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# Employment Gazette

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### October 1977

The pattern of pay, April 1977: key results of the New Earnings Survey

Unfair dismissals

Occupational mortality 1970-72: a survey preview

Career attitudes of undergraduates

Manpower planning literature: statistical techniques of manpower analysis

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#### DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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### Contents

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES

- PAGE 1047 The pattern of pay, April 1977: key results of the New Earnings Survey
  - 1078 Unfair dismissal cases—1976
  - 1080 Employment of women and young people: special exemption orders, August
  - 1081 Occupational mortality 1970-72: a preview
  - 1083 Career attitudes of undergraduates
  - 1093 Manpower planning literature: statistical techniques of manpower analysis
  - 1097 Earnings in shipbuilding and chemicals: June 1977
  - 1112 Agricultural workers in Great Britain: earnings and hours
  - 1115 Unemployment rates by age
  - 1116 Quarterly estimates of employees in employment—June 1977
  - 1122 Characteristics of the unemployed: regional analysis

#### **NEWS AND NOTES**

1127 Attitude and personality lose young people jobs—Urban spread probe—Combating menace of long-term unemployment—Trainees for employers—Special committees to monitor hazards—More members for arbitration—Research to help less qualified—Escalation of helicopter dispute "should never have happened"— Children killed every year on construction sites—Packing case guarantee pay exemption—Provision of substances and articles for use at work—Trade union certification

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 1132 Summary
- 1133 Employment
- 1135 Overtime, hours of work, earnings and wage rates
- 1136 Unemployment and vacancies
- 1140 Earnings, wage rates and hours
- 1142 Retail prices
- 1144 Stoppages of work

#### STATISTICAL SERIES

1145 General description

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### Guide to some major articles 1976-1977

1976		1977 (continued)	
October		April	Page
Flow of new graduates into industry Manpower planning in a construction firm Agency's performance in the manpower market Changed relationship between unemployment and vacancies New Earnings Survey 1976—key results Earnings of manual workers in engineering, shipbuilding and	1075 1079 1083 1093 1100	Europe's human face Unemployment problems in the Federal Republic of Germany Recent surveys of engineering craftsmen—the declining asset Young people leaving school in England and Wales  May	339 344 345 353
chemical industries	1131	Certification office—the first year Purchasing power in the EEC The French trade unions Race Relations Act 1976	439 443 451 455
November		Equal pay and sex discrimination Statutory wage regulations in 1976	457 486
Distribution and concentration of industrial stoppages in GB Disabled people—public sector quota figures Employment rehabilitation 1975–1976 Planning for manpower demand	1219 1225 1228 1231	June Characteristics of the unemployed: sample survey, June 1976	559
Unemployment—occupational analyses	1235	The case for shop floor participation Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1976 New projections on future labour force Pay differentials and the dispersion of earnings Young people leaving school in Scotland and Great Britain	575 579 587 593 599
December		1172 Character of the series of the	
Unregistered unemployed in GB Equal pay experience in 25 firms Equal pay and sex discrimination—the first six months Employers and the self-employed—estimates International strike comparisons	1331 1337 1341 1344 1353	Counter-inflation policy—statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer Employment Minister announces new employment schemes Surveys carried out into special employment schemes Shop floor participation—two case studies Finding a way to predict wastage of craftsmen and apprentices Behavioural science and manpower planning Household spending in 1976	687 690 692 697 699 704 726
		August	
1977		August  Taking some of the guesswork out of industrial relations: disclosure of information  Work preparation courses are helping handicapped school leavers for permanent jobs  The enterprise unions of Japan	799 803 808
January Diamond year for the department	3	Shop floor participation—two case studies  Manpower in local authorities  Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation:	814 816
Industrial disputes—stoppages, 1976 Coping with labour shortage: bus drivers and draughtsmen Quit rates and manpower policy How individual people's earnings change	6 8 14 19	Great Britain Unemployment and vacancies by occupation and region in the United Kingdom	821
		September	
February		Migration of managers from the UK Pay and hours—how satisfied are you? The UK's presidency of the Council of Ministers Human rights and the ILO	903 906 916 919
The Wages Inspector cometh Concentration of industrial stoppages in manufacturing industries Graduate supply and demand in 1977 Measures to stimulate employment in Norway "Where there's muck there's brass"—Job Creation project	107 111 116 119 126	Japanese unions in the low growth era Labour costs in 1976 Industrial relations effects of mergers and takeovers Early careers of graduates The Grunwick Inquiry Occupations in engineering and related industries: May 1976 Some further characteristics of the unemployed	922 927 944 947 949 954 965
ALTITUS to CIVILLE AND		October	Page
March MSC evaluates job creation Mr Justice Phillips, President of the Appeal Tribunal North Sea oil industry tests Scottish skills Retail Prices in 1976	211 218 220 226	The pattern of pay, April 1977: key results of the New Earnings Survey Unfair dismissals Occupational mortality 1970–72: a survey preview Career attitudes of undergraduates	1047 1078 1081 1083
Family Expenditure Survey	224	Manpower planning literature	1093

## The pattern of pay, April 1977: key results of the New **Earnings Survey**

THE KEY RESULTS of the New Earnings Survey give a I wide range of information on earnings and hours of employees in April 1977. In particular the article shows how the earnings of individuals are spread about the overall average figures for groups of workers; for example, among men and women in manual and non-manual occupations in different industries, regions and age-groups. It also shows the variation between different groups of workers in the way in which total earnings are made up from such components as overtime pay, bonuses and incentive payments and premium payments for shift, night or weekend work. The final section of this article gives some general results which illustrate the kind of information provided in the 21 tables which accompany the article.

The information relates to employees in Great Britain and is obtained from the Department of Employment New Earnings Survey. These survey results correspond to those for April 1976 published in the October 1976 issue of the Gazette.

There are two sets of analyses:

Summary analyses—tables 1 and 14 to 21—which give general results for very broad categories of workers irrespective of their particular industries, occupations, agegroups or regions:

Streamlined analyses—tables 2 to 13—which give a selection of key results for full-time adult workers affected by particular major collective wage agreements or within scope of wages boards or councils; for those in each major industry: for those in each major occupation; for those in each agegroup; and for those in each region.

The topics covered are:

- average gross weekly earnings and their make-up in terms of
  - -overtime pay;
  - -payments-by-results, bonuses, commission, and other incentive payments; and
- -premium payments for shift, night and weekend
- average gross hourly earnings:
- the distributions of weekly and hourly earnings of members of each group around the averages:
- average weekly hours and overtime hours:
- the distributions of hours around the averages:
- increases in average earnings between April 1976 and

It is hoped that this compact form of presentation will again give general readers of the Gazette most, if not all, of the information they need from the survey without delay and in a convenient way.

#### Full results of the survey

As usual, the full detailed results of the survey are being given in a six-part publication—New Earnings Survey 1977 Parts A to F. Part B is already available, giving detailed results for collective agreements and wages boards and councils. Part A will be available in mid-November, including the streamlined analyses and a fuller set of summary analyses, together with a detailed account of the survey method, classifications, definitions and so on. Detailed results for particular industries, particular occupations and regions will be given in Parts C, D and E respectively and for part-time women workers in Part F.

Since 1975, the survey has covered only those employees who were members of Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) schemes and for whom Inland Revenue tax offices held records, in February, incorporating national insurance reference numbers. The full-time adult employees covered by the survey are representative of virtually all full-time adults. On the other hand the part-time employees covered are no longer representative of all part-time workers. Most of those with earnings below the deduction card limits for tax purposes are not covered. These are mainly women with part-time jobs and young people. On the other hand, someone who is a member of more than one PAYE scheme may appear more than once in the sample; for example, as both a fulltime and a part-time worker, or twice or more as a parttime worker.

#### Survey method

The survey is based on a one per cent random sample of employees, selected in a completely impersonal way, so that everyone had an equal chance of being included. Those selected are representative of all members of PAYE schemes, of all categories in all occupations, both manual and nonmanual, in businesses of all kinds and sizes in all industries.

The sample each year comprises all those whose national insurance numbers end with a specified pair of digits. The same pair of digits was specified for the 1976 and 1977 surveys, and so there was a substantial overlap between the 1976 and 1977 samples. Those individuals for whom returns were received in both the 1976 and 1977 surveys are said to form a matched sample. More reliable estimates of changes in average earnings between two surveys are obtained when there is such a large overlap, because the margins of error attributable to sampling are reduced.

The data on earnings are obtained under the authority of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 from the employers of employees selected in the sample. The information obtained in this way is treated as strictly confidential and is used only for the statistical purposes of the survey. The men and women about whom information is obtained are regarded simply as representatives of the industries, occupations, regions, age and sex groups, and so on, to which they belong. The name of the employee is on a perforated slip which the employer is asked to detach from the completed return, so that the name cannot be seen by anyone handling the completed return. The data extracted from the returns for computer processing include neither the name nor the address of either the employee or the employer.

The resulting analyses show no information about identifiable people or private businesses. Where results are given for groups of employees of specific employers in the public sector, such as the Post Office or the National Coal Board, the employer's consent to publication has been obtained.

#### Information obtained

The 1977 survey questionnaire was largely identical with that used in 1976. The minor changes which were made did not involve the questions on which the results given in this article are based.

The survey yields information on the gross weekly earnings (before deductions) of the employees in the sample for a particular pay-period which included Wednesday April, 20 1977 and also the make-up of their pay in terms of overtime pay, payment-by-results and other incentive payments, and shift and similar premium payments. Where pay had not been affected by absence, this was combined with information on hours to calculate hourly earnings (both including and excluding the effects of overtime). The survey showed the industry, occupation, and age-group of the employees concerned; the region in which they worked; and whether they were affected by one of the main national collective wage agreements or within scope of wages boards or councils.

An employee's age was measured in completed years at the beginning of 1977, or, for analyses of the matched sample, at the beginning of 1976.

#### Increases in average earnings between April 1976 and April 1977

An important advantage of using a survey design which provides a matched sample is that changes in average earnings between the two survey dates can be measured in alternative ways. First, by direct comparison of corresponding results of the two surveys to derive changes based on complete samples. Secondly, by restricting the comparison to those in the matched sample who were classified in a specified way in both surveys, to derive changes based on matched samples. The two measures are different and are used for different purposes. Either type of measure may relate to each of the various measures of average weekly earnings and hourly earnings used in the survey.

In measuring changes in average weekly earnings based on complete samples, there are two alternatives; those whose pay for the relevant survey pay-period was affected by absence may be either included in both years or excluded. In measuring changes based on matched samples however, those whose pay for either period was affected by absence are normally excluded.

The increase based on complete samples is obtained by comparing the April 1977 estimate of average earnings of a specified group of workers with the corresponding April 1976 estimate for the corresponding group of workers in the 1976 survey. Some of the individuals in the group in 1977 would not have been in the corresponding 1976 group, and vice versa. The increase based on complete samples thus includes the effects of all kinds of changes in the composition of the group within the period; for example, persons entering or re-entering the occupation, leaving the occupation, retiring or becoming incapacitated or unemployed. It answers such questions as "How do the average earnings of full-time men in a particular occupation in April 1977 compare with the average earnings of full-time men in that occupation in April 1976?"

As usual, estimates based on complete samples are given for some broad groups of workers, in one of the summary analyses (table 17), both as amounts and as percentages, for both weekly and hourly earnings, both including and excluding the effects of overtime. Corresponding sets of estimates for particular groups can be derived by direct comparison with the published 1976 survey results. For average gross weekly earnings, they are also given in the streamlined analyses—tables 2 to 11, in percentage form, alongside the corresponding estimates based on matched samples. (The published estimates of changes based on complete samples are derived from comparisons with 1976 survey results which take into account some 1976 returns received too late for inclusion in the published 1976 survey results: they may therefore differ slightly from those derived from the published results).

The corresponding increase based on a matched sample is obtained by comparing the average earnings for April 1976 and April 1977 of those for whom information was obtained in both surveys, who were classified to the same specified group in each survey and whose pay for each period was not affected by absence.

#### Labour turnover effects excluded

Estimates based on matched samples thus exclude the effects of labour turnover and other changes in the composition of the sample within the period. They still include the effects of changes in overtime earnings (unless explicitly excluded) and, for example, payment-by-result payments, bonuses or commission and other incentive payments, and miscellaneous components of pay, in addition to the effects of changes in rates of pay resulting from collective bargaining, promotions and up-grading, salary and other scale increments and merit increases in pay. In particular, for groups in which there are incremental salary scales the increase in average earnings based on matched samples will include the effect of the increments received during the period by those remaining in the group, but take no account of those retiring at the top of the scale or leaving the group being replaced by others joining at the bottom of the scale. Consequently, even when these increments do not result in any increase in the average salary per head within the group, the increments will account for part of the increase in average earnings of the matched sample. Estimates of increases based on matched samples, answer such questions as "By how much did the average earnings of men who were employed in a particular occupation at both survey dates increase between April 1976 and April 1977?"

