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# December 1977

Earnings of employees in the private and public sectors: April 1970 to April 1977

Industrial disputes: international comparisons

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: incidence rate 1973-76

Young people and work

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# Earnings of employees in the private and public sectors: April 1970 to April 1977

Some APPROXIMATE estimates of general averages of earnings of employees in the private sector of the economy and in the whole and main branches of the public sector in Great Britain, and also indications of the dispersions of earnings around the averages, have been compiled by the Department of Employment. The new estimates by sector are based on annual New Earnings Survey information since April 1970. Estimates for later years will be published in the New Earnings Survey results each year.

# The sectors

832

903

965

1047 1078

1081

1083

1093

The public sector comprises three main branches:

- (a) Central government-this includes not only Government departments and their various establishments, but also the National Health Service and a large number of publicly-constituted and governmentally-financed organisations and authorities-for example, commissions, boards, research councils, museums and galleries, Atomic Energy Authority, courts of justice.
- (b) Local government-local government authorities (including education and trading authorities), police forces, magistrates courts, etc.
- (c) Public corporations-the nationalised industries and other publicly-constituted trading organisations which have a substantial degree of financial independence.

The Armed Forces, not being covered by the New Earnings Survey, are excluded from the analysis.

The private sector comprises all other undertakings and businesses.

Compiling earnings estimates for these sectors of the economy is not straightforward, for various reasons. The boundary between the private and public sectors changes from time to time. It does not follow boundaries of industries as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). There are some industries which are wholly (or almost wholly) in one sector (for example, coalmining and gas in the public sector and textiles and distribution in the private sector), but others with substantial parts in each sector (for example, air transport and educational services). Apart from the New Earnings Survey (and, from 1976, the survey which provides the basis for the monthly index of average earnings), the surveys of earnings made by the Department of Employment have not covered the whole of the economy. Consequently, comprehensive information on a common basis, from which sectoral estimates could be

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Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1976
New projections on future labour force
Pay differentials and the dispersion of earnings
Young people leaving school in Scotland and Great Britain

compiled, is not available from those other sources. Even these new estimates are based on an allocation of employees to the two sectors which, to some extent, is approximate.

# The estimates

The two bases used in deriving the estimates, the method of their compilation and the implied approximate definitions of the sectors are described later.

Separate estimates are given for all men aged 21\* and over and all women aged 18\* and over employed on a full-time basis in manual, non-manual and all occupations. They relate to those whose pay for the pay-period including the survey reference date in April was not reported to have been affected by absence. From 1975, the New Earnings Survey does not cover most employees with earnings below the deduction card limit for tax purposes, but this should not have any significant effect on these estimates for fulltime adult employees.

The figures relate to total gross earnings, before PAYE, national insurance and other deductions; they include pay supplements, overtime pay, bonuses, commission and other additional payments relating to the relevant pay-period. They generally exclude the value of benefits in kind and other fringe benefits. The changes between surveys consequently relate only to changes in earnings. No account has been taken of changes in other benefits or conditions of employment and so the figures do not purport to measure overall changes in benefits received within the various groups of employees.

Tables 1 to 3 give estimates, for the private and public sectors separately and for the whole economy, of:

- (a) average gross weekly earnings for the April pay-period in each year:
- percentage increases in average gross weekly earnings (h)between successive Aprils:
- dispersions of gross weekly earnings for each April (c) pay-period, in the form of quantiles.

# Main branches of public sector

Table 4 gives some estimates for the main branches of the public sector (described respectively as central government, local government and public corporations) of average gross

\* In the New Earnings Survey from 1974, age is measured in complete years at 1 January: previously, age at the time of the survey was reported

weekly earnings for each April pay-period and the percentage increase since the previous April, together with estimates compiled on a comparable basis for the whole of the public sector and for the private sector.

They have been compiled by simple combination of estimates for complete industries (SIC Minimum List Headings). As explained shortly, this is a somewhat cruder method; consequently, the reliability of these estimates is less than in the earlier tables 1 to 3. They do, however, give some indication of differences in levels of and movements in average earnings in the private sector and branches of the public sector. Because of the cruder method of estimation, the estimates for the private sector and whole of the public sector given in this table differ from those given in the earlier tables 1 to 3; however, the differences are not substantial.

### A number of important considerations

There are a number of important considerations to be borne in mind when comparing these estimates of earnings in the public and private sectors.

- (i) All such comparisons depend, to some extent, on the particular reference periods and dates to which the estimates relate. At the beginning of the period under review, April 1970, the relationship between average earnings in one sector to those in another may have been unusual, but corresponding estimates for earlier years are not available.
- (ii) The private and public sectors each cover a wide range of different activities in each of which a labour force with a different employment structure is engaged. Differences in levels of average earnings will be attributable to some extent to those structural differences, including differences in occupational levels. They do not necessarily imply differences in pay for equivalent jobs in different sectors. Also over a period of years, significant changes in these structures and the relative numbers of different types of employment may affect the levels of and changes in average earnings.
- (iii) The relative levels of earnings in the public and private sectors will vary from month to month, depending on the timing of annual and other wage settlements, other seasonal effects, and short-term and cyclical factors. Business cycles will tend to cause greater fluctuations in average earnings in the private sector than in the central and local government branches of the public sector.
- (iv) The information obtained in the New Earnings Survey relates to one pay-period. Some groups may have received pay increases shortly before the survey reference period; others may have received increases shortly afterwards, possibly including retrospective increases for the reference period. The timing of the implementation of settlements may vary from year to year.
- (v) Where, following delayed pay settlements, the earnings for the April pay-period are increased retrospectively after the survey returns have been completed, the effect of these increases will not be reflected in the survey results; they will be reflected in the results of the following year's survey. This can lead to unexpected results for groups who normally receive an "annual" increase with an effective date shortly before the date

of the survey. If the increase is implemented promptly in one year but delayed in the following year, the difference between the earnings recorded in the two surveys will reflect no annual increase; when the situation is reversed, it will reflect two "annual" increases.

(vi) Finally, the estimates relate only to earnings and take no account of the value and of improvements during the period in benefits in kind, other fringe benefits, and terms and conditions of employment.

### Methods of compilation of sectoral estimates

The New Earnings Survey returns do not show the company or organisation in which the employee is employed, and so there is often no basis for precise allocation of employees by sector. Two methods have been used in compiling the estimates in this article.

## Method one (used in Table 4)

A crude method of allocation is to assume that the whole of the following industries (Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification) belong to the sectors indicated.

		Minimun List
ublic	e sector	Heading
(a)	Central Government	
	National government service	901
	Medical and dental services	874
(b)	Local Government	225
	Local government service	906
	Educational services	872
(c)	Public Corporations	
	Extractive industry	
	Coal mining	101
	Manufacturing industrian	
	Manufacturing industries Iron and steel (general)	311
	Steel tubes	312
	Iron castings etc	313
	Locomotives and railway track	515
	equipment	384
	Railway carriages and wagons and	
	trams	385
	avey, are excluded from the analysis,	
	Public utilities	601
	Gas	602
	Electricity	603
	Water supply	005
	Transport and Communication	
	Railways	701
	Road passenger transport	702
	Air transport	707
	Postal services and	700
	telecommunications	708

# **Private sector**

All other industries.

Substantial groups of employees are wrongly allocated by this method, but because earnings in the public and private sector sections of an industry tend to move in line, the

# Table 1: Public and private sectors: average gross weekly earnings: 1970 to 1977

Full-time men, aged 21 and over, and full-time women, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Manual men	1 JUNIOJ	(11222) 5H3	a ope	Distant since	all aurona			
Public sector	25.4	28.2	32.0	37.0	42.7	58.1	67.2	72.7
Private sector	27.2	29.9	33.1	38.5	43.9	54.7	64.3	71.0
All industries and services	26.7	29.4	32.8	38.1	43.6	55.7	65.1	71.5
Non-manual men								
Public sector	35.6	39.4	44.7	48.4	55.7	71.4	87.4	92.9
Private sector	34.8	38.9	42.8	48.0	53.8	66.4	78.0	86.3
All industries and services	35.1	39.1	43.5	48·1	54.4	68.4	81.6	88.9
All men								
Public sector	29.7	33.0	37.6	42.1	48.6	64.3	76.7	82.3
Private sector	29.7	32.9	36.3	41.8	47.3	59.0	69.4	76.8
All industries and services	29.7	32.9	36.7	41.9	47.7	60.8	71.8	78.6
Manual women								
Public sector	13.3	15.5	17.8	20.2	25.0	35.5	42.5	45.9
Private sector	13.3	15.2	16.9	19.6	23.2	31.0	38.3	42.9
All industries and services	13.3	15.3	17.1	19.7	23.6	32.1	39.4	43.7
Non-manual women								
Public sector	21.2	23.2	26.6	28.7	33.3	46.5	58·2	62.5
Private sector	15.1	17.1	18.7	21.4	25.1	33.1	40.0	45.2
All industries and services	17.7	19.8	22.2	24.7	28.6	39.6	48.8	53.8
All women								
Public sector	19.6	21.6	24.8	27.1	31.8	44.6	55.3	59.6
Private sector	14.3	16.3	18.0	20.7	24.3	32.3	39.4	44.4
All industries and services	16.2	18.3	20.5	23.1	26.9	37.4	46.2	51.0

Note: New Earnings Survey results for the public sector and so for the whole economy were affected by under-representation of British Rail employees in 1971 and local authority and National Health Service employees in 1974. The 1971 results for public corporations and the 1974 results for central and local government were also affected. The relevant estimates for April 1971 and April 1974 and changes based on them are consequently relatively less reliable.

# Table 2: Public and private sectors: percentage increases in average gross weekly earnings: 1970 to 1977: complete samples

Full-time men, aged 21 and over, and full-time women, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

								1970-1977
131.2 1744 14 131.3 173-7	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	at an annual rate
Manual men	NO DIANT		URCUT O		1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	Contraction of Contraction		
Public sector	11.3	12.9	15.7	15.4	36.1	15.7	8.2	16.2
Private sector	10.2	10.5	16.5	13.9	24.6	17.6	10.4	14.7
All industries and services	10.5	11.2	16.3	14.4	27.8	16.9	9.8	15.1
Non-manual men								
Public sector	10.8	13.4	8.4	15.1	28.1	22.4	6.3	14.7
Private sector	11.9	9.9	12.1	12.0	23.6	17.5	10.6	13.9
All industries and services	11.5	11.3	10.6	13.1	25.6	19.1	8.9	14.2
All men								
Public sector	11.4	13.7	12.2	15.3	22.4	10.2	7.2	45.7
Private sector	10.7	10.3	15.0	13.3	32·4 24·7	19.3	7·3 10·7	15.7
All industries and services	10.9	11.4	14.1	13.9	27.4	17·6 18·1	9.5	14·5 14·9
Manual women								
Public sector	16.4	14.3	13.9	23.8	44 7	107		10.1
Private sector	14.1	11.4			41.7	19.7	8.0	19.4
All industries and services	14.6	12.1	15·7 15·3	18·3 19·4	33.5 36.3	23·5 22·8	12·0 10·9	18·2 18·5
Non-manual women						in the second second		
Public sector	9.8		7.0	15.0				
Private sector	13.8	14.4	7.9	15.9	39.7	25.2	7.4	16.7
All industries and services	12.2	9·2 12·0	14·2 11·2	17·4 15·8	31·9 38·5	20·8 23·4	13·0 10·2	17·0 17·2
			112	150	30.3	23.4	10.7	17 2
All women								
Public sector	10.6	14.6	9.1	17.2	40.4	24.0	7.8	17.2
Private sector	13.8	10.1	14.8	17.8	32.8	22.0	12.7	17.6
All industries and services	12.9	12.2	12.4	16.8	38.9	23.4	10.4	17.8

Note: Refer to note to table 1.

April of

April of

# Table 3 Public and private sectors: dispersions of gross weekly earnings: 1971 to 1977

Full-time men, aged 21 and over, and full-time women aged 18 and over whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. April of each year

As a percentage of corresponding median Lowest Lower Median Upper Highest decile Lowest Lower Upper quartile quartile Highest decile £ £ decile quartile quartile decile £ Manual men 22·1 25·1 28·9 33·5 120.8 27·0 30·5 35·9 32·7 37·1 43·3 70.0 81.9 144.2 1971 18.9 39.0 Public sector 21·2 24·1 28·3 44.5 69.5 82.2 121.6 146.0 1972 51·1 59·1 67.3 120.8 142.5 80.6 1973 40.7 49.6 69.6 82.4 121.9 145.2 1974 80.8 69.7 82.7 122.7 146.5 1975 38.5 45.6 55.1 67.6 120.4 144.6 1976 46.3 54.0 64.1 77.1 92.7 72.3 84.3 143.7 69.5 83.5 83.6 120.2 1977 50.0 58.1 99.9 72.0 34·9 38·8 45·0 50·9 23.3 42.0 67.5 81.5 122.3 146.8 1971 19.3 28.6 Private sector 31.7 46·5 54·0 66.9 122.5 147.0 21·2 24·9 28·8 25·6 30·2 81.0 1972 1973 36.9 67.5 81.7 121.8 146.1 34.7 42.2 60.7 68.4 82.3 120.7 144.0 1974 120·6 120·9 120·4 63.2 75.3 68.9 143.6 82.8 1975 36.1 43.4 52.4 74·2 81·5 88·9 97·8 144.9 1976 42.6 50.9 61.4 69.4 83.0 144.5 67.7 69.9 1977 47.3 56.1 82.9 34·3 38·3 44·5 50·6 146.5 23.0 28.1 41.2 68·2 81.8 122.1 19.2 1971 All industries and services 21·2 24·6 25.5 31.3 45.9 67.6 81.3 122.3 146.6 1972 29.8 36.6 53.2 67.3 81.4 121.6 145.3 1973 1974 28.7 34.4 41.8 60.3 68.6 82.2 121.0 144.1 121·3 120·8 53.2 64.5 76.9 69.2 82.8 144.4 1975 36.8 44.1 144.9 90·1 98·5 1976 43.6 51.8 62.1 75·1 70.2 83.4 120.3 144.4 68·2 82.1 70.6 83.1 1977 48.1 56.7 Non-manual men 1971 27.4 35.7 45.9 59.4 61.9 76.6 128.4 166.2 22.1 Public sector 40·9 44·5 52.6 56.9 65.5 1972 25.1 31.2 67.1 61.5 76.3 128.7 164.3 1973 27.4 34.1 72.6 61.5 76.5 127.9 163.0 127.7 1974 32.2 39.3 51.2 83.4 62·8 76.7 162.7 84·2 103·9 109·0 126·2 126·9 124·1 78.3 155-3 52·2 103.6 62·8 1975 41.9 66.7 77.8 52·2 57·3 155.1 63.7 127.0 63.8 1976 81.9 133.1 65.3 78.3 151.5 68.8 87.9 1977 132·7 132·5 20·8 23·0 44·6 49·0 62·0 180.4 1971 25.8 33.6 60.6 76.8 Private sector 1972 28.6 37.0 66.7 62.2 77.3 180.0 55·4 61·4 1973 25.8 32.2 41.8 75.4 61.7 77.1 132.3 180.2 1974 29.6 36.7 47.2 82.9 62.7 77.6 130.0 175.6 174.5 46.0 58.8 76.4 102.6 63.0 78.2 129.9 1975 37.0 54·1 60·5 90·3 99·9 120·5 133·5 130.4 174.0 62.4 78.1 1976 43.2 69.3 63.6 78.8 130.2 174.1 76.7 1977 48.8 21·2 23·7 26·3 29·6 45·1 50·5 61.7 76.5 131.2 174.4 1971 34.4 60.0 All industries and services 1972 38.5 66.8 61.7 76.8 131.3 173.7 56·0 63·1 76·7 77·6 130·9 130·2 172·7 171·6 26.4 32.9 42.8 74.0 61.6 1973 1974 30.5 37.6 48.5 83·1 62.9 129.6 166.7 80.2 103.1 62.6 77.5 1975 38.7 47.9 61.8 77.8 130.5 167.5 46·2 51·5 96·4 104·4 123.7 62.5 1976 57.5 73.9 78.4 128.8 164.5 133.3 63.6 1977 63.5 81.1 All men 1971 1972 19·7 22·4 25·2 29·7 164.2 38.1 48.9 80.4 128.1 23.9 29.8 66.1 Public sector 34·1 38·7 56·1 61·8 27.0 43.6 65.7 79.3 127.9 164.4 49·0 56·2 159·6 159·1 1973 30.6 65·2 79.2 126.5 71.1 125.9 1974 35.7 44.7 66.5 79.9 125·0 127·3 126·3 155.2 75.1 93.2 1975 39.8 47.9 60.1 66.3 79.7 158.5 1976 1977 89·8 96·3 48.4 57.1 70.6 111.8 68.6 80.9 81.2 155.4 52.5 61.9 118.5 68.8 76.3 1971 1972 19·7 21·6 25·2 29·1 125·8 125·5 159.3 24.0 29.9 37.6 47.6 66.0 80.2 Private sector 26·4 30·7 41.6 47.7 53.9 33.1 52.8 65.3 79.8 159.3 124·7 123·8 1973 38.3 60.4 65.9 80.2 157.8 155.2 1974 35.3 43.5 67.6 66.8 81.0 67·4 79·3 87·4 124·3 124·4 124·0 156.4 67.1 1975 **44**·2 54.2 84.8 81.5 36.4 51·8 57·4 63·7 70·5 100.2 157.2 42·8 47·8 67.2 1976 81.3 67.7 157.0 110.7 81.4 1977 126·5 126·4 160.7 37·8 42·2 80.3 All industries and services 1971 19.7 24.0 29.8 **48**.0 66.1 160.9 53.7 65.5 79.7 1972 21.9 26.6 33.4 30·7 35·4 125·3 124·6 158.5 48·1 54·6 1973 25.2 38.4 60.9 65.6 79.9 157.0 1974 29.3 43.8 68.8 66.8 80.7 157.6 1975 37.5 45.3 55.9 70.1 88·2 67.0 81.0 125.3 159·5 157·7 44·5 49·3 53.5 82.7 104.9 125.6 1976 65·8 67.6 81.3 1977 58.9 72.3 90.8 114.0 68·1 81.4 125.6

Table 3 Public and private sectors: dispersions of gross weekly earnings: 1971 to 1977 (continued)

		Lowest	Lower	Median	Upper	Highest	As a per	centage of	correspond	ling median
	increase in	decile £	quartile £	£	quartile £	decile £	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile
Manual women Public sector	1971	10.4	12.2	14.5	17.7	21.6	72.2	84·2	122.4	140.7
	1972 1973 1974	12·1 14·1 17·5	13·9 16·0 20·2	16·8 19·0 23·9	20·4 23·3 28·4	24·7 27·8 34·4	71.7 74.3 73.2	83.0 83.8 84.6	122·4 121·1 122·2 118·7	149·7 147·1 146·0 143·8
	1975	24·9	28·6	33·7	40·4	48·4	73·8	84·7	119·8	143·6
	1976	30·3	34·5	40·8	48·5	57·1	74·2	84·6	118·8	139·8
	1977	32·6	37·3	44·5	52·4	60·9	73·3	84·0	118·0	137·1
Private sector	1971	10·2	12·2	14·6	17·5	20·7	69·6	83·5	119·9	141.7
	1972	11·1	13·4	16·3	19·8	23·7	68·1	82·5	121·8	145.7
	1973	12·8	15·5	18·9	22·8	27·2	67·9	82·3	120·9	143.9
	1974	15·3	18·5	22·4	26·8	32·1	68·6	82·8	119·9	143.5
	1975	20·5	24·8	30·2	35·9	42·2	67·7	82·2	118·7	139·8
	1976	24·9	30·5	37·3	44·9	52·6	66·7	81·7	120·2	140·9
	1977	28·7	34·7	41·9	49·5	57·7	68·5	82·8	118·1	137·6
All industries and services	1971	10·2	12·2	14·6	17·6	20·9	70·2	83·6	120-4	143·0
	1972	11·3	13·5	16·4	19·9	23·9	68·9	82·5	121-6	145·9
	1973	13·1	15·7	18·9	22·9	27·3	69·2	82·8	121-4	144·4
	1974	15·7	18·8	22·7	27·2	32·5	69·1	83·0	119-8	143·4
	1975	21·2	25-8	31·0	37·1	43·8	68·4	83·3	119·6	141·4
	1976	26·0	31-7	38·4	45·9	53·9	67·8	82·6	119·6	140·6
	1977	29·9	35-5	42·6	50·3	58·7	70·3	83·3	118·3	137·8
Non-manual women	1071								ant.	
Public sector	1971	14·0	17·1	21·1	27·2	35·2	66·6	81·4	129·2	167·2
	1972	16·2	19·8	24·1	31·1	40·4	66·9	82·1	128·7	167·4
	1973	17·0	20·8	26·2	33·5	44·8	64·8	79·5	128·3	171·2
	1974	20·1	25·0	31·0	38·5	50·2	65·0	80·7	124·4	162·2
	1975	29·7	34·4	41.8	54·3	70·6	71·1	82·3	130·0	169·0
	1976	37·7	43·3	52.8	69·0	86·3	71·4	82·1	130·6	163·4
	1977	41·7	47·7	57.4	73·5	90·9	72·7	83·1	128·0	158·4
Private sector	1971	10·8	12·9	15·8	19·9	24·8	68·3	81·5	125·3	156·3
	1972	11·9	14·2	17·2	21·7	27·1	68·8	82·6	125·6	157·0
	1973	13·8	16·2	19·7	24·6	30·7	70·0	82·3	124·9	156·1
	1974	16·4	19·2	23·2	28·8	35·7	70·8	82·8	124·2	153·8
	1975	21.9	25·6	30·9	38·1	46·6	71.0	83·0	123·5	151-0
	1976	26.1	30·6	37·2	46·1	56·4	70.3	82·3	123·8	151-5
	1977	30.6	35·4	42·3	51·4	63·4	72.4	83·9	121·7	150-2
All industries and services	1971	11·7	14·2	18·0	23·1	30·6	65·0	78-8	128·2	169·9
	1972	12·9	15·8	20·1	26·0	34·4	64·0	78-2	129·1	170·8
	1973	14·6	17·7	22·3	28·7	37·8	65·6	79-2	129·0	169·5
	1974	17·4	20·7	26·1	33·4	42·3	66·5	79-4	127·9	162·0
	1975	23-9	28·8	35·9	45·7	61·6	66·5	80·3	127·2	171.5
	1976	28-8	35·3	44·2	56·9	76·4	65·1	79·9	128·6	172.9
	1977	33-5	40·2	49·2	62·4	81·4	68·1	81·7	126·8	165.6
All women Public sector	1971	12.5	15.5	40.7	25.4					
e municatile only avail	1972 1973 1974	14·3 15·8 19·2	17·9 19·3 23·5	19·7 22·7 24·7 29·2	25·6 29·1 31·6 36·8	33·7 38·6 42·0 47·5	63·4 62·8 63·8 65·6	78·4 78·9 78·3 80·4	129·7 128·1 128·1 125·8	170·9 169·9 170·1 162·5
	1975	28·3	33·0	40·2	51·6	68·4	70·4	82·0	128·3	170·0
	1976	35·5	41·3	50·3	64·6	83·6	70·6	82·1	128·5	166·3
	1977	39·0	45·5	54·6	69·3	88·6	71·5	83·3	127·0	162·3
Private sector	1971	10·5	12.6	15·3	18-8	23·2	68·8	82·5	123·0	152·0
	1972	11·5	13.9	16·8	20-8	25·7	68·4	82·7	123·7	152·7
	1973	13·4	15.9	19·4	23-8	29·2	69·1	82·4	123·0	150·7
	1974	16·0	19.0	22·9	28-0	34·3	70·0	82·9	122·5	150·2
	1975	21·3	25·4	30·6	37·1	44·8	69·6	82·9	121·3	146·3
	1976	25·7	30·6	37·2	45·5	54·8	69·0	82·1	122·2	147·2
	1977	30·0	35·2	42·1	50·7	61·1	71·3	83·6	120·2	145·0
All industries and services	1971 1972 1973 1974	11·0 12·2 14·1 16·8	13·3 14·8 16·9 20·0	16·6 18·6 20·9 24·7	21·1 23·9 26·7 31·3	27·5 31·1 34·4 39·4	66·6 65·6 67·4 67·7	80·2 79·6 80·7 81·0	120·2 127·3 128·6 127·6 126·4	165·8 167·1 164·7 159·1
	1975	23·0	27·8	34·1	42·7	56·2	67·4	81.5	125·2	164·5
	1976	28·0	34·0	42·4	53·3	70·3	66·1	80.2	125·9	165·9
	1977	32·2	38·6	46·9	58·5	76·1	68·6	82.1	124·7	162·1

Note:Refer to note to table 1.

Table 4 Public and private sectors\*: sub-sectors of public sector, and private sector: average gross weekly earnings and percentage increases: 1970 to 1977

Full-time men, aged 21 and over, and full-time women, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay period was not affected by absence.

				Ave	rage (£)						Percen	tage inc	rease ov	er previ	ious year	r
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1970- 1971	1971- 1972	1972- 1973	1973- 1974	1974– 1975	1975- 1976	1976- 1977	1970–1977 at an annual rat
Manual men		0.28	and the second		1.85		25	15-0	17.0		9.4	19.5	37.3	17.7	10.1	16.7
	21.8	25.5	27.7	30.3	36.2	49.7	58.5	64·4 59·4	17·0 13·7	8·6 10·0	16.7	14.3	37.5	15.7	6.1	15.9
	21.1	24.0	26.4	30.8	35.2	48.4	56.0		9.4	14.2	15.4	15.1	36.2	15.9	8.2	16.0
Tublic corporations	27.6	30.2	34.5	39.8	45.8	62·4 59·0	72·3 68·2	78·2 73·9	10.9	13.3	15.1	16.1	36.3	15.6	8.4	16.2
Public sector	25.8	28.6	32.4	37.3	43.3	54.5	64.0	72.9	10.9	10.4	16.7	13.8	24.7	17.4	13.9	15.2
	27.0	29.8	32.9	38.4	43.7	55.7	65.1	71.5	10.5	11.2	16.3	14.4	27.8	16.9	9.8	15.1
All industries and services	26./	29.4	32.8	38.1	43.6	22.1	03.1	112	10 5	11 2	105		2, 0	107		
Non-manual men										11.0	12		22.4	27.7	1.4	14.7
Central government	36.0	39.7	44.4	46.3	56.6	69.3	88·5	93.9	10.3	11.8	4.3	22.2	22.4	27·7 22·0	6·1 5·0	14.7
Local government	35.5	39.2	44.8	49.5	55.5	72.4	88·3	92.7	10.4	14.3	10.5	12.1	30.5	18.0	9.0	15.3
Public corporations	34.6	38.8	43.8	47.9	54.7	72.7	85.8	93.5	12.1	12.9	9.4	14.2	32.9	22.3	6.3	14.9
	35.3	39.2	44.5	48.2	55.6	71.7	87.7	93.2	11.0	13.5	8.3	15.4	29·0 23·4	17.6	10.6	13.8
	34.9	39.0	43.0	48.1	53.9	66.5	78.2	86.5	11.7	10.3	11.9	12.1	25.6	19.1	8.9	14.2
All industries and services	35-1	39.1	43.5	48.1	54.4	68.4	81.6	88.9	11.5	11.3	10.6	13.1	23.0	13.1	0.7	172
All men													2502	12	1.6	
	30.3	34.7	38.4	40.8	50.3	63.6	79.1	85.5	14.5	10.7	6.3	23.3	26.4	24.4	8.1	16.0
Local government	30.2	34.2	39.0	43·8	49.7	66.2	79.7	84.7	13.2	14.0	12.3	13.5	33.2	20.4	6.3	15.9
Public corporations	29.1	32.0	36.6	41.8	47.9	64.9	75.5	81.8	10.0	14.4	14.2	14.6	35.5	16.3	8.3	15.9
	29.6	33.1	37.6	42.2	48.8	65.0	77.5	83.4	11.8	13.6	12.2	15.6	33.2	19.2	7·6 10·4	15·9 14·5
	29.7	32.9	36.4	41.8	47.3	58.9	69.4	76.6	10.8	10.6	14.8	13.2	24.5	17.8	9.5	14.9
All industries and services	29.7	32.9	36.7	41.9	47.7	60.8	71.8	78.6	10.9	11.4	14.1	13.9	27.4	18.1	3.2	14.7
Manual women														10.17		
	13.2	15.9	18.3	19.9	26.4	37.2	44.1	47.3	20.5	15.1	8.7	32.7	40.9	18.5	7.3	20.0
	11.7	13.8	15.6	18.4	22.0	31.4	37.1	40.0	17.9	13.0	17.9	19.6	42.7	18.2	7.8	19.2
	18.3	19.4	22.5	24.8	28.3	42.0	50.6	55·7	6.0	16.0	10.2	14.1	48.4	20.5	10.1	17.2
	13.5	15.7	18.0	20.1	25.0	35.5	42.0	45.2	16.3	14.6	11.7	24.4	42.0	18.3	7.6	18.8
Private sector	13.3	15.1	16.9	19.7	23.2	31.2	38.6	43.3	13.5	11.9	16.6	17.8	34.5	23.7	12·2 10·9	18·4 18·5
All industries and services	13.3	15.3	17.1	19.7	23.6	32.1	39.4	43.7	14.6	12.1	15.3	19.4	36-3	22.8	10.9	19.2
Non-manual women													19		Amore	and annothing
	19.3	21.4	24.3	25.5	30.4	42.6	53.7	57.0	10.9	13.6	4.9	19.2	40.1	26.1	6.1	16.7
Local government	24.8	26.7	30.5	33.8	38.1	52.8	65.7	70.9	7.7	14.2	10.8	12.7	38.6	24.4	7.9	16.2
	18.1	20.2	23.3	25.9	30.3	41.8	51.2	57.0	11.6	15.3	11.2	17.0	38.0	22.5	11.3	17.8
Public sector	21.2	23.2	26.6	28.8	33.2	46.8	58.4	62.7	9.4	14.7	8.3	15.3	41.0	24.8	7.4	16·8 17·2
Private sector	15.2	17.3	19.0	21.7	25.4	33.6	40.6	46.1	13.8	9.8	14.2	17.1	32.3	20.8	13.5	17.2
All industries and services	17.7	19.8	22.2	24.7	28.6	39.6	48.8	53.8	12.2	12.0	11.2	15.8	38.5	23.4	10.2	17.2
All women																
	18.1	20.3	23.2	24.5	29.7	41.8	52·2	55.7	12.2	14.3	5.6	21.2	40.7	24.9	6.7	17.4
	22.1	24.0	27.5	30.8	35.0	49.2	60.8	65.6	8.6	14.6	12.0	13.6	40.6	23.6	7.9	16.8
	18.2	20.0	23.1	25.7	29.9	41.8	51.1	56.9	9.9	15.5	11.3	16.3	39.8	22.2	11.4	17.7
	19.6	21.7	24.9	27.2	31.7	44.9	55·7	60.0	10.7	14.7	9.2	16.5	41.6	24.1	7.7	17.3
	14.4	16.4	18.2	20.9	24.5	32.7	39.9	45.0	13.9	11.0	14.8	17.2	33.5	22.0	12.8	17.7
All industries and services	16.2	18.3	20.5	23.1	26.9	37.4	46.2	51.0	12.9	12.2	12.4	16.8	38.9	23.4	10.4	17.8

\* Estimates are derived on a slightly different basis from that used in tables 1 to 3. Note: Refer to note to table 1

resulting estimates of movements in average earnings may be reasonably reliable.

This method has been used only for compiling the estimates given in table 4, including those for the whole of the public sector and the whole of the private sector. It was necessary to use it in order to obtain the sub-sector estimates within the public sector.

# Method two (used in Tables 1 to 3)

More reliable sectoral estimates can however be made by making use of further information on the New Earnings Survey returns. The Survey documents list major (mainly national) collective agreements in the public and private sectors. For each employee in the sample, the employer reports which, if any, of these agreements affects the pay and conditions of employment of the employee, either

directly or indirectly. Relatively small numbers of employees in one sector are affected by agreements in the other sector. Even so, assumptions that all reported to be affected by a public sector agreement are employed in the public sector and all reported to be affected by a private sector agreement are employed in the private sector provide, in general, a much more reliable basis of allocation of these employees than the industrial classification. However, for the remaining employees not reported to be affected by any of the listed agreements, industrial classification remains the only available basis of allocation. Method two still contains an element of imprecision, but not to the same extent as method one.

April of each year

This more reliable method has been used in the compilation of the estimates for the public and private sectors in tables 1 to 3.

If you're an employer in an Assisted Area, then we'd like to remind you about the Job Release Scheme.

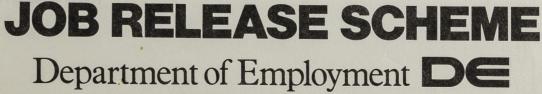
This Scheme offers men aged 64 and women aged 59 on or before 31 March 1978, the chance to stop work up to a year before reaching statutory pensionable age. They now get more money too - £26.50 a week tax-free.

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

STOKE

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

As a result of this Scheme, your employees have the chance to stop work a year early, which may give you the chance to do a bit of promoting. Above all, you'll be able to take on new staff. Doing that means you're also giving a job to someone who wants to work. Employees who wish to take part in the Job Release Scheme must apply by 31 March 1978. There'll be advertising in the national press to tell them about it. Leaflets with full details of MANCHESTER the Job Release Scheme SHEFFIELD are available from any Employment Office, Jobcentre or NOTTINGHAM Unemployment Benefit Office. Just ask for copies of the Job Release Scheme Leaflet. BRISTOL Or ring 01-214 6403 or 01-214 6497 for information.



# Industrial disputes: international comparisons

THE TABLE (based on information supplied by the International Labour Office) shows the number of days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 people employed in a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, in each of the last 10 years. In most cases the figures relate to mining, manufacturing, construction and transport industries only. Information covering all industries is not available. As the definitions used for these statistics vary from country to country, too much signifiance should not be attached to relatively small differences in the figures.

# The 1976 figures

In 1976, only four of the sixteen countries for which figures are available (Canada, Japan, Sweden and the United Kingdom) lost fewer days per 1,000 people employed than in the previous year. This was the second consecutive year that Japan, Sweden and the United Kingdom had lost fewer days per 1,000 people employed than in the previous year. In 1976 six countries out of the sixteen for which

information is available lost fewer days per 1,000 people employed than in the United Kingdom, and the remainder lost more.

### The 5 and 10 year averages

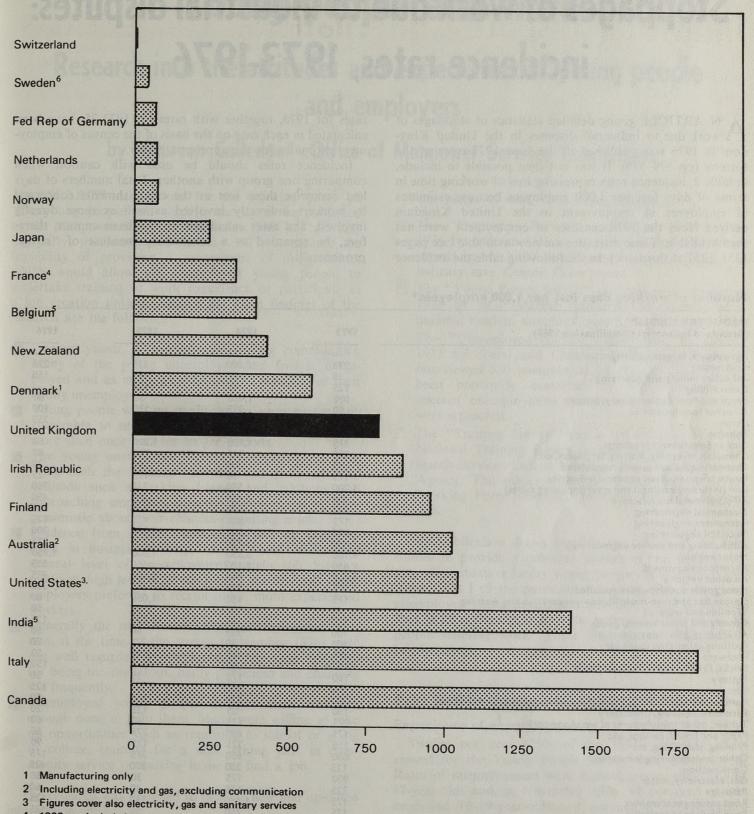
In all but five countries more days were lost per 1,000 people employed in the second five year period (1972-76) than in the first (1967-71). Those countries which have on average lost more days per 1,000 people employed than the UK in both the five year periods 1967-71 and 1972-76, are Australia, Canada, Finland, India, Italy and the United States. The countries which lost fewer days per 1,000 people employed than the UK in both five year periods include Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Netherlands, and Sweden. The 1976 figure for Belgium and India is not available. The statistics for Sweden before 1972 are not truly comparable with those for subsequent years, as only since 1972 have separate figures been available for the industry groups to which the table relates.

# Days lost per 1,000 people employed

											Average	for	
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†	5 years 67-71	5 years 72-76	10 years 67-76
Australia*	320	460	860	1,040	1,300	880	1.080	2,670	1,390	1,490	796	1,502	1,131
Belgium	90	230	100	830	720	190	520	340	340	(a)	394	348 (c)	373 (c)
Canada	1.200	1.670	2,550	2,190	800	1,420	1,660	2,550§	2,750§	(a) 2,270	1,682	2,130	1,906
Denmark	20	20	80	170	30	40	4,440	330	190	390	64	1,078	571
Fed. Rep. of Germa			20	10	340	10	40	60	10	40	80	32	56
Finland	410	250	200	270	3,300	520	2,530§	4706	310§	1,310	886	1,028	957
	430	(a)	200	180	440	300	330	250	390	420	313 (b)	338	327 (b)
France	1,270	1,150	1.270	1,440	1.100	1.300	1.330	2,480	1,430	(a)	1,346	1,635 (c)	1,419 (c)
India Deserve list	520	910	2,170	490	670	600	410§	1,250§	810	840	952	782	867
Irish Republic	580	930	4,160	1,730	1.060	1,670	2,4705	1,800	1,640	2,200	1,692	1.956	1,824
Italy	100	160	200	200	310	270	210	450	390§	150	194	294	244
Japan	and the second second	10	10	140	50	70	330			10	42	82	62
Netherlands	320	310	300	470	350	300	530	360	390§	940	350	504	427
New Zealand	10	10		70	10	500	10	490	10	60	20	114	67
Norway			30	40	240	10	10	30	20	10	62	16	39
Sweden**	10.01	1111 - <del></del>			10	10	10	50		20		Co. and the second	
Switzerland		370	520	740	1,190	• 2,160	570	1.270 -	540	300	608	968	788
United Kingdom United States§§	220 1,430	1,590	1,390	2,210	1,600	860	750	1,480	990	1,190	1,644	1,054	1,349

Including Electricity and Gas, excluding communication.
Preliminary figures.
Revised figures.
Manufacturing only.
\* All industries included until 1971
Figures cover also electricity, gas and sanitary services.
Figures not available.
(b) 1956 figure unavailable and not included in averages.
(c) 1976 figure unavailable and not included in averages.
Note:Where no figure is given the number of days lost per 1,000 employed is less than five.

# Industrial disputes-how the United Kingdom compares Annual average number of working days lost per 1,000 employees 1967-76



- 4 1968 not included
- 5 1976 not included 6 All industries included up to 1971

# Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: incidence rates, 1973-1976

A N ARTICLE giving detailed statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1976 was published in the June 1977 issue of the Gazette (pp 579-586). It was not then possible to include, in table 2, incidence rates expressing loss of working time in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees because estimates of employees in employment in the United Kingdom derived from the 1976 censuses of employment were not then available. These estimates are now available (see pages 1351-1357 of this issue). In the following table the incidence

rates for 1976, together with rates for 1973-75, have been calculated in each case on the basis of the census of employment estimates for the appropriate year.

Incidence rates should be used with caution when comparing one group with another. Total numbers of days lost comprise those lost at the establishments concerned by workers indirectly involved as well as those directly involved, and rates calculated on this basis cannot, therefore, be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strikeproneness".

# Number of working days lost per 1,000 employees\*

INDUSTRY GROUP (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture, forestry, fishing				Tanking
Coal mining	275	18,800	175	225
All other mining and quarrying	5	60	80	150
Grain milling	125	45	125	150
Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	100	1,450	50	80
All other food industries	60	325	175	100
Drink	550	700	600	350
Fobacco	90		600	350
Coal and petroleum products		3,000	4 200	
Chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, fertilisers, etc	375	1,700	1,200	50
	250	225	750	80
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	15	300	200	30
aints, soap and other chemical industries	175	90	125	25
ron (including castings) and steel (including tubes)	1,200	1,550	750	750
All other metal manufacture	450	2,450	550	450
Mechanical engineering	850	650	750	325
nstrument engineering	175	800	125	125
lectrical engineering	650	1,500	1,250	300
hipbuilding and marine engineering	1,450	3,750	2,750	325
1otor vehicles	4,100	3,550	1.800	1,750
Aerospace equipment	850	1,100	550	325
All other vehicles	2,250	550	2,000	475
1etal goods not elsewhere specified	375	375	375	300
Cotton flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	175	950	1,050	80
Noollen and worsted	25	125	45	50
losiery and other knitted goods	650	150	700	125
All other textile industries	100	225	60	50
Clothing other than footwear	100	50	275	70
ootwear	200	10	90	50
ricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,150	60	250	150
ottery	100	175	35	50
Glass				125
	100	850	275	
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified	200	275	150	80
urniture, bedding, upholstery	150	25	125	20
imber, other manufactures of wood and cork	275	125	60	60
aper and board, cartons, etc	175	600	275	50
rinting, publishing, etc	125	375	125	90
Other manufacturing industries	650	650	375	175
onstruction	125	200	200	425
ias, electricity, water	900	175	30	150
ailways	225	175	40	60
oad passenger transport	175	1,450	150	125
oad haulage contracting	175	750	50	125
ea transport	20	35	150	125
ort and inland water transport	1,950	1,550	4,350	600
Other transport and communication	70	60	45	15
Distributive trades	5	40	25	5
isurance, banking, finance and business services	,	5	25	5
rofessional and scientific services	100		10	5
liscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc)	100	70	10	15
ublic administration and defence	10	20	25	
abile administration and defence	125	125	80	40
otal, all industries and services	325	650	275	150

# Research into the attitudes and experiences of young people and employers

# by Maureen Colledge\* Office of Manpower Services Commission

R ESEARCH carried out for the working party on young people and work is shortly to be published by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC). The working party, which reported in May 1977, considered the feasibility of providing a programme of opportunities which would allow all unemployed young people to undertake training or work experience or participate in a job creation project. Among the main findings of the research are the following:

- Unemployment is concentrated among communities. Many of the young unemployed had friends unemployed and as many as a fifth had a member of their family unemployed.
- Young people with no qualifications were particularly vulnerable to unemployment, and to be unemployed more than once and for longer periods.
- The young unemployed were looking hard for jobs, using both the "official" services and more informal methods such as asking friends and relations and approaching employers directly. However, many were pessimistic about their chances of getting a job.
- Evidence from employers suggests that an improvement in business activity, which would reduce the general level of unemployment, might still leave a relatively high level of young people unemployed, many employers prefering to recruit older, more experienced workers.
- Generally the measure to reduce unemployment current at the time of the survey (November 1976) were not well regarded by employers. They were criticised for being too numerous, badly publicised and changing too frequently.
- Unemployed young people thought there was not enough done to help them. Many were willing to take up opportunities such as returning to school or going to college, training for a skill, taking part in community service or moving home to find a job.

The research was designed to provide new and up-dated information on

- (a) the experience and attitudes of young people to school, work and the training for it, and unemployment:
- (b) employers; recruitment pratcices and attitudes to young people; and
- (c) the attitudes of young people and employers to schemes designed to help the young unemployed.

\* Working days lost accruing to stoppages in progress in each year, and not, as in table 7 of the article on pages 115–126 of the February 1976 Gazette, to stoppages beginning

# Young people and work

Four pieces of work were commissioned:

- □ The "Employers Survey", undertaken in November 1976 by Industrial Facts and Forecasting Ltd, interviewed over 1,100 employers from all sectors of industry save Central Government.
- □ The "Young People Survey", undertaken in November 1976 by NOP Market Research Ltd, interviewed a national random sample of over 3,000 16-19-year-olds.
- □ The "Unemployed Survey", undertaken in January 1977 by Social and Community Planning Research, interviewed 550 unemployed 16-18-year-olds who had been previously contacted by MSC through ten selected unemployment benefit offices at which they were registered.
- □ The "Training Survey" was a special analysis of the National Training Survey carried out in 1975 by Research Services Ltd on behalf of the Training Services Agency. The subset analysed for the purpose of the Working Party amounted to some 7,000 16-24-yearolds.

The publication draws together the results of the four studies to provide a coherent picture of the current employment situation facing young people. Divided into two parts: Part I of the publication describes the findings on unemployed young people and how they could be helped; Part II gives the findings on the general position of young people entering work. These findings are summarised briefly below.

# Part I-The young unemployed

# **Experience** of unemployment

Twelve per cent (250) of the 16-19-year-olds interviewed for the Young People Survey were unemployed. Rates of unemployment were highest among the 16- and 17-year-olds and, in November 1976, 41 per cent of unemployed 16-19-year-olds had not had a job, reflecting the increased difficulties faced by school leavers.

The family backgrounds of the young unemployed showed that a disproportionate number came from families in the C2-DE social classes (80 per cent compared with 70 per cent of the employed and 41 per cent of those in

\* The surveys described were analysed in OMSC by Maureen Colledge, Geoff Llewellyn and Vernon Ward.

education) and had fathers employed in manual occupations. A high incidence was found in the Unemployed Survey of unemployment among friends and other members of the family. Seventy-nine per cent had friends unemployed, 14 per cent had fathers unemployed, 21 per cent had a brother or sister unemployed and 19 per cent lived in households where no one was in full-time work.

Many of the unemployed young people had had little success at school and, despite saying they enjoyed their last two years, most had left at the earliest opportunity. Less than a third had been advised to stay on. Just over half (53 per cent) of those in the Unemployed Survey left school with no qualifications and the majority of the rest left with only CSE of lower than grade 1. A few had special difficulties. For example, five per cent of those in the Unemployment Survey had attended a school for handicapped or ESN pupils in their last two years at school.

The national unemployment statistics show the length of time young people spend unemployed has increased, although average duration is still less than for older age groups. The surveys provide evidence of a strong relationship between lack of qualifications and frequency and length of time unemployed. For example, in the Unemployed Survey 61 per cent of those with no qualifications had been unemployed for more than six months, compared with 49 per cent of those with CSEs less than grade 1 and 43 per cent of those with GCE "O" level or equivalent.

The unemployed were looking hard for jobs, and using a variety of means. The majority had applied for six or more jobs and very few (7 per cent in the Unemployed Survey and 12 per cent for the unemployed in the Young People Survey) had been offered a job but turned it down. While 42 per cent of those in the Unemployed Survey said they expected to find a job easily at the start only 16 per cent did at the time of the interview.

# The causes of youth unemployment

The working party wished to know to what extent youth unemployment was influenced by the general level of unemployment and would fall as the general picture improved, and to what extent it had been worsening steadily irrespective of the general level of unemployment and might remain high when employment prospects generally improved. Evidence from employers suggested that youth unemployment is part of the general employment problem but that an upturn in the economy, which would help reduce the general level of unemployment, might still leave many young people unemployed.

Most employers said they recruited as required for all types of jobs, the level of business and the replacement of staff being the main reasons for recruiting as required. No single important reason other than the level of business acivity emerged that had affected 1976 recruitment patterns. This suggests youth unemployment is part of the general unemployment problem caused by low levels of business activity. However, asked what they would do in the event of an increase in business of 10-15 per cent it seems that while 75 per cent would have to recruit staff the majority would prefer to recruit experienced workers. Coupled with the more general criticisms employers make of young people as recruits and their preferences for

other recruits (described later) this suggests some young people may find difficulties in getting jobs even if an upturn occurs.

## Attitudes towards Government measures to help the young unemployed

Employers did not have a high regard for the existing Government measures to aid young people, claiming that they were too numerous, badly publicised and changing too frequently. They thought the most useful scheme was the Work Experience Programme with its emphasis on increasing young people's knowledge of work.

Unemployed young people generally thought there was not enough done to help them. Over half were willing to go back to school or on to college, 40 per cent said there was some training they wanted to do and over half, especially the girls, were willing to undertake community or voluntary work. Forty per cent said they would be prepared to move if a job were offered to them in another part of the country. However, others showed a reluctance to take up such offers of help, sometimes for financial or social reasons but sometimes for reasons which indicate an alienation from "official" schemes and the institutions they involve.

Asked to rate features of Government training or work experience schemes, young unemployed people consistently chose as the most important the opportunities:

- (a) to learn a skill for a job which they had already chosen;
- (b) for on-the-job training;
- (c) for help from a sympathetic supervisor; and
- (d) for instruction in how to make a good impression on an employer.

# Part II—From school to work

## Education and the preparation of young people for work

Many young people in their last few years at school said they were apprehensive about their prospects of getting a job when they left. For those who had left, experience of work while at school was thought to have been useful in getting a job or while working. However, most young people only gained such experience through their own efforts; few (12 per cent) mentioned experiencing work through programmes arranged by their schools.

The last few years at school are a time when young people form their ideas about work, and when receipt of information and advice can be an important influence. The majority of young people interviewed had received help and advice from a careers teacher, careers officer and their parents, and most found the help useful. For the unemployed, parental advice was more important than that from careers teacher or careers officer.

Two-thirds of employers thought young job applicants were not well briefed about the job, the firm or how to behave at an interview. Employers at head offices were generally critical of the relationship between school or work, feeling many people in education regard industry as "second best". They wanted a higher priority to be given to careers education, and more information given to schoolchildren about work. They said they were willing to develop stronger links with schools but realised there are prejudices, on both sides, to be overcome first.

## Recruitment

Willingness and attitude to work were the main criteria by which employers judged recruits, although those applying for skilled manual and non-manual jobs are expected to have a good basic standard of education. Although nearly half the employers thought there was no difference between young people and other recruits on these aspects, those that did see a difference were more likely to think young people compared unfavourably.

Employers said they turned down young applicants because of their attitude and personality, their appearance and manners, and their lack of basic education. A third of employers thought the calibre of young applicants had declined over the last five years, especially among those applying to skilled manual jobs. Given a choice of recruits, many employers preferred others to young people, especially if they can upgrade existing staff or recruit experienced workers or housewives.

Where the age of the recruit was immaterial, employers made little use of the Careers Service, though they did use it specifically for recruiting young people, especially to skilled manual and non-manual jobs. However, it seems many jobs at the semi- and unskilled level which would be suitable for young people are not registered by employers with the Careers Service.

### Young people at work

About a third of employed young people in the surveys worked in manufacturing industries, with distribution, transport, communication and the other services sector accounting for substantial numbers. Nearly two-fifths of the boys entered apprenticeships and a similar number of girls entered clerical jobs. The type of job a young person gets is clearly linked to his or her qualifications.

Young people are known to change jobs more frequently than older workers, perhaps because they are "job shopping"-trying out jobs to improve satisfaction and prospects. Little evidence emerged of job dissatisfaction among young people in the surveys, even among those whose jobs might be thought to be less interesting. The most frequent job changers were those now unemployed, and for these young people many of their moves had been made involuntarily, had resulted in a "downgrading" in type of job and, when made voluntarily, had been moti-

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vated by a desire to improve pay and conditions, possibly as compensation for the less interesting nature of their jobs.

# Training

Two-thirds of employers said they gave induction to new recruits, though only just over a third, mainly the larger firms, said they gave an induction specifically geared to young people.

Evidence from young people interviewed in the surveys suggests over 200,000 young people entering work each year receive no formal training. A third of the 16-24-yearolds said they had received no formal training and twothirds no further education, though most young people receive some help and assistance in learning their jobsmainly through watching others and being taught or helped. Girls and those with no qualifications were least likely to receive training.

Skilled manual jobs stand out as providing systematic training, usually in the form of an apprenticeship combined with day or block release. Young people employed in small establishments were much less likely to undertake apprenticeships and more likely to receive no training at all.

Very few young people had tried to get training and failed and few had been offered and rejected training. The majority said they would be willing to undertake training if it was offered to them, and a quarter wanted to train for a different job. The benefits of training were seen as increased earnings, help in getting a better job and greater interest in, and satisfaction from, the job.

These and other findings are discussed in some detail in the publication. Their immediate use was to guide and inform the thinking of the working party in devising the new programme of opportunities for young people. This programme, due to begin in April 1978, will replace the present arrangements with a larger but more co-ordinated set of opportunities, consisting of courses to prepare young people for work and of different forms of work experience. However, the surveys contain material which is informative and valuable in its own right and will be of interest to all involved in helping young people find and settle down in work. They are published as one of a series of papers by the MSC on major manpower issue.

Further details on the "Young people and work" can be obtained from Mr G. Llewellyn, Special Programme Division, Office of Manpower Services Commission, Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn, London WC1V 6PF

# Unemployed minority group workers

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

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

Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan; November 10 1977

e entering with rain bird of the Lon24-rout	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain§
Total (all listed countries):	24,812	358	1,029	12,009	4,699	4,263	4,844	371	268	447	53,100
otal expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	7.3	1.0	0.9	9.1	5.9	3.2	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.7
Area of origin											
East Africa* Males Females	2,237 1,382	38 26	35 26	733 502	750 598	168 58	339 220	17 5	37 8	17 5	4,371 2,830
Other Africa* Males Females	1,639 570	9 4	43 37	150 83	85 39	77 42	267 91	25 4	9 2	26 5	2,330 877
West Indies† Males Females	6,898 2,920	71 42	443 125	2,281 1,393	463 177	481 215	714 187	21 1	27 7	4 1	11,403 5,068
India Males Females	3,143 1,792	28 20	101 44	2,227 1,793	1,202 510	631 259	1,033 289	66 27	31 5	89 30	8,551 4,769
Pakistan Males Females	1,371 380	78 19	94 12	1,813 230	582 93	1,743 273	1,120 209	142 15	70 27	169 40	7,182 1,298
Bangladesh Males Females	552 69	9 1	12 3	403 23	76 16	170 11	193 14	13 1	18 2	14 5	1,460 145
Other Commonwealth											
territories‡ Males Females	1,455 404	9 4	45 9	300 78	87 21	103 32	128 40	26 8	16 9	39 3	2,208 608
Persons born in UK of paren from listed countries (in-	ts										
cluded in figures above) Males Females	1,396 831	24 17	96 65	635 566	173 81	152 98	263 119	27 17	10 9	29 24	2,805 1,827
OTAL (all listed countries): August 11, 1977 May 12, 1977 February 10, 1977	28,853 23,351 24,378	473 385 367	1,010 916 964	14,979 11,602 11,615	5,615 4,034 4,055	4,717 3,419 3,521	5,583 4,074 4,061	458 297 347	263 181 183	487 332 306	62,438 48,591 49,797
November 11, 1976   August 12, 1976	28,115	411	1,143	14,625	5,095	4,073	4,736	340	255	277	59,070

\* The figures for East Africa relate to Kenya, Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar) and Uganda. The other Commonwealth countries in Africa (shown as Other Africa) include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St. Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia). † The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahama; Barbados; Ber-muda; Belize (formerly British Honduras); British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Guyana; Jamaica; Leeward Islands; (Antigua (including Barbuda) and Montserrat); St. Christopher (St. Kitts)—Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and Windward Islands (Dominica; Grenada; St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

‡ Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon); Christmas Island (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Phoenix, Line and Ocean Islands); Hong Kong; Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga. § Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available. Il Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.

# Accidents at work Second quarter 1977

engaged in factory processes 7,752 (23 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 931 (3 fatal) in work at docks, whares and quays other than shipbuilding, and 180 (1 fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the area in which they were notified, and table 2 is an analysis of the accidents by process.  Accident notification  Accident  Acciden			ng persons	Table 2 G	luarter ende	d June 197
shipbuilding, and 180 (1 fatal) in inland warehouses. Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the accident shy process. Accident notification An accident notification An accident occurring in a place subject to the Factories Act is notified to HM Factory Inspectorate if it causes either loss of if or disables an employed person for more than three warehouses an engined person for more than three warehouses an engined person for more than three warehouses are cardied to the various limitations of accidents as one accident. Recent annual reports of HM Chief Inspector of Factories have drawn attention to the various limitations of accidents tastistics based on a given length of absence from work. These were ware used on a given length of absence from work. These were are used on a given length of absence from work. These were are used to active, Statistical Services Strates and services and centers are the factories the adverted in the reactories Act obtainable from the Health and Stafet Executive, Statistical Services Strates (State Strates are the factories and the strates are t	on building operations and works of engine	eering con	struction,	Process		Total accidents
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Vest and North Yorkshire     7     3,428     Tools and implements     514       reater Manchester     2     3,477     Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering     1,065       erseyside     6     3,979     Industrial appliances manufacture     703       orth West     4     2,525     Sheet metal working     2     932       cotland East     8     5,048     Metal pressing     545       cotland West     9     3,472     Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)     1     1,121       hames House*     —     74     Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)     1     1,003       hapel Street*     —     42     Railway running sheds     2     27       verpool*     —     89     Clutery     27	able 1 able 1 able 1 able 1 able 1 able 2 able 2	Auarter ender Fatal accidents 2 2 1 2 2 4 4 4 7 8	ed June 1977 Total accidents 2,576 2,326 1,887 1,480 1,538 1,181 1,951 1,693 1,891 3,639 4,173	Metal forging Metal drawing and extrusion Iron founding Steel founding Die casting Non-ferrous metal casting Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc Enamelling and other metal finishing <b>Total</b> <b>General engineering</b> Accomotive building and repairing Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering Motor vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and shipbreaking: Work in shipyards and dry docks Work in shipyards and dry docks	1 1 2	415 501 1,467 336 149 333 81 47 92 <b>6,333</b> <b>6,333</b> <b>6,333</b> <b>6,333</b> <b>7</b> 295 276 635 422 849 2,088 281 1,888 1,476 31
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Jorth East     8     5,048     Metal pressing     545       cotland East     8     2,991     Other metal machining     1     724       cotland West     9     3,472     Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)     1     1,121       hames House*     74     Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)     1,003       hapel Street*     42     Railway running sheds     2       verpool*     99     Silverware and stainless substitution for silver     11	Table 1 Trea Tre	Auarter ender Fatal accidents 2 2 1 2 2 4 4 4 7 8	Ed June 1977           Total accidents           2,576           2,326           1,887           1,480           1,538           1,181           1,951           1,693           1,891           3,639           4,173           2,368           3,059           4,200	Metal forging Metal drawing and extrusion Iron founding Steel founding Die casting Non-ferrous metal casting Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc Enamelling and other metal finishing <b>Total</b> <b>General engineering</b> Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering Motor vehicle manufacture Notor vehicle manufacture Notor vehicle manufacture Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and sipibreaking: Work in shipbrads and dry docks Work in wet docks or harbours Aircraft building and repairing Machine tool manufacture Miscellaneous machine making Tools and implements	1 1 2 3	415 501 1,467 336 149 333 81 47 92 <b>6,333</b> <b>6,333</b> <b>6,333</b> <b>2</b> 95 276 635 422 849 2,088 281 1,888 1,476 31 323 329 2,100 514
Jorth East     8     5,048     Pretail pressing     545       Cotland East     8     2,991     Other metal machining     1     724       Cotland West     9     3,472     Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)     1     1,121       hames House*     —     74     Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)     1,003       hapel Street*     —     42     Railway running sheds     2       iverpool*     —     89     Cutlery     27	Table 1 Area Outh West Outh East Ondon North West Ondon North East Ondon North Sea Vales Vales Vales Vales Vales Vales Orthern Home Counties State Midlands Vales Vales Vales Orthern Home Anther Vest And North Yorkshire Vest and North Yorkshire Vest Anchester	Auarter ender Fatal accidents 2 2 1 2 2 4 4 4 7 8	ed June 1977 Total accidents 2,576 2,326 1,887 1,480 1,538 1,181 1,693 1,693 1,891 3,639 4,173 2,368 3,059 4,200 3,428 3,477	Metal forging Metal drawing and extrusion Iron founding Steel founding Die casting Non-ferrous metal casting Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc Enamelling and other metal finishing <b>Total</b> <b>General engineering</b> Accomotive building and repairing Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering Motor vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and shipbreaking: Work in shippards and dry docks Work in shippards and dry docks Morkine tool manufacture Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	1 1 2 3	415 501 1,467 336 447 92 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,295 2,76 6,353 422 2,76 6,353 422 2,76 6,353 422 2,76 6,353 42,276 6,353 2,276 3,127 1,888 1,476 3,127 2,100 5,144 1,065
Southand West     9     3,472     Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)     1     1,121       hames House*      74     Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)     1     1,003       hapel Street*      42     Railway running sheds     2       verpool*      89     Cutlery     27       Silverware and stainless substitution for silver     11     11	rable 1 Trea Tre	Auarter ender Fatal accidents 2 2 1 2 2 4 4 4 7 8	Ed June 1977           Total accidents           2,576           2,326           1,887           1,538           1,181           1,951           1,693           1,887           3,639           4,173           2,368           3,059           4,200           3,477           3,477           2,525	Metal forging Metal drawing and extrusion Iron founding Steel founding Die casting Non-ferrous metal casting Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc Enamelling and other metal finishing <b>Total</b> <b>General engineering</b> Locomotive building and repairing Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering Motor vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and sipbreaking: Work in shipyards and dry docks Work in wet docks or harbours Aircraft building and repairing Machine tool manufacture Miscellaneous machine making Tools and implements Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering Industrial appliances manufacture	1 1 2 3	415 501 1,467 336 149 333 81 47 92 <b>6,333</b> <b>6,333</b> <b>6</b> 295 276 635 422 849 2,088 281 1,888 1,476 31 323 329 2,100 514 1,065 703 932
hapel Street* 42 Railway running sheds 2 iverpool* 89 Cutlery 27 Silverware and stainless substitution for silver 11	Table 1 Area Jouth West outh West outh Sast ondon North West ondon North East ondon South ast Anglia Northern Home Counties ast Anglia North Yorkshire Northern Home Counties ast Anglia North Yorkshire State Home Counties Ast Anglia North Yorkshire State Home Counties Ast Anglia North Yorkshire State Home Counties Ast Anglia North Yorkshire Ast Anglia Ast Anglia Ast Anglia Ast Anglia Ast Anglia Ast	Quarter ended           Fatal accidents           2           2           1           2           2           4           7           8           3           4           7           8           3           4           7           8           3           4           7           8           3           4           7           8           3           4           7           8           3           4           7           8           3           4           7           8           3           4           6           7           6           7           6           7           8	ed June 1977 Total accidents 2,576 2,326 1,887 1,480 1,538 1,181 1,951 1,693 1,891 3,639 4,173 2,368 3,059 4,200 3,428 3,477 3,979 2,525 5,048	Metal forging Metal drawing and extrusion Iron founding Steel founding Die casting Non-ferrous metal casting Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc Enamelling and other metal finishing <b>Total</b> <b>General engineering</b> Locomotive building and repairing Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering Motor vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and sipibreaking: Work in shipyards and dry docks Work in wet docks or harbours Aircraft building and repairing Machine tool manufacture Miscellaneous machine making Tools and implements Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering Industrial appliances manufacture Sheet metal working Metal pressing Other metal machining	1 1 2 3	415 501 1,467 336 149 333 81 47 92 <b>6,333</b> <b>2</b> 95 276 635 422 849 2,088 2,81 1,888 1,476 31 323 329 2,100 514 1,065 703 932 545 545
Verpool* 89 Cuttery 27 Silverware and stainless substitution for silver 11	Table 1 Trea Outh West Outh East Ondon North West Ondon North East Ondon North East Ondon North East Ondon South ast Anglia Iorthern Home Counties ast Midlands Vest Midlands Vest Midlands Vest Midlands Outh Yorkshire and Humberside Vest and North Yorkshire ireater Manchester lerseyside Iorth East Cotland East Cotland West	Participant         Fatal accidents           2         2           1         2           2         1           2         4           4         -           7         8           3         4           6         7           2         6           4         8	ed June 1977 Total accidents 2,576 2,326 1,887 1,480 1,538 1,181 1,693 1,693 1,693 1,891 3,639 4,173 2,368 3,059 4,200 3,428 3,477 3,979 2,525 5,048 2,991 3,472	Metal forging Metal drawing and extrusion Iron founding Steel founding Die casting Non-ferrous metal casting Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc Enamelling and other metal finishing <b>Total</b> <b>General engineering</b> Locomotive building and repairing Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering Motor vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and sipbreaking: Work in shippards and dry docks Work in shippards and dry docks Work in shippares and for a second Aircraft building and repairing Machine tool manufacture Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering Industrial appliances manufacture Sheet metal working Metal pressing Other metal machining Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	1 1 2 3 1 2 1 1	415 501 1,467 336 149 333 81 47 92 <b>6,333</b> <b>6,333</b> <b>6</b> 295 276 635 422 849 2,088 2,281 1,888 1,476 31 323 329 2,100 514 1,065 703 932 545 724 1,121
Income and accel using mercuric start	Table 1 Table 1 Area Outh West Outh East Ondon North West Ondon North East Ondon North East Ondon South Sat Anglia North France Sat Anglia North Former Counties Sat Anglia North Yorkshire Sat Narches North Yorkshire and Humberside Vest and North Yorkshire ireater Manchester Ierseyside Iorth Midlands Outh Yorkshire Sat Ierseyside Iorth Kest Iorth East Cotland East Cotland West hames House* thapel Street*	Participant         Fatal accidents           2         2           1         2           2         1           2         4           4         -           7         8           3         4           6         7           2         6           4         8	ed June 1977 Total accidents 2,576 2,326 1,887 1,480 1,538 1,181 1,951 1,693 1,693 1,693 1,693 3,639 4,173 2,368 3,059 4,200 3,428 3,477 3,979 2,525 5,048 2,991 3,472 74	Metal forging Metal drawing and extrusion Iron founding Steel founding Die casting Non-ferrous metal casting Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc Enamelling and other metal finishing <b>Total</b> <b>General engineering</b> Accomotive building and repairing Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering Motor vehicle manufacture Notor vehicle manufacture Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and sipibreaking: Work in shipbreaking: Work in shipbreaking: Mote ol manufacture Miscellaneous machine making Tools and implements Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering Industrial appliances manufacture Sheet metal working Metal pressing Other metal machining Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified) Railway numing sheds	1 1 2 3 1 2 1 1	415 501 1,467 336 149 333 81 47 92 <b>6,333</b> <b>6,333</b> <b>6</b> 295 276 635 422 849 2,088 2,088 2,088 2,088 2,088 2,088 1,476 31 323 329 2,100 5,14 1,065 703 932 5,45 7,724 1,121 1,003 2
Wire rope manufacture 63	Table 1 Table 1 Area Outh West Outh East Ondon North West Ondon North East Ondon North East Ondon South Sat Anglia North France Sat Anglia North Former Counties Sat Anglia North Yorkshire Sat Narches North Yorkshire and Humberside Vest and North Yorkshire ireater Manchester Ierseyside Iorth Midlands Outh Yorkshire Sat Ierseyside Iorth Kest Iorth East Cotland East Cotland West hames House* thapel Street*	Participant         Fatal accidents           2         2           1         2           2         1           2         4           4         -           7         8           3         4           6         7           2         6           4         8	ed June 1977 Total accidents 2,576 2,326 1,887 1,480 1,538 1,181 1,951 1,693 1,693 1,693 1,891 3,639 4,173 2,368 3,059 4,200 3,428 3,477 3,979 2,525 5,048 2,991 3,472 74 42	Metal forging Metal drawing and extrusion Iron founding Steel founding Die casting Non-ferrous metal casting Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc Enamelling and other metal finishing <b>Total</b> <b>General engineering</b> Locomotive building and repairing Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering Motor vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and sipbreaking: Work in shippards and dry docks Work in shippards and dry docks Work in shippares and ing Machine tool manufacture Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering Miscellaneous matal processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) Railway running sheds Curlery	1 1 2 3 1 2 1 1	415 501 1,467 336 47 92 6,333 81 47 92 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 6,333 7,76 8,49 2,088 2,81 1,888 1,476 3,1 3,29 2,100 5,14 1,065 7,703 9,32 5,455 7,24 1,121 1,003 2,27

## Accidents at work-Second quarter 1977

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Electrical engineering Electrical motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	OW	715 116 607
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture Cable manufacture Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	316 339 113 542
Total	1	2,748
Wood and cork working processes Saw milling for home grown timbers Saw milling for imported timbers Plywood manufacture	1 1	283 55 16
Chip and other building board manufacture Wooden box and packing case making Coopering Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1 1 1 1 1 1	51 105 48 355
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers' pattern making Joinery	1	12 29 624
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair		264
Total	4	1,842
Chemical industries <sup>®</sup> Heavy chemicals Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals Other chemicals	1	400 425 480
Synthetic dyestuffs Oil refining Explosives Plastic material and man-made fibre production		101 235 132 425
Soap, etc Paint and varnish		112 198
Coal gas Coke oven operation Gas and coke oven works by-product separation Patent fuel manufacture	1	54 210 41 43
Total	3	2,856
Wearing apparel Tailoring Other clothing Hatmaking and millinery Footwear manufacture		200 319 10 169 5
Footwear repair Total		703
A an inclusion of the second s		
Paper and printing trades Paper making	1	776
Paper staining and coating Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	171 379 196
Bag making and stationery Printing and bookbinding Engraving	1	644 10
Total	3	2,176
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling Coarse milling		93 155
Other milling Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits		49 1,126
Sugar confectionery Food preserving		452 1,017
Milk processing Edible oils and fats		420 104
Sugar refining Slaughter houses	1	136 354
Other food processing Alcoholic drink Non-alcoholic drink	3 1	1,566 820 198
Total	6	6,490

Process Fatal accidents Total accidents Miscellaneous 644 145 Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials Tobacco 169 150 Tobacco Tanning Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified) Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified) Rubber Linoleum Cloth coating Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified) 25 88 965 20 54 909 685 specified) Glass Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles 177 127 52 169 42 13 73 459 Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified) Processes associated with agriculture Match and firelighter manufacture Water purification Factory processes not otherwise specified 4 4,973 Total Total, all factory processes 48 50,224 Construction processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961 Building operations Industrial building: 1,080 268 50 10 Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and public building: Construction Maintenance 1,071 381 23 5 Demolition Blocks of flats: 169 80 2 Construction Maintenance Demolition Dwelling houses: Construction Maintenance Demolition 1,426 819 28 Other building operations: 415 244 27 Construction Maintenance Demolition 27 6,083 Total Works of engineering construction operations at: Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling) Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling) Docks, harbours and inland navigations Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures See defores and invertion 93 27 76 337 34 88 18 Sea defence and river works Work on roads or airfields Other works 22 635 339 10 1,669 Total 7,752 37 Total, all construction processes Processes under Section 125 of Factories Act 1961 Work at docks, wharves and guays (other than ship-931 180 building) Work at inland warehouses 4 1.111 Total 89 59,087 GRAND TOTAL

# Annual census of employment: June 1976

# Great Britain: regional analysis by industry United Kingdom: industrial analysis

THE FIRST RESULTS of the annual census of employment for June 1976, conducted by the Department of Employment, were published in the November issue of *Employment Gazette* at pages 1206–1213. Information was shown for Great Britain as a whole analysed by Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification. Table 1 shows similar information for the standard regions.

