



Department of

Employment Gazette

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November 1977

Pattern of household spending in 1976

The decline of employment in metropolitan areas

Annual census of employment

Registered disabled people in the public sector

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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The pattern of household spending in 1976

IN 1976, average expenditure on goods and services among the 7,203 households in the United Kingdom which took part in the Family Expenditure Survey was about £61.70 a week. Compared with 1975, this was an increase of about £6.40, or 11.7 per cent. Average household income was about £82.30 a week, leaving, after payment of income tax and national insurance contributions, a net income of some £65.70 a week. This was an increase of about £6.80 or 11.9 per cent over a year earlier. These estimates allow for the changes in definition of housing costs described below. The households co-operating in the survey contained, on average, 2.75 persons; the average number of workers was 1.34.

An analysis of figures from the 1976 survey has made possible an investigation of the extent to which people purchase goods and services on credit. It shows for example that one in two homes where the head of the household is under 50 is buying something on hire purchase. A further analysis looks at the extent to which the "chief economic supporter" of the household (the person related to the head of the household who makes the greatest contribution to the household income) is the same as the head of the household.

Much other information on the make-up of households and on their spending patterns is shown in the full report of the survey, due to be published by the Department of Employment in December. Some preliminary results were published on pages 726-728 of the July *Gazette*.

Comprehensive information

This report is the latest in an annual series of surveys covering the expenditure of private households. It is based on a representative sample of 7,203 households, spread over a year. Respondents provided comprehensive information to interviewers about their incomes and regularly recurring expenditure, and kept details and records of their day-by-day expenditure for 14 consecutive days. The results of the survey are subject to sampling error, and in household surveys of this type it is known that estimates of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and some kinds of confectionery tend to be low.

Expenditure of various groups of households

In addition to giving information relating to the grand total of households in the sample, the report analyses expenditure of various groups of households. For example, it shows how the pattern of expenditure varied with the income of the household and its composition, with the

age of the head of the household, the type of work of the head, and with the region in which the household is located. The report also includes similar analyses of income and provides data on the characteristics of households in the United Kingdom.

New features

The 1976 report generally follows the pattern of recent years but some new material has been introduced. One new chart in the report shows the variation over time in expenditure of households with different levels of income. A second shows the variation over time in the sources of income of the same households. A third chart shows variations in sources of household income since 1961. A new appendix sets out the main changes since 1968 in the definitions used in the survey, whilst three further new appendices list sources of FES data (other than the annual report) and of other official information about households.

Changes in definition of certain costs and income

For owner-occupied households a notional amount has been included in expenditure as an estimate of the rent which would have been paid had the dwelling been rented instead of being owner-occupied. The same amount has been included in income. (The few households that pay no rent are treated similarly.) The rateable value, which is assessed on the basis of the letting value of the dwelling, is used to provide an estimate of this notional rent. The rateable value is assessed only at intervals of some years and in the interim estimates are made using a suitable indicator to update the last official assessment. Up to 1975, the rateable values were updated by the increase in the rent component of the General Index of Retail Prices. However, after the revaluation of rateable values in England and Wales in 1973, it was found that the rent index had increased more slowly than rateable values over the previous decade. An alternative indicator has subsequently been chosen which measures the increase in the total value of gross public sector, rents and housing subsidies and of gross rents in the private sector and moves more in line with changes in rateable value. This index is used by the Central Statistical Office in the compilation of the National Accounts.

The estimates of expenditure on gas and electricity in 1976 take account of rebates where payments are made by slot meter; in earlier years this adjustment was not made. The effect of the change is to reduce average weekly household expenditure on gas by about 2p and on electricity by about 2p.

Table 1 Expenditure of households by composition of household

1976

	One man	One woman	One adult and one or more children	One man and one woman	One man, one woman and one child	One man, one woman and two children	One man, one woman and three children	Two adults and four or more children	All households†
Total number of households	477	989	242	2,139	657	972	357	170	7,203
Total number of people	477	989	720	4,278	1,971	3,888	1,785	1,098	19,793
Total number of adults	477	989	242	4,278	1,314	1,944	714	340	13,978
Average number of people per household									
All people	1.000	1.000	2.975	2.000	3.000	4.000	5.000	6.459	2.748
Males	1.000	—	1.083	1.000	1.533	2.058	2.605	3.412	1.346
Females	—	1.000	1.893	1.000	1.467	1.942	2.395	3.047	1.402
Adults	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.941
Persons under 65	0.621	0.361	0.975	1.363	1.976	1.994	1.997	1.994	1.570
Persons 65 and over	0.379	0.639	0.025	0.637	0.024	0.006	0.003	0.006	0.370
Children	—	—	1.975	—	1.000	2.000	3.000	4.459	0.807
Children under 2	—	—	0.087	—	0.259	0.207	0.146	0.182	0.073
Children 2 and under 5	—	—	0.260	—	0.195	0.471	0.409	0.412	0.127
Children 5 and under 18	—	—	1.628	—	0.546	1.322	2.445	3.865	0.607
People working	0.618	0.268	0.686	1.141	1.642	1.641	1.784	1.759	1.338
People not working	0.382	0.732	2.289	0.859	1.358	2.359	3.216	4.700	1.410
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.338	0.683	0.017	0.666	0.024	0.005	0.003	0.006	0.387
Others	0.044	0.050	2.273	0.193	1.333	2.354	3.213	4.694	1.023
Average age of head of household	55	66	37	56	38	36	37	40	50
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commodity or service									
Group totals									
Housing*	6.51	6.79	8.81	9.08	10.37	10.81	10.60	9.90	9.21
Fuel, light and power	2.12	2.45	3.39	3.44	3.86	4.00	4.15	4.71	3.53
Food	7.78	6.37	13.25	13.56	16.81	18.77	21.83	25.82	15.36
Alcoholic drink	3.27	0.41	0.87	2.87	3.23	2.99	3.08	2.97	3.11
Tobacco	1.61	0.48	1.36	2.12	2.37	2.52	2.66	3.31	2.29
Clothing and footwear	1.73	1.59	4.12	3.89	5.53	6.05	7.27	8.66	4.99
Durable household goods	1.47	1.28	2.86	4.18	5.16	4.81	5.34	4.22	4.06
Other goods	1.87	2.00	3.39	4.16	5.24	5.46	5.73	5.12	4.49
Transport and vehicles	5.48	1.82	3.66	7.49	9.67	9.89	9.81	8.32	8.14
Services	3.47	3.51	4.09	6.12	6.53	6.98	8.02	5.99	6.19
Miscellaneous	0.06	0.11	0.37	0.18	0.26	0.51	0.73	1.18	0.32
Total, all expenditure groups*	35.36	26.81	46.16	57.08	69.04	72.80	79.21	80.21	61.70
Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Commodity or service									
Group totals									
Housing*	18.4	25.3	19.1	15.9	15.0	14.8	13.4	12.3	14.9
Fuel, light and power	6.0	9.1	7.3	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.9	5.7
Food	22.0	23.8	28.7	23.8	24.3	25.8	27.6	32.2	24.9
Alcoholic drink	9.2	1.5	1.9	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	5.1
Tobacco	4.5	1.8	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.7
Clothing and footwear	4.9	6.0	8.9	6.8	8.0	8.3	9.2	10.8	8.1
Durable household goods	4.2	4.8	6.2	7.3	7.5	6.6	6.7	5.2	6.6
Other goods	5.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.2	6.4	7.3
Transport and vehicles	15.5	6.8	7.9	13.1	14.0	13.6	12.4	10.4	13.2
Services	9.8	13.1	8.9	10.7	9.5	9.6	10.1	7.5	10.0
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.5

* These figures are affected by the change in definition mentioned above.

† Includes 1,200 households of compositions not shown separately in this table.

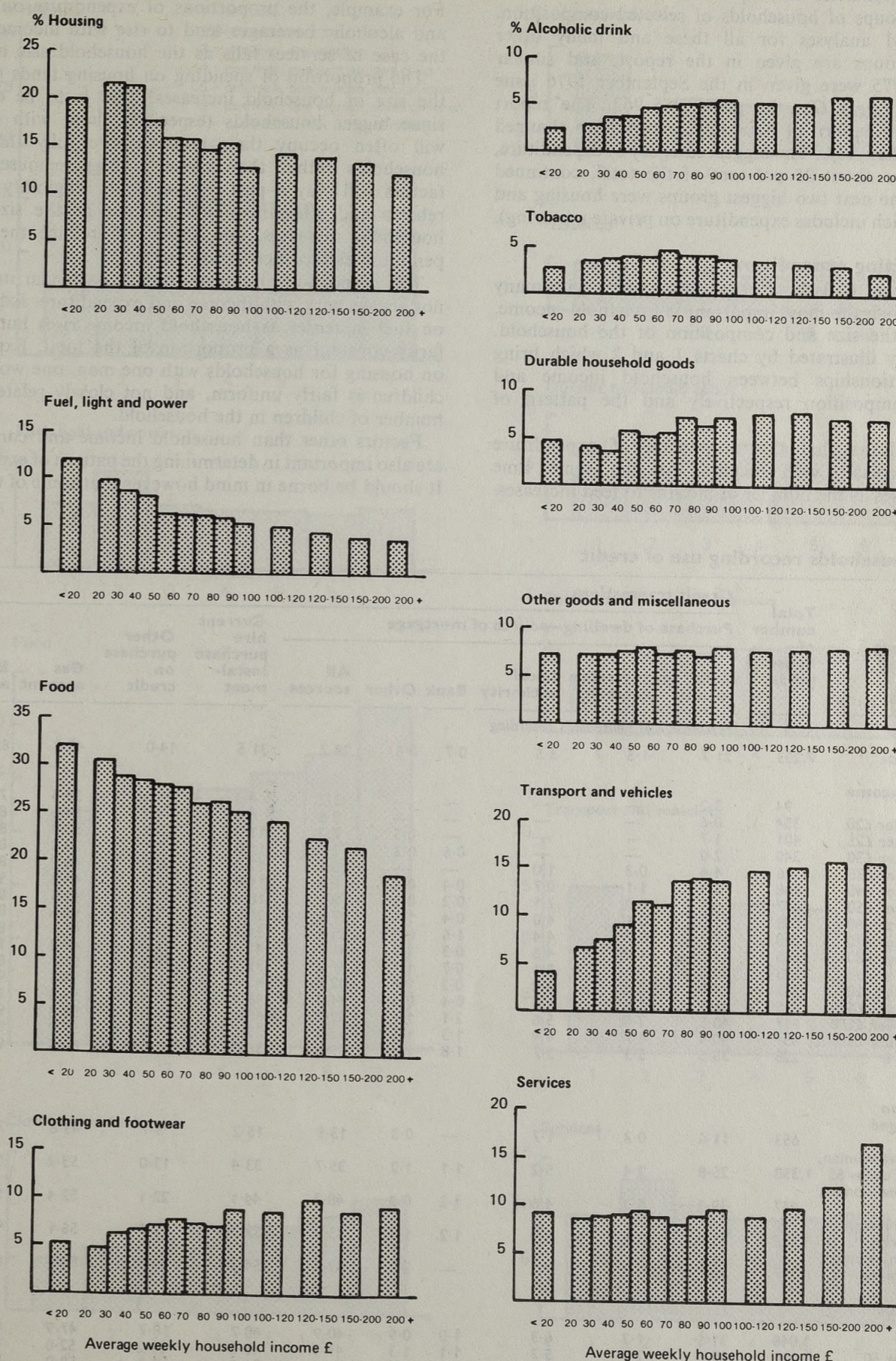
Notes: 1. Individual and total figures of characteristics and expenditure have been rounded independently. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree exactly with the totals shown.

2. — nil or negligible.

CHART 1

Variation of household expenditure pattern with ranges of income

1976



NOTE: Percentages are expenditure on commodity or service group as a percentage of total household expenditure.

Household expenditure

Table 1 summarises the expenditure of all households and major groups of households of selected composition. More detailed analyses for all these and many other household groups are given in the report, and similar figures for 1975 were given in the September 1976 issue of the *Employment Gazette*, pages 955-962. The report shows that the pattern of household expenditure changed little from earlier years. The biggest category of expenditure, accounting for about 25 per cent of the total, continued to be food; the next two biggest groups were housing and transport (which includes expenditure on private motoring).

Factors affecting expenditure

The pattern of household expenditure varies with many factors, of which the most important is household income, followed by the size and composition of the household. This is clearly illustrated by charts 1 and 2 which bring out the relationships between household income and household composition respectively and the pattern of expenditure.

Chart 1 shows that the proportion of expenditure on food decreases with income. At the same time it generally rises as the number of mouths to feed increases.

The pattern of expenditure on some other goods or services must, in consequence, move in the opposite direction. For example, the proportions of expenditure on services and alcoholic beverages tend to rise with income, and in the case of services falls as the household size increases.

The proportion of spending on housing tends to fall as the size of household increases. This is to be expected, since bigger households (especially those with children) will often occupy their houses more fully than small households rather than move to bigger houses. Other factors will play a part. For example, eligibility for rent rebates and allowances will increase as the size of the household increases, and these will reduce the net expenditure as recorded in the survey.

The proportion of expenditure on particular items does not always vary with income and expenditure. Expenditure on fuel increases as household income rises but remains fairly constant as a proportion of the total. Expenditure on housing for households with one man, one woman and children is fairly uniform, and not closely related to the number of children in the household.

Factors other than household income and composition are also important in determining the pattern of expenditure. It should be borne in mind however that some of the varia-

Table 2 Households recording use of credit

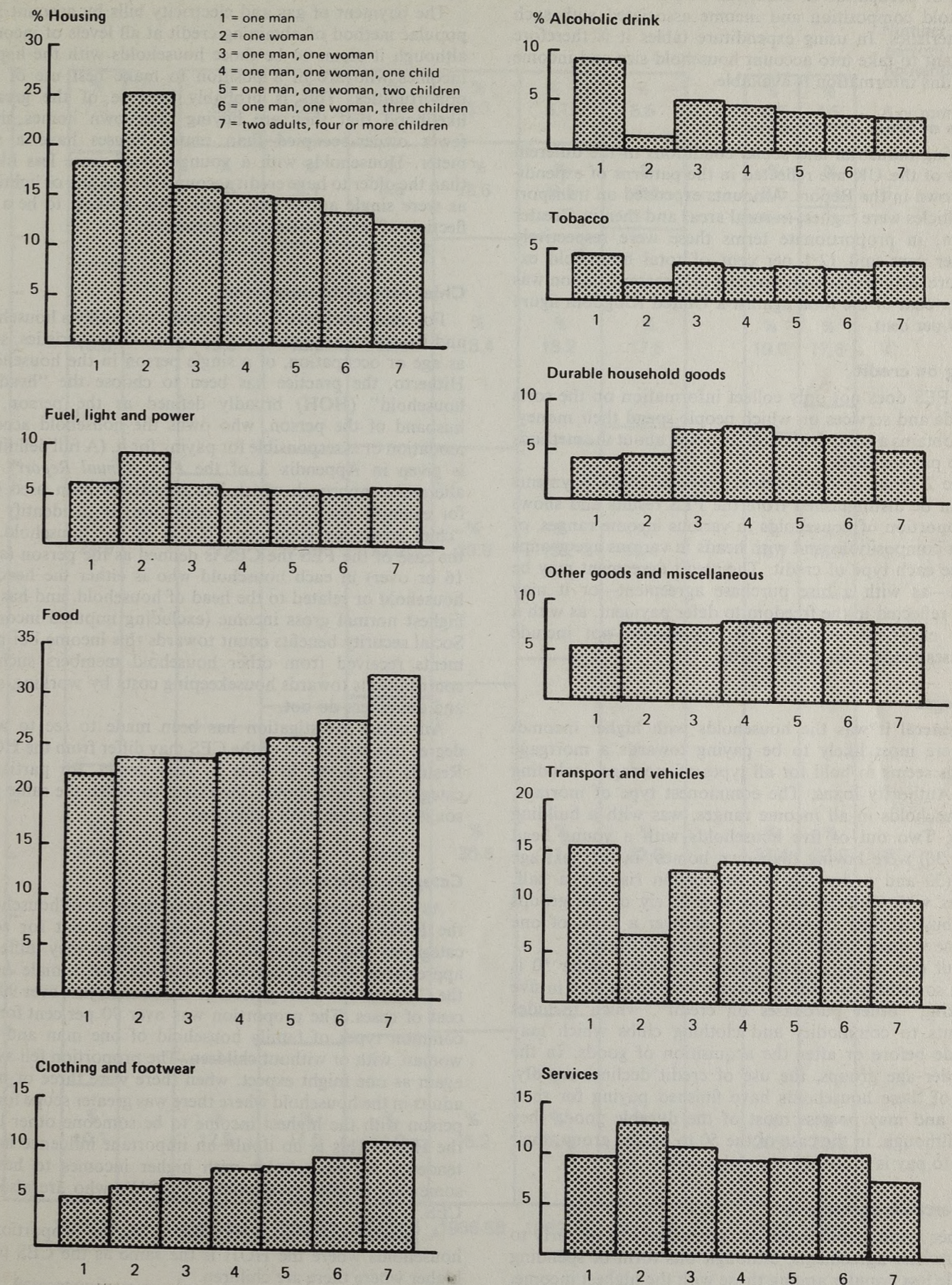
1976

Household group	Total number of households	Credit transactions									
		Purchase of dwelling—source of mortgage						Current hire purchase instalment	Other purchase on credit	Gas account	Electricity account
		Building society	Insurance company	Local authority	Bank	Other	All sources				
Percentage of households recording											
All households	7,203	21.7	1.5	3.5	0.7	0.8	28.2	31.5	14.0	48.8	88.7
Household income											
Under £15	94	3.2	—	—	—	—	3.2	4.3	1.1	39.4	79.8
£15 and under £20	354	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.6	4.0	4.5	34.5	81.4
£20 and under £25	401	1.7	—	—	—	0.5	2.2	11.2	5.5	38.4	81.8
£25 and under £30	340	2.0	—	—	0.6	0.3	2.9	11.8	7.1	39.4	85.3
£30 and under £35	316	4.4	0.3	1.0	—	—	5.7	12.0	6.0	44.9	88.0
£35 and under £40	268	3.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	6.0	14.9	6.3	44.4	90.7
£40 and under £50	477	6.5	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	9.2	18.0	10.7	42.3	86.4
£50 and under £60	523	11.3	0.6	4.0	0.4	1.1	17.4	28.7	12.0	44.6	83.2
£60 and under £70	568	17.8	0.7	4.4	1.6	0.9	25.4	34.3	17.1	47.5	87.7
£70 and under £80	605	24.5	1.0	4.6	0.3	1.3	31.7	41.7	17.4	47.8	90.4
£80 and under £90	545	28.8	1.5	5.1	0.7	1.1	37.2	39.8	18.9	51.7	88.6
£90 and under £100	517	34.0	2.3	4.8	0.2	1.6	42.9	45.1	18.6	54.5	90.5
£100 and under £120	819	36.8	1.8	4.6	0.4	0.6	44.2	46.3	19.4	55.8	91.1
£120 and under £150	697	40.5	3.6	5.6	2.1	1.1	52.9	45.6	19.8	56.4	93.5
£150 and under £200	451	40.4	4.7	4.4	1.3	1.5	52.3	39.5	16.2	57.9	94.7
£200 or more	228	35.5	5.3	5.7	1.8	1.3	49.6	36.0	11.0	60.5	94.7
Household composition											
One adult aged under 65	653	11.6	0.3	1.7	—	0.3	13.9	15.2	5.1	43.8	79.9
One man, one woman, head aged under 65	1,358	25.8	2.4	5.2	1.1	1.2	35.7	33.4	12.0	53.2	91.7
One man, one woman, one child	657	39.3	2.3	4.6	1.2	0.8	48.2	44.1	22.1	52.4	91.8
One man, one woman, two children	972	45.0	2.4	5.9	1.2	1.4	55.9	52.3	19.7	56.1	91.0
One man, one woman, three children	357	38.7	4.5	4.2	—	2.0	49.4	54.3	25.8	50.7	87.7
Age of head of household											
Under 30	1,048	31.5	1.2	6.3	1.0	0.9	40.9	48.7	18.7	47.9	83.6
30 and under 50	2,410	39.0	2.7	5.3	1.1	1.3	49.4	46.8	20.2	52.0	89.1
50 and under 65	1,912	13.2	1.7	2.7	0.6	0.9	19.1	26.9	12.4	50.0	89.8
65 and over	1,833	2.0	—	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.6	6.5	4.8	43.9	89.7

CHART 2

Variation of household expenditure pattern with composition

1976



NOTE: Percentages are expenditure on commodity or service group as a percentage of total household expenditure.

tion in expenditure apparently due to such factors as region, or occupation of head, can be due to differences in household composition and income associated with such characteristics. In using expenditure tables it is therefore important to take into account household size and income where this information is available.

Effects of areas

Varying industrial and social conditions in the different regions of the UK are reflected in the patterns of expenditure shown in the Report. Amounts expended on transport and vehicles were highest in rural areas and then in Greater London; in proportionate terms these were respectively 14.5 per cent and 12.1 per cent of total household expenditure. Expenditure on housing in Greater London was 18.7 per cent of the total against a United Kingdom figure of 14.9 per cent.

Buying on credit

The FES does not only collect information on the sorts of goods and services on which people spend their money. It also obtains a good deal of information about the methods used to pay for them.

Table 2 looks at the different types of credit payments that can be distinguished from the FES results and shows the proportion of households in various income ranges, of various compositions and with heads in various age groups that use each type of credit. The credit agreement may be explicit—as with a hire purchase agreement—or it may just be reflected in the freedom to defer payment, as with a gas or electricity account. The figures do not include purchases made using credit cards.

Mortgages

In general it was the households with higher incomes that were most likely to be paying towards a mortgage and this seems to hold for all types of mortgage, including Local Authority loans. The commonest type of mortgage, for households in all income ranges, was with a building society. Two out of five households with a young head (under 30) were buying their own homes; in the next age range (30 and under 50) the proportion rises to a half. Couples with children are the most likely of the groups to be buying their own homes; but over a third of one man one woman households also have a mortgage.

About one in two households with a head under 50 is buying something on hire purchase, and about one in five is making "other purchases on credit", which includes payments to commodity and clothing clubs which may be made before or after the acquisition of goods. In the two older age groups, the use of credit declines rapidly. Many of these households have finished paying for their homes and may possess most of the durable goods they need, although, in the case of the 50 to 65 age group, their ability to pay is probably as good as ever.

Hire purchase agreements

Higher income households are more likely to be party to hire purchase agreements, although this form of spending is a little less popular among those with the highest income. Households with children are more likely than the others shown to be buying goods on hire purchase or other

similar forms of credit, and the proportion using hire purchase increases as the number of children increases.

The payment of gas and electricity bills by account is a popular method of obtaining credit at all levels of income, although it seems to be those households with the higher incomes who are in a position to make best use of the opportunities. This is probably because of the greater likelihood that they are buying their own homes since fewer owner-occupied than rented houses have a slot meter. Households with a younger head were less likely than the older to have credit accounts for heating or lighting, as were single adults and, again, this is likely to be a reflection of their housing circumstances.

Chief economic supporter

For many purposes it is convenient to classify a household and its expenditure and income by the characteristics, such as age or occupation, of a single person in the household. Hitherto, the practice has been to choose the "head of household" (HOH) broadly defined as the person, or husband of the person, who owns the household accommodation or is responsible for paying for it. (A full definition is given in Appendix 3 of the *FES Annual Report*). An alternative approach which has sometimes been used (see for example the Census of Population) is to identify the "chief economic supporter" (CES) of the household. In the case of the FES the CES is defined as the person (aged 16 or over) in each household who is either the head of household or related to the head of household, and has the highest normal gross income (excluding imputed income). Social security benefits count towards this income but payments received from other household members such as contributions towards housekeeping costs by working sons and daughters do not.

An initial investigation has been made to see to what degree this alternative of the CES may differ from the HOH. Results are shown in table 3. They depict, for particular categories of households, the extent to which the same person is selected on both definitions.

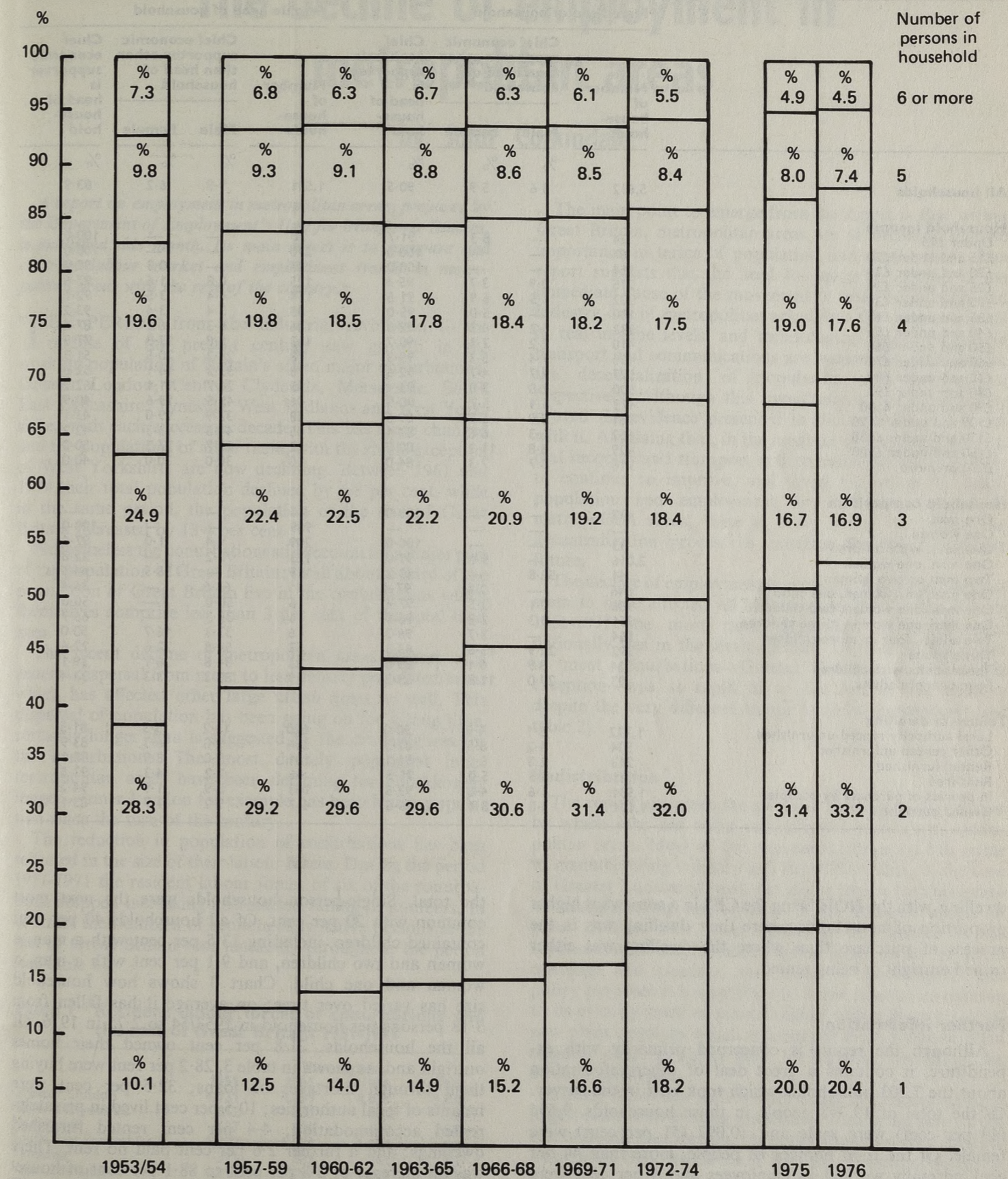
Category differences

As might be expected, in the great majority of households the HOH and CES are the same person, but for some categories the proportion of cases where they differ is appreciable. Overall, where households had a male head, the CES was the same person as the head in just over 90 per cent of cases. The proportion was over 90 per cent for the common types of family household of one man and one woman, with or without children. The proportion fell away, again as one might expect, when there were three or more adults in the household where there was greater scope for the person with the highest income to be someone other than the HOH. This is no doubt an important influence in the tendency for households with higher incomes to have a somewhat smaller proportion of HOH's who are also the CES.

A general tendency observable is for the proportion of households where the HOH is the same as the CES to be higher where there are children.

Small but interesting differences arise when households are considered according to the form of tenure of their

CHART 3 Variation of household size over time 1953/54 and 1957-76



NOTE: Percentages are numbers of households by size as percentages of the total number of co-operating households.

Sources: Report of an Enquiry into Household expenditure 1953/54 Family Expenditure Survey reports 1957-76

Table 3 Economic role of head of household

1976

	Male head of household			Female head of household				
	Number of households	Chief economic supporter other than head of household		Number of households	Chief economic supporter other than head of household			
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
		%	%		%	%		
All households	5,612	3.6	5.9	90.5	1,591	9.9	6.2	83.9
Household income								
Under £15	24	—	8.3	91.7	70	—	—	100.0
£15 and under £20	84	—	—	100.0	270	—	—	100.0
£20 and under £25	114	—	—	100.0	287	—	0.3	99.7
£25 and under £30	215	0.9	3.7	95.4	125	0.8	1.6	97.6
£30 and under £35	202	1.5	6.9	91.6	114	4.4	3.5	92.1
£35 and under £40	180	—	5.0	95.0	88	3.4	3.4	93.2
£40 and under £50	333	1.2	6.3	92.5	144	6.3	6.3	87.4
£50 and under £60	410	2.2	7.1	90.7	113	8.8	13.3	77.9
£60 and under £70	490	1.4	5.3	93.3	78	28.2	20.5	51.3
£70 and under £80	527	2.7	4.7	92.6	78	33.3	14.1	52.6
£80 and under £90	500	2.8	3.8	93.4	45	26.7	11.1	62.2
£90 and under £100	473	3.4	5.7	90.9	44	45.5	13.6	40.9
£100 and under £120	761	5.0	5.5	89.5	58	37.9	19.0	43.1
£120 and under £150	652	6.3	6.6	87.1	45	44.5	13.3	42.2
£150 and under £200	429	8.8	11.2	80.0	22	22.7	27.3	50.0
£200 or more	218	8.7	7.3	84.0	10	30.0	30.0	40.0
Household composition								
One man	477	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—
One woman	—	—	—	—	989	—	—	100.0
One adult with children	33	—	—	100.0	209	1.4	1.0	97.6
One man, one woman	2,016	—	9.0	91.0	123	77.2	—	22.8
Two men or two women	44	56.8	—	43.2	119	—	55.5	44.5
One man, one woman, one child	646	—	2.6	97.4	11	63.6	—	36.4
One man, one woman, two children	966	0.1	2.5	97.4	6	50.0	—	50.0
One man, one woman, three children	351	0.3	2.8	96.9	6	33.3	—	66.7
Two adults, four or more children	164	—	3.7	96.3	6	33.3	16.7	50.0
Three adults	392	22.9	13.8	63.3	53	54.8	22.6	22.6
Three adults with children	314	8.9	6.1	85.0	23	34.8	26.1	39.1
Four or more adults	93	29.0	11.8	59.2	9	33.3	33.3	33.4
Tenure of dwelling								
Local authority rented unfurnished	1,722	5.1	4.9	90.0	620	13.2	5.3	81.5
Other rented unfurnished	504	4.2	8.5	87.3	254	9.8	6.3	83.9
Rented furnished	213	2.8	6.1	91.1	101	3.0	8.9	88.1
Rent-free	141	3.5	5.0	91.5	46	2.2	4.3	93.5
In process of purchase by occupier	1,931	1.6	4.6	93.8	103	3.9	1.9	94.2
Owned outright	1,101	5.0	8.4	86.6	467	9.2	7.7	83.1

dwelling, with the HOH being the CES in a somewhat higher proportion of households where their dwelling was in the process of purchase than where the dwelling was either owned outright or being rented.

Further information

Although the report is concerned primarily with expenditure, it contains a great deal of other information about the 7,203 households which took part in the survey. Of the total of 19,793 people in those households, 9,696 (49 per cent) were male and 10,097 (51 per cent) were female. Of the total number of people, more than 44 per cent normally worked as employees and 4 per cent were self-employed; 14 per cent were not working and of pensionable age; the remaining 37 per cent were mainly housewives, students and children.

The most common type of household was that consisting of a man and a woman, which made up 30 per cent of

the total. Single-person households were the next most common with 20 per cent. Of all households 40 per cent contained children, including 13.5 per cent with a man, a woman and two children, and 9.1 per cent with a man, a woman and one child. Chart 3 shows how household size has varied over time; on average it has fallen from 3.18 persons per household in 1953/54 to 2.75 in 1976. Of all the households, 21.8 per cent owned their homes outright and, as shown in table 3, 28.2 per cent were buying them through mortgages or loans; 32.5 per cent were tenants of local authorities; 10.5 per cent lived in privately-rented accommodation; 4.4 per cent rented furnished dwellings; and a further 2.6 per cent paid no rent. There was an increase of 2.8 per cent to 88.1 per cent of households with a refrigerator or deep freeze, and 72.3 per cent of households had a washing machine. Only 52.6 per cent had a telephone, but there was television in 95.6 per cent of all households; about half the television sets were rented.

The decline of employment in metropolitan areas

by John Corkindale

*A report on employment in metropolitan areas, prepared by the Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies, is published this month. Its main object is to compare and contrast labour market and employment trends in metropolitan areas with the rest of the country.**

THE PERIOD from the industrial revolution to the middle of the present century saw growth in the working population of Britain's seven major conurbations: Greater London, Central Clydeside, Merseyside, South East Lancashire, Tyneside, West Midlands and West Yorkshire, with each successive decade. This has since changed and the populations of all of them, with the single exception of West Yorkshire, are now declining. Between 1961 and 1974 their total population declined by 6.8 per cent, while in the same period, the population of the rest of Great Britain increased by 13.4 per cent.

Nevertheless the conurbations still account for a major part of the population of Great Britain; in all about a third of the population of Great Britain live in the conurbations which themselves comprise less than 3 per cent of the total land area.

The recent decline of metropolitan areas is part of a general dispersal from more to less densely populated areas which has affected other large urban areas as well. This dispersal of population has been going on for a long time, certainly longer than is suggested by the crude figures for the conurbations. The most densely populated inner metropolitan areas have been declining for considerably longer—Inner London for example has been losing population since the turn of the century.

The reduction in population of conurbations has been reflected in the size of their labour forces. During the period 1951-1971 the resident labour forces of six of the conurbations stopped increasing and started falling in numbers. In contrast the numbers of economically active persons in the rest of Great Britain rose markedly throughout the period (see table 1).

Table 1 Resident labour forces of conurbations and the rest of Great Britain 1951-1971

	Thousands			
	1951	1961	1966	1971
Greater London	4,131	4,239	4,079	3,830
Central Clydeside	812	831	813	785
Merseyside	627	638	619	576
South East Lancashire	1,237	1,231	1,204	1,151
Tyneside	371	385	383	369
West Midlands	1,111	1,197	1,225	1,170
West Yorkshire	834	852	840	820
All conurbations	9,124	9,371	9,169	8,700
Rest of Great Britain	13,486	(+2.7)	(-2.2)	(-5.1)
		14,642	15,688	16,321
		(+8.5)	(+7.1)	(+4.0)

Figures in parenthesis are percentage increases over previous column.

The main point to emerge from the report is that within Great Britain, metropolitan areas are of declining relative importance in terms of population and employment. The report suggests that the need for space to expand is the immediate cause of the movement of both population and industry out of metropolitan areas, but that improvements in real income levels, and technological improvements in transport and communications are necessary conditions for the decentralization of population and employment respectively. Although this hypothesis is not conclusively proved the evidence presented in the report is consistent with it. Assuming that, in the medium to long term at least, real incomes and transport and communications are likely to continue to improve, and given the extent to which population and employment are still concentrated in metropolitan areas, there is every reason to expect the decentralisation process to continue for the foreseeable future.

The decline of employment in metropolitan areas does not seem to have affected all industrial sectors. In the decade 1961-1971 the most rapid expansion of employment nationally was in the service sector. Growth in this sector in most conurbations—Greater London is a notable exception—was as rapid as in the rest of the country despite the very different trends in total employment (see table 2).

Redistribution

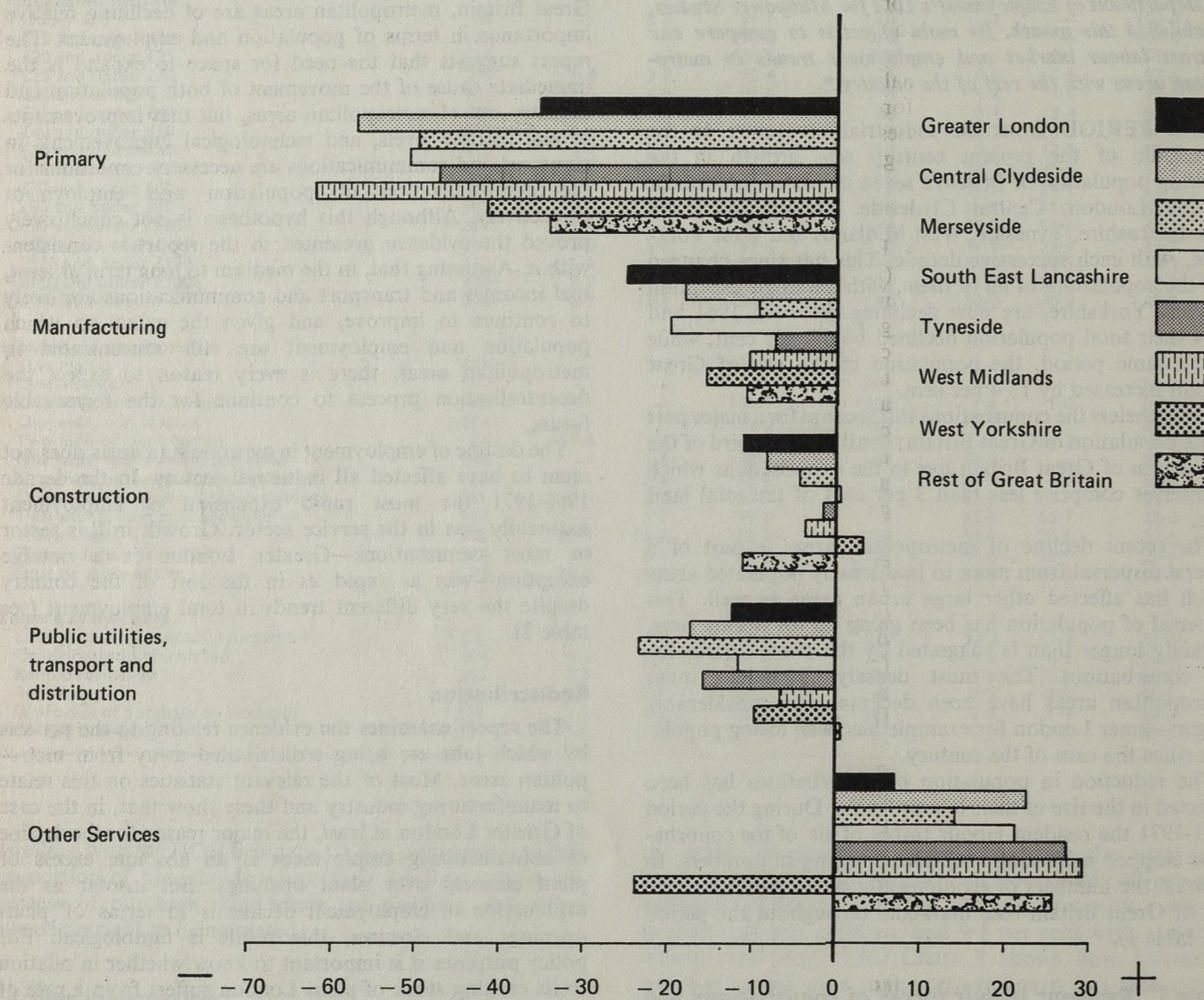
The report examines the evidence relating to the process by which jobs are being redistributed away from metropolitan areas. Most of the relevant statistics on this relate to manufacturing industry and these show that, in the case of Greater London at least, the major reason for the decline of manufacturing employment is an absolute excess of plant closures over plant openings. But insofar as the explanation of employment decline is in terms of plant openings and closures, this result is tautological. For policy purposes it is important to know whether in relation to its existing stock of plant London suffers from a rate of new plant openings which is lower, or from a rate of plant closures which is higher than, for instance, the rest of the South East Region.

Clearly if London suffers from a rate of closures which is higher relative to existing plant stock than is the case in the rest of South East Region, the implications are very different from what they would be if the rate of new openings in

* The metropolitan areas considered in this report are broadly the seven conurbations defined in the Census of Population, although some of the statistics for the most recent years relate to the English metropolitan counties. In places a distinction is made between "inner" and "outer" metropolitan areas—the definition of an inner area is fairly arbitrary and in the report the main criterion is one of statistical convenience.

Table 2 and chart Percentage change in employment by industrial sector 1961-1971: conurbations and the rest of Great Britain

	Greater London	Central Clydeside	Merseyside	South East Lancashire	Tyneside	West Midlands	West Yorkshire	Rest of Great Britain
Primary	-35.7	-57.8	-50.0	-51.1	-47.7	-62.3	-41.9	-34.3
Manufacturing	-25.1	-18.0	-9.2	-19.9	-7.3	-10.3	-15.6	-10.5
Construction	-11.0	-8.2	-4.2	+0.3	-1.5	-3.8	+3.3	-11.0
Public utilities, transport and distribution	-12.2	-17.3	-23.5	-11.7	-14.9	-6.5	-9.9	+0.3
Other services	+7.2	+22.8	+14.2	+21.4	+26.7	+28.7	-23.9	+25.9
Total	-9.0	-8.4	-7.6	-8.3	-2.1	-2.0	-5.4	+7.9



London were lower in relation to existing plant stock than in the rest of the region. In the former case the problem presumably derives exclusively from the greater difficulties of operating existing plant in London whereas, in the latter case, it must derive at least in part from the greater difficulties of setting up in London.

The only study which provides information on rates of openings and closures is one carried out for Central Clydeside by Glasgow University.* This research shows that, in

terms of plants and employment in manufacturing, the principal difference between the inner and outer areas of the conurbations is in the rate of new plant openings. In relation to the existing stock of plants, new openings are lower in inner than outer areas. Also the average size of new plant in terms of the number of employees is smaller in

* See Cameron, Gordon C., *Intra-urban location and the New Plant*, Proceedings of the Twelfth European Congress of the Regional Science Association, 1973.

inner areas. By contrast the rate of closures in relation to the existing stock of plants is comparable in inner and outer areas.

The Department of Trade and Industry's enquiry into location attitudes and experience* showed that lack of space for expansion was the principal motive for firms relocating their production. The availability of female labour was also important, but to a much lesser degree. Since these factors will also influence the location decisions of firms setting up in production for the first time, they provide some explanation of lower plant opening rates in inner Clydeside. Whether the shortage of space is primarily a physical and administrative problem or primarily an economic one is a question which was not examined in the UMS report.

In the report, in order to analyse the changing socio-economic structure of the labour force, the 17 socio-economic groups (SEGs) used in the censuses of 1961, 1966 and 1971 were aggregated into eight larger groupings:

Grouping	SEG
(1) Managers and professionals	1, 2, 3, 4, 13 (Employers and managers in central and local government, industry, commerce etc—large establishments; employers and managers in industry, commerce etc—small establishments; professional workers—self-employed professional workers—employees; farmers—employers and managers).
(2) Other self employed	12, 14 (Own account workers—other than professional; farmers—own account).
(3) Skilled manual	8, 9 (Foremen and supervisors—manual; skilled manual workers).
(4) Other non-manual	5, 6 (Intermediate non-manual workers; junior non-manual workers).
(5) Service, semi-skilled manual and agricultural	7, 10, 15 (Personal service workers; semi-skilled manual workers; agricultural workers).
(6) Unskilled manual	11 (Unskilled manual workers)
(7) Armed forces	16 (Members of armed forces)
(8) Indefinite	17 (inadequately described)

The movement of labour out of the conurbations has not been uniform across these groupings; the higher socio-economic groups have shown higher rates of net emigration over the decade 1961-71 than the rest (see table 3). The presumption is that this is related to income. The principal motive for this out-movement seems to be the desire for better housing and a more attractive environment.

But although migration flows vary, the effect on the socio-economic composition of the labour force in metropolitan areas has been swamped by the effects of internal mobility between socio-economic groups and of entries to and exits from the labour force. In spite of the general decline of the labour force in metropolitan areas the numbers of managers, professionals and the self-employed increased between 1961 and 1971 in all metropolitan areas except Merseyside and Tyneside. The most obvious difference between metropolitan areas and the rest of the country in this respect is that the numbers of other non-manual workers and skilled manual workers declined in the former and increased in the latter (see table 4).

Employment and unemployment

There is no doubt also that inner metropolitan areas include among their resident populations high proportions of unskilled manual workers. Moreover, although the numbers of unskilled manual workers have been falling everywhere and more rapidly in metropolitan areas than elsewhere, they are concentrated in inner areas to an extent that seems unlikely to change much in the near future.

* House of Commons Expenditure Committee (Trade and Industry Sub Committee) Minutes of Evidence, Wednesday July 4, 1973, Department of Trade and Industry Inquiry into Location Attitudes and Experience, 1973.

Table 3 Net out-migration from the conurbations 1970-71 as a proportion of the labour force 1971 by socio-economic grouping—economically active males

Grouping (SEGs in brackets)	Greater London	Central Clydeside	Merseyside	South East Lancashire	Tyneside	West Midlands	West Yorkshire
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Managerial and professional (1, 2, 3, 4, 13)	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	3.2	2.3	1.0
Other self-employed (12, 14)	1.7	1.9	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.3
Skilled manual (8, 9)	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.3
Other non-manual (5, 6)	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.5
Service, semi-skilled manual and agricultural (7, 10, 15)	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Unskilled manual (11)	0.7	0.8	0.9	Net in-migration	—	0.1	0.4
Total (including SEGs 16, 17)	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.6

Table 4 Percentage change in the economically active male population by socio-economic grouping 1961-1971: conurbations and the rest of Great Britain

	Greater London	Central Clydeside	Merseyside	South East Lancashire	Tyneside	West Midlands	West Yorkshire	Rest of Great Britain
Managers and professionals	+6.3	+21.9	-4.3	+12.4	—	+15.5	+7.9	+26.7
Other self-employed	+26.1	+11.7	-4.4	+11.2	-10.5	+16.4	+7.5	+24.1
Skilled manual	-23.8	-19.5	-16.7	-13.6	-13.8	-12.7	-10.5	+0.4
Other non-manual	-10.9	-13.4	-13.1	-8.8	-5.9	-0.7	-0.5	+14.9
Service, semi-skilled manual and agricultural	-20.7	-19.7	-14.2	-17.3	-21.6	-6.4	-14.1	-17.1
Unskilled manual	-25.3	-14.8	-26.0	-15.6	-14.1	-7.2	-3.6	-6.4
Total	-13.0	-12.4	-14.5	-8.6	-11.8	-5.4	-6.1	+2.8

But there is no obvious tendency for unemployment among the unskilled to be higher in inner than outer metropolitan areas. Indeed, much of the difference in residential unemployment rates between boroughs within a single metropolitan area can be explained by the distribution of the unskilled population. Research by Metcalf and Richardson* suggests that the remaining differences can be explained by other differences (notably in marital status) between areas in the characteristics of the labour force.

These results suggest that, for individuals having similar personal characteristics in terms of skill, age etc, the chances of their finding a job are not much affected by where they happen to live within a metropolitan area. The finding is not surprising given the amount of daily travel (both actual and potential) and the difficulty of defining separate travel-to-work areas within a single metropolitan area such as Greater London.

To a considerable extent therefore the geographical differences in residential unemployment rates that exist between different parts of the same metropolitan area are directly attributable to other non-geographical differences. For example inner areas contain higher proportions of unskilled manual workers among their work force than do outer areas, and unskilled manual workers are far more prone to unemployment than other occupational groups regardless of where they happen to be living. Also it seems clear that differences in unemployment rates within or even between metropolitan areas are less serious than other non-geographical differences. The inequality between unskilled manual workers and the remainder of the population in this respect is significantly greater than any geographical inequality. (The same is true of, say, the inequality in male and female earnings.)

Nor is there much evidence to suggest that geographical differences in unemployment rates have been worsening over time. This is true whether the comparisons are between regions or within regions. There is little evidence that the unemployment rate in any metropolitan area has been worsening relative to the average unemployment rate for the region in which it is located. What evidence there is does not suggest that unemployment rates in particular parts of metropolitan areas have been worsening relative to those in other parts, although the report did not examine trends in residential unemployment rates within the metropolitan areas except in the case of Greater London.

Apart from the fact that residential unemployment rates are higher in inner than in outer metropolitan areas, there seems to be little in relation to unemployment that is common to all metropolitan areas. Three metropolitan areas have unemployment rates that are substantially above the national average, namely Clydeside, Merseyside and Tyneside. Greater London's unemployment rate in contrast has consistently been well below the national average. The unemployment rate in any particular metropolitan area is influenced by the general pressure of demand in the region (although Merseyside seems to be something of an exception in this respect). Given the inter-regional differences in unemployment and pressure of demand that exist therefore, it is not surprising that there are these differences between metropolitan areas. ■

* Metcalf, D. and Richardson, R., *Unemployment in London*, paper presented at the Royal Economic Society Conference on the Measurement of Unemployment, Durham, April 1974.

Note: Copies of the report *Employment in Metropolitan Areas* are available free on request from Unit for Manpower Studies, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London, SW1.

Membership of trade unions over 12 million in 1976

THE aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1976 was about 12,376,000. This was 359,000 more than at the end of 1975. The number of trade unions at the end of 1976 was 462, compared with 461 at the end of 1975. As explained below, the figures for 1976 have been compiled on a slightly different basis from those for previous years; adjusted figures for 1975 are also given for purposes of comparability.

Certification Office

The statistics for 1976 have been compiled by the department from data supplied by the Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations about trade unions with head offices in Great Britain supplemented by information supplied directly to the department. They relate however only to those organisations of workers which, as far as it has been possible to determine, fall within the definition of a trade union as laid down in section 28(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. The figures cover the total membership, including members in branches overseas, of all such organisations known to the department to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do *not* include members of organisations which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom.

All the figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision as later information becomes available, while figures previously published for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. As some workers belong to more than one union there is an element of duplication in the aggregates, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Legislative provisions

Statutory responsibility under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 for maintaining lists of trade unions and employers' associations was transferred from the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies to the Certification Officer appointed under section 7 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 with effect from February 1, 1976.

To be entered in the statutory list of trade unions a body must satisfy the definition in section 28 of the 1974 Act, the essential requirement being that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes. The Certification Office also maintains records of other bodies which appear to satisfy the statutory definition of trade union but which have not applied for entry in the list.

Whereas application for entry in the lists is entirely *voluntary*, all listed and unlisted trade unions and employers'

associations (unless they consist wholly or mainly of representatives of constituent or affiliated organisations, or they have been in existence for less than 12 months) are *required* under section 11 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act to submit annual returns which include membership figures to the Certification Officer. The department, with the co-operation of the Certification Office, has been able to use this information about membership and thus avoid having a separate survey except for those unions with their head offices in Northern Ireland, those unions known to have members in branches overseas, those unions which had not rendered returns for 1976 to the Certification Officer, and those which had no obligation to render such returns.

Alteration in the basis of the statistics

Unlike those for previous years, the 1976 figures are confined to organisations which appear to satisfy the statutory definition of trade union in section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. This has had the effect of excluding from the statistics 31 organisations, with a combined membership of about 167,000, which were previously regarded by the department as trade unions. More than half the membership was accounted for by organisations representing members of the police service, which are specifically excluded from the statutory definition by section 30 of the 1974 Act.

Number of trade unions

Calculated on this new basis the number of trade unions at the end of 1976 was 462 (including 15 with head offices in Northern Ireland), an increase of one on the comparable figure for 1975. During the year 30 trade unions merged with others or otherwise ceased to function.

The First Annual Report of the Certification Officer stated that at 31 December 1976 the statutory list of trade unions comprised 457 organisations and that the Certification Office knew of about 70 others which, though unlisted, probably satisfied the statutory definition of trade union.

The figure of 462 given above does not correspond with those in the Certification Officer's Report. One reason for this is that, as already stated, the department's statistics include trade unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland, while the Certification Office figures do not. Another is that sections of certain unions (for example, areas of the National Union of Mineworkers) are listed as separate trade unions by the Certification Office, whereas the department has continued its previous practice of counting only the "parent" union in the total number of trade unions.

Membership

The total membership at the end of 1976 on the new basis was approximately 12,376,000 compared with 12,017,000 at the end of 1975, an increase of 3.0 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1976 was 8,816,000, an increase of 224,000 or 2.6 per cent compared with the previous year. The number of females was 3,560,000, an increase of 135,000 or 3.9 per cent. This sub-division of the membership into males and females is not exact, however, because some trade unions were unable to give the precise numbers in each category.

The total membership figures at the end of 1976 included 68,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 38,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. There were thus about 12,270,000 members of branches within the United Kingdom with 268,000 in Northern Ireland and 12,002,000 in Great Britain.

Size of unions

At the end of 1976 there were 250 unions each with fewer than 1,000 members, including 203 with under 500 members. These 203 smaller unions together accounted for under one per cent of the total membership of all unions. In contrast, the 25 largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for 79.5 per cent of the total membership of all unions. An analysis of the membership and the number of unions by size of union at the end of 1976 is given in table 1.

Growth of membership 1966-1976

Over the last 10 years trade union membership has increased by about 20.6 per cent, while the number of separate unions has declined by 25.7 per cent. The average membership per union has therefore increased from 16,000 in 1966 to 27,000 in 1976. Table 2 summarises the annual changes in membership and in the number of unions for the period 1966-76. For the year 1975 two sets of figures are shown; the first gives the figures on the original basis while the second gives adjusted figures for comparison with 1976 which exclude organisations falling outside the statutory definition of a trade union.

Tables 3 and 4 give more detailed analyses of the membership and number of trade unions for each of the last 11 years.

Table 3 Number of trade unions analysed by size of union

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Under 100 members	126	126	114	111	108	100	83	84	79	77	68
100-499	147	135	136	133	133	128	135	135	135	134	135
500-999	68	70	63	66	57	60	45	52	52	54	47
1,000-2,499	89	85	88	74	66	64	67	74	69	66	60
2,500-4,999	65	63	59	57	54	53	55	50	51	44	44
5,000-9,999	30	31	32	32	33	33	32	35	30	29	29
10,000-14,999	22	21	18	12	14	11	13	11	11	11	8
15,000-24,999	18	18	19	24	22	19	18	18	18	17	15
25,000-49,999	19	18	15	14	13	16	18	18	17	20	17
50,000-99,999	20	18	20	17	17	15	13	14	14	15	14
100,000-249,999	9	10	10	13	14	12	14	13	14	14	14
250,000 and more	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	11	11	11	11
Number of unions at end of year	622	604	583	562	540	522	504	515	501	492 (461)*	462*

Table 1 Membership of trade unions at end-1976

Number of members	Number of unions	Total membership (to nearest thousand) (000's)	Percentage of	
			Total number of unions	Total membership of all unions
Under 100	68	3	14.7	0.0
100-499	135	35	29.2	0.3
500-999	47	34	10.2	0.3
1,000-2,499	60	99	13.0	0.8
2,500-4,999	44	151	9.5	1.2
5,000-9,999	29	196	6.3	1.6
10,000-14,999	8	100	1.7	0.8
15,000-24,999	15	296	3.2	2.4
25,000-49,999	17	621	3.7	5.0
50,000-99,999	14	997	3.0	8.1
100,000-249,999	14	2,053	3.0	16.6
250,000 and more	11	7,790	2.4	62.9
Totals	462	12,376	100	100

Table 2 Changes in membership 1966-1976

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Membership at end year (to nearest thousand)			Percentage change in membership since previous year
		Males (000's)	Females (000's)	Total (000's)	
1966	622	8,003	2,256	10,259	-0.6
1967	604	7,903	2,286	10,188	-0.7
1968	583	7,829	2,362	10,191	+0.0
1969	562	7,965	2,505	10,470	+2.7
1970	540	8,437	2,741	11,178	+6.8
1971	522	8,374	2,752	11,126	-0.5
1972	504	8,445	2,905	11,351	+2.0
1973	515	8,443	3,005	11,447	+0.8
1974	501	8,579	3,176	11,755	+2.7
1975	492	8,721	3,462	12,184	+3.6
1975*	461	8,592	3,425	12,017	—
1976	462	8,816	3,560	12,376	+3.0

* These notional figures exclude 31 organisations previously regarded as trade unions.

Federations of trade unions

At the end of 1976 there were 46 federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom, the same number as in 1975. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

Table 4 Membership of trade unions analysed by size of union

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Under 100 members	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3
100-499	37	34	34	33	33	31	35	34	35	34	35
500-999	48	49	43	46	40	41	31	37	37	39	34
1,000-2,499	146	141	142	121	111	106	101	114	107	105	99
2,500-4,999	227	218	202	200	186	176	179	168	170	144	151
5,000-9,999	206	214	216	218	221	227	216	232	196	195	196
10,000-14,999	274	265	226	145	166	130	150	129	135	129	100
15,000-24,999	332	333	343	447	419	342	333	335	343	327	296
25,000-49,999	666	647	512	492	452	540	609	624	609	664	621
50,000-99,999	1,379	1,274	1,434	1,205	1,202	1,101	912	997	948	1,045	997
100,000-249,999	1,477	1,539	1,539	1,875	2,188	1,718	1,879	1,810	1,958	1,995	2,053
250,000 and more	5,461	5,469	5,495	5,684	6,155	6,709	6,901	6,963	7,213	7,503	7,790
Total at end of year	10,259	10,188	10,191	10,470	11,178	11,126	11,351	11,447	11,755	12,184 (12,017)*	12,376
Males	8,003	7,903	7,829	7,965	8,437	8,374	8,445	8,443	8,579	8,721 (8,592)*	8,816
Females	2,256	2,286	2,362	2,505	2,741	2,752	2,905	3,005	3,176	3,462 (3,425)*	3,560
Average membership per union	16	17	17	19	21	21	23	22	23	25	27

Figures rounded to nearest thousand.

Further information about trade unions

The *First Annual Report of the Certification Officer** was published earlier this year. It contains, inter alia, the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at December 1976 and a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1975. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the *Certification Office, Vincent House Annexe, Hyde Place, London SW1P 4NG* and in the case of organisations having their head office in Scotland at the office of the *Assistant Certification Officer for Scotland, 19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh EH3 6HT*.

A *Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc*† giving names, office addresses, telephone numbers, names of secretaries and other information is published by HMSO in the form of quarterly reprints (of a fourth part of the whole), any four consecutive issues together comprising the complete Directory in loose-leaf form.

* *First Annual Report of the Certification Officer*, HMSO, £1.15 net.
† *Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc*. HMSO, price per quarterly issue, 70p net.

Annual census of employment results for June 1976

THE RESULTS of the census of employment held in Great Britain in June 1976 are now available. They show that the total number of employees in employment in Great Britain was 22,048,000, made up of 13,097,000 male workers (12,398,000 working full-time and 699,000 part-time) and 8,951,000 female workers (5,366,000 working full-time and 3,585,000 part-time). Overall there was a decrease of 165,000 compared with June 1975. The number of male employees in employment fell by 143,000 and the number of females by 22,000. The number working full-time fell by 200,000 (-144,000 males and -56,000 females) while the numbers of part-time workers rose by 36,000, female workers accounting for almost all of the increase. Table 1 shows the comparable movements since 1972.

Table 1 Employees in employment in Great Britain
THOUSANDS

	Numbers at June 1972	Changes since the previous June				Numbers at June 1976
		1973	1974	1975	1976	
Males						
Full-time	12,719	+94	-138	-132	-144	12,398
Part-time	600	+65	+24	+9	+1	699
Total	13,319	+159	-114	-124	-143	13,097
Females						
Full-time	5,454	+88	-29	-90	-56	5,366
Part-time	2,877	+286	+258	+130	+34	3,585
Total	8,331	+374	+229	+39	-22	8,951
Total	21,650	+533	+114	-84	-165	22,048

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

Between 1975 and 1976 the fall in the total numbers of employees in employment was greater by 81,000 than in the previous year. The pattern of the changes was broadly the same, with full-time employment continuing to decrease and part-time employment to rise. However, there has been a marked slackening in the upward trend in female part-time employment, the increase between 1975 and 1976 being lower than in any year since the censuses of employment began in 1971.

The main changes shown by the census, and described in the preceding paragraphs are, with some exceptions, generally similar, in character and order of magnitude to those indicated by the quarterly employment inquiry. The latter, however, being on a sample basis, and not being able to identify comprehensively "births" and "deaths" of establishments, is inevitably liable to be less accurate than the census, and it is, of course, a major purpose of the census to bring into line, once a year, the provisional and

estimated picture provided by the quarterly sample results. One area where the provisional quarterly series has not provided reliable provisional indicators is in the relative changes in female full-time and part-time employment. The reasons for this are being investigated. The quarterly series did however produce good estimates of the changes for female employees in total.

The industrial analyses

The census results are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition). A broad analysis by industry group is given in table 2, while the detailed tables 3 and 4 on pages 1208 to 1211 show the numbers employed at June 1976 and the changes compared with June 1975, for Minimum List Headings (MLHs) of the Classification.

The results for June 1976, and the changes from the previous year have again been affected by the reclassification of some establishments. In particular local authorities, whose activities cover many industries and services, have, in a number of cases, been able to provide more detailed information on their returns, and this has led to a considerable amount of reclassification. Precise measurements of the effects cannot be made but a very broad estimate would suggest that some 60-70,000 employees have been reclassified from the more general classification Local Government Service (MLH 906) to other classifications including Education (MLH 872), Other Services (MLH 899 in the Miscellaneous Services Order which includes welfare services) and Construction (MLH 500). There has also been some reclassification from Medical and Dental services (MLH 874) to Other Services (MLH 899). Account must be taken of such reclassifications when changes in the numbers employed in the various industries and services are examined.

In manufacturing industries the numbers of employees in employment fell by 235,000 compared with 371,000 in the previous year. In the Index of Production industries as a whole (comprising mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and gas, electricity and water) the fall was 244,000 compared with 379,000. In the services sector there was a decrease of 42,000 in Transport and Communication.

The Distributive Trades showed a fall of 40,000. Between 1971 and 1975 their numbers rose every year but the increases since 1973 had been growing smaller. There was little change in Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business services. The three orders covering Professional and Scientific Services, Miscellaneous Services and Public Administration showed an increase of 162,000 when taken

together. The movements for each individual order were affected by the changes in classification mentioned earlier.

The estimates for agriculture shown in the tables are obtained from the agricultural censuses, and not the census of employment, and are supplied to the Department of Employment by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

Table 2 Employees in employment in Great Britain

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Numbers at June 1972	Changes since the previous June				Numbers at June 1976
		1973	1974	1975	1976	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	415.8	+5.0	-17.1	-16.0	-6.2	381.6
Mining and quarrying	377.0	-16.4	-13.8	+2.9	-4.2	345.6
Manufacturing industries	7,613.3	+50.8	+41.0	-371.2	-235.2	7,098.6
Construction	1,258.2	+79.7	-48.2	-16.4	-4.1	1,269.2
Gas, electricity and water	347.1	-11.7	+1.6	+6.0	-0.2	342.8
Transport and communication	1,520.1	-18.8	-18.2	+11.6	-42.1	1,452.6
Distributive trades	2,587.5	+102.9	+16.4	+2.4	-40.0	2,669.3
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	982.7	+60.7	+57.2	-13.0	-0.3	1,087.4
Professional and scientific services	6,546.4	+281.2	+95.5	+306.9	+162.0	7,392.0
Miscellaneous services						
Public administration and defence						
Total, all industries and services	21,650	+533	+114	-84	-165	22,048

See note to table 1.

Regional analyses

A summary of the results for the regions of England and for Wales and Scotland is given in table 5. More detailed regional figures and also analyses for the United Kingdom as a whole will be published shortly. The department will provide, in due course, estimates of the numbers employed in local areas at June 1976.

The basis of the figures

Since 1971 the censuses of employment have been the source of the country's main annual employment series, providing detailed statistics covering virtually the whole economy. A full response is essential so that accurate measurements can be made not only of the level of employment but also of the changes from one year to the next. The inquiry is therefore conducted under the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and each year a response rate of over 99 per cent has been obtained.

The only sectors excluded from the census are HM Forces and employment in private domestic service. To avoid duplication of inquiries, the figures for agriculture are taken from the censuses of agriculture. Previously the annual employment statistics were obtained from counts of national insurance cards. The new system was introduced when it was known that the cards for employees were to be discontinued. Both a census and a card-count were held in 1971 to provide linked figures.

Articles describing the new series were published in the January and August 1973 issues of the *Employment Gazette*. The latter article also gave the results of the 1971 and 1972 censuses and compared the 1971 figures with those obtained

in that year from the card-count and the census of population. The results of the 1973 and subsequent censuses have been published in the *Gazette* as they became available.

Postal inquiry

The census of employment is conducted by means of a postal inquiry and relates to a particular date in June. The forms are sent to the addresses where employers hold their pay records (pay points) and employers are asked to show the numbers of their employees (males, full-time and part-time; females, full-time and part-time). They are also asked to give these figures separately for each address at which their employees work and to state the business activity carried on at the address. Employees who work for more than one employer may be counted more than once, and this will have an effect on the figures for some industries and services where secondary employment is common.

Every third year

In order to keep the amount of form filling to a minimum a full census is held only every third year. Thus a full census was held in 1973 and again in 1976. In intermediate years forms are not sent to very small paypoints which had fewer than three employees at the previous full census and which were not part of larger organisations. There are about 300,000 of these paypoints (including some with no employees at the census date) but they account for less than 1.5 per cent of the total number of employees. The assumption is made that the number they employ does not vary significantly between full censuses. This implies that, in aggregate, the factors contributing to change, namely "births", "deaths" and variations in size, offset one another. The numbers employed in these small paypoints at each full census are therefore added to the total figures obtained from the intermediate censuses held in the two subsequent years.

This system has now operated for six years and the consistency of the results can be checked. In the full-scale national trial census held in 1970 the numbers employed in very small paypoints was 282,000 and this was incorporated in the results of the intermediate censuses held in 1971 and 1972. The 1973 full census gave a figure of 287,000 which was also incorporated in the 1974 and 1975 results. The 1976 full census has now provided a figure of 276,000. These changes are small and the decision to hold a full census only every third year seems justified.

Major operation

The census is a major operation and some time is needed to collect all the returns and compile the analyses. The results of the 1976 census have been delayed partly because the conduct of a full census greatly increased the amount of work. Some additional time was also needed to introduce new computer procedures and further delays were caused by industrial action which held up the processing.

