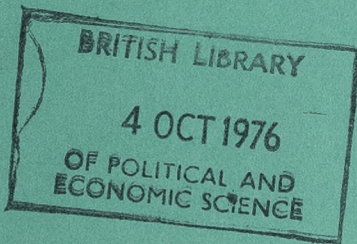




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How people spent their money in 1975

**Teachers' pay — men's and women's
earnings**

Industrial democracy in Western Europe

Unemployment and vacancy flows

**Revised quarterly employment
estimates**

Census of employment, 1975: UK

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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The pattern of household spending in 1975

IN 1975, 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 £54.60 a week—some £8.45, or about 18.3 per cent, more than in 1974. Average household income was about £72.90 a week, leaving, after payment of income tax and national insurance contributions, a net income of some £58.15 a week, which was about 20.3 per cent higher than the figure of £48.35 a year earlier.

This and much other information (further examples appear below), 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 towards the end of October. Some preliminary results were published on pages 582-584 of the June *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 the year, which 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.

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, according to the income of the household; its composition; the age of the head of the household; the type of work of the head; and the region in which the household is located.

New features

While the 1975 report follows the general pattern of recent years, standard errors as a percentage of estimated total household expenditure and expenditure on commodity or service groups are now included in some of the main ex-

penditure tables. The chart showing the variation of expenditure patterns over time now covers the period from the first post-war inquiry into household expenditure, that of 1953/54, on to 1975, and a new chart shows variations in the average size of households during the same period.

Household expenditure

Table 1 summarises analyses of expenditure for all households and for 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 1974 were given in the September 1975 issue of the *Gazette*, pages 859-865.

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, each accounting for some 13-14 per cent, were housing and transport (which includes expenditure on cars). Among other groups, expenditure on clothing (including footwear) accounted for about 9 per cent and fuel and light just over 5 per cent.

Factors affecting expenditure

The pattern of household expenditure varies according to many factors, of which the most important is household income, followed by the size and composition of the household. This is clearly illustrated by chart 1 (chart 3 in the report) which illustrates the relationship between household income and the pattern of expenditure of the four main household composition groups.

The chart shows that, for all except the lowest household income group (which contained relatively few households), the proportion of expenditure on food decreases with income but rises within each income band as the number of mouths to feed increases.

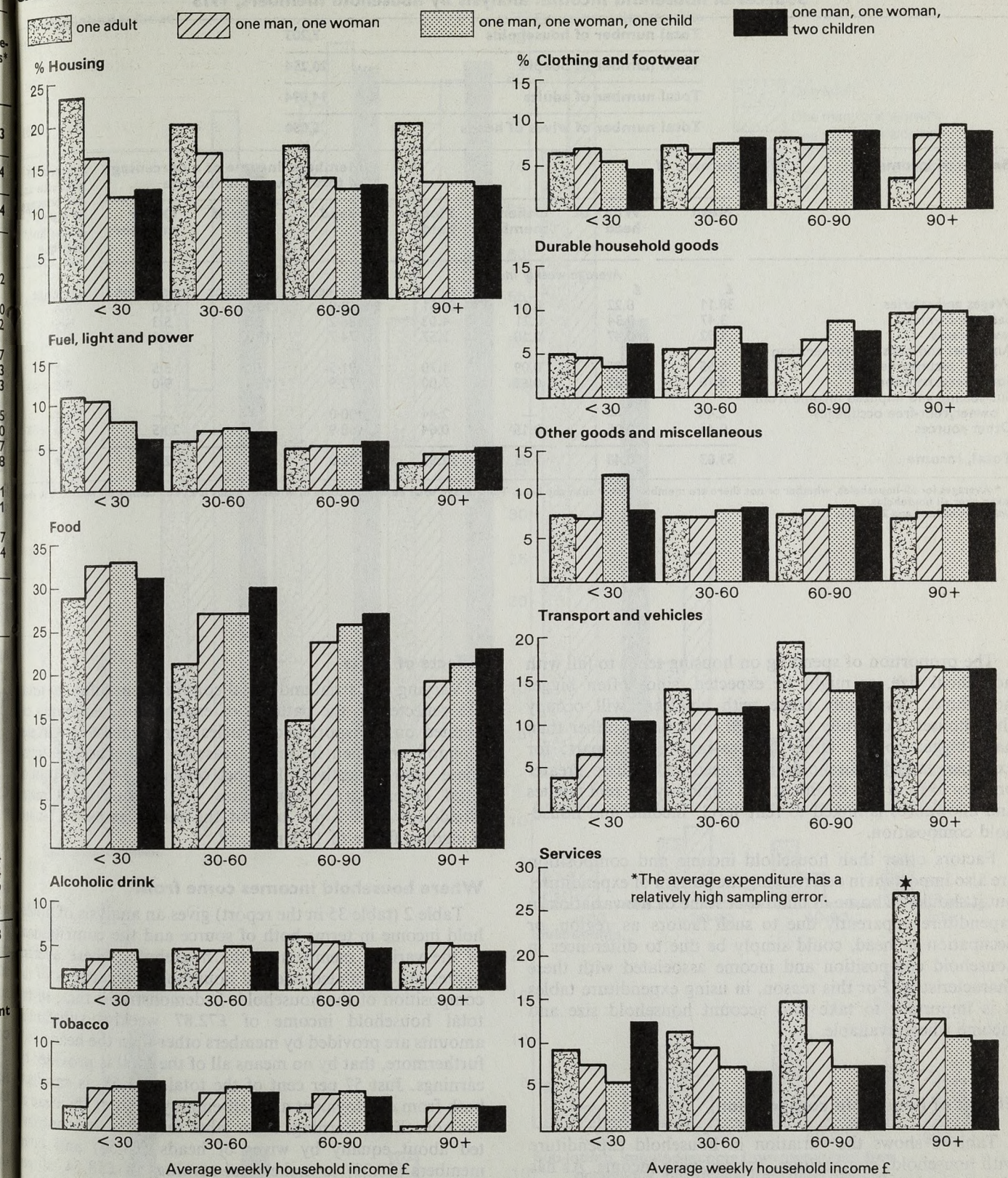
Conversely, for all except the lowest household income group, the proportion of expenditure on services rises with income but decreases within income bands as the number of people increases, because of the greater need to spend money on such items as food and clothing.

Table 1 Expenditure of households by composition of household, 1975

	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	408	1,033	189	2,011	684	1,034	380	211	7,203
Total number of people	408	1,033	567	4,022	2,052	4,136	1,900	1,376	20,254
Total number of adults	408	1,033	189	4,022	1,368	2,068	760	422	14,094
Average number of people per household									
All people	1.000	1.000	3.000	2.000	3.000	4.000	5.000	6.521	2.812
Males	1.000	—	1.164	1.000	1.544	2.051	2.534	3.431	1.370
Females	—	1.000	1.836	1.000	1.456	1.949	2.466	3.090	1.442
Adults	1.000	1.000	1.000	—	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.957
Persons under 65	0.561	0.388	0.984	—	1.990	1.996	2.000	2.000	1.603
Persons 65 and over	0.439	0.612	0.016	0.614	0.010	0.004	—	—	0.353
Children	—	—	2.000	—	1.000	2.000	3.000	4.521	0.855
Children under 2	—	—	0.042	—	0.292	0.205	0.171	0.185	0.080
Children 2 and under 5	—	—	0.286	—	0.194	0.480	0.437	0.592	0.147
Children 5 and under 18	—	—	1.672	—	0.513	1.315	2.392	3.744	0.628
People working	0.561	0.289	0.730	1.150	1.589	1.658	1.776	1.640	1.351
People not working	0.439	0.711	2.270	0.850	1.411	2.342	3.224	4.882	1.461
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.375	0.666	0.026	0.663	0.012	0.003	—	—	0.377
Others	0.064	0.045	2.243	0.187	1.399	2.339	3.224	4.882	1.084
Average age of head of household	57	65	39	55	38	36	37	38	50
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commodity or service									
Group totals									
Housing	5.33	5.31	6.08	7.15	7.48	8.29	7.76	7.21	7.16
Fuel, light and power	1.92	1.96	3.15	2.85	3.14	3.51	3.46	3.73	2.99
Food	6.33	5.48	11.72	11.59	14.53	16.45	19.22	21.78	13.52
Alcoholic drink	2.33	0.35	0.92	2.45	3.07	2.80	2.82	3.34	2.81
Tobacco	1.31	0.40	1.37	1.77	2.34	2.07	2.32	2.71	1.95
Clothing and footwear	1.49	1.78	3.85	3.66	5.17	5.46	6.23	7.11	4.75
Durable household goods	1.18	1.54	2.45	3.72	5.27	4.98	5.31	4.84	4.03
Other goods	1.94	1.75	3.08	3.66	4.77	4.86	5.34	4.74	4.14
Transport and vehicles	4.57	1.74	3.59	6.99	8.47	9.51	9.18	8.57	7.54
Services	4.64	2.59	4.57	5.36	5.10	5.40	6.37	5.59	5.39
Miscellaneous	0.09	0.07	0.32	0.10	0.36	0.50	0.97	1.03	0.31
Total, all expenditure groups	31.13	22.96	41.08	49.29	59.71	63.83	68.97	70.65	54.58
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	17.1	23.1	14.8	14.5	12.5	13.0	11.3	10.2	13.1
Fuel, light and power	6.2	8.6	7.7	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.5
Food	20.3	23.9	28.5	23.5	24.3	25.8	27.9	30.8	24.8
Alcoholic drink	7.5	1.5	2.2	5.0	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.7	5.1
Tobacco	4.2	1.7	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6
Clothing and footwear	4.8	7.7	9.4	7.4	8.7	8.5	9.0	10.1	8.7
Durable household goods	3.8	6.7	6.0	7.5	8.8	7.8	7.7	6.9	7.4
Other goods	6.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.7	6.7	7.6
Transport and vehicles	14.7	7.6	8.7	14.2	14.2	14.9	13.3	12.1	13.8
Services	14.9	11.3	11.1	10.9	8.6	8.5	9.2	7.9	9.9
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.5

* Includes 1,253 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 How the spending pattern varied with income and composition of household



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

Table 2 Household income Sources of household income: analysis by household members, 1975

Total number of households		7,203	
Total number of people		20,254	
Total number of adults		14,094	
Total number of wives of heads		5,050	

Source of income	Income of				Members' income as a percentage of total household income			Source of income as a percentage of total household income
	Head	Wife* of head	Other* members	Household	Head	Wife of head	Other members	
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Average weekly income								
Wages and salaries	38.11	8.22	8.18	54.51	69.9	15.1	15.0	74.8
Self-employment	3.47	0.34	0.21	4.03	86.2	8.5	5.3	5.5
Investments	1.92	0.47	0.18	2.57	74.7	18.3	7.0	3.5
Annuities and pensions (other than social security benefits)	1.55	0.05	0.09	1.70	91.5	3.0	5.5	2.3
Social security benefits	5.10	1.27	0.63	7.00	72.9	18.1	9.0	9.6
Sub-letting and imputed income from owner/rent-free occupancy	2.44	—	—	2.44	100.0	—	—	3.4
Other sources	0.44	0.05	0.15	0.64	68.9	7.6	23.5	0.9
Total, income	53.03	10.40	9.45	72.87	72.8	14.3	12.9	100.0

* Averages for all households, whether or not there are members other than the head. The average total personal income of wives of heads is £14.83 compared with £10.40 above taken over all households. Note: See notes 1 and 2 to table 1.

The proportion of spending on housing tends to fall with household size, as might be expected, since often bigger households (especially those with children) will occupy their houses more fully than small households rather than have bigger houses. Other factors may play a part; for example, larger households may need to allocate greater priority to food and clothing; and eligibility for rent rebates and allowances is linked to rent level, income and household composition.

Factors other than household income and composition are also important in determining the pattern of expenditure, but it should be borne in mind that some of the variation in expenditure apparently due to such factors as region, or occupation of head, could simply be due to differences in household composition and income associated with these characteristics. For this reason, in using expenditure tables it is important to take into account household size and income where available.

Effects of household composition

Table 1 shows the variation in household expenditure with household composition, but not with income. As has already been noted, the amount and also the proportion spent on food increases with household size. The expenditure on fuel also increases, but remains fairly constant as a proportion of the total. In households of one man and one woman with children, housing expenditure lies broadly in the range of £7½ to £8½ a week and does not appear closely related to the number of children in the household.

Effects of areas

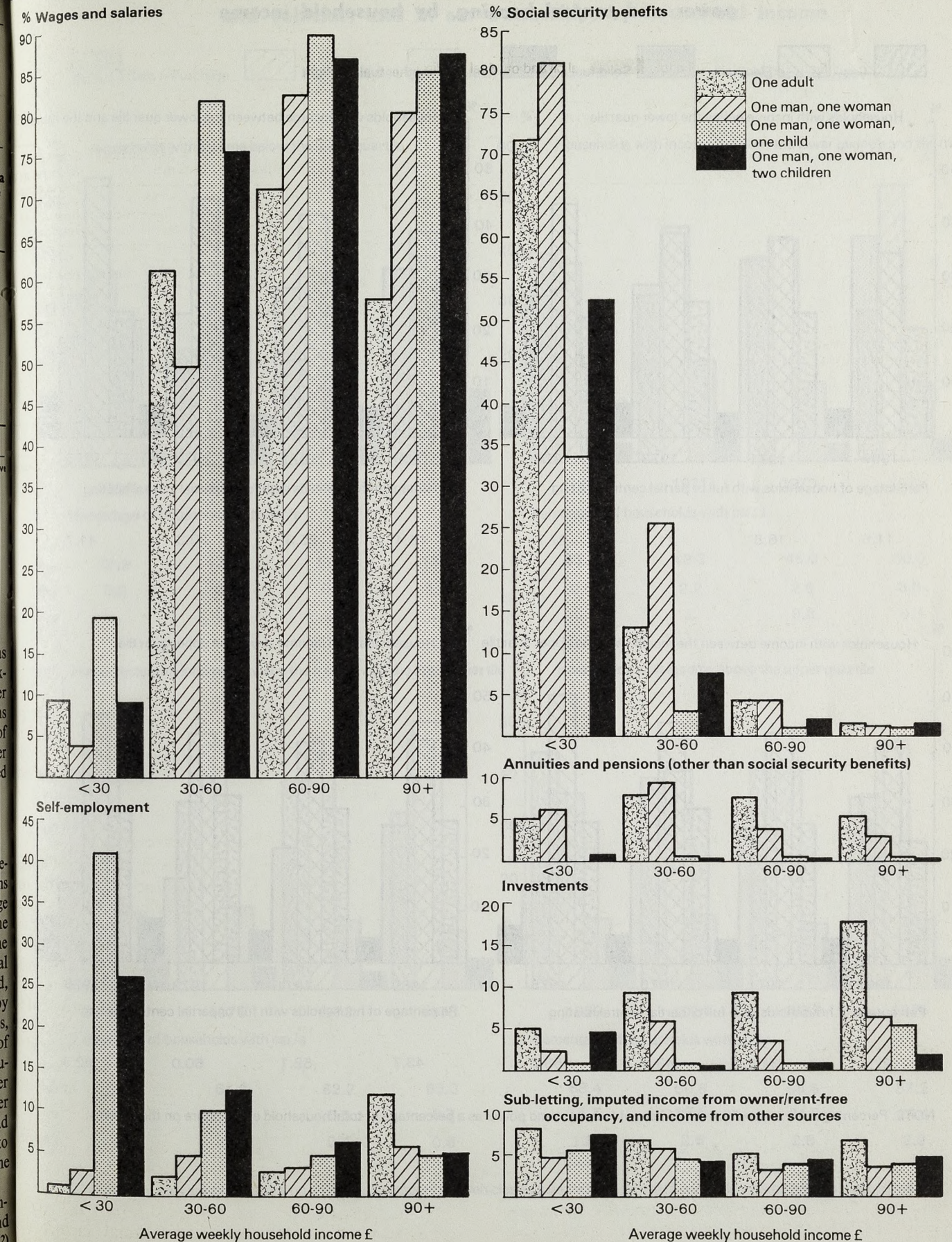
Varying industrial and social conditions in different areas are reflected in the patterns of expenditure. Amounts expended on transport and vehicles were highest in Greater London and then in rural areas; in proportionate terms these were respectively 13.1 per cent and 14.5 per cent of total expenditure. Expenditure on housing in Greater London was 15.2 per cent of the total against a United Kingdom figure of 13.1 per cent.

Where household incomes come from

Table 2 (table 35 in the report) gives an analysis of household income in terms both of source and the contributions of the various members of the household. These average figures are calculated over all households, regardless of the composition of the household. It demonstrates that, of the total household income of £72.87 weekly, substantial amounts are provided by members other than the head; and, furthermore, that by no means all of the total is provided by earnings. Just 57 per cent of the total, £41.58, is earnings, both from employment and self-employment, of the head of the household. Earnings from other members are contributed about equally by wives of heads (£8.56) and other members (£8.39) to make total earnings of £58.54, 80 per cent of the total income. Apart from earnings, the head contributes a further £11.45 to the household income to make his total contribution £53.03, or 73 per cent of the whole.

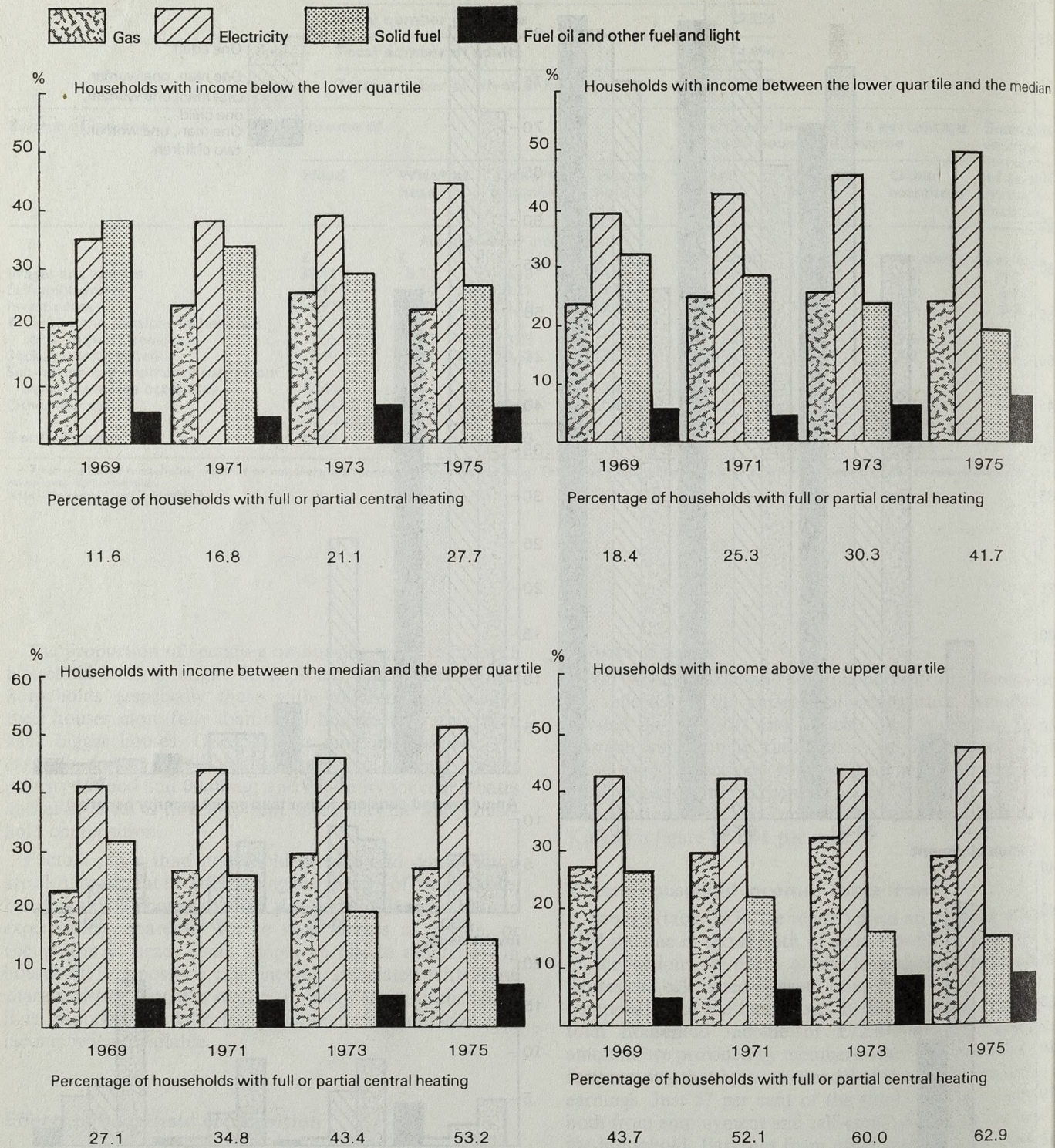
Chart 2 (chart 6 in the report) demonstrates the way income pattern by source varies with total income and

Chart 2 How the income pattern varied with income and composition of household



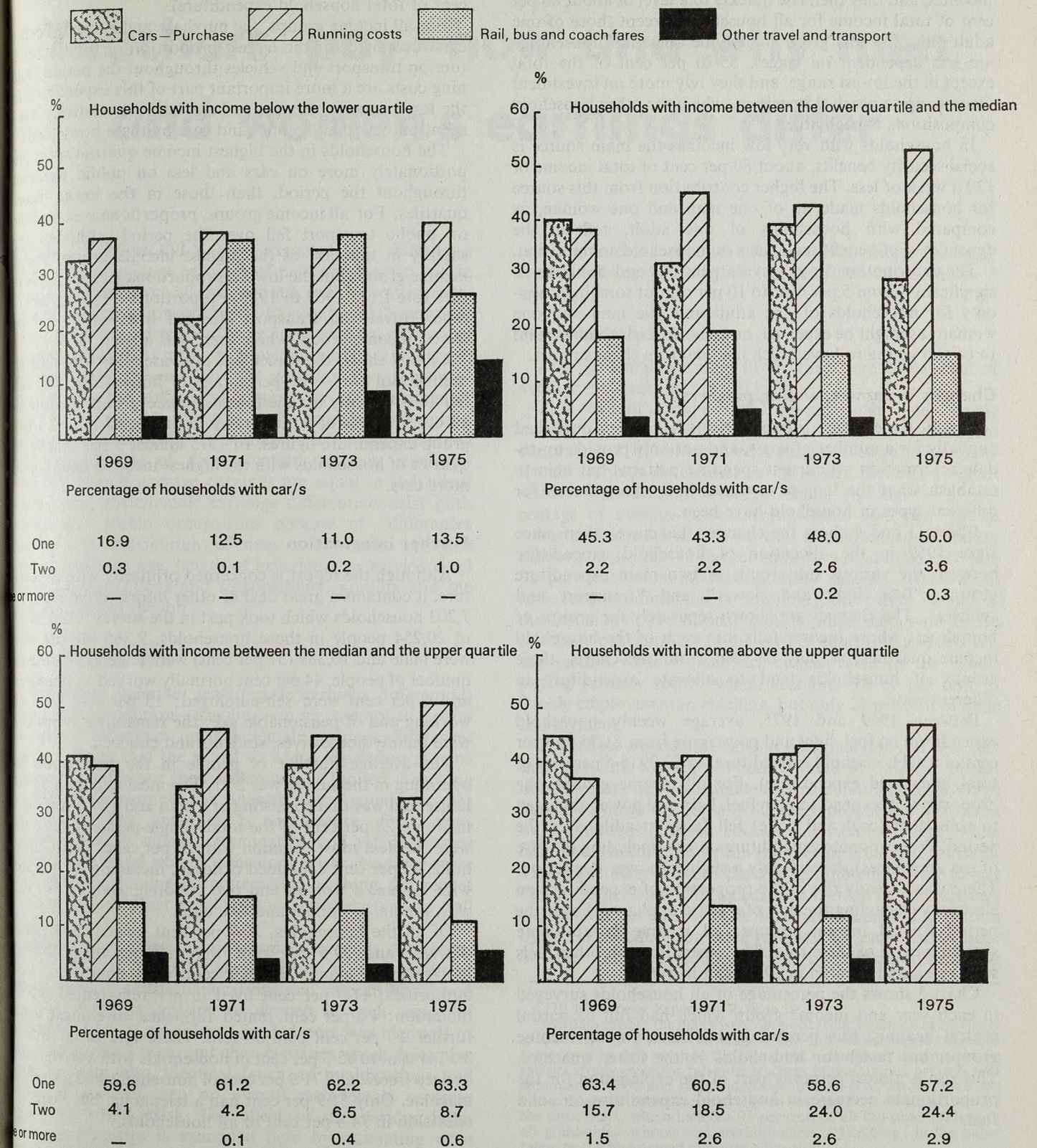
NOTE: Percentages are source of household income as percentage of total household income.

Chart 3 Development over time in pattern of spending on fuel, light, power and central heating, by household income



NOTE: Percentages are expenditure on an item of fuel, light and power as a percentage of total household expenditure on these items.

Chart 4 Development over time in pattern of spending on transport and vehicles, and in car ownership, by household income



NOTE: Percentages are expenditure on an item of transport and vehicles as a percentage of total household expenditure on these items.

(continued from page 958)

composition of the household. The chart shows that earnings from wages and salaries do not feature in low incomes, and they then rise quickly to a level of about 80 per cent of total income for all households except those of one adult only. For any given income the one-adult households are less dependent on wages, 55-70 per cent of the total except in the lowest range, and they rely more on investment income, up to nearly 15 per cent, which for other household compositions is negligible.

In households with very low incomes the main source is social security benefits, about 80 per cent of total income of £30 a week or less. The higher contribution from this source for households made up of one man and one woman, as compared with households of one adult, reflects the dependence of benefit scale rates on household composition.

The contribution from private pensions and annuities is significant—from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of total income—only for households of one adult and one man and one woman; as might be expected, households with children tend to be too young to have much income from these sources.

Changes in some spending patterns

Family Expenditure Survey reports have been published annually for a number of years, and not only provide up-to-date information on current spending patterns but help to establish what the long-term trends in spending habits for different types of household have been.

Charts 3 and 4 show the changes that have taken place since 1969 in the allocation of household expenditure between the various sub-groups of two main expenditure groups, "fuel, light and power" and "transport and vehicles". The changes are shown separately for groups of households whose income falls into each of the household income quartiles; as may be seen from the charts, these groups of households tend to allocate expenditure in different ways.

Between 1969 and 1975, average weekly household expenditure on fuel, light and power rose from £1.75 (6.6 per cent of total household expenditure) to £2.99 (5.5 per cent of total household expenditure). For all income groups, the proportions of expenditure on fuel, light and power allocated to solid fuel (coal and coke) fell fairly steadily over the period. Proportionate expenditure on gas (including the hire of gas appliances) showed only a slight rise over the period. There was a steady rise in the proportion of expenditure on electricity (including the hire of electric appliances) over the period for all income groups; all income groups were spending more of their total fuel expenditure on other fuels such as oil and paraffin in 1975 than in 1969.

Chart 3 shows the percentage of all households surveyed in each year and income group which had full or partial central heating; this percentage has risen for all income groups, but faster for households in the lower quartiles. This rise is almost certainly part of the explanation for the proportionate decrease in household expenditure on solid fuel.

Between 1969 and 1975 average weekly household expenditure on transport and vehicles rose from £3.66 (13.9 per cent of total household expenditure) to £7.54 (13.8 per cent of total household expenditure).

For all income groups, the purchase and running costs of cars accounted for the largest proportion of total expenditure on transport and vehicles throughout the period. Running costs are a more important part of this expenditure for the lower income groups, perhaps because relatively less is spent on new than secondhand cars by these households.

The households in the highest income quartile spent proportionately more on cars and less on public transport, throughout the period, than those in the lower income quartiles. For all income groups, proportionate expenditure on public transport fell over the period, although only slightly in the case of the highest income group. For all income groups but the lowest, proportionate expenditure on cars rose from 1969 to 1975. Proportionate expenditure on other travel and transport changed little except for the lowest income group, where there was a rise.

Chart 4 shows the percentage of households with different numbers of cars. The percentage of households with cars fell back slightly for the lowest income group but rose for all others; these opposing trends are reflected in the income group expenditure figures. In 1975 almost 3 per cent of the quarter of households with the highest incomes had three or more cars.

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 20,254 people in those households, 9,865 (49 per cent) were male and 10,389 (51 per cent) were female. Of the total number of people, 44 per cent normally worked as employees and 4 per cent were self-employed; 13 per cent were not working and of pensionable age; the remaining 39 per cent were mainly housewives, students and children.

The average number of people in the households cooperating in the survey was 2.81. The most common type of household was that consisting of a man and a woman, which made up 28 per cent of the total. Single-person households were the next most common with 20 per cent. Of all households 42 per cent contained children, including 14 per cent with a man, a woman and two children, and 9.5 per cent with a man, a woman and one child.

Of all the households, 20.7 per cent owned their homes outright and 29.5 per cent were buying them through mortgages or loans; 31.8 per cent were tenants of local authorities; 11.0 per cent lived in privately-rented accommodation; 4.3 per cent rented furnished dwellings; and a further 2.7 per cent paid no rent. There was an increase of 3.5 per cent to 85.3 per cent of households with a refrigerator or deep freeze, and 71.9 per cent of households had a washing machine. Only 51.9 per cent had a telephone, but there was television in 94.8 per cent of all households.

Teachers' pay—how and why men and women's earnings differ

IT HAS COMMONLY been expected that differences between the average earnings of men and women within occupations and over all occupations, will be considerably reduced by legislation on Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination—indeed the existence of large gross earnings differences is sometimes cited as prima facie evidence of discrimination. However, as *Women and Work: A statistical Survey*¹ pointed out, "substantial differences between average earnings of men and women are generally to be expected and only a limited part of the differences may be left to be explained by various forms of discrimination between men and women", even if average earnings are equal in individual similar jobs, male/female earnings differentials exist both overall and within occupations because of "differences between the distribution of men and women on such characteristics as age, length of experience or service, level of skill, qualifications and responsibility, grading and the precise nature of the job".

Equal pay since 1961

This article examines male/female earnings differentials within one occupation—teaching—in an attempt to isolate the various influences on male/female earnings differences and to indicate that the extent to which legislation may be expected to influence these differences is limited. Teaching is particularly suitable for analysis since equal pay has existed since 1961 and there is no evidence of conscious discrimination in salary determination and yet differences between men's and women's earnings exist; also since there is a formalised grading structure within teaching, differences in earnings and other employment characteristics are well documented.

Within an occupation, male/female earnings differences will be affected by such characteristics as age, length of service, level of skill, qualifications and responsibility, and grading; if the proportion of women in each sector of education, type of school and graded post was identical to the proportion of men, and characteristics which determine earnings were also identical (such as qualifications and length of service) then no overall male/female earnings difference would exist. The effect of the various influences on earnings is examined here by estimating what overall female earnings would be if differences between men and women in each particular characteristic were removed. All the data used is for March 31, 1973² which is the most suitable date from the viewpoint of availability of statistics on teachers' earnings and grade distribution but which excludes two subsequent changes in the structure of salary

scales in teaching which should operate to reduce the male/female earnings differential (as described in footnotes 3 and 7).

Statistical analysis

Average female earnings in teaching were 78 per cent of average male earnings in 1973.

This overall comparison between male and female earnings is affected by the fact that men and women are concentrated in different educational sectors. The male/female earnings differential varies in size between different sectors of education; average female earnings as a percentage of average male earnings were 96.5 per cent in colleges of education, 85.4 per cent in maintained secondary schools, 85 per cent in further education establishments, and 81 per cent in maintained primary schools. The overall male/female differential is however greater than in any of the individual educational sectors since men tend to be relatively concentrated in the further education and secondary sectors while women are concentrated in the lower-paying primary sector, which accounts for 60 per cent of female employment in teaching, but only 21 per cent of male employment.³

The effect on overall earnings comparisons of the fact that men and women are concentrated in different educational sectors can be estimated by calculating what average female earnings would be if the same proportion of women were employed in each educational sector as men, while differences in earnings within each sector remained constant. This adjustment reduced the overall differential from 22 per cent to 15 per cent. This means that average female earnings would be 85 per cent of male earnings if female distribution by sector of education were identical to male distribution. So the differing concentration by educational sector

¹ DE Manpower Paper No. 9, page 29.

²All data used in the paper were obtained from Volume 4 of *Statistics of Education 1973* (which covers England and Wales) supplemented in some cases by data given to the Houghton Committee; information on salaries is only given for full-time teachers in maintained primary and secondary schools and grant-aided establishments of further education and colleges of education; data given for numbers employed are on the same basis, which includes 95 per cent of all full-time teachers in all grant-aided schools and establishments. "Teaching" in the paper refers to the maintained sector of education.

³Although the primary and secondary sectors have a common set of salary scales, in 1973 the Burnham points system was such that about half the primary school teachers had to be on the bottom scale and so pay levels in primary and secondary schools differed. One of the changes since 1973 has been a revision of the points score governing availability of higher scale posts which has reduced the secondary/primary gap; this should have the effect of reducing the overall male/female differential.



One reason for woman teachers, on average, earning less than men is that 60 per cent of them teach in primary schools.

accounts for about one third of the overall male/female earnings differential.

The source of the remaining earnings difference lies within the individual sectors of education; since information for colleges of education and further education establishments is limited—in particular, information on salary by grade of teacher is not available—this article will examine differentials in the primary and secondary sectors. However, since these sectors cover 95 per cent of women and 73 per cent of men in teaching, and similar factors are likely to operate within all sectors of teaching, this concentration on the maintained primary and secondary sectors is unlikely to affect the validity of results.

Differentials may be affected by the differing proportions between men and women teachers who are graduates—32 per cent of men teachers in primary and secondary schools were graduates compared with 16 per cent of women teachers—and, as table 1 shows, graduates earn on average more than non-graduates. If 9 per cent of women teachers in primary schools had been graduates (as were men teachers), the average earnings of women teachers would have been £1,835.6—81.2 per cent of male earnings instead of 81.0 per cent. Similarly, if 42 per cent of women teachers in secondary schools had been graduates (as were men teachers) average female earnings would have been 86.8 per cent of male earnings instead of 85.4 per cent.

Table 1 What graduates and non-graduates earned

Graduate/non-graduate proportions and average earnings for male and female teachers in maintained primary and secondary schools, 1973

	Graduates	Non-graduates	All teachers
PRIMARY			
Male teachers:			
Number	4,094	40,994	45,043
Percentage	9.0	91.0	100
Average earnings	£2,285	£2,259	£2,261
Female teachers:			
Number	7,182	135,675	142,857
Percentage	5.0	95.0	100
Average earnings	£1,922	£1,827	£1,832
SECONDARY			
Male teachers:			
Number	46,751	64,601	111,352
Percentage	42.0	58.0	100
Average earnings	£2,591	£2,157	£2,339
Female teachers:			
Number	28,082	56,208	84,290
Percentage	33.3	66.7	100
Average earnings	£2,244	£1,874	£1,997

Table 2 Teachers' earnings by salary scale
Distribution by salary scale and average earnings of male and female teachers in maintained primary and secondary schools, 1973

	1	2	3	4	5	Salary scale Senior teacher	Deputy head	Head	All scales
PRIMARY									
Male teachers:									
Percentage	23.61	18.66	11.24	1.18	0.05	—	15.25	30.0	100
Average salary	£1,610	£1,921	£2,212	£2,551	£2,965	—	£2,413	£2,911	£2,260
Female teachers:									
Percentage	59.39	19.40	6.38	0.50	0.01	—	7.22	7.08	100
Average salary	£1,553	£1,959	£2,277	£2,579	£2,814	—	£2,368	£2,819	£1,832
SECONDARY									
Male teachers:									
Percentage	24.90	16.62	17.91	22.92	8.71	0.78	4.26	3.90	100
Average salary	£1,619	£1,993	£2,290	£2,625	£3,068	£3,369	£3,266	£4,084	£2,338
Female teachers:									
Percentage	45.35	19.67	14.69	11.53	2.69	0.20	4.58	1.30	100
Average salary	£1,537	£1,932	£2,250	£2,599	£3,087	£3,326	£3,238	£3,952	£1,996
ALL TEACHERS									
Primary:									
Percentage	50.81	19.22	7.55	0.66	0.02	—	9.15	12.58	100
Secondary:									
Percentage	33.71	17.93	16.52	18.01	6.11	0.53	4.40	2.78	100

Only a very small proportion of the earnings differential between men and women teachers, therefore, can be directly accounted for by the lower proportion of women teachers who are graduates and the higher pay that graduates as such receive.

The major explanation for the male/female differential is the relative concentration of women teachers on lower-scale posts. As table 2 shows, while there is relatively little difference between the average salaries of men and women teachers who are on the same scale, a much higher proportion of women teachers are employed in lower-scale posts. If the same proportion of women as men had been employed in each scale in 1973, average female earnings would have been about 98 per cent of average male earnings instead of 81 per cent in primary schools and 85.4 per cent in secondary schools.⁴

It has been shown that about one third of the gross male/female earnings differential can be explained by differences in distribution by educational sector—women being relatively concentrated in the lower-paying primary sector—and the remaining two thirds by differences in distribution by scale—women being relatively concentrated on the lower scale.⁵

Possible explanations

The relative concentration of women teachers in primary schools may simply reflect differences between men and women teachers in choice of teaching environment. Women do choose to specialise in primary school teaching; certificate courses for non-graduate entrants permit specialisation in primary or secondary methods, and 60 per cent of women elect to train for primary as against only 20 per cent of men trainee teachers.⁶ (There also appears to be some

tendency for married women re-entrants, even if originally in secondary schools, to come back to primary education.)

Differences in qualifications between men and women may be an additional influence, to the extent that higher education or professional qualifications are normally expected for entry to the secondary and further education sectors; among female entrants to teaching there is a lower proportion of graduates than among male entrants.

The sector of education in which a married woman works may be influenced by the constraints which marriage places on her employment decisions, particularly if she has a major responsibility for the care of the home and children. If her place of residence is determined by her husband's job and she requires a short journey time to work so as to have as much time as possible for household activities, this may

⁴ This can be estimated either by assuming that women teachers adopt the 1973 male scale distribution, which gives differentials of 98.5 per cent in primary schools and 97.9 per cent in secondary schools, or by assuming that men and women teachers adopt the average scale distribution which gives differentials of 98.4 per cent in primary and 97.5 per cent in secondary.

⁵ Two technical qualifications need to be made. First, since inter-school differentials have been estimated for the maintained primary and secondary college of education and further education sectors but intra-sectional differentials for only the maintained primary and secondary sectors, there may be a small margin of error in treating the estimates of intra- and inter-sectional differentials as additive. Secondly, as a general rule, if the various earnings determining factors are inter-related, the technique involving successive standardisation for such factors will produce non-additive estimates of the differential attributable to each of these factors; for example if possession of graduate qualifications influences choice of sector and promotion prospects as well as having the direct influence on pay shown by the article, the effect of having a degree may be greater than the adjustment for pay alone shown above. This general point does not however affect the overall conclusions drawn.

⁶ See table 8, *Statistics of Education 1973: Volume 4, "Teachers"*.



Many married women's break in service, mainly for family reasons, can mean loss of the chance to train in modern methods, such as this language laboratory.

limit the educational sector in which she works, since the geographical concentration of educational establishments tends to increase with their level and size; although this may be more of a constraint for employment in the further education than secondary sector.

The bulk of male/female earnings differentials in primary and secondary teaching has been shown to be explained by the relative concentration of women teachers on lower scales.

The break in service experienced by married women if they leave teaching to have children is an important causal factor behind these differences in scale distribution.⁷

Length of service is a significant influence on earnings through its direct relationship to incremental points on any scale. Analyses of the movement of teachers into and out of primary and secondary schools between 1972 and 1973 show that 3.6 per cent of men (aged under 60) left the profession, compared with 10.6 per cent of women,⁸ the leaving rates being highest for the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups.

This break in service which tends to reduce the average length of teaching service of women may also indirectly affect promotion prospects, since length of service in a grade may be used as one indicator of fitness for promotion to a higher grade. Also, to the extent that a break in service

represents a break in continuity of experience involving reduced contact with modern methods and possible loss of in-service training opportunities, promotion prospects may be reduced.

Comparisons of the differences between men and women in terms of length of service are shown in table 3. Overall, the median length of teaching service of men is six years greater than that of women in the primary and secondary sectors; this difference, which will be a major influence on relative earnings, may be largely ascribed to the break in service of married women.⁹

⁷ Although one of the post-1973 changes—the introduction of partial incremental credit for married women's periods of interrupted service for family rearing—will reduce this break-in-service effect.

⁸ Estimated by calculating leavers out of primary and secondary schools (who did not transfer to other educational establishments) between April 1, 1972 and March 31, 1973 as a percentage of those in service at April 1, 1972.

⁹ There may be other explanations. Some married women may enter teaching as a career late in life after having had children, perhaps attracted by a career which offers parallel holidays with those of their children. It may be that men teachers retire later—of a 10 per cent sample of retirements of teachers aged 60 and over in 1973 (in primary and secondary schools), 21 per cent of men were retiring at 60 and 39 per cent of women.

Table 3 Teachers' length of service

Number of years by which median length of male teaching service exceeded median length of female teaching service, 1973

	Salary scale					Senior teacher	Deputy head	Head	All scales
	1	2	3	4	5				
PRIMARY									
Graduates	0	+1	+2	+2	—	—	+1	+5	+6
Non-graduates	-1	-1	-1	+1	+11	—	0	0	+9
SECONDARY									
Graduates	0	0	+2	0	-3	-3	-2	-2	+5
Non-graduates	0	+2	+2	+3	+2	+3	+1	-3	+6

Note: Plus figures show that male median service exceeds female median service, and minus figures show that female median service exceeds male service.

A tendency for women teachers to be discriminated against in terms of promotion may be revealed by a higher female median length of service within a grade (which would be shown by a minus figure in table 3), although this does assume first that length of teaching service is associated with fitness for promotion and secondly that "service" is homogeneous. Although women have relatively higher lengths of service in senior posts held by graduates in secondary schools, and, to a small extent, as non-graduates on lower scales in primary schools—this tendency is equally

apparent for men as graduates in primary schools and non-graduates in secondary schools. These comparisons provide no evidence of discrimination against women in terms of promotion.

Other evidence suggests that the main reason why proportionately fewer women than men occupy senior posts is that they do not apply for them. A recent study of promotion and careers¹⁰ showed that the average number

¹⁰ *Promotion and Careers in Teaching* by S. Hilsum and K. B. Start: National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER), 1974.



How many of the young woman student teachers here will become heads of schools? At present, men seem to apply for promotion more than women, and to keep on applying when rejected.

of applications from men for headships of small primary schools exceeded those from women by over three to one; in larger primary schools, seven men to every woman applied, and for secondary headships over 90 per cent of the applications came from men. Other data suggested that men apply for promotion to a certain status many times more than women: in other words, they are rejected more often and yet keep on applying. The tentative conclusion reached by the study is that men seek promotion because of extra money, greater esteem and wider responsibilities and that these factors are less important to women.

The constraints which marriage places on the employment decisions of married women may have a particular bearing on applications for promotion, both because promotion may involve a move to another area and because certain posts of responsibility, especially headships, may entail attendance at evening meetings which could be inconvenient for married women. Some evidence of the effect of restrictive family ties on mobility is given by the NFER study, which showed that men moved home significantly more often than women did when seeking promotion; however, overall, women had served in more local education authorities than men, which may be a consequence of moving to different areas with changes in husbands' jobs. As well as limitations imposed by marriage, it may be that the relative security afforded by marriage is a significant factor behind the strikingly low promotion orientation of female teachers found by the NFER study.

Conclusions

The male/female earnings differential of 22 per cent in the teaching profession arises partly from the greater concentration of women in the lower-paying primary sector, but mainly from differences in distribution by scale, men being relatively concentrated on higher scales. The greater concentration of women in the primary sector has been traced

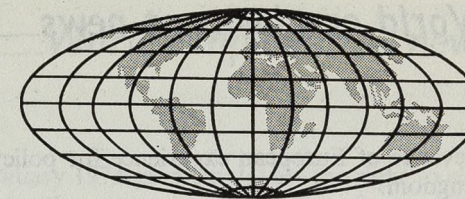
to choice by women, differences in qualifications and constraints placed on employment decisions by marriage. The male concentration on higher scales reflects their longer service, better qualifications and greater readiness to seek promotion, while female length of service and ability to seek promotion is constrained by family environment.

The scope of Sex Discrimination legislation in reducing the male/female earnings differential in teaching would appear to be limited. The particular characteristics of female labour supply in terms of preferences, timing, quality and location will not be directly affected by legislation. Any reduction in the length of service break experienced by married women will depend mainly upon both the willingness of mothers to let their children be cared for by others and the availability of substitute care for children. Changes in orientation towards promotion and the limitations which marriage may place on employment are dependent on changes in attitudes.

The analysis underlines the fact that the existence of male/female earnings differentials does not necessarily indicate the presence of unequal pay or sex discrimination and that the reduction in differentials brought about by legislation may be limited. It also shows that equating the potential impact of Equal Pay with the size of earnings differentials within an occupation can be erroneous since Equal Pay can apply, and earnings differentials still exist, because of different distributions of men and women by level of responsibility.

The various influences on differentials within teaching can of course be more easily identified than within most occupations since there is a formalised grading and promotional structure. Such influences may well operate in other occupations, both manual and non-manual, but because of the lack of recognised and formalised structures and the consequential lack of data, they are not easy to identify.

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Industrial democracy in Western Europe

IN DECEMBER 1975 the Government announced the membership of an independent committee of inquiry, chaired by Lord Bullock, to advise on questions relating to worker representation at board level in the private sector. The committee was given the following terms of reference: "Accepting the need for a radical extension of industrial democracy in the control of companies by means of representation on boards of directors, and accepting the essential role of trade union organisations in this process, to consider how such an extension can best be achieved, taking into account in particular the proposals of the Trades Union Congress report on industrial democracy as well as experience in Britain, the EEC and other countries. Having regard to the interests of the national economy, employees, investors and consumers, to analyse the implications of such representation for the efficient management of companies and for company law."

The committee's report is expected towards the end of the year, along with the results of a number of studies which are being conducted into the role of employees in relation to decision-making within the nationalised industries, local government and the civil service and related fringe bodies. The Government has said that it wishes to place legislation before Parliament during the 1976-77 session.

The Bullock committee's terms of reference require it to take into account the relevant experience of overseas countries. Worker participation is a live subject in Europe, where there is already extensive experience of employee representation on company boards in some countries, while the EEC's proposals for a European company statute and the harmonisation of company law include worker representation in a two-tier board structure. The committee has recently published two research reports evaluating the



The Government's committee of inquiry on industrial democracy. From left to right: Mr Barrie Heath, chairman of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds; Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs; Mr John Methven, director-general of Fair Trading (who has since resigned and become director general of the CBI), Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union; Lord Bullock; Professor K. W. Wedderburn of the London School of Economics; Sir Jack Callard, former chairman of ICI and the president of the Industrial Partnership Association; Mr David Lea, secretary of the TUC economic committee; Mr Norman Biggs, chairman of Williams and Glyn's Bank; and Mr Nicholas Wilson, a city solicitor and a member of the Bank of England's capital markets committee; Professor George Bain, deputy director of the Industrial Research Unit, University of Warwick, was absent from the meeting.

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relevance of European experience for policy in the United Kingdom.*

Previous issues of the *Gazette* have referred to developments in individual countries. This article briefly summarises the relevant EEC proposals and the main features of the various schemes of worker participation already in operation in the private sector in Europe. It is necessarily brief, concentrating on the minimum basic legal requirements and is based mainly on published material and reports received from labour attachés. The article brings together information on the EEC member states and a number of other European countries. The Yugoslav self-management system was covered in some detail in the *World Employment News* article in the March, 1976 *Gazette*, pages 254-257.

The EEC proposals

A European companies statute

The European commission's proposal for a council regulation on a statute for European companies, amended in the light of the views expressed in the economic and social committee and the European assembly, was published on April 30, 1975. The proposed statute would make available a new legal form of company—the European company—incorporated under Community law. Two or more companies which are subject to the law of at least two member states could form a European company either by merging with each other or by creating a joint holding or subsidiary company. The use by companies of the European company form would be entirely optional.

The statute would introduce a mandatory two-tier structure of supervisory and management boards. The supervisory board would consist of one third employees' representatives, one-third shareholders' representatives and one-third independent members co-opted by the foregoing groups. Representation of employees on the supervisory board would not be obligatory unless a simple majority of the employees voted in favour of it. In addition, all employees of a European company would have the right to be represented on a company works council with extensive rights of information and consultation including the right to be consulted about major economic decisions such as proposed closures or mergers with other undertakings. The statute also makes proposals for arbitration procedures for settling disputes between employees' representatives and management bodies.

Harmonising company law

In September, 1972, the commission presented a draft proposal for a fifth directive on company law. This would cover all companies of more than 500 employees which have the status of "sociétés anonymes" a status which roughly approximates to that of the British public limited liability company. It includes a similar structure for companies to that proposed for the European company with a

* *Industrial Democracy: European Experience*, HMSO, price £1.05 net.

supervisory board, management board and general meetings of shareholders. The directive would provide for worker participation and sets out two alternative methods for appointing the supervisory board, one on the lines of the German system and the other on those of the Dutch system.

Green paper

On November 20, 1975, the commission issued a Green Paper on employee participation and company structure in the European community. This document discusses in detail the question of employee participation at board level and the proposed future company structure in the European Community. It concludes that the two-tier board system, with employee participation on the supervisory board, are valuable and realistic objectives, and recommends that action should be taken on the associated issue of employees' representative institutions (works councils and the like). It endorses the need for maximum flexibility in each member state and proposes that the objectives be approached in stages. It suggests that there is a need for the commission to ensure a suitable Community framework for the measures adopted by the member states, to guide them towards common objectives. The Green Paper is designed to serve as a basis for discussion which will lead to agreement on such a framework and the subsequent amendment of the draft fifth directive.

European experience

Austria

Works councils must be set up in plants where five or more workers are employed. They have rights to information and consultation regarding social, personnel and economic questions and limited rights of co-determination on certain personnel questions such as piecework. They also have power to supervise the implementation of laws and collective agreements and may make legally binding agreements with their employers. Disputes between works councils and employers may be referred to independent arbitration. There are provisions in the 1974 labour code for the works council to appoint one third of the directors of the supervisory boards of public companies from among their members. Such directors have the same rights and obligations as the rest of the board. This law was modelled on existing practices in the nationalised sector.

Belgium

There are no legal provisions for representation on company boards but works councils must be set up in all private enterprises employing 150 workers or more. The councils consist of employee representatives elected by secret ballot of all employees (with the exception of management staff) and the head of the enterprise, who may appoint representatives to assist him, provided that they do not outnumber the employee representatives. Employee representatives have extensive rights of information about the economic and financial position of the undertakings and the right to

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be consulted on measures which might alter the organisation of work, working conditions, vocational training and productivity. The works council has co-determination rights on such issues as hours of work, job evaluation, holidays, welfare and work rules.

Denmark

Under a national agreement, co-operation committees (works councils) composed of equal numbers of representatives of management and employees must be set up in industrial enterprises where more than 50 workers are employed. They have rights of information relating to the firm's economic situation and future prospects, with the exception of information potentially damaging to its competitive position. The committee also exercise key rights of "co-influence" and "co-determination". Co-influence is designed to secure timely consultation with the committees on day to day management matters—proposed major changes in the enterprise, and personnel matters such as welfare, training and productivity bonuses. Committees have co-determination powers on the general personnel policy affecting trade union members in the enterprise, and on general principles governing the organisation of work, safety and welfare.

