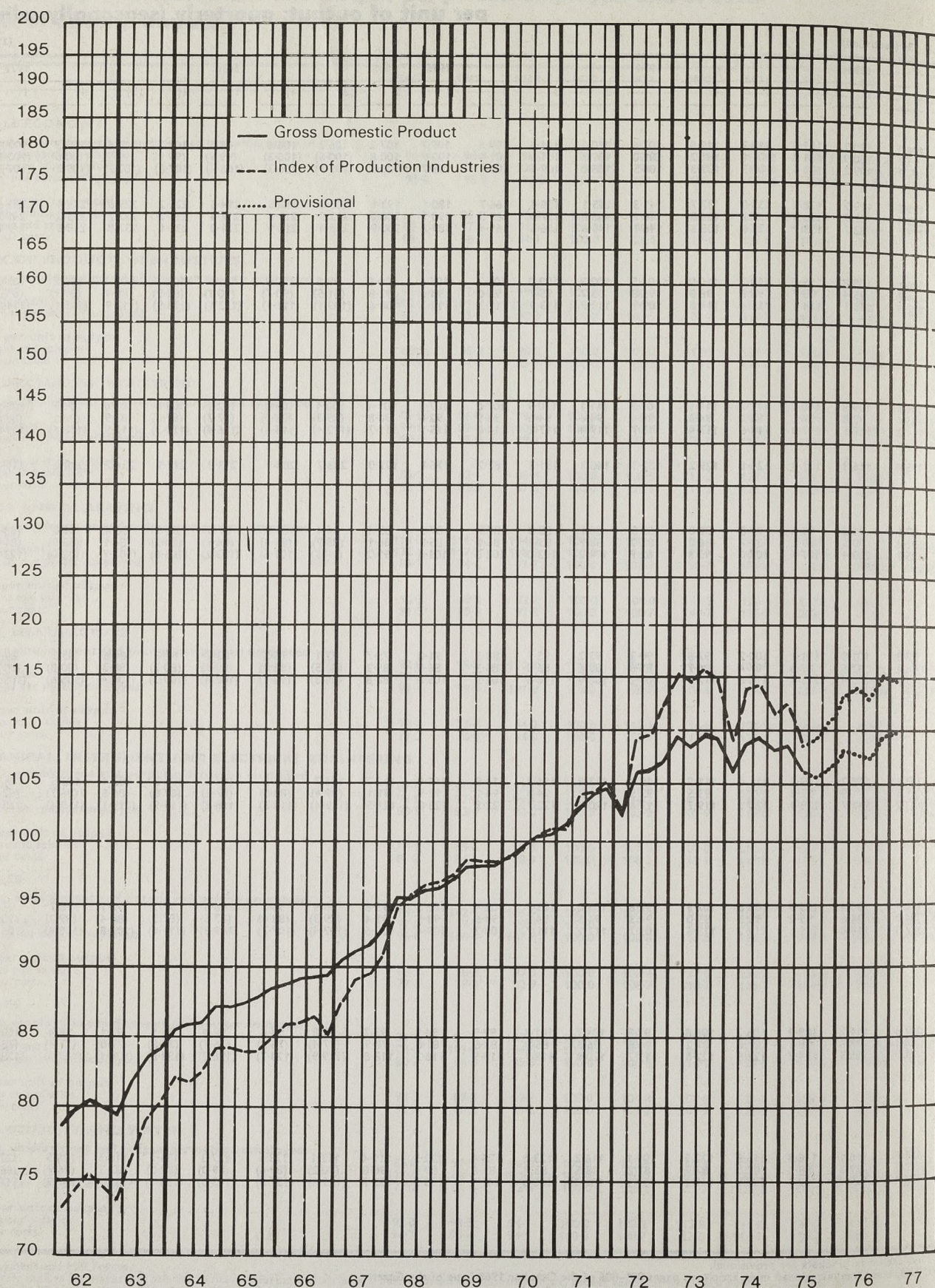
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