The extent to which those affected, directly or indirectly, by particular collective agreements are identified in the survey is liable to be incomplete and to vary from year to vear. Increases in average earnings based on complete samples (but not those based on matched samples) given in tables 2 and 3 may thus be attributable in part to these variations in reporting standards.

Estimates based on matched samples for some broad groups of workers are given in two of the summary analyses (tables 1 and 18). Since they cannot be derived by direct comparison with published 1976 survey results, they are being given for particular groups in separate detailed analyses in the various parts of the comprehensive booklet of results, as usual. As mentioned above, the percentage increase in average gross weekly earnings is given in the streamlined analyses, alongside the corresponding estimate based on complete samples.

Where, following delayed pay settlements, the earnings for the April pay-period are increased retrospectively after the survey returns have been completed, the effect of these increases will not be reflected in the survey results; they will be reflected in the results of the following year's survey. This can lead to unexpected results for groups who normally receive an annual increase with an effective date shortly before the date of the survey. If the increase is implemented promptly in one year but delayed in the following year, the difference between the earnings recorded in the two surveys will reflect no annual increase; when the situation is reversed it will reflect two annual increases. Where either situation is known to have occurred, the estimates of the changes in earnings between successive surveys are omitted from tables 2 to 9 but given in footnotes to these tables. This practice has been followed this time only for police. In the police service, pay increases were made retrospectively after the 1977 survey returns had been completed. No revision to several of the other national collective agreements took effect between April 1976 and April 1977. They include the agreements for manual workers, clerical workers, and draughtsmen and allied technicians in the engineering industries and those for manual workers in shipbuilding and shiprepairing and the light metal trades. However, in these cases, the increases measured in the survey reflect the effect of changes in rates of pay resulting from company and local negotiations and are retained in the tables.

#### Description of the tables

Most of the results given in the tables relate to full-time employees. A full-time employee is generally one expected to work for more than 30 hours in a normal week (excluding main meal-breaks and all overtime); in teaching, one working at least 25 hours in a normal week in term; or if normal hours are not specified for the employee, because of the nature of the job, an employee regarded as full-time by the employer.

#### Summary of general results

Table 1 is a summary of the key results of the survey for all full-time adult workers in all occupations in all industries combined. There are separate results for each of four categories: men aged 21 and over and women aged 18 and over at January 1 1977, distinguishing those in manual and those in non-manual occupations. For each category, the table shows first the information, obtained from the survey on

gross weekly earnings for April 1977, and the contributions which (i) overtime payments, (ii) payments-by-results, bonuses, commission and other incentive payments and (iii) shift and similar premium payments made to total average earnings. It then shows the distribution of earnings (the proportions of employees who earned less or more than certain amounts) and gives corresponding information on hourly earnings and on hours. The percentages of employees who received overtime pay, payment-by-results or other incentive payments and a shift or similar premium and the average amounts which they received are also shown. Finally, the table gives increases in average earnings between April 1976 and April 1977 based on the matched sample.

#### Streamlined analyses

Tables 2 to 13 show some corresponding key results for particular national collective agreements, wages boards and councils, industries, occupations, age-groups and regions. These tables are self-explanatory. They relate only to fulltime employees whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence and to adults (except for the analyses by age-group which also give results for juveniles).

#### Summary analyses

Tables 14 to 20 give further general results. Table 14 gives national estimates based on the survey sample, of the numbers of full-time adults whose gross weekly earnings were below specified amounts in April 1977 and also the percentages with earnings in particular ranges. (It should be noted that articles in the Gazette in April 1973 and January 1977 showed that there are large up-and-down fluctuations from week to week in earnings, particularly for manual men, so that many of those whose earnings for a particular week are below certain levels are not permanently below these levels).

Tables 15 and 16 show how the dispersion or spread of earnings in April 1977 compares with the corresponding overall figures for earlier survey months from 1970. More detailed information about the dispersion of earnings in April 1977 is given later in tables 19 and 20.

Table 17 shows the average earnings for all full-time men and women in the April 1977 survey and how these compare with the corresponding averages for all full-time men and women in the April 1976 survey in the form of increases based on complete samples. Separate results are given for those in manufacturing industries.

Table 18 gives corresponding estimates of increases in average earnings between April 1976 and April 1977 based on matched samples.

#### Sample and sampling errors

The results are based on 172,000 returns which were received by the Department, satisfactorily completed, in time for processing. This is about 2,000 more than in 1976. This total includes 146,000 for full-time employees or about one in every 122 of the estimated total in full-time employment in Great Britain in April 1977—about one in every 119 full-time males and about one in every 128 full-time females. Many of the results relate to the 85,000 full-time men aged 21 and over and 37,000 full-time women aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey reference period was not reported to have been affected by absence. Details of the composition of the sample are given in table 21.

Because the estimates of earnings from the survey are based on samples, they may not have quite the same values as would have been obtained if the survey had covered every individual employee employed in Great Britain. In other words, they are subject to sampling errors. The potential margins of error due to the limited size of the sample can, however, be indicated by a measure which is known as the standard error. Estimates of the standard error are given in some of the summary analyses—tables 17 to 20. Information on the standard errors of the detailed results (including those given in the streamlined analyses) of the 1977 survey is being given in the various parts of the comprehensive booklet of results, being published separately. The chance that a survey estimate will differ from the true value by more than twice the standard error is only about one in twenty.

#### Sample and sampling error

Results for particular collective agreements, wages boards and councils, industries, occupations, age-groups and regions have been included in tables 2 to 13 only if based on survey information relating to at least 100 employees in the sample and if the percentage standard error of the April 1977 estimate of average gross weekly earnings is not more than 2.0 per cent. Estimates of increases in average earnings between April 1976 and 1977 based on matched samples are given in tables 2 to 11 only if based on a sample of at least 50 employees. Estimates of increases based on complete samples are obtained as differences between corresponding 1976 and 1977 results each of which is based on samples of at least 100 employees. Estimates of increases in average earnings are not given if the standard error is more than 4.0 per cent of the April 1976 estimate of average earnings; where this percentage exceeds 2.0 per cent, the estimated increase is bracketed.

#### Survey reference period

The survey information related to the pay-week (or other pay-period if the employee was paid less frequently) which included Wednesday, April 20, 1977. The results are therefore not necessarily representative of pay over a longer period. They may not take account of some delayed settlements which have had a retrospective effect on earnings for April, since the survey returns were completed. They do not of course take any account of those changes in rates of pay which have subsequently become operative but have had no effect on earnings for April.

#### Collective agreements

For the 1977 survey, an updated list of major national collective agreements was prepared in consultation with employers' associations and trade unions. Most of the agreements listed for earlier surveys remain in the new list, although in some cases the short titles have been revised. The other changes include a few additions but mainly reflect developments which have taken place in collective bargaining arrangements in recent years. Consequently for a few agreements corresponding 1976 survey results are not available; for some others, corresponding 1976 results were not published last year but, so far as practicable, estimates for 1976 have been compiled in order to obtain estimates of

changes between April 1976 and April 1977 in average earnings of workers affected by the agreements.

#### General results—some examples

The survey's main purpose and usefulness is in the wealth of detail it gives about, for instance, the spread of earnings within particular industries and occupations. This article does not attempt to provide any detailed commentary on the figures—many different observations can be made. according to the topics which interest particular readers. The following general results are given as examples of what the 1977 survey shows. They relate to those whose pay for the survey reference period was not affected by absence.

#### All adult workers

In April 1977 the average earnings of full-time adult employees aged 18 and over were £69.30 per week (see table 126 on page 1170 of this Gazette). The averages were £78.60 for men aged 21 and over, £76.90 for males aged 18 and over and £51.00 for women aged 18 and over. These averages, which include the effects of overtime, cover employees in both manual and non-manual occupations in all industries.

If overtime pay, bonus, commission, payments-by-results and other incentive payments, and premium payments for shift, night and weekend work are excluded, the averages were £60.00 for full-time adult employees aged 18 and over, £66.20 for men aged 21 and over, £64.70 for males aged 18 and over and £48.40 for women aged 18 and over.

As the tables show, there are variations in average earnings between occupations, industries, age-groups and other groups of workers identified in the survey results. In addition within each group, the earnings of individuals vary and generally well over half earn less than the average for the group.

#### Manual workers (table 1)

In April 1977 the average gross weekly earnings of fulltime manual men aged 21 and over were about £71.50; those of full-time manual women aged 18 and over were about £43.70. The make-up of these totals was:

	Men 21 a amount	and over per cent	Women amount	18 and over per cent
Overtime pay Payments-by-results,	£9·80	14	£1.30	3
bonus, commission, etc Shift, etc, premium	£5.70 £2.00	8 3	£4·10 £0·70	9 2 86
Remainder  Total per week	£54·00 £71·50	75	£37·60 £43·70	100

Among full-time manual men, about 43 per cent earned more than the average of £71.50, and about 57 per cent earned less than the average. Half of these manual men earned less than £68 and half more than £68. One quarter earned less than £57 per week and one quarter more than £82, and so the earnings of half the men were in the range £57 to £82 per week. Nine per cent earned more than £100 per week and about three per cent more than £120. One in every eight earned under £50 and one in every 40 under £40. Their hourly earnings averaged nearly £1.57 per hour. One

in every 30 earned less than £1 per hour, and one in eight earned more than £2 per hour.

About 46 per cent of full-time manual women earned more than the average of £43.70, and about 54 per cent earned less than the average. Half of these manual women earned less than £43 per week and half more than £43. One quarter earned less than £35 per week and one quarter more than £50, and so the earnings of half these women were in the range £35 to £50 per week. About 8 per cent earned more than £60 per week and one per cent more than £80. Ten per cent earned under £30 per week and less than one per cent under £20. Their hourly earnings averaged £1.11 per hour. One in every 70 earned less than 60 pence per hour, one in 10 less than 80 pence per hour, and one in 15 more than £1.50 per hour.

Average weekly hours (excluding main-meal breaks) were much the same as in April 1975 and April 1976; about 40 basic hours plus about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 hours overtime for men, and about  $38\frac{1}{2}$  basic hours plus about one hour of overtime for women.

#### Overtime pay

For the survey reference period about 57 per cent of manual men and 16 per cent of manual women received some overtime pay. Their average overtime pay per week was £17.20 for 10 hours for men and £7.90 for nearly 6 hours for women.

About 37 per cent of the men and 30 per cent of the women received either payments by results, bonus, commission or other incentive payments; the average payments per week being £15.60 for men and £13.60 for women.

About 22 per cent of the men and 11 per cent of the women received premium payments for shift, night or weekend work; the average payments per week being £9·10 for men and £6.80 for women.

#### Non-manual workers (table 1)

The average gross weekly earnings in April 1977 of fulltime non-manual men aged 21 and over were about £88.90; those of full-time non-manual women aged 18 and over were about £53.80. Relatively few non-manual workers received overtime pay, bonuses and other additional payments or premium payments for shift, night and weekend work.

Their average hours were much the same as in April 1976; about 37 basic hours per week plus about 1½ hours of paid overtime for men and about 36½ basic hours plus about hour of paid overtime for women. Overtime hours worked were reported only if they resulted in additional pay.

About 60 per cent of non-manual men earned less than the average of £88.90; half earned more than £81 per week, 10 per cent more than £133, and 10 per cent less than £52. Half of these non-manual men earned between £64 and £104 per week. Nearly 2 per cent earned more than £200 per week, and 2 per cent less than £40. Among non-manual women about 60 per cent earned less than the average of £53.80; half earned more than £49 per week, 10 per cent more than £81, and 10 per cent less than £33. Half of these non-manual women earned between £40 and £62 per week. About 28 per cent earned over £60 per week, 3 per cent earned more than £100, and nearly 5 per cent less than £30.

### Increases between April 1976 and April 1977 (tables 17

As the regular Gazette table 126 (page 1170) shows, the average weekly earnings of full-time adult employees aged 18 and over, including the effects of overtime, were £5.90. or 9.3 per cent, higher than in April 1976.

As already explained, the survey design allows increases in average earnings between two successive Aprils to be measured in two alternative ways; one by using the complete samples (table 17) and the other by using the matched sample (table 18).

Percentage increases between April 1976 and April 1977 in average weekly earnings, excluding overtime pay, of full time adults:

Base	ed on			
complete samples	matched samples			
	GEL SERVICE			
9.4	9.6			
8.7	9.8			
10.5	11.2			
10.0	12.0			
	9.4 8.7			

These increases are about half the corresponding increases between April 1975 and April 1976. They are the lowest figures since this annual survey began in 1970.