Text continued on page 1212

Table 3 Employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1976

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Total, all industries and services†	12,398	699	13,097	5,366	3,585	8,951	22,048
Total, Index of Production industries	6,716.5	91.1	6,807.6	1,707.2	541.3	2,248.5	9,056.1
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,955.9	77.8	5,033.7	1,578.8	486.0	2,064.8	7,098.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡	253.4	29.3	282.7	57.4	41.5	98.9	381.6
Agriculture and horticulture‡	234.3	28.8	263.1	56.2	40.8	97.0	360.1
Forestry	10.9	0.3	11.2	0.9	0.5	1.4	12.6
Fishing	8.2	0.3	8.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	8.9
Mining and quarrying	330.6	0.5	331.1	10.9	3.5	14.5	345.6
Coal mining	287.3	0.2	287.5	7.3	2.7	9.9	297.5
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	15.3	0.2	15.5	0.9	0.3	1.2	16.7
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	16.2	0.2	16.3	1.5	0.4	2.0	18.3
Petroleum and natural gas	6.1	—	6.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	7.2
Other mining and quarrying	5.6	—	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	5.9
Food, drink and tobacco	404.9	10.2	415.2	179.4	96.0	275.4	690.6
Grain milling	16.4	0.2	16.6	3.7	0.9	4.6	21.2
Bread and flour confectionery	59.6	4.2	63.8	18.6	17.3	35.9	99.7
Biscuits	15.8	0.2	16.0	12.9	12.7	25.7	41.6
Bacon, curing, meat and fish products	51.8	1.7	53.5	30.7	16.9	47.6	101.1
Milk and milk products	41.5	0.9	42.5	11.8	3.6	15.4	57.9
Sugar	8.7	—	8.7	2.3	0.5	2.8	11.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	31.3	0.5	31.8	19.3	19.1	38.4	70.2
Fruit and vegetable products	28.4	0.4	28.7	21.7	9.7	31.4	60.2
Animal and poultry foods	20.5	0.4	21.0	3.5	1.3	4.8	25.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	5.9	0.1	6.0	1.1	0.3	1.4	7.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified	19.6	0.2	19.8	9.6	4.5	14.1	33.9
Brewing and malting	54.7	0.4	55.1	10.5	2.2	12.7	67.8
Soft drinks	16.4	0.8	17.2	7.4	3.0	10.4	27.6
Other drink industries	19.5	0.1	19.6	11.2	1.0	12.3	31.9
Tobacco	15.0	—	15.0	15.0	2.9	17.9	32.9
Coal and petroleum products	33.2	0.1	33.4	3.3	0.7	4.0	37.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	10.5	—	10.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	11.0
Mineral oil refining	17.2	—	17.3	1.8	0.3	2.1	19.3
Lubricating oils and greases	5.5	0.1	5.6	1.2	0.3	1.5	7.1
Chemicals and allied industries	300.0	2.6	302.5	92.0	26.1	118.2	420.7
General chemicals	110.4	0.4	110.8	16.6	4.5	21.2	131.9
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	39.0	0.5	39.6	24.3	6.6	31.0	70.5
Toilet preparations	8.7	0.2	8.9	11.3	2.9	14.2	23.1
Paint	18.8	0.4	19.2	5.4	1.9	7.3	26.5
Soap and detergents	10.4	0.1	10.5	4.7	2.0	6.7	17.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	42.3	0.3	42.6	6.4	2.0	8.4	51.0
Dyestuffs and pigments	18.4	0.1	18.5	2.8	0.6	3.5	21.9
Fertilizers	9.9	0.1	10.0	1.4	0.3	1.7	11.7
Other chemical industries	42.1	0.5	42.5	19.1	5.2	24.3	66.8
Metal manufacture	413.3	2.5	415.8	42.2	11.1	53.3	469.1
Iron and steel (general)	212.2	0.6	212.7	16.6	3.2	19.8	232.6
Steel tubes	43.4	0.3	43.7	5.2	1.7	6.9	50.5
Iron castings, etc.	67.5	0.8	68.3	5.6	1.7	7.3	75.6
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	40.1	0.3	40.4	5.7	1.5	7.3	47.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	32.9	0.4	33.3	5.8	2.2	8.0	41.3
Other base metals	17.2	0.2	17.4	3.3	0.8	4.1	21.5
Mechanical engineering	768.2	8.4	776.6	111.7	30.2	142.0	918.6
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	24.6	0.3	24.9	3.0	0.9	3.9	28.8
Metal-working machine tools	53.3	0.5	53.8	6.9	2.2	9.1	62.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	68.3	0.6	68.8	11.9	2.5	14.4	83.3
Industrial engines	24.8	0.2	25.0	3.4	0.6	4.0	29.0
Textile machinery and accessories	22.1	0.3	22.4	3.4	0.9	4.2	26.6
Construction and earth-moving equipment	37.8	0.2	38.0	3.8	0.8	4.5	42.5
Mechanical handling equipment	49.9	0.4	50.4	5.9	2.1	8.0	58.3
Office machinery	16.9	0.1	16.9	6.2	0.8	7.0	23.9
Other machinery	174.0	2.0	176.0	26.8	7.8	34.6	210.6
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	144.4	1.4	145.8	13.1	3.7	16.7	162.6
Ordnance and small arms	16.7	0.1	16.8	3.5	0.8	4.3	21.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	135.5	2.3	137.8	23.9	7.3	31.2	169.0
Instrument engineering	92.9	2.0	95.0	40.7	12.1	52.8	147.7
Photographic and document copying equipment	8.5	0.1	8.6	2.6	0.6	3.1	11.7
Watches and clocks	5.7	—	5.7	1.4	—	1.4	7.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	15.7	0.7	16.4	8.3	3.4	11.7	28.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	63.0	1.2	64.2	24.5	6.8	31.2	95.5
Electrical engineering	457.5	4.9	462.4	211.2	56.2	267.4	729.9
Electrical machinery	101.7	0.6	102.3	26.7	5.5	32.2	134.5
Insulated wires and cables	32.2	0.2	32.4	10.8	1.6	12.4	44.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	46.3	0.2	46.5	23.9	3.2	27.1	73.6
Radio and electronic components	59.7	0.8	60.5	46.5	17.5	64.0	124.6
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	24.7	0.3	25.0	19.6	7.5	27.0	52.0
Electronic computers	30.7	0.1	30.8	9.9	1.5	11.4	42.2
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	64.2	0.5	64.8	19.9	4.5	24.5	89.2
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	38.7	1.5	40.2	16.4	3.5	20.0	60.2
Other electrical goods	59.1	0.8	59.9	37.5	11.4	48.9	108.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	161.6	0.8	162.4	10.0	2.9	12.9	175.4
Vehicles	642.6	2.2	644.8	76.9	11.4	88.2	733.0
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	31.1	—	31.2	2.3	0.3	2.6	33.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	391.3	1.5	392.8	46.5	6.9	53.4	446.2
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	9.8	0.2	10.0	2.4	0.6	3.1	13.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	170.0	0.4	170.4	23.8	3.2	26.9	197.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	16.8	—	16.8	0.8	0.2	1.0	17.9
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	23.6	—	23.7	1.1	0.2	1.2	24.9

Table 3 Employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1976 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	366.2	7.5	373.7	108.5	37.1	145.6	519.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	47.4	0.9	48.4	8.5	3.4	11.9	60.2
Hand tools and implements	12.3	0.4	12.6	4.9	1.3	6.3	18.9
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	7.0	0.3	7.3	3.7	1.5	5.2	12.5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	23.3	0.4	23.7	7.7	2.3	10.0	33.7
Wire and wire manufactures	29.0	0.4	29.4	6.0	1.7	7.8	37.1
Cans and metal boxes	16.3	0.1	16.5	8.2	4.6	12.8	29.3
Jewellery and precious metals	13.3	0.4	13.7	5.7	1.9	7.6	21.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	217.6	4.6	222.2	63.8	20.4	84.2	306.4
Textiles	256.8	6.2	263.0	170.0	46.6	216.6	479.7
Production of man-made fibres	29.1	0.1	29.2	4.1	0.8	5.0	34.1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	28.3	0.7	29.1	17.0	5.2	22.0	51.2
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	22.9	0.7	23.7	13.1	3.2	16.4	40.0
Woollen and worsted	44.2	1.5	45.8	27.1	8.7	35.8	81.6
Jute	4.9	0.2	5.0	2.2	0.4	2.6	7.6
Rope, twine and net	2.6	0.1	2.7	2.2	0.8	2.9	5.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods	36.5	1.0	37.6	60.8	15.4	76.3	113.8
Lace	2.1	0.2	2.2	1.9	0.7	2.6	4.9
Carpets	23.1	0.2	23.3	9.9	2.3	12.2	35.6
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	5.8	0.2	6.0	5.3	1.6	6.8	12.8
Made-up textiles	7.4	0.4	7.8	11.2	3.2	14.4	22.2
Textile finishing	31.6	0.8	32.4	10.6	3.2	13.8	46.2
Other textile industries	18.1	0.1	18.3	4.7	1.1	5.8	24.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	21.5	1.0	22.5	12.4	4.8	17.3	39.7
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	14.0	0.5	14.5	3.1	1.0	4.1	18.6
Leather goods	5.6	0.4	6.0	8.1	3.2	11.3	17.3
Fur	1.9	0.1	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.9	3.9
Clothing and footwear	84.7	3.8	88.5	222.3	52.7	275.0	363.6
Weatherproof outerwear	3.3	0.2	3.5	11.6	2.9	14.5	18.0
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	16.4	0.8	17.2	45.8	10.5	56.4	73.5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	10.0	0.4	10.5	23.3	5.7	29.0	39.5
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	5.1	0.3	5.4	24.6	5.2	29.8	35.2
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	12.0	0.8	12.8	60.9	16.4	77.3	90.1
Hats, caps and millinery	1.3	0.2	1.4	2.6	1.0	3.6	5.0
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	5.3	0.3	5.6	18.3	5.3	23.6	29.2
Footwear	31.3	0.8	32.1	35.2	5.7	41.0	73.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	195.8	2.6	198.3	47.7	12.0	59.6	258.0
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	35.3	0.5	35.8	3.0	1.0	4.0	39.8
Pottery	28.6	0.6	29.2	24.1	4.3	28.3	57.5
Glass	49.3	0.5	49.7	11.5	3.6	15.1	64.9
Cement	12.1	0.1	12.1	0.9	0.2	1.1	13.2
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	70.5	1.0	71.5	8.1	2.9	11.0	82.5
Timber, furniture, etc	204.4	4.4	208.8	37.8	12.5	50.2	259.0
Timber	75.6	1.7	77.				

Table 3 Employees in Employment in Great Britain at June 1976 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	502.6	31.6	534.1	393.6	159.6	553.2	1,087.4
Insurance	139.6	3.5	143.1	91.7	24.2	115.9	259.0
Banking and bill discounting	141.6	2.3	143.9	147.4	24.3	171.7	315.6
Other financial institutions	47.8	2.3	50.1	43.6	9.7	53.3	103.4
Property owning and managing, etc	36.9	6.3	43.2	23.1	17.4	40.6	83.7
Advertising and market research	17.3	0.4	17.7	10.4	2.4	12.8	30.5
Other business services	70.6	16.0	86.6	50.2	76.8	127.0	213.6
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	48.7	0.8	49.5	27.2	4.9	32.1	81.6
Professional and scientific services	986.8	154.6	1,141.4	1,273.3	1,144.4	2,417.7	3,559.1
Accountancy services	48.0	1.7	49.7	26.8	12.8	39.6	89.2
Educational services	472.6	107.4	580.1	560.1	691.3	1,251.4	1,831.4
Legal services	29.4	2.7	32.1	56.5	21.5	77.9	110.0
Medical and dental services	260.6	33.1	293.7	566.9	389.8	956.7	1,250.4
Religious organisations	11.3	6.4	17.7	4.2	9.0	13.2	31.0
Research and development services	79.3	0.7	80.0	23.0	5.7	28.7	108.7
Other professional and scientific services	85.5	2.6	88.1	33.3	14.4	47.7	135.8
Miscellaneous services†	776.4	181.3	957.6	557.9	736.6	1,294.6	2,252.2
Cinemas, theatres, radio etc	51.4	5.9	57.3	26.2	17.7	43.9	101.2
Sport and other recreations	40.4	16.6	57.0	15.3	25.7	41.0	97.9
Betting and gambling	23.0	11.5	34.5	22.2	36.4	58.6	93.1
Hotels and other residential establishments	87.1	17.3	104.4	86.7	72.5	159.1	263.6
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	46.3	11.6	57.9	36.3	67.9	104.2	162.1
Public houses	36.8	42.1	78.9	33.3	130.8	164.1	243.0
Clubs	17.5	23.3	40.8	13.3	51.2	64.5	105.2
Catering contractors	15.8	1.9	17.7	30.0	18.2	48.3	66.0
Hairdressing and manicure	9.7	1.0	10.7	58.3	25.6	83.9	94.6
Laundries	13.7	1.3	15.0	21.6	15.6	37.3	52.3
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	5.5	0.5	6.0	9.9	10.0	19.9	25.9
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	306.0	25.6	331.5	61.7	35.7	97.5	429.0
Repair of boots and shoes	2.7	0.2	2.9	0.8	1.0	1.8	4.7
Other services	120.5	22.5	143.0	142.3	228.3	370.6	513.6
Public administration and defence‡	946.6	40.8	987.4	442.1	151.2	593.3	1,580.7
National government service§	349.3	4.8	354.1	240.8	27.8	268.6	622.7
Local government service	597.2	36.1	633.3	201.3	123.4	324.7	958.0

Notes: Because the figures have been rounded independently rounded totals may differ from the sum of rounded components. Also the totals include some 8,700 employees whose industrial classification could not be ascertained. See footnote to table 4 about changes in industrial classification.

* 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‡.

† 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 agricultural censuses.
§ Excluding members of HM Forces.

Table 4 Employees in employment in Great Britain: changes between June 1975 and June 1976

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Total, all industries and services†	-144	+1	-143	-56	+34	-22	-165
Total, Index of Production Industries	-141.6	-1.7	-143.4	-66.6	-33.8	-100.3	-243.7
Total, all manufacturing industries	-127.2	-1.6	-128.9	-68.3	-38.0	-106.4	-235.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡	-2.9	-1.6	-4.5	-0.1	-1.5	-1.7	-6.2
Agriculture and horticulture‡	-2.1	-1.7	-3.8	-0.2	-1.6	-1.8	-5.6
Forestry	-0.3	+0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-	-0.4	-0.9
Fishing	-0.4	-	-0.4	+0.1	-	+0.2	-0.3
Mining and quarrying	-4.8	-	-4.7	+0.1	+0.5	+0.5	-4.2
Coal mining	-5.9	-	-5.9	-0.1	+0.4	+0.3	-5.7
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	-0.1	-	-0.1	+0.1	-	-	-0.1
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	-0.5	-	-0.5	-	+0.1	+0.1	-0.5
Petroleum and natural gas	+1.5	-	+1.5	+0.2	-	+0.2	+1.7
Other mining and quarrying	+0.3	-	+0.3	-	-	-	+0.3
Food, drink and tobacco	-3.8	-0.3	-4.2	-4.0	-2.5	-6.5	-10.6
Grain milling	-0.5	-	-0.5	-0.1	-	-0.1	-0.7
Bread and flour confectionery	-2.7	-0.1	-2.8	-1.2	-1.6	-2.8	-5.6
Biscuits	-0.5	-	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	-0.7	-0.1	-0.8	-0.6	-1.1	-1.7	-2.5
Milk and milk products	-1.6	-	-1.6	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1	-2.6
Sugar	-0.3	-	-0.4	-	+0.1	+0.1	-0.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	+1.1	-	+1.1	+0.9	+1.4	+2.4	+3.5
Fruit and vegetable products	+0.6	-	+0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	-0.3
Animal and poultry foods	+0.2	-	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-	+0.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	+0.2	-	+0.2	+0.1	-	-	+0.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	+0.6	-	+0.6	-	-0.1	-0.1	+0.5
Brewing and malting	-0.8	-	-0.8	-0.4	-	-0.4	-1.2
Soft drinks	+0.6	-	+0.6	+0.3	+0.1	+0.3	+0.9
Other drink industries	+0.1	-	+0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	-0.7
Tobacco	-	-	-	-0.8	-0.2	-1.1	-1.1
Coal and petroleum products	-1.8	-	-1.8	-0.2	-	-0.2	-2.0
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	-1.1	-	-1.1	-0.1	-	-0.1	-1.2
Mineral oil refining	-0.6	-	-0.6	-0.1	-	-0.1	-0.7
Lubricating oils and greases	-0.1	-	-0.1	-	-	-	-0.1
Chemicals and allied industries	-1.9	+0.1	-1.8	-4.4	-1.2	-5.6	-7.4
General chemicals	-0.4	-	-0.5	-1.0	-	-1.0	-1.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	-2.0	+0.1	-1.9	-2.1	-1.4	-3.6	-5.5
Toilet preparations	-	+0.1	-	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6
Paint	-0.1	-	-0.1	-0.4	+0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Soap and detergents	+0.2	-	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.4	+0.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	+0.9	-	+0.9	+0.2	+0.3	+0.5	+1.4
Dyestuffs and pigments	-0.8	-	-0.8	-0.1	+0.1	-	-0.9
Fertilizers	-0.3	-	-0.3	-	-	-	-0.3
Other chemical industries	+0.8	-	+0.8	-0.8	-0.3	-1.0	-0.2

Table 4 Employees in employment in Great Britain: changes between June 1975 and June 1976 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Metal manufacture	-27.5	-0.1	-27.5	-3.3	-0.9	-4.1	-31.7
Iron and steel (general)	-12.7	+0.1	-12.6	-1.5	-0.2	-1.7	-14.3
Steel tubes	-2.0	-	-2.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-2.4
Iron castings, etc	-7.5	-	-7.6	-0.8	-	-0.8	-8.4
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	-2.1	-	-2.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-2.5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	-2.4	-0.1	-2.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-3.0
Other base metals	-0.7	-	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0
Mechanical Engineering	-23.8	-0.4	-24.2	-4.5	-1.5	-6.0	-30.2
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.7
Metal-working machine tools	-3.4	-	-3.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-3.8
Pumps, valves and compressors	-1.1	-0.1	-1.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-1.7
Industrial engines	+2.2	+0.2	+2.4	-	-	-	+2.4
Textile machinery and accessories	-4.2	-0.1	-4.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-4.9
Construction and earth-moving equipment	+2.5	-	+2.5	-	+0.1	+0.1	+2.5
Mechanical handling equipment	-3.0	-0.1	-3.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-3.4
Office machinery	-1.3	-	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-1.5
Other machinery	-8.7	-0.2	-8.9	-1.5	-0.3	-1.8	-10.7
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	-2.2	+0.1	-2.0	-0.4	-	-0.5	-2.5
Ordnance and small arms	+0.7	-	+0.7	+0.1	-	+0.1	+0.8
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	-4.8	-0.2	-5.0	-1.1	-0.7	-1.8	-6.8
Instrument engineering	-2.3	+0.2	-2.1	-2.3	-1.7	-4.0	-6.2
Photographic and document copying equipment	-0.4	-	-0.4	-0.2	-	-0.2	-0.6
Watches and clocks	-0.7	-	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	-1.6	-2.3
Surgical instruments and appliances	+0.3	-	+0.3	-	-0.7	-0.7	-0.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	-1.5	+0.2	-1.3	-1.2	-0.4	-1.5	-2.8
Electrical engineering	-14.8	+0.6	-14.2	-13.2	-10.7	-23.9	-38.1
Electrical machinery	-3.2	-0.2	-3.3	-1.6	-0.8	-2.4	-5.7
Insulated wires and cables	-0.9	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-1.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	-5.5	-	-5.4	-4.9	-3.1	-8.0	-13.4
Radio and electronic components	-1.1	-	-1.2	-1.8	-0.9	-2.7	-3.9
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-1.3	-0.3	-1.6	-2.9
Electronic computers	-0.9	-	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-1.1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	+0.6	-0.1	+0.5	+0.5	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	-0.3	+1.1	+0.9	-2.9	-1.0	-4.0	-3.1
Other electrical goods	-3.5	-	-3.6	-0.9	-1.8	-2.7	-6.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	+0.6	+0.1	+0.7	+0.3	+0.1	+0.4	+1.1
Vehicles	-10.0	-0.3	-10.3	-3.3	-0.9	-4.2	-14.5
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	+0.8	-	+0.8	+0.1	-0.1	-	+0.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	-6.7	-0.2	-6.9	-1.8	-0.3	-2.2	-9.0
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	+0.3	-	+0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	-5.2	-0.1	-5.2	-1.3	-0.5	-1.8	-7.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	+0.4	-	+0.4	-	-	-	+0.4
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	+0.4	-	+0.4	-	-	-	+0.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	-13.2	-1.0	-14.2	-4.6	-4.1	-8.7	-22.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	-2.5	-	-2.5	-1.0	-0.1	-1.1	-3.6
Hand tools and implements	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-1.2
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	-0.5	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-1.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	-1.9	-	-1.9	-1.1	-0.5	-1.6	-3.4
Wire and wire manufactures	-1.2	-	-1.2	-0.7	-0.2	-0.9	-2.1
Cans and metal boxes	+0.3	-	+0.3	+0.5	-0.3	+0.1	+0.4
Jewellery and precious metals	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	-6.5	-0.7	-7.2	-1.8	-2.5	-4.3	-11.5
Textile	-5.5	-0.8	-6.3	-5.7	-2.2	-7.9	-14.

Table 4 Employees in employment in Great Britain: changes between June 1975 and June 1976 (continued)
THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Paper, printing and publishing	-12.1	+1.2	-10.9	-9.4	-3.2	-12.5	-23.4
Paper and board	-3.7	—	-3.7	-0.7	-0.5	-1.2	-4.8
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	-1.3	—	-1.3	-1.3	-0.3	-1.6	-2.9
Manufactured stationery	-1.8	—	-1.9	-2.1	-0.9	-3.0	-4.9
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	-0.8	—	-0.8	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1	-1.9
Printing, publishing of newspapers	+2.0	+1.5	+3.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	+3.0
Printing, publishing of periodicals	-1.5	—	-1.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-1.6
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	-5.0	-0.3	-5.3	-3.9	-1.2	-5.0	-10.3
Other manufacturing industries	+0.7	-0.2	+0.5	+0.2	-2.8	-2.6	-2.1
Rubber	-2.7	—	-2.7	-0.9	-1.1	-1.9	-4.7
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.4
Brushes and brooms	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	+1.2	—	+1.2	+0.4	-1.0	-0.5	+0.6
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	+1.5	-0.1	+1.4	+0.4	-0.4	+0.1	+1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	+1.3	—	+1.3	+0.7	—	+0.7	+2.0
Construction	-9.2	—	-9.2	+1.2	+3.9	+5.1	-4.1
Gas, electricity and water	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	+0.5	-0.2	+0.4	-0.2
Gas	+0.9	—	+1.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	+0.6
Electricity	-4.2	-0.1	-4.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-4.5
Water supply	+2.8	—	+2.8	+0.8	+0.1	+0.9	+3.7
Transport and communication	-32.4	+0.6	-31.7	-9.1	-1.2	-10.4	-42.1
Railways	-7.9	-0.1	-7.9	-0.9	-0.1	-1.0	-8.9
Road passenger transport	-1.8	+0.2	-1.6	-0.8	+0.5	-0.3	-1.9
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	-8.1	-0.2	-8.2	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-8.1
Other road haulage	-0.7	—	-0.8	—	+0.1	+0.1	-0.7
Sea transport	-7.9	-0.1	-8.0	-0.4	—	-0.4	-8.4
Port and inland water transport	-2.2	-0.1	-2.3	-0.1	—	-0.1	-2.4
Air transport	+0.6	—	+0.6	+0.6	+0.2	+0.7	+1.3
Postal services and telecommunications	-5.2	+0.3	-4.9	-8.8	-3.2	-11.9	-16.8
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	+0.8	+0.6	+1.4	+1.4	+1.1	+2.4	+3.9
Distributive trades	-14.3	+0.4	-13.9	-18.7	-7.4	-26.1	-40.0
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	-5.9	—	-5.8	-1.8	+0.5	-1.3	-7.2
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	-5.8	—	-5.8	-0.9	+0.1	-0.8	-6.6
Other wholesale distribution	-1.0	+0.3	-0.7	-1.7	-0.1	-1.8	-2.5
Retail distribution of food and drink	-7.8	-2.7	-10.6	-3.6	-8.4	-12.0	-22.5
Other retail distribution	+2.3	+2.6	+4.9	-11.0	+0.3	-10.7	-5.8
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	+0.6	-0.1	+0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	—
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	+3.3	+0.3	+3.6	+0.6	+0.4	+1.0	+4.6
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	+4.3	+0.2	+4.6	-5.3	+0.5	-4.9	-0.3
Insurance	-2.2	—	-2.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-3.4
Banking and bill discounting	+0.5	-0.4	+0.2	-0.4	-1.6	-2.0	-1.8
Other financial institutions	+0.7	+0.3	+1.0	+0.5	+0.8	+1.3	+2.3
Property owning and managing, etc	-0.8	+0.8	—	+0.1	+1.2	+1.3	+1.3
Advertising and market research	—	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	+0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Other business services	+5.2	+0.1	+5.3	-5.0	—	-5.0	+0.3
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	+1.0	+0.1	+1.0	+0.3	—	+0.3	+1.3
Professional and scientific services	+20.6	+1.3	+21.9	+32.1	+40.6	+72.7	+94.5
Accountancy services	+2.0	+0.1	+2.1	+1.3	+1.1	+2.4	+4.6
Educational services	+16.3	+1.2	+17.4	+9.8	+30.6	+40.4	+57.8
Legal services	—	+0.1	+0.1	+1.6	+1.3	+2.9	+3.0
Medical and dental services	+6.6	-0.7	+5.9	+20.3	+5.6	+25.9	+31.9
Religious organisations	+0.7	+0.5	+1.1	+1.4	+0.8	+2.1	+2.3
Research and development services	-1.9	—	-1.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-2.3
Other professional and scientific services	-3.1	+0.1	-3.0	-1.2	+1.5	+0.3	-2.7
Miscellaneous services	+20.2	+7.7	+27.9	+11.5	+55.6	+67.1	+95.1
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	+0.4	—	+0.4	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2	+0.2
Sport and other recreations	+3.2	+0.8	+4.0	+1.7	+3.3	+5.0	+9.0
Betting and gambling	-0.6	—	-0.7	-0.4	+1.2	+0.8	+0.1
Hotels and other residential establishments	+0.7	+1.1	+1.8	-0.6	+7.0	+6.3	+8.1
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	-0.2	+0.7	+0.5	-2.9	+1.7	-1.1	-0.6
Public houses	-0.1	+1.5	+1.3	-1.8	+13.6	+11.9	+13.2
Clubs	+0.5	+1.6	+2.1	-0.4	+4.6	+4.2	+6.3
Catering contractors	+1.4	+0.2	+1.6	-2.7	+1.6	-4.3	-2.7
Hairdressing and manicure	+0.4	+0.2	+0.6	+2.7	+1.5	+4.2	+4.8
Laundries	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-1.9	-1.9	-3.8	-4.5
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	-0.2	—	-0.2	-1.2	+0.1	-1.1	-1.3
Motor repairers, distributors, garage and filling stations	+4.2	+0.3	+4.5	-1.0	+2.0	+1.0	+5.5
Repair of boots and shoes	-0.2	—	-0.2	—	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Other services	+11.3	+1.8	+13.1	+20.0	+24.4	+44.3	+57.4
Public administration and defence§	-0.7	-5.8	-6.6	-1.1	-19.9	-21.0	-27.6
National government service§	+5.4	—	+5.4	+6.2	-1.1	+5.1	+10.5
Local government service	-6.1	-5.8	-11.9	-7.3	-18.8	-26.1	-38.1

Note: The industrial classification of the units in the census of employment are checked each year. Amendments are made where necessary and it should be borne in mind that these can affect the changes shown by industry between one year and the next. Also see pages 1218 and 1219 for notes on changes in classification of some local authority employees. See footnotes to table 3.

Quarterly and monthly series

The new quarterly series of employment statistics, which covers the whole economy, and also the long-standing monthly series for manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water, both take their benchmark figures from the June censuses of employment. For both series, the monthly and quarterly information obtained from employers is used as an indicator to move forward from the June benchmark figures. Now that

the results of the June 1976 census are available the detailed quarterly and monthly estimates for dates subsequent to June 1975 will be revised. The census results for June 1976 will replace the earlier provisional results for that date, and consequent revisions will be made to the estimates for other dates subsequent to June 1975. Revised detailed estimates will be published as soon as possible. Meanwhile, provisional amendments have been made to tables 101, 102 and 103 in the Statistical Series section of this *Gazette*.

Table 5 Employees in employment at June 1976: regional analysis
THOUSANDS

	REGION										
	South East ††	East Anglia	South West††	West Midlands	East Midlands††	Yorkshire and Humber- side††	North West††	North ††	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Total, all industries and services†											
Males, full-time	3,977	380	839	1,266	851	1,136	1,473	735	585	1,152	12,398
Males, part-time*	267	24	55	59	49	55	70	34	27	58	699
All males	4,243	405	894	1,325	900	1,191	1,543	769	612	1,210	13,097
Females, full-time	1,807	150	349	512	356	437	661	294	242	556	5,366
Females, part-time*	1,196	115	270	349	240	340	433	192	142	306	3,585
All females	3,003	265	619	861	597	777	1,095	486	383	861	8,951
Total, males and females	7,247	669	1,514	2,186	1,497	1,968	2,638	1,255	995	2,071	22,048
Total, Index of Production industries	2,337	251	554	1,141	761	937	1,194	603	432	844	9,056.1
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,851	196	420	979	587	711	1,006	438	303	608	7,098.6

Notes: In the above table the figures have been analysed according to the revised standard regions for statistical purposes effective from April 1, 1974. All the figures are comparable with those for 1974 and 1975 but the figures for regions marked with a double dagger (††) are not comparable with those for 1973 and earlier years. The figures for Great Britain include some 8,700 employees who could not be allocated to a particular region. †* See footnotes to table 3.

Unfair dismissal applications in 1976

Characteristics of the parties

CHARACTERISTICS of the parties to unfair dismissal cases in respect of applications finally disposed of in 1976 where the date of dismissal was before June 1 are described here, and compared with similar data for 1974 and 1975. As explained in the October article* the changes made to the unfair dismissal jurisdiction on June 1, 1976 by the Employment Protection Act led to a number of changes in the Department's system for collecting caseload data, and in view of the increasing total caseload it was also decided to record details of parties' characteristics after that date on a one in ten sample basis rather than for all applications. Unfortunately results on cases begun after June 1, 1976 are still not to hand, so that the tables below are restricted to the 23,499 cases begun before this date. It is thought at this point, however, that data on more recent cases in 1976 is unlikely to affect greatly the percentage distributions shown in the tables.

Applications analysed by region

Table 1 of the article in last month's *Gazette* (page 1078) showed that there were 33,701 cases finalised during 1976, an increase of 49 per cent over 1975. This reflects the fact that 1976 was the first full year in which the 26 week qualifying period applied following the reduction from 52 weeks. It is thought that the rise in unemployment has also been a contributory factor in the number of applications made. The overall distribution between Scotland, Wales and the English regions has shown some change. The slow but steady increase over time in the proportion of all cases raised in Scotland has continued: over one tenth (10.4 per cent) of

Table 1 Applications analysed by region

Region	1974		1975		1976*	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
South East	3,475	34.4	7,794	34.4	7,750	33.0
South West	588	5.8	1,718	7.6	1,763	7.5
Midlands	1,665	16.5	3,428	15.1	3,198	13.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	881	8.7	2,266	10.0	2,173	9.2
North West	1,752	17.3	3,368	14.9	3,670	15.6
Northern	481	4.8	1,104	4.9	1,236	5.3
Wales	397	3.9	922	4.1	1,276	5.4
Scotland	870	8.6	2,032	9.0	2,433	10.4
Total	10,109	100.0	22,632	100.0	23,499	100.0

* Dismissals which took effect prior to June 1, 1976.

Note: Table 1 of the article in last month's *Gazette* (page 1078) should be consulted for a full regional analysis of all the 1976 completed cases if it is desired to make a direct comparison with the regional figures for previous years. Table 1 above and the following tables provide an analysis based on a 100 per cent sample of all the completed cases in 1976 where the dismissal took effect before June 1 1976. Cases which cannot yet be analysed (on which information has been collected on a 10 per cent sample basis) amount to 10,202. It is thought unlikely that inclusion of the missing cases will lead to major changes in the percentage distributions shown throughout the following tables.

cases were brought there in 1976 compared to 8 per cent in 1972, the first year in which the jurisdiction operated†. Each of the past four years has also seen an increase in the proportion of cases raised in Wales: more than 1 in 20 cases (5.4 per cent) now derive from this part of Great Britain. Among the English regions a further decrease of 1.5 per cent of the total was evident in the Midlands (now down to 13.6 per cent of the total compared to 17.6 per cent in 1972) while the South West continued the high level achieved in 1975. Other regions maintained a broadly constant share.

Characteristics of the parties

The figures for 1976 relate to those cases disposed of during the year where dismissal took place before June 1. The number of cases analysed is 23,499 which represents 70 per cent of the 33,701 cases finalised during the year.

Industry

An industrial analysis is shown in table 2. The overall picture is broadly similar to those of previous years. Again the three groups which made up nearly half of all applications were construction, the distributive trades and miscellaneous services. Significant increases occurred in agriculture, forestry and fishing; metal goods not elsewhere specified; insurance, banking and finance; and professional and scientific services while some reduction in the proportion of cases occurred in mechanical engineering; textiles; paper, printing and publishing; and transport.

Table 2 Applications analysed by industry

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1974		1975		1976*	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	235	2.3	877	3.9	985	4.2
Mining and quarrying	50	0.5	105	0.5	137	0.6
Food, drink and tobacco	373	3.7	771	3.4	738	3.1
Coal and petroleum products	14	0.1	24	0.1	30	0.1
Chemicals	156	1.5	436	1.9	460	2.0
Metal manufacture	231	2.3	439	1.9	459	2.0
Mechanical engineering	591	5.8	1,330	5.9	1,135	4.8
Instrument engineering	81	0.8	145	0.6	123	0.5
Electrical engineering	360	3.6	688	3.0	703	3.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	69	0.7	123	0.5	165	0.7
Vehicles	211	2.1	351	1.6	301	1.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	380	3.8	882	3.9	1,096	4.7
Textiles	301	3.0	596	2.6	533	2.3
Leather, leather goods, and fur	29	0.3	79	0.3	71	0.3
Clothing and footwear	216	2.1	392	1.7	451	1.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	156	1.5	321	1.4	265	1.1
Timber, furniture, etc	187	1.8	408	1.8	422	1.8
Paper, printing and publishing	233	2.3	487	2.2	457	1.9
Other manufacturing industries	187	1.8	459	2.0	407	1.7
Construction	1,286	12.7	2,964	13.1	3,263	13.9
Gas, electricity, water	58	0.6	94	0.4	117	0.5
Transport and communication	624	6.2	1,924	8.5	1,521	6.5
Distribution trades	1,575	15.6	3,747	16.6	3,902	16.6
Insurance, banking and finance	297	2.9	640	2.8	742	3.2
Professional and scientific services	343	3.4	678	3.0	848	3.6
Miscellaneous services	1,660	16.4	3,380	14.9	3,760	16.0
Public administration and defence	206	2.0	292	1.3	408	1.7
Total	10,109	100.0	22,632	100.0	23,499	100.0

* Dismissals which took effect prior to June 1, 1976.

Table 3 Applications analysed by occupation

Occupation	1974		1975		1976*	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
General management	208	2.1	496	2.2	525	2.2
Professional, etc management	174	1.8	333	1.5	375	1.6
Professional, etc education, welfare and health	145	1.4	238	1.1	344	1.5
Library, etc	55	0.5	113	0.5	133	0.6
Professional, etc engineering	166	1.6	373	1.6	372	1.6
Other managerial	1,290	12.8	2,205	9.7	2,343	10.0
Clerical and related	906	9.0	2,111	9.3	2,339	10.0
Selling	917	9.1	2,113	9.3	2,288	9.7
Security and protection	69	0.7	190	0.8	188	0.8
Catering, etc	1,088	10.8	2,115	9.3	2,380	10.1
Farming, etc	182	1.8	421	1.9	444	1.9
Materials processing (excluding metal)	333	3.3	674	3.0	788	3.4
Making and repairing (excluding metal)	634	6.3	1,350	6.0	1,177	5.0
Processing, etc (metal and electrical)	1,574	15.6	3,515	15.5	3,401	14.5
Printing, etc	298	3.0	846	3.7	852	3.6
Construction, etc not elsewhere classified	594	5.9	1,061	4.7	1,392	5.9
Transport operating	1,171	11.6	3,545	15.7	3,020	12.9
Miscellaneous	265	2.6	850	3.8	966	4.1
Not known	40	0.4	83	0.4	172	0.7
Total	10,109	100.0	22,632	100.0	23,499	100.0

* Dismissals which took effect prior to June 1, 1976.

Occupation

The analysis in table 3 is based upon the 18 major groups of the Department's occupational classification system (CODOT). Once again, the overall distribution is similar to the 1975 figures, the most marked increase being in the construction group followed by the catering and clerical groups. Decreases were greatest in making and repairing (excluding metal); metal and electrical processing; and most

markedly in transport operating. As noted above, this last fall was also reflected in the industrial analysis.

Size of firm

Interpretation of table 4, which shows applications according to the size of the respondent's labour force, is made difficult by an increase in the number of cases where this information could not be collected. Broadly, however,

the position for 1976 shows few changes over previous years. Once again about one fifth of all unfair dismissal applications came from employees working in undertakings employing less than 20 workers. Firms with a workforce of 1,000 and over had a slightly larger share of the total caseload.

Age

Table 5 shows the distribution of applicants analysed by age group. As in previous years, age groups up to 40 increased their share of the total (with the most marked increases falling in the under 30 group), while the share of age groups over 50 declined.

Length of service

It is not possible to make direct comparisons on the

Table 4 Applications analysed by size of respondent's labour force

Number or Employees	1974		1975		1976*	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Less than 20	2,282	22.6	4,736	20.9	4,759	20.3
20-49	1,668	16.5	3,527	15.6	3,605	15.3
50-99	1,435	14.2	3,195	14.1	3,087	13.1
100-249	1,483	14.7	3,230	14.3	3,268	13.9
250-499	853	8.4	1,720	7.6	1,751	7.5
500-999	583	5.8	1,724	7.6	1,348	5.7
1000 and over	1,730	17.1	3,337	14.7	3,665	15.6
Not known	75	0.8	1,163	5.1	2,016	8.6
Total	10,109	100.0	22,632	100.0	23,499	100.0

* Dismissals which took effect prior to June 1, 1976.

Table 5 Applicants analysed by age

Age	1974		1975		1976*	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Less than 20	220	2.2	1,308	5.8	1,661	7.1
20-29	1,900	18.8	5,686	25.1	6,306	26.8
30-39	2,258	22.3	5,094	22.5	5,649	24.0
40-49	2,466	24.4	4,750	21.0	4,821	20.5
50-59	2,260	22.4	3,767	16.6	3,668	15.6
60-64	685	6.8	1,034	4.6	901	3.8
65 and over	162	1.6	71	0.3	74	0.3
Not known	158	1.6	922	4.1	419	1.8
Total	10,109	100.0	22,632	100.0	23,499	100.0

* Dismissals which took effect prior to June 1, 1976.

Table 6 Applicants analysed by length of service

Length of service (years)	1974		1975		1976*	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Less than 6 months	—	—	55	0.2	80	0.3
6 months-1 year	—	—	3,582	15.8	5,518	23.5
1-2	—	—	5,860	25.9	5,969	23.5
Less than 2†	899	8.9	—	—	—	—
2-4	3,853	38.1	6,319	27.9	6,262	26.6
5-9	3,024	29.9	3,379	14.9	3,053	13.0
10-14	1,001	9.9	1,202	5.4	1,091	4.6
15 and over	1,202	11.9	1,232	5.4	1,048	4.5
Not known	130	1.3	1,003	4.5	479	2.0
Total	10,109	100.0	22,632	100.0	23,499	100.0

* Dismissals which took effect prior to June 1, 1976.

† Before September 16, 1974, the qualifying period was two years' continuous employment.

length of service distribution of applicants in 1976 with previous years as the qualifying period of continuous employment was not reduced to six months until March 1975, following the previous reduction to one year in September 1974. However, table 6 shows that, as in previous years, a large proportion of applicants had a relatively short period of employment. 73.4 per cent had been employed for less than five years and less than one tenth had been employed for ten years or more. It is perhaps noteworthy that over 47 per cent of applicants had been employed for less than the original two year qualifying period which operated between 1972 and 1974.

Sex and basic weekly wage

Table 7 suggests that an important factor in the increased number of applications in 1976 was an increasing tendency

Table 7 Applicants analysed by "basic" weekly wage (men and women separately)

Wage £	1974		1975		1976*	
	Number	per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	per cent
MEN						
Less than 20	444	5.6	485	2.8	361	2.1
20-30	2,575	32.5	2,490	14.2	1,456	8.3
30-40	2,401	30.3	5,335	30.4	4,211	23.9
40-50	1,162	14.7	4,392	25.0	5,011	28.5
50-60	572	7.2	1,991	11.4	2,790	15.9
60-70	270	3.4	991	5.7	1,576	9.0
70-80	138	1.8	459	2.6	747	4.2
80-90	88	1.1	320	1.8	469	2.7
90-100	41	0.5	149	0.8	254	1.4
100 and over	116	1.5	350	2.0	548	3.1
Not known	123	1.6	571	3.3	168	1.0
Total	7,930	100.0	17,533	100.0	17,591	100.0
WOMEN						
Less than 20	1,158	53.1	1,516	29.7	1,194	20.2
20-30	729	33.5	2,075	40.7	2,145	36.3
30-40	179	8.2	945	18.5	1,563	26.5
40-50	42	1.9	289	5.7	556	9.4
50-60	17	0.8	77	1.5	212	3.6
60-70	6	0.3	44	0.9	82	1.4
70-80	5	0.2	21	0.4	37	0.6
80-90	2	0.1	11	0.2	33	0.6
90-100	1	0.0	4	0.1	7	0.1
100 and over	2	0.1	7	0.1	20	0.3
Not known	38	1.7	110	2.2	59	1.0
Total	2,179	100.0	5,099	100.0	5,908	100.0

* Dismissals which took effect prior to June 1, 1976.

Note: Table 3C of the article in last month's Gazette (page 1080) is incomplete in that the following line should have appeared at the foot of the table:
Cases in which the compensatory award was the maximum 0 0.0 2 0.3 2 0.2

for women to apply. Applications by women made up 25.1 per cent of all applications in 1976 compared to 22.5 per cent in 1975.

Once again the effects of inflation are clearly shown in the analysis of the basic weekly wage of applicants. However, although the percentage of male applicants earning less than £50 per week decreased from 72.4 per cent in 1975 to 62.8 per cent in 1976, the change in the case of female applicants

was less marked and 83 per cent of them earned less than £40 per week, compared to 88.9 per cent in 1975. Only 1.6 per cent of female applicants earned at least £70 per week compared to 11.4 per cent of men.

* Details of the outcome of unfair dismissal cases concluded in 1976 appeared in the October 1977 issue of the Gazette (pp. 1078-80).
† June 1975 Gazette (pp. 590-595) provides data on 1972-3.

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

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

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young people of 16 but under 18	Female young people of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	21,670	1,024	1,626	24,320
Double day shifts‡	41,828	2,965	2,380	47,173
Long spells	10,313	372	1,255	11,940
Night shifts	54,956	1,857	107	56,920
Part-time work§	15,767	67	163	16,097
Saturday afternoon work	7,215	252	224	7,691
Sunday work	43,926	1,386	1,610	46,922
Miscellaneous	6,811	326	184	7,321
Total	202,486	8,249	7,549	218,284

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

‡ Includes 16,973 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.

Manpower in the local authorities

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

government, began a new quarterly series for the purposes of the joint manpower watch.

The figures for the surveys are compiled by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LACSAB) on behalf of central government and the local authority associations. The quarterly results for England and Wales were published for the first time in the November

TABLE A England (a)

Service	March 13, 1976			June 12, 1976 (g)			September 11, 1976 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	495,972	156,546	529,030	495,534	139,891	526,760	498,740	101,489	524,189
—Others	210,338	471,390	413,022	209,193	469,766	411,254	207,357	460,990	405,302
Construction	131,625	548	131,861	131,266	576	131,513	130,550	524	130,776
Transport	20,561	357	20,714	20,701	343	20,848	20,690	328	20,830
Social Services	123,946	142,410	183,569	123,031	143,518	183,097	123,896	144,474	184,384
Public libraries and museums	24,106	14,193	31,031	24,021	14,342	31,013	24,250	14,429	31,289
Recreation, parks and baths	61,119	13,662	66,931	66,816	16,749	73,948	67,352	16,271	74,290
Environmental health	20,012	2,055	20,884	20,272	2,132	21,173	20,232	2,041	21,097
Refuse collection and disposal	47,402	250	47,507	47,509	249	47,614	48,236	249	48,342
Housing	38,335	10,110	42,722	38,719	10,046	43,077	38,926	10,456	43,461
Town and country planning	20,128	614	20,443	20,198	583	20,497	20,521	583	20,820
Fire Service—Regular	30,809	—	30,809	30,982	—	30,982	30,894	—	30,894
—Others (b)	4,459	1,595	5,137	4,471	1,614	5,158	4,428	1,668	5,139
Miscellaneous services (c)	240,008	45,986	260,052	239,708	47,049	260,201	239,954	47,050	260,473
Total of above	1,468,820	859,716	1,803,712	1,472,421	846,858	1,807,135	1,476,026	800,552	1,801,286
Police service—Police (all ranks)	101,249	—	101,249	102,296	—	102,296	103,389	—	103,389
—Others (d)	39,685	7,657	42,938	38,792	7,506	42,026	38,576	7,503	42,573
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,095	2,757	15,414	14,220	2,834	15,579	14,302	2,791	15,637
Total (including JCP)	1,623,849	870,130	1,963,313	1,627,729	857,198	1,967,036	1,632,293	810,846	1,962,885
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	1,847	37	1,864	3,051	38	3,068	5,676	11	5,680
Grand total (excluding JCP)	1,622,002	870,093	1,961,449	1,624,678	857,160	1,963,968	1,626,617	810,835	1,957,205

TABLE B Wales (a)

Service	March 13, 1976			June 12, 1976 (g)			September 11, 1976 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,541	5,573	33,696	32,401	4,710	33,461	32,346	4,256	33,229
—Others	13,740	25,893	24,639	13,354	25,649	24,133	13,079	25,348	23,753
Construction	10,946	21	10,956	10,653	25	10,664	10,749	23	10,759
Transport	2,203	34	2,217	2,195	41	2,212	2,171	41	2,189
Social Services	7,615	8,426	11,119	7,644	8,324	11,100	7,579	8,337	11,041
Public libraries and museums	1,329	737	1,688	1,349	730	1,705	1,360	722	1,711
Recreation, parks and baths	3,930	1,157	4,418	4,616	1,408	5,209	4,613	1,375	5,190
Environmental health	1,136	221	1,228	1,154	247	1,256	1,173	265	1,283
Refuse collection and disposal	2,404	11	2,409	2,429	6	2,431	2,419	13	2,424
Housing	1,572	319	1,720	1,598	345	1,758	1,634	372	1,806
Town and country planning	1,506	22	1,518	1,756	25	1,769	1,706	27	1,720
Fire service—Regular	1,584	—	1,584	1,586	—	1,586	1,572	—	1,572
—Others (b)	293	104	336	320	108	365	312	105	356
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,708	3,497	21,183	19,929	3,506	21,405	19,989	3,526	21,478
Total of above	100,507	46,015	118,711	100,984	45,124	119,054	100,702	44,410	118,511
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,155	—	6,155	6,177	—	6,177	6,230	—	6,230
—Others (d)	1,860	243	2,022	1,817	340	1,976	1,774	339	1,933
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	827	126	886	848	128	906	850	133	911
Total (including JCP)	109,349	46,384	127,774	109,826	45,592	128,113	109,556	44,882	127,585
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	720	11	725	1,237	9	1,242	1,538	30	1,551
Grand Total (excluding JCP)	108,629	46,373	127,049	108,589	45,583	126,871	108,018	44,852	126,034

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

1976 issue of the *Gazette*. 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.

Employees engaged by local authorities under the Government's Job Creation Programme (JCP) are now

separately identified and excluded from the grand total.

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

Corresponding figures for Scotland will appear in a subsequent issue of the *Gazette*.

December 11, 1976 (f)

Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	March 12, 1977 (f)			June 18, 1977 (f)		
			Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
501,017	146,349	531,400	500,701	148,839	531,059	500,052	131,428	528,494
207,533	471,623	410,412	207,472	472,017	410,543	205,956	469,261	407,892
129,518	520	129,742	127,957	473	128,162	125,838	492	126,050
20,341	321	20,480	20,133	329	20,275	20,188	342	20,335
124,720	147,155	186,362	124,466	147,960	186,459	124,068	147,319	185,817
24,111	14,376	31,143	24,027	14,509	31,122	23,768	14,366	30,790
62,045	14,858	68,385	61,190	14,856	67,540	66,404	16,988	73,659
19,891	1,986	20,732	19,832	1,992	20,675	20,098	2,012	20,950
47,160	238	47,261	46,682	247	46,788	47,060	260	47,171
39,087	10,698	43,727	39,198	10,748	43,864	38,946	10,839	43,649
20,748	572	21,040	20,519	588	20,817	20,349	555	20,632
30,759	—	30,759	30,808	—	30,808	30,939	—	30,939
4,393	1,678	5,109	4,348	1,695	5,071	4,311	1,685	5,029
236,166	45,613	256,015	232,955	44,980	252,505	231,469	45,283	251,140
1,467,489	855,987	1,802,567	1,460,288	859,233	1,795,688	1,459,446	840,830	1,792,547
102,968	—	102,968	103,202	—	103,202	103,226	—	103,226
38,796	7,579	42,055	38,027	7,430	41,219	37,863	7,437	40,236
14,411	3,018	15,857	14,210	2,984	15,643	13,408	3,206	15,777
1,623,664	866,584	1,963,447	1,615,727	869,647	1,955,752	1,613,943	851,473	1,951,786
7,523	84	7,558	8,155	9	8,159	7,692	6	7,695
1,616,141	866,500	1,955,889	1,607,572	869,638	1,947,593	1,606,251	851,467	1,944,091

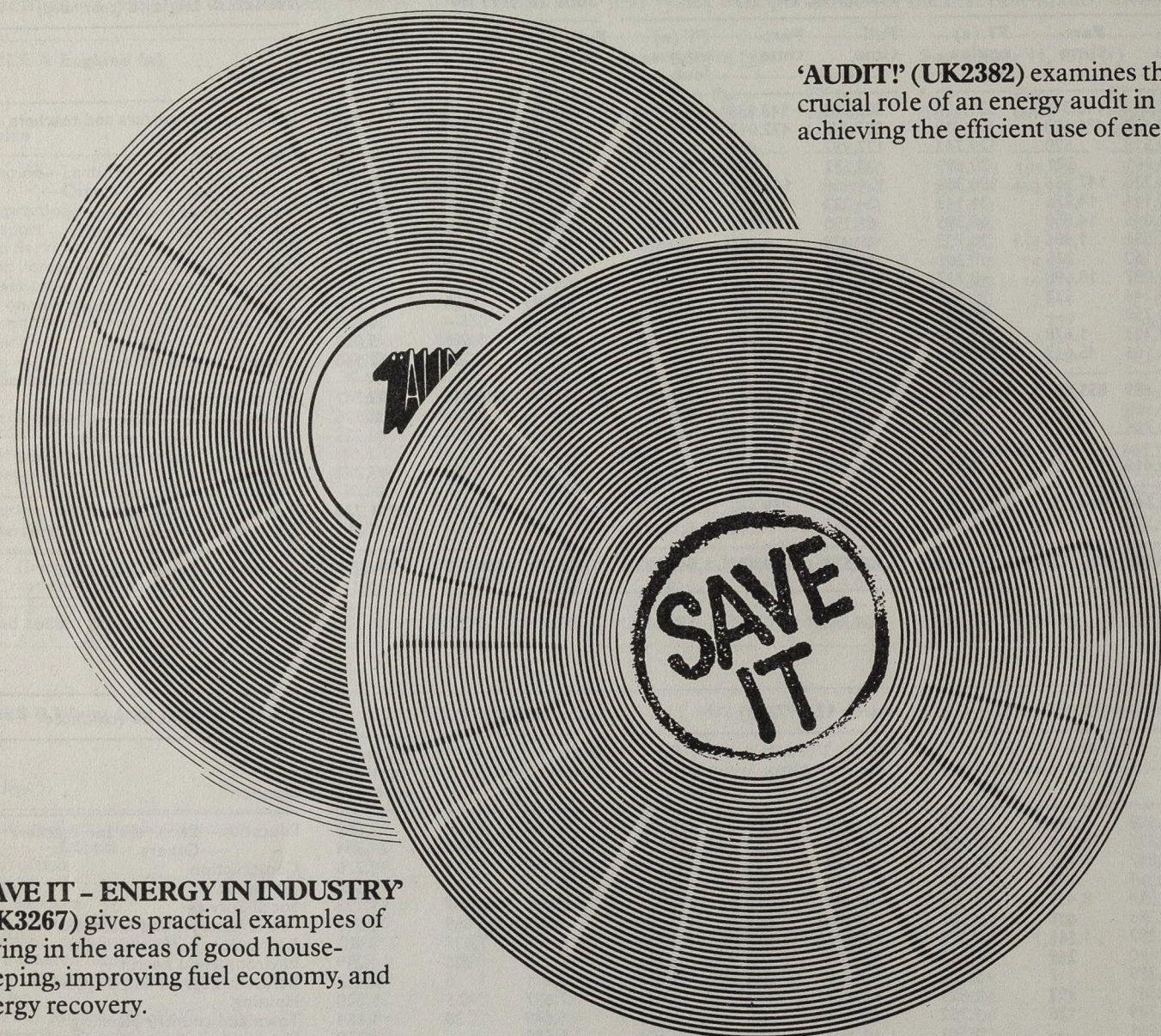
TABLE A England (continued)

Service	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Service			
Education—Lecturers and teachers			
—Others			
Construction			
Transport			
Social Services			
Public libraries and museums			
Recreation, parks and baths			
Environmental health			
Refuse collection and disposal			
Housing			
Town and country planning			
Fire service—Regular			
—Other (b)			
Miscellaneous services (c)			
Total of above			
Police service—Police (all ranks)			
—Others (d)			
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff			
Total (including JCP)			
Job Creation Programme (JCP)			
Grand total (excluding JCP)			

December 11, 1976 (f)

Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	March 12, 1977 (f)			June 18, 1977 (f)		
			Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
32,608	5,058	33,580	32,678	5,266	33,762	32,669	4,680	33,689
12,875	26,360	23,982	12,725	26,368	23,827	12,619	25,595	23,384
10,857	19	10,866	10,752	26	10,763	10,763	29	10,776
2,161	32	2,174	2,112	33	2,126	2,112	36	2,128
7,514	8,491	11,035	7,494	8,630	11,076	7,641	8,387	11,123
1,376	668	1,702	1,402	664	1,727	1,362	669	1,689
4,087	1,165	4,578	3,907	1,231	4,424	4,478	1,437	5,082
1,110	249	1,213	1,104	243	1,205	1,113	255	1,219
2,379	7	2,424	2,356	22	2,365	2,411	6	2,413
1,641	393	1,823	1,621	412	1,811	1,637	416	1,828
1,739	26	1,752	1,703	25	1,715	1,649	30	1,664
1,561	—	1,561	1,593	—	1,593	1,559	—	1,559
317	116	367	309	111	355	306	113	353
19,823	3,546	21,321	19,747	3,508	21,226	19,757	3,521	21,243
100,048	46,130	118,336	99,503	46,539	117,975	100,076	45,174	118,150
6,165	—	6,165	6,145	—	6,145	6,112	—	6,112
1,772</								

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Labour costs in Great Britain 1975

Analyses for manual (operatives) and non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers

IN the September 1977 issue of the *Gazette* (pages 927 to 940) the first results of the Department of Employment's survey of employers' labour costs in 1975 were published. The analyses related to all employees covered by the survey, and, in general, did not give separate figures for particular categories of employee. This article analyses the results for manual (operatives) and non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers. The tables provide the following information—where two table numbers are shown the first relates to manual and the second to non-manual workers.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Table 9: | Composition of the labour force in the establishments/enterprises included in the inquiry |
| Tables 10 and 11 | Analyses by size-range of firm within industries (average hourly amount per employee) |
| Tables 12 and 13 | Detailed analyses of wages and salaries |
| Tables 14 and 15 | Labour costs additional to pay for time worked |
| Tables 16 and 17 | Analyses by size-range of firm within industries (average annual amount per employee) |

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, for example the proportion of male and female workers and of adults and young persons (see table 9). Furthermore, the estimates of average costs per employee in the year (tables 16 and 17) will be influenced by differences in the proportions of part-time workers as these were treated as whole "units" in the calculations. Information about the numbers of part-time workers was not sought in the labour costs inquiry. A guide to the extent to which part-timers form a significant part of the labour force can be had from the census of employment, although not separately for manual and non-manual workers. The

census results for 1975 were published in the July 1976 issue of the *Gazette* (pages 727-733). Also, as was mentioned in the September article, the returns from some organisations related to a financial and not to the calendar year and could thus reflect changing earnings levels.

In the survey employers were asked to provide information separately for manual (operatives) and non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers, for all items of labour cost. The two categories of worker were defined as follows:

Manual (operatives)—all manual workers, including operatives on production, transport work or employed in stores or warehouses; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; canteen workers; foremen (other than works foremen). Workers doing work at home on material supplied by the employer and female cleaners working only a few hours a week were excluded.

Non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical)—directors (except those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works or general foremen, ie foremen with other foremen under their control; professional, scientific, technical and design employees; draughtsmen and tracers; sales representatives; office (including works office) employees. Managerial staff remunerated predominantly by a share of profits were excluded.

As with the tables in the previous article for all employees combined, most of the analyses are presented in terms of pence per hour worked. For manual workers the amounts have been calculated by dividing employers' total annual expenditure on this category of worker by the total hours *actually worked* by manual workers during the year. The same procedure has been adopted to produce averages for non-manual workers, except that the total hours used as the divisor related to hours *normally worked*. These excluded hours corresponding to annual and public holidays, but included hours relating to other paid absences, such as sickness absence. For the purpose of this article the term "wages" has been used for the pay received by manual workers and "salaries" for the pay received by non-manual workers.

Detailed results

Analyses of employers' total labour costs for manual and non-manual workers are given in tables 10 and 11. Separate figures are given for each Order of the Standard Industrial Classification. An analysis by size-range is also provided for

manufacturing industries and construction, except for coal and petroleum products and leather, leather goods and fur, where the numbers of returns in some size-ranges were too few for this purpose.

In manufacturing industry as a whole, total labour costs averaged 146.19 pence per hour for manual workers and 203.37 pence per hour for non-manual workers. Wages of manual workers, at 130.28 pence per hour represented 89.1 per cent of total labour costs (91.2 per cent in 1973), whereas the salaries of non-manual workers averaged 175.44 pence per hour, representing 86.3 per cent of total costs (87.5 per cent in 1973). Statutory national insurance contributions accounted for 6.8 per cent of total costs for manual workers (5.3 per cent in 1973) and 6.0 per cent (4.3) for non-manual workers. On the other hand employers' average expenditure on private (ie non-statutory) social welfare, mainly on the funding of occupational pensions, represented 2.7 per cent of total labour costs for manual and 6.2 per cent for non-manual workers. The difference between the two categories of workers has however been reduced when compared with 1973 when this type of expenditure accounted for 2.0 per cent of total costs for manual and 6.3 per cent for non-manual workers. The proportion of expenditure attributable to provision for redundancy (0.6 per cent) and payments in kind (0.1 per cent) was the same for each category of worker. Subsidised services represented 1.2 per cent of total expenditure for manual and 1.1 per cent for non-manual workers. However, the average cost of employers' liability insurance was, as in 1973, almost twice as high for manual workers, representing 0.4 per cent of total costs compared with 0.2 per cent for non-manual workers. The effect of regional employment premium, paid to manufacturing firms in development areas, was to reduce employers' costs by 1.1 per cent for manual and 0.7 per cent for non-manual workers.

In mining and quarrying, and gas, electricity and water, labour costs, other than wages and salaries formed a higher proportion of total costs, for both manual and non-manual workers than in manufacturing industry as a whole. The large increase in expenditure on private social welfare for manual workers in mining and quarrying was attributable to the introduction of the earnings-related mine-workers pension fund on April 1, 1975. Conversely, in the construction industry, expenditure on wages and salaries formed a higher proportion of total costs than in manufacturing industry as a whole and this applied to both categories of worker. Expenditure on payments in kind was relatively high in mining and quarrying, representing 3.5 per cent of total costs for manual and 1.5 per cent for non-manual workers. Employers' liability insurance in the construction industry, at 0.9 per cent of costs for manual workers and 0.4 per cent for non-manual workers was, as in 1973, twice the average for manufacturing industry.

Wages and salaries

The largest category of labour cost, wages and salaries, is analysed in table 12 for manual and table 13 for non-manual workers. Details are given of wages and salaries paid for holidays, other time off with pay and absence due to sickness and injury. The tables also show expenditure on bonuses paid at irregular intervals such as Christmas and year-end bonuses and production and profit-sharing bonuses paid only periodically. Costs per hour worked are

shown for each item, and also the percentages they constituted of both total wages or salaries and total labour costs.

For manufacturing industry as a whole, payments for holidays accounted for 9.1 per cent of the total wages of manual workers compared with 8.1 per cent in 1973 and for non-manual workers holiday payments represented 9.6 per cent of total salaries as against 8.5 per cent in 1973. For manual workers payments of wages while absent from work due to sickness and injury formed 0.7 per cent of total wages and other time off with pay 0.3 per cent. Salaries paid to non-manual workers while absent due to sickness and injury accounted for 1.6 per cent of total salaries and other time off with pay 0.3 per cent. The proportions these two latter items of expenditure formed of total wages or salaries showed little change from 1973.

The proportion of wages or salaries attributable to bonuses not paid on a regular basis was 0.6 per cent in the case of manual workers in manufacturing industry as a whole (same as for 1973) and 1.7 per cent in the case of non-manual workers (1.9 per cent in 1973).

As described in the September article (see "Background to the survey") information about the total earnings and hours of apprentices and full-time trainees during the year was obtained for 1975. Column 14 gives their average hourly earnings and columns 15 and 16 give the proportion they form, respectively, of total wages or salaries and of total labour costs.

Costs additional to pay for time worked

Analyses for manual and non-manual workers are given in tables 14 and 15. These correspond to table 6, which gave details for all employees combined, in the September 1977 issue of the *Gazette*. Wages or salaries for time worked have been taken as the base, and other categories of cost are shown as percentage additions.

When examining the constituent items of cost, however, an important difference compared with previous surveys must be borne in mind. In 1973 and earlier surveys, wages or salaries paid to trainees while attending training courses were included under training costs. This information was not sought in the 1975 survey. Instead details were obtained about the earnings of apprentices and full-time trainees for the whole year and these have been regarded as payment for time worked. As a result the percentage addition to time worked attributable to training costs shows a decrease, when compared with 1973, in manufacturing industries, from 1.24 to 0.38 per cent for manual workers and from 1.39 to 0.40 per cent for non-manual workers. There were corresponding decreases in the other sectors.

In manufacturing industry as a whole, total additional costs added a further 24.3 per cent to the wages bill for manual workers and 30.7 per cent for non-manual workers. For 1973 the corresponding figures were 21.2 and 28.4 per cent, respectively. For both categories, holidays formed the largest additional item of cost, followed, in the case of manual workers, by statutory national insurance contributions and private (ie non-statutory) social welfare payments. For non-manual workers the relative positions of these two items were reversed.

In mining and quarrying total additional costs for manual workers rose from 41.0 per cent in 1973 to 50.1 per cent in 1975. As mentioned earlier, however, a factor here was the increase in expenditure on private social welfare. Additional

costs for non-manual workers in this industry were 58.5 per cent compared with 57.6 per cent in 1973.

Costs as average annual amounts per employee

Tables have also been compiled giving the results in terms of average annual amounts per employee. The averages for manual workers are given in table 16 and those for non-manual workers in table 17. These figures have

been compiled by dividing total labour costs in the year by the average numbers employed in the year, part-time workers being treated as full "units" in the calculations. As mentioned earlier in this article, the figures for different industries can be affected by variations in the composition of the labour force. In particular, figures on an annual basis can be affected by variations in the proportions of part-timers, and by differences in the 12 months' period covered by returns.

Table 9 Composition of labour force in the establishments/enterprises included in the inquiry: adults and young persons and apprentices and full-time trainees: 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)					NON-MANUAL (ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL) WORKERS					ALL EMPLOYEES				
	Men aged 18 and over as percentage of total manual workers	Boys under 18 as percentage of total manual workers	Women aged 18 and over as percentage of total manual workers	Girls under 18 as percentage of total manual workers	Apprentices and full-time trainees as percentage of total manual workers	Men aged 18 and over as percentage of total non-manual workers	Boys under 18 as percentage of total non-manual workers	Women aged 18 and over as percentage of total non-manual workers	Girls under 18 as percentage of total non-manual workers	Apprentices and full-time trainees as percentage of total non-manual workers	Men aged 18 and over as percentage of total employees	Boys under 18 as percentage of total employees	Women aged 18 and over as percentage of total employees	Girls under 18 as percentage of total employees	Apprentices and full-time trainees as percentage of total employees
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All manufacturing industries*	68.4	2.4	27.6	1.6	3.3	68.3	0.7	29.4	1.6	1.6	68.4	1.9	28.1	1.6	2.8
Food, drink and tobacco	55.2	1.9	40.4	2.5	0.6	60.5	0.3	37.2	2.0	0.5	56.4	1.6	39.7	2.3	0.6
Coal and petroleum products	95.4	2.0	2.6	—	2.6	78.1	0.5	20.3	1.1	0.6	90.1	1.6	8.0	0.3	2.0
Chemicals and allied industries	74.0	1.2	23.5	1.3	2.0	68.5	0.5	29.6	1.4	0.7	71.8	0.9	26.0	1.3	1.5
Metal manufacture	91.3	1.3	7.1	0.3	2.7	77.6	0.3	21.3	0.8	2.9	87.7	1.1	10.8	0.4	2.7
Mechanical engineering	87.2	4.0	8.5	0.3	6.2	71.2	0.9	26.0	1.9	1.9	81.7	3.0	14.5	0.8	4.8
Instrument engineering	56.7	2.7	38.6	2.0	3.8	68.6	0.7	29.3	1.4	1.3	61.3	1.9	35.0	1.8	2.8
Electrical engineering	52.5	2.2	43.6	1.7	3.0	70.5	0.6	27.8	1.1	1.8	58.7	1.7	38.1	1.5	2.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	92.1	5.2	2.7	—	10.1	79.1	0.9	19.0	1.0	2.6	89.1	4.1	6.5	0.3	8.4
Vehicles	89.3	2.0	8.5	0.2	3.3	78.8	1.3	18.9	1.0	2.5	86.1	1.8	11.7	0.4	3.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	69.0	3.5	26.8	0.7	3.4	62.8	0.7	34.5	2.0	1.2	67.6	2.8	28.6	1.0	2.9
Textiles	51.0	1.7	44.4	2.9	1.8	62.1	0.7	35.0	2.2	1.1	52.9	1.5	42.8	2.8	1.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	57.9	3.7	36.0	2.4	1.3	63.0	0.7	34.8	1.5	0.5	58.8	3.1	35.8	2.3	1.2
Clothing and footwear	18.4	1.5	72.8	7.3	3.5	45.8	0.6	50.6	3.0	0.6	22.6	1.3	69.4	6.7	3.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	78.7	2.2	18.4	0.7	2.4	70.0	0.7	27.6	1.7	1.5	76.7	1.9	20.5	0.9	2.2
Timber, furniture, etc	79.2	6.4	13.8	0.6	5.8	65.2	1.0	31.8	2.0	0.8	75.7	5.1	18.2	1.0	4.6
Paper, printing and publishing	71.4	2.0	25.1	1.5	4.5	59.5	0.8	37.4	2.3	1.7	67.6	1.7	29.0	1.7	3.6
Other manufacturing industries	59.8	2.0	36.4	1.8	1.2	65.6	0.5	32.2	1.7	0.8	61.2	1.6	35.4	1.8	1.1
Mining and quarrying†, ††	96.1	2.7	1.2	—	0.2	76.0	0.6	22.8	0.6	0.2	93.8	2.4	3.7	0.1	0.2
Construction††	94.3	5.0	0.7	—	8.1	72.2	1.1	25.1	1.6	2.8	88.5	3.9	7.2	0.4	6.7
Gas, electricity and water††	92.0	3.1	4.9	—	5.1	64.5	0.7	33.2	1.6	2.2	78.6	1.9	18.7	0.8	3.7

* Data for manufacturing industries was collected on an establishment basis.
† Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens.
†† Data collected on an enterprise basis.
— Nil or negligible.