A similar census was conducted in Northern Ireland by the Department of Manpower Services, and in table 2 the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been combined to provide figures for the United Kingdom as a whole.

# Table 1 Employees in employment at June 1976: regional analysis by industry

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION	1											
	South Ea	ıst††		East Anglia	South West	West	East	York-	North	North	Wales	Scotland	
And the second s	Greater London	Rest of South East	Total	Angila	††	midiands	Midlands ††	shire and Hum- berside††	West ††	<del>††</del>			Britain
Total, all industries and services†								141 H. L		and the set	Sugar Sec.	911. 19 (M.	
Males, full-time	2,070.2	1,906.3	3,976.5	380-1	839·3	1,265.9	850·8	1,136.1	1,472.9	735·1	584.9	1,151.9	12,398.1
Males, part time*	126.5	140.3	266-8	24.4	54.9	59.5	49.2	54.6	70.3	33-8	27.0	57.8	698·7
All males	2,196.7	2,046.6	4,243.3	404·5	894·2	1.325-4	900-0	1,190.7	1,543.1	769.0	611.9	1,209.8	13,096.8
Females, full-time	991.6	815-6	1,807.2	150-3	349-3	511-6	356-3	436-6	661-1	294-2	241.6	555.7	5,365.8
Females, part-time*	521·1	675·1	1,196.3	114.7	270.1	349-1	240.4	340.2	433.4	191.6	141.8	305-6	3,585.1
All females	1,512.7	1,490.8	3,003.5	265-0	619.4	860.7	596-8	776-8	1.094.5	485-8	383-4	861-3	8,950.9
Total, males and females	3,709.4	3,537.4	7,246.8	669.5	1,513.6	2,186.1	1,496.8	1,967.5		1,254.7			
Total, Index of Production	-,	-,	.,	0075	1,5150	2,100 1	1,470 0	1,707.5	2,637.7	1,254.7	995.3	2,071.0	22,047.7
industries	1,028-2	1,308.5	2,336.7	251.4	553·9	1,141-4	760.7	937·3	1,194.5	603·4	432·2	843·5	9,056-1
Total, all manufacturing industries	794·0	1,057-1	1,851.0	195-8	419-9	978·7	587·1	711-3	1,005.7	438·1	302·7	607·8	7,098·6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡	1.9	77.3	79.2	42.5	49.4	31.7	35.4	34.3	17.7	16.4	26.2	48.7	381.6
Agriculture and horticulture‡ Forestry	1·8 **	74·9 **	76·7 **	40·8 0·8	48·0 1·1	31·2 **	35.0	29·9 0·4	16.9	15·3 0·8	24.6	41·6 4·6	360·1 12·6
Fishing	**	**	**	0.9	0.2	**	**	4.0	**	0.4	**	2.4	8.9
Mining and quarrying	3.7	8.1	11.8	2.5	11.2	26.0	71.2	82.1	14.7	49.6	41.2	35.3	345.6
Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and	1.8	3.2	5.4	**	**	23.4	66.1	78.9	12.3	45.7	37.9	27.8	297.5
mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel	**	**	**	0.1	3.8	**	2.7	1.3	**	1.8	2.7	2.2	16.7
extraction Petroleum and natural gas	0·5 **	3.6	4.2	1.3	5.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.8	**	**	**	18·3
Other mining and quarrying	**	**	1·5 **	1·0 **	**	**	** **	** **	** 0·7	** 1·7	** **	4·2 **	7·2 5·9
Food, drink and tobacco	86.3	72.4	158·7	40.4	58·4	54.9	49.5	82.6	104.8	31.6	19.0	90.8	690.6
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	3·2 10·6	3·5 10·8	6·7 21·4	0·9 2·5	- 1·6 7·8	** 9·8	2·6 6·2	1·4 11·1	4·8 17·1	0·7 7·2	** 4·3	1·4 12·3	21·2 99.7
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish	8.3	2.9	11.2	**	1.7	**	1.7	3.4	13.1	**	**	7.2	41.6
products Milk and milk products	8·0 9·4	8·3 6·0	16·4 15·3	10.2	9.2	6.9	7.8	15.0	13-0	3.8	2.0	16.7	101-1
Sugar	3.3	0.5	3.7	1·3 **	10·8 **	5·6 **	3·5 **	4·5 **	5·1 **	3·5 **	3·4 **	4·8 **	57·9 11·5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	5.9	6.8	12.7	2.5	4.5	10.5	2.4	21.7	8.9	1.9	2.0	3.1	70-2
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	6·1 0·6	5·2 2·7	11·3 3·4	10·8 2·9	1.7	3.0	8.0	9.0	7.8	3.5	0.4	4.7	60.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere	**	**	1.3	**	3·6 **	1·4 0·5	4·2 **	3·4 1·6	3·2 2·9	0·6 **	0·3 **	3·0 0.6	25·8 7·4
specified Brewing and malting	6·6 13·0	8·9 7·1	15·6 20·1	2.1 2·4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.7	7.3	**	**	2.2	33.9
Soft drinks	. 5.8	2.7	8.5	0.9	4·6 1·6	9·6 2·9	2·5 1·3	6·7 2·1	9·6 3·7	4·7 1·8	2·5 0·9	5·0 3·8	67·8 27·6
Other drink industries Tobacco	3·2 **	2·0 **	5·2 5·9	** **	1.8	**	**	**	0·8 **	**	**	21.8	31.9 32·9
Coal and petroleum products	2.5	8.2	10.7	**	0.2	1.5	2.3	4.6	7.1	2.7	5.5	2.8	37.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	3.5	**	**	**	**	11.0
Lubricating oils and greases	1.5	**	8·5 **	**	**	**	**	**	** 2·3	** 0·1	2.8	2.4	19·3 7·1

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THOUSANDS

### Table 1 Employees in employment at June 1976: regional analysis by industry (continued)

REGION Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) York-shire and Hum-North Wales Scotland Great †† Britain East Anglia South West West East Midlands Midlands South East<sup>††</sup> North West Greater Rest London of South Total bersidet East 420·7 131·9 74·5 11·2 10·5 2·1 15·8 4·4 25·0 3·1 51·2 31·2 16·3 6·0 28·6 7·5 Chemicals and allied industries **49·1** 8·4 123·6 19·6 19·1 6·4 34·1 9·8 **96.4** 41.8 General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and 22·3 9·1 3·5 1·4 12·4 5·3 6·8 2·1 \*\* 1·0 2·0 0·6 \*\* \*\* 12·4 0·7 \*\* 2·0 \*\* 3.3 70.5 23.1 26.5 17.2 34.7 8.9 2.2 preparations \*\* \*\* 2·2 0·7 2·1 \*\* Toilet preparations 0·9 0·4 1.2 2·5 0·4 0·4 \*\* 2·4 1·5 Paint 10·2 3·5 2·1 0·5 5·5 8·7 Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments 3·0 1·0 0·4 9·7 8·0 0·4 0·9 17·8 11·0 1·4 1·3 27·5 8·4 1·5 \*\* 51·0 21·9 11·7 66·8 2·2 \*\* 3.3 4.7 2·5 \*\* 10.1 3.7 3.4 1.7 1·3 0·2 3·5 \*\* ++ 1·7 1·6 2·3 1·9 2.2 Fertilizers Other chemical industries 0.9 3.2 4.6 469·1 232·6 50·5 75·6 47·6 13-0 2-2 0-8 0-8 3-2 2·3 \*\* \*\* 46·9 36·3 3·0 39·1 20·3 5·7 17.2 30·1 5·4 2·4 4·9 8·1 116.3 38.9 20.3 76·5 61·6 Metal manufacture 6·8 \*\* 91·8 70·2 Tera in mutacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper 24·1 18·3 25·7 19·0 6.6 15.9 14.4 1.1 3.2 6·4 0·8 0·8 1·8 1·0 4·1 4·9 0·3 \*\* 10·8 \*\* 3·4 3·1 3.3 3.1 7·9 3·8 \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* 1.4 1·2 2·1 1.2 23.2 6·2 2·3 4·5 2·0 0·4 2·1 41·3 21·5 2.6 1·3 0·6 alloys Other base metals 6.1 66.2 91.7 918.6 82.5 28.8 61.8 123.3 84.4 116-1 26.5 Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except 145.8 228.3 91.3 Agricultural machinery (excep tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors 28·8 62·9 83·3 29.0 26·6 5.6 13.0 19.4 5.8 0.8 7·0 1·3 3·3 \*\* \*\* 3.5 \*\* \*\* 2·4 3·6 11·7 \*\* 2.5 3.7 1.4 1.5 3·5 4·0 0·5 \*\* 9.5 15.5 5.2 \*\* 19·9 9·6 4·2 \*\* 2·6 12·1 \*\* 4.0 3·8 2·7 \*\* 0·9 2·5 \*\* 4·6 6·4 4·3 8.8 8.6 Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment 5.7 12.0 1.2 42.5 58.3 23.9 210.6 1·1 6·6 8·9 24·4 4·6 10·7 5·2 37·8 2·0 0·5 \*\* 3·0 3·4 \*\* 4·2 7·7 \*\* 5.8 8.8 1.9 1.8 6.1 5.4 3.6 7.2 17·2 14·1 62·2 5·2 5·4 17·4 0·4 23·2 0·4 12·2 Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified 7.0 19.7 31.6 5.1 12.8 19.5 162·6 21·1 14.9 14·8 \*\* 29·7 3·1 2·5 \*\* 4·8 \*\* 24·9 5·0 8·5 \*\* 12·6 \*\* 19·7 4·3 25.1 7·5 27.2 35.9 20.3 15.9 9.8 169.0 15.8 51.7 3.6 14.0 22.5 15.8 9.4 6.1 29.2 44·2 73.4 5.5 16.9 6.4 5-1 4.8 10.8 4.9 3.6 16.2 147.7 Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appli-\*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* 11·7 12·5 1·9 1·9 4·8 0·3 6·6 2·2 \*\* \*\* 7.0 0.6 \*\* \*\* 7.3 7.5 14.8 \*\* \*\* 1.9 \*\* 2.6 2.2 0.6 1.5 \*\* 28.0 ances Scientific and industrial instru-3.2 7.7 95.5 18.1 31.7 49.9 4.0 10.9 4.2 3.9 2.0 8.4 1.4 ments and systems 127·9 7·6 8·6 25·7 11·4 0·3 729·9 134·5 44·8 18·8 3·8 \*\* 39·1 10·0 0·4 37·8 12·3 1·5 94·1 17·2 18·9 **46·4** 12·8 2·1 30·3 3·2 1·8 48·6 7·0 \*\* Electrical engineering 160.2 288.0 101.0 16·3 6·3 23·9 14·9 32·8 3·8 Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone appara-\*\* \*\* 2·5 \*\* 7·1 73.6 124·6 tus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment 15·0 19·7 7·2 33·1 \*\* 5·2 9.9 12.5 4·6 5·8 3·5 12·1 22·2 52·8 1·1 12·2 15·4 8·0 6.4 18·6 5·7 12·1 15·5 30·7 21·2 3.2 4·9 1·3 \*\* \*\* 2·7 \*\* 1.7 8.3 \*\* \*\* \*\* 52.0 \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* 6.3 42.2 Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capi-89.2 22.2 1.7 6.5 tal goods Electric appliances primarily for 41.5 63.6 2.4 3.8 2.3 3.4 0.8 3.5 1.1 6·9 24·2 5·3 7·2 60.2 7·0 2**3**·6 11·4 16·7 18·4 40·2 2·9 1·1 2·1 3·3 0·6 4·8 2·9 4·5 6·8 15·3 7·6 3·3 6·7 5·0 domestic use Other electrical goods 108.8 Shipbuilding and marine engin-175.4 3.9 34.0 37.9 3.6 21.2 2.8 1.6 6.5 48.2 1.3 42.3 eering 9.9 Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing 54·8 141.6 196.4 19.0 58·8 \*\* 177.8 51.7 43.8 118.9 11.1 23.4 32.2 733.0 33·7 446·2 5·5 129·7 85.9 7.6 20.0 18.3 43.7 8.3 13.6 145.3 12.8 17.6 73.0 Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufac-turing and repairing Locomotives and railway track \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* 13.0 0.3 0.9 1.2 4.6 8.2 43.1 51.3 \*\* 41.8 19.0 24.2 9.1 36.1 \*\* 2.6 11.2 197.3 \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* 17.9 \*\* \*\* \*\* 5.8 0.5 equipment Railway carriages and wagons and \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* 24.9 1.1 2.6 Metal goods not elsewhere specified 519·4 60·2 18·9 **59·6** 6·0 \*\* 59·0 9·7 \*\* 118·6 15·7 2·3 70·2 12·7 8·1 14·8 \*\* \*\* 20·4 0·8 \*\* 27.2 6·5 \*\* \*\* 18.3 165.1 29.3 49.2 Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements 3·5 \*\* 15·3 5·3 4.2 2·8 \*\* 4.1 Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* 12·5 33·7 37·1 2·4 4·0 1·1 20·5 \*\* \*\* 1·3 1·9 \*\* 2·4 2·0 2·0 1·6 2.0 Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc 1·6 2·7 4·4 8·0 0.2 5·0 1·7 7·1 9.0 4·2 1·3 0·4 Wire and wire manufactures 4.7 0·5 \*\* 0.4 2·3 \*\* 6·6 5·7 \*\* 2.4 Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified 29·3 21·3 6·4 9·6 1.5 \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* 1.4 33.9 39.6 73.4 4.2 11.7 109.1 15.8 27.5 28.7 8.3 11.6 16.2 306.4 57·2 1·4 479·7 34·1 107.9 102·2 7·8 118·9 6·3 14·3 \*\* Textiles 10·2 \*\* 10·1 \*\* 20·3 \*\* 3·0 \*\* 11·6 \*\* 23·7 \*\* 20·6 \*\* Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted 4.7 51.2 \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* 3.2 32.8 2.9 \*\* 4.8 \*\* 1.4 3.0 40.0 81.6 7.6 5.6 113.8 4.9 35.6 2·2 10·9 6·7 \*\* \*\* \*\* 0.5 0.6 0.5 \*\* 1·1 0·9 \*\* 0.4 1.5 \*\* 3·7 56·3 \*\* 29·3 4·7 \*\* 0·8 \*\* 0.9 0.4 1.9 1.3 3.1 \*\* 0.7 14.0 0.9 6.6 Rope, twine and net 0·5 1·1 \*\* 0·5 2·9 \*\* 0.7 1.1 73.7 2.3 Hosiery and other knitted goods 4.0 3.2 3.9 6.5 5.0 Lace 3.6 Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries \*\* 0.2 0.7 0.9 \*\* 1.4 9.8 10.9 4.5 1.1 12·8 22·2 46·2 24·0 0·2 0·9 \*\* 0.5 2.8 5.4 0.3 0.6 0.2 0.9 2.9 0.5 2.0 3.7 2.9 \*\* 1.0 0·7 \*\* 1.6 1.8 2.2 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.3 3.1 12.8 8.6 13.1 1.2 \*\* 1.3 \*\* 4.0 8.8 \*\*

# Table 1 Employees in employment at June 1976: regional analysis by industry (continued)

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THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGIO	N									Walassadd	u buspatiere	Universitations
Chassine action 1700)	South Ea	ast††	-orman - orman -	East Anglia	South West	West	East Midlands	York-	North	North	Wales	Scotland	
and the second s	Greater London	Rest of South East	Total	Angila	tt	Midlands	Midlands ††	shire and Hum- berside†	West ††	††			Britain
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing)	6.6	3.4	10.0	1.1	3.3	4.4	4.1	5.4	6.4	1.7	0.9	2.5	39.7
and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	1·1 3·1 2·5	1·9 1·3 0·2	2·9 4·4 2·7	0·5 0·6 **	2·8 0·3 0·2	** 3·8 **	3·1 0·9 **	3·4 1·8 0·2	2·8 3·4 0·2	** 0·9 **	** 0·5 **	1.7 0.4 0.3	18·6 17·3 3·9
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outer-	51·7 0·9	<b>25·3</b> 0·9	77·1 1·9	10·0 **	20·8 **	16·8 **	58·2 **	40·9 **	<b>63·8</b> 9·1	<b>30·5</b> 2·2	14·6 **	30·9 2·1	363-6 18-0
wear Women's and girls' tailored	5.5	3.4	8.8	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.6	22.6	9.2	8.8	3.7	6.9	73·5
outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, under-	13.6	4.7	18.3	**	**	1.1	1.4	2.9	5.5	2.0	2.3	5.1	39.5
wear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere	0.7	2·0 5·9 1·9	5.5 26.4 2.6	** 0·6 **	2·9 2·0 **	** 3·8 **	2.6 15.0 **	3·5 7·6 **	8·4 17·1 1·1	2·5 9·1 **	1·2 3·7 **	6·5 4·8 **	35·2 90·1 5·0
specified Footwear	4·0 3·0	4·0 2·5	8·0 5·5	0·9 5·0	3·8 9·1	2·3 2·1	4·2 30·1	** 2·5	2·8 10·7	** 5·3	1·9 **	3·7 **	29·2 73·0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory	12·3	36.4	48·7	5.6	10.3	68·6	22.2	28-4	34.1	13-9	8.8	17-4	258·0
goods Pottery	0·5 0·4	7·0 0·9	7·5 1·3	** **	** 2·6	** 46·6	5·5 **	6·5 **	3·1 **	2·7	1.3	4·4 **	39.8
Glass Cement	4·3 0·8	5·7 5·0	10·0 5·7	1·0 **	0·8 **	6·4 **	3·4 **	12·4 **	19·7 **	5·9 **	1·8 **	3.7 **	57·5 64·9 13·2
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	6.4	17.8	24.1	2.1	5.5	8.0	10.0	7.2	9.1	4.8	4.0	7.8	82.5
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber	40·3 8·3	51·1 17·0	91·4 25·3	9·8 4·2	18·1 8·2	<b>19·1</b> 6·5	18·2 7·3	25·8 10·0	35-6 8-8	12·1 6·0	8·6 3·2	20.3	259.0
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc.	16·4 2·9	21·1 1·9	37·5 4·8	3·4 0·6	3·8 1·6	5·4 1·7	5·3 1·3	8·2 2·0	13·2 5·2	3·2 1·2	3.5 0.5	9·7 4·0 1·5	89·3 87·5 20·2
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork	7·9 2·0	4·2 3·4	12·1 5·4	0·6 0·4	1·6 0·9	2·5 1·5	1·6 1·3	2·6 1·2	4·1 2·0	0·8 **	0·4 **	1·8 1·9	28·1 15·4
manufactures	2.8	3.5	6.3	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.3	**	**	1.5	18-4
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper	<b>122·6</b> 2·9	116·7 20·8	<b>239·2</b> 23·7	18-5 0-8	37·0 4·6	<b>29·9</b> 1·8	28·4 0·8	33·2 2·6	<b>73·4</b> 12·9	<b>20.6</b> 1.6	11·1 3·6	44·4 10·2	535·6 62·4
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board	7·7 6·9	15·6 7·8	23·2 14·6	2·5 1·3	10·3 1·3	5·0 4·4	6·5 2·1	4·5 3·0	16·9 4·6	3·7 0·8	1·2 0·4	6·8 3·6	80·5 36·1
not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers	2·2 25·2	4·7 7·5	6·9 32·7	1.6 1.8	1·0 4·0	0·4 5·1	0·9 2·4	1·9 5·5	6·5 13·4	4·0 3·5	0·4 2·0	0·6 6·2	24·1 76·6
Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, book- binding, engraving, etc.	29·8 47·9	14·7 45·6	44·5 93·5	1·4 9·1	2·2 13·6	1·4 11·8	1.6 14.1	0·6 15·1	3·3 15·9	0·5 6·6	0.6 3.0	4·2 12·8	60·5
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	<b>41·6</b> 10·2	<b>57·0</b> 11·5	<b>98·5</b> 21·7	12·5 1·8	21·7 8·0	48·0	22.7	20.2	45·8	14.7	21.6	15-6	321-3
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc.	**	**	1.2	**	**	29·3 **	6·9 **	4·8 **	20·7 6·2	4·1 **	4·7 **	6·3 **	108·2 14·1
Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	** 8·3	**	3.1	1.0	**	1.0	**	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.3	9.0
Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere	2.0	2.7	17·0 4·7	1·4 0·5	1.6	2·2 **	4·1 **	5·0 **	3·3 0·3	0·6 **	5.6	2·6 **	43·4 8·1
specified Miscellaneous manufacturing in-	13.1	26.9	40.0	7.0	9.2	13-3	<b>9</b> ·5	8·1	12.9	5.2	5.9	3.3	114.4
dustries Construction	6·4 178·7	4·4 187·6	10·8 366·3	<u> </u>	1·3 92·5	2·0 107·1	1.5 78·2	1·6 110·5	1·8 134·8	1·9 95·8	1·6 69·1	0·9 171·1	24·2
Sas, electricity and water	51.9	55.7	107.6	9.9	30.4	29.7	24.3	33-3	39.2	19-9	19-2	29.4	342.8
Gas Electricity Water supply	21.6 24.3 5.9	15·3 28·4 12·0	37·0 52·7 17·9	2·0 6·3 1·6	6·2 18·2 6·0	8·7 15·7 5·3	6.6 13.6 4.1	9·7 17·5 6·1	13·8 19·0 6·4	6·9 9·2 3·8	4·2 11·1 3·9	7·7 18·0 3·7	102.6 181.4 58.9
ransport and communication	395.8	218.8	614.6	41.7	82.4	96.9	 72·0	110.6	173-2	65.7	58.9	136-5	1,452.6
Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for	63·8 35·7	25·0 28·7	88·8 64·4	5·8 4·2	10·7 13·7	11·1 17·8	13·8 13·1	21·4 23·2	23·8 29·9	11·3 16·3	10·9 10·6	20·5 26·9	218·1 220·0
general hire or reward Other road haulage	24·5 4·3	26·8 2·9	51·4 7·2	7·9 1·1	12·5 1·7	19-5 1-9	16·3 0·8	19.0	25.4	11.3	9.3	21.6	194·2
Sea transport Port and inland water transport	25·0 10·2	20·1 13·6	45·1 23·8	** 2.6	1.1 4.3	**	**	2·7 ** 7·6	2·2 13·0 16·4	0·9 2·7 3·6	0·7 3·3 4·4	2·1 9·1 6·3	21·2 78·6 70·1
Air transport Postal services and telecommuni- cations	53·5	11.9	65.4	**	1.1	1.1	**	**	4.3	0.6	0.4	4.0	78.8
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	51.6	63·1 26·6	190·3 78·2	13·0 4·8	30·7 6·7	35·6 9·1	20.8	24.8	41.3	13.4	16.3	35.3	421.7
Distributive trades	493.0	464.0	957·0	85.0			5.4	9.3	16.9	5.6	3.0	10.8	149-9
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	41.5	35.7	77·2	85.0	<b>202</b> ·7 19·0	233·7 18·7	162·6 13·0	<b>226·1</b> 19·3	319·8	144.0	100.6	237.4	2,669.3
Wholesale distribution of petro- leum products	9.6	4.7	14.3	0.4	2.5	1.6	0.8	19.3	27·0 3·3	9·5 0·8	9·0 1·2	18·6 1·7	219·6 28·0
Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink	84·3 85·2	39·2 112·7	123·5 197·9	4·8 18·9	14·6 44·8	24·1 49·9	18·7 35·1	19·3 50·9	41·8 62·6	7·9 36·6	6·0 25·5	18·4 64·9	279.2 587·1
Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricul-	223.3	222·9	446·2	39.5	97.9	104.9	75·7	108-9	155·2	75.5	46.0	113-4	1,263.5
tural supplies Dealing in other industrial	13.0	26.0	39.0	6.8	13.6	9.2	8.3	8.8	9.5	5.8	6.7	8.5	116.3
materials and machinery	36.0	22.8	58·8	6.2	10.4	25.3	11.1	17.4	20.4	8.0	6.2	11.9	175.6

THOMANDA

Table 1 Employees in employment at June 1976: regional analysis by industry (continued) THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial	REGION	I							) AND	和新教师	As Fusences	1 South Southers	NY TANK
Classification 1968)	South Ea	st††	al di	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
AT 224 C	Greater London	Rest of South East	Total		†† 		†† 	and Hum- berside††	++ 	Genar Lond			
Insurance, banking, finance and							1 1 1 1	117 N 16		~ ~ ~			1
business services	425.7	160.9	586-5	27.4	63.5	72.3	40.8	60.6	103-8	31.1	25.4	75.8	1,087.4
Insurance	84.0	41.8	125.8	11.3	16.6	17.7	9.0	14.8	29.0	7.8	6.2	20.9	259.
Banking and bill discounting	123.8	40.2	163.9	6.0	19-4	16.8	13.3	16.9	31.5	10.9	9.1	27.9	315-
Other financial institutions Property owning and managing,	40.5	12.3	52.8	1.6	6.4	8.1	4.8	9.7	8.2	3.4	3.0	5.3	103.
etc.	26.2	16.5	42.7	2.4	6.8	6.0	3.2	4.4	7.6	2.7	2·5 **	5.2	83.
Advertising and market research	18.2	3.9	22.1	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.0	2.2	**		1.1	30.
Other business services Central offices not allocable else-	85·2	35.7	120.9	4.0	12.1	18.3	7.2	11.1	18.7	5·5 **	3·9 **	11.9	213.
where	47.7	10.6	58.3	1.7	1.4	3.7	2.7	2.9	6.6	**	**	3.5	81
Professional and scientific ser-	5	2 1 2 2				200.0		295-5	405-4	179.9	167.5	351.9	3.559
vices	591.9	674.7	1,266.6	113-5	257.9	308.0	212.7		9.1	3.1	2.7	6.9	3,339.
Accountancy services	29.7	10.8	40.5	2.3	5.8	7.4	4.4	7.0		97.9			
Educational services	260.7	345-8	606.5	63.7	134.8	173.9	124.2	162.6	216.7		88.6	165.0	1,834
Legal services	28.2	18.0	46.3	3.2	9.1	8.0	5.5	7.8	11.1	4.0	4.1	10.8	110.
Medical and dental services	213.0	216.9	429.9	35.2	91.9	101.7	69.0	106.0	143.1	65.3	65.4	142.8	1,250
Religious organisations	7.0	4.8	11.8	0.7	2.3	2.1	1.3	2.1	3.5	1.0	1.5	4.8	31.
Research and development services Other professional and scientific	9.0	53·3	62.3	4.8	6.6	5.1	4.1	3.6	10.4	2.8	1.0	8.1	108
services	44.3	25.0	69.3	3.6	7.5	9.9	4.2	6.4	11.5	5.8	4.2	13.4	135.
Miscellaneous services†	422.6	378.0	800.5	71.5	190.1	180-6	114.8	193·3	251.9	122.8	99.5	226.7	2,252
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	44.9	14.2	59.1	1.9	4.4	5.2	2.5	5.8	7.1	4.1	4.3	6.5	101.
Sport and other recreations	13.5	18.8	32.3	4.1	6.9	7.5	5.6	9.4	12.1	5.4	4.6	10.0	97.
Betting and gambling	20.4	8.0	28.5	1.5	4.7	6.2	* 3.9	8.2	18.5	7.1	4.6	9.9	93.
Hotels and other residential													
establishments	44.8	38.2	83.0	9.9	40.6	12.7	9.5	14.6	18.8	12.1	15.9	46.4	263.
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	34.0	26.3	60.3	5.1	15.8	9.7	8.4	14.4	15.8	7.5	7.7	17.4	162.
Public houses	34.9	36.2	71.1	4.7	14.6	30.3	14.7	23.7	35.9	16.9	8.4	22.5	243.
Clubs	8.4	9.8	18.2	1.5	5.7	10.3	6.9	13.1	16.2	14.7	8.3	10.3	105.
Catering contractors	17.2	12.6	29.8	1.2	4.8	7.3	2.5	4.0	6.7	1.9	1.9	5.9	66.
Hairdressing and manicure	14.4	19.3	33.7	3.3	8.5	8.5	6.1	8.0	10.0	4.8	3.2	8.4	94
Laundries	11.7	10.4	22.1	1.8	4.2	3.7	2.8	4.8	5.1	2.3	1.6	4.0	52·
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet													
beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors,	4.8	4.6	9.4	**	**	3.0	**	2.0	2.6	**	**	**	25-
garage and filling stations	59.1	80.8	140.0	16.7	37.9	42.2	31.7	39.7	45.0	21.1	17.5	37.2	429
Repair of boots and shoes	0.8	0.8	1.6	**	**	0.4	**	0.5	0.6	**	**	**	4.
Other services	113.7	97.9	211.6	19.2	39.4	33.4	18·0	45.0	57.6	23.7	19.9	45.4	513·
Public administration and '													
defence§	349.7	254.7	604.4	36.5	113.6	121-2	97.9	109.5	170.9	91.3	84.7	150-3	1,580
National government services§	168.3	113.0	281.2	13.2	57.9	32.8	24.5	33.2	53.5	37.3	36.3	52.6	622·
Local government service	181.4	141.7	323.1	23.3	55.7	88.5	73.4	76.3	117.4	54.1	48.4	97.6	958

Notes: The figures have been analysed according to the revised standard regions for statistical purposes effective from April 1, 1974. It should be noted, however, that approximately 6,000 employees work within the Welsh sector of the Chester employment exchange area and are included in the figures for the North West Region. All the figures are comparable with those for 1975 and 1974, but the figures for regions marked with a double dagger (††) are not comparable with those for 1973 and earlier vers

marked with a double dagger (T) are not comparable that the double dagger (T) are not comparable that double dagger (T) are not comparable that double dagger (T) are not comparable that double doubl

next. Also see pages 1206 and 1207 of the November 1977 issue of the Employment Gazette. \* Part-time workers are defined as those normally employed for not more than 30 hours per week (excluding main meal breaks and overtime), but for agriculture see footnotet. † Excludes private domestic service. The estimates for agriculture are taken from the June censuses of agriculture and exclude a small number of employees of agricultural machinery contractors. It should also be noted that the figures for full-time male and female workers include seasonal and temporary workers and that the definition of part-time is that used in the agricul-tural censuses.

and temporary workers and that the definition of part-time is that used in the agricultural censuses.
 § Excluding members of HM Forces.
 \*\* Indicates no employees, or a negligible number of employees or not available due to the small number of firms in [the industry or in one other industry in the same Order of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Table 2 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1976

1

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES		23.14.14	FEMALES			TOTAL
Pull-Brite Partesinie" Total Malesand (amnée	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Males and females
Total, all industries and services† Total, Index of Production Industries Total, all manufacturing industries	12,673 6,861·3 5,052·5	714 92·1 78·6	13,388 6,953·4 5,131·0	5,506 1,754·3 1,623·5	3,646 547·2 491·3	9,151 2,301·5 2,114·7	22,539 9,254·9 7,245·8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡ Agriculture and horticulture‡ Forestry Fishing	<b>260·9</b> 239·7 12·5 8·7	34·0 33·5 0·3 0·3	<b>294·9</b> 273·2 12·8 9·0	<b>57·8</b> 56·6 0·9 0·3	<b>42-5</b> 41·8 0·5 0·2	<b>100·3</b> 98·3 1·4 0·5	<b>395·2</b> 371·5 14·2 9·5
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	<b>332:7</b> 287:3 17:2 16:4 6:1 5:6	0.5 0.2 0.2 0.2 	333-3 287-5 17-4 16-6 6-1 5-7	11-0 7-3 1-0 1-6 1-0 0-2	3·5 2·7 0·3 0·4 0·1 0·1	14.6 9.9 1.4 2.0 1.0 0.3	<b>347·9</b> 297·5 18·7 18·5 7·2 6·0
ood, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Yegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	<b>419.8</b> 16.9 62.3 15.8 54.5 44.7 31.4 28.5 22.3 6.0 19.6 55.1 16.9 19.6 17.5	10-5 0-2 1-8 1-0 0-5 0-4 0-4 0-4 0-1 0-2 0-4 0-4 0-1 0-2 0-4 0-1 0-2	<b>430</b> ·3 17·1 66·6 16·1 56·2 45·7 8·7 31·8 28·9 22·7 6·1 19·9 55·5 17·7 19·7 17·5	186-9 3.8 19.3 13.0 32.0 12.5 2.3 19.3 21.9 3.8 1.1 9.7 10.6 7.6 11.3 18.7	<b>96.7</b> 0.9 17.4 12.8 17.1 3.7 0.5 19.1 9.7 1.4 0.3 4.5 2.2 3.0 1.0 3.0	283-5 4-7 36-7 25-8 49-1 16-2 2-8 38-4 31-6 5-2 1-4 14-2 12-8 10-6 12-3 21-8	713-8 21-8 103-3 41-8 105-3 61-9 11-5 70-2 60-4 27-9 7-5 34-1 68-2 28-3 32-1 39-3
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	<b>33·3</b> 10·5 17·3 5·5	0·1  0·1	33-5 10-5 17-4 5-6	3·4 0·3 1·8 1·2	0.7 0.1 0.3 0.3	4∙0 0∙4 2∙1 1∙5	<b>37·5</b> 11·0 19·4 7·1
hemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	302.0 110.9 39.1 8.7 18.8 10.4 43.1 18.4 10.5 42.1	2.6 0.4 0.5 0.2 0.4 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.5	304.6 111.3 39.6 8.9 19.2 10.5 43.4 18.5 10.6 42.5	92·2 16·7 24·4 11·3 5·4 4·7 6·5 2·8 1·4 19·1	<b>26.2</b> 4.5 6.6 2.9 1.9 2.1 2.0 0.6 0.3 5.2	118-4 21-2 31-0 14-2 7-4 6-7 8-4 3-5 1-7 24-3	<b>423.0</b> 132-5 70-6 23-1 26-6 17-3 51-9 22-0 12-3 66-8
<b>Ietal manufacture</b> Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	413.6 212.2 43.4 67.7 40.1 32.9 17.2	2.5 0.6 0.3 0.8 0.3 0.4 0.2	<b>416·1</b> 212·8 43·7 68·5 40·4 33·3 17·4	<b>42·3</b> 16·6 5·2 5·6 5·7 5·8 3·3	11.1 3.2 1.7 1.7 1.5 2.2 0.8	<b>53·3</b> 19·8 6·9 7·3 7·3 8·0 4·1	<b>469-4</b> 232-6 50-5 75-8 47-7 41-3 21-5
Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery	777 1 24-8 53-3 68-7 25-0 38-0 50-4 17-1 176-2 145-1 17-0 136-5	8.5 0.3 0.5 0.6 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.1 2.0 1.4 0.1 2.3	785-6 25-2 53-8 69-3 25-1 25-3 38-2 50-8 17-2 178-3 146-6 17-1 138-8	113·2 3·0 6·9 12·0 3·4 4·0 3·8 5·9 6·4 27·0 13·1 3·5 24·1	30-4 0-9 2-2 2-5 0-6 0-9 0-8 2-1 0-8 7-9 3-7 9 3-7 0-8 7-9	143.6 3.9 9.1 14.5 4.0 4.9 4.6 8.0 7.2 34.8 16.8 4.4 31.4	<b>929-2</b> 29-1 62-9 83-8 29-1 30-2 42-8 58-8 24-4 213-1 163-4 21-4 170-2
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	94·1 8·5 5·7 16·7 63·2	2.0 0.1 0.7 1.2	<b>96·1</b> 8·6 5·7 17·4 64·4	<b>41·3</b> 2·6 5·4 8·9 24·5	12·2 0·6 1·4 3·5 6·8	<b>53·5</b> 3·1 6·7 12·3 31·3	<b>149·6</b> 11-7 12·5 29·7 95·6
ectrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	<b>462-7</b> 103-4 32-6 47-6 59-9 25-4 30-8 64-3 39-4 59-2	4.9 0.6 0.2 0.2 0.8 0.3 0.1 0.5 1.5 0.8	<b>467 · 6</b> 104 · 0 32 · 8 47 · 8 60 · 7 25 · 7 30 · 9 64 · 8 40 · 9 60 · 0	<b>215.0</b> 26.9 11.0 25.7 46.8 20.2 9.9 19.9 16.9 37.7	<b>56·5</b> 5·5 1·6 3·3 17·6 7·5 1·5 4·5 3·5 11·4	<b>271-5</b> 32-5 12-6 29-0 64-4 27-7 11-4 24-5 20-4 49-1	<b>739</b> ·1 136·5 45·5 76·8 125·1 53·3 42·2 89·3 61·3 109·1
hipbuilding and marine engineering	170-9	0.8	171.7	10-2	3∙0	13·2	185·0
'ehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	652-1 31-1 393-3 9-8 177-4 16-8 23-6	2·2 1·5 0·2 0·4 —	654·2 31·2 394·8 9·9 177·8 16·8 23·7	77-8 2-3 46-6 2-4 24-6 0-8 1-1	11.5 0.3 6.9 0.6 3.3 0.2 0.2	89.3 2.6 53.5 3.1 27.9 1.0 1.2	<b>743·5</b> 33·8 448·3 13·0 205·7 17·9 24·9

# THOUGANDS

THOUSANDS Table 2 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1976 (continued)

ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES	Classification	kalengaaleet he	TOTAL
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Males and females
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	368-7 47-8 12-3 7-1 23-3 29-1 16-6 13-3 219-2	<b>7.5</b> 0.9 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.1 0.4 4.6	<b>376 2</b> 48 7 12 6 7 4 23 7 29 5 16 7 13 7 223 9	109.0 8.5 4.9 3.7 6.0 8.3 5.7 64.1	<b>37·2</b> 3·4 1·3 1·5 2·3 1·7 4·6 1·9 20·4	146:2 11:9 6:3 5:2 10:0 7:8 12:9 7:6 84:5	<b>522</b> :4 60:6 18:9 12:7 33:7 37:3 29:6 21:3 308:4
Fextiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	277 · 0 37 · 8 31 · 2 25 · 2 44 · 6 4 · 9 2 · 8 38 · 7 2 · 1 24 · 5 5 · 9 8 · 0 33 · 2 18 · 1	6-4 0-1 0-8 0-8 1-5 0-2 0-1 1-0 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-4 0-8 0-1	283-5 37-8 32-0 26-0 46-1 5-0 2-9 39-7 2-2 24-8 6-1 8-4 34-0 18-3	181-1 4-7 19-5 2-2 2-3 63-0 1-9 10-5 5-4 13-5 11-0 4-7	<b>48.4</b> 0.9 5.9 3.4 8.8 0.4 0.8 15.7 0.7 2.4 1.6 3.4 3.2 1.1	229.5 5.6 25.4 18.3 36.2 2.6 3.1 78.7 2.7 12.9 7.0 16.9 14.2 5.8	513.0 43.5 57.5 44.3 82:3 7.6 6.1 118.5 4.9 37.6 13.2 25.4 48.2 24.0
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	<b>21</b> ·8 14·2 5·7 1·9	1·0 0·5 0·4 0·1	22·8 14·7 6·0 2·0	12.7 3.1 8.3 1.3	4·9 1·0 3·2 0·6	17·5 4·2 11·4 1·9	<b>40·3</b> 18·9 17·5 4·0
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	87.0 3.4 16.8 10.1 6.0 12.3 1.3 5.4 31.7	3.9 0.2 0.8 0.4 0.3 0.9 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.8	<b>90.8</b> 3.5 17.6 10.5 6.3 13.2 1.4 5.7 32.5	236·2 11-7 47·9 23·6 31·5 63·6 2·6 19·3 35·9	54·3 2·9 10·7 5·7 5·6 17·3 1·0 5·3 5·7	<b>290.5</b> 14.7 58.5 29.4 37.2 80.9 3.6 24.6 41.7	381-3 18-2 76-1 39-9 43-5 94-1 5-0 30-3 74-2
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	203-8 35-8 28-9 49-6 12-7 73-8	2.6 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.1 1.0	<b>203·4</b> 36·3 29·5 50·1 12·8 74·8	<b>48·2</b> 3·0 24·3 11·6 1·0 8·4	12.0 1.0 4.3 3.6 0.2 3.0	60·3 4·0 28·5 15·2 1·1 11·3	<b>263·6</b> 40·3 58·0 65·3 13·9 86·1
<b>imber, furniture, etc.</b> Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	208.6 77.9 70.8 10.1 24.1 11.5 14.1	4·4 1·7 1·2 0·3 0·5 0·3 0·5	<b>213·1</b> 79·6 72·0 10·3 24·6 11·9 14·6	38·2 8·8 13·1 8·3 2·6 2·7 2·8	12:5 3:3 3:8 1:8 1:3 1:0 1:4	50.8 12.2 16.8 10.1 3.8 3.6 4.2	263-8 91-8 88-9 20-4 28-4 15-5 18-8
aper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	<b>354·9</b> 51·7 50·8 19·6 14·8 55·6 38·1 124·3	14·8 0·4 0·6 0·3 0·2 5·9 3·9 3·5	<b>369-8</b> 52-0 51-5 19-9 15-0 61-6 42-0 127-8	131.6 8:4 23:4 12:4 7:4 12:4 14:9 52:6	<b>40·3</b> 2·2 7·3 3·8 1·8 4·7 3·7 16·9	171.9 10.7 30.8 16.1 9.2 17.1 18.6 69.5	541-7 62-7 82-2 36-1 24-2 78-6 60-5 197-2
ther manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	<b>208.0</b> 88.7 11.5 4.1 17.3 3.8 70.2 12.4	3.8 0.7 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.1 1.6 0.5	<b>211</b> .8 89.4 11.6 4.3 17.9 3.9 71.8 12.9	84·2 20·5 2·2 3·6 16·5 3·4 29·8 8·3	33-5 5-4 0-3 1-3 9-0 0-8 13-6 3-1	117·8 25·9 2·5 4·9 25·5 4·2 43·3 11·4	<b>329·6</b> 115·3 14·1 9·2 43·4 8·1 115·1 24·3
onstruction	1,192.3	12.2	1,204.5	66.0	37.7	103-6	1,308-2
<b>as, electricity and water</b> Gas Electricity Water supply	<b>283·8</b> 77·0 153·3 53·4	0·8 0·3 0·3 0·2	<b>284·6</b> 77·3 153·6 53·7	<b>53-8</b> 21-0 27-1 5-7	14.7 5.7 7.4 1.6	68.5 26.7 34.5 7.3	<b>353·1</b> 104·0 188·1 60·9
ransport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	1,191.6 203.3 180.8 174.3 18.7 71.3 66.2 58.1 323.9 95.0	25.1 0.4 8.5 3.9 0.3 0.3 1.0 0.2 5.5 5.1	1,216-7 203-7 189-3 178-2 19-0 71-6 67-2 58-2 329-4 100-1	202-2 14-4 27-3 12-0 1-6 6-6 3-4 20-5 76-4 40-0	55-7 1-2 6-7 7-0 0-9 1-2 0-9 1-2 0-8 25-1 11-9	<b>257.9</b> 15.5 34.1 19.0 2.5 7.6 4.6 21.3 101.5 51.8	1,474.6 219.2 223.4 197.2 21.5 79.2 71.8 79.5 431.0 151.9
istributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution	1,063·8 151·3 22·9 159·1 178·0 333·9	<b>146·4</b> 5·7 0·2 9·3 38·5 85·4	<b>1,210 2</b> 157 1 23 1 168 3 216 5 419 2	<b>750·4</b> 46·3 4·9 80·7 157·9 408·4	<b>762 · 1</b> 22 · 9 0 · 6 35 · 2 224 · 3 456 · 3	<b>1,512·5</b> 69·2 5·5 115·9 382·2 864·6	<b>2,722·7</b> 226·3 28·6 284·2 598·7 1,283·9
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	85.4	3.7	89.1	20.9	10.9	31.8	120.9

# Table 2 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1976 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES	and the second		FEMALES			TOTAL
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Males and females
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	510·2	32.0	542·3	399.9	4/4.0		
Insurance	141.6	3.6	145.2	93.1	161-0	561.0	1,103-2
Banking and bill discounting	144.0	2.3	146.4	150.0	24.5	117.7	262.9
Other financial institutions	48.4	2.3	50.7		24.3	174.3	320.7
Property owning and managing, etc.	38.4	6.3	44.7	44.3	9.8	54.0	104.8
Advertising and market research	17.4	0.4		24.4	17.6	42.0	86.7
Other business services	71.7	16.2	17.8	10.4	2.4	12.8	30.7
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	48.7	0.8	87.9	50.5	77.5	128.0	215.9
	40.1	0.8	49.5	27.2	4.9	32.1	81.6
rofessional and scientific services	1.014.0	450.4	4 4 7 9 4				
Accountancy services	48.8	158-1	1,172-1	1,314.7	1,167.7	2,482.4	3,654.5
Education services		1.7	50.5	27.3	12.9	40.2	90.6
Legal services	489.2	109.9	599-1	581.6	705.0	1.286.6	1,885.7
Medical and dental services	29.8	2.8	32.5	57.7	21.8	79.4	111.9
Religious organisations	268.4	33.9	302.3	587.0	398-6	985.7	1.287.9
Research and development services	11.6	6.6	18.2	4.4	9.2	13.5	31.7
Other preferrierel end estantic	79.4	0.7	80.1	23.0	5.7	28.7	108.8
Other professional and scientific services	86.9	2.6	89.5	33.7	14.6	48.3	137.8
liscellaneous servicest						10.5	137.8
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	791.4	184·2	975.7	568·7	754.5	1,323.2	2,298.9
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	52.1	5.9	58·0	26.5	17.9	44.4	
Sport and other recreations	41.1	16.8	57.9	15.5	26.0	41.5	102.4
Betting and gambling	23.6	11.5	35.2	22.5	36.4	58.9	99.5
Hotels and other residential establishments	88·0	17.6	105.6	87.8	73.1	160.8	94.1
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	46.5	11.8	58.3	37.2	69.1		266.5
Public houses	37.9	42.6	80.5	33.7	131.4	106-3	164.6
Clubs	17.7	23.6	41.3	13.4	51.5	165.1	245.7
Catering contractors	15.9	1.9	17.8	30.7		64.9	106.2
Hairdressing and manicure	9.8	1.0	10.8	59.0	18.6	49.2	67.1
Laundries	14.1	1.3	15.4		25.8	84.8	95.6
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	5.6	0.5	6.1	22.5	15.9	38.4	53·8
Motor repairs, distributors, garage and filling stations	313.5	26.1		10.2	10.1	20.2	26.4
Repair of boots and shoes	2.8	0.2	339.6	63.0	36.1	99.1	438.8
Other services	122.8	23.2	3.0	0.8	1.0	1.8	4.8
	122.0	23.2	146.0	145.9	241.7	387.6	533.6
ublic administration and defences	975·8	42.4	4 4 4 7 4				
National government service§	372.8	42.1	1,017.9	455-8	152.9	608·7	1.626-6
Local government service		5.0	377.9	253.2	29.0	282.2	660.1
Berernene service	603·0	37.0	640·0	202.6	123.9	326.5	966.5

affect the changes in levels of particular industries between one year and the

next. \* Part-time workers are defined as those normally employed for not more than 30 hours per week (excluding main meal breaks and overtime), but for agriculture see footnote ‡.

# THOUSANDS

censuses. Family workers and that the definition of part-time is that used in the agricultural censuses. Family workers are included in the figures for Great Britain but not for Northern Ireland. § Excluding members of HM Forces.

# Labour costs in Great Britain

THE RESULTS of this enquiry for Great Britain as a whole were published in the September and November issues of the Employment Gazette (pp 927-940 and pp 1221-1238). The first gave the results for all employees combined, while the second gave separate analyses for manual and non-manual workers.

The purpose of these inquiries is to measure the costs, both statutory and voluntary, which are incurred by employers because they employ labour. The article in the

September 1977 issue described the background to the survey, its scope and the methods used, and also drew attention to certain factors that had a bearing on the interpretation of the figures. Reference should therefore be made to that article, as the information given there applies equally to the further analyses now provided. In particular, it needs to be borne in mind that not all employees would be affected by every type of labour cost. Also the averages for different industries will be affected by variations in the structure of the labour force. The proportions of non-manual

# 1975: regional analyses

and of female workers in firms covered by the inquiry are shown in table 18.

Tables 19 to 28 give analyses of total labour costs for manufacturing industries in each standard region. The results for Great Britain as a whole are also given for purposes of comparison (table 29). Regional information is not available for the other industries covered by the 1975 survey, that is, mining and quarrying, construction and gas, electricity and water. The enquiry in these industries was made on an enterprise basis and the returns received

# Table 18 Composition of labour force in the sample: 1975 (continued)

YORKSHIR HUMBERSI Non-manual	DE	NORTH Non-manua	al	NORTH Non-manua		WALES Non-manua	u	SCOTLANI Non-manua		Industry (Standard Industria Classification 1968)
Non-manua (admini- strative, technical and clerical) workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (13)	Female workers	(admini- strative, technical and clerical) workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (15)	Female workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (16)	(admini- strative, technical and clerical) workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (17)	Female workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (18)	(admini- strative, technical and clerical) workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (19)	Female workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (20)	(admini- strative, technical and clerical) workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (21)	Female workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (22)	
23.6	30.6	26.1	31.3	24.5	25.3	24.2	25.0	23.7	32.8	All manufacturing industries
19.2	49.3	20.0	41.8	16.7	47.8	17.9	45.7	19.8	48.3	
36.1	27.7	40.0	24.4	34.6	15.5	32.1	22.9	31.8	29.6	Food, drink and tobacco
28.9	10.0	23.5	14.0	25.3	8.2	27.6	6.6			Chemicals and allied industries
30.5	12.0	33.3	15.8	27.9	11.4	26.1		25.8	11.0	Metal manufacture
29.4	38.2	38.1	37.4	**	**	**	16·8 **	29.9	12.7	Mechanical engineering
29.4	42.6	31.9	41.1	25.0				**	**	Instrument engineering
		517	41.1	25.0	39.6	24.3	55.9	31.5	45·2	Electrical engineering
**	**	**	**	24.0	10	**				Shipbuilding and marine
25.2	13.3	29.6	12.8	21.8	6.9		**	21.1	5.4	engineering
		270	12.0	23.6	16.6	19.4	18.1	23.8	8.7	Vehicles
21.5	31.2	21.7	20.2	**						Metal goods not elsewhere
7.5	37.4		29.2		**	25.2	25.6	21.3	26.3	specified
2.2		15.6	40.6	15-4	37.4	17.7	23.3	16.1	56-3	Textiles
2.2	80.4	15.8	78.2	12.7	83.9	7.6	88.8	13.4	85.9	Clothing and footwear
20.4	122	1000000								Bricks, pottery, glass,
	13.3	26.7	13.1	26.7	15.9	** 🥱	**	19.2	10.7	cement. etc.
23.4	15.9	22.6	23.3	20.2	21.5	16.4	15.4	27.1	20.9	Timber, furniture, etc.
27.1	38.1	26.1	27.7	28.0	32.0	33.9	24.7	29.2	35.5	
20.7	47.5	25.0	28.8	21.6	43.8	22.1	44.2	22.9	31.5	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries

# Table 18 Composition of labour force in the sample: 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT B Non-manu (admini- strative,		SOUTH I Non-manu (admini- strative,		EAST AN Non-manu (admini- strative,	Female workers	SOUTH Non-manu (admini- strative,	Female workers	Non-manu (admini- strative,	Female workers	EAST MII Non-manu (admini- strative,	Female workers
	technical and clerical) workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (1)		technical and clerical) workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (3)	employees per cent	technical and clerical) workers as per- centage of total employeess per cent (5)	as per- centage of total employees per cent (6)	technical and clerical) sworkers as per- centage of total employees per cent (7)	of total employees per cent	technical and clerical) workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (9)	as per- centage of total employees per cent (10)	technical and clerical) workers as per- centage of total employees per cent (11)	as per- centage of total employee per cent (12)
All manufacturing industries	27.8	29.7	34.4	29.0	27.7	32.1	31.3	26.3	25.5	27.6	26.3	35.1
Food, drink and tobacco	22.6	42.0	28.8	38.2	21.6	39.1	26.0	36.8	21.2	34.9	23.4	41.4
Chemicals and allied industries	41.3	27.3	50.4	34.7	**	**	32.7	22.4	40.0	20.4	39.7	38.4
Metal manufacture	26.2	11.2	35.0	21.5	**	**	25.4	10.7	23.2	14.2	20.4	7.8
Mechanical engineering	34.1	15.3	41.0	18.5	32.9	12.2	33.9	14.9	32.6	18.1	35.0	12.3
Instrument engineering	38.5	36.8	42.9	34.4	**	**	34.0	29.7	**	**	**	**
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	34.5	39.6	40.2	36.6	36.8	41.7	37.2	39.3	30.6	41.5	36.1	27.1
engineering	23.5	6.8	33.1	9.7	**	**	**	**	**	**	-	-
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	30.4	12.1	32.5	11.1	**	**	48.2	10.5	25.0	12.8	36.4	13.0
specified	23.0	29.6	26.6	24.4 .	**	**	24.0	19.1	22.2	35.2	21.6	28.8
Textiles	17.4	45.6	26.4	50.6	**	**	21.7	30.3	21.6	45.5	18.2	61.2
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	15.3	76.1	18.2		14.3	67.4	20.3	65-0	15.7	79.4	15.2	68.7
cement, etc.	22.5	21.4	27.8	12.1	**	**	29.5	24.0	16.6	41.4	20.5	15.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	24.3	19.2	24.9	18.3	28.0	15.6	21.5	22.9	24.2	22.0	27.3	15.3
Paper, printing and publishing	31.8	30.7	35.8	29.3	30.8	29.8	25.2	29.2	39.4	36.3	29.4	31.4
Other manufacturing industries	24.3	37.2	25.8	42.8	16.9	57.5	25.6	27.3	24.5	29.7	24.8	36.1

\*\* Number of returns too few to provide separate figures. — Nil or negligible.



frequently covered establishments in more than one region. In examining the regional tables it must be borne in mind that the variety of industries present and their relative importance can differ significantly from one region to another and that this will affect the averages for all manufacturing industries combined. Likewise the composition of the industry groups for which separate figures are given can differ from one region to another, both with regard to the individual industries represented and their relative importance andthis too can affect the averages shown.