As in recent years, the percentage increases were greater for women than for men; for manual workers, those based on matched samples were not very different from those based on complete samples, but, for non-manual workers, those based on matched samples were higher than those based on complete samples. The increases based on complete samples were higher for manual workers than for nonmanual workers. On the other hand, the increases based on matched samples were higher for non-manual workers.

#### Distributions of earnings (table 14)

The estimated total numbers of full-time employees in Great Britain in April 1977 whose pay was not affected by absence, were 10·1 million men aged 21 and over and 4·7 million women aged 18 and over. Of these, 0.2 million  $(2\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent})$  men and 1.4 million (29 per cent) women had gross weekly earnings of under £40 in April; if overtime is excluded, the numbers were 0.3 million (3 per cent) men and 1.4 million (30 per cent) women. About 5.5 million (54 per cent) men and 0.6 million (13 per cent) women earned more than £70 per week: about 1.7 million (17 per cent) men and 0.1 million ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent) women earned over £100 per week.

#### Regional earnings (tables 12 and 13)

Regional differences in average earnings occur for a variety of reasons—for example, differences in the industrial pattern or in the occupational structure—and do not necessarily imply different levels of earnings for the same kind of work. However regional differences are relatively small compared with differences between occupations and age-groups. Earnings in Greater London have a large influence on the figures for the South East of England; and the figures for the South East have a large influence on the

national averages. For example, only in the South East region (or more precisely in Greater London) are regional average earnings of either non-manual men or women above the corresponding average for Great Britain.

Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men ranged from £65.40 in South West England to £74.10 in Northern England. The average for such men was above the national average in both Wales (£72.20) and Scotland (£72.50). In the lower part of the earnings distribution, the lowest decile ranged from about £45 in South West England to about £50 in Northern England (this means that 10 per cent of the manual men in these regions earned less than these amounts). In the upper part of the distribution, the highest decile ranged from about £89 in East Anglia to about £102 in Northern England (10 per cent earned above these amounts). At the time of the survey, average overtime hours were lowest in the South West and highest in the South East, Yorkshire and Humberside and Scotland. Average hourly earnings, excluding the effects of overtime, ranged from £1.43 in East Anglia to £1.60 in Northern England.

The regional patterns for full-time non-manual men were different. Their average gross weekly earnings ranged from £82.80 in East Anglia to £95.20 in South East England. The lowest decile ranged from about £49 in East Anglia to about £54 in the South East. The highest decile ranged from about £120 in the East Midlands to about £145 in the South Fast

Average earnings for manual women ranged from £42.00 per week and £1.07 per hour in the East Midlands to £45.60 per week and £1.14 per hour in South East England. The lowest decile ranged from about £28 per week in South West England to about £31 in Scotland. The highest decile ranged from about £56 per week in the East Midlands to about £63 in the South East. For non-manual women, average gross weekly earnings ranged from £50.40 in the East Midlands to £57.50 in the South East. The lowest and highest deciles ranged respectively from about £32 and £77 per week in Yorkshire and Humberside to about £36 and £86 in the South East.

#### Age patterns (tables 10 and 11)

Although average earnings vary between age-groups, the pattern of these variations does not change much from year to year. The averages in the younger and older age-groups are lower than in the intermediate groups. Amongst manual men those in their thirties have the highest average earnings. whereas for non-manual men and women those in their forties and for manual women those in their late twenties have the highest averages. The variations are greater among men than among women. Although, above the age of 25, non-manual men on average earn more than manual men of the same age, among younger men, those in manual occupations on average earn more than those in non-manual occupations.

#### Index to tables

The main contents of the tables in this article may be lised as follows:

	Table	Page
Summary of results for full-time adults	1	1053
Streamlined analyses:		
Collective agreements; wages councils	2, 3	1054
Industries		1057 1062
Occupations	10. 11	1066
Regions: sub-regions	12, 13	1068
Summary analyses		
Estimated numbers of adults with earnings below specified amounts	14	1070
Proportions of adults with earnings in specified ranges	14	1070
Dispersion of weekly earnings, 1970 to 1977	15	1071
Dispersion of hourly earnings 1970 to 1977	16	1072
Average earnings April 1977	17	1073
Increases in average earnings since April 1976: all industries combined		
: manufacturing industry	47	1073
based on complete samples	1/	1074
Distributions of weekly earnings	10	1075
Distributions of hourly earnings	20	1076
Numbers of employees in various categories	21	1077

Notes on the tables: The hours and hourly earnings results exclude those without specified normal basic hours.

'PBR" etc "payments" means payments by results, bonuses, commission and other incentive payments.

"Shift etc premium payments" means premium payments for shift, night and weekend work not treated as overtime.

Quantiles—in a group, 10 per cent earn less than the decile earnings, 25 per cent less than the lower quartile, 50 per cent less than the median, 75 per cent less than the upper quartile and 90 per cent less than the highest decile.

"36 to 40" hours means over 36 but not over 40 hours.

"SIC" means Standard Industrial Classification

"MLH" means a minimum list heading in the SIC.

"nes" means not elsewhere specified in the industrial classification.

"nie" means not identified elsewhere in the occupational classification.

Brackets () denote that the percentage increase is either based on fewer than 50 individuals or has a high standard error.

"na" means not available.

Table 1 Summary of results for full-time adults

**NES Summary Analyses** 

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over

	Full-time m	en aged 21 and o	vert	Full-time we	omen aged 18 and o	vert
Day to preside the graduated agent agent agent.	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
LL EMPLOYEES including those whose pay was affected by absence but excluding those who received no pay verage gross weekly earnings	£69·5	£88·4	£76·8	£42·2	£53·4	£50-0
MPLOYEES whose pay was not affected by absence						
verage gross weekly earnings of which:	£71-5	£88-9	£78-6	£43·7	£53-8	£51·0
overtime payments PBR etc payments	£9·8 £5·7	£2·6 £2·1	£6·8 £4·2	£1·3 £4·1	£0-5 £0-3	£0.7 £1.4
shift etc premium payments s percentage of average gross earnings	£2-0	£0·5	£1-4	£0·7	£0·3	£0-4
overtime payments PBR etc payments shift etc premium payments	13·7 8·0 2·9	2·9 2·4 0·5	8·7 5·4 1·8	2·9 9·3 1·7	1-0 0-6 0-6	1·4 2·7 0·9
istribution of gross weekly earnings 10 per cent earned less than	£48-1	£51-5	£49·3	£29-9	£33-5	£32-2
25 per cent earned less than 50 per cent earned less than	£56·7 £68·2	£63·5 £81·1	£58·9 £72·3	£35·5 £42·6	£40·2 £49·2	£38-6 £46-9
25 per cent earned more than 10 per cent earned more than	£82·1 £98·5	£104·4 £133·3	£90·8 £114·0	£50-3 £58-7	£62-4 £81-4	£58-5 £76-1
percentage earning less than £20 percentage earning less than £30	0·1 0·5	0·1 0·6	0.1	0-9	0-4	0.5
percentage earning less than £30 percentage earning less than £40 percentage earning less than £50	2·5 12·4	2·3 8·4	0·5 2·4 10·8	10·1 40·1 74·2	4·8 24·5 51·7	6·3 28·8 58·0
percentage earning less than £60	31.8	20-2	27-0	91.6	51·7 71·9	58·0 77·3
percentage earning less than £70 percentage earning less than £80	53·6 71·8	34·5 48·4	45·7 62·2	97·1 99·0	82·7 88·9	86·7 91·7
percentage earning less than £90 percentage earning less than £100	83·6 90·8	60·7 71·1	74-2	99.5	93.6	95-3
percentage earning less than £100 percentage earning less than £150	97·1 99·3	85·0 93·6	82·7 92·1 97·0	99·8 99·9 100·0	96·8 99·0 99·7	97·6 99·3 99·8
percentage earning less than £200 percentage earning less than £250	99·9 100·0	98·2 99·4	99·2 99·7	100-0	100·0 100·0	100-0
verage gross hourly earnings						
including overtime pay and overtime hours excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	156·5p 154·3p	227·2p 227·9p	181·1p 181·5p	111·2p 110·7p	143·8p 143·7p	134·0p 133·9p
istribution of gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours	348 194	A STATE OF THE STA				
10 per cent earned less than 25 per cent earned less than	112·8p 129·8p	131·4p 161·3p	116·9p 136·4p	79·7p 94·8p	89·0p 106·4p	85·9p
50 per cent earned less than 25 per cent earned more than 10 per cent earned more than	151·4p 178·0p 206·4p	206·7p 274·8p 364·8p	165·1p 207·7p 277·6p	108·9p 125·7p	130·2p 164·9p	122·5p
percentage earning less than 60p	0.1	0-1	0-1	143·7p	226·7p 0·6	203·9p
percentage earning less than 70p percentage earning less than 80p	0·3 0·6	0·3 0·6	0·3 0·6	3·9 10·2	1·6 4·6	2·3 6·2
percentage earning less than 100p	3.2	1.9	2.7	34-0	18-3	22.8
percentage earning less than 120p percentage earning less than 160p percentage earning less than 200p	15·5 59·3 87·4	5·8 24·2	11·8 45·7 71·4	67·6 95·8	38·6 72·5	46·9 79·1
percentage earning less than 240p	96.8	46·1 64·2	84.2	99·6 99·9	85·2 91·5	93·9 89·3
percentage earning less than 300p percentage earning less than 400p	99·4 99·9	80·8 93·1	92·2 97·3	100·0 100·0	95·9 99·2	97·1 99·4
verage weekly hours of which overtime hours	45·7 5·8	38·7 1·4	43·0 4·1	39·4 1·0	36·7 0·3	37·5 0·5
stribution of hours—percentages of employees						
36 to 40 hours 40 to 48 hours 40 to 48 hours	1·5 38·2	23·0 58·5	9·8 46·1	18-6 65-3	35·3 59·4	30·5 61·2
more than 48 hours	32·5 27·8	12·9 5·6	24·9 19·2	12·9 3·2	4·6 0·7	1.4
mployees who received overtime payments percentage of employees	57-0	18-3	41-1	15-9	9-3	11-1
average payment per week average overtime hours per week	£17·2 10·0	£14·0 6·7	£16·6 9·4	£7.9 5.9	£5.7 3.6	£6.5 4.5
nployees who received PBR etc payments						
percentage of employees average payment per week	36·8 £15·6	7·2 £29·1	24·6 £17·2	29·7 £13·6	3·5 £8·5	10·8 £12·4
mployees who received shift etc premium payments percentage of employees	22-4	5-3	15-4	10-9	8-5	9-2
average payment per week	£9-1	£9·1	£9·1	£6·8	£3.7	£4.8
APLOYEES whose pay was not affected by absence in either survey pay-period	100 505	10 11	MATCH	ED 1976/77 SAMF	LE	TOTAL TOTAL
percentage of employees in 1977 sample	67	71	70	55	66	64
ncrease in average gross weekly earnings, 1976 to 1977 ncrease as percentage	£6.5 9.9	£8·2 9·9	£7·2 10·0	£4·6 11·4	£6·0 12·1	£5.7 11.9
ncrease in average gross weekly earnings, excluding overtime pay, 1976 to 1977	£5-4	£7·9	£6·5	£4-4	£6·0	£5-6
ncrease as percentage	9.6	9.8	9.8	11.2	12.0	11.9
ncrease in average gross hourly earnings, including overtime pay and overtime hours 1976 to 1977	13·1p	20·0p	15·5p	11·3p	16·3p	15·0p
ncrease as percentage  ncrease in average gross hourly earnings, excluding overtime pay	9.0	9.4	9.2	11.0	12-3	12-0

<sup>†</sup> Some results for males aged 18 and over and females aged 21 and over are given in tables 10 and 11.