	(1970 = 100)																			
	1972		1973				1974				1975				1976				1977	
3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†		
105.1	106.9	110.2	109.6	110.7	110.6	107.6	110.2	111.2	109.6	109.7	107.2	106.3	106.6	108.1	107.7	107.6	109.3	109.8	109.8	1a
99.0	99.7	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.0	101.3	101.6	101.4	100.9	100.8	(100.6)	(100.3)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(100.0)	(100.1)	(100.1)	1b
106.2	107.2	109.2	108.5	109.5	109.3	106.5	108.8	109.4	108.1	108.7	106.3	(105.7)	(106.3)	(108.2)	(107.8)	(107.7)	(109.3)	(109.7)	(109.7)	1c
122.7	125.3	129.2	128.8	133.0	137.7	141.3	145.1	158.4	166.7	180.1	193.1	203.8	212.5	214.6	222.2	229.6	235.4	243.6	243.6	1d
118.3	120.4	122.9	125.3	130.2	134.5	146.9	146.8	157.0	169.5	190.1	200.0	212.5	215.6	217.4	226.2	232.7	233.0	241.7	241.7	1e
117.3	119.7	122.7	123.7	128.6	133.3	146.1	145.6	156.6	169.4	189.3	200.9	213.4	216.9	221.0	231.1	237.8	238.6	247.1	247.1	1f
103.7	106.1	109.8	109.5	110.7	110.0	104.5	108.8	109.0	105.7	105.6	100.8	99.8	100.8	101.9	102.4	101.5	103.2	103.2	103.2	2a
94.5	94.7	95.4	95.7	95.9	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.0	94.0	92.8	(91.5)	(90.7)	(90.1)	(89.9)	(89.9)	(89.7)	(89.9)	(89.9)	2b
109.7	112.0	115.1	114.4	115.4	114.6	109.1	113.7	113.9	111.3	112.3	108.6	(109.1)	(111.1)	(113.1)	(113.9)	(112.9)	(115.1)	(114.8)	(114.8)	2c
102.8	106.7	109.8	110.1	111.7	111.1	107.3	111.1	110.9	107.0	107.3	101.4	100.4	101.0	102.1	103.6	103.6	104.5	105.3	105.3	3a
93.6	93.4	93.8	94.1	94.2	94.6	94.4	94.6	93.9	93.9	92.6	90.8	(89.3)	(88.3)	(87.7)	(87.6)	(87.9)	(88.1)	(88.5)	(88.5)	3b
109.8	114.2	117.1	117.0	118.6	117.4	113.7	117.4	117.2	114.0	115.9	111.7	(112.4)	(114.4)	(116.4)	(118.3)	(117.9)	(118.6)	(119.0)	(119.0)	3c
114.4	115.0	116.3	121.3	124.1	129.2	132.3	140.3	151.3	167.2	176.8	192.0	203.7	208.9	213.8	217.9	224.7	228.0	234.4	234.4	3d
96.0	97.1	99.0	95.5	93.8	82.0	53.3	86.1	88.0	87.7	87.3	85.4	84.4	86.8	87.6	88.9	86.4	94.0	103.8	103.8	4a
92.0	91.4	90.5	89.2	87.7	86.0	85.0	85.1	85.4	85.6	85.9	86.1	(85.7)	(85.4)	(84.9)	(84.2)	(84.1)	(83.9)	(84.0)	(84.0)	4b
104.3	106.2	109.4	107.1	107.0	95.3	62.7	101.2	103.0	102.5	101.6	99.2	(98.5)	(101.6)	(103.2)	(105.6)	(102.7)	(112.0)	(123.6)	(123.6)	4c
93.2	98.2	101.0	101.1	100.2	97.8	90.3	93.2	95.1	88.3	91.0	75.7	72.1	75.5	83.2	87.8	84.6	85.3	85.7	85.7	5a
86.8	86.8	87.5	87.6	87.4	86.7	85.8	85.6	86.0	86.3	86.0	85.2	(83.5)	(82.0)	(80.9)	(80.2)	(80.3)	(80.8)	(80.9)	(80.9)	5b
107.4	113.1	115.4	115.4	114.6	112.8	105.2	108.9	110.6	102.3	105.8	88.8	(86.3)	(92.1)	(102.8)	(109.5)	(105.4)	(105.6)	(105.9)	(105.9)	5c
99.1	103.6	108.2	109.2	111.6	111.9	110.0	113.8	116.3	114.9	115.0	110.7	106.7	104.5	103.1	104.3	103.4	103.5	104.5	104.5	6a
91.9	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.6	93.5	93.5	94.2	94.8	94.1	92.9	91.1	(89.4)	(88.0)	(87.2)	(87.0)	(86.8)	(86.7)	(87.1)	(87.1)	6b
107.8	113.2	117.7	118.3	120.5	119.7	117.6	120.8	122.7	122.1	123.8	121.5	(119.4)	(118.8)	(118.2)	(119.9)	(119.1)	(119.4)	(120.0)	(120.0)	6c
105.2	110.7	108.4	1																	

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

Log scale



DEFINITIONS

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

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

Subscription form for the Department of Employment Gazette

To HM Stationery Office:

P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH	39 Brazennose Street, Manchester
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW	M60 8AS
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR	80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ	258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

Enclosed please find £16.80 being one year's subscription (including postage) to the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE.

The copies should be sent to

Name

Address

.....



New Earnings Survey, 1976

Essential reading for all concerned with earnings, hours of work etc., in Great Britain. Published in six separate parts, price £1.50 net.

Subscription form

To HM Stationery Office:

P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH	39 Brazennose Street, Manchester
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW	M60 8AS
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR	80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ	258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

Enclosed please find £9.84, being a subscription (including postage) for all six monthly parts of the 1976 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

The copies should be sent to

Name

Address

.....

A binder is also available from HMSO.

© Crown copyright 1977

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB

13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR

41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW

Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS

Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ

258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

*Government publications are also available
through booksellers*

ISBN 0 11 724490 2
ISSN 0309-5045