# Table 19 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*)

**Region: SOUTH EAST** 

### TOTAL WAGES AND LABOUR SALARIES‡ COSTS STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM§ PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) (net)|| (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions) pence per<br/>hourAs percent<br/>of col (1)pence per<br/>hourAs percent<br/>of col (1)pence per<br/>hour(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) As percent of col (1) (11) As percent pence per of col (1) hour of col (1) hour (7) (8) (9) (10) pence per hour (1) 0.7 1.24 0.46 0.3 All manufacturing industries 173.37 150.86 87.0 10.75 6.2 \_ -Air manufacturing industries173.57Food, drink and tobacco166.08Chemicals and allied industries194.69Mechanical engineering177.08Instrument engineering159.91Electrical engineering166.26Shipbuilding and marine200.84Metal goods not elsewhere392.13specified159.13Textiles150.00Clothing and fortwear110.57Bricks, pottery, glass,166.37cement, etc.152.92Paper, printing and publishing192.62Other manufacturing industries145.02 10.07 11.33 11.14 10.86 10.25 10.85 0.8 0.5 0.8 0.4 0.3 0.3 0·2 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·1 0·2 85·3 84·2 85·6 86·2 87·6 87·8 1.40 0.92 1.57 0.78 0.55 0.56 0·32 0·40 0·88 0·73 0·19 0·27 141.62 163.94 162.38 152.56 140.08 146.04 6.1 5.8 5.9 6.1 6.4 6.5 ---\_\_\_\_ 89·6 87·0 0·21 3·32 0·1 1·7 0·56 0·54 0·3 0·3 168·07 174·70 6·1 5·8 11·52 11·74 \_ \_ 141·25 133·49 99·92 10·49 10·04 7·72 0·63 0·59 0·11 0·4 0·4 0·1 0·57 0·31 0·23 0·4 0·2 0·2 88-8 89-0 90-4 6·5 6·7 7·0 0·4 0·3 0·2 0·3 145·30 137·73 168·13 127·17 87·4 90·1 87·3 87·7 10.76 10.02 11.62 9.56 6·5 6·6 6·0 6·6 -----1.02 0.34 1.99 0.95 0.6 0.2 1.0 0.7 0·70 0·52 0·44 0·43 Ξ

Table 20 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*)

# **Region: EAST ANGLIA**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES A SALARIES		STATUTO NATION/ INSURAN CONTRIB (excluding Fund contr	AL ICE UTIONS Redundancy	REGIONA EMPLOYN PREMIUM	IENT	PROVISIC REDUND (net)		EMPLOYI LIABILIT INSURAN	Y
	pence per hour (1)	pence per hour (2)	As percent of col (1) (3)	pence per hour (4)	As percent of col (1) (5)	pence per hour (6)	As percent of col (1) (7)	pence per hour (8)	As percent of col (1) (9)	pence per hour (10)	As percent of col (1) (11)
All manufacturing industries	153.11	134.56	87.9	10.13	6.6	-	Electron and the second	0.65	0.4	0-45	0.3
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries	150·54 ** **	131·85 **	87·6 ** **	9·74 **	6·5 ** **		and a color	0·33 **	0·2 ** **	0·39 **	0·3 **
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering	160·40 **	141·13 **	88·0 **	10·84 **	6·8 **	-	Tests in	0·36 **	0·2 **	0·58 **	0·4 **
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	142.42	125.30	88.0	10.02	7.0	The goal of	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	1.24	0.9	0.35	0.2
engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	**	**	** **	**	** **	=	- 392	**	**	**	**
specified Textiles	** **	** **	** **	** **	** **		= 199	** **	** **	**	** **
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	117.78	105.42	89.5	8.60	7.3	- 680	- 19	0-65	0.6	0.28	0.5
cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing	** 152·11 157·17	** 133-98 138-93	** 88·1 88·4	** 10·31 10·55	** 6·8 6·7	<u> </u>	=	** 0·63 1·10	** 0·4 0·7	** 0·96 0·32	** 0·6 0·2
Other manufacturing industries	129.52	113.44	87.6	8.94	6.9		- 1000	0.52	0.4	0.47	0.4

Table 21 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*)

**Region: SOUTH WEST** 

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES A SALARIES		STATUTO NATION INSURAN CONTRIE (excluding Fund contr	AL NCE SUTIONS Redundancy	REGIONA EMPLOYI PREMIUM	MENT	PROVISIO REDUND (net)∥		EMPLOYI LIABILIT INSURAN	Y
	pence per hour (1)	pence per hour (2)	As percent of col (1) (3)	pence per hour (4)	As percent of col (1) (5)	pence per hour (6)	As percent of col (1) (7)	pence per hour (8)	As percent of col (1) (9)	pence per hour (10)	As percent of col (1) (11)
All manufacturing industries	158·18	138.03	87·3	10.39	6.6	-0.36	-0.5	1.11	0.7	0.40	0.3
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	146·40 168·16 173·76 160·28 153·13 142·27	127.79 145.82 148.21 141.31 132.99 123.79	87-3 86-7 85-3 88-2 86-9 87-0	9.59 10.17 11.04 10.74 10.24 9.50	6·6 6·1 6·4 6·7 6·7 6·7	-0.39 -0.50 -0.41 -0.60 -0.26	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.2 \\ \end{array} $	1-25 0-63 3-35 0-74 2-13 1-68	0-9 0-4 1-9 0-5 1-4 1-2	0·29 0·49 0·81 0·46 0·22 0·23	0·2 0·3 0·5 0·3 0·1 0·2
engineering Vehicles	** 188 <b>·</b> 10	** 162·76	** 86-5	** 12·12	** 6·4	** 0·05	**	** 1·46	** 0·8	** 0·39	** 0·2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	150·41 162·58 132·28	133·15 140·79 116·21	88·5 86·6 87·9	10·44 10·74 9·17	6·9 6·6 6·9	-0·29 -0·11 -0·37	0·2 0·1 0·3	0·21 0·44 1·55	0·1 0·3 1·2	0·59 0·39 0·13	0·4 0·2 0·1
cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	134·18 132·04 161·58 148·34	120-60 119-87 140-55 130-17	89·9 90·8 87·0 87·7	8·64 9·06 10·76 9·48	6·4 6·9 6·7 6·4	-0·22 -0·62 -0·41 -0·26	-0.2 -0.5 -0.3 -0.2	0·11 0·31 1·12 0·85	0-1 0-2 0-7 0-6	0-51 0-55 0-56 0- <del>4</del> 6	0·4 0·4 0·3 0·3

# Table 19 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*) (continued)

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENT	S S	PAYMENT	SIN	SUBSIDIS SERVICES (excluding salaries for administra	wages and	TRAINING (excluding salary elem	wage and	and full-tim	wages and apprentices	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)
pence per hour (12)	As per cent of col (1) (13)	pence per hour (14)	As per cent of col (1) (15)	pence per hour (16)	As per cent of col (1) (17)	pence per hour (18)	As per cent of col (1) (19)	pence per hour (20)	As per cent of col (1) (21)	
7.17	4.1	0.16	0.1	2.19	1.3	0.54	0.3	2.38	1.4	All manufacturing industries
8-01 13-31 9-86 9-28 6-21 5-76	4-8 6-8 5-2 5-2 3-9 3-5	0·49 0·20 0·05 0·14 0·05 0·06	0·3 0·1 0·1	3.78 3.80 3.23 2.00 1.85 2.10	2·3 2·0 1·7 1·1 1·2 1·3	0·39 0·79 0·59 0·74 0·72 0·62	0·2 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·4	0.83 1.64 1.93 3.27 2.60 2.50	0.5 0.8 1.0 1.8 1.6 1.5	Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering
3·40 8·01	1·8 4·0	0·04 0·19	0.1	2·06 1·99	1·1 1·0	1·71 0·36	0·9 0·2	4·77 2·64	2·5 1·3	Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles
4·19 2·56 1·61	2·6 1·7 1·5	0·10 0·10 0·07	0·1 0·1 0·1	1·53 2·48 0·86	1·0 1·7 0·8	0·47 0·43 0·06	0·3 0·3 0·1	2·61 1·37 1·53	1.6 0.9 1.4	Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear
6·13 3·09 7·78 4·32	3·7 2·0 4·0 3·0	0·02 0·07 0·16 0·10	— — 0·1 0·1	1-87 0-85 1-93 2-10	1·1 0·6 1·0 1·4	0·57 0·31 0·54 0·39	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·3	1.63 2.85 3.04 1.13	1.0 1.9 1.6 0.8	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries

Table 20 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*) (continued)

PRIVAT	OCIAL KIND					SIN	0.35	SUIP	SIDIS	FD	100 St. 100 St				and a second	Contract Ander
SOCIAL WELFAI PAYMEI	RE	Y TLA	AAL) Jews	KINI	þ			SERV (excl salar	ICES	‡ wages	and	TRAINING (excluding salary elen	wage and	and full-tin	wages and apprentices	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)
pence pe hour (12)	er	As per of col (13)	r cent (1)	pence hour (14)	e per	As p of co (15)	er cent I (1)	pence hour (16)	e per		per cent ol (1)	pence per hour (18)	As per cent of col (1) (19)	pence per hour (20)	As per cent of col (1) (21)	
4.98	50	3.3	12-61	0.09	1.0	0.1	64.4	1.79		1.2	and .	0.47	0.3	2.29	1.5	All manufacturing industries
5·10		3·4 **		0.23	0.1	0.2	22.9	2.42	194	1.6		0.48	0.3	0.86	0.6	Food, drink and tobacco
**		**		**		**		**		**		**	**	**	**	Chemical and allied industries
5.30		3.3				**		**		**		**	**	**	**	Metal manufacture
**		**		0.09		0.1		1.56		1.0		0.54	0.3	4.41	2.7	Mechanical engineering
3.21		2.3		0.06		**				**		**	**	**	**	Instrument engineering
		23		0.00		-		1.83		1.3		0.42	0.3	3.45	2.4	Electrical engineering
**		**		**		**		**		**		**				Shipbuilding and marine
**		**		**		**		**		**		**	**	**	**	engineering
												**	**	**		Vehicles
** **		**		**		**		**		**		**	**	**	**	Metal goods not elsewhere
		**		**		**		**		**		**	**	**	**	specified
2.04		1.7				-		0.66		0.6		0.14	0.1	1.84	1.6	Textiles
**		**		**									•1	107	1.0	Clothing and footwear
5.22		3.4				**		**		**		**	**	**	**	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
4.08		2.6		0.04		-		0.61		0.4		0.36	0.2	2.79	1.8	Timber, furniture, etc.
3.69		2.8		0.05		-		1.58		1.0		0.58	0.4	3.23	2.1	Paper, printing and publishing
				_		-		2.17		1.7		0.30	0.2	0.77	0.6	Other manufacturing industries

# Table 21 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*) (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	entices ainees	NING‡ Iding wages es of appren ull-time trai a are also ind (2))	(includ salaries and ful	wage and	TRAINING (excluding salary elem	wages and	SUBSIDISE SERVICES (excluding salaries for administrat		SIN	MENT D	PA	USMI INSALI IUSMI	S	AL	PRIVA SOCIA WELF PAYM
	per cent col (1)		pence p hour (20)	As per cent of col (1) (19)	pence per hour (18)	As per cent of col (1) (17)	pence per hour (16)	er cent I (1)	As p of co (15)	e per	per hou (14)		$\frac{2)}{93} \qquad \frac{(13)}{3.7}$		pence hour (12)
All manufacturing industries		1.8	2.78	0.4	0.56	1.3	1.98	28-0	0.1	40	0.1.	0-61	3.7	1.4	5.93
and the second		and an	and the second			1.6	2.29	0.00	0.5	- tog	0.6	NEC	3.2	6.4	4.68
Food, drink and tobacco		0.4	0.58	0.2	0.22	1.5	2.57				0.0		5.1		8.59
Chemicals and allied industries		0.6	1.06	0.2	0.35	1.7	2.98				0.0		3.9		6-83
Metal manufacture		1.3	2.21	0.3	0.46		1.84				0.0		3.1		4.90
Mechanical engineering		2.5	4.04	0.4	0.65	1.1	2.43				0.0		3.3		5.07
Instrument engineering		1.4	2.13	0.4	0.58	1.6	1.65				0.0		3.6		5.13
Electrical engineering		1.7	2.35	0.4	0.53	1.2	1.02								
Shipbuilding and marine					**	**	**		**		**		**		**
engineering		**	**	**			2.54						4.1		7.69
Vehicles		2.7	5.00	0.6	1.19	1.4	2.24								
Metal goods not elsewhere							4.50		-		0.0		2.9		4.42
specified		1.9	2.90	0.2	0.31	1.0	1.52				0.0		5.3		3.67
Textiles	i tiks	0.5	0.84	0.1	0.15	0.9	1.47		-		0.0		3.1		4.14
Clothing and footwear		1.7	2.20	0.3	0.34	0.8	1.10								
Bricks, pottery, glass,							0.00		0.1		0.10		2.2		3.00
cement, etc.		1.0	1.32	0.3	0.46	0.7	0.92		0.1		0 10		1.5		2.00
Timber, furniture, etc.	1 200	3.5	4.64	0.2	0.27	0.5	0.60				0.0		4.2		5.78
Paper, printing and publishing		2.4	3.88	0.3	0.46	1.0	1.68		-		0.0		3.4		5.08
Other manufacturing industries		0.9	1.27	0.3	0.49	1.4	2.05		-		0.01				

# Region SOUTH EAST

## **Region: EAST ANGLIA**

### **Region: SOUTH WEST**

Table 22 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*)

Region: WEST MIDLANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES A SALARIES		STATUTO NATIONA INSURAN CONTRIB (excluding Fund contr	CE UTIONS Redundancy	REGIONA EMPLOYM PREMIUM	IENT	PROVISIC REDUNDA (net)∥		EMPLOYE LIABILITY INSURAN	
	pence per hour (1)	pence per hour (2)	As percent of col (1) (3)	pence per hour (4)	As percent of col (1) (5)	pence per hour (6)	As percent of col (1) (7)	pence per hour (8)	As percent of col (1) (9)	pence per hour (10)	As percent of col (1) (11)
All manufacturing industries	160.62	140.95	87·8	10.54	6.6			1.01	0.6	0.55	0.3
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries	142·54 168·54	124·90 143·84	87·6 85·3	9·42 10·86	6·6 6·4	- 65	- 454	0·28 1·27	0·2 0·8	0·31 0·43	0·2 0·3
Metal manufacture	174.84	152.16	87.0	11.22	6.4	- 22	- 989	0.96	0.6	1.04	0.6
Mechanical engineering	160.69	142.15	88.5	10.75	6·7	—	-	0·74 **	0·5 **	0.62	0·4 **
Instrument engineering	**	**	**	**		-	- 25				
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	152·20	134.21	88·2	10.45	6.9	-	General Contraction	0.82	0.2	0.30	0.5
engineering	**	**	**	**	**	_		**	**	**	**
Vehicles	187.03	163-22	87.3	11.74	6.3	<u> </u>	- 22	2.50	1.3	0.49	0.3
Metal goods not elsewhere											
specified	148.01	130.79	88.4	9.88	6.7		-	0.62	0.4	0.56	0.4
Textiles	144.88	128.05	88.4	9.94	6.9		-	0.84	0.6	0.39	0.3
Clothing and footwear	118.69	105.54	88.9	8.14	6.9 .		-	0.32	0.3	0.10	0.1
Bricks, pottery, glass,	137.71	123.07	89.4	9.57	7.0			0.50	0.4	0.35	0.3
cement, etc.				9.17	6.9	State State	NYS-F	0.25	0.2	0.55	0.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	132.90	118.74	89.3			and all	0185		0.2	0.30	0.2
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	156-82 162-21	138·64 141·21	88·4 87·1	10·18 10·49	6·5 6·5	- 01	The section	0·20 0·77	0.5	0.84	0.2

Table 23 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*)

Region: EAST MIDLANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES A SALARIES		STATUTO NATIONA INSURAN CONTRIB (excluding Fund contr	AL ICE UTIONS Redundancy	REGIONA EMPLOYN PREMIUM	IENT	PROVISIO REDUND (net)∥		EMPLOYE LIABILITY INSURAN	AMARTINE
	pence per hour (1)	pence per hour (2)	As percent of col (1) (3)	pence per hour (4)	As percent of col (1) (5)	pence per hour (6)	As percent of col (1) (7)	pence per hour (8)	As percent of col (1) (9)	pence per hour (10)	As percent of col (1) (11)
All manufacturing industries	147.80	130.69	88.4	9.86	6.7	- 2290	- 6.1	0.56	0.4	0.41	0.3
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	154-49 162-63 186-67 160-25 ** 158-80 	134·47 138·75 163·53 141·58 ** 140·69 	87-0 85-3 87-6 88-4 ** 88-6 	9.78 10.55 11.64 10.63 ** 10.71 	6·3 6·5 6·2 6·6 ** 6·7 			0.52 0.17 0.55 0.33 ** 0.63 	0.3 0.1 0.3 0.2 ** 0.4 	0-31 0-40 1-17 0-51 ** 0-52 	0-2 0-2 0-6 0-3 ** 0-3 
specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	145.73 118.85 110.88 152.83 135.25 143.60 133.48	128·71 107·26 99·90 134·92 121·40 127·58 118·77	88-3 90-3 90-1 88-3 89-8 88-8 88-8 89-0	9·79 8·33 7·94 9·97 9·35 9·52 9·13	6·7 7·0 7·2 6·5 6·9 6·6 6·8			0·38 0·25 0·31 1·29 0·60 0·15 0·14	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·8 0·4 0·1 0·1	0.70 0.25 0.14 0.63 0.39 0.29 0.39	0.5 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.3

Table 24 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*)

Region: YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES A SALARIES				REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM§		PROVISIC REDUND (net)∥		EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE		
	pence per hour (1)	pence per hour (2)	As percent of col (1) (3)	pence per hour (4)	As percent of col (1) (5)	pence per hour (6)	As percent of col (1) (7)	pence per hour (8)	As percent of col (1) (9)	pence per hour (10)	As percent of col (1) (11)	
All manufacturing industries	153-43	134.44	87.6	10.09	6.6	-0.10	-0·1	0.49	0.3	0.61	0.4	
Food, drink and tobacco	137.93	120.56	87.4	9.05	6.6	-0·28	-0.2	0.22	0.2	0.34	0.2	
Chemicals and allied industries	191.46	160.13	83.6	11.54	6.0			0.95	0.5	0.56	0.3	
Metal manufacture	192.17	163.03	84.8	11.86	6.2			0.65	0.3	1.26	0.7	
Mechanical engineering	159.30	141-11	88.6	10.54	6.6	-0.09	-0.1	0.38	0.2	0.74	0.5	
Instrument engineering	127.50	115.24	90.4	8.66	6.8	100		0.05	- 20-0	0.14	0.1	
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	142.89	127.91	89.5	9.71	6.8	-0.32	<b>−0</b> ·2	1.19	0.8	0.33	0.2	
engineering	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
Vehicles	160.69	142.49	88.7	10.94	6.8	-0.28	-0.2	0.50	0.3	0.52	0.3	
Metal goods not elsewhere												
specified	144.59	128.04	88.6	9.87	6.8	Carl Carl	101-02.6 h	0.49	0.3	0.59	0.4	
Textiles	140.81	124.41	88-4	9.60	6.8	-0.03		0.66	0.5	0.44	0.3	
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	101.09	91.91	90.9	7.05	7.0	-0.22	-0.5	0.14	0.1	0.14	0.1	
cement, etc.	167.98	147.68	87.9	10.71	6.4		1 1 - 1 10 Mg . 1	0.78	0.5	0.68	0.4	
Timber, furniture, etc.	142.32	128.51	90.3	9.48	6.7	-0.23	-0.2	0.21	0.1	0.63	0.4	
Paper, printing and publishing	149.76	132.90	88.7	9.94	6.6	_		0.19	0.1	0.47	0.3	
Other manufacturing industries	138.78	121.87	87.8	9.45	6.8	-0.08	-0.1	0.22	0.2	0.58	0.4	

# Table 22 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*) (continued)

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		PAYMENT	SIN	SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		TRAINING‡ (excluding wage and salary elements)		TRAINING† (including wages and salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col (2))		Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)
pence per hour (12)	As per cent of col (1) (13)	pence per hour (14)	As per cent of col (1) (15)	pence per hour (16)	As per cent of col (1) (17)	pence per hour (18)	As per cent of col (1) (19)	pence per hour (20)	As per cent of col (1) (21)	
5.48	3.4	0.11	0.1	1.52	0.9	0.46	0.3	2.22	1.4	All manufacturing industries
4·82 9·05 6·77	3·4 5·4 3·9	0·51 0·03 0·05	0.4	1·83 2·77 1·96	1·3 1·6 1·1	0·47 0·29 0·68	0·3 0·2 0·4	0·79 1·62	0.6 1.0	Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries
4·30 **	2·7 **	0·04 **	**	1.57	1.0	0.52 **	0·4 0·3 **	2·33 3·33 **	1·3 2·1 **	Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering
4·50 **	3·0 **	0·03 **	-	1.36	0.9	0.53	0.3	2.55	1.7	Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine
7.47	4.0	0.02	**	** 1·39	** 0·7	** 0·20	** 0·1	** 1·69	** 0·9	engineering Vehicles
4·37 4·50 2·57	2·9 3·1 2·2	0·04 0·04 0·07	— — 0·1	1·36 0·94 1·61	0·9 0·6 1·4	0·39 0·18 0·33	0·3 0·1 0·3	1·99 1·20 1·25	1·3 0·8 1·1	Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles
2·65 3·21 5·59	1·9 2·4 3·6	0·09 0·01 0·03	0.1	1·03 0·60 1·28	0·7 0·5 0·8	0·45 0·36 0·60	0·3 0·3 0·4	2·34 4·02	1.7 3.0	Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.
6.20	3.8	0.11	0.1	1.63	1.0	0.96	0.4	4·29 2·54	2·7 1·6	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries

# Table 23 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*) (continued) Region: EAST MIDLANDS

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENT	S		PAYM	ENT	5 IN	SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		TRAINING‡ (excluding wage and salary elements)		TRAINING‡ (including wages and salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col (2))		Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	
pence per hour (12)	As per of col ( (13)		pence hour (14)	per	As per cent of col (1) (15)	pence per hour (16)	As per cent of col (1) (17)	pence per hour (18)	As per cent of col (1) (19)	pence per hour (20)	As per cent of col (1) (21)		
4·35	2.9	ALL O	0.14	たり	0.1	1.39	0.9	0.40	0.3	2.37	1.6	All manufacturing industries	
5.34	3.5		0.69	6.2	0.4	3.01	2.0	0.37	0.2	0.64	0.4	Food, drink and tobacco	
9.13	5.6		0.40		0.2	2.80	1.7	0.43	0.3	2.32	1.4	Chemicals and allied industries	
7.38	4.0		0.01		- <u>21</u>	1.83	1.0	0.56	0.3	2.32	1.2	Metal manufacture	
5·21 **	3.3		0.06			1.33	0.8	0.60	0.4	3.72	2.3	Mechanical engineering	
			**		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	Instrument engineering	
3·47	2.2		0.02		- 65-8 6-	1.90	1.2	0.86	0.5	4.07	2.6	Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	
7.07	3.8		0.07		- 6. 81 6	1.08	0.6		-		(i) <del>-</del> 1	engineering	
			007			1.00	0.0	0.64	0.3	2.94	1.6	Vehicles	
4·28	2.9		0.02			1.50	1.0	0.35	0.0			Metal goods not elsewhere	
.77	1.5		0.07		and the second	0.81	0.7	0.35	0.2	2.75	1.9	specified	
1.71	1.5		0.04			0.70	0.6		0.1	1.31	1.1	Textiles	
						0.70	0.6	0.14	0.1	1.41	1.3	Clothing and footwear	
4.47	2.9		0.02			1.20	0.8	0.33	0.0	1.50		Bricks, pottery, glass,	
2.30	1.7		0.09		0.1	0.75	0.6	0.33	0.2	1.59	1.0	cement, etc.	
4-35	3.0		0.14		0.1	0.99	0.7	0.57	0.3	4.22	3.1	Timber, furniture, etc.	
8.18	2.4		0.06		-	1.51	1.1	0.30	0·4 0·2	4.28	3.0	Paper, printing and publishing	
								0.30	0.7	1.08	0.8	Other manufacturing industries	

# Table 24 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*) (continued)

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENT	OCIAL KIN VELFARE AYMENTS		rs in	SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		TRAINING‡ (excluding wage and salary elements)		TRAINING‡ (including wages and salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col (2))		Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)
pence per hour (12)	As per cent of col (1) (13)	pence per hour (14)	As per cent of col (1) (15)	pence per hour (16)	As per cent of col (1) (17)	pence per hour (18)	As per cent of col (1) (19)	pence per hour (20)	As per cent of col (1) (21)	
5.67	3.7	0.10	0.1	1.73	1.1	0.40	0.3	2.61	1.7	All manufacturing industries
4.92 13.97 12.03 4.90 2.53 2.59	3.6 7.3 6.3 3.1 2.0 1.8 **	0·26 0·07 0·02 0·02 0·04 0·02	0·2 	2.60 3.69 2.37 1.33 0.64 1.23	1.9 1.9 1.2 0.8 0.5 0.9	0·26 0·56 0·95 0·37 0·20 0·23	0.2 0.3 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	0-54 1-76 2-91 4-50 3-34 2-41	0.4 0.9 1.5 2.8 2.6 1.7	Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine
4.79	3.0	0.02	**	** 1·40	** 0·9	** 0·31	** 0·2	** 3·18	** 2·0	engineering Vehicles
3·68 4·15 1·12	2·5 2·9 1·1	0·05 0·04 0·01		1·46 1·37 0·78	1.0 1.0 0.8	0·42 0·17 0·16	0·3 0·1 0·2	2·24 1·18 2·49	1.5 0.8 2.5	Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear
5·48 2·77 4·59 4·65	3·3 1·9 3·1 3·4	0·08 0·13 0·05 0·18	 	2·21 0·64 1·15 1·45	1·3 0·5 0·8 1·0	0·36 0·18 0·47 0·45	0·2 0·1 0·3 0·3	3·68 4·79 4·55 1·37	2·2 3·4 3·0 1·0	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries

# Region: YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE

 Table 25
 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*)

**Region: NORTH WEST** 

### STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions) TOTAL LABOUR COSTS WAGES AND SALARIES‡ REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM§ PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net) EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) As per cent pence per of col (1) hour (7) (8) As per cent<br/>of col (1)<br/>(9)pence per<br/>hour<br/>(10)As per cent<br/>of col (1)<br/>(11) pence per<br/>hourAs per cent<br/>of col (1)<br/>(3)pence per<br/>hour<br/>(4) As per cent of col (1) (5) pence per hour (6) pence per hour (1) 0.97 0.6 0.56 All manufacturing industries 158.97 140.15 88·2 10.37 6.5 -1.75 -1.1 0.3 All manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries -2·27 -2·82 -2·34 -0·61 -0·35 -2·43 9.83 11.75 11.27 10.92 9.78 10.99 0·49 1·79 2·38 0·61 0·87 1·42 0·3 0·9 1·4 0·4 0·6 0·9 0·36 0·57 1·07 0·69 0·18 0·40 0·3 0·3 0·6 0·4 0·1 0·2 146-14 209-71 172-07 164-08 141-73 163-49 128·74 176·14 148·48 144·94 124·73 145·68 88.1 84.0 86.3 88.3 88.0 89.1 6.7 5.6 6.6 6.7 6.9 6.7 -1.6 -1.3 -1.4 -0.4 -0.2 -1.5 \*\* 11·16 \*\* 0·56 \*\* 0·3 \*\* 6·2 \*\* \*\* \*\* 2·00 \*\* 1·1 -2.50 -1.4 178.80 158.50 88.7 140-50 131-42 105-33 126·86 117·37 95·44 -1·58 -0·33 -0·81 0·69 0·60 0·17 0·5 0·5 0·2 90·3 89·3 90·6 9·54 9·15 7·53 6·8 7·0 7·1 --1·1 --0·3 --0·8 0·36 0·39 0·27 0·3 0·3 0·3 157·26 131·35 150·93 132·09 12·06 9·88 10·94 9·94 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 176·76 143·99 170·83 149·73 89·0 91·2 88·3 88·2 6·8 6·9 6·4 6·6 -3.92 -1.37 -1.55 -1.60 -2·2 -1·0 -0·9 -1·1 1·91 0·16 1·07 0·64 1·1 0·1 0·6 0·4 0.66 0.63 0.69 0.54

Table 26 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*)

Region: NORTH

WALES

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES A SALARIES		STATUTO NATION INSURAN CONTRIB (excluding Fund contr	AL ICE UTIONS Redundancy	REGIONA EMPLOYN PREMIUM	IENT	PROVISIO REDUND (net)∥		EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE		
	pence per hour (1)	pence per hour (2)	As per cent of col (1) (3)	pence per hour (4)	As per cent of col (1) (5)	pence per hour (6)	As per cent of col (1) (7)	pence per hour (8)	As per cent of col (1) (9)	pence per hour (10)	As per cent of col (1) (11)	
All manufacturing industries	164.81	149.51	90.7	10.87	6.6	-6.63	-4.0	0.62	0.4	0.79	0.5	
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	129.68 218.97 188.91 157.79 ** 150.20	118.07 190.49 167.09 145.34 ** 140.21	91.0 87.0 88.4 92.1 ** 93.3	8.97 12.65 11.64 10.77 ** 10.68	6·9 5·8 6·2 6·8 ** 7·1	-5.08 -7.50 -7.54 -6.82 *** -6.59	-3·9 -3·4 -4·0 -4·3 **	0·21 0·87 1·05 0·40 ** 0·76	0·2 0·4 0·6 0·3 ** 0·5	0·35 0·70 1·64 0·76 ** 0·39	0-3 0-3 0-9 0-5 ** 0-3	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	179·99 161·68 **	166·10 148·78 **	92·3 92·0 **	11.90 10.92 **	6·6 6·8 **	6·84 5·70 **	3·8 3·5 **	0·18 0·78 **	0·1 0·5 **	1·18 0·69 **	0·7 0·4 **	
Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	133·91 99·84	123-07 94-03	91·9 94·2	9·80 7·64	7·3 7·7	- 6·72 -5·01	-5.0 -5.0	1·27 0·91	0·9 0·9	0·48 0·13	0·4 0·1	
cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	145·18 124·04 177·01 136·33	133-77 117-85 160-33 125-43	92-1 95-0 90-6 92-0	9·87 9·35 11·73 9·67	6·8 7·5 6·6 7·1	5·86 6·24 6·51 6·22	-4·0 -5·0 -3·7 -4·6	0·48 0·37 0·26 1·18	0·3 0·3 0·1 0·9	0·76 0·74 0·87 0·58	0·5 0·6 0·5 0·4	

Table 27 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES A SALARIES		STATUTO NATION INSURAN CONTRIB (excluding Fund contr	AL ICE UTIONS Redundancy	REGIONA EMPLOYN PREMIUM	1ENT	PROVISIC REDUND (net)∥		EMPLOYE LIABILITY INSURAN	- AND -
	pence per hour (1)	pence per hour (2)	As per cent of col (1) (3)	pence per hour (4)	As per cent of col (1) (5)	pence per hour (6)	As per cent of col (1) (7)	pence per hour (8)	As per cent of col (1) (9)	pence per hour (10)	As per cent of col (1) (11)
All manufacturing industries	172.54	152.59	88.4	11.08	6.4	-5.45	-3·2	1.69	1.0	0.87	0.5
Food, drink and tobacco	127.58	117.13	91.8	9.01	7.1	- 4.21	-3.3	0.06		0.39	0.3
Chemicals and allied industries	182.30	153.40	84.1	11.16	6.1	-6.17	-3.4	0.45	0.2	0.46	0.3
Metal manufacture	211.55	181.89	86.0	12.70	6.0	-5.04	-2.4	2.90	1.4	1.43	0.7
Mechanical engineering	155-55	140.85	90.6	10.55	6.8	-5.09	-3.3	0.71	0.5	1.02	0·7 **
Instrument engineering	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	136.60	124.63	91.2	9.57	7.0	-4.55	-3.3	0.47	0.3	0.36	0.3
engineering	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Vehicles	176.91	160.45	90.7	11.45	6.5	-7.06	-4.0	2.76	1.6	0.60	0.3
Metal goods not elsewhere											
specified	153.90	139.33	90.5	10.61	6.9	- 5.76	-3.7	0.66	0.4	0.86	0.6
Textiles	167.76	150.67	89.8	11.38	6.8	-5.30	-3.2	1.62	1.0	0.63	0.4
Clothing and footwear	96.85	89.72	92.6	7.24	7.5	-4.66	-4.8	1.79	1.8	0.13	0.1
Bricks, pottery, glass,	Carl Martin	14 June 1					**	**	**	**	**
cements, etc.	**	**	**	**	**	**					0.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	154.46	147.35	95.4	9.89	6.4	-5.47	- 3.5	0.10	0.1	0.69	0.4
Paper, printing and publishing	161.87	144.91	89.5	10.77	6.7	-5.44	- 3.4	3.69	2.3	0.81	0.4
Other manufacturing industries	136.98	125.77	91.8	9.51	6.9	-6.03	-4.4	0.64	0.5	0.52	0.4

 Table 25 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*) (continued)

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES: (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		TRAINING†¶ (excluding wage and salary elements)		TRAINING‡¶ (including wages and salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col (2))		Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)
pence per hour (12)	As per cent of col (1) (13)	pence per hour (14)	As per cent of col (1) (15)	pence per hour (16)	As per cent of col (1) (17)	pence per hour (18)	As per cent of col (1) (19)	pence per hour (20)	As per cent of col (1) (21)	1995. 1995.
6.26	3.9	0.11	0.1	1.84	1.2	0.46	0.3	2.52	1.6	All manufacturing industries
5·75 17·41 8.11 5·49 4·90 5·10	3·9 8·3 4·7 3·3 3·5 3·1	0·32 0·06 0·06 0·08 0·08 0·06 0·10	0·2 — 0·1 0·1	2.70 3.83 2.14 1.36 1.05 1.74	1.8 1.8 1.2 0.8 0.7 1.1	0·22 0·97 0·90 0·60 0·52 0·49	0-2 0-5 0-5 0-4 0-4 0-3	0.72 2.26 2.16 4.54 1.77 2.31	0.5 1.1 1.3 2.8 1.3 1.4	Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering
6·69	** 3·7	** 0·25	** 0·1	** 1·80	** 1·0	** 0·34	** 0·2	** 3·82	** 2·1	Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles
3·00 2·56 1·55	2·1 1·9 1·5	0·05 0·03 0·06	— — 0·1	1·14 1·42 0·94	0·8 1·1 0·9	0·44 0·23 0·18	0·3 0·2 0·2	2·53 1·38 2·05	1·8 1·1 2·0	Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear
6·51 2·39 6:44 5·93	3·7 1·7 3·8 4·0	0·02 0·06 0·04 0·09	  0·1	1·89 0·75 1·64 1·55	1·1 0·5 1·0 1·0	0·37 0·14 0·63 0·55	0·2 0·1 0·4 0·4	1·29 3·86 3·25 1·45	0·7 2·7 1·9 1·0	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries

# Table 26 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*) (continued)

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENT	OCIAL     KIND       VELFARE     AYMENTS       ence per our     As per cent of col (1)       2)     (13)		SIN	SUBSIDIS SERVICES (excluding salaries for administra	‡ wages and	TRAINING‡1 (excluding wage and salary elements)		TRAINING‡¶ (including wages and salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col (2))		Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		
pence per hour (12)			per	As per cen of col (1) (15)	t pence per hour (16)	As per cent of col (1) (17)	pence per hour (18)	As per cent of col (1) (19)	pence per hour (20)	As per cent of col (1) (21)		
6.88	4.2	28-31	0.08	8-0		1.85	1.1	0.83	0.5	3.99	2.4	All manufacturing industries
4·36 17·26 12·28 4·52 ** 2·86 3·60	3·4 7·9 6·5 2·9 ** 1·9 2·0	200010000 20000000000000000000000000000	0·35 0·11 	0000000	0·3 0·1 	1-96 3-30 1-26 1-98 ** 1-42	1-5 1-5 0-7 1-3 ** 0-9	0·49 1·09 1·49 0·78 ** 0·47	0·4 0·5 0·8 0·5 ** 0·3	1·25 3·60 5·14 4·88 ** 2·73	1.0 1.6 2.7 3.1 ** 1.8	Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine
5·25 **	3.3		0.14		0·1 0·1	1·67 1·25		2·09 0·43	1·2 -0·3	9·58 2·74	5·3 1·7	engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere
3·43 0·82	2·6 0·8		0·01 0·02			** 2·39 1·21	** 1·8 1·2	** 0·17 0·09	** 0·1 0·1	** 0·90 2·68	** 0·7 2·7	specified Textiles Clothing and footwear
4·83 1·45 7·30 3·31	3·3 1·2 4·1 2·4		0·05 0·04			0·92 0·42 2·40 1·90	0·6 0·3 1·4 1·4	0·35 0·10 0·59 0·47	0·2 0·1 0·3 0·3	0·99 4·69 4·04 1·39	0·7 3·8 2·3 1·0	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries

# Table 27 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*) (continued)

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENT	"S	PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		TRAINING‡¶ (excluding wage and salary elements)		TRAINING‡¶ (including wages and salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col (2))		Industry (Standar Industrial Classification 1968)	
pence per hour (12)As per cent of col (1) (13)9.195.3		pence per hour (14)	As per cent of col (1) (15)	pence per hour (16)	As per cent of col (1) (17)	pence per hour (18)	As per cent of col (1) (19)	pence per hour (20)	As per cent of col (1) (21)		
9.19	5.3	0.07		1.99	1.2	0.51	0.3	2.44	1.4	All manufacturing industries	
2.93	2.3	0.32	0.2	1.95	1.5	0.01		1.20	0.9		
16.78	9.2	0.04	<u> </u>	5.61	3.1	0.57	0.3	1.07	0.9	Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allies industries	
15-59	7.4	0.01	_	1.28	0.6	0.80	0.4	2.49			
5.62	3.6	0.01	_	1.35	0.9	0.52	0.3		1.2	Metal manufacture	
**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	4·25	2·7 **	Mechanical engineering	
3.84	2.8	0.01	—	2.00	1.5	0.27	0.2	1.90	1.4	Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	
**	**	**	**	**						Shipbuilding and marine	
6.52	3.7				**	**	**	**	**	engineering	
0 32	3.7	0.14	0.1	1.79	1.0	0.27	0.2	1.71	1.0	Vehicles	
5.90	3.8	0.05								Metal goods not elsewhere	
6.24	3.7	0.05		1.55	1.0	0.70	0.5	3.22	2.1	specified	
0.61	0.6	0.15	0.1	2.11	1.3	0.26	0.2	1.56	0.9	Textiles	
	00		-	1.85	1.9	0.18	0.2	3.16	3.3	Clothing and footwear	
**	**	**	**	**						Bricks, pottery, glass,	
0.66	0.4				**	**	**	**	**	cement, etc.	
4.85	3.0	0.06		1.67	1.1	-0.43	-0.3	5.94	3.8	Timber, furniture, etc.	
4.30	3.1		-	1.51	0.9	0.70	0.4	3.55	2.2	Paper, printing and publishing	
1 30	3.1	0.07	0.1	1.74	1.3	0.46	0.3	1.12	0.8	Other manufacturing industries	

# Region NORTH WEST

# **Region: NORTH**

Table 28 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	LABOUR SALARIES		NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)		REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM§		PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)∥		EMPLOYE LIABILITY INSURAN	the second of the William
	pence per hour (1)	pence per hour (2)	As per cent of col (1) (3)	pence per hour (4)	As per cent of col (1) (5)	pence per hour (6)	As per cent of col (1) (7)	pence per hour (8)	As per cent of col (1) (9)	pence per hour (10)	As per cent of col (1) (11)
All manufacturing industries	153·38	140.22	91.4	10.46	6.8	-6·51	-4·2	0.59	0.4	0.66	0.4
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	139·18 181·61 191·08 170·60 ** 157·13	124·13 156·80 170·21 158·86 ** 142·14	89·2 86·3 89·1 93·1 ** 90·5	9·44 11·06 11·99 11·16 ** 10·50	6·8 6·1 6·3 6·5 ** 6·7	-5.72 -5.57 -7.32 -7.14 ** -6.12	-4.1 -3.1 -3.8 -4.2 ** -3.9	0·35 0·50 1·23 0·64 ** 1·64	0-3 0-3 0-6 0-4 ** 1-0	0·43 0·35 1·72 0·74 ** 0·27	0·3 0·2 0·9 0·4 ** 0·2
engineering Vehicles	175·24 171·72	162·75 162·19	92·9 94·4	11·41 11·37	6·5 6·6	7·48 7·78	-4·3 -4·5	0·07 0·41	0.2	1·50 0·38	0·9 0·2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear	153·18 116·92 100.07	142·01 109·07 93.96	92·7 93·3 93.9	10·60 8·46 7·18	6·9 7·2 7·2	7·07 6·07 4·97	4·6 5·2 5·0	0·58 0·56 0·20	0·4 0·5 0·2	0·81 0·39 0·23	0·5 0·3 0·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	143·91 132·11 156·82 145·16	133·84 122·84 141·74 133·92	93·0 93·0 90·4 92·3	10·37 9·07 10·67 10·54	7·2 6·9 6·8 7·3	-6.52 -6.15 -6.30 -6.57	-4·5 -4·7 -4·0 -4·5	0·48 0·26 0·77 0·37	0·3 0·2 0·5 0·3	0·94 0·67 0·61 0·86	0·7 0·5 0·4 0·6

Table 29 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average amount per hourly employee\*)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	SALARIEST NATIONAL EM		REGIONA EMPLOYN PREMIUM	IENT	PROVISIO REDUND (net)		EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE			
	pence per hour (1)	pence per hour (2)	As per cent of col (1) (3)	pence per hour (4)	As per cent of col (1) (5)	pence per hour (6)	As per cent of col (1) (7)	pence per hour (8)	As per cent of col (1) (9)	pence per hour (10)	As per cent of col (1) (11)
All manufacturing industries	161.68	142.51	88·1	10.49	6.5	-1·51	-0.9	0.94	0.6	0.55	0.3
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering	148.08 195.53 188.98 165.69 151.44	129·49 165·84 163·76 146·72 134·16	87·4 84·8 86·7 88·6 88·6	9.62 11.48 11.73 10.81 9.96	6·5 5·9 6·2 6·5 6·6	-1.56 -2.22 -2.52 -1.40 -0.94	-1.0 -1.1 -1.3 -0.8 -0.6	0.67 1.04 1.40 0.61 0.70	0.5 0.5 0.7 0.4 0.5 0.6	0·35 0·49 1·27 0·68 0·19 0·31	0-2 0-3 0-8 0-4 0-1 0-2
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	157·71 179·70 186·81	140-05 165-13 164-18	88·8 91·9 87·9	10·59 11·57 11·77	6·7 6·4 6·3	-1·43 -5·50 -1·16	-0·9 -3·1 -0·6	0·90 0·22 2·26	0.1 1.2	1·21 0·50	0·7 0·3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear	149·62 132·70 108·42	133·30 118·97 98·32	89·1 89·7 90·7	10·05 9·22 7·71	6·7 6·9 7·1	0·93 1·36 1·07	-0·6 -1·0 -1·0	0·54 0·56 0·40	0·4 0·4 0·4	0·62 0·44 0·17	0·4 0·3 0·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	155-53 144-50 174-25 146-59	138·45 130·98 153·49 129·52	89·0 90·6 88·1 88·4	10·40 9·71 11·03 9·77	6·7 6·7 6·3 6·7	-1·52 -1·16 -1·21 -1·21	1·0 0·8 0·7 0·8	0·93 0·31 1·32 0·73	0·6 0·2 0·8 0·5	0·60 0·59 0·51 0·56	0·4 0·4 0·3 0·4

\*The averages relate to all employees taken together, namely males and females, full-time and part-time workers, manual (operatives) and non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers. Not all employees, however, would have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 18) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared. ¥ Wages and salaries paid to persons administering subsidised services and training and to trainers, apprentices and full-time trainees are included under total wages and salaries and not in the separate items for "Subsidised services" and "Training (excluding wage and salary elements)". A further entry shows training costs including the wages and salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees, this latter amount, of course, being also included in total wages and salaries.

§ Amounts received as regional employment premium (payable to manufacturing industries in development areas) represented a negative labour cost. If the net cost, namely, statutory contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act, plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act. If Figures for training include levies paid to, less grants received from, industrial training boards.

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cluded under total wages and ices' and "Training (excluding ing costs including the wages tter amount, of course, being	training boards. ** Number of ret — Nil or negligib	o provide sepai	rate figures.

SCOTLAND

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENT	TS	PAYMENT	SIN	SUBSIDISE SERVICES (excluding salaries for administra	wages and	TRAINING (excluding salary elem	wage and	and full-tim	wages and	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)
pence per hour (12)	As per cent of col (1) (13)	pence per hour (14)	As per cent of col (1) (15)	pence per hour (16)	As per cent of col (1) (17)	pence per hour (18)	As per cent of col (1) (19)	pence per hour (20)	As per cent of col (1) (21)	
5.81	3.8	0.10	0.1	1.56	1.0	0.48	0.3	3.46	2.3	All manufacturing industries
7·21  3·80  1·71  4·27 ** 6·27	5·2 7·6 6·1 2·5 ** 4·0	0·47 0·06 0·03 0·01 ** 0·01	0·3 	2·43 4·08 0·98 1·24 ** 1·96	1.7 2.2 0.5 0.7 ** 1.2	0·45 0·52 0·54 0·82 ** 0·47	0·3 0·3 0·5 ** 0·3	1.19 2.58 3.10 4.84 ** 3.15	0-9 1+4 1-6 2-8 ** 2-0	Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering
3·84 4·34	2·2 2·5	0·10 0·01	<u>0·1</u>	1·98 0·69	1·1 0·4	1·06 0·11	0·6 0·1	10·51 3·67	6·0 2·1	Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles
4·75 3·19 2·24	3·1 2·7 2·2	0·03 0·03 0·07	— — 0·1	1·14 1·09 1·06	0·7 0·9 1·1	0·33 0·21 0·09	0·2 0·2 0·1	3·25 1·71 1·81	2·1 1·5 1·8	Meta' goods not elsewhere specified Textiles
3·35 4·35 7·14 4·02	2·3 3·3 4·6 2·8	0·04 0·01 0·06 0·08	 	1·22 0·97 1·50 1·61	0·8 0·7 1·0 1·1	0·18 0·09 0·63 0·33	0·1 0·1 0·4 0·2	3·19 5·64 3·59 1·28	2·2 4·3 2·3 0·9	Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industrie

 Table 29 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*) (continued)

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENT	S	112 214 214 214	PAY	D	IS IN	292 982 1622	SUBSIDISI SERVICES (excluding salaries for administra	wages and	TRAINING (excluding salary elen	wage	and	(incl salar and t whic	ies of a full-tin	apprent train lso incl	ices ees	Indus (Stan Class	stry dard Industrial ification 1968)	
pence per hour (12)	As p of co (13)	er cent ol (1)	pence hour (14)		As p of co (15)	er cent ol (1)	pence per hour (16)	As per cent of col (1) 17)	pence per hour (18)		per cent ol (1)	penc hour (20)	e per	As pe of col (21)	r cent (1)			
6.24	3.9	e ş	0.12		0.1		1.83	1.1	0.50	0.3	1-2	2.61		1.6	121	Alim	anufacturing industries	
5-99 14-33 10-64 5-96 5-20 4-90	4·0 7·3 5·6 3·6 3·4 3·1		0·44 0·13 0·03 0·07 0·05 0·04		0.3		2·74 3·67 1·85 1·60 1·56 1·80	1.9 1.9 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.1	0-35 0-77 0-83 0-63 0-56 0-54	0·2 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4	1.2	0.82 2.09 2.81 4.00 2.51 2.61	43	0.6 1.1 1.5 2.4 1.7 1.7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Food, Chem Metal Mech Instru	Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	
3·65 7·10	2·0 3·8		0·09 0·11		0·1 0·1		1·80 1·67	1·0 0·9	1·52 0·37	0·8 0·2		8.35		4.6		Shipb eng	uilding and marine	
4·15 3·33 1·73	2·8 2·5 1·6		0.06 0.04 0.05				1·40 1·32 0·95	0·9 1·0 0·9	0·42 0·19	0·3 0·1		2·84 2·45 1·32		1·5 1·6 1·0		Vehic Metal	goods not elsewhere	
4.70	3.0		0.05		6 A.		1.51	1.0	0·15 0·41	0·1 0·3		1·91 2·03		1.8		Cloth	ing and footwear s, pottery, glass,	
2·95 6·76 4·83	2·0 3·9 3·3		0.09 0.10 0.09	いたたち	0.1	- Can	0·79 1·70 1·81	0·5 1·0 1·2	0·23 0·56 0·52	0·2 0·3 0·3		3.81 3.46 1.44		1·3 2·6 2·0 1·0		Timbo	nent, etc. er, furniture, etc. , printing and publishing r manufacturing industries	
					244 244	164	encontent encorrent	la anta gerefanti. Nga genesian iy		<u>a</u>	197 (L)	9 A.		19. M. M.		and the		

# Table 28 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee\*) (continued)

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# Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: September 1977

The table completes the information relating to the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended September 10, 1977.

Note: See November issue Employment Gazette pp 1264-5.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	emplo	yed at		charg losses emplo	ber of c es (and ) per 1 byed at ning of	other 00	Ind Ind 1966
		Males	Femal	es Total	Males	Femal	es Total	a an an an an
Mechanical engineering	VII	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.8	B
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.9	v
Metal-working machine							-	C
tools Pumps, valves and com-	332	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.4	Je
pressors	333 334	2·4 1·9	2·0 1·5	2·3 1·8	1·9 0·9	2·1 1·1	1·9 0·9	M
Industrial engines Textile machinery and		1.5						
accessories Construction and earth-	335	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	Tex
moving equipment	336	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.4	2.3	1.5	
Mechanical handling equipment	337	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.2	2.2	1.3	SI
Office machinery	338	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.5	1512
Other machinery Industrial (including pro-	339	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.8	v
cess) plant and steel-								Y
work Ordnance and small arms	341 342	3·0 2·2	2·4 3·5	2·9 2·4	2·4 0·8	3·7 3·0	2·6 1·2	Ju R
Other mechanical engineer-	712		33					H
ing not elsewhere speci- fied	349	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	L
								CN
Instrument engineering Photographic and docu-	VIII	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.5	N
ment copying equipment	351	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	3.6	2.3	M
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and	352	3.3	2.0	2.6	3.1	0∙8	1.9	T
appliances	353	2.6	3.6	3.0	3.2	5.7	4.3	Lea
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	IX	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	Le Le
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	361	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	Le
Insulated wires and cables	362	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	Fu
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.2	Clo
Radio and electronic com-	364	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.4	Ň
ponents Broadcast receiving and	304	1.2	2.3	11	20	10		
sound reproducing equipment	365	2.6	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.0	M
Electronic computers	366	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.0	2.4	1.3	0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.4	1.8	D
Electricappliances primarily								
for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	2·6 2·0	2·9 1·9	2.7	2·2 2·0	2·9 2·3	2·5 2·1	H D
								Fo
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	3.0	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.1	г
							1.2	Brie
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manu-	XI	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.6	1-7	B
facturing	380	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	P
Motor vehicle manufactur- ing	381	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	G
Motor cycle, tricycle and								G C A
pedal cycle manu- facturing	382	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.9	3.0	<u></u>
Aerospace equipment								
manufacturing and re-	383	1.7	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.0	Tim
Locomotives and railway	384		1.1	2.7	1.3	1.8	1.3	Ti
track equipment Railway carriages and	304	2.8	1.1					B
wagons and trams	385	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	SI W
Metal goods not else-								
where specified Engineers' small tools and	XII	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.6	M
gauges	390	3.3	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	
Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	391	4.3	3.7	4.1	3-9	2.8	3.5	Pap
SUCCEST, SUCCESS, IOTKS AND	392	2.4	4.1	3.1	1.9	3.3	2.5	Pa

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	ments	per of en per 100 oyed at hing of	gage-	charge losses emplo	er of dia s (and o ) per 100 yed at hing of p	ther
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bolts, nuts, screws,			107.70	alley .	2.0	24	
rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures	393 394	2·0 1·9	1.6 3.5	1·9 2·3	2·0 2·0	2·1 3·1	2·0 2·2
Cans and metal boxes	395	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.1
Jewellery and precious metals	396	3.0	3.5	3.2	1.2	2.6	1.7
Metal industries not else- where specified	399	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.7
Textiles	хш	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.8
Production of man-made fibres	411	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.9	1.2
Spinning and doubling on							
the cotton and flax systems	412	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.8	3.2	3.0
Weaving of cotton, linen	44.2	24	24	2.2	24	2.2	2.9
and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	413 414	2·1 2·6	2·4 3·0	2·2 2·8	2.6 3.4	3·3 3·5	3.4
Jute	415	2.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.9
Rope, twine and net	416	4.0	2.6	3.2	1.8	3.2	2.5
Hoseiery and other knitted goods	417	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.8
Lace	418	0.7	1.5	1.2	3.6	1·9 1·7	2·6 1·8
Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more	419	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.0
than 30cm wide)	421	1.2	1.7	1.5	3.4	2.8	3.1
Made-up textiles	422 423	3·0 2·1	2.5	2·7 2·0	4·2 2·5	2·2 2·0	2.9 2.3
Textile finishing Other textiles industries	429	2.8	1.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIX	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.2	2.6
Leather (tanning and dress-					1.4	2.3	1.6
ing) and fellmongery Leather goods	431 432	1·4 2·6	2·0 2·1	1.5 2.3	1.4	3.0	2.6
Fur	433	4.1	2.1	3.1	6.9	6.3	6.6
Clothing and footwear	XV	2.7	3.2	3·1 2·6	2·8 3·7	2·9 3·3	2.9
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored	441	3.2	2.5				3.0
outerwear Women's and girls' tailored	442	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	
outerwear Overalls and men's shirts,	443 .	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8
underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants'	444	2.7	3.7	3.5	2.2	2.5	2.5
wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery	445 446	3.9	3·3 5·9	3·4 6·0	3·7 1·8	3·1 4·3	3·1 3·6
Dress industries not else-					2.2	2.1	2.2
where specified Footwear	449 450	2·2 2·0	2·1 2·8	2·2 2·5	2·3 2·1	2.4	2.2
Bricks, pottery, glass,	~~~	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.9
cement, etc Bricks, Fireclay and refrac-	XVI	2.1	2.1	2.1	3·0 2·8	2.9	2.8
tory goods Pottery	461 462	1·5 2·4	1·4 2·1	1·5 2·3	3.0	2.5	2.7
Glass	463	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Cement	464	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.4
Abrasives and building materials etc, not else-	469	2.4	3.1	2.5	4.2	2.2	3.9
where specified							
Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII	3.0	2.8	3·0 2·6	2·4 2·4	2.6	2.4
Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	2.6 2.5	2·3 2·9	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.2
Bedding, etc	473	3.0	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.6	3·3 2·1
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and	474	5-8	2.5	5.3	2.0	2.7	
baskets	475	2.8	3.2	2.9	3-1	2.1	2.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	2.4	5.2	3-1	3.7	2.8	3.5
							2.2
lishing		1.9	2.7				2·2 1·8
Paper, printing and pub- lishing Paper and board	<b>XVIII</b> 481	1·9 1·6	2.7 1.8	2·2 1·6	<b>2∙0</b> 1∙8	<b>2·6</b> 1·9	

Industry (Standar Industrial Classifie 1968)	d cation	MLH	ment: emplo begin period	ber of e s per 10 oyed at ning of d Female:	0	charg losse empl begin	s) per oyed a ning o	d other 100	Industry (Standard Industrial Classific 1968)	ation	MLH	emplo	ber of en s per 100 byed at ning of d	gage-	charg losses emple	s) per 1 oyed at	other
paper, board an	ducts of nd associ-			a	- <u></u>				Linoleum, plastic covering, leathe	s floor-		Males	Females	Total	Males	Fema	les Tot
ated materials Manufactered stati Manufactures of p board not e	paper and	482 483	1.9 1.8	2·5 1·8	2·1 1·8	2·4 2·2	2·8 2·0	2·5 2·1	etc Brushes and broom Toys, games, ch	ns nildren's		1·4 2·0	0·8 2·9	1·3 2·5	1.7 1.6	2·6 2·6	1.8 2.2
specified Printing and publ		484	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	carriages and equipment	sports	494	3.0	5.0	4.2	6-2	5.9	6-0
Printing, publish		485	0.7	2.7	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.1	Miscellaneous sta goods		495	4.5		3.8	3.7	7.1	5.4
Other printing, pu	ublishing	486	1.9	3.1	2.3	1.8	3.4	2.3	Plastics products n where specified Miscellaneous man		496	3.1	3-1	3-1	3.1	4.4	3.6
bookbinding, er etc	ngraving,	489	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	ing industries		499	1.9	1.8	1.9	4.8	3.8	4-3
Other manufactur dustries Rubber	ring in-		<b>2·4</b> 1·8	3·3 2·7	2·7 2·0	2.7 1.6	4·3 2·7	3·3 1·8	TOTAL, ALL MANUFACTU INDUSTRIES	RING	10 30	2.3	2.7	2.4			
disagraigani izamysiana		Sarding.	area Area							<u>Anne star</u>	internet of		<b>Z</b> ·1	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.4

# DECEMBER 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1369

# Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries

T October 1977, 27.6 per cent of the total number of em-A ployees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were administrative, technical or clerical workers. Details of the estimates for October 1977 are given in the table below.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained on returns made by a sample of employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen: research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives; draughtsmen and tracers; and office employees including works' office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical workers in each industry group and the percentage that they formed of all employees in the group. Employees who are not classed as administrative, technical or clerical are regarded as operatives.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Males		(Thousands)	1	(Per cent)
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum	316	103	419	24.7
products Chemicals and allied	25	9	34	27.1
industries	196	114	310	36.8
Metal manufacture	335	92	427	21.5
Mechanical engineering	558	229	787	29.0
Instrument engineering	56	39	95	41.3
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	276	194	469	41.3
engineering	128	32	160	19.9
Vehicles	498	172	670	25.6
Metal goods not elsewhere		1.12		
specified	308	82	390	20.9
Textiles	208	55	263	20.9
	200	33	205	
Leather, leather goods and	18	4	23	18.9
fur	66	24	90	26.7
Clothing and footwear	00	24	,0	207
Bricks, pottery, glass,	4/5	20	204	19.3
cement, etc	165	39		18.4
Timber, furniture, etc	170	38	209	18.4
Paper, printing and publishing	265	97	362	26.7
Other manufacturing				
industries	162	51	213	24.0
Total, all manufac- turing industries	3,751	1,374	5,126	26.8

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1977

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1977 (cont)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technica and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Females	Californ Discon	(Thousands)	en anna anna a sua Star Startas ata	(Per cent)
	220	68	288	23.5
Food, drink and to <b>b</b> acco Coal and petroleum	A State State	3	4	69·1
products Chemicals and allied	1	3	- and a second	
industries	67	56	123	45-5
Metal manufacture	26	28	54	51.4
Mechanical engineering	57	88	145	60·5 31·4
Instrument engineering	37	17 70	54 276	25.2
Electrical engineering	207	70	270	23.2
Shipbuilding and marine	5	7	12	56.2
engineering Vehicles	49	44	93	47.0
Metal goods not elsewhere				
specified	110	45	155	29.1
Textiles	186	35	221	15.8
Leather, leather goods and	MARL 202	2.4	10	17.5
fur	15	3	18	10.2
Clothing and footwear	261	30	291	10.7
Bricks, pottery, glass,	44	19	63	30.4
cement, etc	28	22	50	43.9
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and	20			
publishing	104	72	177	40.9
Other manufacturing industries	96	27	123	22.1
Total, all manufac- turing industries	1,514	633	2,147	29.5
Total males and females			5.0	1.5
Food, drink and tobacco	536	171	707	24.2
Coal and petroleum products	26	12	38	31.7
Chemicals and allied				
industries	263	170	434	39.3
Metal manufacture	361	120	481	24.8
Mechanical engineering	616	316	932 149	33·9 37·7
Instrument engineering	93	56 263	746	35.3
Electrical engineering	482	205	110	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	134	39	173	22.5
Vehicles	548	215	763	28.2
Metal goods not elsewhere				
specified	418	127	545	23.3
Textiles	393	90	483	18.6
Leather, leather goods and	22	7	41	18.3
fur Clubba and factors	33 328	54	381	14.1
Clothing and footwear	320			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	208	59	267	21.9
Timber, furniture, etc	198	60	259	23.4
Paper, printing and		5.9 La		24.4
DUDIISNING	369	169	538	31.4
Other manufacturing industries	258	78	336	23.3
Total, all manufac- turing industries	5,266	2,007	7,273	27.6

# **Returns of Unemployed Disabled People at**

# October 13, 1977 Section I

21 125121 501.53	Males	Females	Tota
Registered Unregistered	55,689 54,025	8,219 13,590	63,90 67,61
	AND THE REAL REAL PROPERTY AND AND ADDRESS OF		
Section II	Males	Females	Tota

	- Hoperton		maning
	1	-	h
	11:		
(CO)as		Car	LLC

Fatal accidents	Sept. 1977	ember	Octo 1977
Factories Act		19635	NOS M
Factory processes	12		18
Building operations	8		10
Works of engineering construction	1		3
Docks and warehouses	ż		1
Total Factories Act		23	TPRINT
Fatalities reported under other Acts			
Explosives		<u>16</u>	
Mines and Quarries*			
Coal mines			
(i) Underground	2		2
(ii) Surface			-
Other stratified mines	and Ball		
Miscellaneous mines	1		<u></u>
Quarries	1		2
Total Mines and Quarries Act	1. N. N. S. S.	4†	-
Railway Service		21	
Seamen		-	
(i) Trading vessels		A STATISTICS	
(ii) Fishing vessels			
Agricultural employees		3	
Total of above		33	

\* Figures relate to a period of four weeks in September and five weeks in October. † Revised figure.

# **Disabled** people

Placings of unemployed disabled people from September 3, 1977 to October 7, 1977

IN BESTOLMERS	do stotion	Males	Females	Tota
Registered disabled people	Section I Section II	2,546 177	499 61	3,045
Unregistered* disabled people	Section I	1,745	525	2,270
Total of placing	s	4,468	1,085	5,553

\* Only Registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section II) employment. Notes: (a) Section I classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open

(a) Section I classifies those disabled people suffacts for obtain employment. Section II classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under special or sheltered conditions.
(b) At April 18, 1977, the number of persons registered under the 'Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 and 1958 was 532,402.
(c) Unregistered disabled people are those who satisfy the eligibility conditions for registerion, but have chosen not to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (registration is voluntary)

# and diseases

Notified diseases			September 1977	Octo 1977	ber
Aniline		and the second	1	3	12 (1989).
Anthrax			1		
Arsenical Beryllium			-		
Cadmium			-		
Carbon bisulphide			The substitutes		
Chrome ulceration			11	3	
Chronic benzene				<u> </u>	
Compressed air			119 . ALT ROPPING	and dist.	
Epitheliomatous ulcerat Lead poisoning	ion		1	2	(1
Manganese				_	
Mercurial Phosphorus			-	<u> </u>	
Toxic anaemia					
Toxic jaundice			millia hata)	_	
Total of above			14	8	(1)

te: Fatalities, if any, included in these figures are shown in brackets.

51

ber

37

# Manpower in the local authorities—Scotland

NFORMATION ABOUT the numbers of employees in local authorities at mid June each year was published annually in the Employment 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 National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Scottish Councils) on behalf of central government and the local authority

associations. Provisional figures for June 1977 are published in this issue together with revised figures for June 1976 and March 1977. The survey results for the latest six quarters will continue to be published quarterly. The Scottish figures appeared for the first time in the August 1977 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.

	March 13	3, 1976		June 12, 1	1976		September 11, 1976			
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (m) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (m) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (m) equiva- lent	
		0.242	62,601	59,626	8,210	62,828	61,153	4,754	63,007	
Education—Lecturers and teachers (h)	58,957	9,343	44,940	29,951	33,588	45,723	29,659	32,751	45,037	
—Others (i)	28,945	34,014		22,874	248	22,990	22,842	222	22,945	
Construction	22,503	255	22,621		65	10,635	10,467	75	10,503	
Transport	10,592	84	10,632	10,604	21,472	25,888	15,983	21,777	26,127	
Social Services	16,449	21,752	26,578	15,891	1,219	3,486	3,011	1,221	3,658	
Public libraries and museums	2,813	1,229	3,464	2,842		13,414	12,424	2,167	13,455	
Recreation, leisure and tourism	10,926	1,883	11,808	12,292	2,379	2,541	2,227	453	2,438	
Environmental health	2,473	320	2,622	2,353	403		10,282	344	10,441	
Cleansing	10,094	319	10,241	10,193	289	10,326	3,891	372	4,069	
Housing	4,138	352	4,307	3,892	340	4,056		26	1,683	
Physical Planning	1,541	31	1,557	1,581	25	1,594	1,669	20	3,888	
Fire service—Regular	3,823	2011	3,823	3,830		3,830	3,888	146	437	
-Others (j)	455	164	531	458	163	534	369	the second se		
Miscellaneous services (k)	32,297	2,966	33,764	32,060	2,744	33,403	32,095	3,240	33,676	
	206,006	72,712	239,489	208,447	71,145	241,248	209,960	67,548	241,364	
Total of above			12,918	12,859		12,859	12,761	and the second second	12,761	
Police service—Police (all ranks)	12,918	2,288	4,259	3,381	2,348	4,477	3,361	2,580	4,565	
—Others (I)	3,186		84	71	22	84	74	22	85	
Administration of District Courts	75	17	Land point							
Total (including JCP)	222,185	75,017	256,750	224,758	73,515	258,668	226,156	70,150	258,775 2,838	
Job Creation Programme (JCP)		· -	unorigio <del>n</del>	1,520		1,520	2,838	220107 20	2,030	
Grand total (excluding JCP)	222,185	75,017	256,750	223,238	73,515	257,148	223,318	70,150	255,937	

December 11, 1976 Full-Parttime time Service Education-Lecturers and teachers (h) 61,532 6,000 33,774 -Others (i) 29,502 Construction 21,679 218 Transport 10,367 75 Social Services 16,710 20,700 Public libraries and museums 1,239 1,932 2.934 Recreation, leisure and tourism 11,763 Environmental health 456 270 385 25 2,145 Cleansing 9.731 Housing Physical Planning 3,894 1,657 Fire service-Regular 3,868 -Others (i) 394 150 Miscellaneous services (k) 32,228 3,159 Total of above 208,404 68,383 Police service-Police (all ranks) 12.698 -Others (I) 3,336 2,296 Administration of District Courts 84 21 Total (including JCP) 224,522 70,700 Job Creation Programme (JCP) 3,636 Grand total (excluding JCP) 220,886 70,700

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 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.

THE Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place re tions on the employment of women and young people 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 1 the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Execution subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from restrictions for women and young people aged 16 and over making special exemption orders for employment in partic factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, althexemptions may be continued by further orders grante response to renewed applications. The number of women young people covered by special exemption orders current October 31, 1977, according to the type of employment per mitted\* were:

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

# DECEMBER 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1373

March 12, 1977		June 18, 1977				
FT (m) equiva- lent	Full time	Part- time	FT (m) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (m) equiva- lent
63,872	61,776	5,402	63,883	61,438	4,921	
45,389	29,000	33,449	44,713	26,076	35,595	63,357
21,780	21,244	165	21,321	19,901	170	42,772
10,403	10,186	73	10,221	9,790	74	19,980
26,359	16,532	20.347	26,022	16,204	ALL HAD STATE OF ALL STREET	9,826
3,586	2,898	1,243	3,555	2.981	20,239	25,640
12,682	11,666	1,877	12,559	13,165	1,255	3,643
2,357	2,143	451	2.353	2,136	2,235	14,225
9,855	9,593	259	9.713	9,755	503	2,369
4,078	3,883	373	4,040	3,930	238	9,865
1,670	1,672	24	1,685	1,978	416	4,133
3,868	3,877	Shed <u>bi</u> er	3,877	3,879	25	1,991
464	389	143	456	372	4.45	3,879
33,774	31,522	3,086	33,038	32,355	145 4,302	440 33,893
240,137	206,381	66,892	237,436	203,960	70,118	
12,698	12,732		12,732	12,488	70,110	236,013
4,409	3,271	2,287	4,360	3.173	1,023	12,488
95	83	14	89	86	14	4,196 94
257,339	222,467	69,193	254,617	219,707	71,155	
3,636	3,966	-	3,966	4,712		<b>252,791</b> 4,712
253,703	218,501	69,193	250,651	214,995	71,155	248,079

(I) 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.

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

Type of employment permitted by the orde	Women ers 18 years and over	Male young people of 16 but under 18	Female young people of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours† Double day shifts‡ Long spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	20,945 40,321 10,316 55,061 14,947 5,309 44,925 6,985	1,086 3,073 364 1,895 45 261 1,301 308	1,732 2,462 1,237 129 138 217 1,465 137	23,763 45,856 11,917 57,085 15,130 5,787 47,691 7,430
Total	198,809	8,333	7,517	214,659

‡ Includes 16,841 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. § Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

# **Questions** in Parliament

STANDER STANDAR

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of the Gazette between November 8 and December 6 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

# **Pay policy**

Mr James Kilfedder (North Down) asked whether any increase in the number of days of paid holiday in the period from July 31, 1977 to July 31, 1978, if not counted against the allowable 10 per cent increase, would be regarded as an infringement of Government pay policy.

Mr Walker: The cost of improvements in paid holidays must be taken into account in assessing whether the total level of settlements is within the terms of Government pay policy. (November 10)

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether an investigation would be made to ascertain how and why, in view of the trades unions' acceptance of the Government's wages policy, so many strikes and objections are being made by workers in industry generally and the motor car, steel, coal mining, civil service, police, electricity and power and fire services in particular.

Mr Walker: No. I think that the aims of the pay policy and the difficulties to which it inevitably gives rise are widely appreciated both within the trade union movement and by the public at large. (November 14)

Mr Lewis asked, for the longest and most convenient period of time, the number of occasions that he has taken action to prevent company directors, lawyers and other groups as stated to prevent them receiving salary increases in excess of the Government's various wage and salary incomes' programmes and policies; and with what results.

Mr Walker: Since the introduction of the £6 policy in July 1975 my predecessor and I have constantly urged all concerned with determining pay of any kind to follow the Government's voluntary guidelines; we have vigorously followed up,

# **Department of Employment Ministers**

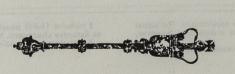
Rt. Hon. Albert Booth M.P., Secretary of State

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

with available back-up powers as necessary, any particular problems that have been drawn to attention; where these involved the pay of groups such as those referred to they have generally been satisfactorily resolved; fees charged by the self-employed are dealt with under the Price Code and are a matter for the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. (November 16)



Mr Lewis further asked what legal or other actions the Government may take where a private or public company awards its workers increases in pay above the Government's 10 per cent norm and where the business concerned have no Government assistance in the way of finance or contracts.

Mr Walker: As I have previously indicated, the great majority of employees who have settled since August 1 have observed the Government's pay policy. If settlements come to notice which are in breach of the policy, my Department seeks their re-negotiation to bring them into line with the policy. This procedure is followed whether or not discretionary powers are available. (November 28)

## **Small firms**

Mr Geraint Morgan (Denbigh) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would consider the possibility of extending the scope of the small firms employment subsidy in Special Development Areas to include such firms engaged in building and/or construction work.