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

APRIL 1977

Collective agreement Wages board or council		Avera earnii	age gros	s weel	cly	Distr	ibution	of wee	kly earnir	ngs	Average hourly earnings excl. effect of	Avera	ge y hours	April 197	6 to April
		Total	of whi	ich		Perce		earning	10 per co	ent	over- time	Total incl.	Over-	Based on complete	Based on
(M denotes manual workers N denotes non-manual workers)			Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc. premium pay		£70	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below		over- time		1976 and 1977 samples	1976/77 samples
	-	£	£	£	£	per	per	per	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per	per
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE P	RIVA	TE SEC	TOR			cent	cent	cent						The same of the sa	cent
Food and drink manufacturing				4.0			50.4	00.4	F0.0	047	122.6	F2.4	12.0	(( 0)	(2.0
Baking industry NJC—England and Wales Food manufacture JIC Milk product/milk processing and distri-	M	67·4 67·0	16·9 12·5	1.8	3·0 2·4	0·6 1·9	59·4 65·0	99·4 96·2	50·0 47·9	84·7 89·3	122·6 135·1	53·1 47·8	13·0 7·6	(6·9) (16·3)	(3.4)
bution NJNC—England and Wales	М	74-3	14.0	4.7	2.2	0.0	43-4	95.7	56.6	92-8	146-5	50-9	10.5	12-1	9.7
Chemical manufacturing Chemical and allied JIC—other workers	М	76.7	12-0	3.8	4-1	0.3	40.2	90-7	56-8	99-3	160-4	47-2	7.0	12.8	(15.9)
Metal manufacturing and metal using Engineering—clerical workers	N	67-1	4-1	0.1	0.3	0.9	66.3	95-1	50.7	90.7	165-6	40-3	2.3	4.0	8-4
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians	N	79-2	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	28.9	90.9	62-5	98-8	201-0	39-2	1.7	5.9	9.0
Engineering—manual workers Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	MM	72·2 84·7	9·0 16·8	8·7 7·5	2·4 1·4	0.5	49·7 32·0	94·0 77·4	53·1 61·5	93·9 114·3	158·6 170·0	44.9	5·0 8·0	9·1 5·7	9·6 (1·8)
Vehicle-building—England and Wales Electrical cable making JIC	M	73·8 77·9	7·9 14·2	2·8 10·6	3·3 5·3	0.0	37·8 35·3	96·5 91·2	59·5 59·7	96·9	165·9 159·8	43·9 47·8	8.2	(9-6)	(7.6)
Textiles manufacturing Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and															
weaving	М	61.7	6-4	4.8	4.0	2.5	77.3	98-2	45.3	78-3	140-0	43.7	4-1	(8.5)	(9.9)
Timber, furniture etc manufacturing British furniture trade JIC	М	67.7	5.2	15-1	0.1	1-1	61.9	97-4	47.8	87-5	155-4	43-4	3.2	7.1	6.1
Paper and printing industries Paper making, paper coating, paper											8:00	1 2000	onidencia las diera	10 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	
board and building board making General printing—England and Wales	M	79-4	14.6	2.4	3.0	0.0	28.8	87.8	56.9	103-0	159-1	48.6	7.6	10.3	10-4
excluding London Other manufacturing	М	75.9	12.7	3.3	3.7	0.3	45.9	86-5	50-0	104-9	159-2	45.3	5.7	n/a	(14.0)
Rubber NJIC	М	76-7	7.8	19.9	5.0	1.0	43.4	87.8	52.8	103-8	175-2	43.7	4-4	13.7	(14·1)
Construction Civil Engineering construction CB	М	90-9	18-3	19-1	0.4	0.2	30.3	73-3	57.5	133-5	177-2	52-9	12.0	(20-7)	(10.0)
Building industry NJC: operatives etc— England and Wales	М	68-1	6.1	10-2	0.2	0.2	65.7	94.0	51-2	91.2	152-5	44-9	4.4	11.0	10.8
Building industry NJC: operatives etc— Scotland Electrical contracting JIB—England and	М	73.8	9.1	14-2	0.2	0.4	52-2	89-8	52.4	100-5	160-9	46-1	6.1	(13.3)	(9·1)
Wales	М	79-4	15-9	2.5	0.2	0.8	37.9	84-8	56-4	109-2	161-4	48.0	8-7	(10.7)	(7.6)
Service industries Banking JNC—England and Wales	N	97.9	2.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	28-5	61.7	54.9	153-5	271.8	36-0	1.0	n/a	10-1
Motor vehicle retail and repair industry	М	59.4	6.2	4.6	0.2	5.9	81.9	97-1	43.6	78-1	131-5	44-1	3.7	11-4	10-0
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE P	UBLI	C SECT	OR									- Span			The state of the s
Coalmining															
Mining officials and weekly paid industrial staff Underground mine workers	M	94·5 83·5	14·2 12·2	0.0	0·5 2·7	0.0	2.9	56·0 80·9	80·2 62·0	109·9 111·1	221·1 195·2	37·3 41·1	0·0 4·6	n/a n/a	7·9 4·7
Surface mine workers	M	73.9	14.8	0.4	3.0	0.3	49.5	88.7	52.1	101-4	154.3	46.1	7.8	n/a	5.2
Iron and steel Iron and steel and pig iron manufacture	М	87-0	11.6	9.0	8-1	0.1	21.3	76-4	63-1	113-6	190-2	44-9	5.3	11.2	12.7
Gas Gas staffs and senior officers NJC	N	89-1	3.6	3.3	0.4	0.0	26.5	71.2	59-5	130-3	230-8	38-6	1.5	13-1	10.5
Gas workers NJIC	M	76.0	8.7	11.8	1.6	0.0	43.4	89.3	55.1	101.5	168-4	45.8	5.8	8.6	(10.4)
Technical engineering staff NJB	N	118-5	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.9	21.7	90-7	147-7	310-2	38-2	0.2	7.8	8.2
Workers other than building operatives NJIC	М	76-4	6.4	9.4	4-2	0.0	44.5	88.9	57-8	102-1	175-1	43-2	3.2	7-4	6.9
Water Water service NJIC	M/N	75.6	6.8	5.9	0.9	0-3	52.8	84-2	50-9	110-6	176-1	43-2	4.0	8.9	9.4
British Rail															
Salaried staff Railway workshops Footplate staff	332	81·1 69·5 78·9	6·6 10·6 8·9	9.3	1·4 2·8 9·8	0.4	36·2 57·4	84·1 95·1	54·3 52·8	113·4 89·9	196·2 147·5	41.2	3·3 6·0	5·9 4·8	8·8 5·3 9·7
Conciliation staff (other than footplate staff) and miscellaneous grades	M	71.1	19-2	1.5	4.1	0.0	30·7 51·6	91.1	63·4 47·0	98·9 97·1	175·0 129·7	44·2 51·6	4·2 11·6	8-5	7.0
London Transport							3.0		17 0		127	310			
Road passenger transport: drivers and conductors	М	91.9	11.8	3.8	9-5	0.0	3-1	68-8	74-3	111-8	188-0	47-9	5.3	5.8	7-1
Other transport Road passenger transport: municipal															
Omnibus industry: National Council	М	75.1	15.5	5.1	5-1	0.7	41.6	91-9	54-2	98-3	148-4	49-4	9.3	6.9	7.7
undertakings Post Office	М	73.7	15.5	4.5	4-2	0.2	43.9	94-3	55.5	93-9	145-9	50-9	10.9	8-6	8-4
Postal clerical and executive grades Engineering grades	ZZ	81·4 78·9	7·8 5·8	0·0 0·3	0·7 0·4	0·4 0·0	31.4	83.0	60.8	107-3	199-6	40-9	4.1	n/a	8·8 13·1
Manipulative grades	M	73.2	12.5	0.0		0.0	31·6 55·5	91·1 89·0	62·7 53·2	98·7 102·2	182·8 157·7	42·7 46·3	2·7 7·8	12.4	3.9

Table 2 Collective agreements and wages councils (continued)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

**NES Streamlined analyses** 

Average Average Increase in average hourly weekly hours weekly earnings Average gross weekly earnings Distribution of weekly earnings Collective agreement

Wages board or council											earnings excl. effect of			April 197 1977 inclu time pay	
		Total	of which	h		Perce		arning	10 per co	ent	over- time	Total incl.	Over-	complete	Based or e matched 1976/77 samples
M denotes manual workers N denotes non-manual workers)			Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay		£70	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below		over- time		1976 and 1977 samples	
2000		£	£	£	£	per	per	per	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE P	UBLI	C SECT	FOR (co	ntinued	)										
National Health Service Nurses and midwives Whitley Council Ancillary staffs Whitley Council Maintenance staff	NM/N M	69·8 61·4 78·3	1·9 7·9 11·5	0·0 2·6 4·9	2·9 4·4 1·5	2·3 2·4 0·0	51·8 75·4 42·2	93·4 97·6 87·3	45·0 43·3 58·6	96·1 81·7 102·9	170·2 134·1 167·1	41·1 45·6 45·9	1·1 5·6 6·0	6·3 6·4 (16·0)	7·2 6·8 (17·2)
Teaching England and Wales: Burnham Committee Primary, secondary and special schools Establishments for further education	22	94·0 113·3	0·2 0·8	0.0	0·1 0·1	0·2 0·2	16·0 2·4	59·6 31·7	65·0 86·8	121·3 148·0	341·0 377·4	27·5 29·7	0·1 0·2	5·1 5·9	6·9 5·3
Scottish Teachers Salaries Committee Primary and secondary schools	N	94.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	18.7	57-2	62-4	123.9	306-8	30-0	0.1	0.5	3.3
Local authorities' services England and Wales Administrative, professional, technical and clerical NJC	N	86-9	1.4	0-0	0.3	0.2	35-5	71.7	54-4	124-7	231.8	37.4	0.6	8-1	11.0
Building and civil engineering workers JNC Manual workers NJC	MM	66·7 58·8	4·2 5·9	12·8 6·8	0·0 0·7	0·2 1·9	68·3 81·7	97·7 98·7	52·0 43·7	85·4 77·4	155·8 132·3	43·2 44·3	3·0 4·3	8·5 6·6	5·7 6·5
Scotland Building and civil engineering workers Manual workers NJC	M	69·4 59·1	7·1 6·1	11·3 6·7	0·2 1·1	0·5 0·7	59·8 82·3	93·2 97·9	52·3 44·4	87·2 76·8	155·6 132·0	44·8 44·7	4·7 4·5	7-9	4.2
National Government Government: industrial establishments JCC	M	64.7	8.3	11-6	1.2	1.3	70-2	94.8	45-4	90·1	141-0	45-4	5.5	14-3	11.0
Civil Service National Whitley Council Administration group: middle and higher															
grades Administration group: clerical grades Professional and technology group	222	101·8 58·0 103·2	2·0 1·9 3·5	0.0	0·5 0·2 0·3	0·1 1·2 0·0	14·5 89·5 7·9	56·6 98·0 53·9	64·0 45·4 75·0	152·2 70·4 144·8	270·4 151·6 269·3	37·5 38·0 38·4	0·8 1·1 1·5	4·4 7·0 5·3	7·1 7·7 6·7
Other services Police service Fire services	22	88·4 74·9	10·6 1·5	0·0 0·1	0-3 0-2	0·1 0·0	25·6 40·7	73·4 93·6	60·0 59·5	125·8 95·3	213·8 149·8	41·3 50·0	4·9 1·1	8-3	8-3
VAGES BOARDS AND COUNCILS															
Agriculture Agricultural—England and Wales	м	54-9	9-2	1.2	0.2	8.3	87-2	99-2	40-9	72.0	112-2	47.9	7-4	9.6	12-6
Retail distributive trades Retail food—England and Wales Retail furnishing and allied trades	M/N M/N	64·4 61·8	5·0 2·3	1·8 5·6	0·7 0·1	7·9 8·9	65·8 75·2	94·0 94·2	40·6 40·7	92·4 90·8	148·4 148·1	43·5 41·1	3·4 1·6	14·8 (11·9)	16·0 12·8
Transport Road haulage	М	73-4	17-8	5.7	0.4	0.6	46-9	92.0	52-1	96.8	132-9	53-4	12·1	8-9	8.5
All wages boards and councils:	м	60-7	10-1	3.5	0.4	9.5	72.9	96-8	40-2	84-8	124-0	47-9	7-3	11-4	11-3
non-manual workers	N	64.7	1.8	3.4	0.3	8-3	70-6	91.7	40.7	95.7	159-5	41-1	1.3	13-3	13-7

Note: When the 1977 survey returns for the police service were submitted, the rates of pay had not been increased since the 1976 survey. Survey estimates of the percentage increases in average earnings are therefore not comparable with the estimates for most other agreements in this table, and have been omitted. The estimates are 1.7 per cent based on complete samples and 4.2 per cent, based on the matched sample.