All companies with a capital of more than about £50,000 must have a supervisory board of directors which appoints a board of management. Two Companies Acts which came

into effect in January 1974 gave employees the right to elect two directors to the supervisory boards of companies employing at least 50 workers. Elections for worker directors are by secret ballot and at least 50 per cent of eligible employees must vote before board-level representation becomes compulsory. Worker directors must have been employed by the company for a year, and hold office for two years at a time. Nomination and election of worker directors takes place outside union machinery. Of the two worker directors there is usually one representative each from the ranks of blue-collar and white-collar employees. The worker directors enjoy the same rights and obligations as the shareholder representatives on the board.

Federal Republic of Germany

No discussion of industrial democracy or worker participation would be complete without reference to the German experience. A system of works councils and worker representation on the supervisory board within a two-tier board structure have been in operation in German companies since the beginning of the 1950s. A management board carried out the detailed day-to-day running of the company.

Works councils must be elected in all establishments in private industry employing more than five employees. All employees of 18 or over are entitled to vote in a secret ballot and there is provision for proportional representation of



In Western Germany Herr Eugen Loderer, who is chairman of IG Metall, a trade union of 2.8 million, and also chairman of the supervisory board of the Volkswagen works (130,000 workers) listens to the views expressed on the shop floor

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manual workers and salaried employees. Companies with several divisions must establish a central works council for the whole company. The works council has the general responsibility for seeing that certain Acts of Parliament and collective agreements are observed, and that the interests of the different groups of employees are respected. It is also responsible for dealing with grievances in the establishment and has rights to information and rights of co-determination in social and personnel matters. If the employer and the works council disagree on social or personnel matters, either side can take the case before a joint arbitration committee, with an independent chairman, which has the power to make a binding decision. Since 1972 all companies employing over 100 people have been required to establish an economic committee of the works council, to which employers must report monthly on the financial state of the company. The committee may make recommendations to the management board.

Three systems

German law now provides for three systems of board-level representation as follows:

A In all joint stock companies other than in the coal and steel industries where more than 500 workers are employed, one third of the members of the supervisory board must be worker representatives elected by ballot by all the employees. At least two of those elected must be employees of the company; the others may be and usually are. Worker representatives on the supervisory board have the same rights and duties as the shareholder representatives and are bound by the same rules of confidentiality regarding the information given to them. No one can serve on both the supervisory and the management board of the company.

B In the coal and steel industries, a supervisory board is normally made up of 11, 15 or 21 members. On a supervisory board of 11 members, for example, five will be nominated by the employees, five by the shareholders with an eleventh member co-opted jointly by the two sides as an "independent member". Where there are five worker representatives, these will consist of two employees proposed by the works council, two delegated from outside the company and proposed by the trade unions, and one nominated by the German Trade Union Federation and representing the public interest. The board of management normally includes a labour director responsible for personnel and social matters. He cannot be appointed or dismissed without the consent of the majority of the worker representatives on the supervisory board.

C A new Co-determination Act has been passed with effect from July 1, 1976. It gives workers in all undertakings (except in the coal and steel industries) with 2,000 or more employees rights to 50 per cent representation on their supervisory boards. After July 1, 1978 the supervisory board must comprise an equal number of shareholders' representatives and workers' representatives (six, eight or 10 members for each of the two sides according to the size of the undertaking). The employees' side must consist of two members

from the trade unions (except where it has 10 members, in which case three must be from the trade unions) and the other members (four, six or seven) will be chosen from blue-collar workers, white-collar workers and senior managers, each group represented by at least one member. The workers' representatives are elected directly or by electoral college depending on the size of the firm. Both side of the supervisory board elect, by a two-thirds majority, a chairman and a deputy, one from each side. If this cannot be obtained the shareholders provide the chairman and the workers his deputy. Decisions of the supervisory board are taken by a simple majority vote but in the event of deadlock the chairman has an additional casting vote.

Italy

The workers' right to participate is recognised in principle in article 46 of the Italian Constitution; "For the purposes of the economic and social promotion of workers and in tune with the demands of production, the Republic recognises the workers' right to take part in the management of enterprises in the forms described and with the limits set by the legislation."

However, there are no provisions for employee representation on company boards, and although works councils (commissioni interne) were established under a national agreement of 1966 where more than 40 workers are employed, they have been commonly by-passed by the spontaneous growth of informal factory committees.

These committees have developed outside the legislative framework. Neither the works councils nor the factory committees are basically vehicles for "participation", they are, rather, instruments of confrontation and demand, an extension of collective bargaining and grievance procedures.

There is extensive participation through collective bargaining at inter-union level (that is, between the central labour federation and employers' associations concerning matters of interest to all firms and all workers), national level (between workers' and employers' representatives in a particular industry and for a particular occupational group) and at the level of the individual firm. The scope of collective bargaining has gradually extended from wage increases and working hours and can cover the actual terms of recruitment and employment of the workforce, including, in at least one company, the right to take part in discussions on investment strategy.

Irish Republic

There are no legal provisions governing the setting up or operation of works councils in the Irish Republic, although some firms do operate such a system. Similarly there are no provisions requiring worker representation on boards of directors in the private sector, although the law does not prevent those forming a company from making provision for such representation. A Bill has recently been published to provide for minority worker representation on the boards of state enterprises.

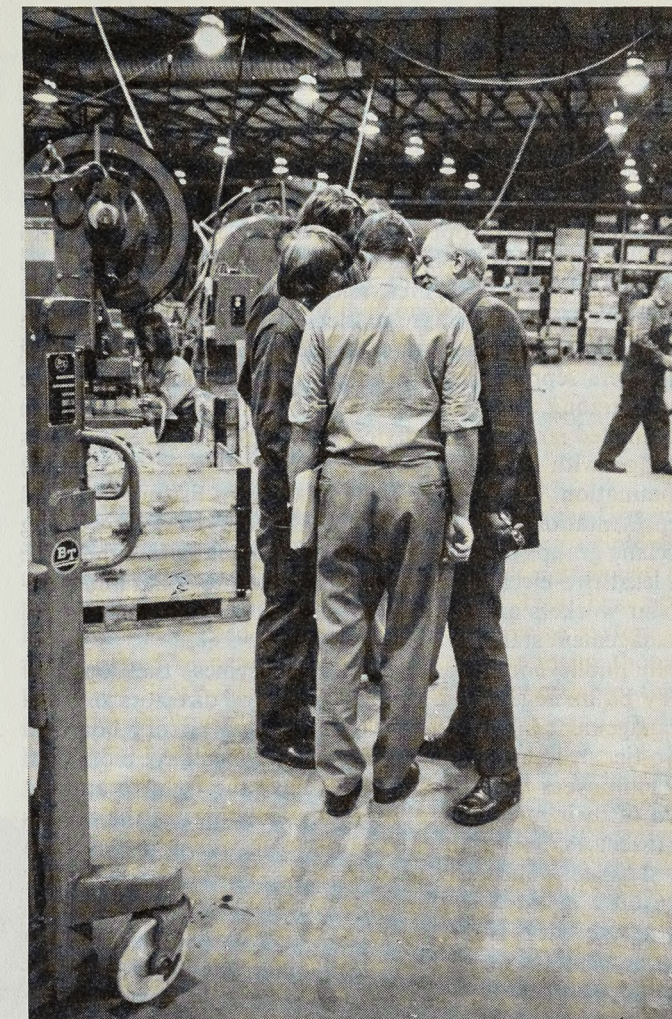
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Sweden

Joint works councils are established by national agreement where 50 or more workers are employed. They are purely consultative and are prohibited from dealing with any questions which are normally the subject of collective bargaining.

In the autumn of 1972 the Swedish Parliament passed an Act concerning the board representation of employees of joint stock companies and co-operative associations. The Act was of an experimental nature and was due to expire after June 30, 1976. It provided that in such organisations which had on average not fewer than 100 employees in Sweden, the employees were entitled to appoint two board representatives and one deputy for each representative so appointed. Once an employee representative was appointed, the right of board representation continued, even if the number of employees fell below 100. Joint stock companies which, when the Act came into force, had boards numbering fewer than three directors, and have not since increased the number to three or more, are exempt. Worker representation on the board is organised through the local trade union machinery. Worker directors may not participate in the board's discussion of matters concerning industrial action, collective bargaining or notice of cancellation of a collective agreement.

On June 3, 1976, Parliament extended the period covered by the legislation relating to worker directors, lowered the threshold from 100 to 25 employees, and passed the Democracy at Work Act, which is due to come into force on January 1, 1977. This Act substantially extends trade union collective bargaining and co-determination rights, and provides, amongst other things, that, where the interpretation of a collective agreement is disputed, the trade union view shall prevail until the dispute is settled.



A works conference on the shopfloor between management and workers' representatives at an engineering plant in Sweden.



Workers' representatives making decisions with management at a plant in Sweden

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France

Works councils must be established where 50 workers or more are employed, and in multi-plant enterprises a central committee must also be set up. The councils must be consulted on all questions concerning the organisation, management and general operation of the enterprise. They also have specific rights to financial information such as the sales and profit and loss figures, and co-determination rights in health, safety and welfare matters. They are chaired by the chief executive of the firm or his deputy, with the remaining members representing the employees. Elections take place from among all employees over 16 years of age who have completed six months' service. All employees over 18 years of age with at least 18 months' service are eligible for nomination. The election system is one of list proportional representation, through electoral colleges representing specific groups of employees, and in all companies there are at least two electoral colleges, one for white-collar and blue-collar workers and the other for supervisors, engineers and management staff.

In public companies (*sociétés anonymes*) the company may be managed by a unitary board of directors or by a management board accountable to a supervisory board (a two-tier structure). In such companies which have more than 50 employees the works councils have the right to appoint two of their members to attend the meetings of the boards of directors, or of the supervisory board where one has been established. The role of these appointees is at present purely consultative and they have no voting rights.

In February 1975, the Sudreau committee's report on company reform recommended that this statutory role should be strengthened, with up to one third of seats on boards going to employee representatives, who should have the same rights as shareholder representatives, and should exercise a function of joint supervision ("co-surveillance"). The committee was unanimous that this should be voluntary in undertakings with less than 2,000 employees but was split on the question of whether it should be compulsory in large undertakings.

Luxembourg

Joint committees composed of equal numbers of representatives of employees and employers under the chairmanship of the chief executive or his appointed representative were established by law in 1974 in all private sector enterprises with more than 150 employees. The employee representatives must be employees of the enterprise, and they are elected by white-collar and blue-collar delegations in proportion to their representative strength. Joint committees have mainly consultative powers but they also have co-determination rights on health and safety matters and the general criteria to be followed on the appointment, transfer or dismissal of staff.

Companies' affairs are administered by a council of administration under the supervision of commissioners appointed by the shareholders. In practice the council of

administration delegates day-to-day management to an executive committee. The law which established joint committees also provided for up to one-third employee representation on the council of administration of all public companies: (a) which have more than 1,000 employees; or (b) in which the state has a financial stake of at least 25 per cent; or (c) which benefit from a state concession relating to the company's principal activities.

Employee representatives are elected in secret ballot by delegates representing white-collar and blue-collar workers, except in the coal and steel industries where the most representative trade unions at national level nominate directly three employee representatives to the council of administration.

Netherlands

Under a law dating from 1972, works councils must be set up in all industrial and commercial undertakings with at least 100 workers. The works councils are made up of elected representatives of all groups of workers from candidates usually nominated by the unions. In addition a member of management represents the employer on issues where the works council has authority. The council meets at least six times a year, vets the annual accounts and other financial information and prepares advice to the company on mergers, closures, expansions, reorganisations and social measures. Changes in pensions, working hours, holidays and health and safety measures can only be made with its agreement. On June 10, 1976 the Dutch Government published a Bill to reform works councils; if enacted it would extend the councils' co-determination and advisory rights.

A law on representation at board level, passed in May 1971 and fully operative since July 1973, provided that all companies with a capital employed of more than about £2 million and 100 or more employees must have a supervisory board composed of at least three members. The first supervisory directors of a company were to be appointed by the general meeting of shareholders. Thereafter, vacancies arising have to be filled by co-option by the remaining members of the board. In addition to the board members, the general meeting of shareholders, the management board and the works council may make nominations to fill vacancies. Both the shareholders and the works council are entitled to make reasoned objections against the appointment of any person finally selected by the supervisory board. If the supervisory board wishes to proceed with an appointment to which such an objection has been made, it must apply for a decision by the social and economic council which is a national tripartite body. The general meeting of the works council can also apply to the Chamber for Companies of the Court of Appeal for the dismissal of any supervisory director.

Norway

Works councils consisting of representatives of top management and of the employees must be established in all

World employment news

companies with at least 100 employees. The works council is an advisory and informative body, and its main task is to promote efficient production and the greatest degree of well-being for those working in the company. It has the right to be kept informed of the company's financial situation and to be provided with financial statements in writing which are as comprehensive as those normally given to shareholders. It also deals with questions concerning the activities of the company, including major changes in production plans and methods, questions of quality and product developments, as well as plans for expansion and cutbacks or other changes which are of major importance to the employees and their working conditions, including measures aimed at increasing their health and safety.

Since January 1, 1973 employees in companies engaged in manufacturing and mining have had the right to be represented in the companies' decision-making bodies. This was extended in 1975 to other forms of economic activity. In companies with more than 50 and fewer than 200 employees, workers may elect up to one third of the board of directors with a minimum of two. These are to be elected by and from among the employees. In companies employing more than 200 employees, provision is made for the establishment of a corporate assembly consisting of one-third works' repre-

sentatives and two-thirds shareholders' representatives. This body is effectively a supervisory board whose duties are to appoint the board of directors, and to decide upon major investment proposals, and upon proposals for rationalisation or other changes which will substantially effect the size of the labour force. In electing the board of directors, the one-third of the members of the corporate assembly can require the election to be on the basis of proportional representation, so ensuring that one third of the directors are employee representatives.

Switzerland

The Federal Constitution gives authority to the Government to "lay down regulations . . . concerning employer-employee relations, particularly on a joint settlement of operational and professional matters". This has not, however, been used to build up any extensive system of participation or co-determination. Works councils, though not compulsory, exist in considerable numbers, but their activities are limited to shop-floor, social service and similar non-administrative consultations. ■



Works council meeting at a large plant in Western Germany.

Unemployment and notified vacancies—flow statistics

A GREAT DEAL of interest is displayed each month in the changes recorded in the unemployment figures. It is not always recognised that these changes arise from relatively small differences between the large flows each month on to and off the unemployment register. The same is true for the notified vacancy figures. This article is the fourth in a series presenting the flow information available (the last appeared in the *Gazette* for September 1974). At the same time, regular publication of the data is being started with a new table in the statistical series at the end of this *Gazette* (table 117).

Exclusion of adult students

A feature of the figures included in this article is the exclusion from the flows on and off the unemployment register of adult students. These produced large fluctuations in the series. The change is in accord with the decision earlier this year to exclude adult students seeking vacation employment from the unemployment count (see the *March, 1976 Gazette*, page 267). Hitherto, flows of adult students have not been separately identified in the figures of flows of unemployment. However, the next figures for 1976 summer vacation will exclude flows of adult students, and rough estimates of past figures have been made, as discussed later in the article, so that all the flow figures shown are exclusive of adult students.

The figures emphasise the magnitude of the flows. Since March 1975, between 300,000 and 415,000 unemployed people (excluding students) registered each month at offices of the Employment Service Agency and between 220,000 and 380,000 left the register each month.

(In this article the numbers joining the unemployment register are referred to as the inflow, those leaving the register as the outflow and the difference between them as either the net inflow or net outflow as the case may be. A similar convention applies with the vacancy flows.)

The recent recession has been accompanied by a large increase in the level of unemployment, which is reflected in the flow statistics by an excess of those joining the unemployment register over those leaving it.

The excess is small compared with the total flow, and illustrates the fact that despite high levels of unemployment, a large number of unemployed people find employment each month.

A feature of the flow statistics covering the current recession has been the large increase in flows of females, both inflows and outflows, in comparison with flows in previous

years. Also of interest is the large increase in the inflows of males.

The behaviour of the flows near to the turning points of the economic cycle is particularly significant. For example, in late 1971 the inflow to the unemployment register started to fall. This reduced the net inflow, so that the rate of increase in the level of unemployment also fell. This slowing down in the rate of increase began some months before the turning point in the level of unemployment was finally reached in March 1972. The outflow from the register increased sharply in the second quarter of 1972.

In late 1973, a rise in the inflow combined with a *continued* fall in the outflow to produce a large rise in the net inflow, so that the level of unemployment began to rise.

More recently, near the end of 1975, the inflow fell back sharply but so did the outflow and accordingly the net inflow remained substantial, with the unemployment total rising appreciably. In the first half of 1976, however, the outflow recovered sharply, and though the inflow tended to rise, the net inflow was much reduced and the unemployment total rose more slowly. At the same time there was a material rise this year in the outflow of vacancies but this was matched by a similar rise in the outflow, leaving little net change in the vacancies total.

Quite apart from any advance warning they may sometimes give, the flows provide supplementary information to help in the appreciation of trends and of changes in the amount of labour mobility in the economy.

In the case of vacancies, at the turning points in late 1971 and late 1973, the inflow flattened out some six to nine months earlier with the outflow also showing a change of trend, though somewhat less marked. Since the latter part of last year movements have been occurring in the flow figures of unemployment and vacancies which have been consistent with the change of trend in the two series—to a slower rate of increase in unemployment and a levelling out in the decline in vacancies. The movements of the flows series in the past two years are discussed in more detail in a later section.

Data and coverage

The following paragraphs describe the basis of the unemployment flow statistics. It will be seen that, though this differs somewhat from that of the published unemployment totals, the difference is not large.

The starting point for the unemployment flow statistics is

a count in employment offices and job centres of the numbers of unemployed people registering each month (between the monthly counts of the level of unemployment). These registrations include renewals of the registrations of people who had previously registered but who had left the register on finding employment or for other reasons, such as becoming sick. This figure represents the inflow. From the inflow and the counts of the unemployed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers leaving the register, that is, the unemployment outflow, is calculated. The procedure is similar for vacancies, except that it is the outflow which is measured directly (through placings in employment and cancellations of vacancies by employers) rather than the inflow, and the inflow is calculated.

The flow figures are measured only at employment offices and jobcentres. They do not cover the careers offices of local education authorities, and therefore exclude most school-leavers. (However, since April 1974 in England and Wales and May 1975 in Scotland, school-leavers and others under 18 years of age have been free to register at employment offices rather than careers offices, and the flow figures have increased slightly as a result of some young people exercising this option). The figures also exclude registrants with Professional and Executive Recruitment.

On the other hand, the unemployment flow figures include a limited number of people who are excluded from the unemployment count, namely people looking for part-time employment who are not claiming unemployment benefit (mainly affecting the figures for females) and certain people using the "self-service" system. The self-service system has been introduced at jobcentres and many employment offices over the last two or three years. Details of vacancies are displayed at these offices and can be studied by unemployed (or employed) people without office staff needing to help.

If anyone wishes to apply for a vacancy and is considered suitable, he is submitted by the local office to the employer. The transaction is included in the flow statistics as an inflow and an outflow if the person is unemployed and not previously registered as unemployed. A count of the number of these "self-service submissions" is made at each unemployment count date but such people are not included in the unemployment level.

The count total

A small change in the coverage of the flow statistics took place in December 1975, affecting principally the count total (from which the outflow is estimated in relation to the inflow.) The unemployment count (for flow statistics purposes) as given in column (1) of tables 1, 2, and 3 was brought more fully into line with the coverage of the figures of flows by excluding registrants with Professional and Executive Recruitment and by including a small number of registrants whose records await confirmation that a claim has been taken at an unemployment benefit office.

This resulted in a reduction of the December unemployment count (flow statistics coverage) of 34,000. The inflow series, which is measured directly, was not affected and the outflow series was thought to have been affected only slightly, because the December figure was available on the two bases, providing a link consistent with both November and January.

The differences in coverage are numerically small. The total of unemployed (flow statistics coverage) in June 1976

was about 3½ per cent less than the published total unemployed, excluding school-leavers. The figures were:

	June 1976 (Thousands)
Total unemployed (published total)	1,278
less school leavers	118
Unemployed (flow statistics coverage)	1,160
Total net difference due to coverage	43

Movements in the seasonally adjusted net inflow series closely match movements from month to month in the seasonally adjusted published unemployment series; the difference on average is only a few thousands. The indications are that the flow series show good agreement with the published series of unemployment excluding school leavers.

Exclusion of adult students

The figures of unemployment flows given in this article have been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of adult students. This is necessary to bring the series into line with the published unemployment total and to avoid the large fluctuations in numbers of students registered in the course of a year, which obscure the trends. No information is available directly on the numbers of students included in past figures. However, it is clear that this number must depend to some degree on the number of students counted each month in the unemployment count and estimates with this starting point have been prepared.

One basis of adjustment on certain assumptions is described below; other bases were tried but the results were similar, which indicates that the adjusted series may be used with a reasonable degree of confidence.

The assumptions were as follows:

A Christmas and Easter. It was assumed that few students registering with the Employment Service at Christmas and Easter in the short vacations found work. Hence the inflow to the register was taken to be equal to the count of these unemployed students in the appropriate month and they were assumed to leave the register later as indicated by the fall in the monthly counts. Exceptionally, at Christmas 1973 and Easter 1975, when the unemployment count was taken after the peak number of adult students had probably been passed, the flow figure was increased to compensate.

B Summer. The number of students counted at the monthly counts in the summer vacation has normally risen sharply at the July count, remained fairly steady to September and then dropped back. There is little evidence to go on, but it has been assumed that since it is more easy for students to find work in the summer than at Christmas and Easter, the total number of students registering during the summer vacation is equal to double the maximum monthly unemployment count of them. A rather higher ratio was used in 1973, because jobs were more plentiful, and a rather lower ratio in 1975 when they were less easily obtainable. A small increase was made to the 1974 figure because it seemed unlikely that the flows in the summer would be much less than the flows at Easter.

The estimates of flows of adult students are given in the

Maximum count of unemployed adult students and estimated flows of adult students during the vacations 1971-6
THOUSANDS

	Adult students					
	Easter		Summer		Christmas	
	Count	Inflow	Count	Inflow	Count	Inflow
1971	16.5	16.5	24.9	50	1.9	1.9
1972	16.4	16.4	30.4	60	15.6	15.6
1973	44.1	44.1	19.8	60	7.9	25
1974	66.9	66.9	29.3	65	NA	NA
1975	91.5	110	97.4	160	120.6	120.6
1976	172.1	172.1				

NA: Not available.

table on this page. The count of unemployed adult students in each vacation rises from zero to a peak and then falls back to zero, so the total inflow during the period is equal to the total outflow. The table shows the estimated total inflow during the vacations in recent years with the corresponding counts of unemployed adult students.

Standardisation and seasonal adjustment

The basic flow figures relate to flows between two successive unemployment and vacancy counts, and, therefore, to either a 4-week or 5-week period. Standardisation involves conversion of the figures to a 4½-week basis, by increasing or decreasing the raw figures in proportion. These standardised data are then seasonally adjusted (using the additive version of the XII method of the US Bureau of the Census). Substantial variations from month to month still persist, so simple three-monthly averages of the figures are also calculated for each series. They are shown in the tables as averages of three months ending in a given month, rather than as an average centred on the middle month.

In the preparation of previous articles, smoother unemployment flow series have been obtained by averaging the March and April figures, which are affected by the incidence of Easter. After excluding estimates for adult students much of the variability is removed and this averaging has not been employed in the figures given here.

Tables and charts

Some modifications have been made to the tables and charts, compared with the previous article on flow statistics. As a result of the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975, figures for vacancies no longer separately distinguish males and females, so the separate tables and charts have been discontinued. The movements in the separate series for vacancies for males and females have been very closely matched by movements in the total series. Corresponding to each of the tables, the charts now show 3-month averages of inflows, outflows and the net inflow and monthly figures for the seasonally adjusted unemployment or vacancies count. This is to facilitate comparison of movements in the flow series relative to the economic cycle represented by the unemployment series.

In the tables, the 13-month moving averages have been discontinued as the 3-month moving average series is reasonably smooth. The monthly seasonally adjusted inflow and outflow figures have also been given, although they are more variable.

Movements in the series

A feature revealed by the unemployment flow statistics, as already indicated, is the high level of the flows, that is the numbers joining and leaving the register, in relation to the total on the register. For example, over the two and a half years 1974, 1975 and the first half of 1976, the numbers joining the register (the inflow) averaged 345,000 a month and the numbers leaving the register (the outflow) 325,000 a month. There is therefore considerable movement on and off the register even though, at the same time, there are also people who remain on the register for an appreciable period.

Another point of note is that the movements in the unemployment total—whether it is rising or falling—reflect the divergence which opens up between the different movements shown by the inflow and outflow. These divergences are small in relation to the size of the flows themselves.

Much interest centres on following the fluctuations in the flows and their effect on the unemployment total in the course of the economic cycle. Reference has been made earlier in the article to experience at the turning points in unemployment in early 1972, when it began to decline, and in late 1973, when it began to rise. On each occasion the inflow and hence the rate of change of unemployment, showed a marked change before the turning point in the level itself was reached.

In late 1971, reflecting the beginning of recovery in economic activity, the inflow onto the register fell away sharply. This will have reflected in part a reduction in dismissals; but also people voluntarily leaving their jobs may have had less need to register as unemployed before finding another job.

This preceded by several months an increase in the outflow which would stem from a faster rate of engagements by firms. As the recovery got under way in 1972 and 1973 the inflow continued to decline; the outflow increased at first and then drifted down but remained well above the inflow.

Before unemployment began to rise again, at the beginning of 1974, the inflow (the numbers joining the register) had ceased to decline in the autumn and then began to increase, while the outflow (the numbers leaving the register) fell back sharply towards the end of the year. During 1974 the inflow exceeded the outflow by an average of 8,000 a month. In 1975 the inflow rose steeply and the net inflow increased to 42,000 a month. In the first half of 1976, reflecting a reduction in the inflow from the high 1975 rates and a recovery in the outflow, the net inflow narrowed sharply to some 8,000 a month.

Vacancy trends

The flow statistics for vacancies also shed interesting light on trends. In the recovery in the economy in 1972, when vacancies reached a trough in the second half of 1971 and began to recover slowly in the first half of 1972, the inflow increased quite markedly in the first half of 1972 but the outflow, presumably reflecting the initial ease in filling vacancies, rose almost in step, leaving only a small net increase in the vacancies total. In 1976 the inflow of vacancies has recovered from the trough in the fourth quarter of last year but there has also been a marked rise in the outflow, with little net increase showing in the vacancies total.

In recent years the unemployment flow statistics for females have shown different movements from those for men. Female unemployment increased from 90,000 to 184,000 between 1973 and August/September 1975; male unemployment from 490,000 to 760,000. The monthly inflow for females was 45,000 higher at the end of this period, compared with 60,000 for men; the comparatively high inflow for females, along with the large proportionate increase in outflows, suggest that these movements may have their origin in causes other than the recession alone.

First, it is to be expected that the ratio of flows of females to the number of unemployed would be greater than for males, because females include a larger proportion of young workers, whose duration of unemployment is shorter than for older workers. But this can account for only part of the large increase in flows of females.

A second factor is the disproportionate increase in temporary registrations and self-service submissions among

females. Self-service submissions have been referred to earlier in the article; temporary registrations are those made in respect of certain workers submitted to vacancies, immediately on registration with the expectation that a placing can be made. Less information is recorded than with a full registration; but they are included in the unemployment count if unemployed on the day of the count. These registrations, taken together with self-service submissions, have averaged 85,000 per month in the past three years, but they contribute only a few thousands to the level of unemployment.

Self-service submissions

Females have in the past accounted for a high proportion, between 40 and 45 per cent, of these registrations, but in 1975 the share rose to about 50 per cent, showing an increasing emphasis on self-service submissions. There was an increase in flows of females between 1973 and 1975 attributable to this of about 11,000 per month, when a decrease might normally have been expected as registrations tend usually to fall as unemployment rises. In 1971/2 a decrease in these registrations (male and female) accompanied an increase in unemployment, and a decrease in these registrations for males occurred between 1974 and 1975.

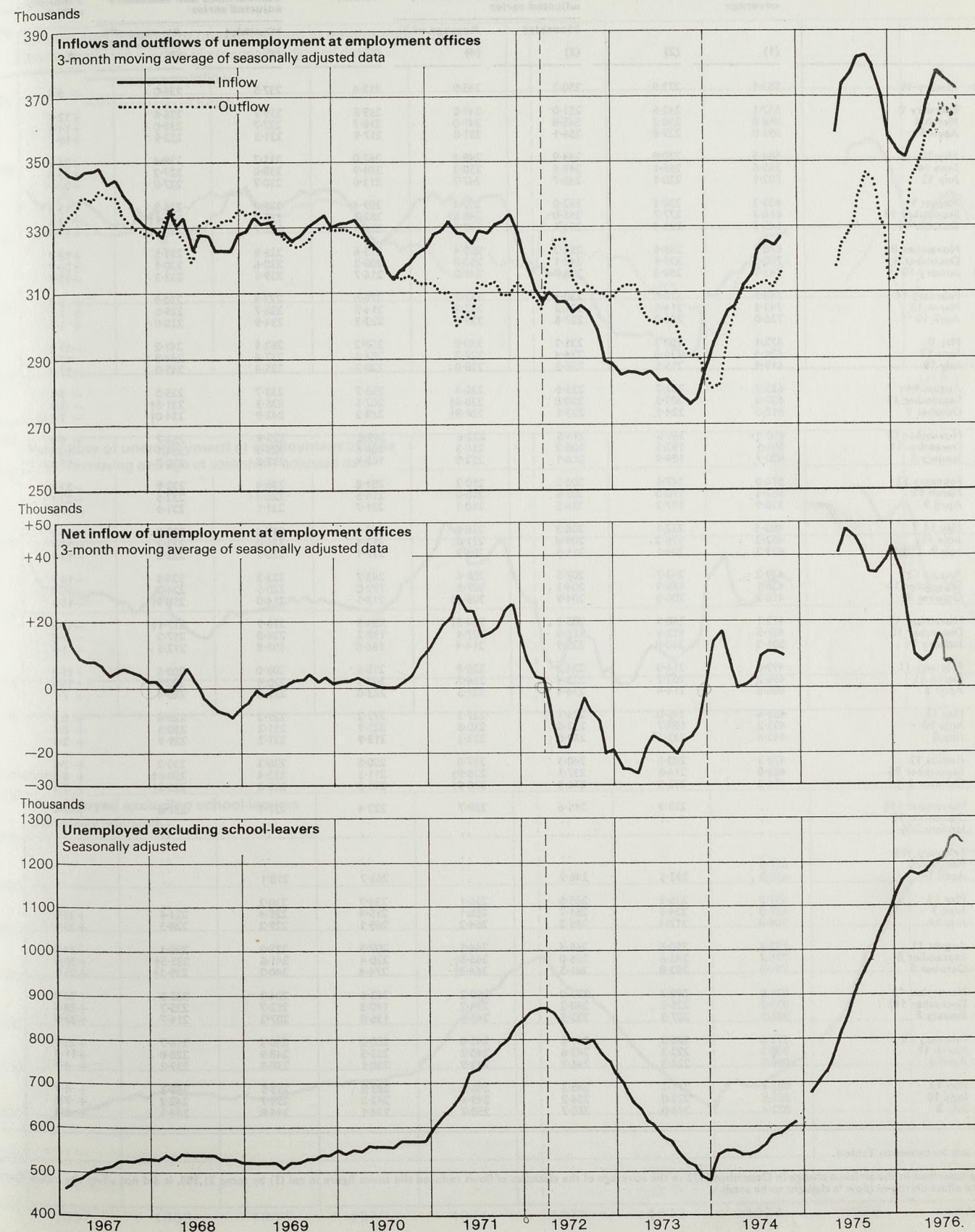
Some of the recent increase in the numbers of females has resulted from the increased activity of the Employment Service Agency in promoting its services, especially through self-service methods, and through the opening of new jobcentres. ■

Table 1 Unemployment* flow statistics: Great Britain: males and females

Monthly count date	Count of unemployed—flow statistics coverage	Numbers joining register since previous count (inflow)		Number leaving register since previous count (outflow)		Excess of inflow over outflow—average of 3 months ended		
		Actual†	Standardised and seasonally adjusted series		Actual†		Standardised and seasonally adjusted series	
			Monthly‡	Average of 3 months ended			Monthly‡	Average of 3 months ended
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1971 January 11	645.0	347.7	327.1	324.7	284.0	312.5	313.0	+11.7
February 8	655.9	324.7	332.9	328.9	313.8	315.7	313.0	+15.9
March 8	673.7	306.1	327.6	329.2	288.4	302.5	310.2	+19.0
April 5	697.9	300.7	336.6	332.4	293.0	314.2	310.8	+21.6
May 10	683.7	356.3	320.1	328.1	353.9	283.5	300.1	+28.0
June 14	657.3	346.2	328.9	328.5	372.6	316.4	304.7	+23.8
July 12	676.8	300.9	327.9	325.6	281.4	306.5	302.1	+23.5
August 9	702.9	303.7	332.7	329.8	277.6	318.7	313.9	+15.9
September 13	725.1	371.2	326.0	328.9†	349.1	312.2	312.5†	+16.4
October 11	762.2	342.2	335.9	331.5†	305.1	309.7	313.5†	+18.0
November 8	801.3	333.3	336.3	332.7	294.2	305.9	309.3	+23.4
December 6	822.8	306.6	331.4	334.5	285.1	312.0	309.2	+25.3
1972 January 10	870.6	341.0	318.0	328.6	293.2	321.2	313.0	+15.6
February 14	872.2	373.3	307.6	319.0	371.6	299.6	310.9	+8.1
March 13	872.7	286.6	310.1	311.9	286.1	303.6	308.1	+3.8
April 10	853.7	276.3	305.5	307.7	295.4	313.6	305.6	+2.1
May 8	792.1	278.5	315.3	310.3	340.0	349.3	322.2	-11.9
June 12	733.3	314.2	302.1	307.6	373.0	316.5	326.5	-18.9
July 10	729.6	288.0	306.4	307.9	291.7	313.9	326.6	-18.7
August 14	739.7	352.1	304.1	304.2	342.1	312.1	314.2	-10.0
September 11	747.5	281.5	308.8	306.4†	273.7	304.4	310.1†	-3.7
October 9	737.4	307.8	300.2	304.4†	317.9	320.3	312.3†	-7.9
November 13	729.5	356.9	288.9	299.3	364.6	305.2	310.0	-10.7
December 11	708.2	255.4	280.4	289.8	276.6	304.3	309.9	-20.1
1973 January 8	737.1	253.7	295.6	288.3	224.7	312.7	307.4	-19.1
February 12	689.5	340.5	281.4	285.8	388.1	316.4	311.1	-25.3
March 12	660.2	259.1	282.9	286.6	288.4	307.6	312.2	-25.6
April 9	631.8	268.5	293.8	286.0	296.8	312.6	312.2	-26.2
May 14	579.2	305.7	279.8	285.5	358.3	294.1	304.8	-19.3
June 11	533.2	234.8	284.5	286.0	281.0	297.9	301.5	-15.5
July 9	519.2	275.6	285.7	283.3	289.5	308.1	300.0	-16.7
August 13	520.5	331.8	282.9	284.4	330.4	301.4	302.5	-18.1
September 10	506.1	251.9	275.9	281.5†	266.4	295.1	301.5†	-20.0
October 8	497.9	282.9	275.4	278.1†	291.1	288.4	295.0†	-16.9
November 12	489.0	338.6	276.9	276.1	347.5	292.0	291.8	-15.7
December 10	479.7	254.9	284.3	278.9	264.2	292.5	291.0	-12.1
1974 January 14	590.0	341.9	302.6	287.9	231.7	272.1	285.5	+2.4
February 11	587.9	289.0	300.7	295.9	291.0	279.7	281.4	+14.5
March 11	581.6	272.1	298.0	300.4	278.4	296.7	282.8	+17.6
April 8	575.6	292.0	317.3	305.3	297.9	312.9	296.4	+8.9
May 13	535.9	333.6	304.0	306.4	373.3	308.9	306.2	+0.2
June 10	508.0	264.3	316.7	312.7	292.3	311.2	311.0	+1.7
July 8	526.6	317.0	325.6	315.4	298.4	315.3	311.8	+3.6
August 12	570.2	386.2	327.8	323.4	342.6	311.7	312.7	+10.7
September 9§	579.4	295.4	322.5	325.3†	286.2	314.7	313.9†	+11.4
October 14§	593.1	406.0	322.4	324.2†	392.3	311.2	312.5†	+11.7
November 11§	..	323.1	336.1	327.0	307.7	324.7	316.9	+10.1
December 9§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 January 20§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 10§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 10§	755.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 14	794.3	406.8	337.3	..	367.5	308.0	..	..
May 12	794.5	330.0	372.1	..	329.7	324.0	..	..
June 9	804.9	313.6	369.5	359.6	303.0	323.4	318.5	+41.1
July 14	877.8	459.2	382.0	374.5	386.6	329.8	325.7	+48.8
August 11	938.4	358.1	379.8	377.1	297.7	337.4	330.2	+46.9
September 8	971.0	353.8	385.7	382.5†	321.1	351.8	339.7†	+42.8
October 9	1,001.8	434.8	382.5	382.7†	403.7	351.4	346.9†	+35.8
November 13	1,052.7	440.7	369.5	379.2	389.7	329.0	344.1	+35.1
December 11†	1,056.9	320.8	359.5	370.5	282.5	314.1	331.5	+39.0
1976 January 8	1,148.7	297.5	342.3	357.1	205.7	299.0	314.0	+43.1
February 12	1,166.5	422.8	354.3	352.0	404.9	332.7	315.3	+36.7
March 11	1,158.0	326.0	356.4	351.0	334.5	356.7	329.5	+21.5
April 8	1,156.6	332.4	359.4	356.7	333.8	350.7	346.7	+10.0
May 13	1,144.3	405.9	366.2	360.7	417.9	348.0	351.8	+8.9
June 10	1,117.7	375.0	381.7	369.1	351.7	376.4	358.4	+10.7
July 8	1,152.4	376.0	386.0	378.0	341.3	359.4	361.3	+16.7

* The flow figures are for employment offices only and thus exclude registrants at careers offices and Professional and Executive Recruitment.
 † Adult students registered for vacation employment are excluded from these figures. Before June 1976, this has been done on an estimated basis explained on pages 977 and 978. The estimates affect the inflow figures for January, April, July, August and September and the outflow figures for February, May, August, September and October. The 3-month averages most affected have been indicated.
 ‡ As described in the article a change in December 1975 in the coverage of the statistics of flows reduced the count figure in col (1) by some 34,000; it did not affect the inflow figure and the effect on the outflow is thought to be small.
 § Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Services 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.

Chart 1 Unemployment and flows of unemployment* Males and females, Great Britain



* Excluding adult students registered for vacation employment
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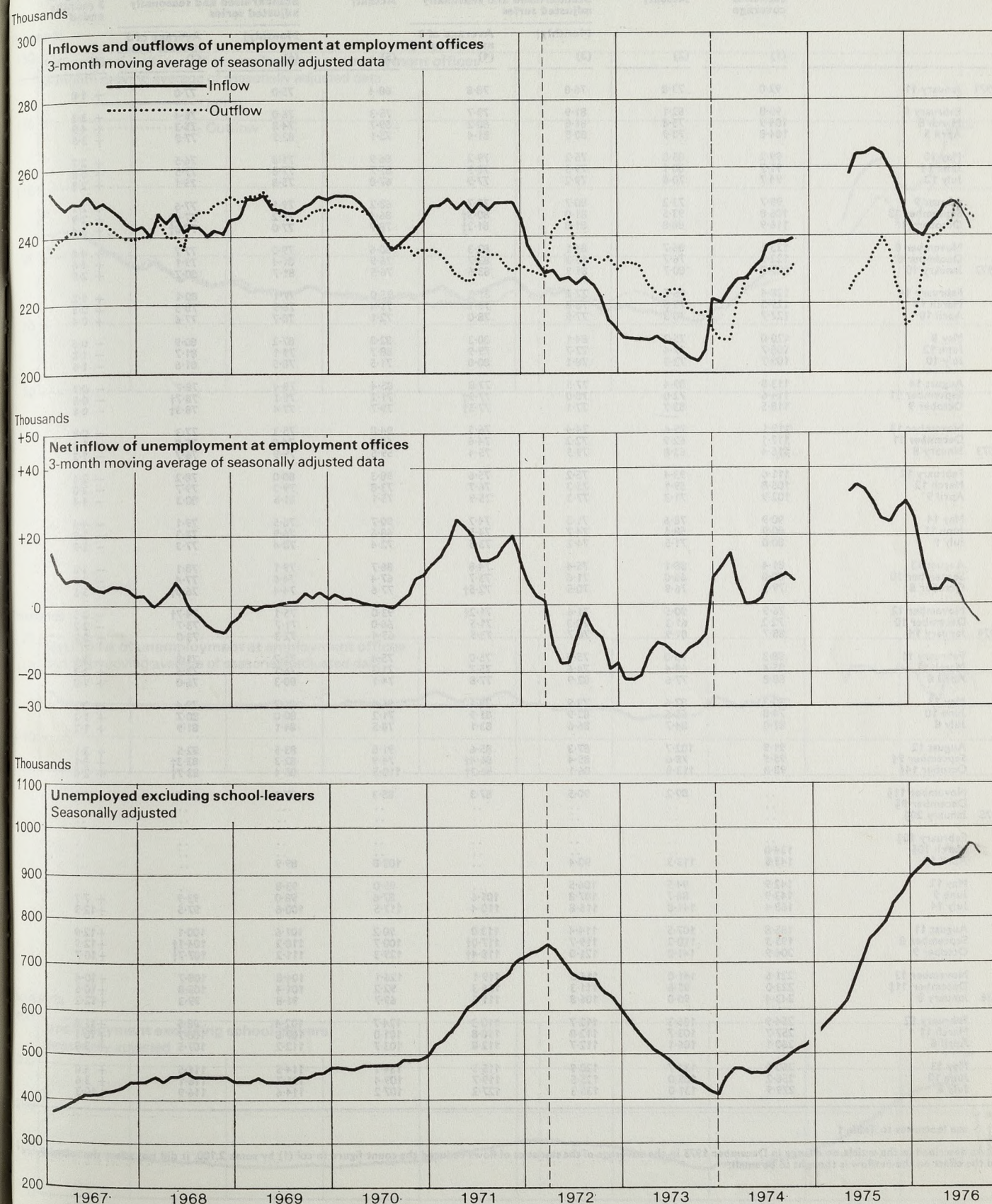
Table 2 Unemployment* flow statistics: Great Britain: males

Monthly count date	Count of unemployed—flow statistics coverage	Numbers joining register since previous count (inflow)		Number leaving register since previous count (outflow)		Excess of inflow over outflow—average of 3 months ended		
		Actual†	Standardised and seasonally adjusted series		Actual†		Standardised and seasonally adjusted series	
			Monthly‡	Average of 3 months ended			Monthly‡	Average of 3 months ended
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1971 January 11	553.1	273.9	250.3	245.9	215.6	237.5	236.0	+ 9.9
February 8	557.1	242.6	251.0	249.0	238.5	239.7	236.6	+12.4
March 8	568.8	230.3	245.8	249.0	218.7	227.7	235.0	+14.0
April 5	593.0	229.8	251.0	251.0	217.9	231.3	232.9	+18.1
May 10	584.5	270.8	244.9	248.9	267.0	211.7	228.4	+25.3
June 14	565.6	266.1	249.6	250.2	284.9	238.6	227.2	+23.0
July 12	582.1	230.1	248.7	247.7	213.6	230.7	227.0	+20.7
August 9	603.3	230.5	252.0	250.1	209.4	239.6	236.3	+13.8
September 13	618.2	277.7	245.0	248.6†	262.7	235.0	235.1†	+13.5
October 11	645.3	253.4	254.1	250.4†	226.4	232.7	235.8†	+14.6
November 8	678.2	246.6	252.2	250.4	213.6	226.9	231.5	+18.9
December 6	700.0	229.9	246.1	250.8	208.2	230.6	230.1	+20.7
1972 January 10	743.7	260.3	236.7	245.0	216.7	239.5	232.3	+12.7
February 14	743.9	276.8	230.4	237.7	276.6	222.5	230.9	+ 6.8
March 13	743.3	214.1	231.3	232.8	214.7	226.7	229.6	+ 3.2
April 10	726.0	206.0	227.6	229.8	223.3	234.9	228.0	+ 1.8
May 8	672.1	203.3	231.2	230.0	257.2	262.1	241.2	-11.2
June 12	624.6	236.8	224.4	227.7	284.3	237.4	244.8	-17.1
July 10	619.9	215.5	228.3	228.0	220.2	235.4	245.0	-17.0
August 14	625.9	262.7	226.6	226.4	256.7	233.7	235.5	- 9.1
September 11	632.9	209.5	230.8	228.6†	202.5	225.3	231.5†	- 2.9
October 9	618.8	224.1	223.1	226.8†	238.2	242.9	234.0†	- 7.2
November 13	610.4	261.5	214.5	222.8	269.8	229.9	232.7	- 9.9
December 11	596.1	192.5	208.2	215.3	206.8	229.5	234.1	-18.8
1973 January 8	620.7	189.9	216.1	212.9	165.2	232.8	230.7	-17.8
February 12	578.0	247.1	206.2	210.2	289.8	236.4	232.9	-22.7
March 12	553.4	190.0	207.6	210.0	214.6	228.3	232.5	-22.5
April 9	528.9	197.2	216.5	210.1	221.7	231.1	231.9	-21.8
May 14	488.4	227.1	208.3	210.8	267.6	217.6	225.7	-14.9
June 11	452.2	176.2	209.8	211.5	212.4	221.0	223.2	-11.7
July 9	439.2	204.1	211.5	209.9	217.1	229.7	222.8	-12.9
August 13	439.2	243.7	207.5	209.6	243.7	222.3	224.3	-14.7
September 10	426.1	185.9	204.3	207.8	199.0	220.5	224.2	-16.4
October 8	418.5	206.0	204.9	205.6†	213.5	214.0	218.9†	-13.3
November 12	412.1	248.1	205.3	204.8†	254.5	216.9	217.1†	-12.3
December 10	407.5	193.6	212.0	207.4	198.2	224.8	217.2	- 9.8
1974 January 14	501.2	260.0	225.9	214.4	166.8	199.8	212.5	+ 1.9
February 11	499.6	214.0	224.8	220.9	215.6	208.0	209.5	+11.4
March 11	496.2	203.7	223.4	223.4	207.1	224.7	209.5	+15.2
April 8	486.8	214.4	234.4	227.5	223.8	232.6	220.4	+ 7.1
May 13	455.6	246.0	224.1	227.3	277.2	227.2	226.8	+ 0.5
June 10	433.2	198.7	233.8	230.8	221.1	231.2	230.3	+ 0.5
July 8	445.6	232.3	239.0	232.3	219.9	231.2	229.9	+ 2.4
August 12	478.3	283.5	240.5	237.8	250.8	228.2	230.2	+ 7.6
September 9§	483.8	216.8	237.1	238.9†	211.3	234.4	230.6†	+ 8.3
October 14§	494.2	292.2	236.3	238.0†	281.8	225.8	228.8†	+ 9.2
November 11§	..	233.9	245.6	239.7	222.4	237.1	231.8	+ 7.9
December 9§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 January 20§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 10§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 10§	621.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 14	650.8	293.5	246.9	..	263.7	218.1	..	..
May 12	651.5	235.5	265.6	256.1	234.7	230.2	..	..
June 9	661.0	224.9	261.7	258.1	215.4	225.4	224.6	+33.5
July 14	709.4	317.4	265.2	264.2	269.1	229.2	228.3	+35.9
August 11	752.6	250.6	265.4	264.1	207.5	235.8	230.1	+34.0
September 8	775.7	243.6	266.0	265.5†	220.4	241.6	235.5†	+30.0
October 9	794.9	293.8	261.5	264.3†	274.4	240.2	239.2†	+25.1
November 13	831.0	299.7	253.0	260.2	263.6	224.2	235.3	+24.9
December 11‡	834.0	225.2	248.2	254.2	190.3	212.7	225.7	+28.5
1976 January 8	905.3	207.3	235.5	245.6	136.0	207.2	214.7	+30.9
February 12	911.6	286.5	241.6	241.8	280.2	230.3	216.7	+25.1
March 11	900.3	222.3	243.6	240.2	233.5	248.9	228.8	+11.4
April 8	896.5	226.3	246.7	243.9	230.1	238.5	239.2	+ 4.7
May 13	883.7	271.1	245.3	245.2	283.8	233.5	240.3	+ 4.9
June 10	861.5	222.0	256.2	249.4	242.3	254.7	242.2	+ 7.2
July 8	872.4	245.0	250.7	250.7	234.1	244.8	244.3	+ 6.4

* see footnotes to Table 1.

‡ As described in the article a change in December 1975 in the coverage of the statistics of flows reduced the count figure in col (1) by some 31,900, it did not affect the inflow figure and the effect on the outflow is thought to be small.