Mr Golding: No. It is not intended to alter the conditions during the life of the experimental scheme which has now been extended to March 31, 1978, but a full review of the operation of the scheme, and its future, will be carried out during the next few months. (November 17)

# Voluntary organisation grant

Mrs Lynda Chalker (Wallasev) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total sum granted to voluntary organisations in each of the years 1973-74, 1974-75. 1975-76, 1976-77; what is the size of the grants budgeted for 1977-78, 1978-79 and

## **Community Industry**

£000 1973-74 1974-75 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79 1979-80 743 1.673 3.224 5.878 10.704 12,204 12.204 Grants paid to the voluntary body which administers, on behalf of the MSC, the scheme to provide temporary employment projects for disadvantaged young people.

### Sheltered Employment

### Running costs:

384 508 674 797 Capital grants:

68 147 189 67 275 743 1,700 Grants paid for the provision of employment under special conditions for registered disabled people whose disablement prevents normal employment. In some cases where the grant for running costs by the Employment Service Agency is paid via a local authority it represents up to 75 per cent of the payment to the voluntary body by the local authority.

### Industrial Rehabilitation

195 237 450 412 398 Grants paid by the Employment Service Agency to cover running costs of voluntary body centres which undertake the industrial rehabilitation of blind people, spastics and mentally disabled people.

# Residential Training

1.083 1.485 1,800 1,941 2.142 2 410 Grants paid by the Training Services Agency towards running and capital costs of voluntary body centres which provide vocational training and residential accommodation for people whose disabilities are such as to require the special facilities available at these centres.

# Job Creation and Special Temporary Employment

The MSC pays grants to sponsors of projects under the Job Creation Programme and will do so for the Special Temporary Employment Programme which is to follow it. The actual amount paid to voluntary bodies who sponsor projects is not readily available but experience of the Job Creation Programme is that 35 per cent of projects are run by voluntary bodies. Total expenditure or estimated expenditure under these programmes is shown below. Voluntary bodies will also be invited to run projects under the Youth Opportunities Programme but it is not yet possible to estimate how much may be paid to them by way of grants under the Programme.

1973–74 Job Creation	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977-78
stringer a-y	-	1,023	33,662	57,000
Special Tempo	orary Employ	yment		

## Asbestos

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when he expected the Advisory Committee on Asbestos, being conducted by the Health and Safety Commission, to report.

Mr Grant: The Committee is making

good progress. The question of the precise quantitative relationship between asbestos exposure and the incidence of asbestos-related diseases is complex, and the Committee does not intend to report on this until its medical working group have finished their careful consideration of the evidence. But the Com-

# Questions in Parliament

## 1979-80; and if he would detail these.

Mr Golding: The services for which the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission make grants to voluntary bodies and the expenditure or estimated expenditure from 1973-74 to 1979-80 is as follows.

### 889 895

# 345 401

	and the second second	(November	11
2.5	9,780	66,600	
	38,072	1,995	
8	1978–79	£000 1979–80	

mittee is mindful of my request that any interim recommendations on which it is agreed should be submitted to the Health and Safety Commission and to me in advance of its final report. They are currently preparing recommendations for dealing with certain activities involving asbestos which present clear evidence of substantial risk, and the chairman expects the Committee to be able to submit a report to the Health and Safety Commission and to me on this in the near future. (November 21)

Mr Madden then asked how many workers had been examined in the Employment Medical Advisory Service survey of asbestos workers; how many had been found to have early diagnosible asbestosis; and what action was taken to notify such workers and their doctors.

Mr Grant: Some 24,000 persons have so far been examined. The latest available figures show that 949 cases of early diagnosible asbestosis have been identified. All chest x-ray films and reports from radiologists and chest physicians are checked by Employment Medical Advisers within 24 hours of receipt. Wherever there are any abnormal clinical indications, whether of early diagnosable asbestosis or of other conditions which might call for further investigation or treatment, the workers concerned are referred to their general practitioners. The x-rays are subsequently referred to a panel of readers who provide three independent assessments of the films, details of which are returned to the Employment Medical Adviser. (November 21).



Mr Madden also asked how many workers, examined in the Employment Medical Advisory Service Survey of asbestos workers, had been diagnosed as having very early diagnosible asbestosis: and if all such workers had been told of their condition.

Mr Grant: As I said in my reply to my hon. friend on November 21, some 24,000 persons have so far been examined and the latest available figures show that 949 cases of early diagnosible asbestosis have been identified. For the purposes of the survey early diagnosible asbestosis

# **Ouestions in Parliament**.

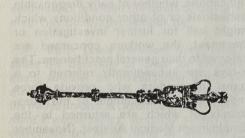
# Asbestos (contd)

is equated with Category I of the ILO U/C Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses (1971). Because of the work history of the men concerned it is likely that the majority have symptoms of early asbestosis but this cannot be confirmed until the workers have been clinically examined. When any abnormality is detected in the examination of the chest radiograph, standing instructions require Employment Medical Advisers to refer workers to their general practitioners. (November 25)

# **EMAS** survey

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when the Employment Medical Advisory Service survey of asbestos would be published.

Mr Grant: The survey is long-term and information about it is published from time to time. The latest position of the survey will be detailed in the EMAS Report of Work for 1975/76 which will be published early in 1978 (November 21).



# Health and safety

Mr Laurie Pavitt (Brent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would now introduce legislation to provide sanctions against any employer who exposed his workforce to sound levels exceeding 85 dba.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the Commission has agreed in principle that occupational noise legislation is needed.

The Health and Safety Executive is preparing proposals for noise legislation taking account of the views of the Noise Working Party whose membership includes TUC. CBI and independent members who are authorities in the field.

At this stage, I cannot say what noise limit the Commission will propose to the Secretary of State. (November 8)

## **Toxic fumes**

Mr Robert Woof (Blaydon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment in view of the chest ailments from the effects of toxic fumes in the boiler-making industry he would list the amount of medical research being carried out by Government establishments which are designed to combat such ailments.

Mr Grant: I understand from the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the Employment Medical Advisory Service is beginning a local study of welders in the North East region. Studies of dockvard workers are also being undertaken under the auspices of the Institute of Naval Medicine. (November 21)

# Unfair dismissals

Mr John Watkinson (West Gloucester-

shire) asked whether employers could claim costs in cases in which unfair dismissal was not proven.

Mr Walker: Parties to industrial tribunal cases must normally bear their own costs whatever the outcome. The tribunal may however award costs if it considers that either party has acted frivolously or vexatiously; or if a party has requested a postponement of the proceedings. (November 10)

Mr Bruce George (Walsall South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment for a statement on his policy on the payment of costs in relation to unsuccessful applications to a tribunal in cases of unfair dismissal, in the light of the need not to discourage potential applicants by the possibility of an award of costs against them.

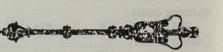
Mr Walker: The award of costs in a tribunal hearing does not depend on the outcome of the case. Costs may only be awarded if in the opinion of the tribunal a party has acted frivolously or vexatiously, or if a party has requested a postponement of the proceedings. These arrangements are designed to deter only applicants who have no serious case. (November 21).

Bruce George further asked what was the average award for workers unfairly dismissed made by industrial tribunals.

Mr Walker: The median awards given by industrial tribunals in unfair dismissal cases are calculated on a quarterly basis and are as follows for the periods requested:

first quarter 1975	£200
second quarter 1975	£171
first quarter 1976	£195
second quarter 1976	£210
first quarter 1977	£350
second quarter 1977	£355

The figures for 1977 comprise awards made under the provisions of the Employment Protection Act, i.e. awards consisting of both a basic and a compensatory element. No information is available for earlier years. (November 30)



## Training

Mr David Hunt (Wirral) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, to what use the result of the National Training Survey will be put; and how he believed the survey would benefit the future policy of his denartment.

Mr Golding: The National Training Survey was initially sponsored by the Training Services Agency to help it understand the significance of training in the context of the Government's wider manpower policies, and to formulate the role that it and the Industrial Training Boards ought to be playing in the national training system.

Valuable use has already been made of the first results both in the Report on Young People and Work, and by the National Economic Development Council's Economic Development Committees on Building and Civil Engineering in their studies of particular trades in the construction industry. The Survey data enabled them to examine such topics as the consequences of insecurity of employment and the effect of shortages of skilled labour in the industry-a report is due to be published shortly. Extensive further analysis of the Survey results is now proceeding.

The Survey will be of particular value for the determination of training policies. (November 21)

Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment to list those training courses and schemes, training grants and conditions of eligibility for training, where widows were at a disad-

# Training (contd)

vantage as compared with other women. including married women.

Mr Golding: Eligibility conditions for acceptance for training under the Training Opportunities Scheme are the same for widows as for women in general. Widows are entitled to receive the basic training allowance which is payable to all TOPS trainees plus, if appropriate, children's allowances. However, if a widow is in receipt of a National Insurance benefit, this may be affected because of the principle that a double payment of a maintenance allowance may not be made from public funds.

The National Insurance benefit of a widow without dependants is normally replaced by the more favourable rate of training allowance.

A widow who is in receipt of a widowed mother's allowance under the National Insurance Scheme with increases for children may, if this is more advantageous to her, choose to continue to draw her full widowed mother's allowance, in which case an abated training allowance of £7.25 a week is payable. (November 29)

# Trade union education

Mr Michael Brotherton (Louth) asked the Secretary of State for Enployment which trade unions received the £400,000 grant made available by his Department for trade union education and training in 1976-77; and how much each received.

Mr Walker: Grant to the TUC and affiliated independent trade unions for trade union education and training is made available jointly by my Department and by the Department of Education and Science. It is administered by the TUC in accordance with the terms and conditions of an agreed Memorandum of Arrangements

Admissable categories of expenditure are defined within the Memorandum. They include fees to LEAs for courses they run, course research and development and the provision of courses at the TUC training college and in unions own colleges. Grant is paid quarterly in arrears on certification by the TUC that the expenditure has been incurred within the terms of the Memorandum.

The TUC is required to produce annual audited accounts showing how the grant has been spent. The accounts are open to inspection by the Internal Audit Divisions of my Department and the Department of Education and Science. Itemised accounts identifying individual unions, colleges and tutors are not maintained by either department.



# Devolution

the Scotland Bill.

Mr Booth: The Secretary of State for Scotland is currently responsible in Scotland for the activities of the Manpower Services Commission and its executive arms the Employment Service Agency and the Training Services Agency and for oversight of the careers service, for which I am responsible in England. I am currently responsible for the administration in Scotland of the Government's programme of temporary employment measures, including the Temporary Employment Subsidy and the Small Firms Employment Subsidy; wages inspection; employment agency licensing; notification of redundancies, redundancy payments, insolvency payments and the Maternity Pay Fund; and unemployment benefit. Schedule 10 was all the matters for which legislative competence is devolved to the Scottish Assembly. None of my responsibilities is devolved by that schedule

# **EEC Council of Ministers**

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley) asked if the Secretary of State for Employment would make a statement on the meeting held by the EEC Council of Ministers (Social Affairs) on October 28 at which the Government was represented.

Questions in Parliament

Courses at colleges and conference centres owned by trade unions are eligible for grant aid provided that the courses are within the terms of the Memorandum which expressly precludes expenditure in connection with the function of full-time trade union officers and officials. (November 21)



Mr Malcolm Rifkind (Edinburgh, Pentlands) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, which of the matters for which he was currently responsible in England he was not responsible for in Scotland; for which matters he was responsible in Scotland; and which matters for which he was currently responsible in Scotland will become the responsibility of the Scottish Assembly and executive under the terms of

Schedule 11 devolves to the Scottish Executive executive competence in relation to certain matters in Scotland for which I am responsible. (November 22)

Mr Grant: I represented the United Kingdom Government at the meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers (Social Affairs) held at Luxembourg on October

One of the two main items on the agenda was the review of the European Social Fund on which full agreement was reached. The Council settled outstanding administrative and other issues which remained following the agreement reached at the meeting of the Council on June 28. It also agreed on certain transitional arrangements. A proposal to extend the scope of the Fund to provide an immediate new aid for job creation was not agreed but this subject was further discussed in the context of the Commission's paper on youth employment (see below). One outstanding issue is agreement on proposals for an Article 4 scheme for women. Subject then to this point and to possible use of the conciliation procedure involving the European Assembly, the Review of the Social Fund has been completed.

The second major item was the Commission communication on youth employment, which was the subject of a preliminary discussion. I welcomed in particular the Commission's recognition of the value of work experience schemes, which should be eligible for assistance from the Social Fund, and also the proposal for some increase in resources for the existing scheme of assistance to the young unemployed under Article 4 of the Social Fund. I suggested that the Council might consider declaring an intention that Member States would seek to ensure that every school leaver has the opportunity of a job, training or further education. The Council asked the Commission to submit proposals for a new category of aid under the Social Fund which would be likely to promote employment-centering on employment for young workers-at the present time and which would not fall into the existing categories of aid for vocational training or occupational mobility.

In addition, the Council agreed to extend the present programme of pilot schemes to combat poverty until 1980, and approved regulations amending the existing regulations concerning the application of social security schemes in the Member States to migrant workers and their families. It also took note of three progress reports: on the activities of the Social Fund in 1976, on the implementation of the poverty programme, and on the work of the Advisory Committee on Safety, Health and Hygiene at work. (November 18)

# **Ouestions** in Parliament

# Special measures to reduce unemployment register

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish a table for each year since 1970 showing: (a) the total number of registered unemployed and (b) his estimate of the number taken off the register as a result of iob creation, community industry, work experience, youth employment subsidy, Creation and Work Experience Protemporary employment subsidy and training

opportunity scheme sponsored training centres.

Mr Golding: Set out in the table below, for each year since 1970, are the numbers of people registered as unemployed and the estimated numbers of people taken off the register as a result of the Job grammes, Community Industry, the Youth

**Employment and Temporary Employment** Subsidies, and the Training Opportunities Scheme.

The table does not include measures such as the Job Release Scheme, the Small Firms Employment Subsidy and the support of training places in industry which are also reducing the numbers on the unemployed register. (December 5)

or the Fund to use ide	magazita Tanica equal the scope	Estimated nu	mbers taken o	ff the unemplo	yed register by	ponciple the sintenance c:1	Thousands
Year	Registered unemployed (annual averages)	Job Creation Programme (started Oct 1975)	Community Industry (started Jan 1973)	Work Experience Programme (started Sept 1976)	Youth Employment Subsidy (started Oct 1976)	Temporary Employment Subsidy (started Aug 1975)	Training Opportunities Scheme
1970	576.8	in Factor- In	ali <u>ei encora en ali</u> t	non-o serve of	<u>hewabiw a</u> l	o te <u>to</u> oezat el	15.7
1971	751.7		an and an all the second	and - Jane land	innoitain an	ence, un <u>de</u> c f	16.2
1972	835.0	and the management			-dt epecers	ni —iw ama	32.4
1973	587.7	13 11 <u>3</u> (6) 17 10 6 8 9	2.2	NAMES ISTA	- consideration	he n- n plates	40.1
1974	585-2	s for which he	2.2	Scotland_and	-		46.7
	935.6	5.0	2.5		The part was	7.4	61.4
1975	1,304.0	52.8	4.2	2.8	0.6	94.0	84.4
1976 1977*	1,422.9	55.4	4.8	37.2	3.8	132-0	71·5

\* To mid-November.

## Training for vital skills

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, when the report of the Manpower Services Commission's Task Group on Vital Skills was to be published ; and if he would make a statement on whether the Government accepted the approach proposed by the Task Group.

Mr Booth: Last year the Government and the Manpower Services Commission jointly published a consultative document which proposed a scheme of collective funding of initial training in transferable skills as a means of improving the supply of skilled people which can act as a constraint on economic expansion. The comments received showed that the case for action was generally accepted but there was not sufficient agreement on the particular proposals to support their introduction. The Government and MSC therefore decided that the Commission should set up a Task Group, including representatives of the CBI, the TUC, the education service and industrial training boards to examine the problems.

The report of the Task Group is published today. It proposes an action programme to improve the amount and quality of training in skills needed by industry, to discourage a "stop-go" attitude to training and to prevent persistent shortages in skills from building up.

Under the programme each sector of industry and commerce would assess its future manpower needs and take action to prevent possible serious skill imbalances from developing; the Com- at risk by shortages of skilled workers. It mission would co-ordinate action where shortages in a particular skill would affect several industries; Industrial Training Boards and other competent organisations would identify cases where they needed additional help; and the Commission would provide such help once satisfied that it was really required.

The general approach proposed by the Task Group has been approved by the Commission and by the Government including the Secretaries of State for Scotland and for Wales. The appropriate level of public support will not be clear until proposals have been developed and considered but I anticipate that up to £60m annually might be made available as the public contribution towards the cost of these schemes and other key training in industry.

The new programme will come into operation by the autumn of 1979 on the basis of proposals from industrial training boards and other organisations to be sent to the MSC by the autumn of 1978. In the meantime there will be a final programme of special training measures for 1978/79.

We believe that the new programme

marks an important advance in improving training arrangements both for young people and for adults and will help to ensure that industrial growth is not put will now be important that all those concerned with recruitment and training in industry and elsewhere involve themselves fully and actively in drawing up and implementing plans under the new programme. (December 6)



### Skillcentres

Mr David Madel (South Bedfordshire) asked how many young people under 19 years of age were currently studying draughtsmanship at Government skillcentres; and how many had done so in the past two years.

Mr Golding: Under the Training Opportunities Scheme skillcentre courses in draughtsmanship are open only to those aged 19 or over. Skillcentre facilities are also available for trainees sponsored by their employers but, although young people under the age of 19 are eligible under the Sponsored Training Scheme, none has attended a skillcentre draughtsmanship class during the past 2 years. (December 6)

Mr James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked ment figures and rates in each region of the Secretary of State for E.

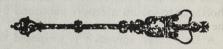
as pe

Country	Region	Month to which data refer	Numbers unemployed	Percent age rate
Belgium (1)	and the seame of them.	August 1977	258,571	9.6
	and welling sheet outsided	June 1977	246,660	9.2
	Flamande	June 1977	130,541	9.2
	Wallone	June 1977	88,986	12.0
	Bruxelles	June 1977	27,133	9.4
Denmark (2)		August 1977	143,300	6.8
France (2)	and Laubadadud duedo	August 1977	1,063,877	5.9
	Region Parisienne	August 1977	230,801	
	Bassin Parisienne Nord	August 1977	175,031	
	Est	August 1977	84,927	
	Ouest	August 1977 August 1977	81,784 133,487	
	Sud-Ouest	August 1977	113,945	
	Centre-Est	August 1977	104,133	
	Mediterranee	August 1977	139,769	
West Germany (2)		August 1077		10
(-)	Schleswig-Holstein-Hamburg	August 1977 August 1977	963,468 68,180	4.3
	Niedersachsen-Bremen	August 1977	144,087	4·3 5·1
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	August 1977	306,409	5.0
	Hessen	August 1977	78,147	3.8
	Rheinland-Pfalz-Saarland	August 1977	83,786	5.0
	Baden-Wurttemburg	August 1977	95,492	2.7
	Nordbayern	August 1977	78,779	4.5
	Sudbayern Berlin (West)	August 1977 August 1977	77,053	3.4
and Friends 1974		August 1977	31,535	4.0
Ireland (1) Italy (2)		August 1977	80,916	11.7
italy (2)		August 1977	1,445,483	7.1
	Nord Ouest	September 1977 September 1977	1,484,264	7.3
	Lombardia	September 1977	100,006 103,471	
	Nord Est	September 1977	101,137	
	Emilia-Romagna	September 1977	71,010	
	Centro	September 1977	92,848	
	Lazio	September 1977	130,085	
	Campania	September 1977	327,351	
	Abruzzi-Molize	September 1977	48,374	
	Sud Sicilia	September 1977	229,550	
	Sardegna	September 1977 September 1977	225,654 54,778	
uxembourg (1)	antice of the second second second	August 1977		
		August 1977	825	0.6
etherlands (2)		August 1977	208,676	5.4
	Name Nederland	October 1977	203,543	5.3
	Noord-Nederland Oost-Nederland	October 1977	23,888	
	West-Nederland	October 1977	37,060	
	Zuidwest-Nederland	October 1977 October 1977	73,672	
	Zuid-Nederland	October 1977	3,850 65,073	
Inited Kingdom (0)			all the second	
Inited Kingdom (2)		August 1977	1,635,832	6.9
	South East	November 1977	1,499,094	6.4
	East Anglia	November 1977 November 1977	339,782	4.5
	South West	November 1977	37,219	5.4
	West Midlands	November 1977	115,987 131,696	7·3 5·7
	East Midlands	November 1977	79,235	5·7 5·2
	Yorkshire and Humberside	November 1977	122,742	6.0
	North West	November 1977	215,940	7.7
	North	November 1977	119,023	8.9
herthere and a second	Wales	November 1977	91,149	8.7
	Scotland	November 1977	185,190	8.5
a second second for the	Northern Ireland	November 1977	61,131	11.5
s percentages of to	byed. Rates are calculated offic tal insured population. tota istered at employment	ces. Rates are calcul I employees (emplo	ated as percen yed and unen	ntages of nployed).

Questions in Parliament

# **EEC** unemployment rates

employment figures are shown below, with regional rates where available. National figures for August are provided in all cases to assist comparability as far as possible; however, the figures are not directly comparable between countries owing to differences in the concepts, coverage and methods of collection.



# Comparative weekley earnings

Mr James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, from the latest available figures, what were the average weekly earnings of adult male manual workers in manufacturing in Scotland when compared with England and Northern Ireland.

Mr Golding: The "New Earnings Survey" estimates for April 1977 of the average gross weekly earnings in manufacturing industries of full time manual men, aged 21 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence are:

Scotland	£75.00
England	£74.00
Northern Ireland	not vet available

These estimates are subject to sampling error and are rounded to the nearest pence. They are to be published in New Earnings Survey, 1977, Part C.

Earlier estimates for October 1976 obtained from the Department's annual enquiry, including all who receive some pay for the reference week, were

Scotland	£68.00
England	£67.70
Northern Ireland	£66.00

Differences in average earnings between regions include the effects of different industrial and occupational structures: they do not therefore give a precise indication of differences in earnings for comparable work. (December 5)

# News and notes

# New programme to tackle skill shortage

Services Commission (MSC) have decided on a new programme to tackle skill shortages based on a report published by the Commission.

A four stage approach is proposed to ensure that industry's skill needs are fully by manpower bottlenecks:

- each sector of industry and commerce should assess its future manpower needs realistically, and take action to prevent serious skill imbalances developing;
- the Commission should co-ordinate • action where imbalances in a particular skill would affect several industries:
- Industrial Training Boards (ITBs) and other competent organisations should identify cases where they need additional help;
- the Commission should provide such help once satisfied that it is really required.

In a joint statement the Department of Employment and the Commission said a high priority would be given to setting in hand immediately an industry-by-industry review of skills provision. Later, industry would be provided with extra help where this was essential to secure adequate training. Special attention would be given to supporting the Government's industrial strategy.

# Proposals by autumn

The Government will give full support and financial backing to the programme which will be carried out by the Manpower Services Commission. Industrial Training Boards and other appropriate organisations in industry and commerce as aid to vocational training programmes of undertaking training. It therefore will be invited to submit to the MSCby the autumn of 1978-proposals for action. The new programme will come into full effect not later than autumn 1979

The report Training for Skills: A programme for Action, examines how skill shortages occur and concludes that much needs to be done to make the labour member States should be in a position

The Government and the Manpower market work more effectively-the main obligation to do this resting with employers and trade unions, who have it in their power to reach agreement on industrial practices whether at plant, company or industry level. The MSC should intervene only where it is clear that this met and future expansion is not held up is the only way of securing important aims.

Discourage "stop-go"

The recommendations of the report aim to improve the amount and quality of training in skills needed by industry, discourage a "stop-go" attitude to training-which has a severe impact on training opportunities for young people-and prevent persistent shortages in skills from building up.

It suggests criteria which ITBs, other appropriate bodies and the Commission should adopt when preparing manpower and training plans. These include:

- the need for training schemes to take account of how they are to apply to both young people and adults, whether in employment or not:
- all training should lead to agreed standards;
  - the recruitment of young people lengthy training should be system- Measures for 1978/79.

atically planned and adequate for future needs-there should not be "substantial discontinuities" from year to year;

in craft and technician training the length of training should be related to what has to be taught and on the rate of learning of the individual-with incentives to qualify as quickly as possible; there should be flexibility on age

of entry into training; opportunities should be available

for the later acquisition or updating of skills.

Where these criteria have been observed but key training objectives cannot be met without additional support, the report recommends that the MSC should contribute. "Priority should be given to proposals which support the Government's industrial strategy or otherwise provide for opportunities to train in skills of importance from a national point of view." The appropriate level of public support will not be clear until proposals have been developed and considered-but up to £60m annually might be made available towards the costs of these schemes and other key training in industry and commerce. In the meantime there will for occupations which require be a final programme of Special Training

# Community vocational training aid

Since July 1975, the European Social to offer to young job seekers either the Fund has allocated well over £100 million possibility of working or the opportunity for the young unemployed. But in the suggests two types of action: same period applications for assistance • the extension of financial assistance for such programmes totalled nearly three either from the Social Fund or otherwise. times that amount. Because of the shortage of resources the Commission gave widening or increasing the commitments priority to young persons seeking their of member States to the promotion of first job.

The Commission considers that all

• more general measures aimed at the employment of young people, with the assistance of the Commission.

European Community

Remploy, the Government-backed company which provides full-time jobs for disabled people in a wide range of commercial activities reports that sales reached record levels in the financial year to March 1977. At £24,923,000 they represented an increase of over £2.6 million or 12 per cent on the previous year's figure

Despite this, Mr A. H. C. Greenwood says, in his first annual report since becoming chairman, that Remploy's expenditure exceeded income by £16,904,000 -£1,833,000 up on the previous year. The increase, says Mr Greenwood, "was mainly due to general inflation, difficult trading conditions, and the pressure of much higher wages than in the past." The wages bill rose by £3.8 million or 35 per cent in 1975/76, largely due to the consolidation of pay awards in the previous financial year.

# Government subsidy

Remploy's excess of expenditure over income is met by a subsidy from the Government. But there is an estimated savings in social security payments, pay-£14.5 million flow back arising from ments of income tax and national insur-

Unemployment and sickness benefit that inflation would fall over the next six went up last month as part of a £1,500 million improvement in pensions and other social security benefits.

The new rates are now £14.70 per week for single people and £23.80 per week for married couples. This represents a 14 per cent increase over the previous rates which were £12.90 for a single person and £20.90 for married couples.

In addition the earnings limit for retirement pensioners, their wives and invalidity pensioners has been increased from £35 to £40 per week.

Main industrial injuries benefit rates have also been increased (see table).

All the improvements have been made to take account of the effects of inflation since the last increases. Announcing the new rates in a joint statement, Mr David Ennals, the Secretary of State for the Social Services and Mr Stanley Orme, the Minister for Social Security, said: "When we announced last May that the uprating would be 14.4 per cent, our forecast was

beneficiaries '

Injury benefit\* Disablement be cent assessme Unemploya ment‡ Special har ance (max Constant

allowanc maximur Exceptional ablement

News and notes

# Record sales level by Remploy's disabled workers



Allen Greenwood, chairman, Remploy Ltd.

# Social security benefits increased

months and that the increases would be sufficient to protect the position of our

# Main industrial injuries benefit rates

	New weekly rate	Old rate
nefit (100 per	£17.45	£15.65
nt)* bility supple-	£28.60	£25.00
dship allow-	£17.50	£15.30
attendance (normal	£11.44	£10.00
) ly severe dis-	£11.40	£10.00
allowance	£11.40	£10.00

\* The rates for beneficiaries not over the age of 18 will also be increased. † Increases for adult dependants and children will be the same as those payable with unemployment and sick-

the second secon

ance and from VAT arising from the company's trading operations.

# **Export** achievements

Reviewing Remploy's export achievements in the year, the chairman says they continued to expand both in product range and geographical distribution, showing a 30 per cent increase on the previous year.

At the beginning of the financial year under review 8,484 disabled people were employed by Remploy, whose commercial activities cover furniture manufacture, leather and textile products, and packaging and assembly work. New recruits amounted to 734 during the year and 1,246 people left the company for various reasons so that at the end of the year 7,972 disabled people were employed. Remploy plans to start increasing the total number of disabled people employed in the current financial year. The chairman points out that despite the Government's policy of cash limits, there have been no redundancies at Remploy and any reductions in the numbers employed have been achieved through natural wastage.

# **Training board** reconstituted

The Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board has been reconstituted for three years from November 27, 1977.

The Employment Secretary Mr Booth has reappointed Mr J R Tusting, OBE, MA, as chairman and has named fifteen other members: Mr J A Eyton-Jones, Mr M W Goold, Mr M J R Heron, Mr A E Lewis, Mr A P Partridge, Mr R H Prince, Mr A C Smith, Mr S F Clapham. Mr H Comerford, Mr V Eglajs, Mr E Mallon, Mr G G Stewart, Mr R W Beeby, Mr J Hall, Mr E George.

One employer member, three employee members and one educational member have still to be appointed.

# News and notes.

# New contribution rates explained by minister

insurance contributions for April 1978, assumptions about unemployment and when the Government's new earningsrelated pension scheme starts, have been announced by Mr Stanley Orme, Minister for Social Security. Under this scheme, provided for in the Social Security Pensions Act 1975, people will be able to qualify for earnings-related additional pensions on top of the present flat-rate. Rights to additional pensions will build up from next April. The additional pensions will be protected against inflation; and the first full pensions will become payable for those who retire with 20 years of contributions under the new scheme. A married man on average more than half-pay.

Answering a question in Parliament Mr Orme said, "After the scheme reaches maturity in 20 years' time, additional pension will be calculated from the 20 best years of earnings. This will be of particular benefit to people like manual workers, whose earnings tend to fall as they get older. There will be no loss of pension rights under the scheme on a change of job.

## Women equal rights

"Women will not only have equal rights to an earnings-related pension under the new scheme but will have their right to the new state scheme benefits. On the first a basic pension protected if they give up work to look after their children. And a woman who is widowed will be able to receive the new earnings-related pension on her husband's contributions on top of her flat-rate widow's pension.

"People can be contracted-out of the new State scheme if their occupational pension scheme provides benefits at least as good as those provided by the State scheme. They will then receive their additional pension from their occupational scheme and will pay smaller national insurance contributions.

Turning to the contributions required Mr Orme said, "The Social Security Pensions Act 1975 recognised that Class 1 contribution rates for employees and employers who were not contracted out would need to be increased at the start of the new scheme under which greatly improved benefits will be earned; and there is power to set their contributions for which contracted-out employees can at rates which are not higher than 6.5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. As the Government Actuary's report shows in contribution rates for the self-employed

New rates and levels of national (Cmnd 7036), on the basis of given which, initially, are much lower than at earnings, the (National Insurance) Fund will show a small deficit for 1978/79 if the Class 1 rates are at these percentages and other rates and levels of contributions are as now proposed. The Secretary of State has therefore concluded that the standard Class 1 rates should be 6.5 per cent for employees, and 10 per cent for employers, in place of the present rates of 5.75 per cent and 8.75 per cent respectively.

"In line with the requirements of the Pensions Acts, the lower earnings limit for Class I contributions is to be increased to £17.50 a week, the current level of the earnings will then be able to retire on basic retirement pension, and the upper earnings limit is to be increased to £120, or about 7 times the pension rate. These new earnings limits replace the existing limits of £15 and £105 a week respectively.

"The effect of these changes is to increase by 60p a week the contribution paid by an employee on £80 a week, which is approximately the amount of average earnings for males employed fulltime. The corresponding increase for his employer is £1.

"Where an employee is contracted out, the contribution rates will be reduced, as already provided for in the Pensions Act, in recognition of the provision by his occupational pension scheme of part of £17.50 of weekly earnings the rates will be as for other employees but between that limit and the upper earnings limit the rates will be 4 per cent for employees will be to reduce the weekly contribution of the contracted-out employee earning £80 a week by 96p and his employer's contribution by £1.81.

### Self-employed

"The self-employed will not come within the scope of the new earningsrelated pension scheme and their contributions have been adjusted to take account of this. Thus, the levels of selfemployed contribution have been assessed on a similar basis to that used for assessing contracted-out contributions, but allowance has also been made for the benefits not available to the self-employed qualify.

"Calculations made on this basis result

present but which, like the contributions the contracted-out, will rise progresof sively in real terms over the years. Initially, the self-employed will pay a Class 2 contribution of £1.90 a week, in place of the present £2.66 (£2.55 for women) a week, and a Class 4 contribution of 5 per cent on annual profits between the limits of £2,000 and £6,250 a year, in place of 8 per cent between limits of £1,750 and £5,500. It should be possible to hold this level of liability for the first 5 years of the new scheme, apart from changes to the Class 2 rate and Class 4 limits to take account of increases in the general level of earnings. The changes in Classes 2 and 4 contributions will mean a reduction in contribution liability at any given level of annual profits."

In consequence of changes, the rate of the Class 3 (voluntary) contribution will be reduced from £2.45 to £1.80.

# **Disabled** people register

The Supplementary Benefits Commission has decided to remove the requirement to register as unemployed for certain people who receive supplementary allowances only and are considered to have no reasonable prospect of employand 5.5 per cent for employers. The effect ment, mainly on account of disability. During the three months ending on 30 November 1977 139 people accepted the opportunity to discontinue their registration and are now automatically excluded from subsequent unemployment counts. The number of such people ceasing to register will be monitored quarterly until the end of the review, but the overall total is not expected to be large.

# An apology

We regret that due to distribution difficulties beyond our control some subscribers to the November issue of the Employment Gazette will have received their copies late.

# Health and Safety Executive spend £6 million on research in 1976

Six million pounds were spent on research, testing and scientific support services in 1976 by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) according to a report\* published recently. It covers a wide range of topics from mining, to nuclear installations and testing.

Expenditure on extramural contracts accounted for 37 per cent of the overall cost and gave access to expertise and facilities not immediately available in the Executive.

The Safety in Mines Research Establishment (SMRE) was the largest of the research facilities to become part of Research and Laboratory Services Division (RLSD) and the report includes accounts of long term studies of mine safety problems, for example; the ignition of methane by frictional heating, electrical equipment or mining explosives; and the engineering and metallurgical problems associated with coal.

A study is being made of the feasibility of the personnel of the mines rescue service wearing a full facemask with their closedcircuit liquid-oxygen breathing apparatus, says the report. At present this apparatus is worn with a noseclip and mouthpiece assembly and communication is via a code of signals on a hand hooter. The report points out that full facemasks with speech diaphragms or microphones could greatly help communications.

Work on improved design methods for mine winding gear components is being carried out in collaboration with the NCB. The report gives an account of a new device for the non-destructive testing of mining ropes which gives clear, quantitative indications of the cross-sectional area of steel and hence the actual strength of a stranded wire rope.

### Flour explosion

Dust explosion work, started in mining, has been extended to cover the explosion hazard in large silos used for storing such products as grain and sugar, the objects being to recommend safe working practices. The work was begun with a series of experiments in which pre-formed clouds of flour were ignited. The clouds were formed by blowing ordinary domestic flour through an aperture at the closed end of a tube and were ignited by an electric heating element. Experiments so far have shown that flour explosions, once started, are similar to coal dust explosions.

on these machines.

A large part of engineering research concerns the mining industry but work has been extended to projects outside this industry, says the report. These include the development of a testing rig for tall mobile cranes and of safe working platforms and associated structures to reduce the numbers of accidents by men falling from steelwork under construction. The report describes 39 investigations

# News and notes



Specialists check the effects of wearing new breathing apparatus for mines.

machinery reflects the increasing number of requests for advice being received by the Factory Inspectorate. The first need identified is often for an assessment of the degree of risk and measurements and observations at factories during the course of normal work with textile warping and beaming machines have been made, says the report. The measurements have concerned machine characteristics, particularly running speed, deceleration and time to stop. The observations covered safety aspects of the operations and the lay-out of machine controls. The information obtained is being made available through Joint Standing Committees and other bodies to all the various people concerned in order to improve the safety of working

Work carried out on the safe guarding of of actual or suspected equipment failure, including eight involving cranes. Five of the crane investigations revealed poor detailed design features which contributed to failure; poor operating practice which resulted in overloading accounted for three failures; and in addition there were instances where maintenance was inadequate and where repairs involving welding were inadequate in both concept and execution.

A substantial section of the report is concerned with the development of methods of analysing the concentration of a wide range of contaminants in the working environment.

In the field of occupational medicine the report gives an account of some of the contracts carried out for the Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS), including studies of human population exposed to hazardous substances, and the biological effects of toxic substances. More than 29,000 samples of blood or urine were analysed by the laboratory by the occupational medicine laboratory at Cricklewood in 1976.

# News and notes

# New directors for streamlined regional manpower organisation

Seven new-style Regional Manpower Services Directors were appointed by the Manpower Services Commission with for Employment, in England on December 1 as part of the streamlining of regional manpower services throughout the country. This followed a recommendation by a recent management review of the Department of Employment Group. The reorganisation of the responsibilities of the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission in Scotland and Wales has already been announced, together with the appointment of two new Manpower Services Directors for Scotland and Wales from October 1, 1977.

## Existing posts abolished

The existing regional director posts of the Department of Employment were abolished on December 1 to make way a new regional organisation for the Manpower Services Commission (MSC). the purposes of economic planning.

The new Directors in England will represent both the Secretary of State and the MSC in their contacts with local the approval of the Secretary of State authorities, Economic Planning Councils, employers, unions and the regional representatives of other Government departments. They will have general oversight of the development and operation of the Manpower Services Commission's services in their regions and will take direct control of its special programmes for young people and adults who would otherwise be unemployed. Each will chair a Regional Manpower Services Board with the task of coordinating MSC activities including the employment service, the training services and the special programmes. They will be responsible for the collection and publication of the monthly unemployment and vacancy statistics and the provision of advice and information on manpower matters on behalf of the Secretary of State for Employment. In for the new Regional Manpower Services Scotland and Wales the Manpower Directors who will have important re- Services Directors will have a similar sponsibilities on behalf of the Secretary role and will provide the Secretaries of of State for Employment as well as in State for Scotland and Wales with information on manpower matters for

The Department of Employment in Scotland and Wales and at regional level in England will continue to administer the unemployment benefit service as well as the Temporary Employment Subsidy. the Youth Employment Subsidy, the Small Firms Employment Subsidy and the Job Release Scheme; notification of redundancies, redundancy and insolvency payments, the Maternity Pay Fund; wages inspection: the Race Relations Employment Advisory Service and private employment agency licensing. In England the Department will exercise central Government responsibility in relation to the Local Education Authority Careers Service. In Scotland and Wales this is carried out by the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales.

e new Directors	
Northern	Mr D. W. G. Hil
North West	Mr D. Rees
Yorkshire and	
Humberside	Mr D. G. Knight
South West	Mr L. R. Frost
Midlands	Mr G. S. Forrest
London	Mr M. Hanson
South East and	
East Anglia	Mr M. J. Porter
and the second s	

Your 1978 Employment Gazette Starting with the January issue,

readers will find News and notes at the beginning of their Employment Gazette.

Look for the new glossy cover too.

Three more Field Consultant Groupsthe Health and Safety Executive's "flying squad"-are to start operating in the first three months of 1978. They will bring the number of these specialist groups, providing scientific and technical expertise to factory inspectors in the field, to six.

The Field Consultant Groups have been set up as part of the nationwide reorganisation of the Factory Inspectorate. They are already operating out of Edinburgh, Manchester and Birmingham and the three new groups will work from Cardiff, Leeds and Hitchin. A further group is planned to operate from East Grinstead when specialist training is completed and premises are available.

Each group consists of between fifteen and twenty five chemists, mechanical, electrical and civil engineers, fire specialists and other scientific support staff. Their primary function is to provide inspectors in the 21 areas of the Factory Inspectorate with rapid technical advice. They have their own laboratory facilities and can even provide on-the-spot analyses using mobile laboratories.

Answering a question in Parliament from Mr Eddie Loyden MP (Liverpool Garston) who asked about the coverage of the country by the Field Specialist Groups, Mr John Golding, the employment spokesman on safety matters, told

him that he was satisfied that the pro- on them by inspectors working in the "The groups respond to demands made individual areas served".

# EEC aid for youth unemployment

Concerned by the worsening unemployment situation of young people, the European Commission, has suggested new EEC aid for job creation premiums, and employment programmes in the public sector. These are among the suggestions contained in a communication to the Council of Ministers on the problem of youth unemployment. Other measures which the Commission suggests are: an increase in aid from the European Social Fund for training school leavers, a special priority for training schemes which include practical courses, and the development of labour market services such as guidance, placement and training.

Youth unemployment, which now stands at two million, has more than quadrupled since 1969 and the proportion of young people among the unemployed has risen in the same period from 24 per cent to 37 per cent.

The Commission also points out that matching young job seekers to the type Redundancy Fund transactions totalling of jobs offered them has become more £43,376,000 for the period July 1 to difficult. Over the last fifteen to twenty September 30, 1977 were received by 66,684 years, a contrast has arisen, between the employees of which 550 were government development of education and the availemployees. Employers liable to make ability of higher education in the one payments contributed £19,645,000 net of hand the relative stagnation of working rebate, and the cost to the Fund in rebates conditions and responsibilities offered to to employers and direct payments to young people on the other. employees was £23,731,000. The Fund in The Commission's analysis concludes general is financed by contributions from that the solution depends on measures employers.

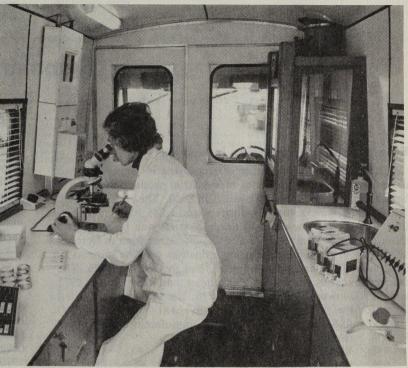
to:

 $\square$  adjust the education and training to the needs of modern society;

motivation.

News and notes

# "Flying squad" to aid factory inspectors



On-the-spot testing in a "flying squad" mobile laboratory.

posed coverage of Great Britain by the areas they serve and have been staffed to groups represented a reasonable propor- meet this demand. No individual allocation of total Factory Inspectorate activity: tion of activities is therefore made to

re-establish a form of growth more favourable to employment;

□ improve working conditions to meet the needs of workers and increase

# **Redundancy fund**

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) construction (11,800) distributive trades (7,300) mechanical engineering (4,900) miscellaneous services (4,000) electrical engineering (3,800) transport and communication (2,900) mining and quarrying (2,800).

# **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-October 1977 was 9,160,900. The total included 7,235,400 in manufacturing industries, and 1,245,300 in construction. The total in these production industries was 14,000 higher than that for September 1977 and 21,500 higher than in October 1976. The total in manufacturing industries was the same as in September 1977 and 42,100 higher than in October 1976. The number in construction was 13,900 higher than in September 1977 and 14,700 lower than in October 1976. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was  $89 \cdot 0$ (88.9 at mid-September 1977) and for manufacturing industries 87.9 (88.1 at mid-September 1977).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on November 10, 1977 was 1,369,384. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,376,500, representing 6.0 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,377,100 in October 1977. In addition, there were 68,579 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,437,963, a fall of 18,620 since October 1977. This total represents 6.2 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in November 1977, 415,791 (28.9 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 229,911 (16.0 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 120,565 (8.4 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

## Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on November 4, 1977 was 157,926; 9,018 lower than on October 7, 1977. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 153,600, compared with 151,400 in October. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on November 4, 1977 was 17,996; 818 lower than on October 7, 1977.

### **Temporarily stopped**

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on November 10, 1977 was 16.392, a fall of 6.747 since October 13, 1977.

### **Overtime and short-time**

In the week ended October 15, 1977 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1.886,000. This is about 35.8 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 15.55 millions (15.16 millions in September 1977).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 48,100 or about 0.9 per cent of all operatives, each losing 17.5 hours on average.

### Average earnings

In October 1977 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 8.7 per cent higher than in October 1976. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 294.6 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 290.1 in September 1977 and was 9.5 per cent higher than in October 1976.

### **Basic rates of wages**

At November 30, 1977, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 4.5 per cent higher than at November 30, 1976: this increase reflects that normally-negotiated rates for engineering workers have not changed since February 1976. The index was  $229 \cdot 2$  (July 31, 1972 = 100).

An article on recent movements in these indices was published in the May 1977 Gazette, page 463.

### Index of retail prices

At November 15, 1977, the official retail prices index was 187.4 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 186.5 at October 18, 1977. The index for food was 192.9 compared with 192.3 at October 18, 1977.

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in November which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 190, involving approximately 138,100 workers. During the month approximately 204,200 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 1,558,000 working days were lost, including 761,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Note: The table giving the detailed industrial analysis of employees in employment, which normally appears in this monthly section, has been held over pending revisions incorporating information from the census of employment. See note on page 1276 of the November 1977 Gazette.

# Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended October 15, 1977 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,886,000 or about 35.8 per cent of all operatives. each working 8.7 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 48,100 or 0.9 per cent of all operatives, each losing 17.5 hours on average.

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

October 15, 1977

Industry	OPERA OVERT		ORKING	· Parento	OPERA	TIVESO	NSHOR	T-TIME					
	Number	Per- centage of all	Hours o worked	fovertime	Stood o whole w		Workin	g part of	a week	Total	in the second	1 3 10	<u>ertsvær</u> E-extensi
	opera- tives (000's)	opera- tives	oera- Total	Average	Number			Hours lost		Number		Hours	ost
Bernet art Peus andigurouen Results Status S		(per cent)	(000's)	per opera- tive working overtime	of opera- tives (000's)	number of hours lost (000's)	of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	of opera- tives (000's)	centage of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Great Britain analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)													
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	<b>197·8</b> 150·9 40·0 6·8	<b>36·9</b> 35·3 46·4 30·1	<b>1,991·5</b> 1,544·1 384·2 63·1	10·1 10·2 9·6 9·2	0·9 0·8 —	<b>34·4</b> 33·7 0·7	0·5 0·4 0·1	6.5 5.5 1.1	<b>13·2</b> 15·6 7·4	1·4 1·2 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·2	<b>41.0</b> 39.2 1.8	<b>30·2</b> 32·8 10·9
Coal and petroleum products	9.9	38·1	108.7	10.9	_				_		_		
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	<b>87∙0</b> 28∙0	<b>33·1</b> 33·1	851·4 296·9	9·8 10·6	1·3 1·2	<b>51·6</b> 47·6	0.1	1·1 0·3	<b>8</b> · <b>9</b> 28·6	1·4 1·2	0·5 1·4	<b>52·7</b> 47·9	37·2 39·9
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	<b>145·8</b> 49·8 56·4 39·6	<b>40·3</b> 29·0 54·8 45·5	<b>1,412·2</b> 479·2 563·7 369·3	9.7 9.6 10.0 9.3	Ξ	0·4 0·4	3·4 0·9 2·5 0·1	37·8 7·2 29·9 0·7	11·1 8·3 12·1 11·2	3·4 0·9 2·5 0·1	0·9 0·5 2·4 0·1	38·2 7·2 30·2	11·2 8·3 12·2
Mechanical engineering	298.6	48·5	2,465.7	8.3	2.0	80.8	2.0	20.8	10.2	4.1	0.7	0·7 101·6	11·2 25·0
Instrument engineering	31-3	33.8	216.1	6.9		0.1		0.7	14.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	16.3
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	<b>151·6</b> 34·1	<b>31·4</b> 38·2	<b>1,200·1</b> 262·3	<b>7·9</b> 7·7	0.2	7·8 0·8	2.3	<b>19·2</b> 0·3	8·3 6·0	2·5 0·1	0·5 0·1	27·0 1·1	10·8 17·1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	58·0	43·4	618·5	10.7		<u> </u>	0.1	3.7	25.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	25.1
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	<b>225·8</b> 154·6	<b>41·2</b> 41·2	<b>1,702·1</b> 1,162·9	<b>7·5</b> 7·5	<b>2·7</b> 2·2	108·4 87·7	6·1 6·1	<b>81·8</b> 81·8	<b>13·3</b> 13·3	8·8 8·3	1·6 2·2	<b>190·1</b> 169·5	21·5 20·4
repairing (383)	33.5	33.5	247.5	7.4	0.2	20.6	- 2	San-1	_	0.5	0.5	20.6	40.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	171.3	40.9	1,382.6	8·1	0.4	14.1	1.6	17.0	10.6	2.0	0.2	31-1	15.9
Textiles Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen		<b>24·7</b> 26·3	<b>795·7</b> 59·4	<b>8·2</b> 9·6	3·0 —	118·7 0·3	8.3	73.8	8·9	11·3 	2.9	<b>192·4</b> 0·3	17·1 40·0
and man-made fibres (412-413) Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	23.4	18·4 32·8 13·1	116·4 202·8 85·1	8·0 8·7 6·5	0·1 0·1 1·0	2·2 2·8 38·4	2·5 1·6	21.6 14.6	8·8 9·0	2·5 1·7	3·2 2·4	23·8 17·4	9·5 10·3
Leather, leather goods and fur		25.5	64.9	7.6	10	1.2	2.3	20.8	8.9	3.3	3.3	59.2	18.0
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450)	<b>26·1</b> 18·5	<b>8</b> ∙0 7∙0	<b>139-0</b> 105-8	5·3 5·7	0·1 0·1	3·4 3·4	7·3 1·8	44·8 14·1	1·0 6·1 7·9	0·1 7·4 1·9	0·2 2·3 0·7	1·2 48·2 17·5	20·5 6·5 9·4
a state mainteners		11.8	33.2	4.4	-		5.5	30.7	5.6	5.5	8.6	30.7	5.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc		38.1	772.4	9.7	1.4	57.4	1.1	9.4	8.3	2.6	1.2	66.9	26.0
Timber, furniture, etc	75.6	38.1	610-2	8·1	0.4	16.2	0.7	9.6	13·3	1.1	0.6	25.8	22.9
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	58·2	38·5 35·9 40·6	<b>1,285·1</b> 563·5 721·6	9.0 9.7 8.6		1·1 1·1	1.0 1.0	<b>9·7</b> 9·6 0·1	9·4 9·4 6·4	1·1 1·0	0·3 0·6	10·7 10·7	<b>10·2</b> 10·2
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)		<b>31·0</b> 32·3	<b>707·6</b> 247·0	8·9 8·9	0.1	4·5 0·5	0.8	4.1	5·5 1·0	0.9	0.3	0·1 8·6 0·5	6·4 <b>9·9</b> 34·8
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,886.0	35.8	16,323.7	8.7	12.5	500·2	35.6	340.1	9.6	48.1	0.9		-
Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North	117-0 244-1 155-5 202-6 268-9	40.5 39.0 32.2 34.5 36.2 35.1 30.8	4,946.6 976.6 1,943.6 1,275.8 1,769.1 2,357.4 927.9	8.8 8.3 8.0 8.2 8.7 8.8 9.0	1.1 0.1 2.3 1.9 0.8 2.6 3.4	42.4 4.8 93.3 77.3 32.6 102.5	8·3 1·3 4·2 8·0 4·2 3·4	98.9 8.4 36.8 68.2 42.7 23.9	11.9 6.5 8.7 8.6 10.2 7.1	9.4 1.4 6.6 9.9 5.0 5.9	0.7 0.5 0.9 2.2 0.9 0.8	840·3 141·4 13·3 130·1 145·5 75·3 126·4	17.5 15.1 9.4 19.9 14.7 15.0 21.3
Wales Scotland	62.6	25·9 36·5	545·5 1,581·1	8·7 9·2	0·1 0·2	134·0 3·7 9·5	2·2 1·8 2·2	17·9 14·1 29·2	8·1 7·6 13·5	5.6 1.9 2.4	1·7 0·8 0·5	151·9 17·8 38·7	27·3 9·2 16·1

Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included. Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. They are shown in this way in order to give as much information as is available about the extent of the change from month to month. The figures are based on provisional employment estimates which do not take account of the results of the June 1976 Census of Employment, published on pages 1206-1213 of the November 1977 Gazette.

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

# Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries-Great Britain: week ended

# Unemployment on November 10, 1977

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on November 10, 1977, was 1,369,384, 5,403 more than on October 13, 1977. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,376,500 (6.0 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 600 between the October and November counts, and by an average of 6,700 per month between August and November.

Between October and November the number unemployed fell by 18,620. This change included a fall of 24,023 schoolleavers.

The proportions of the number unemployed, who on November 10, 1977 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 8.4 per cent, 16.0 per cent, and 28.9 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in October were 9.3 per cent, 17.3 per cent, and 29.5 per cent respectively.

# Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: November 10, 1977

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less	37,073	15,753	52,826
Over 1, up to 2	47,125	20,614	67,739
Over 2, up to 3	38,904	17,673	56,577
Over 3, up to 4	35,917	16,852	52,769
Over 4, up to 5	33,728	16,346	50,074
Over 5, up to 8	91,191	44,615	135,806
Over 8	737,516	284,656	1,022,172
Total	1,021,454	416,509	1,437,963

# Regional analysis of unemployment: November 10, 1977

	South East		st Anglia	South West	West Midlands	st Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	orth West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland‡	Total United Kingdom‡
	Sol	Greater	East	Soi	Š	East	съ	ž	²	Š	Scc	۴ů	ž	₽S
Unemployed, excluding school-	leavers							2	105 03	angend	2 Aller	- Later And Physics	head to up	
Actual Seasonally adjusted	329,661	157,793	35,839	111,293	124,317	76,543	116,871	202,445	111,392	85,271	175,752	1,369,384	56,259	1,425,643
Number Percentage rates*	332,100 4·4	Ξ	36,400 5·3	109,900 6·9	124,500 5·4	77,600 5·1	117,000 5·7	204,200 7·3	111,700 8·3	85,300 8·1	176,900 8·1	1,376,500 6·0	56,500 10·6	1,432,900 6·1
School leavers (included in uner														
Males Females	4,753 5,368	2,298 2,239	652 728	2,169 2,525	2,796 4,583	1,168 1,524	2,523 3,348	6,814 6,681	3,340 4,291	2,735 3,143	5,011 4,427	31,961 36,618	2,573 2,299	34,534 38,917
Unemployed		1/0 000			101 101				110.000		105 100		(1.174	1 400 00.
Total Males	339,782 249,688	162,330 122,191	37,219 27,305	115,987 82,666	131,696 91,371	79,235 57,109	122,742 87,870	215,940 153,935	119,023 82,640	91,149 63,410	185,190 125,460	1,437,963 1,021,454	61,131 41,749	1,499,094
Females Married females†	90,094 29,918	40,139 11,817	9,914 3,854	33,321 11,157	40,325 13,880	22,126 7,994	34,872 12,864	62,005 22,479	36,383 14,693	27,739 11,570	59,730 28,037	416,509 156,446	19,382 9,636	435,891 166,082
Percentage rates*	L' Benell	1 2.5									(PDP-TO)	Non-Destury		and the second
Total Males	4·5 5·6	4·2 5·3	5·4 6·4	7·3 8·6	5·7 6·5	5·2 6·1	6·0 6·9	7·7 9·1	8·9 9·9	8·7 9·6	8·5 9·7	6·2 7·3	11·5 13·1	6.4 7·5
Females	2.9	2.6	3.7	5.3	4.6	3.7	4.4	5.5	7.2	7.1	6.8	4.6	9.1	4.7
Length of time on register Males				in a d										
up to 2 weeks over 2 and up to 4 weeks over 4 and up to 8 weeks over 8 weeks Total	23,653 20 <b>,157</b> 33,075 172,803 249,688	11,324 9,677 15,369 85,821 122,191	2,653 2,227 3,580 18,845 27,305	6,584 6,386 11,679 58,017 82,666	6,649 6.197 9,951 68,574 91,371	4,475 4.183 6,885 41,566 57,109	7.537 6,362 10,832 63,139 87,870	10,488 9,710 17,138 116,599 153,935	6,426 5,791 9,359 61,064 82,640	4,890 4,264 7,617 46,639 63,410	10,843 9.544 14,803 90,270 125,460	84,198 74,821 124,919 737,516 1,021,454	  41,749	1,063,203
Females														
up to 2 weeks over 2 and up to 4 weeks over 4 and up to 8 weeks over 8 weeks	9,754 9,144 15,131 56,065	4,374 4,094 6,356 25,315	977 933 1,709 6,295	3,187 3,235 6,180 20,719	2,923 2,810 5,159 29,433	1,801 1,791 3,235 15,299	2,856 2,707 5,080 24,229	4,974 4,522 8,284 44,225	2,555 2,384 4,441 27,003	2,087 2,014 3,906 19,732	5,253 4,985 7,836 41,656	36,367 34,525 60,961 284,656	··· ·· ··	
Total	90,094	40,139	9,914	33,321	40,325	22,126	34,872	62,005	36,383	27,739	59,730	416,509	19,382	435,891
Adult students (excluded from Males Females	unemploye 	d) 							105 (175 3) (10.470 <u></u> 0 (10.786 <u></u> 0)		10 00000000000000000000000000000000000		-	

\* Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1975.

† Included in females.
‡ Figures for Northern Ireland (and therefore the United Kingdom) showing the length of time on the register are available only quarterly in respect of March, June, September and December.