Table 10 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee*)—manual workers (operatives)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range††	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS			WAGES‡		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)		REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM§		PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)¶		EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE	
		per hour	per hour	As per cent of col (1)	per hour	As per cent of col (1)	per hour	As per cent of col (1)	per hour	As per cent of col (1)	per hour	As per cent of col (1)	per hour	As per cent of col (1)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
All manufacturing industries**	1	119.49	109.44	91.6	8.36	7.0	-1.05	-0.9	0.26	0.2	0.55	0.5		
	2	123.32	111.94	90.8	8.64	7.0	-1.14	-0.9	0.36	0.3	0.58	0.5		
	3	130.81	117.95	90.2	9.11	7.0	-1.24	-1.0	0.64	0.5	0.54	0.4		
	4	138.13	123.65	89.5	9.52	6.9	-1.43	-1.0	0.58	0.4	0.59	0.4		
	5	147.85	131.48	88.9	10.03	6.8	-1.38	-0.9	0.79	0.5	0.57	0.4		
	6	170.74	149.93	87.8	11.15	6.5	-2.09	-1.2	1.34	0.8	0.74	0.4		
Total		146.19	130.28	89.1	9.88	6.8	-1.56	-1.1	0.82	0.6	0.63	0.4		
Food, drink and tobacco	1	106.45	97.35	91.5	7.37	6.9	-2.59	-2.4	0.87	0.8	0.37	0.3		
	2	121.34	110.51	91.1	8.40	6.9	-1.85	-1.5	0.09	0.1	0.35	0.3		
	3	126.08	112.42	89.2	8.46	6.7	-1.93	-1.5	1.93	1.5	0.36	0.3		
	4	130.31	115.79	88.9	8.87	6.8	-1.40	-1.1	0.45	0.3	0.37	0.3		
	5	133.31	118.40	88.5	9.00	6.7	-1.17	-0.9	0.43	0.3	0.37	0.3		
	6	149.86	131.18	87.5	10.03	6.7	-1.63	-1.1	0.43	0.3	0.32	0.2		
Total		134.79	119.51	88.7	9.11	6.8	-1.60	-1.2	0.58	0.4	0.35	0.3		
Coal and petroleum products§§	Total	224.57	178.53	79.5	13.20	5.9	-3.53	-1.6	0.52	0.2	0.44	0.2		
Chemicals and allied industries	1	133.58	120.00	89.8	8.73	6.5	-1.54	-1.1	0.53	0.4	0.66	0.5		
	2	132.72	118.17	89.0	8.75	6.6	-1.24	-0.9	0.07	0.1	0.54	0.4		
	3	151.93	132.46	87.2	9.71	6.4	-2.16	-1.4	0.85	0.6	0.60	0.4		
	4	159.06	137.96	86.7	10.30	6.5	-2.00	-1.3	1.25	0.8	0.67	0.4		
	5	174.44	149.31	85.6	11.10	6.4	-2.36	-1.4	0.71	0.4	0.61	0.4		
	6	183.00	154.61	84.5	11.63	6.4	-2.81	-1.5	0.53	0.3	0.52	0.3		
Total		167.79	143.98	85.8	10.74	6.4	-2.35	-1.4	0.69	0.4	0.58	0.3		
Metal manufacture	1	145.26	132.35	91.1	9.70	6.7	-0.58	-0.4	0.41	0.3	0.89	0.6		
	2	137.83	124.43	90.3	9.73	7.1	-1.62	-1.2	0.22	0.2	1.09	0.8		
	3	151.81	136.63	90.0	10.35	6.8	-1.77	-1.2	0.56	0.4	1.07	0.7		
	4	153.88	138.01	89.7	10.39	6.8	-2.09	-1.4	0.85	0.6	1.18	0.8		
	5	173.04	151.78	87.7	11.25	6.5	-1.70	-1.0	1.28	0.7	1.33	0.8		
	6	185.94	160.62	86.4	11.70	6.3	-3.00	-1.6	1.69	0.9	1.79	1.0		
Total		173.15	151.56	87.5	11.17	6.5	-2.46	-1.4	1.31	0.8	1.52	0.9		
Mechanical engineering	1	135.05	123.67	91.6	9.33	6.9	-0.98	-0.7	0.23	0.2	0.73	0.5		
	2	136.54	123.66	90.6	9.28	6.8	-1.20	-0.9	0.15	0.1	1.41	1.0		
	3	144.28	130.11	90.2	10.01	6.9	-1.40	-1.0	0.77	0.5	0.76	0.5		
	4	151.54	135.95	89.7	10.46	6.9	-1.36	-0.9	0.46	0.3	0.78	0.5		
	5	158.01	141.15	89.3	10.71	6.8	-1.16	-0.7	0.71	0.4	0.72	0.5		
	6	169.99	149.33	87.8	11.00	6.5	-2.23	-1.3	0.59	0.4	0.73	0.4		
Total		152.43	136.42	89.5	10.29	6.8	-1.48	-1.0	0.51	0.3	0.81	0.5		
Instrument engineering	1	106.09	97.97	92.3	7.57	7.1	-1.34	-1.3	0.15	0.1	0.24	0.2		
	2	116.90	105.39	90.2	8.13	7.0	-0.22	-0.2	0.44	0.4	0.24	0.2		
	3	136.43	120.37	88.2	9.11	6.7	—	—	0.72	0.5	0.17	0.1		
	4	125.36	113.38	90.4	8.66	6.9	-0.98	-0.8	0.27	0.2	0.17	0.1		
	5	135.72	122.28	90.1	9.15	6.7	-1.39	-1.0	0.41	0.3	0.22	0.2		
	6	140.18	123.19	87.9	9.55	6.8	-1.51	-1.1	1.59	1.1	0.22	0.2		
Total		130.25	116.43	89.4	8.91	6.8	-1.07	-0.8	0.76	0.6	0.21	0.2		
Electrical engineering	1	111.12	101.63	91.5	8.02	7.2	-0.71	-0.6	0.16	0.1	0.42	0.4		
	2	128.70	114.25	88.8	9.60	7.5	-0.90	-0.7	1.07	0.8	0.32	0.2		
	3	120.75	108.78	90.1	8.53	7.1	-0.82	-0.7	0.36	0.3	0.26	0.2		
	4	127.60	114.87	90.0	9.03	7.1	-1.51	-1.2	0.46	0.4	0.36	0.3		
	5	133.91	120.00	89.6	9.26	6.9	-1.44	-1.1	0.66	0.5	0.36	0.3		
	6	147.81	132.28	89.5	10.23	6.9	-1.78	-1.2	1.28	0.9	0.42	0.3		
Total		137.23	123.11	89.7	9.59	7.0	-1.51	-1.1	0.89	0.7	0.38	0.3		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	152.96	141.92	92.8	10.15	6.6	-2.07	-1.4	0.43	0.3	1.68	1.1		
	2	168.33	154.03	91.5	9.06	5.4	-1.53	-0.9	2.48	1.5	0.68	0.4		
	3	158.54	145.46	91.7	10.02	6.3	-2.31	-1.5	0.52	0.3	0.91	0.6		
	4	159.76	150.42	94.2	10.48	6.6	-5.58	-3.5	0.20	0.1	1.52	0.9		
	5	158.72	151.30	95.3	10.20	6.4	-6.48	-4.1	0.22	0.1	1.14	0.7		
	6	171.29	158.54	92.6	11.54	6.7	-6.33	-3.7	0.09	0.1	1.49	0.9		
Total		167.03	155.17	92.9	11.05	6.6	-5.64	-3.4	0.24	0.1	1.41	0.8		
Vehicles	1	124.28	114.85	92.4	8.71	7.0	-1.71	-1.4	0.11	0.1	0.55	0.4		
	2	139.31	127.66	91.6	9.70	7.0	-1.55	-1.1	0.66	0.5	0.39	0.3		
	3	139.95	126.09	90.1	9.74	7.0	-0.75	-0.5	1.09	0.8	0.84	0.6		
	4	151.92	135.42	89.1	10.49	6.9	-0.68	-0.4	0.87	0.6	0.65	0.4		
	5	161.06	142.81	88.7	11.06	6.9	-0.83	-0.5	1.93	1.2	0.41	0.3		
	6	182.69	161.35	88.3	11.72	6.4	-1.41	-0.8	2.32	1.3	0.63	0.3		
Total		173.20	153.51	88.6	11.32	6.5	-1.29	-0.7	1.99	1.2	0.61	0.4		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	130.13	119.32	91.7	9.01	6.9	-0.73	-0.6	0.21	0.2	0.59	0.5		
	2	126.81	114.73	90.5	8.96	7.1	-0.88	-0.7	0.25	0.2	0.63	0.5		
	3	133.05	120.21	90.3	9.44	7.1	-1.00	-0.7	0.31	0.2	0.67	0.5		
	4	140.44	125.29	89.2	9.61	6.8	-1.01	-0.7	0.57	0.4	0.67	0.5		
	5	144.18	128.15	88.9	10.07	7.0	-1.32	-0.9	0.77	0.5	0.72	0.5		
	6	160.78	141.39	87.9	11.02	6.9	-0.85	-0.5	0.94	0.6	0.71	0.4		
Total		138.49	124.38	89.8	9.62	6.9	-0.95	-0.7	0.49	0.4	0.66	0.5		
Textiles	1	96.85	89.26	92.2	7.16	7.4	-1.15	-1.2	0.08	0.1	0.38	0.4		
	2	109.27	99.77	91.3	8.01	7.3	-0.88	-0.8	0.37	0.3	0.32	0.3		
	3	116.18	105.94	91.2	8.52	7.3	-1.22	-1.0	0.42	0.4	0.40	0.3		
	4	119.72	108.70	90.8	8.62	7.2	-1.56	-1.3	0.56	0.5	0.49	0.4		
	5	126.80	114.85	90.6	8.94	7.1	-1.15	-0.9	0.32	0.3	0.49	0.4		
	6	149.18	133.81	89.7	10.51	7.0	-1.87	-1.3	0.55	0.4	0.57	0.4		
Total		121.79	110.54	90.8	8.76	7.2	-1.38	-1.1	0.43	0.4	0.46	0.4		
Leather, leather goods and fur§§	Total	111.56	101.22	90.7	8.16	7.3	-0.44	-0.4	0.29	0.3	0.46	0.4		

Table 10 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee*)—manual workers (operatives) (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS	PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding wages for administration)		TRAINING†† (excluding wage elements)		TRAINING†† (including wages of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col (2))		Size range††	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		
		per hour	As per cent of col (1)	per hour	As per cent of col (1)	per hour	As per cent of col (1)			per hour	As per cent of col (1)
		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)			(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1.10	0.9	0.07	0.1	0.60	0.5	0.16	0.1	3.15	2.6	1	All manufacturing industries**
1.67	1.4	0.04	—	0.86	0.7	0.37	0.3	3.47	2.8	2	
2.03	1.6	0.04	—	1.30	1.0	0.44	0.3	2.94	2.2	3	
2.83	2.1	0.07	—	1.87	1.4	0.45	0.3	2.60	1.9	4	
3.74	2.5	0.08	0.1	2.12	1.4	0.42	0.3	2.43	1.6	5	
6.78	4.0	0.14	0.1	2.15	1.3	0.60	0.4	2.95	1.7	6	
3.90	2.7	0.09	0.1	1.70	1.2	0.45	0.3	2.87	2.0	Total	
1.36	1.3	0.08	0.1	1.54	1.4	0.10	0.1	0.64	0.6	1	Food, drink and tobacco
2.50	2.1	0.10	0.1	1.06	0.9	0.18	0.1	0.92	0.8	2	
2.64	2.1	0.08	0.1	2.01	1.6	0.11	0.1	0.70	0.6	3	
3.08	2.4	0.25	0.2	2.69	2.1	0.21	0.2	0.64	0.5	4	
3.03	2.3	0.28	0.2	2.74							

Table 10 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee*)—manual workers (operatives) (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range††	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS			WAGES‡		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)		REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM‡‡		PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)‡‡		EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE	
		pence per hour (1)	pence per hour (2)	As per- centage of col (1) (3)	pence per hour (4)	As per- centage of col (1) (5)	pence per hour (6)	As per- centage of col (1) (7)	pence per hour (8)	As per- centage of col (1) (9)	pence per hour (10)	As per- centage of col (1) (11)		
Clothing and footwear	1	86.51	79.61	92.0	6.39	7.4	-0.40	-0.5	0.07	0.1	0.21	0.2		
	2	95.17	87.30	91.7	6.88	7.2	-0.57	-0.6	0.36	0.4	0.14	0.1		
	3	98.85	90.99	92.0	7.19	7.3	-1.10	-1.1	0.21	0.2	0.16	0.2		
	4	99.06	90.36	91.2	7.35	7.4	-1.30	-1.3	0.32	0.3	0.19	0.2		
	5	107.56	97.16	90.3	7.78	7.2	-1.77	-1.6	0.56	0.5	0.12	0.1		
	6	118.36	108.36	91.6	8.40	7.1	-2.39	-2.0	0.94	0.8	0.16	0.1		
Total		98.35	90.04	91.6	7.18	7.3	-1.10	-1.1	0.33	0.3	0.17	0.2		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1	126.50	115.19	91.1	8.93	7.1	-1.46	-1.2	0.20	0.2	0.81	0.6		
	2	125.06	114.63	91.7	9.01	7.2	-1.82	-1.5	0.17	0.1	0.70	0.6		
	3	142.23	128.18	90.1	9.91	7.0	-1.39	-1.0	0.82	0.6	0.75	0.5		
	4	144.91	130.39	90.0	9.92	6.8	-1.23	-0.9	0.71	0.5	0.65	0.4		
	5	147.15	131.60	89.4	9.94	6.8	-0.95	-0.6	1.15	0.8	0.51	0.3		
	6	163.16	146.78	90.0	11.36	7.0	-2.27	-1.4	0.93	0.6	0.53	0.3		
Total		144.09	129.93	90.2	9.99	6.9	-1.5:	-1.0	0.72	0.5	0.64	0.4		
Timber, furniture, etc	1	120.94	111.52	92.2	8.37	6.9	-1.32	-1.1	0.23	0.2	0.70	0.5		
	2	127.10	116.90	92.0	8.80	6.9	-1.29	-1.0	0.33	0.3	0.58	0.6		
	3	131.45	120.36	91.6	9.25	7.0	-1.21	-0.9	0.20	0.2	0.57	0.4		
	4	139.94	128.00	91.5	9.63	6.9	-1.13	-0.8	0.21	0.1	0.48	0.3		
	5	167.50	150.05	89.6	11.46	6.8	—	—	1.13	0.7	0.57	0.3		
	6	166.50	150.76	90.5	11.76	7.1	-1.89	-1.1	0.83	0.5	1.14	0.7		
Total		133.92	122.59	91.5	9.28	6.9	-1.18	-0.9	0.34	0.3	0.62	0.5		
Paper, printing and publishing	1	125.25	113.99	91.0	8.80	7.0	-0.79	-0.6	0.22	0.2	0.40	0.3		
	2	129.93	117.46	90.4	9.07	7.0	-1.26	-1.0	0.49	0.4	0.40	0.3		
	3	143.80	128.16	89.1	9.94	6.9	-0.94	-0.7	0.79	0.6	0.59	0.4		
	4	156.23	138.29	88.5	10.50	6.7	-1.51	-1.0	0.77	0.5	0.72	0.5		
	5	173.35	153.21	88.4	11.34	6.5	-1.51	-0.9	1.01	0.6	0.65	0.4		
	6	207.81	181.32	87.3	12.31	5.9	-1.27	-0.6	3.28	1.6	0.66	0.3		
Total		161.86	143.45	88.6	10.57	6.5	-1.25	-0.8	0.60	0.3	0.60	0.4		
Other manufacturing industries	1	106.62	97.82	91.7	7.49	7.0	-0.95	-0.9	0.29	0.3	0.42	0.4		
	2	110.52	99.30	89.9	7.64	6.9	-0.76	-0.7	1.27	1.1	0.46	0.4		
	3	119.92	108.56	90.5	8.30	6.9	-1.04	-0.9	0.20	0.2	0.43	0.4		
	4	130.77	116.69	89.2	9.24	7.1	-1.23	-0.9	0.67	0.5	0.56	0.4		
	5	140.72	124.12	88.2	9.88	7.0	-1.59	-1.1	0.91	0.6	0.63	0.4		
	6	160.23	140.73	87.8	10.97	6.8	-1.50	-0.9	0.54	0.3	0.86	0.5		
Total		132.23	117.92	89.2	9.21	7.0	-1.24	-0.9	0.61	0.5	0.60	0.4		
Total		244.18	189.87	77.8	14.34	5.9	-0.26	-0.1	1.10	0.4	1.17	0.5		
Mining and quarrying†, ††														
Construction††	1	135.36	123.78	91.4	8.86	6.5	-0.04	—	0.32	0.2	1.06	0.8		
	2	133.69	121.68	91.0	8.88	6.6	-0.08	-0.1	0.25	0.2	1.08	0.8		
	3	149.29	135.85	91.0	9.71	6.5	-0.10	-0.1	0.29	0.2	1.38	0.9		
	4	148.24	134.96	91.0	9.54	6.4	-0.14	-0.1	0.30	0.2	1.13	0.8		
	5	155.93	142.38	91.3	9.91	6.4	-0.19	-0.1	0.40	0.3	1.30	0.8		
	6	170.59	155.05	90.9	10.38	6.1	-0.71	-0.4	0.54	0.3	2.05	1.2		
Total		147.05	134.00	91.1	9.43	6.4	-0.23	-0.2	0.35	0.2	1.33	0.9		
Total		192.33	162.15	84.3	12.52	6.5	—	—	1.58	0.8	0.37	0.2		

Table 10 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee*)—manual workers (operatives) (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS	PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding wages for administration)		TRAINING‡†† (excluding wage elements)		TRAINING‡†† (including wages of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col (2))		Size range‡‡	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	
	pence per hour (12)	As per- centage of col (1) (13)	pence per hour (14)	As per- centage of col (1) (15)	pence per hour (16)	As per- centage of col (1) (17)	pence per hour (18)	As per- centage of col (1) (19)			pence per hour (20)	As per- centage of col (1) (21)
0.22	0.3	0.03	—	0.28	0.3	0.10	0.1	1.57	1.8	1	Clothing and footwear
0.39	0.4	0.02	—	0.51	0.5	0.14	0.2	2.21	2.3	2	
0.40	0.4	0.04	—	0.85	0.9	0.11	0.1	1.92	1.9	3	
0.67	0.7	0.01	—	1.33	1.3	0.13	0.1	2.85	2.9	4	
2.39	2.2	—	—	1.14	1.1	0.18	0.2	2.45	2.3	5	
0.99	0.8	0.06	0.1	1.51	1.3	0.33	0.3	1.82	1.5	6	
0.67	0.7	0.03	—	0.89	0.9	0.14	0.1	2.16	2.2	Total	
1.49	1.2	0.03	—	0.65	0.5	0.66	0.5	1.10	0.9	1	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
1.25	1.0	0.01	—	0.87	0.7	0.24	0.2	1.79	1.4	2	
2.31	1.6	0.09	0.1	1.23	0.9	0.33	0.2	1.88	1.3	3	
2.73	1.9	0.01	—	1.32	0.9	0.41	0.3	2.29	1.6	4	
2.82	1.9	0.01	—	1.80	1.2	0.27	0.2	2.87	2.0	5	
3.18	2.0	0.02	—	2.42	1.5	0.21	0.1	1.57	1.0	6	
2.46	1.7	0.04	—	1.48	1.0	0.35	0.2	1.99	1.4	Total	
0.86	0.7	0.03	—	0.45	0.4	0.09	0.1	4.63	3.8	1	Timber, furniture, etc
0.98	0.8	0.04	—	0.61	0.5	0.16	0.1	6.40	5.0	2	
1.29	1.0	0.04	—	0.65	0.5	0.30	0.2	5.41	4.1	3	
1.40	1.0	—	—	1.03	0.7	0.32	0.2	3.25	2.3	4	
2.45	1.5	0.04	—	1.44	0.9	0.36	0.2	3.15	1.9	5	
2.73	1.6	—	—	1.00	0.6	0.17	0.1	4.25	2.6	6	
1.28	1.0	0.03	—	0.75	0.6	0.21	0.2	4.62	3.5	Total	
1.68	1.3	0.08	0.1	0.29	0.2	0.58	0.5	7.28	5.8	1	Paper, printing and publishing
2.30	1.8	0.03	—	0.80	0.6	0.64	0.5	6.11	4.7	2	
3.26	2.3	0.04	—	1.30	0.9	0.66	0.5	5.03	3.5	3	
4.83	3.1	0.03	—	2.15	1.4	0.45	0.3	3.71	2.4	4	
6.02	3.5	0.04	—	2.20	1.3	0.39	0.2	2.14	1.2	5	
8.59	4.1	0.03	—	2.47	1.2	0.42	0.2	1.74	0.8	6	
4.96	3.1	0.04	—	1.71	1.1	0.50	0.3	3.96	2.4	Total	
0.70	0.7	0.03	—	0.65	0.6	0.17	0.2	1.27	1.2	1	Other manufacturing industries
1.34	1.2	0.02	—	0.90	0.8	0.35	0.3	1.33	1.2	2	
1.77	1.5	0.01	—	1.30	1.1	0.39	0.3	1.00	0.8	3	
2.57	2.0	0.06	—	1.93	1.5	0.28	0.2	1.20	0.9	4	
3.87	2.8	0.07	—	2.38	1.7	0.45	0.3	1.21	0.9	5	
5.17	3.2	0.12	0.1	2.50	1.6	0.84	0.5	2.23	1.4	6	
2.87	2.2	0.06	—	1.76	1.3	0.44	0.3	1.44	1.1	Total	
22.79	9.3	8.66	3.5	5.74	2.4	0.77	0.3	0.99	0.4	Total	
0.63	0.5	0.02	—	0.42	0.3	0.31	0.2	6.35	4.7	1	Mining and quarrying†, ††
0.75	0.6	—	—	0.62	0.5	0.51	0.4	8.11	6.1	2	
0.94	0.6	—	—	0.86	0.6	0.36	0.2	7.76	5.2	3	
0.87	0.6	—	—	1.18	0.8	0.40	0.3	6.20	4.2	4	
0.60	0.4	0.01	—	1.18	0.8	0.34	0.2	7.26	4.7	5	
0.76	0.4	—	—	2.10	1.2	0.42	0.2	3.88	2.3	6	
0.74	0.5	0.01	—	1.03	0.7	0.39	0.3	6.25	4.3	Total	
11.89	6.2	0.05	—	2.36	1.2	1.41	0.7	5.76	3.0	Total	

Table 11 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee*)—non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers
GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size Range††	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS		SALARIES‡		STATUTORY NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)		REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM§		PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)¶		EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE	
		pence per hour (1)	pence per hour (2)	As percentage of col (1) (3)	pence per hour (4)	As percentage of col (1) (5)	pence per hour (6)	As percentage of col (1) (7)	pence per hour (8)	As percentage of col (1) (9)	pence per hour (10)	As percentage of col (1) (11)	
All manufacturing industries**	1	174.87	156.82	89.7	10.89	6.2	-0.92	-0.5	0.19	0.1	0.40	0.2	
	2	185.01	162.31	87.7	11.27	6.1	-1.07	-0.6	0.47	0.3	0.36	0.2	
	3	187.04	163.07	87.2	11.45	6.1	-1.10	-0.6	0.70	0.4	0.39	0.2	
	4	188.07	162.13	86.2	11.57	6.2	-1.23	-0.6	1.01	0.5	0.39	0.2	
	5	199.86	171.54	85.8	12.05	6.0	-1.17	-0.6	1.15	0.6	0.35	0.2	
	6	225.39	192.55	85.4	12.99	5.8	-1.73	-0.8	1.96	0.9	0.29	0.1	
	Total	203.37	175.44	86.3	12.12	6.0	-1.37	-0.7	1.27	0.6	0.34	0.2	
Food, drink and tobacco	1	163.48	144.08	88.1	10.23	6.3	-1.76	-1.1	0.45	0.3	0.37	0.2	
	2	174.39	150.83	86.5	10.60	6.1	-1.79	-1.0	0.36	0.2	0.26	0.1	
	3	182.35	155.69	85.4	11.03	6.0	-1.79	-1.0	1.06	0.6	0.48	0.3	
	4	175.72	149.50	85.1	10.75	6.1	-0.99	-0.6	0.68	0.4	0.34	0.2	
	5	187.03	159.65	85.4	11.25	6.0	-1.30	-0.7	0.99	0.5	0.32	0.2	
	6	222.52	184.57	82.9	12.32	5.5	-1.48	-0.6	1.39	0.6	0.31	0.1	
	Total	195.40	164.98	84.4	11.42	5.8	-1.40	-0.7	1.00	0.5	0.33	0.2	
Coal and petroleum products§§	Total	292.37	224.86	76.9	14.09	4.8	-2.89	-1.0	0.65	0.2	0.32	0.1	
Chemicals and allied industries	1	192.10	167.16	87.0	10.84	5.6	-1.26	-0.7	0.02	—	0.35	0.2	
	2	201.31	171.41	85.1	11.05	5.5	-1.25	-0.6	0.58	0.3	0.37	0.2	
	3	213.08	180.60	84.8	12.10	5.7	-1.88	-0.9	1.28	0.6	0.41	0.2	
	4	212.38	178.20	83.9	12.36	5.8	-1.41	-0.7	2.56	1.2	0.42	0.2	
	5	234.87	196.98	83.9	12.64	5.4	-1.45	-0.6	1.10	0.5	0.37	0.2	
	6	261.02	216.81	83.1	13.18	5.0	-2.63	-1.0	1.82	0.7	0.33	0.1	
	Total	237.47	198.88	83.7	12.60	5.3	-2.01	-0.8	1.58	0.7	0.36	0.2	
Metal manufacture	1	177.42	159.21	89.7	10.73	6.1	-1.08	-0.6	0.06	—	0.56	0.3	
	2	202.47	177.38	87.6	11.66	5.8	-1.56	-0.8	0.26	0.1	0.78	0.4	
	3	176.46	156.56	86.4	12.17	5.9	-1.68	-0.8	0.37	0.2	0.66	0.3	
	4	190.22	162.38	85.4	11.79	6.2	-1.79	-1.0	0.95	0.5	0.75	0.4	
	5	205.83	173.82	84.5	12.24	5.9	-1.59	-0.8	1.45	0.7	0.64	0.3	
	6	262.55	220.88	84.1	14.36	5.5	-3.29	-1.3	2.15	0.8	0.38	0.3	
	Total	238.81	202.17	84.7	13.46	5.6	-2.70	-1.1	1.67	0.7	0.49	0.2	
Mechanical engineering	1	172.89	155.22	89.8	10.75	6.2	-0.76	-0.4	0.21	0.1	0.52	0.3	
	2	183.26	161.83	88.3	11.25	6.1	-1.02	-0.6	0.25	0.1	0.43	0.2	
	3	189.06	164.75	87.1	11.57	6.1	-0.95	-0.5	0.91	0.5	0.44	0.2	
	4	191.48	166.18	86.8	11.82	6.2	-1.19	-0.6	0.73	0.4	0.42	0.2	
	5	201.91	174.89	86.6	12.30	6.1	-0.79	-0.4	0.96	0.5	0.42	0.2	
	6	201.60	173.77	86.2	12.36	6.1	-1.80	-0.9	1.16	0.6	0.38	0.2	
	Total	193.66	168.45	87.0	11.89	6.1	-1.21	-0.6	0.83	0.4	0.42	0.2	
Instrument engineering	1	152.90	139.38	91.2	10.43	6.8	-1.54	-1.0	0.03	—	0.17	0.1	
	2	189.81	161.87	85.3	11.25	5.9	-0.24	-0.1	0.72	0.4	0.23	0.1	
	3	187.84	164.01	87.3	11.06	5.9	—	—	0.18	0.1	0.18	0.1	
	4	184.42	161.62	87.6	11.96	6.5	-1.02	-0.6	0.60	0.3	0.15	0.1	
	5	181.61	160.04	88.1	11.56	6.4	-1.11	-0.6	0.56	0.3	0.26	0.1	
	6	195.30	170.50	87.3	12.07	6.2	-0.48	-0.2	0.83	0.4	0.10	0.1	
	Total	186.13	163.19	87.7	11.67	6.3	-0.72	-0.4	0.60	0.3	0.16	0.1	
Electrical engineering	1	183.65	165.93	90.3	11.67	6.4	-0.68	-0.4	0.13	0.1	0.29	0.2	
	2	182.36	158.90	87.1	11.81	6.5	-1.37	-0.7	0.81	0.4	0.17	0.1	
	3	184.55	162.42	88.0	11.67	6.3	-0.64	-0.3	0.41	0.2	0.23	0.1	
	4	196.78	172.28	87.6	12.11	6.1	-1.23	-0.6	1.12	0.6	0.25	0.1	
	5	192.67	168.30	87.4	12.24	6.4	-1.19	-0.6	0.74	0.4	0.18	0.1	
	6	199.39	174.43	87.5	12.81	6.4	-1.46	-0.7	1.04	0.5	0.15	0.1	
	Total	195.55	171.37	87.6	12.43	6.4	-1.27	-0.7	0.91	0.5	0.18	0.1	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	195.15	169.99	87.1	11.89	6.1	-1.50	-0.8	0.08	—	1.09	0.6	
	2	206.85	178.26	86.2	12.29	5.9	-1.18	-0.6	0.02	—	0.40	0.2	
	3	179.08	156.59	87.4	11.25	6.3	-0.88	-0.5	0.17	0.1	0.28	0.2	
	4	211.40	189.89	89.8	14.04	6.6	-6.92	-3.3	0.10	—	0.62	0.3	
	5	194.95	174.15	89.3	11.69	6.0	-6.96	-3.6	0.23	0.1	0.54	0.3	
	6	234.86	210.47	89.6	13.87	5.9	-5.35	-2.3	0.18	0.1	0.50	0.2	
	Total	223.53	199.60	89.3	13.38	6.0	-5.01	-2.2	0.17	0.1	0.53	0.2	
Vehicles	1	156.47	143.19	91.5	10.24	6.5	-1.21	-0.8	0.04	—	0.34	0.2	
	2	176.20	158.03	89.7	10.96	6.2	-1.13	-0.6	0.24	0.1	0.32	0.2	
	3	184.56	162.20	87.9	11.59	6.3	-0.86	-0.5	1.02	0.6	0.29	0.2	
	4	185.20	160.30	86.6	11.70	6.3	-0.55	-0.3	0.66	0.4	0.46	0.2	
	5	196.16	169.58	86.5	11.91	6.1	-0.54	-0.3	1.68	0.9	0.30	0.2	
	6	227.66	196.48	86.3	13.16	5.8	-0.88	-0.4	3.39	1.5	0.22	0.1	
	Total	218.65	189.14	86.5	12.82	5.9	-0.85	-0.4	2.88	1.3	0.24	0.1	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	179.99	163.47	90.8	11.25	6.2	-0.47	-0.3	0.12	0.1	0.47	0.3	
	2	193.93	171.00	88.2	11.78	6.1	-1.01	-0.5	0.20	0.1	0.47	0.2	
	3	182.98	161.46	88.2	11.25	6.1	-0.95	-0.5	0.47	0.3	0.50	0.3	
	4	186.30	160.06	85.9	11.15	6.0	-0.79	-0.4	1.03	0.6	0.58	0.3	
	5	185.95	159.71	85.9	11.69	6.3	-1.52	-0.8	0.83	0.4	0.38	0.2	
	6	206.11	175.71	85.3	12.53	6.1	-0.50	-0.2	1.49	0.7	0.44	0.2	
	Total	188.75	164.69	87.3	11.57	6.1	-0.85	-0.5	0.72	0.4	0.48	0.3	
Textiles	1	166.45	150.42	90.4	10.39	6.2	-1.45	-0.9	0.18	0.1	0.32	0.2	
	2	174.95	154.23	88.2	10.93	6.3	-0.89	-0.5	0.33	0.2	0.25	0.1	
	3	176.51	155.08	87.9	11.41	6.5	-1.19	-0.7	0.51	0.3	0.31	0.2	
	4	167.08	144.83	86.7	10.68	6.4	-1.59	-0.9	1.07	0.6	0.36	0.2	
	5	178.25	153.76	86.3	11.08	6.2	-0.97	-0.5	0.87	0.5	0.29	0.2	
	6	223.47	185.31	82.9	12.88	5.8	-1.28	-0.6	2.66	1.2	0.36	0.2	
	Total	183.28	158.07	86.2	11.33	6.2	-1.28	-0.7	1.14	0.6	0.33	0.2	
Leather, leather goods and fur§§	Total	193.59	170.60	88.1	11.07	5.7	-0.44	-0.2	0.26	0.1	0.45	0.2	

Table 11 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee*)—non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers (continued)
GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range:††	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding salaries for administration)		TRAINING‡† (excluding salary elements)		TRAINING‡† (including salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col (2))	
		pence per hour (12)	As percentage of col (1) (13)	pence per hour (14)	As percentage of col (1) (15)	pence per hour (16)	As percentage of col (1) (17)	pence per hour (18)	As percentage of col (1) (19)	pence per hour (20)	As percentage of col (1) (21)
All manufacturing industries**	1	6.16	3.5	0.31	0.2	0.84	0.5	0.18	0.1	1.04	0.6
	2	9.66	5.2	0.20	0.1	1.26	0.7	0.55	0.3	1.50	0.8
	3	10.04	5.4	0.22	0.1	1.64	0.9	0.63	0.3	1.66	0.9
	4	11.18	5.9	0.16	0.1	2.14	1.1	0.72	0.4	1.73	0.9
	5	12.51	6.3	0.18	0.1	2.50	1.2	0.75	0.4	1.88	1.0
	6	15.77	7.0	0.23	0.1	2.67	1.2	0.66	0.3	2.36	1.0
	Total	12.55	6.2	0.21	0.1	2.18	1.1	0.63	0.3	1.92	0.9
Food, drink and tobacco	1	7.86	4.8	0.36	0.2	1.62	1.0	0.27	0.2	0.34	0.2
	2	11.23	6.4	0.32	0.2	1.74	1.0	0.84	0.5	1.62	0.9
	3	12.18	6.7	0.37	0.2	2.82	1.5	0.51	0.3	1.16	0.6

Table 11 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee*)—non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size Range††	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS			STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)		REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM‡		PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)§		EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE	
		pence per hour	pence per hour	As percentage of col (1)	pence per hour	As percentage of col (1)	pence per hour	As percentage of col (1)	pence per hour	As percentage of col (1)	pence per hour	As percentage of col (1)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Clothing and footwear	1	155.13	141.79	91.4	10.02	6.5	-0.33	-0.2	0.17	0.1	0.20	0.1
	2	168.96	151.79	89.8	10.49	6.2	-0.36	-0.2	0.44	0.3	0.14	0.1
	3	152.25	133.85	87.9	9.61	6.3	-0.75	-0.5	0.49	0.3	0.19	0.1
	4	155.14	135.38	87.3	10.38	6.7	-1.18	-0.8	0.67	0.4	0.21	0.1
	5	154.26	134.10	86.9	10.39	6.7	-1.63	-1.1	1.56	1.0	0.10	0.1
	6	182.64	153.46	84.0	12.39	6.8	-1.25	-0.7	2.43	1.3	0.13	0.1
	Total	159.20	140.07	88.0	10.41	6.5	-0.91	-0.6	0.79	0.5	0.18	0.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1	177.66	156.14	87.9	10.74	6.0	-0.98	-0.6	0.24	0.1	0.68	0.4
	2	180.08	159.12	88.4	11.23	6.2	-1.58	-0.9	0.14	0.1	0.48	0.3
	3	184.37	160.56	87.1	11.44	6.2	-1.69	-0.9	0.92	0.5	0.49	0.3
	4	205.43	174.28	84.8	12.42	6.0	-1.32	-0.6	2.02	1.0	0.43	0.2
	5	211.68	179.84	85.0	12.72	6.0	-1.36	-0.6	3.05	1.4	0.54	0.3
	6	209.16	178.15	85.2	12.24	5.9	-2.36	-1.1	2.12	1.0	0.25	0.1
	Total	199.21	170.95	85.8	12.01	6.0	-1.59	-0.8	1.72	0.9	0.45	0.2
Timber, furniture, etc	1	166.71	150.08	90.0	10.63	6.4	-1.13	-0.7	0.14	0.1	0.53	0.3
	2	177.51	156.56	88.2	10.91	6.1	-1.04	-0.6	0.30	0.2	0.52	0.3
	3	180.12	159.39	88.5	11.35	6.3	-1.42	-0.8	0.33	0.2	0.37	0.2
	4	182.83	161.70	88.4	11.36	6.2	-1.11	-0.6	0.23	0.1	0.30	0.2
	5	216.28	184.06	85.1	12.30	5.7	-	-	0.17	0.1	0.35	0.2
	6	192.77	168.62	87.5	11.87	6.2	-1.68	-0.9	0.31	0.2	1.16	0.6
	Total	180.41	159.50	88.4	11.19	6.2	-1.10	-0.6	0.23	0.1	0.49	0.3
Paper, printing and publishing	1	189.00	168.40	89.1	11.75	6.2	-0.97	-0.5	0.38	0.2	0.24	0.1
	2	189.84	167.96	88.5	11.85	6.2	-0.90	-0.5	0.40	0.2	0.29	0.2
	3	191.90	168.25	87.7	11.64	6.1	-0.99	-0.5	0.83	0.4	0.39	0.2
	4	190.07	164.11	86.3	11.47	6.0	-1.24	-0.7	1.05	0.6	0.31	0.2
	5	203.06	174.99	86.2	12.15	6.0	-1.13	-0.6	1.61	0.8	0.30	0.2
	6	235.82	203.87	86.5	13.19	5.6	-1.30	-0.6	2.92	1.2	0.28	0.1
	Total	203.06	176.85	87.1	12.09	6.0	-1.13	-0.6	1.39	0.7	0.30	0.1
Other manufacturing industries	1	164.08	147.70	90.0	10.33	6.3	-0.64	-0.4	0.16	0.1	0.30	0.2
	2	183.65	158.99	86.6	11.06	6.0	-0.37	-0.2	2.38	1.3	0.32	0.2
	3	194.69	170.21	87.4	11.92	6.1	-1.15	-0.6	0.42	0.2	0.40	0.2
	4	183.25	157.74	86.1	11.50	6.3	-1.22	-0.7	0.99	0.5	0.37	0.2
	5	196.75	166.88	84.8	12.12	6.2	-1.34	-0.7	1.92	1.0	0.43	0.2
	6	216.19	186.38	86.2	11.96	5.5	-1.39	-0.6	1.00	0.5	0.64	0.3
	Total	193.04	167.01	86.5	11.58	6.0	-1.13	-0.6	1.10	0.6	0.44	0.2
Mining and quarrying††	Total	286.11	203.57	71.1	14.21	5.0	-0.32	-0.1	0.56	0.2	0.21	0.1
Construction††	1	164.89	147.95	89.7	10.60	6.4	-	-	0.18	0.1	1.20	0.7
	2	174.13	154.87	88.9	10.62	6.1	-0.01	-	0.23	0.1	0.61	0.4
	3	190.72	165.81	86.9	11.59	6.1	-0.03	-	0.21	0.1	0.48	0.3
	4	199.87	174.84	87.5	11.70	5.8	-0.18	-0.1	0.21	0.1	0.51	0.3
	5	202.23	175.21	86.6	11.89	5.9	-0.07	-	0.38	0.2	0.84	0.4
	6	217.35	186.64	85.9	12.65	5.8	-0.36	-0.2	0.37	0.2	0.47	0.2
	Total	189.91	166.50	87.7	11.45	6.0	-0.13	-0.1	0.26	0.1	0.70	0.4
Gas, electricity and water††	Total	245.60	200.35	81.6	13.54	5.5	-	-	1.03	0.4	0.33	0.1

* The averages relate to all non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers taken together, namely males and females and full-time and part-time workers. Not all of these employees, however, would have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 9) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared.

† Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens.

‡ Salaries paid to persons administering subsidised services and training and to trainers, apprentices and trainees, are included under "Salaries" and not in the separate items for "Subsidised services" and "Training (excluding salary elements)". However, in tables 11 and 17 a further entry shows training costs including the salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees, this latter amount, of course, being also included in "Salaries".

§ Amounts received as regional employment premium (payable to manufacturing industries, including qualifying activities in other industries, in development areas) represented a negative labour cost.

|| 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.

†† Figures for training include levies paid to, less grants received from, industrial training boards.

** Data for manufacturing industries was collected on an establishment basis.

††† Data collected on an enterprise basis.

†††† Size-range 1—Establishments or enterprises with 10-49 employees.

††††† Size-range 2—Establishments or enterprises with 50-99 employees.

†††††† Size-range 3—Establishments or enterprises with 100-199 employees.

††††††† Size-range 4—Establishments or enterprises with 200-499 employees.

†††††††† Size-range 5—Establishments or enterprises with 500-999 employees.

††††††††† Size-range 6—Establishments or enterprises with 1,000 or more employees.

§§ Number of returns too few to provide separate figures for size-ranges.

— Nil or negligible.

Table 11 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee*)—non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range††	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding salaries for administration)		TRAINING‡† (excluding salary elements)		TRAINING‡† (including salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col (2))	
		pence per hour	As percentage of col (1)	pence per hour	As percentage of col (1)	pence per hour	As percentage of col (1)	pence per hour	As percentage of col (1)	pence per hour	As percentage of col (1)
		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Clothing and footwear	1	2.94	1.9	0.12	0.1	0.20	0.1	0.02	—	0.02	—
	2	5.18	3.1	0.34	0.2	0.75	0.4	0.19	0.1	0.42	0.2
	3	7.27	4.8	0.25	0.2	1.25	0.8	0.09	0.1	0.76	0.5
	4	7.50	4.8	0.04	—	1.96	1.3	0.18	0.1	0.79	0.5
	5	8.00	5.2	0.04	—	1.51	1.0	0.19	0.1	0.67	0.4
	6	13.42	7.3	0.11	0.1	1.45	0.8	0.50	0.3	1.13	0.6
	Total	7.07	4.4	0.14	0.1	1.28	0.8	0.17	0.1	0.63	0.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1	8.43	4.7	0.69	0.4	1.26	0.7	0.46	0.3	1.16	0.7
	2	9.61	5.3	0.16	0.1	0.51	0.3	0.41	0.2	1.14	0.6
	3	10.89	5.9	0.15	0.1	1.02	0.6	0.59	0.3	2.07	1.1
	4	14.43	7.0	0.14	0.1	1.92	0.9	1.11	0.5	2.19	1.1
	5	14.12	6.7	0.01	—	2.22	1.0	0.54	0.3	4.38	2.1
	6	16.46	7.9	0.03	—	1.83	0.9	0.44	0.2	1.29	0.6
	Total	13.22	6.6	0.16	0.1	1.64	0.8	0.65	0.3	2.18	1.1
Timber, furniture, etc	1	5.09	3.1	0.66	0.4	0.56	0.3	0.15	0.1	0.58	0.4
	2	8.66	4.9	0.17	0.1	1.08	0.6	0.35	0.2	1.22	0.7
	3	8.64	4.8	0.13	0.1	0.97	0.5	0.36	0.2	1.51	0.8
	4	9.13	5.0	0.01	—	0.94	0.5	0.27	0.1	0.75	0.4
	5	17.08	7.9	0.31	0.1	1.54	0.7	0.46	0.2	0.77	0.4
	6	10.98	5.7	0.03	—	1.01	0.5	0.47	0.2	3.02	1.6
	Total	8.61	4.8	0.28	0.2	0.92	0.5	0.29	0.2	1.07	0.6
Paper, printing and publishing	1	8.18	4.3	0.37	0.2	0.33	0.2	0.32	0.2	2.19	1.2
	2	8.62	4.5	0.17	0.1	0.67	0.4	0.78	0.4	2.74	1.4
	3	9.30	4.8	0.37	0.2	1.33	0.7	0.78	0.4	2.73	1.4
	4	11.63	6.1	0.26	0.1	1.63	0.9	0.85	0.4	3.08	1.6
	5	11.68	5.8	0.33	0.2	2.43	1.2	0.70	0.3	1.81	0.9
	6	13.37	5.7	0.07	—	2.60	1.1	0.82	0.3	1.58	0.7
	Total	10.94	5.4	0.25	0.1	1.65	0.8	0.72	0.4	2.31	1.1
Other manufacturing industries	1	4.97	3.0	0.06	—	0.89	0.5	0.31	0.2	1.05	0.6
	2	9.45	5.1	0.21	0.1	1.06	0.6	0.55	0.3	0.99	0.5
	3	10.78	5.5	0.10	—	1.49	0.8	0.55	0.3	1.38	0.7
	4	11.15	6.1	0.10	0.1	2.11	1.2	0.51	0.3	1.05	0.6
	5	13.39	6.8	0.06	—	2.43	1.2	0.86	0.4	1.45	0.7
	6	13.34	6.2	0.35	0.2	2.58	1.2	1.33	0.6	2.17	1.0
	Total	11.14	5.8	0.16	0.1	1.98	1.0	0.77	0.4	1.44	0.7
Mining and quarrying††	Total	58.52	20.5	4.15	1.5	4.15	1.4</				

Table 12 Analysis of wages in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee*)—manual workers (operatives) GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL WAGES pence per hour (1)	WAGES (INCLUDED IN COL. (1)) PAID FOR															
		Holidays†				Other time off with pay‡			Absence due to sickness and injury			Periodic bonuses§			Wages of apprentices and full-time trainees§§		
		pence per hour (2)	per cent of col. (1) (3)	per cent of total labour costs (4)	pence per hour (5)	per cent of col. (1) (6)	per cent of total labour costs (7)	pence per hour (8)	per cent of col. (1) (9)	per cent of total labour costs (10)	pence per hour (11)	per cent of col. (1) (12)	per cent of total labour costs (13)	pence per hour (14)	per cent of col. (1) (15)	per cent of total labour costs (16)	
All manufacturing industries**	130.28	11.90	9.1	8.1	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.93	0.7	0.6	0.79	0.6	0.5	77.34	1.9	1.7	
Food, drink and tobacco	117.51	10.40	8.7	7.7	0.19	0.2	0.1	1.67	1.4	1.2	1.18	1.0	0.9	80.25	0.4	0.3	
Coal and petroleum products	173.53	17.42	9.3	7.3	0.69	0.4	0.3	4.09	2.3	1.8	0.26	0.1	0.1	86.53	1.2	1.0	
Chemicals and allied industries	143.98	13.27	9.2	7.9	0.39	0.3	0.2	3.37	2.3	2.0	3.86	2.7	2.3	92.53	1.2	1.0	
Metal manufacture	151.55	13.63	9.0	7.9	0.23	0.2	0.1	3.00	2.2	0.2	0.41	0.3	0.2	86.39	1.4	1.2	
Mechanical engineering	135.42	12.02	8.8	7.9	0.35	0.3	0.2	0.74	0.5	0.5	0.67	0.5	0.4	74.83	3.1	2.8	
Instrument engineering	116.43	10.39	9.4	8.4	0.39	0.3	0.3	1.59	1.4	1.2	0.95	0.8	0.7	74.51	2.2	1.9	
Electrical engineering	123.11	11.92	9.7	8.7	0.46	0.4	0.3	1.31	1.1	1.0	0.55	0.4	0.4	77.91	1.9	1.7	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	155.17	13.85	8.9	8.3	0.60	0.4	0.4	0.11	0.1	0.1	1.19	0.8	0.7	79.64	5.2	4.9	
Vehicles	153.51	14.96	9.7	8.6	1.40	0.9	0.8	0.65	0.4	0.4	0.43	0.3	0.2	77.09	1.7	1.5	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	124.38	11.33	9.1	8.2	0.20	0.2	0.1	0.63	0.5	0.5	0.51	0.4	0.4	73.05	1.9	1.7	
Textiles	110.54	10.11	9.1	8.3	0.14	0.1	0.1	0.41	0.4	0.3	0.52	0.5	0.4	73.16	1.1	1.0	
Leather, leather goods and fur	101.22	8.40	8.3	7.5	0.06	0.1	0.1	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.52	0.5	0.5	78.40	0.9	0.8	
Clothing and footwear	90.04	8.24	9.2	8.4	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.17	0.2	0.2	0.22	0.2	0.2	59.49	2.2	2.1	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	129.93	11.14	8.6	7.7	0.41	0.3	0.3	0.51	0.4	0.4	0.48	0.4	0.3	82.13	1.3	1.1	
Timber, furniture, etc	122.59	9.88	8.1	7.4	0.24	0.2	0.2	0.48	0.4	0.4	0.64	0.5	0.5	84.08	3.6	3.3	
Paper, printing and publishing	143.45	13.75	9.6	8.5	0.27	0.2	0.2	1.02	0.7	0.6	0.78	0.5	0.5	79.74	2.4	2.1	
Other manufacturing industries	117.92	10.63	9.0	8.0	0.27	0.2	0.2	0.75	0.6	0.6	0.69	0.6	0.5	87.62	0.8	0.8	
Mining and quarrying||,††	189.87	22.73	12.0	9.3	0.11	0.1	—	4.64	2.4	1.9	0.20	0.1	0.1	94.82	0.1	0.1	
Construction†††	134.00	9.33	7.0	6.3	0.12	0.1	—	0.43	0.3	0.3	0.59	0.4	0.4	82.10	4.4	4.0	
Gas, electricity and water†††	162.15	15.20	9.4	7.9	0.81	0.5	0.4	4.93	3.0	2.6	0.08	0.1	—	101.37	2.7	2.3	

* The averages relate to all manual workers (operatives) taken together, namely males and females and full-time and part-time workers. Not all of these employees, however, would have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 9) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared.

† Includes holiday bonuses.
‡ Includes wages paid in lieu of notice.
§ Bonuses which are not paid regularly in each pay period, but are paid at longer intervals, for example, Christmas and year-end bonuses, production and profit-sharing bonuses paid only periodically.
|| Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens. As the duration of work in the coal mining industry is available only in terms of shifts worked, an estimate of actual hours worked has been made.
** Data for manufacturing industries was collected on an establishment basis.
†† Data collected on an enterprise basis.
§§ The averages in pence per hour have been calculated by dividing the total earnings of apprentices and full-time trainees by their total hours worked.
— Nil or negligible.

Table 13 Analysis of salaries in 1975 (average hourly amount per employee*)—non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL SALARIES pence per hour (1)	SALARIES (INCLUDED IN COL. (1)) PAID FOR															
		Holidays†				Other time off with pay‡			Absence due to sickness and injury			Periodic bonuses§			Salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees§§		
		pence per hour (2)	per cent of col. (1) (3)	per cent of total labour costs (4)	pence per hour (5)	per cent of col. (1) (6)	per cent of total labour costs (7)	pence per hour (8)	per cent of col. (1) (9)	per cent of total labour costs (10)	pence per hour (11)	per cent of col. (1) (12)	per cent of total labour costs (13)	pence per hour (14)	per cent of col. (1) (15)	per cent of total labour costs (16)	
All manufacturing industries**	175.44	16.81	9.6	8.3	0.55	0.3	0.3	2.84	1.6	1.4	2.94	1.7	1.4	89.06	0.7	0.6	
Food, drink and tobacco	164.98	15.04	9.1	7.7	0.30	0.2	0.2	2.11	1.3	1.1	3.71	2.2	1.9	99.00	0.3	0.2	
Coal and petroleum products	224.86	23.67	10.5	8.1	0.37	0.2	0.1	5.09	2.3	1.7	1.46	0.6	0.5	112.44	0.3	0.2	
Chemicals and allied industries	198.88	19.23	9.7	8.1	0.56	0.3	0.2	3.41	1.7	1.4	6.72	3.4	2.8	110.31	0.3	0.3	
Metal manufacture	202.17	20.61	10.2	8.6	0.27	0.1	0.1	5.17	2.6	2.2	1.81	0.9	0.8	93.96	0.9	0.7	
Mechanical engineering	168.45	15.85	9.4	8.2	0.53	0.3	0.3	2.66	1.6	1.4	2.70	1.6	1.4	79.65	0.9	0.8	
Instrument engineering	163.19	15.88	9.7	8.5	0.59	0.4	0.3	2.90	1.8	1.6	1.72	1.1	0.9	76.11	0.6	0.5	
Electrical engineering	171.37	16.71	9.8	8.5	0.56	0.3	0.3	3.12	1.8	1.6	1.79	1.0	0.9	87.09	0.9	0.8	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	199.60	21.05	10.5	9.4	0.29	0.1	0.1	3.92	2.0	1.8	1.86	0.9	0.8	92.81	1.2	1.1	
Vehicles	189.14	19.03	10.1	8.7	1.14	0.6	0.5	3.99	2.1	1.8	0.73	0.4	0.3	90.85	1.2	1.1	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	164.69	15.36	9.3	8.1	0.34	0.2	0.2	1.93	1.2	1.0	3.28	2.0	1.7	78.05	0.5	0.4	
Textiles	158.07	14.44	9.1	7.9	0.53	0.3	0.3	1.77	1.1	1.0	4.47	2.8	2.4	82.22	0.5	0.5	
Leather, leather goods and fur	170.60	14.72	8.6	7.6	0.26	0.2	0.1	1.23	0.7	0.6	8.81	5.2	4.6	87.81	0.2	0.2	
Clothing and footwear	140.07	12.57	9.0	7.9	0.45	0.3	0.3	1.17	0.8	0.7	3.03	2.2	1.9	79.27	0.3	0.3	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	170.95	15.75	9.2	7.9	0.85	0.5	0.4	2.22	1.3	1.1	3.68	2.2	1.8	103.06	0.9	0.8	
Timber, furniture, etc	159.50	13.56	8.6	7.6	0.48	0.3	0.3	1.65	1.0	0.9	5.00	3.1	2.8	94.06	0.5	0.4	
Paper, printing and publishing	176.85	16.97	9.6	8.4	0.42	0.2	0.2	2.09	1.2	1.0	2.78	1.6	1.4	96.77	0.9	0.8	
Other manufacturing industries	167.01	15.13	9.1	7.8	0.50	0.3	0.3	1.96	1.2	1.0	3.27	2.0	1.7	95.48	0.4	0.3	
Mining and quarrying||,††	203.57	18.73	9.2	6.5	0.51	0.3	0.2	4.03	2.0	1.4	0.69	0.3	0.2	70.09	0.1	—	
Construction†††	166.50	14.17	8.5	7.5	0.38	0.2	0.2	1.50	0.9	0.8	5.22	3.1	2.7	84.07	1.3	1.1	
Gas, electricity and water†††	200.35	22.67	11.3	9.2	0.32	0.2	0.1	4.60	2.3	1.9	0.16	0.1	0.1	111.96	1.1	0.9	

* The averages relate to all non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers taken together, namely males and females and full-time and part-time workers. Not all of these employees, however, would have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 9) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared.

† Includes holiday bonuses.
‡ Includes salaries paid in lieu of notice.
§ Bonuses which are not paid regularly in each pay period, but are paid at longer intervals, for example, Christmas and year-end bonuses, production and profit-sharing bonuses paid only periodically.
|| Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens.
** Data for manufacturing industries was collected on an establishment basis.
†† Data collected on an enterprise basis.
§§ The averages in pence per hour have been calculated by dividing the total earnings of apprentices and full-time trainees by their total hours worked.
— Nil or negligible.

Table 14 Labour costs (other than wages for time worked) expressed as a percentage addition to wages for time worked*—manual workers (operatives) GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WAGES FOR			STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)	REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM§	PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)||	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE
	Holidays†	Other time off with pay‡	Absence due to sickness and injury				
All manufacturing industries††	9.97	0.33	0.78	8.27	—1.40	0.68	0.54
Food, drink and tobacco	9.64	0.19	1.56	8.46	—1.64	0.54	0.34
Coal and petroleum products	10.99	0.43	2.58	8.33	—2.22	0.33	0.27
Chemicals and allied industries	10.32	0.30	2.60	8.34	—1.87	0.53	0.45
Metal manufacture	9.77	0.16	0.22	8.01	—1.77	0.94	1.09
Mechanical engineering	9.41	0.28	0.58	8.06	—1.21	0.40	0.64
Instrument engineering	10.36	0.36	1.48	8.39	—1.08	0.71	0.21
Electrical engineering	10.68	0.41	1.19	8.58	—1.43	0.79	0.35
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9.74	0.37	0.07	7.45	—3.89	0.17	1.16
Vehicles	10.79	0.99	0.47	8.14	—0.97	1.42	0.45
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9.90	0.17	0.55	8.40	—0.86	0.42	0.59
Textiles	9.98	0.14	0.46	8.67	—1.79	0.40	0.49
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.99	0.06	0.31	8.74	—0.50	0.31	0.49
Clothing and footwear	9.82	0.10	0.20	8.57	—1.64	0.39	0.22
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	9.30	0.36	0.42	8.34	—1.33	0.62	0.56
Timber, furniture, etc	8.50	0.20	0.40	7.98	—1.09	0.29	0.55
Paper, printing and publishing	10.41	0.20	0.77	8.02	—0.98	0.97	0.46
Other manufacturing industries	9.90	0.25	0.69	8.58	—1.18	0.56	0.56
Mining and quarrying**, §§	13.95	0.07	2.84	8.81	—0.18	0.68	0.74
Construction§§§	7.18	0.09	0.34	7.27	—0.20	0.27	1.08
Gas, electricity and water§§§	10.41	0.62	3.36	8.56	—	1.05	0.28

Note: The calculations have been made on the basis of average costs per hour—see note marked with an asterisk (*) to table 10.
* Payment for time worked includes overtime, bonuses (whether paid regularly or at infrequent intervals) and payments made under guaranteed week arrangements. It excludes payments for holidays (including holiday bonuses), other time off with pay, payments made during sickness absence, etc and payments in lieu of notice.
† Includes holiday bonuses.
‡ Includes wages paid in lieu of notice.
§ Amounts received as regional employment premium (payable to manufacturing industries, including qualifying activities in other industries, in development areas) represented a negative labour cost.
|| 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.
¶ Figures for training include levies paid to, less grants received from, industrial training boards. Wages paid to apprentices and full-time trainees and to trainers and persons administering training have been counted as payment for time worked.
** Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens. As the duration of work in the coal mining industry is available only in terms of shifts worked, an estimate of actual hours worked has been made.
†† Data for manufacturing industries was collected on an establishment basis.
§§ Data collected on an enterprise basis.
— Nil or negligible.

Super-annuation and private pension funds	Provision for sickness and industrial accidents	Direct pensions, lump sum payments, ex-gratia payments, etc	Other voluntary payments (for example Provident Funds)	Total private social welfare	PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES	TRAINING	TOTAL ADDITIONAL COSTS	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	
										per cent (8)	per cent (9)	per cent (10)	per cent (11)	per cent (12)	per cent (13)	per cent (14)	per cent (15)	per cent (16)	per cent (17)
(2.96)	(0.09)	(0.18)	(0.01)	3.24	0.07	1.43	(0.02)	0.38	24.29	All manufacturing industries††
(3.18)	(0.03)	(0.27)	(—)	3.48	0.31	2.31	(0.02)	0.21	25.40	Food, drink and tobacco
(15.77)	(—)	(0.98)	(0.07)	16.82	1.43	3.57	(0.10)	0.52	43.05	Coal and petroleum products
(7.36)	(0.04)	(0.31)	(0.01)	7.72	0.07	2.73	(0.02)	0.45	31.64	Chemicals and allied industries
(5.00)	(0.35)	(0.11)	(—)	5.46	0.01	1.22	(0.03)	0.52	25.63	Metal manufacture
(2.74)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.01)							

Table 15 Labour costs (other than salaries for time worked) expressed as a percentage addition to salaries for time worked*—non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	SALARIES FOR			STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)	REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUMS (per cent (5))	PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net) (per cent (6))	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE (per cent (7))
	Holidays†	Other time off with pay‡	Absence due to sickness and injury				
	per cent (1)	per cent (2)	per cent (3)				
All manufacturing industries††	10.74	0.35	1.82	7.75	-0.94	0.81	0.22
Food, drink and tobacco	10.15	0.21	1.43	7.72	-1.07	0.66	0.23
Coal and petroleum products	12.05	0.19	2.59	7.17	-1.47	0.33	0.16
Chemicals and allied industries	10.91	0.32	1.93	7.15	-1.17	0.89	0.21
Metal manufacture	11.59	0.15	2.90	7.57	-1.52	0.94	0.28
Mechanical engineering	10.51	0.35	1.76	7.88	-0.82	0.55	0.28
Instrument engineering	10.96	0.40	2.00	8.06	-0.51	0.42	0.11
Electrical engineering	10.96	0.36	2.05	8.15	-0.88	0.59	0.12
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	11.80	0.15	2.14	7.62	-2.99	0.10	0.28
Vehicles	11.40	0.68	2.43	7.68	-0.57	1.70	0.15
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10.39	0.23	1.30	7.82	-0.59	0.49	0.33
Textiles	10.18	0.38	1.28	7.98	-1.23	0.76	0.25
Leather, leather goods and fur	9.50	0.17	0.79	7.16	-0.30	0.17	0.29
Clothing and footwear	9.99	0.34	0.93	8.24	-0.91	0.61	0.14
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	10.25	0.55	1.44	7.81	-1.06	1.11	0.30
Timber, furniture, etc	9.51	0.33	1.14	7.74	-0.81	0.16	0.35
Paper, printing and publishing	10.67	0.26	1.31	7.61	-0.74	0.87	0.19
Other manufacturing industries	10.06	0.34	1.30	7.71	-0.79	0.73	0.30
Mining and quarrying**, §§	10.37	0.28	2.23	7.87	-0.19	0.31	0.12
Construction§§	9.26	0.24	0.98	7.51	-0.09	0.17	0.46
Gas, electricity and water§§	12.86	0.18	2.59	7.74	—	0.57	0.19

Note: The calculations have been made on the basis of average costs per hour—see note marked with an asterisk (*) to table 11.
 * Payment for time worked includes overtime, bonuses (whether paid regularly or at infrequent intervals) and payments made under guaranteed week arrangements. It excludes payments for holidays (including holiday bonuses), other time off with pay, payments made during sickness absence, etc and payments in lieu of notice.
 † Includes holiday bonuses.
 ‡ Includes salaries paid in lieu of notice.
 § Amounts received as regional employment premium (payable to manufacturing industries, including qualifying activities in other industries, in development areas) represented a negative labour cost.
 ¶ 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.
 ¶ Figures for training include levies paid to, less grants received from, industrial training boards. Salaries paid to apprentices and full-time trainees and to trainers and persons administering training have been counted as payment for time worked.
 ** Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens.
 †† Data for manufacturing industries was collected on an establishment basis.
 §§ Data collected on an enterprise basis.
 — Nil or negligible.

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE

Super-annuation and private pension funds	Provision for sickness and industrial accidents	Direct pensions, lump sum payments, ex-gratia payments, etc	Other voluntary payments (for example Provident Funds)	PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES	TRAINING†	TOTAL ADDITIONAL COSTS	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)
				Total private social welfare	Total				
				per cent (12)	per cent (14)				
(7.56)	(0.04)	(0.37)	(0.04)	8.01	1.39	(0.08)	0.40	30.69	All manufacturing industries††
(8.43)	(0.07)	(0.75)	(0.05)	9.30	2.46	(0.23)	0.51	32.16	Food, drink and tobacco
(22.21)	(—)	(0.91)	(0.18)	23.30	3.57	(0.33)	0.66	49.19	Coal and petroleum products
(11.31)	(0.05)	(0.43)	(0.04)	11.83	2.24	(0.24)	0.60	35.01	Chemicals and allied industries
(11.07)	(0.01)	(0.22)	(0.05)	11.35	1.31	(0.04)	0.65	35.25	Metal manufacture
(6.73)	(0.05)	(0.26)	(0.03)	7.07	1.21	(0.04)	0.43	28.32	Mechanical engineering
(5.75)	(0.05)	(0.23)	(0.04)	6.07	1.26	(0.03)	0.35	29.18	Instrument engineering
(5.85)	(0.02)	(0.13)	(0.03)	6.03	1.30	(0.05)	0.42	29.14	Electrical engineering
(6.48)	(0.07)	(0.14)	(0.03)	6.72	1.33	(0.03)	0.47	27.81	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
(6.95)	(0.01)	(0.30)	(0.05)	7.31	1.14	(0.02)	0.08	32.09	Vehicles
(6.17)	(0.04)	(0.41)	(0.03)	6.65	1.10	(0.03)	0.38	28.20	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
(7.71)	(0.05)	(0.38)	(0.04)	8.18	1.16	(0.11)	0.21	29.26	Textiles
(5.50)	(0.11)	(0.82)	(0.07)	6.50	0.74	(0.02)	0.22	25.30	Leather, leather goods and fur
(5.11)	(0.06)	(0.36)	(0.02)	5.55	1.01	(0.04)	0.14	26.14	Clothing and footwear
(7.88)	(0.11)	(0.57)	(0.03)	8.59	1.17	(0.02)	0.42	30.59	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
(5.50)	(0.04)	(0.37)	(0.02)	5.93	1.07	(0.03)	0.20	25.37	Timber, furniture, etc
(6.23)	(0.05)	(0.56)	(0.03)	6.87	1.04	(0.07)	0.45	28.69	Paper, printing and publishing
(6.89)	(0.06)	(0.46)	(0.01)	7.42	1.33	(0.08)	0.51	29.02	Other manufacturing industries
(30.54)	(0.01)	(1.75)	(—)	32.30	2.29	(0.19)	0.59	58.46	Mining and quarrying**, §§
(5.61)	(0.11)	(0.25)	(0.04)	6.01	0.13	(0.04)	0.28	25.80	Construction§§
(13.64)	(0.10)	(0.90)	(—)	14.64	0.06	(0.14)	0.90	41.32	Gas, electricity and water§§

Table 16 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average annual amount per employee*)—manual workers (operatives) GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range‡	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES‡	STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)	REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUMS	PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)§	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS	PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES† (excluding wages for administration)	TRAINING‡† (excluding wage elements)	TRAINING‡† (including wages of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col. (2))											
													£ (1)	£ (2)	£ (3)	£ (4)	£ (5)	£ (6)	£ (7)	£ (8)	£ (9)	£ (10)	£ (11)
													All manufacturing industries**	1	2,186.2	2,002.3	152.9	-19.2	4.8	10.0	20.2	1.2	11.0	3.0	57.6
	2	2,309.2	2,096.2	161.7	-21.4	6.9	10.9	31.2	0.7	16.1	6.9	65.0											
	3	2,400.9	2,164.8	167.3	-22.8	11.8	10.0	37.3	0.6	23.9	8.0	53.9											
	4	2,552.2	2,284.5	176.0	-26.4	10.7	11.0	52.3	1.2	34.6	8.3	48.1											
	5	2,716.1	2,415.4	184.2	-25.3	14.5	10.4	68.8	1.5	39.0	7.6	44.6											
	6	3,093.3	2,716.4	201.9	-37.9	24.2	13.4	122.9	2.5	39.0	10.9	53.4											
	Total	2,478.6	2,387.2	181.0	-28.5	15.0	11.5	71.4	1.6	31.1	8.3	52.6											
Food, drink and tobacco	1	2,064.0	1,887.4	143.0	-50.2	16.8	7.2	26.5	1.5	29.9	1.9	12.3											
	2	2,425.4	2,209.0	167.9	-37.0	1.9	7.0	49.9	2.0	21.1	3.6	18.4											
	3	2,403.4	2,143.0	161.3	-36.8	37.0	6.8	50.3	1.5	38.3	2.0	13.4											
	4	2,517.0	2,236.6	171.4	-26.9	8.7	7.1	59.4	4.8	51.9	4.0	12.3											
	5	2,427.5	2,156.1	163.8	-21.4	7.9	6.7	55.1	5.1	49.9	4.3	11.0											
	6	2,604.8	2,280.1	174.4	-28.3	7.5	5.6	100.2	10.2	49.6	5.5	13.2											
	Total	2,486.3	2,204.6	168.1	-29.6	10.7	6.4	69.8	6.1	45.9	4.3	12.9											
Coal and petroleum products§§	Total	4,230.4	3,363.2	248.6	-66.4	9.7	8.2	502.2	42.8	106.5	15.6	56.5											
Chemicals and allied industries	1	2,593.0	2,329.4	169.5	-29.8	10.2	12.8	68.6	3.5	26.7	2.1	9.8											
	2	2,584.3	2,301.0	170.3	-24.3	1.3	10.5	83.7	2.7	34.5	4.6	13.8											
	3	2,995.0	2,611.2	191.3	-42.6	16.8	11.8	131.0	1.0	67.1	7.4	19.0											
	4	3,033.2	2,630.8	196.4	-38.1	23.9	12.8	130.3	0.2	68.5	8.4	25.8											
	5	3,263.5	2,793.3	207.7	-44.1	13.2	11.4	193.5	4.5	73.3	10.7	50.4											
	6	3,346.8	2,827.7	212.6	-51.4	9.7	12.5	250.2	1.0	72.5	15.0	62.8											
	Total	3,148.4	2,701.7	201.5	-44.1	12.8	10.9	187.3	1.7	65.7	10.9	43.9											
Metal manufacture	1	2,783.1	2,535.9	185.8	-11.2	7.8	17.1	28.1	1.8	14.6	3.2	43.8											
	2	2,687.0	2,425.8	189.7	-31.5	4.3	21.3	40.6	0.5	24.6	11.7	60.1											
	3	2,877.6	2,589.8	196.2	-33.5	10.6	20.2	49.5	—	33.2	11.6	56.0											
	4	2,925.1	2,623.5	197.5	-39.8	16.2	22.4	61.9	0.2	34.5	8.7	39.6											
	5	3,327.0	2,918.3	216.3	-32.7	24.7	25.6	103.7	0.4	56.0	14.7	50.0											
	6	3,476.6	3,003.1	218.8	-56.0	31.6	33.4	200.3	0.3	29.2	15.9	55.7											
	Total	3,267.0	2,859.6	210.8	-46.4	24.8	28.7	143.6	0.3	32.0	13.6	52.4											
Mechanical engineering	1	2,641.4	2,418.9	182.4	-19.2	4.7	14.2	26.4	2.1	11.9	—	92.8											
	2	2,749.0	2,489.6	186.9	-24.0	3.0	28.5	30.9	0.8	17.3	16.0	119.1											
	3	2,833.6	2,555.3	196.6	-27.4	15.1	14.9	39.2	0.6	23.7	15.6	106.3											
	4	2,924.9	2,624.0	201.9	-26.2	8.8	15.1	51.4	0.5	34.9	14.5	96.2											
	5	3,007.3	2,686.3	203.8	-22.1	13.4	13.7	63.7	0.1	35.3	13.1	86.7											
	6	3,252.3	2,857.1	210.4	-42.7	11.4	13.9	151.9	0.2	36.3	13.8	86.2											
	Total	2,952.5	2,642.4	199.4	-28.8	9.8	15.6	72.5	0.7	28.8	12.1	94.8											
Instrument engineering	1	1,977.3	1,825.9	141.0	-24.9	2.8	4.5	15.7	1.5	9.7	1.1	36.8											
	2	2,282.4	2,057.7	158.7	-4.4	8.6	4.7	30.0	0.3	15.6	11.2	45.8											
	3	2,516.9	2,220.7	168.1	-18.6	5.0	3.2	72.4	1.5	20.3	17.4	66.5											
	4	2,369.3	2,142.9	163.7	-26.0	7.7	4.0	34.7	0.7	21.8	15.9	72.3											
	5	2,532.2	2,281.5	170.7	-26.5	28.0	3.9	48.6	0.6	34.5	10.6	55.6											
	6	2,466.8	2,167.9	168.0	-26.5	14.0	3.9	83.0	0.1	33.2	9.2	57.0											
	Total	2,396.1	2,141.9	163.9	-19.7	14.0	3.9	55.0	0.6	25.6	10.9	57.5											
Electrical engineering	1	1,957.6	1,790.3	141.3	-12.5	2.9	7.4	13.1	2.2	10.0	2.9	65.7											
	2	2,197.6	1,950.9	163.9	-15.3	18.2	5.5	19.5	0.7	19.7	3.3	67.5											
	3	2,132.7	1,921.2	150.6	-14.4	6.3	4.7	31.2	0.1	25.0	8.0	44.8											
	4	2,243.0	2,019.2	158.6	-26.5	8.0	6.3	36.4	0.1	28.9	12.0	51.8											
	5	2,352.8	2,108.4	162.8	-25.4	11.6	6.2	45.8	0.9	35.2	7.3	41.2											
	6	2,575.0	2,304.4	178.3	-31.0	22.3	7.3	52.9	0.5	32.0	8.3	49.1											
	Total	2,400.4	2,153.3	167.7	-26.5	15.6	6.7	44.9	0.														