#### Table 3 Collective agreements and wages councils

NES Streamlined analyses

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

APRIL 1977

Collective agreement Wages board or council		earn	rage gro		kly	-			10 per ce	West of the second	Average hourly earnings excl.	weekl	y hours	Increase in average weekly earnings April 1976 to April 1977 inclu-	
		100				unde			earned		effect	incl.	time	ding ove	rtime pay
(M denotes manual workers) (N denotes non-manual workers)			Over time pay	- PBR etc pay	Shift etc pre- mium pay	£30	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below	over- time	time		Based on com- plete 1976 and 1977 samples	Based on matched 1976/77 samples
The second second second second second		£	£	£	£	per	per	per	£	£	pence	hours	hours		per
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE F	RIVA	TE SE	CTOR			cent	Cent	Cent						cent	cent
Metal manufacturing and metal using															
Engineering—clerical workers Engineering—manual workers	N	48·4 50·1	0·8 1·2	0·4 6·8	0·0 0·5	1·3 0·6	15·6 11·2	90·2 85·7	38·1 39·6	59·9 62·8	127·7 123·7	37·8 40·4	0·5 0·8	12·1 10·0	12·4 10·9
Clothing manufacturing Clothing	М	37.8	0.2	13-9	0.1	17-0	66-0	98-1	28-6	49-8	98-4	38-4	0.2	(10-9)	
Distributive trades														(10)	
Retail co-operative societies Retail multiple grocery and provisions	M/N	38.0	0.8	0.4	0-5	4.6	71.6	98-9	31.2	46.4	95-4	39-8	0.7	19-5	17-9
trade JC	M/N	35-9	0.7	0.0	0.5	22.9	77-1	96.7	27.5	43-2	90-4	39.6	0-7	(10-1)	(12.7)
Service industries Banking JNC—England and Wales	N	52.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.5	22.8	74-1	35-3	73-5	147-6	35-4	0.4	n/a	17-9
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE F	UBLI	C SEC	TOR			17						III (Iana	in the state of th	ediate base	SAUTES .
Gas Gas staffs and senior officers NJC	N	55-2	0.7	1.7	0.0	0-0	0.6	74-8	44-8	67.5	149-3	37-3	0.4	14.5	16-0
Electricity supply Administrative and clerical grades NJC	N	52.9	0.2	1.4	0-2	1-1	4.7	75-3	42-0	67-0	138-9	38-1	0.1	15-6	19-0
Post office														IR CA SI COT NICE	
General clerical and executive grades Manipulative grades	N	63·0 58·2	0·2 3·3	0.0	0·1 1·0	0.0	0·4 3·3	46·2 69·7	49·7 48·1	79·3 75·2	171·1 149·5	36·9 38·9	0.1	n/a 12·2	13·6 13·4
National Health Service Administrative and clerical staffs Whitley															
Council Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	77	55·6 57·5	0·4 0·3	0.1	0·1 2·4	0-3 0-5	9·4 7·0	71·8 66·3	40·2 40·7	73·4 83·5	149·7 145·5	37·1 39·5	0·2 0·2	6.9	9·6 9·4
Ancillary staffs Whitley Council	M/N	48-1	1.4	1.8	3-1	0.5	21.4	88-5	36-6	61-5	120-7	39.7	1.1	7.2	6.2
Teaching England and Wales: Burnham Committee															
Primary, secondary and special schools Establishments for further education	N	96·2	0·1 0·2	0.0	0.0	0·2 0·0	0·6 1·2	12.9	58·4 67·5	104·4 125·7	297·6 314·3	27·1 30·1	0.0	6.4 (1.4)	7·9 6·7
Scottish Teachers Salary Committee Primary and secondary schools	N	74-3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	25-8	54-4	99-8	240-6	30-4	0.0	1.6	4-0
Local authorities' services															
England and Wales Administrative professional, technical	N	F/ 7	0.6	0.0	0.3	4.0	7.4	70.0	42.5	77.4	450.6	27.0			
and clerical NJC Manual workers NJC Scotland	M	56·7 41·5	0.6	0.0	0·3 1·8	1·0 4·8	7·1 52·6	70·0 94·9	42·5 31·5	77·1 55·4	152·6 112·1	37·2 36·9	0·3 0·7	14·2 6·1	15.4
Administrative, professional, technical and clerical NJC	N	52.6	0.8	0.0	0.4	0-9	13-7	79-4	38-4	69-6	141-6	37-0	0.4	(44.7)	(42.2)
Manual workers NJC	M	40.0	1.5	3.0	0.6	7.6	58-8	99.4	31.2	52.9	106.2	38-5	0.4	(11·7) (1·5)	(6.8)
National Government Government industrial establishments															
JCC Civil Service National Whitley Council	М	48-8	1.9	8-8	0.8	0.0	8-2	90-3	40-1	59-4	117-7	41-3	1.4	(11.1)	12-1
Administration group: middle and higher grades	N	78-4	0-6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	21-4	54-4	106-8	212-4	37-2	0.3	9-1	9-4
Administration group: clerical grades Secretarial, typing and data processing	N	50-8	0.5	0.0	0-0	0.2	7.5	85-7	40-6	62.7	136-3	37-3	0.4	5-4	8-9
grades	N	53.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.5	80-7	41.6	67-9	143-9	36-8	0-1	4.5	7-9
VAGES BOARDS AND COUNCILS															
Manufacturing—clothing Dressmaking and women's light clothing															
—England and Wales  Ready-made and wholesale bespoke	М	38-0	0.4	10-4	0.0	23-5	62-4	96.5	27-8	51-1	99-4	38-1	0-3	(18.0)	(21.5)
tailoring	М	38-2	0.2	12.7	0.2	12-6	63-6	98-5	29-5	47.9	98-5	38-7	0.2	13-3	11.9
Retail distributive trades Retail food—England and Wales	M/N	37-0	0.8	0.3	0.3	18.7	73.5	96.9	27.4	47-2	93-1	39-6	0-8	16-1	18-8
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear Retail furnishing and allied trades	M/N M/N	40.9	0·4 0·4	0.8	0·1 0·2	7·7 9·6	60·4 67·1	93·7 97·6	30·8 30·2	55·2 48·8	106·1 99·1	38·4 38·7	0·3 0·4	16·7 12·6	16·9 11·6
All wages boards and councils												79.5			
: manual workers	М	37-0	0.7	5.5	0-1	23.9	66-2	97.8	25.8	49.5	94-8	39-0	0.7	14-3	14-5
: non-manual workers	N	38-5	0.5	0.6	0-1	14.9	67-6	95-2	28-1	51-5	99-2	38-9	0.5	14-8	15-9

Table 4 Industries

**NES Streamlined analyses** 

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

Industry	Averag	ge gross w	veekly ea	rnings	Distrib	oution of	weekly e	arnings		hourly earning excl.	earnings excl.			Increase in average weekly earnings April 1976 to April 1977 includ-	
	Total	of which	h		Percen	tage ear	ning	10 per co	ent	effect of over-				77 includ- time pay	
		Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc pre- mium pay	£40	£70	£100	less than	more than amount below	time	Total incl. over- time	Over- time	Based on com- plete 1976 and 1977 samples	matched	
the tree enter record	£	£	£	£	per	per	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per	per	
All industries and services	71-5	9.8	5-7	2.0	2.5	53.6	90.8	48-1	98-5	154-3	45.7	5-8	cent 9-8	cent 9-9	
All Index of Production industries	74-1	10-0	7-1	2.2	1:1	48-5	89.7	51.8	100-6	160-3	45-5	5.7	9-8	9.9	
All manufacturing industries	74-2	10-3	6.8	2.7	1.2	47-1	90-0	51-8	100-0	160-0	45-6	5-8	10-2	10-4	
All non-manufacturing industries	68-9	9-3	4.7	1-4	3-8	59-6	91.6	45-6	96-7	148-7	45-7	5-8	9-3	9-3	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture	<b>56·3</b> 54·7	7·7 8·3	2·4 0·8	0·1 0·1	9·3 9·9	<b>85·0</b> 87·2	<b>98·0</b> 99·0	<b>40·3</b> 40·1	<b>75·4</b> 72·6	115·0 112·4	<b>47·0</b> 47·5	6·4 6·8	10·6 10·9	11·3 11·9	
Mining and quarrying	80-8	12-7	1.4	2.4	0.2	31-2	81-6	57-3	108-6	177-6	43-3	5-7	6-1	6-1	
Coal mining Underground workers	81·9 85·1	12·9 12·3	0·6 0·7	2·4 2·4	0·2 0·0	27·7 19·2	80·3 76·9	58·2 62·8	109·0 110·9	182·2 195·2	42·5 41·1	5·4 4·6	5·6 6·1	5·5 5·4	
Surface workers Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extrac-	73-4	14-4	0-2	2.5	0.7	50.7	89-5	51.9	100-7	151-3	45.8	7.5	4.5	5.6	
tion	66-1	8-5	4.5	2-3	0.8	68-6	96-6	50.6	79-3	140-0	47-4	6-8	9.7	7-8	
Food, drink and tobacco Food Bread and flour confectionery Bacon curing, meat and fish pro-	<b>72·6</b> 70·9 66·2	13·5 13·4 13·0	2·9 2·5 1·5	2·8 2·8 2·3	1·5 1·7 2·0	51·4 54·1 64·3	91·1 93·2 98·3	<b>49·8</b> 48·8 48·1	98·3 94·8 84·5	147·1 141·9 129·5	48·4 48·8 50·4	8·5 8·7 10·1	8·9 9·2 6·6	9·1 9·1 4·7	
ducts Milk and milk products	66·0 71·6	11·7 13·8	5·4 2·8	1·2 1·9	5·3 1·0	67·5 50·2	94·7 95·6	43·6 53·7	93·1 90·5	133·5 139·4	48·2 49·8	8-0 9-5	(6·4) 10·1	9·6 9·4	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar con- fectionery Drink	72·7 76·4	10·5 13·6	1·5 4·7	3·2 2·5	0.0	47·3 45·5	92·7 86·5	50·6 52·0	95·0 104·8	155·4 157·3	46·1 48·1	6·0 8·2	6·4 8·7	8·7 10·0	
Brewing and malting  Coal and petroleum products	79·8 86·1	15-0	5.4	3.1	0.8	40.3	82.6	54.0	111-1	163-5	48-7	9-0	6.8	8-8	
Chemicals and allied industries	77-2	11-2	1.9	4·3 3·7	0.0	22·2 39·9	77.8	62-2	120-4	190-3	44-7	5-2	(10-1)	7-6	
General chemicals Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	80·7 78·9	11.3	1.3	4·1 5·0	0.2	30.5	87·9 85·0 86·7	54·5 59·1 55·5	103·1 104·9	164·3 172·7	<b>45.9</b> 45.8	5·9 5·8	13·2 14·7	12.6	
Other chemical industries	71.8	9.1	4.8	2.1	1.7	51.7	92.0	51.8	98.2	166·5 155·2	46·5 45·6	6·1 5·5	(12-2)	(13·3) 11·5	
Metal manufacture Iron and steel Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Other metals	80·8 82·5 84·8 77·3 76·7 74·5	10·9 11·1 10·8 11·4 11·8 10·2	10·9 11·7 10·4 14·1 15·1	5·6 6·2 7·6 3·5 2·4	0·3 0·2 0·1 0·6 0·3	33·3 30·6 25·6 38·1 44·6	83·4 81·8 78·9 89·0 88·7	56·8 58·3 60·7 56·5 54·6	107·8 109·7 111·8 102·5 102·1	175·7 179·9 186·6 165·5 162·9	45·5 45·4 44·9 45·9 47·0	5·7 5·7 5·2 6·3 7·0	10·7 11·3 11·7 8·6 10·8	11·3 11·8 12·4 6·6 11·6	
Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper	77.7	11.3	8·0 8·1	3.4	0-9 0-5	43·7 36·0	89·8 85·5	52·0 54·8	100-2 103-0	159·5 164·6	45·9 46·2	5·9 6·3	8·3 9·2	8-8 9-1	
alloys	71-4	9-0	8-2	3-6	0.7	51.0	94-5	50.6	94-4	155-2	45-6	5.4	(7-4)	(9.2)	
Mechanical engineering Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Textile machinery and accessories Mechanical handling equipment Other machinery	74·0 74·3 71·7 66·8 73·4 71·2	10·7 9·5 9·4 6·2 12·4 10·2	7·1 6·1 5·5 8·7 3·8 6·1	1·5 1·3 2·2 0·4 0·7 1·2	0·6 0·4 0·3 0·0 0·0 0·8	48·4 43·2 47·8 64·3 44·1 53·8	91·1 93·7 96·1 97·3 94·5 93·3	52.6 54.5 52.9 50.5 54.9 51.2	98-0 95-4 92-8 84-9 93-8 94-4	158·8 162·6 156·5 151·9 153·4 152·7	45·7 44·9 45·4 43·5 46·9 45·5	5·8 5·1 5·6 3·6 7·2 5·6	10·8 15·8 10·0 (9·9) 11·8 11·4	10·8 14·0 9·6 (9·6) 11·5 11·7	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering not	83-9	13-5	11-0	1.3	0.4	39-0	78-8	55.7	118-7	175-6	46.5	6.6	(8-8)	8.9	
elsewhere specified	71.7	10-2	4.9	2.1	1.2	52-2	92.5	51.9	95.7	154-3	45-6	5-8	11-3	12-0	
Instrument engineering Scientific and industrial instru-	68-7	8-3	2.9	1.2	2.0	59-1	93.9	49-1	94-3	152-9	44-0	4-4	9.9	11-1	
ments and systems	68-1	9.0	2.5	0-4	1.0	62-0	95-6	50-1	89-6	149-5	44-5	4.9	(14-8)	(15-0)	
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Radio and electronic components Radio, radar and electronic capital	71·2 72·5 77·5 68·2	8·8 9·2 12·9 10·3	5·3 7·9 9·6 2·2	1·9 1·5 4·2 1·4	1·0 0·6 0·6 2·0	54·0 51·8 41·0 60·4	92·9 91·9 87·6 94·7	51·3 51·0 57·9 47·5	95·0 97·9 102·8 92·6	157·3 159·4 162·7 145·5	44·5 44·8 47·1 45·5	5·0 5·1 7·6 5·8	10-0 10-9 (7-8) 8-6	10·5 10·8 (8·5) 9·5	
goods Electric appliances primarily for	70-6	8.7	1.9	1.2	0-9	52.3	95-0	53-2	91.8	156-9	44-6	5-3	9-2	8-6	
domestic use Other electrical goods	67·1 71·7	5·9 8·0	4·1 6·4	1·7 2·9	1·9 0·4	65·3 49·3	98·1 92·9	51·2 53·4	87·7 93·7	154·2 160·9	43·3 44·1	3·5 4·5	11·2 11·7	13·4 8·6	
Shipbuilding and marine engin- eering	78-3	13-7	9.9	1:1	0.6	41-0	85-1	54-9	106-8	161-2	47-3	7-2	3-6	6-6	
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	77·3 81·0 79·2	9·3 8·0 10·0	5·8 10·0 5·3	3·9 5·7 4·2	0·3 0·0 0·2	37·3 27·2 32·9	89·9 88·4 88·1	<b>57·0</b> 60·7 58·7	100·1 101·9 103·0	170-6 183-2 173-9	44·8 43·9 45·2	5·0 4·0 5·4	8·3 (1·7) 9·5	8·4 (2·7) 10·1	
ing and repairing	74-2	7.7	4.6	2.6	0.2	45.1	93.5	55-8	94.6	167-4	43.7	3.9	7:1	6-3	
Locomotives and railway track equipment	71-1	10-3	9.8	3.6	0-0	52-2	94.8	53-5	92.6	152-3	45.5	5.7	(7.8)	(5·2)	
Railway carriages and wagons and trains	70-5	9-6	11-0	2.6	0.7	51.0	95.4	54-4	87-9	152-6	45-3	5-4	(4.8)	(3·2)	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	71-7	10-1	8-4	1-7	1.8	53-3	92-0	49-2	96-7	154-5	45-4	5.7	11-8	12-5	
Engineers' small tools and gauges Metal industries not elsewhere specified	73-0	10.7	5-0	0-7	0-5	48-6	92-7	51-9	96-3	155-8	45.7	5.7	12-6	14-3	
	71-3	10-0	10-1	1.2	2.2	54.8	92.2	48.7	95.7	153-3	45-6	5-8	13-0	13-3	