Chart 2 Unemployment and flows of unemployment* Males, Great Britain



* Excluding adult students registered for vacation employment

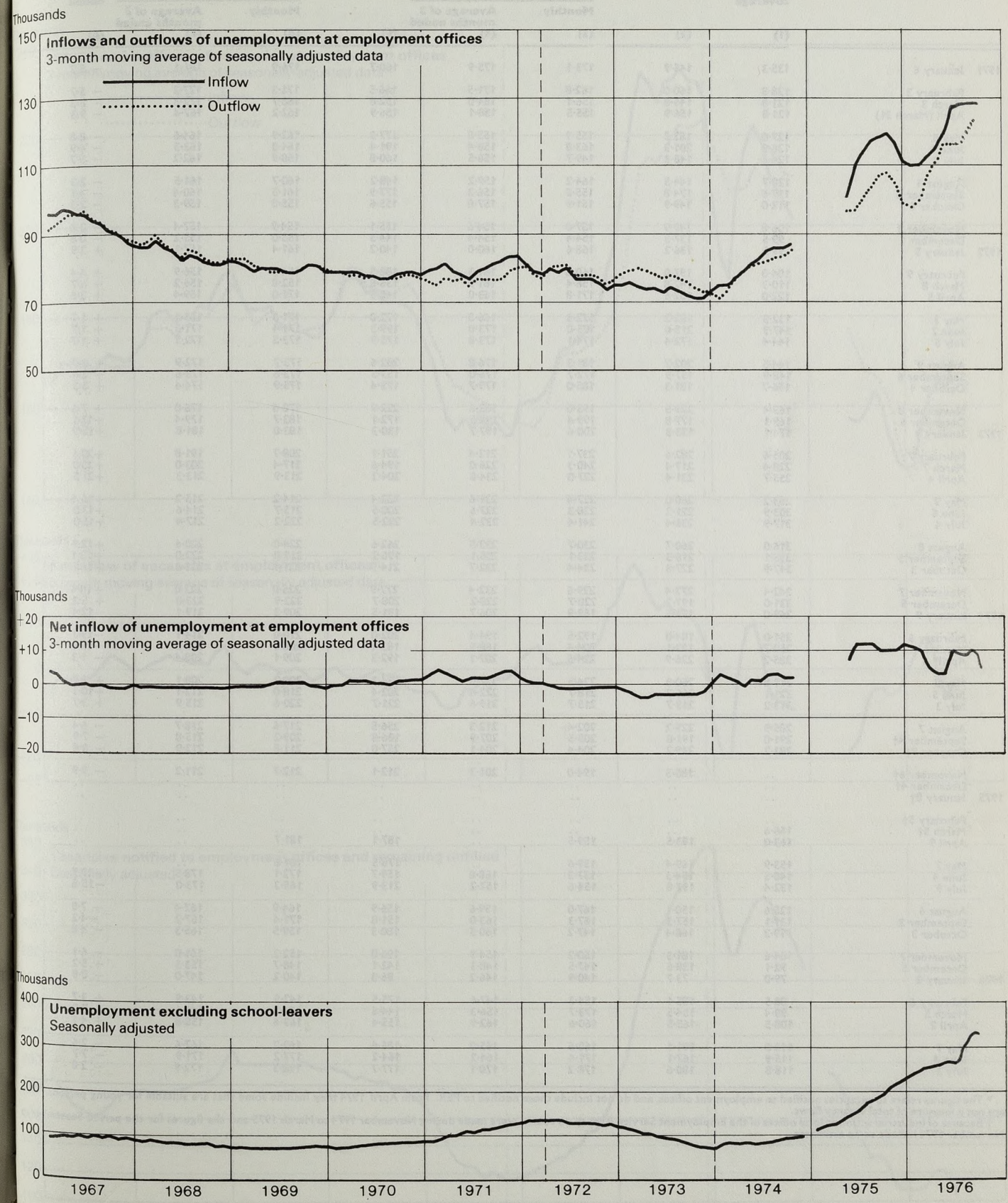
Table 3 Unemployment* flow statistics: Great Britain: females

Monthly count date	Count of unemployed—flow statistics coverage	Numbers joining register since previous count (inflow)		Number leaving register since previous count (outflow)		Excess of inflow over outflow—average of 3 months ended		
		Actual†	Standardised and seasonally adjusted series		Actual†		Standardised and seasonally adjusted series	
			Monthly‡	Average of 3 months ended			Monthly‡	Average of 3 months ended
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1971 January 11	92.0	73.8	76.8	78.8	68.4	75.0	77.0	+ 1.8
February 8	98.8	82.1	81.9	79.7	75.3	76.0	76.4	+ 3.3
March 8	104.9	75.8	81.8	80.2	69.7	74.8	75.3	+ 4.9
April 5	104.8	70.9	80.5	81.4	75.1	82.9	77.9	+ 3.5
May 10	99.2	85.5	75.2	79.2	86.9	71.8	76.5	+ 2.7
June 14	91.7	80.1	79.3	78.3	87.7	77.8	77.5	+ 0.8
July 12	94.7	70.8	79.2	77.9	67.8	75.8	75.1	+ 2.8
August 9	99.7	73.2	79.7	79.7	68.2	79.1	77.6	+ 2.1
September 13	106.8	93.5	81.0	80.3†	86.4	77.2	77.4†	+ 2.9
October 11	116.9	88.8	81.8	81.2†	78.7	77.0	77.8†	+ 3.4
November 8	123.1	86.7	84.1	82.3	80.6	79.0	77.7	+ 4.6
December 6	122.9	76.7	85.3	83.7	76.9	81.4	79.1	+ 4.6
1972 January 10	127.0	80.7	81.3	83.6	76.5	81.7	80.7	+ 2.9
February 14	128.4	96.5	77.2	81.3	95.0	77.1	80.1	+ 1.2
March 13	129.5	72.5	78.8	79.1	71.4	76.9	78.6	+ 0.5
April 10	127.7	70.3	77.9	78.0	72.1	78.7	77.6	+ 0.4
May 8	120.0	75.2	84.1	80.3	82.8	87.2	80.9	- 0.6
June 12	108.7	77.4	77.7	79.9	88.7	79.1	81.7	- 1.8
July 10	109.7	72.5	78.1	80.0	71.5	78.5	81.6	- 1.6
August 14	113.8	89.4	77.5	77.8	85.4	78.4	78.7	- 0.9
September 11	114.6	72.0	78.0	77.9†	71.2	79.1	78.7†	- 0.8
October 9	118.5	83.7	77.1	77.5†	79.7	77.4	78.3†	- 0.8
November 13	119.1	95.4	74.4	76.5	94.8	75.3	77.3	- 0.8
December 11	112.1	62.9	72.2	74.6	69.8	74.8	75.8	- 1.2
1973 January 8	116.4	63.8	79.5	75.4	59.5	79.9	76.7	- 1.3
February 12	111.6	93.4	75.2	75.6	98.3	80.0	78.2	- 2.6
March 12	106.8	69.1	75.3	76.7	73.8	79.3	79.7	- 3.0
April 9	102.9	71.3	77.3	75.9	75.1	81.5	80.3	- 4.4
May 14	90.9	78.6	71.5	74.7	90.7	76.5	79.1	- 4.4
June 11	80.9	58.6	74.7	74.5	68.6	76.9	78.3	- 3.9
July 9	80.0	71.5	74.2	73.5	72.4	78.4	77.3	- 3.9
August 13	81.4	88.1	75.4	74.8	86.7	79.1	78.1	- 3.3
September 10	80.0	66.0	71.6	73.7	67.4	74.6	77.4	- 3.7
October 8	79.3	76.9	70.5	72.5†	77.6	74.4	76.0†	- 3.5
November 12	76.9	90.5	71.6	71.2†	93.0	75.1	74.7†	- 3.5
December 10	72.2	61.3	72.3	71.5	66.0	71.7	73.7	- 2.2
1974 January 14	88.7	81.9	76.7	73.5	65.4	72.3	73.0	+ 0.5
February 11	88.3	75.0	75.9	75.0	75.4	71.7	71.9	+ 3.1
March 11	85.4	68.4	74.6	75.7	71.3	76.1	73.4	+ 2.3
April 8	88.8	77.6	82.9	77.8	74.1	80.3	76.0	+ 1.8
May 13	80.3	87.6	79.9	79.1	96.1	81.7	79.4	- 0.3
June 10	74.8	65.6	82.9	81.9	71.2	80.0	80.7	+ 1.2
July 8	81.0	84.7	86.6	83.1	78.5	84.1	81.9	+ 1.2
August 12	91.9	102.7	87.3	85.6	91.8	83.5	82.5	+ 3.1
September 9§	95.5	78.6	85.4	86.4†	74.9	82.3	83.3†	+ 3.1
October 14§	98.8	113.8	86.1	86.3†	110.5	85.4	83.7†	+ 2.6
November 11§	..	89.2	90.5	87.3	85.3	87.6	85.1	+ 2.2
December 9§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January 20§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 10§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 10§	134.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 14	143.5	113.3	90.4	..	103.8	89.9	..	..
May 12	142.9	94.5	106.5	..	95.0	93.8	..	..
June 9	143.9	88.7	107.8	101.6	87.6	98.0	93.9	+ 7.7
July 14	168.4	141.8	116.8	110.4	117.5	100.6	97.5	+12.9
August 11	185.8	107.5	114.4	113.0	90.2	101.6	100.1	+12.9
September 8	195.3	110.2	119.7	117.0†	100.7	110.2	104.1†	+12.9
October 9	206.9	141.0	121.0	118.4†	129.3	111.2	107.7†	+10.7
November 13	221.6	141.0	116.5	119.1	126.1	104.8	108.7	+10.4
December 11†	223.0	95.6	111.3	116.3	92.2	101.4	105.8	+10.5
1976 January 8	243.4	90.0	106.8	111.5	69.7	91.8	99.3	+12.2
February 12	254.9	136.3	112.7	110.3	124.7	102.4	98.5	+11.8
March 11	257.0	103.7	112.8	110.8	101.0	107.8	100.7	+10.1
April 8	260.1	106.1	112.7	112.8	103.7	112.2	107.5	+ 5.3
May 13	260.6	134.7	120.9	115.5	134.1	114.5	111.5	+ 4.0
June 10	256.2	105.0	125.5	119.7	109.4	121.7	116.1	+ 3.6
July 8	279.9	131.0	135.3	127.2	107.2	114.6	116.9	+10.3

* see footnotes to Table 1

† As described in the article on change in December 1975 in the coverage of the statistics of flows reduced the count figure in col (1) by some 2,100, it did not affect the inflow figure and the effect on the outflow is thought to be small.

Chart 3 Unemployment and flows of unemployment* Females, Great Britain



Excluding adult students registered for vacation employment

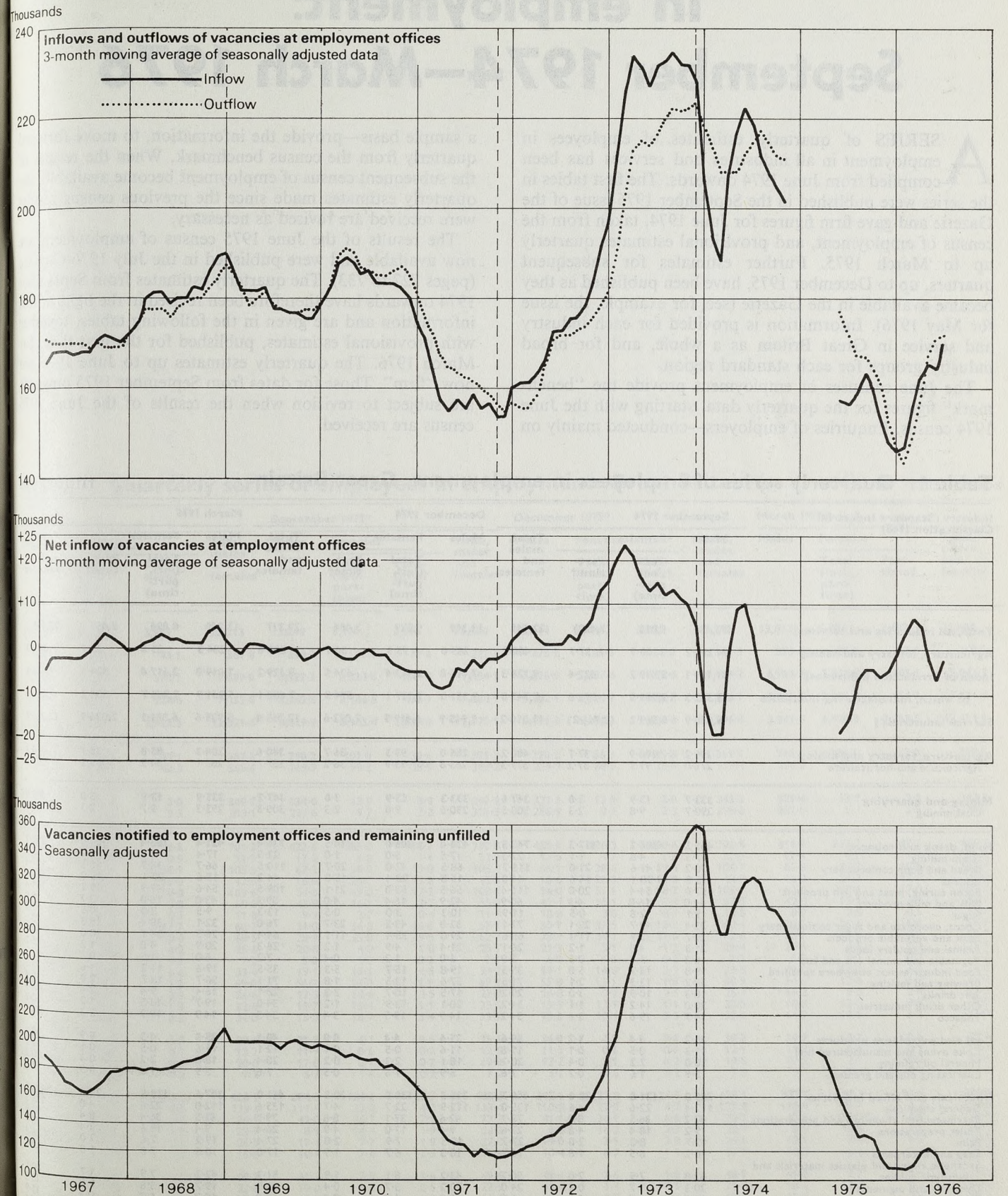
Table 4 Vacancy* flow statistics: Great Britain: males and females

Monthly count date	Count of vacancies—flow statistics coverage	Inflow since previous count		Outflow since previous count			Excess of inflow over outflow—average of 3 months ended	
		Actual	Standardised and seasonally adjusted series		Actual	Standardised and seasonally adjusted series		
			Monthly	Average of 3 months ended		Monthly		Average of 3 months ended
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1971 January 6	135.3	145.9	173.1	175.9	160.7	176.9	181.1	- 5.2
February 3	128.8	160.0	162.8	171.5	166.5	171.3	177.2	- 5.7
March 3	121.8	145.8	156.1	164.0	152.8	168.7	172.3	- 8.3
April (March 31)	121.8	156.9	155.5	158.1	156.9	162.2	167.4	- 9.3
May 5	127.0	182.5	155.9	155.8	177.3	162.9	164.6	- 8.8
June 9	136.9	201.3	163.8	158.4	191.4	164.8	163.3	- 4.9
July 7	124.4	148.3	149.7	156.5	160.8	158.9	162.2	- 5.7
August 4	120.7	144.5	164.2	159.2	148.2	160.7	161.5	- 2.3
September 8	117.6	174.8	155.0	156.3	177.9	161.5	160.4	- 4.1
October 6	112.0	149.9	151.9	157.0	155.6	155.8	159.3	- 2.3
November 3	106.8	149.9	157.0	154.6	155.1	154.9	157.4	- 2.8
December 1	99.5	137.3	154.4	154.4	144.5	155.0	155.2	- 0.8
1972 January 5	99.5	136.2	168.6	160.0	140.2	161.4	157.1	+ 2.9
February 9	104.0	197.0	160.8	161.3	188.5	154.3	156.9	+ 4.4
March 8	110.3	142.8	156.4	161.9	136.6	152.8	156.2	+ 5.7
April 5	122.0	152.6	171.8	163.0	140.9	171.0	159.4	+ 3.6
May 3	132.3	182.2	172.3	166.8	172.0	171.5	165.1	+ 1.7
June 7	147.9	215.0	175.0	173.0	199.3	171.4	171.3	+ 1.7
July 5	144.4	172.4	174.1	173.8	175.9	173.5	172.1	+ 1.7
August 9	144.5	202.7	181.3	176.8	202.6	173.7	172.9	+ 3.9
September 6	148.9	157.9	172.7	176.0	153.5	173.6	173.6	+ 2.4
October 4	156.7	181.3	185.0	179.7	173.4	175.9	174.4	+ 5.3
November 8	163.4	229.5	193.0	183.6	222.9	178.6	176.0	+ 7.6
December 6	169.1	177.8	199.4	192.5	172.1	183.7	179.4	+13.1
1973 January 3	174.1	135.3	200.6	197.7	130.3	183.0	181.8	+15.9
February 7	205.6	282.6	237.1	212.4	251.1	208.7	191.8	+20.6
March 7	228.4	217.4	240.3	226.0	194.6	217.4	203.0	+23.0
April 4	255.7	231.4	227.0	234.8	204.2	213.9	213.3	+21.5
May 9	283.2	260.0	227.4	231.6	232.4	214.2	215.2	+16.4
June 6	303.9	221.2	228.3	227.6	200.5	215.7	214.6	+13.0
July 4	317.9	236.4	241.4	232.4	222.5	222.2	217.4	+15.0
August 8	316.0	260.7	230.7	233.5	262.6	224.0	220.6	+12.9
September 5	335.1	215.3	233.1	235.1	196.2	219.8	222.0	+13.1
October 3	347.9	227.3	234.4	232.7	214.5	221.1	221.6	+11.1
November 7	342.4	272.4	229.6	232.4	277.9	225.0	222.0	+10.4
December 5	331.0	197.2	220.7	228.2	208.7	222.9	223.0	+ 5.2
1974 January 9	269.0	129.5	169.9	206.7	191.5	209.3	219.1	-12.4
February 6	251.0	184.0	192.5	194.4	202.0	210.0	214.1	-19.7
March 6	250.7	183.1	204.4	188.9	183.4	206.1	208.5	-19.6
April* 3	285.2	226.9	224.5	207.1	192.3	209.1	208.4	- 1.3
May 8	311.8	260.8	224.5	217.8	234.3	209.2	208.1	+ 9.7
June 5	321.1	211.7	218.7	222.6	202.4	218.0	212.1	+10.5
July 3	313.2	213.7	215.7	219.6	221.7	220.6	215.9	+ 3.7
August 7	285.9	229.2	202.4	212.3	256.5	217.6	218.7	- 6.4
September 4†	291.0	191.8	205.5	207.9	186.8	209.2	215.8	- 7.9
October 9†	283.2	249.2	204.4	204.1	257.0	211.8	212.9	- 8.8
November 6†	..	185.5	194.0	201.3	212.1	212.7	211.2	- 9.9
December 4†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 January 8†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 5†	166.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 9	163.0	183.5	159.5	..	187.1	181.7	..	..
May 7	153.9	169.4	159.6	..	178.5	181.6	..	- 7.7
June 4	148.5	154.3	157.3	158.8	159.7	172.1	178.5	-15.8
July 9	132.4	197.8	154.6	157.2	213.9	165.3	173.0	- 7.8
August 6	125.6	150.1	167.0	159.6	156.9	164.9	167.4	- 4.2
September 3	131.1	157.3	167.3	163.0	151.8	171.4	167.2	- 4.8
October 3	119.2	168.4	147.2	160.5	180.3	159.5	165.3	- 6.1
November 7	104.6	181.3	150.2	154.9	196.0	152.2	161.0	- 5.2
December 5	92.1	129.6	147.5	148.3	142.1	148.7	153.5	- 0.8
1976 January 2	79.0	73.7	140.9	146.2	86.8	140.2	147.0	- 3.7
February 6	88.5	185.1	154.3	147.6	175.5	142.9	143.9	+ 7.2
March 5	98.4	154.5	173.7	156.3	144.6	164.2	149.1	+ 4.1
April 2	108.5	165.5	160.6	162.9	155.4	169.4	158.8	- 2.6
May 7	113.0	191.1	160.6	165.0	186.6	169.2	167.6	- 7.7
June 4	115.9	167.1	171.4	164.2	164.2	177.2	171.9	- 2.8
July 2	118.8	180.6	178.2	170.1	177.7	172.3	172.9	- 2.8

* The figures relate to vacancies notified to employment offices, and do not include those notified to PER. From April 1974 they include some that are suitable for young persons. They are not a measure of total vacancy flows.
 † Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency no counts were made during November 1974 to March 1975 and the figures for the period September to November 1974 include some estimates.

Chart 4

Vacancies and flows of vacancies
Males and females, Great Britain



Quarterly estimates of employees in employment: September 1974—March 1976

A SERIES of quarterly estimates of employees in employment in all industries and services has been compiled from June 1974 onwards. The first tables in the series were published in the September 1975 issue of the Gazette and gave firm figures for June 1974, taken from the census of employment, and provisional estimates quarterly up to March 1975. Further estimates for subsequent quarters, up to December 1975, have been published as they became available in the Gazette (see, for example, the issue for May 1976). Information is provided for each industry and service in Great Britain as a whole, and for broad industry groups for each standard region.

The June censuses of employment provide the "benchmark" figures for the quarterly data, starting with the June 1974 census. Enquiries of employers—conducted mainly on

a sample basis—provide the information, to move forward quarterly from the census benchmark. When the results of the subsequent census of employment become available, the quarterly estimates made since the previous census results were received are revised as necessary.

The results of the June 1975 census of employment are now available and were published in the July 1976 Gazette (pages 727 to 733). The quarterly estimates from September 1974 onwards have therefore been revised in the light of this information and are given in the following tables, together with provisional estimates, published for the first time, for March 1976. The quarterly estimates up to June 1975 are now "firm". Those for dates from September 1975 onwards are subject to revision when the results of the June 1976 census are received.

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	September 1974			December 1974			March 1975			Total, males and females
	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)	
Total, all industries and services†	13,431	9,010	(3,422)	13,349	9,029	3,484	13,240	8,894	3,457	22,135
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	299.2	100.9	37.7	285.0	95.5	36.7	284.3	85.8	35.7	370.3
Index of Production industries‡	7,189.1	2,539.2	622.4	7,115.8	2,513.4	624.5	7,019.0	2,417.4	584.6	9,436.5
of which, manufacturing industries	5,382.3	2,365.5	573.6	5,351.0	2,337.1	574.5	5,261.9	2,240.7	534.2	7,502.6
Service industries‡§	5,940.9	6,369.2	(2,761.2)	5,945.9	6,419.5	2,822.6	5,935.6	6,391.1	2,836.9	12,326.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	299.2	100.9	37.7	285.0	95.5	36.7	284.3	85.8	35.7	370.3
Agriculture and horticulture	278.0	99.3	37.2	263.8	93.9	36.2	263.1	84.2	35.2	347.4
Mining and quarrying	333.7	13.9	3.0	333.3	13.9	3.0	335.9	13.9	3.0	349.8
Coal mining	290.7	9.8	2.3	290.5	9.8	2.3	293.3	9.7	2.3	303.0
Food, drink and tobacco	435.3	308.2	112.2	430.4	306.0	114.5	421.4	288.4	101.0	709.7
Grain milling	17.5	4.8	1.1	22.3	17.5	5.0	22.5	17.4	4.8	22.2
Bread and flour confectionery	70.2	41.6	21.0	111.7	68.5	42.0	110.5	66.7	38.7	105.4
Biscuits	15.9	28.1	14.6	44.0	15.8	28.4	44.2	15.6	27.1	13.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	57.0	54.4	20.0	111.4	56.5	53.0	109.5	54.6	49.9	104.4
Milk and milk products	44.0	16.8	4.3	60.9	42.9	16.4	59.3	43.0	16.0	3.7
Sugar	9.1	2.8	0.5	11.9	10.3	3.0	13.3	9.5	3.0	0.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	33.4	43.7	22.1	77.1	32.8	43.2	76.0	32.1	38.4	19.3
Fruit and vegetable products	29.7	35.9	11.3	65.6	29.0	35.4	64.4	28.5	34.1	10.0
Animal and poultry foods	21.3	4.8	1.2	26.1	21.4	4.9	26.3	20.9	4.8	1.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.3	1.7	0.5	7.9	6.0	1.3	7.2	6.0	1.5	0.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	19.8	15.7	5.8	35.5	19.8	15.7	35.5	19.6	14.2	4.6
Brewing and malting	58.2	13.3	2.1	71.5	57.6	13.5	71.1	56.7	13.7	2.0
Soft drinks	18.3	10.9	3.0	29.2	17.5	10.7	3.3	28.1	16.4	9.4
Other drink industries	20.0	14.2	1.1	34.2	20.1	13.9	34.0	19.7	13.5	2.4
Tobacco	14.7	19.6	3.6	34.2	14.9	19.5	34.3	14.9	19.2	3.3
Coal and petroleum products	35.2	4.4	1.2	35.6	4.4	0.8	40.1	4.3	0.9	39.8
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	11.3	0.5	0.1	11.8	11.6	0.5	12.1	11.6	0.5	0.1
Mineral oil refining	18.0	2.2	0.4	20.2	18.1	2.3	20.4	18.0	2.2	0.3
Lubricating oils and greases	5.9	1.6	0.7	7.6	5.9	1.6	7.6	5.9	1.6	0.5
Chemicals and allied industries	309.0	131.8	30.0	310.5	130.5	30.5	441.0	307.6	128.5	27.8
General chemicals	112.4	22.6	4.6	135.0	112.9	22.7	135.6	112.0	22.6	4.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	42.2	36.5	8.0	78.7	42.6	37.1	79.7	42.5	36.4	8.4
Toilet preparations	9.2	18.4	4.8	27.6	9.4	17.0	26.4	9.4	16.6	3.4
Paint	19.7	8.0	2.0	27.7	19.5	7.9	27.4	19.2	7.6	2.0
Soap and detergents	10.2	6.5	1.8	16.7	10.3	6.7	17.0	10.5	7.0	1.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	42.8	7.9	2.0	50.7	43.2	8.1	51.3	42.2	7.9	1.7
Dyestuffs and pigments	20.3	3.7	0.4	24.0	20.2	3.7	23.9	19.7	3.6	0.5
Fertilisers	10.0	1.7	0.3	11.7	10.2	1.7	12.0	10.2	1.7	0.3
Other chemical industries	42.1	26.4	6.1	68.6	42.1	25.7	67.8	41.9	25.2	5.7

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued) THOUSANDS

June 1975	September 1975*			December 1975*			March 1976*			Total, males and females					
	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)						
13,240	8,973	3,551	22,213	13,249	8,971	3,373	22,220	13,144	8,999	3,441	22,142	13,013	8,871	3,402	21,884
287.2	100.6	43.1	387.8	290.2	101.0	39.6	391.3	275.2	86.3	35.8	361.5	276.6	81.9	37.0	358.5
6,951.0	2,348.8	575.1	9,299.8	6,929.3	2,324.8	524.8	9,254.1	6,876.5	2,307.8	520.6	9,184.2	6,788.7	2,258.5	505.5	9,047.3
5,162.6	2,171.2	524.0	7,333.8	5,142.5	2,146.5	473.7	7,288.9	5,102.1	2,130.1	469.2	7,232.1	5,049.5	2,081.9	454.2	7,131.4
5,999.5	6,522.2	2,932.1	12,521.6	6,029.9	6,545.4	2,809.0	12,575.1	5,991.8	6,604.7	2,884.6	12,596.4	5,947.4	6,530.5	2,859.5	12,478.1
287.2	100.6	43.1	387.8	290.2	101.0	39.6	391.3	275.2	86.3	35.8	361.5	276.6	81.9	37.0	358.5
266.9	98.7	42.3	365.6	269.9	99.3	38.9	369.2	254.9	84.5	35.1	339.4	256.3	80.1	36.3	336.4
335.8	13.9	3.0	349.7	334.0	13.9	3.0	347.9	331.3	13.9	3.0	345.2	329.4	13.9	3.0	343.3
293.4	9.7	2.3	303.1	291.6	9.7	2.3	301.3	288.9	9.7	2.3	298.6	287.0	9.7	2.3	296.7
419.4	281.9	98.5	701.3	422.6	285.0	98.7	707.5	420.5	286.3	100.6	706.8	411.9	273.3	92.7	685.3
17.1	4.7	0.9	21.9	17.2	4.8	1.4	22.0	17.5	4.7	1.3	22.0	17.4	4.7	1.4	22.1
66.6	38.7	18.9	105.3	67.2	38.2	19.8	105.4	66.1	38.6	19.4	104.7	65.3	37.2	18.8	102.4
16.5	26.1	13.0	42.6	16.6	26.7	13.8	43.3	16.6	26.3	14.0	42.9	16.2	24.8	12.0	41.0
54.3	49.3	18.0	103.6	54.8	49.0	17.3	103.8	54.0	51.1	18.7	105.1	52.6	48.6	17.0	101.3
44.0	16.5	3.8	60.5	43.9	16.1	3.7	59.9	42.4	15.1	3.4	57.5	42.8	15.1	3.4	57.9
9.0	2.8	0.5	11.8	9.2	2.7	0.4	11.9	10.8	3.0	0.5	13.8	8.9	2.8	0.5	11.7
30.7	36.0	17.7	66.7	31.0	36.8	16.8	67.7	30.9	37.5	18.2	68.4	30.5	36.4	16.8	66.9
28.2	32.3	10.0	60.5	28.9	33.8	9.8	62.7	28.9	34.7	11.0	63.6	28.1	31.8	9.3	59.9
20.7	4.9	1.2	25.6	20.8	4.9	1.0	25.7	21.3	5.1	1.2	26.4	20.6	4.8	1.2	25.5
5.8	1.4	0.3	7.2	5.8	1.3	0.2	7.1	6.0	1.3	0.2	7.3	5.9	1.3	0.2	7.2
19.2	14.2	4.6	33.4	19.1	15.1	4.5	34.2	19.1	14.8	3.9	33.8	19.0	14.0	4.1	33.0
55.9	13.1	2.2	69.0	56.2	13.0	1.9	69.2	55.8	13.1	1.8	68.9	54.6	12.6	1.7	67.2
16.6	10.0	2.9	26.6	17.3	10.6	3.5	27.9	16.8	9.7	2.5	26.4	16.2	9.0	2.4	25.2
19.5	13.0	1.3	32.6	19.7	13.4	1.1	33.0	19.5	12.9	1.1	32.5	18.8	12.0	0.8	30.9
15.0	19.0	3.2	34.0	15.0	18.7	3.4	33.7	15.0	18.4	3.3	33.4	14.9	18.1	3.2	33.0
35.1	4.2	0.7	39.4	35.3	4.3	0.6	39.6	34.8	4.3	0.5	39.2	34.9	4.3	0.6	39.2
11.6	0.6	0.1	12.2	11.9	0.6	0.2	12.5	11.5	0.6	0.1	12.1	11.7	0.6	0.1	12.3
17.8	2.1	0.3	20.0	17.8	2.1	0.2	19.9	17.7	2.1	0.2	19.8	17.5	2.1	0.2	19.6
5.7	1.5	0.3	7.2	5.7	1.6	0.2	7.2	5.7	1.6	0.2	7.3	5.7	1.6	0.2	7.3
304.4	123.7	27.3	428.1	304.5	124.1	25.7	428.6	302.1	122.0	24.5	424.1	302.0	119.3	23.6	421.3
111.2	22.1	4.5	133.4	111.4	22.0	4.3	133.4	110.8	22.0	4.2	132.8	110.6	21.7	4.3	132.3
41.5	34.6	8.1	76.1	42.0	35.2	7.1	77.2	41.1	34.1	6.6	75.2	40.8	33.3	6.5	74.1
8.9	14.8	3.0	23.7	8.9	14.4	1.9	23.2	8.6	14.3	2.3	22.9	8.5	13.6	1.8	22.1
19.3	7.6	1.9	26.9	19.4	7.7	1.9	27.0	19.0	7.5	2.0	26.5	19.1	7.4	1.9	26.6
10.3	6.3	1.8	16.6	10.4	7.4	2.5	17.8	10.4	6.7	1.9	17.1	10.3	6.6	1.7	16.9
41.8	7.9	1.7	49.7	41.7	7.9	1.6	49.6	41.4							

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	September 1974			December 1974			March 1975			THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
	Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†	and females	Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†	and females	Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†	and females			
Metal manufacture	451.4	60.4	12.4	511.8	455.1	59.9	12.2	515.0	451.4	58.4	11.4	509.8
Iron and steel (general)	225.4	21.6	3.5	247.0	228.0	21.7	3.4	249.7	229.2	21.6	3.2	250.8
Steel tubes	44.7	7.5	1.8	52.2	45.0	7.4	1.8	52.4	45.4	7.3	1.8	52.2
Iron castings, etc.	77.9	8.4	1.6	86.4	79.0	8.2	1.6	87.2	77.4	8.2	1.7	85.6
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	45.7	8.6	1.8	54.2	45.7	8.6	2.2	54.3	44.1	8.0	1.8	52.1
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	39.0	9.6	2.7	48.6	38.7	9.4	2.3	48.1	36.8	8.8	2.2	45.6
Other base metals	18.8	4.7	1.0	23.5	18.7	4.6	0.9	23.4	18.5	4.4	0.7	22.9
Mechanical engineering	820.2	157.1	32.6	977.4	819.4	156.7	33.1	976.1	813.8	152.3	31.8	966.1
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	25.6	3.9	1.0	29.5	25.7	3.8	1.0	29.6	25.5	3.8	0.7	29.4
Metal-working machine tools	58.3	9.8	2.1	68.1	58.9	10.0	2.0	68.9	58.3	9.8	2.3	68.1
Pumps, valves and compressors	71.5	16.5	3.2	88.0	71.7	16.2	3.0	87.9	71.2	15.7	2.9	86.9
Industrial engines	21.9	3.8	0.5	25.7	22.2	3.9	0.5	26.1	22.5	3.9	0.6	26.4
Textile machinery and accessories	29.3	5.3	1.3	34.6	28.7	5.2	1.2	33.9	28.0	5.0	1.0	33.0
Construction and earth-moving equipment	35.9	4.5	0.7	40.5	36.0	4.6	0.7	40.6	35.5	4.5	0.6	40.0
Mechanical handling equipment	55.7	8.1	1.6	63.8	55.3	8.3	1.8	63.6	54.6	8.4	2.0	63.0
Office machinery	20.8	8.7	1.6	29.5	20.0	8.2	1.6	28.2	18.8	7.1	1.1	26.0
Other machinery	192.9	39.3	7.9	232.2	191.2	39.1	8.2	230.3	189.5	37.6	7.7	227.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	146.9	17.3	3.5	164.2	146.7	17.5	3.9	164.2	148.1	17.5	3.9	165.6
Ordnance and small arms	16.1	4.2	0.4	20.3	16.4	4.3	0.6	20.7	16.3	4.3	0.8	20.6
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	145.5	35.7	8.8	181.1	146.6	35.5	8.5	182.2	145.3	34.6	8.2	179.9
Instrument engineering	99.0	60.4	13.9	159.4	99.7	60.2	13.6	159.9	98.4	58.6	13.4	156.9
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.2	3.5	0.5	12.7	9.3	3.6	0.6	12.9	9.3	3.5	0.7	12.8
Watches and clocks	6.3	8.9	1.4	15.2	6.5	9.0	1.4	15.5	6.4	8.3	1.3	14.8
Surgical instruments and appliances	16.6	12.8	3.8	29.4	16.5	12.8	3.9	29.3	16.3	12.6	3.5	28.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	66.8	35.2	8.2	102.0	67.5	34.9	7.7	102.3	66.3	34.1	7.9	100.4
Electrical engineering	498.5	338.3	85.8	836.8	495.1	327.4	80.8	822.5	488.1	308.7	69.9	796.9
Electrical machinery	106.6	39.2	7.3	145.8	107.4	38.3	6.9	145.7	106.5	36.2	6.5	142.7
Insulated wires and cables	34.0	12.8	2.5	46.9	34.1	13.3	2.5	47.3	33.7	13.1	2.3	46.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	51.2	37.5	6.2	88.7	51.6	37.1	7.2	88.7	52.3	36.8	7.1	89.1
Radio and electronic components	68.4	84.4	28.1	152.8	67.2	80.2	26.1	147.3	64.6	71.7	18.1	136.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	28.2	34.7	10.9	62.8	27.1	32.5	9.2	59.5	26.3	31.5	9.7	57.8
Electronic computers	33.1	12.4	1.3	45.5	33.1	12.2	1.2	45.3	32.6	11.9	1.3	44.5
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	63.4	24.6	4.7	88.0	64.1	25.4	5.5	89.5	64.6	25.7	4.3	90.3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	44.0	27.2	5.9	71.2	41.5	26.8	5.7	68.3	41.2	25.9	4.7	67.1
Other electrical goods	69.7	65.4	18.9	135.1	69.2	61.8	16.5	131.0	66.3	56.0	15.9	122.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	165.8	12.2	3.0	178.0	164.5	12.3	2.5	176.8	162.4	12.8	3.1	175.2
Vehicles	687.3	99.5	13.0	786.8	691.5	99.9	13.7	791.3	675.0	95.9	12.5	770.9
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	28.9	2.6	0.2	31.5	29.5	2.6	0.2	32.1	29.6	2.4	0.2	32.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	431.3	62.4	7.3	493.7	432.8	62.1	8.3	494.9	417.8	58.7	7.4	476.5
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	10.8	3.8	1.4	14.6	10.6	3.8	1.4	14.4	10.2	3.5	0.9	13.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	177.5	28.5	3.9	206.0	179.1	29.1	3.6	208.2	177.5	29.0	3.5	206.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	15.6	1.0	0.1	16.6	15.9	1.0	0.1	16.9	16.2	1.0	0.3	17.2
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	23.2	1.2	0.1	24.4	23.5	1.3	0.1	24.8	23.6	1.3	0.2	24.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	407.6	171.6	45.4	579.3	405.4	170.5	44.9	575.9	397.3	161.2	41.8	558.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.3	13.7	3.2	67.0	53.2	13.9	3.5	67.1	51.9	13.3	3.3	65.3
Hand tools and implements	14.0	7.6	1.5	21.5	13.9	7.3	1.5	21.2	13.6	7.1	1.2	20.6
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	8.1	6.2	1.9	14.4	8.0	6.1	1.8	14.2	8.0	5.9	1.6	13.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	26.7	12.6	3.1	39.4	27.0	13.1	3.3	40.2	26.4	12.3	3.0	38.8
Wire and wire manufactures	31.2	9.2	2.3	40.4	31.7	9.3	2.2	41.0	31.1	8.8	2.0	39.9
Cans and metal boxes	16.3	14.4	6.1	30.7	16.6	14.5	5.8	31.1	16.4	13.6	5.4	30.0
Jewellery and precious metals	14.6	7.9	2.2	22.6	14.6	7.8	2.0	22.3	14.3	7.7	2.0	22.0
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	243.4	99.9	25.1	343.3	240.5	98.5	24.8	339.0	235.5	92.4	23.3	327.9
Textiles	293.9	248.3	51.4	542.1	283.7	241.6	51.0	525.4	273.5	229.6	49.1	503.1
Production of man-made fibres	32.8	5.6	0.8	38.4	31.1	5.3	0.7	36.4	30.0	4.8	0.6	34.8
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	32.5	26.9	6.7	59.4	31.7	26.3	6.6	58.0	30.1	24.3	5.8	54.4
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	27.0	20.1	3.9	47.0	26.3	19.7	3.7	46.0	25.5	18.9	3.6	44.5
Woollen and worsted	53.7	44.1	10.4	97.9	50.2	42.0	10.1	92.2	48.0	40.2	9.8	88.2
Jute	5.8	3.2	0.5	9.0	5.7	3.0	0.6	8.7	5.3	2.8	0.6	8.1
Rope, twine and net	3.4	3.7	0.3	7.0	3.4	3.6	0.3	7.0	3.2	3.5	0.4	6.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	42.2	84.0	16.1	126.2	41.7	82.9	16.2	124.6	39.4	78.1	15.8	117.6
Lace	2.3	2.6	1.2	4.9	2.2	2.5	0.9	4.7	2.1	2.5	0.8	4.6
Carpets	26.8	14.8	2.7	41.6	26.1	14.1	2.3	40.2	25.1	13.4	2.4	38.5
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	6.0	7.7	1.8	13.7	6.0	7.3	1.8	13.3	5.9	7.2	1.7	13.1
Made-up textiles	7.8	14.4	3.1	22.2	7.4	14.7	3.5	22.2	7.3	14.3	3.2	21.6
Textile finishing	34.9	15.0	3.0	49.9	33.6	14.3	3.2	47.9	32.7	13.5	3.1	46.2
Other textile industries	18.6	6.2	1.1	24.8	18.3	6.0	1.1	24.3	18.7	6.1	1.3	24.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	23.4	18.3	4.6	41.7	23.5	18.6	4.6	42.1	23.3	18.6	4.2	41.9
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell mongery	14.5	3.8	1.0	18.3	14.6	4.2	1.0	18.8	14.3	4.3	1.0	18.6
Leather goods	6.6	12.2	2.9	18.8	6.6	12.1	2.9	18.8	6.6	12.1	2.5	18.7
Fur	2.3	2.2	0.7	4.5	2.3	2.3	0.7	4.5	2.3	2.3	0.7	4.6

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	June 1975			September 1975*			December 1975*			March 1976*			THOUSANDS			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
	Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†	and females	Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†	and females	Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†	and females	Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†	and females	Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†	and females	
Metal manufacture	443.4	57.4	11.9	500.8	437.2	56.3	10.7	493.6	431.3	55.5	9.9	486.8	423.9	54.3	9.8	478.2
Iron and steel (general)	225.4	21.5	3.4	246.9	221.8	21.0	3.2	242.8	217.7	20.5	3.1	238.2	213.1	19.9	3.1	233.0
Steel tubes	44.7	7.3	1.9	53.0	45.5	7.3	1.9	52.8	45.3	7.1	1.7	52.4	44.4	7.0	1.7	51.4
Iron castings, etc.	77.9	8.1	1.7	84.0	75.3	7.8	1.5	83.1	74.6	7.8	1.4	82.3	74.4	7.6	1.3	82.0
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	45.7	8.6	1.8	54.3	44.1	8.0	1.8	54.2	41.3	7.4	1.6	48.7	40.3	7.1	1.5	47.4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	39.0	9.6	2.4	44.3	35.1	8.4	1.7	43.4	34.7	8.4	1.4	43.0	34.2	8.4	1.6	42.6
Other base metals	18.1	4.4	0.9	22.5	17.8	4.3	0.7	22.1	17.7	4.4	0.7	22.2	17.5	4.3	0.6	21.8
Mechanical engineering	800.8	148.0	31.7	948.8	798.9	145.2	27.5	944.1	787.5	144.4						

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	September 1974			December 1974			March 1975			Total, males and females		
	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)
Clothing and footwear	97.8	305.1	55.9	403.0	96.3	304.2	57.6	400.5	93.9	295.1	56.9	389.0
Weatherproof outerwear	3.8	14.6	2.5	18.5	3.7	14.6	2.7	18.3	3.7	14.9	3.2	18.6
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	19.3	65.8	12.9	85.1	19.3	65.0	13.1	84.3	19.0	63.8	13.2	82.8
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	12.3	32.1	4.7	44.4	12.1	32.3	5.5	44.4	11.9	31.5	5.4	43.4
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	5.6	32.2	5.5	37.8	5.5	32.3	5.8	37.8	5.2	30.5	5.6	35.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	13.5	84.0	16.4	97.5	13.3	84.9	17.0	98.3	13.1	82.5	16.6	95.6
Hats, caps and millinery	1.7	3.8	1.3	5.5	1.6	3.7	1.2	5.3	1.5	3.6	1.0	5.1
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	6.0	26.0	5.9	32.0	6.1	26.1	5.8	32.2	5.8	25.3	5.6	31.1
Footwear	35.6	46.6	6.7	82.2	34.7	45.2	6.5	80.0	33.7	43.0	6.3	76.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	226.6	67.3	11.9	293.9	216.7	67.1	13.1	283.8	214.7	66.5	13.6	281.2
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	41.3	4.6	0.9	45.8	36.1	4.4	0.9	40.5	37.3	4.5	1.0	41.7
Pottery	29.1	30.8	4.7	60.0	29.2	30.9	5.1	60.1	29.0	30.7	5.2	59.6
Glass	56.5	17.0	3.0	73.5	56.3	17.1	3.6	73.4	54.9	17.0	3.9	71.9
Cement	13.6	1.2	0.3	14.8	13.5	1.2	0.3	14.7	13.1	1.2	0.2	14.3
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	86.1	13.6	3.0	99.8	81.7	13.5	3.2	95.2	80.4	13.2	3.3	93.7
Timber, furniture, etc	221.1	53.2	13.3	274.3	215.8	52.3	13.9	268.1	211.3	51.3	13.2	262.6
Timber	81.3	13.2	3.7	94.5	78.5	12.5	3.5	91.0	77.0	12.3	3.4	89.3
Furniture and upholstery	71.2	17.3	3.7	88.6	70.5	17.6	3.8	88.1	70.0	17.1	4.1	87.1
Bedding, etc	11.0	10.0	2.2	20.9	10.4	9.7	2.3	20.1	10.4	10.0	2.4	20.4
Shop and office fitting	29.3	4.1	1.2	33.4	28.5	4.1	1.5	32.6	27.0	3.9	1.1	30.9
Wooden containers and baskets	13.7	4.2	1.4	17.9	13.4	4.0	1.5	17.4	12.7	3.9	1.0	16.6
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	14.6	4.4	1.1	19.1	14.5	4.5	1.6	19.0	14.2	4.1	1.2	18.3
Paper, printing and publishing	391.1	194.5	44.2	585.5	390.5	193.4	45.3	584.0	384.2	188.1	44.9	572.4
Paper and board	56.8	12.4	2.4	69.3	57.7	12.2	2.3	69.9	56.9	11.8	2.8	68.8
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	53.7	36.7	10.2	90.3	53.6	35.6	9.4	89.2	52.7	33.6	8.4	86.3
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	22.1	19.9	3.9	41.9	22.4	19.8	3.9	42.2	22.4	19.8	4.8	42.3
Printing, publishing of newspapers	16.3	11.5	2.3	27.8	16.6	11.6	2.1	28.1	15.9	10.6	2.3	26.5
Printing, publishing of periodicals	62.8	17.3	5.1	80.1	61.1	17.6	5.5	78.7	58.9	17.4	5.1	76.3
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	45.7	19.9	4.1	65.6	44.8	19.8	4.4	64.6	44.6	19.4	4.2	64.0
	133.7	76.7	16.2	210.5	134.4	76.9	17.7	211.3	132.8	75.4	17.3	208.2
Other manufacturing industries	218.8	135.0	42.8	353.9	217.2	132.0	42.4	349.3	210.2	122.3	38.7	332.6
Rubber	90.0	29.5	7.5	119.5	90.9	29.2	7.6	120.1	88.8	28.0	6.6	116.8
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather-cloth, etc	13.2	2.9	0.7	16.1	12.6	2.9	0.5	15.5	12.4	2.8	0.4	15.2
Brushes and brooms	4.6	5.6	1.9	10.1	4.6	5.5	1.7	10.2	4.6	5.1	1.6	9.7
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	17.9	29.9	9.7	47.8	17.4	28.4	11.0	45.8	16.7	26.1	10.7	42.8
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	4.4	5.2	1.2	9.6	4.2	5.1	1.0	9.4	4.2	5.0	1.0	9.2
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	77.2	50.5	18.1	127.7	76.0	49.6	16.7	125.6	72.3	44.6	14.9	116.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	11.6	11.5	3.7	23.1	11.5	11.2	3.9	22.7	11.3	10.6	3.5	21.9
	1,197.3	95.1	31.7	1,292.4	1,154.7	95.6	32.2	1,250.3	1,144.6	96.2	32.7	1,240.8
Construction	275.8	64.7	14.1	340.5	276.8	66.8	14.8	343.6	276.6	66.6	14.7	343.3
Gas	78.7	25.4	5.5	104.1	77.6	26.4	5.7	104.0	76.3	26.6	5.9	102.9
Electricity	153.2	33.7	7.4	186.9	152.9	33.9	7.5	186.8	152.9	33.8	7.4	186.7
Water supply	43.9	5.6	1.2	49.5	46.3	6.5	1.6	52.8	47.4	6.2	1.4	53.7
Transport and communication	1,229.9	263.2	52.9	1,493.2	1,230.0	263.7	55.2	1,493.8	1,235.6	264.2	53.1	1,499.7
Railways	205.0	16.7	1.2	221.7	207.3	17.1	1.3	224.4	211.3	16.8	1.2	228.1
Road passenger transport	178.4	32.8	5.2	211.3	180.4	32.7	5.7	213.1	185.8	33.6	6.1	219.4
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	199.1	19.0	6.5	218.1	194.2	19.1	6.7	213.3	188.3	18.8	5.9	207.0
Other road haulage	19.8	2.3	0.6	22.1	19.7	2.4	0.9	22.1	19.6	2.3	0.7	22.0
Sea transport	149.4	12.0	2.2	161.4	148.2	11.9	2.2	160.2	148.0	12.0	2.2	160.0
Port and inland water transport	57.5	21.0	0.4	78.5	56.7	20.0	0.5	76.7	57.1	20.1	0.6	77.2
Air transport	325.4	111.7	27.7	437.1	328.2	111.2	26.9	439.4	328.3	111.4	26.5	439.7
Postal services and telecommunications	95.3	47.7	9.1	143.0	95.3	49.3	11.0	144.6	97.2	49.2	9.9	146.3
Miscellaneous transport services and storage												
Distributive trades	1,191.6	1,517.5	(735.3)	2,709.1	1,203.8	1,563.1	759.2	2,767.0	1,192.4	1,506.8	746.7	2,699.2
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	155.7	66.4	19.6	222.1	158.1	68.7	22.1	226.8	156.2	68.6	22.7	224.8
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	28.8	5.9	0.8	34.8	30.4	6.7	1.0	37.1	29.2	6.4	0.9	35.6
Other wholesale distribution	162.1	118.7	34.6	280.8	163.7	118.9	34.9	282.5	164.5	115.8	35.6	280.3
Retail distribution of food and drink	221.9	385.1	(218.2)	607.0	222.9	388.8	222.3	611.8	223.2	382.3	223.4	605.5
Other retail distribution	403.3	868.6	(441.3)	1,271.9	411.7	907.9	458.6	1,319.7	407.8	862.6	445.6	1,270.4
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	88.6	32.1	11.1	120.7	89.6	32.5	11.2	122.1	86.6	31.9	10.7	118.4
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	131.3	40.6	9.6	171.8	127.4	39.6	9.0	167.0	124.9	39.3	7.8	164.2
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	531.3	576.0	(159.3)	1,107.2	530.5	562.0	154.2	1,092.3	526.5	554.2	149.5	1,080.7
Insurance	146.1	115.1	23.5	261.2	145.9	116.3	22.9	262.2	146.7	115.6	23.8	263.3
Banking and bill discounting	142.7	178.5	26.3	321.1	144.2	178.1	26.2	322.4	144.1	175.8	26.0	319.9
Other financial institutions	49.8	51.0	8.9	100.8	48.9	50.1	9.2	98.9	47.9	50.3	8.8	98.2
Property owning and managing, etc	46.6	40.7	16.6	87.3	45.9	38.8	16.1	84.7	43.7	37.9	14.9	81.6
Advertising and market research	17.7	14.3	2.3	32.0	17.6	13.4	2.3	31.0	17.5	13.1	1.9	30.8
Other business services	80.4	144.7	(77.9)	225.1	78.1	132.9	74.2	210.9	79.6	131.1	71.5	210.7
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	48.0	31.7	3.9	79.7	49.9	32.4	3.4	82.2	46.0	30.4	2.6	76.4
Professional and scientific services	1,097.4	2,255.4	1,057.0	3,352.8	1,110.7	2,303.2	1,088.6	3,413.9	1,113.0	2,320.2	1,100.8	3,433.3
Accountancy services	558.1	1,183.5	639.6	1,741.6	567.4	1,216.3	658.6	1,783.6	569.8	1,217.6	666.2	1,787.4
Educational services	271.0	876.7	363.1	1,147.7	270.1	889.1	373.6	1,159.2	269.3	903.6	376.8	1,172.9
Legal services	80.1	27.9	4.7	108.0	80.9	28.8	5.6	109.8	82.1	29.0	6.0	111.1
Medical and dental services	188.2	167.3	49.6	355.5	192.3	169.0	50.8	361.3	191.8	170.0	51.8	361.9
Religious organisations												
Research and development services												
Other professional and scientific services												

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	June 1975			September 1975*			December 1975*			March 1976*		
	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)	Males	Females	Total (incl. part-time)
	92.8	290.0	56.5	382.8	92.6	288.6	51.5	381.3	92.0	288.8	51.6	380.8
	3.7	15.0	2.9	18.7	3.7	14.9	3.3	18.6	3.6	14.5	2.4	18.1
	18.6	63.1	13.0	81.7	18.2	61.6	10.6	79.8	18.0	60.6	11.1	78.6
	11.9	31.2	5.8	43.1	11.9	30.2	4.7	42.1	11.9	30.5	4.1	42.5
	5.2	30.4	5.6	35.6	5.2	32.1	4.7	37.3	5.3	32.4	5.5	37.8
	13.1	79.9	16.3	93.0	13.2	80.8	15.7	94.0	12.9	81.7	16.6	94.6
	1.5	3.5	1.0	5.0	1.4	3.6	1.0	5				

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	September 1974			December 1974			March 1975			THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females			
	Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†		Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†		Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†				
Miscellaneous services‡	920.0	1,158.2	(584.4)	2,078.3	895.2	1,125.9	595.9	2,021.1	889.9	1,137.4	617.3	2,027.3
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	57.6	43.4	17.1	101.0	57.3	43.6	17.9	100.9	57.5	44.9	18.4	102.4
Sport and other recreations	48.7	33.1	19.8	81.8	48.3	33.2	19.7	81.5	50.1	34.1	21.3	84.1
Betting and gambling	35.3	55.4	24.5	90.6	33.4	54.6	29.8	88.0	33.8	53.7	29.3	87.5
Hotels and other residential establishments	99.2	147.0	54.3	246.3	83.1	122.7	52.3	205.8	81.7	118.7	49.4	200.4
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	54.7	97.8	(57.7)	152.5	54.0	97.2	57.4	151.2	54.0	95.1	57.3	149.1
Public houses	76.1	145.3	102.3	221.4	77.0	143.3	108.7	220.2	75.5	144.4	108.9	219.9
Clubs	37.1	56.4	41.6	93.5	37.6	59.8	44.9	97.4	38.1	60.6	46.0	98.7
Catering contractors	14.3	43.4	13.6	57.7	13.9	39.2	15.6	53.2	15.7	41.5	14.5	57.2
Hairdressing and manicure	9.9	81.5	20.6	91.4	9.8	79.3	20.8	89.1	10.2	76.4	22.9	86.5
Laundries	17.5	41.4	16.8	58.9	15.9	42.4	17.0	58.3	14.9	40.0	15.8	54.9
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	6.3	20.7	9.2	27.0	6.0	21.1	10.2	27.1	6.1	21.1	9.7	27.3
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	331.4	95.2	30.3	426.7	326.1	96.4	32.1	422.5	322.0	95.9	33.3	417.8
Repair of boots and shoes	3.2	1.8	0.9	5.0	3.1	1.7	0.9	4.8	3.1	1.6	0.9	4.7
Other services	128.7	295.8	175.2	424.5	129.8	291.3	168.7	421.1	127.3	309.4	189.6	436.7
Public administration**	970.7	598.9	172.3	1,569.6	975.7	601.6	169.5	1,577.3	978.2	608.3	169.5	1,586.5
National government service**	336.3	248.2	25.7	584.5	342.1	253.8	27.4	595.9	345.5	259.2	28.0	604.7
Local government service	634.4	350.7	146.6	985.1	633.6	347.8	142.1	981.4	632.7	349.1	141.5	981.8

Notes: Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the components. 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 show as much information as is available about the extent of the change from one quarter to the next.
 Detailed footnotes relating to the census of employment figures are given on page 730 of the July 1976 issue of the Gazette.
 * Estimates after June 1975 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the June 1976 census of employment become available.
 † Part-time female workers are defined as those normally employed for not more than 30 hours per week (excluding main meals and overtime), but in the case of agriculture the definition of part-time is that used in censuses of agriculture. Figures in brackets are estimates.
 ‡ Excludes private domestic service.
 § The industries included in the Index of Production total are orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968). The service industries comprise orders XXII-XXVII.
 || The figures for "seatrtransport" and "port and inland water transport" are combined and those for "accountancy services", "legal services" "religious organisations" are included in "other professional and scientific services".
 ** Excluding members of HM Forces.