Table 16 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average annual amount per employee*)—manual workers (operatives) (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range††	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES‡	STATU-TORY NATIONAL INSUR-ANCE CONTRI-BUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)	REGIO-NAL EMPLOY-MENT PRE-MIUM§	PRO-VISION FOR REDUN-DANCY (net)¶	EM-PLOYERS' LIABILITY INSUR-ANCE	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAY-MENTS	PAY-MENTS IN KIND	SUBSI-DISED SERVICES‡ (excluding wages for adminis-tration)	TRAIN-ING‡† (excluding wage elements)	TRAIN-ING‡† (including wages of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col. (2))
		£ (1)	£ (2)	£ (3)	£ (4)	£ (5)	£ (6)	£ (7)	£ (8)	£ (9)	£ (10)	£ (11)
Textiles												
	1	1,432.3	1,320.1	105.9	-17.0	1.2	5.6	5.8	0.1	9.2	1.4	14.7
	2	1,912.7	1,746.5	140.2	-15.3	6.5	5.6	15.3	0.1	11.7	2.1	23.8
	3	2,027.9	1,849.2	148.7	-21.3	7.3	6.9	17.7	0.2	16.7	2.5	26.8
	4	2,087.1	1,895.0	150.2	-27.1	9.7	8.6	22.4	0.3	24.1	3.9	25.8
	5	2,241.3	2,029.9	158.1	-20.2	5.7	8.6	28.0	0.1	28.6	2.5	17.9
	6	2,657.6	2,383.8	187.2	-33.2	9.9	10.2	65.0	0.8	31.0	2.9	26.0
	Total	2,099.5	1,905.5	151.0	-23.7	7.4	7.9	26.6	0.3	21.7	2.8	23.4
Leather, leather goods and fur§§												
	Total	2,072.4	1,880.3	151.5	-8.0	5.4	8.5	13.6	—	16.4	4.7	20.7
Clothing and footwear												
	1	1,302.4	1,198.6	96.2	-5.9	1.0	3.1	3.3	0.4	4.2	1.5	23.6
	2	1,481.9	1,359.3	107.1	-9.0	5.6	2.2	6.1	0.4	8.0	2.2	34.4
	3	1,574.4	1,449.3	114.5	-17.6	3.3	2.6	6.3	0.7	13.6	1.7	30.5
	4	1,574.7	1,436.4	116.8	-20.7	5.1	3.0	10.7	0.2	21.2	2.0	45.3
	5	1,788.1	1,615.2	129.3	-29.5	9.4	2.0	39.6	—	19.0	3.1	40.8
	6	1,999.2	1,830.3	141.9	-40.3	15.8	2.7	16.7	1.0	25.5	5.6	30.7
	Total	1,555.9	1,424.5	113.6	-17.5	5.2	2.7	10.7	0.4	14.0	2.3	34.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc												
	1	2,718.1	2,475.0	191.8	-31.3	4.3	17.4	32.0	0.6	13.9	14.4	23.6
	2	2,706.8	2,481.1	195.1	-39.4	3.8	15.2	26.9	0.1	18.9	5.1	38.7
	3	2,877.1	2,592.8	200.4	-28.2	16.6	15.3	46.8	1.9	24.8	6.8	38.0
	4	2,841.1	2,556.5	194.5	-24.2	14.0	12.7	53.5	0.1	25.9	8.1	45.0
	5	2,866.4	2,563.5	193.6	-18.5	22.3	9.9	54.9	0.3	35.2	5.3	56.0
	6	3,092.7	2,782.3	215.3	-43.0	17.6	9.9	60.4	0.5	45.8	3.9	29.8
	Total	2,875.0	2,592.6	199.2	-30.0	14.4	12.7	49.1	0.5	29.5	7.0	39.6
Timber, furniture, etc												
	1	2,298.8	2,119.8	159.0	-25.0	4.4	13.2	16.2	0.8	8.6	1.8	88.0
	2	2,442.1	2,246.2	169.0	-24.8	6.3	11.1	18.9	0.6	11.8	3.0	122.9
	3	2,645.0	2,421.9	186.1	-24.3	4.1	11.5	25.8	0.7	13.1	6.1	108.9
	4	2,747.9	2,513.6	189.1	-22.1	4.0	9.5	27.4	—	20.2	6.2	63.9
	5	3,180.6	2,849.3	217.6	-—	21.6	10.7	46.5	—	27.3	6.8	59.8
	6	3,279.6	2,969.5	231.6	-37.2	16.4	22.6	53.7	—	19.6	3.4	83.7
	Total	2,596.9	2,377.0	180.0	-22.8	6.5	12.0	25.0	0.6	14.5	4.1	89.6
Paper, printing and publishing												
	1	2,308.0	2,100.6	162.1	-14.5	4.0	7.4	31.0	1.5	5.3	10.6	134.1
	2	2,438.1	2,204.2	170.2	-23.6	9.1	7.5	43.2	0.6	14.9	12.0	114.7
	3	2,664.6	2,374.8	184.2	-17.5	14.7	10.8	60.4	0.7	24.2	12.3	93.1
	4	2,967.1	2,626.4	199.3	-28.7	14.7	13.7	91.8	0.5	40.9	8.5	70.5
	5	3,260.9	2,882.1	213.2	-28.4	19.0	12.3	113.2	0.8	41.3	7.4	40.3
	6	3,771.3	3,290.5	223.4	-23.0	59.6	11.9	155.9	0.5	44.9	7.6	31.7
	Total	3,010.5	2,668.0	196.7	-23.2	23.8	11.2	92.1	0.7	31.9	9.3	73.7
Other manufacturing industries												
	1	2,054.8	1,885.2	144.4	-18.3	5.7	8.0	13.6	0.6	12.4	3.2	24.5
	2	1,997.0	1,794.3	138.0	-13.6	22.9	8.3	24.1	0.4	16.3	6.2	24.1
	3	2,161.8	1,957.0	149.5	-18.8	3.7	7.8	31.9	0.2	23.4	7.1	18.0
	4	2,351.0	2,097.9	166.1	-22.1	12.0	10.1	46.2	1.0	34.7	5.1	21.6
	5	2,547.3	2,246.8	178.9	-28.7	16.5	11.3	70.1	1.2	43.1	8.1	22.0
	6	2,941.8	2,583.6	201.4	-27.6	10.0	15.8	94.9	2.3	46.0	15.4	40.9
	Total	2,417.8	2,156.2	168.3	-22.6	11.2	10.8	52.5	1.1	32.2	8.1	26.3
Mining and quarrying†, ††												
	Total	3,945.3	3,067.8	231.6	-4.2	17.9	18.9	368.2	139.9	92.7	12.5	16.0
Construction††												
	1	2,869.0	2,623.7	187.8	-0.9	6.7	22.4	13.4	0.3	9.0	6.6	134.5
	2	2,827.2	2,573.2	187.8	-1.7	5.3	22.9	15.9	—	13.0	10.8	171.4
	3	3,300.4	3,003.2	214.8	-2.1	6.3	30.5	20.8	—	18.9	8.0	171.6
	4	3,225.5	2,936.6	207.6	-3.0	6.6	24.5	18.9	—	25.6	8.7	135.0
	5	3,505.8	3,201.2	222.8	-4.2	8.9	29.2	13.4	0.2	26.6	7.7	163.2
	6	3,808.4	3,461.2	231.8	-15.8	12.0	45.8	17.0	0.1	46.8	9.5	86.6
	Total	3,183.6	2,901.1	204.1	-4.9	7.7	28.8	16.0	0.1	22.2	8.5	135.3
Gas, electricity and water††												
	Total	3,657.0	3,083.2	238.0	—	30.0	7.1	226.0	0.9	44.9	26.9	109.6

* Average annual figures were calculated by dividing employers' expenditure in respect of manual workers (operatives) for the year by the average number of these workers on the payrolls during the year. The employees included both males and females and full-time and part-time manual workers, the latter treated as full "units". Thus variations in the composition of the labour force must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared. Information on the proportions of men, boys, women and girls are shown in table 9. The annual census of employment results for June 1975 (see July 1976 issue of the Gazette, pages 728-730) give information about the numbers of full-time and part-time workers but not separately for manual workers. It should be also noted that not all of these employees would be affected by every type of expenditure.

† Size range
 †† See footnotes to table 10.
 ‡ Wages
 ‡† Training
 §§ Leather, leather goods and fur

Table 17 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average annual amount per employee*)—non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range††	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	SALA-RIES‡	STATU-TORY NATIONAL INSUR-ANCE CONTRI-BUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)	REGIO-NAL EMPLOY-MENT PRE-MIUM§	PRO-VISION FOR REDUN-DANCY (net)¶	EM-PLOYERS' LIABILITY INSUR-ANCE	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAY-MENTS	PAY-MENTS IN KIND	SUBSI-DISED SERVICES‡ (excluding wages for adminis-tration)	TRAIN-ING‡† (excluding wage elements)	TRAIN-ING‡† (including salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col. (2))
		£ (1)	£ (2)	£ (3)	£ (4)	£ (5)	£ (6)	£ (7)	£ (8)	£ (9)	£ (10)	£ (11)
All manufacturing industries**												
	1	2,987.9	2,679.5	186.0	-15.7	3.3	6.8	105.2	5.3	14.4	3.1	17.7
	2	3,243.7	2,845.7	197.5	-18.6	8.2	6.4	169.4	3.5	22.0	9.6	26.2
	3	3,292.0	2,870.0	201.6	-19.3	12.4	6.9	176.6	3.8	28.9	11.2	29.3
	4	3,349.5	2,887.6	206.0	-21.8	18.0	6.9	199.1	2.8	38.1	12.8	30.7
	5	3,559.5	3,055.1	214.5	-20.9	20.5	6.3	222.8	3.3	44.5	13.4	33.5
	6	3,983.8	3,403.2	229.5	-30.6	34.7	5.2	278.8	4.1	47.2	11.7	41.7
	Total	3,588.6	3,095.7	213.8	-24.2	22.5	6.0	221.5	3.8	38.4	11.1	33.9
Food, drink and tobacco												
	1	2,858.5	2,519.2	178.9	-30.8	7.8	6.5	137.5	6.3	28.4	4.7	5.9
	2	3,133.2	2,710.0	190.4	-32.1	6.5	4.6	201.8	5.7	31.2	15.9	29.0
	3	3,212.3	2,742.7	194.3	-31.6	18.6	8.5	214.6	6.5	49.7	9.0	20.4
	4	3,214.7	2,735.0	196.6	-18.0	12.4	6.1	214.8	6.8	50.0	11.0	16.2
	5	3,285.3	2,804.4	197.6	-22.9	17.4	5.6	204.6	11.8	52.5	14.3	19.4
	6	3,912.0	3,244.8	216.6	-26.2	24.5	5.5	310.7	26.1	92.8	17.2	27.8
	Total	3,473.4	2,932.5	203.0	-25.0	17.8	5.9	245.9	15.0	64.6	13.7	22.0
Coal and petroleum products§§												
	Total	5,158.4	3,967.3	248.6	-51.0	11.5	5.7	807.6	22.0	123.7	23.0	35.8
Chemicals and allied industries												
	1	3,306.8	2,877.5	186.6	-21.8	0.4	6.1	186.1	6.1	61.5	4.3	13.5
	2	3,521.6	2,998.5	193.3	-22.0	10.1	6.5	270.0	7.4	46.0	11.8	40.8
	3	3,736.0	3,166.5	212.2	-33.0	22.5	7.1	281.6	1.7	69.3	20.3	36.3
	4	3,746.0	3,143.1	218.0	-24.8	45.1	7.4	265.9	2.6	57.4	19.1	28.6
	5	4,269.5	3,580.7	229.8	-26.3	19.9	6.8	350.0	5.9	80.5	22.2	31.8
	6	4,595.1	3,816.8	232.0	-46.3	32.1	5.9	461.6	1.9	71.3	19.8	29.8
	Total	4,194.4	3,512.9	222.6	-35.6	27.8	5.9	369.0	3.2	69.5	18.6	30.4
Metal manufacture												
	1	3,048.3	2,735.6	184.3	-18.6	1.0	9.7	125.2	0.7	9.6	0.8	11.2
	2	3,538.5	3,100.0	203.8	-27.2	4.4	13.7	201.1	8.8	23.0	10.9	23.9
	3	3,543.1	3,059.5	210.8	-29.0	6.4	11.5	239.3	2.3	34.2	8.1	23.1
	4	3,409.1	2,910.2	211.4	-33.8	17.1	13.4	244.5	0.8	34.2	11.3	27.0
	5	3,691.1	3,117.2	219.4	-28.5	26.1	11.5	277.2	1.3	55.0	11.9	32.4
	6	4,333.8	3,645.9	237.1	-54.2	35.4	6.3	397.4	0.4	40.9	24.6	61.7
	Total	4,039.9	3,420.1	227.7	-45.6	28.2	8.3	341.5	0.9	39.3	19.5	49.5
Mechanical engineering												
	1	2,857.3	2,565.2	177.7	-12.5	3.4	8.6	96.3	5.5	10.6	2.5	28.0
	2	3,257.7	2,876.8	199.9	-18.2	4.5	7.7	150.4	1.7	21.1	13.8	25.9
	3	3,357.7	2,925.9	205.4	-16.9	16.2	7.9	177.7	2.0	26.5	13.0	35.8
	4	3,422.6	2,970.2	211.2	-21.3	13.0	7.6	191.1	2.4	35.8	12.6	35.2
	5	3,599.6	3,117.7	219.3	-14.0	17.2	7.5	194.7	2.3	39.0	15.9	44.7
	6	3,641.6	3,138.9	223.2	-32.4	20.9	6.9	232.3	2.3	39.0	10.5	42.6
	Total	3,438.1	2,990.6	211.1	-21.5	14.8	7.5	189.0	2.6	32.4	11.6	37.7
Instrument engineering												
	1	2,624.2	2,392.2	179.0	-26.4	0.6	2.8	65.9	0.8	11.5	-2.2	12.7
	2	3,487.3	2,974.0	206.6	-4.4	13.2	4.3	267.0	5.2	18.0	3.4	

Table 17 Analysis of total labour costs in 1975 (average annual amount per employee*)—non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range††	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	SALARIES‡	STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)	REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM§	PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net) ||	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS	PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding salaries for administration)	TRAINING‡† (excluding salary elements)	TRAINING‡† (including salaries of apprentices and full-time trainees which are also included in col. (2))
		£ (1)	£ (2)	£ (3)	£ (4)	£ (5)	£ (6)	£ (7)	£ (8)	£ (9)	£ (10)	£ (11)
Textiles	1	2,835.8	2,562.8	176.9	-24.8	3.2	5.5	97.1	0.5	12.3	2.3	11.1
	2	3,108.0	2,739.8	194.3	-15.7	5.9	4.5	157.0	0.8	19.3	2.1	18.8
	3	3,097.9	2,721.8	200.3	-20.9	8.9	5.4	150.9	4.7	21.3	5.5	25.9
	4	2,962.2	2,567.7	189.4	-28.1	19.0	6.5	174.9	2.1	25.4	5.3	22.3
	5	3,133.5	2,702.9	194.8	-17.1	15.3	5.2	193.4	2.0	31.4	5.6	19.9
	6	3,950.6	3,275.9	227.7	-22.5	47.0	6.3	357.1	5.7	45.3	8.1	20.3
	Total	3,225.1	2,781.6	199.3	-22.5	20.1	5.8	204.2	3.0	28.2	5.4	20.5
Leather, leather goods and fur§§	Total	3,252.3	2,866.0	185.9	-7.5	4.5	7.6	169.3	1.6	19.2	5.7	11.4
Clothing and footwear	1	2,673.4	2,443.5	172.7	-5.7	2.9	3.4	50.7	2.1	3.5	0.3	0.3
	2	2,844.2	2,555.2	176.6	-6.1	7.4	2.3	87.1	5.7	12.7	3.3	7.0
	3	2,615.7	2,299.5	165.2	-12.9	8.4	3.3	124.8	4.3	21.5	1.6	13.1
	4	2,664.5	2,325.1	178.3	-20.3	11.5	3.6	128.8	0.7	33.6	3.2	13.5
	5	2,785.0	2,421.0	187.6	-29.5	28.2	1.8	144.4	0.8	27.3	3.4	12.0
	6	3,381.5	2,841.4	229.4	-23.2	44.9	2.5	248.4	2.0	26.9	9.2	21.0
	Total	2,762.9	2,430.8	180.6	-15.6	13.7	3.1	122.8	2.4	22.1	3.0	11.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1	3,122.6	2,744.4	188.8	-17.4	4.2	12.0	148.2	12.2	22.1	8.1	20.3
	2	3,278.2	2,896.7	204.4	-28.9	2.6	8.8	174.9	2.9	9.4	7.4	20.7
	3	3,354.8	2,921.5	208.2	-30.7	16.7	8.9	198.2	2.7	18.5	10.8	37.6
	4	3,718.8	3,154.9	224.8	-24.0	36.6	7.8	261.3	2.6	34.7	20.1	39.7
	5	3,814.0	3,240.4	229.2	-24.6	55.0	9.7	254.4	0.3	39.9	9.7	78.8
	6	3,766.6	3,208.2	220.4	-42.5	38.2	4.5	296.5	0.5	32.9	7.9	23.3
	Total	3,589.7	3,080.4	216.3	-28.5	31.0	8.2	238.2	2.9	29.5	11.7	39.3
Timber, furniture, etc	1	2,931.2	2,638.7	187.0	-19.9	2.5	9.3	89.4	11.6	9.9	2.7	10.3
	2	3,179.4	2,804.1	195.5	-18.6	5.4	9.3	155.0	3.0	19.4	6.3	21.9
	3	3,230.8	2,858.9	203.5	-25.5	6.0	6.7	154.9	2.4	17.5	6.4	27.1
	4	3,312.5	2,929.7	205.8	-20.2	4.2	5.5	165.5	0.1	17.0	4.9	13.5
	5	3,678.6	3,130.6	209.2	-	3.0	5.9	290.5	5.3	26.3	7.8	13.0
	6	3,600.7	3,149.7	221.8	-31.5	5.7	21.6	205.1	0.6	18.9	8.8	56.5
	Total	3,216.7	2,843.9	199.5	-19.6	4.2	8.7	153.6	4.9	16.3	5.2	19.0
Paper, printing and publishing	1	3,161.1	2,816.5	196.6	-16.2	6.3	4.0	136.8	6.2	5.6	5.3	36.6
	2	3,192.7	2,824.7	199.3	-15.2	6.7	4.9	145.0	2.8	11.3	13.2	46.1
	3	3,292.7	2,886.9	199.8	-17.1	14.3	6.6	159.6	6.4	22.8	13.4	46.9
	4	3,316.4	2,863.3	200.1	-21.6	18.4	5.4	203.0	4.6	28.4	14.8	53.7
	5	3,520.8	3,034.2	210.7	-19.5	27.9	5.3	202.4	5.6	42.1	12.1	31.4
	6	4,055.1	3,505.7	226.8	-22.4	50.2	4.8	229.9	1.2	44.8	14.1	27.2
	Total	3,484.1	3,034.4	207.4	-19.4	23.9	5.1	187.8	4.3	28.3	12.3	39.6
Other manufacturing industries	1	2,877.3	2,590.1	181.1	-11.2	2.8	5.2	87.2	1.1	15.5	5.5	18.4
	2	3,198.3	2,768.9	192.6	-6.5	41.4	5.6	164.7	3.6	18.4	9.6	17.2
	3	3,427.1	2,996.2	209.8	-20.3	7.4	7.0	189.8	1.2	26.3	9.7	24.2
	4	3,245.7	2,793.8	203.8	-21.6	17.5	6.5	197.5	1.8	37.3	9.1	18.5
	5	3,519.4	2,985.1	216.7	-24.0	34.4	7.7	239.5	1.1	43.5	15.4	25.9
	6	3,777.6	3,256.7	209.0	-24.4	17.6	11.1	233.1	6.1	45.1	23.3	37.9
	Total	3,400.0	2,941.4	203.9	-19.9	19.4	7.7	196.2	2.9	34.9	13.5	25.3
Mining and quarrying†, ††	Total	5,033.5	3,581.3	249.9	-5.5	9.9	3.7	1,029.6	73.0	72.9	18.7	21.0
Construction††	1	2,947.3	2,644.7	189.5	-0.1	3.2	21.4	74.8	3.1	6.7	4.0	13.1
	2	3,202.4	2,848.1	195.2	-0.2	4.3	11.2	128.9	6.1	4.7	4.1	19.7
	3	3,526.9	3,066.3	214.4	-0.6	4.0	8.9	198.7	3.1	18.8	13.3	63.4
	4	3,631.3	3,176.5	212.6	-3.3	3.8	9.3	189.9	2.4	27.7	12.4	54.6
	5	3,747.2	3,246.5	220.3	-1.3	7.1	15.5	219.8	5.3	24.4	9.6	65.2
	6	3,946.7	3,389.1	229.8	-6.5	6.6	8.5	251.7	2.0	55.2	10.3	86.6
	Total	3,453.6	3,028.0	208.2	-2.4	4.7	12.7	167.1	3.5	24.0	7.8	46.4
Gas, electricity and water†††	Total	4,320.6	3,524.5	238.2	-	18.1	5.8	454.2	1.9	49.4	28.5	68.3

* Average annual figures were calculated by dividing employers' expenditure in respect of non-manual (administrative, technical and clerical) workers for the year by the average number of these workers on the payrolls during the year. The employees included both males and females and full-time and part-time workers, the latter treated as full "units." Thus variations in the composition of the labour force must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared. Information on the proportions of men, boys, women and girls are shown in table 9. The annual census of employment results for June 1975 (see July 1976 issue of the Gazette, pages 728-730) give information about the numbers of full-time and part-time workers but not separately for non-manual workers. It should be also noted that not all of these employees would be affected by every type of expenditure.

† See footnotes to table 11.

Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation, Great Britain

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, June 1977-September 1977

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

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

- (1) At any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies.
- (2) The vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and are not a measure of total vacancies. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local offices of the Employment Service Agency can vary for different occupations.
- (3) The tables relate to Great Britain as a whole and there may be wide variations in the state of the labour

market in different parts of the country for particular occupations.

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

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

	Numbers unemployed and registered at employment offices			Notified vacancies unfilled at employment offices
	Males	Females	Total	
Managerial and professional	81,801	38,619	120,420	15,222
Clerical and related*	86,430	116,712	203,142	22,543
Other non-manual occupations†	27,352	44,984	72,336	13,257
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	142,279	9,482	151,761	45,705
General labourers	390,725	70,473	461,198	7,873
Other manual occupations§	233,194	70,124	303,318	54,353
Total: all occupations	961,781	350,394	1,312,175	158,953

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

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 9, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 1, 1977	Vacancies notified June 2, 1977 to September 2, 1977	Placings June 2 to September 2, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
GRAND TOTAL	1,209,483	166,804	593,130	404,344	259,165	145,179
Group I Managerial (general management)	1,897	32	64	20	17	3
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	71	3	13	4	4	—
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,826	29	51	16	13	3
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration	14,698	2,599	2,384	881	696	185
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	515	13	—	3	3	—
Company secretaries	271	75	—	41	31	10
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	10	—	2	1	1	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	85	8	2	2	—	2
Accountants	2,042	533	706	226	211	15
Estimators, valuers and assessors	444	151	155	45	44	1
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	501	54	57	13	10	3
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	1,442	248	201	74	48	26
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	612	317	292	87	80	7
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	247	38	8	12	9	3
Systems analysts and computer programmers	1,258	544	259	75	63	12
Marketing and sales managers and executives	2,801	246	170	54	50	4
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	823	30	27	14	8	6
Purchasing officers and buyers	1,104	175	181	62	54	8
Property and estate managers	255	4	27	7	6	1
Librarians and information officers	597	26	68	59	19	40
Public health inspectors	55	3	—	—	—	—
Other statutory and similar inspectors	153	36	69	3	3	—
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	79	13	—	13	6	7
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	159	5	4	3	2	1
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,245	80	156	87	48	39
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	23,012	4,544	8,263	4,526	1,147	3,379
University academic staff	1,348	—	10	8	6	2
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	585	—	17	7	5	2
Secondary teachers	2,775	19	132	91	41	50
Primary teachers	2,799	4	60	42	14	28
Pre-primary teachers	80	—	4	2	—	2
Special education teachers	155	14	21	14	3	11
Vocational/industrial trainers	489	280	223	61	50	11
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	70	4	73	48	36	12
Social and behavioural scientists	405	22	45	45	18	27
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	3,169	824	2,167	1,532	586	946
Clergy, ministers of religion	26	1	9	—	—	—
Medical practitioners	271	4	10	3	—	3
Dental practitioners	43	—	2	2	—	2
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	421	310	397	44	5	39
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	4,169	1,998	2,367	939	42	897
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	2,956	545	1,866	1,234	155	1,079
Pharmacists	102	8	22	3	2	1
Medical radiographers	171	4	12	3	—	3
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	30	30	21	10	7	3
Remedial therapists	230	44	79	23	5	18
Chiropodists	23	—	7	1	—	—
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	211	23	57	19	2	17
Veterinarians	39	—	1	—	—	—
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,445	403	661	395	169	226
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	12,681	537	925	620	324	296
Authors, writers and journalists	1,763	78	57	25	18	7
Artists, commercial artists	2,011	27	118	76	40	36
Industrial designers	220	20	82	20	8	—
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	5,712	67	138	90	55	35
Photographers and cameramen	938	44	89	57	41	16
Sound and vision equipment operators	360	40	84	37	32	5
Window dressers	341	47	115	68	14	54
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	407	129	82	119	85	34
All other literary, artistic and sports	327	85	222	136	35	101
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	17,686	4,507	4,502	1,579	1,376	203
Biological scientists and biochemists	1,008	44	38	29	18	11
Chemical scientists	750	157	109	40	32	8
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	636	74	46	28	23	5
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	671	66	36	13	13	—
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	105	8	16	—	—	—
Mechanical engineers	1,112	343	296	95	95	—
Aeronautical engineers	83	100	—	46	46	—
Electrical engineers	1,288	436	302	69	68	1
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	182	73	20	9	9	—
Chemical engineers	238	173	114	30	30	—
Production engineers	593	224	140	38	37	1
Planning and quality control engineers	169	38	28	7	7	—
Heating and ventilating engineers	243	94	75	31	31	—
General and other engineers	114	37	38	11	10	1
Metallurgists	336	71	75	19	18	1
All other technologists	1,831	1,167	1,156	324	299	25
Engineering draughtsmen	296	77	45	18	18	—
Architectural and other draughtsmen	2,444	504	1,010	381	258	123
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	1,654	599	349	120	116	4
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	682	8	49	27	22	5
Architects and town planners	1,126	83	218	88	79	9
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	513	34	74	21	20	1
Quantity surveyors	454	8	36	15	15	—
Building, land and mining surveyors	369	—	4	—	—	—
Aircraft flight deck officers	115	1	11	2	2	—
Air traffic planners and controllers	166	5	22	6	5	1
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled June 2, 1977 to September 2, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at September 2, 1977	Unemployed at September 8, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
GRAND TOTAL	196,637	158,953	1,312,175	961,781	350,394
Group I Managerial (general management)	30	46	1,963	1,924	39
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	8	4	76	65	11
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	22	42	1,887	1,859	28
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,744	2,358	18,951	14,809	4,142
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	2	8	612	490	122
Company secretaries	14	20	284	248	36
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	1	—	13	12	1
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	3	5	87	70	17
Accountants	484	529	2,591	2,376	215
Estimators, valuers and assessors	107	154	492	479	13
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	44	54	539	497	42
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	170	205	2,431	1,412	1,019
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	217	305	645	593	52
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	17	17	376	286	90
Systems analysts and computer programmers	225	503	1,667	1,361	306
Marketing and sales managers and executives	129	233	3,454	3,095	359
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	19	24	1,002	734	268
Purchasing officers and buyers	144	150	1,109	966	143
Property and estate managers	8	16	369	350	19
Librarians and information officers	16	19	1,038	414	624
Public health inspectors	2	1	90	66	24
Other statutory and similar inspectors	52	50	168	156	12
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	—	—	122	79	43
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	2	4	208	142	66
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	88	61	1,654	983	671
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	3,605	4,676	34,988	11,465	23,523
University academic staff	2	—	1,857	1,362	495
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	7	10	896	642	254
Secondary teachers	35	25	7,067	3,164	3,903
Primary teachers	14	8	6,187	976	5,211
Pre-primary teachers	1	1	130	16	114
Special education teachers	9	12	288	74	214
Vocational/industrial trainers	144	12	583	505	78
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	16	13	85	66	19
Social and behavioural scientists	12	10	664	340	324
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	792	667	4,649	1,984	2,665
Clergy, ministers of religion	5	5	51	35	16
Medical practitioners	1	10	338	250	88
Dental practitioners	—	—	62	46	16
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	299	364	447	77	370
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	1,284	2,142	4,715	443	4,272
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	584	593	3,521	297	3,224
Pharmacists	15	12	136	97	39
Medical radiographers	7	6	159	31	128
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	32	6	64	36	28
Remedial therapists	53	47	355	85	270
Chiropodists	4	2	25	13	12
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	34	27	273	71	202
Veterinarians	1	—	38	38	—
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	254	415	2,378	817	1,561
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	474	368	15,463	10,030	5,433
Authors, writers and journalists	45	65	2,322	1,413	909
Artists, commercial artists	42	27	2,960	1,898	1,062
Industrial designers	18	10	1,245	566	679
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	53	62	6,098	4,280	1,818
Photographers and cameramen	45	31	1,106	997	109
Sound and vision equipment operators	64	23	363	337	26
Window dressers	55	39	464	144	320
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	57	35	495	305	190
All other literary, artistic and sports	95	76	410	90	320
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	2,827	4,603	21,796	19,096	2,700
Biological scientists and biochemists	16	37	1,917	1,242	675
Chemical scientists	75	151	1,008	876	132
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	24	68	889	809	109
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	29	60	846	828	18
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	—	24	96	96	—
Mechanical engineers	166	378	1,162	1,156	6
Aeronautical engineers	12	42	92	89	3
Electrical engineers	213	456	1,403	1,388	15
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	23	61	223	216	7
Chemical engineers	94	163	278	274	4
Production engineers	143	183	618	602	16
Planning and quality control engineers	20	39	143	142	1
Heating and ventilating engineers	68	70	261	260	1
General and other engineers	24	40	154	149	5
Metallurgists	50	77	386	340	46
All other technologists	650	1,			

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 9, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at June 1, 1977	Vacancies notified June 2, 1977 to September 2, 1977	Placings June 2 to September 2, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
Group V Professionals—(continued)						
Ships' engineer officers	134	3	53	42	42	—
Ships' radio officers	85	1	5	3	3	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	289	79	137	67	60	7
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)	25,432	3,283	5,203	2,148	1,622	526
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	2,677	443	475	144	139	5
Engineering maintenance managers	1,334	190	209	72	71	1
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	2,994	136	226	126	124	2
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	148	11	3	3	2	1
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	1,043	64	128	61	60	1
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	1,221	165	228	90	84	6
Office managers—National Government						
Office managers—Local Government	3,746	379	517	167	132	35
Other office managers						
Managers—wholesale distribution	303	45	89	29	25	4
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	1,135	214	338	166	129	37
Branch managers of shops other than above	1,345	285	513	227	134	93
Managers of independent shops	693	63	167	64	34	30
Hotel and residential club managers	761	70	114	46	35	11
Publicans	831	3	11	9	3	—
Catering and non-residential club managers	1,809	266	540	177	93	84
Entertainment and sports managers	512	59	103	39	30	9
Farm managers	286	5	16	6	6	—
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	8	—	2	1	—	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	12	—	12	1	1	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	7	—	4	3	—	—
Fire service officers	43	2	5	1	1	—
All other managers	4,524	850	1,511	714	509	205
Group VII Clerical and related	176,125	25,924	92,584	54,703	11,271	43,432
Supervisors of clerks	2,193	314	869	267	146	121
Clerks	137,363	14,226	54,247	33,247	9,051	24,196
Retail shop cashiers	1,861	677	2,687	1,626	255	1,371
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	962	382	2,010	1,387	123	1,264
Receptionists	5,832	909	3,203	1,948	121	1,827
Supervisors of typists, etc	126	48	124	34	4	30
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	7,543	3,840	10,176	4,879	58	4,821
Other typists	7,234	2,786	9,833	5,813	105	5,708
Supervisors of office machine operators	85	25	83	30	4	26
Office machine operators	4,096	1,149	2,811	1,335	214	1,121
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	197	10	57	40	4	36
Telephonists	5,858	783	4,118	2,594	114	2,480
Radio and telegraph operators	792	192	465	231	68	163
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	16	5	2	1	—	—
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	1,967	575	1,899	1,271	1,004	267
Group VIII Selling	64,908	12,766	35,527	21,882	7,552	14,330
Sales supervisors	911	557	918	438	225	213
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	47,719	6,596	24,903	16,156	3,629	12,527
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	1,293	476	1,208	755	453	302
Roundsmen and van salesmen	1,345	390	1,614	1,184	107	114
Technical sales representatives	2,748	868	736	236	10	10
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	6,887	869	1,499	634	548	86
Other sales representatives and agents	3,985	3,010	3,834	2,026	1,099	927
Group IX Security and protective service	5,131	3,302	5,028	3,388	3,220	168
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	22	57	40	17	15	2
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	227	31	59	34	34	—
Policemen (below sergeant)	151	97	110	51	40	11
Firemen	30	60	52	30	2	—
Prison officers below principal officer	3,805	1,597	3,084	2,136	2,052	84
Security officers and detectives	468	566	1,038	708	686	22
Security guards, patrolmen	19	37	14	7	4	3
Traffic wardens	333	212	591	368	324	44
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	69,145	30,723	120,159	82,031	35,601	46,430
Catering supervisors	3,051	1,411	2,454	1,032	579	453
Chefs, cooks	5,865	3,769	8,718	4,528	2,674	1,854
Waiters, waitresses	4,246	3,476	11,360	7,535	2,013	5,522
Barmen, barmaids	5,757	2,821	7,173	3,417	3,756	4,289
Counter hands/assistants	5,713	1,953	12,317	9,403	1,538	7,865
Kitchen porters/hands	7,708	2,033	18,401	15,126	10,738	4,388
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	567	277	546	175	89	86
Domestic housekeepers	429	490	533	171	7	—
Home and domestic helpers, maids	10,475	3,731	11,719	7,360	427	6,933
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	227	119	275	150	33	117
Travel stewards and attendants	609	84	345	304	229	75
Ambulancemen	52	75	63	34	25	9
Hospital/ward orderlies	2,400	492	1,867	1,033	212	821
Hospital porters	191	697	391	380	11	—
Hotel porters	1,285	522	1,819	1,125	1,104	21
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	129	163	329	103	63	40
Caretakers	1,200	516	1,331	603	546	57
Road sweepers (manual)	174	79	680	472	373	99
Other cleaners	10,812	3,924	20,623	14,883	5,412	9,471
Railway stationmen	58	67	320	240	214	26
Lift and car park attendants	210	107	1,100	1,027	927	100
Garment pressers	1,013	503	1,138	634	246	388
Hairdressing supervisors	15	13	17	4	—	—
Hairdressers (men), barbers	453	142	184	60	34	26
Hairdressers (ladies)	1,944	1,230	1,756	732	63	669
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	4,064	2,533	10,520	7,733	4,258	3,475

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled June 2, 1977 to September 2, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 2, 1977	Unemployed at September 8, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
	5	9	114	114	—
	3	—	72	72	—
	75	74	350	317	33
Group V Professional—(continued)					
Ships' engineer officers	5	9	114	114	—
Ships' radio officers	3	—	72	72	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	75	74	350	317	33
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)	3,167	3,171	27,259	24,477	2,782
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	311	463	2,860	2,806	54
Engineering maintenance managers	135	192	1,329	1,317	12
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	128	108	3,003	2,992	11
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	4	7	135	135	—
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	73	58	1,117	1,097	20
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	157	146	1,276	1,252	24
Office managers—National Government					
Office managers—Local Government	379	350	4,019	3,607	412
Other office managers					
Managers—wholesale distribution	40	65	321	305	16
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	185	201	1,214	994	220
Branch managers of shops other than above	295	276	1,454	1,228	226
Managers of independent shops	91	75	703	597	106
Hotel and residential club managers	80	58	731	604	127
Publicans	22	5	778	718	60
Catering and non-residential club managers	330	299	1,997	1,516	481
Entertainment and sports managers	74	49	654	559	95
Farm managers	5	10	318	298	20
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	—	—	7	7	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	—	11	7	7	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	—	1	3	1	—
Fire service officers	4	2	42	41	1
All other managers	853	794	5,291	4,396	895
Group VII Clerical and related	40,783	23,022	205,069	88,263	116,806
Supervisors of clerks	500	416	2,378	2,039	339
Clerks	22,216	13,010	160,500	81,354	79,146
Retail shop cashiers	1,178	560	1,886	1,001	1,785
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	632	373	1,037	555	1,026
Receptionists	1,523	641	7,038	655	6,383
Supervisors of typists, etc	100	38	480	24	456
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	5,827	3,310	9,919	78	9,841
Other typists	4,515	2,291	8,067	162	7,905
Supervisors of office machine operators	46	32	171	34	137
Office machine operators	1,575	1,050	4,283	911	3,372
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	22	5	248	95	153
Telephonists	1,644	663	6,194	504	5,690
Radio and telegraph operators	275	154	941	462	479
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	3	3	25	25	—
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	727	476	1,902	1,808	94
Group VIII Selling	14,752	11,659	70,266	24,710	45,556
Sales supervisors	611	426	1,063	634	429
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	9,671	5,672	52,685	9,913	42,772
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	855	436	978	380	598
Roundsmen and van salesmen	506	314	1,415	1,281	134
Technical sales representatives	552	816	2,609	2,609	82
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	771	963	7,185	6,592	593
Other sales representatives and agents	1,786	3,032	4,249	3,301	948
Group IX Security and protective service	1,989	2,953	5,335	5,148	187
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	12	68	23	21	2
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	34	22	243	238	5
Policemen (below sergeant)	23	611	88	60	28
Firemen	45	112	209	206	3
Prison officers below principal officer	13	82	30	27	3
Security officers and detectives	1,121	1,424	3,847	3,741	106
Security guards, patrolmen	468	428	506	497	9
Traffic wardens	15	29	23	10	13
All other in security and protective service	258	177	366	348	18
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	43,239	25,612	75,153	27,804	47,349
Catering supervisors	1,646	1,189	3,274	2,238	1,036
Chefs, cooks	4,805	3,154	6,530	4,111	2,419
Waiters, waitresses	4,679	2,622	4,289	1,419	2,870
Barmen, barmaids	4,226	2,469	5,699	3,310	2,389
Counter hands/assistants	3,378	1,489	6,069	3,29	5,740
Kitchen porters/hands	3,718	1,590	7,611	4,612	2,999
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	403	245	594	346	248
Domestic housekeepers	411	441	493	16	477
Home and domestic helpers, maids	5,174	2,916	12,839	227	12,612
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	156	88	255	24	231
Travel stewards and attendants	58	67			

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 9, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 1, 1977	Vacancies notified June 2, 1977 to September 2, 1977	Placings June 2 to September 2, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	15,405	1,759	15,219	13,420	5,442	7,978
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	141	56	176	86	74	12
General farm workers	4,039	101	1,677	1,441	1,376	65
Dairy cowmen	240	14	31	10	10	—
Pig and poultry men	298	29	160	114	103	11
Other stockmen	1,380	36	188	112	104	8
Horticultural workers	659	142	382	340	200	140
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	1,415	449	1,195	828	796	32
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	2,134	389	1,062	770	717	53
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	444	99	430	272	269	3
Forestry workers	340	29	151	110	108	2
Supervisors/mates—fishing	186	4	46	44	44	—
Fishermen	772	24	304	317	314	3
All other in farming and related	3,357	387	9,417	8,976	1,327	7,649
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	9,531	2,934	10,376	6,898	5,451	1,447
Foremen—tannery production workers	4	1	—	—	—	—
Tannery production workers	60	19	85	52	46	6
Foremen—textile processing	148	42	74	24	24	—
Preparatory fibre processors	418	74	326	212	166	46
Spinners, doublers/twisters	684	121	300	228	154	74
Winders, reelers	565	87	244	163	50	113
Warp preparers	101	41	114	70	35	35
Weavers	431	137	306	221	139	82
Knitters	317	186	305	196	125	71
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	262	78	247	173	154	19
Burlers, menders, darners	117	69	79	56	9	47
Foremen—chemical processing	51	10	8	3	—	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	451	276	805	674	626	48
Foremen—food and drink processing	95	39	112	53	51	2
Bread bakers (hand)	716	256	688	444	379	65
Flour confectioners	181	57	189	114	74	40
Butchers, meat cutters	2,960	753	2,354	1,405	1,208	197
Foremen—paper and board making	7	1	—	—	—	—
Beatermen, refiners (paper and board making)	3	1	2	1	—	1
Machinemen, dryermen, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	22	6	16	20	18	2
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	35	11	12	5	5	—
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	27	5	40	20	20	—
Kiln setting	6	1	19	17	—	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	6	—	22	19	1	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	7	4	23	15	15	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	75	32	221	145	145	—
Man-made fibre makers	5	1	11	10	10	—
Sewage plant attendants	8	18	30	30	—	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,769	608	3,724	2,527	1,929	598
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	37,259	11,637	28,544	18,776	13,426	5,350
Foremen—glass working	13	2	5	—	—	—
Glass formers and shapers	163	93	244	160	126	34
Glass finishers and decorators	31	18	25	23	21	2
Foremen—clay and stone working	19	5	7	3	3	—
Castors and other pottery makers	52	22	87	35	31	4
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	138	42	55	46	46	—
Foremen—printing	66	19	14	8	2	—
Compositors	759	146	162	83	27	—
Electrotypers, stereotypers	78	1	3	—	—	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	248	19	42	19	13	6
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	330	64	66	28	28	—
Printing machine minders (lithography)	285	84	127	34	29	5
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	19	2	4	—	—	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	155	16	22	14	14	2
Screen and block printers	443	118	263	170	132	38
Foremen—bookbinding	11	4	—	2	2	—
Foremen—paper products making	5	1	9	7	3	—
Bookbinders and finishers	480	86	210	149	55	94
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	163	49	139	91	81	10
Foremen—textile materials working	145	98	125	24	7	17
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	463	125	174	59	29	30
Dressmakers	139	60	52	31	6	25
Coach trimmers	77	63	27	19	17	2
Upholsterers, mattress makers	557	157	185	82	77	5
Milliners	9	17	10	4	1	3
Furriers	31	32	34	17	12	5
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	222	29	34	11	7	4
Other clothing cutters and markers	566	224	462	207	133	74
Hand sewers and embroiderers	256	249	330	169	14	155
Linkers	111	79	76	58	1	57
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	5,667	4,352	5,709	3,822	228	3,594
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	32	8	12	—	—	—
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	165	72	91	50	49	1
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	163	44	101	69	44	20
Footwear lasters	57	33	53	14	7	7
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	208	209	314	223	20	203
Footwear finishers	38	11	21	8	5	3
Foremen—woodworking	407	87	178	109	108	1
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	13,699	1,692	8,992	6,148	6,131	17
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	496	77	987	947	947	—
Carpenters and joiners (others)	1,133	285	872	525	522	3
Cabinet makers	770	210	377	219	217	2
Case and box makers	154	51	133	89	88	1
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	198	88	214	135	134	1
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	559	175	386	218	216	2
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	446	159	498	263	256	7
Patternmakers (moulds)	137	109	95	40	40	—
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	221	9	98	68	68	—
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	66	43	47	16	16	—
Tyre builders	6	3	42	39	31	8

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled June 2, 1977 to September 2, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at September 2, 1977	Unemployed at September 8, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	2,182	1,376	16,540	14,117	2,423
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	71	75	154	150	4
General farm workers	201	136	4,143	3,708	435
Dairy cowmen	26	9	271	244	27
Pig and poultry men	43	32	339	301	38
Other stockmen	73	39	1,480	1,327	153
Horticultural workers	123	61	805	548	257
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	507	309	1,550	1,484	66
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	427	254	2,330	2,268	62
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	172	85	431	430	1
Forestry workers	39	31	369	360	9
Supervisors/mates—fishing	6	—	206	206	—
Fishermen	10	1	935	929	6
All other in farming and related	484	344	3,527	2,162	1,365
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	3,453	2,959	10,463	8,805	1,658
Foremen—tannery production workers	41	11	16	10	6
Tannery production workers	47	45	82	71	11
Foremen—textile processing	123	65	181	168	13
Preparatory fibre processors	124	69	503	441	62
Spinners, doublers/twisters	109	59	660	660	238
Winders, reelers	48	37	236	236	354
Warp preparers	122	100	64	64	33
Weavers	120	175	498	365	133
Knitters	97	55	360	306	54
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	46	46	279	279	29
Burlers, menders, darners	8	7	144	6	138
Foremen—chemical processing	169	238	51	51	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	64	34	459	449	10
Foremen—food and drink processing	255	245	108	101	7
Bread bakers (hand)	870	832	786	687	99
Flour confectioners	—	—	189	96	93
Butchers, meat cutters	—	—	3,107	3,047	60
Foremen—paper and board making	1	1	6	6	—
Beatermen, refiners (paper and board making)	—	—	3	2	1
Machinemen, dryermen, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	1	1	26	22	4
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	12	6	39	39	—
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	13	12	27	27	—
Kiln setting	3	—	6	5	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	1	2	3	3	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	60	3	6	6	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	—	48	85	81	4
Man-made fibre makers	19	2	14	14	—
Sewage plant attendants	1,027	778	9	9	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	—	—	1,862	1,554	308
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	10,007	11,398	37,937	28,930	9,007
Foremen—glass working	60	117	13	13	—
Glass formers and shapers	11	9	158	121	4
Glass finishers and decorators	3	6	32	27	2
Foremen—clay and stone working	51	23	73	60	—
Castors and other pottery makers	16	35	131	131	—
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	13	12	64	59	5
Foremen—printing	93	132	798	728	70
Compositors	2	—	82	77	5
Electrotypers, stereotypers	20	1	249	211	38
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	43	59	320	298	22
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	5	77	308	270	38
Printing machine minders (lithography)	15	1	15	15	—
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	119	92	142	125	17
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	—	2	509	442	67
Screen and block printers	2	1	8	7	2
Foremen—bookbinding	97	50	549	175	374
Foremen—paper products making	49	48	153	138	15
Bookbinders and finishers	90	109	149	87	62
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	104	136	472	349	123
Foremen—textile materials working	50	31	162	25	137
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	23	48	82	69	13
Dressmakers	12	181	636	599	37
Coach trimmers	22	11	27	10	9
Upholsterers, mattress makers	29	23	38	34	4
Milliners	230	249	219	191	28
Furriers	188	222	618	470	148
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	48	49	315	37	278
Other clothing cutters and markers	2,234	4,005	69	1	68
Hand sewers and embroiderers	9	11	6,531	342	6,189
Linkers	44	30	30	24	6
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	42	69	172	167	5
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	36	34	149	130	19
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	107	29	84	66	18
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	19	193	213	79	134
Footwear lasters	80	12	24	13	11

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 9, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 1, 1977	Vacancies notified June 2, 1977 to September 2, 1977	Placings June 2 to September 2, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
Group XIII Making and repairing—(continued)						
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	507	198	876	670	566	104
Dental mechanics	76	43	21	20	20	—
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	6,020	1,755	5,434	3,521	2,750	771
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and ship-building)	97,392	29,096	62,873	37,815	36,736	1,079
Foremen—metal making and treating	101	27	38	9	8	1
Blast furnacemen	7	—	1	1	1	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	79	6	29	26	26	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	204	26	241	173	171	2
Rollermen (steel)	24	9	15	7	7	—
Metal drawers	47	16	68	49	49	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	337	107	201	96	91	5
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	241	76	142	80	77	3
Die casters	161	44	115	74	70	4
Smiths, forgemen	327	62	103	52	51	1
Electroplaters	247	58	110	66	66	—
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	114	21	94	56	55	1
Foremen—engineering machining	236	109	125	37	37	—
Press and machine tool setters	697	636	725	290	287	3
Roll turners, roll grinders	75	41	59	22	22	—
Other centre lathe turners	1,397	1,072	1,547	822	822	—
Machine tool setter operators	3,895	3,491	4,302	2,008	1,975	33
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	5,679	1,037	3,539	2,432	2,188	244
Press and stamping machine operators	1,778	273	1,283	552	575	277
Automatic machine attendants/minders	427	103	332	247	234	13
Metal polishers	508	157	277	160	151	9
Fettlers/dressers	261	78	382	249	244	5
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	1,069	1,049	857	382	381	1
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	288	181	156	64	63	1
Precision instrument makers	2,675	761	1,421	830	817	13
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	394	135	253	143	141	2
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	650	221	1,054	874	870	4
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	441	163	158	70	69	1
Machinery erectors and installers	717	121	212	185	185	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	6,892	2,801	5,266	2,942	2,932	10
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	82	49	25	13	13	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	7,626	3,774	5,553	2,865	2,853	12
Other motor vehicle mechanics	137	33	85	58	56	2
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	179	76	154	61	61	—
Watch and clock repairers	144	31	19	9	9	—
Instrument mechanics	274	269	259	108	108	—
Office machinery mechanics	227	73	137	64	64	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	90	28	27	15	14	1
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	1,157	223	375	196	189	7
Production electricians	393	76	191	96	91	5
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	325	43	93	36	35	1
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	4,322	1,433	2,720	1,509	1,503	6
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	5,138	819	2,871	1,861	1,858	3
Telephone fitters	385	41	65	25	25	—
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	3,096	635	875	408	404	4
Cable jointers and linesmen	248	31	70	31	31	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	489	97	203	48	48	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	6,487	917	3,819	2,421	2,414	7
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	1,205	232	656	283	282	1
Gas fitters	597	25	107	53	53	—
Sheet metal workers	2,427	1,716	2,341	1,198	1,193	5
Placers and metal shipwrights	1,573	548	1,224	672	672	—
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	404	54	136	115	114	1
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	62	4	15	4	4	—
Steel erectors	2,452	43	495	359	359	—
Scaffolders, staggers	2,026	206	965	772	772	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	1,586	70	255	169	169	—
Welders (skilled)	7,966	1,211	4,935	3,241	3,235	6
Other welders	401	119	349	182	145	37
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	22	13	15	6	5	1
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	240	99	76	32	30	2
Engravers and etchers (printing)	104	27	13	7	3	4
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	274	325	197	115	115	—
Aircraft finishers	3	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	225	116	130	46	46	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	8	9	41	39	39	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	14,887	2,754	10,232	7,382	7,045	337
Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	37,294	7,434	34,780	24,172	16,338	7,834
Foremen—painting and similar coating	313	50	209	126	126	—
Painters and decorators	16,165	1,872	10,802	7,622	7,591	31
Pottery decorators	205	59	160	93	77	16
Coach painters	1,961	521	1,587	937	929	8
Other spray painters	167	56	53	13	12	1
French polishers	138	45	560	505	498	7
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	4,622	940	4,792	3,100	1,423	1,677
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	131	28	46	9	8	1
Foremen—product inspection	1,814	864	1,327	708	657	51
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	763	278	592	317	260	57
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	79	32	60	29	20	9
Foremen—packaging	6,912	1,091	8,659	6,462	2,338	4,124
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	4,024	1,598	5,933	4,251	2,399	1,852
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	73,195	6,364	30,486	22,661	22,600	61
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	1,816	181	580	354	354	—
Bricklayers	8,906	1,464	6,294	4,014	4,013	1
Fixer/walling masons	303	42	102	71	71	—
Plasterers	4,177	372	1,643	1,074	1,071	3
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	703	52	98	50	49	1
Roofers and slaters	2,580	203	595	366	365	1

Table 2 (continued)

Vacancies cancelled June 2, 1977 to September 2, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at September 2, 1977	Unemployed at September 8, 1977			Key occupation
		Total	Males	Females	
218	186	539	496	43	Group XIII Making and repairing—(continued)
12	32	92	86	6	Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)
2,055	1,613	6,105	5,203	902	Dental mechanics
					All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)
					Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and ship-building)
22,404	31,750	100,128	97,725	2,403	Foremen—metal making and treating
24	32	101	101	—	Blast furnacemen
—	—	7	7	—	Furnacemen (steel smelting)
4	5	84	84	—	Other furnacemen (metal)
55	39	215	215	—	Rollermen (steel)
11	6	21	21	—	Metal drawers
17	18	64	62	2	Moulders and moulder/coremakers
83	129	372	353	19	Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers
40	48	240	233	7	Die casters
47	38	154	153	1	Smiths, forgemen
36	77	313	311	2	Electroplaters
44	58	253	251	2	Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)
35	24	97	97	—	Foremen—engineering machining
83	114	239	238	1	Press and machine tool setters
377	694	735	729	6	Roll turners, roll grinders
31	47	68	67	—	Other centre lathe turners
656	1,141	1,414	1,411	3	Machine tool setter operators
1,897	3,888	3,908	3,863	45	Machine tool operators (not setting-up)
1,039	1,105	5,961	5,286	675	Press and stamping machine operators
394	310	1,819	1,010	809	Automatic machine attendants/minders
89	99	392	336	56	Metal polishers
133	141	546	512	34	Fettlers/dressers
144	67	257	250	7	Foremen—production fitting (metal)
38	35	144	144	—	Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out
467	1,057	1,135	1,129	6	Precision instrument makers
79	194	274	267	7	Metal working production fitters (fine limits)
579	773	2,670	2,664	6	Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)
5	187	436	435	1	Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)
195	206	669	667	2	Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments
133	118	455	455	—	Machinery erectors and installers
53	95	795	794	1	Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery
2,187	2,938	7,231	7,221	10	Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)
22	39	151	151	—	Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)
2,727	3,735	7,833	7,797	36	Other motor vehicle mechanics
43	26	122	121	1	Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)
34	126	184	183	1	Watch and clock repairers
43	8	146	144	2	Instrument mechanics
106	314	319	316	3	Office machinery mechanics
68	78	281	281	—	Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)
15	25	93	91	2	Production fitters (electrical/electronic)
161	241	1,205	1,200	5	Production electricians
56	115	379	347	32	Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic
51	49	348	347	1	Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery
1,095	1,549	4,586	4,580	6	Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships
754	1,075	5,191	5,186	5	Telephone fitters
27	54	412	411	1	Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics
460	642	3,356	3,348	8	Cable jointers and linesmen
35	35	238	237	1	Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures
104	148	473	473	—	Plumbers, pipe fitters
1,080	1,235	6,164	6,161	3	Heating and ventilating engineering fitters
219	386	1,069	1,068	1	Gas fitters
33	46	583	583	—	Sheet metal workers
1,087	1,772	2,522	2,520	2	Placers and metal shipwrights
301	799	1,560	1,560	—	Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)
50	25	428	428	—	General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)
10	10	90	90	—	Steel erectors
112	67	2,482	2,482	—	Scaffolders, staggers
234	165	2,087	2,087	—	Steel benders, bar benders and fixers
86	70	1,649	1,648	—	Welders (skilled)
1,260	1,645	7,969	7,951	18	Other welders
133	153	455	406	49	Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)
					Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers
					Engravers and etchers (printing)
					Coach and vehicle body builders/makers
					Aircraft finishers
					Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)
					Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines
					All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)
9,413	8,629	36,467	24,983	11,484	Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related
73	60	229	229	—	Foremen—painting and similar coating
2,718	2,334	14,153	14,131	22	Painters and decorators
72	54	226	162	64	Pottery decorators
575	59				

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 9, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 1, 1977	Vacancies notified June 2, 1977 to September 2, 1977	Placings June 2 to September 2, 1977		
				Total	Males	Females
Group XVI Construction—(continued)						
Glaziers	611	75	247	159	158	1
Railway lengthmen	73	63	180	156	155	1
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	537	19	152	97	97	—
Other roadmen	777	104	453	294	291	3
Concrete erectors/assemblers	120	7	23	17	17	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	470	15	223	127	127	—
General builders	1,935	201	795	506	506	—
Sewermen (maintenance)	41	11	74	49	48	1
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	957	87	270	180	179	1
Waste inspectors (water supply)	7	3	11	1	1	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	41,105	1,353	14,163	11,441	11,419	22
Civil engineering labourers	2,061	193	1,332	1,129	1,129	—
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	27	16	2	4	4	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	227	1,259	723	875	874	1
Tunnellers	233	—	15	3	3	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	5,529	644	2,511	1,694	1,669	25
Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	93,158	10,606	51,420	36,261	35,172	1,089
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	57	2	8	5	5	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	1,087	38	151	146	146	—
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	143	9	60	52	52	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	9	—	—	—	—	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	49	18	22	12	12	—
Secondmen (railways)	10	—	1	—	—	—
Railway guards	40	157	296	197	197	—
Railway signalmen and shunters	52	42	150	132	129	3
Foremen—road transport operating	84	14	27	36	35	1
Bus inspectors	79	30	24	35	35	—
Bus and coach drivers	1,600	817	1,298	827	817	10
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	17,644	2,502	12,010	8,188	8,153	35
Other goods drivers	35,495	1,831	12,296	9,159	8,773	386
Other motor drivers	1,546	347	1,210	802	756	46
Bus conductors	186	203	588	489	455	34
Drivers' mates	988	68	571	428	428	—
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	64	2	6	3	3	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	3,461	508	1,453	829	828	1
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	6	—	3	—	—	—
Crane drivers/operators	2,850	130	682	465	464	1
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	4,476	209	1,936	1,395	1,389	6
Foremen—materials moving and storing	692	136	320	168	164	4
Storekeepers, warehousemen	19,181	2,840	14,215	9,829	9,337	492
Stevedores and dockers	172	9	125	113	111	2
Furniture removers	105	17	97	96	96	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	1,377	378	2,314	1,678	1,648	30
Refuse collectors/dustmen	56	33	444	392	392	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	1,649	266	1,082	811	774	37
Group XVIII Miscellaneous	435,534	8,757	84,793	72,563	61,174	11,389
Foremen—miscellaneous	1,021	178	789	533	495	38
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	749	113	434	289	288	1
Turncocks (water supply)	1	1	3	1	1	—
General labourers	430,586	8,124	82,266	70,685	59,641	11,044
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	3,177	341	1,301	1,055	749	306

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

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled June 2, 1977 to September 2, 1977	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at September 2, 1977	Unemployed at September 8, 1977		
			Total	Males	Females
	90	73	624	623	1
	39	48	73	73	—
	55	19	500	499	1
	140	123	819	819	—
	8	5	127	127	—
	62	49	440	440	—
	234	256	1,938	1,938	—
	15	21	49	49	—
	121	56	914	914	—
	8	5	8	8	—
	2,774	1,301	41,377	41,363	14
	261	135	2,249	2,248	1
	8	6	43	43	—
	65	1,042	245	245	—
	10	2	218	218	—
	837	624	5,491	5,483	8
Group XVI Construction—(continued)					
Glaziers	90	73	624	623	1
Railway lengthmen	39	48	73	73	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	55	19	500	499	1
Other roadmen	140	123	819	819	—
Concrete erectors/assemblers	8	5	127	127	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	62	49	440	440	—
General builders	234	256	1,938	1,938	—
Sewermen (maintenance)	15	21	49	49	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	121	56	914	914	—
Waste inspectors (water supply)	8	5	8	8	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	2,774	1,301	41,377	41,363	14
Civil engineering labourers	261	135	2,249	2,248	1
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	8	6	43	43	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	65	1,042	245	245	—
Tunnellers	10	2	218	218	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	837	624	5,491	5,483	8
Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	16,212	9,553	95,602	92,221	3,381
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	2	3	45	45	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	21	22	1,090	1,088	2
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	14	3	139	139	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	—	—	14	14	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	7	21	49	49	—
Secondmen (railways)	—	1	7	5	2
Railway guards	179	77	41	41	—
Railway signalmen and shunters	36	24	42	40	2
Foremen—road transport operating	22	11	81	81	—
Bus inspectors	11	7	38	29	9
Bus and coach drivers	533	755	1,880	1,860	20
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	3,899	2,425	17,486	17,426	60
Other goods drivers	3,354	1,614	37,167	34,715	2,452
Other motor drivers	409	346	1,380	1,233	147
Bus conductors	187	115	160	109	51
Drivers' mates	140	71	1,007	1,002	5
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	4	1	58	58	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	727	405	3,410	3,407	3
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	2	1	5	5	—
Crane drivers/operators	226	121	2,826	2,813	13
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	524	226	4,695	4,685	10
Foremen—materials moving and storing	191	97	684	674	10
Storekeepers, warehousemen	4,652	2,574	19,766	19,257	509
Stevedores and dockers	17	4	136	134	2
Furniture removers	24	24	204	203	1
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	641	373	1,410	1,385	25
Refuse collectors/dustmen	68	17	58	58	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	322	215	1,724	1,666	58
Group XVIII Miscellaneous	12,466	8,521	466,111	394,627	71,484
Foremen—miscellaneous	215	219	1,189	1,101	88
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	150	108	660	659	1
Turncocks (water supply)	—	3	1	1	—
General labourers	11,832	7,873	461,198	390,725	70,473
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	269	318	3,063	2,141	922

Unemployment and vacancies by occupation

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified

THE following tables give an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages

1239-1249 of this Gazette, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. Table 1 provides a broad summary

Occupational analysis of unemployed people and notified unfilled vacancies at employment offices by region: September 1977

	South East				East Anglia				South West			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
Table 1 Broad summary												
Managerial and professional	31,011	12,327	43,338	6,494	2,239	892	3,131	411	7,712	3,378	11,090	856
Clerical and related*	32,260	29,834	62,094	10,637	3,315	3,000	6,315	624	10,307	9,053	19,360	1,129
Other non-manual occupations†	8,783	8,260	17,043	5,634	853	1,049	1,902	372	2,637	3,297	5,934	707
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	36,524	1,680	38,204	16,772	3,459	115	3,574	1,762	11,116	312	11,428	2,617
General labourers	69,037	12,607	81,644	2,010	8,649	1,718	10,367	355	25,670	4,780	30,450	491
Other manual occupations§	68,606	16,090	84,696	22,448	7,316	1,784	9,100	1,944	17,888	4,959	22,847	3,442
Total: all occupations	246,221	80,798	327,019	63,995	25,831	8,558	34,389	5,468	75,330	25,779	101,109	9,242

Table 2 Occupational groups

I Managerial (General management).	926	15	941	19	57	1	58	—	147	—	147	4
II Professional and related supporting management and administration.	5,689	1,333	7,022	1,128	364	103	467	33	1,296	327	1,623	74
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health.	4,147	6,399	10,546	1,857	306	562	868	196	1,011	2,217	3,228	379
IV Literary, artistic and sports.	5,797	2,907	8,704	135	196	88	284	5	694	395	1,089	20
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields.	6,397	835	7,232	1,956	506	81	587	110	1,998	203	2,201	232
VI Managerial (excluding general management).	8,055	838	8,893	1,399	810	57	867	67	2,566	236	2,802	147
VII Clerical and related.	33,526	29,891	63,417	10,967	3,346	3,002	6,348	633	10,384	9,058	19,442	1,146
VIII Selling.	8,150	8,351	16,501	4,763	817	1,059	1,876	322	2,626	3,338	5,964	703
IX Security and protective services.	1,498	56	1,554	1,433	118	2	120	99	283	11	294	84
X Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service.	11,651	10,947	22,598	10,831	767	1,251	2,018	918	2,486	3,821	6,307	1,958
XI Farming, fishing and related.	3,549	676	4,225	410	1,544	190	1,734	94	1,826	294	2,120	204
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics).	1,568	115	1,683	685	144	12	156	99	444	34	478	143
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics).	8,977	1,676	10,653	5,220	881	138	1,019	299	2,290	306	2,596	480
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding).	21,972	383	22,355	11,347	1,969	10	1,979	1,377	6,421	51	6,472	1,983
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related.	9,138	2,757	11,895	3,784	656	157	813	265	1,891	370	2,261	430
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere.	20,386	16	20,402	1,813	1,925	—	1,925	235	5,993	6	5,999	329
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related.	24,419	763	25,182	4,027	2,667	94	2,761	348	7,150	286	7,436	412
XVIII Miscellaneous	70,376	12,840	83,216	2,221	8,758	1,751	10,509	368	25,824	4,826	30,650	514
Total	246,221	80,798	327,019	63,995	25,831	8,558	34,389	5,468	75,330	25,779	101,109	9,242

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

and region in the United Kingdom

unfilled vacancies at employment offices by region: September 1977

comparable with that for Great Britain on page 1239 and Table 2 gives information for the separate occupational groups. The points made about the interpretation of the figures in the intro-

duction to the article on pages 1239-1249 apply equally to these two tables.

West Midlands				East Midlands				Yorkshire and Humberside			
Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
6,563	2,712	9,275	860	3,853	1,782	5,635	894	6,025	3,037	9,062	985
6,564	10,956	17,520	966	4,644	5,925	10,569	950	6,288	8,464	14,752	1,462
2,463	4,551	7,014	681	1,514	2,434	3,948	701	2,006	3,838	5,844	929
13,914	963	14,877	3,921	6,902	849	7,751	4,084	10,270	849	11,119	4,110
33,817	5,861	39,678	432	27,104	4,710	31,814	674	39,260	5,715	44,975	856
27,808	9,941	37,749	3,782	12,121	4,028	16,149	3,036	17,741	5,910	23,651	4,264
91,129	34,984	126,113	10,642	56,138	19,728	75,866	10,339	81,590	27,813	109,403	12,606

Broad summary

Managerial and professional
 Clerical and related*
 Other non-manual occupations†
 Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc.‡
 General labourers
 Other manual occupations§

Occupational groups

I Managerial (General management).
 II Professional and related supporting management and administration.
 III Professional and related in education, welfare and health.
 IV Literary, artistic and sports.
 V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields.
 VI Managerial (excluding general management).
 VII Clerical and related.
 VIII Selling.
 IX Security and protective services.
 X Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service.
 XI Farming, fishing and related.
 XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics).
 XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics).
 XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding).
 XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related.
 XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere.
 XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related.
 XVIII Miscellaneous.