Industry	Averag	ge gross w	reekly ea	ırnings	Distrib	oution of	weekly ea	arnings		hourly earning excl.			average weekly earnings April 1976 to	
	Total	of whic	h		Percen	tage ear	ning	10 per c	ent	effect of over-	2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -		April 19	77 includ- time pay
		Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc pre- mium pay	£40	£70	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below	time	Total incl. over-time	Over- time	Based on com- plete 1976 and 1977 samples	matched 1976/77 samples
one was great state	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per	per
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Weaving of cotton and man-made	67·1 78·8	9·1 11·2	6·2 4·3	3·0 7·2	3·7 0·0	61·2 30·8	95·1 88·9	47·4 58·4	89·3 103·7	145·3 171·0	<b>45.5</b> 45.1	<b>5.6</b> 5.5	10·4 11·5	10·2 (14·7)
fibres Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets Textile finishing	61·5 65·0 64·1 72·5 63·5	5·4 11·4 5·4 10·1 9·4	5·4 7·0 8·4 10·8 5·4	3·2 2·2 1·7 2·6 1·9	2·2 6·0 7·6 0·0 3·2	74·6 66·9 64·3 49·7 71·0	98·6 95·2 96·8 94·3 96·8	45·5 45·7 44·5 53·2 48·1	78·9 90·1 85·2 92·2 80·9	143·5 132·6 145·6 158·7 134·0	42·2 48·3 43·6 44·8 47·1	3·2 7·9 3·5 5·5 6·7	(9·0) 13·1 (10·5) 5·8 7·6	(10·8) 9·0 14·3 (6·3) 8·9
Clothing and footwear Clothing	<b>58·1</b> 54·6	3.9	11.6	0·2 0·3	8·8 11·8	81·1 88·6	98·0 99·6	40·6 39·1	77·3 70·8	136·5 127·0	42·4 42·9	2·6 3·2	9·9 9·1	10·8 10·5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	74.6	44.2	42.2	2.4	• • •	44.0	00.4	F2.4	00 (	457.4	47.5		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	74·6 76·1	11·3 11·5	12·2 20·1	3.0	0.9	44·9 39·8	90·4 91·4	<b>53·1</b> 55·1	99·6 98·1	160-6	<b>47·5</b>	7·1 7·1	9.3	9·5 9·1
Glass Abrasives and building materials,	77.0	8.9	11.0	4.1	1.3	38-7	87.0	53.0	106.8	169-4	45.8	5.5	9.5	9.5
etc, not elsewhere specified	73.5	11.9	8.7	1.7	0.0	49.0	91.4	53.5	98-4	150-8	48-6	8-1	8.0	8.8
Timber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery	65·4 63·5 67·9	6·2 6·6 4·5	9·0 7·0 13·6	0·2 0·5 0·1	2·6 2·2 1·0	66·9 71·4 60·1	96·6 99·1 96·5	46·0 47·8 47·0	<b>86·9</b> 82·0 88·6	146·9 141·1 156·9	44·3 44·9 43·1	4·0 4·5 2·9	8·3 8·9 7·6	7·4 7·6 7·1
Paper, printing and publishing Paper etc Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board	<b>78·4</b> 75·5 <b>79·4</b>	11·6 12·2 13·6	4·1 4·1 2·4	2·3 2·7 2·8	0·8 0·7 0·0	41·4 41·4 30·5	84·2 88·5 87·3	51·6 52·4 57·3	110·7 102·3 103·0	167·0 156·7 160·8	<b>45·6</b> 46·9 48·1	5·8 6·5 7·0	11·7 9·2 10·3	11·3 10·5 9·5
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Printing and publishing	74·0 80·7	11·5 11·1	6·0 4·1	3·6 2·0	2·1 0·9	46·3 41·5	87·6 80·8	49·6 50·8	104·1 115·0	156·4 175·6	46·0 44·5	6·1 5·2	(7·9) 13·8	(10·8) 12·0
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	74.5	11.7	2.4	2.1	1.1	51.6	86-8	48.7	108-5	158-5	45.0	5.4	14:1	13.7
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics products not elsewhere	<b>72.9</b> 75.8	9·5 9·0	10·1 15·0	3·2 4·1	1·5 1·0	<b>49·2</b> 43·3	90·0 88·2	<b>49·3</b> 51·8	100·0 102·9	159·6 170·2	45·2 44·4	<b>5·6</b> 5·1	12·0 11·4	11·8 11·5
specified	71.6	11.2	5-2	2.3	1.3	51.1	90-9	46.6	98-7	149.5	46-8	6.7	13-0	(13.1)
Construction	71-2	8.3	9.8	0.2	0.9	59.7	91.0	50-4	97-6	155-1	45.9	5.5	10-3	9-1
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	75·4 78·2 76·5 69·0	7·6 10·1 6·3 8·2	9·2 10·2 9·3 7·4	2·8 1·5 4·0 1·0	0·1 0·0 0·0 0·4	46·9 39·5 44·4 62·0	89·1 86·5 88·7 92·9	55·0 55·8 57·8 50·3	101·7 105·7 102·2 92·4	170·0 171·4 175·7 152·9	44·1 45·8 43·2 44·8	4·3 6·1 3·2 5·0	8·1 8·3 7·6 8·4	8·6 10·9 7·2 10·2
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport	<b>76·6</b> 76·1 75·7	13·3 16·6 14·3	2·5 1·9 4·6	2·8 5·4 4·9	1·0 0·3 1·4	<b>42·1</b> 42·9 40·1	88·1 87·2 89·9	<b>53·4</b> 49·8 53·9	103·5 104·4 100·1	158·4 149·6 153·2	47·8 48·9 49·6	8·0 9·1 9·2	8·4 7·7 7·4	9·0 7·4 7·9
Road haulage contracting for gen- eral hire or reward Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport	73·1 86·5 90·6 84·2	17·4 20·4 15·8 11·5	4·9 0·3 7·5 0·5	0·4 1·0 1·2 3·2	1·4 0·0 1·3 0·5	47·1 22·2 28·6 26·2	92·4 76·0 71·1 80·0	50·9 60·1 56·2 57·8	96·8 114·2 129·3 111·0	134·3 145·5 194·0 184·9	52·6 62·4 45·3 45·2	11·6 19·9 7·2 6·3	9·7 (14·5) (15·3) (8·7)	8·5 (14·8) (17·4) (10·5)
Postal services and telecommunica- tions	76.4	9.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	42.8	89-8	56-3	100.4	171.6	44-4	5.2	8.1	8.4
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Wholesale distribution of food	<b>60·5</b> 63·7	7·3 9·1	2·6 2·8	0·8 1·5	8·5 7·9	<b>75·7</b> 70·5	95·9 92·6	40·5 41·2	86·0 93·4	131·9 135·8	44·9 45·4	4·7 5·4	11·7 12·9	10·9 9·4
and drink Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution	61·3 57·6 58·4	8·3 6·2 5·8	4·1 1·3 2·3	0·8 1·2 0·6	4·3 14·5 10·2	74·4 81·4 78·9	97·7 95·7 97·6	42·7 37·4 39·8	83·7 83·8 82·4	128·2 131·1 130·7	46·5 43·0 44·2	5·8 3·8 4·1	11·3 12·9 10·8	9·5 10·5 11·8
Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders'	61·4 56·1	7·2 4·6	3·4 1·4	1·1 0·2	9·3 10·9	70·6 85·4	96·8 98·3	40·2 38·9	87·0 76·0	132·7 129·1	46·1 42·8	5·4 3·1	12·2 10·2	12·0 11·5
materials, grain and agricultural supplies  Dealing in other industrial	59-4	7-4	2.5	0.4	6.1	77-9	97-0	41-3	81-2	128-0	45-8	5.1	11.9	9.7
materials and machinery	61-2	8.7	3.2	0.3	5.7	74-6	96.6	41-1	83-8	129-5	45.6	5.4	10.6	12.6
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	66.2	10-0	0.9	0.7	7-3	66-1	91-3	42-1	95-9	144-7	44.9	5.9	11-8	10-3
Professional and scientific services Educational services Medical and dental services	61·8 55·0 65·7	7·1 5·2 8·4	2·5 1·5 3·2	2·2 0·4 3·7	4·3 5·7 2·4	73·7 87·3 66·4	96·3 98·7 95·4	<b>42·7</b> 41·5 44·7	85·5 74·8 89·1	137·3 124·4 143·7	44·7 43·7 45·4	4·8 3·7 5·5	8·0 7·5 7·5	7·8 6·3 8·3
Miscellaneous services Catering Motor repairers, distributors, gar-	57·6 49·8	5·6 3·8	3·2 1·5	0·6 0·3	14·7 33·1	<b>79·2</b> 83·8	<b>95.9</b> 97.5	36·1 26·9	81·7 76·3	129·6 112·1	44·0 44·1	3·7 3·4	12·3 (14·6)	12·2 15·7
ages and filling stations Other services	59·8 58·7	5·8 6·0	4·8 2·2	0·2 1·4	6.5	77·8 79·0	96·7 96·2	42·2 40·1	81·1 81·9	133·4 132·7	44·0 43·9	3·5 4·4	13·4 10·2	12·2 10·6
Public administration National government service Local government service	61·3 61·9 61·2	6·8 8·7 6·2	6·8 4·5 7·6	0·9 1·4 0·7	2·0 2·9 1·7	<b>76·6</b> 73·9 77·5	97·0 94·8 97·7	43·8 42·3 44·7	83·3 88·4 80·9	137·4 136·1 137·8	44·4 45·1 44·2	4·8 6·0 4·4	8·4 12·4 7·1	9·1 10·1 8·7