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued) THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	June 1975			September 1975*			December 1975*			March 1976*			THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females			
	Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†		Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†		Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†		Total (incl. part-time)	Part-time†				
929.7	1,227.4	681.0	2,157.1	939.2	1,230.2	621.1	2,169.5	910.7	1,205.3	628.4	2,116.1	907.4	1,191.9	632.2	2,099.3
56.9	44.0	17.9	101.0	57.5	45.9	18.1	103.4	57.9	45.5	17.8	103.3	56.8	44.7	16.9	101.5
53.0	36.0	22.4	88.9	53.5	36.3	23.4	89.8	52.0	36.2	23.4	88.2	52.3	36.7	23.5	88.9
35.1	57.8	35.2	92.9	33.7	56.1	32.3	89.8	33.9	58.2	35.8	92.1	35.0	59.8	37.5	94.8
102.7	152.8	65.5	255.5	99.9	149.3	55.9	249.3	83.7	127.6	54.4	211.3	83.8	123.5	51.3	207.4
57.4	105.4	66.2	162.8	57.2	101.7	52.5	158.9	54.3	101.0	55.8	155.3	54.1	99.3	56.6	153.4
77.6	152.2	117.2	229.8	81.6	149.8	111.5	231.4	78.6	149.0	111.9	227.6	77.4	150.3	112.6	227.7
38.7	60.3	46.6	99.0	37.9	58.3	43.7	96.3	37.6	62.5	45.7	100.1	38.1	63.3	47.9	101.4
16.2	52.6	19.8	68.7	17.0	53.0	18.6	70.0	15.9	51.6	18.4	67.5	16.0	49.8	18.3	65.8
10.1	79.7	24.1	89.8	11.0	84.6	20.5	95.7	10.7	83.4	22.6	94.1	10.3	80.5	22.1	90.8
15.8	41.1	17.5	56.8	15.8	40.4	16.9	56.2	15.2	38.2	15.4	53.4	15.1	36.0	14.1	51.2
6.2	21.0	9.9	27.2	6.2	21.1	9.4	27.3	6.0	0.0	9.0	26.0	5.5	19.1	8.1	24.6
327.0	96.5	33.7	423.5	333.2	96.4	32.0	429.6	331.4	96.8	32.2	428.2	329.7	96.5	32.7	426.2
3.2	1.9	1.1	5.1	3.1	1.8	1.2	4.9	3.1	1.7	1.2	4.7	2.9	1.6	1.1	4.5
129.9	326.2	203.9	456.2	131.6	335.3	184.8	467.0	130.5	333.8	184.8	464.3	130.4	330.7	189.7	461.1
994.0	614.3	171.1	1,608.3	1,005.6	625.3	175.8	1,630.9	993.1	638.0	179.6	1,631.1	993.6	645.3	180.6	1,638.9
348.7	263.5	28.9	612.2	353.8	270.9	29.6	624.7	355.3	274.4	29.6	629.7	354.4	279.8	28.9	634.2
645.2	350.8	142.2	996.0	651.8	354.4	146.2	1,006.2	637.8	363.6	150.0	1,001.4	639.2	365.5	151.7	1,004.7

Table 2 Quarterly series of employees in employment: regional analysis

THOUSANDS

	Total, all industries and services†	Males	Females, including part-time	Females part-time†	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal, petroleum and chemical products	Metal manufacture
South East and East Anglia									
September 1974	8,086	4,767	3,319	1,259	136.9	14.3	214.1	151.3	40.7
December 1974	8,064	4,742	3,323	1,297	124.8	14.4	211.2	152.2	41.3
March 1975	7,988	4,708	3,280	1,285	118.7	14.5	202.9	151.7	39.4
June 1975	7,990	4,697	3,293	1,318	125.5	13.9	201.8	147.6	37.7
September 1975*	8,010	4,703	3,307	1,256	131.0	13.8	204.8	147.0	36.4
December 1975*	7,979	4,660	3,319	1,265	116.4	13.9	206.1	145.2	36.3
March 1976*	7,872	4,608	3,264	1,251	113.3	13.8	199.2	143.8	36.1
South West									
September 1974	1,530	914	616	251	46.6	11.7	65.1	17.1	7.5
December 1974	1,511	906	605	249	46.8	11.7	64.2	16.8	7.6
March 1975	1,501	900	601	257	47.9	11.7	61.4	16.6	7.5
June 1975	1,523	906	616	267	49.9	11.3	60.3	16.1	7.4
September 1975*	1,513	904	610	245	48.3	11.3	59.8	16.0	7.4
December 1975*	1,498	898	601	246	44.8	11.3	59.6	15.6	7.4
March 1976*	1,493	893	600	249	45.9	11.3	58.4	15.5	7.3
West Midlands									
September 1974	2,259	1,382	877	343	32.3	25.8	59.6	22.7	12.4
December 1974	2,269	1,381	887	348	30.8	26.0	59.4	22.7	12.7
March 1975	2,229	1,363	866	341	29.5	26.3	56.0	22.3	12.5
June 1975	2,212	1,350	862	345	31.8	26.3	54.8	22.1	12.3
September 1975*	2,203	1,346	857	323	32.3	26.2	54.6	22.0	12.1
December 1975*	2,196	1,332	863	331	29.2	26.2	55.5	21.4	12.0
March 1976*	2,166	1,315	851	325	29.4	26.0	53.7	21.4	11.7
East Midlands									
September 1974	1,502	906	596	232	38.2	70.9	51.1	32.1	40.1
December 1974	1,501	902	599	234	37.8	70.9	51.0	31.6	40.6
March 1975	1,481	893	588	234	35.1	71.7	50.4	30.9	41.1
June 1975	1,485	896	589	234	36.8	72.0	50.0	30.2	41.0
September 1975*	1,488	899	589	227	38.8	71.9	50.6	30.7	40.8
December 1975*	1,491	894	597	235	35.4	71.5	50.5	30.4	40.4
March 1976*	1,474	886	587	233	34.6	71.4	48.6	30.1	39.5
Yorkshire and Humberside									
September 1974	1,989	1,213	776	325	35.3	81.8	86.8	42.3	92.7
December 1974	1,986	1,208	779	328	33.9	81.9	86.4	42.2	93.5
March 1975	1,969	1,202	767	325	33.3	82.5	85.4	41.3	92.3
June 1975	1,985	1,205	780	338	34.4	83.0	81.4	40.7	94.0
September 1975*	1,989	1,207	782	328	33.5	82.2	82.6	40.8	93.4
December 1975*	1,986	1,199	787	333	31.2	81.5	81.7	40.3	92.3
March 1976*	1,968	1,189	779	333	30.8	81.4	78.7	40.5	90.6
North West									
September 1974	2,716	1,607	1,109	425	17.8	15.4	114.6	107.0	25.4
December 1974	2,708	1,598	1,111	425	16.9	15.3	113.4	107.0	24.9
March 1975	2,658	1,568	1,090	413	16.4	15.3	110.2	105.8	24.1
June 1975	2,675	1,572	1,103	427	17.6	14.9	108.2	103.6	22.1
September 1975*	2,677	1,575	1,101	406	17.1	14.8	108.0	104.5	21.5
December 1975*	2,670	1,566	1,104	416	15.8	14.8	108.0	103.2	20.7
March 1976*	2,637	1,550	1,087	407	15.6	14.7	105.3	102.6	20.5
North									
September 1974	1,265	788	478	174	17.5	51.2	34.5	54.1	49.5
December 1974	1,256	772	485	183	16.6	50.5	34.5	54.1	49.8
March 1975	1,252	770	481	179	16.9	50.3	33.4	53.4	49.5
June 1975	1,266	774	491	188	16.8	50.1	33.2	53.0	49.2
September 1975*	1,265	774	491	184	16.3	49.9	33.6	53.3	48.6
December 1975*	1,263	767	496	192	15.7	49.2	33.0	53.3	48.4
March 1976*	1,249	759	489	187	15.5	48.6	31.7	53.0	47.2
Wales									
September 1974	1,000	623	377	136	25.5	42.8	19.7	22.7	84.7
December 1974	1,001	621	380	136	24.2	42.9	19.6	23.5	85.6
March 1975	996	622	374	132	23.3	43.2	19.2	23.2	85.8
June 1975	998	618	380	139	26.1	42.3	19.0	23.0	82.6
September 1975*	992	615	377	130	24.4	42.1	19.6	23.2	81.3
December 1975*	986	608	378	134	24.3	41.6	19.0	22.7	79.4
March 1976*	975	603	372	137	24.4	41.1	19.1	22.4	78.5
Scotland									
September 1974	2,094	1,232	862	277	49.7	34.0	98.1	31.1	43.9
December 1974	2,079	1,219	860	284	49.1	34.2	96.6	31.1	44.0
March 1975	2,061	1,213	847	290	49.4	34.6	93.7	30.8	44.6
June 1975	2,076	1,219	858	294	48.8	36.0	92.4	31.0	43.8
September 1975*	2,083	1,226	857	275	49.2	35.6	94.0	30.8	42.5
December 1975*	2,074	1,219	855	289	48.3	35.1	93.3	31.2	41.8
March 1976*	2,050	1,208	843	279	48.6	34.9	90.5	31.2	40.6
GREAT BRITAIN									
September 1974	22,441	13,431	9,010	3,422	400.2	347.6	743.5	480.3	511.8
December 1974	22,377	13,349	9,029	3,484	380.6	347.2	736.4	481.1	515.0
March 1975	22,135	13,240	8,894	3,457	370.3	349.8	709.7	475.9	509.8
June 1975	22,213	13,240	8,973	3,551	387.8	349.7	701.3	467.5	500.8
September 1975*	22,220	13,249	8,971	3,373	391.3	347.9	707.5	468.2	493.6
December 1975*	22,142	13,144	8,999	3,441	361.5	345.2	706.8	463.3	486.8
March 1976*	21,884	13,013	8,871	3,402	358.5	343.3	685.3	460.5	478.2

See notes to table 1. The figures for Wales do not include about 6,000 employees in the Welsh sector of the Chester Employment Office area who are included in the figures for the North West region.

Table 2 Quarterly series of employees in unemployment: regional analysis

THOUSANDS

Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services†	Public administration and defence**
South East and East Anglia								
1,113.2	136.3	574.9	418.1	117.7	671.6	1,070.5	2,773.6	650.6
1,110.7	135.9	563.9	405.2	119.2	671.6	1,086.7	2,774.2	651.5
1,087.7	132.9	553.6	402.5	120.5	675.8	1,065.9	2,775.8	645.4
1,056.3	130.5	536.4	413.4	119.1	672.9	1,066.2	2,823.5	645.2
1,042.1	130.1	531.5	413.3	119.7	673.2	1,068.6	2,845.9	652.1
1,035.5	129.6	526.6	410.8	119.8	667.1	1,093.9	2,832.3	645.1
1,022.9	127.2	521.3	400.6	118.3	658.8	1,060.8	2,816.9	639.0
South West								
229.6	39.4	94.7	96.9	29.3	88.1	207.6	481.5	115.2
227.7	39.6	92.9	93.2	30.4	87.7	213.1	466.2	113.6
224.6	38.3	90.9	92.0	30.6	87.5	204.9	473.8	113.4
217.8	36.6	88.5	94.0	31.2	87.3	206.1	500.6	115.5
218.4	36.1	87.2	94.0	31.2	86.5	202.9	498.6	115.8
217.3	35.8	87.6	93.4	31.0	84.6	202.5	4,937	113.5
214.5	36.5	86.6	91.1	30.9	82.7	196.7	500.9	114.5
West Midlands								
645.7	51.9	180.9	107.0	29.8	99.9	235.7	521.4	118.7
642.8	50.6	180.7	103.5	30.2	100.3	242.3	532.3	119.2
625.0	49.0	173.7	102.7	29.9	100.7	234.1	532.5	122.0
603.2	47.0	170.9	105.3	30.0	99.7	234.6	540.6	122.5
595.5	47.0	169.8	105.3	29.9	99.6	234.3	540.5	124.7
587.9	46.4	170.2	104.6	29.5	99.0	235.3	544.9	125.2
578.4	45.4	167.7	102.0	29.2	97.7	227.9	543.8	125.6
East Midlands								
221.6	180.6	96.1	77.3	23.6	73.6	162.0	341.0	93.7
222.2	178.7	94.5	74.5	23.9	73.6	165.8	344.5	91.8
218.1	171.7	91.9	73.8	24.3	73.9	161.2	340.9	95.6
213.1	168.7	90.0	75.7	24.6	73.5	161.2	355.6	92.1
212.1	169.7	90.5	75.7	24.7	73.4	159.6	356.2	93.2
208.6	169.9	90.8	75.2	24.3	72.5	163.2	364.5	93.5
205.8	169.1	90.3	73.3	23.9	71.7	155.1	365.8	94.4
Yorkshire and Humberside								
262.4	167.5	116.2	112.7	34.3	113.8	225.2	505.2	112.4
261.8	160.6	115.2	108.7	34.7	113.8	231.4	506.9	115.4
258.1	155.2	112.2	107.5	34.7	112.6	227.2	512.5	116.4
251.5	155.3	109.7	110.2	34.8	113.9	228.6	526.9	120.8
251.4	153.5	110.4	110.2	35.0	113.6	226.6	534.0	121.9
248.9	151.4	110.6	109.5	34.2	110.4	231.9	533.3	128.5
246.1	150.8	108.4	106.7	34.0	110.6	226.3	532.6	13

Annual census of employment: June 1975

United Kingdom: Industrial analysis

The first results of the annual census of employment for June 1975, conducted by the Department of Employment, were published in the July issue of this *Gazette* at pages 727-733 showing Great Britain as a whole analysed by Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification. Information for standard regions was published in the August issue at pages 834-837.

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

Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	THOUSANDS						
	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Total, all industries and services†	12,819	713	13,532	5,566	3,608	9,174	22,707
Total, Index of Production industries	7,005.7	93.9	7,099.7	1,826.2	580.4	2,406.7	9,506.3
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,181.8	80.3	5,262.1	1,697.2	528.8	2,226.0	7,488.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡	263.3	35.7	299.0	57.9	44.0	101.9	401.0
Agriculture and horticulture‡	241.8	35.2	277.0	56.8	43.3	100.1	377.0
Forestry	12.6	0.2	12.9	1.0	0.6	1.5	14.4
Fishing	8.9	0.3	9.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	9.5
Mining and quarrying	337.6	0.5	338.1	11.0	3.1	14.1	352.2
Coal mining	293.3	0.2	293.4	7.4	2.3	9.7	303.1
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	17.4	0.1	17.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	18.9
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum and natural gas	4.6	—	4.7	0.8	—	0.8	5.4
Other mining and quarrying**	22.3	0.2	22.5	1.9	0.4	2.3	24.8
Food, drink and tobacco	424.5	10.7	435.3	191.5	99.0	290.4	725.7
Grain milling	17.4	0.3	17.7	3.9	0.9	4.8	22.5
Bread and flour confectionery	65.1	4.3	69.4	20.5	19.0	39.5	108.9
Biscuits	16.3	0.3	16.6	13.1	13.1	26.2	42.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	54.9	1.9	56.8	32.5	18.1	50.6	107.4
Milk and milk products	47.0	0.9	47.9	13.5	3.8	17.3	65.2
Sugar	9.0	—	9.0	2.3	0.5	2.8	11.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	30.3	0.4	30.7	18.3	17.7	36.1	66.8
Fruit and vegetable products	27.9	0.4	28.3	22.4	10.0	32.4	60.7
Animal and poultry foods	22.2	0.4	22.6	4.0	1.3	5.3	27.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	5.9	0.1	5.9	1.1	0.3	1.4	7.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	19.0	0.3	19.3	9.7	4.6	14.3	33.6
Brewing and malting	55.9	0.4	56.3	11.0	2.2	13.2	69.5
Soft drinks	16.5	0.8	17.3	7.3	3.0	10.3	27.7
Other drink industries	19.5	0.1	19.7	11.8	1.3	13.1	32.7
Tobacco	17.6	—	17.7	20.1	3.2	23.3	41.0
Coal and petroleum products	35.1	0.1	35.2	3.5	0.7	4.2	39.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	11.6	—	11.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	12.2
Mineral oil refining	17.9	—	17.9	1.9	0.3	2.1	20.1
Lubricating oils and greases	5.6	0.1	5.7	1.2	0.3	1.5	7.2
Chemicals and allied industries	303.8	2.5	306.3	96.7	27.4	124.0	430.4
General chemicals	111.3	0.4	111.7	17.6	4.5	22.2	133.9
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	41.1	0.4	41.6	26.5	8.1	34.6	76.2
Toilet preparations	8.7	0.2	8.9	11.8	3.0	14.8	23.7
Paint	18.9	0.4	19.3	5.8	1.9	7.7	27.0
Soap and detergents	10.2	0.1	10.4	4.4	1.8	6.3	16.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	42.2	0.3	42.5	6.2	1.7	8.0	50.5
Dyestuffs and pigments	19.3	0.1	19.3	2.9	0.6	3.5	22.8
Fertilisers	10.8	0.1	10.9	1.4	0.3	1.7	12.5
Other chemical industries	41.3	0.5	41.8	20.0	5.4	25.4	67.2
Metal manufacture	441.1	2.6	443.7	45.6	11.9	57.5	501.1
Iron and steel (general)	224.9	0.5	225.4	18.1	3.4	21.5	247.0
Steel tubes	45.4	0.3	45.6	5.5	1.9	7.3	53.0
Iron castings, etc	75.2	0.9	76.1	6.4	1.7	8.1	84.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	42.2	0.3	42.6	5.9	1.7	7.6	50.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	35.4	0.4	35.8	6.1	2.4	8.5	44.3
Other base metals	18.0	0.2	18.1	3.5	0.9	4.4	22.5
Mechanical engineering	801.2	8.9	810.1	117.9	31.9	149.7	959.8
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	25.4	0.4	25.9	3.1	0.7	3.9	29.7
Metal-working machine tools	56.6	0.5	57.2	7.2	2.3	9.5	66.6
Pumps, valves and compressors	69.6	0.6	70.2	12.4	2.7	15.1	85.3
Industrial engines	22.6	0.1	22.7	3.4	0.5	3.9	26.7
Textile machinery and accessories	29.9	0.4	30.3	4.6	1.0	5.7	35.9
Construction and earth-moving equipment	35.5	0.2	35.7	3.8	0.7	4.5	40.2
Mechanical handling equipment	53.3	0.5	53.8	6.1	2.2	8.3	62.1
Office machinery**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other machinery**	203.6	2.3	205.9	35.1	9.1	44.2	250.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	147.2	1.3	148.5	13.5	3.7	17.2	165.8
Ordnance and small arms	16.0	0.1	16.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	20.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	141.4	2.5	143.9	25.2	8.0	33.2	177.1
Instrument engineering	96.4	1.9	98.2	43.6	13.8	57.4	155.7
Photographic and document copying equipment	8.9	0.1	9.0	2.8	0.6	3.4	12.4
Watches and clocks	6.4	—	6.5	6.3	2.0	8.3	14.8
Surgical instruments and appliances	16.4	0.7	17.1	8.8	4.1	12.9	30.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	64.6	1.0	65.6	25.7	7.1	32.8	98.4

Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1975

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
	Electrical engineering	479.1	4.4	483.5	229.9	67.5	297.4	780.9
Electrical machinery	106.6	0.7	107.3	28.5	6.4	34.9	142.2
Insulated wires and cables	33.7	0.4	34.1	11.4	2.2	13.6	47.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	53.6	0.1	53.8	31.6	6.6	38.2	92.0
Radio and electronic components	61.0	0.9	61.9	48.6	18.5	67.1	129.0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	25.5	0.3	25.9	21.8	8.8	30.6	56.4
Electronic computers	32.7	—	32.7	10.3	1.6	11.9	44.7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	63.7	0.6	64.4	19.5	5.6	25.1	89.5
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	39.5	0.4	39.9	19.8	4.6	24.4	64.3
Other electrical goods	62.7	0.8	63.5	38.4	13.2	51.7	115.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	170.6	0.7	171.3	9.9	3.0	12.9	184.2
Vehicles	660.4	2.4	662.9	81.1	12.3	93.4	756.3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	30.4	—	30.4	2.2	0.3	2.6	32.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	399.7	1.7	401.4	48.4	7.2	55.7	457.1
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	9.5	0.2	9.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	13.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	181.2	0.5	181.7	25.9	3.7	29.6	211.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	16.4	—	16.4	0.8	0.2	1.0	17.4
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	23.3	—	23.3	1.1	0.2	1.2	24.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	382.2	8.5	390.7	113.6	41.3	154.9	545.6
Engineers' small tools and gauges	50.3	0.9	51.2	9.5	3.5	13.0	64.2
Hand tools and implements	12.9	0.4	13.3	5.2	1.6	6.8	20.1
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	7.6	0.4	8.1	4.2	1.6	5.8	13.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	25.2	0.3	25.5	8.8	2.8	11.6	37.1
Wire and wire manufactures	30.3	0.4	30.8	6.7	1.9	8.7	39.4
Cans and metal boxes	16.3	0.1	16.4	7.8	4.9	12.7	29.2
Jewellery and precious metals	13.6	0.4	14.0	5.6	2.0	7.6	21.6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	226.0	5.4	231.3	65.9	22.9	88.8	320.1
Textiles	283.7	7.2	290.9	188.2	50.4	238.5	529.4
Production of man-made fibres	37.8	—	37.9	4.7	0.6	5.3	43.2
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	31.3	0.9	32.3	20.1	6.2	26.4	58.6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	26.3	1.0	27.3	16.7	3.9	20.6	47.8
Woollen and worsted	47.0	1.7	48.8	30.3	9.7	40.1	88.8
Jute	5.1	0.2	5.3	2.3	0.6	2.8	8.1
Rope, twine and net	3.2	0.1	3.3	2.7	0.9	3.6	6.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	40.1	1.3	41.4	63.7	16.0	79.7	121.1
Lace	1.9	0.1	2.0	1.9	0.6	2.5	4.5
Carpets	25.6	0.3	25.9	11.2	2.5	13.7	39.6
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	5.6	0.2	5.9	5.5	1.6	7.1	12.9
Made-up textiles	7.8	0.4	8.2	13.6	3.4	17.0	25.1
Textile finishing	33.4	0.7	34.2	10.5	3.1	13.6	47.8
Other textile industries	18.4	0.2	18.6	5.0	1.2	6.2	24.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	22.3	1.1	23.3	13.3	5.2	18.5	41.8
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	13.8	0.5	14.3	3.1	1.1	4.2	18.5
Leather goods	6.2	0.4	6.6	8.6	3.4	12.0	18.6
Fur	2.2	0.1	2.4	1.6	0.7	2.4	4.7
Clothing and footwear	91.3	4.3	95.6	249.2	57.7	306.8	402.4
Weatherproof outerwear	3.6	0.2	3.8	12.3	2.9	15.2	19.0
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	18.0	0.9	19.0	52.2	13.2	65.5	84.4
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	11.4	0.5	11.9	25.6	5.8	31.4	43.4
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	5.9	0.4	6.3	32.5	5.9	38.4	44.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	12.7	0.8	13.5	67.0	16.9	83.9	97.4
Hats, caps and millinery	1.3	0.2	1.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	5.0
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	5.5	0.4	5.9	20.0	5.7	25.7	31.6
Footwear	32.8	0.9	33.7	37.0	6.2	43.2	76.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	208.8	2.7	211.5	50.6	13.6	64.3	275.8
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	36.2	0.5	36.8	3.4	1.1	4.5	41.2
Pottery	28.5	0.6	29.1	25.1	5.2	30.3	59.4
Glass	52.5	0.5	53.0	12.1	4.1	16.2	69.3
Cement	13.4	0.1	13.4	1.0	0.2	1.2	14.6

Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Transport and communication—(continued)							
Sea transport	79.4	0.4	79.7	7.0	1.0	8.0	87.7
Port and inland water transport	68.8	1.1	69.9	3.6	1.2	4.7	74.7
Air transport	57.5	0.2	57.7	19.9	0.6	20.5	78.2
Postal services and telecommunications	328.9	5.3	334.2	85.6	28.4	114.0	448.2
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	94.3	4.5	98.8	38.6	10.8	49.4	148.2
Distributive trades	1,077.6	146.0	1,223.7	769.6	769.4	1,539.0	2,762.7
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	157.3	5.7	163.0	48.2	22.5	70.7	233.7
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	28.8	0.2	29.0	5.7	0.6	6.3	35.3
Other wholesale distribution	160.0	8.9	168.9	82.4	35.3	117.6	286.5
Retail distribution of food and drink	185.6	41.2	226.8	161.4	232.7	394.1	620.9
Other retail distribution	331.9	82.8	414.8	420.0	456.0	875.9	1,290.7
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	84.7	3.8	88.5	21.1	11.0	32.2	120.6
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	129.3	3.4	132.7	30.8	11.4	42.2	174.9
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	505.7	31.8	537.5	405.2	160.3	565.5	1,103.0
Insurance	143.9	4.1	148.0	93.6	24.7	118.3	266.3
Banking and bill discounting	143.4	2.7	146.1	150.4	25.9	176.3	322.4
Other financial institutions	47.7	2.1	49.8	43.7	9.0	52.6	102.4
Property owning and managing, etc	39.2	5.5	44.7	24.2	16.3	40.6	85.3
Advertising and market research	17.4	0.5	17.8	10.8	2.2	13.0	30.9
Other business services	66.3	16.2	82.5	55.6	77.3	132.9	215.4
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	47.8	0.8	48.5	26.9	4.9	31.8	80.3
Professional and scientific services	991.6	157.1	1,148.7	1,281.6	1,125.4	2,407.0	3,555.8
Accountancy services	46.8	1.5	48.3	25.9	11.8	37.7	86.0
Education services	471.5	109.0	580.5	571.7	673.2	1,244.9	1,825.4
Legal services	29.7	2.7	32.4	56.0	20.5	76.5	108.8
Medical and dental services	261.5	34.6	296.1	565.9	392.6	958.5	1,254.6
Religious organisations	10.9	6.0	16.9	4.0	8.4	12.3	29.2
Research and development services	81.2	0.7	82.0	23.2	5.9	29.2	111.1
Other professional and scientific services	90.1	2.5	92.6	34.9	13.1	48.0	140.5
Miscellaneous services†	770.7	176.4	947.1	557.3	697.7	1,255.1	2,202.1
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	51.6	6.0	57.6	26.4	18.1	44.5	102.2
Sport and other recreations	37.9	15.9	53.8	13.8	22.6	36.4	90.3
Betting and gambling	24.3	11.6	35.9	22.8	35.3	58.1	94.0
Hotels and other residential establishments	87.4	16.5	103.9	88.5	66.1	154.6	258.5
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	46.6	11.1	57.7	40.1	67.3	107.4	165.1
Public houses	38.2	41.3	79.4	35.6	117.7	153.3	232.7
Clubs	17.2	22.0	39.2	13.8	46.8	60.7	99.9
Catering contractors	14.5	1.8	16.3	33.4	20.0	53.4	69.7
Hairdressing and manicure	9.4	0.8	10.2	56.2	24.3	80.4	90.7
Laundries	14.6	1.6	16.1	24.4	17.7	42.1	58.3
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	5.8	0.5	6.3	11.4	10.0	21.4	27.7
Motor repairers, distributors, garage and filling stations	308.7	25.8	334.5	63.9	34.1	98.1	432.6
Repair of boots and shoes	3.0	0.2	3.2	0.9	1.1	1.9	5.1
Other services	111.6	21.3	132.8	126.1	216.7	342.8	475.6
Public administration and defence‡	978.0	47.7	1,025.7	456.1	172.8	628.8	1,654.5
National government service§	368.7	4.9	373.6	246.3	30.1	276.3	649.9
Local government service	609.3	42.8	652.1	209.8	142.7	352.5	1,004.6

Notes: Because the figures have been rounded independently rounded totals may differ from the sum of rounded components. Also the totals include a small number of employees (about 3,300) whose industrial classification could not be ascertained.

The industrial classifications 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 in levels of particular industries between one year and the next. Also see pages 727 and 728 of the July 1976 issue of this Gazette.

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

† Excludes private domestic service.

‡ The estimates for agriculture are taken from the June census 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. Family workers are included in the figures for Great Britain but not for Northern Ireland.

§ Excluding members of HM Forces.

** For Northern Ireland, and therefore for the United Kingdom as a whole, only combined figures are available for certain industries. The details are:

"Other mining and quarrying" includes "chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction".

"Other machinery" includes "office machinery".

"Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified" includes "paper and board".

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: incidence rates, 1971–1975

AN ARTICLE giving detailed statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1975 was published in the May 1976 issue of the *Gazette* (pages 469–477). It was not then possible to include, in table 2, incidence rates expressing loss of working time in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees because estimates of employees in employment in the United Kingdom derived from the 1975 censuses of employment were not then available. These estimates are now available (see pages 998–1000 of this issue). In the following table the incidence rates for 1975, together with rates for 1971–74, have been calculated in each case on the basis of the census of employment estimates for the appropriate year.

Statistics of stoppages in 1971 and 1972, published in the issue of the *Gazette* for May 1972 and June 1973 respectively,

Number of working days lost per 1,000 employees*

INDUSTRY GROUP (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	55	—
Coal mining	175	32,750	275	18,800	175
All other mining and quarrying	40	35	5	60	80
Grain milling	10	125	125	45	125
Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	175	250	100	1,450	50
All other food industries	225	250	60	325	175
Drink	250	700	550	700	600
Tobacco	200	350	90	3,000	—
Coal and petroleum products	450	450	375	1,700	1,200
Chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, fertilisers, etc	125	200	250	225	750
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	80	20	15	300	200
Paints, soap and other chemical industries	70	100	175	90	125
Iron (including castings) and steel (including tubes)	750	1,450	1,200	1,550	750
All other metal manufacture	175	650	450	2,450	550
Mechanical engineering	550	1,400	850	650	750
Instrument engineering	200	700	175	800	125
Electrical engineering	900	1,650	650	1,500	1,250
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,900	4,300	1,450	3,750	2,750
Motor vehicles	6,150	2,750	4,100	3,550	1,800
Aerospace equipment	2,200	3,150	850	1,100	550
All other vehicles	1,300	900	2,250	550	2,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	175	550	375	375	375
Cotton flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	175	225	175	950	1,050
Woollen and worsted	60	50	25	125	45
Hosiery and other knitted goods	70	1,300	650	150	700
All other textile industries	60	100	100	225	60
Clothing other than footwear	20	100	100	50	275
Footwear	50	10	200	10	90
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	150	1,300	1,150	60	250
Pottery	5	35	100	175	35
Glass	5	600	100	850	275
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified	60	95	200	275	150
Furniture, bedding, upholstery	60	20	150	25	125
Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork	40	150	275	125	60
Paper and board, cartons, etc	50	275	175	600	275
Printing, publishing, etc	100	70	125	375	125
Other manufacturing industries	425	1,050	650	650	375
Construction	200	3,200	125	200	200
Gas, electricity, water	15	50	900	175	30
Railways	20	100	225	175	40
Road passenger transport	80	225	175	1,450	150
Road haulage contracting	80	70	175	750	50
Sea transport	45	—	20	35	150
Port and inland water transport	1,750	8,400	1,950	1,550	4,350
Other transport and communication	9,850	15	70	60	45
Distributive trades	15	5	5	40	25
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	5	—	—	5	—
Professional and scientific services	15	35	100	70	10
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc)	15	5	10	20	25
Public administration and defence	5	20	125	125	80
Total, all industries and services	600	1,100	325	650	275

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

Accidents at work—second quarter 1976

BETWEEN April 1 and June 30 this year 59,532 accidents at work, of which 91 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 49,679 (50 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 8,711 (36 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 899 (5 fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 243 (none fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 2 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

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 this *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.

Analysis by division of inspectorate

Table 1 Quarter ending June 1976

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
East Area	11	5,535
Area South	1	2,217
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	4	7,943
Midlands (Birmingham)	6	4,337
Midlands (Nottingham)	3	4,178
London and Home Counties (North)	6	3,941
London and Home Counties (East)	11	4,233
London and Home Counties (West)	1	2,126
South Western	5	2,274
Wales	7	4,162
North Western (Liverpool)	8	6,034
North Western (Manchester)	7	3,681
Scotland	19	6,890
North Midlands Area	2	1,918
Thames House		21
Cricklewood		13
Liverpool		29
Totals	91	59,532

Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Table 2 (continued) Quarter ended June 1976

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining		348
Iron conversion	2	797
Aluminium extraction and refining		199
Magnesium extraction and refining		19
Other metals, extraction and refining		254
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel		934
Non-ferrous metals		101
Tine and terne plate, etc. manufacture		92
Metal forging		457
Metal drawing and extrusion		469
Iron founding	1	1,460
Steel founding		306
Die casting		166
Non-ferrous metal casting		221
Metal plating		88
Galvanising, tinning, etc.		56
Enamelling and other metal finishing		115
Total	3	6,082
General Engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing		281
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair		392
Engine building and repairing		618
Boiler making and similar work	1	463
Constructional engineering	4	1,027
Motor vehicle manufacture		1,652
Non-power vehicle manufacture		254
Vehicle repairing	7	1,941
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	2	1,406
Work in wet docks or harbours		200
Aircraft building and repairing	2	397
Machine tool manufacture		333
Miscellaneous machine making	1	2,060
Tools and implements		550
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	1	1,183
Industrial appliances manufacture		695
Sheet metal working	1	944
Metal pressing		562
Other metal machining	1	788
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	1	1,151
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)		856
Railway running sheds		20
Cutlery		38
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		4
Iron and steel wire manufacture		183
Wire rope manufacture		57
Total	21	18,065
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	642
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		142
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair		600
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		321
Cable manufacture		335
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	1	132
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		445
Total	2	2,617
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	2	300
Saw milling for imported timbers		49
Plywood manufacture		12
Chip and other building board manufacture		60
Wooden box and packing case making		124
Coopering		34
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair		387
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		5
Engineers' pattern making		49
Joinery	1	783
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair		194
Total	3	1,997
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	3	326
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals		403
Other chemicals	1	378
Synthetic dyestuffs		80
Oil refining		209
Explosives		125
Plastic material and man-made fibre production		386
Soap, etc.	1	92
Paint and varnish	1	178
Coal gas		68
Coke oven operation		226
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation		44
Patent fuel manufacture		43
Total	6	2,558

Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Table 2 (continued) Quarter ended June 1976

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring		228
Other clothing		294
Hatmaking and millinery		14
Footwear manufacture		174
Footwear repair		6
Total		716
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	1	766
Paper staining and coating		127
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture		378
Bag making and stationery	1	219
Printing and bookbinding		719
Engraving		10
Total	2	2,219
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling		91
Course milling		112
Other milling		35
Bread, flour confectionary and biscuits	1	1,103
Sugar confectionery		443
Food preserving	2	813
Milk processing		397
Edible oils and fats		95
Sugar refining		105
Slaughter houses		397
Other food processing		1,594
Alcoholic drink		849
Non-alcoholic drink		214
Total	3	6,248
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations		623
Plant using atomic reactors		55
Other use of radioactive materials		4
Tobacco		156
Tanning		130
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		24
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		71
Rubber		946
Linoleum		32
Cloth coating		42
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)		924
Glass	1	630
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches other than high precision work		164
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles		128
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		57
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)		161
Processes associated with agriculture		38
Match and firelighter manufacture		11
Water purification	1	34
Factory processes not otherwise specified		534
Total	2	4,764
Total, all factory processes	50	49,679

Table 2 (continued) Quarter ended June 1976

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction Process under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:		
Construction	10	1,076
Maintenance	4	262
Demolition	1	50
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	6	1,462
Maintenance	3	413
Demolition	1	42
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	1	185
Maintenance		92
Demolition		5
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	2	1,637
Maintenance		690
Demolition		26
Other building operations:		
Construction	1	379
Maintenance		182
Demolition		12
Total	29	6,783
Works of engineering construction operations at:		
Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.	2	88
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)		28
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)		73
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	1	410
Docks, harbours and inland navigations		54
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)		113
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures		19
Sea defence and river works		35
Work on roads or airfields	2	811
Other works	2	297
Total	7	1,928
Total, all construction processes	36	8,711
Processes under Section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	5	899
Work at inland warehouses		243
Total	5	1,142
GRAND TOTAL	91	59,532

Unemployed minority group workers

The table below gives the figures, and location by region, of unemployed minority group workers who are registered at employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain. The basis of the count was explained in the July 1971 issue of the *Gazette* when, for the first time, comprehensive figures were available.

The count on August 12, 1976 showed an increase of 9,414 compared with the figures for May 13, 1976, and represented 4.1 per cent of all persons unemployed.

Table 1 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: August 12, 1976

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain§
Total (all listed countries):	28,115	411	1,143	14,625	5,095	4,073	4,736	340	255	277	59,070
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	8.0	1.1	1.1	9.6	6.2	3.2	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	4.1
Area of origin											
East Africa											
Males	2,957	48	49	807	1,313	158	408	20	25	33	5,818
Females	1,316	38	15	553	743	69	197	3	7	7	2,948
Other Africa*											
Males	1,694	3	18	211	103	86	261	21	17	9	2,423
Females	612	3	4	120	46	24	104	8	1	9	931
West Indies†											
Males	8,561	105	560	3,123	641	569	704	26	28	6	14,323
Females	3,600	55	117	1,863	251	259	160	1	8	1	6,315
India											
Males	3,165	30	125	2,719	1,082	594	991	71	29	51	8,857
Females	1,570	11	37	1,838	507	254	318	32	12	12	4,591
Pakistan											
Males	1,700	90	120	2,309	272	1,614	1,096	106	54	97	7,458
Females	312	7	11	203	23	136	120	9	11	11	843
Bangladesh											
Males	609	18	7	534	37	154	185	6	7	5	1,562
Females	32	—	5	24	4	5	12	1	—	1	84
Other Commonwealth territories‡											
Males	1,576	3	58	242	48	119	145	26	54	24	2,295
Females	411	—	17	79	25	32	35	10	2	11	622
Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)											
Males	1,338	31	101	912	132	107	203	37	9	22	2,892
Females	848	17	51	803	89	77	77	12	3	10	1,987
TOTAL (all listed countries):											
May 13, 1976	24,398	370	1,165	11,773	4,317	3,050	3,782	264	240	297	49,656
February 12, 1976	22,407	296	858	11,730	4,405	3,084	3,437	235	215	275	46,942
November 13, 1975	18,924	261	712	11,111	3,999	2,819	3,096	236	184	259	41,601
August 11, 1975	18,596	265	685	11,488	4,266	2,911	3,321	283	153	219	42,187
May 12, 1975	12,207	204	489	6,679	3,394	1,675	2,391	162	158	214	27,573

Note: Since February 1976 the figures given have excluded adult students registered for vacation employment.

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

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

‡ The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Jamaica; Leeward Islands (Antigua (including Barbuda) and Montserrat); St. Christopher (St. Kitts)—Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and Windward Islands (Dominica; Grenada; St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

§ Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon); Christmas Island (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands); Hong Kong; Line Islands (Central and Southern); Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Island; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrain; Qatar and Trucial States); Piccairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.

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

Employment of women and young persons: special exemption orders, July

THE Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons 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 persons 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 persons covered by special exemption orders current on July 31, 1976, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	23,864	1,081	1,578	26,523
Double day shifts‡	42,889	2,666	2,279	47,834
Long spells	10,846	315	1,156	12,317
Night shifts	48,464	1,328	—	49,792
Part-time work§	21,453	70	126	21,649
Saturday afternoon work	3,912	235	170	4,317
Sunday work	43,852	1,300	2,039	47,191
Miscellaneous	4,607	357	303	5,267
Total	199,887	7,352	7,651	214,890

* 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 19,100 persons 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.

News and notes

Contractors — send more diving trainees!

THE LACK OF INTEREST that diving contractors have shown in sponsoring their own employees on approved courses for basic air diving and underwater working training was deplored by Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment, when he visited the Underwater Training Centre at Fort William.

He said that this lack of interest existed despite the provision of grants to offset a significant proportion of the course fee.

"The Government," he said, "through the Manpower Services Commission, has played its part in establishing a sound framework for training in a hazardous field. It is now up to the industry, which has been consulted throughout these developments, to respond and ensure that the UK has a diving capability which is second to none, both in quality and safety, and also to ensure that we have the manpower available."

As an example of the lack of interest in training, Mr Walker said that out of the first 100 trainees for basic air diving since new standards were published last year,

only one was sponsored by an employer. On a recent course for mixed air diving, while most of the trainees were sponsored by employers, the take up of available places has been less than 50 per cent.

"I realise," he said "that this time of the year is the peak season for off-shore operations, but these courses give British firms and workers a greater chance of participating in the development of North Sea oil and other areas on the UK continental shelf. It will also give us the opportunity to take part in assisting with the development of off-shore industries in other parts of the world and thereby increasing our export potential."

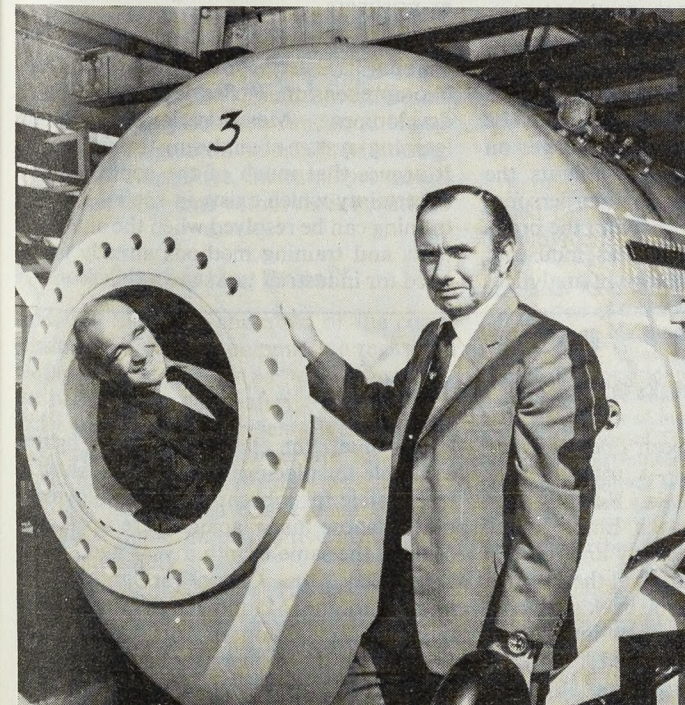
Pointing out that high numbers of deaths or injuries could not be tolerated, he continued: "Already this year there have been seven fatal accidents—one more than the total for last year. This is a situation that must improve, and participation by employers in ensuring that their divers are properly trained can go a long way towards achieving this goal."

"The introduction of regulations covering diving connected with off-shore oil and gas operations and other activities together with the work of the diving inspectorate, have undoubtedly helped. But more needs to be done."

Mr Walker paid tribute to the staff of the training centre for the work they had done in establishing the centre and ended:

"Let me say to those who have received training certificates today, they have chosen to follow a challenging and demanding profession. They work in dangerous and

(continued at foot of next page)



Looking out of a decompression chamber during his visit to the Underwater Training Centre at Loch Linnhe, Scotland, is Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment. With him is Lt.-Com. Peter Cobby, chief instructor. In the second photo Mr Walker is seen with some of the graduates to whom he had presented certificates.

Warning: don't misuse oxygen

A warning on the dangers of fires and explosions because of the misuse of oxygen is given in new Health and Safety Executive leaflet*. Clothing and materials, which do not burn readily in air will burn fiercely, and, in confined spaces, frequently lead to fatal accidents, if the atmosphere has been enriched by oxygen, says the leaflet.

It warns of potentially dangerous situations and gives guidance on the measures that should be taken to prevent their occurrence. In shipbuilding and construction, for example, "it is a common but dangerous practice to use oxygen, usually from the hose of a welding set, to 'sweeten' the air in a confined space when the atmosphere becomes stale. This practice is very dangerous". The leaflet condemns this practice and stresses that proper ventilation should be provided.

Flame-cutting is another area of great risk because in some cases not all the oxygen supplied to the torch is consumed, and, where ventilation is poor, it may enrich the air just by the operator. "A spark from the cutting operation is all that is then needed to cause the man's clothing to burn with almost explosive violence. Such accidents are usually fatal," says the leaflet.

The leaflet also condemns the use of oxygen as a substitute for compressed air, citing two examples where violent explosions caused serious injuries and considerable destruction.

The hazards presented by oil and grease coming in contact with oxygen are also

dealt with in the leaflet. "Oil, grease and other combustible materials can burn or even explode if their ignition temperatures can be reached in the presence of pure and especially pressurized oxygen. Such temperatures can be reached when a cylinder valve is opened quickly."

Compressed gas systems, the leaflet adds, must be clean and free from oil and grease and the oxygen suppliers should be consulted on the installation of fixed pipework.

* *Fires and Explosions due to the Misuse of Oxygen* (IAL 1), available free from offices of HM Factory Inspectorate or from the Inquiry Point, Health and Safety Executive, Baynards House, Chepstow Place, London W2 7TF.

Getting on with people as well as the job

Getting on with colleagues is important to most jobs, and disharmony in the work place can adversely affect job performance. There is an increasing awareness that many of us could do with some guidance or training in social skills, according to a booklet published by the industrial training research unit (ITRU) of University College, London.

Entitled *The CRAMP Approach to the Teaching of Social and Life Skills* (£1.10p), it was produced by the ITRU's research staff, grant-aided by the Training Services Agency.

The booklet states that it cannot be assumed that we all know how to get on with others at work, and highlights the need to provide training in interpersonal skills. It discusses an approach to the problem which treats such skills as industrial skills, reflecting how the range of analytical

tools and techniques developed for industrial skills training can be applied to interacting with people.

The booklet expands the idea of social skills to the broader problem of coping with daily life, and includes in the discussion how such life skills training can be developed, particularly for those with special problems, such as the unemployed and ex-prisoners.

This approach to social and life skills training is based on ITRU's 'CRAMP' (Comprehension, Reflex learning, Attitude development, Memorisation, Procedural learning) system of analysing training needs. It argues that much of the confusion and uncertainty which exists in social/life skills training can be resolved when the analytical tools and training methods already developed for industrial tasks are applied.

Ten new jobcentres each month

Ten jobcentres have been opened every month since May 1973—a total of 213 since the first opened in Reading for placing workers in jobs, the Employment Service Agency (ESA) recently announced.

And the policy of moving the former employment offices from the back streets to the high street has given a new impetus to finding jobs for the unemployed.

Jobcentres are now producing 30 to 35 per cent more placings than would have been the case if they had remained hidden in the back streets, the ESA claims.

In June, the latest monthly figures available for placings by the ESA, which is responsible for jobcentres and employment offices, show that placings were up 12 per cent on the same month a year ago.

In May, the Chancellor granted £5 million to the Manpower Services Commission—£4 million of this went to the ESA. With the money, the agency will be making further efforts to speed the process of finding jobs for people; there is to be new, sophisticated office equipment to improve the handling of vacancies.

(Continued from previous page)

hazardous conditions. I hope that the training that they have received here will ensure that those hazards are reduced to a minimum; that the knowledge they have gained will ensure them a full opportunity to develop their chosen career; and that their future will be as sound as that of the industry that they will serve."

The course at the training centre is the first commercial deep sea diving course in Britain. Government-backed, the centre is a non-profit making concern run on commercial lines under the auspices of the Training Services Agency (TSA).

The TSA has announced an extension of its grants scheme to encourage diver employers to send their diver employees on TSA approved courses.

Grants for mixed gas diving training will be available over the next three years on a sliding scale—employers can receive up to £549 a week for each trainee.

The six-week, mixed gas deep diving course at the UTC costs £5,500 for each trainee: this reflects the sophisticated and expensive equipment used at the centre.

"We need effectively trained divers—and we need them now", said Mr Duncan Dewdney, chairman of the board of control that administers the centre.

"We have insured that the best equipment and the best instruction are available. All the facilities are here—now it is up to the employers, the industry, to send us their men to train."

New safety laws proposed for workplaces

Far-reaching proposals for legislation submitted by the Health and Safety Commission to the Government, providing for the appointment of safety representatives and the setting up of safety committees at places of work, were published recently by the commission.