188	8	196	4	97	1	98	1	99	2	101	7
1,291	356	1,647	179	735	216	951	133	1,020	337	1,357	137
876	1,687	2,563	146	596	1,091	1,687	288	1,021	1,951	2,972	353
495	242	737	17	281	177	458	18	526	294	820	18
1,632	189	1,821	312	940	159	1,099	309	1,330	211	1,541	277
2,081	230	2,311	202	1,204	138	1,342	145	2,029	242	2,271	193
6,606	10,961	17,567	977	4,671	5,926	10,597	963	6,349	8,468	14,817	1,485
2,281	4,636	6,917	661	1,401	2,459	3,860	589	1,816	3,884	5,700	824
417	14	431	98	229	9	238	190	347	13	360	236
1,876	4,514	6,390	993	1,200	2,727	3,927	1,129	1,533	3,857	5,390	1,833
1,264	236	1,500	120	867	170	1,037	155	1,223	310	1,533	101
569	129	698	127	571	63	634	447	1,872	484	2,356	340
2,443	792	3,235	557	1,344	905	2,249	1,228	1,711	725	2,436	856
13,261	1,510	14,771	3,490	4,799	55	4,854	2,251	7,621	99	7,720	2,868
3,514	2,730	6,244	1,181	1,191	678	1,869	475	1,450	950	2,400	650
7,295	4	7,299	402	3,710	7	3,717	732	5,057	—	5,057	737
10,634	546	11,180	714	5,014	211	5,225	545	7,172	262	7,434	780
34,406	6,200	40,606	462	27,288	4,736	32,024	741	39,414	5,724	45,138	911
91,129	34,984	126,113	10,642	56,138	19,728	75,866	10,339	81,590	27,813	109,403	12,606

Total

	North West				North				Wales			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
Table 1 Broad summary												
Managerial and professional	9,817	4,720	14,537	1,400	4,122	2,628	6,750	1,136	4,529	2,271	6,800	703
Clerical and related*	9,085	17,027	26,112	2,129	4,032	9,044	13,076	1,455	3,999	7,425	11,424	800
Other non-manual occupations†	3,769	6,642	10,411	1,488	1,404	4,495	5,899	756	1,238	3,559	4,797	577
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	20,838	1,441	22,279	3,318	11,668	880	12,548	2,711	8,515	409	8,924	1,783
General labourers	68,830	13,078	81,908	450	37,549	6,258	43,807	687	25,704	4,641	30,345	353
Other manual occupations§	30,798	9,424	40,222	4,016	13,709	5,365	19,074	2,806	11,938	3,164	15,102	2,006
Total: all occupations	143,137	52,332	195,469	12,801	72,484	28,670	101,154	9,551	55,923	21,469	77,392	6,222

Table 2 Occupational groups

	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies
I Managerial (General management).	161	3	164	6	90	2	92	2	89	4	93	2
II Professional and related supporting management and administration.	1,937	544	2,481	295	705	272	977	115	824	228	1,052	100
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health.	1,420	2,901	4,321	310	615	1,834	2,449	369	687	1,565	2,252	190
IV Literary, artistic and sports.	883	558	1,441	27	306	182	488	46	283	176	459	47
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields.	2,332	330	2,662	460	1,107	181	1,288	408	1,115	161	1,276	166
VI Managerial (excluding general management).	3,084	384	3,468	302	1,299	157	1,456	196	1,531	137	1,668	198
VII Clerical and related.	9,199	17,032	26,231	2,144	4,087	9,050	13,137	1,478	4,021	7,427	11,448	804
VIII Selling.	3,196	6,660	9,856	1,368	1,108	4,686	5,794	621	1,179	3,584	4,763	543
IX Security and protective services.	819	41	860	215	422	16	438	198	201	8	209	95
X Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service.	3,354	6,272	9,626	2,010	1,031	4,251	5,282	1,500	870	2,643	3,513	1,041
XI Farming, fishing and related.	915	153	1,068	71	489	71	560	55	672	108	780	43
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics).	1,940	407	2,347	388	355	56	411	80	198	30	228	118
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics).	4,135	1,381	5,516	947	2,031	877	2,908	513	1,204	381	1,585	288
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding).	13,890	145	14,035	2,123	8,661	22	8,683	1,897	5,598	23	5,621	1,177
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related.	2,904	1,903	4,807	557	1,201	414	1,615	320	1,052	133	1,185	143
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere.	11,085	2	11,087	336	5,399	—	5,399	478	5,300	1	5,301	556
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related.	12,604	359	12,963	728	5,820	321	6,141	558	5,277	203	5,480	314
XVIII Miscellaneous	69,279	13,257	82,536	514	37,758	6,278	44,036	717	25,822	4,657	30,479	397
Total	143,137	52,332	195,469	12,801	72,484	28,670	101,154	9,551	55,923	21,469	77,392	6,222

	Scotland				Northern Ireland				United Kingdom			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
Broad summary												
Managerial and professional	5,930	4,872	10,802	1,483	1,705	1,733	3,438	166	83,506	40,352	123,858	15,388
Clerical and related*	5,936	15,984	21,920	2,391	2,049	5,856	7,905	172	88,479	122,568	211,047	22,715
Other non-manual occupations†	2,685	6,859	9,544	1,412	1,562	2,256	3,818	141	28,914	47,240	76,154	13,398
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	19,073	1,984	21,057	4,627	7,793	1,124	8,917	818	150,072	10,606	160,678	46,523
General labourers	55,105	11,105	66,210	1,565	12,820	1,927	14,747	227	403,545	72,400	475,945	8,100
Other manual occupations§	25,269	9,459	34,728	6,609	12,530	4,417	16,947	568	245,724	74,541	320,265	54,921
Total: all occupations	113,998	50,263	164,261	18,087	38,459	17,313	55,772	2,092	1,000,240	367,707	1,367,947	161,045

Occupational groups

	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies
I Managerial (General management).	70	3	73	1	48	6	54	2	1,972	45	2,017	48
II Professional and related supporting management and administration.	948	426	1,374	164	240	72	312	50	15,049	4,214	19,263	2,408
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health.	786	3,316	4,102	588	390	1,474	1,864	32	11,855	24,997	36,852	4,708
IV Literary, artistic and sports.	569	414	983	35	118	60	178	2	10,148	5,493	15,641	370
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields.	1,739	350	2,089	373	467	57	524	30	19,563	2,757	22,320	4,633
VI Managerial (excluding general management).	1,818	363	2,181	322	442	64	506	50	24,919	2,846	27,765	3,221
VII Clerical and related.	6,074	15,991	22,065	2,425	2,099	5,860	7,959	175	90,362	122,666	213,028	23,197
VIII Selling.	2,136	6,899	9,035	1,265	767	2,228	2,995	89	25,477	47,784	73,261	11,748
IX Security and protective services.	814	17	831	305	959	41	1,000	65	6,107	228	6,335	3,018
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service.	3,036	7,066	10,102	3,399	1,080	2,863	3,943	149	28,884	50,212	79,096	25,761
XI Farming, fishing and related.	1,768	215	1,983	123	1,242	37	1,279	35	15,359	2,460	17,819	1,411
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics).	1,144	328	1,472	532	766	340	1,106	66	9,571	1,998	11,569	3,025
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics).	3,914	1,826	5,740	1,010	2,049	1,122	3,171	392	30,979	10,129	41,108	11,790
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding).	13,533	105	13,638	3,237	4,501	54	4,555	277	102,226	2,457	104,683	32,027
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related.	1,986	1,392	3,378	824	849	984	1,833	77	25,832	12,468	38,300	8,706
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere.	6,497	1	6,498	681	4,112	—	4,112	231	76,759	37	76,796	6,530
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related.	11,464	336	11,800	1,127	4,933	33	4,966	121	97,154	3,414	100,568	9,674
XVIII Miscellaneous	55,702	11,215	66,917	1,676	13,397	2,018	15,415	249	408,024	73,502	481,526	8,770
Total	113,998	50,263	164,261	18,087	38,459	17,313	55,772	2,092	1,000,240	367,707	1,367,947	161,045

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

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

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

Work permit statistics January-June 1977

CHANGES are being made in the work permit statistics published in the *Employment Gazette*.

A half yearly summary of permits issued and applications refused will replace the table previously published quarterly. Statistics of work permits analysed by country of origin which were previously published annually will be published half yearly.

It is hoped to publish annual statistics of work permits analysed by industrial and occupational classification during the first half of 1978.

Permits are issued for foreign nationals (other than EEC nationals) and Commonwealth citizens, living abroad, to come to work in this country provided they satisfy the requirements of the work permit scheme. There is also provision for permission to be given for people already here (such as visitors) to take work, subject to the same condition.

Nationals of member states of the EEC may come here to work without permits, but if they stay for more than six months they need residence permits which are issued by the Home Office.

The present work permit scheme has been in operation since January 1, 1973.

In the following tables information is given separately for Commonwealth and foreign workers, distinguishing between permits for people abroad and permissions for people already here.

Table 1 Summary of work permits issued and applications refused January-June 1977

Permits Issues Refusals	Commonwealth workers			Foreign workers (non-EEC)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Permits						
Issues Long-term	443	105	548	1,611	1,081	2,692
Short-term	413	68	481	2,803	664	3,467
Total	856	173	1,029	4,414	1,745	6,159
Refusals	186	71	257	520	576	1,096
Permissions						
Issues Long-term	399	718	1,117	208	301	509
Short-term	115	235	350	117	60	177
Total	514	953	1,467	325	361	686
Refusals	98	67	165	134	153	287
Total						
Issues Long-term	842	823	1,665	1,819	1,382	3,201
Short-term	528	303	831	2,920	724	3,644
Total	1,370	1,126	2,496	4,739	2,106	6,845
Refusals	284	138	422	654	729	1,383
Commonwealth trainees						
Issues	440	84	524			
Refusals	3	2	5			
Student employees						
Issues				845	234	1,079
Refusals					1	1

Notes: 1. "Long-term" permits or permissions are those given for the maximum period of 12 months. "Short-term" refers to those given for periods of less than 12 months.
2. Commonwealth trainees come for a fixed period of "on the job" training approved by the Department of Employment.
3. "Student employees" are young foreign nationals who come for employment in industry and commerce in order to improve their English and widen their occupational experience.

Table 2 Analysis of work permits issued by country of origin January-June 1977

Country of origin	Permits			Permissions			Totals				Grand total	Commonwealth trainees
	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Men	Women		
Australia	64	95	159	61	18	79	125	113	184	54	238	28
Bangladesh	10	1	11	2	4	6	12	3	12	3	15	9
Canada	61	81	142	17	18	35	78	99	140	37	177	12
Caribbean territories	13	44	57	161	38	199	174	82	71	185	256	20
Cyprus	6	14	20	4	5	9	10	19	22	7	29	20
East Africa	10	11	21	19	8	27	29	19	28	20	48	57
Hong Kong	174	8	182	51	10	61	225	18	204	39	243	24
India	65	90	155	17	11	28	82	101	155	28	183	56
Malaysia	21	24	45	369	129	498	390	153	107	436	543	114
Malta	23	9	32	11	2	13	34	11	27	18	45	17
Mauritius	12	5	17	208	45	253	220	50	162	108	270	10
New Zealand	14	17	31	14	5	19	28	22	36	14	50	14
Singapore	8	10	18	12	8	20	20	18	17	21	38	26
Sri Lanka	43	13	56	68	22	90	111	35	89	57	146	44
West Africa	15	53	68	72	20	92	87	73	101	59	160	62
Dependent territories (excluding Hong Kong)	4	4	8	26	7	33	30	11	11	30	41	7
Others	5	2	7	5	2	7	10	4	4	10	14	4
Total	548	481	1,029	1,117	350	1,467	1,665	831	1,370	1,126	2,496	524

See footnotes to table 1.

Table 3 Analysis of work permits issued by country of origin January-June 1977

FOREIGN WORKERS (NON-EEC)

Country of origin	Permits			Permissions			Totals				Grand total	Student employees
	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Men	Women		
Egypt	38	88	126	8	1	9	46	89	105	30	135	84
Hungary	1	171	172	—	—	—	1	171	109	63	172	2
Japan	257	60	317	29	—	29	286	60	298	48	346	61
Philippines	941	80	1,021	130	23	153	1,071	103	198	976	1,174	4
Portugal	148	18	166	23	3	26	171	21	144	48	192	5
South Africa	49	121	170	21	22	43	70	143	160	53	213	24
Spain	125	132	257	32	2	34	157	134	204	87	291	45
Sweden	40	185	225	9	5	14	49	190	171	68	239	58
Switzerland	70	111	181	12	3	15	82	114	112	84	196	193
USA	522	1,783	2,305	78	73	151	600	1,856	2,148	308	2,456	98
Others	501	718	1,219	167	45	212	668	763	1,090	341	1,431	505
Total	2,692	3,467	6,159	509	177	686	3,201	3,644	4,739	2,106	6,845	1,079

See footnotes to table 1.

Deaths and diseases

Fatal accidents	July	August
Factories Act		
Factory processes	14	18
Building operations	10	5
Works of engineering construction	2	3
Docks and warehouses	—	3
Total Factories Act	26	29
Fatalities reported under other Acts	—	—
Explosives	—	—
Mines and Quarries*		
Coal mines		
(i) Underground	2	3
(ii) Surface	1	—
Other stratified mines	—	—
Miscellaneous mines	—	1
Quarries	1	1
Total Mines and Quarries Act	4	5
Railway Service	3	6
Seamen		
(i) Trading vessels	3	2
(ii) Fishing vessels	—	—
Agricultural employees	3	4
Total	39	46

* Figures relate to a period of five weeks in July and four weeks in August.

Notified diseases	July	August
Aniline	1	6
Anthrax	—	—
Arsenical	—	—
Beryllium	—	—
Cadmium	—	1
Carbon bisulphide	—	—
Chrome ulceration	16	18
Chronic benzene	—	—
Compressed air	—	—
Epitheliomatous ulceration	—	2
Lead poisoning	—	1
Manganese	—	—
Mercurial	—	—
Phosphorous	—	—
Toxic anaemia	—	—
Toxic jaundice	—	—
Total	17	28

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

Fatal accidents	August	September
Factories Act		
Factory processes	18	12
Building operations	5	8
Works of engineering construction	3	1
Docks and warehouses	3	2
Total Factories Act	29	23
Fatalities reported under other Acts	—	—
Explosives	—	—
Mines and Quarries		
Coal mines		
(i) Underground	3	2
(ii) Surface	—	—
Other stratified mines	—	—
Miscellaneous mines	1	1
Quarries	1	1
Total Mines and Quarries Act	5	4
Railway Services	6	2
Seamen		
(i) Trading vessels	2	—
(ii) Fishing vessels	—	—
Agricultural employees	4	3
Total	46	32

* Figures relate to a period of four weeks in August and four weeks in September.

Notified diseases	August	September
Aniline	6	1
Anthrax	—	1
Arsenical	—	—
Beryllium	—	—
Cadmium	1	—
Carbon bisulphide	—	—
Chrome ulceration	18	11
Chronic benzene	—	—
Compressed air	—	—
Epitheliomatous ulceration	2	1
Lead poisoning	1	—
Manganese	—	—
Mercurial	—	—
Phosphorous	—	—
Toxic anaemia	—	—
Toxic jaundice	—	—
Total	28	14

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

Employment of registered disabled people in the public sector

THE QUOTA FIGURES for a wide cross section of employers in the public sector were published with the agreement of organisations concerned in the November 1976 issue and those for the National Health Service in the March 1977 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

Figures for these employers relating to 1 June 1977 are given in the following tables. In the case of Government departments they were prepared by the Civil Service Department. The figures for other public sector employers were obtained during the annual enquiry into the quota position of all employers subject to quota carried out by the Employment Service Agency in May 1977. A full explanation of the background to the publication of the figures was provided in the introduction on page 1225 of the November 1976 issue of the *Gazette*, which also drew attention to certain factors to be borne in mind in considering the figures. These are as follows:

It is important to recognise that only those disabled people who are registered under the terms of the 1944 Act can be counted towards an employer's quota. The percentages in the table therefore relate only to those disabled people who are known by their employers to be registered. However, registration is voluntary and many disabled employees choose not to register. (Likewise there is no obligation to disclose registration to an employer.)

The Department of Employment's consultative document on the quota scheme published in 1973 estimated that there were probably as many unregistered as registered disabled

people in employment. Recent information confirms that there are many disabled people who are not registered as such working in the public sector and cannot be included in the figures published in the following tables.

In a few of the public undertakings listed below the range of job opportunities for some disabled people may be affected by stringent medical requirements designed to protect public safety.

It should finally be noted that failure to satisfy the quota is not an offence, but employers in this position have additional obligations prescribed by the 1944 Act. Notes for guidance on employers' obligations which are obtainable at local offices of the Employment Service Agency give further information about this.

Notes

1. The Act is not binding on the Crown, but Government Departments and the National Health Service have nevertheless agreed to accept the same responsibilities as other employers. The Civil Service Department has issued a Code of Practice to all Government departments on the employment of disabled people, and the Department of Health and Social Security has issued a circular giving similar guidance to all employers within the N.H.S.
2. The figures of the British Steel Corporation do not include the employees of Redpath Dorman Long Ltd or of British Steel Corporation (Chemicals) Ltd, which being separately registered companies are separate employers for quota purposes.
3. The column headed "registered disabled employees" in the tables shows in some cases .5 of a decimal place. This is because registered disabled people who are normally employed between 10-30 hours per week count as half a unit of staff for the purpose of calculating an employer's quota percentage. A similar rule applies to the total number of staff employed.

Public sector quota figures

**NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—
Government departments**

	Registered disabled employees	%
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	423	2.8
Civil Service Department (including Parliamentary Counsel and Civil Service College)	69.5	1.4
Customs and Excise	455	1.6
Defence	4,857	2.1
Royal Ordnance Factories	418	1.8
Education and Science	94.5	2.4
Employment Group	1,312	2.5
Energy	23.5	1.8
Environment (including PSA and Transport)	1,226	1.8
Export Credits Guarantee Department	32.5	1.7
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	131	2.0
Health and Social Security	1,908	2.0
Home Office	175.5	0.5
Industry	158.5	1.6
Information, Central Office of	27	2.1
Inland Revenue	1,316.5	1.6
Land Registry	119	2.4
Lord Chancellor's Office	145	1.4

	Registered disabled employees	%
Mint, Royal	43	3.2
National Savings	274	2.3
Ordnance Survey	109	2.6
Overseas Development	46	2.0
Population, Census and Surveys	60	2.3
Stationery Office	212.5	3.0
Trade	151	2.0
Treasury	15	1.4
Scottish Office	165	2.2
Scottish Prison Service	9	0.4
Welsh Office	38.5	2.5
Other Government departments (employing less than 1,000 staff)	159	2.0

Note: Employment Group incorporates Department of Employment, Office of Manpower Economics; Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, Health and Safety Commission/Executive, Manpower Services Commission, Employment Service Agency, and Training Services Agency.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT—
County Councils**

	Registered disabled employees	%
Avon	152	0.6
Bedfordshire	69	0.5
Berkshire	79	0.6
Buckinghamshire	34	0.3
Cambridgeshire	69	0.5
Cheshire	72	0.3
Cleveland	87	0.5
Clwyd	164	1.7
Cornwall	119	1.1
Cumbria	114.5	0.8
Derbyshire	180	0.7
Devon	211	0.9
Dorset	100	0.7
Durham	143.5	0.8
Dyfed	127	1.2
East Sussex	128	0.8
Essex	248.5	0.7
Gloucestershire	177	1.5
Greater Manchester	130	1.8
Gwent	310	3.5
Gwynedd	125	1.6
Hampshire	144	0.5

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
County Councils (continued)**

	Registered disabled employees	%		Registered disabled employees	%		Registered disabled employees	%
Hereford and Worcester	153	1.1	Cheltenham	10	1.4	Maldon	9	3.8
Hertfordshire	78	0.3	Cherwell	5	0.8	Malvern Hills	9	1.9
Humberside	151	0.6	Chester City	21	2.2	Manchester City	468	1.4
Isle of Wight	47	1.2	Chesterfield	27	1.9	Mansfield	19	1.7
Kent	231.5	0.5	Chester-Le-Street	13	1.6	Medina	12	3.1
Lancashire	330.5	1.0	Chichester	22.5	3.4	Mendip	7.5	2.0
Leicestershire	115	0.5	Chiltern	Nil	Nil	Medway	23	2.2
Lincolnshire	293	1.9	Chorley	17	3.0	Melton	7	2.2
Merseyside	71	1.4	Christchurch	4	2.0	Merthyr Tydfil	4	2.2
Mid Glamorgan	220	1.4	Cleethorpes	26.5	4.2	Mid Bedfordshire	34	3.1
Norfolk	119	0.7	Colchester	32	2.4	Middlesbrough	56	2.9
Northamptonshire	102	0.7	Colwyn	21	3.9	Mid Suffolk	9	2.7
Northumberland	56	0.6	Congleton	5	0.8	Mid Sussex	7	1.3
North Yorkshire	131	0.9	Copeland	10	1.5	Milton Keynes	14	1.9
Nottinghamshire	274	1.0	Corby	11	2.3	Mole Valley	5	1.1
Oxfordshire	33.5	0.2	Cotswold	5	1.5	Monmouth	11	2.0
Powys	18	0.4	Coventry City	105	0.6	Montgomery	9	2.3
Salop	119	1.3	Craven	4	1.3	Neath	18	3.1
Somerset	134	1.6	Crawley	10	1.4	Newark	4	0.7
South Glamorgan	45	0.4	Crawe and Nantwich	25	3.0	Newbury	11	2.0
South Yorkshire	38	0.9	Cynon Valley	27	3.2	Newcastle-under-Lyme	35.5	3.5
Staffordshire	224.5	0.9	Dacorum	6	0.8	Newcastle upon Tyne	199	1.3
Suffolk	88.5	0.7	Darlington	31	2.1	New Forest	12	1.8
Surrey	124.5	0.6	Dartford	7	0.9	Newport	33.5	2.0
Tyne and Wear	33	1.7	Daventry	5.5	2.2	Northampton	20	1.2
Warwickshire	73	0.4	Delyn	13	2.2	Northavon	7	1.4
West Glamorgan	105.5	0.8	Derby	57	2.1	North Cornwall	11	3.1
West Midlands	50	0.9	Derwentside	56	3.9	North Devon	2	0.4
West Sussex	65	0.5	Dinefwr	14.5	6.0	North Dorset	Nil	Nil
West Yorkshire	167.5	2.0	Doncaster	164	1.6	North East Derbyshire	10	1.3
Wiltshire	224	1.5	Dover	25	2.6	North Hertfordshire	11	1.6
			Dudley	86	1.0	North Kesteven	2	0.6
			Durham City	31	2.7	North Norfolk	6	1.3
			Dwyfor	6	3.0	North Shropshire	6	2.3
			Easington	35	3.7	North Tyneside	76	1.0
			Eastbourne	38	3.1	North Warwickshire	3	0.9
			East Cambridgeshire	1	0.4	North West Leicestershire	14	4.0
			East Devon	28	4.9	North Wiltshire	6	1.3
			East Hampshire	3	0.7	North Wolds	45	5.1
			East Hertfordshire	21.5	3.6	Norwich City	63	3.3
			Eastleigh	11	2.0	Nottingham City	125.5	2.5
			East Lindsey	21	3.0	Nuneaton	28.5	3.2
			East Northamptonshire	5	1.5	Oadby and Wigston	Nil	Nil
			East Staffordshire	33	4.1	Ogwr	35.5	3.0
			Eden	8	3.3	Oldham	76.5	1.0
			Ellesmere Port	32	3.6	Oswestry	5	3.2
			Elmbridge	20	2.8	Oxford City	20	2.1
			Epping Forest	28	3.3	Pendle	25.5	3.3
			Epsom and Ewell	16	2.9	Penwith	15	3.2
			Erewash	16	2.2	Peterborough City	12	1.3
			Exeter City	56.5	6.1	Plymouth City	96	3.0
			Fareham	10	1.8	Poole	32	3.0
			Fenland	10	2.3	Portsmouth City	39.5	1.2
			Forest Heath	4	1.8	Preseli	15	2.9
			Forest of Dean	9	2.5	Preston	62	3.3
			Fylde	20	3.4	Purbeck	3	2.1
			Gateshead	122	1.4	Radnor	2	1.3
			Gedling	15	2.8	Reading	25	1.5
			Gillingham	10	1.9	Redditch	11	2.5
			Glanford	12	3.9	Reigate and Banstead	8	1.1
			Gloucester City	25	3.4	Restormel	25	4.8
			Glyndwr	5	1.6	Rhondda	37	3.3
			Gosport	9	1.6	Rhuddlan	12	2.5
			Gravesham	18	2.5	Rhymney Valley	20	1.4
			Great Yarmouth	39	3.7	Ribble Valley	6	2.4
			Grimsby	30	3.1	Richmondshire	4	1.5
			Guildford	12	1.8	Rochdale	67.5	0.9
			Halton	37	3.0	Rochford	3	0.9
			Hambleton	1	0.3	Rosendale	15	1.7
			Harborough	4	1.5	Rother	17	3.2
			Harlow	15	2.0	Rotherham	140	1.5
			Harrogate	18.5	2.2	Rugby	10.5	1.9
			Hart	7	2.4	Runnymede	15	3.5
			Hartlepool	30	2.2	Rushcliffe	8	1.6
			Hastings	16	1.9	Rushmoor	9	1.2
			Havant	23	3.2	Rutland	Nil	Nil
			Hereford City	20.5	3.6	Ryedale	3	1.0
			Hertsmere	12	2.0	St Albans City	17	2.2
			High Peak	9	1.6	St Edmundsbury	14.5	2.1
			Hinkley and Bosworth	8	2.0	St Helens	104	1.4
			Holderness	1	0.3	Salford City	210	2.3
			Horsham	8	1.5	Salisbury	19	2.9
			Hove	25.5	4.1	Sandwell	178	1.4
			Huntingdon	9	1.4	Scarborough	34.5	2.1
			Hyndburn	17.5	2.1	Scunthorpe	28	3.0
			Ipswich	20	1.6	Sedgefield	34	3.0
			Islwyn	25	2.9	Sedgemoor	13	2.1
			Kennet	3	0.9	Sefton	160.5	1.5
			Kerrier	22	3.4	Selby	4	1.0
			Kettering	16	2.6	Sevenoaks	20	2.4
			Kingston-upon-Hull City	158	3.2	Sheffield	275	1.0
			Kingswood	7	1.4	Shepway	16	2.4
			Kirklees	123.5	0.9	Shrewsbury and Atcham	13.5	2.1
			Knowsley	67.5	0.8	Slough	21	2.2
			Lancaster City	36.5	3.1	Solihull	29	0.5
			Langbaurgh	31	1.7	Southampton City	52	2.0
			Leeds City	680	2.9	South Bedfordshire	Nil	Nil
			Leicester City	46	1.2	South Cambridgeshire	5.5	1.6
			Leominster	3	1.6	South Derbyshire	8.5	2.8
			Lewes	10	1.9	Southend-on-Sea	69	3.1
			Lichfield	14	3.1	South Hams	13	3.4
			Lincoln City	41	3.9	South Herefordshire	4	1.8
			Liverpool City	442	1.7	South Holland	13	2.8
			Llanelli	38.5	4.9	South Kesteven	15	2.4
			Lliw Valley	31	5.4	South Lakeland	12.5	2.0
			Luton	60.5	3.1	South Norfolk	4	1.2
			Maccesfield	24	2.2	South Northamptonshire	5	2.0
			Maidstone	30	2.7			

County Councils (continued)

	Registered disabled employees	%
South Oxfordshire	20	3.1
South Pembrokeshire	7	2.0
South Ribble	7	1.4
South Shropshire	7	4.0
South Staffordshire	8	2.3
South Tyneside	81	1.1
South Wight	4	1.6
Spelthorne	13	2.2
Stafford	18	2.5
Staffordshire Moorlands	12	2.8
Stevenage	3	0.5
Stockport	87	1.0
Stockton-on-Tees	30	1.9
Stoke-on-Trent City	111.5	3.3
Stratford-on-Avon	9	0.9
Stroud	14	2.6
Suffolk Coastal	12	2.3
Sunderland	223	1.6
Surrey Heath	14	3.2
Swale	13.5	1.8
Swansea City	79	3.3
Taff-Ely	35	3.3
Tameside	86	2.0
Tandridge	10.5	3.3
Tamworth	5	1.2
Taunton Deane	5	0.8
Teessdale	1	0.9
Teignbridge	23	3.8
Tending	21	3.1
Test Valley	9	1.6
Tewkesbury	7	2.3
Thamesdown	36	2.1
Thanet	36	3.1
Thurrock	40	3.4
Three Rivers	7	1.6
Tiverton	4.5	1.3
Tonbridge and Malling	11.5	2.1
Torbay	36	3.0
Torfaen	14	1.3
Torridge	5	1.9
Trafford	55	0.8
Tunbridge Wells	20	2.9
Tynedale	7	1.9
Uttlesford	1	0.4
Vale of Glamorgan	27	2.9
Vale of Whitehorse	Nil	Nil
Vale Royal	12	1.2
Wakefield City	151	1.4
Walsall	112	1.0
Wansbeck	34	3.6
Wansdyke	5	1.1
Warrington	38	2.3
Warwick	15	2.0
Watford	12	1.3
Waveney	11	1.3
Waverley	9	1.6
Weldon	5	1.2
Wear Valley	27	3.4
Wellingborough	11	2.7
Welwyn Hatfield	5	0.7
West Derbyshire	11	2.8
West Devon	5	3.4
West Dorset	13	2.9
West Lancashire	13	1.8
West Lindsey	8	2.4
West Norfolk	25	3.7
West Oxfordshire	5	1.7
West Somerset	2	1.2
West Wiltshire	8	1.9
Weymouth and Portland	5	0.8
Wigan	132.5	1.4
Wimborne	7	3.1
Winchester City	5	0.8
Wirral	205	2.1
Windsor and Maidenhead	20	2.3
Woking	15.5	2.9
Wokingham	6	1.3
Wolverhampton	118.5	1.1
Woodspring	17.5	1.6
Worcester City	16	2.8
Worthing	42	4.6
Wrekin The	17	1.9
Wrexham Maelor	32	3.1
Wyche	6.5	1.3
Wycombe	8	1.0
Wyre	22.5	3.3
Wyre Forest	23	2.6
Yeovil	27.5	3.1
Ynys Mon	15	2.3
York City	34.5	3.0

	Registered disabled employees	%
Corporation of London	54	2.0
Croydon	187.5	2.6
Ealing	146	1.1
Enfield	227	2.8
Greater London Council	936	1.1
Greenwich	122	2.3
Hackney	95	1.5
Hammersmith	45	1.0
Haringey	112	1.3
Harrow	68	1.0
Havering	146	2.0
Hillingdon	158	1.9
Hounslow	73	1.3
Islington	51	1.0
Kensington and Chelsea Royal	27	0.9
Kingston upon Thames Royal	54	0.9
Lameth	99.5	1.3
Lewisham	128	2.0
Merton	67	1.2
Newham	409	4.1
Redbridge	60	1.1
Richmond upon Thames	47	1.1
Southwark	94	1.3
Sutton	64	1.5
Tower Hamlets	68	1.8
Waltham Forest	73.5	1.0
Wandsworth	110.5	1.8
Westminster	84.5	1.6

Scottish District Councils

	Registered disabled employees	%
City of Aberdeen	63	2.8
Angus	19.5	2.6
Annandale and Eskdale	3	1.4
Argyll and Bute	15	2.2
Badenoch and Strathspey	Nil	Nil
Banff and Buchan	14	3.0
Bearsden and Milngavie	9	3.6
Berwickshire	2	2.0
Caithness	3	1.2
Clackmannan	14	3.0
Clydebank	8	1.1
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	6.5	1.7
Cumnock and Doon Valley	14	2.2
Cunninghame	22	1.7
Dumbarton	13	1.7
City of Dundee	99.5	3.8
Dumfrieshire	18	3.1
East Kilbride	35	2.7
East Lothian	16	1.7
Eastwood	9	3.3
City of Edinburgh	102.5	2.6
Etrick and Lauderdale	14	6.2
Falkirk	60.5	3.7
City of Glasgow	456.5	3.2
Gordon	9	3.0
Hamilton	28	2.4
Inverclyde	40	3.1
Inverness	8	1.7
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	19	1.9
Kinross and Deeside	3	1.6
Kirkcaldy	27	1.8
Kyle and Carrick	28	2.3
Lanark	17	3.8
Lochaber	3	1.7
Midlothian	12	1.5
Monklands	26	2.1
Moray	18.5	2.9
Motherwell	48	3.1
Nairn	2	4.7
Nithsdale	7	2.2
North East Fife	4	0.8
Perth and Kinross	14	1.6
Renfrew	35	1.7
Ross and Cromarty	10.5	3.0
Roxburgh	8	3.3
Skye and Lochalsh	Nil	Nil
Stewarton	2	1.4
Stirling	8	1.1
Strathkelvin	7.5	1.1
Sutherland	2	1.6
Tweeddale	Nil	Nil
West Lothian	24	1.9
Wigtown	4	2.2

Scottish Islands Councils

	Registered disabled employees	%
Orkney	4	0.4
Shetland	2.5	0.2
Western Isles	16	1.1

Area Health Authorities

	Registered disabled employees	%
Avon	114.5	0.8
Barking and Havering	58	1.1
Barnet	44	0.8
Barnsley	34.5	1.5
Bedfordshire	21	0.4
Berkshire	57	0.5
Birmingham	200	0.8
Bolton	29	1.0
Bradford	73	0.9
Brent and Harrow	56	0.7
Bromley	46	1.0
Buckinghamshire	34	0.7
Bury	28.5	1.7
Calderdale	31	1.3
Cambridgeshire	56.5	0.6
Camden and Islington	73	0.4
Cheshire	148	0.9
City and East London	159	1.1
Cleveland	54	0.6
Essex	49	1.1
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	1.7	0.4
Coventry	20	0.4
Croydon	42.5	0.9
Cumbria	51.5	0.8
Derbyshire	103	1.0
Devon	143.5	1.1
Doncaster	25	0.8
Dorset	48	0.6
Dudley	32.5	1.0
Durham	106	1.0
Dyfed	64.5	1.7
Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow	61	0.5
East Sussex	83	0.7
Enfield and Haringey	50.5	0.9
Essex	155.5	0.9
Gateshead	27.5	1.2
Gloucestershire	39.5	0.7
Greenwich and Bexley	56	0.7
Gwent	61	0.8
Gwynedd	49	1.5
Hampshire	39	0.2
Hereford and Worcester	95	1.1
Hertfordshire	65	0.6
Hillingdon	15	0.4
Humberside	130	1.2
Isle of Wight	15	0.9
Kensington, Chelsea and Westminster	49.5	0.4
Kent	215	1.0
Kingston and Richmond	25.5	0.7
Kirklees	34.5	0.7
Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham	104	0.6
Lancashire	196	0.9
Leeds	94	0.8
Leicestershire	69	0.6
Lincolnshire	82	1.1
Liverpool	84	0.6
Manchester	154	1.2
Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth	75	0.5
Mid Glamorgan	92	1.1
Newcastle	62	0.8
Norfolk	109	1.1
Northamptonshire	39.5	0.6
North Tyneside	16	1.0
Northumberland	62	1.2
North Yorkshire	79	0.9
Nottinghamshire	170	1.3
Oldham	19	0.7
Oxfordshire	34	0.3
Powys	28	1.8
Redbridge and Waltham Forest	41	0.6
Rochdale	33	1.6
Rotherham	18.5	0.6
Salford	47	0.8
Salop	31	0.7
Sandwell	4	0.1
Sefton	60	1.0
Sheffield	100	0.9
Solihull	14	0.6
Somerset	65.5	1.2

	Registered disabled employees	%
East Anglia	4.5	0.8
Mersey	14	0.8
North East Thames	7	0.7
North	9	0.5
North West Thames	9	0.6
North Western	22	1.0
Oxford	7	0.6
South East Thames	11	0.7
South Western	15	1.0
South West Thames	15	1.7
Trent	22.5	1.2
Wessex	4	0.3
West Midlands	12	0.3
Yorkshire	32	1.2

Area Health Authorities

	Registered disabled employees	%
South Glamorgan	138	1.4
South Tyneside	9.5	0.6
Staffordshire	91	0.7
St Helens and Knowlesley	27	0.8
Suffolk	33	0.9
Sunderland	62	0.7
Surrey	42	1.0
Tameside	138	0.8
Trafford	16	0.9
Wakefield	35	1.6
Walsall	51	0.9
Warwickshire	17	0.7
West Glamorgan	34	0.6
West Sussex	61	1.1
Wigan	57	0.7
Wiltshire	11	0.4
Wirral	99	0.8
Wolverhampton	33	0.7
	18.5	0.5

Regional Health Authorities

	Registered disabled employees	%
Dental Estimates Board	43	3.1
Prescription Pricing Authority	14	0.8
Welsh Health Technical Services Organisation	9	1.5
Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency	27	0.7

Scottish Health Boards

	Registered disabled employees	%
Argyll and Clyde	43	0.5
Ayrshire and Arran	27	0.6
Borders	5	0.3

	Registered disabled employees	%
Dumfries and Galloway	33	1.2
Fife	7.5	0.2
Forth Valley	35	0.8
Grampian	93	1.1
Greater Glasgow	165	0.6
Highland	35	0.9
Lanarkshire	43	0.5
Lothian	29.5	0.2
Orkney	Nil	Nil
Shetland	1	0.4
Tayside	107.5	1.0
Western Isles	3	0.7

Other bodies within the NHS

	Registered disabled employees	%
Dental Estimates Board	43	3.1
Prescription Pricing Authority	14	0.8
Welsh Health Technical Services Organisation	9	1.5
Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency	27	0.7

Nationalised industries and public authorities

	Registered disabled employees	%
British Airports Authority	53	1.0
British Airways	461	0.9
British Broadcasting Corporation	230	0.9
British Gas Corporation	1,443.5	1.5
British Railways Board	4,477	2.0
British Steel Corporation	3,355	1.8
British Transport Docks Board	198	2.0
British Transport Hotels Ltd	138	1.4
British Waterways Board	55	1.7
Cable and Wireless Ltd	21	1.3
Civil Aviation Authority	66	0.8

	Registered disabled employees	%
Electricity Council	10	0.8
Independent Broadcasting Authority	9	0.7
National Coal Board	5,734	1.9
Post Office	7,796	1.9
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	192	1.4

Electricity boards

	Registered disabled employees	%
Eastern	173	1.7
East Midlands	162	2.1
London	230	2.3
Merseyside and North Wales	100	1.7
Midlands	138	1.5
North Eastern	146.5	2.4
North of Scotland Hydro	69	1.8
North West	174	1.8
South Eastern	101	1.3
Southern	159	1.5
South of Scotland	238	1.7
South Wales	126	2.7
South Western	111.5	1.6
Yorkshire	198	2.4
Central Electricity Generating Board	789	1.3

Regional water authorities

	Registered disabled employees	%
Anglian	124	1.8
Northumbrian	30	1.3
North West	238	2.5
Severn-Trent	138.5	1.4
Southern	70	1.7
South West	49	2.0
Thames	197	1.6
Wessex	37	1.6
Yorkshire	168	2.7
Welsh National Water Authority	115	2.1

Greater London Area Councils

	Registered disabled employees	%
Barking	86.5	1.4
Barnet	68.5	1.2
Bexley	63.5	1.2
Brent	43	0.5
Bromley	65	0.7
Camden	108	1.5

Scottish Regional Councils

	Registered disabled employees	%
Borders	18	0.6
Central	85	0.8
Dumfries and Galloway	40	0.8
Fife	57.5	0.9
Grampian	94	0.6
Highland	35	0.5

Accidents at work

First quarter 1977

BETWEEN January 1 and March 31 this year 62,677 accidents at work, of which 110 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 53,502 (69 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 7,941 (35 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 980 (5 fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 254 (one fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all 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

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

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

Table 1 Factory accidents—summary of accidents

Quarter ended March 1977		
Area	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
South West	5	2,613
South	8	2,427
South East	4	2,208
London NW	2	1,653
London NE	3	1,703
London South	1	1,464
East Anglia	5	2,138
N Home Counties	2	1,893
East Midlands	1	2,057
West Midlands	6	3,727
Wales	6	4,261
Marches	6	2,691
North Midlands	4	3,278
S Yorks and Humberside	7	4,462
W & N Yorkshire	5	3,620
Gtr Manchester	6	3,839
Merseyside	1	3,672
North West	4	2,772
North East	14	5,657
Scotland East	9	3,081
Scotland West	9	3,300
Thames House	1	75
Chapel St	—	13
N11 Liverpool	1	73
Totals	110	62,677

Table 2 Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Quarter ended March 1977		
Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes	—	473
Cotton spinning processes	1	319
Cotton weaving processes	—	49
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	265
Woolen spinning processes	—	233
Worsted spinning processes	—	84
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	103
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	302
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	1	272
Carpet manufacture	1	47
Rope, twine and net making	—	192
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	365
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	—	29
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	87
Laundries	—	—
Total	5	2,820
Clay, minerals, etc	—	418
Bricks, pipes and tiles	—	436
Pottery	—	183
Other clay products	—	149
Stone and other minerals	—	213
Lime	—	79
Cement	—	20
Asphalt and bitumen products	1	22
Boiler insulation materials	—	10
Tile slabbing	—	249
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc	1	—
Total	2	1,779
Metal processes	—	376
Iron extraction and refining	1	844
Iron conversion	2	211
Aluminium extraction and refining	1	26
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	296
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	—
Metal rolling—	4	905
Iron and steel	—	157
Non-ferrous metals	—	91
Tin and terne plate, etc manufacture	—	476
Metal forging	—	522
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	1,690
Iron founding	—	344
Steel founding	—	164
Die casting	1	357
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	91
Metal plating	—	53
Galvanising, tinning, etc	—	153
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	—
Total	10	6,756
General engineering	—	320
Locomotive building and repairing	—	368
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	670
Engine building and repairing	3	426
Boiler making and similar work	—	873
Constructional engineering	3	2,041
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	346
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	2,060
Vehicle repairing	5	—
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking—	—	1,677
Work in shipyards and dry docks	3	45
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	328
Aircraft building and repairing	1	358
Machine tool manufacture	—	2,206
Miscellaneous machine making	2	526
Tools and implements	—	1,153
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	1	742
Industrial appliances manufacture	2	981
Sheet metal working	—	509
Metal pressing	—	813
Other metal machining	—	1,332
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	2	1,045
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	6
Railway running sheds	—	52
Cutlery	—	18
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	191
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	73
Wire rope manufacture	—	—
Total	24	19,159

Accidents at work—first quarter 1977

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Electrical engineering	—	785
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	145
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	714
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	1	367
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	290
Cable manufacture	—	120
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	1	591
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	—
Total	4	3,012
Wood and cork working processes	—	311
Saw milling for home grown timbers	1	64
Saw milling for imported timbers	—	20
Plywood manufacture	—	74
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	101
Wooden box and packing case making	—	37
Coopering	—	418
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	24
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	38
Engineers pattern making	—	664
Joinery	—	280
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	—
Total	1	2,031
Chemical industries	2	422
Heavy chemicals	2	441
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	3	492
Other chemicals	—	103
Synthetic dyestuffs	1	231
Oil refining	—	147
Explosives	—	462
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	94
Soap, etc	—	154
Paint and varnish	—	76
Coal gas	—	264
Coke oven operation	2	46
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	48
Patent fuel manufacture	—	—
Total	10	2,980
Wearing apparel	—	204
Tailoring	—	348
Other clothing	—	9
Hatmaking and millinery	—	236
Footwear manufacture	—	6
Footwear repair	—	—
Total	—	803
Paper and printing trades	1	866
Paper making	1	181
Paper staining and coating	—	411
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	186
Bag making and stationery	—	695
Printing and bookbinding	—	11
Engraving	—	—
Total	2	2,350
Food and allied trades	—	84
Flour milling	—	156
Coarse milling	—	43
Other milling	—	1,117
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	458
Sugar confectionery	2	1,000
Food preserving	—	407
Milk processing	—	108
Edible oils and fats	—	161
Sugar refining	—	351
Slaughter houses	—	1,568
Other food processing	3	851
Alcoholic drink	—	195
Non-alcoholic drink	1	—
Total	6	6,499

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

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Miscellaneous	2	634
Electrical stations	1	113
Plant using atomic reactors	—	17
Other use of radioactive materials	—	148
Tobacco	—	191
Tanning	—	26
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	90
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	1,069
Rubber	—	17
Linoleum	—	55
Cloth coating	—	1,029
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	696
Glass	—	198
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	142
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	62
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	209
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	1	48
Processes associated with agriculture	—	9
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	58
Water purification	—	502
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	—
Total	5	5,313
Total, all factory processes	69	53,502
Construction processes under Section 127 of Factories Act, 1961	—	—
Building operations	—	—
Industrial buildings:	—	—
Construction	4	1,014
Maintenance	3	244
Demolition	2	44
Commercial and public buildings:	—	—
Construction	4	1,099
Maintenance	2	362
Demolition	—	24
Blocks of flats:	—	—
Construction	1	179
Maintenance	—	96
Demolition	—	4
Dwelling houses:	—	—
Construction	2	1,550
Maintenance	—	851
Demolition	—	33
Other building operations:	—	—
Construction	3	435
Maintenance	3	285
Demolition	—	20
Total	24	6,240
Works of engineering construction operations at:	—	—
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc	—	106
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	1	40
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	72
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	2	355
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	1	33
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	2	97
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	1	33
Sea defence and river works	—	38
Work on roads or airfields	3	548
Other works	—	379
Total	11	1,701
Total, all construction processes	35	7,941
Processes under Section 125 of Factories Act, 1961	—	—
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	5	980
Work at inland warehouses	1	254
Total	6	1,234
GRAND TOTAL	110	62,677

The case for shop floor participation

Continuing the series begun in the "Gazette" last June.

5—South Eastern Electricity Board—Seeboard

THE electricity supply industry has an history of participation stretching back for thirty years. Largely because of the foresight and democratic instincts of Lord Citrine, the first chairman of what is now the Electricity Council, "joint consultation" as a means of getting management and men around a table to discuss all work issues (except negotiable matters) was written into the Electricity Supply Act 1947. That it met, and continues to meet a very human need for the involvement of workers in the decision making processes in business, is attested by the generally good labour relations which exist in the industry despite the almost continuous process of change to which it is subject.

At the level of each working unit (for instance, a district within an Electricity Board or a generating station) there are local advisory committees which give rise to a national and several regional bodies which monitor the process of consultation. These local committees consist of appointed management and elected employee representatives; there is one representative to about 50 employees. As part of their activities, such committees will typically set up working parties to look at such issues as health and safety, education and training, employee services and so on. In addition, they often arrange an annual meeting of all employees.

As in any other organisation, matters discussed in principle by these committees are supplemented in detail by the normal communication processes within each working section. However, probably because everyone uses electricity, staff show a high level of interest in technical and policy decisions which affect people in their everyday lives. They have expressed the wish to be provided with information to enable them to answer queries from the public and also to be involved in the construction of better inter-departmental and inter-sectional relationships from which better public services can emerge.

Understanding meetings

In order to meet this need, some districts of Seeboard hold quarterly "understanding meetings". A different 25 per cent of the clerical and administrative staff attend these meetings each time, along with invited guests from other sections as appropriate. In this way, each employee attends at least one meeting a year himself and has several work-mates present at those he does not attend.

Understanding meetings were initiated by Bill Walsh*, then administrative officer of the Brighton district, and were subsequently introduced by the other districts of Seeboard.

The purpose of the meetings is to improve staff's understanding of management intentions and policies and, equally, to provide management with an insight into the feelings and reactions of staff. The information input to the meetings was initially provided by a senior management officer but this role was subsequently given to the supervisors, with three noticeable effects on their development. They have become more aware of their own need to understand quite often complex policy issues in order to explain them as simply as possible at the meeting. Their ability to summarise and report on other matters has also improved due to the need for brevity at the meeting. Finally, the prospect of being questioned by staff from other sections about the possible ramifications of policy has made the supervisors keener to look beyond the boundaries of their immediate work.

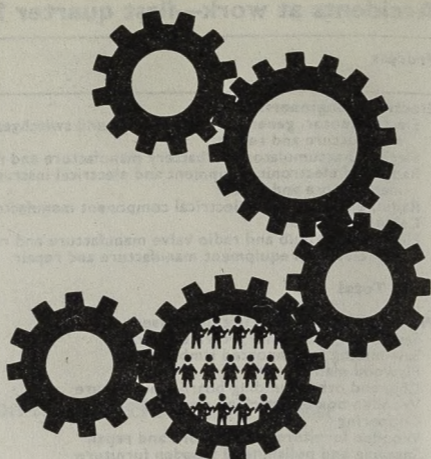
Other results

These gains would alone make the meetings valuable but there have in fact been several other positive results:

- A better understanding by staff of management objectives and by managers and supervisors of the human and sectional interrelationships affected by them. On occasions, this has facilitated the implementation of changes in established practices.
- Ideas have surfaced which, although not fully thought through by the presenter, when buttressed by suggestions from other staff have resulted in better inter section understanding, better acceptance of flexible working and appreciation of the need to deploy resources in an intelligent way.
- The development of much better staff and management attitudes to mutual problems and the promotion of better confidence in one another's intentions.
- Staff now have a better understanding of the problems and needs of the different sections and how they all contribute towards providing service to the public. Liaison and support between sections has greatly improved.

In addition, better ways of explaining complex matters to the public have developed as a result of the understanding meetings. A number of suggestions have also been made as to facilities that management can provide, at very little cost,

* Bill Walsh now works as an adviser in the Work Research Unit.



which mean a lot to the employees. One example is the provision of a deep freeze cabinet in the office to store the lunch time purchases of women members of staff who often have a home as well as an office duty. However, perhaps the most important effect of the meetings has been to increase awareness of the purposes and limitations of the formal consultative machinery. It has created a better rapport between the elected representatives and their shop floor constituents.

Work organisation

During the early 1960s, Seeboard took the decision to computerise consumer billing in order to cope with the increasing volume of work. The existing system of each department having clerks responsible for contacts with consumers could not have been adapted to the computer system and so it was decided to channel all such contacts through a new consumer section. A working party, with three representatives appointed by the Board, was set up to recommend appropriate working methods for the new section which would meet both the requirements of the computer and the consumer. It was decided that the Brighton district† would be the "guinea pig" for the introduction of computerisation. The local NALGO representative and all the employees were involved in the discussions about the prospective changes.

The change from the old to the new system, which worked in parallel for a while, took a total of two years. Extra temporary staff were required for one year but overall numbers were reduced by natural wastage. The work was restructured

so that each of the eighteen consumer clerks is responsible for the records and accounts of about 10,000 consumers in a particular area. Any enquiries from a consumer will be dealt with by one clerk, instead of some of them being passed to other departments as in the past.

The consumer clerks now have a great deal of variety and responsibility in their jobs. In particular, they can see certain tasks through from start to finish. They have close contacts with the works department and, through the supervisor, with the prepayment and debt collection functions. Extensive training of the clerks for their new jobs and in computer techniques was carried out internally and there is currently an initial six month's intensive training period for new recruits which is one of the main responsibilities of the supervisors. The supervisors have been encouraged to concentrate on providing an advisory service to their staff but in fact this need is diminishing because individual clerks have developed expertise in particular tasks and they can usually sort out any problem amongst themselves.

The work system designed to meet the needs of the computer and the public has turned out to increase the job satisfaction of the people involved in the new consumer section because of the greater variety and responsibility in looking after the consumers' needs from start to finish. Customer complaints and the number of errors in computer input have dropped and both labour turnover and absenteeism have decreased.

† A video tape, made by the Work Research Unit, on the developments in the Brighton district will shortly be available for hire.

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: September 1977

THE table below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended September 10, 1977. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

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

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

Trends in labour turnover in the manufacturing industries can be studied by forming a four quarter moving average from the available data. The June Gazette contained a table giving the time series from 1966 to 1976 for the basic data from which the moving average was calculated, together with a table giving the corresponding averages. The latest averages are shown below. (See also the chart on page 1265).

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

Year	Reference month†	Total engagements	Total discharges (and other losses)
1976	May	1.93	2.03
	August	2.03	2.03
	November	2.13	2.05
1977	February	2.10	2.03
	May	2.08	2.03

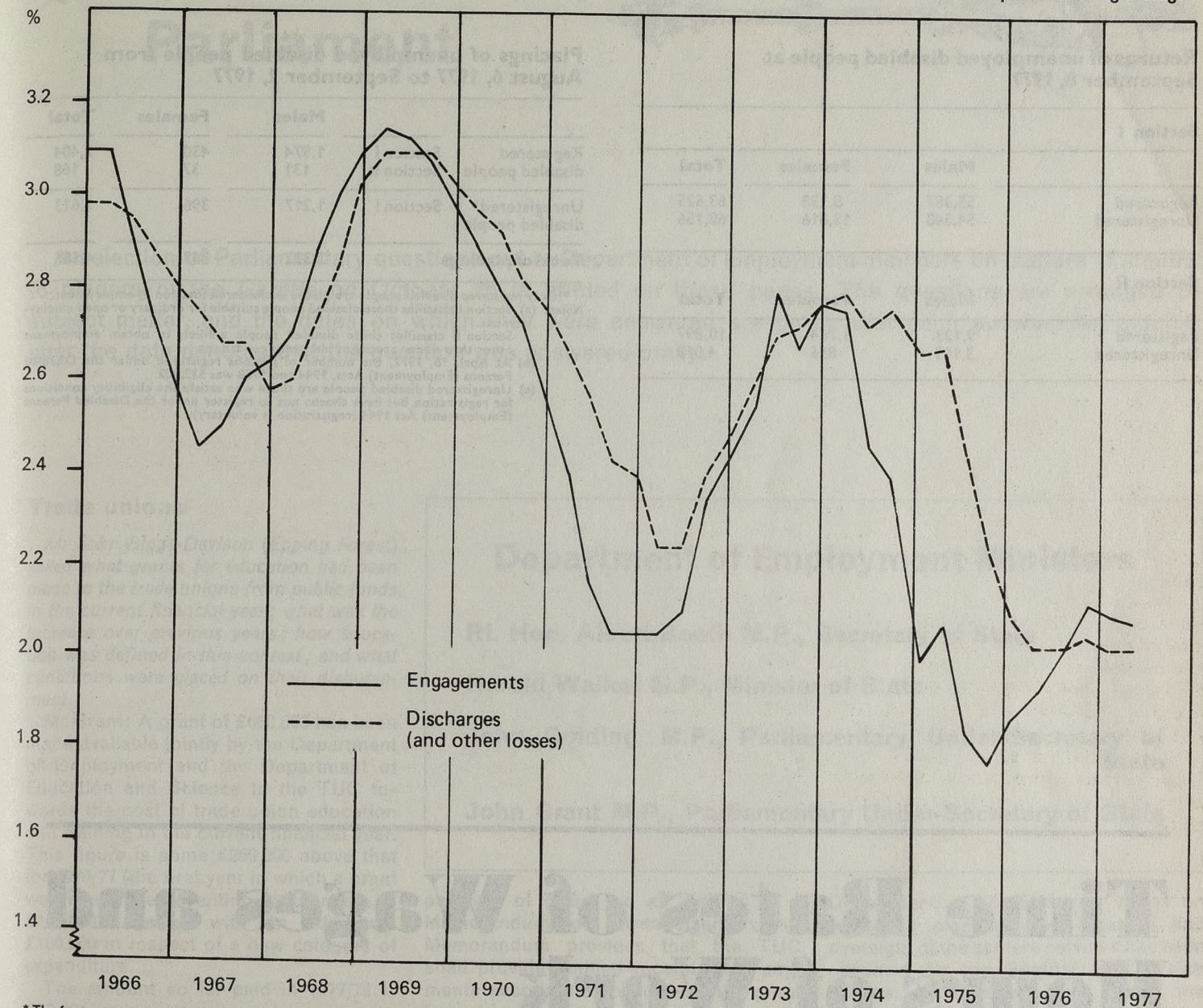
*The four quarter moving average has been compiled from the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.
†On which the moving average is centred.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period		Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, drink and tobacco	III	2.4	3.5	2.9	4.1
Grain milling	211	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.8
Bread and flour confectionery	212	3.6	3.8	3.7	6.3
Biscuits	213	3.2	3.0	3.1	4.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	3.1	4.2	3.6	5.6
Milk and milk products	215	1.8	3.3	2.2	3.9
Sugar	216	1.5	2.9	1.9	2.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	2.7	3.9	3.4	2.5
Fruit and vegetable products	218	3.8	5.1	4.5	7.9
Animal and Poultry foods	219	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.3
Brewing and malting	231	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.6
Soft drinks	232	2.5	3.3	2.8	8.5
Other drink industries	239	2.1	3.4	2.6	3.5
Tobacco	240	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2
Coal and petroleum products	IV	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4
Mineral oil refining	262	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.9
Lubricating oils and greases	263	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.9
Chemicals and allied industries	V	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.6
General chemicals	271	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	272	1.9	2.9	2.3	2.1
Toilet preparations	273	2.3	3.3	2.9	3.4

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paint	274	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.5
Soap and detergents	275	2.8	5.9	4.0	1.9	3.8	2.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.3
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3
Fertilisers	278	0.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0
Other chemical industries	279	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.8
Metal manufacture	VI	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.5
Iron and steel (general)	311	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3
Steel tubes	312	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	2.7	1.5
Iron castings, etc	313	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.0
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9
Other Base metals	323	1.6	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.7	1.8
Mechanical engineering	VII	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.8
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.9
Metal-working machine tools	332	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.9
Industrial engines	334	1.9	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.9
Textile machinery and accessories	335	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Construction and earth-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
Office machinery	338	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.5
Other machinery	339	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.8

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

Four quarter moving average*



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

Disabled people

Returns of unemployed disabled people at September 8, 1977

Section I			
	Males	Females	Total
Registered	55,387	8,238	63,625
Unregistered	54,340	13,816	68,156
Section II			
	Males	Females	Total
Registered	9,133	1,764	10,897
Unregistered	3,163	856	4,019

Placings of unemployed disabled people from August 6, 1977 to September 2, 1977

		Males	Females	Total
Registered disabled people	Section I	1,974	430	2,404
	Section II	131	37	168
Unregistered* disabled people	Section I	1,217	396	1,613
Total of placings		3,322	863	4,185

* Only registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section II) employment.
 Notes: (a) Section I classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open 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) Acts, 1944 and 1958 was 532,402.
 (c) Unregistered disabled people are those who satisfy the eligibility conditions for registration but have chosen not to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 (registration is voluntary).

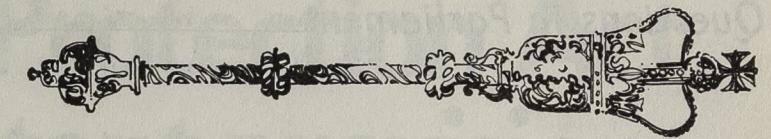
Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

April, 1977 Price £6.25 (by post £6.71)

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

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

Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of the *Gazette* on October 26 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.

Trade unions

Mr John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest) asked what grants for education had been made to the trade unions from public funds in the current financial year; what was the increase over previous years; how education was defined in this context; and what conditions were placed on their disbursement.

Mr Grant: A grant of £650,000 has been made available jointly by the Department of Employment and the Department of Education and Science to the TUC towards the cost of trade union education and training in the current financial year. This figure is some £250,000 above that for 1976/77 (the first year in which a grant was made), representing an increase of £150,000 together with an additional £100,000 in respect of a new category of expenditure.

The amount so far paid in 1977/78 is £83,324.

The grant is payable in respect of expenditure incurred by the TUC itself for the payment of course fees, the preparation and development of course material and the training of tutors; and by affiliated independent trade unions, for the provision of residential and short training courses.

The courses provide instruction in:

- (a) the principles of trade unionism and
- (b) activities concerning the role of trade union members and trade union representatives in industrial relations, including negotiations and consultations; in health, safety and welfare; in the work of unions related to such activities; in the work of statutory bodies.

The grant does not cover expenditure incurred in connection with the function of full-time trade union officers and officials.

The agreement and conditions for the

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

payment of grant are as defined in a Memorandum of Arrangements. The Memorandum provides that the TUC shall provide audited receipts and payments accounts showing how the grant has been expended. Accounts and records of expenditure eligible for grant are available for inspection by Government auditors. The arrangements are kept under review by members of Her Majesty's Inspectorate who visit and inspect as appropriate. (October 26)

Regional reorganisation

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton, NE) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what changes he had made in the responsibilities of his Department and the Manpower Services Commission in Scotland and Wales.

Mr Booth: I have announced some changes in the responsibilities of the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission in Scotland and Wales which took effect on October 1, 1977. The work done by my

Department in Scotland and Wales on economic planning and research and oversight of the careers services has been assumed by the Scottish and Welsh Offices. In Scotland and Wales the Manpower Services Commission has appointed with my approval, given after consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for Wales, Manpower Services Directors who will oversee the development and operation of the public manpower services of each country, and provide the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales, and myself, with the information and advice on manpower matters which we need to discharge our various responsibilities. The posts of DE director in Scotland and in Wales have been terminated. The Department's offices in Edinburgh and Cardiff will however continue to be responsible for the administration in Scotland and Wales of the Temporary Employment Subsidy and the Small Firms Employment Subsidy; wages inspection and employment agency licensing; and unemployment benefit. (October 26)

Questions in Parliament

Redundancies

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked how many employers had been fined for failure to notify the Secretary of State for Employment of intended redundancies; and what had been the total and average amounts of such fines.

Mr Golding: From March 8, 1976 (the date on which the provisions of Part IV of the Employment Protection Act 1975 came into force) to August 31, 1977 action to reduce redundancy payments rebate under the terms of Section 104 of the Act was taken in 169 cases. The total sum of these reductions amounted to approximately £15,500; the average penalty therefore amounting to £91.70.

No prosecutions have as yet been made under Section 105 of the Act. (October 26)

Wages councils

Mr J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list the wages councils currently under investigation by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) with a view to abolition or

merger; and give a progress report of each investigation.

Mr Grant: Wages councils under investigation by ACAS are fur, button manufacturing, toy manufacturing and laundry; though abolition or merger was not necessarily in mind in these cases.

I understand that ACAS has completed inquiries into button manufacturing and that a report is in preparation. Inquiries into the other three councils are continuing. (October 26)

Wages policy

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would give, for the latest convenient stated date, the number of wage applications known or advised to his Department made since August 1, 1977 which were in breach of the Government's declared wages policy; and what was the number of workers affected in each group.

Mr Walker: The great majority of employees who have settled since August 1, 1977 have observed the Government's pay policy. Some settlements affecting comparatively small numbers in breach of the policy have come to notice but of these

some have been re-negotiated to bring them in line with the policy while others are still under discussion with the parties concerned. (October 26)

Health and safety

Mr Phillip Whitehead (Derby North) asked what research had been commissioned by the Health and Safety Executive or others to assess in terms of financial cost, loss in production and earnings due to accidents, absenteeism, sickness and sub-standard work performance as the result of alcoholism impairment as recommended by the working party of the National Council on Alcoholism.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the recommendation of the working party was considered by the Commission's Medical Advisory Committee on April 27, 1977 but it was decided that the study of the economic effects on work caused by alcohol impairment was not within the remit of the Health and Safety Executive. The Committee is giving continuing thought to the possibility of making a study of the medical effects of alcohol impairment at work. (October 26)

Employment Protection Act.

These important provisions are now in force.

On 6 April three further important provisions of the Employment Protection Act came into force.

These are Maternity Pay, Itemised Pay Statements and Time off for Public Duties.

Maternity Pay

Since 1 June 1976 a working woman expecting a baby has possessed two rights under the Act - protection against dismissal because of pregnancy, and the right to return to her job once the baby is born.

The new provision gives her a third right. She is entitled to claim maternity pay from her employer for the first six weeks of her absence because of pregnancy, provided that:-

- i. she is employed full-time or part-time for at least 16 hours a week:
- ii. she has worked for her employer for at least two years and continues doing so up to the eleventh week before the baby is due.

Part-time employees who work between 8 and 16 hours a week may also qualify for Maternity Pay when they have been with the same employer for 5 years.

Employers can recover the amount of maternity pay specified in the Act from the Maternity Pay Fund.

Itemised Pay Statements

All employees, with certain exceptions detailed in leaflet number 8, are now entitled to itemised pay statements. Details of the gross

and net amount of wage or salary must be given, together with the amount of fixed and variable deductions and the purposes for which they are made.

Time off for Public Duties

Employees who hold certain public positions should be permitted reasonable time off to carry out their relevant duties, but the

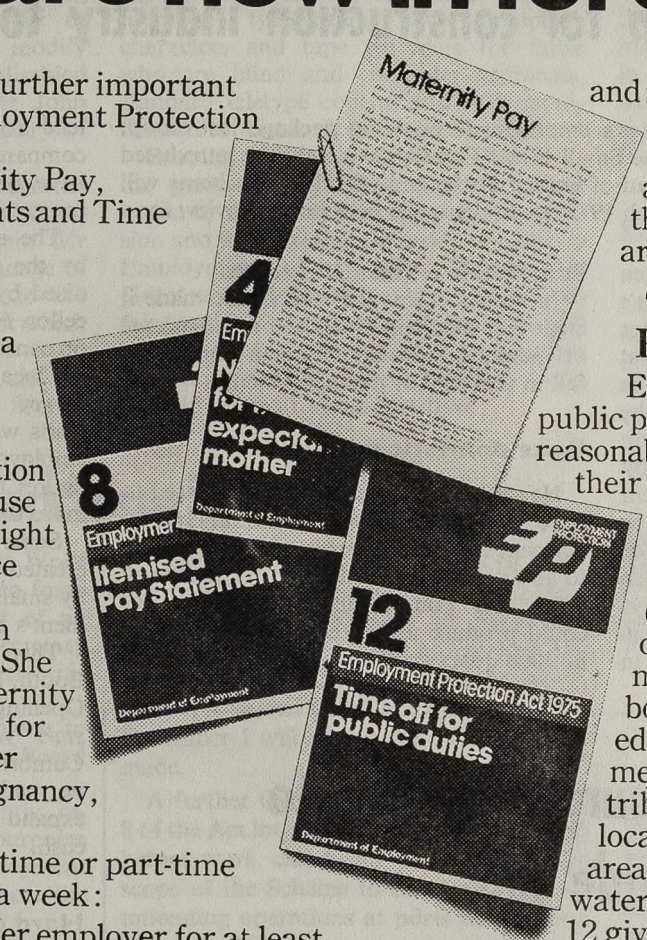
employer is not obliged to pay for this time off. This provision applies to employees who are Justices of the Peace; members of managing or governing boards of specified educational establishments; members of statutory tribunals, and members of local authorities, regional or area health authorities and water authorities. Leaflet number 12 gives details of this provision

together with a list of certain groups of employees who are excluded.

The introduction of these three important provisions means that practically the whole of the Employment Protection Act is now in force.

Leaflets giving details of individual provisions are available from your nearest Employment Office, Jobcentre or Unemployment Benefit Office.

The Employment Protection Act aims to create a climate in which employers and employees can work more closely together, and so make British industry and commerce more productive.



EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION ACT

A better working life for everyone

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News and notes

Small firms subsidy extended

Help for construction industry too

Part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's employment boosting package last month includes a three months' extension to the Small Firms Employment Subsidy introduced at the beginning of July this year. Instead of ending at the end of 1977 the scheme will continue to operate until the end of March 1978, when there will be a further review for a possible extension beyond that.

An allocation of £1½ million has been set aside for this part of the Chancellor's autumn proposals, which include a number of new measures arising out of the first stage of Mr Harold Lever's study of the problems of small firms. Although the precise cost of the three months' extension will depend on the level of response by employers, the Department of Employment hopes that another 2,500 new jobs will be created in the private manufacturing sector in the Special Development Areas to which the scheme is confined. The subsidy pays £20 per week for each new full-time employee taken on after March 29, 1977 in

firms with fewer than 50 workers.

In his statement the Chancellor made it clear that the main objective of his package of measures was to achieve a continuing fall in the level of unemployment.

Raise domestic output

He said: "The measures are estimated to raise domestic output by about half a per cent in the first quarter of 1978, rising to about one per cent in the first quarter of 1979. On conventional arithmetic this could produce an increase in employment in these quarters of 30,000 and 170,000 and

lead to a reduction in unemployment, compared with what it would otherwise have been, of some 20,000 and 110,000 respectively".

The exceptional difficulties being faced by the construction industry were recognised by the Government, said the Chancellor. His decision to increase expenditure on construction by central Government and by local authorities by £400 million at survey prices, over and above existing plans would have the effect of increasing employment by about 30,000 jobs. Latest figures for the construction industry show more than 203,000 unemployed.

Some 1,500 new full-time jobs have been created in the Special Development Areas by small firms who have used the Government's Small Firms Employment Subsidy.

This was announced by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. Opening a conference on *How to start your own business*, organised by Cumbria County Council in Workington, he made a plea for more small firms to expand now, with the help of Government cash.

Hard cash encouragement

"This is not a crutch for limping firms" he said. "It is a hard cash encouragement for lusty industrial infants who want to grow—and grow now".

Small firms were the innovators, the pioneers from which larger companies, even new industries could grow, he continued. They contributed to the balance of trade and were significant employers. Small companies of one kind or another employed around 4½ million people—more than the entire public sector. About one-fifth of the employment in manufacturing industry was in firms of up to 200 people.

Bring plans forward

"I hope that as a result of the introduction of this subsidy employers who may be thinking about expansion in the future will bring forward their plans and so help create new jobs during the next few months." Mr Booth concluded.

Special measures continue to provide jobs

The total number of people assisted by these schemes is at present about 315,000. The actual effect on the unemployed register however will be less than this due to a number of factors, such as the tendency of some people not to sign the register when they become unemployed.

790,000 people will benefit

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

The European Social Fund has contributed towards the cost of the Community Industry scheme and the training measures.

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

Employment measures

	Number covered	Date of count
Temporary Employment Subsidy	185,500	October 14
Job Release Scheme	13,335	October 11
Job Creation Programme	43,296	October 13
Work Experience Programme	25,637	October 15
Community Industry	4,366	October 13
Youth Employment Subsidy	6,006	September 30
Job Introduction Scheme	48	September 30
Small Firms Employment Subsidy	1,521	August 28

Training measures

Training places supported in industry	29,397	August 31
Training Services Agency special courses for young people	6,097	September 30

News and notes

Employers' response to disabled grants "disappointing"

So far there has been a disappointing response by employers to the offer of Government cash to help them modify jobs or adapt premises to get more disabled people into employment, said Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment.

Outlining the help available through the new £500,000 scheme, at a British Computer Society seminar in Brighton, Mr Grant said that he hoped for a change of attitude. He also drew attention to the various types of aids to employment which can assist severely disabled people to do their jobs effectively. These could be supplied by the Employment Service

Agency and included equipment such as modified typewriters with computer characters and tape recorders for those who are blind and computer terminals, standard teletype control and shift modification to terminals for sighted people.