#### Table 5 Industries

**NES Streamlined analyses** 

	hy sheence
ULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected	by absence

Industry	Averag	ge gross w	reekly ea	rnings	Distrib	oution of	weekly e	arnings				ge weekly	Increase in average weekly	
Senter make Menagera Senter senters	Total	of whic	:h		Percen	ntage ear	ning	10 per co	ent	hourly earning excl.	Total	Over-	earnings April 19	76 to
		Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc pre- mium pay	£40	£70	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below	effect of over- time	incl. over- time	time		matched 1976/77 samples
rose describer	£	£	£	£	per	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent
All industries and services	88-9	2.6	2-1	0.5	2.3	34-5	71-1	51-5	133-3	227-9	38-7	1-4	8.7	9.9
All Index of Production industries	88-9	2.8	1.8	0.5	1.2	32.2	73-2	55-2	131-4	224-3	39-2	1-4	9.0	10.8
All manufacturing industries	88-9	2.9	2.0	0.5	1.2	32.7	74-1	55-1	131-4	223-8	39-2	1.5	9.3	11-1
All non-manufacturing industries	88-9	2.4	2.2	0.5	2.7	35-2	69-9	50-3	134-1	229-6	38-4	1:3	8-5	9:4
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	93·8 94·9	6·3 7·2	0.3	1·5 1·7	0.0	23·5 19·8	63·0 60·8	60·3 62·7	133·3 132·3	224·7 227·0	40·0 39·8	1.9	6·7 7·1	<b>6.0</b> 5.6
Food, drink and tobacco Food	<b>85·6</b> 85·7	2·0 1·9	2·0 2·5	0·8 0·9	0·5 0·6	39·7 39·1	<b>74·7</b> 75·5	<b>52.0</b> 53.6	129·6 128·6	219·6 215·3	38·9 39·4	1·3 1·3	7·6 9·6	10·7 10·4
Chemicals and allied industries	100-5	1.7	2.3	0.8	0.5	22.8	64.0	59.6	148-8	258-6	38-4	0.8	9-3	10-5
Metal manufacture Iron and steel	90·1 91·2	3·8 4·3	0·6 0·6	1·6 1·9	0·3 0·2	26·7 26·5	<b>72.9</b> 71.9	<b>58·3</b> 58·5	125·0 130·4	231·4 235·0	<b>38·9</b> 38·8	1·7 1·9	13·3 14·9	11·2 11·5
Mechanical engineering Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	<b>87·4</b> 89·0	3·0 4·7	3·2 1·4	0·1 0·2	1·3 0·9	34·2 29·6	76·4 72·2	55·1 61·5	126·9 127·0	218·4 219·4	<b>39·5</b> 40·2	1.6	10·7 (8·3)	12·3 11·2
Electrical engineering	87-4	3.6	1.3	0-4	1:1	30-3	76-4	57-2	125-9	221-1	39.4	1.7	9.9	10-8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	83-6	3.9	0-9	0.1	0.6	32-3	80-6	56-2	116-1	211-0	39-8	2.2	10.0	10.9
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufactur-	87·5 91·7	5·4 7·0	0·8 1·3	0·6 0·7	0·6 0·7	29·8 25·5	<b>76·5</b> 71·5	<b>57·4</b> 57·6	121·7 128·7	215·6 219·9	40·3 41·3	2·4 3·2	7·0 8·9	9·0 11·0
ing and repairing	82.5	3.2	0-3	0.4	0.6	35-8	82.4	57-4	113.7	211-3	39-1	1.5	4.3	7.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	84-6	2.0	1.6	0-1	0.4	38-4	77-5	54-6	121-5	206-9	39-2	1-2	9-4	11-3
Paper, printing and publishing Printing and publishing	<b>88.6</b> 88.8	2·9 3·0	2·4 2·6	0·4 0·4	1·2 1·0	<b>34·4</b> 33·7	<b>73·2</b> 71·8	<b>52.9</b> 52.0	131·8 132·5	220·7 221·9	<b>39·0</b> 38·9	1·5 1·6	8·0 6·3	10·1 9·8
Construction	85-2	1.7	1.0	0.1	2·1	34-2	76-2	52.8	123-2	214-7	39-6	0.9	8-7	11:4
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity	94·7 88·5 97·3	2·0 3·6 0·9	1·9 3·4 1·5	1·1 0·8 1·6	0·1 0·4 0·0	25·9 27·1 28·2	61·0 71·7 55·2	<b>58·4</b> 59·4 56·9	140·3 130·1 142·3	246·2 227·6 251·7	38·6 38·8 38·8	0·8 1·6 0·5	7·7 9·2 6·7	9·7 10·7 9·4
Transport and communication Railways Postal services and telecommuni-	<b>92·8</b> 85·4	4·7 7·6	0·7 0·2	1·1 2·0	1·0 0·3	26·1 29·1	68·4 78·7	<b>57·0</b> 56·1	135·8 121·4	222·4 205·9	40·9 41·4	2·7 3·5	8·9 7·1	9·7 8·2
cations	91.2	5.7	0-0	1.5	0-1	21.6	67-0	61.2	120-8	231.3	40-1	3-1	9.1	9.7
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution	75·5 83·8 69·3	1·2 1·1 1·4	3·8 3·8 3·7	0·3 0·3 0·3	7·2 6·0 9·1	56·5 46·5 63·6	82·6 75·0 87·4	42·0 45·2 40·4	118·6 135·0 108·2	187·2 215·8 170·8	39·9 38·7 40·6	0·8 0·6 0·9	12·2 14·6 11·4	12·3 13·7 12·2
Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution	66·6 70·4	2·2 1·0	1·9 4·4	0·6 0·2	10·3 8·6	64·2 63·4	90·9 85·9	39·7 40·7	98·4 110·6	159·4 175·4	42·0 40·0	1·5 0·7	(10·1) 11·9	14·3 11·4
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking and bill discounting	97·5 93·9 100·1	1·4 0·7 2·7	7·7 16·2 0·6	0·2 0·0 0·2	2·5 2·9 0·8	33·6 34·4 30·1	65·7 69·3 60·8	50·0 49·3 53·3	159·1 151·4 160·0	268·8 269·5 274·7	36·5 35·5 36·2	0·7 0·4 1·0	10·6 (10·0) 10·1	11·2 12·5 9·8
Professional and scientific services Educational services Medical and dental services Other professional and scientific	94·7 96·6 98·4	1·4 0·4 3·7	0·2 0·0 0·3	0·5 0·1 2·0	2·0 0·5 1·1	25·9 19·9 30·5	61·2 56·4 62·6	55·2 60·7 52·1	136·8 131·4 160·5	264·1 303·9 240·3	35·0 30·6 40·3	0·8 0·2 1·8	7·6 4·8 8·1	8·3 6·9 8·8
services	88-9	3-4	0.9	0.1	3.1	31.9	70-2	51.0	134-3	225.1	38-8	1.4	10.9	11.9
Miscellaneous services Motor repairers, distributors,	77.5	2.1	4.5	0.4	6.5	53.4	80.6	43.6	122-4	192-1	40.6	1.4	10.9	10.2
garages and filling stations  Public administration  National government service	71·7 89·7 91·7	1·2 4·1 3·6	10·8 0·1 0·1	0·0 0·5 0·9	8·3 0·2 0·3	30·7 31·2	85·3 69·2 65·9	41·6 55·4 52·8	111·3 130·4 139·9	164·5 227·0 235·8	41·8 39·5 38·9	0·9 2·0 1·8	(11·8) 5·2 4·9	(13·6) 7·4 7·2
Local government service	88.1	4.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	30.3	71.9	57.6	126-1	220.0	40.1	2.2	5.4	7.5

Table 6 Industries

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN	aged 18 and over, whose pay for f	the survey pay-period was not	affected by absence
I OLE I III IE I IAITOAE II OI IEI	, ages to and over, milese pa, iet	the serve, per period mas met	andeed by absence

APRIL 1977

Industry	The property state of the property of the prop					bution of	weekly e	earnings		hourly earnings excl.	hours	e weekly	Increase average earnings April 19	weekly 76 to
	Total	of whic	:h	Personal Par Sales	Perce	ntage ear	ning	10 per c	ent	effect of over-			The second second	77 ertime pa
Sensit County On the or ma Delberge able TILAGE was 500 Pergera. TIP Pergera.	- 40	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc pre- mium pay	£30	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below	time	Total incl. over- time	Over- time	Based on com- plete 1976 and 1977 samples	matched 1976/77 samples
test tour crust from	£	£	£	£	per	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per
All industries and services	43-7	1-3	4-1	0.7	10-1	40-1	91-6	29-9	58-7	110-7	39-4	1.0	10-8	11-4
All Index of Production industries	45-0	1.2	6.3	0.4	7-1	33.7	91-0	31-6	59-3	112-8	39-8	0.9	11-8	12-5
All manufacturing industries	45-0	1.2	6.4	0.4	7-1	33.6	91-0	31-6	59-2	112-7	39-8	0.9	11-8	12-5
All non-manufacturing industries	42-0	1-3	1-1	1-1	14-1	48-3	92-3	28-1	57-6	107-9	38-9	1:1	9-4	9-7
Food, drink and tobacco Food Bacon curing, meat and fish products	46·4 44·8 43·0	1·9 2·0 1·5	1·2 1·4 3·4	1·0 0·8 0·2	3·6 3·6 3·9	26·6 31·4 38·0	91·1 93·8 95·3	35·2 34·4 32·0	<b>59·3</b> 56·0 56·4	114·4 108·8 104·8	40·4 40·8 40·7	1·3 1·4 1·3	13·1 13·1 (16·3)	12·3 12·1
Chemicals and allied industries	45.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	6.7	29.3	93.6	31.7	57.4	114-6	39.7	0.7	(16.3)	12.7
1echanical engineering	49.7	2.3	6-1	0.5	5-3	19.0	83.0	34-9	65-6	121-8	40.7	1.6	12-5	14-1
lectrical engineering	47-6	1:1	4.6	0.3	2-1	16.6	92.0	37.0	58-8	118-4	40-7	0.8	10-2	11-1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	50.2	0.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	11.3	85-2	38-5	62.9	125.4	40-1	0.4	7-2	11.9
Radio and electronic components Other electrical goods	45·2 47·7	1·2 1·3	2·9 5·8	0·4 0·5	4·0 1·2	21·5 14·2	95·5 95·1	36·2 37·2	54-4	111·4 118·6	40·2 40·1	0.9	11.3	10·0 11·1 13·9
Vehicles Motor Vehicle manufacturing	<b>53.4</b> 54.4	1.0	<b>5.0</b> 5.5	0·8 0·7	3·1 3·4	12·1 12·1	<b>70·5</b> 65·8	<b>38·9</b> 39·0	67·8 69·1	132·7 134·7	40·0 40·2	0·6 0·7	5·8 (5·4)	5·8 (4·6)
Metal goods not elsewhere speci- fied Metal industries not elsewhere	46.0	1.6	7-1	0.7	6.2	30-1	89-2	32-5			40-1	1.2	13-2	14-0
specified	44-4	1-1	8-2	0.3	6.7	33.0	91.4	32-0	58-3		39.6	0.9		(11.5)
Fextiles Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	42·0 41·5 42·1	0·8 1·0 0·7	10·1 11·3 15·3	0·2 0·2 0·0	8·1 6·6 9·9	46·2 45·5 48·6	95·3 97·5 93·0	31·1 31·4 30·1	55·5 52·5 57·2	104-7	<b>39·4</b> 39·6 39·3	0·7 0·8 0·5	10·9 13·1 (10.8)	12·0 12·5 11·5
Clothing and footwear Clothing Men's and boys' tailored outer-	38·8 37·8	0.3	11·1 9·4	0·1 0·1	17·6 19·4	<b>60·9</b> 63·8	96·6 98·2	28·0 27·7	<b>50·9</b> 49·6		38·5 38·4	0·3 0·3	12·7 14·2	13·2 13·6
wear Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear,	38-4	0.2	11.6	0.2	15-1	65-8	97-0	29-1	48.5	98-9	38-7	0.2	12.5	12-5
etc.	37.5	0-4	9.8	0.0	21.6	62.1	99-6	27.5	50-5	97.7	38-3	0.4	(16.3)	16-5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Pottery	<b>46·9</b> 45·2	1.1	8·3 10·2	0·7 0·0	2·8 1·4	20·3 21·4	<b>89.9</b> 95.2	35·7 36·1			<b>39·8</b> 39·5	0·9 0·7	13·3 (16·4)	13·7 (15·7)
Paper, printing and publishing Paper Printing	46·8 46·0 47·6	1·9 1·5 2·2	3·6 5·1 2·3	0·6 0·8 0·4	4·1 3·6 4·7	25·6 28·2 23·3	87·1 89·2 85·1	34·2 34·3 33·9	60.6	113.7	40·4 40·2 40·5	1·3 1·1 1·4	9·0 6·0 (11·8)	11·7 9·7 (13.4
Other printing, publishing, book- binding, engraving, etc	47-1	1.9	2.4	0.2	5-1	23-5	86.7	34-2	63-1	115-1	40-5	1.3		(12-4)
Other manufacturing industries	43-1	1.2	5-1	0.6	7.8	42.6	93.7	31.0	56-0	107-6	39-9	0.9	11-9	11-1
ransport and communication	56-1	4-5	2.2	2.3	4-3	14-2	63.9	36-6	77-9	126-6	42.7	3.6	8-1	9-4
istributive trades Retail distribution Other retail distribution	38·7 38·5 38·4	1·0 0·9 0·7	1·8 1·2 1·4	0·1 0·1 0·0	16·4 14·9 12·2	60·9 63·5 66·3	97·1 97·3 98·1	28.5	51·3 51·0 50·2	98-4	39·2 39·1 38·7	0·8 0·8 0·6	15·3 13·6 17·4	14·6 16·5 15·6
rofessional and scientific ser- vices Vicational services Medical and dental services	<b>42·8</b> 38·8 47·1	0·7 0·3 1·2	0·9 0·1 1·8	1·4 0·1 2·9	5·6 8·4 2·3	44·8 64·2 23·6	94·5 98·5 90·1	30.7	50-1	109-3	37·6 35·6	0·6 0·2	7·5 7·9	8·0 9·2
liscellaneous services Catering	38·0 33·6	1·2 1·1	0·7 0·3	1·2 0·1	28·6 42·6	61·5 77·0	94·3 98·1	23·8 22·9	55·3 46·8	97-0	39·5 3 <b>9·7</b> 39·9	1·0 1·2 1·4	7·0 12·2 14·0	6·5 11·0 (12·4)
	45·5 47·8	2.4	0·1 1·9	3·2 0·8	10-2	32·0 19·2	89.6	29·9 35·9	60·4 60·4	117·0 :	39·6 40·1	1.5	8·4 8·0	7·8 8·0
Public administration National government service	<b>47·8</b> 48·5	2·4 2·0	1·9 3·3	0·8 0·6	1·4 0·7	19·2 10·0	89·5 92·1			119·3 122·0	40·1 39·7	1.9	8·0 (7.9)	8.0