Industrial analysis of unemployed people at November 10, 1977 Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) NU GRI Mal Total, all industries and services 1,02 Total, index of production industries 47 Total, manufacturing industries 24 Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Fills and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other dick is discussion Other drink industries Tobacco Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods

Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering

Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams

18. 12

	INEMPLOYED	9×	actor (Scandard Statements) Characters can 5940						
EAT BRIT	and the second	Treat		and the second second second					
	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
21,454	416,509	1,437,963	1,063,203	435,891	1,499,094				
75,404	96,397	571,801	496,982	101,955	598,937				
46,356	91,016	337, 372	253,597	96,294	349,891				
8,312 744	<b>3,566</b> 3,480	<b>25,858</b> 21,792	<b>24,220</b> 20,061	<b>3,658</b> 3,572	<b>27,878</b> 23,633				
746 3,236	46 38	792 3,274	791 3,368	46 40	837 3,408				
9,508	<b>385</b> 213	<b>22,202</b> 19,721	<b>22,018</b> 19,513	<b>391</b> 213	22,409				
561 325 920	38 34	599 359	19,513 725 343	42 35	19,726 767 378				
503	60 40	980 543	924 513	60 41	984 554				
8,137 710	<b>13,542</b> 148	<b>41,679</b> 858	<b>29,390</b> 751	14,287 156	<b>43,677</b> 907				
6,838 1,198	2,164 1,076	9,002 2,274	7,170 1,207	2,232 1,091	9,402 2,298				
4,541 2,106 608	2,662 781 186	7,203 2,887 794	4,847 2,281	2,825 851	7,672 3,132				
1,662 2,091	1,456 1,761	3,118 3,852	608 1,677 2,156	189 1,465 1,819	797 3,142				
1,711 378	371 54	2,082 432	1,811 382	399 54	3,975 2,210 436				
1,037 1,903 1,923	681 380 619	1,718 2,283	1,045 1,942	695 394	1,740 2,336				
727 704	654 549	2,542 1,381 1,253	1,996 743 774	639 654 824	2,635 1,397				
1,974	252	2,226	2,008	257	1,598				
271 1,535	18 196	289 1,731	272 1,567	18 201	<b>2,265</b> 290 1,768				
168	38	206	169	38	207				
<b>2,150</b> 4,199 1,352	<b>4,360</b> 900	<b>16,510</b> 5,099	<b>12,369</b> 4,245	<b>4,404</b> 905	<b>16,773</b> 5,150				
519 1,086	859 689 232	2,211 1,208	1,373 521	870 691	2,243 1,212				
592 2,159	305 513	1,318 897 2,672	1,105 599 2,206	235 307 521	1,340 906				
385 337	72 36	457 373	391 397	73 40	2,727 464 437				
1,521	754	2,275	1,532	762	2,294				
1,755 2,085 1,426	<b>1,953</b> 839 138	<b>23,708</b> 12,924	<b>21,876</b> 12,129	<b>1,967</b> 843	<b>23,843</b> 12,972				
3,958 1,783	360 276	1,564 4,318 2,059	1,433 4,000 1,794	138 364	1,571 4,364				
1,357 1,146	172 168	1,529 1,314	1,369 1,151	276 174 172	2,070 1,543 1,323				
1,173	5,336	39,509	34,995	5,493	40,488				
825 1,829 2,207	144 243	969 2,072	847 1,852	149 247	996 2,099				
783	441 134 130	2,648 917 1,193	2,225	448 144	2,673 936				
680 ,719	89 220	769	1,246 698 1,747	168 90 225	1,414 788 1,972				
,036 9,782	438 1,769	1,474 11,551	1,101 10,004	465 1,799	1,566 11,803				
7,529 399 5,321	557 68 1,103	8,086 467 7,424	7,604 403	566 71	8,170 474				
,677	1,710		6,476	1,121	7,597				
382	131 457	<b>4,387</b> 513 743	<b>2,744</b> 386 289	<b>1,761</b> 132	4,505 518				
515 ,494	384 738	899 2,232	553 1,516	461 426 742	750 979 2,258				
,141	10,822	27,963	17,584	11,240					
,929 ,211	947 456	3,876 1,667	2,972	957 482	<b>28,824</b> 3,929 1,771				
,176 ,271 ,246	1,985 2,102 1,202	4,161 4,373	1,289 2,254 2,306	2,160 2,145	4,414 4,451				
778 ,575	392 687	2,448 1,170 2,262	1,283 823 1,588	1,261 415	2,544 1,238				
,242 ,713	1,218 1,833	3,460 4,546	2,320 2,749	693 1,260 1,867	2,281 3,580 4 616				
,942	387	9,329	9,320	410	2,344 1,238 2,281 3,580 4,616 <b>9,730</b> 8,851				
,144 798	333 54	8,477 852	8,497 823	354 56	8,851 879				
<b>531</b>	2,623	21,154	19,043	2,675	21,718				
483 ,501 744	37 1,757 203	520 14,258	487 12,685	37 1,782	524 14,467				
,074 343	203 543 50	947 4,617 393	747 4,390	203 568	950 4,958				
386	33	419	344 390	50 35	394 425				

# Industrial analysis of unemployed people at November 10, 1977 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		UNEMPLOYED	ante de la competition de la c	GARE DOLLARS	MCDOM	HOUSE STREET
	GREAT BRI	Females	Total	- UNITED KI Males	Females	Total
Total of Makes of Faculty 1001	Males		The second se			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges	<b>26,987</b> 1,619	7,235 376	34,222 1,995 991	<b>27,310</b> 1,676 799	7,305 383 205	34,615 2,059 1,004
Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	788 451	203 236	687 1,254	455 1,009	243 253	698 1,262
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures	1,003 1,299	251 285 401	1,584	1,311 694	285 •408	1,596 1,102
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	683 702	368	1,004 1,0 <b>7</b> 0 25,557	707 20,659	371 5,157	1,078 25,816
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	20,442 17,341	5,115 <b>9,825</b>	27,166	18,705	11,087	29,792
Fextiles Production of man-made fibres	1,266 2,257	393 905	1,659 3,162	1,531 2,691	517 1,177	2,048 3,868
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,630 3,542	677 1,540	2,307 5,082	1,782 3,584	838 1,596	2,620 5,180
Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net	756 271	265 219	1,021 490	759 305	271 250	1,030
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	1,881 141	2,844 121	4,725 262	2,040 143	3,097 124	5,137 267 1,999
Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	1,290 385	556 308	1,846 693	1,378 4 <b>1</b> 3	621 337	750
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	799 2,267	803 1,010	1,602 3,277	831 2,383	962 1,110	3,493 1,052
Other textile industries	856	184	1,040	865 2,140	187 1,088	3,228
.eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	<b>2,097</b> 1,214	1,066 260	<b>3,163</b> 1,474	1,240 713	272 702	1,512 1,415
Leather goods Fur	697 186	694 112	1,391 298	187	114	301
Clothing and footwear	6,357 343	16,211 763	22,568 1,106	6,640 351	<b>18,177</b> 780	24,817 1,131
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	1,434 931	3,831 2,100	5,265 3,031	1,490 933	4,190 2,131	5,680 3,064
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	421 1,204	2,270 4,677	2,691 5,881	515 1,247	3,248 5,027	3,763 6,274
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery	116 363	196 935	312 1,298	125 376	233 1,012	358 1,388
Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	1,545	1,439	2,984	1,603	1,556	3,159
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	10,232 2,715	<b>2,029</b> 196	<b>12,261</b> 2,911	<b>10,603</b> 2,822	<b>2,089</b> 203	12,692 3,025
Pottery Glass	1,447 2,763	792 <b>7</b> 26	2,239 3,489	1,466 2,823	815 741	2,281 3,564
Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	371 2,936	36 279	407 3,215	383 3,109	37 293	420 3,402
"imber, furniture etc.	12,182	2,073	14,255	<b>12,480</b> 3,955	<b>2,114</b> 442	<b>14,594</b> 4,397
Timber Furniture and upholstery	3,864 5,013	431 715	4,295 5,728	5,755 5,171 697	735	5,906 1,143
Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting	688 945	441 166	1,129 1,111	966 744	168 101	1,134 845
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	739 933	101 219	840 1,152	947	222	1,169
aper, printing and publishing	<b>12,649</b> 2,536	5,916 640	18,565 3,176	<b>12,870</b> 2,570	6,144 654	<b>19,014</b> 3,224
Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,877	1,275 342	3,152 841	1,945 510	1,360 351	3,305 861
Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	722 1,612	345 585	1,067 2,197	726 1,657	352 634	1,078 2,291
Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals	1,431 3,972	597 2,132	2,028 6,104	1,439 4,023	603 2,190	2,042 6,213
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc. Other manufacturing industries	13,031	5,676	18,707	13,520	5,796	19,316
Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc.	3,300 555	794 115	4,094 670	3,610 564	837 116	4,447 680
Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	207 1,525	186 1,563	393 3,088	217 1,535	198 1,567	415 3,102
Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified	261 5,546	194 2,061	455 7,607	265 5,664	195 2,105	460 7,769 2,443
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,637	763	2,400	1,665	778 4,105	2,743
Construction	199,188	3,889	203,077	213,176 8,191	1,165	
Gas, electricity and water Gas	<b>8,043</b> 2,699	<b>1,107</b> 452	<b>9,150</b> 3,151 4,754	2,742 4,325	460 573	9,356 3,202 4,898
Electricity Water supply	4,231 1,113	523 132	1,245	1,124	132	1,256
ransport and communication	<b>54,388</b> 5,805	7,487	61,875 6,425	<b>55,922</b> 5,882	7,705 630	63,627 6,512
Railways Road passenger transport	9,024	620 1,321	10,345 14,604	9,307 14,426	1,337 728	10,644 15,154
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage	13,906 1,318	698 140 590	1,458 6,682	1,367 6,242	145 603	1,512 6,845
Sea transport Port and inland water transport	6,092 3,103	160	3,263 2,658	3,205 2,136	164 557	3,369 2,693
Air transport Postal services and telecommunications	2,115 8,754	543 1,875 1,540	10,629 5,811	9,015 4,342	1,964 1,577	10,979 5,919
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	4,271 81,095	56,888	137,983	83,887	59,320	143,207
<b>Vistributive trades</b> Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of paradoum products	10,834 721	3,077	13,911 881	11,443 730	3,260 165	14,703 895
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Parall distribution	10,153 17,150	4,532 14,806	14,685 31,956	10,452 17,738	4,716 15,420	15,168 33,158
Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing cool of builders' meterials grain and agricultural supplies	28,837	32,395	61,232 5,201	29,599 4,713	33,746 789	63,345 5,502
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	8,943	1,174	10,117	9,212	1,224	10,436
nsurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance	<b>19,023</b> 4,871	<b>11,794</b> 2,514	<b>30,817</b> 7,385	<b>19,388</b> 4,959	<b>12,172</b> 2,624	31,560 7,583
Other financial institutions	3,157 1,349	2,020 1,070	5,177 2,419	3,195 1,376	2,131 1,125	5,326 2,501
Property owning and managing, etc. Advertising and market research	2,313	1,096	3,409 1,457	2,375 863	1,141 604	3,516 1,467
Other business services	6,290	4,388	10,678 292	6,432 188	4,439 108	10,871 296

# Industrial analysis of unemployed people at November 10, 1977 (continued)

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ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS	UNEMPLOYED				
Ad 97 Tandato Salamabour at on this revise	GREAT BRI	TAIN	ises and be non	UNITED KI	NGDOM	30 20232.00
man 1031 of the November 1974 issue of th	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Professional and scientific services	27,543	30,820	58,363	28,354	32,884	61,238
Accountancy services	1,133	800	1,933	1,152	840	1,992
Educational services	13,500	11,792	25,292	13.964	12.474	
Legal services	933	1,794	2.727	947	1,901	26,438
Medical and dental services	7,793	14,635	22,428	8.056	15,807	2,848
Religious organisations	530	203	733	541	216	23,863
Research and development services	905	357	1,262	908	360	757
Other professional and scientific services	2,749	1,239	3,988	2,786	1,286	1,268 4,072
1iscellaneous services	97,756	65,738	163,494	100,107	67,540	167,647
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	6,593	3,055	9,648	6,671	3,084	9,755
Sport and other recreations	5,507	1,974	7,481	5,611	2,016	7.627
Betting and gambling	3,756	2,261	6,017	3,892	2,311	
Hotels and other residential establishments	27.842	24,526	52,368	28,223	25,024	6,203
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	6,680	7,056	13,736	6,775	7,257	53,247
Public houses	5,770	3,633	9,403	6,136		14,032
Clubs	3,046	1,479	4,525		3,718	9,854
Catering contractors	1,815	1,510		3,100	1,493	4,593
Hairdressing and manicure	1,355	4,467	3,325	1,837	1,555	3,392
Private domestic service	1,335		5,822	1,373	4,581	5,954
Laundries		2,971	4,105	1,155	3,152	4,307
	1,930	2,295	4,225	1,985	2,376	4,361
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	621	641	1,262	631	685	1,316
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	17,624	4,178	21,802	18,259	4,313	22,572
Repair of boots and shoes	262	104	366	270	106	376
Other services	13,821	5,588	19,409	14,189	5,869	20,058
ublic administration and defence	59,281	19,178	78,459	61,859	20,304	82,163
National government service	21,862	8,021	29,883	23,210	8,790	32,000
Local government service	37,419	11,157	48,576	38,649	11,514	50,163
x-service personnel not classified by industry	3,985	654	4,639	4,067	658	4,725
Other persons not classified by industry	180,685	123,989	304,674	188,417	129,695	318,112

# 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 November 10, 1977

tage

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percenta rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL	-	The second	NARCE T	NIL I	Maidstone *Newport (IoW)	2,512	930	3,442	4·4 9·0
DEVELOPMENT AREAST					*Oxford	2,520 4,657	1,052 2,907	3,572 7,564	4.4
South Western DA	13,871	5,357	19,228	11.9	*Portsmouth *Ramsgate	8,305 1,653	3,625 483	11,930 2,136	6·5 7·8
Hull and Grimsby DA	15,706	4,582	20,288	8.0	*Reading *Slough	5,468 2,384	1,944 822	7,412 3,206	4·7 2·7
Whitby and Scarborough DA	2,054	762	2,816	9.2	*Southampton *Southend-on-Sea	7,116 10,816	2,737 3,800	9,853 14,616	5·6 7·6
Merseyside SDA	61,703	26,638	88,341	11.7	*St. Albans Stevenage	1,842 1,097	749 567	2,591 1,664	2·9 4·2
Northern DA	82,640	36,383	119,023	8.9	*Tunbridge Wells *Watford	2,204 2,856	763 957	2,967 3,813	3·8 3·1
North East SDA	56,964	23,697	80,661	9.8	*Weybridge *Worthing	2,000 2,027	696 616	2,696 2,643	2.9 4.7
West Cumberland SDA	3,221	1,961	5,182	8.8	East Anglia	2,02,	a chefrance	2,010	ise of the state
Welsh DA	54,334	23,812	78,146	8.7	Cambridge Great Yarmouth	1,848 2,125	822 675	2,670 2,800	3·3 7·6
North West Wales SDA	4,374	1,770	6,144	13-3	*lpswich Lowestoft	3,383	1,286 484	4,669	4·8 6·6
South Wales SDA	13,305	6,764	20,069	8.9	*Norwich	1,363 4,821 2,404	1,444	6,265	5.0
Scottish DA	Sur Barris and		and the second second second	and the second second	Peterborough South West	2,404	1,016	3,420	5.2
	122,292	58,464	180,756	8.8	Bath *Bournemouth	2,050	760	2,810	6.0
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,060	3,052	9,112	8.7	*Bristol	6,315 15,899	2,013 5,422	8,328 21,321	6·7 6·7
Girvan SDA	428	142	570	13-1	Cheltenham *Exeter	2,538 3,351	984 1,076	3,522 4,427	5·6 6·1
Glenrothes SDA	757	584	1,341 }	8·1	Gloucester *Plymouth	2,486 7,145	1,185 3,557	3,671 10,702	5·7 9·0
Leven and Methil SDA	1,283	419	1,702 )		*Salisbury Swindon	1,453 3,432	876 1,800	2,329 5,232	5·8 6·9
Livingston SDA	923	636	1,559	9.9	Taunton *Torbay	1,442 5,340	491 1,897	1,933 7,237	4·9 10·9
West Central Scotland SDA	66,855		98,157	10-1	*West Wiltshire *Yeovil	1,566 1,546	729 762	2,295 2,308	4·4 5·7
Total all Development Areas	352,600	155,998	508,598	9.3	West Midlands *Birmingham	31,422	12.323	43,745	6.4
Of which, Special Development Areas	215,873	96,965	312,838	10.3	Burton-upon-Trent Cannock	1,058	488	1,546	4·3 7·3
Northern Ireland	41,749	19,382	61,131	11.5	*Coventry *Dudley	10,636 4,709	5,928 1,766	16,564 6,475	6·8 4·2
INTERMEDIATE AREAS†	5.00 SAG X	Section States			Hereford *Kidderminster	1,418 1,682	626 791	2,044 2,473	5·8 6·1
South Western	7,403	3,652	11,055	9.0	Leamington *Oakengates	1,542 2,608	911 1,593	2,453 4,201	4·9 8·5
Oswestry	790	305	1,095	8.4	Redditch Rugby	1,262 1,070	563 698	1,825 1,768	5.7 5.7
High Peak	1,005	461	1,466	3.2	Shrewsbury *Stafford	1,455 1,238	554 681	2,009 1,919	4·9 3·7
North Lincolnshire	2,594				*Stoke-on-Trent *Tamworth	5,763 1,795	2,061 934	7,824 2,729	3·9 7·7
		918	3,512	9.3	*Walsall *West Bromwich	4,532 4,364	2,007 2,012	6,539 6,376	5.6 4.6
North Midlands	7,064	2,461	9,525	5.3	*Wolverhampton Worcester	5,725 2,000	2,847 760	8,572 2,760	6·1 5·2
Yorks and Humberside	70,110	29,528	99,638	5.6	East Midlands	2,000	,	2,700	
North West	92,232	35,367	127,599	6-2	*Chesterfield Coalville	3,272 665	1,292 214	4,564 879	5·7 2·6
North Wales	3,382	1,335	4,717	12.2	Corby Derby	1,494 4,454	881 1,826	2,375 6,280	7·6 4·8
South East Wales	5,694	2,592	8,286	7.7	Kettering Leicester	887	313	1,200	4.0
Aberdeen	3,168	1,266	4,434	3.8	Lincoln	8,769 2,463	3,525 1,347	12,294 3,810	5·4 6·4
Total all intermediate areas	193,442	77,885	271,327	6.1	Loughborough Mansfield *Northampton	1,104 2,478 2,818	474 898 986	1,578 3,376 3,804	6·4 3·7 5·7 4·3
LOCAL AREAS (by region)	leres tore				*Nottingham Sutton-in-Ashfield	12,320 1,143	3,680 256	16,000 1,399	5·5 4·3
South East					Yorkshire and Humberside	2.00			15
*Aldershot Aylesbury	1,073 839	481 434	1,554 1,273	3·5 3·0	*Barnsley *Bradford	3,686 8,516	1,362 2,908	5,048 11,424	6·5 6·9
Basingstoke Bedford	1,281	535	1,816	4.4	*Castleford *Dewsbury	2,987 2,708	1,087 864	4,074 3,572	6·7 5·5
*Braintree	2,131 983	955 528	3,086 1,511	4·3 4·4	*Doncaster Grimsby	4,860 3,782	2,929 1,042	7,789 4,824	7·3 6·5
*Brighton *Canterbury	7,564 1,955	2,344 688	9,908 2,643	7·3 6·8	*Halifax	1,981	742	2,723	4.3
Chatham *Chelmsford	3,780	1,866 782	5,646 2,615	6·9 3·9	Harrogate Huddersfield	1,063 2,374	412 1,326	1,475 3,700	4·4 4·1
*Chichester	1,833 2,096	742	2,838	5.9	*Hull Keighley	11,924 1,072	3,540 454	15,464 1,526	8·6 5·1
Colchester *Crawley	2,184 2,678	1,033 1,056	3,217 3,734	5·7 2·6	*Leeds *Mexborough	12,995	4,851	17,846	5·8 9·7
*Eastbourne *Gravesend	1,484 2,932	403 997	1,887 3,929	5·1 5·7	Rotherham	1,963 3,046	1,015 1,422	2,978 4,468	7.2
*Guildford	1,309	446	1,755	2.8	*Scunthorpe *Sheffield	1,995 9,388	1,376 3,669	3,371 13,057	5·3 4·6
*Harlow *Hastings	1,880 2,523	993 773	2,873 3,296	4·2 8·3	Wakefield	1,759	709	2,468	4·1 4·7
*Hertford *High Wycombe	629 1,607	228	857 2,178	2·3 2·4	York	2,571	1,148	3,719	4.7
*Letchworth *Luton	1,101	571 508	1,609	3.6	North West *Accrington	1,221	567	1,788	5.9
Lucon	4,874	2,354	7,228	5.7	*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,824	1,426	5,250	5.5

## Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at November 10, 1977 (continued)

A Stream and a	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	was in 1911	Males	Females	Total	Percenta
LOCAL AREAS (by region	)-continued	a northe		AP AND AN APPART	COUNTIES (by region)§	witunda :	and the surf	12563-136	and side
*Blackburn	2,984	1,186	4,170	6.2	South East				
*Blackpool	5,946	2,304	8,250	7.9	Bedfordshire	6,971 8,793	3,349 3,159	10,320	5.1
*Bolton	4,855	1,663	6,518	5.9	Berkshire	8,793	3,159	11.952	4.0
*Burnley *Bury	1,563 2,159	659 978	2,222	4·7 5·1	Buckinghamshire	4,194	1,969	6,163 14,850 29,145	3·5 7·1 6·1
Chester	2,492	1,150	3,137 3,642	6.3	East Sussex Essex	11,353 21,031	3,497	14,850	7.1
*Crewe	1,372	874	2,246	4.3	Greater London	122,191	8,114 40,139	162 220	6.1
*Lancaster	2,572	874 1,095	3,667	7.8	Hampshire	20,973	8,523	162,330 29,496	4·2 5·4
*Leigh	1,869	850	2,719	5.0	Hertfordshire	9,628	3,741	13,369	3.2
*Liverpool	54,948	22,885	77,833	12.1	Isle of Wight	2,520	1,052	3,572	9.0
*Manchester *Nelson	34,282 1,006	10,176	44,458	6·3 5·7	Kent Oxfordshire	22,578	8,467	31,045	6.1
*Northwich	1,524	448 649	1,454 2,173	5.7	Surrey	5,642 7,319	3,500	9,142 9,647	4.6
*Oldham	3,579	1,095	4,674	4.9	West Sussex	6,495	2,328 2,256	8,751	2·9 3·7
*Preston	5,115	2,583	7,698	5.4		0,175	2,200	0,751	2.1
*Rochdale	2,336	752	3,088	6.0	East Anglia				
Southport	2,172	1,025	3,197	10.1	Cambridgeshire	6,904	2,801	9,705	4.5
St. Helens	3,295 2,775	1,697 1,676	4,992	8.4	Norfolk	11,989	3,990	15,979	6.2
*Warrington *Widnes	3,460	2,056	4,451 5,516	5·7 10·2	Suffolk	8,412	3,123	11,535	5.2
*Wigan	4,452	2,190	6,642	9.2	South West				
	.,	2,110	0,012		Avon	20,192	7,125	27,317	6.8
North					Cornwall	11,459	4,488	15.947	12.3
*Bishop Auckland	2,762	1,378	4,140	8.5	Devon	20,875	8,359 3,456 3,522	15,947 29,234 13,082	9.0
Carlisle	2,166	958	3,124	6.2	Dorset	9,626	3,456	13,082	6.9
*Chester-le-Street *Consett	2,737	1,128	3,865	10-1	Gloucestershire	7,359 6,024	3,522	10,881	5.5
*Darlington	2,253 2,319	1,011 1,340	3,264 3,659	10·5 6·0	Somerset Wiltshire	6,024	2,586	8,610	5.8
Durham	1,624	799	2.423	6.3	TTILSIII e	7,131	3,785	10,916	5.8
*Furness	1,326	1,324	2,423 2,650	5.9	West Midlands				
Hartlepool	3,577	1,453	5,030	11.5	West Midlands Metropolitan	58,820	25,465	84,285	6.0
*Peterlee	1,806	914	2,720	10.9	Hereford and Worcester	8,794	3,737	12,531	5.8
*Wearside *Teesside	10,775	5,319	16,094	13.1	Salop	6,119	2,936	9.055	7.1
*Tyneside	13,350 28,085	5,510 10,294	18,860 38,379	8·5 9·1	Staffordshire	12,331	5,211	17,542 8,283	4.6
*Workington	1,638	972	2,610	8.5	Warwickshire	5,307	2,976	8,283	
	1,000		2,010	0.7	East Midlands				
Vales					Derbyshire	13,003	4,940	17,943	4.8
*Bargoed	2,134	920	3,054	12.0	Leicestershire	12,024	4,926	16,950	4.7
*Cardiff	11,153	3,500	14,653	7.4	Lincolnshire	8,175	3,898	12,073	6.5
*Ebbw Vale *Llanelli	2,126	1,037	3,163	10.4	Northamptonshire	6,462	2,683	9,145	4.5
*Neath	1,128 1,050	742 733	1,870	6.1	Nottinghamshire	17,445	5,679	23,124	5.4
*Newport	4,139	1,769	1,783 5,908	6·8 7·3	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Pontypool	2,549	1,382	3,931	8.0	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	23,981	10,771	34,752	6.0
*Pontypridd *Port Talbot	3,833	1,818	5,651	8.6	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	36,772	13,912	50 684	5.6
*Port Talbot	4,003	2,171	6,174	7.7	Humberside	19,246	6,568	50,684 25,814	7.5
*Shotton	2,645	1,660	4,305	10.3	North Yorkshire	7,871	3,621	11,492	5.1
*Swansea *Wrexham	4,960 3,698	1,949	6,909	7.0	and the second s				
WTEXHAII	3,070	1,554	5,252	13.2	North West Greater Manchester				
cotland					Metropolitan	55,771	18,387	74 450	12
*Aberdeen	3,168	1,266	4.434	3.8	Merseyside Metropolitan	59,788	24,918	74,158 84,706	6·2 11·7
*Ayr	3,019	1,266 1,573	4,434 4,592	10.6	Cheshire	14,600	8,098	22,698	6.2
*Bathgate	2,682	1,779	4,461	9.9	Lancashire	23,776	10,602	34,378	6.4
*Dumbarton *Dumfries	2,013	1,157	3,170	10.9	TERSON A CONSIGNATION OF THE STATE				
Dundee	1,453 5,484	626	2,079	6.7	North	44.000			and the state of the
*Dunfermline	2,592	2,647 1,557	8,131 4,149	8·6 8·3	Cleveland Cumbria	16,927	6,963 4,891	23,890	9.0
*Edinburgh	13,216	5,022	18,238	6.7	Durham	7,998 12,877	4,891	12,889	6.7
*Falkirk	2,641	1,798	4,439	6.7	Northumberland	5,443	6,348 2,370	19,225 7,813	7·9 8·2
*Glasgow	38,517	13,605	4,439 52,122	9.7	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	39,395	15,811	55,206	10.0
*Greenock	3,274	1,757	5,031	10.7			and the second of		interest and the
*Hawick	511	147	658 5,184	4.2	Wales			a demande anna a la composition de	
*Irvine *Kilmarnock	3,403 2,344	1,781	5,184	13.2	Clwyd	9,973	4,597	14,570	11.9
*Kirkcaldy	3,355	1,156 1,739	3,500 5,094	9·8 8·1	Dyfed Gwent	6,889	3,095	9,984	8·9 7·7
*North Lanarkshire	11,782	8.353	20,135	11.2	Gwynedd	10,313	4,924	15,237 8,150	1.7
*Paisley	3,941	2,047	5,988	6.8	Mid-Glamorgan	5,776 11,0 <del>44</del>	2,374 5,177	8,150 16,221	12·2 8·5
*Perth	1,320	2,047 527	1,847	5.1	Powys	1,457	570	2,027	6.9
*Stirling	2,293	1,164	3,457	7.5	South Glamorgan	10,003	3,017	13,020	7.4
orthern Indend					West Glamorgan	7,955	3,985	11,940	7.3
orthern Ireland Armagh	1,103	537	1 (20	14.4	Carthand				
‡Ballymena	2 845	527 1,762	1,630 4,627	14·1 10·7	Scotland	4 222	100	No. 1	River B. Store
‡Belfast	2,865 17,250	8,882	26,132	8.8	Borders Central	1,233	432	1,665	4.3
‡Coleraine	2,403	957	3,360	14.3	Dumfries and Galloway	4,818 2,916	2,878	7,696	6.9
Cookstown	775	314	1,089	20.6	Fife	6,551	1,381 3,695	4,297 10,246	8.5
‡Craigavon	2,305	1,215	3,520	8.7	Grampian	5,228	2,591	7,819	7•8 4·7
Downpatrick	1,270	679	1,949	13.1	Highlands	4,593	2,591 2,290	6,883	9.9
Dungannon	1,462	600	2,062	21.0	Lothians	16,277	7,026	23,303	7.0
Enniskillen	1,703	756	2,459	17.1	Orkneys	215	76	291	5.6
Londonderry Newry	4,964 2,757	1,668	6,632	17.7	Shetlands	172	62	234	4.0
	1,039	953 661	3,710 1,700	23·2 15·0	Strathclyde Tayside	74,440 8,314	35,016 4,036	109,456 12,350	10·2 7·5
Omagh									

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 area available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 19J. \*Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given in Appendix E of British Labour Statistics Year Book 1975. The composition of the assisted areas as they were prior to April 14, 1977 is shown on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of the Employment Gazette. An article on page 578 of the June 1977 issue of the Employment Office areas which took effect on April 14. The Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns are Special Development Areas. Unemployment figures are for Employment Office areas which are somewhat larger than the new towns. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relates to the Kirkcaldy travel-to-work area, which also includes Bathgate, Broxburn and West Calder which are not Special Development Areas.

‡ I ravel-to-work areas, see note on page 750 of the August 1775 issue of the Linpto-ment 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 November 10, 1977 was 16,392.

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 November 10,	, 1977: regional ana	lysis

Region			Males	Females	Total
South East	31. 11. 2.10.		6,493	483	6,976
Greater London			230	66	296
East Anglia			153	24	177
South West			1.270	40	1,310
West Midlands			803	254	1,057
East Midlands			732	78	810
Yorkshire and I	Humbersid	e	1,001	488	1,489
North West			495	70	565
North			1,779	536	2,315
Wales			202	185	387
Scotland		A Ville of Long	1,256	50	1,306
Great Britain			14,184	2,208	16,392
Alexandra and		257.25.20	THE REAL	112	The set the de
		820			

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on November 10, 1977: industrial analysis

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		of temporarily s ecorded on No	
	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	14,184	2,208	16,392
Total, index of production industries	10,964	2,034	12,998
Total, all manufacturing industries	10,514	2,027	12,541
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,893	56	2,949
Mining and quarrying	5	_	5
Food, drink and tobacco	105	147	252
Coal and petroleum products	1	<u>(</u>	1
Chemicals and allied industries	6		6
Metal manufacture	491	5	496
Mechanical engineering	1,425	349	1,774
Instrument engineering	9	166	175
Electrical engineering	705	260	965
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9	-	9
Vehicles	6,480	374	6,854
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	790	475	1,265

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on November 1 1977					
	Males	Females	Total			
Textiles	228	74	302			
Leather, leather goods and fur	10	6	16			
Clothing and footwear	32	59	91			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	40	8	48			
Timber, furniture, etc.	114	26	140			
Paper, printing and publishing	22	7	29			
Other manufacturing industries	47	71	118			
Construction	443	7	450			
Gas, electricity and water	2		2			
Transport and communication	55	9	64			
Distributive trades	81	39	120			
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	17	4	21			
Professional and scientific services	7	6	13			
Miscellaneous services	158	57	215			
Public administration	9	3	12			

# **Notified vacancies**

THE number of vacancies notified to employment office remaining unfilled in Great Britain on November was 157,926; 9,018 lower than on October 7, 1977.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on November 4, 1977 was 153,600; 2,200 higher than that for October 7, 1977 and 1,700 higher than on August 5, 1977.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on November 4, 1977 was 17,996; 818 lower than on October 7, 1977.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of notified vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on November 4, 1977 and are not a measure of total vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

# Table 2 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on November 4, 1977: industrial analysis

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notifie unfilled on Nover	ed vacancies remaining nber 4, 1977	Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on November 4, 1977		
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*		At employment offices*	At careers offices*	
Total, all industries and services	157,926	17,996	Clothing and footwear	5,375	887	
Total, index of production industries	71,088	6,816	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,208	173	
Total, all manufacturing industries	56,020	5,862	Timber, furniture, etc	2,263	347	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	893	292	Paper, printing and publishing	2,091	479	
Mining and quarrying	1.698	31	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	893	106	
Coal mining	1,525	21	Printing and publishing	1,198	373	
Food, drink and tobacco	3,416	264	Other manufacturing industries	2,574	342	
Coal and petroleum products	150	23	and the second s		-	
Chemicals and allied industries	2,883	258	Construction	12,104	833	
Metal manufacture	2,766	252	Gas, electricity and water	1,266	90	
Mechanical engineering	10,204	594		A CONTRACTOR	- <u> </u>	
Instrument engineering	1,686	161	Transport and communication	7,649	386	
Electrical engineering	6,565	555	Distributive trades	21,165	4,346	
and and sensing from 23.45 to 22.57			Insurance, banking, finance and			
Shipbuilding and marine engin- eering	685	35	business services	7,402	1,351	
Vehicles	4,737	209	Professional and scientific services	12,022	939	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6,277	740	Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc	<b>26,493</b> 1.748	2,260	
Textiles Cotton linen and man-made fibres	2,609	385	Catering (MLH 884-888) Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	11,458 550	363 452 90	
(spinning and weaving)	345	36			States and a service of	
Woollen and worsted	403	64	Public administration	11.214	1,606	
A MARKEN CARENCE	Ad 2857 Add adapted	and the second states of a second	National government service	4.047	1,001	
Leather, leather goods and fur	531	158	Local government service	7.167	605	

\* 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.

ces	and	
4,	1977	

Table 1	Notified	vacancies	remaining	unfilled	on
	Novemb	er 4: regior	nal analysis		

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on November 4, 1977				
New Britants	At employment offices*	At careers offices*			
South East	69,244	9,437			
Greater London	38,722	5,863			
East Anglia	4,836	546			
South West	8,152	719			
West Midlands	10,148	2,034			
East Midlands	10,578	1,314			
Yorkshire and Humberside	12,390	1.209			
North West	12,562	923			
North	8,763	647			
Wales	5,810	372			
Scotland	15,443	795			
Great Britain	157,926	17,996			

# 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 Type Order			LATEST FIGURES (January 1976 = 100)		PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING					
			September 1977	October* 1977	March 1977	June 1977	August 1977	September 1977	October* 1977	
I to XXVII	в	WHOLE ECONOMY	116.6	117.9	10.8	8.2	7.3	7.7	8.7	
I II	C A	Agriculture and forestry† Mining and quarrying	134·2 115·0	Not available 116·4	7·1 10·1	4·9 7·0	1.7 8.1	19·5 7·3	Not available 7·5	
III to XIX	с	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUS-	where a particip			a series a series and a series of the	and a second s	Contraction and an and the		
		TRIES	117.3	119.5	11.5	8.9	8·1	8.8	9.4	
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	117.4	120.6	11.3	8.9	5.7	9.2	12.2	
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	114.1	115.6	9.1	8.8	9.6	7.1	7.5	
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	115.5	118.8	10.5	7.5	6.2	7.6	10.0	
VI	A	Metal manufacture	119.9	121.4	12.5	9.3	8.1	9.8	8.0	
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	118-0	120.7	12.1	10.0	9.3	10.2	11.0	
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	117.6	121.2	13.0	10.2	9.9	8.8	11.4	
IX	A	Electrical engineering	116.1	117.8	11.1	6.2	7.8	6.9	7.8	
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	114.6	112.8	7.0	9.5	5.6	5.1	4.1	
XI	A	Vehicles	111.4	114.3	8.4	7.3	6.8	4.1	4.3	
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	121.3	123-4	13·4 11·8	9.3	9.6	12.3	11.6	
XIII	A	Textiles	117.4	119.3		8.5	8.1	8.9	8.6	
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	114.4	119.0	14.1	13.2	11.1	10.1	14.3	
XV XVI	A	Clothing and footwear	120.1	123·1 118·0	12·7 10·1	11·4 9·6	11·7 7·9	13.6	13.4	
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	115·7 116.1	118.4	10.1	7.3	9.7	8·3 9·5	10·0 10·4	
XVIII	A C	Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing	119.1	121.5	12.3	9.6	7.9	8.4	10.4	
XIX	Ă	Other manufacturing industries	117.8	117.8	11.0	7.7	6.3	8.8	6.6	
xx	С	Construction	121.4	122-2	13.8	11.6	8.9	10.0	10.8	
XXI	Ă	Gas, electricity and water	115.2	117.5	10.8	8.6	4.5	4.7	6.6	
XXII	C	Transport and communication	113.3	113.0	9.6	4.7	8.4	8.2	7.6	
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	120.2	121.4	14.8	11.2	8.9	9.2	10.8	
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	108.8	111.4	12.8	9.3	5.8	7.4	8.5	
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	116.8	117.0	8.6	4.9	5.8	4.9	6.8	
XXVI	č	Miscellaneous services	118.7	119.8	11.7	11.1	7.8	8.8	10.3	
XXVII	B	Public administration	112.2	112.1	7.4	7.2	5.8	5.0	6.3	

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. t 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 1441.

1970 = 100

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

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970	94.5	95.6	96.3	97.4	98.6	99.6	100.9	102.0	102.6	103.4	104.3	105.1
1971	106.2	107.9	108.4	108.2	107.4	108.0	108.8	109.5	110.1	110.5	110.2	110.4
1972	111.8	*	112.5	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.9	114.7	114.8	114.9	114.2	113.8
1973	113.7	114.3	116.0	117.7	119.7	120.5	121.2	122.1	123.7	125.8	129.0	131.3
1974	132.6	134.0	135.1	139.4	142.1	146.8	149.6	154.1	159.1	164.9	170.9	174.0
1975	176.3	178.0	182.6	188.3	192.3	196.4	200.2	203.3	205.0	205.0	208.3	210.6
1976	213.1	213.6	214.5	215.2	217.6	219.4	222.8	222.8	224.2	224.2	227.3	229.2
1977	231.5	232.5	236.2	239.1	244.7	245.7	247.7	246.7				

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

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

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

### Indices

At November 30, 1977, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices J	uly 31, 1972 —	Percentage inc over previous 12 months		
Break Continuing the	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Bas hor rat
1977					
June 30 July 31 August 31 September 30 October 31 November 30	227·4 228·2 228·5 228·8 229·1 229·2	99-4 99-4 99-4 99-4 99-4 99-4 99-4	228.7 229.6 229.9 230.2 230.5 230.6	5·6 4·8 4·9 5·0 5·0 4·5	5.6 4.8 4.9 5.0 5.0 4.5

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

Gazette for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and September 1972.
As explained in an article in the May 1977 issue of the Gazette (page 463), recent movements in the indices have been influenced considerably by nationally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged since February 1976.

# Principal changes reported in November

Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are: Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are. Bacon curing-GB: Consolidation of the £2.50 minimum supplement into basic rates, together with increases in minimum rates and minimum earnings levels of amounts ranging from £3.10 to £3.50 a week, according to grade, for adult workers. Juveniles receive proportional amounts (pay week containing August 14). Brass working and founding-GB: Increase in basic minimum rates of 10 per cent after consolidation of the £2.50 a week minimum supplement (August 1). Paper box making-GB: Increases of amounts ranging from £4 to £5 a week according to grade, after consolidation of the £2.50 a week supplement for all full-time adult workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (August 1).

time adult workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (August 1). **Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade—GB**: Introduction of a further supplement of 10 per cent of total earnings (November 14). **Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (Wages Council)** —GB: Increases (inclusive of the consolidation of the £2.50 a week earnings supple-ment) in statutory minimum remuneration for workers, other than service workers of £6.50 a week for workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (October 6).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in November indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 480,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,735,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures relating to those changes which were reported in November with operative effect from earlier months (355,000 workers and £1,265,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £1,735,000 about £755,000 resulted from arrangements made by

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joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £735,000 from statutory wages orders, and £245,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions

# Analysis of aggregate changes

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

	Basic weekly wages or mi entitlements	nimum	Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approximate number of workers affected by	Estimated amount of increase	Approximate number of workers	Estimated amount of reduction	
Industry group	increases	£	affected by reductions	in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	270,000	670,000	ala anti-		
Mining and quarrying	290,000	810,000		and the second second	
Food, drink and tobacco	300,000	775,000	10 10 10 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1. 10 <u>1</u> (10 1	
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	13,000	P AL		
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	170,000	435,000	—	—	
Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering					
Electrical engineering					
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	330,000	1,025,000		-18	
Vehicles					
Metal goods not elsewhere specified					
Textiles	305,000	775,000	_		
Leather, leather goods and fur	30,000	70,000	bords - Tor all	And the second states	
Clothing and footwear	390,000	1,080,000	and the second second second		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,					
etc	115,000	310,000			
Timber, furniture, etc	140,000	390,000		adio - Dia	
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing indus-	225,000	585,000	-	-	
tries	105,000	265,000	ale d <u>es</u> la caso de	1943 ( <u>199</u> 4)	
Construction	965,000	2,480,000	Street	sel	
Gas, electricity and water	155,000	380,000			
Transport and communication	815,000	2,260,000	and the second shares and the	Constant and	
Distributive trades Public administration and pro-	900,000	2,420,000	en seend and	and the second	
fessional services	230,000	580,000	Sugar	12 h	
Miscellaneous services	745,000	2,135,000		-	
Totals—January-November 1977	6,485,000	17,460,000	n universit		
Totals—January-November 1976	11,045,000	44,395,000	7,000	7,000	

# Table (b)

Month		rates of wages 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				-	
November	1.595	3,870			
December	460	1,115			
1977		1,115			
January*	1,660	4,120			
February	795	2,045			
March	370	905			
April	680	1.715	Alexandre de la companya de la comp		
May	445	1,110			
June	1.260	3,150	and the second		
July*	730	2,035			
August*	95	325			
September*	190	685			
October*	230	900			
November	125	470		A CONTRACTOR OF THE	

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

# Retail prices, November 15, 1977

At November 15, 1977 the general\* retail prices index was 187.4 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 186.5 at October 18, 1977 and with 165.8 at November 16, 1976. The index for November 1977 was published on December 16, 1977.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in transport costs (particularly in the prices of cars); to smaller increases in the prices of many articles of clothing and footwear, household and horticultural goods and some foods; and to increases in charges for some services and for meals bought and consumed outside the home.

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 166.9, and that for all other items of food was 197.5. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 188.2.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by rather less than one half of one per cent to 192.9, compared with 192.3 in October. Prices of some fruits and vegetables fell, particularly those of oranges and brussels sprouts, and there were also lower prices for tea, eggs and bacon. These reductions however, were more than offset by rises in the prices of tomatoes, coffee, fish, butter, sweets and chocolates. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by rather more than one half of one per cent to 166.9, compared with 168.1 in October.

Fuel and light: Small increases in the prices of solid fuels were more than offset by a fall in the level of prices charged for electricity due to the initial phased effects of the special discount scheme for certain consumers in receipt of supplementary benefit or family income supplement. The group index fell slightly to 220.3, compared with 220.8 in October.

Durable household goods: There were increases in the levels of prices of all categories of household goods causing the group index to rise by almost one per cent to 173.8, compared with 172.2 in October.

Transport and vehicles: A slight fall in the level of petrol prices was more than offset by increases in the prices of cars, scooters, cycles, batteries and tyres; by increases in labour charges for servicing motor vehicles; and by increases in some provincial bus fares. The group index rose by rather more than one half of one per cent to 195.6, compared with 194.3 in October.

Miscellaneous goods: There were increases in the prices of autumn plants and shrubs and in some household cleaning materials, causing the index to rise by rather more than one half of one per cent to 196.9, compared with 195.6 in October.

Services: Increases in charges for hairdressing and entertainment and in average telephone charges, caused the group index to rise by about two per cent to 180.6, compared with 176.9 in October.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in the prices of meals at cafes and restaurants caused the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent to 197.4, compared with 195.9 in Óctober.

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

1010 (A) 1011 (A)	All items	187.4
XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	197.4
24	Entertainment Other services, including domestic help, hairdress- ing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	155 203
x	Services: Total Postage and telephones	<b>180-6</b> 188
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photo- graphic and optical goods, etc	185
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other house- hold goods	218
	Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toilet requisites	177
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total Books, newspapers and periodicals	<b>196·9</b> 220
		1010
	Fares	221
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total Motoring and cycling	<b>195-6</b> 192
		Ca ACATA
	and materials Footwear	157 162
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats	157
	Children's clothing	175
	Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing	154 179
	Men's underclothing	195
	Clothing and footwear: Total Men's outer clothing	167
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	164.4
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	190
	Radio, television and other household appliances	166
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	176
VI	Durable household goods: Total	173.8
	Electricity	2-10
	Gas	176 246
	Coal and coke	221
v	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	220.3
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	206
	Rates and water charges	194
	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	118†
IV	Housing: Total Rent	<b>163·3</b> 152
	Manager Tetra	4/2.5
ш	Tobacco	218·2
II 	Alcoholic drink	188-3
	Other food	201
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	218
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	190
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	247
	Milk, cheese and eggs Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	179 292
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	223
	Fish	180
	Meat and bacon	161
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	

\* 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 November 15, 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

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

Item	Number of quotations November 15, 1977	Average price November 15, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	ltem	Number of quotations November 15, 1977	Average price November 15, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		Р	P	and a standard the second	all and a state of	p	P
Chuck	713	86.0	78 - 94	Fresh vegetables—continued Cabbage, greens	422		
Sirloin (without bone)	689	140.1	116 -170	Cabbage, hearted	432	7.1	4 - 10
Silverside (without bone)*	733	115.4	104 -130	Cauliflower or broccoli	555 507	5·9 13·5	3 - 8
Back ribs (with bone)*	481	80.9	68 - 98	Brussels sprouts	595	9.8	8 - 20 8 - 12
Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone)	581	79.4	68 - 90	Carrots	658	5.9	4 - 8
Rump steak*	649 737	80.5	68 - 94	Onions	674	7.8	5 - 10
Rump steak	131	156.6	130 -170	Mushrooms, per 41b	627	15.5	14 - 18
Lamb: Home-killed				A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A			
Loin (with bone)	602	106.0	88 -120	Fresh fruit			
Breast*	591	34.8	25 - 42	Apples, cooking	663	18·2	15 - 22
Best end of neck	522	79.1	50 -106	Apples, dessert	697	24.3	18 - 30
Shoulder (with bone)	583	72.2	60 - 80	Pears, dessert Oranges	613	23.5	20 - 28
Leg (with bone)	615	99.6	89 -110	Bananas	550 668	19.4	14 - 24
Lamb: Imported				oununas	000	21.3	18 - 24
Loin (with bone)	412	82.3	74 00	Bacon			
Breast*	420	26.1	74 - 90 20 - 32	Collar*	366	69-2	50 00
Best end of neck	402	66·2	48 - 80	Gammon*	442	95.4	58 - 80 82 -106
Shoulder (with bone)	437	58·5	52 - 65	Middle cut*, smoked	298	83.1	72 - 98
Leg (with bone)	441	87.5	80 - 94	Back, smoked	297	93.0	72 -112
Deal II IIII I			and a standard stand of the second	Back, unsmoked	365	90.6	72 -110
Pork: Home-killed		the standing of the standing		Streaky, smoked	220	71.4	60 - 88
Leg (foot off) Belly*	709 706	74.1	60 - 90	manager in an and a fat me			Contraction of the second
Loin (with bone)	738	55·7 90·3	48 - 62	Ham (not shoulder)	571	121.5	96 -144
	/30	90.3	80 - 96				
Pork sausages	731	46.1	40 - 52	Pork luncheon meat, per 12 oz can	515	31.6	25 - 38
Beef sausages	591	41.1	36 - 48				
Density which do not				Canned (red) salmon, per half-size car	563	89.0	80 - 99
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3lb)	FFA	C. CONTRACTOR		Marin			
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	554	40.8	36 - 45	Milk, ordinary, per pint	in t <del>he</del> space in the s	11.5	50 <del></del> 1780 M <sup>3</sup>
4lb oven ready	440	48.6	10 54	- The second sec			
and and an an and a sub-		0.01	42 - 56	Butter			
Fresh and smoked fish				Home-produced	489	52.4	45 - 57
Cod fillets	392	93.4	84 -102	New Zealand Danish	596	51.4	47 - 54
Haddock fillets	410	94.3	84 -110	Danish	630	58.4	54 - 62
Haddock, smoked whole	325	88.1	75 -100	Margarine			
Plaice fillets Halibut cuts	373	100.5	88 -120	Standard quality, per ½ lb	4 47	15.0	ROLL STREAM ST
Herrings	63 283	153·6 52·2	116 -200	Lower priced, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	147 120	15·8 14·7	15 - 17
Kippers, with bone	436	64.5	45 - 60 54 - 75	priced, per 2 io	120	14.7	$13\frac{1}{2}-15\frac{1}{2}$
	150	043	54 - 75	Lard	733	24.7	21 - 28
Bread				AND A DATA AND AN AND AN AND AN AND AND AND AND A		annall well have	21 - 20
White, per 13lb wrapped and				Cheese, cheddar type	678	68·1	60 - 76
sliced loaf	653	22.0	19 - 25				
White, per 13lb unwrapped loaf White, per 14 oz loaf	426	24.6	22 - 27	Eggs			
Brown, per 14 oz loaf	476 547	16.1	141- 18	Large/size 2, per dozen	597	52.9	48 - 57
- Contri per l'i Ce Ioai	577	17.2	17 – 19	Standard/size 4, per dozen Medium/size 6, per dozen	604	46.0	42 - 51
Flour				riedidin/size o, per dozen	285	38.2	32 - 41
Self-raising, per 1.5 kg	633	31.8	27 - 38	Sugar, granulated, per kg	740	26.6	25 - 28
Freeh wageteblas						200	25 - 20
Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose				Coffee instant, per 4 oz	511	136.1	117 -160
White	512	12					ine state of the second
Red	296	4·2 4·8	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - 5 4 - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Теа			
Potatoes, new loose		- 0	$4 - 5\frac{1}{2}$	Higher priced, per & Ib	244	33-4	30 - 35
Tomatoes	673	38.1	30 - 45	Medium priced, per 4 lb	1,684	28.4	26 - 31 25 - 30
A STATE OF THE OWNER			and the second s	Lower priced, per ¼ lb	612	26.7	25 - 30

Scottish equivalen

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.

# 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 issue of the Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in November\* which came to the notice of the department, was 190. In addition, 96 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 204,200 consisting of 138,100 involved in stoppages which began in November and 66,100 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 5,400 workers involved for the first time in November in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 138,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in November, 109,600 were directly involved and 28,500 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 1,558,000 working days lost in November includes 761,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during November

A stoppage of work by about 5,000 skilled fitters and maintenance workers employed by some 30 lift contracting companies, has affected lift services in tower block flats and office buildings in many parts of the country. This industrial action, which was in support of a pay claim, included an over-time ban and stoppages in some areas during October and escalated to a national stoppage from the beginning of November. Talks aimed at seeking a solution to the dispute, which was unresolved at the end of the month, have been held under the auspices of ACAS.

A five week stoppage by 270 maintenance staff employed at a Yorkshire brass foundry ended on November 25. The dispute, which was over alleged delay in implementing an incentive scheme, caused 1,300 other workers to be laid off. Normal working was resumed after the men had been given a date for the start of a new incentive scheme.

A national stoppage of work by an estimated 28,000 firemen began on November 14. The dispute, over a claim for a pay increase which appeared to be outside the Government's pay guide lines, was still in progress at the end of the month.

One day token stoppages of work on November 10 and 14 at a Midland cycle factory were followed by a complete stoppage from November 16 by about 4,700 workers. This was in support of a pay claim. The company's offer of a 10 per cent increase and a promise to negotiate a self-financing productivity deal was rejected when a meeting of workers at the factory elected to continue the stoppage which was still in progress at the end of November.

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

Industry group	January to November 1977			January to November 1976		
Standard Industrial Classification 1968	No. of stop-	Stoppages in progress		No. of stop-	Stoppages in progress	
	pages begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	pages begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry,	the second	Standard and	And Andrews			
fishing	3	200	1,000	.G.A.K. <u>+</u> 2507	11 1 1 1 1 1 1	-
Coal mining	226	44,400	74,000	260	37,500	68,000
All other mining and				1.		and the second
quarrying	9	1,300	9,000	6	400	5,000
Food, drink and						
tobacco	140	101,300	772,000	66	18,400	87,000
Coal and petroleum						
products	6	1,000	8,000	1	400	2,000
Chemicals and allied						
industries	67	24,200	276,000	26	5,700	23,000
Metal manufacture	170	54,500	681,000	132	49,400	295,000
Engineering	427	164,100	1,818,000	264	81,300	517,000
Shipbuilding and						
marine engineering	42	18,500	163,000	37	21,900	61,000
Motor vehicles	202	281,300	2,501,000	176	190,200	742,000
Aerospace equipment	52	22,100	108,000	20	8,200	66,000
All other vehicles	26	23,800	298,000	15	16,500	39,000
Metal goods not						
elsewhere specified	164	34,600	270,000	118	20,000	142,000
Textiles	69	16,200	139,000	47	9,200	37,000
Clothing and footwear	36	9,700	49,000	28	5,600	25,000
Bricks, pottery, glass,						
cement, etc	70	14,600	135,000	32	6,700	25,000
Timber, furniture, etc	21	3,200	24,000	19	1,800	11,000
Paper, printing and						
publishing	54	14,200	135,000	32	5,500	32,000
All other manufactur-						
ing industries	93	45,200	221,000	41	17,000	69,000
Construction	234	33,000	289,000	238	50,900	544,000
Gas, electricity and						
water	24	20,400	73,000	26	27,800	52,000
Port and inland water						
transport	79	22,600	95,000	79	18,300	41,000
Other transport and						
communication	123	26,100	177,000	99	21,000	84,000
Distributive trades	81	12,300	94,000	43	2,900	14,000
Administrative, finan-		12 M 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19				
cial and professional						
services	94	86,500	531,000	87	11,500	86,000
Miscellaneous services	20	2,300	37,000	26	3,600	31,000
	2,523†	1,077,700	8,976,000	1,913†	631,500	3,096,000

### **Causes of stoppages**

Principal cause	Beginnin Novemb		Beginning in the first eleven months of 1977	
	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	113	96,500	1,322	380,600
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	8	2,300 200	42	4,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	5	300	75	19.200
Redundancy questions	8	3.200	186	26,100
Trade union matters	13	1,600	228	38,100
Working conditions and supervision Manning and work allocation	26	3,200	322	52,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	14	2,400	215	47,600
Miscellaneous	-	-	and In let	an la fatta a
Total	190	109,600	2,523‡	705,300

## Duration of stoppages ending in November

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	41	8,400	12,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	23	3,100	8,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	19	3,600	11,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	51	11,700	84,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	45	11,200	110,000
Over 12 days	47	26,100	866,000
Total	226	64,100	1,091,000

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 1438 of this Gozette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown. with the totals show

† 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 sixteen 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. SIC

not elsewhere specified

UK Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)

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

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT working population

TABLE 10	A state to a state of the state	Employee	es in employme	nt	Self-em-	нм	Employed	Unem-	Working
Quarter		Males	Females	Total	<ul> <li>ployed persons (with or without employees)</li> </ul>	Forces	labour force	ployed excluding adult students	population
A. UNIT			Gui di dave	B State	and Sherry Sectors	and former	asher sreak	de camines	ANGH CTUDE
Number	rs unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1973	June September December	13,771 13,850 13,819	8,891 8·902 8,953	22,662 22,752 22,773	1,947 1,942 1,937	361 358 354	24,970 25,052 25,064	575 556 512	25,545 25,608 25,576
1974	March June September	13,620 13,659 13,726 13,643	8,997 9,131 9,209 9,229	22,617 22,790 22,935 22,871	1,931 1,925 1,915 1,905	349 345 347 343	24,897 25,060 25,197 25,119	618 542 650 †	25,515 25,602 25,847 †
1975	December March June September December	13,534 13,532 13,545 13,461	9,094 9,174 9,174 9,203	22,629 22,707 22,719 22,664	1,895 1,886 1,886* 1,886*	338 336 340 339	24,862 24,929 24,945 24,889	803 866 1,145 1,201	25,665 25,795 26,090 26,090
1976	March June September‡ December‡	13,352 13,388 13,436 13,399	9,077 9,151 9,155 9,220	22,429 22,539 22,591 22,619	1,886* 1,886* 1,886* 1,886*	337 336 338 334	23,652 24,761 24,815 24,839	1,285 1,332 1,456 1,371†	25,937 26,093 26,271 26,210
1977	March‡ June‡	13,306 13,352	9,151 9,245	22,457 22,597	1,886* 1,886*	330 327	24,673 24,810	1,383 1,450	26,056 26,260
Numbe	rs adjusted for seasonal variation			a cit	and core	lights of			25,599
1973	June September December	13,782 13,817 13,783	8,879 8,888 8,956	22,661 22,705 22,739	1,947 1,942 1,937	361 358 354	24,969 25,005 25,030		25,577 25,577 25,577
1974	March June September December	13,681 13,672 13,682 13,613	9,022 9,120 9,198 9,216	22,703 22,792 22,880 22,829	1,931 1,925 1,915 1,905	349 345 347 343	24,983 25,062 25,142 25,077		25,655 25,760 †
1975	March June September December	13,597 13,547 13,492 13,436	9,132 9,163 9,164 9,174	22,729 22,710 22,656 22,610	1,895 1,886 1,886* 1,886*	338 336 340 339	24,962 24,932 24,882 24,835		25,753 25,844 25,989 26,037
1976	March June September‡ December‡	13,417 13,402 13,379 13,376	9,131 9,138 9,145 9,183	22,548 22,540 22,524 22,559	1,886* 1,886* 1,886* 1,886* 1,886*	337 336 338 334	24,771 24,762 24,748 24,779		26-052 26,133 26,163 26,152
1977	March‡ June‡	13,372 13,365	9,213 9,230	22,585 22,595	1,886* 1,886*	330 327	24,801 24,808		26,185 26,297
B. GREAT	T BRITAIN	el Tann Think							
	rs unadjusted for seasonal variation	reason librate	0.705	22.402	1,884	361	24,427	545	24,972
1973	June September December	13,478 13,556 13,525	8,705 8,713 8,761	22,182 22,269 22,286	1,879 1,874	358 354 349	24,506 24,514 24,345	527 484 590	25,033 24,998 24,935
1974	March June September December	13,325 13,363 13,431 13,349	8,802 8,933 9,010 9,029	22,127 22,297 22,441 22,377	1,869 1,864 1,854 1,844	345 345 347 343	24,545 24,506 24,642 24,564	515 618 †	25,021 25,260 †
1975	March June September December	13,240 13,240 13,253 13,169	8,894 8,973 8,973 9,002	22,135 22,213 22,226 22,171	1,834 1,825 1,825* 1,825*	338 336 340 339	24,307 24,374 24,391 24,335	768 828 1,097 1,152	25,075 25,202 25,488 25,487
1976	March June September‡ December‡	13,060 13,097 13,145 13,108	8,876 8,951 8,955 9,020	21,936 22,048 22,100 22,128	1,825* 1,825* 1,825* 1,825*	337 336 338 334	24,098 24,209 24,263 24,287	1,235 1,278 1,395 1,316†	25,333 25,487 25,658 25,603
1977	March‡ June‡	13,015 13,061	8,951 9,045	21,966 22,106	1,825* 1,825*	330 327	24,121 24,258	1,328 1,390	25,449 25,648
	rs adjusted for seasonal variation	10.00	0.400	22.602	1 004	361	24,427		25,026
1973	June September December	13,489 13,523 13,488	8,693 8,699 8,764	22,182 22,222 22,252	1,884 1,879 1,874	358 354	24,459 24,480		24,967 24,962 24,996
1974	March June September December	13,386 13,376 13,387 13,319	8,827 8,922 8,999 9,016	22,213 22,298 22,386 22,335	1,869 1,864 1,854 1,844	349 345 347 343	24,431 24,507 24,587 24,522		25,071 25,175 †
1975	March June September	13,304 13,255 13,200	8,932 8,962 8,963 8,973	22,236 22,217 22,163 22,117	1,834 1,825 1,825* 1,825* 1,825*	338 336 340 339	24,408 24,378 24,328 24,281		25,163 25,251 25,390 25,435
1976	December March June September‡	13,144 13,125 13,111 13,088	8,930 8,938 8,945	22,055 22,049 22,033	1,825* 1,825* 1,825*	337 336 338 334	24,217 24,210 24,196 24,227		25,446 25,528 25,554 25,546
1977	December‡ March‡ June‡	13,085 13,081 13,074	8,983 9,013 9,030	22,068 22,094 22,104	1,825* 1,825* 1,825*	330 327	24,249 24,256		25,577 25,684

Notes: 1. Preliminary amendments have been made from July 1975 onwards to take account of the results of the June 1976 census of employment shown at pages 1206-1213 of the November 1977 issue of the Gazette. See also note on page 1212 of that issue.
2. From June 1976 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.
3. From June 1974 the figures for self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.
\* Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data become available.
† Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. The figures for December 1976 were estimated. See footnote ‡ to table 104.
‡ Employment estimates after June 1976 are provisional.

Standard region	Regional totals as	Numbe	rs of employ	ees in employ	ment (Thous	ands)		an a	Regional i	ndices of em (June 1974	ployment
	percentage of Great Britain Total	All indu Total	stries and se Males	rvices Females	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Index* of Produc- tion Industries	of which† manufac- turing industries	Service§ industries	Index of Produc- tion industries	Manufac- turing industries	Service industries
South East and East Anglia 1975 December 1976 March June September‡ December‡ 1977 March‡ June‡	36-02 35-95 35-91 35-83 36-02 35-95 35-89	7,986 7,886 7,917 7,918 7,971 7,897 7,933	4,674 4,632 4,648 4,654 4,663 4,624 4,635	3,312 3,254 3,269 3,264 3,308 3,273 3,298	117 114 122 130 120 109 122	2,628 2,592 2,588 2,600 2,613 2,599 2,602	2,077 2,047 2,047 2,062 2,078 2,078 2,074 2,076	5,241 5,179 5,205 5,186 5,236 5,187 5,207	94-8 93-5 93-3 93-8 94-2 93-7 93-8	93·3 91·9 91·9 92·6 93·4 93·2 93·3	102·2 101·0 101·5 101·2 102·1 101·2 101·6
South West 1975 December 1976 March June September‡ 1977 March‡ June‡	6-76 6-80 6-86 6-85 6-80 6-82 6-96	1,498 1,491 1,513 1,513 1,505 1,499 1,538	895 888 894 896 892 888 904	603 603 619 617 613 611 634	45 46 49 49 47 47 49 49	560 554 554 558 562 559 564	423 419 420 425 429 429 429 433	892 891 910 906 897 893 925	95.6 94.7 94.6 95.4 95.9 95.5 96.3	94·5 93·5 93·7 94·9 95·7 95·8 96-7	101-0 100-9 103-1 102-6 101-6 101-1
West Midlands 1975 December 1976 March June September‡ December‡ 1977 March‡ June‡	9-93 9-92 9-91 9-92 9-96 9-97 9-97 9-92	2,202 2,176 2,186 2,192 2,204 2,191 2,194	1,336 1,321 1,325 1,333 1,334 1,328 1,322	866 855 861 859 870 863 872	29 29 32 33 30 27 32	1,160 1,140 1,141 1,151 1,157 1,157 1,157 1,156	997 978 979 989 995 998 997	1,012 1,006 1,013 1,010 1,018 1,008 1,007	93·4 91·7 91·8 92·6 93·1 93·1 93·0	92·3 90·5 90·5 91·5 92·1 92·3	104·7 103·6 104·3 104·0 104·9 103·8
East Midlands 1975 December 1976 March June September‡ December‡ 1977 March‡ June‡	6·77 6·79 6·80 6·82 6·82 6·82	1,502 1,490 1,497 1,503 1,509 1,498 1,507	901 898 900 904 905 898 903	601 592 597 599 604 600 604	35 35 35 37 37 31 36	765 758 761 768 770 766 773	591 584 587 595 597 594	702 699 701 700 704 702	97-0 96-1 96-5 97-4 97-6 97-1	92·3 95·9 94·7 95·2 96·4 96·8 96·4	103·7 107·0 106·5 106·9 106·7 107·3 107·0
Yorkshire and Humberside 1975 December 1976 March June September‡ December‡ June‡	8-93 8-94 8-93 8-95 8-94 8-94 8-93	1,980 1,961 1,968 1,978 1,979 1,963 1,973	1,198 1,189 1,191 1,199 1,193 1,185 1,188	782 772 777 779 786 778 785	31 31 34 35 35 34 35	950 937 937 946 947 942 944	600 722 710 711 721 723 720	699 999 992 996 997 997 987	98·1 95·8 94·5 94·5 95·4 95·5 95·0	97·4 94·4 92·9 93·1 94·3 94·5 94·2	106·6 102·9 103·2 103·4 103·4 102·3
North West 1975 December 976 March June September‡ 977 March‡ June‡	12:02 11:99 11:96 12:00 11:92 11:93 11:87	2,666 2,631 2,638 2,651 2,637 2,621 2,625	1,560 1,542 1,543 1,550 1,559 1,528 1,528	1,106 1,089 1,095 1,101 1,098 1,093 1,093	16 16 18 18 18 18 18	1,216 1,199 1,195 1,202 1,202 1,202 1,193 1,197	721 1,023 1,007 1,006 1,014 1,015 1,010 1,014	993 1,433 1,416 1,425 1 429 1,416 1,410 1,408	95·2 94·4 93·0 92·7 93·2 93·3 92·5 92·9	94·3 93·8 92·4 92·2 93·0 93·1 92·6 93·0	103·0 102·8 101·5 102·2 102·5 101·5 101·1 101·0
North 975 December 976 March June September‡ 977 March‡ June‡	5-71 5-72 5-69 5-70 5-69 5-70 5-70 5-70 5-70	1,267 1,254 1,255 1,260 1,258 1,251 1,259	772 767 769 771 766 761 765	495 487 486 489 492 490 494	17 16 16 17 17 18 17	615 605 603 605 601 596 600	448 439 438 440 438 435 435 439	636 634 635 638 640 639 642	96-8 95-2 95-0 95-2 94-6 93-8 94-5	95-9 93-9 93-8 94-2 93-7 93-1 94-0	107·3 107·0 107·1 107·7 108·0 107·7 108·2
Vales 975 December 976 March June September‡ December‡ 977 March‡ June‡	4·48 4·49 4·51 4·52 4·50 4·52 4·51	993 986 995 999 995 993 996	612 609 612 616 610 608 610	381 377 383 383 385 385 385 385 386	24 25 26 25 25 25 26 26	439 435 432 439 440 438 436	309 306 303 310 312 311 309	529 527 537 536 531 529 535	94·4 93·6 93·0 94·4 94·7 94·2 94·0	92·1 91·1 90·2 92·3 92·9 92·6 92·2	105-9 105-3 107-3 107-1 106-1 105-9 106-9
cotland 775 December 976 March June September‡ December‡ 977 March‡ June‡	9.35 9.36 9.39 9.39 9.30 9.29 9.36	2,074 2,053 2,071 2,075 2,059 2,041 2,070	1,218 1,209 1,210 1,216 1,199 1,187 1,200	856 844 861 859 860 854 870	48 49 49 49 49 50 49	860 850 844 848 849 840 841	623 613 608 614 616 611 613	1,166 1,153 1,179 1,179 1,160 1,152 1,183	94-7 93-5 92-8 93-4 93-5 92-4	92·1 90·7 89·9 90·8 91·1 90·4	103-6 102-5 104-8 104-8 103-1 102-4
ireat Britain P75 December P76 March June September‡ December‡ P77 March ‡ June‡	100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00	22,171 21,936 22,048 22,100 22,128 21,966 22,106	13,169 13,060 13,097 13,145 13,108 13,015 13,061	9,002 8,876 8,951 8,955 9,020 8,951 9,045	363 360 382 392 379	9,193 9,070 9,056 9,116 9,140 9,088 9,113	7,214 7,104 7,099 7,170 7,202 7,182 7,203	1,183 12,610 12,498 12,501 12,582 12,597 12,506 12,600	92.5 95.0 93.7 93.6 94.2 94.4 93.9 94.2	90-6 93-6 92-2 92-1 93-0 93-5 93-2 93-5	105·1 102·3 102·3 103·2 103·0 103·1 102·4 103·2

TABLE 102

# EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

Notes:
1. Preliminary amendments have been made from July 1975 onwards to take account of the results of the June 1976 census of employment shown at pages 1206-1213 of the Nov-ember 1977 issue of the Gazette. See also note on page 1212 of that issue.
2. Approximately 6,000 employees work within the Welsh sector of the Chester employment office area and are included in the figures for North West Region.
\* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II–XXI of the
SIC (1968).
† The manufacturing industries are Orders III-XIX of the SIC (1968).

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

Great Britain: employees in employment: industric analysis

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS Manufacturing industries Index of Production industries\* adjusted adju 1970 Agriculture and fishing Seasonally index (av. 1 Seasonally index (av. icals Total all services ede Food, tobacc Total Total Total Coal Ship Ō Σ 961 175 7,667 7,688 520 160 795 788 February March 9,670 9,672 9,696 9,717 94·5 94·7 7,652 7,657 93·6 93·9 367 715 424 159 159 518 518 956 956 796 795 179 177 7,688 7,695 7,706 363 361 721 728 423 425 785 789 9,681 9,679 9,698 9,719 9,716 9,733 7,655 7,658 7,664 41 40 94·7 94·7 94·9 93·9 94·0 94·1 April May June 22.182 159 160 7,708 7,701 7,700 357 354 752 742 40 40 429 429 520 519 959 964 804 810 174 178 792 791 9,745 9,736 9,725 95·0 94·9 94·8 7,706 7,724 7,724 9,748 9,764 9,761 94·1 94·0 94·0 July August September 971 972 161 161 349 347 749 750 39 39 434 436 517 516 827 831 177 177 790 793 October November December 9,767 9,805 9,813 9,729 9,747 9,765 94·8 95·0 95·2 7,741 7,779 7,799 7,708 7,732 7,758 94·1 94·4 94·7 346 344 742 741 39 39 432 431 510 508 960 959 160 159 824 825 176 175 785 782 9,711 9,698 9,660 9,732 9,725 9,704 7,725 7,716 7,713 January February March 94·9 94·8 94·6 7,719 7,701 7,686 94·3 94·2 94·2 347 347 158 159 174 175 739 740 505 507 829 830 783 783 9,662 9,674 9,679 9,701 9,710 9,708 7,722 7,740 7,739 39 39 433 432 964 965 94·6 94·6 94·6 7,691 7,708 7,705 94·3 94·5 94·5 April May June 22 297 July August September 511 512 160 159 838 837 176 178 785 787 347 348 752 744 40 40 441 441 974 977 9,702 9,708 9,699 7,747 7,748 7,727 9,713 9,745 9,728 7,739 7,767 7,748 94·6 94·6 94·5 94·6 94·6 94·4 22,441 160 160 347 347 741 736 40 40 442 441 514 515 978 976 832 823 178 177 788 791 9,725 9,682 9,629 9,694 9,629 9,585 94·5 93·8 93·4 7,714 7,684 7,647 Octobe 7,744 7,730 7,688 94·2 93·8 93·4 November 22,377 December 802 797 175 175 348 350 719 710 40 40 438 436 511 510 970 966 157 157 779 771 9,549 9,490 22,135 9,437 9,571 9,520 9,479 7,617 7,570 7,529 93·3 92·8 92·4 7,612 7,555 7,503 93·0 92·4 91·9 January February March 505 501 154 154 7,447 7,389 7,334 7,479 7,442 7,366 350 350 702 701 40 39 430 428 955 949 777 768 174 174 757 748 9,394 9,532 22,213 9,300 9,434 9,383 9,328 92·0 91·5 90·9 April May June 91·3 90·6 89·9 174 174 July August September 9,283 9,246 9,223 430 428 495 493 943 944 152 152 760 757 741 742 9,294 9,281 22,226 9,251 7,318 7,305 7,280 7,326 7,287 7,261 349 349 717 707 40 39 90·5 90·1 89·9 89·5 89·0 88·7 753 748 9,233 9,217 22,171 9,193 9,204 9,165 9,150 7,226 7,194 7,175 348 347 709 705 39 39 423 423 487 485 936 932 151 151 177 176 736 738 89·7 89·3 89·2 7,253 7,239 7,214 88·2 87·8 87·6 Octobe November 736 734 176 176 477 475 924 921 149 148 733 732 January February March 9,118 9,094 21,936 9,070 9,140 9,123 9,112 89·1 88·9 88·8 7,150 7,122 7,104 7,155 7,139 7,130 347 346 685 683 39 39 419 419 87·4 87·2 87·1 April May June 9,083 9,077 9,087 346 346 685 691 38 37 420 421 471 469 918 919 148 148 729 730 176 175 729 733 9,041 9,040 22,048 9,056 88.5 88.5 88.6 7,122 7,117 7,133 7,089 7,083 7,099 87·0 86·9 87·1 732 735 175 176 738 745 July‡ August‡ September‡ 9,098 9,110 22,100 9,116 9,098 9,081 9,088 88.7 88.5 88.6 7,151 7,139 7,151 87·3 87·2 87·3 346 345 712 704 37 38 425 426 472 475 918 924 148 148 7,143 7,156 7,170 344 344 477 477 149 149 740 741 175 175 752 754 October‡ November‡ December‡ 9,139 9,147 9,140 7,166 7,159 7,163 707 705 38 37 428 427 923 922 9,111 9,096 9,097 88·8 88·7 88·7 7,193 7,204 7,202 87·5 87·4 87·5 22,128 175 175 758 758 January‡ February‡ March‡ 9,097 9,088 9,088 7,170 7,181 7,182 344 345 694 692 427 427 476 475 919 920 149 149 738 739 9,118 9,117 9,130 88·9 88·9 89·0 7,174 7,198 7,210 87·6 87·9 88·0 37 37 21,966 April‡ May‡ June‡ 427 428 475 476 921 920 150 150 739 739 175 174 757 759 9,094 9,095 9,113 7,219 7,224 7,243 347 347 37 37 9,137 9,134 9,146 89·1 89·0 89·1 7,184 7,187 7,203 88·1 88·2 88·4 694 702 22,106 9,149 9,149 9,147 9,144 9,121 9,119 89·1 88·9 88·9 477 478 151 151 744 743 175 176 760 767 7,235 7,235 7,235 7,240 7,224 7,216 342 342 717 707 37 37 431 431 925 930 July‡ 88·4 88·2 88·1 August‡ September‡ October‡ 9,161 9,133 89.0 7,235 7,202 87.9 

Note: Preliminary amendments have been made from July 1975 onwards to take account of the results of the June 1976 census of employment shown at pages 1206-1213 of the November 1977 issue of the Gazette. See also note on page 1212 of that issue. \* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968)

† Excluding members of HM Forces. ‡ Figures after June 1976 are provisional § Excludes private domestic service.