Echoing the theme of *Positive Policies*—the guide to employing disabled people issued by the Manpower Services Commission and the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People—Mr Grant stressed that there should be full and fair consideration of disabled people for all types of vacancy. Grants, such as those for adapting premises and equipment, were directly related to this objective.

More dock work provisions come in

Further provisions of the Dock Work Regulation Act 1976 will come into force on December 1, 1977 as a result of an Order made by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment earlier this month.

The main effect of these provisions is to require the National Dock Labour Board to:

review work which is currently regarded as dock work for the purposes of the Dock Workers Employment Scheme 1967 in each port where the 1967 Scheme is in force; report to the Secretary of State within six months whether that work should be classified as dock work for the purposes of the new Scheme.

Exemption from guarantee pay provisions

An Order* has been made exempting manual workers in the Multiwall Sack manufacturing industry from the guarantee pay provisions of the Employment Protection Act from November 4, 1977.

The exempted workers are those covered by the agreement between the Multiwall Sack Manufacturers Employers' Association and the General and Municipal Workers' Union, the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The appropriate minister may grant

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

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

Sections 22–28 of the Employment

May Day 1978 Bank Holiday

As announced in the September issue of the *Employment Gazette* the first Monday in May will be the May Day Bank Holiday in England, Wales and Northern Ireland from 1979 onwards.

Monday, May 1 will be the May Day Bank Holiday in 1978.

Scotland

In Scotland, where the first Monday in May is already a bank holiday, the Secretary of State for Scotland has already announced that the last Monday in May will be designated a bank holiday in 1978 and subsequent years.

Wages Councils merged

A new Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council for Great Britain has been established by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. The two Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Councils for England and Wales and for Scotland are abolished. This is the effect of an Order* laid before Parliament recently. The Order comes into operation on December 1, 1977.

The merger was recommended by the Commission on Industrial Relations in its report (No 77) on wages councils in the clothing industry in 1974. Both Councils have formally requested the merger. The Secretary of State published his notice of intention to abolish the councils on April 22, 1977. No objections to the proposals were received during the time allowed.

* SI 1977 No. 1688 HMSO. Price 10p.

Protection Act 1975 provide that, under certain conditions, employers must make guarantee payments to all workers who are on short-time or temporarily laid off. The guarantee is for a day's pay limited initially to £6 per day for the first five days without work per quarter.

* SI 1977 No 1601 (Multiwall Sack manufacturing industry) HMSO, price 15p

Government is "considering" clampdown on contracts for firms with bad race records . . .

Ministers are "actively considering" the question of government contracts in the light of companies' race relations practices. This was stated by Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Employment, when the question was raised at the first meeting of the newly created Race Relations Employment Advisory Group.

"Total opposition"

Chairing the first meeting of the advisory group in London last month, Mr Grant spelt out the Government's "total opposition" to racial discrimination in any form and made a strong attack on discrimination in employment in particular.

"Discrimination in employment has perhaps the worst effect of all and there is far more of it than is generally realised. It affects the individual by threatening his ability to earn, which in turn influences every other aspect of his life. It affects industry because it causes unrest, which can lead to inefficiency and loss of production. We need a major breakthrough not just by management but on the shopfloor too.

"It is essential for the wellbeing of industry and for achieving any sort of racial harmony in society that discrimination should be eliminated—and that is just what the Government aims to do."

Mr Grant added that there was perhaps a special responsibility on top management to ensure that its words and actions were compatible with such a policy and to offer leadership.

The Minister also emphasised the part



Members of the advisory group shown in the photograph (from left to right) are: Mrs S. Ross, Ald. P. H. Hartley, Mr S. I. Aziz, Mr P. W. Irwin (standing), Mr T. Jupp, Mr C. R. Baker (standing), Mr T. A. Swinden, Mr K. T. King (standing), Mr J. Grant, Under Secretary of State, Mr G. A. Peers (standing), Mr A. Gibson, Miss S. Newton (standing), Mr G. P. Renton, (standing), Mr A. K. Banerjee, Mr C. Robinson, Mr R. O'Brien and Mr H. Hay.

industry itself could play through the adoption of equal employment policies, including undertakings by employers that everyone would have equal access to jobs, training, and promotion as well as other work related benefits. Policies like these, he said, "if they are applied—and most important—seen to be working, can represent an important step towards the elimination of racial discrimination".

The new advisory group which will meet

three or four times a year, includes representatives from minority groups and industrial language training organisations as well as from the CBI, TUC and local authorities. Its members include Mr David Lane, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, Mr Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, and Mr Jim Mortimer, chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

. . . and employment agencies' licences

Before approving a licence for an employment agency the Department of Employment will take account of findings by tribunals or courts under the Sex Discrimination and Race Relations Acts.

This warning was given by Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, at the Federation of Personnel Services conference—*Discrimination in Employment*—in London.

Mr Grant said that although the powers should not be needed for responsible and interested agencies and businesses "some of the less scrupulous might do well to bear the prospect in mind".

"Discrimination is harmful, degrading, unjust and damaging to society. The fight to combat discrimination in employment—the most crucial single area—deserves a high priority because it directly affects a person's income, self-respect and standing in the community."

Too few equal opportunity policies

He said it was unfortunate that too few employers had adopted formal policies of equal opportunity to get rid of discrimination on grounds of race, sex and disability. Legislation provided sanctions but could

not create the environment in which equal opportunity became the accepted and unquestioned norm.

"Unfortunately, despite the considerable progress made in recent years discrimination in all its forms remains a threat to the livelihood of many people in this country. Some of this originates from deep-rooted attitudes some from false assumptions about ability and some simply from a fear of what the reactions of others might be. We must reaffirm our belief in the right of the individual to expect and receive equality of treatment in employment as in other walks of life."

Minister spells out criteria for productivity deals

The Government's criteria on self-financing productivity deals was spelt out to personnel managers and company wage negotiators at a conference last month.

Speaking at the annual Institute of Personnel Management Conference in Harrogate, Harold Walker, Minister of State at the Department of Employment said that acceptable deals should satisfy four main points:

"First, there must be no increase in unit costs. In other words the savings achieved must balance all the costs of the scheme, including extra payments to those directly or indirectly involved and any extra capital or funding costs.

"Second, it should be possible to demonstrate that the scheme is self-financing.

"Third, arrangements should be built in for regularly checking the out-turn.

"Fourth, the continuation of payments should be conditional on the scheme remaining self-financing".

Mr Walker stressed that the criteria placed a clear responsibility on negotiators to ensure that the arrangements were such that unit costs did not rise.

He added: "At the end of the day there

is just one question to be answered: has the scheme actually achieved enough to offset the costs? If not, it is the responsibility of negotiators to deal with the situation. In view of all the difficulties that can arise, and the implications for Government assistance and contracts, I have little doubt that employers will check that schemes can meet the criteria before starting down the road".

The Minister urged employers to spell out the facts about pay increases to their employees. These were that moderate pay increases and tax reductions were "a more effective way of supporting living standards than large increases in gross pay, which only pushed up prices."

Earlier Mr Walker told his audience how the Government's declared pay policy was going. He countered claims in some newspapers that the policy was starting to crumble.

He said: "It is certainly true that there has been a series of large claims, as workers have added up all the pay problems they would like to put right. But when we look at settlements in the first three months of the policy, the great majority of those

implemented so far are within the policy.

"I believe far more negotiators than usual are waiting to see whether the policy breaks down or if a particular group succeeds in getting an increase which breaks through the policy and thus, in their minds, establishes a higher going rate".

● Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of Special Programmes Division at the Manpower Services Commission told the conference that in a recent survey carried out by the MSC among young people it was found that a high proportion of unemployed young people came from families in the lowest three social classes and had fathers employed in manual occupations 79 per cent had friends unemployed, 14 per cent had fathers unemployed and 19 per cent lived in households where no one was employed.

Unemployment benefit payments

For the 13 weeks ending August 26, 1977 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £124,491,000.

During the 13 weeks ending May 27, 1977 the corresponding figure was £145,139,000 and during the 13 weeks ending August 27, 1976 the figure was £129,342,000.

Diligent readers

The following corrections should be made in two articles which have appeared in recent issues of the *Employment Gazette*.

September—In "Some further characteristics of the unemployed", the heading on column 3 in table 6 (page 973) should read: Wage would be unlikely to exceed income while not working.

October—In "Career attitudes of undergraduates", the legends in chart 6 (page 1091) for "Graduates in industry" and "Graduates in the civil service" should be transposed.

The editor is grateful to readers who pointed out these errors, for their interest in the *Gazette*.

Draft code on union time off

A draft Code of Practice on time off for trade union duties and activities* has been laid before Parliament by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. If the Code is approved by Parliament before Christmas, the Secretary of State intends to bring the Code into effect on April 1, 1978 along with the relevant sections of the Employment Protection Act.

The draft Code, which has been prepared by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), gives practical guidance on the application of the time off provisions of Sections 57 and 58 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. Under Section 57 an employer must allow an employee who is an official of an independent trade union recognised by the employer to take reasonable time off work with pay to:

- carry out those of his duties as an official which are concerned with industrial relations between the employer and any associated employer and their employees
- undergo training in industrial relations

which is relevant to those duties and is approved by the TUC or the union.

Under Section 58 an employer must permit an employee who is a member of an independent trade union recognised by him reasonable time off—not necessarily with pay for certain trade union activities. When the draft Code and Sections 57 and 58 are brought into force this will mean that all of the Employment Protection Act has been implemented.

ACAS produced the Code after extensive discussions with employers and trade unions, including the CBI and the TUC, and a study of representations made following the publication of a consultative document on the subject in October 1976.

Once the provisions are in operation, any employee who considers that his employer has failed to give him reasonable time off under these provisions—or, in the case of Section 57, to pay him for the time off—will be able to complain to an industrial tribunal.

* Draft Code of Practice on time off for trade union duties and activities—available from HMSO price 15p.

News and notes

Minister refutes closed shop charges over Grunwick

The "crude legend" that the Grunwick management and its workers were being forced by the mob to accept a union closed shop was attacked by Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment when he spoke to the Solent Productivity Council in Bournemouth.

Recognition

Mr Walker stressed that from the outset the struggle had been about a union (which did not go looking for members at Grunwick) seeking to speak to an employer on behalf of its members at the factory. In short, recognition was at the bottom of the dispute. The Department, particularly the Secretary of State Mr Albert Booth, had worked strenuously throughout the dispute to persuade the parties to enter meaningful discussions. Mr Walker went on to defend the impartiality of the Scarman Court of Inquiry and its findings.

Setting the record straight

Setting the record straight on the whole subject of the closed shop, Mr Walker said that, contrary to allegations, the Government was neutral on the issue. They had restored the law on closed shop agreements to what it had been before the 1971 Industrial Relations Act. It was up to individual employers and unions to decide whether to have a closed shop and, if so, on what terms.

On the Government's industrial relations strategy Mr Walker said that the law had a significant role to play. But it must not be

the kind of law that sought to eliminate industrial conflict by rigid constraints. He made a plea for a realistic approach to defining the real causes of low productivity. This meant taking into account not just overmanning or restrictive practices. Management techniques, relative levels of capital investment, the scale of production, the extent to which modern scientific management methods were applied—all these matters should be considered. Productivity and manning levels had to be improved and industrial growth achieved.

Industrial democracy

Turning to industrial democracy, and the proposals of the Bullock Committee, Mr Walker said:

"The Government is committed to legislation for worker representatives on company boards. In developing our proposals we must pay very careful regard to the recommendations of the Bullock report.

"But the statutory system will not be presented as the only possible solution.

"If in any particular company both sides agree on different arrangements, it is very far from our intention to impede these with heavy-handed legislation. Consistent with our whole approach to industrial relations, we believe that the best way forward is by consensus and co-operation."

On current pay negotiations, Mr Walker pointed out that the great majority of settlements in the first three months of the new policy had been within the Government's guidelines, including all the major ones.

Imported acetylene order

A temporary Order has been signed by Mr Albert Booth, the Secretary of State for Employment, to permit the importation and conveyance of cylinders of compressed acetylene tested and filled in other EEC countries. The Order applies only to cylinders approved, tested and filled in compliance with a European Agreement which meets UK safety requirements.

Having satisfied himself that workers and the public will not be put at risk, in consultation with the Health and Safety Commission and the Department of Transport, the Secretary of State has

decided to lift for one month the prohibition resulting from previous Orders made under the Explosives Act 1875. These prohibited the import and conveyance by road of acetylene unless contained in cylinders made and filled in the UK. Under the new Order, acetylene may be imported and conveyed provided it is in cylinders complying with the requirements of the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and filled and tested in a member state of the EEC.

Two wages councils propose pay increases

The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) met earlier this month and decided to publish proposals for increased statutory minimum remuneration for all workers within its scope.

The following changes will be proposed to the current wages order RFA(67), intended to take effect from November 7, 1977:

the earnings supplement to be consolidated into basic rates;

consolidated rates to be increased by £4.50 for shop managers and manageresses

£4 for all other workers aged 21 years or over and for most transport workers, with lesser increases for junior workers.

It was also agreed that the Council would examine the possibility of introducing a sick pay scheme.

Full particulars of the Council's present proposals, which are within the Government's guidelines, will be published as soon as possible and the Council will consider any written representations with respect to them made within 21 days of publication. The proposals will not come into force until the Council makes an order, of which due notice will be given, and a period will be allowed for the payment of arrears.

Hairdressing council

The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) decided in October to issue proposals for the following changes in the wages order HU(51) as amended by wages order HU(53):

Consolidation of the earnings supplement into the basic rates; and the following increases in the resultant weekly minimum rates—

- (a) £4.50 for managers, manageresses, chargehands, operative hairdressers, college-trained students, senior apprentices and all other workers aged 18 years or over; and
- (b) £2.50 for all workers other than those specified in (a).

Full particulars of the Council's proposals will be published as soon as possible and the Council will consider any written representations with respect to them made within 14 days of publication. It is intended that the changes shall become effective on November 21, 1977.

Scandinavian firms in Britain have better labour relations than parent company

Labour relations in Scandinavian owned manufacturing companies in Britain are often better than in the parent company, according to an independent survey carried out for the London-based Nordic bank this year.

Thirty out of the 41 manufacturing subsidiaries of Scandinavian companies in Britain were included in the survey covering a whole range of industries and geographical locations ranging from a small engineering company employing 20 people to a company employing 1,400 people.

Of the companies interviewed, 25 said they had lost no days at all through industrial action and of the remainder one company put the figure at less than five days per year and the others not more than one day.

The productivity record was found to be more varied: four companies said their productivity was higher than the parent company and five more said it matched the

Scandinavian performance. Of those who said productivity was lower in this country none rated it below 60 per cent, the general level being about 80 to 85 per cent of the parent companies' performance.

Labour costs were considered to be more favourable in the UK compared with Scandinavia by 27 of the 30 companies interviewed.

The Nordic bank commenting on the findings of the survey says "Nordic-owned subsidiaries here only represent a very small part of the total manufacturing community, but we have no reason to believe that these results are not representative of the experiences in other small well-managed manufacturing companies in this country with modern machinery and production techniques".

A survey into the experiences of manufacturing subsidiaries of Scandinavian companies in the UK. Nordic Bank Ltd.

Don't sell our youngsters short—warning

The future of Britain's unemployed young people could be wrecked if inflation is re-fueled. This was the warning issued by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, in Chatham recently.

Opening a new building that was constructed by unemployed youngsters under a job creation project sponsored by Medway District Scout Council he said:

"We must not—and the Government is determined we shall not—sell our youngsters short.

"We must not now have a wage and profits scramble. Because if we do, inflation will surely have us by the throat again. Roaring inflation could beget more unemployment which, tragically, would wreck the hopes of our young people for a long time to come.

"I believe, however, that the common-sense of the vast majority of our people will prevent this from happening" he said. "And I look forward to the day when we can feel downright happy with the opportunities we have created for our youngsters."

The Job Creation Programme and other special Government measures had done a lot to blunt the worst edges of unemployment. In the long run, however, young people needed the prospect of a progressive and satisfying working life. That was why

the Government had set up a long-term scheme to help 230,000 unemployed youngsters every year, through work preparation and work experience.

"Permanent, progressive jobs result in the final analysis from national prosperity—from steadily increasing our national income through exports, without giving ourselves more spending money than we can afford" Mr Booth continued.

The inflation rate had fallen for the third successive month. This showed that we were at last gaining the benefit of two years of outstanding co-operation by the trade unions on pay. But the battle against inflation had to continue.

The job creation project provided temporary work for 32 unemployed boys and eight adult supervisors. They built a new shop and staff accommodation at Buckmore Park, the world-famous camp-site and activity centre at Chatham, Kent which is run by the Medway District Scout Council. Over half-a-million young people a year, from all over the world, use the centre.

This is the third project to be sponsored there under the Manpower Services Commission's programme. Many of the youngster's have since found full-time jobs in the construction industry.

Revised transit card procedure

Commencing on October 31, a new system has been introduced to assist employment offices, careers offices and professional and executive offices to keep their registration records up-to-date and to help unemployment benefit offices to ensure that claimants are registered for employment. From this date the new system will be used for all new or renewal claims and registrations. Claims and registrations existing before October 31 will be converted gradually on to the new system during the first part of 1978.

The new system should help to improve the quality of the unemployment statistics which are derived from counts of registrations.

Industrial tribunal cases

Applications registered by the Central Offices of the Industrial Tribunals between June 27, 1977 and September 30, 1977 totalled 10,652 in England and Wales and 1,284 in Scotland. These applications were made up of 80 per cent under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974, 8 per cent under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and 4 per cent under both Acts. Three and one-half per cent were made under the Employment Protection Act 1975, 1½ per cent under the Equal Pay Act 1970, 1 per cent under the Contracts of Employment Act 1972 and a half of one per cent under the Sex Discrimination Act 1975. The remaining proportion of applications were made under various other jurisdictions* which are within the scope of the tribunals.

Cases outstanding

During the same period, in England and Wales 4,569 cases were heard by tribunals and 5,935 disposed of without a hearing, whilst in Scotland 610 cases were heard and 776 disposed of without a hearing. The number of cases outstanding on September 30, 1977 was 13,198 in England and Wales and 1,131 in Scotland.

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

News and notes

No hard evidence that employment act has adverse effect on jobs

Speaking before an audience from the National Chamber of Trade Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment said that there was a danger of making the Employment Protection Act the scapegoat for all our economic ills simply because the real causes were not readily apparent.

"We have seen no hard evidence so far to support the allegations that have been made about the adverse effects of employment legislation in the labour market".

He went on: "One example of the way in which the effects of the legislation are exaggerated is the recent allegation in some newspapers that 100,000 cases will be going before Industrial Tribunals this year. It is quite clear from the number so far that the actual figure will not be much more than half that".

He pointed out that the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) had been set up under the legislation and was successfully providing machinery and procedures for the peaceful and orderly resolution of issues which often in the past had led to costly disputes, strikes and loss of production. Last year ACAS conciliated in nearly 3000 disputes and had promoted settlements in more than 75 per cent of the cases.

"Since strike action was only involved in about a quarter of the disputes ACAS took on, it must be a fair deduction that in many cases strikes were actually prevented from occurring by the existence of the Service".

He continued: "In the case of unfair dismissal, which seems to be the biggest

bogeyman at the moment, I am constantly surprised at the current wave of complaints about unfair dismissal provisions given that they have been in existence since 1972. It is true that in 1972 there were only 5,000 complaints of unfair dismissal, whereas in the 12 months up to the end of June this year there have been about 39,000.

"But that does not mean that 39,000 tribunal hearings took place. In the same period about 12,000 cases were satisfactorily settled by conciliation officers, who are under a statutory obligation to offer their services, though conciliation itself is voluntary; and almost 10,000 cases were simply withdrawn. Of the 17,000 or so cases which went forward to a hearing, about 11,500 were found in favour of the employer. In other words in

approximately 67 per cent of cases the applicants' complaint of unfair dismissal was not upheld.

On the cost involved in tribunal cases Mr Booth said: "There are a very few cases where legal expenses will set back a person at least a four-figure sum if the case and costs go against them. Where that can happen, is usually where a rare jackpot of circumstances have come up on the industrial relations fruit machine.

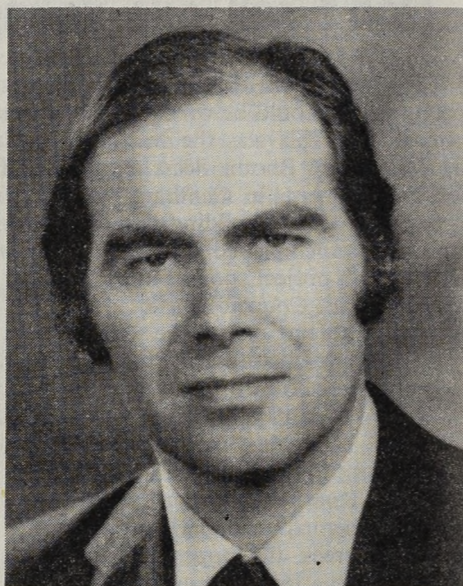
"The median award for unfair dismissal is currently £355. How much more certain was the wildcat strike before we introduced the local tribunal system? Then an employer could be certainly sure of one thing and that was the amount of money, time and effort it would take to solve the issues would be out of all proportion to the size of the original problem".

Congress House shuffle



The General Council of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) has approved a restructuring of senior posts at Congress House. The present assistant general secretary, Mr N. Willis, will be redesignated deputy general secretary, and Mr Kenneth Graham (left), at present head of the organisation and industrial relations department, and Mr David Lea (right), head of the economic department, will be appointed as assistant general secretaries.

Mr Graham—a part-time member of the Manpower Services Commission—



will concentrate on inter-union and industrial relations, TUC regional organisation and manpower policy. David Lea will be concerned with general economic and social strategy, the co-ordination and development of industry committees and the work of the TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee. Mr Lea, who has worked at Congress House since 1964 is a member of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth and was a member of the Committee of Inquiry on Industrial Democracy.

Employment estimates

However, now that the results of the June 1976 census of employment are available (see pages 1206-1213), estimates in the monthly employment series for dates subsequent to June 1975 will need to be revised.

Provisional amendments to take account of the June 1976 census of employment figures have been made to tables 101, 102 and 103. The revision of the detailed figures will require rather more time; hence the estimates for September 1977 which would normally have been published in this *Gazette* will appear in a later issue.

First comprehensive statistics on health and safety

The first comprehensive statistics on the number of accidents and deaths at work, published in a report by the Health and Safety Executive recently, show that over 1,400 people died as a result of accidents at work or from prescribed industrial diseases during 1975.

The report* reveals that 610 employees died in accidents within those areas of work covered by the Health and Safety at Work Act, and that in addition 718 people died from prescribed industrial diseases for which industrial death benefit was awarded. Information in the report on a further 119 who were killed in areas outside the jurisdiction of the Act—for example in connection with fishing. Figures for certain other deaths at work, such as deaths of lorry drivers in road accidents, are not included.

The report, which covers the years 1971-75, brings together in as near comparable form as possible, information previously only available from a variety of sources, such as the Annual Reports of HM Chief Inspector of Factories and HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries.

Accidents at work

In addition, the report includes a Department of Health and Social Security estimate that 15 million working days were lost during the year 1974-75 from compensated industrial accidents, representing 4.6 per cent of all the lost working days through sickness during the year. Manufacturing industries accounted for over six-and-a-half million lost days and mining and quarrying for nearly two million.

However, while advising caution in comparing one country's figures with another, the report points out that in a number of industries, including mining, quarrying and construction, which are among the most dangerous, Britain compares very favourably with other EEC countries.

"In general, it might be claimed that Great Britain has on the whole a commendable record in comparison with other Western countries although its fatal accident rate has remained relatively stable over the past few years," says the report.

Not all sectors of employment are covered by the legislation under which the information is supplied for the report. Because of this, and because of both the different statutory reporting requirements from industry to industry and of under-reporting in some industries, the report warns against too close a comparison between the figures from different industries.

However it identifies quarrying as having the highest incidence rate for fatalities with 30.1 deaths for every 100,000 employed in the industry, although this rate is based on only 15 deaths in 1975. The highest accident rate in the report is in coal mining where there were 20,940 accidents reported for every 100,000 at work, about seven times as high as that for manufacturing.

It is intended to achieve a more complete and consistent coverage of notifiable accidents and diseases by passing new notification regulations, says the report. A consultative document† on the future reporting of accidents has been recently published by the Health and Safety Commission.

In some areas of work there is considerable under-reporting of accidents, says the report, possibly being as high as 75 per cent in premises covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 50 per cent in the construction industry and approaching 30 per cent in manufacturing. In mining, under-reporting is believed to be minimal.

The standard of reporting may vary from year to year, says the report, and any apparent trends could be a result of this. It may well be, for example, that the advent of the Health and Safety at Work Act has impressed upon employers in some industries their duty to report accidents, resulting in some improvement in reporting standards for 1975. This variation in accident reporting could upset comparison with earlier years.

Occupational diseases

The section on occupational diseases covers both those diseases that have to be notified to the Employment Medical Advisory Service (the Commission's medical arm) and diseases prescribed under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

Of the provisional figure of 718 deaths from prescribed diseases in 1975 the largest number were from pneumoconiosis (577), mesothelioma (61) and asbestosis (50).

During the year, 981 new cases of pneumoconiosis were diagnosed by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Panels. This figure covered not only coal miners, of whom 683 were diagnosed, but also included 41 other mine and quarry workers, 31 foundry workers and 161 asbestos workers. In addition, 156 fresh cases of byssinosis were diagnosed. Of the 13,585 spells of incapacity caused by fresh developments of prescribed

diseases in 1974-75 the majority, namely 8,928, were due to dermatitis.

One hundred and sixty-six cases of industrial diseases were notified to the Employment Medical Advisory Service in 1975, chrome ulceration, with 69 cases, being the single most common disease. There were no fatalities from notified industrial diseases during 1975. Sixteen cases of diseases from the use of compressed air were reported.

Enforcement and visits

Tables are also included on: visits to premises by inspectors; number of prosecutions; other enforcement action. In 1975, which was the first year that the new enforcement notice procedure under the Health and Safety at Work Act was used, 7,599 prohibition and improvement notices were issued. In addition, 1,666 prosecutions were taken; of these, 1,433 were taken by HM Factory Inspectorate. Of the 2,956 informations laid by the HM Factory Inspectorate 2,732 (92 per cent) resulted in conviction.

* *Health and Safety Statistics 1975*, HMSO price £1.75 plus postage.
† *Proposals for the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences*, HMSO, 50p.

Training levy order

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, has approved proposals submitted by the Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training Board for a levy on all employers within scope of the Board equal to 0.5 per cent of their payroll in the year ended March 31, 1977, and an additional levy on employers in the jute industry of 0.07 per cent.

Employers with 25 or fewer employees will not be levied, and those who satisfy the board's training criteria may obtain exemption from levy other than the additional levy on employers in the jute industry.

The levy will be used to fund the board's training assessment scheme. Employers may have their levy reduced if their training performance meets the board's criteria. The additional levy will be used to offset the costs of the first year training of engineering apprentices in the jute industry.

Employers may appeal to an independent tribunal against assessment.

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-September 1977 was 9,146,900. The total included 7,235,400 in manufacturing industries, and 1,231,400 in construction. The total in these production industries was 1,700 lower than that for August 1977 and 30,600 higher than in September 1976. The total in manufacturing industries was 500 higher than in August 1977 and 65,900 higher than in September 1976. The number in construction was 2,700 lower than in August 1977 and 27,600 lower than in September 1976. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.9 (88.9 at mid-August 1977) and for manufacturing industries 88.1 (88.2 at mid-August 1977).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on October 13, 1977 was 1,363,981. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,377,100, representing 6.0 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,388,700 in September 1977. In addition, there were 92,602 unemployed school-leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,456,583, a fall of 85,261 since September 1977. This total represents 6.3 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in October 1977, 429,686 (29.5 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 252,518 (17.3 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 135,218 (9.3 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on October 7, 1977 was 166,944; 7,991 higher than on September 2, 1977. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 151,400, compared with 142,900 in September. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on October 7, 1977 was 18,814; 2,241 lower than on September 2, 1977.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on October 13, 1977 was 23,139 a rise of 4,737 since September 8, 1977.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended September 10, 1977 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was

1,784,700. This is about 33.7 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.7 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.16 millions (15.71 millions in August 1977).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 63,200 or about 1.2 per cent of all operatives, each losing 21.1 hours on average.

Average earnings

In September 1977 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 7.5 per cent higher than in September 1976. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 289.5 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 288.7 in August 1977 and was 8.8 per cent higher than in September 1976.

Basic rates of wages

At October 31, 1977, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 4.7 per cent higher than at October 31, 1976: this increase reflects that normally-negotiated rates for engineering workers have not changed since February 1976. The index was 228.5 (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 October 18, 1977, the official retail prices index was 186.5 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 185.7 at September 13, 1977. The index for food was 192.3 compared with 192.5 at September 13, 1977.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in October which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 252, involving approximately 120,900 workers. During the month approximately 156,700 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 950,000 working days were lost, including 301,000 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.

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended September 10, 1977 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,784,700 or about 33.7 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.7 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 63,200 or 1.2 per cent of all operatives, each losing 21.1 hours on average.

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

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: week ended September 10, 1977

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Per-centage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total				
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Per-centage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative on short-time	
Great Britain analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)													
Food, drink and tobacco	193.3	35.1	1,943.9	10.1	0.5	20.1	3.2	65.5	20.4	3.7	0.7	85.6	23.0
Food industries (211-229)	145.0	33.1	1,478.5	10.2	0.5	19.4	3.2	65.4	20.6	3.7	0.8	84.7	23.1
Drink industries (231-239)	42.5	47.3	409.5	9.6	—	—	—	0.1	3.6	0.1	—	0.8	2.1
Tobacco (240)	5.8	24.9	55.9	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	9.4	35.7	97.6	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and allied industries	82.0	30.9	819.8	10.0	—	—	0.3	0.8	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	3.0
General chemicals (271)	27.4	32.3	298.0	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	148.1	40.1	1,436.1	9.7	0.9	37.3	2.9	30.6	10.4	3.9	1.1	67.9	17.5
Iron and steel (general) (311)	55.5	31.5	551.8	9.9	—	—	1.0	9.5	9.4	1.0	0.6	9.5	9.4
Other iron and steel (312-313)	53.5	51.0	528.5	9.9	—	0.2	1.3	14.0	10.8	1.3	1.2	14.1	10.9
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	39.1	44.3	355.8	9.1	0.9	37.2	0.6	7.1	11.0	1.6	1.8	44.2	28.2
Mechanical engineering	281.8	45.7	2,338.2	8.3	0.3	12.8	1.9	19.2	10.1	2.2	0.4	32.0	14.4
Instrument engineering	28.7	30.8	196.4	6.8	—	0.1	—	0.5	14.3	—	—	0.6	16.5
Electrical engineering	134.2	27.3	1,058.5	7.9	13.2	526.6	1.0	26.3	27.0	14.1	2.9	552.9	39.1
Electrical machinery (361)	31.0	35.9	236.9	7.7	—	0.8	—	0.3	6.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	16.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	56.5	42.5	566.9	10.0	—	0.4	0.3	6.0	21.0	0.3	0.2	6.4	21.6
Vehicles	202.8	37.3	1,529.8	7.5	3.8	150.9	8.7	97.2	11.1	12.5	2.3	248.1	19.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	143.6	38.7	1,079.6	7.5	3.8	150.6	8.7	97.1	11.2	12.5	3.4	247.7	19.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	30.4	30.6	232.2	7.6	—	0.2	—	0.1	8.3	—	—	0.3	18.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	162.8	39.0	1,317.2	8.1	0.4	17.4	1.7	16.4	9.5	2.2	0.5	33.9	15.6
Textiles	88.2	22.2	722.2	8.2	1.8	70.6	8.8	83.5	9.5	10.5	2.7	154.1	14.6
Production of man-made fibres (411)	7.0	28.8	73.1	10.4	—	1.3	—	0.6	33.7	0.1	0.2	2.0	37.7
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	11.7	14.5	98.9	8.5	0.5	19.0	1.7	18.1	10.4	2.2	2.7	37.1	16.8
Woollen and worsted (414)	21.3	30.2	196.4	9.2	0.4	17.2	1.6	20.8	12.8	2.1	2.9	38.0	18.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	11.9	11.9	73.9	6.2	0.1	5.4	1.7	13.8	8.3	1.8	1.8	19.2	10.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.1	23.4	62.8	7.8	—	—	0.5	2.7	5.4	0.5	1.4	2.7	5.4
Clothing and footwear	23.5	7.3	123.5	5.2	0.1	5.7	6.8	45.2	6.6	7.0	2.1	50.9	7.3
Clothing industries (441-449)	16.2	6.2	90.9	5.6	0.1	5.6	1.3	15.7	11.7	1.5	0.6	21.3	14.4
Footwear (450)	7.4	11.5	32.6	4.4	—	0.1	5.5	29.5	5.4	5.5	8.6	29.6	5.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	76.9	37.1	748.6	9.7	0.2	8.7	0.5	4.3	9.4	0.7	0.3	13.0	19.3
Timber, furniture, etc	73.4	37.0	576.8	7.9	—	1.4	1.7	22.7	13.2	1.8	0.9	24.2	13.7
Paper, printing and publishing	139.0	37.3	1,269.3	9.1	0.5	19.3	0.5	3.9	7.6	1.0	0.3	23.2	23.2
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	57.0	35.2	567.1	9.9	—	1.6	0.5	3.9	7.9	0.5	0.3	5.5	10.4
Printing and publishing (485-489)	82.0	38.9	702.2	8.6	0.4	17.7	—	—	1.0	0.5	0.2	17.7	38.0
Other manufacturing industries	75.8	29.8	670.7	8.8	—	1.4	2.6	34.6	13.5	2.6	1.0	36.0	13.8
Rubber (491)	26.3	31.7	239.1	9.1	—	0.5	0.7	16.8	23.9	0.7	0.9	17.3	24.2
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,784.7	33.7	15,478.2	8.7	21.8	872.8	41.4	459.3	11.1	63.2	1.2	1,332.2	21.1
Analysis by region													
South East and East Anglia	529.1	37.8	4,630.2	8.8	2.4	94.1	9.0	75.8	8.4	11.4	0.8	169.9	14.9
South West	109.6	36.1	939.0	8.6	—	0.4	1.8	9.2	5.0	1.8	0.6	9.6	5.2
West Midlands	235.1	31.5	1,823.8	7.8	15.4	617.1	9.0	112.4	12.5	24.4	3.3	729.5	29.9
East Midlands	144.8	31.9	1,178.9	8.1	0.2	8.7	5.8	42.6	7.4	6.0	1.3	51.3	8.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	196.1	35.2	1,759.3	9.0	0.6	25.0	5.2	97.9	18.9	5.8	1.0	122.9	21.2
North West	234.0	30.2	2,119.7	9.1	1.0	39.4	3.0	28.3	9.4	4.0	0.5	67.7	17.0
North	101.8	30.3	915.5	9.0	0.2	7.7	3.6	48.3	13.2	3.8	1.1	55.9	14.6
Wales	62.7	25.4	547.7	8.7	1.9	76.0	0.7	4.9	7.4	2.6	1.0	80.9	31.6
Scotland	171.4	36.0	1,564.1	9.1	0.1	4.5	3.3	39.9	12.1	3.4	0.7	44.4	13.0

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

Unemployment on October 13, 1977

The number unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on October 13, 1977, was 1,363,981, 11,707, less than on September 8, 1977. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,377,100 (6.0 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 11,600 between the September and October counts, and rose by an average of 10,700 per month between July and October.

Between September and October the number unemployed fell by 85,261. This change included a fall of 73,554 school leavers.

The proportions of the number unemployed, who on October 13, 1977 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 9.3 per cent, 17.3 per cent, and 29.5 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in September were 8.1 per cent, 15.7 per cent, and 29.1 per cent respectively.

Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: October 13, 1977

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less	40,178	18,835	59,013
Over 1, up to 2	51,828	24,377	76,205
Over 2, up to 3	41,262	19,900	61,162
Over 3, up to 4	37,259	18,879	56,138
Over 4, up to 5	32,865	17,403	50,268
Over 5, up to 6	32,406	17,151	49,557
Over 6, up to 7	26,407	13,165	39,572
Over 7, up to 8	25,251	12,520	37,771
Over 8, up to 9	24,837	12,074	36,911
Over 9, up to 13	91,736	44,121	135,857
Over 13, up to 26	194,072	102,936	297,008
Over 26, up to 39	99,313	42,023	141,336
Over 39, up to 52	66,436	25,065	91,501
Over 52	264,858	59,426	324,284
Over 8	741,252	285,645	1,026,897
Total	1,028,708	427,875	1,456,583

Regional analysis of unemployment: October 13, 1977

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	Total United Kingdom‡
Unemployed, excluding school-leavers														
Actual	332,564	160,554	36,009	110,235	127,212	76,509	117,665	200,131	108,077	84,041	171,538	1,363,981	55,728	1,419,709
Seasonally adjusted	335,500	—	37,000	112,000	126,500	77,700	118,500	202,200	108,300	84,000	174,700	1,377,100	56,300	1,433,400
Percentage rates*	4.5	—	5.3	7.1	5.5	5.1	5.8	7.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	6.0	10.6	6.1
School-leavers (included in unemployed)														
Males	7,265	3,304	913	2,551	4,127	1,707	3,477	8,802	4,519	3,390	6,560	43,311	3,238	46,549
Females	7,883	3,272	980	2,944	6,414	2,135	4,743	8,773	5,651	3,977	5,791	49,291	2,787	52,078
Unemployed														
Total	347,712	167,130	37,902	115,730	137,753	80,351	125,885	217,706	118,247	91,408	183,889	1,456,583	61,753	1,518,336
Males	254,302	125,463	27,412	82,721	94,907	57,166	89,128	155,104	80,817	62,861	124,290	1,028,708	42,062	1,070,770
Females	93,410	41,667	10,490	33,009	42,846	23,185	36,757	62,602	37,430	28,547	59,599	427,875	19,691	447,566
Married females†	29,374	11,430	3,813	11,148	14,082	8,446	12,653	23,252	14,908	11,043	26,925	155,644	9,207	164,851
Percentage rates*														
Total	4.6	4.3	5.5	7.3	6.0	5.2	6.1	7.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	6.3	11.6	6.4
Males	5.7	5.4	6.5	8.6	6.7	6.1	9.2	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.6	7.4	13.1	7.5
Females	3.1	2.7	3.9	5.3	4.9	3.9	4.6	5.6	7.4	7.3	6.8	4.7	9.3	4.8
Length of time on register														
Males														
up to 2 weeks	25,890	12,134	3,003	8,485	7,289	4,650	8,265	11,243	6,875	5,129	11,177	92,006	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	21,399	10,227	2,430	6,752	6,259	4,507	7,230	10,486	5,595	4,677	9,186	78,521	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	31,581	15,943	3,183	9,737	10,083	6,412	10,419	15,848	8,337	7,246	14,083	116,929	..	..
over 8 weeks	175,432	87,159	18,796	57,747	71,276	41,597	63,214	117,527	60,010	45,809	89,844	741,252	..	..
Total	254,302	125,463	27,412	82,721	94,907	57,166	89,128	155,104	80,817	62,861	124,290	1,028,708	42,062	1,070,770
Females														
up to 2 weeks	11,873	5,131	1,315	4,353	3,408	2,156	3,499	5,399	2,967	2,542	5,700	43,212	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	10,065	4,240	1,095	3,588	3,330	2,180	3,396	5,129	2,699	2,540	4,757	38,779	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	14,479	6,406	1,562	5,074	5,745	3,137	5,214	8,125	4,866	3,960	8,077	60,239	..	..
over 8 weeks	56,993	25,890	6,518	19,994	30,363	15,712	24,648	43,949	26,898	19,505	41,065	285,645	..	..
Total	93,410	41,667	10,490	33,009	42,846	23,185	36,757	62,602	37,430	28,547	59,599	427,875	19,691	447,566
Adult students (excluded from unemployed)														
Males	1,968	1,271	52	224	895	488	375	1,393	297	446	886	7,024	982	8,006
Females	1,223	742	40	148	668	269	254	834	175	255	665	4,531	849	5,380

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

† Included in females.

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

Area statistics of unemployment

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

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at October 13, 1977

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†								
South Western DA	13,261	4,860	18,121	11.2				
Hull and Grimsby DA	15,905	5,050	20,955	8.3				
Whitby and Scarborough DA	2,022	711	2,733	8.9				
Merseyside SDA	62,750	25,789	88,539	11.7				
Northern DA	80,817	37,430	118,247	8.8				
North East SDA	55,914	24,485	80,399	9.8				
West Cumberland SDA	3,232	1,936	5,168	8.8				
Welsh DA	53,975	24,617	78,592	8.7				
North West Wales SDA	4,332	1,699	6,031	13.1				
South Wales SDA	13,355	7,137	20,492	9.1				
Scottish DA	121,055	58,265	179,320	8.8				
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,189	3,150	9,339	8.9				
Girvan SDA	458	146	604	13.8				
Glenrothes SDA	769	522	1,291	8.2				
Leven and Methil SDA	1,367	416	1,783	9.8				
Livingston SDA	862	616	1,478	9.8				
West Central Scotland SDA	66,334	31,652	97,986	10.1				
Total all Development Areas	349,785	156,722	506,507	9.2				
Of which, Special Development Areas	215,562	97,548	313,110	10.3				
Northern Ireland	42,062	19,691	61,753	11.6				
INTERMEDIATE AREAS†								
South Western	7,400	3,684	11,084	9.0				
Oswestry	784	316	1,100	8.4				
High Peak	1,078	483	1,561	3.4				
North Lincolnshire	2,489	1,011	3,500	9.3				
North Midlands	7,234	2,586	9,820	5.5				
Yorks and Humberside	71,201	30,996	102,197	5.8				
North West	92,354	36,813	129,167	6.3				
North Wales	3,306	1,207	4,513	11.7				
South East Wales	5,580	2,723	8,303	7.8				
Aberdeen	3,235	1,334	4,569	3.9				
Total all intermediate areas	194,661	81,153	275,814	6.2				
LOCAL AREAS (by region)								
South East								
*Aldershot	1,106	538	1,644	3.7				
*Aylesbury	829	466	1,295	3.1				
*Basingstoke	1,338	530	1,868	4.5				
*Bedford	2,207	1,010	3,217	4.5				
*Braintree	1,018	573	1,591	4.7				
*Brighton	7,861	2,324	10,185	7.5				
*Canterbury	1,956	671	2,627	6.8				
*Chatham	3,727	1,936	5,663	6.9				
*Chelmsford	1,878	778	2,656	3.9				
*Chichester	2,079	767	2,846	5.9				
*Colchester	2,249	1,066	3,315	5.8				
*Crawley	2,735	1,175	3,910	2.7				
*Eastbourne	1,419	381	1,800	4.8				
*Gravesend	2,878	1,013	3,891	5.6				
*Guildford	1,391	481	1,872	3.0				
*Harlow	2,020	1,104	3,124	4.6				
*Hastings	2,477	745	3,222	8.1				
*Hertford	593	264	857	2.3				
*High Wycombe	1,644	590	2,234	2.5				
*Letchworth	1,094	522	1,616	3.6				
*Luton	4,885	2,412	7,297	5.8				
*Maidstone	2,462	873	3,335	4.3				
Yorkshire and Humberside								
*Barnsley	3,809	1,423	5,232	6.7				
*Bradford	8,530	2,966	11,496	6.9				
*Castleford	2,948	1,105	4,053	6.7				
*Dewsbury	2,814	907	3,721	5.8				
*Doncaster	4,917	3,055	7,972	7.5				
*Grimsby	3,736	1,188	4,924	6.6				
*Halifax	1,999	788	2,787	4.5				
*Harrrogate	1,101	444	1,545	4.6				
*Huddersfield	2,439	1,440	3,879	4.3				
*Hull	12,169	3,862	16,031	8.9				
*Keighley	1,118	491	1,609	5.3				
*Leeds	13,619	5,359	18,978	6.1				
*Mexborough	1,989	1,062	3,051	9.9				
*Rotherham	3,087	1,503	4,590	7.4				
*Scunthorpe	1,908	1,410	3,318	5.2				
*Sheffield	9,429	3,871	13,300	4.7				
*Wakefield	1,835	706	2,541	4.2				
*York	2,534	1,171	3,705	4.7				
North West								
*Accrington	1,210	614	1,824	6.0				
*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,775	1,580	5,355	5.6				
*Newport (IoW)	2,443	978	3,421	8.7				
*Oxford	4,829	3,077	7,906	4.6				
*Portsmouth	8,780	3,821	12,601	6.8				
*Ramsgate	1,627	479	2,106	7.7				
*Reading	5,381	2,042	7,423	4.7				
*Slough	2,543	894	3,437	2.9				
*Southampton	6,891	2,771	9,662	5.5				
*Southend-on-Sea	10,938	4,132	15,070	7.9				
*St. Albans	1,882	793	2,675	3.0				

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at October 13, 1977 (continued)

LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued				COUNTIES (by region)‡					
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued									
*Blackburn	3,091	1,203	4,294	6.4	South East				
*Blackpool	5,240	1,847	6,887	6.6	Bedfordshire	7,010	3,446	10,456	5.2
*Bolton	5,074	1,889	6,963	6.3	Berkshire	8,911	3,357	12,268	4.1
*Burnley	1,627	680	2,307	4.9	Buckinghamshire	4,162	1,962	6,124	3.4
*Bury	2,101	960	3,061	5.0	East Sussex	11,496	3,417	14,913	7.1
*Chester	2,545	1,272	3,817	6.6	Essex	21,513	8,698	30,211	6.3
*Crewe	1,404	933	2,337	4.5	Greater London	125,463	41,667	167,130	4.3
*Lancaster	2,478	1,057	3,535	7.6	Hampshire	21,322	8,809	30,131	5.5
*Leigh	1,994	946	2,940	6.8	Hertfordshire	9,673	3,937	13,610	3.2
*Liverpool	55,898	21,954	77,852	12.1	Isle of Wight	2,443	978	3,421	8.7
*Manchester	34,420	10,688	45,108	6.4	Kent	22,199	8,505	30,704	6.0
*Nelson	1,032	481	1,513	6.0	Oxfordshire	5,789	3,683	9,472	4.7
*Northwich	1,527	697	2,224	5.8	Surrey	7,728	2,610	10,338	3.2
*Oldham	3,683	1,222	4,905	5.1	West Sussex	6,593	2,341	8,934	3.8
*Preston	5,290	2,716	8,006	5.6	East Anglia				
*Rochdale	2,403	829	3,232	6.3	Cambridgeshire	7,187	3,067	10,254	4.8
Southport	2,181	1,030	3,211	10.1	Norfolk	11,884	4,160	16,044	6.2
St. Helens	3,307	1,741	5,048	8.4	Suffolk	8,341	3,263	11,604	5.2
*Warrington	2,882	1,797	4,679	6.0	South West				
*Widnes	3,545	2,094	5,639	10.4	Avon	20,953	7,250	28,203	7.0
*Wigan	4,403	2,275	6,678	9.3	Cornwall	10,961	4,055	15,016	11.6
North									
*Bishop Auckland	2,693	1,452	4,145	8.5	Devon	20,404	8,264	28,668	8.8
Carlisle	2,089	997	3,086	6.2	Dorset	9,365	3,190	12,555	6.6
*Chester-le-Street	2,693	1,143	3,836	10.0	Gloucestershire	7,683	3,724	11,407	5.7
*Consett	2,287	1,002	3,289	10.5	Somerset	5,946	2,559	8,505	5.7
*Darlington	2,281	1,460	3,741	6.2	Wiltshire	7,409	3,967	11,376	6.1
Durham	1,604	817	2,421	6.3	West Midlands				
*Furness	1,375	1,307	2,682	5.9	West Midlands Metropolitan	61,557	27,098	88,655	6.3
Hartlepool	3,225	1,496	4,721	10.8	Hereford and Worcester	9,074	3,889	12,963	5.9
*Peterlee	1,783	1,027	2,810	11.3	Salop	6,274	3,210	9,484	7.4
*Weirs	10,940	5,340	16,280	13.2	Staffordshire	12,750	5,710	18,460	4.8
*Teesside	12,708	5,756	18,464	8.4	Warwickshire	5,252	2,939	8,191	..
*Tyneside	27,335	10,834	38,169	9.1	East Midlands				
*Workington	1,582	984	2,566	8.3	Derbyshire	12,904	5,171	18,075	4.8
Wales									
*Bargoed	2,172	938	3,110	12.2	Leicestershire	12,092	5,247	17,339	4.9
*Cardiff	11,066	3,668	14,734	7.5	Lincolnshire	8,047	4,096	12,143	6.5
*Ebbw Vale	1,048	1,048	2,096	10.3	Northamptonshire	6,835	2,947	9,782	4.8
*Llanelli	1,134	754	1,888	6.1	Nottinghamshire	17,288	5,724	23,012	5.4
*Neath	1,070	740	1,810	6.9	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Newport	4,067	1,889	5,956	7.3	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	24,227	11,293	35,520	6.2
*Pontypool	2,564	1,454	4,018	8.1	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	37,673	14,792	52,465	5.8
*Pontypridd	3,854	2,001	5,855	8.9	Humberside	19,292	7,059	26,351	7.6
*Port Talbot	3,918	2,299	6,217	7.8	North Yorkshire	7,936	3,613	11,549	5.2
*Shotton	2,682	1,707	4,389	10.5	North West				
*Swansea	4,852	1,954	6,806	6.9	Great Manchester	56,184	19,568	75,752	6.3
*Wrexham	3,658	1,589	5,247	13.2	Merseyside Metropolitan	60,759	24,133	84,892	11.7
Scotland									
*Aberdeen	3,235	1,334	4,569	3.9	Cheshire	14,925	8,487	23,412	6.4
*Ayr	2,952	1,511	4,463	10.3	Lancashire	23,236	10,414	33,650	6.3
*Bathgate	2,690	1,745	4,435	9.8	North				
*Dumfries	1,928	1,195	3,123	10.7	Cleveland	15,933	7,252	23,185	8.8
*Dumfries	1,371	601	1,972	6.3	Cumbria	7,877	4,776	12,653	6.6
Dunfermline	5,665	2,759	8,424	8.9	Durham	12,807	6,710	19,517	8.0
*Dunfermline	2,436	1,653	4,089	8.2	Northumberland	5,481	2,332	7,813	8.2
*Edinburgh	13,459	5,242	18,701	6.8	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	38,719	16,360	55,079	10.0
*Falkirk	2,660	1,879	4,539	6.9	Wales				
*Glasgow	38,269	13,766	52,035	9.7	Clwyd	9,932	4,614	14,546	11.8
*Greenock	3,185	1,766	4,951	10.5	Dyfed	6,943	3,173	10,116	9.2
*Hawick	473	148	621	3.9	Gwent	10,181	5,173	15,354	8.2
*Irvine	3,340	1,793	5,133	13.1	Gwynedd	5,200	2,215	7,415	11.7
*Kilmarnock	2,301	1,150	3,451	9.6	Mid-Glamorgan	11,031	5,472	16,503	9.1
*Kirkcaldy	3,532	1,683	5,215	8.2	Powys	1,404	602	2,006	6.9
*Kirkcaldy	11,724	8,457	20,181	11.3	South Glamorgan	9,974	3,202	13,176	7.5
*North Lanarkshire	3,945	2,072	6,017	6.9	West Glamorgan	7,816	4,096	11,912	7.2
*Paisley	1,155	460	1,615	4.5	Scotland				
*Perth	2,388	1,158	3,546	7.7	Borders	1,164	431	1,595	4.1
Northern Ireland									
Armagh	1,108	537	1,645	14.2	Central	4,925	2,943	7,868	7.1
†Ballymena	2,905	1,813	4,718	10.9	Dumfries and Galloway	2,745	1,359	4,104	8.1
†Belfast	17,590	9,167	26,757	9.0	Fife	6,532	3,695	10,227	7.8
†Coleraine	2,364	910	3,274	14.0	Grampian	5,202	2,584	7,786	4.6
Cookstown	709	306	1,015	19.2	Highlands	4,342	1,981	6,323	9.1
†Craigavon	2,307	1,220	3,527	8.7	Lothians	16,524	7,204	23,728	7.1
†Downpatrick	1,333	671	2,004	13.5	Orkneys	200	77	277	5.3
Dungannon	1,467	611	2,078	21.2	Shetlands	165	51	216	3.7
Enniskillen	626	221	847	15.4	Strathclyde	73,750	35,124	108,874	10.1
†Londonderry	5,033	1,751	6,784	18.1	Tayside	8,107	3,962	12,069	7.3
Newry	2,708	990	3,698	23.2	Western Isles	634	188	822	10.5
Omagh	1,059	662	1,721	15.2					
Strabane	1,883	428	2,311	28.4					

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

* Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given in Appendix E of British Labour Statistics Year Book 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 Gazette. An article on page 578 of the June 1977 issue of the Gazette describes the changes which took effect on April 14. The Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns are Special Development Areas. Unemployment figures are for Employment Office areas which are somewhat larger than the new towns. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relates to the Kirkcaldy travel-to-work area, which also includes Kirkcaldy and Burntisland which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Livingston relates to the Bathgate travel-to-work area, which also includes Bathgate, Broxburn and West Calder which are not Special Development Areas.

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

‡ Travel-to-work areas. See note on page 790 of the August 1975 issue of the Gazette. § The numbers unemployed in Counties are aggregates of figures for employment office areas. Where these straddle county boundaries, they have been allocated to counties on a "best fit" basis. The percentage rates are for the nearest areas which can be expressed in terms of complete travel-to-work areas.

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

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on October 13, 1977 was 23,139.

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 October 13, 1977: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	5,272	74	5,346
Greater London	306	20	326
East Anglia	326	192	518
South West	738	16	754
West Midlands	8,615	636	9,251
East Midlands	1,078	806	1,884
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,186	138	1,324
North West	1,703	379	2,082
North	572	92	664
Wales	131	41	172
Scotland	1,086	58	1,144
Great Britain	20,707	2,432	23,139

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

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on October 7, 1977 was 166,944; 7,991 higher than on September 2, 1977.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on October 7, 1977 was 151,400; 8,500 higher than that for September 2, 1977 and 800 higher than on July 8, 1977.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on October 7, 1977 was 18,814; 2,241 lower than on September 2, 1977.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on October 7, 1977 and are not a measure of total vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on October 7, 1977: regional analysis

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	70,574	9,100
Greater London	39,068	5,230
East Anglia	4,992	594
South West	8,909	833
West Midlands	10,914	2,344
East Midlands	11,279	1,344
Yorkshire and Humberside	12,962	1,438
North West	13,345	1,066
North	9,342	764
Wales	6,359	436
Scotland	18,268	895
Great Britain	166,944	18,814

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

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

Monthly index of average earnings: new series

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

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

There are three sets of industry groups:

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

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

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

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

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

SIC Order	Type	LATEST FIGURES (January 1976 = 100)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING						
			August 1977	September 1977	March 1977	June 1977	July 1977	August 1977	September 1977
I to XXVII B	WHOLE ECONOMY	115.7	116.5	10.8	8.2	8.1	7.3	7.5	
I	C	Agriculture and forestry†	123.9	not available	7.1	4.9	4.9	1.7	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	114.1	115.0	10.1	7.0	7.4	8.1	7.3
III to XIX C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	115.6	117.2	11.5	8.9	8.9	8.1	8.7	
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	114.2	117.3	11.3	8.9	8.2	5.7	9.1
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	115.9	114.1	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.6	7.1
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	113.5	115.4	10.5	7.5	6.8	6.2	7.5
VI	A	Metal manufacture	116.9	119.9	12.5	9.3	12.0	8.1	9.8
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	116.4	118.1	12.1	10.0	9.6	9.3	10.2
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	117.3	117.7	13.0	10.2	9.3	9.9	8.9
IX	A	Electrical engineering	116.0	116.3	11.1	6.2	6.6	7.8	7.1
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	112.9	113.6	7.0	9.5	11.6	5.6	4.1
XI	A	Vehicles	113.5	111.1	8.4	7.3	5.5	6.8	3.9
XIX	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	117.2	121.3	13.4	9.3	10.9	9.6	12.2
XIII	A	Textiles	116.2	117.4	11.8	8.5	8.5	8.1	9.0
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	113.6	114.6	14.1	13.2	10.1	11.1	10.3
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	116.1	120.2	12.7	11.4	11.0	11.7	13.7
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	113.2	115.9	10.1	9.6	8.1	7.9	8.4
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	114.0	115.8	10.9	7.3	7.4	9.7	9.2
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	116.7	118.9	12.3	9.6	9.5	7.9	8.2
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	114.1	117.8	11.0	7.7	8.2	6.3	8.8
XX	C	Construction	117.0	121.1	13.8	11.6	10.8	8.9	9.7
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	115.4	115.2	10.8	8.6	1.9	4.5	4.7
XXII	C	Transport and communication	112.2	113.0	9.6	4.7	7.3	8.4	7.9
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	119.3	120.0	14.8	11.2	10.3	8.9	9.0
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	107.5	108.8	12.8	9.3	6.1	5.8	7.3
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	119.2	116.8	8.6	4.9	4.8	5.8	4.9
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	117.5	118.5	11.7	11.1	12.3	7.8	8.6
XXVII	B	Public administration	112.3	112.2	7.4	7.2	8.1	5.8	5.0

Note: Some relatively small industries are not covered; for example, fishing in Order 1, Sea transport in Order XXII and business services in Order XXIV.
*Provisional
†England and Wales only.

Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of the *Gazette*, page 1328.

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

Year	1970 = 100											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970	94.4	95.5	96.2	97.3	98.5	99.5	100.8	102.0	102.7	103.5	104.4	105.2
1971	106.3	108.0	108.6	108.5	107.7	108.3	109.1	109.9	110.5	110.9	110.6	110.8
1972	112.3	*	112.9	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.2	115.3	115.4	114.8	114.4	114.4
1973	114.3	114.8	116.6	118.2	120.2	120.9	121.5	122.4	123.9	125.8	128.9	131.0
1974	132.1	133.4	134.3	138.5	141.2	145.8	148.6	153.2	158.1	164.0	170.1	173.5
1975	176.1	178.1	182.8	188.7	192.8	197.0	201.0	204.2	206.1	206.0	209.3	211.5
1976	213.9	214.3	215.2	215.7	218.2	220.1	223.5	223.4	224.7	224.7	227.7	229.5
1977	231.6	232.8	236.5	239.6	245.2	246.0	247.7					

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

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1977					
May 31	225.5	99.4	226.8	7.1	7.1
June 30	227.3	99.4	228.7	5.6	5.6
July 31	228.1	99.4	229.5	4.8	4.8
August 31	228.2	99.4	229.6	4.8	4.8
September 30	228.4	99.4	229.8	4.8	4.8
October 31	228.5	99.4	229.8	4.7	4.7

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

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

Flour milling—GB: Minimum weekly rates of wages increased by 10 per cent after consolidation of phase II pay supplement of £2.50 (or 5 per cent of basic rates if higher) (August 15).

Glass container manufacture—GB: Increase of 11p an hour for adults 18 (previously 21) and over. Rates for shift workers increased by varying amounts, according to shift worked (First full pay week following September 9).

Plumbing (craftsmen)—England and Wales: Increases in basic hourly rates of wages varying from 10.25p to 12.25p, according to grade (after consolidation of supplements into the basic rates) together with a re-structuring to provide opportunities for moving on to higher gradings in approved cases. (October 3).

Retail multiple footwear—GB: Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week, for full-time workers 20 and over. Limits for juveniles are reduced proportionally (July 18).

Retail bookselling and stationery trades (Wages Council)—GB: Minimum statutory remuneration increased by £4 a week after consolidation of previous supplements for workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (September 23).

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 October indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 145,000 workers were increased by a total of £490,000, 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 October with operative effect from earlier months (120,000 workers and £390,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £490,000 about £205,000 resulted from arrangements made by

joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £135,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £125,000 from statutory wages orders, and £25,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index.

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase (£)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
1977				
May 31	225.5	99.4	226.8	7.1
June 30	227.3	99.4	228.7	5.6
July 31	228.1	99.4	229.5	4.8
August 31	228.2	99.4	229.6	4.8
September 30	228.4	99.4	229.8	4.8
October 31	228.5	99.4	229.8	4.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	270,000	670,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	290,000	810,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	280,000	710,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	13,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	165,000	430,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Engineering	330,000	850,000	—	—
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	245,000	625,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	30,000	70,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	390,000	1,080,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	115,000	310,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc	135,000	360,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	215,000	530,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries				
Construction	100,000	250,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	955,000	2,430,000	—	—
Transport and communication	155,000	380,000	—	—
Distributive trades	815,000	2,255,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	775,000	1,950,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	230,000	580,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	565,000	1,420,000	—	—
Totals—January-October 1977	6,065,000	15,725,000	—	—
Totals—January-October 1976	9,780,000	40,525,000	7,000	7,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases (000's)	Estimated amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1976				
October	470	1,115	—	—
November	1,595	3,870	—	—
December	460	1,115	—	—
1977				
January	1,600	3,970	—	—
February	795	2,045	—	—
March	370	905	—	—
April	680	1,715	—	—
May	445	1,110	—	—
June	1,260	3,150	—	—
July*	730	2,025	—	—
August*	10	50	—	—
September*	180	655	—	—
October	25	100	—	—

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

Retail prices, October 18, 1977

At October 18, 1977 the general* retail prices index was 186.5 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 185.7 at September 13, 1977 and with 163.5 at October 12, 1976. The index for October 1977 was published on November 18, 1977.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of solid fuels and cars, and smaller increases over a wide range of household and miscellaneous goods and services, clothing and footwear, partially offset by a reduction in the level of mortgage interest payments. The prices of some foods also rose but were more than offset by lower prices for many seasonal foods, particularly fresh vegetables.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 168.1, and that for all other items of food was 196.9. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 187.3.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index fell marginally to 192.3, compared with 192.5 in September, due mainly to lower prices for seasonal foods, particularly fresh vegetables, eggs and some fruits. These were partially offset by increases in the prices of lamb, pork, coffee, bread, cakes, biscuits, butter and cheese. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by five per cent to 168.1, compared with 176.9 in September.

Alcoholic drink: There were increases in the prices of some beers, wines and spirits causing the group index to rise by one half of one per cent to 188.3, compared with 187.4 in September.

Housing: As a result of the reduction in mortgage interest rates from 10½ per cent to 9½ per cent made by the majority of Building Societies from 1 October, the housing index fell by about one per cent to 163.3, compared with 164.8 in September, the fall being partially offset by some increases in rents and costs of repairs and maintenance.

Fuel and light: Increases in the prices of solid fuels at the end of the period of reduced summer prices, caused the group index to rise by 1½ per cent to 220.8, compared with 217.5 in September.

Durable household goods: Increases in the prices of some articles of furniture, hardware, household appliances, tableware and soft furnishings caused the group index to rise by almost one per cent to 172.2, compared with 170.7 in September.

Clothing and footwear: Increases in the prices of footwear and men's clothing were mainly responsible for an increase of almost one per cent in the group index to 163.3, compared with 161.8 in September.

Transport and vehicles: A slight fall in the level of petrol prices was more than offset by increases in the prices of cars and in some provincial bus fares. The group index rose by rather less than one half of one per cent to 194.3, compared with 193.7 in September.

Miscellaneous goods: There were increases in the prices of books, stationery, toilet soap, some newspapers and some travel and sports goods, causing the group index to rise by about 1½ per cent to 195.6, compared with 192.5 in September.

Services: There were increases in charges for dry cleaning, laundry, hairdressing, shoe repairing and domestic help and in average telephone charges, causing the group index to rise by about two per cent from 173.3 in September to 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 more than one half of one per cent to 195.9, compared with 194.7 in September.

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

I Food: Total	192.3
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	190
Meat and bacon	161
Fish	175
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	222
Milk, cheese and eggs	179
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	289
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	245
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	186
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	221
Other food	201
II Alcoholic drink	188.3
III Tobacco	218.2
IV Housing: Total	163.3
Rent	151
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	119†
Rates and water charges	194
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	206
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	220.8
Coal and coke	218
Gas	177
Electricity	247
VI Durable household goods: Total	172.2
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	175
Radio, television and other household appliances	165
Pottery, glassware and hardware	187
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	163.3
Men's outer clothing	165
Men's underclothing	194
Women's outer clothing	153
Women's underclothing	177
Children's clothing	175
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	155
Footwear	161
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	194.3
Motoring and cycling	191
Fares	219
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	195.6
Books, newspapers and periodicals	220
Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toilet requisites	177
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	218
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	183
X Services: Total	176.9
Postage and telephones	174
Entertainment	155
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	201
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	195.9
All Items	186.5

* 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 October 18, 1977 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations October 18, 1977	Average price October 18, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations October 18, 1977	Average price October 18, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		P	P	Fresh vegetables—continued		P	P
Chuck	724	87.1	80 – 96	Cabbage, greens	432	7.0	4 – 10
Sirloin (without bone)	697	141.4	116–170	Cabbage, hearted	529	6.2	4 – 10
Silverside (without bone)*	746	114.9	98 –128	Cauliflower or broccoli	564	13.6	8 – 20
Back ribs (with bone)*	486	81.4	68 – 98	Brussels sprouts	570	12.8	10 – 15
Fore ribs (with bone)	589	79.5	68 – 90	Carrots	686	6.3	4 – 8
Brisket (without bone)	651	80.7	68 – 94	Onions	700	8.8	6 – 12
Rump steak*	756	158.3	140–180	Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	634	15.5	14 – 18
Lamb: Home-killed				Fresh fruit			
Loin (with bone)	622	105.6	88 –120	Apples, cooking	667	18.5	15 – 22
Breast*	579	34.7	25 – 44	Apples, dessert	703	24.6	20 – 30
Best end of neck	532	78.8	50 –104	Pears, dessert	617	23.1	18 – 28
Shoulder (with bone)	591	72.3	60 – 82	Oranges	549	21.8	18 – 30
Leg (with bone)	623	99.5	88 –110	Bananas	682	21.3	19 – 24
Lamb Imported				Bacon			
Loin (with bone)	406	81.6	74 – 90	Collar*	371	70.3	58 – 80
Breast*	418	25.5	20 – 32	Gammon*	454	95.0	82 –108
Best end of neck	376	65.7	46 – 80	Middle cut*, smoked	315	85.3	74 – 98
Shoulder (with bone)	441	58.1	52 – 64	Back, smoked	297	95.9	76 –108
Leg (with bone)	443	86.9	80 – 92	Back, unsmoked	388	93.5	70 –110
Pork: Home-killed				Streaky, smoked	217	74.0	63 – 88
Leg (foot off)	682	73.4	60 – 90	Ham (not shoulder)	586	121.2	96 –144
Belly*	703	55.3	48 – 60	Pork luncheon meat, per 12 oz can	525	31.2	25 – 37
Loin (with bone)	737	89.6	80 – 96	Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can	547	89.5	83 –100
Pork sausages	732	45.9	40 – 52	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	11.5	—
Beef sausages	582	41.1	36 – 48	Butter			
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3lb)	549	41.4	38 – 46	Home-produced	481	52.2	45 – 58
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 4lb oven ready	434	48.7	42 – 56	New Zealand	587	50.1	46 – 53
Fresh and smoked fish				Danish	632	57.1	52 – 60
Cod fillets	411	90.1	80 –100	Margarine			
Haddock fillets	435	90.3	80 –100	Standard quality, per ½ lb	151	15.7	15 – 17
Haddock, smoked whole	337	84.8	70 – 98	Lower priced, per ½ lb	114	14.9	13½–15½
Plaice fillets	404	93.9	80 –110	Lard	750	25.0	22 – 30
Halibut cuts	65	149.2	95 –200	Cheese, cheddar type	683	67.2	60 – 76
Herrings	317	50.2	40 – 56	Eggs			
Kippers, with bone	445	62.7	50 – 72	Large, per dozen	629	53.3	49 – 58
Bread				Standard, per dozen	645	48.0	42 – 52
White, per 1½lb wrapped and sliced loaf	665	22.1	19 – 25	Medium, per dozen	314	40.2	35 – 44
White, per 1½lb unwrapped loaf	426	24.5	22 – 27	Sugar, granulated, per kg	745	26.6	25 – 28
White, per 14 oz loaf	486	16.1	14½– 18	Coffee instant, per 4 oz	527	128.0	114–160
Brown, per 14 oz loaf	534	17.2	16½–18½	Tea			
Flour				Higher priced, per ½lb	251	33.8	30 – 35
Self-raising, per 1.5 kg	640	31.9	25 – 36	Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,681	29.1	27 – 31
Fresh vegetables				Lower priced, per ½ lb	616	27.5	25 – 30
Potatoes, old loose							
White	527	4.2	3½– 5				
Red	278	4.7	4 – 6				
Potatoes, new loose							
Tomatoes	694	23.3	18 – 28				

* Or Scottish equivalent.

Stoppages of work

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

The number of stoppages beginning in October* which came to the notice of the department, was 252. In addition, 96 stoppages which began before October 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 156,700 consisting of 120,900 involved in stoppages which began in October and 35,800 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 1,800 workers involved for the first time in October in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 120,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 53,500 were directly involved and 67,400 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 950,000 working days lost in October includes 301,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during October

A stoppage of work at 46 depots of a chemical gas manufacturing company by about 3,000 employees began on October 10. This industrial action which followed the rejection of a pay offer caused some disruption in other sections of industry. Following talks under the auspices of ACAS a formula for a return to work was prepared and was rejected. However an improved offer within the Governments' pay guidelines was subsequently accepted. Work at some depots was resumed on November 3 and the return to work was completed by November 7.