Proposed regulations would give safety representatives appointed from among employees by a recognised trade union various functions, such as:

- representing employees in consultations with employers about health and safety measures and in workplace consultations with Health and Safety Executive or other enforcement officers;
- investigating potential hazards and dangerous occurrences at the workplace and examining the causes of workplace accidents;
- investigating complaints by any of the employees they represent about his health, safety or welfare at work;
- making regular safety inspections at the workplace;
- carrying out inspections after notifiable accidents and dangerous occurrences and in the event of notifiable industrial diseases.*

(No function given to a safety representative would be construed as imposing a legal obligation on him.)

The regulations would provide that safety representatives should have time off with pay to carry out their functions. If any two safety representatives asked, in writing, for a safety committee, the employer would have to establish one within three months.

Proposed legislation "vital"

Mr Bill Simpson, chairman of the commission, said that the commission regarded the proposed legislation as "vital to making the new Health and Safety at Work Act really work. Safety representatives with the legal status to carry out certain functions would be very effective 'safety watchdogs'. They would also have a crucial role in creating a much more positive attitude to health and safety at work."

Mr Simpson added: "The commission urges employers and trade unions to take maximum advantage of the period before the legislation comes into force to consult together without delay about arrangements for safety representatives and committees that are effectively geared to the circumstances in each particular under-

taking. For example, important matters for discussion include the number of safety representatives and the workplace or workplaces to be covered by each safety committee.

"The proposed legislation deliberately allows a great deal of flexibility in such matters and adequate time and care need to be given to them."

Referring to the proposals for an approved code of practice which accompany the proposed regulations, Mr Simpson emphasised: "The employer, the recognised trade unions concerned and safety representatives should make full and proper use of the existing agreed industrial relations machinery to reach the degree of agreement necessary to achieve the purpose of the proposals and to resolve any differences."

A booklet containing the proposals says that the commission regards them as essential to the full and effective implementation of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and crucial to the improvement of the health and safety of people at work.

The regulations and the supporting code of practice would provide a legal framework within which employers and trade unions could make agreements for the functioning of safety representatives and safety committees. They reflect the view of

the commission that it would be undesirable to restrict unnecessarily the freedom of employers and trade unions to make arrangements suitable to the circumstances of each undertaking.

Agreed arrangements

Nothing in the regulations or code of practice would prevent employers and employees continuing existing agreed arrangements which are satisfactory to both sides, or drawing up alternative arrangements for joint consultation over health and safety at work that do not follow the provisions of the regulations, supported by the code of practice, or the advice contained in the booklet.

But, the commission points out, these agreed existing or alternative arrangements can in no way detract from the rights and obligations to be created by the regulations. Recognised trade unions could at any time invoke the rights provided by the regulations, and the obligations imposed on the employer would then apply.

* "Notifiable accident or dangerous occurrence" and "notifiable disease" mean any accident, dangerous occurrence or disease which must be notified under Section 53(1) of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.

Trade union certification

Between August 10 and September 10, 1976, the Certification Officer, Mr John Edwards, issued certificates of independence to a further 13 trade unions under section 8 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. They are as follows:

A.A. Staff Association
 Association of Cambridge University Assistants
 Card Setting Machine Tenters Society
 Coopers and Allied Workers Federation of Great Britain
 National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers
 National Tile Faience and Mosaic Fixers Society
 National Union of Insurance Workers, Refuge Section
 National Union of Textile and Allied Workers (Rochdale Districts)
 National Westminster Staff Association
 Northern Colliery Officials and Staffs Association
 Prison Officers Association
 Retail Book, Stationery and Allied Trades Employees Association (2nd application)
 Scottish Further Education Association

An application from the following trade union has been refused:
 A. Monk and Company Staff Association

Between February 1 and September 10, 1976 there have been 236 applications for certificates. At September 10, certificates had been issued to 168 trade unions (of which 121 are affiliated to the TUC or are constituents of affiliated unions), 7 applications had been refused, one application had been withdrawn and applications from 60 unions (of which 8 are affiliated to the TUC) were under consideration.

News and notes

Greater control over hazardous factories

Legislation which would ensure greater control of the siting and operation of hazardous plants is proposed by the committee that was set up after the Flixborough chemical works explosion in June 1974 in which 28 people were killed.

The proposal is contained in the first report* of the Advisory Committee on Major Hazards, published by the Health and Safety Commission. The committee has not in this first report covered the complete range of major hazards but has given first priority to those installations that could present "a major threat to the safety of employees or the general public, arising from explosion, the sudden release of a toxic substance, or cataclysmic fire."

Urgent regulations

The report seeks urgent regulations requiring operators of potentially hazardous installations to notify the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) of their activities. This notification scheme would lead to identification of installations with particularly high degrees of hazard. For certain cases, probably very few, a licensing system would, in the committee's view, be needed.

Linked with this, says the report, there should be a statutory duty for planning

authorities to consult with the HSE on all planning applications involving such installations. The committee acknowledges that restrictive planning controls might raise important and complex questions of compensation and it plans to consult with the Department of Environment on this.

"We are faced with a vast range of existing installations", says the report. "Most of them are already of an acceptable standard, although not always ideally located, but some are not completely satisfactory, often because of their age, and in some cases there is a need for better management". However, the committee warns: "Drastic improvements to existing plants cannot be made overnight but phased changes and improved methods of operation need not be unduly delayed. Implementation of more fundamental recommendations will be easier to effect at new installations."

More information is needed, it is stated, about dangerous occurrences throughout the world, particularly on the behaviour of massive releases of gas.

The report points out that while over recent years "the probability that an individual worker will be involved in a fatal accident has notably fallen, the chances that a plant failure will involve

many deaths have at the same time increased, and the risk of involving the public at large in an industrial accident has become considerably greater."

It adds that the pace of technological change associated with modern industry provides less opportunity for learning by trial and error. "It is increasingly necessary to get design and operating procedures right first time. Because of their present-day size and throughput there are now many plants throughout the world where a critical first mistake can result in disaster."

Specified details of activity at eight types of installation, both existing and proposed, should have to be notified to the HSE, says the report, and regulations to achieve this should be brought in as soon as possible.

Absolutely fundamental

"We believe that the notification of the hazard in some detail is absolutely fundamental to any improved mechanism of control", says the report.

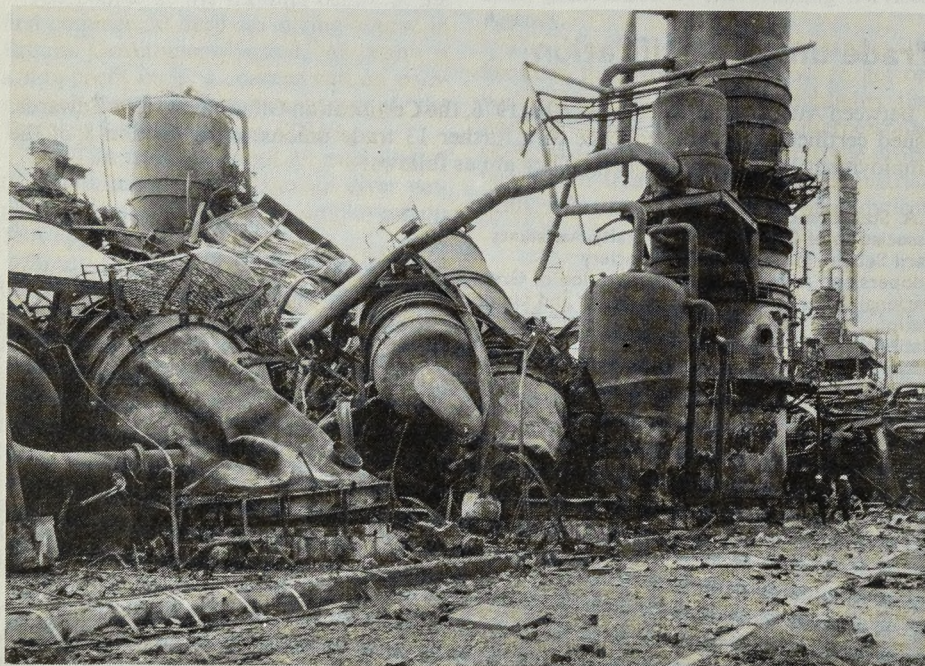
"The notification procedure should go well beyond a mere identification of the problems, and the company should be required to make a survey of the hazard potential of its plant and to inform the HSE not only of the hazards identified but of the procedures and methods which have been or will be adopted to deal with them. This might well require expert help from outside," says the report.

The committee expresses its concern in the report about the lack of knowledge in some areas, and, as a result, calls for research into the behaviour of massive release of toxic and flammable gases; access to data banks on dangerous occurrences both at home and abroad; the collection of information from industry about incidents including "significant excursions of temperature or pressure in a plant; the release of toxic or flammable liquid or gas on a significant scale; and any loss of containment due to mechanical failure of the pressure system."

The report has been sent out to interested bodies and the Health and Safety Commission is seeking comments on the committee's proposals.

Comments on the committee's proposals should be sent to the Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Major Hazards, Health and Safety Executive, Baynards House, Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF.

* Advisory Committee on Major Hazards—First Report, HMSO, £1.00.



The wreckage at Flixborough after the explosion.

News and notes

Better protection for homeworkers

A new and improved system of controls is called for to cover the health and safety of those supplied with work which they carry out in their homes.

A consultative document* issued by the Health and Safety Commission suggests that, although existing legislation provides protection for those workers, enforcement is inadequate and a new system for implementing the safeguards is needed.

"The main risk to the outworker and perhaps his family," says the document, "is from the materials, processes and equipment. Some of these risks might also affect neighbours and members of the public in the vicinity of the outworker's home."

The commission proposes that any people employing outworkers should register with their local authority. Twice a year they should send in a return showing the address from which the work is put out and details of the type of work, the materials and any equipment supplied to outworkers.

The return should also give the names and addresses of all outworkers to whom work has been given in the previous six months or, as an alternative suggestion put forward in the document, the number of outworkers, but their names and addresses only on demand by an inspector.

Under the proposals the lists of work, materials and equipment supplied would be scrutinised by the inspectors responsible, who would be either from the local authority or from the Health and Safety Executive (the operational arm of the commission). If the inspectors considered there was a likelihood of danger, there should first be a visit to the supplier and only where essential, to the home of the outworker, where the inspector could carry out any necessary tests.

No invasion of privacy

Regular inspection visits to private homes should not, however, be made, as these would be a waste of resources and an invasion of privacy; specific visits should be made only as the need arises.

The proposals are intended to cover all outworkers, whether they are employees or self-employed, and whatever the method of payment for the work. Not only a family home would be included but other residential premises such as institutions or hostels taking in work, and occupational centres such as those for the aged or physically handicapped.

The proposals do not cover self-employed people making articles for sale where the work is not put out by some other person—for example, someone making crafts for sale in a local shop would not be covered.

Hitherto, the Factories Act has placed a duty on a person giving out work in certain specified trades to send lists of his outworkers to local authorities twice a year. But not only is this obligation seldom carried out, but the list of trades covered is restricted and totally outdated, claims the document.

However, the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 now gives more protection to outworkers than they have had before. The commission has made its new proposals for implementing these provisions because, states the document, under the present arrangements they cannot be successfully enforced.

* *Work in Domestic Premises*. Consultative Document. Free from Health and Safety Executive, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF.

Deaths and diseases

In July 1976, 29 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 37 in June. This total included 16 arising from factory processes, 10 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and three in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included three in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended July 31, compared with six in the four weeks ended June 26, 1976. These three included two underground coal mine-workers and none in quarries, compared with four and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were five fatal accidents in July and one in the previous month.

In July, seven seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with three in June 1976.

In July, 16 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised no cases of lead poisoning, six of aniline poisoning, one of benzene poisoning, two of compressed air illness, none of anthrax, three of epitheliomatous ulceration and four of chrome ulceration.

Three employees in agriculture were fatally injured in the month compared with two in June.

Unfair dismissal—small firms

People working in small firms with four or fewer employees will be able from October, to complain to an industrial tribunal if they think they have been dismissed unfairly.

This is the effect of an order paving the way for further provisions of the 1975 Employment Protection Act to come into operation.

It means that, for the first time, employers such as shop owners, farmers and market gardeners, and club committees, could face the prospect of reinstating or re-engaging an employee whose complaint is upheld by a tribunal, or of paying compensation made up of a basic award up to a maximum of £2,400 and an additional compensatory award up to £5,200.

Employees in small firms cannot claim unfair dismissal at present because of an exclusion clause contained in the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. It was always the intention to extend protection to this group of workers as soon as the case load of industrial tribunals permitted. More than 1,000 extra cases could

be heard each year as a result of the repeal of the exclusion clause.

The change will not apply retrospectively. This means that dismissed employees whose period of notice expired, or whose last day at work was before October 1, 1976 will not be covered.

Another order will bring into effect from April 6, 1977, the provision of the Employment Protection Act which requires all except a few special categories of employees to be provided with a proper pay statement. Among other things, employers will have to give details of deductions which have been made and the reasons for them.

The Employment Protection Act received the Royal Assent on November 12, 1975. Its provisions are being introduced in stages during 1976 and 1977 as economic and administrative circumstances allow.

Leaflets explaining in detail the provisions already in force are obtainable from any of the Department of Employment's regional or local offices or from any local office of the Employment Service Agency.

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-July 1976 was 9,094,600 (6,810,500 males and 2,284,300 females). The total included 7,180,200 (5,073,500 males and 2,106,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,234,400 (1,137,600 males and 96,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 48,600 higher than that for June 1976 and 192,200 lower than in July 1975. The total in manufacturing industries was 44,400 higher than in June 1976 and 141,300 lower than in July 1975. The number in construction was 2,700 higher than in June 1976 and 39,100 lower than in July 1975. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av. 1970 = 100) was 88.6 (88.5 at mid-June) and for manufacturing industries 87.8 (87.6 at mid-June).

Unemployment

From March 1976 all unemployment statistics exclude adult students registered for vacation employment. The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on August 12, 1976 was 1,245,424. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,256,500, representing 5.5 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,242,800 in July 1976. In addition, there were 194,545 unemployed school-leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,439,969, a rise of 37,499 since July. This total represents 6.3 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in August 1976, 508,790 (35.3 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 258,171 (17.9 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 131,795 (9.2 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on August 6, 1976 was 128,018; 890 higher than on July 2, 1976. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 125,700, compared with 115,400 in July. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on August 6, 1976 was 24,828; 1,143 lower than on July 2, 1976.

Temporarily Stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on August 12, 1976 was 12,622, a fall of 1,155 since July 8, 1976.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended July 10, 1976 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,658,000. This is about 32.0 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.6 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 13.93 millions (13.15 millions in June). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 52,800 or about 1.0 per cent of all operatives, each losing 10.7 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At August 31, 1976 the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 216.4 and 217.7 compared with 216.3 and 217.6 at July 31.

Index of retail prices

At August 11, 1976, the official retail prices index was 158.5 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 156.3 at July 13. The index for food was 158.4, compared with 153.4 at July 13.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in August which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 137, involving approximately 57,900 workers. During the month approximately 70,800 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 320,000 working days were lost, including 110,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-July 1976, for the two preceding months and for July 1975.

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

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

Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	July 1975*			May 1976*			June 1976*			July 1976*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†		6,942.4	2,344.2	9,286.8	6,770.8	2,256.4	9,026.9	6,778.7	2,267.4	9,046.0	6,810.5	2,284.3	9,094.6
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,156.7	2,164.8	7,321.5	5,036.5	2,079.8	7,116.2	5,045.0	2,090.7	7,135.8	5,073.5	2,106.7	7,180.2
Mining and quarrying	II	334.3	13.9	348.3	329.4	13.9	343.3	329.2	13.9	343.1	328.1	13.9	342.0
Coalmining	101	292.1	9.7	301.8	286.1	9.7	295.8	285.9	9.7	295.6	284.8	9.7	294.5
Food, drink and tobacco	III	427.5	288.5	716.0	413.1	275.0	688.0	416.3	277.5	693.8	426.7	285.7	712.4
Grain milling	211	17.1	4.8	21.9	17.1	4.6	21.8	17.2	4.6	21.8	17.2	4.7	21.9
Bread and flour confectionery	212	68.0	39.0	106.9	65.2	36.9	102.1	66.3	37.1	103.4	68.4	38.2	106.6
Biscuits	213	16.6	26.5	43.1	16.3	25.4	41.7	16.4	25.7	42.1	16.6	26.2	42.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	55.2	50.1	105.3	52.2	48.6	100.9	52.7	48.6	101.3	54.6	49.9	104.5
Milk and milk products	215	45.0	16.9	61.9	44.1	16.0	60.1	44.5	16.5	60.9	45.4	16.9	62.2
Sugar	216	9.1	2.8	11.9	8.8	2.8	11.6	8.8	2.8	11.6	8.9	2.9	11.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	31.1	36.9	68.0	30.7	37.1	67.8	30.8	37.8	68.6	31.4	39.1	70.4
Fruit and vegetable products	218	30.7	35.0	65.7	28.0	30.9	59.0	28.3	31.5	59.8	30.1	33.5	63.6
Animal and poultry foods	219	20.7	4.9	25.6	20.5	4.8	25.2	20.4	4.7	25.1	20.5	4.7	25.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.7	1.4	7.2	5.8	1.3	7.0	5.7	1.3	7.0	5.7	1.3	7.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.4	14.5	33.8	19.0	14.1	33.2	19.0	14.2	33.2	19.2	14.4	33.7
Brewing and malting	231	56.2	13.1	69.3	54.7	12.6	67.3	54.9	12.6	67.5	55.6	12.7	68.3
Soft drinks	232	17.8	10.8	28.6	16.9	9.6	26.5	17.2	10.0	27.3	18.8	10.6	29.4
Other drinks industries	239	19.8	13.0	32.8	18.8	12.1	30.9	19.0	12.3	31.3	19.2	12.6	31.8
Tobacco	240	15.0	19.0	34.0	15.0	18.0	33.0	15.0	17.9	32.9	15.1	17.9	33.1
Coal and petroleum products	IV	35.3	4.3	39.6	34.1	4.2	38.3	34.1	4.2	38.3	34.2	4.2	38.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	11.8	5	12.3	11.0	5	11.6	11.1	5	11.6	11.1	5	11.7
Mineral oil refining	262	17.8	2.2	20.0	17.4	2.1	19.6	17.4	2.1	19.5	17.3	2.1	19.4
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.7	1.6	7.3	5.6	1.5	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.2	5.7	1.6	7.3
Chemicals and allied industries	V	304.8	125.6	430.5	303.0	119.4	422.4	304.0	119.5	423.5	305.3	120.3	425.6
General chemicals	271	111.3	22.2	133.5	111.0	21.4	132.4	111.3	21.4	132.7	111.7	21.6	133.3
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	42.0	35.4	77.3	40.6	33.0	73.6	40.5	33.0	73.5	40.6	33.2	73.8
Toilet preparations	273	9.0	14.8	23.8	8.7	13.9	22.6	8.8	14.1	23.0	8.9	14.4	23.3
Paint	274	19.5	7.7	27.2	19.2	7.6	26.7	19.2	7.6	26.8	19.3	7.6	26.9
Soap and detergents	275	10.2	7.3	17.5	10.4	6.6	17.0	10.4	6.5	16.9	10.6	6.5	17.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	41.8	8.0	49.7	41.9	7.6	49.5	42.2	7.6	49.8	42.5	7.7	50.2
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.2	3.5	22.7	18.5	3.3	21.8	18.5	3.3	21.8	18.7	3.3	22.0
Fertilisers	278	10.2	1.7	11.8	10.4	1.7	12.0	10.4	1.7	12.1	10.4	1.7	12.0
Other chemical industries	279	41.7	25.1	66.8	42.4	24.4	66.8	42.6	24.3	66.9	42.6	24.4	67.1
Metal manufacture	VI	441.1	56.9	498.0	420.7	53.7	474.5	419.9	53.5	473.4	421.4	53.4	474.8
Iron and steel (general)	311	224.2	21.4	245.6	210.0	19.5	229.6	209.7	19.3	229.0	210.0	19.1	229.2
Steel tubes	312	45.5	7.3	52.9	43.9	6.9	50.9	43.9	6.9	50.7	44.0	6.9	50.9
Iron castings, etc	313	75.6	8.0	83.6	73.7	7.6	81.2	73.0	7.5	80.5	73.3	7.4	80.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	42.2	7.5	49.7	41.2	7.2	48.3	41.4	7.2	48.6	41.9	7.3	49.1
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	35.5	8.5	44.0	34.4	8.4	42.8	34.4	8.4	42.8	34.6	8.3	42.9
Other base metals	323	18.0	4.3	22.3	17.5	4.2	21.7	17.5	4.3	21.8	17.6	4.4	22.0
Mechanical engineering	VII	798.3	147.1	945.4	777.0	142.0	919.0	777.2	142.1	919.3	777.3	142.6	919.8
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.9	3.8	29.7	25.3	3.8	29.2	25.2	3.8	29.0	25.3	3.9	29.2
Metal-working machine tools	332	56.4	9.3	65.7	52.9	8.9	61.9	52.5	8.8	61.3	52.5	8.8	61.2
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	70.0	14.8	84.8	68.2	14.9	83.1	68.2	15.0	83.2	68.6	15.0	83.6
Industrial engines	334	22.6	3.9	26.6	22.9	3.8	26.7	22.8	3.8	26.5	22.7	3.8	26.5
Textiles machinery and accessories	335	26.3	4.8	31.1	23.5	4.1	27.7	23.3	4.1	27.4	23.1	4.1	27.2
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	35.3	4.5	39.9	35.7	4.4	40.1	35.8	4.4	40.3	35.3	4.3	39.7
Mechanical handling equipment	337	53.5	8.1	61.6	53.5	8.2	61.7	53.5	8.3	61.8	53.5	8.4	61.9
Office machinery	338	18.1	7.1	25.2	16.8	6.6	23.4	16.8	6.5	23.3	16.7	6.5	23.2
Other machinery	339	183.6	36.2	219.8	180.0	34.8	214.8	180.2	34.8	215.0	180.7	34.8	215.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	148.7	17.2	166.0	144.5	16.9	161.4	144.7	16.8	161.6	144.3	17.0	161.3
Ordnance and small arms	342	16.1	4.3	20.4	17.0	4.6	21.6	17.0	4.7	21.7	17.0	4.7	21.7
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	141.7	32.9	174.6	136.6	31.0	167.6	137.1	31.1	168.2	137.6	31.3	168.8
Instrument engineering	VIII	96.8	55.9	152.7	94.2	52.6	146.8	93.8	52.5	146.2	94.0	52.6	146.6
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	9.0	3.3	12.3	8.7	3.0	11.7	8.7	3.0	11.7	8.7	3.1	11.7
Watches and clocks	352	6.4	8.0	14.5	6.0	7.1	13.1	6.0	7.1	13.1	6.0	7.1	13.0
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.0	12.3	28.3	16.1	11.5	27.6	16.2	11.6	27.7	16.2	11.6	27.7
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.4	32.2	97.6	63.5	31.0	94.5	63.0	30.8	93.7	63.2	30.9	94.1
Electrical engineering	IX	474.4	286.9	761.3	464.1	266.9	731.0	464.0	267.9	731.9	465.5	268.7	734.2
Electrical machinery	361	105.4	34.0	139.4	103.1	32.2	135.3	103.0	32.1	135.1	103.1	32.3	135.4
Insulated wires and cables	362	33.3	12.9	46.2	31.9	12.6	44.6	31.8	12.6	44.4	31.8	12.7	44.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	51.7	34.8	86.5	47.7	26.0	73.7	47.4	25.8	73.1			

Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	July 1975*			May 1976*			June 1976*			July 1976*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	160.4	12.6	173.0	160.2	12.3	172.5	159.5	12.3	171.8	159.6	12.3	171.9
Vehicles	XI	649.2	91.0	740.2	635.9	87.4	723.4	638.6	88.1	726.6	640.1	88.7	728.9
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	30.4	2.6	33.0	30.9	2.5	33.4	31.0	2.5	33.5	31.2	2.5	33.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	394.1	54.1	448.3	384.3	52.5	436.8	387.6	53.0	440.6	389.6	53.7	443.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	9.6	3.2	12.8	8.0	2.8	10.8	7.9	2.9	10.7	7.8	2.9	10.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	175.4	28.9	204.3	172.0	27.4	199.4	171.5	27.4	198.9	171.0	27.4	198.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16.4	1.0	17.5	16.8	1.0	17.8	16.8	1.0	17.8	16.7	1.0	17.8
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	23.2	1.2	24.5	24.0	1.2	25.2	23.9	1.2	25.1	23.8	1.2	25.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	387.0	153.2	540.3	376.9	148.5	525.5	377.5	148.6	526.2	380.3	150.7	531.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	50.2	12.7	63.0	48.0	11.8	59.8	48.0	11.7	59.7	48.0	12.0	60.0
Hand tools and implements	391	13.4	6.7	20.1	12.6	6.2	18.8	12.7	6.2	18.9	12.8	6.2	19.0
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	7.8	5.6	13.4	7.4	5.7	13.1	7.4	5.7	13.2	7.4	5.8	13.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	26.0	11.4	37.4	24.8	10.3	35.1	24.6	10.3	34.9	24.7	10.4	35.1
Wire and wire manufactures	394	30.4	8.5	38.9	29.1	7.8	36.8	29.4	7.8	37.2	29.4	7.9	37.3
Cans and metal boxes	395	16.3	12.7	29.1	16.5	12.6	29.1	16.6	12.6	29.1	16.7	12.9	29.6
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14.0	7.6	21.6	12.7	7.5	20.2	12.7	7.5	20.2	12.9	7.5	20.4
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	229.0	87.9	316.9	225.8	86.7	312.5	226.2	86.8	313.0	228.3	88.0	316.3
Textiles	XIII	269.9	222.5	492.4	264.7	219.0	483.7	265.4	220.8	486.2	266.5	221.6	488.2
Production of man-made fibres	411	29.4	4.6	34.1	29.1	4.8	33.9	28.7	4.8	33.5	28.8	4.8	33.6
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	29.7	23.2	52.9	29.3	22.4	51.7	29.4	22.4	51.8	29.3	22.2	51.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	25.2	18.3	43.5	24.9	17.6	42.6	25.1	17.7	42.8	25.0	17.8	42.8
Woollen and worsted	414	48.6	39.1	87.7	47.1	37.7	84.8	47.2	37.8	85.0	47.4	37.5	85.0
Jute	415	5.3	2.7	8.0	5.2	2.8	7.9	5.1	2.7	7.9	5.2	2.8	8.0
Rope, twine and net	416	3.1	3.5	6.6	2.8	2.9	5.7	2.8	2.9	5.8	2.8	2.8	5.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	38.2	75.5	113.8	37.1	76.8	113.9	37.2	78.2	115.4	37.4	78.9	116.2
Lace	418	2.0	2.4	4.4	1.9	2.6	4.5	1.8	2.7	4.5	1.9	2.8	4.6
Carpets	419	24.3	13.0	37.3	23.5	12.3	35.9	23.5	12.2	35.7	23.5	12.2	35.6
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	5.6	6.8	12.4	5.6	6.6	12.2	5.6	6.7	12.4	5.7	6.8	12.5
Made-up textiles	422	7.5	14.1	21.5	7.3	13.7	21.0	7.5	13.7	21.2	7.8	13.7	21.5
Textile finishing	423	32.4	13.0	45.4	33.0	13.1	46.1	33.3	13.2	46.5	33.6	13.5	47.2
Other textile industries	429	18.6	6.1	24.7	17.9	5.7	23.5	18.0	5.7	23.8	18.2	5.7	23.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	23.7	18.3	42.0	23.3	18.3	41.5	23.3	18.4	41.7	23.4	18.4	41.8
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14.4	4.2	18.6	14.2	4.2	18.4	14.4	4.2	18.6	14.5	4.1	18.6
Leather goods	432	6.9	11.8	18.7	6.7	11.8	18.5	6.6	11.8	18.5	6.5	11.7	18.3
Fur	433	2.3	2.3	4.7	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.3	2.4	4.7	2.4	2.5	4.9
Clothing and footwear	XV	92.8	288.7	381.6	90.3	282.3	372.5	90.6	285.1	375.7	91.3	285.0	376.3
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.7	14.8	18.5	3.5	13.6	17.1	3.5	13.8	17.3	3.5	13.6	17.1
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	18.5	62.6	81.2	17.7	59.0	76.7	17.7	59.1	76.8	17.7	59.0	76.7
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	11.9	31.3	43.2	11.6	29.9	41.5	11.6	30.3	41.9	11.6	30.2	41.8
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.3	20.5	25.8	5.3	21.3	26.6	5.4	21.1	26.5	5.4	21.0	26.4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	13.2	79.9	93.1	12.5	80.5	93.0	12.7	81.5	94.2	13.2	81.2	94.4
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.4	3.6	5.0
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5.6	24.1	29.7	5.6	23.4	29.0	5.6	23.6	29.2	5.8	23.6	29.4
Footwear	450	33.2	42.0	75.2	32.6	40.9	73.5	32.6	41.1	73.7	32.7	41.3	73.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	206.7	62.8	269.5	201.5	59.6	261.1	201.9	59.6	261.6	203.7	59.8	263.5
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	36.5	4.5	40.9	36.0	4.2	40.2	36.8	4.3	41.0	37.4	4.3	41.7
Pottery	462	28.7	29.7	58.4	28.2	27.7	55.9	28.2	27.8	56.0	28.4	27.7	56.1
Glass	463	52.2	15.9	68.1	51.7	15.4	67.1	51.7	15.5	67.2	52.3	15.5	67.8
Cement	464	12.9	1.2	14.1	12.3	1.1	13.4	12.3	1.1	13.4	12.4	1.1	13.5
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	469	76.4	11.7	88.0	73.3	11.3	84.6	72.9	11.1	83.9	73.2	11.2	84.4
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	207.4	50.2	257.6	208.2	50.0	258.1	208.9	50.4	259.3	210.7	50.3	261.1
Timber	471	76.2	11.8	88.0	76.1	11.9	88.0	76.7	12.3	89.0	78.0	12.0	89.9
Furniture and upholstery	472	69.8	16.8	86.7	70.7	16.7	87.4	70.2	16.6	86.8	70.2	16.5	86.6
Bedding, etc	473	10.3	9.8	20.1	10.3	10.0	20.3	10.3	10.0	20.3	10.5	10.2	20.7
Shop and office fitting	474	25.9	3.9	29.8	26.2	3.9	30.1	26.6	4.0	30.5	26.5	4.0	30.5
Wooden containers and baskets	475	12.0	3.8	15.8	11.8	3.6	15.3	11.8	3.5	15.3	12.0	3.6	15.6
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	13.2	4.0	17.2	13.1	4.0	17.1	13.3	4.0	17.3	13.6	4.1	17.7
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	376.2	182.1	558.3	363.1	171.7	534.8	363.7	172.4	536.1	364.5	172.5	536.9
Paper and board	481	55.6	11.7	67.3	53.5	11.1	64.5	53.4	11.0	64.4	53.8	11.1	64.9
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	51.6	31.5	83.1	51.2	30.3	81.5	51.3	30.7	82.0	51.6	30.8	82.4
Manufactured stationery	483	21.9	18.9	40.8	20.8	16.8	37.6	20.6	16.8	37.4	20.6	16.7	37.3
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	15.8	10.3	26.0	15.2	10.0	25.1	15.3	10.0	25.3	15.3	10.2	25.5
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	56.5	17.0	73.5	55.0	16.5	71.5	55.0	16.5	71.5	54.9	16.5	71.3
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	43.2	18.7	61.9	41.1	18.3	59.4	41.1	18.2	59.4	41.5	18.6	60.1
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	131.7	74.0	205.7	126.4	68.7	195.1	127.0	69.0	196.1	126.7	68.7	195.4
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	205.0	118.0	323.0	206.2	116.9	323.2	206.4	117.7	324.1	209.0	119.9	328.8
Rubber	491	85.5	25.6	111.1	84.8	24.9	109.7	84.6	25.0	109.6	84.9	25.2	110.2
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	11.7	2.7	14.4	11.6	2.6	14.2	11.6	2.6	14.2	11.6	2.6	14.1
Brushes and brooms	493	4.3	4.9	9.3	4.3	4.9	9.2	4.3	4.9	9.2	4.4	5.1	9.5
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	17.0	26.3	43.3	17.1	24.8	41.9	17.3	25.4	42.7	17.7	26.2	44.0
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.2	4.9	9.0	4.1	4.2	8.3	4.1	4.3	8.4	4.4	4.5	8.9
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	70.3	42.8	113.0	72.9	45.0	117.9	72.9	44.9	117.8	74.3	45.6	119.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	12.0	10.9	22.8	11.5	10.5	22.0	11.6	10.6	22.1	11.6	10.7	22.3
Construction	500	1,176.7	96.8	1,273.5	1,134.4	96.8	1,231.2	1,134.9	96.8	1,231.7	1,137.6	96.8	1,234.4
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	274.7	68.7	343.5	270.5	65.9	336.2	269.6	66.0	335.4	271.3	66.9	338.0
Gas	601	72.3	27.2	99.4	74.2	26.2	100.4	74.2	26.2	100.4	75.0	25.8	100.8
Electricity	602	153.5	35.0	188.6	147.2	32.7	179.8	147.2	32.7	179.8	148.1	34.0	182.0
Water													

Unemployment on August 12, 1976

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on August 12, 1976, was 1,245,424, 42,326 more than on July 8, 1976. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,256,500 (5.5 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 13,700 between the July and August counts, and by an average of 18,700 per month between May and August.

Between July and August the number unemployed rose by 37,499. This change included a fall of 4,827 school-leavers.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on August 12, 1976 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 9.2 per cent, 17.9 per cent, and 35.3 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in July were 15.2 per cent, 25.4 per cent, and 40.1 per cent respectively.

Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: August 12, 1976

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less	43,135	18,664	61,799
Over 1, up to 2	48,344	21,652	69,996
Over 2, up to 3	42,497	20,633	63,130
Over 3, up to 4	42,395	20,851	63,246
Over 4, up to 5	40,217	20,752	60,969
Over 5, up to 8	122,039	67,611	189,650
Over 8	713,629	217,550	931,179
Total	1,052,256	387,713	1,439,969

Regional analysis of unemployment: August 12, 1976

	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	312,145	155,753	31,966	94,872	128,318	72,458	106,638	185,310	94,023	71,332	148,362	1,245,424	53,135	1,298,559
Seasonally adjusted	315,600	—	33,500	98,100	127,700	73,100	108,000	186,800	94,600	72,300	148,800	1,256,500	52,800	1,309,400
Number	4.2	—	5.0	6.3	5.6	4.8	5.3	6.7	7.3	7.1	6.9	5.5	10.1	5.6
Percentage rates*														
School-leavers (included in unemployed)														
Males	21,516	8,404	2,211	7,096	12,850	5,446	10,181	17,929	11,176	7,228	12,165	107,798	4,641	112,439
Females	16,127	6,041	1,659	5,140	11,610	4,450	9,718	13,905	8,375	6,190	9,573	86,747	4,231	90,978
Unemployed§														
Total	349,788	170,198	35,836	107,108	152,778	82,354	126,537	217,144	113,574	84,750	170,100	1,439,969	62,007	1,501,976
Males	263,599	131,402	26,818	80,039	109,195	60,032	91,137	159,947	80,701	61,094	119,694	1,052,256	40,912	1,093,168
Females	86,189	38,796	9,018	27,069	43,583	22,322	35,400	57,197	32,873	23,656	50,406	387,713	21,095	408,808
Married females†	21,242	8,986	2,807	7,714	11,269	6,286	9,611	16,453	9,960	6,808	19,865	112,015	8,967	120,982
Percentage rates*														
Total	4.7	4.4	5.3	6.9	6.7	5.4	6.2	7.8	8.7	8.3	7.9	6.3	11.9	6.4
Males	5.9	5.6	6.5	8.5	7.8	6.5	7.3	9.6	9.9	9.4	9.3	7.6	12.9	7.7
Females	2.8	2.5	3.4	4.4	4.9	3.8	4.5	5.1	6.8	6.3	5.8	4.3	10.3	4.4
Length of time on register														
Males														
up to 2 weeks	27,531	13,367	2,600	6,850	8,160	5,210	7,661	11,617	6,387	4,951	10,512	91,479	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	25,527	13,045	2,449	6,204	8,036	4,871	7,324	11,148	5,625	4,737	9,971	84,892	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	42,750	20,817	3,991	11,191	18,709	8,745	13,638	22,726	11,109	9,576	19,821	162,256	..	..
over 8 weeks	167,791	84,173	17,778	55,794	74,290	41,206	62,514	114,456	57,580	41,830	80,390	713,629	..	..
Total	263,599	131,402	26,818	80,039	109,195	60,032	91,137	159,947	80,701	61,094	119,694	1,052,256	40,912	1,093,168
Females														
up to 2 weeks	11,581	5,396	1,048	2,867	3,861	2,163	3,517	5,208	2,735	2,118	5,218	40,316	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	11,510	5,400	1,102	2,896	4,287	2,390	3,861	5,788	2,692	2,553	4,405	41,484	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	18,838	8,239	1,973	5,435	12,059	5,120	8,412	12,345	6,845	6,246	11,090	88,363	..	..
over 8 weeks	44,260	19,761	4,895	15,871	23,376	12,649	19,610	33,856	20,601	12,739	29,693	217,550	..	..
Total	86,189	38,796	9,018	27,069	43,583	22,322	35,400	57,197	32,873	23,656	50,406	387,713	21,095	408,808
Adult students (excluded from unemployed)														
Males	16,203	7,075	1,400	4,442	7,006	4,132	7,365	10,250	4,348	4,784	6,095	66,025	2,965	68,990
Females	10,951	4,360	1,042	3,228	5,962	3,408	5,946	8,058	3,775	4,019	4,102	50,491	3,176	53,667

* Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1974.
 † 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.
 § Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.

Industrial analysis of the unemployed at August 12, 1976

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED*			UNITED KINGDOM		
	GREAT BRITAIN	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total, all industries and services	1,052,256	387,713	1,439,969	1,093,168	408,808	1,501,976
Total, Index of Production industries	483,666	86,811	570,477	504,002	93,479	597,481
Total, manufacturing industries	267,322	82,895	350,217	274,768	89,327	364,095
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	19,179	2,672	21,851	21,219	2,766	23,985
Agriculture and horticulture	15,955	2,603	18,558	17,859	2,695	20,554
Forestry	642	30	672	688	31	719
Fishing	2,582	39	2,621	2,672	40	2,712
Mining and Quarrying	16,881	247	17,128	17,061	259	17,320
Coal mining	14,887	138	15,025	14,889	138	15,027
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	635	29	664	781	37	818
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	364	13	377	385	15	400
Petroleum and natural gas	535	38	573	537	39	576
Other mining and quarrying	460	29	489	469	30	499
Food, drink and tobacco	27,635	11,327	38,962	28,826	12,162	40,988
Grain milling	613	153	766	655	160	815
Bread and flour confectionery	6,883	1,802	8,685	7,185	1,901	9,086
Biscuits	966	768	1,734	975	783	1,758
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4,793	2,350	7,143	5,092	2,500	7,592
Milk and milk products	1,839	582	2,421	1,983	661	2,644
Sugar	727	149	876	728	149	877
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,506	1,055	2,561	1,520	1,069	2,589
Fruit and vegetable products	1,966	1,518	3,484	2,058	1,596	3,654
Animal and poultry foods	1,565	304	1,869	1,678	331	2,009
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	399	61	460	402	62	464
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1,044	532	1,576	1,049	540	1,589
Brewing and malting	1,932	365	2,297	1,957	374	2,331
Soft drinks	1,968	552	2,520	2,028	563	2,591
Other drink industries	715	686	1,401	724	694	1,418
Tobacco	719	450	1,169	792	779	1,571
Coal and petroleum products	2,106	164	2,270	2,141	171	2,312
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	586	9	595	589	9	598
Mineral oil refining	1,396	138	1,534	1,425	144	1,569
Lubricating oils and greases	124	17	141	127	18	145
Chemicals and allied industries	12,258	3,805	16,063	12,423	3,861	16,284
General chemicals	4,298	723	5,021	4,335	736	5,071
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,240	710	1,950	1,257	717	1,974
Toilet preparations	475	604	1,079	479	608	1,087
Paint	1,127	237	1,364	1,149	241	1,390
Soap and detergents	561	227	788	564	228	792
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	2,223	506	2,729	2,246	516	2,762
Dyestuffs and pigments	410	47	457	418	47	465
Fertilisers	321	38	359	359	42	401
Other chemical industries	1,603	713	2,316	1,616	726	2,342
Metal manufacture	24,164	1,915	26,079	24,273	1,929	26,202
Iron and steel (general)	13,093	830	13,923	13,132	835	13,967
Steel tubes	1,744	124	1,868	1,752	126	1,878
Iron castings, etc	4,447	373	4,820	4,489	376	4,865
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,951	248	2,199	1,957	249	2,206
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,670	166	1,836	1,678	167	1,845
Other base metals	1,259	174	1,433	1,265	176	1,441
Mechanical engineering	35,084	4,668	39,752	35,932	4,851	40,783
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	1,017	86	1,103	1,034	88	1,122
Metal-working machine tools	2,247	288	2,535	2,267	291	2,558
Pumps, valves and compressors	2,065	295	2,360	2,085	300	2,385
Industrial engines	806	82	888	811	83	894
Textile machinery and accessories	1,574	189	1,763	1,797	236	2,033
Construction and earth-moving equipment	765	86	851	777	89	866
Mechanical handling equipment	1,894	199	2,093	1,922	209	2,131
Office machinery	1,264	411	1,675	1,348	469	1,817
Other machinery	10,435	1,515	11,950	10,715	1,547	12,262
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	5,474	414	5,888	5,554	423	5,977
Ordinance and small arms	489	71	560	492	77	569
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	7,054	1,032	8,086	7,130	1,039	8,169
Instrument engineering	3,038	1,623	4,661	3,104	1,691	4,795
Photographic and document copying equipment	483	145	628	487	146	633
Watches and clocks	320	454	774	322	457	779
Surgical instruments and appliances	518	336	854	558	395	953
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,717	688	2,405	1,737	693	2,430
Electrical engineering	19,746	10,750	30,496	20,553	11,801	32,354
Electrical machinery	3,182	952	4,134	3,233	970</	

Industrial analysis of the unemployed at August 12, 1976 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED*					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	29,819	6,832	36,651	30,137	6,925	37,062
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,966	327	2,293	1,998	333	2,331
Hand tools and implements	847	188	1,035	859	194	1,053
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	591	271	862	598	274	872
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1,310	378	1,688	1,319	382	1,701
Wire and wire manufactures	1,603	318	1,921	1,619	324	1,943
Cans and metal boxes	700	343	1,043	714	346	1,060
Jewellery and precious metals	827	324	1,151	830	328	1,158
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	21,975	4,683	26,658	22,200	4,744	26,944
Textiles	18,704	9,219	27,923	20,145	10,542	30,687
Production of man-made fibres	1,315	207	1,522	1,523	286	1,809
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	2,545	953	3,498	2,970	1,223	4,193
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,754	776	2,530	1,961	928	2,889
Woolen and worsted	3,892	1,643	5,535	3,942	1,707	5,649
Jute	699	189	888	700	197	897
Rope, twine and net	291	189	480	309	209	518
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2,165	2,463	4,628	2,387	2,818	5,205
Lace	123	79	202	124	84	208
Carpets	1,353	503	1,856	1,452	556	2,008
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	544	342	886	570	365	935
Made-up textiles	770	772	1,542	810	959	1,769
Textile finishing	2,287	914	3,201	2,425	1,015	3,440
Other textile industries	966	189	1,155	972	195	1,167
Leather, leather goods and fur	2,542	1,010	3,552	2,578	1,042	3,620
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,400	224	1,624	1,419	236	1,655
Leather goods	912	656	1,568	926	674	1,600
Fur	230	130	360	233	132	365
Clothing and footwear	7,123	13,871	20,994	7,392	16,119	23,511
Weatherproof outerwear	437	600	1,037	442	603	1,045
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	1,406	2,924	4,330	1,450	3,215	4,665
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	1,147	1,845	2,992	1,149	1,887	3,036
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	451	1,919	2,370	550	3,112	3,662
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	1,205	4,108	5,313	1,262	4,508	5,770
Hats, caps and millinery	132	163	295	145	183	328
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	421	841	1,262	431	853	1,384
Footwear	1,924	1,471	3,395	1,963	1,658	3,621
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	12,295	2,122	14,417	12,737	2,172	14,909
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,991	206	3,197	3,165	218	3,383
Pottery	1,684	725	2,409	1,722	741	2,463
Glass	3,488	730	4,218	3,530	738	4,268
Cement	720	95	815	731	97	828
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	3,412	366	3,778	3,589	378	3,967
Timber, furniture, etc	14,205	2,352	16,557	14,568	2,419	16,987
Timber	4,240	511	4,751	4,346	520	4,866
Furniture and upholstery	5,546	749	6,295	5,735	771	6,506
Bedding, etc	1,027	498	1,525	1,044	513	1,557
Shop and office fitting	1,464	242	1,706	1,496	254	1,750
Wooden containers and baskets	1,074	179	1,253	1,081	181	1,262
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	854	173	1,027	866	180	1,046
Paper, printing and publishing	13,305	5,265	18,570	13,519	5,480	18,999
Paper and board	2,514	631	3,145	2,540	642	3,182
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,826	1,019	2,845	1,897	1,090	2,987
Manufactured stationery	707	328	1,035	713	301	1,014
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	448	228	676	458	235	693
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,820	497	2,317	1,863	544	2,407
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1,566	560	2,126	1,573	570	2,143
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	4,424	1,932	6,356	4,475	1,998	6,473
Other manufacturing industries	12,986	4,873	17,859	13,459	5,001	18,460
Rubber	3,509	740	4,249	3,803	785	4,588
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	506	85	591	511	87	598
Brushes and brooms	218	161	379	231	169	400
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	1,542	1,265	2,807	1,551	1,268	2,819
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	270	168	438	271	169	440
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	5,695	1,828	7,523	5,825	1,889	7,714
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,246	626	1,872	1,267	634	1,901
Construction	191,032	2,786	193,818	203,618	2,963	206,581
Gas, electricity and water	8,431	883	9,314	8,555	930	9,485
Gas	3,228	357	3,585	3,272	365	3,637
Electricity	4,302	447	4,749	4,369	484	4,853
Water supply	901	79	980	914	81	995
Transport and Communication	53,063	5,771	58,834	54,745	5,998	60,743
Railways	5,339	439	5,778	5,444	445	5,889
Road passenger transport	8,053	909	8,962	8,343	924	9,267
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	14,106	597	14,703	14,560	625	15,185
Other road haulage	1,219	104	1,323	1,263	109	1,372
Sea transport	5,459	393	5,852	5,663	404	6,067
Port and inland water transport	3,860	149	4,009	4,055	153	4,208
Air transport	1,605	294	1,899	1,626	306	1,932
Postal services and telecommunications	9,337	1,678	11,015	9,636	1,786	11,422
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	4,085	1,208	5,293	4,155	1,246	5,401
Distributive trades	81,971	48,993	130,964	84,584	51,317	135,901
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	11,168	2,875	14,043	11,717	3,105	14,822
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	831	143	974	848	145	993
Other wholesale distribution	10,427	4,008	14,435	10,712	4,184	14,896
Retail distribution of food and drink	17,649	13,197	30,846	18,186	13,777	31,963
Other retail distribution	28,163	27,194	55,357	28,827	28,450	57,277
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	4,962	587	5,549	5,238	626	5,864
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	8,771	989	9,760	9,056	1,030	10,086

Industrial analysis of the unemployed at August 12, 1976 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED*					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	19,087	9,295	28,382	19,387	9,620	29,007
Insurance	5,272	2,223	7,495	5,351	2,338	7,689
Banking and bill discounting	3,168	1,655	4,823	3,200	1,729	4,929
Other financial institutions	1,337	802	2,139	1,352	851	2,203
Property owning and managing, etc	2,240	835	3,075	2,306	864	3,170
Advertising and market research	1,001	462	1,463	1,012	470	1,482
Other business services	5,823	3,233	9,056	5,919	3,280	9,199
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	246	85	331	247	88	335
Professional and scientific services	24,136	22,347	46,483	24,866	24,242	49,108
Accountancy services	1,021	621	1,642	1,040	652	1,692
Educational services	11,543	7,471	19,014	11,979	8,189	20,168
Legal services	790	1,361	2,151	806	1,448	2,254
Medical and dental services	7,230	11,364	18,594	7,434	12,354	19,788
Religious organisations	404	201	605	417	218	635
Research and development services	832	295	1,127	836	298	1,134
Other professional and scientific services	2,316	1,034	3,350	2,354	1,083	3,437
Miscellaneous services	83,209	44,774	127,983	85,256	46,448	131,704
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	6,478	2,515	8,993	6,545	2,552	9,097
Sport and other recreations	3,599	1,280	4,879	3,675	1,300	4,975
Betting and gambling	3,115	1,770	4,885	3,238	1,815	5,053
Hotels and other residential establishments	20,446	13,055	33,501	20,817	13,483	34,300
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	5,791	4,889	10,680	5,851	5,094	10,945
Public houses	5,119	2,544	7,663	5,431	2,630	8,061
Clubs	2,770	1,248	4,018	2,819	1,265	4,084
Catering contractors	1,527	1,113	2,640	1,538	1,143	2,681
Hairdressing and manicure	1,174	3,619	4,793	1,189	3,726	4,915
Private domestic service	1,079	2,487	3,566	1,109	2,716	3,825
Laundries	2,088	2,036	4,124	2,147	2,118	4,265
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	658	592	1,250	677	633	1,310
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	17,518	3,378	20,896	18,085	3,505	21,590
Repair of boots and shoes	408	75	483	418	78	496
Other services	11,439	4,173	15,612	11,717	4,390	16,107
Public administration and defence	48,112	12,802	60,914	50,293	13,596	63,889
National Government service	20,369	5,983	26,352	21,517	6,568	28,085
Local Government service	27,743	6,819	34,562	28,776	7,028	35,804
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	3,894	1,277	5,171	3,961	1,281	5,242
Other persons not classified by industry	235,939	152,971	388,910	244,855	160,061	404,916

* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.

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. A full description of the assisted areas is given on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of the Gazette.