-				em	pioye
Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction
426 426	297 297	283 284	566 566	337 339	1,309 1,309

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TABLE 103 (continued)

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Leather, leath goods and fur

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mployee

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1,290 1,292 1,292

1,292 1,262 1,250

1,246 1,244 1,241

1,253 1,270 1,273

1,283 1,281 1,276

1,285 1,283 1,286

1,274 1,279 1,274

1,261 1,268 1,269

1,267 1,265 1,259

1,260 1,257 1,253

1,242 1,222 1,221

1,225 1,224 1,227

1,230 1,234 1,231

1,245

DECEMBER	1977	DEPARTMENT	OF	EMPLOYMENT	GAZETTE
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			5					
		Public administration and defence†	Miscellaneous services§	Professional and scientific services	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication	Gas, electricity and water
197	February March				N.S.	9 4 S		341 340
	April May June	1,544	2,114	3,171	1,043	2,691	1,501	339 337 335
	July August September							335 335 336
	October November December							336 335 335
197	January February March							336 335 335
	April May June	1,551	2,088	3,284	1,101	2,707	1,483	338 337 337
	July August September	1,570	2,078	3,353	1,107	2,709	1,493	338 339 341
	October November December	1,577	2,021	3,414	1,092	2,767	1, <del>4</del> 94	342 343 344
197	January February March	1,587	2,027	3,433	1,081	2,699	1,500	343 343 343
	April May June	1,608	2,157	3,465	1,088	2,709	1,495	343 343 343
	July August							344 346
	September October November	1,612	2,188	3,496	1,091	2,703	1,492	347 346 347
	December	1,594	2,153	3,551	1,084	2,757	1,471	347
197	January February March	1,583	2,154	3,566	1,075	2,671	1,449	346 346 346
	April May June	1,581	2,252	3,559	1,087	2,669	1,453	344 344 343
	July‡ August‡ September‡	1,591	2,266	3,513	1,100	2,667	1,445	342 343 343
	October‡ November‡ Decemb <del>e</del> r‡	1,577	2,202	3,574	1,095	2,714	1,435	342 342 341
197	January‡ February‡ Marcht	1,572	2,189	3,579	1,089	2,650	1,427	341 341 340
	March‡ April‡ May‡							339 338
	June‡ July‡ August‡	1,578	2,286	3,552	1,094	2,663	1,426	337 337 338
	September‡							338 338

# summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMP	LOYED				UNEM		XCLUDI	NG SCHOO	L LEAVERS	. 4		Adult stud-
			State.	of which	1:	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	3	1 3 4			ents regis- tered for vacation
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	included in total (000's)	(000's)	Total number (000's)	Percen- tage rate*	Change since prev- ious month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
1972	November 13 December 11	3.5 3.4	807·1 779·8	663·5 645·6	143·6 134·2	14·7 10·6	792·4 769·2	791·4 764·9	3·5 3·3	-20·5 -26·5	-15·7 +25·2	657·5 635·5	133-9 129-4	1.8
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·5 3·2 3·1	806·3 753·3 717·2	667·6 623·1 594·4	138·7 130·2 122·9	9·8 7·2 5·6	796·5 746·1 711·6	741-6 701-6 673-6	3·2 3·0 2·9	-23·3 -40·0 -28·0	-24·4 -29·0 -30·4	613·7 580·9 558·5	127·9 120·7 115·1	17·5 0·1
	April 9 May 14 June 11	2·9 2·7 2·5	680·8 621·7 574·6	564·2 519·7 483·0	116·6 102·0 91·6	4·7 3·8 4·1	676·1 617·9 570·5	650-0 634-0 620-0	2·8 2·7 2·7	-23·6 -16·0 -14·0	- 30·5 - 22·6	538-3 528-4	111.7 105.6	4 <u>-6</u> 7 <u>-</u> 1.6
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·5 2·4	567.0 582.3 556.2	473.7 482.3 461.7	93·3 100·0 94·5	9·3 23·1 14·3	557-7 559-2 542-0	601·2 577·7	2.6 2.5 2.4	-18·8 -23·5 -20·1	-17·8 -16·3 -18·8	516·3 501·7 483·7	103·7 99·5 94·0	22·2 21·7
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·3 2·2 2·2	533-8 520-4 511-5	444-8 435-8 431-6	89·0 84·6 79·9	5.9 2.8 2.0	527·9 517·6 509·3	557·6 539·2 522·0 513·0	2·3 2·2 2·2		-20·8 -20·6 -18·6	467·8 454·8 442·6	89-8 84-4 79-4	21.7 3.4 2.0
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·7 2·7 2·7	627·5 628·8 618·4	528·1 529·8 523·4	99·4 99·0 95·0	5.0 3.4 2.3	622·5 625·4	563·4 577·7	2·4 2·5 2·5	+50·4 +14·3	-14·9 +8·1 +18·6	434·2 475·7 488·8	78-8 87-7 88-9	8·4 0·1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2.6 2.4 2.3	607·6 561·6 541·5	510·3 475·4 459·8	97·3 86·2 81·7	5·8 5·5 6·0	616-1 601-8 556-1	582-5 581-9 574-2 588-6	2·5 2·5 2·5 2·5	+4·8 -0·6 -7·7	+23·1 +6·2 -1·2	494-1 489-6 483-5	88·4 92·3 90·7	72.8
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2.5 2.8	574·3 661·0	481.6 540.7	92·7 120·3	17·5 59·6	535-5 556-8 601-4	595-0 616-5	2·5 2·6	+14·4 +6·4 +21·5	+2·1 +4·3 +14·1	493·9 499·7 516·7	94·7 95·3 99·8	1.6 27.2 30.5
	October 14† November 11†	2·8 2·7 2·8	649·7 640·8 653·0	532·0 529·3 539·4	117·7 111·5 113·6	36·3 15·1 9·4	613·4 625·7 643·6	627·6 638·1 648·9	2·7 2·7 2·8	+11·1 +10·5 +10·8	+13·0 +14 4 +10··8	523·8 534·7 542·2	103·8 103·4 106·7	32·9 2·6 —
1975	December 9† January 20† February 10 March 10	3·3 3·4 3·4	771-8 791-8 802-6	635·1 650·2 657·7	136-7 141-6 144-9	9·1 9·3 6·7	762-7 782-4 795-9	707·3 734·3 764·4	3·0 3·1 3·2	+ 27·0 + 30·1		584-5 605-6 627-9	122-8 128-7 136-5	4.6 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3.6 3.6 3.7	845-0 850-3 866-1	690-2 693-9 706-6	154-9 156-4 159-4	21-8 15-8 19-9	823-2 834-5 846-1	805-5 853-7 898-8	3·4 3·6 3·8	+41·1 +48·2 +45·1	+ 32·8 + 39·8 + 44·8	660·6 696·3 731·9	144-9 157-4 166-9	94·8 3·8
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4·2 4·9 4·9	990-1 1,151-0 1,145-5	784-5 885-2 883-3	205·6 265·8 262·2	62·1 165·6 124·2	927-9 985-4 1,021-3	963·4 997·1 1,034·1	4-1 4-2 4-4	+64·6 +33·7 +37·0	+52.6 +47.8 +45.1	776·0 800·2 827·2	187-4 196-9 206-9	97-8 99-3 103-8
	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	4·9 5·0 5·1	1,147·3 1,168·9 1,200·8	888-8 909-0 940-5	258·5 259·9 260·3	69·6 43·8 35·0	1,077·6 1,125·1 1,165·8	1,090-8 1,131-9 1,170-7	4-6 4-8 5-0	+56·7 +41·1 +38·8	+42.5 +44.9 +45.5	866·5 895·7 925·7	224·3 236·2 245·0	18-1
1976	January 8§ February 12 March 11	5·5 5·5 5·5	1,303·2 1,304·4 1,284·9	1,017·4 1,014·6 997·7	285·8 289·8 287·2	40·7 30·1 23·4	1,262·6 1,274·3 1,261·5	1,203·5 1,225·8 1,231·6	5·1 5·2 5·2	+32.8 +22.3 +5.8	+37.6 +31.3 +20.3	946·7 959·6 961·1	256·8 266·2 270·5	127·1 0·1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·4 5·4 5·6	1,281·1 1,271·8 1,331·8	994-2 982-9 1,009-4	287·0 288·9 322·4	22·7 37·8 122·9	1,258-4 1,234-1 1,208-9	1,241·8 1,253·3 1,261·1	5·3 5·3 5·3	+10·2 +11·5 +7·8	+12·8 +9·1 +9·9	967·0 973·5 977·2	274·8 279·8 283·9	179·3 0·3 6·0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·2 6·4 6·2	1,463·5 1,502·0 1,455·7	1,071·2 1,093·2 1,059·8	392·2 408·8 395·9	208·5 203·4 149·8	1,255.0 1,298.6 1,305.9	1,288·9 1,308·8 1,318·7	5.5 5.6 5.6	+27·8 +19·9 +9·9	+15.7 +18.5 +19.2	983·5 990·5 994·2	305·4 318·3 324·5	108·8 122·7 131·8
	October 14 November 11¶ December 9¶	5·8 5·8	1,377·1 1,371·0	1,010.0	367·1	82·7 51·0	1,294·4 1,320·0	1,307·9 1,325·7	5.5 5.6	-10·8	+6.3	984·4 	323-5	9·1 
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	6·1 6·0 5·9	1,448·2 1,421·8 1,383·5	1,074·1 1,055·5 1,028·5	374·1 366·3 355·0	51·0 41·8 33·3	1,397·2 1,380·0 1,350·1	1,338·2 1,331·4 1,321·1	5·7 5·6 5·6	+12·5 -6·8 -10·3	  –1.6	 999-8 995-5 988-1	338·4 335·9 333·0	10·3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·9 5·7~ 6·2	1,392·3 1,341·7 1,450·1	1,032·4 994·3 1,050·8	359-9 347-4 399-2	53·6 45·1 149·0	1,338·7 1,296·6 1,301·1	1,322.6 1,315.9 1,352.9	5·6 5·6 5·7	+1.5 -6.7 +37.0	-5.2 -5.1 +10.6	988-8 982-1 1,006-9	333.8 333.8 333.8 346.0	92.8 0.9 6.7
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·9 6·9 ~ 6·8	1,622·4 1,635·8 1,609·1	1,132-7 1,143-5 1,124-3	489.6 492.3 484.8	253·4 231·4 175·6	1,369·0 1,404·4 1,433·5	1,402·2 1,413·8 1,446·4	5·9 6·0 6·1	+49·3 +11·6 +32·6	+26·5 +32·6	1,023·6 1,029·0	378.6 384.8 397.8	133-4 130-3 145-2
	October 13 November 10	6·4 6·4	1.518·3 1,499·1	1,070·8 1,063·2	447.6 435.9	98.6 73.5	1,419.7 1,425.6	1,433·4 1,432·9	6·1 6·1	+32.6 -13.0 -0.5	+31·2 +10·4 +6·4	1,048·6 1,039·8 1,038·6	397-8 393-6 394-4	13·4

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\* 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—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. **T** 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.

A	B	L	E	1	05		

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		UNEMP	LOYED	science .		C8 (234 C	UNEMP	LOYED	XCLUDI	NG SCHOO	L LEAVERS	and t		Adult stud-
		- (		of which	h:	School leavers	Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted	d				ents regis- tered for vacation
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	7863	Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since prev- ious month	Average change over 3 months	Males	Females	employment (not included in previous columns)
100	12000	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	ended (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
972	November 13 December 11	3·4 3·3	770·4 743·1	637·2 618·9	133·3 124·2	13·4 9·7	757·1 733·4	755·6 729·5	3·4 3·3	-20·1 -26·1	-14·8 -24·6	631·5 609·8	124·1 119·7	1.8
973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·4 3·2 3·0	769·4 717·5 682·6	640·4 596·7 568·9	129·0 120·8 113·8	9·1 6·6 5·0	760·4 710·9 677·6	707·6 667·9 640·2	3·1 2·9 2·8	-21·9 -39·7 -27·7	-22·7 -29·2 -29·8	589-0 556-4 534-2	118·6 111·5 106·0	15.6
	April 9 May 14 June 11	2·9 2·6 2·4	647·8 591·0 545·0	540·2 497·2 461·0	107-6 93-8 83-9	4·2 3·3 3·6	643·6 587·7 541·4	617·8 602·8 589·0	2·7 2·7 2·6	22·4 15·0 13·8	29·9 21·7 17·1	515-0 505-6 493-4	102·8 97·2 95·6	44·1 1·0
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·4 2·3	535-4 551-6 526-9	450-8 460-1 440-5	84·5 91·5 86·4	7·7 21·6 13·0	527·7 530·0 513·9	571-2 548-5 529-1	2·5 2·4 2·3	17·8 22·7 19·4		479·7 462·1 446·6	91·5 86·4 82·5	19-8 19-2 18-5
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·2 2·2 2·1	506·8 493·6 484·3	425·2 416·1 411·3	81·6 77·5 73·0	5·1 2·3 1·8	501·6 491·2 482·5	511.9 495.2 486.2	2·3 2·2 2·1	17·2 16·7 9·0	19·8 17·7 14·3	434·5 422·6 414·3	77·4 72·6 71·9	2·8 1·9
974	January 14 February 11 March 11	2.6 2.6 2.6	597·7 599·2 590·1	505·3 507·1 501·9	92·4 92·1 88·2	4·5 3·1 2·0	593·1 596·1 588·1	535-9 549-8 554-9	2·3 2·4 2·4	+ 49·7 +13·9 +5·1	+8.0 +18.2 +22.9	455·0 467·6 473·4	80·9 82·2 81·5	7.9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·5 2·3 2·3	579·9 535·4 514·6	489·6 455·6 439·5	90·3 79·7 75·1	5·6 4·9 5·4	574·3 530·4 509·2	554·7 547·5 560·5	2·4 2·4 2·5	-0·2 -7·2 +13·0	+6·2 -0·7 +1·8	469·4 463·5 472·8	85·3 84·0 87·7	66-9 1-1
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·4 2·8 2·7	542·5 628·7 617·8	458·4 517·5 509·3	84·1 111·2 108·5	14·4 56·0 33·4	528·1 572·7 584·4	566-2 588-0 598-5	2·5 2·6 2·6	+5.7 +21.8 +10.5	+3·9 +13·5 +12·6	478·1 495·6 502·4	88·1 92·4 96·1	24·4 27·6 29·3
	October 14† November 11† December 9†	2·7 2·7	610·3 621·4	507·0 516·3	103·2 105·1	13·4 8·0	596·8 613·4	608·4 618·5	2·7 2·7	+9·9 +10·1	+14·1 +10·2	512·6 519·7	95-8 98-8	<u>2·3</u>
975	January 20† February 10 March 10	3·2 3·3 3·4	738·0 757·1 768·4	610·0 624·6 632·8	128-0 132-5 135-6	8·0 8·4 5·8	730-0 748-7 762-6	676-3 701-8 731-6	2·9 3·0 3·2	+25.5 +29.8		561·7 581·9 604·1	114-6 119-9 127-5	4.0 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3·5 3·6 3·6	808-2 813-1 828-5	663·3 666·9 679·6	144·9 146·2 148·9	19·9 14·3 18·4	788-3 798-8 810-1	770-7 817-0 861-1	3·3 3·5 3·7	+39·1 +46·3 +44·1	+31·5 +38·4 +43·2	635·1 669·6 704·7	135·6 147·4 156·4	91·5 2·8
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4·1 4·8 4·8	944·4 1,102·0 1,096·9	753-0 851-5 849-9	191-3 250-5 247-0	55·3 158·2 117·9	889·1 943·8 979·0	924·6 955·9 991·7	4·0 4·1 4·3	+63·5 +31·3 +35·8	+51·3 +46·3 +43·5	748·1 770·5 796·7	176·5 185·4 195·0	92·0 93·5 97·4
	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	4·8 4·9 5·0	1,098·6 1,120·1 1,152·5	855·1 875·0 906·6	243·5 245·2 245·9	65·3 40·4 32·1	1,033·3 1,079·7 1,120·4	1,045·8 1,086·3 1,125·0	4·5 4·7 4·9	+54·1 +40·5 +38·7	+ 40·4 + 43·5 + 44·4	834·3 863·2 893·3	211.5 223.1 231.7	15·6 10·5
76	January 8§ February 12 March 11	5·4 5·4 5·4	1,251·8 1,253·4 1,234·6	981·3 978·8 962·5	270-5 274-6 272-1	38·0 28·0 21·7	1,213·8 1,225·4 1,212·9	1,156·4 1,178·1 1,183·3	5·0 5·1 5·1	+31·4 +21·7 +5·2	+ 36·9 + 30·6 + 19·4	913·6 926·1 927·2	242·8 252·0 256·1	120-6
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·3 5·3 5·5	1,231·2 1,220·4 1,277·9	959·1 947·1 972·4	272·1 273·3 305·5	21·3 35·1 118·2	1,209·9 1,185·3 1,159·7	1,193·3 1,203·6 1,210·1	5·2 5·2 5·3	+10.0 +10.3 +6.5	+12·3 +8·5 +8·9	932·9 938·7 941·7	260·4 264·9	172·3 0·3
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·1 6·2 6·1	1,440.0	1,030·7 1,052·3 1,019·6	371·8 387·7 375·5	199·4 194·5 142·3	1,203·1 1,245·4 1,252·8	1,237·0 1,256·1 1,265·7	5·4 5·5 5·5	+26·9 +19·1 +9·6	+14·6 +17·5 +18·5	947·6 954·2 957·6	268·4 289·4 301·9	4·6 102·0 116·5
	October 14 November 11¶ December 9¶	5·7 5·7	1,320·9 1,316·0	972·2	348·8	78-0 48-0	1,243·0 1,268·0	1,255·8 1,273·4	5·5 5·5	-9·9 	+6.3	948·3	308·1 307·5	125·0 8·0
77	January 13 February 10 March 10	6·0 5·9 5·8		1,034·0 1,016·0 989·5	356·2 349·1 338·6	48·2 39·4 31·3	1,342·0 1,325·8 1,296·8	1,284·6 1,278·4 1,268·1	5.6 5.5 5.5	+11·2 -6·2 -10·3	  -1·8	962·7 958·5 950.6	322-0 319-8	9.5
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·8 5·6 6·0	1,335·6 1,285·7 1,390·4	992·5 954·6 1,009·4	343·1 331·1 381·0	50·4 42·0 142·7	1,285·3 1,243·7 1,247·7	1,269·2 1,262·1 1,297·8	5·5 5·5 5·6	+1·1 -7·1 +35·7		950·6 951·1 943·8 967·9	317·5 318·1 318·3	91-0 0-9
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·7 6·8 6·7	1,553·5 1,567·0	1,087·3 1,097·9 1,079·6	466·2 469·1 462·3	241·6 220·4 166·2	1,311-9 1,346-6 1,375-7	1,345·1 1,356·5 1,388·7	5.8 5.9 6.0	+47·3 +11·4	+25·3 +31·4	967-9 984-1 989-2	329·9 361·0 367·3	5·4 127·1 124·6
	October 13 November 10	6·3 6·2	1,456.6	1,028·7 1,021·5	427·9 416·5	92·6 68·6	1,364·0 1,369·4	1,377·1 1,376·5	6·0 6·0	+32·2 -11·6 -0·6		1,008.6 1,000·3 999·1	380·1 376·8 374·4	138·4 11·6

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1975 estimate (23,041,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1975 onwards.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

summary analysis: Great Britain

# regional analysis

TABLE 106

		UNEMI	PLOYED				UNEMP	LOYED	XCLUDI	NG SCHO	DOL LEA	ERS		Adult
			and and a	Of whi	ch:	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjuste	d†dafatan Sa	a la compañía de la c		and a second	students registered for vacation
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	number	Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	months	Males	Females	employ- ment (not included in previous
	(2000) (2000)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	<b>ended</b> (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	columns) (000's)
sou	JTH EAST													
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	4·6 4·5 4·3	342·8 335·7 325·1	262·4 257·4 249·3	80·3 78·3 75·8	6·7 5·0 3·9	336·1 330·7 321·3	322-8 318-6 313-8	4·3 4·2 4·2	4·2 4·8	 	247·8 245·2 241·2	75·0 73·4 72·6	4·1 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	4·4 4·2 4·4	326·5 314·0 332·0	250·8 241·4 250·8	75·7 72·5 81·2	7·5 6·7 23·9	319·0 307·3 308·1	313·3 310·9 319·4	4·2 4·1 4·3	-0·5 -2·4 +8·5	-3·2 -2·5 +1·8	241·6 240·0 245·7	71.7 70.9 73.7	20·9 0·5 0·4
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4∙9 5∙0 5∙0	371·3 375·6 371·5	270·3 272·9 270·1	101·0 102·7 101·4	45·5 42·0 30·7	325·8 333·6 340·8	335·9 336·1 343·6	4·5 4·5 4·6	+16·5 +0·2 +7·5	+7·6 +8·4 +8·0	253·4 251·9 257·1	82·5 84·1 86·5	29·1 29·2 32·1
	October 13 November 10	4·6 4·5	347·7 339·8	254·3 249·7	93·4 90·1	15·1 10·1	332·6 329·7	335·5 332·1	4·5 4·4	8·1 3·4	-0·1 -1·3	250·5 247·9	84·9 84·1	3·2
EAS	T ANGLIA	1.4.1. 1.4.1.											70-9 2 8-7	and and
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·3 5·4 5·3	36·9 37·4 37·0	28·4 29·1 28·6	8·5 8·2 8·3	0·7 0·6 0·5	36·2 36·8 36·5	34·0 34·5 34·8	4·9 5·0 5·0	+0.5 +0.3	1000	26·1 26·8 26·9	7·9 7·7 7·9	0·7 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·3 5·1 5·4	37·0 35·1 37·2	28·5 26·9 28·0	8·5 8·2 9·2	1·0 1·0 3·3	36·0 34·1 33·9	34·6 33·8 35·4	5·0 4·9 5·1	-0·2 -0·8 +1·6	+0·2 -0·2 +0·2	26·8 26·2 27·4	7·8 7·6 8·1	2·2 
	July 14 August 11 September 8	5·8 5·8 5·7	39·9 40·4 39·7	28·8 29·2 28·6	11·2 11·2 11·1	5·4 4·9 3·5	34·5 35·4 36·2	36·4 36·8 37·6	5·3 5·3 5·4	+1·0 +0·4 +0·8	+0·6 +1·0 +0·7	27·5 27·7 28·1	9·0 9·1 9·4	2·7 2·6 2·7
	October 13 November 10	5·5 5·4	37·9 37·2	27·4 27·3	10·5 9·9	1·9 1·4	36·0 35·8	37·0 36·4	5·3 5·3	-0·6 -0·6	+0·2 -0·1	27·5 27·3	9·5 9·2	0·1
sou	TH WEST	R HERE								a nen a nen	1757 1 1757 1		DAN DAY	namadari Laburta
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	7·1 7·0 6·9	113·1 111·2 109·1	84·7 83·2 81·9	28·4 28·0 27·2	2·9 2·4 1·9	110·2 108·8 107·2	104·2 103·3 102·7	6·6 6·5 6·5	-0.9 -0.6	19 19	78·7 77·9 77·8	25·6 25·4 24·9	0·4 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	6·8 6·4 6·7	107·5 101·3 106·4	80·6 76·3 79·3	26·9 24·9 27·1	3·1 2·5 9·2	104·3 98·8 97·2	101·6 100·6 103·5	6·4 6·3 6·5	-1·1 -1·0 +2·9	-0·9 -0·9 +0·3	76∙8 76∙0 78∙4	24·8 24·5 25·1	6·8 0·1
	July 14 August 11 September 8	7·3 7·3 7·3	115·3 115·8 116·2	82·9 83·2 83·3	32·4 32·6 32·9	15·0 13·6 10·7	100·3 102·2 105·5	105·4 105·5 109·2	6·6 6·6 6·9	+1·9 +0·1 +3·7	+1·3 +1·6 +1·9	78·2 78·1 80·0	27·2 27·4 29·1	8·7 8·9 10·1
	October 13 November 10	7·3 7·3	115·7 116·0	82·7 82·7	33·0 33·3	5·5 4·7	110·2 111·3	112·0 109·9	7·1 6·9	+2·8 -2·1	+2·2 +1·5	81·8 80·2	30·3 29·7	0.4
WES	T MIDLANDS	e-die Sues parts	5-6 A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.	12	i and			21-1C 7-75	17271 2725-197	1999	2-1425 			E lost p El yate
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·6 5·5 5·4	129·1 126·0 123·0	94·4 92·2 90·8	34·7 33·8 32·2	4·0 3·3 2·6	125·1 122·7 120·4	121-9 120-3 119-4	5·3 5·2 5·2	-1·6 -0·9		90·2 88·7 88·6	31.7 31.5 30.8	0·6 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·5 5·3 5·4	125·9 121·7 125·0	92·2 89·0 90·7	33·7 32·7 34·3	5·4 4·1 8·0	120·5 117·6 117·0	120·8 119·5 120·8	5·3 5·2 5·3	+1·4 -1·3 +1·3	0·3 0·3 +0·5	89·4 88·2 89·4	31·4 31·3 31·4	8·3 0·1 0·3
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·7 6·8 6·6	154·9 156·0 152·5	105·3 106·5 103·4	49·6 49·4 49·0	29·2 26·7 20·5	125·7 129·2 132·0	127·5 127·9 131·5	5·6 5·6 5·7	+6·7 +0·4 +3·6	+2·2 +2·8 +3·6	92·0 92·7 94·4	35·4 35·2 37·1	14·0 14·0 15·0
	October 13 November 10	6·0 5·7	137·8 131·7	94·9 91·4	42·8 40·3	10·5 7·4	127·2 124·3	126·5 124·5	5·5 5·4	-5·0 -2·0	-0·3 -1·1	90·9 89·3	35·6 35·2	1.6

\* † see footnotes at end of table.

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		UNEME	LOYED		1.775-0 1.0111	CARREN	UNEMP	LOYED E	XCLUDI	NG SCHO	OL LEA	VERS		Adult
				Of whic	:h :	School leavers	Actual	Seasona	ly adjuste	d†				students registered
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	number	Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	months	Males	Females	for vacatio employ- ment (not included in previous
4	n frankriger van de reker.	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	<b>ended</b> (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	<b>columns)</b> (000's)
EAS	T MIDLANDS													and disconcerning of the second
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·0 4·9 4·9	76·3 75·6 75·0	57·4 56·8 56·2	18·9 18·8 18·8	1·4 1·2 0·9	74·9 74·5 74·2	72·0 71·7 72·5	4·7 4·7 4·7	-0·3 +0·8	 	54·0 53·7 54·1	18·0 18·0 18·4	0·4 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	4·9 4·7 5·2	75·6 72·1 80·3	56·7 53·8 58·4	19·0 18·2 22·0	2·4 1·8 10·0	73·3 70·2 70·3	72·1 70·9 73·1	4·7 4·6 4·8	-0·4 -1·2 +2·2	-0·3 +0·2	54·1 53·1 54·9	17·9 17·9 18·2	6·5 0·2
	July 14 August 11 September 8	5·8 5·8 5·7	88·3 89·5 87·1	61·8 63·0 61·9	26·5 26·5 25·2	13·8 11·5 8·1	74·5 78·0 79·0	76·2 78·2 79·2	5·0 5·1 5·2	+3·1 +2·0 +1·0	+1·4 +2·4 +2·1	55·9 57·4 58·5	20·3 20·8 20·7	8·1 8·0 8·7
1.74	October 13 November 10	5·2 5·2	80·4 79·2	57·2 57·1	23·2 22·1	3·8 2·7	76·5 76·5	77·7 77·6	5·1 5·1	1·5 0·1	+0·5 -0·2	56∙9 57∙0	20·9 20·6	0.8
	RKSHIRE AND UMBERSIDE	191			25								and an and a start of the start	1943 J7 27 28
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·6 5·5 5·3	115·1 113·5 109·5	86·6 85·5 82·4	28·5 28·0 27·1	3·1 2·4 1·7	112·0 111·1 107·7	106·5 106·7 104·8	5·2 5·2 5·1	+0·2 -1·9	 	80·5 80·8 79·3	26·1 26·0 25·6	0·3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·4 5·2 5·7	110·9 107·2 117·7	82·9 79·8 84·8	28·0 27·3 32·9	5·0 3·7 14·4	105·9 103·4 103·3	104·5 105·4 108·1	5·1 5·1 5·3	-0·3 +0·9 +2·7	0·7 0·4 +1·1	79·1 79·4 80·9	25·4 26·0 27·2	9·1 0·5
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·6 6·6 6·5	134·9 135·6 134·1	92·8 93·8 93·5	42·2 41·8 40·6	24·9 21·6 16·1	110·1 114·0 118·0	113·9 115·7 119·1	5·5 5·6 5·8	+5·8 +1·8 +3·4	+3·1 +3·5 +3·6	83·5 84·7 87·4	30·3 31·0 31·7	13·5 13·0 14·4
	October 13 November 10	6·1 6·0	125·9 122·7	89·1 87·9	36·8 34·9	8·2 5.9	117·7 116·9	118·5 117·0	5·8 5·7	-0.6 -1.5	+1·5 +0·4	86·7 85·5	31·8 31·4	0.6
NOI	RTH WEST	747 		2									NAME AND	CALIFORNIA CONTRACTOR
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	7·2 7·1 6·8	203·0 199·0 192·3	151·8 148·7 144·1	51·2 50·4 48·2	8·1 6·6 5·4	194·9 192·4 186·9	187·9 187·0 183·6	6·7 6·7 6·5	0·9 3·4	  	142·0 141·1 138·6	45·9 46·0 45·0	1·1 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	7·0 6·8 7·5	196·4 191·9 210·4	146·5 143·1 152·9	49·9 48·7 57·5	8·7 7·9 25·8	187·7 183·9 184·6	185-3 185-6 190-9	6·6 6·6 6·8	+1·7 +0·3 +5·3	-0·9 -0·5 +2·5	139·5 139·6 143·0	45·8 46·0 47·9	12·7 0·6
	July 14 August 11 September 8	8·4 8·4 8·3	235·7 236·0 232·9	165·4 165·3 163·1	70·3 70·7 69·8	40·8 37·5 29·9	194·9 198·5 203·0	198·1 199·3 203·8	7·0 7·1 7·3	+7·2 +1·2 +4·5	+ 4·2 + 4·6 + 4·3	145·7 145·9 148·4	52·4 53·4 55·4	20·4 20·0 21·7
	October 13 November 10	7·7 7·7	217·7 215·9	155·1 153·9	62·6 62·0	17·6 13·5	200·1 202·4	202·2 204·2	7·2 7·3	-1.6 +2.0	+1·4 +1·6	148·6 148·8	53·6 55·4	2.2
NOF	тн	and share the particular second	and the second	en e	and the second second	and an and a start of the	er an state and a state of the							
977	January 13 February 10 March 10	8·0 7·9 7·7	107·1 105·9 102·6	78·0 77·2 75·1	29·1 28·7 27·5	4·3 3·4 2·5	102·9 102·5 100·1	98-8 99-8 99-0	7·4 7·5 7·4	+1·0 -0·8	 	72·4 73·3 73·0	26·4 26·5 26·1	0·7 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	7·9 7·5 8·6	105·1 100·8 115·5	76·3 73·2 80·8	28·8 27·6 34·7	5·4 4·1 17·2	99·7 96·8 98·3	99·2 98·6 101·9	7·4 7·4 7·6	+0·2 -0·6 +3·3	+0·1 -0·4 +1·0	73·2 72·3 74·2	26·1 26·3 27·7	5·5 0·2
	July 14 August 11 September 8	9·5 9·5 9·3	126·9 127·3 124·1	85·6 86·4 83·6	41·3 40·9 40·5	23·9 22·4 16·2	102-9 104-9 107-9	105·0 105·2 108·1	7·8 7·9 8·1	+3·1 +0·2 +2·9	+1·9 +2·2 +2·1	75·1 74·9 76·4	29·9 30·3 31·7	9·1 8·0 9·5
	October 13 November 10	8·8 8·9	118·2 119·0	80·8 82·6	37·4 36·4	10·2 7·6	108·1 111·4	108·3 111·7	8·1 8·3	+0·2 +3·4	+1·1 +2·2	76·6 79·7	31·7 32·0	0.5

\* † see footnotes at end of table.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

regional analysis

## regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

	aluna.	UNEMP	LOYED				UNEMP	LOYED	XCLUDI	NG SCHO	OL LEAT	/ERS		Adult students
				Of which	:h:	School	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjuste	d†				registered for vacation
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	number	Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
	12000 LCX001 1	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)
WA	LES													
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	8·0 7·8 7·5	83·4 81·3 79·0	61·0 59·4 57·7	22·3 21·9 21·3	3·5 2·9 2·2	79·8 78·4 76·8	75·8 75·7 75·3	7·2 7·2 7·2 7·2	-0·1 -0·4	 	56·2 55·8 55·5	19·7 19·9 19·8	0·7 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	7·7 7·4 7·6	80·5 77·6 79·6	58·4 56·2 57·4	22·0 21·3 22·3	4·2 3·9 5·8	76·3 73·7 73·8	75·7 74·8 77·6	7·2 7·1 7·4	+0·4 -0·9 +2·8	-0·3 +0·7	55·7 55·0 56·9	20·0 19·8 20·8	6·5 0·1
	July 14 August 11 September 8	8·8 9·0 9·0	92·0 94·5 94·6	63·2 64·9 64·6	28·8 29·6 30·0	15·3 15·4 12·3	76·7 79·2 82·3	79·4 80·2 83·2	7·6 7·7 7·9	+1·8 +0·8 +3·0	+1·3 +1·8 +1·8	57·2 57·7 59·3	22·2 22·5 23·9	9·6 8·8 9·9
	October 13 November 10	8·7 8·7	91·4 91·1	62·9 63·4	28·5 27·7	7·4 5·9	84·0 85·3	84·0 85·3	8·0 8·1	+0·8 +1·3	+1·5 +1·7	59·8 61·1	24·3 24·2	0.7
sco	TLAND												CHA BOIL	anasenuer
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	8·4 8·3 8·1	183·4 179·6 175·4	129·3 126·5 123·3	54·1 53·0 52·2	13·6 11·6 9·8	169·8 167·9 165·7	160·3 161·6 162·1	7·4 7·4 7·4	+1·3 +0·5	:: :: ::	114·5 115·4 115·3	45·8 46·2 46·8	0·7 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	7·8 7·5 8·6	170·2 164·2 186·2	119·6 114·7 126·4	50·6 49·5 59·8	7·5 6·3 25·0	162·7 157·9 161·2	161·3 161·3 167·9	7·4 7·4 7·7	-0·8 +6·6	+0·4 -0·1 +1·9	114·6 113·6 117·4	46·7 47·7 50·5	12·5 0·2 3·0
	July 14 August 11 September 8	8·9 9·0 8·7	194·3 196·3 189·1	131·1 132·6 127·4	63·2 63·7 61·7	27·8 24·7 18·1	166·5 171·6 171·0	170·0 171·4 174·2	7·8 7·9 8·0	+2·1 +1·4 +2·8	+2·9 +3·4 +2·1	118·3 118·6 119·9	51·7 52·8 54·3	12·0 12·1 14·3
	October 13 November 10	8·5 8·5	183·9 185·2	124·3 125·5	59·6 59·7	12·4 9·4	171·5 175·8	174·7 176·9	8∙0 8•1	+0·5 +2·2	+1·6 +1·9	119·9 121·7	54·8 55·1	1.6
NOF	THERN IRELAND													
1976	November 11 December 9	10·4 10·4	55·5 55·1	37·5 37·6	18·0 17·5	3·7 3·0	51·8 52·1	52·0 52·3	9·8 9·8	-0·1 +0·3	-0·2 -0·3	35·9 36·1	16·1 16·2	
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	10·9 10·7 10·4	58·0 56·7 55·4	40·1 39·5 39·0	17·8 17·1 16·4	2·8 2·4 2·0	55·2 54·2 53·3	53·6 53·0 53·0	10·1 10·0 10·0	+1·3 -0·6	+0·5 +0·4 +0·2	37·2 37·0 37·5	16·4 16·0 15·6	0·7 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	10·6 10·5 11·2	56·6 56·0 59·7	39·8 39·7 41·4	16·8 16·3 18·2	3·2 3·0 6·3	53·4 52·9 53·4	53·4 53·8 55·1	10·0 10·1 10·4	+0·4 +0·4 +1·3	-0·1 +0·3 +0·7	37·7 38·3 39·0	15·7 15·5 16·1	1.8 1.3
	July 14 August 11 September 8	13·0 12·9 12·6	68·9 68·8 67·2	45·4 45·6 44·7	23·5 23·2 22·5	11·8 11·1 9·4	57·1 57·8 57·8	57·1 57·3 57·7	10·7 10·8 10·8	+2·0 +0·2 +0·4	+1·2 +1·2 +0·9	39·5 39·8 40·0	17·6 17·5 17·7	6·3 5·7 6·8
	October 13 November 10	11·6 11·5	61·8 61·1	42·1 41·7	19·7 19·4	6·0 4·9	55·7 56·3	56·3 56·5	10·6 10·6	-1·4 +0·2	0·3 0·3	39·5 39·5	16·8 17·0	1.8

Note: Figures for Novemben and December 1976 are available for Northern Ireland but not for Wales, Scotland and the English regions. This is because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group. \* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the following numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1975: South East 7,502,000, East Anglia 692,000, South West 1,587,000, West Midlands 2,295,000, East Midlands 1,534,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 2,056,000, North West 2,811,000, North 1,338,000, Wales 1,048,000, Scotland 2,176,000 and Northern Ireland 532,000. †The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.

TABLE 107

TAB	LE 107									TH	OUSANDS
		GREAT B	RITAIN*	and concern	all surgering any	S	UNITED	KINGDOM*	en I tag Berry	and the second	
	ciassified ploye by industry	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†
1972	November 13	157	10	502	109	778	163	10	530	111	814
	December 11	134	9	496	110	749	140	9	524	112	785
1973	January 8	152	10	506	112	780	157	10	537	114	818
	February 12	136	9	472	108	725	142	9	500	110	761
	March 12	124	8	451	107	690	129	8	479	109	725
	April 9	129	8	415	104	656	134	8	441	106	689
	May 14	109	7	380	102	598	114	7	404	104	629
	June 11	103	7	344	97	551	108	7	367	99	581
	July 9	124	8	314	96	542	130	8	337	98	573
	August 13	137	8	319	95	559	143	8	342	97	590
	September 10	124	8	309	93	534	130	8	330	95	563
	October 8	127	9	286	92	514	132	9	306	94	541
	November 12	112	8	288	91	499	117	8	309	92	526
	December 10	106	7	285	91	489	111	7	306	92	516
1974	January 14§ February 11§ March 11§				:: ::	610 606 598	 			····	640 636 627
	April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95	614
	May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
	June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
	July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
	August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
	September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	166 154	9 9	354 372	91 92	620 627	172 160	9 9	377 397	93 94	651 660
1975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	174 162	iò 9	485 509	96 97	738 765 777	180 168	ii 9	512 535		773 800 811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	September 8†	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	October 9†	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
	August 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
	September 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
	October 14 November 11¶ December 9¶	240 	10 	946 	125  	1,321 1,316	248 	10 	992 	127 	1,377 1,371
1977	January 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448
	February 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128	1,422
	March 10	183	10	1,010	125	1,328	190	10	1,057	127	1,383
	April 14	213	10	989	123	1,336	221	10	1,036	125	1,392
	May 12	187	10	969	120	1,286	193	10	1,016	122	1,342
	June 9	278	10	982	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122	1,450
	July 14	379	10	1,046	118	1,553	394	10	1,099	120	1,622
	August 11	259	10	1,178	120	1,567	267	10	1,237	122	1,636
	September 8	232	10	1,178	122	1,542	241	10	1,234	124	1,609
	October 13 November 10	243 220	10 10	1,082 1,086	122 122	1,457 1,438	251 227	10 10 10	1,133 1,138	124 124 124	1,518 1,499

\* (1) Detailed analyses of duration of unemployment by age of the unemployed are obtained in January and July of each year in Great Britain and in December and June in Northern Ireland. The distributions by age in this table for Great Britain (in months other than January and July) and for the United Kingdom are estimated. The figures since July 1977 may be revised when the next detailed analyses are available.
 (2) Adult students registered for vacation employment are excluded from this table. They were excluded from detailed analyses of the unemployed from October 1975 onwards and from all unemployment statistics from March 1976. Estimates of the numbers of adult students have been deducted in earlier months.
 The figures in this table for the total unemployed before October 1975 and the corresponding age and duration analyses are not 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. For these months the totals in columns 5 and 10 differ slightly from those in tables 104 and 105 in the Gazette. From October 1975 onwards, all adjustments were discontinued and the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday.
 ‡ T, see footnotes to table 104.
 § Because of the energy crisis, the detailed information about age and duration was not collected in January, February and March 1974. Northern Ireland was not affected.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

simplified analysis by duration and age

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

TABLE 108

	(45%) (45%)	ejesta bista bista vo bista	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Transport and commun- ication	Distri- butive trades	Financial, profes- sional and mis- cellaneous services		Others not classified by industry	Total unem- ployed†
	an a		and the second			<u>xx</u>	XXI	XXII	××III	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		na diterataria
	814 735	111	Total num	ber (thousa	nds)								
1973	November		9.6	17.3	129.6	75.6	5.9	32.7	42.8	86.3	30.2	67·0	491-2
1974	February May August November		12·4 10·0 10·1 12·2	17·9 15·9 15·9 15·7	159·9 146·5 158·4 165·7	112·9 95·8 100·6 111·7	6·1 5·7 5·8 5·8	37·1 32·7 31·9 35·9	56·6 49·8 53·1 56·0	98·9 83·4 90·0 107·9	31·8 32·3 34·1 37·0	69·3 65·8 82·7 71·2	596·1 530·4 572·7 613·4
1975	February May August November		15·9 14·9 16·8 20·5	15·7 15·5 16·6 17·0	217·1 248·4 293·4 318·0	144·2 148·6 163·6 184·7	5·9 6·3 6·9 7·7	43·6 44·7 48·6 56·8	74·0 80·8 95·2 107·3	123·8 125·0 148·3 191·1	40·2 41·2 45·3 52·7	76·7 83·4 123·6 123·7	748·7 798·8 943·8 1,079·7
1976	February May August November*	** **	24·4 22·0 21·9	17·5 17·1 17·1	357·1 353·6 350·2	221·7 206·6 193·8	8·7 8·6 9·3	64·4 60·3 58·8	128·8 125·8 131·0	209-0 192-9 202-8	56·8 56·6 60·9	136·9 141·8 199·5	1,225·4 1,185·3 1,245·4
1977	February May August November		26·7 23·7 23·1 25·9	17·0 16·6 21·1 22·2	342·3 330·6 342·3 337·4	227·4 204·1 196·0 203·1	9·6 9·2 9·4 9·2	64·1 59·7 58·2 61·9	141·0 131·7 137·7 138·0	234·9 211·6 223·2 252·7	70·0 68·7 73·5 78·5	192-6 187-8 262-4 240-7	1,325-8 1,243-7 1,346-6 1,369-4
			Percentag	e rate§	-								
1973	November		2.2	4.6	1.7	5-3	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.9		2.2
1974	February May August November		3·0 2·4 2·5 3·0	4·9 4·4 4·4 4·3	2·0 1·9 2·0 2·1	8·2 6·9 7·3 8·1	1·8 1·7 1·7 1·7	2·4 2·2 2·1 2·4	2·1 1·8 1·9 2·0	1·5 1·3 1·4 1·6	2·0 2·0 2·2 2·3	ber 9	2.6 2.3 2.5 2.7
1975	February May August November‡		4·0 3·7 4·2 5·1	4·3 4·2 4·5 4·7	2·9 3·3 3·9 4·2	10·1 10·4 11·5 13·0	1·7 1·8 2·0 2·2	2·8 2·9 3·2 3·7	2.6 2.9 3.4 3.8	1.8 1.8 2.2 2.8	2·4 2·5 2·7 3·2		3·2 3·5 4·1 4·7
1976	February May August November*	007 (01 101	6·1 5·5 5·4	4·8 4·7 4·7	4·7 4·7 4·6	15·6 14·5 13·6	2·5 2·5 2·7	4·2 3·9 3·8	4·6 4·5 4·7	3·1 2·8 3·0	3·4 3·4 3·7	 	5-3 5-1 5-4
1977	February May August November		6·6 5·9 5·7 6·4	4·7 4·5 5·8 6·1	4·5 4·4 4·5 4·4	16·0 14·3 13·8 14·3	2·8 2·6 2·7 2·6	4·2 3·9 3·8 4·0	5·1 4·7 4·9 4·9	3·4 3·1 3·3 3·7	4·2 4·2 4·5 4·8	11 	5·8 5·4 5·8 5·9
			Total num	ber, seasonal	ly adjusted	(thousands)	l ő						
1973	November		9.5	17.1	137.7	80.4	5-9	32.8	<b>45</b> ∙0	<b>79</b> ·7	29-4	66-3	495-2
1974	February May August November		10·3 10·7 11·6 12·2	17·5 16·4 16·0 15·6	151·3 145·6 159·7 174·4	98·7 97·2 108·3 116·8	6·0 5·8 5·8 5·8	33·3 33·3 34·9 36·2	51·7 50·5 54·5 58·9	89·9 90·1 97·3 101·4	30·2 33·4 35·2 36·1	70·7 70·8 74·8 71·5	549-8 547-5 588-0 618-5
1975	February May August November‡		13-8 15-5 18-2 20-7	15·3 16·0 16·7 16·9	207·9 248·1 293·8 327·1	130·2 149·7 171·1 190·1	5·7 6·4 6·9 7·7	39·9 45·4 51·3 57·3	68·9 81·6 96·2 110·5	114·5 133·8 155·1 184·9	39·0 42·2 46·3 52·0	78-8 89-9 114-0 124-6	701-8 817-0 955-9 1,086-3
1976	February May August November**		22·3 22·6 23·3	17·1 17·6 17·2	348·1 353·4 350·4	207·9 207·5 201·3	8·5 8·7 9·3	60·7 60·8 61·5	123·8 126·5 132·0	199·4 201·8 209·6	55·6 57·7 61·8	139·4 148·5 189·0	1,178·1 1,203·6 1,256·1
	February May August November		24·6 24·3 24·5 26·0	16·6 17·1 21·2 22·1	333·1 330·4 342·3 346·6	213·6 204·9 203·5 208·6	9·4 9·3 9·4 9·3	60·5 60·2 60·8 62·4	135-9 132-5 138-7 141-2	225·3 220·6 229·9 246·6	68·8 69·8 74·4 77·8	195·3 194·6 251·4 241·8	1,278·4 1,262·1 1,356·5 1,376·5

Classified by industry in which last employed. Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.
 † The figures of total unemployment before November 1975 in this table, are adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified on the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures, and all the industry figures are not adjusted.
 ‡ From October 1975 the day of the count of unemployed was changed from Monday to Thursday.
 § The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). The latest available, that for mid-1975, has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1975 on wards.
 If The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.
 \* Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for November 1976.

		Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other non- manual occupa- tions‡	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen,	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations
579.0	L, MALSE	ND MEMALDS	- <u>a - a</u>		in processing, production, repairing, etc§	78.8.6		
AL						7.52	The second state	No. Sec. Sec.
74	June September December¶	32,093 36,611	48,655 56,327	10,457 11,211	49,802 55,102	200,737 238,112	91,799 104,523	433,543 501,886
75	March June September December*	39,611 40,958 51,489 56,460	60,357 61,530 76,294 72,949	15,150 16,015 19,248 21,667	89,931 98,019 112,510 133, <del>46</del> 1	269,213 287,686 377,729 360,540	146,304 157,656 195,076 222,717	620,566 661,864 832,346 867,794
76	March	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
	June September December¶	56,787 65,013	74,202 83,773	23,640 24,860	141,193 137,903 	361,428 374,066	230,633 231,679	887,883 917,294
77	March June September	64,069 70,053 81,801	80,607 76,662 86,430	26,592 25,969 27,352	153,581 143,324 142,279	379,340 368,032 390,725	247,363 227,579 233,194	951,552 911,619 961,781
		Percentage of tot	al number unemp	loyed			15 aggeneiterer	
74	June September December¶	7·4 7·3	11·2 11·2	2·4 2·2	11-5 11-0	46·3 47·4	21·2 20·8	100-0 100-0
75	March June September Dacember*	6·4 6·2 6·2 6·5	9-7 9-3 9-2 8-4	2-4 2-4 2-3 2-5	14-5 14-8 13-5 15-4	43·4 43·5 45·4 41·5	23·6 23·8 23·4 25·7	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0
76	March June September December¶	6·3 6·4 7·1	8·2 8·4 9·1	2.6 2.7 2.7	16-1 15-9 15-0	40·7 40·7 40·8	26-2 26-0 25-3	100·0 100·0 100·0
7	March June September	6·7 7·7 8·5	8·5 8·4 9·0	2-8 2-8 2-8	16·1 15·7 14·8	39·9 40·4 40·6	26·0 25·0 24·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
MA	LES	TH 198	1241	834		14	12 . Cat 12	in survey
4	June September December¶	6,617 8,944 	20,269 31,251	6,654 9,015	1,967 2,385	16,275 26,648 	17,712 22,251	69,494 100,494
	March June September December*	9,199 8,894 14,600 16,161	38,908 41,739 70,924 70.173	14,645 15,308 22,523 26,324	3,351 4,137 5,270 6,320	28,518 32,869 65,968 47,590	29,065 31,044 44,253 47,043	123,686 133,991 223,538 213,611
	March June September December¶	17,124 16,216 24,011	80,113 77,624 97,455	32,350 31,488 36,021	7,363 7,765 8,168	53,477 53.526 60,539	53,972 52,596 59,024	244,399 239,215 285,218
	March June September	23,899 25,353 38,619	100,401 97,480 116,712	42,366 40,631 44,984	8,391 8,300 9,482	62,173 62,554 70,473	66,520 63,546 70,124	303,750 297,864 350,394
4	June		al number unempl		and the fi			
	September December¶	9·5 8·9	29·2 31·1	9-6 9-0 	2·8 2·4	23·4 26·5	25·5 22·1	100·0 100·0
	March June	7·4 6·6	31·5 31·2	11·8 11·4	2·7 3·1	23·1 24·5	23.5	100-0
	September December*	6·5 7·6	31·7 32·9	10·1 12·3	2·4 3·0	29·5 22·3	23·2 19·8 22·0	100-0 100-0 100-0
	March June September December¶	7-0 6-8 8-4	32·8 32·4 34·2	13·2 13·2 12·6	3·0 3·2 2·9	21·9 22·4 21·2	22:1 22:0 20:7	100·0 100·0 100·0
100	March June September	7·9 8·5 11·0	33·1 32·7 33·3	13·9 13·6 12·8	2·8 2·8 2·7	20·5 21·0 20·1	21·9 21·3	100·0 100·0

19

19

### UNEMPLOYMENT

occupational analysis: numbers registered at employment offices in Great Britain

\* The figures from December 1975 exclude adult students. † CODOT (and Key List) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors. ‡ CODOT (and Key List) groups VII (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. ¶ Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for December 1974 and December 1976 are not available.

1414 DECEMBER 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

## UNEMPLOYMENT

# detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110

	Tertural an	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	Totals
MALE	ES	175							
971	July	31.4	44·5	156-3	100.7	95-8	92.6	107.0	628·3
	January* July	33·9 35·0	51·7 47·1	202·6 168·2	134·3 106·8	120·7 101·1	113·0 100·3	123·6 117·5	779·8 676·0
	January July	28·1 16·5	44·9 28·7	163·7 106·4	103· <del>4</del> 68·1	97·9 68·7	101·5 77·7	121·1 103·7	660·6 469·8
	January† July	21.2	32.4	120.3	72.6	65.9	73 <sup>.5</sup>	94.4	480.3
	January† July	61 <sup></sup> 3	80.9	241.9	123-2	99-4	95.9	112.3	814.9
	January‡ July	57·5 146·6	73·0 70·3	297·5 276·8	168·5 158·9	130·0 124·3	123·2 121·3	131-6 132-5	981·3 1,030·7
77	January July	62·9 166·2	72·5 76·8	307·6 286·6	181·3 170·8	136·8 128·7	134·3 130·7	138·6 127·5	1,034·0 1,087·3
71	July	Percentage o 5.0	f total number u 7·1	inemployed 24·9	16.0	15-2	14.7	17.0	100.0
72	January*	4·3 5·2	6·6 7·0	26·0 24·9	17·2 15·8	15·5 15·0	14·5 14·8	15·8 17·4	100-0 100-0
73	July January July	4·3 3·5	6·8 6·1	24·8 22·6	15·6 14·5	14·8 14·6	15·4 16·5	18·3 22·1	100-0 100-0
74 .	January† July	4.4	6.7	25.1	15.1	13.7	15-3	19.6	100-0
	January† July	7·5	9.9	29.7	15 <sup>.</sup> 1	12.2	11.8	13-8	100.0
	January‡ July	5·9 14·2	7·4 6·8	30·3 26·9	17·2 15·4	13·3 12·1	12·6 11·8	13·4 12·9	100·0 100·0
77 .	January July	6·1 15·3	7·0 7·1	29·8 26·4	17·5 15·7	13·2 11·8	13·0 12·0	13·4 11·7	100·0 100·0
EMA	LES	to the	The second		2.2	Stars Stars	Par. ph?	THE STAR	200 7 L.
71 .	July	18.1	16.7	33-2	10.3	14.0	19-6	0.7	112.6
	January* July	22·0 21·9	21·8 21·2	44·4 42·2	13·6 11·9	17·5 14·9	24·8 22·0	0·7 0·6	144·7 134·7
73 .	January July	18·9 10·5	22·8 14·3	43·4 30·6	11·9 8·0	15·0 10·1	22·8 17·6	0·6 0·4	135·4 91·5
	January† July	12.1	15.8	32.0	8.1	9.3	15.4	0.4	93 <sup>.</sup> 3
	January† July	43·7	47.0	75·8	18.1	18.4	23.4	0.9	227.2
	January‡ July	48·6 121·8	45·5 51·5	91·4 102·7	26·8 30·8	25·5 29·2	31·7 34·5	1·1 1·3	270·5 371·8
77 .	January July	59·5 146·5	57·4 66·7	125·4 134·0	37·8 40·9	34·4 35·9	40·4 40·8	1·4 1·4	356·2 466·2
71 」	July	Percentage of 16.0	f total number u 14·8	nemployed 29·5	9.2	12·5	17.4	0.6	100.0
72 J	January* July	15·2 16·3	15·1 15·7	30·7 31·3	9·4 8·8	12·1 11·1	17·1 16·3	0·5 0·4	100·0 100·0
73 J	January July	14·0 11·5	16·8 15·6	32-0 33-4	8-8	11·1 11·0	16·8 19·2	0·4 0·4	100·0 100·0
74 J	January† July	13:0	17:0	34-3	8.7	10.0	16.5	0.5	100.0
75 J	January† July	19-2	20.7	33.4	8.0	8.1	10.3	0.4	100.0
	January‡ July	18·0 32·8	16·8 13·8	33·8 27·6	9.9 8·3	9·4 7·8	11·7 9·3	0·4 0·3	100·0 100·0
	January	16.7	16·1 14·3	35·2 28·7	10.6	9·6 7·7	11.3	0.4	100.0

THOUSANDS

			Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total§
τοτ	TAL, MALES	AND FEMA	LES	And Support	¥4570	id <del>all and an</del> Scient officer		1		
1974	April July October		136·1 123·0 105·1	79·2 60·0 69·7	74·1 68·5 88·8	67·5 52·3 70·9	93·3 76·6 88·3	71·5 69·4 72·0	131·9 123·9 127·7	653-8 573-6 622-6
1975	January† April July		140 <sup>.9</sup> 197 <sup>.</sup> 6	141 <sup>.9</sup> 148 <sup>.7</sup>	132.4 140.1	108·4 114·8	147-9 165-5	113·3 132·5	135-6 143-0	920·4 1,042·2
	October‡		163-9	103.7	157.7	162·5	195-1	154.5	161-2	1,098-6
1976	January April July October		109·2 120·1 213·4 136·4	97·4 90·5 142·9 113·4	190·3 152·4 206·7 166·9	184-4 151-1 142-7 151-5	280-8 249-4 223-6 262-8	207·3 256·7 243·5 225·3	182-3 211-0 229-8 264-6	1,251-8 1,231-2 1,402-5 1,320-9
1977	January April July October		125·7 126·6 189·5 135·2	81·0 96·8 199·8 117·3	179·7 151·7 230·3 177·2	183-0 151-7 150-6 172-8	279·9 249·7 233·7 297·0	256·8 262·8 242·6 232·8	284·3 296·3 307·1 324·3	1,390-2 1,335-6 1,553-5
			Percentage of to	otal number uner			and the first the set	252.0	JIT J	1,456-6
1974	July October		20·8 21·4 16·9	12·1 10·5 11·2	11·3 11·9 14·3	10-3 9-1 11-4	14·3 13·3 14·2	10·9 12·1 11·6	20·2 21·6 20·5	100-0 100-0 100-0
1975	January† April July		15·3 19·0	15-4 14-3	14·4 13·4	11-8 11-0	16-1 15-9	12·3 12·7	14·7 13·7	100-0 100-0
	October‡		14.9	9-4	14-4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100-0
976	January April July October		8·7 9·8 15·2 10·3	7·8 7·4 10·2 8·6	15·2 12·4 14·7 12·6	14·7 12·3 10·2 11·5	22·4 20·3 15·9 19·9	16·6 20·9 17·4 17·1	14·6 17·1 16·4 20·0	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0
977	January April July October		9·0 9·5 12·2 9·3	5·8 7·2 12·9 8·1	12-9 11-4 14-8 12-2	13·2 11·4 9·7 11·9	20·1 18·7 15·0 20·4	18-5 19-7 15-6 16-0	20-5 22-2 19-8 22-3	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0
MAL	ES		and the second second	Cristian Tradition		20		100		100.0
1974	April July October		99·3 93·8 81·4	60·3 48·2 54·5	60·6 56·5 70·0	56·0 43·4 57·0	79·8 65·0 74·7	62·5 60·7 62·8	119·5 112·7 115·9	537-8 480-3 516-3
975	January† April July		104 <sup>.9</sup> 134 <sup>.</sup> 2	97.4 106.5	103·5 108·9	85·4 90·9	121 <sup>.9</sup> 132·8	97.5 112.5	122-9 129-2	733-5 814-9
	October‡		118.6	75-3	115-6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855·1
976	January April July October		77-7 89-0 135-0 95-5	73·1 66·8 94·8 77·8	144·3 111·9 142·1 114·7	138-7 111-3 102-7 105-2	213·7 190·2 165·2 181·5	170·3 203·6 189·1 169·7	163·5 186·2 201·8 227·8	981·3 959·1 1,030·7 972·2
977	January April July October		87·4 88·6 119·3 92·0	57·6 70·3 122·1 78·5	131·4 108·0 148·1 116·9	130-7 106-9 105-5 116-6	197-6 179-4 162-8 194-1	186-9 189-8 175-0 165-7	242-4 249-5 254-5 264-9	1,034·0 992·5 1,087·3 1,028·7
EM/	ALES									1,020 7
	April July October		36-8 29-2 23-7	18·9 11·8 15·2	13·5 12·0 18·8	11-6 8-8 13-9	13·6 11·6 13·6	9·1 8·7 9·2	12·5 11·2 11·9	115-9 93-3 106-3
975	January† April July		36·0 63·4	44·5 42·2	29-0 31-3	23·0 23·9	26·1 32·6	15·7 19·9	12·8 13·9	186·9 227·2
	October‡		45·2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
976	January April July October		31·5 31·1 78·4 40·9	24·3 23·7 48·0 35·5	45-9 40-5 64-6 52-3	45·8 39·8 40·0 46·3	67·1 59·2 58·3 81·3	37-1 53-1 54-4	18·8 24·8 28·0	270·5 272·1 371·8
977	January April July October		38·2 38·0 70·1 43·2	23·4 26·4 77·7 38·8	48·3 43·7 82·2 60·2	52·3 44·8 45·1 56·2	82-3 70-3 70-8 102-9	55·6 69·9 73·0 67·6 67·1	36·8 41·9 46·7 52·6 59·4	348-8 356-2 343-1 466-2 427-9

All the figures in this table are unadjusted in respect of amendments notified on the four days following the count.
 † Information is not available for January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
 ‡ From October 1975 onwards the figures exclude adult students. Also from October 1975 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.
 § Before October 1975, the total column differs from the 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.

\* Up to January 1972, the figures were adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four'days follow-ing the date of the count. Subsequent figures are not so adjusted. † 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\*

## unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

	ilara alarar	Receivin unempl benefit	oyment	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receivi suppler allowar	ng mentary nce only	Others registered for work	Total
1973	February May November	236 186 150		75 55 41	261 223 180		145 126 122	718 591 494
974	February* May November	172 209		58 67	186 201		119 144	599 535 621
975	February May November	271 303 421		91 96 124	236 252 373		159 162 202	757 813 1,120
976	February May November†	483 454 		152 143	416 420		202 203	1,253 1,220
977	February May	469 427		144 136	535 511		217 211	1,365 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. Also included are those who are registered for employment, but not claiming benefits (e.g. those married women who are not entitled to benefit, some school leavers, some retired people who are again seeking employment, and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment).
 \* Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.
 † Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.

						10.75 10.75			
Pluses and a									

	United	Kingdom	Belgium	† Denmark*	Fran
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers			
NUMBERS UNEM	PLOYED	1	-	18) (19)	
Annual averages					
1972	876	855	87		380
1973 1974	619	611	92	21	394
1975	615** 978	600** 929	105	50	498
1976	1,359	1,270	177 229	124 126	840 933
Quarterly averages					
1975 2nd	854		161	115	744
3rd	1,096		178	109	836
4th	1,172		218	136	1,015
1976 1st	1,298		226	143	978
2nd 3rd	1,295		217	108	853
4th	1,474 1,374e		224 248	111 142	868 1.035
1977 1st	1,418		260	163	1,048
2nd	1,395		250	142	981
3rd	1,622		259	144	1,082
NUMBERS UNEMP	LOYED,	SEASON	ALLY ADJ	USTED	
Quarterly averages					
1975 2nd 3rd		853	169	119	829
4th		998 1,131	189 210	122	915
1976 1st		13.01		123	916
2nd		1,220	213	119	907
3rd		1,252	227 238	115 120	950
4th		1,317e	238	120	951 932
1977 1st		1,330	246	140	973
2nd		1,330	261	147	1.096
3rd		1,421	276e	152	1,185
1977 latest data					
Month		Nov 77	Oct 77	Oct 77	Oct 7
Number		1,433	273e	148e	1,100
Percentage rates		6.0	10.1e	7.0e	6.1

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in (1) by conducting registrations for employment at local offices:

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

 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 registerad at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 I 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.
 \* No figures are available for December 1974. The annual averages are averages of 11 months.
 \* Changes made to the Italian labour force survey in January, 1977 resulted in the inclusion of 587,000 persons who considered themselves not to be workers, but who nevere Estimated.
 R Revised.