The refusal of a claim for the restoration of pay differentials led to a stoppage of work on October 12 by over 1,000 skilled workers at a car plant on Merseyside, followed by a further 3,000 a week later at two plants in Bedfordshire belonging to the same company. The stoppage, which caused about 18,000 other workers to be laid off, was still in progress at the end of the month.

A Scottish car plant was shut down on October 18 when 6,400 workers were laid off. The dispute involved four inspectors who were suspended after refusing to operate in an extended working area. Work was resumed on November 7 after a joint working party had commenced to prepare recommendations for a new agreement on working practices for the plant.

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

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to October 1977			January to October 1976		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3	200	1,000	—	—	—
Coal mining	206	43,700	71,000	227	31,100	51,000
All other mining and quarrying	7	1,200	7,000	5	400	5,000
Food, drink and tobacco	123	91,700	721,000	54	15,000	77,000
Coal and petroleum products	6	1,000	8,000	1	400	2,000
Chemicals and allied industries	61	21,400	251,000	25	4,000	15,000
Metal manufacture	155	46,800	640,000	117	46,600	274,000
Engineering	394	148,500	1,618,000	245	78,100	476,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	40	16,800	158,000	33	18,600	58,000
Motor vehicles	185	269,900	1,968,000	151	166,300	645,000
Aerospace equipment	47	21,400	108,000	18	4,900	56,000
All other vehicles	23	18,900	238,000	14	16,100	37,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	144	29,200	224,000	101	18,300	136,000
Textiles	67	13,100	117,000	45	9,000	36,000
Clothing and footwear	33	9,300	46,000	26	5,400	24,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	60	13,500	144,000	29	6,100	21,000
Timber, furniture, etc	19	3,000	21,000	18	1,800	11,000
Paper, printing and publishing	47	9,200	80,000	30	5,200	27,000
All other manufacturing industries	85	39,500	200,000	38	15,900	66,000
Construction	223	30,700	275,000	214	47,900	476,000
Gas, electricity and water	23	8,500	40,000	24	27,600	51,000
Port and inland water transport	72	17,800	74,000	71	13,300	37,000
Other transport and communication	113	25,200	159,000	87	18,300	76,000
Distributive trades	73	11,100	81,000	37	2,100	12,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	87	21,600	129,000	84	10,600	72,000
Miscellaneous services	19	2,200	36,000	25	3,500	26,000
Total	2,309†	915,500	7,415,000	1,714†	566,400	2,769,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in October 1977		Beginning in the first ten months of 1977	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	157	36,900	1,191	274,700
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	5	1,700	125	122,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	200	40	4,300
Redundancy questions	9	600	69	18,500
Trade union matters	8	700	176	22,800
Working conditions and supervision	22	2,000	211	36,700
Planning and work allocation	31	6,500	298	50,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	17	5,000	199	44,300
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total	252	53,500	2,309‡	573,600

Duration of stoppages ending in October

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	33	6,900	9,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	34	4,600	14,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	23	3,700	17,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	46	12,500	86,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	61	14,300	212,000
Over 12 days	51	9,600	302,000
Total	248	51,800	639,000

* 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 1326 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† 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. not elsewhere specified
- SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
working population

TABLE 101 THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
A. UNITED KINGDOM									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	June	13,771	8,891	22,662	1,947	361	24,970	575	25,545
	September	13,850	8,902	22,752	1,942	358	25,052	556	25,608
	December	13,819	8,953	22,773	1,937	354	25,064	512	25,576
1974	March	13,620	8,997	22,617	1,931	349	24,897	618	25,515
	June	13,659	9,131	22,790	1,925	345	24,929	866	25,602
	September	13,726	9,209	22,935	1,915	347	25,197	650	25,847
	December	13,643	9,229	22,871	1,905	343	25,119	†	25,847
1975	March	13,534	9,094	22,629	1,895	338	24,862	803	25,665
	June	13,532	9,174	22,707	1,886	336	24,929	866	25,795
	September	13,545	9,174	22,719	1,886*	340	24,945	1,145	26,090
	December	13,461	9,203	22,664	1,886*	339	24,889	1,201	26,090
1976	March	13,352	9,077	22,429	1,886*	337	23,652	1,285	25,937
	June	13,388	9,151	22,539	1,886*	336	24,761	1,332	26,093
	September	13,436	9,155	22,591	1,886*	338	24,815	1,456	26,271
	December	13,399	9,220	22,619	1,886*	334	24,839	1,371†	26,210
1977	March†	13,306	9,151	22,457	1,886*	330	24,673	1,383	26,056
	June†	13,352	9,245	22,597	1,886*	327	24,810	1,450	26,260
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	June	13,782	8,879	22,661	1,947	361	24,969		25,599
	September	13,817	8,888	22,705	1,942	358	25,005		25,540
	December	13,783	8,956	22,739	1,937	354	25,030		25,539
1974	March	13,681	9,022	22,703	1,931	349	24,983		25,577
	June	13,672	9,120	22,792	1,925	345	25,062		25,655
	September	13,682	9,198	22,880	1,915	347	25,142		25,760
	December	13,613	9,216	22,829	1,905	343	25,077		†
1975	March	13,597	9,132	22,729	1,895	338	24,962		25,753
	June	13,547	9,163	22,710	1,886	336	24,932		25,844
	September	13,492	9,164	22,656	1,886*	340	24,882		25,989
	December	13,436	9,174	22,610	1,886*	339	24,835		26,037
1976	March	13,417	9,131	22,548	1,886*	337	24,771		26,052
	June	13,402	9,138	22,540	1,886*	336	24,762		26,133
	September	13,379	9,145	22,524	1,886*	338	24,748		26,163
	December	13,376	9,183	22,559	1,886*	334	24,779		26,152
1977	March†	13,372	9,213	22,585	1,886*	330	24,801		26,185
	June†	13,365	9,230	22,595	1,886*	327	24,808		26,297
B. GREAT BRITAIN									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	June	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,884	361	24,427	545	24,972
	September	13,556	8,713	22,269	1,879	358	24,506	527	25,033
	December	13,525	8,761	22,286	1,874	354	24,514	484	24,998
1974	March	13,325	8,802	22,127	1,869	349	24,345	590	24,935
	June	13,363	8,933	22,297	1,864	345	24,506	515	25,021
	September	13,431	9,010	22,441	1,854	347	24,642	618	25,260
	December	13,349	9,029	22,377	1,844	343	24,564	†	†
1975	March	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338	24,307	768	25,075
	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
	September	13,253	8,973	22,226	1,825*	340	24,391	1,097	25,488
	December	13,169	9,002	22,171	1,825*	339	24,335	1,152	25,487
1976	March	13,060	8,876	21,936	1,825*	337	24,098	1,235	25,333
	June	13,097	8,951	22,048	1,825*	336	24,209	1,278	25,487
	September	13,145	8,955	22,100	1,825*	338	24,263	1,395	25,658
	December	13,108	9,020	22,128	1,825*	334	24,287	1,316†	25,603
1977	March†	13,015	8,951	21,966	1,825*	330	24,121	1,328	25,449
	June†	13,061	9,045	22,106	1,825*	327	24,258	1,390	25,648
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1973	June	13,489	8,693	22,182	1,884	361	24,427		25,026
	September	13,523	8,699	22,222	1,879	358	24,459		24,967
	December	13,488	8,764	22,252	1,874	354	24,480		24,962
1974	March	13,386	8,827	22,213	1,869	349	24,431		24,996
	June	13,376	8,922	22,298	1,864	345	24,507		25,071
	September	13,387	8,999	22,386	1,854	347	24,587		25,175
	December	13,319	9,016	22,335	1,844	343	24,522		†
1975	March	13,304	8,932	22,236	1,834	338	24,408		25,163
	June	13,255	8,962	22,217	1,825	336	24,378		25,251
	September	13,200	8,963	22,163	1,825*	340	24,328		25,390
	December	13,144	8,973	22,117	1,825*	339	24,281		25,435
1976	March	13,125	8,930	22,055	1,825*	337	24,217		25,446
	June	13,111	8,938	22,049	1,825*	336	24,210		25,528
	September	13,088	8,945	22,033	1,825*	338	24,196		25,554
	December	13,085	8,983	22,068	1,825*	334	24,227		25,546
1977	March†	13,081	9,013	22,094	1,825*	330	24,249		25,577
	June†	13,074	9,030	22,104	1,825*	327	24,256		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. See note on page 1212.
 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.

EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands)						Regional indices of employment (June 1974 = 100)				
		All industries and services		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index* of Production Industries	of which† manufacturing industries	Services‡ industries	Index of Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries		
	Total	Total	Males	Females								
South East and East Anglia												
1975	December	36.02	7,986	4,674	3,312	117	2,628	2,077	5,241	94.8	93.3	102.2
1976	March	35.95	7,886	4,632	3,254	114	2,592	2,047	5,179	93.5	91.9	101.0
	June	35.91	7,917	4,648	3,269	122	2,588	2,047	5,205	93.3	91.9	101.5
	September	35.83	7,918	4,654	3,264	130	2,600	2,062	5,186	93.8	92.6	101.2
	December	36.02	7,971	4,663	3,308	120	2,613	2,078	5,236	94.2	93.4	102.1
1977	March†	35.95	7,897	4,624	3,273	109	2,599	2,074	5,187	93.7	93.2	101.2
	June†	35.89	7,933	4,635	3,298	122	2,602	2,076	5,207	93.8	93.3	101.6
South West												
1975	December	6.76	1,498	895	603	45	560	423	892	95.6	94.5	101.0
1976	March	6.80	1,491	888	603	46	554	419	891	94.7	93.5	100.9
	June	6.86	1,513	894	619	49	554	420	910	94.6	93.7	103.1
	September	6.85	1,513	896	617	49	558	425	906	95.4	94.9	102.6
	December	6.80	1,505	892	613	47	562	429	897	95.9	95.7	101.6
1977	March†	6.82	1,499	888	611	49	559	429	893	95.5	95.8	101.1
	June†	6.96	1,538	904	634	49	564	433	925	96.3	96.7	104.7
West Midlands												
1975	December	9.93	2,202	1,336	866	29	1,160	997	1,012	93.4	92.3	104.2
1976	March	9.92	2,176	1,321	855	29	1,140	978	1,006	91.7	90.5	103.6
	June	9.91	2,192	1,325	861	32	1,141	979	1,013	91.8	90.5	104.3
	September	9.92	2,192	1,333	859	33	1,151	989	1,010	92.6	91.5	104.0
	December	9.96	2,204	1,334	870	30	1,157	995	1,018	93.1	92.1	104.9
1977	March†	9.97	2,191	1,328	863	27	1,157	998	1,008	93.1	92.3	103.8
	June†	9.92	2,194	1,322	872	32	1,156	997	1,007	93.0	92.3	103.7
East Midlands												
1975	December	6.77	1,502	901	601	35	765	591	702	97.0	95.9	107.0
1976	March	6.79	1,490	898	592	35	758	584	699	96.1	94.7	106.5
	June	6.79	1,497	900	597	35	761	587	701	96.5	95.2	106.9
	September	6.80	1,503	904	599	37	768	595	700	97.4	96.4	106.7
	December	6.82	1,509	905	604	37	770	597	704	97.6	96.8	107.3
1977	March†	6.82	1,498	898	600	31	766	594	702	97.1	96.4	107.0
	June†	6.82	1,507	903	604	36	773	600	709	98.1	97.4	106.6
Yorkshire and Humberside												
1975	December	8.93	1,980	1,198	782	31	950	722	999	95.8	94.4	103.6
1976	March											

EMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

		Index of Production industries*			Manufacturing industries															
		Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles		
1973	January	9,631	9,655	94.1	7,639	7,646	93.4		369	721	41	422	519	960	158	790	174	785	January 1973	
	February	9,670	9,696	94.5	7,652	7,667	93.6		368	715	41	423	521	960	159	793	174	789	February 1973	
	March	9,672	9,717	94.7	7,657	7,688	93.9		367	715	41	424	520	961	160	795	175	788	March 1973	
	April	9,681	9,719	94.7	7,655	7,688	93.9		365	716	41	422	520	960	160	796	175	786	April 1973	
	May	9,679	9,716	94.7	7,658	7,695	94.0		363	721	41	423	518	956	159	796	179	785	May 1973	
	June	9,698	9,733	94.9	7,664	7,706	94.1	421	361	728	40	425	518	956	159	795	177	789	June 1973	
	July	9,748	9,745	95.0	7,706	7,708	94.1		358	749	40	427	519	956	159	800	174	790	July 1973	
	August	9,764	9,736	94.9	7,724	7,701	94.0		357	752	40	429	520	959	159	804	174	792	August 1973	
	September	9,761	9,725	94.8	7,724	7,700	94.0		354	742	40	429	519	964	160	810	178	791	September 1973	
	October	9,767	9,729	94.8	7,741	7,708	94.1		351	744	39	431	518	965	160	816	177	793	October 1973	
	November	9,805	9,747	95.0	7,779	7,732	94.4		349	749	39	434	517	971	161	827	177	790	November 1973	
	December	9,813	9,765	95.2	7,799	7,758	94.7		347	750	39	436	516	972	161	831	177	793	December 1973	
1974	January	9,711	9,732	94.9	7,719	7,725	94.3		346	741	39	431	511	960	160	827	176	789	January 1974	
	February	9,698	9,725	94.8	7,701	7,716	94.2		346	742	39	432	510	960	160	824	176	785	February 1974	
	March	9,660	9,704	94.6	7,686	7,713	94.2		344	741	39	431	508	959	159	825	175	782	March 1974	
	April	9,662	9,701	94.6	7,691	7,722	94.3		346	738	39	431	507	962	159	825	175	783	April 1974	
	May	9,674	9,710	94.6	7,708	7,740	94.5		347	739	39	433	505	964	158	829	174	783	May 1974	
	June	9,679	9,708	94.6	7,705	7,739	94.5	404	347	740	39	432	507	965	159	830	175	783	June 1974	
	July	9,713	9,702	94.6	7,739	7,747	94.6		346	751	40	437	509	969	159	835	174	783	July 1974	
	August	9,745	9,708	94.6	7,767	7,748	94.6		347	752	40	441	511	974	160	838	176	785	August 1974	
	September	9,728	9,699	94.5	7,748	7,727	94.4	400	348	744	40	441	512	977	159	837	178	787	September 1974	
	October	9,725	9,694	94.5	7,744	7,714	94.2		347	742	40	442	513	978	160	836	176	788	October 1974	
	November	9,682	9,629	93.8	7,730	7,684	93.8		347	741	40	442	514	978	160	832	178	788	November 1974	
	December	9,629	9,585	93.4	7,688	7,647	93.4	381	347	736	40	441	515	976	160	823	177	791	December 1974	
1975	January	9,549	9,571	93.3	7,612	7,617	93.0		347	728	40	440	512	973	159	809	176	786	January 1975	
	February	9,490	9,520	92.8	7,555	7,570	92.4		348	719	40	438	511	970	157	802	175	779	February 1975	
	March	9,437	9,479	92.4	7,503	7,529	91.9	370	350	710	40	436	510	966	157	797	175	771	March 1975	
	April	9,394	9,434	92.0	7,447	7,479	91.3		351	705	40	433	507	960	156	786	175	768	April 1975	
	May	9,532	9,383	91.5	7,389	7,442	90.6		350	702	40	430	505	955	154	777	174	757	May 1975	
	June	9,300	9,328	90.9	7,334	7,366	89.9	388	350	701	39	428	501	949	154	768	174	748	June 1975	
	July	9,294	9,283	90.5	7,318	7,326	89.5		349	716	40	430	498	945	153	761	173	741	July 1975	
	August	9,281	9,246	90.1	7,305	7,287	89.0		349	717	40	430	495	943	152	760	174	741	August 1975	
	September	9,251	9,223	89.9	7,280	7,261	88.7	392	349	707	39	428	493	944	152	757	174	742	September 1975	
	October	9,233	9,204	89.7	7,253	7,226	88.2		348	707	39	425	489	938	152	756	177	737	October 1975	
	November	9,217	9,165	89.3	7,239	7,194	87.8		348	709	39	423	487	936	151	753	177	736	November 1975	
	December	9,193	9,150	89.2	7,214	7,175	87.6	363	347	705	39	423	485	932	151	748	176	738	December 1975	
1976	January	9,118	9,140	89.1	7,150	7,155	87.4		348	692	39	419	480	926	150	740	176	735	January 1976	
	February	9,094	9,123	88.9	7,122	7,139	87.2		347	685	39	419	477	924	149	736	176	733	February 1976	
	March	9,070	9,112	88.8	7,104	7,130	87.1	360	346	683	39	419	475	921	148	734	176	732	March 1976	
	April	9,041	9,083	88.5	7,089	7,122	87.0		346	684	38	420	472	921	148	732	176	731	April 1976	
	May	9,040	9,077	88.5	7,083	7,117	86.9		346	685	38	420	471	918	148	729	176	729	May 1976	
	June	9,056	9,087	88.6	7,099	7,133	87.1	382	346	691	37	421	469	919	148	730	175	733	June 1976	
	July	9,098	9,098	88.7	7,143	7,151	87.3		345	709	38	423	471	919	148	732	176	735	July 1976	
	August	9,110	9,081	88.5	7,156	7,139	87.2		346	712	37	425	472	918	148	732	175	738	August 1976	
	September	9,116	9,088	88.6	7,170	7,151	87.3	392	345	704	38	426	475	924	148	735	176	745	September 1976	
	October	9,139	9,111	88.8	7,193	7,166	87.5		344	707	37	426	476	924	149	738	175	748	October 1976	
	November	9,147	9,096	88.7	7,204	7,159	87.4		344	707	38	428	477	923	149	740	175	752	November 1976	
	December	9,140	9,097	88.7	7,202	7,163	87.5	379	344	705	37	427	477	922	149	741	175	754	December 1976	
1977	January	9,097	9,118	88.9	7,170	7,174	87.6		344	697	37	425	477	918	148	738	175	754	January 1977	
	February	9,088	9,117	88.9	7,181	7,198	87.9		344	694	37	427	476	919	149	738	175	758	February 1977	
	March	9,088	9,130	89.0	7,182	7,210	88.0	361	345	692	37	427	475	920	149	739	175	758	March 1977	
	April	9,094	9,137	89.1	7,184	7,219	88.1		346	693	37	427	476	922	149	740	174	757	April 1977	
	May	9,095	9,134	89.0	7,187	7,224	88.2		347	694	37	427	475	921	150	739	175	757	May 1977	
	June	9,113	9,146	89.1	7,203	7,243	88.4	383	347	702	37	428	476	920	150	739	174	759	June 1977	
	July	9,149	9,144	89.1	7,235	7,240	88.4		347	716	37	429	477	922	150	743	174	761	July 1977	
	August	9,149	9,121	88.9	7,235	7,224	88.2		342	717	37	431	477	925	151	744	175	760	August 1977	
	September	9,147	9,124	88.9	7,235	7,216	88.2		342	707	37	431	478	930	151	743	176	767	September 1977	

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. See note on page 1212.
* 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.

EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services§	Public administration and defence†		
	January	561	558	45	426	296	281	567	336	1,281	343							January 1973	
	February	564	559	45	426	297	283	566	337	1,309	341							February 19	

UNEMPLOYMENT

summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS								Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
	Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted||				Males	Females		
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1972														
October 9	3.6	826.3	678.8	147.5	25.2	801.1	811.9	3.5	-28.7	-10.7	676.3	135.6	3.3	
November 13	3.5	807.1	663.5	143.6	14.7	792.4	791.4	3.5	-20.5	-15.7	657.5	133.9	—	
December 11	3.4	779.8	645.6	134.2	10.6	769.2	764.9	3.3	-26.5	+25.2	635.5	129.4	1.8	
1973														
January 8	3.5	806.3	667.6	138.7	9.8	796.5	741.6	3.2	-23.3	-24.4	613.7	127.9	17.5	
February 12	3.2	753.3	623.1	130.2	7.2	746.1	701.6	3.0	-40.0	-29.0	580.9	120.7	—	
March 12	3.1	717.2	594.4	122.9	5.6	711.6	673.6	2.9	-28.0	-30.4	558.5	115.1	0.1	
April 9	2.9	680.8	564.2	116.6	4.7	676.1	650.0	2.8	-23.6	-30.5	538.3	111.7	47.6	
May 14	2.7	621.7	519.7	102.0	3.8	617.9	634.0	2.7	-16.0	-22.6	528.4	105.6	—	
June 11	2.5	574.6	483.0	91.6	4.1	570.5	620.0	2.7	-14.0	-17.8	516.3	103.7	1.6	
July 9	2.4	567.0	473.7	93.3	9.3	557.7	601.2	2.6	-18.8	-16.3	501.7	99.5	22.2	
August 13	2.5	582.3	482.3	100.0	23.1	559.2	577.7	2.5	-23.5	-18.8	483.7	94.0	21.7	
September 10	2.4	556.2	461.7	94.5	14.3	542.0	557.6	2.4	-20.1	-20.8	467.8	89.8	21.7	
October 8	2.3	533.8	444.8	89.0	5.9	527.9	539.2	2.3	-18.4	-20.6	454.8	84.4	3.4	
November 12	2.2	520.4	435.8	84.6	2.8	517.6	522.0	2.2	-17.2	-18.6	442.6	79.4	—	
December 10	2.2	511.5	431.6	79.9	2.0	509.3	513.0	2.2	-9.0	-14.9	434.2	78.8	2.0	
1974														
January 14	2.7	627.5	528.1	99.4	5.0	622.5	563.4	2.4	+50.4	+8.1	475.7	87.7	8.4	
February 11	2.7	628.8	529.8	99.0	3.4	625.4	577.7	2.5	+14.3	+18.6	488.8	88.9	—	
March 11	2.7	618.4	523.4	95.0	2.3	616.1	582.5	2.5	+4.8	+23.1	494.1	88.4	0.1	
April 8	2.6	607.6	510.3	97.3	5.8	601.8	581.9	2.5	-0.6	+6.2	489.6	92.3	72.8	
May 13	2.4	561.6	475.4	86.2	5.5	556.1	574.2	2.5	-7.7	-1.2	483.5	90.7	—	
June 10	2.3	541.5	459.8	81.7	6.0	535.5	588.6	2.5	+14.4	+2.1	493.9	94.7	1.6	
July 8	2.5	574.3	481.6	92.7	17.5	556.8	595.0	2.5	+6.4	+4.3	499.7	95.3	27.2	
August 12	2.8	661.0	540.7	120.3	59.6	601.4	616.5	2.6	+21.5	+14.1	516.7	99.8	30.5	
September 9	2.8	649.7	532.0	117.7	36.3	613.4	627.6	2.7	+11.1	+13.0	523.8	103.8	32.9	
October 14†	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	15.1	625.7	638.1	2.7	+10.5	+14.4	534.7	103.4	2.6	
November 11†	2.8	653.0	539.4	113.6	9.4	643.6	648.9	2.8	+10.8	+10.8	542.2	106.7	—	
December 9†
1975														
January 20†	3.3	771.8	635.1	136.7	9.1	762.7	707.3	3.0	..	..	584.5	122.8	4.6
February 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	734.3	3.1	+27.0	..	605.6	128.7	—	
March 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	764.4	3.2	+30.1	..	627.9	136.5	0.1	
April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	805.5	3.4	+41.1	+32.8	660.6	144.9	94.8	
May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	15.8	834.5	853.7	3.6	+48.2	+39.8	696.3	157.4	—	
June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	898.8	3.8	+45.1	+44.8	731.9	166.9	3.8	
July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	963.4	4.1	+64.6	+52.6	776.0	187.4	97.8	
August 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	985.4	997.1	4.2	+33.7	+47.8	800.2	196.9	99.3	
September 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,034.1	4.4	+37.0	+45.1	827.2	206.9	103.8	
October 9‡	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,090.8	4.6	+56.7	+42.5	866.5	224.3	18.1	
November 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,131.9	4.8	+41.1	+44.9	895.7	236.2	—	
December 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,170.7	5.0	+38.8	+45.5	925.7	245.0	10.7	
1976														
January 8§	5.5	1,303.2	1,017.4	285.8	40.7	1,262.6	1,203.5	5.1	+32.8	+37.6	946.7	256.8	127.1	
February 12	5.5	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,225.8	5.2	+22.3	+31.3	959.6	266.2	—	
March 11	5.5	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,231.6	5.2	+5.8	+20.3	961.1	270.5	0.1	
April 8	5.4	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,241.8	5.3	+10.2	+12.8	967.0	274.8	179.3	
May 13	5.4	1,271.8	982.9	288.9	37.8	1,234.1	1,253.3	5.3	+11.5	+9.1	973.5	279.8	0.3	
June 10	5.6	1,331.8	1,009.4	322.4	122.9	1,208.9	1,261.1	5.3	+7.8	+9.9	977.2	283.9	6.0	
July 8	6.2	1,463.5	1,071.2	392.3	208.5	1,255.0	1,288.9	5.5	+27.8	+15.7	983.5	305.4	108.8	
August 12	6.4	1,502.0	1,093.2	408.8	203.4	1,298.6	1,308.8	5.6	+19.9	+18.5	990.5	318.3	122.7	
September 9	6.2	1,455.7	1,059.8	395.9	149.8	1,305.9	1,318.7	5.6	+9.9	+19.2	994.2	324.5	131.8	
October 14	5.8	1,377.1	1,010.0	367.1	82.7	1,294.4	1,307.9	5.5	-10.8	+6.3	984.4	323.5	9.1	
November 11†
December 9†	5.8	1,371.0	51.0	1,320.0	1,325.7	5.6
1977														
January 13	6.1	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	51.0	1,397.2	1,338.2	5.7	+12.5	..	999.8	338.4	10.3	
February 10	6.0	1,421.8	1,055.5	366.3	41.8	1,380.0	1,331.4	5.6	-6.8	..	995.5	335.9	—	
March 10	5.9	1,383.5	1,028.5	355.0	33.3	1,350.1	1,321.1	5.6	-10.3	-1.6	988.1	333.0	—	
April 14	5.9	1,392.3	1,032.4	359.9	53.6	1,338.7	1,322.6	5.6	+1.5	-5.2	988.8	333.8	92.8	
May 12	5.7	1,341.7	994.3	347.4	45.1	1,296.6	1,315.9	5.6	-6.7	-5.1	982.1	333.8	0.9	
June 9	6.2	1,450.1	1,050.8	399.2	149.0	1,301.1	1,352.9	5.7	+37.0	+10.6	1,006.9	346.0	6.7	
July 14	6.9	1,622.4	1,132.7	489.6	253.4	1,369.0	1,402.2	5.9	+49.3	+26.5	1,023.6	378.6	133.4	
August 11	6.9	1,635.8	1,143.5	492.3	231.4	1,404.4	1,413.8	6.0	+11.6	+32.6	1,029.0	384.8	130.3	
September 8	6.8	1,609.1	1,124.3	484.8	175.6	1,433.5	1,446.4	6.1	+32.6	+31.2	1,048.6	397.8	145.2	
October 13	6.4	1,518.3	1,070.8	447.6	98.6	1,419.7	1,433.4	6.1	-13.0	+10.4	1,039.8	393.6	13.4	

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1975 estimate (23,573,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1975 onwards.

† Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made for December 1974, and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.

‡ From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see Gazette, September 1975, page 906).

§ In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.

|| The seasonally adjusted series from January 1974 onwards has been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS								Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
	Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted||				Males	Females		
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1972														
October 9	3.5	789.5	652.7	136.8	23.2	766.3	775.7	3.5	-27.6	-9.6	649.9	125.8	2.6	
November 13	3.4	770.4	637.2	133.3	13.4	757.1	755.6	3.4	-20.1	-14.8	631.5	124.1	—	
December 11	3.3	743.1	618.9	124.2	9.7	733.4	729.5	3.3	-26.1	-24.6	609.8	119.7	1.8	
1973														
January 8	3.4	769.4	640.4	129.0	9.1	760.4	707.6	3.1	-21.9	-22.7	589.0	118.6	15.6	
February 12	3.2	753.3	623.1	130.2	7.2	746.1	701.6	3.0	-40.0	-29.0	580.9	120.7	—	
March 12	3.1	717.2	594											

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)			
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number		Seasonally adjusted†					
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)		Males	Females	
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
SOUTH EAST														
1976	October 14	4.3	325.6	246.4	79.1	13.3	312.2	315.1	4.2	-3.8	+3.6	243.1	72.0	2.7
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	4.6	342.8	262.4	80.3	6.7	336.1	322.8	4.3	..	..	247.8	75.0	4.1
	February 10	4.5	335.7	257.4	78.3	5.0	330.7	318.6	4.2	-4.2	..	245.2	73.4	..
	March 10	4.3	325.1	249.3	75.8	3.9	321.3	313.8	4.2	-4.8	..	241.2	72.6	..
	April 14	4.4	326.5	250.8	75.7	7.5	319.0	313.3	4.2	-0.5	-3.2	241.6	71.7	20.9
	May 12	4.2	314.0	241.4	72.5	6.7	307.3	310.9	4.1	-2.4	-2.5	240.0	70.9	0.5
	June 9	4.4	332.0	250.8	81.2	23.9	308.1	319.4	4.3	+8.5	+1.8	245.7	73.7	0.4
	July 14	4.9	371.3	270.3	101.0	45.5	325.8	335.9	4.5	+16.5	+7.6	253.4	82.5	29.1
	August 11	5.0	375.6	272.9	102.7	42.0	333.6	336.1	4.5	+0.2	+8.4	251.9	84.1	29.2
	September 8	5.0	371.5	270.1	101.4	30.7	340.8	343.6	4.6	+7.5	+8.0	257.1	86.5	32.1
	October 13	4.6	347.7	254.3	93.4	15.1	332.6	335.5	4.5	-8.1	-0.1	250.5	84.9	3.2
EAST ANGLIA														
1976	October 14	4.9	33.7	25.2	8.5	1.4	32.2	33.2	4.8	..	+0.3	25.4	7.8	0.1
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.3	36.9	28.4	8.5	0.7	36.2	34.0	4.9	..	..	26.1	7.9	0.7
	February 10	5.4	37.4	29.1	8.2	0.6	36.8	34.5	5.0	+0.5	..	26.8	7.7	..
	March 10	5.3	37.0	28.6	8.3	0.5	36.5	34.8	5.0	+0.3	..	26.9	7.9	..
	April 14	5.3	37.0	28.5	8.5	1.0	36.0	34.6	5.0	-0.2	+0.2	26.8	7.8	2.2
	May 12	5.1	35.1	26.9	8.2	1.0	34.1	33.8	4.9	-0.8	-0.2	26.2	7.6	..
	June 9	5.4	37.2	28.0	9.2	3.3	33.9	35.4	5.1	+1.6	+0.2	27.4	8.1	0.1
	July 14	5.8	39.9	28.8	11.2	5.4	34.5	36.4	5.3	+1.0	+0.6	27.5	9.0	2.7
	August 11	5.8	40.4	29.2	11.2	4.9	35.4	36.8	5.3	+0.4	+1.0	27.7	9.1	2.6
	September 8	5.7	39.7	28.6	11.1	3.5	36.2	37.6	5.4	+0.8	+0.7	28.1	9.4	2.7
	October 13	5.5	37.9	27.4	10.5	1.9	36.0	37.0	5.3	-0.6	+0.2	27.5	9.5	0.1
SOUTH WEST														
1976	October 14	6.6	105.5	78.4	27.1	5.1	100.4	102.1	6.4	+2.8	+1.7	77.3	24.8	0.1
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	7.1	113.1	84.7	28.4	2.9	110.2	104.2	6.6	..	..	78.7	25.6	0.4
	February 10	7.0	111.2	83.2	28.0	2.4	108.8	103.3	6.5	-0.9	..	77.9	25.4	..
	March 10	6.9	109.1	81.9	27.2	1.9	107.2	102.7	6.5	-0.6	..	77.8	24.9	..
	April 14	6.8	107.5	80.6	26.9	3.1	104.3	101.6	6.4	-1.1	-0.9	76.8	24.8	6.8
	May 12	6.4	101.3	76.3	24.9	2.5	98.8	100.6	6.3	-1.0	-0.9	76.0	24.5	..
	June 9	6.7	106.4	79.3	27.1	9.2	97.2	103.5	6.5	+2.9	+0.3	78.4	25.1	0.1
	July 14	7.3	115.3	82.9	32.4	15.0	100.3	105.4	6.6	+1.9	+1.3	78.2	27.2	8.7
	August 11	7.3	115.8	83.2	32.6	13.6	102.2	105.5	6.6	+0.1	+1.6	78.1	27.4	8.9
	September 8	7.3	116.2	83.3	32.9	10.7	105.5	109.2	6.9	+3.7	+1.9	80.0	29.1	10.1
	October 13	7.3	115.7	82.7	33.0	5.5	110.2	112.0	7.1	+2.8	+2.2	81.8	30.3	0.4
WEST MIDLANDS														
1976	October 14	5.7	131.7	95.0	36.7	9.2	122.5	121.9	5.3	-5.9	-1.7	91.3	30.6	1.1
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.6	129.1	94.4	34.7	4.0	125.1	121.9	5.3	..	..	90.2	31.7	0.6
	February 10	5.5	126.0	92.2	33.8	3.3	122.7	120.3	5.2	-1.6	..	88.7	31.5	..
	March 10	5.4	123.0	90.8	32.2	2.6	120.4	119.4	5.2	-0.9	..	88.6	30.8	..
	April 14	5.5	125.9	92.2	33.7	5.4	120.5	120.8	5.3	+1.4	-0.3	89.4	31.4	8.3
	May 12	5.3	121.7	89.0	32.7	4.1	117.6	119.5	5.2	-1.3	-0.3	88.2	31.3	0.1
	June 9	5.4	125.0	90.7	34.3	8.0	117.0	120.8	5.3	+1.3	+0.5	89.4	31.4	0.3
	July 14	6.7	154.9	105.3	49.6	29.2	125.7	127.5	5.6	+6.7	+2.2	92.0	35.4	14.0
	August 11	6.8	156.0	106.5	49.4	26.7	129.2	127.9	5.6	+0.4	+2.8	92.7	35.2	14.0
	September 8	6.6	152.5	103.4	49.0	20.5	132.0	131.5	5.7	+3.6	+3.6	94.4	37.1	15.0
	October 13	6.0	137.8	194.9	42.8	10.5	127.2	126.5	5.5	-5.0	-0.3	90.9	35.6	1.6

* † ‡ see footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)			
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number		Seasonally adjusted†					
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)		Males	Females	
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
EAST MIDLANDS														
1976	October 14	4.7	72.5	53.6	19.0	3.2	69.4	70.5	4.6	-3.0	-0.3	53.3	17.2	0.5
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.0	76.3	57.4	18.9	1.4	74.9	72.0	4.7	..	..	54.0	18.0	0.4
	February 10	4.9	75.6	56.8	18.8	1.2	74.5	71.7	4.7	-0.3	..	53.7	18.0	..
	March 10	4.9	75.0	56.2	18.8	0.9	74.2	72.5	4.7	+0.8	..	54.1	18.4	..
	April 14	4.9	75.6	56.7	19.0	2.4	73.3	72.1	4.7	-0.4	..	54.1	17.9	6.5
	May 12	4.7	72.1	53.8	18.2	1.8	70.2	70.9	4.6	-1.2	-0.3	53.1	17.9	..
	June 9	5.2	80.3	58.4	22.0	10.0	70.3	73.1	4.8	+2.2	+0.2	54.9	18.2	0.2
	July 14	5.8	88.3	61.8	26.5	13.8	74.5	76.2	5.0	+3.1	+1.4	55.9	20.3	8.1
	August 11	5.8	89.5	63.0	26.5	11.5	78.0	78.2	5.1	-2.0	+2.4	57.4	20.8	8.0
	September 8	5.7	87.1	61.9	25.2	8.1	79.0	79.2	5.2	+1.0	+2.1	58.5	20.7	8.7
	October 13	5.2	80.4	57.2	23.2	3.8	76.5	77.7	5.1	-1.5	+0.5	56.9	20.9	0.8
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1976	October 14	5.5	113.4	83.5	29.9	6.8	106.6	107.4	5.2	-0.9	-0.4	81.5	25.9	0.3
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	5.6	115.1	86.6	28.5	3.1	112.0	106.5	5.2	..	..	80.5	26.1	0.3
	February 10	5.5	113.5	85.5	28.0	2.4	111.1	106.7	5.2	+0.2	..	80.8	26.0	..
	March 10	5.3	109.5	82.4	27.1	1.7	107.7	104.8	5.1	-1.9	..	79.3	25.6	..
	April 14	5.4	110.9	82.9	28.0	5.0	105.9	104.5	5.1	-0.3	-0.7	79.1	25.4	9.1
	May 12	5.2	107.2	79.8	27.3	3.7	103.4	105.4	5.1	-0.9	-0.4	79.4	26.0	..
	June 9	5.7	117.7	84.8	32.9	14.4	103.3	108.1	5.3	+2.7	+1.1	80.9	27.2	0.5
	July 14	6.6	134.9	92.8	42.2	24.9	110.1	113.9	5.5	+5.8	+3.1	83.5	30.3	13.5
	August 11	6.6	135.6	93.8	41.8	21.6	114.0	115.7	5.6	+1.8	+3.5	84.7	31.0	13.0
	September 8	6.5	134.1	93.5	40.6	16.1	118.0	119.1	5.8	+3.4	+3.6	87.4	31.7	14.4
	October 13	6.1	125.9	89.1	36.8	8.2	117.7	118.5	5.8	-0.6	+1.5	86.7	31.8	0.6
NORTH WEST														
1976	October 14	7.0	196.4	146.0	50.5	14.1	182.4	184.4	6.6	-2.9	-0.4	140.8	43.6	0.7
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	7.2	203.0	151.8	51.2	8.1	194.9	187.9	6.7	..	..	142.0	45.9	1.1
	February 10	7.1	199.0	148.7	50.4	6.6	192.4	187.0	6.7	-0.9	..	141.1	46.0	..
	March 10	6.8	192.3	144.1	48.2	5.4	186.9	183.6	6.5	-3.4	..	138.6	45.0	..
	April 14	7.0	196.4	146.5	49.9	8.7	187.7	185.3	6.6	+1.7	-0.9	139.5	45.8	12.7
	May 12	6.8	191.9	143.1	48.7	7.9	183.9	185.6	6.6	+0.3	-0.5	139.6	46.0	..
	June 9	7.5	210.4	152.9	57.5	25.8	184.6	190.9	6.8	+5.3	+2.5	143.0	47.9	0.6
	July 14	8.4	235.7	165.4	70.3	40.8	194.9	198.1	7.0	+7.2	+4.2	145.7	52.4	

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)		
		Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted†			Males (000's)	Females (000's)			
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		Total number (000's)	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month (000's)				Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
WALES														
1976	October 14	7.6	79.5	57.6	21.8	6.1	73.4	73.5	7.0	+0.6	+0.2	55.1	18.4	0.2
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	8.0	83.4	61.0	22.3	3.5	79.8	75.8	7.2	..	..	56.2	19.7	0.7
	February 10	7.8	81.3	59.4	21.9	2.9	78.4	75.7	7.2	-0.1	..	55.8	19.9	..
	March 10	7.5	79.0	57.7	21.3	2.2	76.8	75.3	7.2	-0.4	..	55.5	19.8	..
	April 14	7.7	80.5	58.4	22.0	4.2	76.3	75.7	7.2	+0.4	..	55.7	20.0	6.5
	May 12	7.4	77.6	56.2	21.3	3.9	73.7	74.8	7.1	-0.9	-0.3	55.0	19.8	..
	June 9	7.6	79.6	57.4	22.3	5.8	73.8	77.6	7.4	+2.8	+0.7	56.9	20.8	0.1
	July 14	8.8	92.0	63.2	28.8	15.3	76.7	79.4	7.6	+1.8	+1.3	57.2	22.2	9.6
	August 11	9.0	94.5	64.9	29.6	15.4	79.2	80.2	7.7	+0.8	+1.8	57.7	22.5	8.8
	September 8	9.0	94.6	64.6	30.0	12.3	82.3	83.2	7.9	+3.0	+1.8	59.3	23.9	9.9
	October 13	8.7	91.4	62.9	28.5	7.4	84.0	84.0	8.0	+0.8	+1.5	59.8	24.3	0.7
SCOTLAND														
1976	October 14	7.3	158.0	111.4	46.6	10.6	147.4	150.5	6.9	+1.2	+1.3	108.0	42.5	2.1
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	January 13	8.4	183.4	129.3	54.1	13.6	169.8	160.3	7.4	..	..	114.5	45.8	0.7
	February 10	8.3	179.6	126.5	53.0	11.6	167.9	161.6	7.4	+1.3	..	115.4	46.2	..
	March 10	8.1	175.4	123.3	52.2	9.8	165.7	162.1	7.4	+0.5	..	115.3	46.8	..
	April 14	7.8	170.2	119.6	50.6	7.5	162.7	161.3	7.4	-0.8	+0.4	114.6	46.7	12.5
	May 12	7.5	164.2	114.7	49.5	6.3	157.9	161.3	7.4	..	-0.1	115.4	47.7	0.2
	June 9	8.6	186.2	126.4	59.8	25.0	161.2	167.9	7.7	+6.6	+1.9	117.4	50.5	3.0
	July 14	8.9	194.3	131.1	63.2	27.8	166.5	170.0	7.8	+2.1	+2.9	118.3	51.7	12.0
	August 11	9.0	196.3	132.6	63.7	24.7	171.6	171.4	7.9	+1.4	+3.4	118.6	52.8	12.1
	September 8	8.7	189.1	127.4	61.7	18.1	171.0	174.2	8.0	+2.8	+2.1	119.9	54.3	14.3
	October 13	8.5	183.9	124.3	59.6	12.4	171.5	174.7	8.0	+0.5	+1.6	119.9	54.8	1.6
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1976	October 14	10.6	56.2	37.8	18.4	4.7	51.5	52.1	9.8	-0.9	+0.1	36.1	16.0	1.1
	November 11	10.4	55.5	37.5	18.0	3.7	51.8	52.0	9.8	-0.1	-0.2	35.9	16.1	..
	December 9	10.4	55.1	37.6	17.5	3.0	52.1	52.3	9.8	+0.3	-0.3	36.1	16.2	..
1977	January 13	10.9	58.0	40.1	17.8	2.8	55.2	53.6	10.1	+1.3	+0.5	37.2	16.4	0.7
	February 10	10.7	56.7	39.5	17.1	2.4	54.2	53.0	10.0	-0.6	+0.4	37.0	16.0	..
	March 10	10.4	55.4	39.0	16.4	2.0	53.3	53.0	10.0	..	+0.2	37.5	15.6	..
	April 14	10.6	56.6	39.8	16.8	3.2	53.4	53.4	10.0	+0.4	-0.1	37.7	15.7	1.8
	May 12	10.5	56.0	39.7	16.3	3.0	52.9	53.8	10.1	+0.4	+0.3	38.3	15.5	..
	June 9	11.2	59.7	41.4	18.2	6.3	53.4	55.1	10.4	+1.3	+0.7	39.0	16.1	1.3
	July 14	13.0	68.9	45.4	23.5	11.8	57.1	57.1	10.7	+2.0	+1.2	39.5	17.6	6.3
	August 11	12.9	68.8	45.6	23.2	11.1	57.8	57.3	10.8	+0.2	+1.2	39.8	17.5	5.7
	September 8	12.6	67.2	44.7	22.5	9.4	57.8	57.7	10.8	+0.4	+0.9	40.0	17.7	6.8
	October 13	11.6	61.8	42.1	19.7	6.0	55.7	56.3	10.6	-1.4	-0.3	39.5	16.8	1.8

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the following numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1975: South East 7,502,000, East Anglia 692,000, South West 1,587,000, West Midlands 2,295,000, East Midlands 1,534,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 2,056,000, North West 2,811,000, North 1,338,000, Wales 1,048,000, Scotland 2,176,000 and Northern Ireland 532,000.

† The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT simplified analysis by duration and age

TABLE 107

THOUSANDS

		GREAT BRITAIN*					UNITED KINGDOM*				
		Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†
1972	October 9	178	11	500	108	797	185	11	528	110	834
	November 13	157	10	502	109	778	163	10	530	111	814
	December 11	134	9	496	110	749	140	9	524	112	785
1973	January 8	152	10	506	112	780	157	10	537	114	818
	February 12	136	9	472	108	725	142	9	500	110	761
	March 12	124	8	451	107	690	129	8	479	109	725
	April 9	129	8	415	104	656	134	8	441	106	689
	May 14	109	7	380	102	598	114	7	404	104	629
	June 11	103	7	344	97	551	108	7	367	99	581
	July 9	124	8	314	96	542	130	8	337	98	573
	August 13	137	8	319	95	559	143	8	342	97	590
	September 10	124	8	309	93	534	130	8	330	95	563
	October 8	127	9	286	92	514	132	9	306	94	541
	November 12	112	8	288	91	499	117	8	309	92	526
	December 10	106	7	285	91	489	111	7	306	92	516
1974	January 14‡	..	..	..	..	610	..	..	..	..	640
	February 11‡	..	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	636
	March 11‡	..	..	..	..	598	..	..	..	..	627
	April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95	614
	May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
	June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
	July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
	August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
	September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
	October 14‡	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93	651
	November 11‡	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94	660
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	..	..	773
	February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
	March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	September 8‡	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	October 9‡	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
	August 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
	September 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
	October 14	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377

UNEMPLOYMENT

industrial analysis (excluding school leavers):* Great Britain

TABLE 108

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
		I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
Total number (thousands)												
1973	August	9.3	17.6	152.4	79.3	6.5	33.9	49.6	83.0	29.8	76.0	530.0
	November	9.6	17.3	129.6	75.6	5.9	32.7	42.8	86.3	30.2	67.0	491.2
1974	February	12.4	17.9	159.9	112.9	6.1	37.1	56.6	98.9	31.8	69.3	596.1
	May	10.0	15.9	146.5	95.8	5.7	32.7	49.8	83.4	32.3	65.8	530.4
	August	10.1	15.9	158.4	100.6	5.8	31.9	53.1	90.0	34.1	82.7	572.7
	November	12.2	15.7	165.7	111.7	5.8	35.9	56.0	107.9	37.0	71.2	613.4
1975	February	15.9	15.7	217.1	144.2	5.9	43.6	74.0	123.8	40.2	76.7	748.7
	May	14.9	15.5	248.4	148.6	6.3	44.7	80.8	125.0	41.2	83.4	798.8
	August	16.8	16.6	293.4	163.6	6.9	48.6	95.2	148.3	45.3	123.6	943.8
	November‡	20.5	17.0	318.0	184.7	7.7	56.8	107.3	191.1	52.7	123.7	1,079.7
1976	February	24.4	17.5	357.1	221.7	8.7	64.4	128.8	209.0	56.8	136.9	1,225.4
	May	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.9	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
	August	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
	November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	February	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192.6	1,325.8
	May	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
	August	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
Percentage rate‡												
1973	August	2.2	4.7	1.9	5.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.9	..	2.3
	November	2.2	4.6	1.7	5.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	..	2.2
1974	February	3.0	4.9	2.0	8.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.0	..	2.6
	May	2.4	4.4	1.9	6.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	..	2.3
	August	2.5	4.4	2.0	7.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	..	2.5
	November	3.0	4.3	2.1	8.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.3	..	2.7
1975	February	4.0	4.3	2.9	10.1	1.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	..	3.2
	May	3.7	4.2	3.3	10.4	1.8	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.5	..	3.5
	August	4.2	4.5	3.9	11.5	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.7	..	4.1
	November‡	5.1	4.7	4.2	13.0	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7
1976	February	6.1	4.8	4.7	15.6	2.5	4.2	4.6	3.1	3.4	..	5.3
	May	5.5	4.7	4.7	14.5	2.5	3.9	4.5	2.8	3.4	..	5.1
	August	5.4	4.7	4.6	13.6	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.0	3.7	..	5.4
	November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	February	6.6	4.7	4.5	16.0	2.8	4.2	5.1	3.4	4.2	..	5.8
	May	5.9	4.5	4.4	14.3	2.6	3.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	..	5.4
	August	5.7	5.8	4.5	13.8	2.7	3.8	4.9	3.3	4.5	..	5.8
Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)§												
1973	August	10.9	17.7	153.8	87.1	6.5	36.5	50.6	89.5	30.9	72.3	548.5
	November	9.5	17.1	137.7	80.4	5.9	32.8	45.0	79.7	29.4	66.3	495.2
1974	February	10.3	17.5	151.3	98.7	6.0	33.3	51.7	89.9	30.2	70.7	549.8
	May	10.7	16.4	145.6	97.2	5.8	33.3	50.5	90.1	33.4	70.8	547.5
	August	11.6	16.0	159.7	108.3	5.8	34.9	54.5	97.3	35.2	74.8	588.0
	November	12.2	15.6	174.4	116.8	5.8	36.2	58.9	101.4	36.1	71.5	618.5
1975	February	13.8	15.3	207.9	130.2	5.7	39.9	68.9	114.5	39.0	78.8	701.8
	May	15.5	16.0	248.1	149.7	6.4	45.4	81.6	133.8	42.2	89.9	817.0
	August	18.2	16.7	293.8	171.1	6.9	51.3	96.2	155.1	46.3	114.0	955.9
	November‡	20.7	16.9	327.1	190.1	7.7	57.3	110.5	184.9	52.0	124.6	1,086.3
1976	February	22.3	17.1	348.1	207.9	8.5	60.7	123.8	199.4	55.6	139.4	1,178.1
	May	22.6	17.6	353.4	207.5	8.7	60.8	126.5	201.8	57.7	148.5	1,203.6
	August	23.3	17.2	350.4	201.3	9.3	61.5	132.0	209.6	61.8	189.0	1,256.1
	November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	February	24.6	16.6	333.1	213.6	9.4	60.5	135.9	225.3	68.8	195.3	1,278.4
	May	24.3	17.1	330.4	204.9	9.3	60.2	132.5	220.6	69.8	194.6	1,262.1
	August	24.5	21.2	342.3	203.5	9.4	60.8	138.7	229.9	74.4	251.4	1,356.5

* 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 onwards.

|| The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

occupational analysis: numbers registered at employment offices in Great Britain

TABLE 109

		Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other non-manual occupations‡	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc.§	General labourers	Other manual occupations||	Total: all occupations
MALES								
1974	June	32,093	48,655	10,457	49,802	200,737	91,799	433,543
	September	36,611	56,327	11,211	55,102	238,112	104,523	501,886
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	39,611	60,357	15,150	89,931	269,213	146,304	620,566
	June	40,958	61,530	16,015	98,019	287,686	157,656	661,864
	September	51,489	76,294	19,248	112,510	377,729	195,076	832,346
	December*	56,460	72,949	21,667	133,461	360,540	222,717	867,794
1976	March	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
	June	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
	September	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	March	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
	June	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
	September	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1974	June	7.4	11.2	2.4	11.5	46.3	21.2	100.0
	September	7.3	11.2	2.2	11.0	47.4	20.8	100.0
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	6.4	9.7	2.4	14.5	43.4	23.6	100.0
	June	6.2	9.3	2.4	14.8	43.5	23.8	100.0
	September	6.2	9.2	2.3	13.5	45.4	23.4	100.0
	December*	6.5	8.4	2.5	15.4	41.5	25.7	100.0
1976	March	6.3	8.2	2.6	16.1	40.7	26.2	100.0
	June	6.4	8.4	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
	September	7.1	9.1	2.7	15.0	40.8	25.3	100.0
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	March	6.7	8.5	2.8	16.1	39.9	26.0	100.0
	June	7.7	8.4	2.8	15.7	40.4	25.0	100.0
	September	8.5	9.0	2.8	14.8	40.6	24.2	100.0
FEMALES								
1974	June	6,617	20,269	6,654	1,967	16,275	17,712	69,494
	September	8,944	31,251	9,015	2,385	26,648	22,251	100,494
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	9,199	38,908	14,645	3,351	28,518	29,065	123,686
	June	8,894	41,739	15,308	4,137	32,869	31,044	133,991
	September	14,600	70,924	22,523	5,270	65,968	44,253	223,538
	December*	16,161	70,173	26,324	6,320	47,590	47,043	213,611
1976	March	17,124	80,113	32,350	7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399
	June	16,216	77,624	31,488	7,765	53,526	52,596	239,215
	September	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	March	23,899	100,401	42,366	8,391	62,173	66,520	303,750
	June	25,353	97,480	40,631	8,300	62,554	63,546	297,864
	September	38,619	116,712	44,984	9,482	70,473	70,124	350,394
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1974	June	9.5	29.2	9.6	2.8	23.4	25.5	100.0
	September	8.9	31.1	9.0	2.4	26.5	22.1	100.0
	December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	March	7.4	31.5	11.8	2.7	23.1	23.5	100.0
	June	6.6	31.2	11.4	3.1	24.5	23.2	100.0
	September	6.5	31.7	10.1	2.4	29.5	19.8	100.0
	December*	7.6	32.9					

UNEMPLOYMENT

detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110 THOUSANDS

	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	Total§
MALES								
1971 July	31.4	44.5	156.3	100.7	95.8	92.6	107.0	628.3
1972 January*	33.9	51.7	202.6	134.3	120.7	113.0	123.6	779.8
July	35.0	47.1	168.2	106.8	101.1	100.3	117.5	676.0
1973 January	28.1	44.9	163.7	103.4	97.9	101.5	121.1	660.6
July	16.5	28.7	106.4	68.1	68.7	77.7	103.7	469.8
1974 January†	21.2	32.4	120.3	72.6	65.9	73.5	94.4	480.3
July	21.2	32.4	120.3	72.6	65.9	73.5	94.4	480.3
1975 January†	61.3	80.9	241.9	123.2	99.4	95.9	112.3	814.9
July	61.3	80.9	241.9	123.2	99.4	95.9	112.3	814.9
1976 January‡	57.5	73.0	297.5	168.5	130.0	123.2	131.6	981.3
July	146.6	70.3	276.8	158.9	124.3	121.3	132.5	1,030.7
1977 January	62.9	72.5	307.6	181.3	136.8	134.3	138.6	1,034.0
July	166.2	76.8	286.6	170.8	128.7	130.7	127.5	1,087.3
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1971 July	5.0	7.1	24.9	16.0	15.2	14.7	17.0	100.0
1972 January*	4.3	6.6	26.0	17.2	15.5	14.5	15.8	100.0
July	5.2	7.0	24.9	15.8	15.0	14.8	17.4	100.0
1973 January	4.3	6.8	24.8	15.6	14.8	15.4	18.3	100.0
July	3.5	6.1	22.6	14.5	14.6	16.5	22.1	100.0
1974 January†	4.4	6.7	25.1	15.1	13.7	15.3	19.6	100.0
July	4.4	6.7	25.1	15.1	13.7	15.3	19.6	100.0
1975 January†	7.5	9.9	29.7	15.1	12.2	11.8	13.8	100.0
July	7.5	9.9	29.7	15.1	12.2	11.8	13.8	100.0
1976 January‡	5.9	7.4	30.3	17.2	13.3	12.6	13.4	100.0
July	14.2	6.8	26.9	15.4	12.1	11.8	12.9	100.0
1977 January	6.1	7.0	29.8	17.5	13.2	13.0	13.4	100.0
July	15.3	7.1	26.4	15.7	11.8	12.0	11.7	100.0
FEMALES								
1971 July	18.1	16.7	33.2	10.3	14.0	19.6	0.7	112.6
1972 January*	22.0	21.8	44.4	13.6	17.5	24.8	0.7	144.7
July	21.9	21.2	42.2	11.9	14.9	22.0	0.6	134.7
1973 January	18.9	22.8	43.4	11.9	15.0	22.8	0.6	135.4
July	10.5	14.3	30.6	8.0	10.1	17.6	0.4	91.5
1974 January†	12.1	15.8	32.0	8.1	9.3	15.4	0.4	93.3
July	12.1	15.8	32.0	8.1	9.3	15.4	0.4	93.3
1975 January†	43.7	47.0	75.8	18.1	18.4	23.4	0.9	227.2
July	43.7	47.0	75.8	18.1	18.4	23.4	0.9	227.2
1976 January‡	48.6	45.5	91.4	26.8	25.5	31.7	1.1	270.5
July	121.8	51.5	102.7	30.8	29.2	34.5	1.3	371.8
1977 January	59.5	57.4	125.4	37.8	34.4	40.4	1.4	356.2
July	146.5	66.7	134.0	40.9	35.9	40.8	1.4	466.2
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1971 July	16.0	14.8	29.5	9.2	12.5	17.4	0.6	100.0
1972 January*	15.2	15.1	30.7	9.4	12.1	17.1	0.5	100.0
July	16.3	15.7	31.3	8.8	11.1	16.3	0.4	100.0
1973 January	14.0	16.8	32.0	8.8	11.1	16.8	0.4	100.0
July	11.5	15.6	33.4	8.8	11.0	19.2	0.4	100.0
1974 January†	13.0	17.0	34.3	8.7	10.0	16.5	0.5	100.0
July	13.0	17.0	34.3	8.7	10.0	16.5	0.5	100.0
1975 January†	19.2	20.7	33.4	8.0	8.1	10.3	0.4	100.0
July	19.2	20.7	33.4	8.0	8.1	10.3	0.4	100.0
1976 January‡	18.0	16.8	33.8	9.9	9.4	11.7	0.4	100.0
July	32.8	13.8	27.6	8.3	7.8	9.3	0.3	100.0
1977 January	16.7	16.1	35.2	10.6	9.6	11.3	0.4	100.0
July	31.4	14.3	28.7	8.8	7.7	8.8	0.3	100.0

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

† Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.

‡ Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.

§ Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

UNEMPLOYMENT

detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain*

TABLE 111 THOUSANDS

	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total§
TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES								
1974 April	136.1	79.2	74.1	67.5	93.3	71.5	131.9	653.8
July	123.0	60.0	68.5	52.3	76.6	69.4	123.9	573.6
October	105.1	69.7	88.8	70.9	88.3	72.0	127.7	622.6
1975 January†	140.9	141.9	132.4	108.4	147.9	113.3	135.6	920.4
April	197.6	148.7	140.1	114.8	165.5	132.5	143.0	1,042.2
July	197.6	148.7	140.1	114.8	165.5	132.5	143.0	1,042.2
1976 January	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
April	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
July	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
October	136.4	113.4	166.9	151.5	262.8	225.3	264.6	1,320.9
1977 January	125.7	81.0	179.7	183.0	279.9	256.8	284.3	1,390.2
April	126.6	96.8	151.7	151.7	249.7	262.8	296.3	1,335.6
July	189.5	199.8	230.3	150.6	233.7	242.6	307.1	1,553.5
October	135.2	117.3	177.2	172.8	297.0	232.8	324.3	1,456.6
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1974 April	20.8	12.1	11.3	10.3	14.3	10.9	20.2	100.0
July	21.4	10.5	11.9	9.1	13.3	12.1	21.6	100.0
October	16.9	11.2	14.3	11.4	14.2	11.6	20.5	100.0
1975 January†	15.3	15.4	14.4	11.8	16.1	12.3	14.7	100.0
April	19.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	15.9	12.7	13.7	100.0
July	19.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	15.9	12.7	13.7	100.0
1976 January	8.7	7.8	15	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
April	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
July	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
October	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.5	19.9	17.1	20.0	100.0
1977 January	9.0	5.8	12.9	13.2	20.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
April	9.5	7.2	11.4	11.4	18.7	19.7	22.2	100.0
July	12.2	12.9	14.8	9.7	15.0	15.6	19.8	100.0
October	9.3	8.1	12.2	11.9	20.4	16.0	22.3	100.0
MALES								
1974 April	99.3	60.3	60.6	56.0	79.8	62.5	119.5	537.8
July	93.8	48.2	56.5	43.4	65.0	60.7	112.7	480.3
October	81.4	54.5	70.0	57.0	74.7	62.8	115.9	516.3
1975 January†	104.9	97.4	103.5	85.4	121.9	97.5	122.9	733.5
April	134.2	106.5	108.9	90.9	132.8	112.5	129.2	814.9
July	134.2	106.5	108.9	90.9	132.8	112.5	129.2	814.9
1976 January	118.6	75.3	115.6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855.1
April	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
July	89.0	66.8	111.9	111.3	190.2	203.6	186.2	959.1
October	135.0	94.8	142.1	102.7	165.2	201.8	189.1	1,030.7
1977 January	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	186.9	142.4	169.7	1,034.0
April	88.6	70.3	108.0	106.9	179.4	189.8	249.5	992.5
July	119.3	122.1	148.1	105.5	162.8	175.0	254.5	1,087.3
October	92.0	78.5	116.9	116.6	194.1	165.7	264.9	1,028.7
FEMALES								
1974 April	36.8	18.9	13.5	11.6	13.6	9.1	12.5	115.9
July	29.2	11.8	12.0	8.8	11.6	8.7	11.2	93.3
October	23.7	15.2	18.8	13.9	13.6	9.2	11.9	106.3
1975 January†	36.0	44.5	29.0	23.0	26.1	15.7	12.8	186.9
April	63.4	42.2	31.3	23.9	32.6	19.9	13.9	227.2
July	63.4	42.2	31.3	23.9	32.6	19.9	13.9	227.2
1976 January	45.2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
April	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
July	31.1	23.7	40.5	39.8	59.2	53.1	24.8	272.1
October	78.4	48.0	64.6	40.0	58.3	54.4	28.0	371.8
1977 January	40.9	35.5	52.3	46.3	81.3	55.6	36.8	348.8
April	38.2	23.4	48.3	52.3	82.3	69.9	41.9	356.2
July	38.0	26.4	43.7	44.8	70.3	73.0	46.7	343.1
October	70.1	77.7	82.2	45.1	70.8	67.6	52.6	466.2
1977	43.2	38.8	60.2	56.2	102.9	67.1	59.4	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.

UNEMPLOYMENT

unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

TABLE 112 THOUSANDS

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

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

(2) The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined. Also included are those who are registered for employment but not claiming benefits (e.g. those married women who are not entitled to benefit, some school leavers, some retired people who are again seeking employment, and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment).

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

international comparisons

THOUSANDS

TABLE 113

	United Kingdom*		Belgium†	Denmark*	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy‡	Netherlands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	R					††		R		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED												
Annual averages												
1972	876	855	87	..	380	246	48	696	108	730	555	4,840
1973	619	611	92	21	394	274	44	669	110	670	520	4,305
1974	615**	600**	105	50	498	583	48	560	135	740	521	5,076
1975	978	929	177	124	840	1,074	75	654	195	1,000	697	7,830
1976	1,359	1,270	229	126	933	1,060	84	732	211	1,080	736	7,288
Quarterly averages												
1975 2nd	854	..	161	115	744	1,036	74	667	178	947	693	8,004
3rd	1,096	..	178	109	836	1,024	75	648	194	943	678	7,809
4th	1,172	..	218	136	1,015	1,133	79	699	214	1,030	674	7,223
1976 1st	1,298	..	226	143	978	1,296	87	681	230	1,257	786	7,911
2nd	1,295	..	217	108	853	989	84	693	194	1,083	726	6,950
3rd	1,474	..	224	111	868	928	82	776	209	1,010	718	7,309
4th	1,374e	..	248	142	1,035	1,006	82	777	210	963	714	6,983
1977 1st	1,418	..	260	163	1,048	1,182	87	1,459	215	1,210	922	7,838
2nd	1,395	..	250	142	981	972	83	1,432	185	1,087	851	6,724
3rd	1,622	..	259	144	1,082	949	..	1,692	205	..	838	7,050
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Quarterly averages												
1975 2nd	853	169	119	829	1,077	74	..	191	963	698	8,126	
3rd	998	189	122	915	1,128	78	..	205	1,025	715	7,998	
4th	1,131	210	123	916	1,142	80	..	210	1,114	721	7,855	
1976 1st	1,220	213	119	907	1,139	82	..	208	1,072	705	7,130	
2nd	1,252	227	115	950	1,033	84	..	208	1,102	730	7,043	
3rd	1,306	238	120	951	1,035	85	..	221	1,101	752	7,457	
4th	1,317e	238	126	932	1,014	83	..	206	1,038	764	7,578	
1977 1st	1,330	246	140	973	1,022	82	..	194	1,032	822	7,068	
2nd	1,330	261	147	1,096	1,017	83	..	198	1,110	853	6,816	
3rd	1,421	276e	151e	1,185	1,068	..	..	217e	..	875	6,814	
1977 latest data												
Month	Oct 77	Sep 77	Sep 77	Sep 77	Oct 77	Aug 77	..	Sep 77	Aug 77	Sep 77	Oct 77	
Number	1,433	273e	153e	1,159	1,033	84e	..	218e	1,143	886	6,221	
Percentage rates	6.1	10.2	7.3e	6.4	4.6	12.1e	..	5.6e	2.1	8.3	6.3	

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

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

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

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

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

† Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.

‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. The quarterly data for Italy relates to January, April, July and October.

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

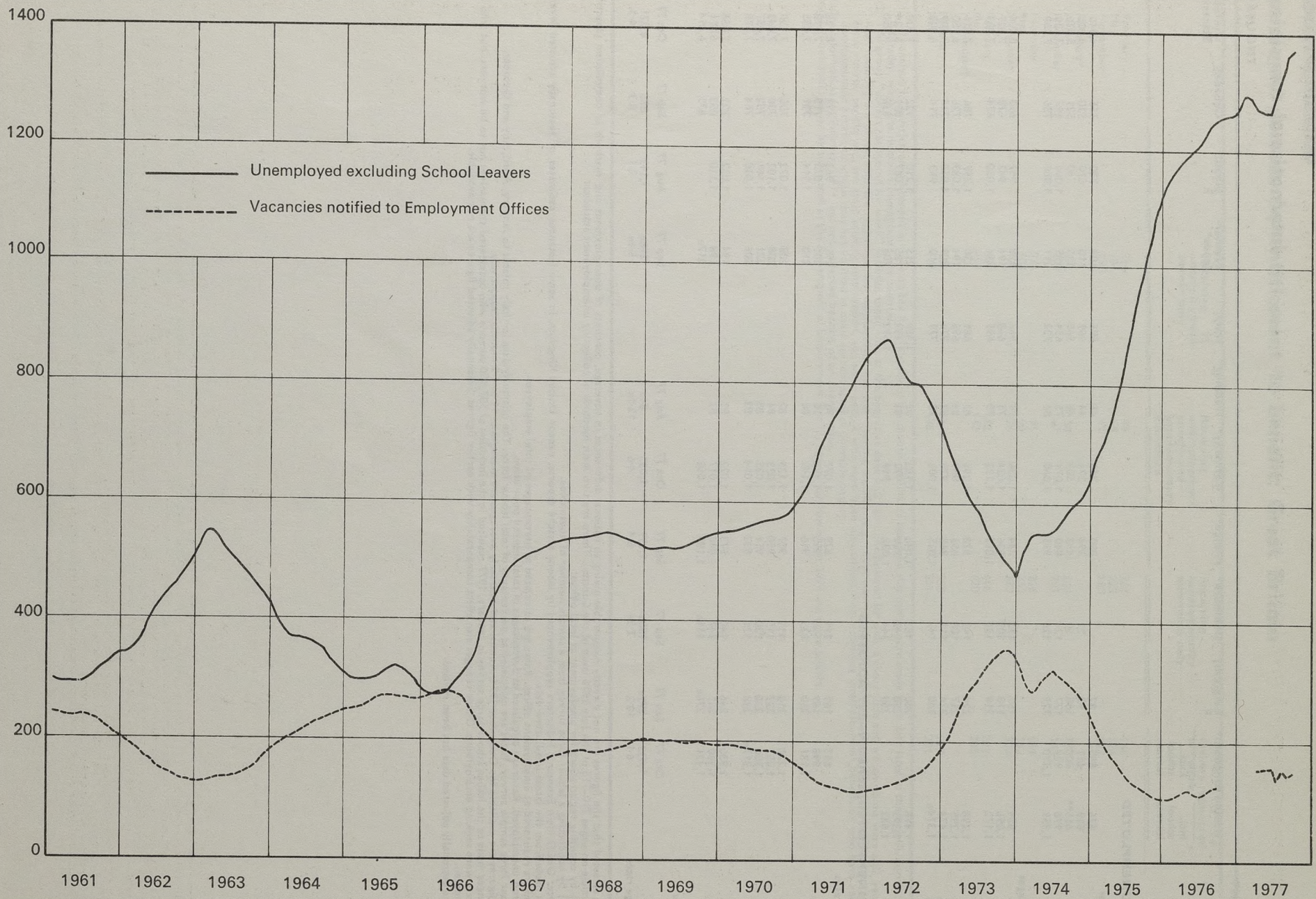
†† Changes made to the Italian labour force survey in January, 1977 resulted in the inclusion of 587,000 persons who considered themselves not to be workers, but who nevertheless were seeking employment. Other changes also affect comparability with earlier figures. Seasonally adjusted figures are not available.

e Estimated.

R Some seasonally adjusted data has been revised.