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at August 12, 1976

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†									
South Western DA	11,338	3,348	14,686	9.5	*Newport (IOW)	1,728	374	2,102	5.7
Merseyside SDA	63,326	23,827	87,153	11.5	*Oxford	6,097	2,923	9,020	5.1
North Yorkshire DA	2,642	1,109	3,751	5.4	*Portsmouth	9,068	3,568	12,636	6.9
Northern DA	80,701	32,873	113,574	8.7	*Ramsgate	1,483	388	1,871	6.3
North East SDA	56,223	20,652	76,875	9.6	*Reading	4,825	1,901	6,726	4.5
West Cumberland SDA	3,298	1,981	5,279	9.1	*Slough	2,855	884	3,739	3.2
Scottish DA	119,694	50,406	170,100	7.9	*Southampton	7,056	2,719	9,775	5.6
West Central Scotland SDA	62,988	26,291	89,279	9.4	*Southend-on-Sea	11,533	3,760	15,293	8.4
Girvan SDA	318	87	405	9.7	*St. Albans	2,263	840	3,103	3.5
Leven and Methil SDA	941	473	1,414	8.2	Stevenage	1,486	694	2,180	5.7
Glenrothes SDA	815	558	1,373	8.2	*Tunbridge Wells	2,242	773	3,015	4.0
Livingston SDA	758	483	1,241	9.9	*Watford	3,157	963	4,120	3.4
Welsh DA	50,429	19,444	69,873	8.2	*Weybridge	2,603	925	3,528	4.0
South Wales SDA	14,736	6,848	21,584	9.8	*Worthing	2,008	513	2,521	4.6
North West Wales SDA	4,302	1,201	5,503	11.5	East Anglia				
Total all Development Areas	328,130	131,007	459,137	8.7	Cambridge	2,039	805	2,844	3.6
Total, all Special Development Areas	207,705	82,401	290,106	10.1	Great Yarmouth	1,314	256	1,570	4.6
Northern Ireland	40,912	21,095	62,007	11.9	*Ipswich	3,557	1,066	4,623	5.0
INTERMEDIATE AREAS‡									
South Western	7,415	3,347	10,762	8.9	Lowestoft	1,141	325	1,466	5.2
Oswestry	814	295	1,109	8.7	*Norwich	4,767	1,420	6,187	5.2
High Peak	1,314	430	1,744	4.2	Peterborough	2,462	1,194	3,656	5.9
North Lincolnshire	1,690	615	2,305	6.1	South West				
North Midlands	7,316	2,573	9,889	5.8	Bath	2,164	667	2,831	6.7
Yorks and Humberside	88,495	34,291	122,786	6.3	*Bournemouth	6,510	1,607	8,117	6.7
North West	96,621	33,370	129,991	6.4	Bristol	16,245	4,496	20,741	6.6
North Wales	5,310	1,954	7,264	9.5	Cheltenham	2,769	909	3,678	6.5
South East Wales	5,355	2,258	7,613	7.9	*Exeter	3,217	1,110	4,327	6.4
Total all Intermediate Areas	214,330	79,133	293,463	6.4	Gloucester	2,457	1,059	3,516	5.2
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)									
South East					West Midlands				
*Aldershot	1,137	529	1,666	3.8	*Birmingham	39,624	13,354	52,978	7.8
*Aylesbury	854	385	1,239	3.1	Burton upon Trent	1,031	571	1,602	4.5
*Basingstoke	1,267	436	1,703	4.4	Cannock	1,576	713	2,289	9.0
*Bedford	2,196	963	3,159	4.8	*Coventry	13,574	6,930	20,504	8.4
*Braintree	1,176	570	1,746	5.3	*Dudley	5,383	2,088	7,471	4.7
*Brighton	6,909	1,788	8,697	6.4	Hereford	1,434	603	2,037	5.7
*Canterbury	1,836	539	2,375	6.3	*Kidderminster	1,898	695	2,593	6.3
*Chatham	3,920	1,703	5,623	7.0	Leamington	1,856	759	2,615	5.5
*Chelmsford	2,240	824	3,064	4.6	*Oakengates	2,498	1,472	3,970	8.8
*Chichester	1,693	468	2,161	4.8	Redditch	1,331	481	1,812	6.2
*Colchester	2,207	917	3,124	5.8	Rugby	1,233	708	1,941	5.5
*Crawley	3,054	937	3,991	2.8	Shrewsbury	1,546	611	2,157	4.2
*Eastbourne	1,340	290	1,630	4.3	*Stafford	1,381	723	2,104	4.2
*Gravesend	3,105	1,120	4,225	6.4	*Stoke on Trent	6,685	2,292	8,977	4.4
*Guildford	1,597	560	2,157	3.5	*Tamworth	1,782	832	2,614	7.9
*Harlow	2,254	968	3,222	5.0	*Walsall	5,442	2,224	7,666	6.1
*Hastings	2,188	570	2,758	6.6	*West Bromwich	5,455	2,090	7,545	5.5
*Hertford	702	322	1,024	2.8	*Wolverhampton	7,448	3,265	10,713	7.7
*High Wycombe	1,927	719	2,646	3.1	*Worcester	2,046	762	2,808	5.5
*Letchworth	1,370	535	1,905	4.3	East Midlands				
*Lucon	5,584	2,403	7,987	6.1	*Chesterfield	3,617	1,332	4,949	6.3
*Maidstone	2,489	900	3,389	4.5	Coalville	554	218	772	2.5
					Corby	1,633	856	2,489	8.1
					Derby	4,576	1,910	6,486	5.2
					Kettering	970	332	1,302	4.4
					Leicester	11,026	3,733	14,759	6.6
					Lincoln	2,448	1,222	3,670	4.0
					Loughborough	1,110	573	1,683	5.1
					Mansfield	2,412	769	3,181	5.9
					*Northampton	2,617	807	3,424	4.1
					*Nottingham	12,433	3,828	16,261	5.6
					Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,095	301	1,396	4.6
					Yorkshire and Humberside				
					*Barnsley	4,067	1,468	5,535	7.4
					*Bradford	8,754	3,074	11,828	7.2
					*Castleford	2,953	1,048	4,001	6.8
					*Dewsbury	3,072	949	4,021	6.0
					*Doncaster	5,604	2,854	8,458	8.2
					Grimby	3,634	1,218	4,852	6.7
					*Halifax	2,165	759	2,924	4.8
					Harrrogate	1,039	369	1,408	4.4
					Huddersfield	2,511	1,466	3,977	8.6
					*Hull	11,634	3,719	15,353	6.0
					Keighley	1,197	505	1,702	6.4
					*Leeds	14,670	4,867	19,537	10.0
					*Mexborough	1,971	1,145	3,116	5.1
					Rotherham	2,967	1,402	4,369	8.7
					*Scunthorpe	2,072	1,401	3,473	5.0
					*Sheffield	10,082	4,020	14,102	4.9
					Wakefield	1,882	747	2,629	4.4
					York	2,549	1,059	3,608	4.4
					North West				
					*Accrington	1,321	520	1,841	6.2
					*Ashton-under-Lyne	4,339	1,403	5,742	6.2

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at August 12, 1976 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued									
*Blackburn	3,740	1,372	5,112	7.6	COUNTIES (by Region)§				
*Blackpool	5,139	1,560	6,699	6.8	South East				
*Bolton	1,850	688	2,538	5.5	Bedfordshire	7,725	3,370	11,095	5.6
*Burnley	2,186	860	3,046	6.0	Berkshire	8,647	3,161	11,808	4.1
*Bury	2,514	1,083	3,597	6.9	Buckinghamshire	4,207	1,892	6,099	3.7
*Chester	1,535	733	2,268	4.5	East Sussex	10,048	8,012	18,060	6.6
*Crewe	2,657	923	3,580	7.8	Essex	22,445	9,012	31,457	4.3
*Lancaster	1,934	837	2,771	6.4	Greater London	131,402	38,796	170,198	4.3
*Leigh	56,075	20,494	76,569	11.9	Hampshire	21,817	8,375	30,192	5.7
*Liverpool	34,222	9,293	43,515	6.2	Hertfordshire	11,115	3,988	15,103	3.8
*Manchester	1,000	475	1,475	5.8	Isle of Wight	1,728	374	2,102	5.7
*Nelson	1,736	762	2,498	6.9	Kent	22,140	7,639	29,779	6.0
*Northwich	4,081	1,312	5,393	5.7	Oxfordshire	7,176	3,388	10,564	5.2
*Oldham	5,625	2,443	8,068	5.6	Surrey	8,770	2,810	11,580	3.9
*Preston	2,798	910	3,708	7.2	West Sussex	6,379	1,788	8,167	3.6
*Rochdale	2,122	764	2,886	9.4	East Anglia				
Southport	3,905	1,710	5,615	9.7	Cambridgeshire	7,290	2,988	10,278	5.1
*Warrington	3,172	1,633	4,805	6.1	Norfolk	10,903	3,384	14,287	5.9
*Widnes	3,346	1,623	4,969	9.7	Suffolk	8,625	2,646	11,271	5.5
*Wigan	4,520	2,098	6,618	9.2	South West				
North									
*Bishop Auckland	3,088	1,157	4,245	8.8	Avon	20,338	5,807	26,145	6.7
*Carlisle	1,936	973	2,909	5.9	Cornwall	9,672	2,929	12,601	10.1
*Chester-le-Street	2,735	892	3,627	9.2	Devon	18,974	6,635	25,609	8.2
*Consett	2,630	869	3,229	10.8	Dorset	9,524	2,689	12,213	6.6
*Darlington	2,413	1,399	3,812	6.4	Gloucestershire	8,227	3,384	11,611	6.0
Durham	1,603	775	2,378	6.9	Somerset	5,395	2,180	7,575	5.3
*Furness	1,524	1,088	2,612	6.0	Wiltshire	7,909	3,445	11,354	6.1
Hartlepool	2,938	1,395	4,333	10.3	West Midlands				
*Peterlee	1,984	924	2,908	11.7	West Midlands Metropolitan	73,828	28,339	102,167	7.2
*Sunderland	10,563	3,828	14,391	12.2	Hereford and Worcester	9,324	3,542	12,866	5.9
*Teesside	12,330	5,610	17,940	8.5	Salop	6,128	2,942	9,070	7.4
*Tyneside	27,483	9,540	37,023	8.9	Staffordshire	13,745	5,773	19,518	5.1
*Workington	1,757	1,071	2,828	9.2	Warwickshire||	6,170	2,987	9,157	..
Wales									
*Bargoed	2,390	972	3,362	13.5	East Midlands				
*Cardiff	10,047	2,923	12,970	6.6	Derbyshire	13,862	5,177	19,039	5.3
*Ebbw Vale	2,343	1,094	3,437	11.4	Leicestershire	14,323	5,242	19,565	5.6

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on August 12, 1976 was 12,622.

These workers were suspended by their employers on the understanding that they would shortly resume work. They are regarded as still having jobs, and are not included in the unemployment statistics.

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on August 12, 1976: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	880	214	1,094
Greater London	338	113	451
East Anglia	118	65	183
South West	386	74	460
West Midlands	2,978	755	3,733
East Midlands	1,641	500	2,141
Yorkshire and Humberside	512	304	816
North West	1,163	592	1,755
North	606	185	791
Wales	293	52	345
Scotland	1,080	224	1,304
Great Britain	9,657	2,965	12,622

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on August 12, 1976: industrial analysis

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on August 12, 1976			Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on August 12, 1976		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	9,657	2,965	12,622	Textiles	1,031	771	1,802
Total, index of production industries	7,750	2,535	10,285	Leather, leather goods and fur	63	48	111
Total, all manufacturing industries	7,003	2,517	9,520	Clothing and footwear	255	555	810
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,289	106	1,395	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	145	128	273
Mining and quarrying	34	—	34	Timber, furniture, etc	547	101	648
Food, drink and tobacco	78	59	137	Paper, printing and publishing	150	15	165
Coal and petroleum products	2	—	2	Other manufacturing industries	135	45	180
Chemicals and allied industries	27	24	51	Construction	705	18	723
Metal manufacture	685	27	712	Gas, electricity and water	8	—	8
Mechanical engineering	748	215	963	Transport and communication	112	39	151
Instrument engineering	205	24	229	Distributive trades	321	104	425
Electrical engineering	210	83	293	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	11	6	17
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	26	2	28	Professional and scientific services	24	62	86
Vehicles	1,326	34	1,360	Miscellaneous services	98	69	167
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,370	386	1,756	Public administration	52	44	96

Notified vacancies

THE number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on August 6, 1976 was 128,018; 890 higher than on July 2, 1976.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on August 6, 1976 was 125,700; 10,300 higher than that for July 2, 1976 and 7,300 higher than on May 7, 1976.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on August 6, 1976 was 24,828; 1,143 lower than on July 2, 1976.

Tables 1 and 2 gives figures of notified vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on August 6, 1976, and are not a measure of total vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on August 6, 1976	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	50,300	11,317
Greater London	24,375	6,793
East Anglia	3,878	746
South Western	8,922	1,287
West Midlands	6,861	3,475
East Midlands	7,725	1,582
Yorkshire and Humberside	10,402	1,746
North Western	11,061	1,417
Northern	8,483	866
Wales	5,536	787
Scotland	14,850	1,605
Great Britain	128,018	24,828

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on August 6, 1976		Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on August 6, 1976	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*		At employment offices*	At careers offices*
Total, all industries and services	128,018	24,828	Clothing and footwear	5,088	1,289
Total, index of production industries	60,806	10,567	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,322	197
Total, all manufacturing industries	47,556	9,104	Timber, furniture, etc	2,030	306
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	749	303	Paper, printing and publishing	1,805	511
Mining and quarrying	1,081	75	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	859	154
Coal mining	878	52	Printing and publishing	946	357
Food, drink and tobacco	3,293	471	Other manufacturing industries	2,270	420
Coal and petroleum products	140	11	Construction	11,552	1,209
Chemicals and allied industries	2,611	505	Gas, electricity and water	617	179
Metal manufacture	1,936	691	Transport and communication	4,747	528
Mechanical engineering	8,484	1,042	Distributive trades	14,797	4,141
Instrument engineering	1,340	237	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	6,135	3,784
Electrical engineering	5,664	903	Professional and scientific services	8,471	1,491
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,131	202	Miscellaneous services	24,456	2,519
Vehicles	3,466	756	Entertainments, sports, etc	1,703	181
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,335	730	Catering (MLH 884-888)	11,945	714
Textiles	2,252	672	Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	532	88
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	346	75	Public administration	7,857	1,495
Woolen and worsted	277	73	National government service	2,702	733
Leather, leather goods and fur	389	161	Local government service	5,155	762

* 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 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 relating mainly to production industries.

Table 127 continues to give indices for type A and C industry groups on an unchanged basis (January 1970 = 100 and coverage as in previous years): 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.

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

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

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	85.7	86.1	86.4	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.4	88.8	90.3	91.4	92.0	93.0
1970	94.1	95.6	96.7	98.1	99.0	99.8	100.5	101.4	102.3	103.3	104.1	105.0
1971	105.9	107.4	108.1	107.8	107.3	107.6	108.3	108.7	109.9	110.7	110.9	110.7
1972	111.0	*	112.9	113.3	113.6	114.1	114.9	116.0	116.6	117.1	116.5	115.8
1973	114.9	115.0	116.1	118.0	119.7	120.7	121.2	122.3	123.4	125.3	128.1	129.4
1974	129.6	130.5	131.5	134.2	136.5	141.0	144.7	149.2	154.4	160.8	167.6	170.3
1975	172.3	173.9	179.4	184.9	188.8	192.9	197.6	201.3	203.3	204.3	208.5	209.7
1976	210.4	209.6	211.2	212.3	213.9							

* 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.

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this *Gazette*, page 1067.

Latest two months' figures

(January 1976 = 100)

SIC Order	Type		June 1976 (final)	July 1976 (provisional)
I to XXVII	B	WHOLE ECONOMY	106.7	107.6
I	C	Agriculture and forestry	114.1	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	105.4	106.3
III to XIX	C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	106.8	107.6
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	106.4	107.1
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	105.8	108.5
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	107.7	107.1
VI	A	Metal manufacture	107.6	112.2
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	106.0	107.4
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	105.7	106.8
IX	A	Electrical engineering	107.8	107.8
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	105.5	103.6
XI	A	Vehicles	106.8	108.0
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	107.0	108.2
XIII	A	Textiles	107.3	107.4
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	99.2	103.9
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	104.4	104.9
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	106.6	105.2
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	103.2	105.8
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	108.5	107.9
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	107.1	107.5
XX	C	Construction	106.3	107.2
XXI	A	Gas, electricity, and water	107.6	114.3
XXII	C	Transport and communication	105.7	105.0
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	106.2	108.5
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	99.1	101.6
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	112.0	111.6
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	105.3	104.5
XXVII	B	Public administration	103.4	105.9

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

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 regulation 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 August 31, 1976, 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
1976					
March 31	206.7	99.4	207.9	23.0	23.0
April 30	208.8	99.4	210.1	23.5	23.5
May 31	210.1	99.4	211.4	19.8	19.8
June 30	214.4	99.4	215.7	18.1	18.1
July 31	216.3	99.4	217.6	17.8	17.8
August 31	216.4	99.4	217.7	17.3	17.3

Notes: 1 The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
2 Some figures since April have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

Principal changes reported in August

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

Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering—GB: Introduction of a weekly supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings for all hours worked, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week. Part-time workers and juveniles receive proportional amounts (August 9).

Plumbing—England and Wales: Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for craftsmen and apprentices. Part-time workers and juveniles receive proportional amounts (August 9).

Railway service (British Rail)—GB: Introduction of non-enhanceable supplements (following arbitration) of £6 a week for adult conciliation staff with proportional amounts for young workers. Standard weekly rates will revert to the levels obtaining before the August 1975 changes (April 26).

Retail bookselling and stationery trades (Wages Council)—GB: Introduction of a further pay supplement of £2.50 a week for all workers 18 and over and £2 for workers under 18 (August 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 August indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 290,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,120,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures relating to those changes which were reported in August with operative effect from earlier months (160,000 workers, and £795,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £1,120,000 about £580,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £330,000

from arrangements made by joint industrial councils and similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, and £210,000 from statutory wages regulation orders.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to August 1976, 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 net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	270,000	1,610,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	295,000	1,730,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	250,000	1,410,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	30,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	175,000	1,025,000	—	—
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				
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.				
Timber, furniture, etc.				
Paper, printing and publishing				
Other manufacturing industries				
Construction	1,020,000	5,745,000	7,000	7,000
Gas, electricity and water	150,000	895,000	—	—
Transport and communication	875,000	4,325,000	—	—
Distributive trades	600,000	3,460,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services				
Miscellaneous services	225,000	1,350,000	—	—
	680,000	2,725,000	—	—
Totals—January-August 1976	8,445,000	36,100,000	7,000	7,000
Totals—January-August 1975	9,355,000	53,930,000	340,000	505,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of decrease	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1975					
August	745	—	1,500	—	—
September	745	—	1,820	—	—
October	990	—	3,170	—	—
November	4,245	—	17,260	—	—
December	1,805	—	4,840	—	—
1976					
January	1,810	—	7,435	—	—
February*	2,685	—	6,750	—	—
March	710	—	3,750	—	—
April*	805	—	3,920	—	—
May	385	—	1,660	—	—
June*	1,315	—	7,570	7	7
July*	800	—	4,700	—	—
August	130	—	325	—	—

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

Retail prices, August 17, 1976

At August 17, 1976 the general* retail prices index was 158.5 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 156.3 at July 13, 1976 and with 139.3 at August 12, 1975. The index for August 1976 was published on September 17, 1976.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher average prices for many articles of food, particularly potatoes, eggs, meat and bread, and of clothing; to increases in London Underground rail fares; and to increases in motoring costs. These increases were partially offset by reductions in the average prices of some fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly tomatoes.

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 163.6, and that for all other items of food was 157.8. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 158.5.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by rather less than 3½ per cent to 158.4 compared with 153.4 in July. The average prices of most foods increased, the exceptions being some fresh fruits and vegetables, notably tomatoes, the prices of which fell. The foods whose price increases contributed most to the rise in the index were potatoes, eggs, bread, meat, bacon, fish, butter, cheese, coffee and a variety of canned foods. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by nearly ten per cent to 163.6, compared with 149.0 in July.

Alcoholic drink: An increase in the average price of beer caused the group index to rise by about one-half of one per cent to 163.3, compared with 162.4 in July.

Housing: Increases in costs for home repairs and decorations and in mortgage interest payments by owner occupiers, together with some rent increases, caused the group index to rise by one half of one per cent to 144.5, compared with 143.8 in July.

Fuel and light: Higher prices for electricity, paraffin and domestic heating oils caused the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent to 187.0, compared with 185.6 in July.

Durable household goods: Increases in the prices of china, glassware, hardware and soft furnishings caused the group index to rise by nearly one half of one per cent from 142.7 to 143.3.

Clothing and footwear: There were increases in average prices over a wide range of articles of clothing and footwear and the group index rose by about 1½ per cent to 140.5 compared with 138.3 in July.

Transport and vehicles: Motoring costs rose because of increases in the prices of motor vehicles, tyres, batteries and petrol and because of increases in charges for servicing. There were increases also in rail fares on the London Underground. Together, these increases caused the group index to rise by about 1½ per cent to 169.5, compared with 166.9 in July.

Miscellaneous goods: There were increases in average prices paid for stationery, polishes, detergents and some toiletries, causing the group index to rise by almost one per cent to 163.4, compared with 162.0 in July.

Services: Increases in charges for hairdressing and domestic help caused the group index to rise by one half of one per cent to 160.9, compared with 160.1 in July.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: The level of charges for meals bought and consumed outside the home rose by rather more than one per cent to 159.9, compared with 158.0 in July.

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

Index figure

I Food: Total	158.4
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	153
Meat and bacon	143
Fish	133
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	181
Milk, cheese and eggs	139
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	160
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	199
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	212
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	152
Other food	165
II Alcoholic drink	163.3
III Tobacco	175.3
IV Housing: Total	144.5
Rent	130
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	112½
Rates and water charges	172
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	175
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	187.0
Coal and coke	175
Gas	145
Electricity	218
VI Durable household goods: Total	143.3
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	144
Radio, television and other household appliances	137
Pottery, glassware and hardware	160
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	140.5
Men's outer clothing	144
Men's underclothing	160
Women's outer clothing	133
Women's underclothing	149
Children's clothing	151
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	134
Footwear	136
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	169.5
Motoring and cycling	166
Fares	191
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	163.4
Books, newspapers and periodicals	179
Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites	148
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	180
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	155
X Services: Total	160.9
Postage and telephones	203
Entertainment	133
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	167
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	159.9
All Items	158.5

* 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 this 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 August 17, 1976 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 183 of the February 1976 issue of the *Gazette*.

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

Item	Number of quotations August 17, 1976	Average price August 17, 1976	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations August 17, 1976	Average price August 17, 1976	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		P	P	Fresh vegetables—continued		P	P
Chuck	731	76.7	68 - 84	Potatoes, new loose	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	698	126.0	98 - 160	Tomatoes	689	20.1	14 - 30
Silverside (without bone)*	750	107.6	94 - 120	Cabbage, greens	400	10.4	8 - 13
Back ribs (with bone)*	505	72.8	58 - 90	Cabbage, hearted	431	10.5	8 - 14
Fore ribs (with bone)	592	71.0	60 - 84	Cauliflower or broccoli	387	16.1	10 - 22
Brisket (without bone)	651	70.2	56 - 84	Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Rump steak*	755	147.6	120 - 174	Carrots	663	11.4	8 - 15
Lamb: Home-killed				Onions	706	14.8	12 - 18
Loin (with bone)	661	88.3	76 - 100	Mushrooms per ¼ lb	610	13.0	10 - 15
Breast*	650	26.4	19 - 40	Fresh fruit			
Best end of neck	589	65.4	40 - 86	Apples, cooking	626	14.0	10 - 18
Shoulder (with bone)	643	58.1	48 - 70	Apples, dessert	712	15.7	12 - 20
Leg (with bone)	667	81.9	74 - 95	Pears, dessert	602	16.6	12 - 20
Lamb: Imported				Oranges	578	14.9	10 - 20
Loin (with bone)	434	70.4	60 - 78	Bananas	681	16.9	15 - 20
Breast*	427	19.7	15 - 26	Bacon			
Best end of neck	400	57.1	38 - 68	Collar*	415	64.4	54 - 74
Shoulder (with bone)	440	49.0	44 - 56	Gammon*	473	88.0	76 - 100
Leg (with bone)	441	74.0	68 - 78	Middle cut*, smoked	322	78.7	68 - 93
Pork: Home-killed				Back, smoked	295	86.6	70 - 100
Leg (foot off)	720	65.9	56 - 80	Back, unsmoked	359	83.9	64 - 98
Belly*	716	49.0	42 - 56	Streaky, smoked	243	67.9	56 - 84
Loin (with bone)	749	79.5	70 - 90	Ham (not shoulder)	576	116.0	92 - 136
Pork sausages	738	41.2	36 - 46	Pork luncheon meat, per 12 oz can	574	30.4	22 - 36
Beef sausages	627	36.6	30 - 42	Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can	426	76.0	68 - 87
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb)	581	36.0	32 - 39	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	8.5	—
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb), oven ready	431	40.7	35 - 46	Butter			
Fresh and smoked fish				Home-produced	503	45.7	41 - 50
Cod fillets	431	66.6	58 - 75	New Zealand	618	45.0	42 - 48
Haddock fillets	437	68.4	58 - 80	Danish	636	47.2	44 - 51
Haddock, smoked whole	341	66.8	56 - 78	Margarine			
Plaice fillets	397	81.3	67 - 100	Standard quality per ½ lb	151	11.9	11 - 13
Halibut cuts	98	128.2	90 - 160	Lower priced per ½ lb	107	11.0	10½ - 12
Herrings	319	31.4	22 - 40	Lard	735	19.3	16 - 24
Kippers, with bone	461	42.5	35 - 50	Cheese, cheddar type	738	50.0	42 - 58
Bread				Eggs			
White, per 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	664	18.2	16 - 19½	Large, per dozen	624	48.4	45 - 52
White, per 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	468	19.2	17½ - 22	Standard, per dozen	647	43.1	38 - 47
White, per 14 oz loaf	512	13.2	12 - 14½	Medium, per dozen	319	37.3	34 - 40
Brown, per 14 oz loaf	573	14.0	13 - 15	Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb†	733	23.0	22 - 25
Flour				Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	672	56.0	51 - 64
Self-raising, per 3 lb	684	20.5	17 - 25	Tea			
Fresh vegetables				Higher priced, per ½ lb	266	13.1	12½ - 14½
Potatoes, old loose				Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,678	10.8	9½ - 12½
White	542	10.2	9 - 12	Lower priced, per ½ lb	582	9.8	9 - 10½
Red	128	10.7	9 - 12				

* Or Scottish equivalent.

† Some metric packs included but price adjusted to 2 lb.

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 1975 on pages 469 to 477 of the May 1976 issue of the Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in August* which came to the notice of the department, was 137. In addition, 35 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 70,800 consisting of 57,900 involved in stoppages which began in August and 12,900 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 1,600 workers involved for the first time in August in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 57,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in August 27,100 were directly involved and 30,800 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 320,000 working days lost in August includes 110,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during August

About 9,000 production workers were laid off as a result of two disputes at a car plant at Halewood. In the first, 200 supervisory and 600 other staff personnel who were dissatisfied with manning levels in view of increased production, stopped work on August 19 and 23 respectively. The stoppage ended on August 26 after the company agreed to the appointment of additional foremen. In the second dispute, 165 maintenance workers withdrew their labour on August 23 after the regrading of four sewing machine mechanics, employed in the assembly plant, to the highest level for hourly-paid workers had led to a disagreement over the extra duties involved. This stoppage also ended on August 26 after the clarification and agreement of the extra duties between the company and the four men concerned.

The introduction of two new machines into the auto lathe section of an agricultural machinery plant in Scotland resulted in a stoppage by over 1,200 engineering workers on August 3 in support of a demand for increased manning levels. Their action caused 110 arc welders to be laid off. Work was resumed on August 17 at pre-stoppage manning levels to allow negotiations to proceed.

A stoppage of work at a Scottish aero engine plant in protest against projected closure and transfer of the workforce to another plant twelve miles away, was still in progress at the end of August. Following the designation of 12 employees to start a phased transfer programme, all 470 workers, both manual and non-manual, had withdrawn their labour from July 13, shortly before a three-week holiday shut-down. They failed to resume work after the holiday period and set up a rota system for occupation of the premises.

Stoppages of work in the first seven months of 1976 and 1975

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to August 1976			January to August 1975		
	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	—	—	—	1	†	†
Coal mining	155	23,600	37,000	157	19,600	41,000
All other mining and quarrying	4	400	4,000	3	300	2,000
Food drink and tobacco	44	10,500	67,000	74	16,200	110,000
Coal and petroleum products	1	400	2,000	6	2,000	47,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	20	2,300	11,000	48	28,300	200,000
Metal manufacture	93	41,400	256,000	113	49,600	243,000
Engineering	188	57,400	368,000	409	143,100	1,460,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	24	17,400	50,000	51	29,200	441,000
Motor vehicles	118	123,700	483,000	113	130,900	713,000
Aerospace equipment	15	4,800	35,000	32	12,500	111,000
All other vehicles	12	15,000	36,000	13	9,700	176,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	81	15,600	120,000	104	20,400	163,000
Textiles	36	6,100	28,000	59	20,300	158,000
Clothing and footwear	25	5,400	24,000	24	6,200	31,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	19	4,200	12,000	41	7,300	42,000
Timber, furniture, etc	16	1,500	10,000	20	3,600	21,000
Paper, printing and publishing	24	4,800	21,000	34	10,000	75,000
All other manufacturing industries	27	10,900	40,000	44	13,800	129,000
Construction	149	32,600	333,000	151	18,800	184,000
Gas, electricity and water	18	24,200	49,000	10	4,000	9,000
Port and inland water transport	47	9,300	28,000	58	35,200	321,000
Other transport and communication	73	16,600	67,000	79	36,100	72,000
Distributive trades	30	3,700	27,000	41	5,700	63,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	61	8,100	46,000	73	17,900	150,000
Miscellaneous services	18	3,200	18,000	30	8,600	44,000
Total	1,296‡	442,900	2,173,000	1,775‡	649,100	5,005,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in August 1976		Beginning in the first eight months of 1976	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	59	11,900	503	121,300
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	2	100	47	16,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	7	400	44	5,600
Redundancy questions	6	1,300	67	12,500
Trade union matters	11	900	106	27,900
Working conditions and supervision	14	2,100	139	28,900
Manning and work allocation	27	7,400	251	57,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	11	2,900	138	37,900
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	†
Total	137	27,100	1,296	307,800

Duration of stoppages ending in July 1976

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	16	2,900	4,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	24	3,200	5,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	17	8,900	16,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	31	5,000	59,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	24	4,200	49,000
Over 12 days	15	1,800	118,000
Total	127	26,000	251,000

* 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 1064 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.
§ Includes five 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 this 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 are also given adjusted for seasonal variations. 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 in table 131 and for all manufacturing and all industries in table 130. (Table 129 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 this Gazette, October 1968, pages 801-803.

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
working population

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment			Employers and self-employed	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Un-employed excluding adult students	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
A. UNITED KINGDOM									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1972	March	13,530	8,500	22,030	1,902	371	24,303	967	25,270
	June	13,608	8,512	22,120	1,899	371	24,390	804	25,194
	September	13,636	8,617	22,253	1,911	374	24,538	862	25,400
	December	13,726	8,661	22,387	1,923	372	24,682	780	25,462
1973	March	13,722	8,861	22,583	1,935	367	24,885	717	25,602
	June	13,771	8,891	22,662	1,947	361	24,970	575	25,545
	September	13,850	8,902	22,752	1,942	358	25,052	556	25,608
	December	13,819	8,953	22,773	1,937	354	25,064	512	25,576
1974	March	13,620	8,997	22,617	1,931	349	24,897	618	25,515
	June	13,659	9,131	22,790	1,925	345	25,060	542	25,602
	September	13,726	9,209	22,935	1,925	347	25,207	650	25,857
	December	13,643	9,229	22,871	1,925	343	25,139	†	†
1975	March	13,534	9,094	22,629	1,925	338	24,892	803	25,695
	June	13,532	9,174	22,707	1,925	336	24,968	866	25,832
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1972	March	13,586	8,507	22,093	1,902	371	24,366		25,288
	June	13,619	8,494	22,113	1,899	371	24,383		25,236
	September	13,614	8,605	22,219	1,911	374	24,504		25,364
	December	13,681	8,685	22,366	1,923	372	24,661		25,438
1973	March	13,778	8,865	22,643	1,935	367	24,945		25,619
	June	13,784	8,874	22,658	1,947	361	24,966		25,589
	September	13,823	8,895	22,718	1,942	358	25,018		25,571
	December	13,777	8,971	22,748	1,937	354	25,039		25,550
1974	March	13,675	9,002	22,677	1,931	349	24,957		25,537
	June	13,676	9,114	22,790	1,925	345	25,060		25,643
	September	13,695	9,204	22,899	1,925	347	25,171		25,817
	December	13,603	9,246	22,849	1,925	343	25,117		†
1975	March	13,588	9,098	22,686	1,925	338	24,949		25,715
	June	13,552	9,158	22,710	1,925	336	24,971		25,875
B. GREAT BRITAIN									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1972	March	13,241	8,318	21,559	1,837	371	23,767	925	24,692
	June	13,319	8,331	21,650	1,835	371	23,856	765	24,621
	September	13,346	8,434	21,780	1,847	374	24,001	823	24,824
	December	13,435	8,477	21,912	1,859	372	24,143	743	24,886
1973	March	13,430	8,676	22,106	1,872	367	24,345	683	25,028
	June	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,884	361	24,427	545	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	1,864*	347	24,652	618	25,270
	December	13,349	9,029	22,377	1,864*	343	24,584	†	†
1975	March	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,864*	338	24,337	768	25,105
	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,864*	336	24,413	828	25,241
	September	13,249	8,971	22,220	1,864*	340	24,424	1,097	25,521
	December	13,144	8,999	22,142	1,864*	339	24,345	1,152	25,497
1976	March	13,013	8,871	21,884	1,864*	337	24,085	1,235	25,320
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1972	March	13,298	8,327	21,625	1,837	371	23,833		24,716
	June	13,330	8,313	21,643	1,835	371	23,849		24,668
	September	13,322	8,418	21,740	1,847	374	23,961		24,776
	December	13,390	8,497	21,887	1,859	372	24,118		24,859
1973	March	13,490	8,689	22,179	1,872	367	24,418		25,060
	June	13,491	8,689	22,180	1,884	361	24,425		25,025
	September	13,522	8,701	22,223	1,879	358	24,460		24,972
	December	13,485	8,769	22,254	1,874	354	24,482		24,966
1974	March	13,387	8,823	22,210	1,869	349	24,428		24,982
	June	13,379	8,917	22,296	1,864	345	24,505		25,074
	September	13,387	9,001	22,388	1,864*	347	24,599		25,196
	December	13,313	9,026	22,339	1,864*	343	24,546		†
1975	March	13,305	8,924	22,229	1,864*	338	24,431		25,166
	June	13,259	8,957	22,216	1,864*	336	24,416		25,299
	September	13,198	8,963	22,161	1,864*	340	24,365		25,439
	December	13,110	8,987	22,097	1,864*	339	24,300		25,457
1976	March	13,080	8,911	21,991	1,864*	337	24,192		25,393

* Estimates for Great Britain are assumed unchanged until later data become available.

† Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. See footnote ‡ to table 104.

‡ Employment estimates after June 1975 are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions §

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands)						Regional indices of employment|| (June 1974 = 100)				
		All industries and services			Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of Production industries	of which † manufacturing industries	Service ‡ industries	Index of Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	
		Total	Males	Females								
South East and East Anglia												
1974	September	36.03	8,086	4,767	3,319	136.9	2,780.6	2,230.5	5,166.3	100.3	100.2	100.8
	December	36.04	8,064	4,742	3,323	124.8	2,754.0	2,215.2	5,184.0	99.3	99.5	101.1
1975	March	36.09	7,988	4,708	3,280	118.7	2,705.7	2,168.2	5,162.9	97.6	97.4	100.7
	June	35.97	7,990	4,697	3,293	125.5	2,656.7	2,110.3	5,207.8	95.8	94.8	101.6
	September	36.05	8,010	4,703	3,307	131.0	2,638.7	2,091.9	5,239.8	95.2	94.0	102.2
	December	36.04	7,979	4,660	3,319	116.4	2,623.8	2,079.3	5,238.4	94.6	93.4	102.2
1976	March	35.97	7,972	4,608	3,264	113.3	2,583.2	2,050.5	5,175.5	93.2	92.1	100.9
South West												
1974	September	6.82	1,530	914	616	46.6	591.3	453.4	892.4	101.0	101.2	101.1
	December	6.75	1,511	906	605	46.8	584.1	448.8	880.6	99.8	100.2	99.7
1975	March	6.78	1,501	900	601	47.9	573.6	439.3	879.6	98.0	99.0	99.6
	June	6.86	1,523	906	616	49.9	563.2	426.7	909.5	96.2	95.2	103.0
	September	6.81	1,513	904	610	48.3	561.4	424.9	903.8	95.9	94.8	102.4
	December	6.77	1,498	898	601	44.8	559.0	423.3	894.3	95.5	94.5	101.3
1976	March	6.82	1,493	893	600	45.9	552.1	418.8	894.8	94.3	93.5	101.3
West Midlands												
1974	September	10.07	2,259	1,382	877	32.3	1,250.8	1,088.2	975.7	100.6	100.7	100.5
	December	10.14	2,269	1,381	887	30.8	1,243.6	1,083.9	994.1	100.1	100.3	102.4
1975	March	10.07	2,229	1,363	866	29.5	1,210.4	1,051.5	989.3	97.4	97.3	101.9
	June	9.96	2,212	1,350	862	31.8	1,182.7	1,021.1	997.4	95.2	94.5	102.8
	September	9.91	2,203	1,346	857	32.3	1,172.1	1,010.7	999.1	94.3	93.5	102.9
	December	9.92	2,196	1,332	863	29.2	1,161.8	1,001.5	1,004.4	93.5	92.7	103.5
1976	March	9.90	2,166	1,315	851	29.4	1,141.5	984.3	995.0	91.8	91.1	102.5
East Midlands												
1974	September	6.69	1,502	906	596	38.2	793.4	621.6	670.3	100.6	100.8	102.2
	December	6.71	1,501	902	599	37.8	787.9	618.6	675.7	99.9	100.3	103.0
1975	March	6.69	1,481	893	588	35.1	773.9	604.1	671.6	98.2	98.0	102.4
	June	6.69	1,485	896	589	36.8	765.3	593.0	682.4	97.1	96.2	104.1
	September	6.70	1,488	899	589	38.8	766.7	594.4	682.4	97.3	96.4	104.1
	December	6.73	1,491	894	589	35.4	761.6	590.6	693.7	96.6	95.8	105.8
1976	March	6.74	1,474	886	587	34.6	752.0	583.4	687.0	95.4	94.6	104.8
Yorkshire and Humberside												
1974	September	8.86	1,989	1,213	776	35.3	996.7	767.9	956.6	100.5	100.5	99.2
	December	8.88	1,986	1,208	779	33.9	985.0	759.7	967.5	99.3	99.4	100.3
1975	March	8.90	1,969	1,202	767	33.3	966.6	741.6	968.7	97.5	97.0	100.5
	June	8.94	1,985	1,205	780	34.4	960.6	732.6	990.2	96.9	95.8	102.7
	September	8.95	1,989	1,207	782	33.5	959.5	732.1	996.1	96.8	95	

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			Total number	Percentage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males		Females
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1971	August 9	3.7	835.5	695.5	140.0	58.6	776.9	811.7	3.6	+15.9	+16.1	686.8	124.9	25.9
	September 13	3.7	839.0	698.7	140.3	37.4	801.6	831.9	3.6	+20.2	+20.8	702.3	129.6	16.0
	October 11	3.8	860.8	715.4	145.4	21.2	839.6	850.1	3.7	+18.2	+18.1	716.3	133.8	0.8
	November 8	3.9	894.0	745.3	148.7	13.4	880.5	875.8	3.8	+25.7	+21.4	737.8	138.0	0.8
	December 6	4.0	910.7	764.7	146.0	9.8	900.9	888.9	3.9	+13.1	+19.0	749.0	139.9	0.2
1972	January 10	4.2	971.5	816.7	154.8	11.0	960.5	901.9	3.9	+13.0	+17.3	758.1	143.8	2.0
	February 14	4.2	968.2	814.4	153.9	9.2	959.0	911.5	4.0	+9.6	+11.9	767.7	143.8	0.1
	March 13	4.2	967.0	812.5	154.5	7.8	959.2	916.8	4.0	+5.3	+9.3	771.3	145.5	0.1
	April 10	4.2	956.5	800.0	156.4	17.9	938.6	910.9	4.0	-5.9	+3.0	764.2	146.7	16.4
	May 8	3.8	871.9	729.7	142.2	11.1	860.8	878.1	3.8	-32.8	-11.2	735.0	143.1	0.2
	June 12	3.5	804.3	675.5	128.8	9.3	794.9	847.9	3.7	-30.2	-22.9	709.6	138.3	1.8
	July 10	3.6	817.7	680.9	136.8	22.5	795.2	844.0	3.7	-3.9	-22.3	704.7	139.3	30.9
	August 14	3.8	875.1	716.2	158.9	64.3	810.8	838.4	3.7	-5.6	-13.3	698.5	139.9	33.3
	September 11	3.8	862.4	710.0	152.4	44.9	817.5	840.6	3.7	+2.2	-2.4	702.9	137.7	28.1
	October 9	3.6	826.3	678.8	147.5	25.2	801.1	811.9	3.5	-28.7	-10.7	676.3	135.6	3.3
	November 13	3.5	807.1	663.5	143.6	14.7	792.4	791.4	3.5	-20.5	-15.7	657.5	133.9	—
	December 11	3.4	779.8	645.6	134.2	10.6	769.2	764.9	3.3	-26.5	+25.2	635.5	129.4	1.8
1973	January 8	3.5	806.3	667.6	138.7	9.8	796.5	741.6	3.2	-23.3	-24.4	613.7	127.9	17.5
	February 12	3.2	753.3	623.1	130.2	7.2	746.1	701.6	3.0	-40.0	-29.0	580.9	120.7	—
	March 12	3.1	717.2	594.4	122.9	5.6	711.6	673.6	2.9	-28.0	-30.4	558.5	115.1	0.1
	April 9	2.9	680.8	564.2	116.6	4.7	676.1	650.0	2.8	-23.6	-30.5	538.3	111.7	47.6
	May 14	2.7	621.7	519.7	102.0	3.8	617.9	634.0	2.7	-16.0	-22.6	528.4	105.6	—
	June 11	2.5	574.6	483.0	91.6	4.1	570.5	620.0	2.7	-14.0	-17.8	516.3	103.7	1.6
	July 9	2.4	567.0	473.7	93.3	9.3	557.7	601.2	2.6	-18.8	-16.3	501.7	99.5	22.2
	August 13	2.5	582.3	482.3	100.0	23.1	559.2	577.7	2.5	-23.5	-18.8	483.7	94.0	21.7
	September 10	2.4	556.2	461.7	94.5	14.3	542.0	557.6	2.4	-20.1	-20.8	467.8	89.8	21.7
	October 8	2.3	533.8	444.8	89.0	5.9	527.9	539.2	2.3	-18.4	-20.6	454.8	84.4	3.4
	November 12	2.2	520.4	435.8	84.6	2.8	517.6	522.0	2.2	-17.2	-18.6	442.6	79.4	—
	December 10	2.2	511.5	431.6	79.9	2.0	509.3	513.0	2.2	-9.0	-14.9	434.2	78.8	2.0
1974	January 14	2.7	627.5	528.1	99.4	5.0	622.5	569.0	2.4	+56.0	+10.0	479.4	89.7	8.4
	February 11	2.7	628.8	529.8	99.0	3.4	625.4	582.2	2.5	+13.2	+20.0	491.5	90.6	—
	March 11	2.7	618.4	523.4	95.0	2.3	616.1	580.0	2.5	-2.2	+22.4	491.6	88.4	0.1
	April 8	2.6	607.6	510.3	97.3	5.8	601.8	576.4	2.5	-3.6	+2.4	484.7	91.7	72.8
	May 13	2.4	561.6	475.4	86.2	5.5	556.1	571.9	2.5	-4.5	-3.4	482.4	89.6	—
	June 10	2.3	541.5	459.8	81.7	6.0	535.5	583.8	2.5	+11.9	+1.3	490.3	93.5	1.6
	July 8	2.5	574.3	481.6	92.7	17.5	556.8	598.4	2.6	+14.6	+7.3	502.7	95.7	27.2
	August 12	2.8	661.0	540.7	120.3	59.6	601.4	615.5	2.6	+17.1	+14.5	516.2	99.3	30.5
	September 9	2.8	649.7	532.0	117.7	36.3	613.4	627.3	2.7	+11.8	+14.5	523.4	103.9	32.9
	October 14†	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	15.1	625.7	637.0	2.7	+9.7	+12.9	533.5	103.5	2.6
	November 11‡	2.8	653.0	539.4	113.6	9.4	643.6	649.9	2.8	-12.9	+11.5	543.9	106.0	—
	December 9‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	January 20‡	3.3	771.8	635.1	136.7	9.1	762.7	712.9	3.1	...	...	586.7	126.2	4.6
	February 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	740.1	3.2	+27.1	...	609.1	131.0	—
	March 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	760.5	3.3	+20.4	...	624.0	136.5	0.1
	April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	798.3	3.4	+37.8	+28.4	654.7	143.6	94.8
	May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	15.8	834.5	850.3	3.6	+52.0	+36.7	694.5	155.8	—
	June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	893.5	3.8	+43.2	+44.4	728.2	165.3	3.8
	July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	968.2	4.1	+74.7	+56.6	780.0	188.2	97.8
	August 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	985.4	997.4	4.3	+29.2	+49.0	800.8	196.6	99.3
	September 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,034.4	4.4	+37.0	+47.0	827.1	207.3	103.8
	October 9§	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,088.7	4.7	+54.3	+40.2	864.4	224.3	18.1
	November 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,133.0	4.9	+44.3	+45.2	897.6	235.4	—
	December 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,174.6	5.0	+41.6	+46.7	929.9	244.7	10.7
1976	January 8||	5.6	1,303.2	1,017.4	285.8	40.7	1,262.6	1,210.5	5.2	+35.9	+40.6	951.1	259.4	127.1
	February 12	5.6	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,232.4	5.3	+21.9	+33.1	963.6	268.8	—
	March 11	5.5	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,226.6	5.3	-5.8	+17.4	956.2	270.4	0.1
	April 8	5.5	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,233.7	5.3	+7.1	+7.7	960.6	273.2	179.3
	May 13	5.5	1,271.8	982.9	288.9	37.8	1,234.1	1,250.0	5.4	+16.3	+5.9	971.8	278.1	0.3
	June 10	5.7	1,331.8	1,009.4	322.4	122.9	1,208.9	1,255.7	5.4	+5.7	+9.7	973.6	282.2	6.0
	July 8	6.3	1,463.5	1,071.2	392.2	208.5	1,255.0	1,294.6	5.5	+38.9	+20.3	988.3	306.3	108.8
	August 12	6.4	1,502.0	1,093.2	408.8	203.4	1,298.6	1,309.4	5.6	+14.8	+19.8	991.4	317.9	122.7

* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.
 † 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-1974 estimate (23,334,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1974 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 1973 onwards has been calculated as described on page 267 of March 1976 issue of the Gazette

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED*					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
		Percentage rate†	Total number	of which:		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	Males		Females
per cent	(000's)	(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)
1971	August 9	3.6	793.1	663.5	129.6	55.5	737.6	772.0	3.5	+15.4	+15.4	656.3	115.7	24.5
	September 13	3.6	796.3	666.3	130.0	34.7	761.6	791.0	3.5	+19.0	+19.9	670.7	120.3	14.2
	October 11	3.7	818.5	683.8	134.8	19.3	799.2	808.5	3.6	+17.5	+17.3	684.3	124.2	0.8
	November 8	3.8	851.2	712.9	138.4	11.9	839.3	834.4	3.7	+25.9	+20.8	706.0	128.4	—
	December 6	3.9	867.6	731.5	136.1	8.6	859.0	847.7	3.8	+13.3	+18.9	717.3	130.4	0.2
1972	January 10	4.1	926.6	782.2	144.4	10.1	916.6	860.5	3.8	+12.8	+17.3	726.6	133.9	2.0
	February 14	4.1	925.1	781.2	143.9	8.4	916.7	870.7	3.9	+10.2	+12.1	736.7	134.0	0.1
	March 13	4.1	924.7	780.2	144.4	7.1	917.6	876.2	3.9	+5.5	+9.5	740.6	135.6	0.1
	April 10	4.1	911.8	766.7	145.1	16.5	895.4	868.1	3.9	-8.1	+2.6	732.2	1	