TABLE 113

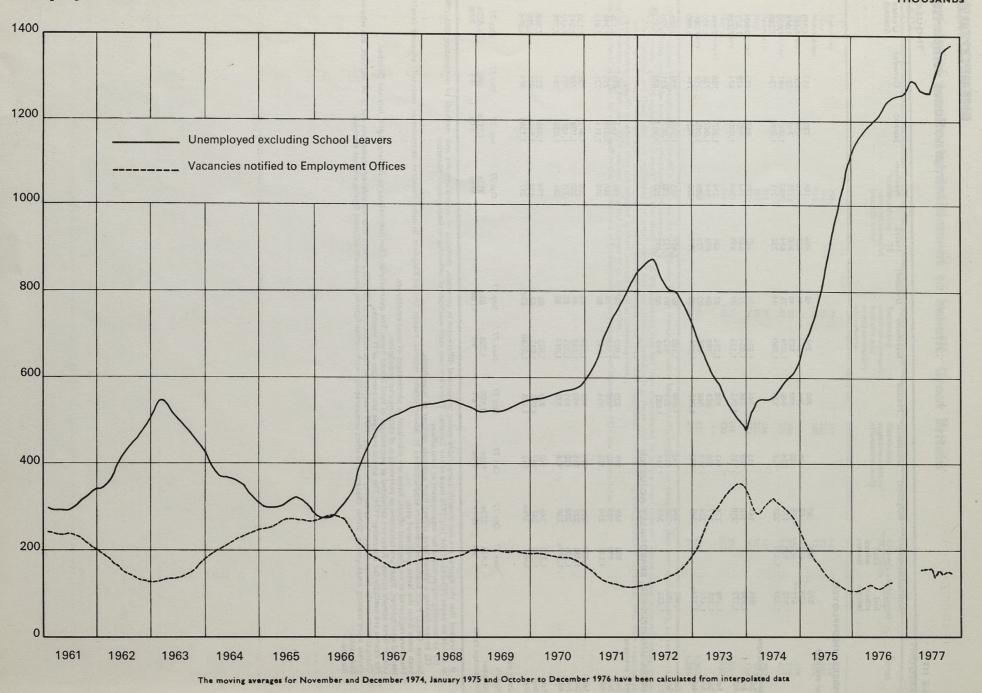
# UNEMPLOYMENT

international comparisons

THOUSANDS Germany\* Ireland† Italy‡ †† Nether-lands\* Japan‡ Canada‡ United States‡ 48 44 48 75 84 246 274 583 1,074 1,060 696 669 560 654 732 108 110 135 195 211 730 670 740 1,000 1,080 555 520 521 697 736 4,840 4,305 5,076 7,830 7,288 1,036 1,024 1,133 74 75 79 667 648 699 178 194 214 947 943 1,030 693 678 674 8,004 7,809 7,223 1,296 989 928 1,006 87 84 82 82 681 693 776 777 1,257 1,083 1,010 963 230 194 209 210 786 726 718 714 7,911 6,950 7,309 6,983 1,182 972 949 87 83 80 1,459 1,432 1,692 215 185 205 1,210 1,087 1,053 7,838 6,724 6,712R 922 851 838 1,077 1,128 1,142 74 78 80 963 1,025 1,114 191 205 210 698 715 721 8,126 7,998 7,855 1,139 1,033 1,035 1,014 82 208 208 221 206 1,072 1,102 1,101 1,038 705 730 752 764 7,130 7,043 7,457 7,578 84 85 83 1,022 1,017 1,058R 82 194 198 217 1,032 1,110 1,150e 822 853 875 7,068 6,816 6,814 83 83e Nov 77 Sep 77 Oct 77 Sep 77 Oct 77 Oct 77 1,028 4·5 82e 11·8e 213e 515e 1,117e 2.0e 6,872R 7.0R 886 8·3

# **Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain**

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS



DECEMBER 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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# UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

flows\* of unemployment and vacancies at employment offices in Great Britain, standardised and seasonally adjusted<sup>†</sup> TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

Avera	age of 3 months	UNEM	PLOYMENT	<b>'</b> ‡							VACAN	ICIES	and the second second
	1.1.1.1	Joining	register (infl	ow)	Leaving	register (ou	tflow)	Excess o	of inflow over	r outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of
		(1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)	(10)	(11)	inflow over outflow (12)
1970 1971	July 13 October 12 January 11	244 239 246	78 79 79	322 318 325	244 237 236	78 78 77	322 315 313	- 1 2 10	- <u>-</u> 1 2	 	187 183 176		- 4 - 5
1972	April 5 July 12 October 11 January 10	251 248 250 245	81 78 81 84	332 326 332 329	233 227 236 232	78 75 78 81	311 302 314 313	18 21 15 13	4 3 3 3	22 24 18 16	158 157 157 160	167 162 159 157	- 9 - 6 - 2 3
1973	April 10 July 10 October 9 January 8	230 228 227 213	78 80 78 75	308 308 304 288	228 245 234 231	78 82 78 77	306 327 312 307	2 -17 - 7 -18		2 19 8 19	163 174 180 198	159 172 174 182	4 2 5 16
1974	April 9 July 9 October 8 January 14	210 210 206 214	76 74 73 74	286 283 278 288	232 223 219 213	80 77 76 73	312 300 295 286	-22 -13 -13 2	-4 -4 -4	-26 -17 -17 2	235 232 233 207	213 217 222 219	22 15 11 -12
	February 11 March 11 April 8§	221 225 228	75 76 78	296 300 305	210 210 220	72 73 76	281 283 296	11 15 7	3 2 2	15 18 9	194 189 207	214 209 208	-20 -20 -1
	May 13 June 10 July 8	227 231 232	79 82 83	306 313 315	227 230 230	79 81 82	306 311 312	1 1 2	1	2 4	218 223 220	208 212 216	10 11 4
	August 12 September 9   October 14	238 239 238	86 86 86	323 325 324	230 231 229	83 83 84	313 314 313	8 8 9	3 3 3	11 11 12	212 208 204	219 216 213	- 6 - 8 - 9
975	November 11   December 9   January 20	240  	87  	327  	232  	85  	317  	8  	2  	10 	201 	211 	-10 
	February 10   March 10   April 14	 		  	 	 	  			.: .:			
	May 12   June 9 July 14	258 264	102 110	360 375	225 228	94 98	319 326	34 36	 8 13	41 49	159 157	179 173	-20 -16
	August 11 September 8 October 9	264 266 264	113 117 118	377 383 383	230 236 239	100 104 108	330 340 347	34 30 25	13 13 11	47 43 36	160 163 161	167 167 165	- 8 - 4 - 5
976	November 13 December 11 January 8	260 254 246	119 116 112	379 371 357	235 226 215	109 106 99	344 332 314	25 29 31	10 11 12	35 39 43	155 148 146	161 154 147	- 6 - 5 - 1
	February 12 March 11 April 8	242 240 244	110 111 113	352 351 357	217 229 239	99 101 108	315 330 347	25 11 5	12 10 5	37 22 10	148 156 163	144 149 159	474
	May 13 June 10‡ July 8	245 249 251	116 120 127	361 369 378	240 242 244	112 116 117	352 358 361	5 7 6	4 4 10	9 11 17	165 164 170	168 172 173	- 3 - 8 - 3
	August 12 September 9 October 14	248 244 242	128 129 129	376 373 371	248 245 246	118 119 124	367 364 370		9 10 5	9 9 1	180 186 188	176 180 185	4 6 3
977	November 11** December 13** January 13**		1				  			 			
	February 10** March 10** April 14	 231	 122	 354	 236	 122	 358	 	<u></u>	  _5	12.000000000000000000000000000000000000		
	May 12 June 9 July 14	236 238 248	126 127 141	362 365 389	242 232 242	126 124 131	369 356 373	-6 6 6	-1 3 10	-7 9 16	196 192 192	197 198 196	- 6 - 4
	August 11 September 8 October 13	245 245 245	139 141 141	384 386 386	237 241 243	129 131 137	366 372 379	8 5 2	10 10 4	17 14 6	193 192 199	195 194 198	$-\frac{2}{-\frac{2}{1}}$

\* 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 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> 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, § From April 1974 the vacancy figures include some that are suitable for young persons.
 § From April 1974 the vacancy figures of the Employment Service Agency no counts were made during the period November 1974 to March 1975 and the figures for the period Servember 1974 include some estaff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for the period November 1976 to March 1977.

1420 DECEMBER 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# VACANCIES

# notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
woltring CC	Numbe	rs notified	to employ	ment offices		10	in sal	2.11 22 (P)	10 <sup>7</sup> aske (1)	den Peren J (2)			
1975 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	12 <del>4·4</del>
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 November 5† December 3†	57·0 	4·1 	7·9 	8·0  	8·7  	11·2  	11·9 	8·5  	5·5  	14·8  	137·7  	2·1 1·9 1·7	139·8 
1977 January 7† February 4 March 4	54·0 57·4	3.3 3.6	7·1 8·8	8·8 9·2	9·2 9·7	10·8 11·5	11·5 12·2	8·8 9·3	5.5 5.9	13·0 15·0	132·1 142·5	1.8 1.8 1.8	133-9 144-3
April 6	62·1	4·0	9·8	9·2	10·8	12·3	12·6	9·3	6·7	17·1	153-9	1.8	155-7
May 6	68·2	4·4	10·3	9·4	10·9	13·7	13·3	9·8	6·6	17·0	163-6	1.8	165-4
June 1	69·4	4·7	11·0	9·3	10·6	13·8	13·7	9.2	7·1	18·0	166-8	2.0	168-8
July 8	66·6	5·4	9·7	9·2	10·7	13·2	13·6	9·2	6·7	16·9	161·2	2·0	163·2
August 5	63·6	5·2	9·3	9·8	10·3	12·4	12·8	9·1	6·1	16·9	155·5	2·0	157·5
September 2	64·0	5·5	9·2	10·6	10·3	12·6	12·8	9·6	6·2	18·1	159·0	2·1	161·0
October 7	70·6	5·0	8·9	10·9	11·3	13·0	13·3	9·3	6·4	18·3	166·9	2·1	169·1
November 4	69·2	4·8	8·2	10·1	10·6	12·4	12·6	8·8	5·8	15·4	157·9	2·0	159·9
1975 September 3	Numbe	ers notified	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 November 5† December 3†	10·3 	0·7  	1·3 	2·7 	1.6  	1·8  	1·7  	0·8  	0·7  	1·1 	22·7  	0.6 0.5 0.5	23·3  
977 January 7† February 4 March 4	7.9 10·5	0.6 0.9	0·9 1·3	2·1 2·2	1·3 1·9	1.5 2.2	1·3 1·7	0.7 0.8	0·5 0·5	0.8 1.0	17·4 22·9	0·5 0·5 0·5	17·9 23·4
April 6	11·9	1·1	1·3	2·5	1·9	2·4	1·8	1·0	0.6	0·9	25·4	0·5	25·9
May 6	13·8	1·1	1·7	5·5	2·1	3·2	2·0	1·1	0.5	1·5	32·4	0·6	33·0
June 1	12·0	0·6	1·0	5·1	1·6	2·3	1·4	0·9	0.5	1·6	27·0	0·6	27·6
July 8	8·5	0·6	1∙0	3·9	1·3	1·9	1·1	1.0	0·5	1·2	20·8	0·4	21·2
August 5	8·4	0·6	1∙1	3·7	1·2	1·8	1·2	0.9	0·5	1·2	20·4	0·4	20·8
September 2	8·9	0·7	1∙0	3·5	1·4	1·5	1·2	1.0	0·6	1·2	21·1	0·6	21·6
October 7	9·1	0·6	0·8	2·3	1·3	1·4	1·1	0·8	0·4	0·9	18·8	0·5	19·3
November 4	9·4	0·5	0·7	2·0	1·3	1·2	0·9	0·6	0·4	0·8	18·0	0·4	18·4

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.

	.E 119								Distances or Care				тно	DUSAND
	en Televes (en	South East†	East Anglia	South West†	West Midlands	East Mid- lands†	York- shire and Humber side†	North West†	North†	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
1972	July 5	67·9	4·8	12·0	8·4	9·1	10·1	10·2	6·0	5.0	7-5	139·9	2·1	142·0
	August 9	70·7	5·1	12·7	9·0	9·6	10·9	11·4	6·4	5.5	8-0	150·2	2·2	152·4
	September 6	72·8	5·0	12·9	9·2	9·5	10·4	11·1	5·9	5.0	6-8	151·2	2·1	153·3
	October 4	76·7	5·6	13·8	10·2	10·3	11.5	10·9	6·5	5·0	7·9	161·5	2·3	163-8
	November 8	81·7	6·2	14·9	11·9	11·5	12.9	12·6	7·7	5·3	8·9	176·3	2·3	178-6
	December 6	88·0	6·8	16·2	13·6	12·4	13.9	14·0	8·3	5·7	10·0	190·8	2·4	193-2
1973	January 3	94·7	7·4	17·4	14·7	13·3	14·7	15·9	9·2	6·2	10·9	204·6	2·4	207·0
	February 7	105·9	8·1	19·7	17·3	14·8	16·2	18·3	10·8	7·1	13·5	232·3	2·7	235·0
	March 7	117·2	9·0	21·3	19·3	16·3	17·5	20·6	11·9	7·3	14·8	255·6	2·9	258·5
	April 4	125·6	9·9	23·0	21·1	18·0	18-8	22·0	12·8	8·0	16·1	275·6	3·2	278-8
	May 9	134·0	11·0	24·3	23·1	19·8	20-5	23·9	13·3	8·6	17·3	296·0	3·2	299-2
	June 6	141·5	11·5	24·9	24·1	19·9	21-6	25·3	13·3	8·9	17·5	308·5	3·0	311-5
	July 4	149·4	12·1	26·2	25·6	21·0	22·5	26·3	14·2	9·2	18·3	324·8	2·9	327·7
	August 8	152·6	12·3	26·8	26·1	21·1	22·9	27·1	14·1	9·0	18·8	330·9	3·1	334·0
	September 5	156·1	12·8	27·9	27·7	21·8	24·6	28·3	15·2	9·3	19·3	343·2	3·2	346·4
	October 3	161-6	13·2	28·2	29·1	22·5	25·3	29·9	15·8	9·8	19·8	354·9	3·3	358·2
	November 7	167-0	13·4	28·6	29·1	22·2	25·7	30·0	15·6	9·8	20·0	360·8	3·5	364·3
	December 5	164-8	12·9	27·6	28·8	22·1	25·5	29·9	15·1	9·8	19· <del>4</del>	356·1	3·6	359·7
974	January 9	142·6	14·7	23·9	24·4	18·9	21·8	25·3	12·8	8·7	17·7	307·6	3·5	311·1
	February 6	130·8	15·0	21·9	21·5	17·6	20·4	23·4	11·8	7·8	15·8	281·6	3·4	285·0
	March 6	130·6	14·9	21·1	21·1	17·3	19·4	23·4	12·1	7·9	15·4	278·1	3·6	281·7
	April 3	137.8	- 13.6	23.1	23.1	18.6	22.2	26.7	12·5	8.7	17.4	300-4	3.8	304·2
	April 3 May 8 June 5	135·5 143·2 144·7	12·5 11·5	29·9 27·7 26·6	25·1 24·7	19·4 20·5 19·9	22·7 23·5 24·5	26·0 27·9 28·1	11·9 13·4 13·9	8·7 9·4	19·2 19·7	318·6 323·2	3-8 3-8	322·4 327·0
	July 3	145·3	10·6	26·0	24·1	19·1	23·4	27·1	13·6	9·5	19·9	319·1	4·2	323·3
	August 7	136·3	9·9	23·2	22·2	18·0	22·1	24·4	13·2	9·2	19·4	298·8	4·1	302·9
	September 4	132·5	9·8	22·8	21·0	17·6	21·7	24·7	13·0	9·2	21·2	294·3	4·1	298·4
	October 9   November 6   December 4	129·5 121·6	9·2 8·3	20·9 18·5 17·6	20·8 17·9 16·3	16·9 16·5 15·0	21·0 19·7 18·0	23·7 21·8 20·5	13·2 12·2 11·7	8·9 8·7 8·0	22·2 21·7 21·7	286·4 267·5	4·2 3·9 3·7	290·6 271·4
975	January 8   February 5 March 5	87·5 82·8	5·8 6·0	14·1 13·7	12·3 10·7	11·2 10·5	15·4 14·6	16·3 15·1	11·1 11·2	6·4 6·7	17·7 19·0	196·3 190·3	3·6 3·8 3·6	200·1 193·9
	April 9	76·1	5·1	12·2	9·3	9·3	13·4	14·5	10·7	6·2	19·0	176·1	3·2	179·3
	May 7	67·9	4·6	10·7	8·1	8·8	11·7	13·5	10·4	5·6	18·3	159·7	3·0	162·7
	June 4	60·8	4·2	9·8	7·1	8·3	10·6	12·5	10·2	5·3	18·0	147·2	3·1	150·3
	July 9	52·8	3·9	8-6	6·4	7·3	9·9	11·7	9·2	4·8	16·8	131-9	2·8	134·7
	August 6	52·0	4·5	9-0	6·6	7·2	9·3	11·6	9·4	4·9	16·2	132-1	2·7	134·8
	September 3	51·0	3·9	8-3	6·0	7·1	8·8	11·2	9·0	4·6	15·8	126-3	2·5	128·8
	October 3‡	46·3	3·5	8·1	5·4	6·6	8·0	10·2	7·8	4·5	14·7	115·1	2·4	117·5
	November 7	42·2	3·4	7·2	5·3	6·3	7·4	10·6	7·7	4·3	14·6	109·3	2·4	111·7
	December 5	42·4	3·5	7·7	5·3	6·2	7·9	10·3	7·8	4·6	14·4	109·1	2·3	111·4
976	January 2	42·4	3·4	9·2	5·5	6·6	7·5	10·4	7·3	4·7	13·8	110·2	2·4	112·6
	February 6	45·3	3·5	9·2	5·8	7·0	8·3	10·8	7·3	4·6	13·5	113·5	2·2	115·7
	March 5	48·2	3·7	8·6	6·3	7·2	8·4	11·0	7·2	4·8	14·3	119·7	2·1	121·8
	April 2	48·2	3·7	8·2	6·6	7·3	8-8	10·6	7·4	5·1	14·3	120·3	2·2	122·5
	May 7	47·1	3·4	7·8	6·3	7·0	9-4	10·1	7·1	5·0	14·6	117·8	2·2	120·0
	June 4	45·2	3·1	6·9	6·0	6·5	8-8	9·4	7·3	4·7	15·1	113·5	2·2	115·7
	July 2	44·0	3·5	7·3	5·9	6·9	9·9	10·0	8·1	5·1	15·3	116·5	2·1	118·6
	August 6	47·7	3·7	8·0	6·7	7·6	10·4	10·5	8·0	5·3	15·1	124·3	1·9	126·2
	September 3	48·1	3·3	7·6	7·2	7·7	10·5	10·7	7·9	5·7	14·6	123·8	2·1	125·9
	October 8 November 5   December 3	48·3 	3·4  	7·5 	7·1 	7·6 	10·6 	10·8 	8·0 	5·5 	13·6 	122.6	1·9 2·0 2·0	124·5 
977	January 7   February 4 March 4	61·7 65·0	4·1 4·0	10·1 10·0	9.5 10∙0	10 <sup>.6</sup> 10 <sup>.6</sup>	12·0 12·1	13·5 13·5	9·3 9·2	6·1 6·1	13·7 15·0	148·7 155·5	2·1 1·8 1·8	150·5 157·3
	April 6 May 6 June 1	65·8 69·1 65·9	4·3 4·0 4·1	9·2 8·7 8·4	9-8 9-6 9-2	11·2 11·0 10·2	11·8 13·0 12·9	13·0 12·8 12·2	8·9 9·3 8·6	6·4 6·0 6·5	16·4 16·0 17·4	156-9 159-6 155-8	1-6 1-6 2-0	158·5 161·2 157·8
	July 8 August 5 September 2	60·5 61·0 57·2	4∙9 5∙0 4∙7	7·8 8·4 7·1	8·7 9·7 9·5	10·3 10·1 9·5	12·7 12·4 11·9	12·6 12·2 11·3	8·7 8·7 8·7	6·1 5·9 5·6	17·7 17·2 16·9	150·6 151·9 142·9	2·1 2·1 1·9	152-7 154-1 144-7
	October 7	61·7	4·3	8·4	9·9	10·2	12·3	12·2	8·8	6·3	17·4	151·4	1·9	153·4
	November 4	65·3	4·9	8·7	9·7	9·8	12·1	12·3	9·3	6·2	15·1	153·6	2·0	155·6

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Note: The figures relate only to the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled and include some that are suitable for young persons. In the period before April 1974 the figures relate to vacancies for adults. \* The series for Great Britain, Northern Ireland and United Kingdom from January 1974 onwards have been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette. † The boundaries of this region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. ‡ See note \* on table 118. Il Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, (a) some of the figures for October. November and December 1974 and for February 1975 include estimates for certain offices which did not render returns, (b) in December 1974 no count of unfilled vacancies was made in the South East, East Anglia, West Midlands and East Midlands regions, and (c) figures are not available for January 1975, November and December 1976 and January 1977.

### VACANCIES

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

## OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

## Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

		OPERA		1	Construction of the				manin				the second second		an examples
		WORKI	ING OVER	TIME	A STATE OF			HORT-TIM		ALCO'S	and the second	10000			
Wee	ek ended	Grens		Hours o	of overtime	worked	week†			g part of		Total			
				Average						Hours I	Average			Hours	ost
		Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	per opera- tive working over-	Total actual number (millions)	adjusted number	opera- tives	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	per opera- tive working part of the week	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1973	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
1 976	January 10§	1,427	27·5	7·8	11·16	12·62 ·	13	501	139	1,339	9·6	151	2·9	1,839	12·2
	February 14§	1,563	30·3	8·3	13·00	13·77	6	246	159	1,526	9·6	166	3·2	1,771	10·7
	March 13§	1,616	31·4	8·4	13·58	14·30	4	175	127	1,287	10·1	132	2·6	1,462	11·1
	April 10§	1,627	31·6	8·3	13·48	13·68	4	164	110	1,048	9·5	114	2·2	1,213	10·6
	May 15§	1,680	32·7	8·4	14·10	13·80	2	94	100	918	9·2	102	2·0	1,012	9·9
	June 12§	1,632	31·7	8·3	13·53	13·54	6	257	76	716	9·5	82	1·6	973	11·8
	July 10§	1,658	32·0	8·6	14·19	13-93	2	83	51	484	9·5	53	1.0	566	10·7
	August 14§	1,515	29·2	8·5	12·93	13-77	6	228	42	393	9·3	48	0.9	621	13·0
	September 11§	1,703	32·7	8·6	14·65	14-26	3	104	52	488	9·4	54	1.0	592	10·9
	October 16§	1,845	35·1	8·6	15·84	15·04	3	126	43	377	8·8	46	0-9	503	10·9
	November 13§	1,866	35·4	8·5	15·95	14·70	3	134	30	314	10·6	33	0-6	448	13·6
	December 11§	1,913	36·3	8·6	16·54	15·51	2	90	41	562	13·9	43	0-8	652	15·1
1977	January 15§	1,729	33·0	8·3	14·30	15·78	8	334	33	283	8·6	41	0-8	617	15·0
	February 12§	1,850	35·2	8·6	15·93	16·71	5	190	36	436	12·0	41	0-8	626	15·3
	March 12§	1,856	35·3	8·6	15·93	16·67	8	335	43	423	10·0	51	1-0	758	14·9
	April 23§	1,825	34·7	8·5	15·60	15-78	13	535	33	279	8·5	46	0·9	813	17·7
	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
	July 16§	1,822	34·4	8·9	16·26	16·04	5	205	30	310	10·3	35	0·7	515	14·7
	August 13§	1,632	30·8	9·0	14·65	15·71	24	940	26	239	9·2	50	0·9	1,179	23·8
	September 10§	1,785	33·7	8·7	15·48	15·16	22	873	41	459	11·1	63	1·2	1,332	21·1
	October 15§	1,886	35-8	8.7	16.32	15-55	13	500	36	340	9.6	48	0.9	840	17.5

In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the 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.
 † 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 based on provisional employment estimates which do not take account of the results of the June 1976 Census of Employment, published on pages 1206-121 3 of the November 1977 Gazette.
 I See page 1387 for detailed analysis.

TABLE 121

in the second	apriner, Clou		OF TOTAL OPERATIV		HOURSWO	ORKED		INDEX OPE	OF AVERAGE	WEEKLY H	HOURSW	ORKED	a contra de tra
		All man industrie	ufacturing es	Engin- eering, shipbuild electrica		2410 2410 240		All manu industrie	facturing s	Engin- eering, shipbuildin electrical	ig,	Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1967 1970 1970 1977 1973 1977 1975 1976		103-9 100-4 100-9 103-9 102-9 102-9 100-0 98-4 100-7 99-8 97-3 92-4 91-5 92-4 91-5 92-4 84-4 81-3 83-2 81-0 75-4 74-2		98-6 96-5 96-3 99-4 101-9 100-0 97-6 101-7 101-9 101-0 96-8 94-6 96-1 94-6 96-1 94-3 87-2 82-7 85-8 84-7 80-2 76-6	104-6 101-6 104-9 107-9 102-9 100-0 99-1 99-1 99-1 99-1 96-2 91-5 86-1 87-0 88-3 86-7 82-1 79-8 82-6 79-3 75-2 74-9	117-7 108-3 108-6 110-1 104-7 104-7 100-0 98-2 98-8 95-6 91-7 84-4 83-3 83-6 78-3 74-0 71-7 71-7 71-7 66-1 61-2 60-3	99-5 100-1 99-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 98-4 97-3 96-6 95-2 92-8 90-4 90-8 85-9 85-9 85-9 85-9 85-9 85-9 85-5 85-4 87-2 82-1 80-5	103-6 102-5 103-3 102-4 101-0 100-0 99-9 100-7 97-8 97-9 97-9 97-9 97-9 98-0 97-1 97-9 98-0 95-1 94-7 96-5 93-8 93-8 92-8 93-1		103-5 102-4 102-8 101-7 101-3 100-0 99-6 99-6 99-6 99-6 99-6 97-3 96-6 97-3 96-1 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 92-6 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4	104-5 103-2 104-9 101-7 100-6 100-6 100-2 100-8 98-4 95-7 96-9 97-4 95-7 96-9 97-4 93-2 93-2 93-2 93-1 91-8 92-5 93-7	104-5 103-0 104-5 104-8 101-4 100-5 101-4 100-5 101-4 100-3 98-5 97-3 98-3 98-3 97-7 96-9 96-3 95-6 96-7 94-8 93-7 93-8	102-7 102-5 102-0 101-7 100-4 100-0 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-
Week	ended												
1973	November 17	85·8	83·3	88-9	84·9	71·5	90·1	96·7	96·2	95·1	95·5	96·8	98·2
	December 15	86·3	84·2	89-4	86·7	71·7	90·0	97·1	97·0	95·7	97·3	97·3	98·5
1974	January 19†	76·8	76·2	78·9	70·8	59·8	89·6	86·3	87·4	84·2	79·3	81·6	96·8
	February 16†	77·7	77·4	80·3	71·9	60·4	88·8	88·2	89·2	86·4	81·2	83·4	96·6
	March 16†	81·9	81·4	85·2	78·1	68·2	87·5	93·5	94·2	92·4	88·9	94·6	96·3
	April 6	83·6	82·6	87·2	82·9	70·1	87·2	95·5	95·6	94·1	94·1	97-5	97·1
	May 18	84·4	82·9	88·1	84·2	70·9	87·7	95·8	95·6	94·3	95·4	98-0	96·9
	June 15	84·4	82·6	88·3	84·5	70·7	88·1	95·7	95·5	94·3	95·7	98-3	96·5
	July 13	79·9	82·6	84·6	72·8	64·7	87·9	96-0	95·2	94·6	95·6	98·6	97·4
	August 17	70·3	82·8	73·1	72·8	56·4	79·6	95-6	94·6	95·0	95·1	98·7	97·9
	September 14	84·3	81·8	88·7	83·3	69·9	88·8	95-1	94·8	93·6	93·4	97·9	96·6
	October 12	83·2	80·8	87·3	82·8	68·5	87·0	94·7	94·4	93·1	93·7	97-9	96·2
	November 16	82·7	80·3	87·1	83·6	66·9	87·4	94·8	94·4	93·3	94·5	95-3	96·2
	December 14	82·6	80·5	87·5	83·7	67·0	87·2	94·9	94·8	93·2	94·5	95-3	97·0
1975	January 18	80·6	80·1	85·5	81·5	65·3	85·1	93·3	94·7	92·0	92·4	94·1	95·0
	February 15	79·3	79·0	84·3	79·6	· 63·9	83·0	92·9	94·1	91·7	91·7	93·8	94·8
	March 15	78·5	78·2	84·0	78·2	62·8	82·3	92·7	93·5	91·6	91·4	93·8	94·5
	April 19	78·0	77-0	83·3	78·4	62·9	82·1	92·6	92·6	91·4	91-5	93·9	94·5
	May 17	76·8	75-5	84·2	75·8	64·2	81·6	92·5	92·2	91·4	91-1	93·9	94·6
	June 14	76·4	74-8	81·4	75·6	63·8	82·1	92·3	92·1	90·9	91-9	94·3	94·8
	July 19*	71·8	74·2	76·3	65·4	57·5	84·0	93·1	92·3	91·4	93·1	94·2	97·4
	August 16*	62·1	73·2	65·4	65·8	48·7	75·1	93·1	92·1	91·1	93·0	94·0	96·6
	September 13*	75·9	73·6	80·6	76·0	62·0	84·0	92·5	92·2	90·7	93·0	93·2	95·6
	October 18*	75·3	73·1	80·2	75·8	61·4	83·2	92·4	92·1	90·6	93·3	92·8	95·5
	November 15*	75·1	72·9	78·4	75·2	60·7	81·2	92·5	92·1	90·8	93·4	93·1	95·5
	December 13*	75·3	73·3	78·8	74·6	60·9	81·0	93·1	93·0	91·5	94·3	93·5	95·7
1976	January 10*	73·9	73·4	76·6	74·5	60-9	78·8	91·4	92·8	89·2	92·8	92·7	94·0
	February 16*	74·1	73·8	77·1	75·4	60-9	77·7	91·7	92·9	89·8	93·1	92·9	93·6
	March 13*	73·5	73·2	76·2	75·0	60-0	77·6	92·1	92·9	90·1	93·5	92·9	94·1
	April 10*	74·2	73·3	77·0	75·1	60·5	79-0	92·7	92·7	91.7	93·5	93·6	95-0
	May 15*	75·0	73·7	77·7	75·9	61·2	80-0	93·0	92·8	91.1	94·0	93·9	94-9
	June 12*	75·6	74·0	77·7	76·5	62·2	81-2	92·9	92·7	90.6	93·9	93·9	95-1
	July 10*	72·0	74·4	74·4	67·3	57·2	82·4	93·7	92·9	91·3	95·7	94·3	96·1
	August 14*	63·1	74·4	64·3	65·9	49·4	75·2	94·1	93·2	91·6	93·6	94·4	96·5
	September 11*	76·9	74·6	79·0	77·6	62·5	83·8	93·4	93·1	91·2	93·6	93·8	95·5
	October 16*	77·4	75·2	79·4	78·8	62·9	83·6	93·8	93-5	91.7	94·6	94·2	95·3
	November 13*	77·5	75·3	79·7	78·5	63·1	83·6	93·9	93-4	92.0	93·8	94·5	95·3
	December 11*	77·5	75·6	79·9	77·7	63·3	83·4	94·2	94-1	92.5	92·8	94·7	95·9
1977	January 15*	76·5	76·0	78·6	78·3	63·0	81·4	93·2	94·6	91·4	93·1	94·1	94·5
	February 12*	77·0	76·7	79·7	77·8	63·4	81·1	93·8	95·1	92·4	92·2	94·6	94·9
	March 12*	77·0	76·7	79·9	78·0	63·3	81·2	93·8	94·6	92·4	92·8	94·6	94·7
	April 23*	77·0	76·1	79·8	77-1	63·5	81-6	93-8	93·8	92·1	93·2	94·5	95·0
	May 14*	77·4	76·1	80·3	79-3	63·4	81-9	94-2	94·0	92·8	94·1	94·5	95·3
	June 18*	77·4	75·8	79·6	79-2	63·4	83-3	93-9	93·7	91·9	93·7	94·4	95·7
	July 16* August 13* September 10*	73·5 63·8 77·5	75·9 75·3 75·2	76-5 65-1 79-8	69·5 67·5 79·0	57·7 49·7 62·4	83·3 75·7 83·6	94·7 95·0 93·7	93·8 94·1	93·0 93·2	95∙6 93∙0	94·5 94·7	95·9 96·9 95·0
	October 15*	77.8	75.6	80·7	80.0	62.3	83.9	93·7 94·0	93·4 93·8	91·9 92·3	93·0 93·7	93·9 94·1	95·0 95·4

\* The index of total weekly hours worked from July 1975 will be revised following the publication of the results of the June 1976 census of employment. See pages 1206–1213 of the November Gazette. Revised figures will be given in a subsequent issue. Both indexes are subject to revision from November 1976 to take account of the October 1977 enquiries into the hours of manual workers and the proportion of operatives to total employees. † In January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.

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

1962 AVERAGE=100

The method of calculation of this index was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue, respectively, of the Gazette.

# EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122 FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER) Standard Industrial Classification 1968 Electrical Shipbuild- Vehicles Metal goods not Textiles Leather, leather Coal Chemicals Metal and manu-Food, drink Mech-anical Instruengineering and

	and tobacco	petro- leum products	allied indus- tries	facture	engineer- ing	engineer- ing	ing	engineer- ing	Land	where specified	a Stream	and fur	
Average w	eekly earni	ngs			2002 02 020	and the second s	in pali	IX B				-	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	46.97	£ 43.74	41.39	40.37
1974 Oct.	47.97	57.01	51.29	51.76	48.49	44.32	46.18	50.40	52.73		53.65	50.76	48.16
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63·10	62.50	58.86	53-35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	61.19	55.89	53.30
1976 Oct.	66-81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63-48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	22.07	53.30
Average ho	ours worked	1				There are the		William aperado	10.0	12.7	43.6	44.2	41.1
1974 Oct.	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.7		43.7	40.5
1975 Oct.	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4		40.9
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 ho	ourly earnin	gs							an indian	T TOP		601	-
	P	P	Р	Р	P	P 101·4	P 106·4	P	P	P 107·5	P 100·3	P93.6	P 98·2
1974 Oct.	102.9	130.2	116.0	115.5	109.7			115.9	124.7		126.5	116.2	118.9
1975 Oct.	130.5	163.7	147.8	149.2	138.2	127.0	134.6	153-8	151.0	133-3		129.7	130.3
1976 Oct.	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	166.1	170.1	150-2	141.0	123.7	150.5

Anna anna anna anna anna anna anna anna	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
Average weekly e	arnings £ 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. 1976 Oct.	61·07 68·82	55·83 61·48	65·17 73·88	58·06 66·27	59·74 67·83	59·82 66·36	60·38 65·80	60·45 68·42	63·81 71·22	50·71 57·36	49·88 53·97	59·58 66·97
Average hours wo	orked 46·1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48·0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	44·5 45·3	43·1 42·8	42·4 43·6	42·5 43·3	42·7 43·5	47·2 46·4	45·2 44·3	42·3 42·8	47·3 47·5	43·2 43·0	43·2 42·7	43·6 44·0
Average hourly ea	arnings							6-0 				р
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	р 109·3 137·2 151·9	Р 104·1 129·5 143·6	p 125·2 153·7 169·4	P 109·9 136·6 153·0	р 111.6 139.9 155.9	P 101·0 126·7 143·0	р 104·2 133·6 148·5	р 108·4 142·9 159·9	P 105·2 134·9 149·9	P 95·2 117·4 133·4	P 86·7 115·5 126·4	107·8 136·7 152·2

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w	eekly earni	ngs £	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 25·52	£ 22·38	£ 24·04
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	28.75 37.28 43.69	31·41 42·91 48·46	28·73 37·40 44·11	27·38 35·41 43·58	30·02 38·94 46·77	26·87 35·48 42·32	28·21 36·38 43·54	28·01 39·19 46·08	33·48 42·33 50·43	26·79 34·40 42·21	31.76 37.93	28·13 32·61	28·70 33·59
Average ho	ours worked	I REY						13		27.4	37.2	36.1	36.1
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	38·0 37·7 37·9	38·8 38·6 36·5	38·4 37·9 38·4	37·5 36·7 37·7	38·0 37·5 38·0	37·9 37·4 37·6	37·2 37·1 37·6	36·7 37·0 37·4	37·9 37·5 37·8	37·1 36·8 37·5	36·1 36·7	36·5 36·4	35·5 36·0
Average he	ourly earnin	ngs										P. Martines	D
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	P 75·7 98·9 115·3	P 81·0 111·2 132·8	P 74·8 98·7 114·9	P 73·0 96·5 115·6	P 79·0 103·8 123·1	P 70·9 94·9 112·6	P 75·8 98·1 115·8	P 76·3 105·9 123·2	P 88·3 112·9 133·4	P 72·2 93·5 112·6	P 68·6 88·0 103·4	р 62·0 77·1 89·6	р 66·6 80·9 93·3

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industrie covered
Average weekl	earnings			19 <sup>-</sup>	10 ×1		1		1		PET STAR	1
AND A CONTRACT OF AND	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 21.73	29.18	£ 27.01
1974 Oct.	27.54	28.86	30.09	26.27	27.05	—	23.92	29.89	34·58 44·07	26.59	38.64	34.19
1975 Oct.	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	- 18 -	30.45	38.76	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61
1976 Oct.	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71		36.11	43.43	50.73	31.03	43 02	
Average hours	worked									207	20 F	37.4
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2		38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.0
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8		37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40·3 39·9	37.4
1976 Oct.	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2	line <del>To</del> m cali	38-3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	3/ 7
Average hourly	earnings										A TE IN IT	
	p	p	P	P	P 72·7	Р	P 62·8	P 81·4	P	P 56·2	P 73.9	P72·2
1974 Oct.	75.9	76.6	P 77·8	P 70·1	72.7	an a sea <u></u> a constituent		81.4	81.6		95.9	92.4
1975 Oct.	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	1.12 <u></u>	81.2	109.5	106-2	69.4	109.3	108.6
1976 Oct.	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	1999 ( <u>1997</u> ) (1997)	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	107.3	100 0

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

# TABLE 123

Clothing

	October 1	974		October 1	975		October 1	976	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	£	in gettingen :	P	£	A States of the second	p	£		p
Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	49·12 27·05 14·56 26·31 19·31	44·0 37·2 21·4 40·3 37·8	111.6 72.7 68.0 65.3 51.1	59·74 34·23 18·38 32·87 23·15	42-7 36-8 21-4 39-7 37-5	139·9 93·0 85·9 82·8 61·7	67-83 40-71 22-06 37-75 26-87	43·5 37·2 21·6 40·0 37·6	155·9 109·4 102·1 94·4 71·5
All industries covered <sup>†</sup> Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)*	48·63 27·01	45·1 37·4	107·8 72·2	59-58 34-19	43·6 37·0	136·7 92·4	66∙97 40∙61	44·0 37·4	152·2 108·6
Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	14·28 26·00 19·23	21·2 41·2 37·8	67·4 63·1 50·9	18·02 33·08 23·03	21·2 40·4 37·5	85·0 81·9 61·4	21.50 37.94 26.70	21·2 40·5 37·5	101·4 93·7 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.

TABLE 124 ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 Men Women 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 April April April April April April April 100·0 112·2 125·8 139·8 161·8 224·0 276·0 304·5 100.0 100.0 111.5 124.1 137.3 155.3 195.0 232.6 253.6 Weights 575 425

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

### annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates: United Kingdom TABLE 125

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
- 18/-	and the second	(1)	(2)	effect of overtime* (3)	(4)	(5)
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2		-
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 5.2 + 4.4	+ 4.1 + 4.2	+ 1·1
963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 4.2 + 3.6	+ 0.2
964	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
1704	April October	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.3
1965	April	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
	October	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1966	April	+ 8.5 + 7.4	+10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
	October	+ 4.2	+ 9.8 + 6.2	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
	October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 3.0 + 5.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
968	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 5.3 + 8.6	- 0.3
969	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	- 0.9
707	April October	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 0·3 + 1·5
970	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5-5	+ 2.5
971	October	+13·5 +11·1	+15-3	+16.0	+12.4	+ 3.6
972	October	+11.1 +15.7	+12.9	+13.7	+11.6	+ 2.1
973	October	+15.1	+15·0 +14·1	+14.6	+18.1	- 3·5‡
974	October	+20.0	+14.1 +21.4	+13.6	+12.1	+ 1.5
975	October	+23.4	+26.9	+21·9 +28·6	+20.6	+ 1.3
976	October	+13.2	+12.1	+20.6	+26·5 +18·0	+ 2.1 - 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:
Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
Dividing the average weekly earnings by the 'standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.
The engineering and construction industries had large wage rate increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry.
The reason for the negative figure is that a ilat rate supplement to pay represents a higher proportion of basic wage rates than of earnings.

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

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

	and the state of the second seco	Fixed-weigh	ted: April 1970 = 100
	ALL MANU	JFACTURING INDU	STRIES: non-manual
years and over) WOMEN	(18 years and over)		
Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
100-0 111-7 124-5 138-0 157-0 202-9 244-5 267-3	100-0 110-7 122-3 135-9 152-1 191-8 225-6 248-0	100-0 112-5 124-9 139-9 165-2 226-7 276-2 310-0	100-0 111-0 122-7 136-6 154-3 197-5 233-9 258-1
1,000	689	311	1.000

# EARNINGS AND HOURS

Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates) TABLE 126

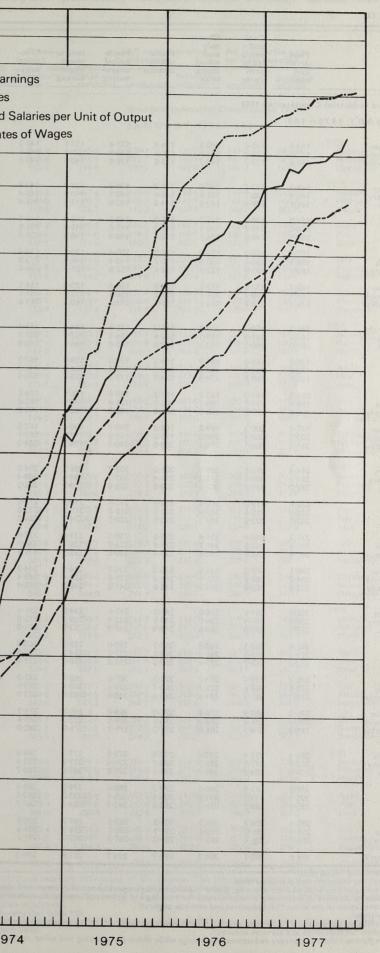
Witness and the second states and	MANUFA	CTURING	INDUSTRI	ES		ALL INDU	STRIES	enited for	an letter goldense	of Marine
	Average w earnings	eekly	Average hours	Average h earnings	ourly	Average w earnings	eekly	Average hours	Average h earnings	ourly
			excluding t affected by	hose whose p absence	ay was	alasar		excluding t affected by	hose whose p absence	ay was
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	An and a set	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£		P	P	£	£		Р	Ρ
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over Manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	33-6 38-6 43-6	34·5 39·9 45·1	45·6 46·4 46·2	75·8 86·0 97·4	83·7 95·2	32·1 37·0 42·3	32·8 38·1 43·6	46·0 46·7 46·5	71·3 81·7 93·5	69·1 79·2 91·1
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	54·5 65·1 71·8	56·6 67·4 74·2	45·0 45·1 45·6	125·8 149·2 162·6	123·1 146·3 160·0	54·0 63·3 69·5	55·7 65·1 71·5	45·5 45·3 45·7	122·2 143·7 156·5	119·2 141·0 154·3
Non-manual occupations April 1973 April 1973 April 1974	43·7 48·4 54·1	43·8 48·7 54·5	38·9 39·2 39·1	111·3 122·4 137·7	122·4 137·8	43·4 47·8 54·1	43·5 48·1 54·4	38·7 38·8 38·8	110·7 121·6 137·9	110·8 121·7 138·1
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	68·2 80·2 88·2	68·7 80·9 88·9	39·2 39·1 39·2	173·2 204·3 223·4	173·3 204·4 223·8	67·9 81·0 88·4	68·4 81·6 88·9	38·7 38·5 38·7	174·3 210·3 227·2	174·6 210·6 227·9
All occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	36·2 41·1 46·3	37·1 42·3 47·7	43·9 44·5 44·3	83·7 94·5 106·9	93·5 106·1	36·0 40·9 46·5	36·7 41·9 47·7	43·4 43·8 43·7	83·7 94·3 107·6	83·3 93·7 107·2
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	58·1 69·2 76·1	60·2 71·4 78·5	43·4 43·4 43·8	137·7 163·2 177·7	136-5 162-0 177-1	59·2 70·0 76·8	60-8 71-8 78-6	43·0 42·7 43·0	139·9 166·8 181·1	139·3 166·6 181·5
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over										
Manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	17-0 19-6 23-1	17·7 20·5 24·1	40·0 40·0 39·9	44·4 51·2 60·6	50·7 60·1	16·6 19·1 22·8	17·1 19·7 23·6	39·9 39·9 39·8	43·0 49·6 59·3	42.6 49.1 58.7
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	30·9 38·5 43·0	32·4 40·3 45·0	39·5 39·6 39·8	81·8 102·0 113·4	81·4 101·5 112·7	30·9 38·1 42·2	32·1 39·4 43·7	39·4 39·3 39·4	81.6 100.7 111.2	81·1 100·2 110·7
Non-manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	19·4 21·8 25·6	19·5 21·8 25·8	37·3 37·3 37·3	52·3 58·5 69·0	58·3 68·8	22·1 24·5 28·3	22·2 24·7 28·6	36·8 36·8 36·8	59·9 66·2 76·9	59·8 66·1 76·7
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	35·2 42·8 48·1	35·4 43·1 48·4	37·1 37·1 37·1	95·2 115·9 130·1	95·0 115·6 129·8	39·3 48·5 53·4	39·6 48·8 53·8	36·6 36·5 36·7	106·1 132·0 143·8	105·9 131·8 143·7
All occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	17·8 20·3 23·9	18·4 21·0 24·8	39·0 39·0 38·9	47-0 53-9 63-8	53·5 63·4	20·1 22·6 26·3	20·5 23·1 26·9	37·8 37·8 37·8	54·0 60·5 70·8	53·9 60·3 70·6
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	32·4 40·1 44·9	33·6 41·5 46·4	38·5 38·5 38·7	87·2 107·6 120·0	86·9 107·2 119·6	36·6 45·3 50·0	37·4 46·2 51·0	37·4 37·3 37·5	98·5 122·6 134·0	98·3 122·4 133·9
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over and WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations								20-0 102-4	75.0	75-0
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	31·7 36·0 40·8	32·7 37·3 42·3	42·6 43·1 43·0	76·4 85·7 97·6	84·1 96·1	31·4 35·5 40·6	32·0 36·4 41·7	41.8 42.1 42.0	75-8 85-2 97-8	84·1 96·8
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	52·1 62·5 68·9	54·2 64·7 71·3	42·3 42·3 42·7	127·2 151·8 165·8	125-4 150-0 164-3	52·7 62·7 68·7	54·0 64·2 70·2	41·3 41·1 41·3	128·9 154·7 168·0	127·7 153·8 167·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations April 1973 April 1974	35·6 40·3	36·8 41·8	43·1 43·0	84·6 96·4	83·1 95·0	35·0 40·1	35·9 41·1	42·1 42·0	84·1 96·6	82·9 95·5
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	51·5 61·8 68·0	53·6 64·0 70·4	42·3 42·5 42·7	125·8 150·1 163·8	124·1 148·3 162·3	52·0 61·8 67·8	53·4 63·4 69·3	41·4 41·1 41·3	127·3 152·6 165·7	126·0 151·6 165·1

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

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

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AVERAGE 1970 = 100



### EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
tandard Industr	ial Classification	on 1968				Contrast and	en viteras g							
ANUARY 1	970 = 100													
972 October November December	144·9 147·7 151·6	135·6 136·8 137·7	140·2 143·7 143·7	136·9 136·5 133·8	137-4 138-9 136-6	137·1 139·9 140·9	140·2 143·1 143·6	131·3 135·0 125·1	141·1 145·3 139·0	136·1 139·4 133·3	139·7 141·4 136·2	147·4 145·8 142·4	136·5 138·3 136·5	142·0 143·2 143·2
973 January February March	145·2 146·4 161·1	137·7 138·7 139·6	142-9 151-6 143-5	135-2 140-4 144-0	139·5 140·7 142·0	138·9 140·9 143·5	142·9 145·4 146·4	135-3 137-3 139-2	145·2 141·8 141·0	139·1 139·6 140·1	142·0 144·5 145·7	149·4 148·3 152·6	139·7 141·6 143·6	145·1 146·6 146·5
April	154·0	139·5	146·2	141-9	140·5	143·0	146·6	133·3	142·1	138·0	142-7	150·1	140·1	147-4
May	158·0	141·7	148·1	145-3	145·8	145·8	151·8	144·8	148·1	144·6	152-8	153·2	146·7	151-9
June	158·1	145·6	154·7	152-7	148·8	148·8	155·0	148·1	153·5	148·2	156-3	155·2	147·9	154-9
July	157·9	150-2	154-0	155-0	150·4	150·3	154·3	148·6	153·3	148-9	156·3	162·2	146·9	154-6
August	158·5	150-0	150-8	150-7	148·4	146·9	153·8	145·2	152·3	145-6	154·6	161·3	146·7	151-2
September	160·5	151-9	152-8	154-1	152·8	151·7	156·6	146·0	152·8	150-5	155·7	162·0	152·6	156-3
October	160·7	153-0	155·2	154·9	156-6	153·5	158·5	148·4	155·5	154·2	159·3	160·2	157·1	159·7
November	165·8	148-7	161·1	157·5	158-9	155·7	161·1	154·7	157·8	158·4	161·6	161·8	159·2	162·7
December	170·3	152-8	162·3	155·2	159-5	160·2	161·6	145·2	157·0	155·5	157·4	157·9	159·4	163·0
974 January†† February†† March	166-3 165-3 169-0	150·6 151·0 160·2	159-2 169-5 162-3	145·2 153·6 159·5	150·5 154·1 165·0	154·6 157·9 166·6	155-4 157-3 162-9	142-8 148-2 158-5	144·6 144·4 160·3	145-6 149-0 163-3	142-9 146-0 168-6	159·6 164·4 176·1	141·0 145·8 170·4	155-3 157-5 166-2
April	170-2	163·0	161·9	159·3	158·5	159·9	162·2	159·0	155-6	157·7	166·6	172-8	167·7	167·2
May	176-0	164·2	165·6	163·7	167·2	166·9	168·8	159·2	164-9	165·0	175·5	180-0	169·6	171·4
June	181-9	169·6	174·8	174·7	179·1	175·0	178·5	176·3	174-7	175·6	185·1	184-5	175·9	178·6
July	186-2	184-0	185-2	181·2	180-5	176·9	183·1	176·8	174-0	180-0	188-4	199·2	176·6	180-1
August	188-6	197-1	188-1	180·5	181-8	176·9	182·6	170·5	178-7	177-4	187-5	190·1	175·6	181-8
September	193-6	197-6	190-8	184·8	185-5	182·1	190·8	178·2	180-2	182-1	187-3	196·1	184·0	188-5
October	197-4	200·2	199-2	184·8	190-4	188·6	192·5	175-7	183·5	187-9	191-5	197·6	190-4	192-1
November	209-2	203·4	209-2	195·0	198-3	197·2	199·1	187-1	204·5	196-4	197-6	207·0	194-4	199-4
December	218-6	206·1	211-3	200·8	198-5	199·3	204·3	191-8	201·6	196-9	199-6	206·3	197-0	203-0
975 January February March	214-8 214-5 233-0	212·1 209·1 219·3	205-5 213-2 207-6	203·6 214·4 220·0	203·7 205·3 208·8	201·2 204·4 209·2	204·0 208·4 212·2	197·8 202·8 211·3	196·9 200·2 199·3	201·0 203·8 209·4	200·7 203·7 203·7	214·5 209·1 215·8	198-1 202-3 204-7	204·9 207·0 206·0
April	220·8	213·0	210·8	212·9	215·4	210·5	217·5	221·4	200-7	209·1	208·5	215·1	210-5	210·8
May	225·4	215·6	215·4	221·2	215·5	215·2	222·0	218·7	198-8	210·7	218·5	216·9	210-5	213·2
June	233·1	223·2	217·5	222·5	220·5	224·2	226·8	232·2	207-5	218·6	225·7	219·6	215-3	220·1
July	237·2	240·9	251·4	225·6	230-1	231.5	237-8	217·3	213·5	227·8	233·2	227·7	219·7	224-9
August	241·0	242·9	249·7	225·8	226-7	228.7	236-9	200·1	219·9	224·9	230·1	225·9	213·0	224-6
September	245·0	245·1	245·5	229·6	230-2	232.9	241-1	236·1	217·0	228·2	233·4	232·1	220·5	231-7
October	248·1	247·2	246·6	236·2	234·7	236·1	244·7	238·5	223·0	232.8	238-8	236.6	228·6	236·5
November	254·7	250·6	255·9	241·3	239·8	238·4	248·4	244·4	227·3	239.7	242-9	238.5	232·0	242·2
December	263·5	252·8	264·2	235·0	241·2	248·3	255·4	239·7	230·3	240.8	242-5	237.9	236·8	246·6
976 January February March	257·0 255·6 277·0	251·1 251·4 260·8	256-0 256-0 258-8	241·2 249·1 249·9	243·6 242·9 247·9	244·2 245·3 252·9	251·4 253·0 259·8	244·8 249·6 251·3	234-0 237-7 236-7	243·7 243·8 249·9	250·6 251·6 256·3	248·1 241·4 242·2	240·2 238·7 245·6	247·7 247·1 250·4
April	265·8	262·3	260-8	257·7	250-0	250-7	262·4	248·3	237·2	251-8	252·6	240·2	246·1	253·9
May	274·6	265·4	266-3	264·1	257-7	254-7	268·9	255·0	249·7	258-5	268·2	245·4	252·2	259·5
June	273·5	265·7	275-6	259·5	258-3	258-0	271·0	255·7	249·9	260-6	268·8	245·9	250·6	264·1
July	275·7	271·4	274·7	271-3	261-5	260·9	271·3	246-8	253·0	263·0	269·5	257·7	252-6	261-3
August	277·6	265·6	273·7	260-7	259-1	260·7	270·5	254-3	248·7	260·5	269·1	253·6	249-6	259-8
September	276·3	267·4	274·8	263-5	260-6	263·8	273·0	258-7	250·3	263·2	269·9	257·6	253-6	264-7
October	276-3	269·9	276·5	271-0	264·8	265·7	274-9	258·1	256·2	269·5	275·0	258·2	260-5	265-8
November	286-0	276·0	288·6	273-5	269·5	272·2	279-8	266·3	256·1	276·2	278·4	263·1	266-9	270-7
December	291-2	278·3	286·0	273-2	271·7	271·8	282-0	265·7	256·8	275·2	279·1	269·0	269-7	275-6
977 January February	286·4 285·5	277-4 277-2 284-7	282·6 283·9 285·9	277-9 282-7 281-3	272-5 274-4 277-8	275-4 277-9 285-9	280-8 282-2 288-7	273·5 270·6 265·8	259·6 253·2 256·7	276·7 278·4 283·2	283·2 284·8 286·6	279·2 272·1 276·5	270-8 276-6 276-8	269·4 272·2 275·8
March April May June	308-4 291-0 301-9 297-9	284-7 282-9 289-9 288-9	286·5 291·8 296·3	279·7 288·6 283·5	280.5 285.9 283.9	279·3 283·2 284·4	288·5 290·5 287·7	271·1 281·0 278·4	260·3 270·3 268·1	282.9 285.7 284.8	287-6 293-4 291-5	278·9 278·3 278·3	277·8 278·8 279·3	280-0 285-1 289-5
July	298-4	296·2	293·2	303·8	287·2	285·2	289·2	277·0	266-8	291-6	292-5	283·7	280·5	282-4
August	293-4	291·0	290·6	281·9	283·1	286·3	291·6	269·8	265-5	285-5	291-0	281·7	278·7	280-4
September	301-7	286·4	295·7	289·2	287·3	287·0	291·7	272·7	260-5	295-6	294-0	283·5	288·2	286-6
October¶	309.9	290.1	304-2	292.7	294·1	295.9	296-2	265-2	267.2	300-6	298-8	295-0	295.5	292.4

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Timber,	Paper, printing	Other manu-		Mining		Gas, elec-	Trans- port	M: .	All manuf industries		All indust services co		
turni- ture, etc	and publish- ing	facturing indus- tries	Agricul- ture*	and quarry- ing	Con- struc- tion	tricity and water	and com- munica- tion†	Miscel- laneous services‡	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	. thinks (2)
					1975	101	5 (FT 1 (57)		Standard	Industrial	Classificatio	on 1968	
									JANUA	RY 1970	0 = 1 0 0		NA DINIGAN
141·3 145·8 140·8	140·0 141·7 137·0	138·7 140·3 139·1	144-9 143-0 144-3	137·8 139·8 141·2	149·7 149·5 146·8	142-7 143-1 154-0	143·2 145·8 142·4	145·5 144·1 144·0	139·7 142·1 139·5	139-7 140-7 141-0	141·4 143·2 141·3	140·2 141·7 142·5	1972 October November December
47·6 49·3 50·6	139·5 140·6 143·3	141·3 143·0 144·1	139·6 148·8 145·5	140·9 141·1 140·6	147·0 150·7 156·9	145·4 141·8 145·4	144·2 144·0 145·5	147·6 148·7 151·7	141·9 143·5 145·3	142·1 143·7 145·5	142·9 144·5 146·7	143·1 144·4 145·9	1973 January February March
51·7	141·6	145·6	160·3	144-8	152-6	148·1	147·2	149·5	144-0	147·7	145·8	148-3	April
57·1	148·7	148·9	167·9	146-9	157-7	152·6	149·9	147·0	149-5	148·9	150·6	149-5	May
60·9	152·6	154·6	175·6	149-8	163-9	161·6	155·1	154·0	153-3	152·0	155·2	152-8	June
61-1	151·3	154·1	171·3	150·3	163-7	158·7	157·1	156·0	153-6	152·3	155-5	153·4	July
156-4	149·1	154·0	185·7	148·9	159-7	155·7	155·0	152·6	151-7	153·3	153-5	154·2	August
162-4	154·5	154·7	181·4	152·5	166-3	160·8	157·0	154·3	154-8	155·3	157-0	155·8	September
165·7	156·1	158·9	167·4	153·1	169·4	160·2	159·2	158-4	157-4	157-3	159-1	157·8	October
166·6	160·2	163·3	172·5	139·1	169·9	160·2	160·7	158-7	160-6	158-6	160-9	158·8	November
163·5	155·8	163·1	167·5	139·8	168·4	156·8	155·9	157-9	159-8	161-4	159-7	160·9	December
157-7 160-8 173-0	153-9 155-3 162-9	151-7 154-6 172-3	170-5 184-0 194-0	139·2 § 191·3	163-3 166-8 174-2	160·2 163·8 177·1	157·2 157·4 161·8	162-7 163-1 172-2	151-7 154-8 165-0	152-0 155-1 165-2	153-9 156-9 167-6	154-0 156-8 166-6	1974 January†† February† March
172-3	162·3	168·7	202-3	189·1	174·3	170·7	162·6	172-3	162·7	163·1	166·1	165·2	April
172-9	165·6	172·4	206-8	187·3	175·6	176·6	168·8	170-6	168·6	173·9	171·0	174·9	May
183-0	169·6	181·8	203-3	195·3	189·3	186·0	171·7	183-4	177·9	176·7	180·0	177·5	June
185·2	175-9	184·4	213·9	198·3	192-3	185-2	177-9	188-5	181-5	180-0	183·6	181-0	July
183·9	174-9	183·7	230·4	199·0	188-3	196-0	184-6	185-4	182-1	184-2	184·9	185-9	August
192·9	183-7	188·4	229·0	204·1	196-8	204-4	186-5	190-7	186-9	187-5	189·9	188-5	September
198·1	186-0	190·4	217·3	208·2	200·9	202·0	189·4	193·5	190·6	190-6	193·0	191-6	October
204·2	190-8	198·6	215·9	214·5	203·3	206·8	205·4	198·8	200·2	197-7	201·7	199-0	November
202·4	191-1	201·9	218·9	215·9	205·7	221·3	234·2	194·2	202·4	204-0	206·6	207-9	December
212·4 220·3 223·4	194·0 193·6 199·4	203·7 212·2 207·6	225·7 232·5 236·1	215·5 218·2 253·0	204·7 217·4 219·1	216·3 219·3 214·7	214-1 214-6 215-7	209·6 208·9 220·6	203·6 207·3 210·8	203-8 207-6 210-9	205·7 210·2 214·2	205-8 210-1 213-0	1975 January February March
223·6	199-9	213·4	249·1	261-6	225·6	219·5	219·2	223·7	212·2	213·0	217·1	216·1	April
222·6	202-7	217·3	259·2	256-9	223·2	227·8	225·0	220·5	214·9	217·7	219·6	221·0	May
231·8	210-4	221·1	257·7	262-3	231·7	249·9	223·8	237·4	221·2	220·1	226·0	223·3	June
241-7	216·3	227·7	259·4	260·2	241-6	287·0	227·8	242·7	229·5	227·5	234·3	230·9	July
234-8	215·6	226·7	280·1	258·7	235-9	262·9	232·7	238·6	228·5	231·1	232·8	233·9	August
241-8	221·6	232·1	290·1	261·4	244-9	257·4	256·1	240·5	232·5	233·2	239·0	237·1	Septembe
247-0	224-5	237·1	275·4	263·5	248-9	256.6	241-6	244·3	236·9	236·9	240·9	239·3	October
249-8	230-7	241·7	267·4	265·6	248-9	255.5	244-6	244·4	242·2	238·8	244·6	241·1	November
248-6	227-6	243·5	259·5	267·3	252-8	258.6	245-6	244·0	244·4	246·1	246·6	248·1	December
254·7 259·3 258·3	231·3 232·7 237·3	249·7 257·5 259·9	273·4 288·0 301·9	268·1 268·3 288·0	245·8 248·3 254·3	261·0 261·9 270·2	253·3 250·9 252·2	256·5 259·3 271·0	245·9 247·6 252·7	246·2 248·1 252·8	248·2 250·1 255·7	248·3 250·0 254·4	1976 January February March
256-0	242·4	258·3	307·7	286·1	251-0	274·4	253·5	266·0	253·3	254·5	255·9	255·0	April
259-6	249·0	261·6	298·1	281·0	255-5	278·0	258·9	268·2	261·0	259·7	262·0	259·6	May
262-8	251·2	267·4	312·1	282·4	261-8	280·9	259·1	267·1	262·4	261·6	263·9	261·2	June
269·3	250-2	268-9	325·3	285-0	264·6	299·7	261-2	273·2	264·5	262-2	267-0	263-1	July
264·6	250-2	268-0	333·5	282-8	264·7	288·0	260-8	284·5	262·5	265-5	266-0	267-2	August
270·1	254-5	270-3	307·4	287-3	271·8	287·2	263-6	281·3	264·7	265-6	268-3	266-1	Septembe
272-9	255-4	275·8	300·9	290·1	272·3	287-7	265·3	282·8	268·3	268·4	270·8	269·0	October
276-0	259-5	279·2	302·0	292·8	278·1	286-0	281·3	282·5	273·3	269·4	276·2	272·2	Novembe
282-4	256-9	278·9	308·8	295·7	280·2	286-5	265·5	284·8	274·5	276·3	275·5	277·1	December
281-3 284-5 286-5	260-9 260-6 266-6	283·2 286·8 288·4	298·5 312·2 322·6	297·4 297·0 317·3	274·0 278·3 290·4	291·7 295·2 299·6	274·9 270·8 272·9	294·7 295·8 312·4	276-1 276-8 281-6	276-5 277-4 281-8	278·1 278·8 285·3	278-1 278-7 283-8	1977 January February March
281-7	271.5	288-2	329·8	304·0	283·3	297·6	275-0	305·4	281·3	282·8	284·0	283·1	April
283-4	275.6	291-0	323·3	300·1	291·1	299·9	278-4	301·5	287·1	285·7	288·9	286·2	May
282-1	275.6	288-0	326·7	302·1	293·0	305·1	281-8	305·0	285·6	285·0	288·9	286·2	June
289·3	273·9	291-0	340·5	306·1	293·7	305·3	282·4	304·4	288-1	285·6	290·8	286·5	July
290·2	269·9	284-9	339·1	305·7	288·7	301·1	281·5	304·1	283-9	287·1	287·3	288·7	August
295·7	275·9	294-2	368·5	308·2	300·1	300·7	285·2	314·3	288-0	288·9	292·4	290·1	Septembe
301-4	281.7	294.0	**	311.9	302·2	306.7	285-2	314-4	293.5	293.6	296.5	294.6	October

Note (1): This series is explained in articles in the March 1967, July 1971, May 1975 and February 1977 issues of the Gazette. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Mor 'ly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. Note (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to June 1976—sea also table 129. Note (3): A new series, based on January 1976 = 100, has been introduced, including index numbers for the whole economy and 27 industry groups. It is explained in an article in the April 1976 issue of the Gazette. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue.