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



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

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

Average of 3 months ended		UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
		Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow (10)	Outflow (11)	Excess of inflow over outflow (12)
		Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)			
1970	April 13	252	80	332	250	79	329	2	1	3	189	192	-2
	July 13	244	78	322	244	78	322	-1	-	-	187	187	-
	October 12	239	79	318	237	78	315	2	1	3	183	187	-4
1971	January 11	246	79	325	236	77	313	10	2	12	176	181	-5
	April 5	251	81	332	233	78	311	18	4	22	158	167	-9
	July 12	248	78	326	227	75	302	21	3	24	157	162	-6
	October 11	250	81	332	236	78	314	15	3	18	157	159	-2
1972	January 10	245	84	329	232	81	313	13	3	16	160	157	3
	April 10	230	78	308	228	78	306	2	-	2	163	159	4
	July 10	228	80	308	245	82	327	-17	-2	-19	174	172	2
	October 9	227	78	304	234	78	312	-7	-1	-8	180	174	5
1973	January 8	213	75	288	231	77	307	-18	-1	-19	198	182	16
	April 9	210	76	286	232	80	312	-22	-4	-26	235	213	22
	July 9	210	74	283	223	77	300	-13	-4	-17	232	217	15
	October 8	206	73	278	219	76	295	-13	-4	-17	233	222	11
1974	January 14	214	74	288	213	73	286	2	1	2	207	219	-12
	February 11	221	75	296	210	72	281	11	3	15	194	214	-20
	March 11	225	76	300	210	73	283	15	2	18	189	209	-20
	April 8§	228	78	305	220	76	296	7	2	9	207	208	-1
	May 13	227	79	306	227	79	306	1	-	-	218	208	10
	June 10	231	82	313	230	81	311	1	1	2	223	212	11
	July 8	232	83	315	230	82	312	2	1	4	220	216	4
	August 12	238	86	323	230	83	313	8	3	11	212	219	-6
	September 9||	239	86	325	231	83	314	8	3	11	208	216	-8
	October 14||	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	-9
	November 11||	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10	201	211	-10
1975	December 9||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	January 20||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 10||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May 12||	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
	July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	-16
	August 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	-8
	September 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	-4
	October 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	-5
	November 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	-6
1976	December 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	-5
	January 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	-1
	February 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
	March 11	240	111	351	229	101	330	11	10	22	156	149	7
	April 8	244	113	357	239	108	347	5	5	10	163	159	4
	May 13	245	116	361	240	112	352	5	4	9	165	168	-3
	June 10‡	249	120	369	242	116	358	7	4	11	164	172	-8
	July 8	251	127	378	244	117	361	6	10	17	170	173	-3
	August 12	248	128	376	248	118	367	-	9	9	180	176	4
	September 9	244	129	373	245	119	364	-1	10	9	186	180	6
	October 14	242	129	371	246	124	370	-4	5	1	188	185	3
	November 11**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	December 13**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	January 13**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14	231	122	354	236	122	358	-5	-	-5	..	..	..
	May 12	236	126	362	242	126	369	-6	-1	-7	196	197	-
	June 9	238	127	365	232	124	356	6	3	9	192	198	-6
	July 14	248	141	389	242	131	373	6	10	16	192	196	-4
	August 11	245	139	384	237	129	366	8	10	17	193	195	-2
	September 8	245	141	386	241	131	372	5	10	14	192	194	-2

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

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

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

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

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

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

VACANCIES

notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118 THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Numbers notified to employment offices													
1975 August 6	54.6	4.7	9.9	6.7	7.4	9.4	12.2	9.9	5.1	16.0	135.8	2.7	138.5
September 3	57.2	4.6	10.3	7.0	7.8	9.4	12.7	9.8	5.1	16.9	140.8	2.6	143.4
October 3*	54.4	4.2	8.6	6.3	7.6	8.7	11.3	8.4	4.5	15.5	129.4	2.5	132.0
November 7	46.0	3.3	6.7	5.7	7.0	7.6	10.9	7.2	3.9	14.9	113.3	2.4	115.7
December 5	39.5	3.0	6.4	5.2	6.2	7.1	9.8	6.4	3.7	13.7	101.0	2.1	103.1
1976 January 2	33.8	2.5	5.1	4.5	5.7	5.9	8.0	5.8	3.8	11.6	86.8	2.0	88.8
February 6	37.7	2.7	6.2	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.9	6.8	4.1	12.9	97.2	2.3	99.5
March 5	40.7	3.2	7.4	5.6	6.3	7.8	9.8	7.3	4.5	14.4	106.9	2.1	109.0
April 2	44.6	3.4	8.7	6.0	6.9	9.3	10.2	7.8	5.4	15.0	117.4	2.3	119.7
May 7	46.2	3.8	9.4	6.1	6.9	10.1	10.6	7.6	5.6	15.6	122.0	2.4	124.4
June 4	48.9	3.8	9.5	6.1	7.0	9.7	10.9	7.9	5.3	15.7	124.8	2.2	127.0
July 2	50.1	4.0	9.1	6.4	7.2	10.4	11.0	8.6	5.7	14.5	127.1	2.0	129.1
August 6	50.3	3.9	8.9	6.9	7.7	10.4	11.1	8.5	5.5	14.9	128.0	1.8	129.8
September 3	54.7	4.0	9.7	8.3	8.5	11.1	12.3	8.8	6.3	15.8	139.3	2.3	141.6
October 8	57.0	4.1	7.9	8.0	8.7	11.2	11.9	8.5	5.5	14.8	137.7	2.1	139.8
November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..
December 3†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..
1977 January 7†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..
February 4	54.0	3.3	7.1	8.8	9.2	10.8	11.5	8.8	5.5	13.0	132.1	1.8	133.9
March 4	57.4	3.6	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.5	12.2	9.3	5.9	15.0	142.5	1.8	144.3
April 6	62.1	4.0	9.8	9.2	10.8	12.3	12.6	9.3	6.7	17.1	153.9	1.8	155.7
May 6	68.2	4.4	10.3	9.4	10.9	13.7	13.3	9.8	6.6	17.0	163.6	1.8	165.4
June 1	69.4	4.7	11.0	9.3	10.6	13.8	13.7	9.2	7.1	18.0	166.8	2.0	168.8
July 8	66.6	5.4	9.7	9.2	10.7	13.2	13.6	9.2	6.7	16.9	161.2	2.0	163.2
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
Numbers notified to careers offices													
1975 August 6	10.1	1.0	2.0	3.1	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.4	27.2	0.9	28.1
September 3	10.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.0	2.3	26.8	0.8	27.6
October 3*	10.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.1	0.9	2.3	25.6	0.8	26.4
November 7	9.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.9	23.5	0.7	24.2
December 5	8.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.9	19.7	0.7	20.4
1976 January 2	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.8	17.9	0.6	18.5
February 6	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	17.6	0.6	18.3
March 5	8.3	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	21.2	0.6	21.9
April 2	9.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.4	23.6	0.7	24.3
May 7	11.7	1.2	1.8	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.7	28.7	0.7	29.3
June 4	12.0	0.9	1.2	4.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	2.3	27.7	0.5	28.2
July 2	11.7	0.8	1.2	3.7	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.7	26.0	0.5	26.5
August 6	11.3	0.7	1.3	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	24.8	0.5	25.4
September 3	11.7	0.7	1.4	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	25.6	0.7	26.3
October 8	10.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	22.7	0.6	23.3
November 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
December 3†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
1977 January 7†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
February 4	7.9	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	17.4	0.5	17.9
March 4	10.5	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	22.9	0.5	23.4
April 6	11.9	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	25.4	0.5	25.9
May 6	13.8	1.1	1.7	5.5	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.5	32.4	0.6	33.0
June 1	12.0	0.6	1.0	5.1	1.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.6	27.0	0.6	27.6
July 8	8.5	0.6	1.0	3.9	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.2	20.8	0.4	21.2
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

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

VACANCIES

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

TABLE 119 THOUSANDS

	South East†	East Anglia	South West†	West Midlands	East Midlands†	Yorkshire and Humber-side†	North West†	North†	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
1972 June 7	67.6	4.6	11.5	8.6	9.0	10.3	9.7	5.9	5.4	7.0	138.0	2.0	140.0
July 5	67.9	4.8	12.0	8.4	9.1	10.1	10.2	6.0	5.0	7.5	139.9	2.1	142.0
August 9	70.7	5.1	12.7	9.0	9.6	10.9	11.4	6.4	5.5	8.0	150.2	2.2	152.4
September 6	72.8	5.0	12.9	9.2	9.5	10.4	11.1	5.9	5.0	6.8	151.2	2.1	153.3
October 4	76.7	5.6	13.8	10.2	10.3	11.5	10.9	6.5	5.0	7.9	161.5	2.3	163.8
November 8	81.7	6.2	14.9	11.9	11.5	12.9	12.6	7.7	5.3	8.9	176.3	2.3	178.6
December 6	88.0	6.8	16.2	13.6	12.4	13.9	14.0	8.3	5.7	10.0	190.8	2.4	193.2
1973 January 3	94.7	7.4	17.4	14.7	13.3	14.7	15.9	9.2	6.2	10.9	204.6	2.4	207.0
February 7	105.9	8.1	19.7	17.3	14.8	16.2	18.3	10.8	7.1	13.5	232.3	2.7	235.0
March 7	117.2	9.0	21.3	19.3	16.3	17.5	20.6	11.9	7.3	14.8	255.6	2.9	258.5
April 4	125.6	9.9	23.0	21.1	18.0	18.8	22.0	12.8	8.0	16.1	275.6	3.2	278.8
May 9	134.0	11.0	24.3	23.1	19.8	20.5	23.9	13.3	8.6	17.3	296.0	3.2	299.2
June 6	141.5	11.5	24.9	24.1	19.9	21.6	25.3	13.3	8.9	17.5	308.5	3.0	311.5
July 4	149.4	12.1	26.2	25.6	21.0	22.5	26.3	14.2	9.2	18.3	324.8	2.9	327.7
August 8	152.6	12.3	26.8	26.1	21.1	22.9	27.1	14.1	9.0	18.8	330.9	3.1	334.0
September 5	156.1	12.8	27.9	27.7	21.8	24.6	28.3	15.2	9.3	19.3	343.2	3.2	346.4
October 3	161.6	13.2	28.2	29.1	22.5	25.3	29.9	15.8	9.8	19.8	354.9	3.3	358.2
November 7	167.0	13.4	28.6	29.1	22.2	25.7	30.0	15.6	9.8	20.0	360.8	3.5	364.3
December 5	164.8	12.9	27.6	28.8	22.1	25.5	29.9	15.1	9.8	19.4	356.1	3.6	359.7
1974 January 9	142.6	14.7	23.9	24.4	18.9	21.8	25.3	12.8	8.7	17.7	307.6	3.5	311.1
February 6	130.8	15.0	21.9	21.5	17.6	20.4	23.4	11.8	7.8	15.8	281.6	3.4	285.0
March 6	130.6	14.9	21.1	21.1	17.3	19.4	23.4	12.1	7.9	15.4	278.1	3.6	281.7
April 3	137.8	13.6	23.1	23.1	18.6	22.2	26.7	12.5	8.7	17.4	300.4	3.8	304.2
April 3	135.5	13.6	22.9	23.1	19.4	22.7	26.0	11.9	8.7	17.4	300.4	3.8	304.2
May 8	143.2	12.5	27.7	25.1	20.5	23.5	27.9	13.4	8.7	19.2	318.6	3.8	322.4
June 5	144.7	11.5	26.6	24.7	19.9	24.5	28.1	13.9	9.4	19.7	323.2	3.8	327.0
July 3	145.3	10.6	26.0	24.1	19.1	23.4	27.1	13.6	9.5	19.9	319.1	4.2	323.3
August 7	136.3	9.9	23.2	22.2	18.0	22.1	24.4	13.2	9.2	19.4	298.8	4.1	302.9
September 4													

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

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

* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.
 † Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
 ‡ In January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.
 § Figures after June 1975 are 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.
 || See page 1279 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*										INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*									
	All manufacturing industries					Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods					All manufacturing industries					Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods				
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco					
1957	103.9					103.6					103.5									
1958	100.4					101.6					102.5									
1959	100.9					104.9					103.3									
1960	103.9					107.9					102.4									
1961	102.9					102.9					101.7									
1962	100.0					100.0					101.0									
1963	98.4					97.6					100.0									
1964	100.7					101.7					99.9									
1965	99.8					101.9					100.7									
1966	97.3					101.0					99.6									
1967	92.4					96.8					100.8									
1968	91.5					94.6					100.5									
1969	92.4					96.1					101.4									
1970	90.2					94.3					100.3									
1971	84.4					87.2					98.5									
1972	81.3					82.7					97.8									
1973	83.2					85.8					96.6									
1974	81.0					81.0					97.4									
1975	75.4					84.7					95.6									
1976	74.2					80.2					92.8									
1977	74.2					76.6					93.1									

* The index of total weekly hours worked from July 1975 will be revised following the publication at pages 1206-1213 of the results of the June 1976 census of employment. Revised figures will be given in a subsequent issue.

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

TABLE 122
Standard Industrial Classification 1968 FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1974 Oct.	£ 47.97	£ 57.01	£ 51.29	£ 51.76	£ 48.49	£ 44.32	£ 46.18	£ 50.40	£ 52.73	£ 46.97	£ 43.74	£ 41.39	£ 40.37
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
1976 Oct.	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53.30
Average hours worked													
1974 Oct.	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.7	43.6	44.2	41.1
1975 Oct.	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7	40.5
1976 Oct.	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1	40.9
Average hourly earnings													
1974 Oct.	p 102.9	p 130.2	p 116.0	p 115.5	p 109.7	p 101.4	p 106.4	p 115.9	p 124.7	p 107.5	p 100.3	p 93.6	p 98.2
1975 Oct.	130.5	163.7	147.8	149.2	138.2	127.0	134.6	153.8	151.0	133.3	126.5	116.2	118.9
1976 Oct.	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7	130.3

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1974 Oct.	£ 50.40	£ 45.61	£ 54.96	£ 48.23	£ 49.12	£ 48.46	£ 48.75	£ 47.71	£ 52.06	£ 41.68	£ 37.87	£ 48.63
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58
1976 Oct.	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
Average hours worked												
1974 Oct.	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1976 Oct.	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
Average hourly earnings												
1974 Oct.	p 109.3	p 104.1	p 125.2	p 109.9	p 111.6	p 101.0	p 104.2	p 108.4	p 105.2	p 95.2	p 86.7	p 107.8
1975 Oct.	137.2	129.5	153.7	136.6	139.9	126.7	133.6	142.9	134.9	117.4	115.5	136.7
1976 Oct.	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9	133.4	126.4	152.2

Standard Industrial Classification 1968 FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1974 Oct.	£ 28.75	£ 31.41	£ 28.73	£ 27.38	£ 30.02	£ 26.87	£ 28.21	£ 28.01	£ 33.48	£ 26.79	£ 25.52	£ 22.38	£ 24.04
1975 Oct.	37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	36.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13	28.70
1976 Oct.	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61	33.59
Average hours worked													
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	37.2	36.1	36.1
1975 Oct.	37.7	38.6	37.9	36.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	36.5	35.5
1976 Oct.	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4	36.0
Average hourly earnings													
1974 Oct.	p 75.7	p 81.0	p 74.8	p 73.0	p 79.0	p 70.9	p 75.8	p 76.3	p 88.3	p 72.2	p 68.6	p 62.0	p 66.6
1975 Oct.	98.9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103.8	94.9	98.1	105.9	112.9	93.5	88.0	77.1	80.9
1976 Oct.	115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	103.4	89.6	93.3

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1974 Oct.	£ 27.54	£ 28.86	£ 30.09	£ 26.27	£ 27.05	£ —	£ 23.92	£ 29.89	£ 34.58	£ 21.73	£ 29.18	£ 27.01
1975 Oct.	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19
1976 Oct.	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61
Average hours worked												
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	—	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0
1976 Oct.	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2	—	38.3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	37.4
Average hourly earnings												
1974 Oct.	p 75.9	p 76.6	p 77.8	p 70.1	p 72.7	p —	p 62.8	p 81.4	p 81.6	p 56.2	p 73.9	p 72.2
1975 Oct.	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	—	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4
1976 Oct.	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6

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

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

TABLE 123

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

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

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

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

Year	Month	ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual		
		Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
1970	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	April	111.5	112.2	111.7	110.7	112.5	111.0
1972	April	124.1	125.8	124.5	122.3	124.9	122.7
1973	April	137.3	139.8	138.0	135.9	139.9	136.6
1974	April	155.3	161.8	157.0	152.1	165.2	154.3
1975	April	195.0	224.0	202.9	191.8	226.7	197.5
1976	April	232.6	276.0	244.5	225.6	276.2	233.9
1977	April	253.6	304.5	267.3	248.0	310.0	258.1
Weights		575	425	1,000	689	311	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

Year	Month	Average weekly wage earnings (1)	Average hourly wage earnings (2)	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* (3)	Average hourly wage rates† (4)	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4)) (5)
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 4.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	+ 0.3
1968	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	+ 0.9
	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969	April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970	October	+ 13.5	+ 15.3	+ 16.0	+ 12.4	+ 3.6
1971	October	+ 11.1	+ 12.9	+ 13.7	+ 11.6	+ 2.1
1972	October	+ 15.7	+ 15.0	+ 14.6	+ 18.1	- 3.5†
1973	October	+ 15.1	+ 14.1	+ 13.6	+ 12.1	+ 1.5
1974	October	+ 20.0	+ 21.4	+ 21.9	+ 20.6	+ 1.3
1975	October	+ 23.4	+ 26.9	+ 28.6	+ 26.5	+ 2.1
1976	October	+ 13.2	+ 12.1	+ 11.6	+ 18.0	- 6.4‡

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

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

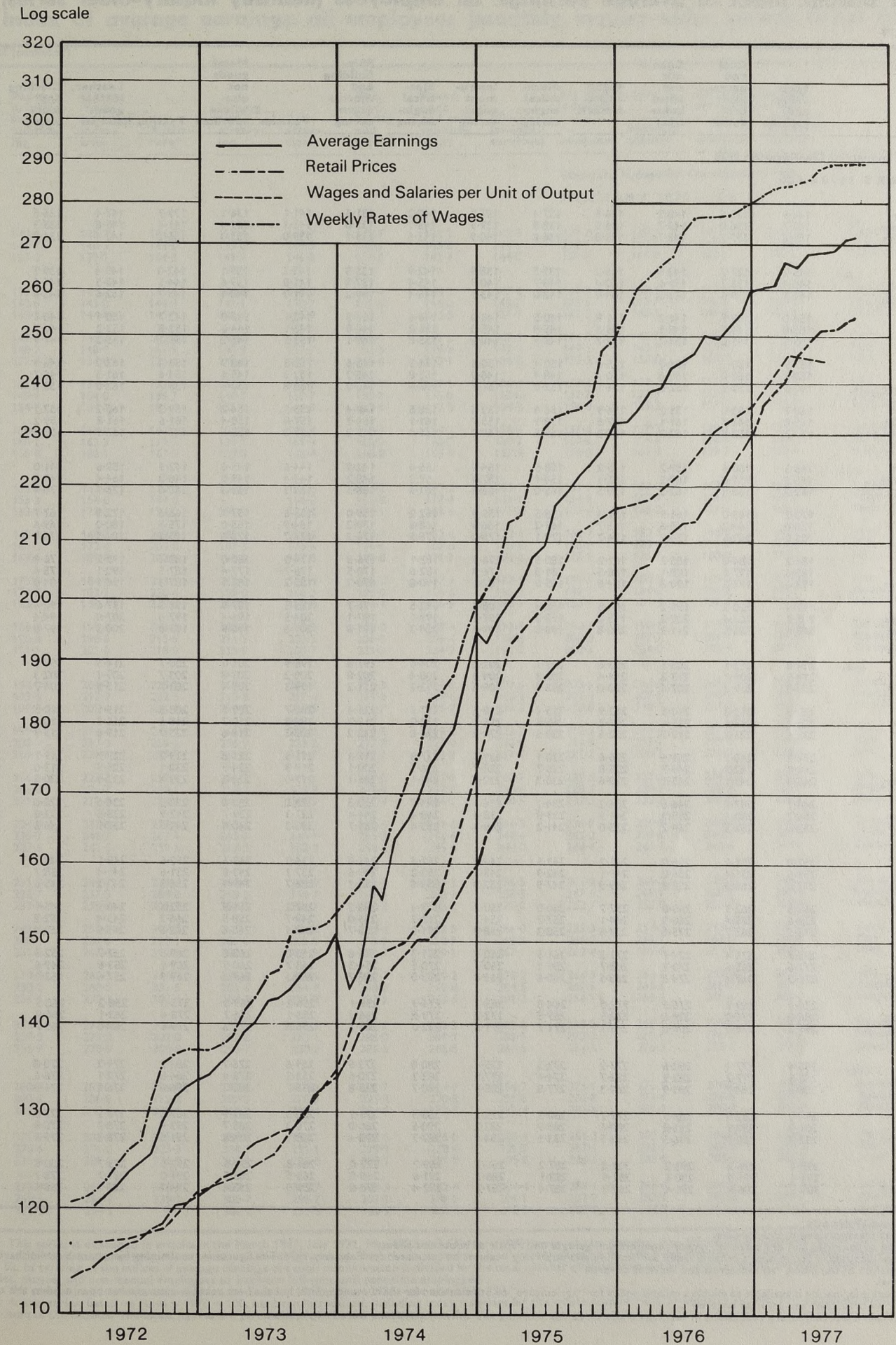
TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p		
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over										
Manual occupations										
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1	
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2	
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1	
April 1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2	
April 1976	65.1	67.4	45.1	149.2	63.3	65.1	45.3	143.7	141.0	
April 1977	71.8	74.2	45.6	162.6	69.5	71.5	45.7	156.5	154.3	
Non-manual occupations										
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8	
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1	
April 1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	174.6	
April 1976	80.2	80.9	39.1	204.3	81.0	81.6	38.5	210.3	210.6	
April 1977	88.2	88.9	39.2	223.4	88.4	88.9	38.7	227.2	227.9	
All occupations										
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3	
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7	
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2	
April 1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7	59.2	60.8	43.0	139.9	139.3	
April 1976	69.2	71.4	43.4	163.2	70.0	71.8	42.7	166.8	166.6	
April 1977	76.1	78.5	43.8	177.7	76.8	78.6	43.0	181.1	181.5	
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over										
Manual occupations										
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6	
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1	
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7	
April 1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8	30.9	32.1	39.4	81.6	81.1	
April 1976	38.5	40.3	39.6	102.0	38.1	39.4	39.3	100.7	100.2	
April 1977	43.0	45.0	39.8	113.4	42.2	43.7	39.4	111.2	110.7	
Non-manual occupations										
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8	
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1	
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7	
April 1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9	
April 1976	42.8	43.1	37.1	115.9	48.5	48.8	36.5	132.0	131.8	
April 1977	48.1	48.4	37.1	130.1	53.4	53.8	36.7	143.8	143.7	
All occupations										
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9	
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3	
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6	
April 1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	98.3	
April 1976	40.1	41.5	38.5	107.6	45.3	46.2	37.3	122.6	122.4	
April 1977	44.9	46.4	38.7	120.0	50.0	51.0	37.5	134.0	133.9	
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over and WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
April 1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4	31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	75.0	
April 1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1	
April 1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	96.8	
April 1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	127.7	
April 1976	62.5	64.7	42.3	151.8	62.7	64.2	41.1	154.7	153.8	
April 1977	68.9	71.3	42.7	165.8	68.7	70.2	41.3	168.0	167.5	
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
April 1973	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9	
April 1974	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5	
April 1975	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0	
April 1976	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6	151.6	
April 1977	68.0	70.4	42.7	163.8	67.8	69.3	41.3	165.7	165.1	

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

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

AVERAGE 1970 = 100



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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	All manufacturing industries		All industries and services covered		
														unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968																		
JANUARY 1970 = 100																		
1972																		
October	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	136.1	139.7	147.4	136.5	142.0	139.7	139.7	141.4	142.0
November	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.4	141.4	145.8	138.3	143.2	142.1	140.7	143.2	143.2
December	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	136.5	143.2	139.5	141.0	141.3	142.5
1973																		
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1	141.9	141.8	144.6	145.9
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6	143.1	143.1	144.5	144.4
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5	145.3	145.5	146.7	145.9
April	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4	145.1	145.1	147.4	148.3
May	158.0	141.7	148.1	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9	148.7	149.5	148.7	149.5
June	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	156.3	155.2	147.9	154.9	148.7	152.6	146.7	152.8
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	162.2	146.9	154.6	154.6	144.8	149.9	145.8	148.3
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	149.5	152.6	147.0	149.5
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	153.3	154.0	155.2	152.8
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7	157.4	157.3	159.1	157.8
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	158.6	158.6	160.9	158.8
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0	159.8	161.4	159.7	160.9
1974																		
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3	151.7	152.0	153.9	154.0
February††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5	163.1	154.8	155.1	156.9
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2	165.0	165.2	167.6	166.6
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2	172.3	163.1	166.1	165.2
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4	162.7	168.6	173.9	174.9
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6	177.9	176.7	180.0	177.5
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1	185.2	177.9	188.5	181.0
August	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	177.4	187.5	190.1	191.0	175.6	181.8	196.0	184.6	185.4	185.9
September	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0	188.5	190.7	186.5	190.7	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	206.8	197.7	190.6	191.6
November	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4	202.4	200.2	197.7	199.0
December	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0	204.4	204.0	206.6	207.9
1975																		
January	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1	204.9	203.6	203.8	205.7	205.8
February	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0	207.3	207.6	210.2	210.1
March	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0	210.8	210.8	214.2	213.0
April	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	209.1	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5	210.8	219.2	219.2	212.2	211.1
May	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2	223.7	223.7	214.9	219.6
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	222.6	222.6	221.2	223.3
July	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9	229.5	227.5	234.3	230.9
August	241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	228.7	236.9	200.1	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0	224.6	228.5	231.1	232.8	233.9
September	245.0	245.1	245.5	229.6	230.2	232.9	241.1	236.1	217.0	228.2	233.4	232.1	220.5	231.7	232.5	233.2	239.0	237.1
October	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6	236.5	242.7	240.5	244.4	242.2
November	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	248.4	244.4	244.4	227.3	242.9	238.5	232.0	242.2	246.6	244.4	244.4	244.4	244.4
December	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6	244.4	244.4	244.4	244.4
1976																		
January	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2	247.7	245.9	246.2	248.2	248.3
February	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7	247.1	246.2	248.1	250.1	250.0
March	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6	250.4	252.8	255.7	254.4	254.4
April	265.8	262.3	260.8	257.7	250.7	262.4	248.3	237.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	246.1	253.9	261.1	259.5	259.5	259.5	259.5
May	274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	245.4	252.2	259.5	264.1	262.8	261.6	262.4	261.2
June	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1	262.8	261.6	262.4	261.2
July	275.7	271.4	274.7	271.3	261.5	260.9	271.3	246.8	253.0	263.0	269.5	257.7	252.6	261.3	269.3	268.2	267.1	266.2
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	264.6	264.6	264.6	264.7
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	269.3	268.2	267.1	266.1
October	276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5	265.8	272.9	273.3	268.3	269.0
November	286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	269.5	272.2	279.8	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	263.1	266.9	270.7	276.0	276.0	276.0	276.0
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	282.4	284.4	284.4	284.4
1977																		
January	286.4	277.4	282.6	277.9	272.5	275.4	280.8	273.5	259.6	276.7	283.2	279.2	270.8	269.4	276.0	276.0	276.0	276.0
February	285.5	277.2	283.9	277.9	274.4	277.9	282.2	270.6	253.2	278.4	284.8	272.1	276.6	272.2	281.3	281.3	281.3	281.3
March	308.4	284.7	285.9	281.3	277.8	285.9	288.7	265.8	256.7	283.2	286.6	276.5	276.8	275.8	286.5	286.5	286.5	286.5
April	291.0	282.9	286.5	279.7	280.5	279.3	288.5	271.1	260.3	282.9	287.6	278.9	277.8	280.0	281.7	281.7	281.7	281.

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	June 1977	
	£											
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*												
Timeworkers	327.0	399.5	403.2	452.0	446.7	75.81	370.7	437.3	448.7	475.4	493.4	162.2
Skilled	356.9	438.7	452.6	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	351.7	423.7	436.5	483.5	477.1	72.37	395.7	462.9	479.7	500.7	517.3	149.6
All timeworkers												
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	383.0	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	382.3	392.9	432.9	448.8	447.1	65.30	408.1	450.8	474.1	487.6	509.5	135.4
All labourers	365.8	395.4	428.8	434.3	442.9	74.38	386.3	432.0	448.5	448.8	464.9	156.3
All workers covered												
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†												
Timeworkers	328.3	379.7	414.6	425.6	449.3	76.16	394.2	449.9	484.1	494.0	503.7	167.3
General workers	312.2	371.6	404.4	416.2	433.5	81.58	360.3	416.7	449.1	455.8	467.7	176.1
Craftsmen	324.7	379.1	413.2	424.7	446.0	77.53	387.2	443.8	477.7	486.7	496.7	169.5
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result 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
General workers	300.7	333.1	372.9	387.0	412.0	82.33	317.2	361.2	390.5	399.7	416.3	177.9
Craftsmen	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 payment-by-result 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 general workers	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 craftsmen	316.9	369.5	404.1	415.9	435.5	77.32	362.1	415.0	447.2	456.3	465.7	169.0
All workers covered												

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium				Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium			
	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977
	£							
ENGINEERING‡								
Timeworkers	294.9	339.8	373.4	416.6	333.2	381.6	410.6	459.8
Skilled	310.2	371.7	397.6	441.1	359.8	416.1	444.0	515.5
Semi-skilled	311.6	372.6	407.9	457.1	360.0	423.3	456.2	524.7
Labourers	305.2	359.1	390.0	439.7	349.1	402.8	431.8	513.3
All timeworkers								
Payment-by-result workers	287.9	330.7	367.6	413.8	318.2	368.7	401.0	471.2
Skilled	273.7	319.0	356.2	406.2	307.1	356.0	398.6	471.8
Semi-skilled	304.0	352.5	385.9	438.3	348.9	406.9	435.6	528.7
Labourers	281.7	326.6	363.0	413.7	314.0	364.7	396.5	461.8
All payment-by-result workers	291.3	335.2	370.0	417.1	324.3	373.3	402.7	464.1
All skilled workers	291.6	345.3	376.5	417.1	330.6	382.6	412.0	482.8
All semi-skilled workers	309.8	368.0	402.8	457.1	357.7	420.3	451.9	525.6
All labourers	293.5	343.3	376.4	424.9	330.9	382.8	412.3	485.5
All workers covered								

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

EARNINGS**Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain**

TABLE 129 (new version)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average‡
	NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100												
Whole economy													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.6	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
1977	110.9	111.0	113.3	113.1	114.9	115.4	116.2	115.7	116.5††				
OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100													
All industries and services covered:													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	—*	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	141.7	142.5	134.0*
1973	143.1	144.4	145.9	148.3	149.5	152.8	153.4	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.8	160.9	152.1
1974	(154.0)‡	(156.8)‡	166.6	165.2	174.9	177.5	181.0	185.9	188.5	191.6	199.0	207.9	(179.1)‡
1975	205.8	210.1	213.0	216.1	221.0	223.3	230.9	233.9	237.1	239.3	241.1	248.1	226.6
1976	248.3	250.0	254.4	255.0	259.6	261.2	263.1	267.2	266.1	269.0	272.2	277.1	261.9
1977	278.1	278.7	283.8	283.1	286.2	286.2	286.5	288.7	289.5††				
All manufacturing industries													
1967	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	80.0	80.3	81.5	81.6	82.6	83.3	84.0	83.9	81.1
1968	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.5	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7	87.8
1969	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6	94.9
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	109.7	111.2	112.7	113.7	107.0
1971	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	118.1	118.0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.6	123.6	118.9
1972	125.4	—*	128.2	130.1	131.2	132.9	133.9	135.1	138.2	139.7	140.7	141.0	134.2*
1973	142.1	143.7	145.5	147.7	148.9	152.0	152.3	153.3	155.3	157.3	158.6	161.4	151.5
1974	(152.0)‡	(155.1)‡	165.2	163.1	173.9	176.7	180.0	184.2	187.5	190.6	197.7	204.0	(177.5)‡
1975	203.8	207.6	210.9	213.0	217.7	220.1	227.5	231.1	233.2	236.9	238.8	246.1	223.9
1976	246.2	248.1	252.8	254.5	259.7	261.6	262.2	265.5	265.6	268.4	269.4	276.3	260.8
1977	276.5	277.4	281.8	282.8	285.7	285.0	285.6	287.1	288.8††				
PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS													
NEW SERIES: unadjusted													
Whole economy													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.1	7.3	7.5††				
OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
All industries and services covered:													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—*	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—*	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.5
1974	(7.7)‡	(8.6)‡	14.2	11.3	17.1	16.2	18.0	20.6	21.0	21.4	25.3	29.2	17.8
1975	(27)‡	(28)‡	27.9	30.8	26.3	25.8	27.6	25.8	25.8	24.9	21.2	19.3	26.6
1976	20.6	19.0	19.4	18.0	17.5	17.0	13.9	14.2	12.2	12.9	11.7	11.7	15.6
1977	12.0	11.5	11.6	11.0	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.0	8.8††				
All manufacturing industries													
1967	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.3	4.8	5.9	7.3	6.8	3.6
1968	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.8	9.0	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.6	9.3	8.2
1969	8.2	7.1	7.7	9.4	6.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.3	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.1
1970	8.9	10.7	11.4	10.9	12.5	12.8	13.4	14.6	13.6	14.3	14.9	14.8	12.7
1971	14.4	13.5	12.3	11.9	12.8	10.8	10.9	10.2	10.7	9.9	8.7		

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

TABLE 131

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

1968 Standard Industrial Classification		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries IV and V	All metals combined VI-XII	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	
Basic weekly rates of wages												
1972-1976	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100	
	1972	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113	
	1973	149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133	138	
	1974	186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171	171	
	1975	232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199	
1975	October	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	180	178	
	November	192	193	192	182	204	191	181	172	187	179	
	December	199	193	193	182	204	193	184	174	190	182	
1976	January	230	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197	
	February	232	194	199	184	214	195	191	202	193	198	
	March	232	214	199	184	214	195	191	214	197	198	
	April	232	215	202	184	215	195	191	214	203	198	
	May	232	215	202	195	215	217	191	214	201	198	
	June	232	215	213	208	215	219	191	214	204	198	
	July	232	215	213	208	215	220	210	214	205	198	
	August	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	205	199	
	September	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200	
	October	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	217	210	200	
	November	232	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200	
	December	233	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200	
1977	January	246	215	220	209	217	222	216	227	210	211	
	February	247	225	222	209	217	222	216	228	210	211	
	March	247	225	222	209	217	222	216	232	213	211	
	April	247	226	224	209	217	222	216	232	215	212	
	May	247	226	224	213	218	233	216	232	216	212	
	June	247	226	228	219	218	234	216	232	216	212	
	July	247	226	228	219	218	234	216	232	216	212	
	August	247	226	230	219	218	234	216	232	216	212	
	September	247	226	230	219	218	235	224	235	220	212	
	October	247	226	230	219	218†	235	224	235	220	212	
	Normal weekly hours†											
	(42.2)		(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(40.0)
1972-1976	Average of monthly index numbers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	1973	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	
	1974	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	
	1975	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	
1976	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0		
1977	October	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0		
Basic hourly rates of wages												
1972-1976	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100	
	1972	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113	
	1973	150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134	138	
	1974	187	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172	171	
	1975	233	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199	
1975	October	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	180	178	
	November	194	193	193	182	204	191	181	172	187	179	
	December	200	193	194	182	204	193	184	174	191	182	
1976	January	231	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197	
	February	233	194	200	184	214	195	191	202	194	198	
	March	233	214	200	184	214	195	191	214	197	198	
	April	233	215	203	184	215	195	191	214	203	198	
	May	233	215	203	195	215	217	191	214	203	198	
	June	233	215	214	208	215	219	191	214	205	198	
	July	233	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	206	198	
	August	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	214	206	199	
	September	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200	
	October	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200	
	November	233	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200	
	December	235	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200	
1977	January	248	215	221	209	217	222	216	227	211	211	
	February	249	225	223	209	217	222	216	228	211	211	
	March	249	225	223	209	217	222	216	232	214	211	
	April	249	226	224	209	217	222	216	232	216	212	
	May	249	226	224	213	218	233	216	232	216	212	
	June	249	226	229	219	218	234	216	232	217	212	
	July	249	226	229	219	218	234	224	232	217	212	
	August	249	226	231	219	218	234	224	232	217	212	
	September	249	226	231	219	218	235	224	235	220	212	
	October	249	226	231	219	218†	235	224	235	220	212	

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued)

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries*	All industries and services*		
Basic weekly rates of wages											
1972-1976	Average of monthly index numbers	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97	101.5	101.3
	1972	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105	114.6	115.2
	1973	126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128	134.3	138.0
	1974	160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163	174.4	178.7
	1975	198	183	247	199	199	217	214	212	209.0	213.2
1975	October	168	162	228	173	176	189	181	177	182.1	186.3
	November	173	162	228	173	177	198	194	180	193.7	194.4
	December	173	163	228	176	178	199	211	190	194.4	197.0
1976	January	174	164	229	187	185	200	211	198	197.7	200.9
	February	180	164	229	187	193	202	211	204	203.1	205.1
	March	180	164	229	201	196	202	211	204	203.8	206.7
	April	204	169	229	201	200	203	211	204	206.8	208.8
	May	204	169	229	201	200	209	211	204	209.1	210.5
	June	204	176	260	201	200	209	211	217	211.2	215.3
	July	205	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212.3	217.7
	August	205	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212.5	217.8
	September	205	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212.7	217.9
	October	205	199	260	201	202	231	214	218	212.7	218.2
	November	205	199	260	201	203	235	220	218	213.3	219.4
	December	205	199	260	202	203	235	227	221	213.3	220.2
1977	January	205	199	260	209	206	235	227	227	215.4	222.5
	February	205	199	260	209	210	237	227	230	215.6	223.5
	March	205	199	260	215	210	237	227	230	215.9	223.9
	April	209	200	260	215	213	237	227	230	216.7	224.6
	May	209	200	260	215	213	240	227	232	217.8	225.5
	June	209	203	273	215	213	240	227	232	218.7	227.3
	July	209	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	219.2	228.1
	August	209	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	219.4	228.2
	September	209	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	219.8	228.4
	October	209	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	219.8	228.4
	Normal weekly hours†										
	(39.6)		(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)	(40.0)	(40.2)
1972-1976	Average of monthly index numbers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0
	1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.6	100.0
	1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.2	100.0	99.5	100.0
	1974	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.0	99.4	100.0
	1975	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	99.4	100.0
1976	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	99.4	100.0	
1977	October	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	99.4	
Basic hourly rates of wages											
1972-1976	Average of monthly index numbers	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97	101.5	101.4
	1972	105	109	139	111	107	117	114	106	114.6	115.6
	1973	126	130	162	138	131	141	145	132	134.2	138.7
	1974	160	159	215	175	169	185	182	168	174.5	179.8
	1975	198	183	248	204	199	222	214	218	209.1	214.5
1975	October	168	162	229	178	1					

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Weights	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for direct consumption	
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6	
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0	
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0	
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3	
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4	
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9- 98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7	
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3- 97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5	
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5	
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	76.8	961.9-966.3		
1976	1,000	228	35.9-42.0	186.0-196.1	35.9-41.4	56.9-66.5	92.8-107.9	45.3-50.7	77.2	958.0-964.1		
1977	1,000	247	46.2	200.8	38.4	61.9	100.3	52.9	75.3	953.8		
Monthly averages												
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2	
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7	
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2	
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5	153.5	
1972	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.9	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1	
1973	179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7	
1974	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1	
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972	January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973	January 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
1974	January 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
Monthly averages												
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8	
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1	
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5	
1975	April 15	129.1	130.7	124.8	132.2	137.7	156.3	148.7	113.8	119.2	128.7	129.4
	May 13	134.5	132.7	129.4	133.8	139.3	158.4	150.6	115.3	120.2	135.0	134.8
	June 17	137.1	135.9	140.3	135.2	141.0	160.0	152.2	116.7	121.2	137.5	137.1
	July 15	138.5	136.3	140.2	135.7	143.0	160.6	153.4	115.9	121.4	139.2	138.5
	August 12	139.3	136.3	131.7	137.5	143.5	160.3	153.4	121.8	122.5	140.3	139.7
	September 16	140.5	137.3	133.8	138.3	144.6	160.0	153.7	123.0	122.6	141.5	140.9
	October 14	142.5	138.4	137.9	138.9	147.2	158.8	154.1	123.1	124.7	143.8	142.8
	November 11	144.2	141.6	140.1	142.4	148.9	158.5	154.6	133.1	126.5	145.0	144.5
	December 9	146.0	144.2	148.9	143.9	149.8	160.4	156.1	134.6	128.2	146.6	146.1
1976	January 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
	February 17	149.8	152.1	173.5	148.2	153.9	164.5	160.2	137.5	134.1	149.1	149.0
	March 16	150.6	153.8	181.2	148.6	154.3	165.0	160.6	138.0	134.4	149.8	149.5
	April 13	153.5	156.7	189.9	150.4	157.4	166.6	162.8	139.6	135.5	152.7	152.2
	May 18	155.2	157.1	184.8	151.9	157.9	167.6	163.6	141.3	137.9	154.7	154.2
	June 15	156.0	156.7	174.3	153.5	157.8	168.4	164.1	144.7	139.7	155.9	155.4
	July 13	156.3	153.4	149.0	154.8	160.3	169.6	165.8	145.6	140.6	157.2	156.8
	August 17	158.5	158.4	163.6	157.8	162.0	173.5	168.8	148.7	143.2	158.6	158.5
	September 14	160.6	164.4	178.6	161.9	163.8	175.5	170.7	157.2	146.5	159.5	160.0
	October 12	163.5	169.3	184.0	166.8	171.1	179.1	175.8	160.9	152.1	161.8	162.8
	November 16	165.8	172.7	192.8	169.1	172.6	182.2	178.3	160.2	157.4	163.8	164.8
	December 14	168.0	176.1	202.1	171.4	174.4	184.8	180.5	161.8	160.5	165.6	166.8
1977	January 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
	February 15	174.1	184.5	216.8	178.5	179.8	192.7	187.5	169.1	167.3	171.1	172.5
	March 15	175.8	186.5	215.7	181.0	185.1	197.8	192.7	168.9	167.9	172.6	174.3
	April 19	180.3	189.6	223.9	183.2	189.7	200.6	196.2	168.9	169.7	177.6	178.7
	May 17	181.7	189.9	213.7	185.4	191.8	205.0	199.6	169.9	170.9	180.5	180.5
	June 14	183.6	193.7	219.4	189.0	192.2	206.8	200.8	177.5	174.5	180.8	182.4
	July 12	183.8	192.0	194.1	191.8	196.3	210.2	204.5	178.4	177.5	181.5	183.5
	August 16	184.7	191.9	182.8	193.8	196.9	214.9	207.6	178.8	179.3	185.7	184.9
	September 13	185.7	192.5	176.9	195.6	198.3	216.9	209.4	179.7	182.1	183.8	186.2
	October 18	186.5	192.3	168.1	196.9	199.0	219.0	211.0	179.9	184.0	184.9	187.3

* See footnote on page 1142.
 † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of the Gazette.
 ‡ These are: coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.
 § Provisional.
 || The number of quotations used in compiling the indices for these months was less than normal because of industrial action by some employees of the Department of Employment Group.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Weights	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries‡	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home											
												JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100										
												1968	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41
1969	93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42											
1970	92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43											
1971	91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44											
1972	92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46											
1973	89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46											
1974	80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51											
Monthly averages																						
1968	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9											
1969	140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0											
1970	149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5											
1971	172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0											
1972	185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3											
1973	191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0											
1974	215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3											
1968	January 16	133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	1968										
1969	January 14	139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	1969										
1970	January 20	146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	1970										
1971	January 19	160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	1971										
1972	January 18	179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	1972										
1973	January 16	190.2	163.3	141.6	203.8	178.3	144.2	146.8	159.4	169.8	189.6	1973										
1974	January 15	198.9	166.0	142.2																		

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102.2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104.3	103.1	103.5	102.5	103.3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105.3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111.4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111.4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119.4	118.0	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
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1		178.9	186.3	189.4		176.8	184.2	187.6	

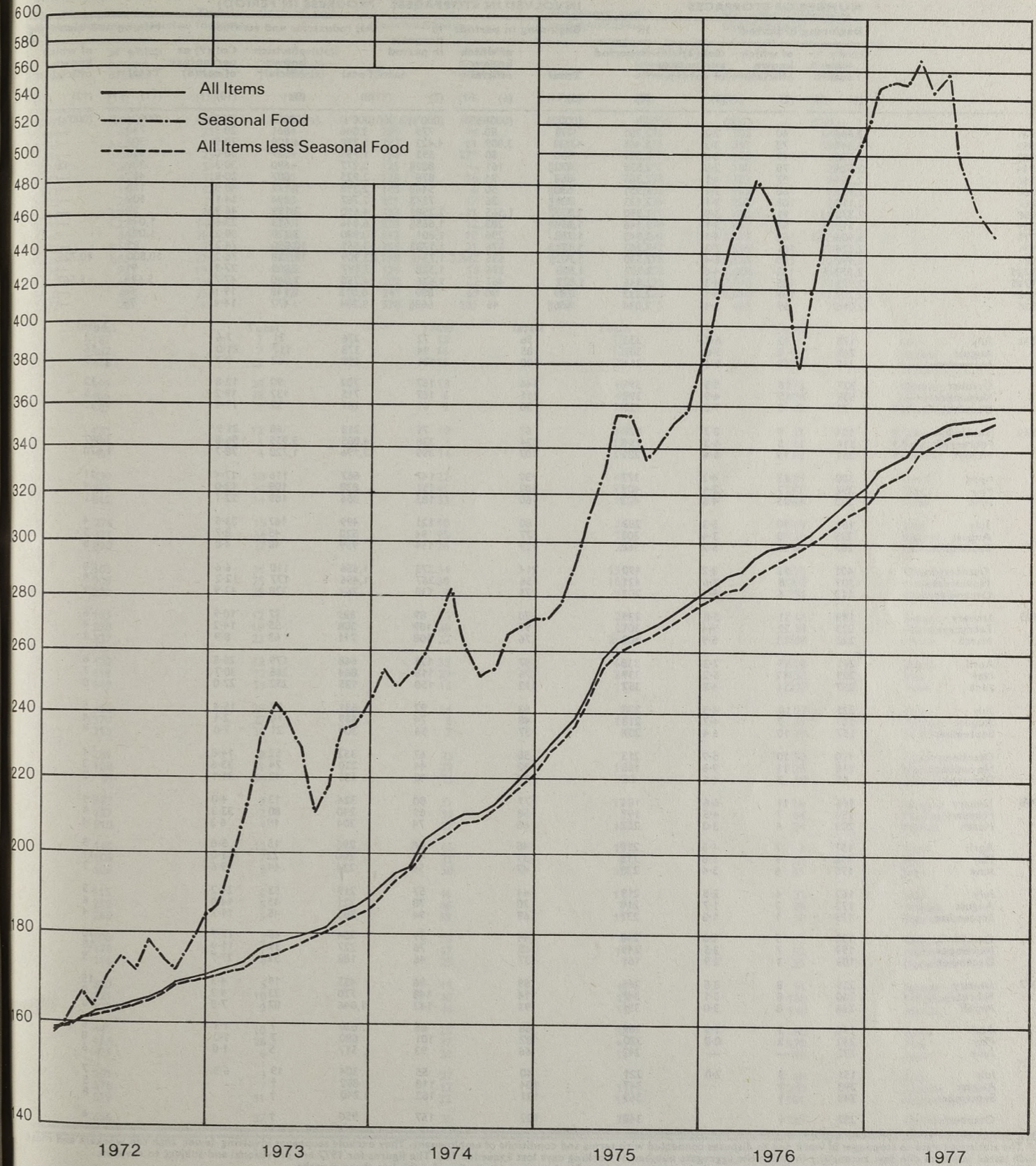
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.3	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
1974	212.0	230.9	184.7	166.1	210.9	170.3	182.2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	172.6	173.3	202.4	211.0
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100

Log scale



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES *
United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES‡			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§				
	Beginning in period			In progress in period (4)	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period (7)	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total (1)	of which known official† (2)	Col (2) percentage of col (1) (3)		Total (5)	of which known official (6)		Total (8)	of which known official† (9)	Col (9) as percentage of col (8) (10)	Total (11)	of which known official (12)
1961	2,686	60	2-2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28-3	740	—
1962	2,449	78	3-2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70-9	308	—
1963	2,068	49	2-4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30-0	326	—
1964	2,524	70	2-8	2,535	872||	161	883||	2,277	690	30-3	309	42
1965	2,354	97	4-1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20-8	413	—
1966	1,937	60	3-1	1,951	530||	50	544||	2,398	1,172	48-9	118	—
1967	2,116	108	5-1	2,133	731||	36	734||	2,787	394	14-1	108	—
1968	2,378	91	3-8	2,390	2,255||	1,565	2,258||	4,690	2,199	46-9	57	—
1969	3,116	98	3-1	3,146	1,654||	283	1,665||	6,846	1,613	23-6	1,041	—
1970	3,906	162	4-1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30-2	1,092	—
1971	2,228	161	7-2	2,263	1,171||	376	1,178||	13,551	10,050	74-2	65	—
1972	2,497	160	6-4	2,530	1,722||	635	1,734||	23,909	18,228	76-2	10,800	10,726
1973†	2,873	132	4-6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27-9	91	—
1974†	2,922	125	4-3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47-7	5,628	5,567
1975	2,282	139	6-1	2,332	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19-1	56	—
1976	2,016	69	3-4	2,034	666||	46	668||	3,284	472	14-4	78	—
				Total							Total	
1973	July	178	12	6-7	233	56	72	276	21	7-6	3	—
	August	261	8	3-0	307	94	94	378	117	31-0	16	—
	September	239	13	5-4	314	100	121	699	68	9-7	9	—
	October	327	18	5-5	391	146	167	702	90	12-8	12	—
	November	309	15	4-9	399	111	167	715	137	19-2	5	—
	December†	71	5	7-0	120	30	61	269	32	11-9	—	—
1974	January††	104	9	8-7	128	67	71	213	68	31-9	—	—
	February††	116	5	4-3	154	324	338	4,085	3,955	96-8	3,897	—
	March††	251	16	6-4	281	107	399	2,196	1,728	78-7	1,670	—
	April	300	13	4-3	377	130	147	667	116	17-4	11	—
	May	292	7	2-4	409	102	151	838	109	13-0	4	—
	June	323	15	4-6	403	160	183	856	189	22-1	11	—
	July	188	10	5-3	283	80	121	499	167	33-5	4	—
	August	236	8	3-4	303	77	94	520	45	8-7	5	—
	September	289	15	5-2	366	129	159	999	48	4-8	5	—
	October	401	13	3-2	490	214	273	1,656	110	6-6	10	—
	November	309	8	2-6	431	156	257	1,456	177	12-2	9	—
	December	113	6	5-3	203	75	138	764	328	42-9	2	—
1975	January	189	11	5-8	239	70	89	339	37	10-9	6	—
	February	235	22	9-4	301	97	109	388	55	14-2	4	—
	March	220	13	5-9	302	76	108	711	63	8-9	2	—
	April	261	19	7-3	335	87	121	668	179	26-8	6	—
	May	229	12	5-2	339	76	118	864	265	30-7	7	—
	June	257	11	4-3	352	112	150	935	252	27-0	8	—
	July	235	10	4-3	330	63	92	631	97	15-4	5	—
	August	149	7	4-7	218	48	74	469	10	2-1	4	—
	September	157	10	6-4	207	37	56	300	21	7-0	4	—
	October	170	10	5-9	213	58	67	352	52	14-8	4	—
	November	115	11	9-6	158	30	44	220	74	33-6	3	—
	December	65	3	4-6	88	34	40	135	42	31-1	2	—
1976	January	166	11	6-6	184	77	80	324	13	4-0	4	—
	February	154	7	4-5	197	58	69	240	80	33-3	4	—
	March	203	6	3-0	252	68	74	304	19	6-3	4	—
	April	157	7	4-5	219	48	68	298	15	5-0	3	—
	May	156	9	5-8	213	39	49	200	22	11-0	11	—
	June	175	6	3-4	233	47	56	224	44	19-6	3	—
	July	162	4	2-5	219	44	57	219	53	24-2	5	—
	August	172	3	1-7	210	70	78	321	45	14-0	6	—
	September	179	1	1-0	237	69	94	385	45	11-7	4	—
	October	190	5	2-6	248	44	59	254	45	17-7	10	—
	November	199	7	3-5	249	65	76	327	39	11-9	18	—
	December	103	3	2-9	161	37	46	188	52	27-7	5	—
1977	January	229	8	3-5	265	89	96	435	19	4-3	15	—
	February	260	8	3-1	347	114	148	770	33	4-3	8	—
	March	266	8	3-0	351	93	142	1,046	82	7-8	10	—
	April	196	3	1-5	289	68	86	620	7	1-1	6	—
	May	242	2	0-8	320	82	101	680	7	1-0	8	—
	June	172	—	—	242	66	93	517	5	1-0	6	—
	July	151	3	2-0	221	40	55	304	19	6-3	7	—
	August	293	†	—	347	104	118	852	†	—	5	—
	September	248	†	—	365	131	162	1,240	†	—	8	—
	October	252	†	—	348	123	157	950	†	—	6	—

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1977 are provisional and subject to revision.
† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.
‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.
§ Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.
|| Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
¶ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total (13)	of which known official (14)	Total (15)	of which known official (16)	Total (17)	of which known official (18)	Total (19)	of which known official (20)	Total (21)	of which known official (22)
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1967	1,422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112
1969	3,739	2,010	40	6	278	12	786	90	3,409	274
1970	4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	862	207
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1973†	4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
1974†	5,837	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794
1975	3,932	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	172
1976	1,977	209	65	4	570	185	132	5	461	71
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
1973	167	7	7	—	13	—	12	—	74	—
	282	16	16	—	7	—	12	—	44	—
	458	22	22	—	15	—	21	—	174	—
	499	20	20	—	13	—	46	—	112	—
	456	98	98	—	6	—	41	—	109	—
	189	1	1	—	5	—	28	—	46	—
1974	131	12	12	—	10	—	27	—	33	—
	136	3	3	—	7	—	17	—	26	—
	437	4	4	—	14	—	19	—	53	—
	439	18	18	—	22	—	42	—	134	—
	455	29	29	—	41	—	92	—	217	—
	512	14	14	—	33	—	19	—	268	—
	275	15	15	—	10	—	26	—	168	—
	327	34	34							

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

TABLE 134 (1970 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975†	1976†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	92.5	96.4	98.3	100.0	101.5	104.4	110.3	109.7	107.7	108.9
1b	100.9	100.4	100.4	100.0	98.3	99.0	101.0	101.3	(100.7)	(99.9)
1c	91.6	96.0	97.9	100.0	103.3	105.5	109.2	108.3	(107.0)	(109.0)
Costs per unit of output										
1d	86.6	89.6	92.8	100.0	110.4	121.6	131.8	153.7	197.6	225.4
1e	86.1	88.2	91.3	100.0	108.6	118.1	128.2	156.7	205.1	227.0
1f	85.0	87.4	91.0	100.0	108.6	118.4	128.0	156.9	206.9	231.6
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	91.7	97.2	99.9	100.0	100.3	102.5	110.0	106.9	101.7	102.3
2b	102.8	101.4	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	95.8	95.6	(92.3)	(89.9)
2c	89.2	95.9	98.4	100.0	103.5	108.4	114.8	111.8	(110.2)	(113.8)
Costs per unit of output										
2d	85.7	85.5	90.2	100.0	107.5	114.5	125.2	156.8	204.9	231.3
2e	84.8	84.6	89.7	100.0	107.8	115.2	125.6	160.5	210.9	240.8
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
3a	89.8	96.0	99.6	100.0	99.4	102.0	110.6	108.9	102.4	103.5
3b	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	94.2	94.4	(90.3)	(87.8)
3c	90.0	97.0	99.3	100.0	102.7	108.9	117.4	115.4	(113.4)	(117.9)
Costs per unit of output										
3d	82.9	83.1	88.4	100.0	109.1	113.9	121.5	149.3	196.1	220.9
3e	82.2	82.3	87.8	100.0	109.6	115.0	122.8	154.1	203.5	232.0
4 MINING AND QUARRYING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
4a	114.5	111.2	104.0	100.0	100.0	84.1	92.6	78.8	86.0	89.2
4b	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.8	92.7	88.4	85.3	(85.8)	(84.3)
4c	86.7	94.6	97.7	100.0	103.3	90.7	104.8	92.4	(100.2)	(105.8)
Costs per unit of output										
4d	92.3	89.2	92.7	100.0	101.0	139.3	130.3	219.6	290.8	308.6
4e	91.5	89.2	92.8	100.0	100.7	144.7	136.7	234.5	311.7	330.7
5 METAL MANUFACTURE										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a	92.0	98.0	100.3	100.0	91.3	91.4	100.0	91.7	78.6	85.2
5b	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.4	87.4	87.3	85.9	(84.2)	(80.6)
5c	91.4	99.3	101.0	100.0	96.7	104.6	114.5	106.8	(93.3)	(105.7)
Costs per unit of output										
5d	78.0	76.7	84.2	100.0	112.3	116.9	121.3	163.2	247.1	253.8
5e	77.2	76.0	84.0	100.0	112.7	117.4	123.3	171.5	261.6	272.1
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
6a	87.5	91.2	97.1	100.0	99.6	99.1	110.0	113.5	109.1	103.5
6b	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	92.6	94.2	(90.4)	(86.9)
6c	88.5	93.4	98.0	100.0	103.0	107.6	118.8	120.5	(120.7)	(119.1)
Costs per unit of output										
6d	84.1	85.6	89.4	100.0	107.8	109.8	114.9	138.5	178.4	212.3
6e	83.2	84.6	88.9	100.0	108.3	111.1	115.9	143.7	186.3	224.4
7 VEHICLES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a	94.5	102.9	106.9	100.0	100.2	104.0	107.6	103.0	96.7	96.8
7b	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.5	93.9	95.0	94.5	(90.6)	(88.2)
7c	96.6	106.1	107.7	100.0	102.8	110.8	113.3	109.0	(106.7)	(109.8)
Costs per unit of output										
7d	78.1	78.4	83.3	100.0	108.4	117.0	133.4	160.4	200.9	230.6
7e	77.6	77.8	82.9	100.0	108.7	118.1	135.6	166.9	209.7	243.6
8 TEXTILES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
8a	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8	97.4
8b	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	87.9	85.8	(78.5)	(77.0)
8c	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.6	116.1	123.5	115.6	(119.5)	(126.5)
Costs per unit of output										
8d	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.8	108.8	131.3	155.7	189.0	213.5
8e	91.2	86.2	93.2	100.0	105.2	109.3	131.3	158.6	193.2	220.7
GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
9a	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	104.0	111.6	118.3	118.9	120.8	123.5
9b	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.0	91.1	88.4	88.7	(89.9)	(87.8)
9c	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.3	122.5	133.8	134.0	(134.4)	(140.7)
Costs per unit of output										
9d	97.0	93.7	94.2	100.0	108.2	112.8	111.5	142.0	185.1	209.7
9e	96.7	93.4	94.2	100.0	108.7	113.0	113.4	146.0	191.1	219.1

* 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 1284 of this issue.
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.
‡ As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.

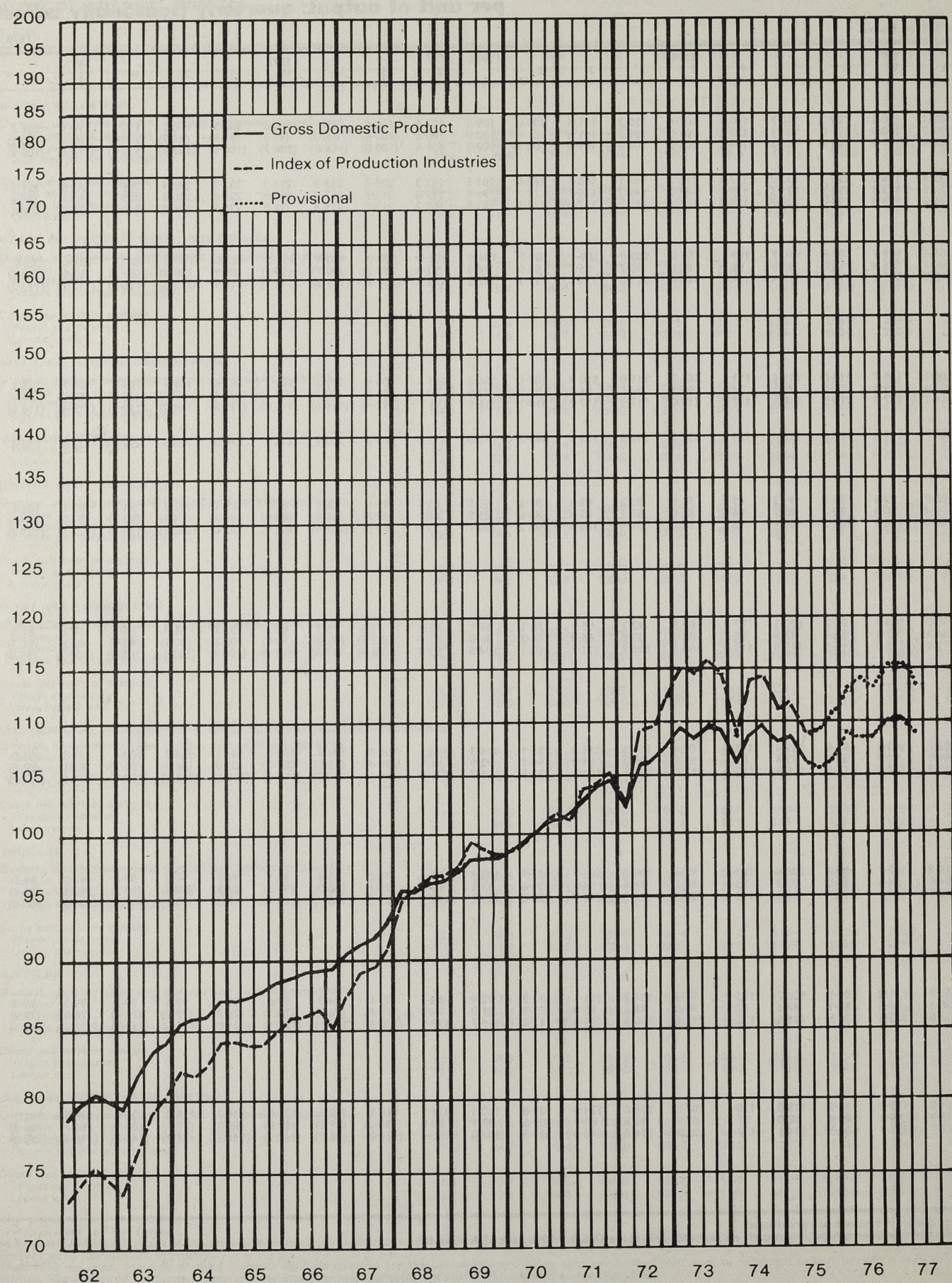
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs
per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1970 = 100)

1972	4	1973	2	3	4	1974	2	3	4	1975	2	3†	4†	1976	2†	3†	4†	1977	1†	2†
105.1	107.1	110.2	109.7	110.7	110.6	107.4	110.2	111.4	109.8	109.5	107.5	106.6	107.1	108.6	108.5	108.5	110.1	110.4	109.1	1a
99.0	99.7	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.0	101.3	101.6	101.4	100.9	100.8	(100.6)	(100.3)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(100.0)	(100.1)	(100.2)	1b
106.2	107.4	109.2	108.6	109.5	109.3	106.3	108.8	109.6	108.3	108.5	106.6	(106.0)	(106.8)	(108.7)	(108.6)	(108.6)	(110.1)	(110.3)	(108.9)	1c
122.7	125.4	128.8	128.3	132.7	137.4	142.7	145.1	158.6	168.0	181.5	192.3	203.7	213.3	214.9	221.7	228.4	236.6	246.0	251.3	1d
117.9	121.9	124.0	124.4	128.7	135.0	147.7	149.2	157.4	173.1	192.1	201.2	215.1	219.4	221.0	228.5	236.0	240.7	250.8	250.6	1f
103.6	106.3	109.7	109.5	110.7	109.9	104.0	108.9	109.1	105.7	104.8	101.0	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.6	101.8	103.3	103.6	102.0	2a
94.5	94.7	95.4	95.7	95.9	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.0	94.0	92.8	(91.5)	(90.7)	(90.1)	(89.9)	(89.9)	(89.7)	(89.9)	(90.1)	2b
109.6	112.2	115.0	114.4	115.4	114.5	108.6	113.8	114.0	111.3	111.5	108.8	(109.3)	(111.2)	(112.7)	(114.1)	(113.2)	(115.2)	(115.2)	(113.2)	2c
102.8	106.7	109.7	110.0	111.6	111.1	106.7	111.0	110.9	107.1	106.6	101.4	100.4	101.2	101.7	103.6	103.9	104.9	105.7	103.1	3a
93.6	93.4	93.8	94.1	94.2	94.6	94.4	94.6	94.6	93.9	92.6	90.8	(89.3)	(88.3)	(87.7)	(87.6)	(87.9)	(88.1)	(88.5)	(88.9)	3b
109.8	114.2	117.0	116.9	118.5	117.4	113.0	117.3	117.2	114.1	115.1	111.7	(112.4)	(114.6)	(116.0)	(118.3)	(118.2)	(119.1)	(119.4)	(116.0)	3c
115.0	114.9	115.2	119.8	122.6	128.6	133.3	141.8	153.3	169.2	179.0	192.8	203.8	208.9	214.5	218.0	223.9	227.3	233.6	243.6	3d
96.2	96.9	98.5	95.7	94.2	81.9	52.9	86.3	88.5	87.5	86.5	85.6	85.1	86.6	86.7	89.1	87.2	94.0	103.1	103.9	4a
92.0	91.4	90.5	89.2	87.7	86.0	85.0	85.1	85.4	85.6	85.9	86.1	(85.7)	(85.4)	(84.9)	(84.2)	(84.1)	(83.9)	(84.0)	(84.3)	4b
104.6	106.0	108.8	107.3	107.4	95.2	62.2	101.4	103.6	102.2	100.7	99.4	(99.3)	(101.4)	(102.1)	(105.8)	(103.7)	(112.0)	(122.7)	(123.3)	4c
93.3	98.0	100.9	101.2	100.5	97.4	89.5	93.2	96.1	88.1	89.9	75.8	73.5	75.3	81.7	87.7	86.4	85.1	84.2	81.0	5a
86.8	86.8	87.5	87.6	87.4	86.7	85.8	85.6	86.0	86.3	86.0	85.2	(83.5)	(82.0)	(80.9)	(80.2)	(80.3)	(80.8)	(80.9)	(81.2)	5b
107.5	112.9	115.3	115.5	115.0	112.3	104.3	108.9	111.7	102.1	104.5	89.0	(88.0)	(91.8)	(101.0)	(109.4)	(107.6)	(105.3)	(104.1)	(99.8)	5c
98.8	103.7	108.0	108.8	111.3	112.0	109.4	113.5	116.0	115.1	114.3	110.5	106.5	104.9	102.9	104.2	103.0	104.0	105.5	103.0	6a
91.9	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.6	93.5	94.2	94.8	94.1	92.9	91.1	(89.4)	(88.0)	(87.2)	(87.0)	(86.8)	(86.7)	(87.1)	(87.5)	(87.5)	6b
107.5	113.3	117.5	117.9	120.2	119.8	117.0	120.5	122.4	122.3	123.0	121.3	(119.1)	(119.2)	(118.0)	(119.8)	(118.7)	(120.0)	(121.1)	(117.7)	6c
105.1	110.8	108.7	105.2	108.6	108.1	97.6	105.7	105.7	102.9	102.1	93.4	95.8	95.4	96.1	96.7	97.0	97.6	97.3	99.1	7a
93.8	94.0	94.6	95.0	95.3	95.0	94.3	94.5	94.6	94.6	93.5	91.4	(89.3)	(88.0)	(8						

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

Log scale



DEFINITIONS

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| WORKING POPULATION
All employed and registered unemployed persons. | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations. |
| HM FORCES
Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave. | MEN
Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated. |
| EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE
Working population less the registered unemployed. | WOMEN
Females aged 18 years and over. |
| TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
Employed labour force less HM Forces. | ADULTS
Men and women. |
| EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
Total in civil employment less self-employed. | BOYS
Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated. |
| 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). | GIRLS
Females under 18 years of age. |
| 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). | YOUNG PERSONS
Boys and girls. |
| UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS
Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education. | YOUTHS
Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over). |
| UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS
Unemployed young people under 20, including school-leavers, but excluding adult students. | OPERATIVES
Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries. |
| 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. | MANUAL WORKERS
Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries. |
| UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE
The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year. | PART-TIME WORKERS
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated. |
| 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. | NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc. |
| 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. | WEEKLY HOURS WORKED
Actual hours worked during the week. |
| | OVERTIME
Work outside normal hours. |
| | SHORT-TIME WORKING
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours. |
| | STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100. |

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