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED*					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate†	Total number (000's)	Of which:		School-leavers included in total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted||				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		
			Males (000's)	Females (000's)			Total number (000's)	Percentage rate†	Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)				
														per cent
SOUTH EAST														
1975	August 11	3.3	244.5	194.5	50.0	217.4	221.1	3.0	+10.0	+14.6	181.4	39.7	19.4	
	September 8	3.3	247.6	196.7	50.9	226.3	230.1	3.1	+9.0	+13.2	187.7	42.4	19.9	
	October 9‡	3.4	253.4	200.6	52.8	241.7	243.8	3.3	+13.7	+10.9	196.7	47.1	4.6	
	November 13	3.5	260.7	206.8	53.8	254.0	256.5	3.4	+12.7	+11.8	206.3	50.2	—	
	December 11	3.6	269.6	215.7	53.9	264.3	268.5	3.6	+12.0	+12.8	216.2	52.3	3.3	
1976	January 8	4.0	296.3	236.8	59.6	291.5	280.0	3.7	+11.5	+12.0	224.1	55.9	26.6	
	February 12	4.0	301.5	239.4	62.1	297.6	287.4	3.8	+7.4	+10.3	228.7	58.7	—	
	March 11	4.0	298.9	237.3	61.6	295.8	287.1	3.8	-0.3	+6.2	228.2	58.9	—	
	April 8	4.0	299.7	238.1	61.6	295.8	288.2	3.9	+1.1	+2.8	229.3	58.9	38.5	
	May 13	4.0	296.5	234.8	61.7	290.4	292.5	3.9	+4.3	+1.7	232.4	60.1	—	
	June 10	4.1	307.9	240.9	67.1	284.3	294.6	3.9	+2.1	+2.5	234.7	59.8	0.4	
	July 8	4.4	331.8	252.7	79.2	294.1	303.8	4.1	+9.2	+5.2	239.2	64.6	22.1	
	August 12	4.7	349.8	263.6	86.2	312.1	315.6	4.2	+11.8	+7.7	245.4	70.3	27.2	
EAST ANGLIA														
1975	August 11	3.8	25.9	20.3	5.5	23.2	24.6	3.6	+0.9	+1.1	20.0	4.6	1.4	
	September 8	4.0	26.8	20.9	5.8	24.5	25.8	3.8	+1.2	+1.1	20.9	4.9	1.4	
	October 9‡	4.1	27.6	21.6	6.0	26.5	27.3	4.0	+1.5	+1.2	21.9	5.4	0.4	
	November 13	4.2	28.4	22.5	5.9	27.7	28.4	4.2	+1.1	+1.3	22.8	5.6	—	
	December 11	4.4	30.0	24.0	6.0	29.5	29.6	4.4	+1.2	+1.2	23.7	5.9	0.5	
1976	January 8	4.9	33.4	26.7	6.8	32.9	31.1	4.6	+1.5	+1.3	24.7	6.3	2.5	
	February 12	5.0	33.9	27.0	6.9	33.4	31.3	4.6	+0.2	+1.0	24.9	6.4	—	
	March 11	4.9	33.2	26.3	6.9	32.8	30.9	4.6	-0.4	+0.4	24.4	6.5	—	
	April 8	4.9	33.2	26.2	7.0	32.8	31.1	4.6	+0.2	—	24.6	6.5	4.2	
	May 13	4.8	32.6	25.7	6.9	31.7	31.4	4.6	+0.3	—	25.0	6.5	—	
	June 10	5.0	33.6	26.0	7.6	30.5	32.0	4.7	+0.6	+0.4	25.4	6.6	—	
	July 8	5.1	34.4	25.9	8.5	30.5	32.2	4.8	+0.2	+0.4	25.1	7.1	1.8	
	August 12	5.3	35.8	26.8	9.0	32.0	33.5	5.0	+1.3	+0.7	25.9	7.6	2.4	
SOUTH WEST														
1975	August 11	5.3	81.8	64.2	17.6	8.7	73.1	76.4	4.9	+2.7	+3.4	61.3	15.1	6.4
	September 8	5.4	83.3	65.5	17.8	7.4	75.9	78.8	5.1	+2.4	+3.2	63.1	15.7	6.3
	October 9‡	5.5	85.4	66.4	19.0	4.4	81.0	82.2	5.3	+3.4	+2.8	65.2	17.0	0.8
	November 13	5.9	91.2	70.3	20.9	3.0	88.1	86.7	5.6	+4.5	+3.5	68.3	18.4	—
	December 11	6.1	94.2	73.2	21.0	2.4	91.8	90.3	5.8	+3.6	+3.8	71.1	19.2	0.9
1976	January 8	6.5	100.9	78.4	22.5	2.5	98.4	92.9	6.0	+2.6	+3.6	72.9	20.0	8.8
	February 12	6.6	102.5	79.2	23.2	1.9	100.6	95.9	6.2	+3.0	+3.0	74.7	21.1	—
	March 11	6.5	101.4	78.3	23.1	1.5	99.9	95.9	6.2	—	+1.9	74.5	21.4	—
	April 8	6.4	99.9	77.5	22.4	1.6	98.3	95.8	6.2	-0.1	+1.0	74.6	21.2	12.4
	May 13	6.1	95.5	74.5	21.0	2.2	93.3	95.0	6.1	-0.8	-0.3	74.2	20.8	—
	June 10	6.3	97.6	75.1	22.6	8.6	89.0	94.8	6.1	-0.2	-0.4	74.1	20.7	—
	July 8	6.7	104.1	78.5	25.7	12.2	91.9	97.0	6.2	+2.2	+0.4	75.3	21.8	6.4
	August 12	6.9	107.1	80.0	27.1	12.2	94.9	98.1	6.3	+1.1	+1.0	75.1	22.9	7.7
WEST MIDLANDS														
1975	August 11	5.3	120.3	89.4	30.8	20.8	99.5	99.0	4.3	+5.4	+7.1	78.1	20.9	12.3
	September 8	5.3	120.6	89.7	30.8	16.4	104.2	103.9	4.5	+4.9	+6.3	81.6	22.3	12.7
	October 9‡	5.3	120.8	91.5	29.3	9.1	111.7	111.1	4.9	+7.2	+5.9	87.3	23.8	1.2
	November 13	5.2	119.5	91.7	27.8	5.1	114.4	115.1	5.0	+4.0	+5.3	90.4	24.7	—
	December 11	5.3	121.3	94.4	26.9	4.2	117.2	118.7	5.2	+3.6	+5.0	93.8	24.9	0.8
1976	January 8	5.7	129.6	100.8	28.8	3.9	125.7	123.2	5.4	+4.5	+4.0	96.6	26.6	13.3
	February 12	5.7	130.1	101.5	28.5	2.6	127.5	125.9	5.5	+2.7	+3.6	98.9	27.0	—
	March 11	5.6	127.8	99.8	28.1	2.1	125.7	123.9	5.4	-2.0	+1.8	97.0	26.9	—
	April 8	5.5	125.5	97.6	27.9	2.2	123.3	121.9	5.3	-2.0	-0.5	95.0	26.9	16.2
	May 13	5.5	125.9	97.4	28.5	4.2	121.7	122.7	5.4	+0.8	-1.1	95.8	26.9	—
	June 10	5.5	126.9	96.8	30.1	7.4	119.5	122.7	5.4	—	-0.4	95.3	27.4	0.4
	July 8	6.5	149.3	107.2	42.1	24.3	125.0	127.2	5.6	+4.5	+1.8	96.2	31.0	11.3
	August 12	6.7	152.8	109.2	43.6	24.5	128.3	127.7	5.6	+0.5	+1.7	96.3	31.4	13.0

* , † , ‡ , § , ||, see footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT
regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED*					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate†	Total number (000's)	Of which:		School-leavers included in total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted||				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		
			Males (000's)	Females (000's)			Total number (000's)	Percentage rate†	Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)				
														per cent
EAST MIDLANDS														
1975	August 11	4.3	65.0	49.6	15.4	9.3	55.7	56.4	3.7	+0.5	+2.7	45.2	11.2	5.9
	September 8	4.3	65.1	49.6	15.5	6.7	58.4	58.9	3.9	+2.5	+3.0	46.8	12.1	6.0
	October 9‡	4.2	63.0	48.7	14.3	3.3	59.7	60.6	4.0	+1.7	+1.5	48.0	12.6	0.8
	November 13	4.2	63.0	49.5	13.5	1.7	61.3	62.5	4.1	+1.9	+2.1	49.7	12.8	—
	December 11	4.3	65.3	51.8	13.5	1.4	63.9	64.8	4.3	+2.3	+1.9	51.7	13.1	1.4
1976	January 8	4.7	71.6	56.4	15.1	1.2	70.3	67.8	4.5	+3.0	+2.4	53.5	14.4	6.9
	February 12	4.7	71.1	56.1	15.0	1.1	70.0	67.5	4.5	-0.3	+1.7	53.2	14.3	—
	March 11	4.6	69.4	54.6	14.8	0.8	68.6	66.5	4.4	-1.0	+0.6	52.2	14.3	—
	April 8	4.5	68.6	53.7	14.9	0.8	67.8	66.0	4.4	-0.5	-0.6	51.6	14.5	12.5
	May 13	4.5	68.4	53.2	15.2	1.6	66.8	67.4	4.5	+1.4	-0.1	52.5	14.9	—
	June 10	4.9	74.2	55.8	18.4	8.7	65.5	67.7	4.5	+0.3	+0.4	52.6	15.1	—
	July 8	5.4	81.3	59.2	22.1	11.8	69.5	71.6	4.7	+3.9	+1.9	54.6	17.0	5.9
	August 12	5.4	82.4	60.0	22.3	9.9	72.5	73.1	4.8	+1.5	+1.9	55.4	17.7	7.5
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1975	August 11	4.8	97.9	75.7	22.3	17.3	80.7	82.2	4.0	+3.2	+4.1	67.7	14.5	10.1
	September 8	4.8	97.6	75.8	21.9	12.0	85.6	86.5	4.2	+4.3	+4.3	70.7	15.8	11.0
	October 9‡	4.8	97.1	76.4	20.6	6.6	90.4	90.9	4.5	+4.4	+3.9	73.9	17.0	0.2
	November 13	4.8	98.5	78.4	20.1	3.7	94.9	95.2	4.7	+4.3	+4.4	76.9	18.3	—
	December 11	5.0	101.6	81.4	20.2	2.7	98.9	98.9	4.9	+3.7	+4.1	79.8	19.1	1.0
1976	January 8	5.4	109.3	87.4	21.9	2.7	106.7	102.1	5.0	+3.2	+3.7	82.0	20.1	11.9
	February 12	5.4	110.7	87.9	22.9	2.2	108.6	105.2	5.2	+3.1	+3.4	83.8	21.3	—
	March 11	5.3	108.1	85.5	22.6	1.5	106.6	103.7	5.1	-1.5	+1.6	82.1	21.6	—
	April 8	5.3	107.9	84.8	23.0	2.3	105.6	103.4	5.1	-0.3	+0.4	81.8	21.6	18.6
	May 13	5.3	107.4	84.1	23.3	3.6	103.8	105.4	5.2	+2.0	+0.1	83.4	21.9	—
	June 10	5.7	115.8	87.8	28.0	14.1	101.7	106.1	5.2	+0.7	+0.8	83.4	22.7	0.4
	July 8	6.2	126.2	91.9	34.4	21.4	104.8							

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		
			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)	
WALES													
1975 August 11	6.8	69.2	52.8	16.5	11.6	57.6	58.8	5.7	+2.0	+2.7	47.2	11.6	7.1
September 8	6.7	69.1	53.0	16.1	9.1	59.9	60.7	5.9	+1.9	+2.5	48.8	11.9	7.4
October 9‡	6.8	69.3	53.8	15.5	5.2	64.1	64.2	6.3	+3.5	+2.4	51.4	12.8	1.2
November 13	6.9	70.7	55.0	15.7	3.7	67.1	67.2	6.6	+3.0	+2.8	53.6	13.6	—
December 11	7.1	72.9	57.2	15.7	3.1	69.8	69.5	6.8	+2.3	+3.0	55.5	14.0	0.7
1976 January 8	7.5	77.2	60.5	16.7	2.9	74.3	70.5	6.9	+1.0	+2.1	55.9	14.6	9.6
February 12	7.4	76.1	59.5	16.6	2.5	73.6	71.0	6.9	+0.5	+1.2	56.0	15.0	—
March 11	7.2	74.3	57.7	16.6	1.9	72.4	70.4	6.9	-0.6	+0.3	55.2	15.3	—
April 8	7.2	73.9	57.4	16.5	1.5	72.4	71.5	7.0	+1.1	+0.4	55.8	15.7	13.0
May 13	7.2	73.6	56.6	16.9	3.2	70.4	71.5	7.0	—	+0.1	55.7	15.8	—
June 10	7.2	73.8	56.1	17.7	5.9	67.9	71.5	7.0	—	+0.4	55.4	16.1	0.1
July 8	8.0	81.5	59.1	22.3	11.3	70.2	72.8	7.1	+1.3	+0.4	55.2	17.6	7.9
August 12	8.3	84.8	61.1	23.7	13.4	71.3	72.3	7.1	-0.5	+0.3	54.8	17.6	8.8
SCOTLAND													
1975 August 11	5.9	127.0	95.3	31.7	14.8	112.2	112.8	5.2	+2.0	+4.7	86.2	26.6	7.4
September 8	5.6	121.4	91.6	29.8	9.3	112.1	115.5	5.3	+2.7	+3.9	88.3	27.2	8.2
October 9‡	5.7	123.2	92.7	30.5	5.5	117.7	120.6	5.6	+5.1	+3.3	91.6	29.0	2.6
November 13	5.9	127.8	95.7	32.0	3.7	124.1	125.3	5.8	+4.7	+4.2	94.8	30.5	—
December 11	6.1	131.0	98.5	32.4	2.9	128.0	128.2	5.9	+2.9	+4.2	96.9	31.3	—
1976 January 8	6.9	150.1	111.2	38.9	10.0	140.1	131.2	6.1	+3.0	+3.5	98.5	32.7	12.1
February 12	6.8	146.8	108.6	38.2	6.3	140.4	134.1	6.2	+2.9	+3.0	100.2	34.0	—
March 11	6.7	145.1	107.3	37.8	4.9	140.2	135.5	6.3	+1.4	+2.4	101.3	34.2	—
April 8	6.7	145.6	107.9	37.6	3.8	141.8	139.9	6.5	+4.4	+2.9	104.9	35.0	21.9
May 13	6.6	141.9	105.2	36.7	2.9	139.1	142.2	6.6	+2.3	+2.7	106.1	36.1	0.3
June 10	6.7	144.1	105.4	38.8	6.7	137.4	143.9	6.7	+1.7	+2.8	106.3	37.6	2.9
July 8	7.7	165.6	117.3	48.4	22.7	142.9	146.9	6.8	+3.0	+2.3	107.3	39.6	11.0
August 12	7.9	170.1	119.7	50.4	21.7	148.4	148.8	6.9	+1.9	+2.2	107.4	41.3	10.2
NORTHERN IRELAND													
1975 August 11	9.4	49.1	33.7	15.4	7.4	41.6	41.4	7.9	+2.7	+1.6	29.8	11.6	5.9
September 8	9.3	48.6	33.4	15.2	6.3	42.3	42.8	8.2	+1.4	+1.8	30.8	12.0	6.4
October 9‡	9.3	48.6	33.7	15.0	4.3	44.3	45.2	8.7	+2.4	+2.1	32.4	12.8	2.5
November 13	9.4	48.8	34.0	14.8	3.4	45.4	45.8	8.8	+0.6	+1.5	32.7	13.1	—
December 11	9.3	48.3	33.8	14.5	2.9	45.4	45.8	8.8	—	+1.0	32.5	13.3	0.2
1976 January 8	9.9	51.4	36.1	15.3	2.7	48.8	47.0	9.0	+1.2	+0.6	33.0	14.0	6.6
February 12	9.8	51.0	35.8	15.2	2.1	48.9	47.6	9.1	+0.6	+0.6	33.4	14.2	—
March 11	9.7	50.3	35.2	15.1	1.7	48.6	48.0	9.2	+0.4	+0.7	33.6	14.4	0.1
April 8	9.6	49.9	35.0	14.9	1.4	48.5	48.0	9.2	—	+0.4	33.8	14.2	7.0
May 13	9.9	51.5	35.9	15.6	2.7	48.8	49.6	9.5	+1.6	+0.6	34.7	14.9	—
June 10	10.4	54.0	37.1	16.9	4.7	49.2	50.7	9.7	+1.1	+0.9	35.4	15.4	1.4
July 8	11.7	61.0	40.5	20.5	9.1	51.9	51.8	9.9	+1.1	+1.3	35.8	16.0	6.8
August 12	11.9	62.0	40.9	21.1	8.9	53.1	52.8	10.1	+1.0	+1.1	36.4	16.5	6.1

* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.

† Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the following numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1974: South East 7,470,000, East Anglia 676,000, South West 1,553,000, West Midlands 2,290,000, East Midlands 1,512,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 2,039,000, North West 2,786,000, North 1,299,000, Wales 1,025,000, Scotland 2,162,000 and Northern Ireland 521,000.

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

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

|| The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1976 issue of the Gazette.

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†
1971 August 9	215	12	464	100	791	222	12	495	102	831
September 13	187	12	491	103	793	186	12	533	105	836
October 11	208	13	491	103	815	216	13	523	105	857
November 8	195	12	535	106	848	204	12	566	108	890
December 6	173	11	571	109	864	180	11	605	111	907
1972 January 10	183	11	616	113	923	189	11	652	115	967
February 14	179	11	618	113	921	185	11	653	115	964
March 13	163	10	633	115	921	169	10	667	117	963
April 10‡	177	11	607	113	908	184	11	641	115	951
May 8‡	149	10	569	111	839	156	10	601	113	880
June 12	137	9	518	109	773	143	9	550	111	812
July 10	172	10	492	108	782	179	10	525	110	824
August 14	207	11	515	108	841	215	11	547	110	883
September 11	180	11	532	108	831	187	11	562	110	870
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								

UNEMPLOYMENT

industrial analysis (excluding school-leavers):* Great Britain

TABLE 108

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services XXIV-XXVI	Public administration and defence XXVII	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
	I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII				
Total number (thousands)											
1973 February	15.0	19.5	211.7	108.8	8.1	48.4	71.0	114.5	35.5	86.0	710.9
1973 May	11.4	17.9	174.3	90.1	7.1	40.4	56.3	89.8	31.2	75.8	587.7
1973 August	9.3	17.6	152.4	79.3	6.5	33.9	49.6	83.0	29.8	76.0	530.0
1973 November	9.6	17.3	129.6	75.6	5.9	32.7	42.8	86.3	30.2	67.0	491.2
1974 February	12.4	17.9	159.9	112.9	6.1	37.1	56.6	98.9	31.8	69.3	596.1
1974 May	10.1	15.9	146.5	95.8	5.7	32.7	49.8	83.4	32.3	65.8	530.4
1974 August	10.1	15.9	158.4	100.6	5.8	31.9	53.1	90.0	34.1	82.7	572.7
1974 November	12.2	15.7	165.7	111.7	5.8	35.9	56.0	107.9	37.0	71.2	613.4
1975 February	15.9	15.7	217.1	144.2	5.9	43.6	74.0	123.8	40.2	76.7	748.7
1975 May	14.9	15.5	248.4	148.6	6.3	44.7	80.8	125.0	41.2	83.4	798.8
1975 August	16.8	16.6	293.4	163.6	6.9	48.6	95.2	148.3	45.3	123.6	943.8
1975 November‡	20.6	17.0	318.0	184.7	7.7	56.8	107.3	191.1	52.7	123.7	1,079.7
1976 February	24.4	17.5	357.1	221.7	8.7	64.4	128.8	209.0	56.8	136.9	1,225.4
1976 May	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.9	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
1976 August	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
1976 November	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
Percentage rate§											
1973 February	3.5	5.1	2.7	7.7	2.4	3.1	2.6	1.8	2.3	...	3.1
1973 May	2.6	4.7	2.2	6.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.4	2.0	...	2.6
1973 August	2.2	4.7	1.9	5.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.9	...	2.3
1973 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
1974 May	2.4	4.4	1.9	6.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	...	2.3
1974 August	2.5	4.4	2.0	7.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	...	2.5
1974 November	3.0	4.3	2.1	8.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.3	...	2.7
1975 February	3.9	4.3	2.8	10.4	1.7	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.5	...	3.3
1975 May	3.6	4.3	3.2	10.7	1.8	3.0	2.9	1.9	2.6	...	3.5
1975 August	4.1	4.6	3.7	11.8	2.0	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.9	...	4.1
1975 November‡	5.0	4.7	4.1	13.4	2.3	3.8	3.9	2.9	3.3	...	4.7
1976 February	5.9	4.8	4.6	16.0	2.5	4.3	4.7	3.2	3.6	...	5.4
1976 May	5.3	4.7	4.5	14.9	2.5	4.0	4.6	2.9	3.6	...	5.2
1976 August	5.3	4.7	4.5	14.0	2.7	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.9	...	5.5
1976 November	5.3	4.7	4.5	14.0	2.7	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.9	...	5.5
Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)||											
1973 February	12.8	19.0	204.0	95.1	8.0	44.6	65.9	105.7	34.2	86.1	667.9
1973 May	11.8	18.3	172.3	92.1	7.2	40.6	56.4	95.9	32.2	80.7	602.8
1973 August	10.9	17.7	153.8	87.1	6.5	36.5	50.6	89.5	30.9	72.3	548.5
1973 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	17.3	152.0	100.1	6.0	33.2	51.5	84.5	30.7	68.1	554.3
1974 May	10.5	16.4	144.5	97.3	5.8	32.8	49.8	90.2	33.1	71.0	545.3
1974 August	11.6	16.0	159.6	107.5	5.8	34.5	54.0	96.0	35.2	77.5	586.9
1974 November	12.2	15.5	174.3	117.0	5.8	36.1	58.3	101.5	36.3	71.3	619.3
1975 February	13.8	15.2	208.8	132.0	5.9	39.8	68.8	114.9	38.9	77.6	707.7
1975 May	15.3	15.9	246.6	149.9	6.4	44.9	80.8	131.1	42.1	89.2	813.8
1975 August	18.3	16.7	294.1	170.0	7.0	51.1	95.8	154.0	46.3	117.8	956.0
1975 November‡	20.7	16.8	327.1	190.3	7.8	57.2	109.9	184.9	52.1	124.3	1,087.2
1976 February	22.3	16.9	348.8	209.8	8.6	60.6	123.7	200.0	55.5	137.9	1,184.8
1976 May	22.4	17.6	351.8	207.8	8.7	60.4	125.8	199.1	57.5	147.6	1,200.4
1976 August	23.4	17.2	350.8	200.0	9.3	61.3	131.7	208.4	61.9	193.3	1,256.5

* 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-1974, has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1974 onwards.
 || The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1976 issue of the Gazette.

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							
1973 March	36,817	57,902	12,839	62,766	266,023	118,884	555,231
1973 June	31,313	50,498	10,365	48,044	223,736	89,113	453,069
1973 September	32,727	53,241	9,561	40,940	220,365	82,557	439,391
1973 December	31,268	48,952	9,353	40,881	197,838	80,077	408,369
1974 March	33,243	50,357	12,151	61,599	229,952	108,479	495,781
1974 June	32,093	48,655	10,457	49,802	200,737	91,799	432,543
1974 September	36,611	56,327	11,211	55,102	238,112	104,523	501,886
1974 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March	39,611	60,357	15,150	89,931	269,213	146,304	620,566
1975 June	40,958	61,530	16,015	98,019	287,686	157,656	661,864
1975 September	51,489	76,294	19,248	112,510	377,729	195,076	832,346
1975 December*	56,460	72,949	21,667	133,461	360,540	222,717	867,794
1976 March	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
1976 June	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
Percentage of total number unemployed							
1973 March	6.6	10.4	2.3	11.3	47.9	21.4	100.0
1973 June	6.9	11.1	2.3	10.6	49.4	19.7	100.0
1973 September	7.4	12.1	2.2	9.3	50.2	18.8	100.0
1973 December	7.7	12.0	2.3	10.0	48.4	19.6	100.0
1974 March	6.7	10.2	2.5	12.4	46.4	21.9	100.0
1974 June	7.4	11.2	2.4	11.5	46.3	21.2	100.0
1974 September	7.3	11.2	2.2	11.0	47.4	20.8	100.0
1974 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March	6.4	9.7	2.4	14.5	43.4	23.6	100.0
1975 June	6.2	9.3	2.4	14.8	43.5	23.8	100.0
1975 September	6.2	9.2	2.3	13.5	45.4	23.4	100.0
1975 December*	6.5	8.4	2.5	15.4	41.5	25.7	100.0
1976 March	6.3	8.2	2.6	16.1	40.7	26.2	100.0
1976 June	6.4	8.4	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
FEMALES							
1973 March	8,845	28,022	10,379	3,576	20,549	29,424	100,795
1973 June	7,086	20,813	7,080	2,607	16,887	21,614	76,087
1973 September	8,590	24,046	7,087	2,222	18,877	20,846	81,668
1973 December	7,292	19,552	6,085	1,765	14,485	18,867	68,046
1974 March	7,525	23,194	8,387	2,240	17,715	21,833	80,894
1974 June	6,617	20,269	6,654	1,967	16,275	17,712	69,494
1974 September	8,944	31,251	9,015	2,385	26,648	22,251	100,494
1974 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March	9,199	38,908	14,645	3,351	28,518	29,065	123,686
1975 June	8,894	41,739	15,308	4,137	32,869	31,044	133,991
1975 September	14,600	70,924	22,523	5,270	65,968	44,253	223,538
1975 December*	16,161	70,173	26,324	6,320	47,590	47,043	213,611
1976 March	17,124	80,113	32,350	7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399
1976 June	16,216	77,624	31,488	7,765	53,526	52,596	239,215
Percentage of total number unemployed							
1973 March	8.8	27.8	10.3	3.5	20.4	29.2	100.0
1973 June	9.3	27.4	9.3	3.4	22.2	28.4	100.0
1973 September	10.5	29.4	8.7	2.7	23.1	25.5	100.0
1973 December	10.7	28.7	8.9	2.6	21.3	27.7	100.0
1974 March	9.3	28.7	10.4	2.8	21.9	27.0	100.0
1974 June	9.5	29.2	9.6	2.8	23.4	25.5	100.0
1974 September	8.9	31.1	9.0	2.4	26.5	22.1	100.0
1974 December¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March	7.4	31.5	11.8	2.7	23.1	23.5	100.0
1975 June	6.6	31.2	11.4	3.1	24.5	23.2	100.0
1975 September	6.5	31.7	10.1	2.4	29.5	19.8	100.0
1975 December*	7.6	32.9	12.3	3.0	22.3	22.0	100.0
1976 March	7.0	32.8	13.2	3.0	21.9	22.1	100.0
1976 June	6.8	32.4	13.2	3.2	22.4	22.0	100.0

* The figures from December 1975 exclude adult students.
 † CODOT

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								
1970 July	20.2	29.6	102.6	72.4	73.3	74.6	95.0	467.7
1971 January	22.6	34.1	135.9	95.0	89.4	88.7	106.4	572.1
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
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1970 July	4.3	6.3	21.9	15.5	15.7	16.0	20.3	100.0
1971 January	3.9	6.0	23.8	16.6	15.6	15.5	18.6	100.0
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
FEMALES								
1970 July	11.0	11.2	23.3	7.9	11.2	16.0	0.5	81.2
1971 January	13.4	13.2	29.0	10.1	13.8	19.6	0.6	99.6
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
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1970 July	13.5	13.8	28.6	9.7	13.9	19.7	0.7	100.0
1971 January	13.4	13.2	29.1	10.1	13.8	19.7	0.6	100.0
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

* 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.

§ In January and July 1976, the count was made on a Thursday and, at earlier dates, on a Monday.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain*

TABLE 111 THOUSANDS

	Under 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total
TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES								
1973 January	108.2	68.6	102.9	94.7	134.0	110.7	176.9	796.0
April	114.9	66.4	74.0	67.4	103.3	105.3	168.3	699.7
July	101.5	49.9	59.1	47.9	73.1	78.8	150.9	561.3
October	86.0	49.6	63.1	47.6	65.3	62.1	142.6	516.3
1974 January†	136.1	79.2	74.1	67.5	93.3	71.5	131.9	653.8
April	123.0	60.0	68.5	52.3	76.6	69.4	123.9	573.6
July	105.1	69.7	88.8	70.9	88.3	72.0	127.7	622.6
1975 January†	140.9	141.9	132.4	108.4	147.9	113.3	135.6	920.4
April	197.6	148.7	140.1	114.8	165.5	132.5	143.0	1,042.2
1976 January‡	163.9	103.7	157.7	162.5	195.1	154.5	161.2	1,098.6
April	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
July	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
October	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
Percentage of total number unemployed								
1973 January	13.6	8.6	12.9	11.9	16.8	13.9	22.2	100.0
April	16.4	9.5	10.6	9.6	14.8	15.0	24.1	100.0
July	18.1	8.9	10.5	8.5	13.0	14.0	26.9	100.0
October	16.7	9.6	12.2	9.2	12.6	12.0	27.6	100.0
1974 January†	20.8	12.1	11.3	10.3	14.3	10.9	20.2	100.0
April	21.4	10.5	11.9	9.1	13.3	12.1	21.6	100.0
July	16.9	11.2	14.3	11.4	14.2	11.6	20.5	100.0
1975 January†	15.3	15.4	14.4	11.8	16.1	12.3	14.7	100.0
April	19.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	15.9	12.7	13.7	100.0
1976 January‡	14.9	9.4	14.4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
April	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
July	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
October	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
MALES								
1973 January	82.4	53.7	82.6	75.8	109.9	94.7	161.5	660.6
April	85.6	51.4	58.3	53.6	84.9	89.2	152.7	575.7
July	78.0	39.8	48.1	39.0	60.2	67.4	137.3	469.8
October	67.3	38.8	50.3	38.9	55.1	53.2	129.2	432.9
1974 January†	99.3	60.3	60.6	56.0	79.8	62.5	119.5	537.8
April	93.8	48.2	56.5	43.4	65.0	60.7	112.7	480.3
July	81.4	54.5	70.0	57.0	74.7	62.8	115.9	516.3
1975 January†	104.9	97.4	103.5	85.4	121.9	97.5	122.9	733.5
April	134.2	106.5	108.9	90.9	132.8	112.5	129.2	814.9
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	189.1	201.8	1,030.7
FEMALES								
1973 January	25.7	14.9	20.3	18.9	24.1	16.0	15.4	135.4
April	29.3	15.1	15.7	13.8	18.4	16.1	15.6	124.0
July	23.6	10.2	11.1	8.9	12.9	11.4	13.6	91.5
October	18.7	10.8	12.8	8.7	10.2	8.8	13.3	83.4
1974 January†	36.8	18.9	13.5	11.6	13.6	9.1	12.5	115.9
April	29.2	11.8	12.0	8.8	11.6	8.7	11.2	93.3
July	23.7	15.2	18.8	13.9	13.6	9.2	11.9	106.3
1975 January†	36.0	44.5	29.0	23.0	26.1	15.7	12.8	186.9
April	63.4	42.2	31.3	23.9	32.6	19.9	13.9	227.2
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

* All the figures in this table are unadjusted in respect of amendments notified on the four days following the count.

† Information was not collected in January 1974 because of an energy crisis and in 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

Notes: (1) The analysis by entitlement to benefit is made on the first Monday in the month. Estimates based on this analysis are made for a date later in the month, currently the second Thursday, when the numbers unemployed are counted.
 (2) The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school-leavers, people previously self-employed and others seeking employment with an employer, who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed to qualify for unemployment benefit; some retired people who are again seeking work; 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.
 * Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.
 † Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.

UNEMPLOYMENT

international comparisons

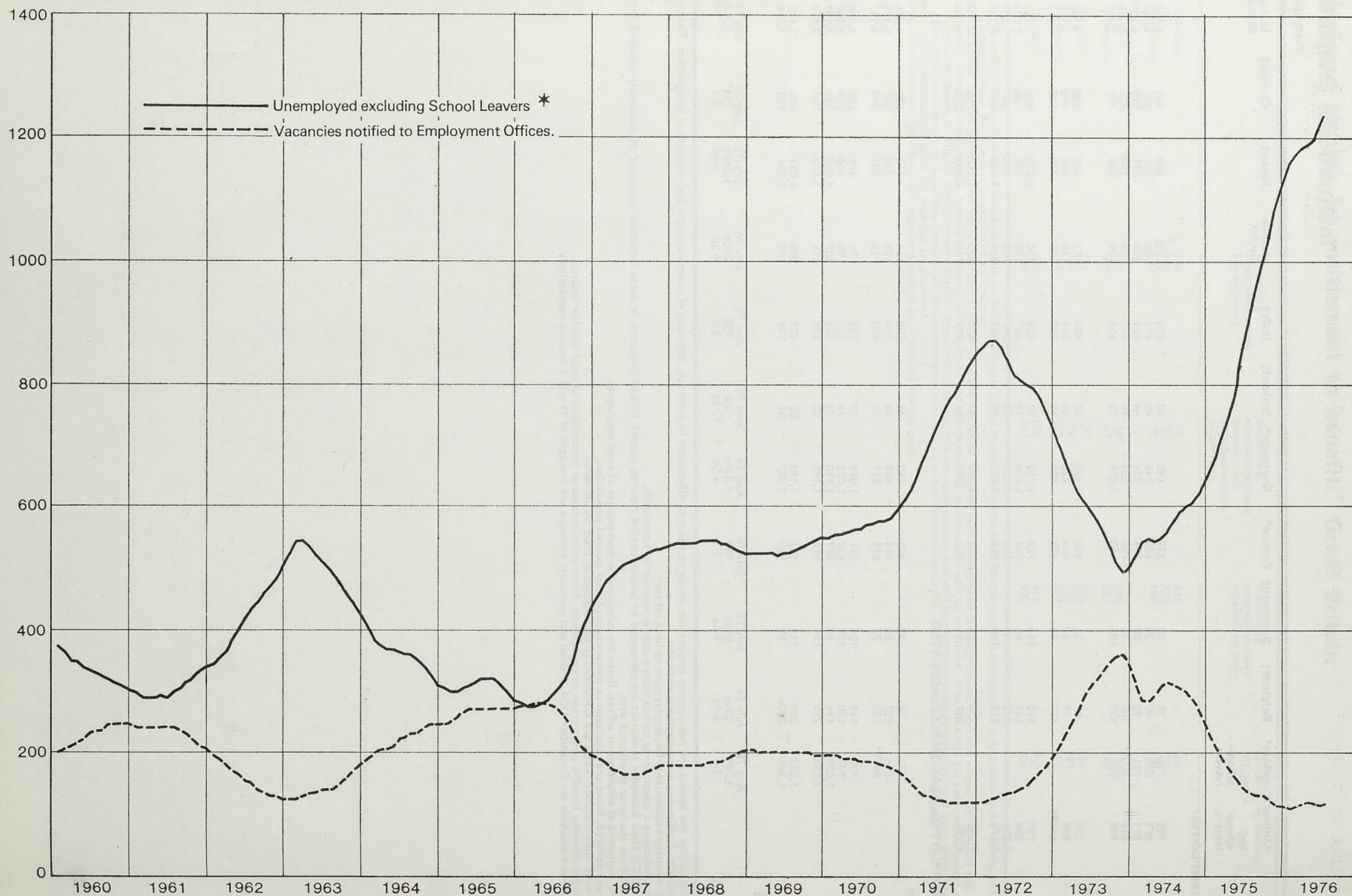
TABLE 113

		United Kingdom*	Belgium†	Denmark‡	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy‡	Netherlands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡	
		Incl. school-leavers	Excl. school-leavers										
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED													
Annual averages													
1971		792	776	71	30	337	185	42	613	62	639	552	4,993
1972		875	855	87	30	380	246	48	696	108	733	562	4,840
1973		619	611	92	20	394	274	44	669	110	671	520	4,305
1974		615**	600**	105	45	498	583	48	560	135	736	525	5,076
1975		978	929	177	103	840	1,074	75	654	195	998	707	7,830
Quarterly averages													
1974	2nd	570		92	26	395	475	45	484	113	657	520	4,608
	3rd	628		99	39	454	525	45	551	126	687	448	5,115
	4th	647**		127	83	682	806	55	605	158	770	507	5,612
1975	1st	789		152	114	763	1,151	73	603	196	1,073	832	8,282
	2nd	854		161	95	744	1,036	74	667	178	947	738	8,004
	3rd	1,096		178	88	836	1,024	75	648	194	943	621	7,809
	4th	1,172		218	116	1,015	1,133	79	699	214	1,030	638	7,223
1976	1st	1,298		226	123	978	1,296	87	681	230	1,257	786	7,911
	2nd	1,295		217	91	853	989	84	693	194	1,083	726	6,950
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
Quarterly averages													
1974	2nd		577	97	32	443	512	45	528	124	670	509	4,636
	3rd		614	107	50	474	609	49	556	139	726	520	5,138
	4th		643**	122	77	615	815	56	604	156	881	549	6,117
1975	1st		738	141	101	731	1,019	69	553	174	896	683	7,476
	2nd		847	170	101	837	1,073	74	727	190	966	719	8,087
	3rd		1,000	191	99	877	1,110	78	653	207	1,000	731	7,997
	4th		1,132	210	111	916	1,141	80	698	211	1,178	724	7,912
1976	1st		1,223	209	111	935	1,163	82	625	208	1,051	704	7,151
	2nd		1,246	230e	98	957	1,027	84	755	206	1,104	738	7,014
1975-76 latest data													
Month		Aug 76	July 76	July 76	July 76	July 76	Aug 76	June 76	Apr 76	July 76	July 76	July 76	July 76
Number		1,309	236e	103e	950	950	1,031e	83e	755	218e	1,090e	751	7,426
Percentage rate		5.6	8.8e	9.6e	5.3	5.3	4.5e	12.3e	3.8	5.3e	2.0e	7.3	7.8

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation. 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.
 § Unemployed claiming benefits under trade union schemes. Rates are calculated as percentages of total number insured.
 ** No figures are available for December 1974. Annual and quarterly averages are averages of 11 and 2 months respectively.
 e Estimated.

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



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

* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

T H O U S A N D S

TABLE 117

Average of 3 months ended	UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES			
	Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over outflow	
	Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1967	April 10	248	97	345	241	95	336	7	2	9	168	171	- 2
	July 10	252	97	349	245	97	342	8	—	7	168	170	- 2
	October 9	249	92	341	242	93	335	7	- 1	6	173	169	4
	January 8	243	88	331	240	88	328	3	- 1	3	172	172	—
1968	April 8	248	89	337	247	91	338	1	- 2	- 1	181	179	3
	July 8	241	82	323	237	83	320	4	- 1	3	181	178	3
	October 14	241	82	323	247	83	330	- 6	- 1	- 7	182	180	1
	January 13	246	83	329	251	84	335	- 6	- 1	- 7	190	188	3
1969	April 14	251	80	331	252	81	333	- 1	- 1	- 2	181	180	2
	July 14	248	80	328	247	79	327	1	1	1	179	179	- 1
	October 13	250	81	331	245	80	326	4	—	5	178	178	—
	January 12	251	80	331	249	81	329	3	- 1	1	179	180	—
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
	January 11	246	79	325	236	77	313	10	2	12	176	181	- 5
1971	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
	January 10	245	84	329	232	81	313	13	3	16	160	157	3
1972	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
	January 8	213	75	288	231	77	307	- 18	- 1	- 19	198	182	16
1973	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
	January 14	214	74	288	213	73	286	2	1	2	207	219	- 12
1974	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
1975	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
1976	October 14||	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	- 9
	November 11||	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10	201	211	- 10
	December 9||												
	January 20||												
1977	February 10||												
	March 10||												
	April 14||												
	May 12||												
1978	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
1979	October 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	- 5
	November 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	- 6
	December 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	- 5
	January 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	- 1
1980	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
1981	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

* 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.

VACANCIES

notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118

	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
THOUSANDS													
Numbers notified to employment offices													
1974 June 5	149.6	12.1	29.3	25.0	20.4	25.5	29.6	14.5	10.2	20.2	336.4	3.8	340.2
July 3	151.8	11.2	27.7	24.6	19.5	23.9	28.0	14.1	10.1	19.3	330.2	4.0	334.2
August 7	139.0	10.2	24.0	22.2	18.2	22.1	24.9	13.6	9.4	19.1	302.7	4.1	306.8
September 4	138.3	10.4	24.6	21.9	18.2	22.3	26.1	13.7	9.7	22.1	307.2	4.2	311.4
October 9*	136.7	9.9	21.3	21.6	17.9	21.6	24.7	13.6	8.9	22.8	299.1	4.3	303.4
November 6*	124.9	8.3	18.0	..	17.2	19.9	22.1	11.7	8.3	21.9	270.9	3.9	274.8
December 4*	..	..	16.4	..	..	17.2	20.0	10.4	7.2	21.0	..	3.5	..
1975 January 8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	..
February 5*	80.2	5.0	11.2	..	10.0	14.3	14.5	10.6	5.9	17.1	180.6	3.9	184.5
March 5	75.5	5.6	12.5	10.0	9.5	14.0	14.0	11.3	6.5	19.1	178.0	3.6	181.6
April 9	72.7	4.8	12.8	8.8	9.0	13.9	14.2	11.1	6.5	19.7	173.4	3.4	176.8
May 7	67.3	5.1	12.2	8.0	8.8	12.4	13.9	10.9	6.2	19.3	164.1	3.2	167.3
June 4	64.8	4.9	12.4	7.3	8.7	11.5	14.0	10.8	6.0	18.6	159.0	3.1	162.1
July 9	59.1	4.5	10.5	6.9	7.7	10.3	12.6	9.7	5.4	16.1	142.7	2.6	145.4
August 6	54.6	4.7	9.9	6.7	7.4	9.4	12.2	9.9	5.1	16.0	135.8	2.7	138.5
September 3	57.2	4.6	10.3	7.0	7.8	9.4	12.7	9.8	5.1	16.9	140.8	2.6	143.4
October 3†	54.4	4.2	8.6	6.3	7.6	8.7	11.3	8.4	4.5	15.5	129.4	2.5	132.0
November 7	46.0	3.3	6.7	5.7	7.0	7.6	10.9	7.2	3.9	14.9	113.3	2.4	115.7
December 5	39.5	3.0	6.4	5.2	6.2	7.1	9.8	6.4	3.7	13.7	101.0	2.1	103.1
1976 January 2	33.8	2.5	5.1	4.5	5.7	5.9	8.0	5.8	3.8	11.6	86.8	2.0	88.8
February 6	37.7	2.7	6.2	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.9	6.8	4.1	12.9	97.2	2.3	99.5
March 5	40.7	3.2	7.4	5.6	6.3	7.8	9.8	7.3	4.5	14.4	106.9	2.1	109.0
April 2	44.6	3.4	8.7	6.0	6.9	9.3	10.2	7.8	5.4	15.0	117.4	2.3	119.7
May 7	46.2	3.8	9.4	6.1	6.9	10.1	10.6	7.6	5.6	15.6	122.0	2.4	124.4
June 4	48.9	3.8	9.5	6.1	7.0	9.7	10.9	7.9	5.3	15.7	124.8	2.2	127.0
July 2	50.1	4.0	9.1	6.4	7.2	10.4	11.0	8.6	5.7	14.5	127.1	2.0	129.1
August 6	50.3	3.9	8.9	6.9	7.7	10.4	11.1	8.5	5.5	14.9	128.0	1.8	129.8
Numbers notified to careers offices													
1974 June 5	41.6	3.2	8.2	7.6	7.6	12.3	9.7	3.9	3.3	8.9	111.1	2.7	113.8
July 3	41.8	3.2	9.8	18.2	7.5	13.3	10.0	5.3	3.4	9.3	121.8	2.6	124.4
August 7	37.1	3.4	8.9	14.5	6.2	11.8	7.7	4.0	2.9	7.3	103.9	2.3	106.2
September 4	34.4	2.9	6.8	10.8	6.0	10.0	7.7	3.1	2.8	7.0	91.7	2.2	93.8
October 9*	29.8	2.6	5.0	8.4	4.8	8.1	6.9	2.4	2.4	6.0	76.5	2.1	78.6
November 6*	26.4	2.3	3.9	..	4.0	6.8	5.8	2.1	2.2	5.6	65.8	2.0	67.9
December 4*	..	..	3.1	..	..	5.6	4.6	1.7	1.7	5.5	..	1.7	..
1975 January 8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	..
February 5*	17.9	1.5	2.2	4.2	2.4	4.3	3.2	1.5	1.4	2.6	41.2	1.5	42.7
March 5	17.5	1.6	2.3	4.4	3.0	4.6	3.6	1.9	1.4	2.6	42.9	1.2	44.2
April 9	16.1	1.6	3.0	3.7	2.6	4.5	3.3	2.0	1.4	2.7	40.9	1.3	42.1
May 7	15.1	1.4	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.2	3.0	37.5	1.1	38.6
June 4	14.7	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	3.5	34.8	1.1	36.0
July 9	13.2	1.2	2.2	6.3	2.2	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.2	3.1	37.0	0.9	38.0
August 6	10.1	1.0	2.0	3.1	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.4	27.2	0.9	28.1
September 3	10.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.0	2.3	26.8	0.8	27.6
October 3†	10.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.1	0.9	2.3	25.6	0.8	26.4
November 7	9.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.9	23.5	0.7	24.2
December 5	8.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.9	19.7	0.7	20.4
1976 January 2	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.8	17.9	0.6	18.5
February 6	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	17.6	0.6	18.3
March 5	8.3	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	21.2	0.6	21.9
April 2	9.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.4	23.6	0.7	24.3
May 7	11.7	1.2	1.8	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.7	28.7	0.7	29.3
June 4	12.0	0.9	1.2	4.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	2.3	27.7	0.5	28.2
July 2	11.7	0.8	1.2	3.7	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.7	26.0	0.5	26.5
August 6	11.3	0.7	1.3	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	24.8	0.5	25.4

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.
 * Because of industrial action at local offices (a) some of the figures for October, November and December 1974 and for February 1975 include estimates for certain offices which did not render returns, (b) in December 1974, no count of unfilled vacancies was made in the South East, East Anglia, West Midlands and East Midlands regions, and (c) in January 1975 no count of unfilled vacancies was made in any region in Great Britain.
 † From October 1975 the day of the count was changed from a Wednesday to a Friday.

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

TABLE 119

	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
THOUSANDS													
1971 August 4	56.4	3.3	9.6	8.4	7.6	9.6	12.2	5.3	4.6	6.1	123.3	1.8	125.1
September 8	52.9	3.2	9.3	8.1	7.6	8.8	11.4	5.1	4.6	5.6	119.0	1.8	120.8
October 6	50.5	3.2	9.6	7.7	7.4	8.4	12.1	5.2	4.5	5.6	117.5	1.7	119.2
November 3	51.0	3.4	10.7	7.8	7.1	8.1	11.8	5.4	4.4	5.7	119.3	2.0	121.3
December 1	51.4	3.7	10.6	7.6	7.1	8.8	11.5	5.9	4.7	6.2	118.9	2.1	121.0
1972 January 5	54.0	3.8	10.7	7.8	8.0	9.5	10.9	5.5	4.6	6.2	121.6	2.0	123.6
February 9	56.7	4.2	11.0	7.7	8.1	9.6	10.7	5.4	4.6	6.2	124.1	1.9	126.0
March 8	60.1	4.2	11.4	7.8	8.1	9.5	10.6	5.4	5.0	6.1	126.8	1.8	128.6
April 5	63.9	4.3	10.7	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.3	5.3	4.9	5.9	130.0	1.7	131.7
May 3	65.3	4.4	11.2	8.0	8.3	10.1	10.0	5.3	4.9	6.3	132.1	1.8	133.9
June 7	67.6	4.6	11.5	8.6	9.0	10.3	9.7	5.9	5.4	7.0	138.0	2.0	140.0
July 5	67.9	4.8	12.0	8.4	9.1	10.1	10.2	6.0	5.0	7.5	139.9	2.1	142.0
August 9	70.7	5.1	12.7	9.0	9.6	10.9	11.4	6.4	5.5	8.0	150.2	2.2	152.4
September 6	72.8	5.0	12.9	9.2	9.5	10.4	11.1	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													

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME						ON SHORT-TIME							
	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week				Total			
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Hours lost		Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Number of operatives (000's)								Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Number of operatives (000's)					Percentage of all operatives (per cent)
1971 December 11	1,571	30.3	8.1	12.78	12.06	9	357	90	812	9.1	99	1.9	1,169	11.8
1972 January 15	1,392	27.1	8.0	11.07	11.79	5	181	78	675	8.7	83	1.5	856	10.4
February 19||	1,173	22.9	8.0	9.35	9.79	46	1,857	995	13,838	13.9	1,041	20.4	15,694	15.1
March 18	1,475	29.0	8.1	11.91	12.42	9	363	114	1,229	10.7	123	2.4	1,591	12.5
April 15	1,470	28.9	8.0	11.79	12.02	14	563	68	583	8.6	82	1.6	1,146	14.0
May 13	1,561	30.7	8.1	12.66	12.41	5	200	65	628	9.6	70	1.4	828	11.8
June 17	1,567	30.8	8.2	12.88	12.61	3	135	38	317	8.4	41	0.8	452	11.0
July 15	1,503	29.5	8.4	12.64	12.59	3	113	29	239	8.3	32	0.6	352	11.1
August 19	1,485	29.1	8.2	12.15	13.14	5	182	28	241	8.6	33	0.6	424	12.9
September 16	1,578	30.8	8.2	12.99	12.74	5	200	26	218	8.5	31	0.6	418	13.6
October 14	1,660	32.4	8.3	13.72	13.10	4	150	25	222	8.9	29	0.6	372	12.9
November 18	1,742	33.9	8.3	14.39	13.44	1	56	20	156	7.7	22	0.4	212	9.8
December 9	1,732	33.7	8.4	14.61	13.90	1	41	16	138	8.5	17	0.3	179	10.4
1973 January 13	1,643	32.1	8.2	13.41	14.26	4	176	27	207	7.7	31	0.6	384	12.3
February 17	1,754	34.2	8.3	14.55	15.11	6	253	17	160	9.5	23	0.5	412	17.9
March 17	1,757	34.3	8.3	14.61	15.22	8	308	25	350	13.8	33	0.6	657	19.9
April 14	1,772	34.5	8.4	14.80	15.05	4	142	20	155	7.7	24	0.5	297	12.6
May 19	1,827	35.5	8.5	15.60	15.35	5	185	13	117	8.8	18	0.3	302	16.9
June 16	1,830	35.6	8.5	15.50	15.21	3	103	13	112	8.9	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

* 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 February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by energy crises.

¶ Figures after June 1975 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the 1976 Census of Employment.

** See page 1013 for detailed analysis.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

Year	Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
		All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted					Actual	Seasonally adjusted				
1956	October 14	84.2	81.9	85.6	83.8	74.6	86.8	95.7	95.5	93.7	94.3	96.6	96.7
1957	November 18	84.5	82.0	86.2	84.6	74.6	86.9	95.9	95.5	94.1	94.8	96.7	97.0
1958	December 16	84.1	82.0	86.0	84.6	74.3	86.1	95.9	95.9	94.1	95.0	96.4	97.4
1959	January 13	82.8	82.2	85.0	83.1	73.5	82.8	95.0	96.2	93.3	93.5	95.8	95.8
1960	February 17	83.6	83.4	86.3	83.3	73.8	82.2	96.0	97.0	94.5	94.6	96.6	96.2
1961	March 17	83.8	83.3	86.6	82.3	74.2	82.8	95.9	96.6	94.6	93.0	96.7	96.4
1962	April 14	84.1	83.1	86.9	83.2	74.1	83.4	96.2	96.4	94.6	94.2	96.8	97.1
1963	May 19	84.7	83.1	87.3	84.1	74.1	84.7	96.6	96.4	95.1	94.6	96.8	97.6
1964	June 16	84.9	83.2	87.2	84.9	73.2	85.1	96.5	96.3	94.9	94.5	96.8	97.9
1965	July 14	80.3	83.0	82.9	74.0	66.5	86.4	96.9	96.1	95.3	95.9	96.9	98.4
1966	August 18	70.5	83.0	72.0	74.5	57.7	78.9	97.6	96.6	95.9	96.2	97.1	99.2
1967	September 15	85.4	82.8	88.1	84.6	72.1	88.9	96.5	96.2	94.8	96.1	96.4	98.1
1968	October 13	85.7	83.3	88.4	85.8	71.8	89.1	96.5	96.2	94.9	95.6	96.4	97.9
1969	November 17	85.8	83.3	88.9	84.9	71.5	90.1	96.7	96.3	95.1	95.5	96.8	98.2
1970	December 15	86.3	84.2	89.4	86.7	71.7	90.0	97.1	97.0	95.7	97.3	97.3	98.5
1971	January 19†	76.8	76.3	78.9	70.8	59.8	89.6	86.3	87.				