## EARNINGS

DECEMBER 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1430

# EARNINGS

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

Industry group	Averag	e weekly ea	arnings in	cluding ove	ertime pr	emium	Averag	e hourly ea	rnings ex	cluding ove	ertime pr	emium
SIC (1968)	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	June 1977	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	June 1977
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAI	RING*					£						р
												N. S. C.
Timeworkers	0.700	399.5	403-2	452.0	446.7	75-81	370.7	437.3	448·7	475.4	493.4	162.2
Skilled	327·0 356·9	438.7	403.2	498.3	492.3	68.60	391.9	455.3	480.4	483.0	499.0	134.1
Semi-skilled	391.4	404.1	479.0	466.5	470.8	62.67	405-6	464.2	505.2	508.8	530.7	130.7
Labourers	351.4	423.7	436.5	483.5	477.1	72.37	395.7	462.9	479.7	500.7	517.3	149.6
All timeworkers	331.7	423.7	430.2	103.2	1// 1	12 51	5757	TOL		5007	517 5	
Payment-by-result workers	370.0	381.9	420.2	411.1	430.8	79.14	380.6	416.1	428.1	432.8	449.0	172.3
Skilled	386.2	409.2	452.1	444.7	469.1	70.96	410.1	459.6	476.2	475.9	494.1	143-3
Semi-skilled	365.0	375.2	401.2	426.4	423.7	66.54	389.8	425.5	441.3	457.4	479.3	137.6
Labourers	373.4	388.3	426.4	419.7	438.6	75.93	386-0	425.5	438-8	441.7	458.7	161.5
All payment-by-result workers	357.2	384.1	416.1	419.5	429.5	77.81	374.1	416.3	430.2	434.0	450.3	168.3
All skilled workers		425.1	461.1	471.5	480.8	69.71	402.3	454-8	476.1	469.8	486.3	138.4
All semi-skilled workers	383.0	392.9	432.9	448.8	447.1	65.30	408.1	450-8	474.1	487.6	509.5	135.4
All labourers	382.3				442.9	74.38	386.3	432.0	448.5	448.8	464.9	156.3
All workers covered	365.8	395-4	428.8	434.3	442.9	74.36	300.3	432.0	C.OLL	0.044	TOT	150.5
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
Timeworkers					0.02.2 0		and the second	SEE.	100-534	. ICH GREET	19923	
General workers	328.3	379.7	414.6	425.6	449.3	76.16	394-2	449.9	484.1	494.0	503.7	167.3
Craftsmen	312.2	371.6	404.4	416-2	433-5	<b>81</b> .58	360-3	416.7	449-1	455-8	467.7	176-1
All timeworkers	324.7	379.1	413.2	424.7	446.0	77.53	387-2	443.8	477.7	486.7	496.7	169-5
Payment-by-result workers									A Martin			
General workers	302.6	352.6	395.1	411.9	418.6	74.44	326.8	371.4	402.8	415.0	424.4	162-8
Craftsmen	300.7	333-1	372.9	387.0	412.0	82·33	317-2	361-2	390.5	399.7	416.3	177.9
All payment-by-result workers	302.9	346.7	388.5	404.6	413.7	75.61	324.4	366.4	397.4	408.8	418.7	165-0
All general workers	320.0	370.8	406.3	418·0	439.1	75.95	368.8	421.2	453.9	463.8	473-2	166-8
All craftsmen	305.6	361-3	393.9	405.6	423.2	81.63	341.0	393.9	424.9	431.4	443.0	176-2
All workers covered	316.9	369.5	404.1	415.9	435-5	77.32	362.1	415.0	447.2	456.3	465.7	169.0

	Average w	eekly earnings in	cluding overtime	e premium	Average h	ourly earnings ex	cluding overtime	premium
	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977
ENGINEERING‡	and the second second		had the state	estata.	THE .	TEAMER AVERATE		
				£				Р
Timeworkers							a and the	TARE STREET
Skilled	294.9	339-8	373.4	72.78	333-2	381.6	410.6	159.8
Semi-skilled	310.2	371.7	397.6	68·71	359.8	416.1	444.0	151.5
Labourers	311.6	372.6	407.9	57.11	360.0	423.3	456-2	124.7
All timeworkers	305-2	359.1	390.0	69.74	349.1	402.8	431.8	153.3
	303 2	5571	5700			These These and		
Payment-by-result workers	287.9	330.7	367.6	73.78	318-2	368.7	401.0	171.2
Skilled		319.0	356.2	66.25	307.1	356.0	338.6	154.8
Semi-skilled	273.7			57.38	348.9	406.9	435.6	128.7
Labourers	304-0	352-5	385.9				396.5	161.8
All payment-by-result workers	281.7	326.6	363-0	69.57	314.0	364.7		
All skilled workers	291.3	335-2	370.0	73.17	324-3	373-3	402.7	164.1
All semi-skilled workers	291.6	345-3	376.5	67.71	330.6	382.6	412.0	152-8
All labourers	309-8	368.0	402.8	57.17	357.7	420.3	451.9	125.6
All workers covered	293.5	343-3	376.4	69.67	330.9	382.8	412·3	156.5

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

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average§
NEW SER	IES: unadjusted	: January 19	76 = 100	Shot?			a derioqu'a Charles	ndron ter Marana	daam ugeste une	tap non pro segmentes	and the second second	and the second	
Whole ec	onomy												
1976 1977	100·0 110·9	100·6 111·0	102·2 113·3	103·3 113·1	105·5 114·9	106·7 115·4	107·6 116·2	107·8 115·7	108·3 116·6	108·5 117·9¶	110.6	111-3	106-0
OLDER S	ERIES: SEASON	IALLY ADJ	USTED:	January 19	70 = 100								
All indust	ries and services	covered:											
1967 1968 1969 1970	79·4 85·4 92·2 100·0	79·8 86·1 91·7 101·8	80·2 86·3 92·7 103·0	80·4 86·2 94·0 103·8	80·6 87·6 93·4 104·9	81·2 87·5 95·0 106·3	82·4 88·2 95·3 106·9	82·2 89·1 95·7 108·9	83·1 89·6 96·7 109·3	83·7 90·0 97·5 110·6	84·6 91·1 98·2 112·0	84·2 91·9 99·6 113·1	81·8 88·2 95·2 106·7
1971 1972 1973 1974	114·2 124·4 143·1 (154·0)†	114·6 * 144·4 (156·8)†	115·8 128·3 145·9 166·6	116·0 129·4 148·3 165·2	117·6 130·5 149·5 174·9	117·8 132·1 152·8 177·5	119·4 132·8 153·4 181·0	120·7 134·1 154·2 185·9	121·1 137·8 155·8 188·5	122·0 140·2 157·8 191·6	122-2 141-7 158-8 199-0	123·3 142·5 160·9 207·9	118·7 134·0* 152·1 (179·1)†
1975 1976 1977	205·8 248·3 278·1	210·1 250·0 278·7	213·0 254·4 283·8	216·1 255·0 283·1	221·0 259·6 286·2	223·3 261·2 286·2	230·9 263·1 286·5	233·9 267·2 288·7	237·1 266·1 290·1	239·3 269·0 294·6¶	241·1 272·2	248·1 277·1	226·6 261·9
All manuf	acturing industr	ies											
1967 1968 1969 1970	78·3 84·8 91·8 100·0	79·0 85·5 91·5 101·3	79·4 85·9 92·5 103·0	79·5 85·6 93·7 103·8	80·0 87·1 93·1 104·7	80·3 87·4 94·4 106·5	81·5 88·0 94·8 107·5	81·6 88·5 95·5 109·5	82·6 89·1 96·5 109·7	83·3 89·3 97·3 111·2	84·0 90·4 98·1 112·7	83·9 91·7 99·6 113·7	81·1 87·8 94·9 107·0
1971 1972 1973 1974	114·4 125·4 142·1 (152·0)†	115·0 * 143·7 (155·1)†	115·7 128·2 145·5 165·2	116·2 130·1 147·7 163·1	118·1 131·2 148·9 173·9	118·0 132·9 152·0 176·7	119·3 133·9 152·3 180·0	120·6 135·1 153·3 184·2	121-4 138-2 155-3 187-5	122·2 139·7 157·3 190·6	122·6 140·7 158·6 197·7	123·6 141·0 161·4 204·0	118·9 134·2* 151·5 (177·5)†
1975 1976 1977	203·8 246·2 276·5	207·6 248·1 277·4	210·9 252·8 281·8	213·0 254·5 282·8	217·7 259·7 285·7	220·1 261·6 285·0	227·5 262·2 285·6	231·1 265·5 287·1	233·2 265·6 288·9	236·9 268·4 293·6¶	238·8 269·4	246·1 276·3	223·9 260·8
				PERCE	NTAGE IN	CREASES	OVER PRE	VIOUS 12	MONTHS				
NEW SEP	RIES: unadjusted												
Whole eco		19 <sup>0</sup>	A MARINE M	10.000 cm	12 (10)	an a	640						
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.1	7.3	7.7	8·7¶			
	ERIES: SEASON		JUSTED										
1967 1968	3·1 7·6	3.0 7.9	2·3 7·5	2·1 7·3	1·7 8·7	2·2 7·8	3·6 7·1	3·3 8·3	4·3 7·8	5·1 7·5	6·6 7·7	5·5 9·0	3·6 7·8
1969 1970	7·9 8·5	6·5 11·0	7·5 11·2	9·1 10·4	6·6 12·4	8·5 11·9	8·0 12·2	7·4 13·8	7·9 13·0	8·4 13·4	7·9 14·0	8·4 13·6	7·8 12·1
1971 1972 1973 1974	14·2 9·0 15·0 (7·7)†	12·5 * * (8·6)†	12·4 10·8 13·7 14·2	11·8 11·5 14·6 11·3	12·1 11·0 14·5 17·1	10·8 12·2 15·6 16·2	11·7 11·3 15·5 18·0	10·8 11·1 15·0 20·6	10·9 13·8 13·0 21·0	10·3 14·9 12·5 21·4	9·2 15·9 12·1 25·3	8·9 15·6 12·9 29·2	11·3 12·9 13·5 17·8
1975 1976 1977	(27)‡ 20·6 12·0	(28)‡ 19·0 11·5	27·9 19·4 11·6	30∙8 18∙0 11∙0	26·3 17·5 10·2	25·8 17·0 9·6	27·6 13·9 8·9	25·8 14·2 8·0	25·8 12·2 9·0	24∙9 12∙4 9∙5¶	21·2 12·9	19·3 11·7	26-6 15-6
All manuf	acturing industr	ies											
1967 1968 1969 1970	2·2 8·3 8·2 8·9	2·3 8·3 7·1 10·7	2·1 8·2 7·7 11·4	1·3 7·6 9·4 10·9	1·5 8·8 6·9 12·5	1·9 9·0 8·0 12·8	3·4 7·9 7·8 13·4	3·3 8·4 7·9 14·6	4·8 7·9 8·3 13·6	5·9 7·1 9·0 14·3	7·3 7·6 8·5 14·9	6·8 9·3 8·6 14·1	3·6 8·2 8·1 12·7
1971 1972 1973 1974	14·4 9·6 13·3 (7·0)†	13·5 —* —* (7·9)†	12·3 10·8 13·4 13·5	11·9 11·9 13·6 10·4	12·8 11·1 13·5 16·8	10·8 12·7 14·4 16·2	10·9 12·2 13·7 18·2	10·2 12·0 13·5 20·1	10·7 13·8 12·3 20·8	9·9 14·3 12·6 21·1	8·7 14·8 12·7 24·6	8·8 14·0 14·4 26·4	11·2 12·8 12·9 17·1
1975 1976 1977	(25)‡ 20·8 12·3	(26½)‡ 19·5 11·8	27·7 19·9 11·5	30·6 19·5 11·1	25·2 19·3 10·0	24·6 18·8 9·0	26·4 15·2 8·9	25·5 14·9 8·2	24·3 13·9 8·8	24·3 13·3 9·4¶	20·8 12·8	20·7 12·2	26·2 16·5

Notes: Figures are given to one decimal place, but this does not imply that the final digit is significant. Figures to two decimal places were used in calculating the percentage changes, and so the percentages may differ from those based on the rounded figures. \* As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February 1972. Consequently it is not possible to calculate indices for that month nor percentage increases involving that month. The annual averages of the indices for 1972 are based on data for eleven months—ie. excl. February. † The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation. ‡ These are estimates of the percentage increases in the indices that would have occurred if there had been no reductions in earnings in January and February 1974 as a result of three-day working and other restrictions. § In this column, the percentage increases given in the lower part of the table are obtained by simple comparisons of the figures for successive years in the upper part of the table. There are constrained in the upper part of the table are obtained by simple comparisons of the figures for successive years in the upper part of the table.

# EARNINGS

Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain

# 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					and the second second		-		JULY	31, 1972 = 100
1968 Standard Industrial Classifi	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing cation	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	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 wa						2.204	1.501	500 al	01 0:001	A COLORADO DE C
1972 1973 1974 1975 index numbers 1976	{ 100 116 149 186 232	100 106 143 190 211	100 112 136 177 209	96 106 124 165 199	104 119 137 179 214	97 110 136 176 211	95 108 136 171 200	100 111 129 167 213	100 112 133 171 203	100 113 138 171 199
1975 November December	192 199	193 193	192 193	182 182	204 204	191 193	181 184	172 174	187 190	179 182
1976 January February March	230 232 232	193 194 214	197 199 199	184 184 184	206 214 214	195 195 195	191 191 191	201 202 214	191 193 197	197 198 198
April May June	232 232 232	215 215 215	202 202 213	184 195 208	215 215 215	195 217 219	191 191 191	214 214 214 214	203 203 204	198 198 198
July August September	232 232 232	215 215 215	213 214 214	208 208 208	215 215 215 215	220 220 220	210 210 210	214 214 216	205 205 207	198 199 200
October November December	232 232 233	215 215 215	214 219 219	208 208 208	215 215 215	220 220 220	210 210 210	216 217 217	207 210 210	200 200 200
1977 January February March	246 247 247	215 225 225	220 222 222	209 209 209	217 217 217 217	223 223 223	216 216 216	227 228 232	210 210 213	211 211 211
April May June	247 247 247	226 226 226	224 224 228	209 213 219	217 218 218	224 235 236	216 216 216	232 232 232	215 216 216	212 212 212
July August September	247 247 247 247	226 226 226	228 230 230	219 219 219	218 218 218	236 236 237	224 224 224 224	232 232 235	216 216 220	212 212 215
October November	247 247	226 226	230 230	219 219	218 218‡	237 237	224 224	235 235	220 220	215 215
Normal weekly hourst	(42·2)	(36·0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	<b>(40·0)</b>	(40·0)	(40·0)	(40·0)	(40·1)	(40.0)
1972 1973 1974 Average of monthly 1975 index numbers 1976	{ 100-0 100-0 99-3 99-2 99-2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 99-6 99-6	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100.0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 99-8 99-8 99-8	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0
1977 November	99-2	100.0	99.6	100-0	100-0	100-0	100.0	100.0	99-8	100-0
Basic hourly rates of wa					101	07	95	100	100	100
1972 1973 1974 1975 1975 1976	<pre>{ 100     116     150     187     233</pre>	100 106 143 190 211	100 112 136 178 210	96 106 124 165 199	104 119 137 179 214	97 110 136 176 211	108 136 171 200	111 129 167 213	112 134 172 203	113 138 170 199
1975 November December	194 200	193 193	193 194	182 182	20 <del>4</del> 204	191 193	181 184	172 174	187 191	179 182
1976 January February March	231 233 233	193 194 214	197 200 200	184 184 184	206 214 214	195 195 195	191 191 191	201 202 214	191 194 197	197 198 198
April May June	233 233 233	215 215 215	203 203 214	184 195 208	215 215 215	195 217 219	191 191 191	214 214 214	203 203 205	198 198 198
July August September	233 233 233	215 215 215	214 215 215	208 208 208	215 215 215	220 220 220	210 210 210	214 214 216	206 206 207	198 199 200
October November December	233 233 235	215 215 215	215 220 220	208 208 208	215 215 215	220 220 220	210 210 210	216 217 217	207 210 210	200 200 200
1977 January February March	248 249 249	215 225 225	221 223 223	209 209 209	217 217 217 217	223 223 223	216 216 216	227 228 232	211 211 214	211 211 211
April May June	249 249 249	226 226 226	224 224 229	209 213 219	217 218 218	224 235 236	216 216 216	232 232 232	216 216 217	212 212 212 212
July August September	249 249 249 249	226 226 226	229 231 231	219 219 219	218 218 218	236 236 237	224 224 224 224	232 232 235	217 217 220	212 212 215
October November	249 249	226 226	231 231	219 219	218 218‡	237 237	224 224	235 235	220 220	215 215

TABLE 131 (continued)

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distribut trades
98	99	109	102	97	101
105	109	139	111	107	114
126	130	162	135	131	138
160	158	215	170	169	181
198	183	247	199	199	217
173	162	228	173	177	198
173	163	228	176	178	199
17 <del>4</del>	164	229	187	185	200
180	164	229	187	193	202
180	164	229	201	196	202
204	169	229	201	200	203
204	169	229	201	200	209
204	176	260	201	200	209
205 205 205	199 199 199	260 260 260	201 201 201	202 202 202	227 227 227 227
205	199	260	201	202	231
205	199	260	201	203	235
205	199	260	202	203	235
205	199	260	209	206	235
205	199	260	209	210	237
205	199	260	215	210	237
209	200	260	215	213	237
209	200	260	215	213	240
209	203	273	215	213	240
209	213	273	215	214	245
212	213	273	215	214	245
212	213	273	215	214	245
212	213	273	215	214	245
212	213	273	215	214	246
(39·6)	(39·3)	(40·0)	(40·0)	(40·6)	(40·9)
100-0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100·0	99·8
100-0	100-0	100-0	98·7	100·0	97·9
100-0	100-0	100-0	97·4	100·0	97·7
108-0	100-0	99-7	97·4	100·0	97·7
100-0	100-0	99-7	97·4	100·0	97·7
100·0 100·0	100.0	99·7	97.4	100-0	97·7
98	99	109	102	97	101
105	109	139	112	107	117
126	130	162	138	131	141
160	159	215	175	169	185
198	183	248	204	199	222
173	162	229	178	177	202
173	163	229	180	178	204
174	164	230	192	185	204
180	164	230	192	193	207
180	164	230	207	196	207
204	169	230	207	200	208
204	169	230	207	200	214
204	176	260	207	200	214
205	199	260	207	202	232
205	199	260	207	202	232
205	199	260	207	202	232
205	199		207	202	236
205	199		207	203	241
205	199		208	203	241
205	199	261	214	206	241
205	199	261	214	210	242
205	199	261	220	210	242
209 209 209	200 200 203	261	220	213 213 213	242 246 246
209 212 212		274	220 220 220	214 214 214	251 251 251
212 212	213	274	220	214	251
	213	274	220	214	252

Notes: (1) The indices are based on minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours laid down in *national* collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers in representative industries and services. Minimum entitlements mean basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be together with any general supplement payable under the agreement or order.

(2) The indices relate to the end of the month. Figures published in previous issues of the Gazette have been revised, where necessary, to take account of changes reported subse-

quently.
 Publication of these figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.
 The figures given in brackets are the average normal weekly hours at the base date, July 31, 1972.
 As explained in an article in the May 1977 issue of the Gazette (page 463), recent movements in the indices have been influenced considerably by nationally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged since February 1976.

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

tive Professional Miscel-services laneous and public services Manufac-'turing industries\* All industries and services\* services and public adminis-tration Basic weekly rates of wages 101·5 114·6 134·3 174·4 209·0 101·3 115·2 138·0 178·7 213·2 100 114 145 182 214 97 105 128 163 212 Average of monthly index numbers 1973 1974 1975 1976 194·4 197·0 194 211 180 190 November December 1975 193·7 194·4 197·7 203·1 203·8 200·9 205·1 206·7 211 211 211 198 204 204 January February March 1976 208·8 210·5 215·3 211 211 211 204 204 217 206·8 209·1 211·2 April May June 217·7 217·8 217·9 July August September 214 214 214 217 217 217 212·3 212·5 212·7 218·2 219·4 220·2 October November December 214 220 227 218 218 221 212·7 213·3 213·3 222.5 223.5 223.9 227 227 227 227 230 230 215·5 215·7 216·0 January February March 1977 230 230 232 216·8 218·0 218·9 224·7 225·5 227·4 April May June 227 227 227 229 229 229 228·2 228·5 228·8 July August September 219·3 220·0 220·5 232 232 232 229·1 229·2‡ October November 229 229 238 238 220·5 220·5‡ (40.2) (40.0) (41.3) (40.0) Normal weekly hourst 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 99·9 99·6 99·5 99·4 99·4 99·7 98·5 97·2 97·0 96·9 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 Average of monthly index numbers 100.0 96.9 100.0 99.4 November 1977 Basic hourly rates of wages Average of monthly index numbers 1975 1975 1975 1976 100 114 145 182 214 97 106 132 168 218 101·5 114·6 134·2 174·5 209·1 101·4 115·6 138·7 179·8 214·5 193-8 194-5 195-6 198-2 November December 1975 194 211 186 196 197·8 203·2 203·9 202·1 206·4 207·9 211 211 211 204 211 211 1976 January February March 210·1 211·7 216·6 April May June 211 211 211 211 211 224 206·9 209·2 211·3 219·0 219·1 219·2 212·4 212·6 212·8 July August September 214 214 214 224 224 224 October November December 212·8 213·4 213·4 219·5 220·7 221·5 214 220 227 225 225 228 223·9 224·9 225·3 227 227 227 235 237 237 215·6 215·8 216·1 January February March 1977 226·0 226·9 228·7 April May June 227 227 227 237 237 240 216·9 218·1 219·0 229 229 229 219·4 220·1 220·6 229·6 229·9 230·2 240 240 240 July August September October November 245 245 220·6 220·6‡ 230·5 230·6‡ 229 229

# **RETAIL PRICES**

# United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

TABLE	CENT OF MARKEN	ALL	FOOD								All items except	All items except	Goods
		ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items mai the Unite	nly manufact d Kingdom	ured in	Items mainly	Items mainly	food	items of food the	and servic
		School (1991) School (1992) School (1992) School (1992)	earbhlead bhean John Sagas	which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show	Primarily from home-	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion	form.	prices of which show significant seasonal variations	mainl produ by natior ised indust
	ARY 16, 1962 = 100 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251 248 253	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·5 41·7-43·2 39·6-41·4 41·3-42·5 47·5-48·8	209·6-211·4 205·5-206·7	39·6-40·7 38·8-39·9 38·5-39·5 41·0-42·0 39·9-41·1 38·0-38·3 39·2-40·0	64:4-64:9 64:3-64:7 64:6-65:1 63:8-64:3 61:7-62:3 58:9-59:2 57:1-57:6	104·0–105·6 103·1–104·6 103·1–104·6 104·8–106·3 101·6–103·4 96·9– 98·1 96·3– 97·6	53·4 51·4 48·7 47·5 50·3 53·3 48·7	57-6 54-0 55-7 54-5 57-7 55-3 59-2	737 746 745 750 749 752 747	952-0-953-6 954-5-956-0 952-5-954-0 956-8-958-3 958-6-960-4 957-5-958-7 951-2-952-5	95 93 92 91 92 89 89
68 69 70 71 72 73 74	Monthly averages {	125-0 131-8 140-2 153-4 164-3 179-4 208-2	123·2 131·0 140·1 155·6 169·4 194·9 230·0	121-7 136-2 142-5 155-4 171-0 224-1 262-0	123-8 130-1 139-9 156-0 169-5 189-7 224-2	118·9 126·0 136·2 150·7 163·9 178·0 220·0	126-1 133-0 143-4 156-2 165-6 171-1 221-2	123-5 130-5 140-8 154-3 165-2 174-2 221-1	130-2 136-8 145-6 167-3 181-5 213-6 212-5	119-0 123-8 133-3 149-8 167-2 198-0 238-4	125-7 132-2 140-3 152-8 162-7 174-5 201-2	125-2 131-7 140-2 153-5 164-1 177-7 206-1	135-0 140-1 149-8 172-0 185-2 191-9 215-6
68	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121-3	115.9	120.9	119-2	128-2	119-3	121.9	121-7	133-0
69	January 14	129.1	126-1	124.6	126-7	121.7	129·6 137·6	126·7 135·1	133·4 140·6	121·1 128·2	130·2 135·8	129·3 135·5	139.9
70	January 20	135·5 147·0	134·7 147·0	136·8 145·2	134·5 147·8	130·6 146·2	137.6	149.7	153-4	139-3	147.0	147.1	146·4 160·9
71 72	January 19 January 18	159.0	163-9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163-2	161.8	176.1	163·1	157-4	159-1	179-9
73	January 16	171.3	180-4	187-1	179.5	170.8	168-8	170-0	205-0	176-0	168· <del>4</del>	170-8	190-2
74	January 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209-8	196-9	190-9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184-0	189-4	198-9
NU	ARY 15, 1974 = 100												008
eights	: 1974 1975 1976 1977	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	253 232 228 247	47·5-48·8 33·7-38·1 35·9-42·0 46·2§	204·2–205·5 193·9–198·3 186·0–196·1 200·8§	39·2-40·0 40·4-41·6 35·9-41·4 38·4§	57·1–57·6 66·0–66·6 56·9–66·5 61·9§	96·3-97·6 106·4-108·2 92·8-107·9 100·3§	48·7 42·3–45·3 45·3–50·7 52·9§	59·2 42·9–46·1 42·1–43·9 47·6§	747 768 772 753	951·2-952·5 961·9-966·3 958·0-964·1 953·8§	80 77 90 89
74 75 76	Monthly averages	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 108{\cdot}5\\ 134{\cdot}8\\ 157{\cdot}1 \end{array} \right.$	106-1 133-3 159-9	103·0 129·8 177·7	106·9 134·3 156·8	111·7 140·7 161·4	115-9 156-8 171-6	114·2 150·2 167·4	94·7 116·9 147·7	105-0 120-9 142-9	109·3 135·3 156·4	108·8 135·1 156·5	108·4 147·5 185·4
75	May 13 June 17	134-5 137-1	132·7 135·9	129·4 140·3	133·8 135·2	139·3 141·0	158·4 160·0	150-6 152-2	115·3 116·7	120·2 121·2	135·0 137·5	134·8 137·1	143·2 150·8
	July 15 August 12 September 16	138-5 139-3 140-5	136·3 136·3 137·3	140·2 131·7 133·8	135·7 137·5 138·3	143·0 143·5 144·6	160∙6 160∙3 160∙0	153-4 153-4 153-7	115·9 121·8 123·0	121-4 122-5 122-6	139·2 140·3 141·5	138-5 139-7 140-9	154-0 154-1 155-7
	October 14 November 11 December 9	142·5 144·2 146·0	138·4 141·6 144·2	137-9 140-1 148-9	138·9 142·4 143·9	147·2 148·9 149·8	158-8 158-5 160-4	154·1 154·6 156·1	123·1 133·1 134·6	124-7 126-5 128-2	143.8 145-0 146-6	142-8 144-5 146-1	165·1 169·0 171·5
76	January 13 February 17 March 16	147-9 149-8 150-6	148·3 152·1 153·8	158·6 173·5 181·2	146·6 148·2 148·6	151·2 153·9 154·3	162·4 164·5 165·0	157·8 160·2 160·6	137·3 137·5 138·0	132·4 134·1 134·4	147·9 149·1 149·8	147-6 149-0 149-5	172-8 173-2 173-9
	April 13 May 18 June 15	153·5 155·2 156·0	156·7 157·1 156·7	189·9 184·8 174·3	150·4 151·9 153·5	157·4 157·9 157·8	166·6 167·6 168·4	162·8 163·6 164·1	139·6 141·3 144·7	135-5 137-9 139-7	152·7 154·7 155·9	152-2 154-2 155-4	179·1 183·8 186·5
	July 13 August 17 September 14	156·3 158·5 160·6	153·4 158·4 164·4	149-0 163-6 178-6	154·8 157·8 161·9	160·3 162·0 163·8	169·6 173·5 175·5	165·8 168·8 170·7	145·6 148·7 157·2	140·6 143·2 146·5	157-2 158-6 159-5	156-8 158-5 160-0	188-9 190-5 190-7
	October 12 November 16   December 14	163·5 165·8 168·0	169·3 172·7 176·1	184·0 192·8 202·1	166·8 169·1 171·4	171·1 172·6 174·4	179-1 182-2 184-8	175-8 178-3 180-5	160·9 160·2 161·8	152·1 157·4 160·5	161-8 163-8 165-6	162·8 164·8 166·8	193·4 195·1 196·4
77	January 18 February 15 March 15	172·4 174·1 175·8	183·1 184·5 186·5	214·8 216·8 215·7	177-1 178-5 181-0	178·7 179·8 185·1	189·7 192·7 197·8	185·2 187·5 192·7	169·6 169·1 168·9	165·7 167·3 167·9	169·3 171·1 172·6	170-9 172-5 174-3	198·7 198·7 199·3
	April 19 May 17 June 14	180·3 181·7 183·6	189·6 189·9 193·7	223-9 213-7 219-4	183·2 185·4 189·0	189·7 191·8 192·2	200·6 205·0 206·8	196·2 199·6 200·8	168·9 169·9 177·5	169·7 170·9 174·5	177-6 179-3 180-8	178·7 180·5 182·4	203·1 208·0 211·4
	July 12 August 16 September 13	183·8 184·7 185·7	192·0 191·9 192·5	194·1 182·8 176·9	191·8 193·8 195·6	196·3 196·9 198·3	210·2 214·9 216·9	204·5 207·6 209·4	178·4 178·8 179·7	177-5 179-3 182-1	181-5 182-7 183-8	183-5 184-9 186-2	211.6 211.4 209.6
	October 18 November 15	186·5 187·4	192-3 192-9	168·1 166·9	196·9 197·5	199·0 200·3	219·0 220·5	211.0 212.3	179·9 179·5	184·0 184·2	184·9 185·9	187·3 188·2	213·3 215·4

\* See footnote on page 1398. † 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.

Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries‡	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home		
103-3				C 1100		14029 8-102 8-201	Stor F	- <u>Pur</u> 4471 4551	Stat 14		JANUARY 1	6, 1962 = 100
95 93 92 91 92 89 89 80	63 64 66 65 66 73 70	66 68 64 59 53 49 43	121 118 119 119 121 126 124	62 61 60 60 58 52	59 60 61 58 58 64	89 86 87 89 89 91	120 124 126 136 139 135 135	60 66 65 65 65 65 63	56 57 55 54 52 53 53 54	41 42 43 44 46 46 51		1968 Weights 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974
135-0	127·1	125-5	141-3	133-8	113-2	113-4	119-1	124-5	132-4	126-9	A Monthly averages	(1968)
140-1	136·2	135-5	147-0	137-8	118-3	117-7	123-9	132-3	142-5	135-0		1969
149-8	143·9	136-3	158-1	145-7	126-0	123-8	132-1	142-8	153-8	145-5		1970
172-0	152·7	138-5	172-6	160-9	135-4	132-2	147-2	159-1	169-6	165-0		1971
185-2	159·0	139-5	190-7	173-4	140-5	141-8	155-9	168-0	180-5	180-3		1972
191-9	164·2	141-2	213-1	178-3	148-7	155-1	165-0	172-6	202-4	211-0		1973
215-6	182·1	164-8	238-2	208-8	170-8	182-3	194-3	202-7	227-2	248-3		1974
133-0	125.0	120.8	138-6	132.6	110-2	111-9	113-9	116-3	128-0	121-4	January 16	1968
139-9	134-7	135-1	143.7	138-4	116-1	115-1	122·2	130-2	140-2	130-5	January 14	1969
146-4	143-0	135-8	150.6	145·3 152·6	122·2 132·3	120·5 128· <del>4</del>	125·4 141·2	136-4 151-2	147-6	139-4	January 20	1970
160·9 179·9	151·3 154·1	138·6 138·4	164·2 178·8	168-2	132-3	136-7	151-8	166-2	160·8 174·7	153·1 172·9	January 19 January 18	1971 1972
190-2	163-3	141-6	203.8	178-3	144-2	146-8	159-4	169-8	189-6	190-2	January 16	1973
198-9	166-0	142-2	225.1	188-6	158-3	166-6	175.0	182·2	212.8	229.5	January 15	1974
											JANUARY 1	5, 1974 = 100
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51		1974 Weight:
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
108·4 147·5 185·4	109-7 135-2 159-3	115-9 147-7 171-3	105·8 125·5 143·2	110·7 147·4 182·4	107·9 131·2 144·2	109·4 125·7 139·4	111-0 143-9 166-0	111-2 138-6 161-3	106·8 135·5 159·5	108·2 132·4 157·3	Monthly averages	{197- 1975 1975
143·2	137·3	152·6	126·6	144-0	131-7	123·8	142·5	136·3	135-8	129·9	May 13	197
150·8	139·7	158·4	128·7	151-4	133-3	125·1	144·6	137·7	138-0	132·3	June 17	
154·0	141·8	158·7	129·3	154·9	134·2	125·7	145·9	141-4	140·4	135·4	July 15	
154·1	143·5	158·8	130·5	155·0	135·2	127·6	148·2	142-4	137·8	136·6	August 12	
155·7	143·8	160·5	131·1	155·6	136·3	129·3	149·8	143-5	139·6	139·2	September 16	
165·1	144·3	160·7	133·1	159-6	138·8	129·6	150·8	146·9	150-4	140·8	October 14	
169·0	.144·5	160·7	133·8	161-9	140·2	130·5	153·4	147·6	151-6	142·1	November 11	
171·5	146·6	162·2	134·2	166-8	141·3	131·4	156·0	149·1	152-5	143·6	December 9	
172·8	149-0	162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	157·0	152·3	154·0	146·2	January 13	1970
173·2	150-9	162·8	135·8	169·4	141·2	134·9	156·9	154·2	154·9	148·3	February 17	
173·9	151-9	162·8	136·3	169·7	141·9	135·9	157·4	154·7	155·7	149·5	March 16	
179·1	154·3	162·8	143·5	174·6	140·7	136·6	160·9	158·7	156·1	153·1	April 13	
183·8	158·7	170·8	142·6	180·0	141·1	137·3	164·0	159·2	158·6	154·6	May 18	
186·5	159·7	175·3	143·1	183·8	141·5	137·7	165·2	159·3	159·4	156·3	June 15	
188-9	162·4	175·3	143·8	185-6	142-7	138·3	166-9	162·0	160-1	158-0	July 13	
190-5	163·3	175·3	144·5	187-0	143-3	140·5	169-5	163·4	160-9	159-9	August 17	
190-7	164·1	175·3	145·4	187-3	143-8	142·4	170-6	163·8	161-6	161-2	September 14	
193·4	164·5	175-0	147-5	191·3	150-0	144·5	171·7	167·5	163·4	164·4	October 12	
195·1	165·8	178-1	147-9	194·9	151-0	145·9	175·4	169·4	164·2	167·0	November 16	
196·4	166·9	179-7	153-6	196·7	151-8	146·8	176·4	170·8	164·8	169·1	December 14	
198-7	173·7	193·2	154·1	198-8	157-0	148·5	178·9	176·2	166·8	172-3	January 18	197
198-7	176·4	194·3	154·6	198-0	160-1	151·1	181·3	178·5	167·7	173-8	February 15	
199-3	179·3	193·7	155·7	198-7	162-0	153·4	182·4	180·9	168·1	176-5	March 15	
203·1	181·2	206·5	166·3	202·9	163·7	153-8	189·1	185-9	170-0	178·8	April 19	
208·0	183·9	206·5	164·3	210·4	165·2	154-6	192·2	187-2	171-9	182·0	May 17	
211·4	184·0	216·1	164·3	214·5	166·0	155-7	193·2	187-8	173-3	184·0	June 14	
211.6	184·6	216·1	163·3	216·6	166·8	157·4	193·8	189-9	172-9	186·4	July 12	
211.4	185·7	217·6	164·3	217·3	169·1	160·4	192·9	190-9	174-4	188·7	August 16	
209.6	187·4	217·6	164·8	217·5	170·7	161·8	193·7	192-5	173-3	194·7	September 13	
213·3	188·3	218·2	163·3	220-8	172-2	163-3	194-3	195-6	176-9	195-9	October 18	
215·4	188·3	218·2	163·3	220-3	173-8	164-4	195-6	196-9	180-6	197-4	November 15	

# **RETAIL PRICES** general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

# **RETAIL PRICES**

# United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

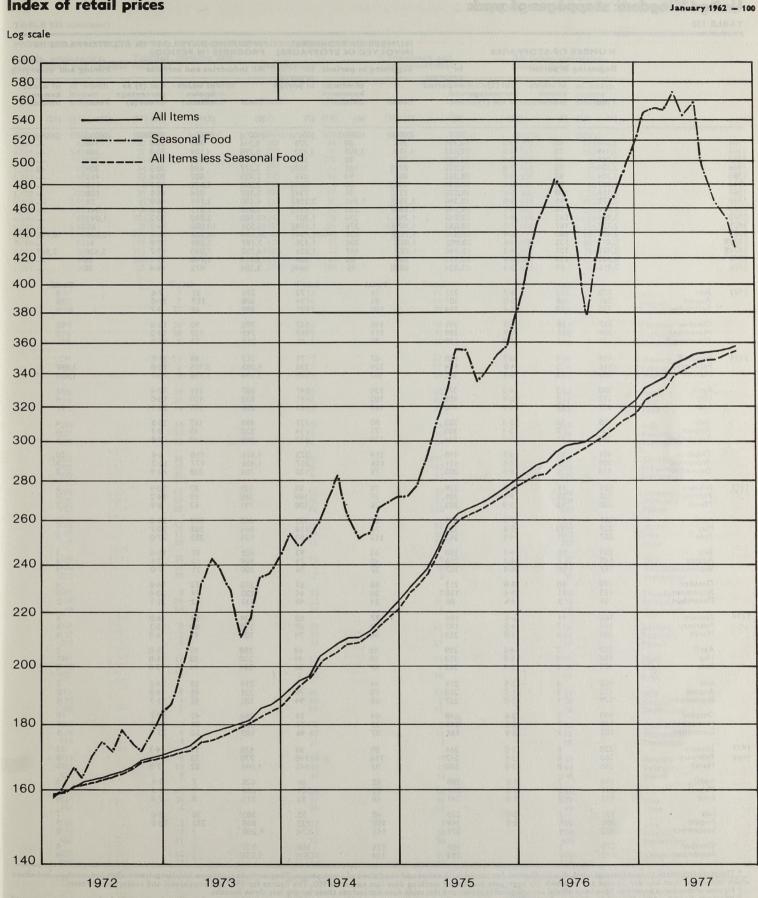
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

	INDEX	FOR			man T.	ridiality	dano (S	Pulot.	- The ball of the		in water from the second	Alexandra a contrar N
	One-per	son pensio	ner househ	olds	Two-per	son pension	er househ	olds	General	l index of r	etail prices	Second Ridge
	Quarter	u d	al sealers	and the second	Quarter	aile Bhun	arity M		Quarte	r		- Liberport
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
ANUARY 16, 1962 = 100					al ener	and the second	real and					
1962	100-2	102.1	101-2	101.9	100-2	102.1	101-2	101.7	100-2	102-2	101.6	101.5
1963	104-4	104-1	102.7	104-5	104-0	103-8	102.6	104-3	103-1	103-5	102.5	103-3
1964	105-4	106-6	107-2	108.7	105-3	106-8	107.6	109-0	104-1	105-9	106-8	107-8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113-4	110.5	111-4	112.3	113-8	108-9	111-4	111.8	112.5
1966	114-3	116-4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118-0	113.3	115-2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119-2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119-4	118.0	120-3	117.1	118-0	117-2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126-8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123-2	123-8	125.3
1969	129.4	130-8	130-6	133-6	129.6	131-3	131-4	133-8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139-3	140-3	144-1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144-0	134-5	137-3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153-4	156-5	159-3	148-4	153-4	156-2	158-6	146.0	150.9	153-1	154.9
1972	162.5	164-4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170-3	157-4	159-5	162.4	165-5
1973	175.3	180-8	182.5	190-3	175-2	181.1	183-0	190-6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199-4	207.5	214-1	225-3	199-5	208-8	214-5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208-0	218.1
ANUARY 15, 1974 - 100												
1974	101.1	105-2	108.6	114.2	101-1	105-8	108.7	114-1	101-5	107.5	110.7	116-1
1975	121-3	134-3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139-1	144.4	123-5	134-5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151-4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1		178.9	186-3	189.4		176.8	184.2	187.6	

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR O	NE-PERSON	PENSIONER	HOUSEHO	DLDS	8-125	- THE P	Part Prove	STORY -	SARVE TER	P-343 1	
ANUARY 16, 1	962 - 100										
1963 1964 1965 1965 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1973 1974	103-9 107-0 111-5 116-3 119-0 124-5 131-1 140-2 154-4 166-2 182-2 211-6	104-4 107-5 111-3 115-3 118-0 122-4 129-4 138-2 153-9 167-5 193-7 226-2	102-8 108-6 117-8 122-4 126-0 128-0 137-1 143-9 152-0 158-4 163-5 181-7	100·0 105·8 118·1 120·9 120·9 125·8 136·1 136·9 139·1 140·1 141·9 165·7	105-7 108-5 113-0 120-2 123-7 131-5 136-4 146-8 161-8 161-8 175-3 180-6 209-9	98:5 100:5 102:8 105:0 106:8 110:8 116:5 124:7 133:3 138:0 145:5 166:9	103.5 104.7 106.4 108.9 110.5 112.0 115.8 120.8 129.0 138.2 150.6 176.5	105-7 111-6 118-6 127-1 130-8 137-4 143-9 156-9 156-9 189-3 203-0 205-1 201-8	102.8 106.4 111.8 114.7 115.7 126.9 132.7 145.3 161.5 172.7 179.2 217.9	102-9 105-0 111-4 129-6 124-8 128-9 139-0 148-3 160-8 170-6 187-0 209-1	104-6 108-1 112-9 117-5 120-8 126-7 134-0 143-6 143-6 143-6 160-7 176-2 209-1 249-1
ANUARY 15, 1	974 - 100										
974 975 976	107-3 135-0 160-8	104·0 129·5 156·3	110·0 135·8 160·2	115-9 147-8 171-5	109·9 145·5 179·9	108·5 131·0 145·2	109·5 124·9 137·7	109·0 144·0 178·0	114·5 147·7 171·6	106·7 134·4 155·1	108-8 133-1 159-5
NDEX FOR T	NO-PERSON	PENSIONER	HOUSEHO	DLDS							
ANUARY 16, 1	962 = 100										
963 964 965 966 967 968 969 969 970 971 971 972 973 973 973	103-7 107-2 112-0 116-5 119-2 124-6 131-5 140-3 154-2 165-6 182-5 212-0	104·3 108·1 112·1 116·0 118·5 123·3 130·5 139·7 155·3 169·7 197·8 230·9	102-5 108-2 117-3 121-9 125-7 127-1 136-5 144-7 154-2 166-9 166-2 184-7	100-0 105-9 118-3 121-1 121-1 126-0 136-4 137-3 139-5 140-5 142-3 166-1	105-4 108-3 112-7 120-2 124-3 132-3 137-3 147-2 162-6 176-1 181-5 210-9	99-7 101-7 104-4 106-8 108-8 113-0 118-9 127-7 137-0 141-3 148-1 170-3	103-9 105-3 107-3 110-0 111-7 113-5 117-9 123-8 132-3 141-6 155-0 182-2	104-5 109-1 116-4 124-1 127-3 135-0 141-6 151-7 175-1 187-1 192-9 214-7	102-4 106-2 108-6 111-3 112-5 123-1 129-3 141-4 157-3 167-5 173-3 208-1	102-2 103-8 109-6 117-3 122-1 126-2 136-2 145-4 159-3 168-8 185-9 207-5	104-6 108-1 112-9 117-5 120-8 126-7 134-0 143-6 160-7 176-2 209-1 249-1
ANUARY 15, 1	974 = 100										
974 975 976	107·4 134·6 159·9	104·0 128·9 155·8	110-0 135-7 160-5	116·0 148·1 171·9	110-0 146-0 180-7	108·2 132·6 146·3	109·7 126·4 139·7	111-0 145-4 171-4	113·3 144·6 168·2	106·7 135· <del>4</del> 157·1	108-8 133-1 159-5
ENERAL IND		IL PRICES									
ANUARY 16, 19			A tak	2-671 0-081	Liste	1101	6.641	0-241 (an s. )		1010	101.2
963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 973 973 974	103-1 106-2 111-2 115-1 117-7 123-1 130-1 138-1 138-1 151-2 161-2 175-4 204-7	104-8 107-8 111-6 115-6 1123-2 131-0 140-1 155-6 169-4 194-9 230-0	102-3 107-9 117-1 121-7 125-3 127-1 136-2 143-9 152-7 159-0 164-2 182-1	100-0 105-8 118-0 120-8 120-8 120-8 135-5 135-5 136-3 138-5 139-5 139-5 141-2 164-8	106-0 109-3 114-5 120-9 124-3 133-8 137-8 135-7 145-7 160-9 173-4 178-3 208-8	100-1 102-3 104-8 107-2 109-0 113-2 118-3 126-0 135-4 140-5 148-7 170-8	103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9 111-7 113-4 117-7 123-8 132-2 141-8 135-1 182-3	100-5 102-1 106-7 109-9 112-2 119-1 123-9 132-1 147-2 155-9 165-0 194-3	101-9 105-0 109-0 112-5 113-7 124-5 132-3 142-8 159-1 168-0 172-6 202-7	104-0 106-9 112-7 120-5 126-4 132-4 142-5 153-8 169-6 180-5 202-4 227-2	104-2 107-5 111-9 116-1 119-0 126-9 135-0 145-5 165-0 180-3 211-0 248-3
ANUARY 15, 19	74 - 100										
974 975 976	108-9 136-1 159-1	106·1 133·3 159·9	109·7 135·2 159·3	115·9 147·7 171·3	110-7 147-4 182-4	107·9 131·2 144·2	109·4 125·7 139·4	111·0 143·9 166·0	111·2 138·6 161·3	106-8 135-5 159-5	108·2 132·4 157·3

Index of retail prices



# **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \***

# United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

		NUMB	ER OF STOP	PAGES			ER OF WOR			NG DAYS L	OST IN ALI	L STOPP	AGES IN
		Beginni	ng in period	aife base and	In progress	Beginnin	ng in period‡	In progress	All indu	stries and se	rvices	Mining	and quarrying
		Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)	in period	Total	of which known official	in period	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
	and the second	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1961 1962 1963		2,686 2,449 2,068	60 78 49	2·2 3·2 2·4	2,701 2,465 2,081	(000's) 771 4,420 590	(000's) 80 3,809 80	(000's) 779 4,423 593	(000's) 3,046 5,798 1,755	(000's) 861 4,109 527	(000's) 28·3 70·9 30·0	(000's) 740 308 326	(000's) 
964 965 966 967		2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116	70 97 60 108	2·8 4·1 3·1 5·1	2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133	872   868 530   731	161 94 50 36	883   876 544   734	2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787	690 607 1,172 394	30-3 20-8 48-9 14-1	309 413 118 108	42 
68 69 70 71		2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228	91 98 162 161	3·8 3·1 4·1 7·2	2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263	2,255   1,654   1,793 1,171	1,565 283 296 376	2,258   1,665   1,801 1,178	4,690 6,846 10.980 13,551	2,199 1,613 3,320 10,050	46·9 23·6 30·2 74·2	57 1,041 1,092 65	Ē
72 73¶ 74¶ 75		2,497 2,873 2,922 2,282	160 132 125 139	6·4 4·6 4·3 6·1	2,530 2,902 2,946 2,332	1,722   1,513 1,622 789	635 396 467 80	1,734   1,528 1,626 809	23,909 7,197 14,750 6,012	18,228 2,009 7,040 1,148	76·2 27·9 47·7 19·1	10,800 91 5,628 56	10,726 5,567
76		2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	46	668	3,284	472	14-4	78	-
973	July August September	178 261 23 <b>9</b>	12 8 13	6·7 3·0 5·4	233 307 314		otal 56 85 00	72 94 121	276 378 699	21 117 68	7·6 31·0 9·7		<b>Total</b> 3 16 9
	October November December¶	327 309 71	18 15 5	5·5 4·9 7·0	391 399 120	1	46 11 30	167 167 61	702 715 269	90 137 32	12·8 19·2 11·9		12 5 
974	January¶ February¶ March¶	104 116 251	9 5 16	8·7 4·3 6·4	128 154 281	3:	67 24 07	71 338 399	213 4,085 2,196	68 3,955 1,728	31-9 96-8 78-7		3,897 1,670
	April May June	300 292 323	13 7 15	4·3 2·4 4·6	377 409 403	1	30 02 60	147 151 183	667 838 856	116 109 189	17·4 13·0 22·1		11 4 11
	July August September	188 236 289	10 8 15	5·3 3·4 5·2	283 303 366	1	80 77 29	121 94 159	499 520 999	167 45 48	33-5 8-7 4-8	- - -	4 5 5
	October November December	401 309 113	13 8 6	3·2 2·6 5·3	490 431 203	1	14 56 75	273 257 138	1,656 1,456 764	110 177 328	6·6 12·2 42·9		10 9 2
75	January February March	189 235 220	11 22 13	5·8 9·4 5·9	239 301 302		70 97 76	89 109 108	339 388 711	37 55 63	10·9 14·2 8·9		6 4 2
	April May June	261 229 257	19 12 11	7·3 5·2 4·3	335 339 352	1	87 76 12	121 118 150	668 864 935	179 265 252	26·8 30·7 27·0		6 7 8 5
	July August September October	235 149 157 170	10 7 10 10	4·3 4·7 6·4 5·9	330 218 207 213		63 48 37 58	92 74 56 67	631 469 300 352	97 10 21 52	15·4 2·1 7·0 14·8		3 4 4 4
76	November December January	115 65 166	11 3 11	9·6 4·6 6·6	158 88 184		30 34 77	44 40 80	220 135 324	74 42 13	33-6 31-1 4-0		324
	February March April	154 203 157	7 6 7	4·5 3·0 4·5	197 252 219		58 68 48	69 74	240 304 298	80 19	33·3 6·3 5·0		4 4 3
	May June July	156 175 162	9 6 4	5·8 3·4 2·5	213 233 219		39 47 44	68 49 56 57	200 224 219	15 22 44 53	11-0 19-6 24-2		11 3 5
	August September October	172 179 190	3 · 1 5	1.7 1.0 2.6	210 237 248		70 69 44	78 94 59	321 385 254 327	53 45 45 45	14·0 11·7 17·7		6 4 10
77	November December January	199 103 228	7 3 8	3.5 2.9 3.5	249 161 264		65 37 89	76 46 96	327 188 435 770	45 39 52 19	11-9 27-7 4-3		18 5 15
	February March April May	260 265 196	8 8 3	3·1 3·0 1·5	347 350 289	1	14 93 68	148 142 86	1,046 620	33 82 7	4·3 7·8 1·1		8 10 6
	June July	241 171 151	3 3 3	1·2 1·8 2·0	319 241 220		82 66 40	101 93 55	680 515 303	9 8 20	1·3 1·6 6·6		8 6 7
	August September October November	296 252 273 190	6 † †	2.0	349 371 369 286	1.	08 43 25 44	123 174 160 204	868 1,260 921 1,558	232 † †	28.0		5 8 6 4

\* 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 arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months.
‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred 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.
I] Figures sculude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
T 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

RIOD§	Transport		All other and servic	industries es		
which wn ial	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	PAGMODA BUCH	
26 M 3 C	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	and the second second	. And
5)	(000's) 230 431 72 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539 876 331 705 422 132	(000's) 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 136 136 41 90 550 6,242 576 102 33 23 5	(000's) 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,135 1,608 2,072 1,006 461	(000's) 143 100 49 95 93 26 112 274 2,076 225 301 887 794 172 71		1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976
	T	otal 12 12 21		otal 74 44 174	July August September	1973
		46 41 28		112 109 46	October November ¶December	
		27 17 19		33 26 53	¶ January ¶ February ¶ March	1974
		42 92 19		134 217 268	April May June	
		26 13 24		168 126 87	July August September	
		151 183 93		323 305 331	October November December	
		27 27 218		86 81 109	January February March	1975
		66 24 11		128 132 207	April May June	
		9 10 8		97 51 31	July August September	
		7 11 5		50 25 10	October November December	
		17 3 17		16 64 24	January February March	1976
		15 7 18		43 38 45	April May Jun <b>e</b>	
		13 7 11		32 28 38	July August September	
		7 11 7		52 52 30	October November December	
		17 12 12		56 180 148	January February March	1977
		58 46 12		80 129 49	April May June	
		7 30 20		60 238 602	July August September	
		39 19		190 576	October November	

# OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

per unit of output: annual

TAR	SLE 134									(19	70 = 100)
	Anglering meaning base 1, 200	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975†	1976†
1	WHOLE ECONOMY										
1a 1b 1c	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product§ Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	92·5 100·9 91·6	96·4 100·5 95·9	98·3 100·4 97·9	100-0 100-0 100-0	101·5 98·3 103·3	104·4 99·0 105·5	110·3 101·1 109·1	109·7 101·4 108·2	107·7 (100·7) (107·0)	108 (100·1) (108·8)
1d 1e 1f	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	86·6 86·1 85·1	89·6 88·2 87·4	92·8 91·1 90·8	100-0 100-0 100-0	110·4 108·8 108·8	121-6 118-3 118-6	131·8 128·2 128·1	153·7 156·4 156·6	197·6 204·7 206·5	225·4 226·5 231·1
<b>2</b> 2a	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output	91.7	97·2	99-9	100.0	100-3	102.5	109-9	106.9	101.6	102.2
2b 2c	Employment Output per person employed	101·9 90·0	101·6 95·7	101·4 98·5	100·0 100·0	96·9 103·5	94·7 108·2	95·8 114·7	95·5 111·9	(91·5) (111·0)	(89·3) (114·4)
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	85·7 84·8	85·5 84·6	90·1 89·6	100·0 100·0	107·3 107·5	109·4 114·6	125·1 125·5	157·3 160·9	204·5 210·5	230·9 240·4
3	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	89·8 99·6 90·2	96∙0 99∙0 97∙0	99·6 100·3 99·3	100-0 100-0 100-0	99·4 96·7 102·8	102·0 93·6 109·0	110·5 94·1 117·4	108·8 94·3 115·4	102·3 (90·1) (113·5)	103·4 (87·3) (118·4)
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	82·9 82·2	83·1 82·3	88·4 87·8	100·0 100·0	108·8 109·4	113·4 114·5	121·2 122·6	150∙1 155∙0	195-5 202-9	220·3 231·3
4	MINING AND QUARRYING										
4a 4b 4c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	114·5 132·1 86·7	111·2 117·4 94·7	104·0 106·6 97·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 96·6 103·5	84·1 92·6 90·8	92·6 88·2 105·0	78·8 85·2 92·5	86·0 (85·8) (100·2)	89·2 (85·0) (104·9)
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	92·3 91·5	89·2 89·2	92·7 92·8	100·0 100·0	101·0 100·7	139·3 144·7	130·3 136·7	219·6 234·5	290·8 311·7	308·6 330·7
5	METAL MANUFACTURE										
5a 5b 5c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	92·0 100·8 91·3	98·0 98·9 99·1	100·3 99·4 100·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	91·3 94·1 97·0	91·4 87·5 104·5	100·0 87·3 114·5	91·7 86·0 106·6	78·6 (84·1) (93·5)	85·2 (80·2) (106·5)
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	78·0 77·2	76·7 76·0	84·2 84·0	100∙0 100∙0	112·3 112·7	116·9 117·4	121·3 123·3	163·2 171·5	247·1 261·6	253·8 272·1
6	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGIN	EERING									
6a 6b 6c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	87·5 98·7 88·7	91·2 97·6 93·4	97·1 99·0 98·1	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	99·4 96·4 103·1	99·1 92·0 107·7	109·7 92·6 118·5	113·1 94·2 120·1	108·7 (90·3) (120·4)	103·2 (86·7) (119·0)
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	84·1 83·2	85·6 84·6	89·4 88·9	100-0 100-0	108·2 108·8	110·1 111·4	115·4 116·5	139·3 144·5	179·2 187·1	212·7 224·9
7	VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a 7b 7c	Output Employment Output per person employed	94·5 97·7 96·7	102·9 97·0 106·1	106·9 99·4 107·5	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	100·2 97·0 103·3	104∙0 93∙7 111∙0	107·6 94·7 113·6	103·0 94·3 109·2	96·7 (90·6) (106·7)	96·8 (89·0) (108·8)
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	78·1 77·6	78∙4 77∙8	83·3 82·9	100∙0 100∙0	108∙4 108∙7	117•0 118∙1	133·4 135·6	160-4 166-9	200·9 209·7	230·6 243·6
8	TEXTILES										
8a 8b 8c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	84·1 104·4 80·6	97·1 102·7 94·5	100·2 104·2 96·2	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	100·6 92·4 108·9	102·9 88·5 116·3	108·6 87·9 123·5	99·2 85·8 115·6	93·8 (78·2) (119·9)	97·4 (75·8) (128·5)
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·3 91·2	87·3 86·2	93·8 93·2	100∙0 100∙0	104·8 105·2	108·8 109·3	131·3 131·3	155·7 158·6	189·0 193·2	213·3 220·6
9	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
9a 9b 9c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	86·0 111·2 77·3	91.6 108.1 84.7	96·2 103·8 92·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	104·0 95•9 108·4	111·6 91·2 122·4	118·3 88·6 133·5	118·9 89·2 133·3	120·8 (90·8) (133·0)	123·5 (90·6) (136·3)
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	97·0 96·7	93·5 93·4	94·1 94·1	100∙0 100∙0	108·2 108·7	112·6 112·9	111-3 113-2	141·8 145·9	184·8 190·8	210·2 220·0

4

972	4	1973 1	2	3	4	<b>1974</b>	2	3	4	<b>1975</b> 1	2	3†	4†	<b>1976</b> 1†	2†	3†	4†	<b>1977</b> 1†	2†	3†	
05·1 99·0 06·2	107·1 99·7 107·4		101.0	110·7 101·1 109·5	101.2	107·4 101·0 106·3	110·2 101·3 108·8	111·4 101·7 109·5	101.4	109·5 100·9 108·5	107·5 100·8 106·6		107·1 (100·4) (106·7)		108·5 (100·1) (108·4)	108·5 (100·1) (108·4)		110·4 (100·3) (110·1)	109·1 (100·3) (108·8)		1 1 1
18.1	125·4 121·7 122·1	123.4		132·7 129·6 129·0	135.0		145·1 149·0 148·6	158·6 157·1 157·6	168·0 171·8 172·6	181.5 191.1 191.5	192·3 198·5 200·6	203·7 212·3 214·7	213·3 216·8 219·2	214·9 217·5 220·6	221.7 222.9 227.9	228·4 230·6 235·7	236·6 235·1 240·1	246-2 245-1 249-8	252·0 243·4 249·6		1 1 1
94.5	94.8	95.5	109·5 95·8 114·3	95.9	95.9	103·9 95·7 108·6	108·8 95·6 113·8	109-0 95-3 114-4	95.3	104·8 93·2 112·4	101∙0 91∙8 110∙0	100·0 (91·0) (109·9)	100·8 (90·0) (112·0)	101·4 (89·6) (113·2)	102·5 (89·2) (114·9)	101·8 (89·2) (114·1)	103·2 (89·1) (115·8)	103·5 (89·5) (115·6)		102·4 (89·5) (114·4)	2
93.5	93·3 114·4	93·7 117·1	109·9 94·0 116·9 119·3	94·2 118·4	94·5 117·5	94·3 113·1		110·8 94·5 117·2 154·3	93·8 114·1	106·5 92·5 115·1 179·0	101·3 90·7 111·7 192·3	100·4 (89·1) (112·7) 202·8	101·1 (88·0) (114·9) 208·0	101·6 (87·3) (116·4) 213·7	103·5 (87·1) (118·8) 217·4	103·9 (87·3) (119·0) 223·3	104·8 (87·5) (119·8) 226·9	105-6 (87-9) (120-1) 233-4	103·1 (88·3) (116·8) 243·2	103·1 (88·2) (116·9)	3
96·2 91·8 04·8	96·9 91·3 106·1	98-5 90-4 109-0	95·7 89·0 107·5	94·2 87·6 107·5	81-9 85-9 95-3	52·9 84·9 62·3	86·3 85·0 101·5	88·5 85·3 103·8	87·5 85·5 102·3	86·5 85-8 100-8	85∙6 86∙0 99∙5	85·1 (85·8) (99·2)	86·6 (85·7) (101·1)	86·7 (85·4) (101·5)	89·1 (84·8) (105·1)	87·2 (84·9) (102·7)	94∙0 (84∙7) (111∙0)	103·1 (84·8) (121·6)	104·5 (85·0) (122·9)	104·0 (84·5) (123·1)	4
93·3 86·9 07·4	86.9	87.6	101·2 87·6 115·5	87.4	97·4 86·7 112·3	89·5 85·9 104·2	93·2 85·6 108·9	96·1 86·0 111·7	88·1 86·3 102·1	89·9 86·1 104·4	75-8 85-3 88-9	73·5 (83·4) (88·1)	75·3 (81·7) (92·2)		87·7 (79·6) (110·2)	86·4 (79·7) (108·4)	85·1 (80·0) (106·4)	84·2 (80·2) (105·0)	80·7 (80·5) (100·2)	83·2 (80·4) (103·5)	5
91.8	91.5	91.9	108·5 92·3 117·6	92.6	93.5	93.6	94.2	94.7	94.1	114·0 92·9 122·7	110·2 91·0 121·1		104·6 (87·9) (119·0)		103·7 (86·7) (119∙6)	102∙9 (86∙5) (119∙0)		105·4 (86·9) (121·3)	103·0 (87·2) (118·1)		
3.5	93.7	94.4	105·2 94·7 111·1	95.1	94.7	94.1	105·7 94·3 112·1	94.4	94.4	102·1 93·3 109·4	93·4 91·3 102·3		95·4 (88·3) (108·0)		96·7 (88·4) (109·4)	97·0 (89·3) (108·6)		97·8 (90·9) (107·6)		97·5 (92·0) (106·0)	1
)5-3 38-3 19-3	107-7 88-2 122-1	111-2 88-6 125-5	109·7 88·1 124·5	106·7 87·6 121·8	106-9 87-3 122-5	97·3 87·0 111·8	104·7 86·7 120·8	101.6 85.8 118.4	93·2 83·8 111·2	92·9 80·9 114·8	94·1 78·7 119·6	93·1 (77·1) (120·8)	94·9 (76·0) (124·9)	97·5 (75·8) (128·6)	95·2 (75·6) (125·9)	97·5 (75·8) (128·6)	99·3 (76·1) (130·5)	99·5 (76·6) (129·9)	91·9 (76·5) (120·1)	93·5 (75·8) (123·4)	
8.06	114·8 90·1 127·4	115·8 89·5 129·4	118·9 88·6 134·2	118-0 88-3 133-6	120·5 88·1 136·8	107·8 88·2 122·2	118·6 88·9 133·4	124·5 89·4 139·3	124·8 90·1 138·5	120·5 90·4 133·3	121·9 90·6 134·5	118·3 (91·2) (129·7)	122·6 (91·1) (134·6)	125·0 (91·2) (137·1)	124·3 (90·8) (136·9)	119·8 (90·4) (132·5)	125·0 (90·0) (138·9)	128·7 (89·7) (143·5)	132-0 (89-4) (147-7)	129·7 (89·1) (145·6)	

\* 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 1396 of this issue.
 † Figures shown in brackets are provisional; see notes opposite.
 § 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.

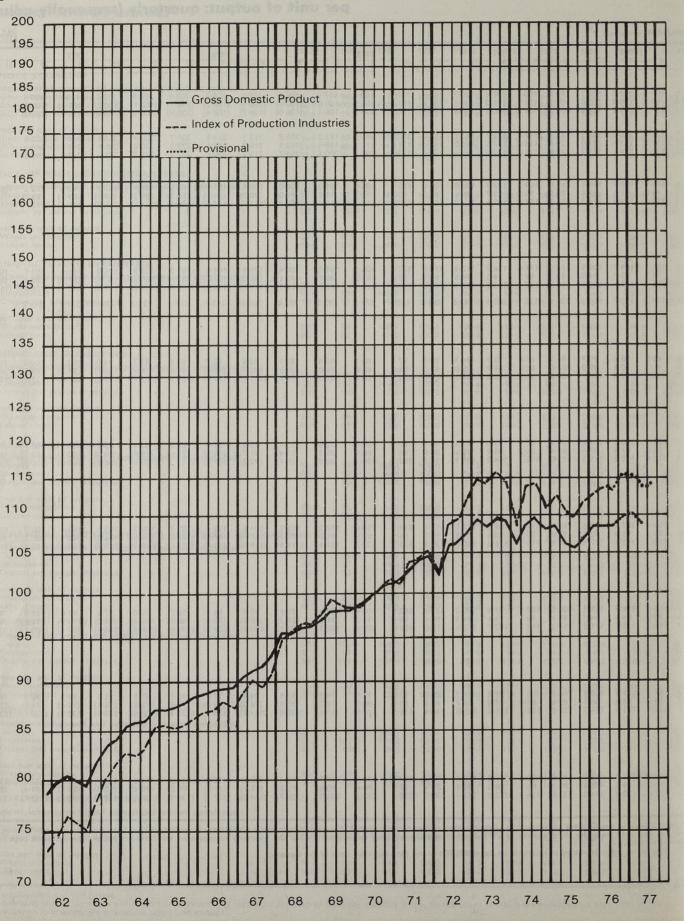
# DECEMBER 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1441

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)

November Gazette.) November Gazette.) Note: This series was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of the Gazette. tes are revised (see notes on page 1212 of the

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





### DEFINITIONS

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

### WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

### HM FORCES

Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.

### EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Working population less the registered unemployed.

### TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.

### TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this Gazette).

### UNEMPLOYED

Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or careers service office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).

### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.

### UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS

Unemployed young people under 20, including schoolleavers, but excluding adult students.

### ADULT STUDENTS

Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education. These people are not included in the unemployed.

### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

### VACANCY

A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.

### WOMEN

MEN

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.

1443

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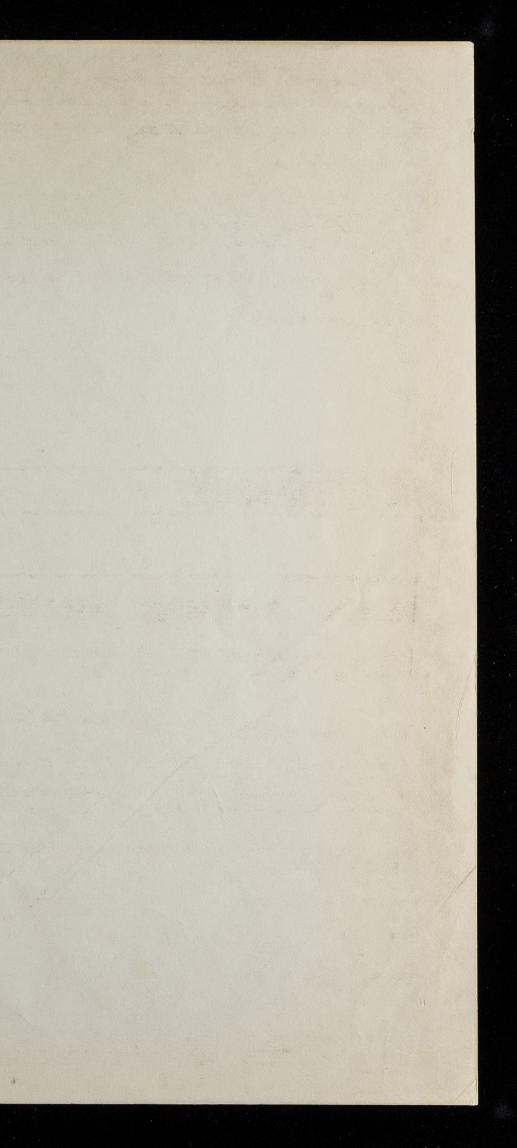
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