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												
1973 Oct.	40.24	42.41	41.31	43.85	40.51	37.00	39.14	41.60	45.74	39.45	36.75	34.53
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
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
Average hours worked												
1973 Oct.	47.1	42.3	44.6	45.1	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.0	44.7	44.9	44.5
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
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
Average hourly earnings												
1973 Oct.	85.44	100.26	92.62	97.23	90.83	84.28	88.95	94.55	106.37	88.26	81.85	77.60
1974 Oct.	102.94	130.16	116.04	115.54	109.71	101.42	106.41	115.86	124.66	107.48	100.32	93.64
1975 Oct.	130.50	163.71	147.78	149.16	138.17	127.02	134.57	153.83	151.01	133.30	126.53	116.16

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											
1973 Oct.	42.59	39.36	48.69	40.11	41.52	39.86	41.41	39.78	43.31	34.21	31.32
1974 Oct.	50.40	45.61	54.96	48.23	49.12	48.46	48.75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88
Average hours worked											
1973 Oct.	47.1	45.1	45.1	44.9	44.7	48.8	47.2	43.8	49.6	44.1	43.9
1974 Oct.	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2
Average hourly earnings											
1973 Oct.	90.42	87.27	107.96	89.33	92.89	81.68	87.73	90.82	87.32	77.57	71.34
1974 Oct.	109.33	104.13	125.19	109.86	111.64	100.96	104.17	108.43	105.17	95.16	86.66
1975 Oct.	137.24	129.54	153.70	136.61	139.91	126.74	133.58	142.91	134.90	117.38	115.46

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												
1973 Oct.	22.68	25.73	21.47	21.08	23.52	21.55	22.36	24.09	26.18	20.91	19.89	17.94
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
1975 Oct.	37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	36.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.70
Average hours worked												
1973 Oct.	38.6	38.6	38.5	37.7	38.1	38.2	37.4	40.0	37.7	37.3	36.7	36.4
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	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	35.5
Average hourly earnings												
1973 Oct.	58.76	66.66	55.77	55.92	61.73	56.41	59.79	60.23	69.44	56.06	48.88	52.28
1974 Oct.	75.66	80.95	74.82	73.01	79.00	70.90	75.83	76.32	88.34	72.21	61.99	66.59
1975 Oct.	98.89	111.17	98.68	96.49	103.84	94.87	98.06	105.92	112.88	93.48	87.98	80.85

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											
1973 Oct.	21.16	22.93	22.79	20.02	21.15	—	18.96	23.04	28.84	16.79	23.37
1974 Oct.	27.54	28.86	30.09	26.27	27.05	—	23.92	29.89	34.58	21.73	29.18
1975 Oct.	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64
Average hours worked											
1973 Oct.	36.5	37.5	38.6	37.7	37.5	—	37.2	37.3	43.0	38.4	37.7
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	—	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3
Average hourly earnings											
1973 Oct.	57.97	61.15	59.04	53.10	56.40	—	50.97	61.77	67.07	43.72	57.99
1974 Oct.	75.87	76.55	77.75	70.05	72.72	—	62.78	81.44	81.56	56.15	73.87
1975 Oct.	98.05	99.38	101.61	88.31	93.02	—	81.20	109.49	106.19	69.43	95.88

* 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 1973			October 1974			October 1975		
	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)	41.52	44.7	92.89	49.12	44.0	111.64	59.74	42.7	139.91
Full-time women (18 years and over)*	21.15	37.5	56.40	27.05	37.2	72.72	34.23	36.8	93.02
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	11.30	21.6	52.31	14.56	21.4	68.04	18.38	21.4	85.89
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	21.60	40.9	52.81	26.31	40.3	65.29	32.87	39.7	82.80
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	15.21	38.1	39.92	19.31	37.8	51.08	23.15	37.5	61.73
All industries covered†	40.92	45.6	89.74	48.63	45.1	107.83	59.58	43.6	136.65
Full-time men (21 years and over)	21.16	37.7	56.13	27.01	37.4	72.22	34.19	37.0	92.41
Full-time women (18 years and over)*	11.11	21.4	51.92	14.28	21.2	67.36	18.02	21.2	85.00
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	21.02	41.7	50.41	26.00	41.2	63.11	33.08	40.4	81.88
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	15.13	38.1	39.71	19.23	37.8	50.87	23.03	37.5	61.41

* 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

TABLE 124 Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual						ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual								
ALL AGES, including part-time employees						ALL AGES, including part-time employees								
Males			Females			Males and females			Males			Females		
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.6	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9
1972 April	125.5	125.3	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4
1973 April	138.5	139.1	138.7	137.7	138.7	137.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7
1974 April	156.0	158.5	156.8	153.3	156.8	153.3	156.8	156.8	156.8	156.8	156.8	156.8	156.8	156.8
Weights	515	485	1,000	648	1,000	648	1,000	648	1,000	648	1,000	648	1,000	648
The above series terminated at April 1974														
FULL-TIME ADULTS: men (21 years and over) women (18 years and over)						FULL-TIME ADULTS: men (21 years and over) women (18 years and over)								
Men			Women			Men and women			Men			Women		
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 April	111.5	112.2	111.7	110.7	112.5	110.7	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5
1972 April	124.1	125.8	124.5	122.3	124.9	122.3	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9
1973 April	137.3	139.8	138.0	135.9	139.9	135.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9
1974 April	155.3	161.8	157.0	152.1	165.2	152.1	165.2	165.2	165.2	165.2	165.2	165.2	165.2	165.2
Weights	575	425	1,000	689	311	1,000	689	311	1,000	689	311	1,000	689	311

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

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

TABLE 125

	Average weekly wage earnings (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)
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
1962 October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1963 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1964 October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1965 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1966 October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1967 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1968 October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1970 October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1971 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1972 October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1973 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1974 October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1975 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1976 October	+ 7.5	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1977 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 7.1	+ 6.5	+ 0.6
1978 October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1979 April	+ 13.5	+ 15.3	+ 16.0	+ 12.4	+ 3.6
1980 October	+ 11.1	+ 12.9	+ 13.7	+ 11.6	

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

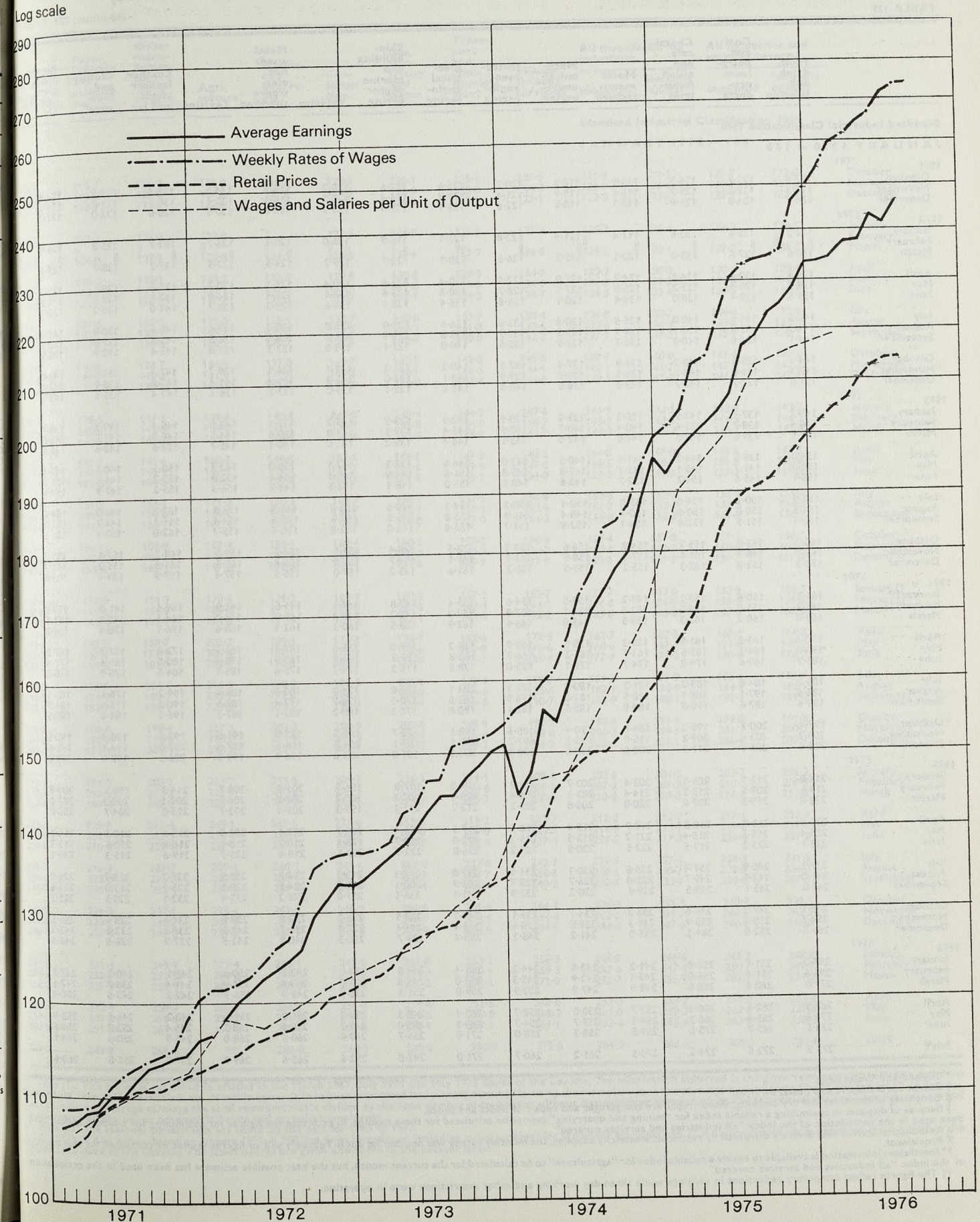
TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	
	£	£	P	P	£	£	P	P		
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1	
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2	
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1	
April 1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2	
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8	
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	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	
All full-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3	
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	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	
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6	
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1	
April 1974	23.1	24.1	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	
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8	
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1	
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7	
April 1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9	
All full-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9	
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3	
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6	
April 1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	98.3	
Full time adults										
(a) Men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4	31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	75.0	
April 1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1	
April 1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	96.8	
April 1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	127.7	
(b) Males and females (18 years and over)										
April 1972	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9	
April 1973	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5	
April 1974	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0	
*Full-time youths and boys (under 21)										
April 1972	16.7	17.1	42.7	48.0	16.0	16.2	42.3	45.5	44.3	
April 1973	19.9	20.4	43.0	62.5	19.0	19.3	42.4	59.1	57.4	
April 1974	26.1	26.9	43.0	62.5	24.7	25.1	42.4	59.1	57.4	
April 1975	33.4	34.2	42.0	81.5	32.9	33.3	41.8	79.8	78.1	
*Full-time girls (under 18)										
April 1972	11.0	11.3	39.6	33.2	10.2	10.3	39.0	30.6	30.4	
April 1973	12.8	13.1	39.2	43.8	11.8	11.9	38.4	40.9	40.7	
April 1974	16.6	17.1	39.2	43.8	15.4	15.7	38.4	40.9	40.7	
April 1975	22.8	23.4	38.7	60.3	22.0	22.3	38.1	58.5	58.3	
*Part-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	10.4	10.5	20.4	56.0	12.1	12.2	18.9	64.6	64.4	
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20.2	66.0	15.0	15.2	19.0	72.2	72.0	
April 1974	14.0	14.3	20.2	66.0	14.8	15.1	19.0	72.2	72.0	
April 1975	20.1	20.3	20.2	89.4	17.9	18.3	18.2	93.9	93.6	
*Part-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	9.3	9.5	22.6	49.0	8.5	8.6	20.3	49.1	49.0	
April 1973	10.8	11.0	22.7	57.3	9.9	10.1	20.7	57.5	57.4	
April 1974	12.5	12.9	22.7	57.3	11.7	11.9	20.7	57.5	57.4	
April 1975	17.0	17.6	22.9	77.5	17.1	17.4	21.4	81.3	81.2	

* From 1975 the New Earnings Survey only covers employees who are members of PAYE schemes; it therefore excludes substantial numbers of part-time workers and youths, boys and girls with low earnings working full-time. The survey estimates for these categories are therefore not directly comparable with those for earlier years.

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—old series)

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Metal goods not elsewhere specified		Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
									Vehicles	Textiles			
Standard Industrial Classification 1968													
JANUARY 1970 = 100													
1971													
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5	119.9	122.4
November	130.5	129.7	129.9	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4	130.7	124.6
December	134.7	124.8	129.9	113.7	118.5	122.6	126.1	111.4	121.3	116.0	120.6	126.6	123.7
1972													
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7	132.7	126.4
February	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	137.2	127.1
March	136.8	130.6	134.3	124.2	127.0	127.0	130.4	125.4	130.4	125.3	130.7	135.9	131.3
April	139.3	129.4	133.2	125.9	127.5	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	134.0	137.7	130.0
May	139.5	129.4	138.0	134.4	130.1	131.6	136.4	123.1	135.6	129.2	138.7	141.0	132.3
June	140.2	134.5	140.0	135.8	130.8	132.6	136.6	123.0	136.0	130.3	137.8	145.6	134.0
July	141.3	135.5	138.1	129.9	129.5	131.7	135.8	119.9	136.5	128.5	136.5	143.6	132.4
August	144.1	134.6	140.3	135.3	133.9	135.5	140.0	127.1	139.8	133.3	137.8	145.4	132.4
September	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	136.1	139.7	147.4	142.0
October	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	139.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.4	141.4	145.8	143.2
November	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	143.2
December	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	145.1
1973													
January	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	146.6
February	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	146.5
March	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	147.4
April	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
May	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
June	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	154.6
July	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	157.7
August	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
September	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	159.7
October	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	162.7
November	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	163.0
December	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	155.3
1974													
January	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	157.5
February	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	166.2
March	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.2
April	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	171.4
May	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
June	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	180.1
July	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	181.8
August	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	188.5
September	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	192.1
October	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
November	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	203.0
December	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	203.7	203.8	203.7	209.1	207.0
1975													
January	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	206.0
February	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.8
March	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	210.7	210.7	218.5	216.9	213.2
April	233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	220.1
May	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
June	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
July	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
August	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	236.5
September	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	248.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	238.5	242.2
October	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	246.6
November	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	247.7
December	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	247.1
1976													
January	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	250.4
February	265.8	262.3	260.8	257.7	250.0	250.7	262.4	248.3	237.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	253.9
March	274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	268.2	245.4	259.5
April	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	271.0	257.7	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	264.1
May	275.2	272.5	274.2	270.5	261.2	260.7	271.0	247.0	252.6	263.6	269.0	257.5	260.6
June	275.2	272.5	274.2	270.5	261.2	260.7	271.0	247.0	252.6	263.6	269.0	257.5	260.6
July	275.2	272.5	274.2	270.5	261.2	260.7	271.0	247.0	252.6	263.6	269.0	257.5	260.6

* England and Wales only.
 † Except sea transport and postal services.
 ‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
 § Because of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for these months. In each case the figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".
 ¶ As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February and so figures cannot be calculated for this month.
 †† Provisional.
 ** Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".
 ††† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries		All industries and services covered	
										unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
Standard Industrial Classification 1968													
JANUARY 1970 = 100													
1971													
October	126.1	119.7	121.7	131.8	116.2	125.4	126.1	125.6	121.9	121.9	122.2	122.7	122.0
November	126.2	122.0	121.9	127.0	105.6	123.6	126.9	125.8	124.3	122.9	122.6	122.9	122.2
December	122.4	119.7	123.8	122.6	106.0	123.7	126.5	125.1	123.1	122.3	123.6	122.3	123.3
1972													
January	130.1	122.3	124.8	123.5	§	122.3	126.5	125.5	127.2	125.2	125.4	124.3	124.5
February	131.8	124.0	127.7	129.8	134.5	128.5	137.6	127.7	136.6	128.2	128.1	129.0	128.3
March	132.6	130.0	132.6	134.2	132.9	129.8	138.8	128.9	134.5	130.2	130.0	130.6	129.4
April	131.8	133.4	129.1	134.1	131.1	129.4	137.8	128.9	134.1	131.8	131.2	131.6	130.6
May	135.3	133.2	136.3	137.7	134.3	133.7	137.1	134.3	138.7	134.5	132.4	134.6	131.7
June	134.4	131.4	135.3	139.0	135.1	128.7	140.6	133.7	138.4	134.8	133.7	134.4	132.8
July	131.8	132.1	132.7	148.7	134.7	119.9	140.3	141.8	135.6	133.6	134.9	133.4	134.1
August	139.8	137.4	136.2	150.9	136.7	140.5	140.8	140.9	142.3	137.7	138.5	138.7	138.1
September	141.3	140.0	138.7	144.9	137.8	149.7	142.7	143.2	145.5	139.7	140.0	141.4	140.5
October	145.8	141.7	1										

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1974	June 1974	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	January 1976	June 1974	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*											
	£										
	P										
Timeworkers	244.0	277.3	315.7	327.0	399.5	67.80	274.3	297.4	345.2	370.7	437.3
Skilled	253.5	281.7	341.9	356.9	438.7	61.14	272.9	290.9	356.5	391.9	455.3
Semi-skilled	254.4	300.9	360.4	391.4	404.1	53.80	290.0	307.4	393.9	405.6	464.2
Labourers	257.7	288.8	337.7	351.7	423.7	64.27	289.8	307.6	367.7	395.7	462.9
All timeworkers											
Payment-by-result workers	224.4	268.5	313.1	370.0	381.9	70.17	267.6	274.1	340.1	380.6	416.1
Skilled	227.2	277.5	326.5	386.2	409.2	61.89	280.7	291.8	367.9	410.1	459.6
Semi-skilled	217.4	263.2	307.5	365.0	375.2	58.92	266.8	274.5	341.8	389.8	425.5
Labourers	224.5	270.2	315.7	373.4	388.3	67.22	268.7	276.4	344.4	386.0	425.5
All payment-by-result workers	227.9	268.9	311.1	357.2	384.1	69.58	263.9	276.0	335.2	374.1	416.3
All skilled workers	239.5	282.5	336.3	383.0	425.1	61.63	274.9	288.7	360.2	402.3	454.8
All semi-skilled workers	233.4	280.5	330.1	382.3	392.9	57.38	281.2	290.4	368.0	408.1	450.8
All labourers	231.8	273.2	318.9	365.8	395.4	66.40	270.8	281.9	346.1	386.3	432.0
All workers covered											
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†											
Timeworkers	243.8	270.1	313.9	328.3	379.7	64.37	291.6	311.9	369.9	394.2	449.9
General workers	235.5	259.7	305.3	312.2	371.6	69.94	274.0	291.1	342.8	360.3	416.7
Craftsmen	242.4	268.0	312.3	324.7	379.1	65.90	288.8	308.0	364.7	387.2	443.8
All timeworkers											
Payment-by-result workers	224.5	247.8	296.2	302.6	352.6	62.71	235.2	253.5	303.0	326.8	371.4
General workers	203.2	230.7	285.8	300.7	333.1	66.57	224.4	246.1	288.1	317.2	361.2
Craftsmen	219.4	243.7	294.0	302.9	346.7	63.35	232.3	251.2	299.0	324.4	366.4
All payment-by-result workers	237.5	263.0	307.1	320.0	370.8	64.14	271.3	290.6	345.6	368.8	421.2
All general workers	226.7	251.1	297.6	305.6	361.3	69.69	256.5	273.8	322.4	341.0	393.9
All craftsmen	235.3	260.4	305.3	316.9	369.5	65.59	268.2	286.7	340.1	362.1	415.0
All workers covered											

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium			Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium		
	June 1974	June 1975	June 1975	June 1974	June 1975	June 1975
ENGINEERING‡						
	£					
	P					
Timeworkers	244.6	294.9	57.48	264.3	333.2	129.67
Skilled	257.0	310.2	53.61	283.0	359.8	122.79
Semi-skilled	257.3	311.6	43.63	275.7	360.0	98.40
Labourers	253.0	305.2	54.57	275.4	349.1	123.92
All timeworkers						
Payment-by-result workers	240.0	287.9	57.78	257.1	318.2	135.84
Skilled	230.1	273.7	50.92	243.8	307.1	122.34
Semi-skilled	246.4	304.0	45.21	270.2	348.9	103.07
Labourers	235.9	281.7	53.99	251.6	314.0	128.11
All payment-by-result workers	242.1	291.3	57.60	259.5	324.3	132.14
All skilled workers	243.1	291.6	52.44	261.1	330.6	122.60
All semi-skilled workers	254.7	309.8	43.97	274.6	357.7	99.41
All labourers	244.4	293.5	54.33	262.9	330.9	125.60
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.

Note: The specified pay-week for the January 1974 inquiry occurred in the period when electricity supplies to industry were restricted as part of the measures taken at the time of the coal mining dispute. This may have affected the figures although it is uncertain by how much, and other factors could also have exerted an influence.

TABLE 130

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

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and services												
1972	Average of monthly index numbers				101.5	100.4	101.7	101.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1973					114.9	115.7	117.2	115.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6
1974					136.4	144.4	143.1	138.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5
1975					175.4	191.8	190.1	178.7	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4
1974	August	143.6	149.0	150.8	144.8	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	144.2	150.4	151.9
	September	144.1	151.3	152.3	145.6	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.6	152.7	153.4
	October	145.9	155.2	155.6	147.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	146.5	156.6	156.7
	November	150.7	162.4	161.7	153.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	151.3	163.9	162.9
	December	153.9	170.9	164.9	157.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	154.5	172.5	166.1
1975	January	155.6	172.8	167.5	158.9	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	156.2	174.5	168.8
	February	157.9	174.1	171.3	161.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	158.5	175.8	172.7
	March	165.0	180.3	178.0	168.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	165.7	182.1	179.4
	April	166.1	181.1	179.0	169.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	166.8	182.8	180.4
	May	172.5	186.8	185.5	175.4	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	173.2	188.6	187.0
	June	178.9	190.8	193.6	181.5	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	179.7	192.8	195.2
	July	180.6	195.3	195.6	183.7	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	181.4	197.3	197.2
	August	181.3	196.0	197.2	184.4	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	182.1	198.0	198.9
	September	181.7	196.6	197.9	184.9	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	182.5	198.7	199.6
	October	182.9	199.5	199.3	186.3	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	183.7	201.6	200.9
	November	190.6	209.2	207.7	194.4	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	191.4	211.3	209.4
	December	192.1	219.0	208.5	197.0	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	192.9	221.2	210.3
1976	January	195.5	224.4	214.6	200.9	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	196.3	226.7	216.3
	February	199.8	227.9	218.8	205.1	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	200.7	230.2	220.6
	March	201.4	229.5	220.3	206.7	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	202.2	231.9	222.2
	April	203.5	231.3	222.4	208.8	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	204.4	233.6	224.2
	May	204.6	233.9	224.0	210.1	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	205.5	236.2	225.9
	June	209.0	237.3	229.2	214.4	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	209.9	239.8	231.1
	July	210.4	241.5	232.1	216.3	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	211.3	244.0	234.0
	August	210.5	241.5	232.2	216.4	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	211.4	244.0	234.1
Manufacturing industries												
1972	Average of monthly index numbers				101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973					114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1974					132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975					170.9	191.3	180.7	174.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1974	August	140.7	148.6	145.8	142.1	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	140.7	148.6	145.8
	September	141.1	149.5	146.2	142.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	141.1	149.5	146.2
	October	142.2	151.5	147.7	143.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	142.2	151.5	147.7
	November	144.9	157.2	151.7	147.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	144.9	157.2	151.7
	December	147.3	164.9	155.3	150.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	147.3	164.9	155.3
1975	January	148.5	168.1	157.3	151.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	148.5	168.2	157.3
	February	148.9	168.6	157.5	152.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	148.9	168.7	157.6
	March	158.0	178.6	166.3	161.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	158.0	178.8	166.3
	April	159.1	179.8	167.8	162.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	159.2	180.0	167.8
	May	170.9	191.0	178.8	174.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	171.0	191.1	178.8
	June	175.4	195.0	184.4	178.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	175.4	195.1	184.5
	July	176.2	196.0	185.4	179.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	176.3	196.1	185.4
	August	177.1	197.2	187.8	180.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	177.2	197.3	187.9
	September	177.8	198.5	189.1	181.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	177.9	198.6	189.1
	October	178.5	198.8	189.6	182.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	178.6	199.0	18

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

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries*	All metals combined†	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Basic weekly rates of wages										
1972-1975	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
	1972	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
	1973	149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133
	1974	186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171
1975	May	180	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166
	June	180	201	178	176	185	182	179	167	168
	July	192	192	178	182	185	182	179	167	174
	August	192	192	181	182	186	182	181	167	174
	September	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	178
	October	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	178
	November	192	193	192	182	204	191	181	172	187
	December	199	193	193	182	204	193	184	174	190
	January	230	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191
	February	232	194	199	184	214	195	191	202	193
	March	232	214	199	184	214	195	191	214	197
	April	232	215	202	184	215	195	191	214	203
May	232	215	202	195	215	217	191	214	203	
June	232	215	213	208	215	219	191	214	204	
July	232	215	213	208	215	220	210	214	205	
August	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	205	
Normal weekly hours‡										
1972-1975	Average of monthly index numbers	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
	1973	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	1974	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1975	May	(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(41.3)
	June	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	July	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	August	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	September	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	October	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	November	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	December	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	January	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	February	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	March	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	April	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
May	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	
June	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	
July	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	
August	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	
Basic hourly rates of wages										
1972-1975	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
	1972	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
	1973	150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134
	1974	187	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172
1975	May	181	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166
	June	181	201	178	176	185	182	179	167	168
	July	194	192	178	182	185	182	179	167	174
	August	194	192	182	182	186	182	181	167	174
	September	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	179
	October	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	180
	November	194	193	193	182	204	191	181	172	187
	December	200	193	194	182	204	193	184	174	191
	January	231	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191
	February	233	194	200	184	214	195	191	202	194
	March	233	214	200	184	214	195	191	214	197
	April	233	215	203	184	215	195	191	214	203
May	233	215	203	195	215	217	191	214	203	
June	233	215	214	208	215	219	191	214	205	
July	233	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	206	
August	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	214	206	

* Comprises Orders IV and V of 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
† Comprises Orders VI-XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
‡ Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base date of the series (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.

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

		Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages										
1972-1975	Average of monthly index numbers	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
	1972	113	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105
	1973	138	126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128
	1974	171	160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163
1975	May	167	155	158	199	173	164	176	177	149
	June	167	161	161	228	173	166	176	179	161
	July	170	162	161	228	173	173	183	181	165
	August	172	165	162	228	173	175	184	181	165
	September	178	165	162	228	173	175	184	181	165
	October	178	168	162	228	173	176	189	181	177
	November	179	173	162	228	173	177	198	194	180
	December	182	173	163	228	176	178	199	211	190
	January	197	174	164	229	187	185	200	211	198
	February	198	180	164	229	187	193	202	211	204
	March	198	180	164	229	201	196	202	211	204
	April	198	204	169	229	201	200	203	211	204
May	198	204	169	229	201	200	204	211	204	
June	198	204	176	260	201	200	205	211	209	
July	198	204	199	260	201	202	216	214	209	
August	199	204	199	260	201	202	216	214	209	
Normal weekly hours‡										
1972-1975	Average of monthly index numbers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7
	1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	98.5
	1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0
	1974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	97.2
1975	May	(40.0)	(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)
	June	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	97.2
	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	August	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
May	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	
June	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	
July	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	
August	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	
Basic hourly rates of wages										
1972-1975	Average of monthly index numbers	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
	1972	113	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105
	1973	138	126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128
	1974	170	160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163
1975	May	167	155	158	200	178	164	180	177	154
	June	167	161	161	228	178	166	180	179	166
	July	170	162	161	228	178	173	187	181	171
	August	172	165	161	229	178	175	188	181	171
	September	178	165	162	229	178	175	188	181	171
	October	178	168	162	229	178	176	193	181	182
	November	179	173	162	229	178	177	202	194	186
	December	182	173	163	229	180	178	204	211	196
	January	197	174	164	230	192	185	204	211	204
	February	198	180	164	230	192	193	207	211	211
	March	198	180	164	230	207	196	207	211	211
	April	198	204	169	230	207	200	208	211	211
May	198	204	169	230	207	200	209	211	211	
June	198	204	176	260	207	200	209	211	216	
July	198	204	199	260	207	202	221	214	216	
August	199	204	199	260	207	202	221	214	216	

Notes:
(1) If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately before the base date (July 31, 1972). In addition there is a considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and there is, therefore, no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.
(2) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of the Gazette have been revised to include changes having

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for consumption
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	40.8§	187.2§	36.8§	57.1§	93.8§	50.7§	42.7§	772	959.2§
1974	1,000	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	1,000	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1
1974	1,000	108.7	105.9	111.1	104.7	109.5	113.1	111.6	91.8	104.0	109.6
July 16	1,000	109.7	105.5	103.1	106.1	113.4	115.6	114.7	90.9	104.5	111.1
August 20	1,000	109.8	106.1	99.1	107.8	115.2	118.9	117.4	91.4	105.6	111.1
September 17	1,000	111.0	107.5	99.8	109.3	116.8	120.8	119.2	92.3	107.2	112.1
October 15	1,000	113.2	110.4	104.6	111.8	119.7	124.7	93.8	108.9	114.2	113.7
November 12	1,000	115.2	113.3	105.7	115.0	121.9	130.3	97.2	110.4	115.8	115.6
December 10	1,000	116.9	114.4	106.5	116.3	123.9	133.4	96.4	111.1	117.7	117.4
1975	1,000	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
February 18	1,000	121.9	121.3	108.9	124.2	131.7	150.8	98.8	114.2	122.1	122.5
March 18	1,000	124.3	126.0	114.9	128.7	133.1	153.7	108.9	116.9	123.8	124.8
April 15	1,000	129.1	130.7	124.8	132.2	137.7	156.3	148.7	113.8	119.2	129.4
May 13	1,000	134.5	132.7	129.4	133.8	139.3	158.4	150.6	115.3	120.2	134.8
June 17	1,000	137.1	135.9	140.3	135.2	141.0	160.0	152.2	116.7	121.2	137.1
July 15	1,000	138.5	136.3	140.2	135.7	143.0	160.6	153.4	115.9	121.4	139.2
August 12	1,000	139.3	136.3	131.7	137.5	143.5	160.3	153.4	121.8	122.5	140.3
September 16	1,000	140.5	137.3	133.8	138.3	144.6	160.0	153.7	123.0	122.6	141.5
October 14	1,000	142.5	138.4	137.9	138.9	147.2	158.8	154.1	123.1	124.7	143.8
November 11	1,000	144.2	141.6	140.1	142.4	148.9	158.5	154.6	133.1	126.5	145.0
December 9	1,000	146.0	144.2	148.9	143.9	149.8	160.4	156.1	134.6	128.2	146.6
1976	1,000	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.6
February 17	1,000	149.8	152.1	173.5	148.2	153.9	164.5	160.2	137.5	134.1	149.0
March 16	1,000	150.6	153.8	181.2	148.6	154.3	165.0	160.6	138.0	134.4	149.5
April 13	1,000	153.5	156.7	189.9	150.4	157.4	166.6	162.8	139.6	135.5	152.2
May 18	1,000	155.2	157.1	184.6	151.9	157.9	167.6	163.6	141.3	137.9	154.2
June 15	1,000	156.0	156.7	174.3	153.5	157.8	168.4	164.1	144.7	139.7	155.4
July 13	1,000	156.3	153.4	149.0	154.8	160.3	169.6	165.8	145.6	140.6	156.8
August 17	1,000	158.5	158.4	163.6	157.8	162.0	173.5	168.8	148.7	143.2	158.5

* See footnote on page 1024.
† 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.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100	
											1968	Weights
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	Weights
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	Weights
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	1968	
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0	1969	
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5	1970	
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0	1971	
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3	1972	
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0	1973	
215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3	1974	
Monthly averages												
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	1968	
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5	1969	
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4	1970	
160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	153.1	1971	
179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	172.9	1972	
190.2	163.3	141.6	203.8	178.3	144.2	146.8	159.4	169.8	189.6	190.2	1973	
198.9	166.0	142.2	225.1	188.6	158.3	166.6	175.0	182.2	212.8	229.5	1974	
Monthly averages												
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	Weights
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975	
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976	
108.4	109.7	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2	1974	
147.5	135.2	147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4	1975	
106.5	110.7	121.6	108.1	109.6	106.6	109.0	110.9	109.6	105.7	107.5	1974	
110.5	111.7	121.6	108.2	113.6	109.2	109.7	112.2	112.4	108.0	109.1	1974	
112.7	110.7	120.3	105.1	115.7	109.5	110.9	112.7	113.3	109.3	110.4	1974	
113.6	111.6	121.6	105.8	115.8	110.5	112.9	113.5	115.4	110.3	111.7	1974	
114.0	115.4	121.6	107.1	116.0	113.7	115.1	115.0	120.1	111.7	113.8	1974	
117.2	116.0	121.6	108.6	120.4	115.3	116.3	117.1	121.6	113.2	115.3	1974	
118.8	116.3	123.8	109.0	122.4	116.9	117.2	123.3	122.4	113.7	116.5	1974	
119.9	118.2	124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118.6	130.3	125.2	115.8	118.7	1975	
123.1	119.5	124.0	111.1	127.8	119.8	121.0	132.6	127.9	116.7	120.5	1975	
128.3	120.7	125.5	111.8	130.0	121.3	122.5	134.5	130.2	121.0	122.1	1975	
135.0	122.3	125.7	125.8	136.7	124.0	123.0	138.1	134.5	126.3	128.0	1975	
143.2	137.3	152.6	126.6	144.0	131.7	123.8	142.5	136.3	135.8	129.9	1975	
150.8	139.7	158.4	128.7	151.4	133.3	125.1	144.6	137.7	138.0	132.3	1975	
154.0	141.8	158.7	129.3	154.9	134.2	125.7	145.9	141.4	140.4	135.4	1975	
154.1	143.5	158.8	130.5	155.0	135.2	127.6	148.2	142.4	137.8	136.6	1975	
155.												

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

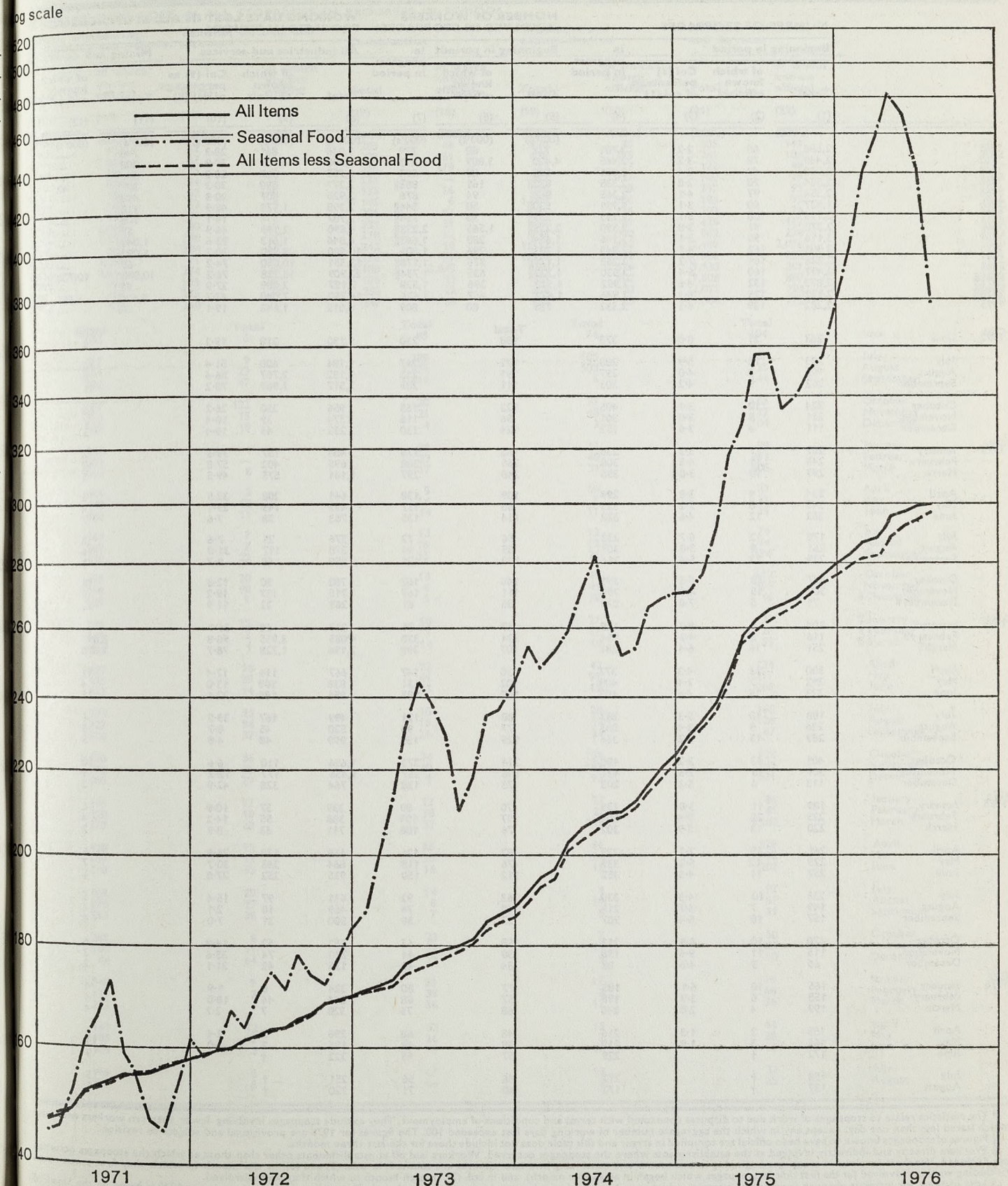
	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	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			151.5	157.3			151.4	156.6		

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											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
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	120.8	123.7	106.8	112.0	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
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
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	100.7	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	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
1974	212.0	230.9	184.7	166.1	210.9	170.3	182.2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
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	119.0
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	126.9
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	135.0
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	145.5
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	126.0	132.1	142.8	153.8	165.0
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	180.5
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



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†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a Gross domestic product‡	92.5	96.4	98.3	100.0	101.5	104.6	110.5	109.6	107.8
1b Employed labour force*	100.9	100.5	100.4	100.0	98.2	98.9	101.0	(101.3)	(100.4)
1c GDP per person employed	91.7	96.0	98.0	100.0	103.4	105.7	109.4	(108.2)	(107.4)
Costs per unit of output									
1d Total domestic incomes	86.5	89.5	92.8	100.0	110.4	121.6	132.8	152.7	195.5
1e Wages and salaries	85.2	87.1	91.2	100.0	109.6	119.2	130.4	156.0	204.1
1f Labour costs	84.1	86.3	91.0	100.0	108.9	118.3	129.2	155.2	204.5
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a Output	91.7	97.2	99.8	100.0	100.4	102.7	110.2	106.3	101.0
2b Employment	102.8	101.4	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	95.8	95.6	(92.3)
2c Output per person employed	89.2	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.6	108.6	115.0	111.2	(109.4)
Costs per unit of output									
2d Wages and salaries	85.7	85.4	90.2	100.0	107.2	115.0	124.8	149.7	
2e Labour costs	84.8	84.6	89.7	100.0	107.4	115.5	125.1	151.1	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a Output	89.8	96.0	99.6	100.0	99.6	102.4	110.8	108.1	101.4
3b Employment	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	94.2	94.4	(90.3)
3c Output per person employed	90.0	97.0	99.3	100.0	102.9	109.3	117.6	114.5	(112.3)
Costs per unit of output									
3d Wages and salaries**	82.9	83.1	88.4	100.0	108.6	114.5	121.2	145.9	193.1
3e Labour costs	82.2	82.3	87.8	100.0	109.2	115.5	122.6	148.3	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a Output	114.5	111.2	104.0	100.0	100.0	84.1	92.6	79.1	86.3
4b Employment	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.8	92.7	88.4	85.3	(85.8)
4c Output per person employed	86.7	94.6	97.7	100.0	103.3	90.7	104.8	92.7	(100.6)
Costs per unit of output									
4d Wages and salaries	92.3	89.2	92.8	100.0	101.0	139.2	152.5	202.9	
4e Labour costs	91.5	89.3	92.8	100.0	100.7	144.9	156.1	208.6	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a Output	92.0	98.0	100.3	100.0	91.3	91.4	100.0	91.7	78.6
5b Employment	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.4	87.4	87.3	85.9	(84.2)
5c Output per person employed	91.4	99.3	101.0	100.0	96.7	104.6	114.5	106.8	(93.3)
Costs per unit of output									
5d Wages and salaries	78.0	76.7	84.2	100.0	112.3	116.9	121.6	153.4	
5e Labour costs	77.2	76.0	84.0	100.0	112.7	117.4	122.3	155.1	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a Output	87.5	91.2	97.1	100.0	100.8	100.4	111.3	109.8	106.1
6b Employment	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	92.6	94.2	(90.4)
6c Output per person employed	88.5	93.4	98.0	100.0	104.2	109.0	120.2	116.6	(117.4)
Costs per unit of output									
6d Wages and salaries	84.1	82.1	86.6	100.0	108.5	115.7	123.3	150.7	
6e Labour costs	83.2	81.1	86.1	100.0	109.0	116.5	124.5	153.0	
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a Output	94.5	102.6	106.6	100.0	99.4	103.7	105.1	101.3	94.7
7b Employment	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.5	93.9	95.0	94.5	(90.6)
7c Output per person employed	96.6	105.8	107.4	100.0	102.1	110.4	110.6	107.2	(104.5)
Costs per unit of output									
7d Wages and salaries	78.1	78.6	83.6	100.0	109.4	117.3	135.0	159.2	
7e Labour costs	77.6	78.0	83.2	100.0	109.5	118.4	136.2	161.2	
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a Output	84.1	97.2	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.0	108.6	99.1	93.8
8b Employment	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	87.9	85.8	(78.5)
8c Output per person employed	80.2	94.4	95.8	100.0	108.7	116.3	123.5	115.5	(119.5)
Costs per unit of output									
8d Wages and salaries	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.7	108.6	110.9	138.6	
8e Labour costs	91.2	86.2	93.2	100.0	105.1	109.1	112.0	141.3	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a Output	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.2	118.1	118.6	120.4
9b Employment	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.0	91.1	88.4	88.7	(89.9)
9c Output per person employed	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.2	122.1	133.6	133.7	(133.9)
Costs per unit of output									
9d Wages and salaries	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	113.0	115.2	132.0	
9e Labour costs	96.7	93.4	94.1	100.0	108.8	113.4	116.2	133.8	

* 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 1022 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

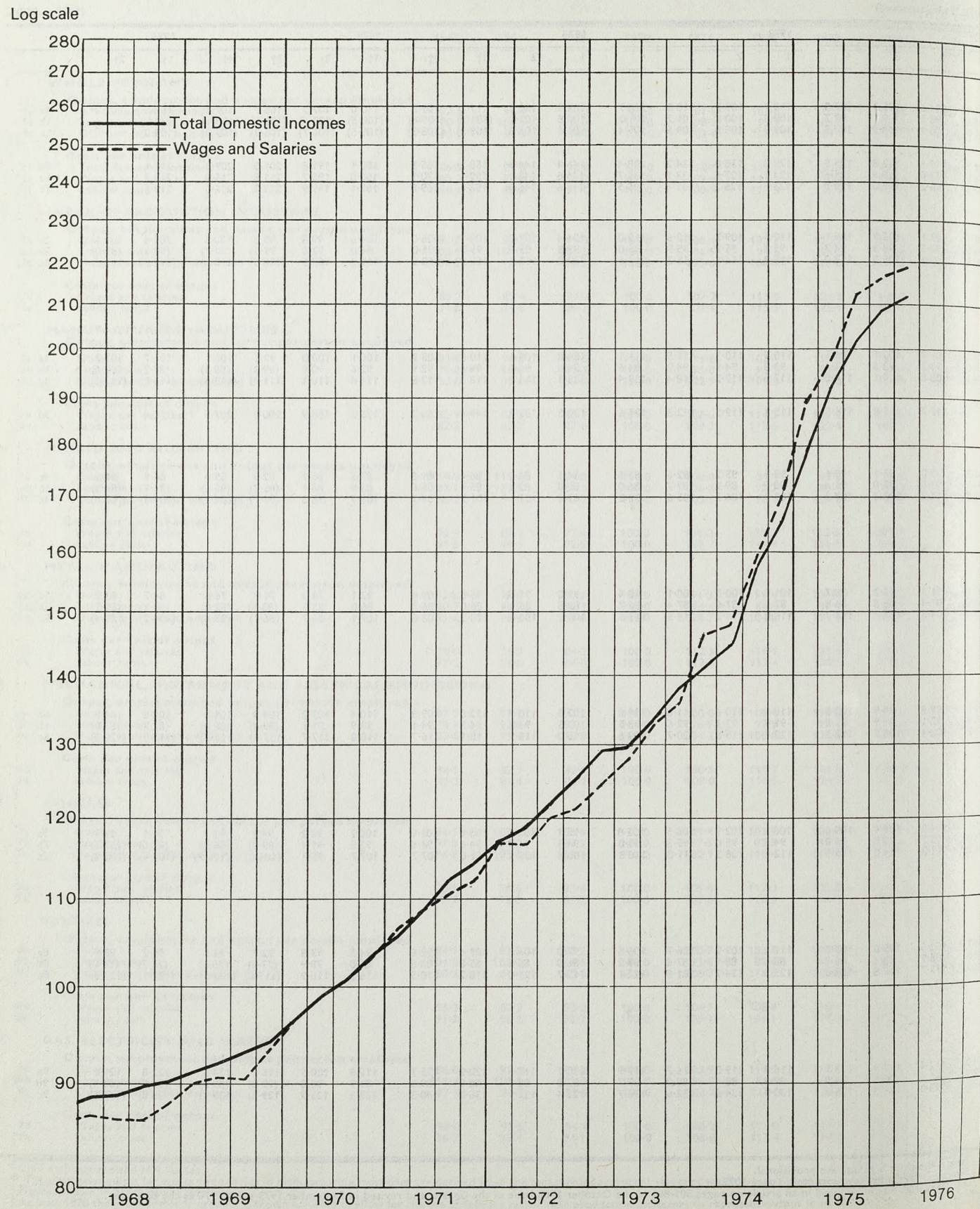
indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

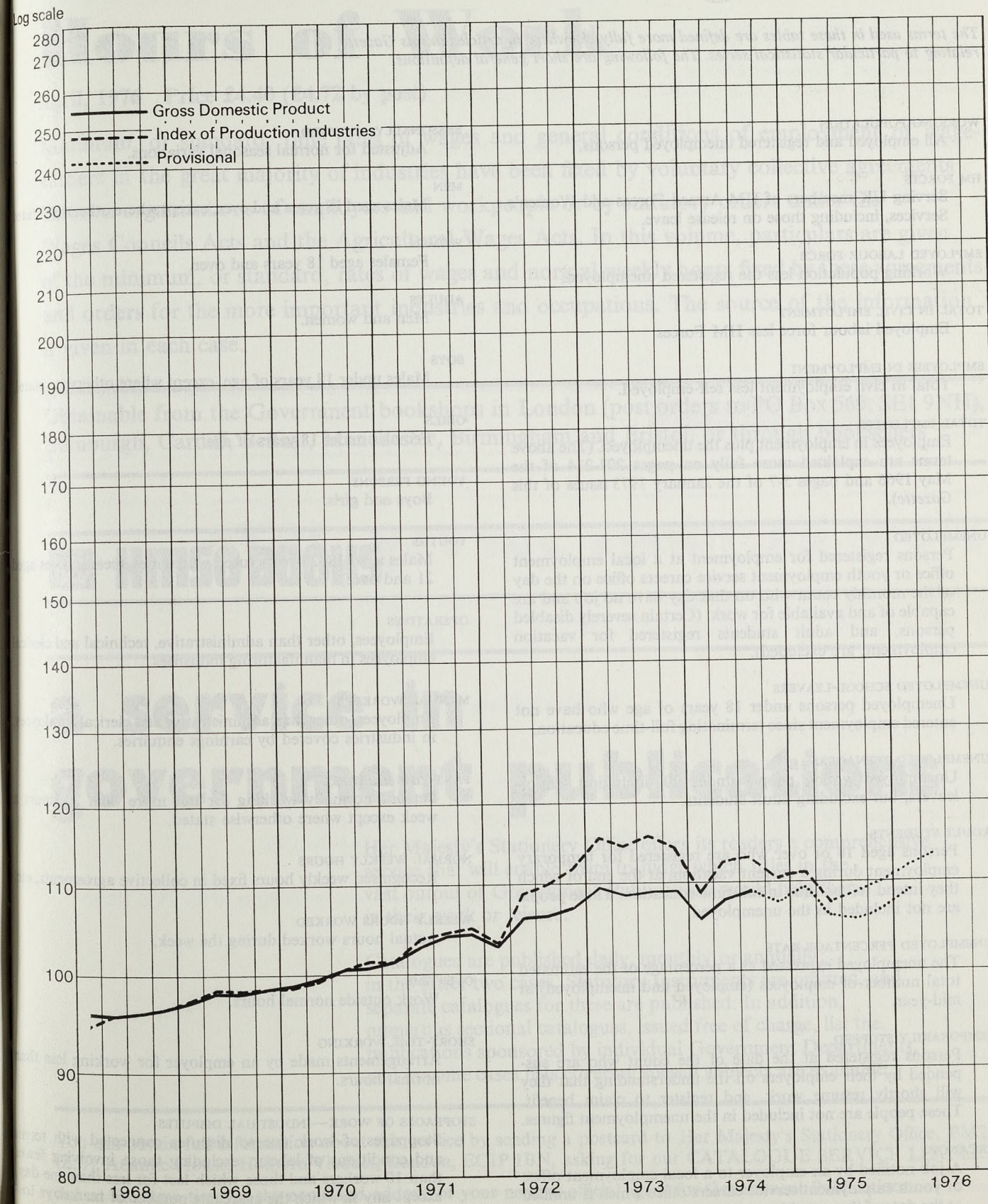
(1970 = 100)

1972	1973				1974				1975				1976					
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†	2†				
101.4	104.6	105.3	107.0	110.7	109.7	110.8	110.7	107.5	109.9	111.2	109.8	110.0	107.3	106.7	107.4	108.5	109.3	1a
98.4	98.5	99.1	99.7	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.2	100.8	101.2	(101.7)	(101.4)	(100.5)	(100.6)	(100.5)	(100.1)	(99.5)		1b
103.0	106.2	106.3	107.3	109.8	108.8	109.5	109.4	106.6	108.6	(109.3)	(108.3)	(109.5)	(106.7)	(106.2)	(107.3)	(109.0)		1c
118.5	119.5	122.8	125.5	129.0	130.0	134.2	138.4	141.4	144.9	158.1	165.8	180.1	191.8	201.0	209.2	212.1		1d
118.1	117.0	119.9	121.6	124.1	127.8	133.1	136.7	146.6	148.1	159.1	170.1	190.0	198.7	211.8	215.9	218.7		1e
117.3	116.2	119.0	120.8	123.5	126.2	131.4	135.5	145.6	146.9	158.6	169.8	189.1	199.9	212.2	216.6	219.5		1f
97.7	103.1	103.9	106.1	110.5	109.7	110.6	110.0	104.4	107.8	108.1	105.0	104.6	99.8	99.3	100.5	101.4	102.1	2a
94.6	94.5	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)	2b
103.3	109.1	109.9	112.0	115.8	114.6	115.3	114.6	109.0	112.6	113.0	110.5	111.3	107.5	(108.5)	(110.8)	(112.5)	(113.6)	2c
98.0	101.9	103.1	106.5	110.5	110.3	111.5	111.1	106.8	109.6	110.0	105.9	106.1	100.0	99.5	100.1	101.7	102.7	3a
94.0	93.7	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)	3b
104.3	108.8	110.1	114.0	117.8	117.2	118.4	117.4	113.1	115.9	116.3	112.8	114.6	110.1	(111.4)	(113.4)	(116.0)	(117.2)	3c
‡	113.7	115.8	116.5	115.3	119.5	122.3	127.6	130.5	137.2	149.4	166.2	175.2	188.9	200.7	207.5	210.4		3d
46.3	97.0	95.1	98.1	98.9	95.2	92.6	83.6	54.1	86.0	86.4	89.8	87.5	85.1	82.9	89.6	86.9	86.5	4a
94.5	93.0	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)	(84.3)	4b
49.0	104.3	103.4	107.3	109.3	106.7	105.6	97.2	63.6	101.1	101.2	104.9	101.9	98.8	(96.7)	(104.9)	(102.4)	(102.6)	4c
82.3	91.3	93.2	98.7	101.5	100.0	100.1	98.4	91.0	91.5	95.0	89.4	92.1	73.9	71.9	76.6	84.7	87.7	5a
88.5	87.4	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)	5b
93.0	104.5	107.4	113.7	116.0	114.2	114.5	113.5	106.1	106.9	110.5	103.6	107.1	86.7	(86.1)	(93.4)	(104.7)	(109.4)	5c
99.1	99.8	99.9	102.8	110.9	110.6	111.8	111.8	107.5	110.1	112.0	109.8	110.4	107.2	104.9	101.8	102.8	104.9	6a
92.8	92.1	91.9	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.6	93.5	93.5	94.2	94.8	94.1	92.9	91.1	(89.4)	(88.0)	(87.2)	(87.0)	6b
106.8	108.4	108.7	112.3	120.7	119.8	120.7	119.6	1										

Costs per unit of output (1970=100): seasonally adjusted.



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



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.	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 youth employment service careers 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 youth employment service careers 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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