Table 7 Industries

**NES Streamlined analyses** 

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

Industry	Averag	e gross w	reekly ea	rnings	Distri	oution of	weekly ea	rnings		Average		e weekly	Increase	
	Total	of which	ch see th		Percer	tage ear	ning	10 per c earned	ent	hourly earnings excl.	_		average earnings 1976 to	April April
to the party of th	36 -w73 cents	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc pre- mium pay	£30	£40 %	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below	effect of over- time	Total incl. over- time	Over- time	Based on complete 1976 and 1977 samples	Based on matched 1976/77 samples
two test arend erood	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent
All industries and services	53-8	0.5	0-3	0.3	4-8	24-5	71-9	33-5	81-4	143-7	36-7	0-3	10-1	12-1
Il Index of Production industries	48.5	0.5	0-6	0-1	3.3	25-4	85-2	34-5	64-4	130-1	37-1	0.3	12-1	13-8
All manufacturing industries	48-4	0.5	0.5	0.1	3.2	25.9	85-6	34-6	64-4	129-8	37-1	0-3	11-9	13-4
All non-manufacturing industries	54-8	0.5	0-3	0.4	5-1	24-2	69-3	33-3	83-6	146-4	36-6	0.3	9.7	11-8
Food, drink and tobacco	48-3	0.6	0-3	0-2	2.2	25-1	85-9	34.8	63-8	130-3	36-9	0.4	11-7	11-7
Food Drink	47·0 49·1	0·4 0·8	0·3 0·1	0·2 0·0	3·2 0·0	29·2 18·3	89·2 82·5	33·8 38·0	61·1 64·3	125·8 135·8	37·3 36·2	0·3 0·5	12·6 (13·3)	11·5 12·2
Chemicals and allied industries	51-7	0.3	1-1	0.0	3.0	19-9	77-9	35-5	71-4	139-5	37-1	0.1	12.9	15-1
Metal manufacture	49-8	0.5	0-3	0-2	2-1	14-7	87-9	37.5	62-4	136-5	36-5	0.3	9-3	11-1
Iron and steel	49-3	0.6	0-2	0-1	2.8	14-9	88-7	36-8	61.9	136-3	36-2	0.4	6.9	10-1
Mechanical engineering	46-5	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.2	28-6	90-2	33-6	59-9	124-2	37-2	0.3	(10-2)	12-6
Electrical engineering	49.0	0.6	0-4	0-0	1-3	17-2	87-4	37.7	62-3	129-5	37-6	0-4	12-4	12-7
/ehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing	52·0 51·8	0.9	0·3 0·4	0·1 0·0	1.7	11·3 15·3	<b>79.7</b> 79.6	38·4 36·5	65·6 67·8	137·4 137·4	37·8 37·6	0·6 0·5	10·4 12·1	11·8 12·8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	52-8	1.0	0-3	0-1	0.0	3.7	82-6	42.7	63-8	139-0	37-9	0.7	9-4	10-5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	45-3	0.7	0.4	0.0	6.3	34-3	90-3	32-3	59.8	121.8	37-1	0.4	(10.8)	15-1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	44-2	0.5	0.5	0-0	7.2	35-3	91-4	32.0	59-1	119-8	36.9	0.3	(8.0)	16-2
Textiles	42.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	5.4	46-2	93-7	32-3	54-3	114-6	37-0	0.3	12-8	13-4
Paper, printing and publishing	51-9	0-4	0.8	0.2	1.7	21.7	79-4	35-9	73.9	141-3	36-4	0.2	14-2	13.0
Printing and publishing	53-2	0.3	0.8	0.2	2.0	19-5	76.3	36.0	77-3	146-4	36-3	0.2	12.8	12.6
Construction	42.5	0-1	0-1	0-0	7-9	47-1	93.7	31-1	57-4	115-9	36-9	0-1	12-6	16-3
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity	54·4 55·1 53·0	0·4 0·7 0·2	1·4 1·7 1·4	0·1 0·0 0·2	0·5 0·0 1·0	2·8 0·6 5·2	74·6 75·2 75·1	43·6 44·8 41·9	68·1 67·4 67·3	144·6 149·1 139·0	37·7 37·3 38·1	0·2 0·4 0·1	14·5 13·5 15·8	17·5 15·9 19·0
Fransport and communication Road passenger transport Postal services and telecommunications	56·1 47·9 60·9	1·4 1·0 1·6	0·2 0·1 0·0	0·3 0·2 0·5	2·7 3·9 0·3	12·0 12·7 2·4	66·1 92·2 54·8	38·5 38·6 48·3	75·7 58·9 77·3	148·4 126·6 161·4	37·7 37·9 37·8	0·8 0·7 1·0	11·7 (10·7) 12·6	12·8 11·3 13·1
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Wholesale distribution of food and	39·8 44·4	0·5 0·8	0·6 0·6	0·1 0·0	13·7 9·0	<b>62·7</b> 46·7	<b>93.9</b> 86.9	28·4 30·3	<b>53·6</b> 64·8	103·3 117·9	38·3 37·2	0·4 0·6	14·8 13·5	15·7 14·5
drink Retail distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution	40-9 38-8	0·7 0·5 0·7 0·4	0·6 0·6 0·3 0·7	0·0 0·1 0·2 0·1	7·3 14·7 20·5 12·6	55·3 66·4 73·8 63·8	94·4 95·1 97·2 94·4	31·0 28·1 27·1 28·6	54·1 51·4 48·1 52·9	108·3 100·3 93·3 102·8	37·4 38·6 39·2 38·4	0·6 0·4 0·7 0·3	(9·0) 15·1 14·9 15·0	15·5 16·0 16·7 15·8
nsurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Other business services	49·7 46·5 52·9 47·2 49·4	0·7 0·4 0·9 1·0 0·7	0·5 0·9 0·2 0·4 1·0	0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-1	4·4 6·9 1·3 3·6 7·7	28·8 33·3 21·1 31·5 33·5	79·6 86·8 73·8 85·7 77·6	32·9 31·5 35·7 32·5 31·5	69·6 63·3 74·1 67·1 69·5	138-3 131-2 147-8 129-9 134-1	35·5 35·3 35·7 36·2 36·7	0·4 0·2 0·5 0·6 0·5	12·0 12·5 10·7 12·7 (12·4)	16·1 15·7 16·0 15·7 17·5
rofessional and scientific services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services	65·1 76·5 42·4 57·8	0·3 0·1 0·1 0·4	0·1 0·0 0·2 0·1	0-7 0-0 0-0 1-7	2·7 0·9 14·1 2·2	11·0 3·3 53·7 11·0	49·2 25·2 90·3 65·6	39·3 50·3 27·9 39·6	95·2 104·4 59·8 84·2	178-7 250-0 118-8 148-8	35·1 29·9 35·2 38·8	0·2 0·1 0·0 0·3	7·0 6·7 14·9 6·7	9·4 8·3 16·3 10·0
discellaneous services	49-8	1.0	0.2	0-2	9.8	32-3	76.0	30-1	74-6	133-6	38-0	0.7	12-5	12-8
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Other services	38·5 57·2	0.5	0.6	0-0 0-4	11·4 4·5	66·2 13·3	96·0 63·9	29·4 37·1	51·6 81·9	102·2 153·0	37·7 37·9	0-5 0-6	13·4 12·3	15·8 12·0
ublic administration National government service Local government service	55·6 55·7 55·5	0·6 0·5 0·7	0·1 0·2 0·0	0·1 0·0 0·3	0·3 0·1 0·5	6·8 6·4 7·3	73·8 74·1 73·3	41·3 41·0 42·5	74·2 75·8 72·5	149·5 149·9 149·0	37·2 37·2 37·2	0·4 0·3 0·4	8·3 5·4 13·3	10·7 9·0 14·3

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over	, whose	pay for th	e survey	pay-perio	od was no	ot affected	by abser	ice	Sant Bis	1450, 1530	MDW.D	LEAST AND	HOME	APRIL 1977
Occupation	Averag	e gross w	reekly ea	rnings	Distri	bution of	weekly e	arnings	ne seerie s	Average	Averag	e weekly	Increase	e in Weekly
	Total	of whic	h		Perce	ntage ear	ning	10 per co	ent	earnings excl. effect	Total incl.	Over-	earning	S April
(In "clerical", "selling" and		Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc prem- ium pay	£40	£70	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below	of over-	over- time	Deser-	Based on com- plete 1976 and	Based on matched 1976/77 d samples
"security" groups, M denotes manual occupation)												-	1977 samples	
Control of the second	£	£	£	£	per	per	per	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per
NON-MANUAL (except for parts	of "Cleri	ical", "Se	lling" an	d "Securi										
Managerial (general management)	123-5	0.1	2.0	0.0	7.7	28-2	46-1	43-8	230-9	321-9	39.8	0.1	(6.0)	(8.3)
Top managers—trading organisation	122.7	0-1	2.1	0.0	7.8	28-5	46-6	43-1	228-1	318-4	39-9	0-1	(6.5)	(8.9)
Professional and related support- ing management and adminis-						1003	75.7							
tration Accountants	103·6 95·6	1.4	0.3	0·2 0·0	3.8	16·8 24·1	54·9 60·5	63·3 54·6	154·2 139·8	276·2 259·4	37·4 36·9	0.6	9.4	10·7 11·8
Estimators, valuers, etc Work study, etc officers	90·1 97·7	1·8 2·0	0.4	0·1 0·4	1·0 0·0	25·1 19·6	70-9 65-4	58·8 65·1	128·4 143·1	239·5 255·7	37·9 38·2	0.8	10·8 7·8	8·6 7·7
Systems analysts, computer programmers	97-8	2.5	0-3	0.5	0.2	16-7	60-1	64-4	134-8	259-5	37-7	0.9	9-4	13.0
Marketing and sales managers and executives	115.0	0.2	7.8	0·1 0·1	0·1 0·8	8·6 28·6	42·2 71·9	72·1 58·5	164·0 135·0	305·2 235·0	37·7 38·0	0·1 0·6	15·1 12·5	13·9 12·5
Purchasing officers and buyers Public health and other inspectors	90·1 96·1	1·4 5·5	0·7 0·2	0.8	0.3	18.4	62.2	62.7	138-7	244-5	39-1	2.1	7.2	9.0
Professional and related in education, welfare and health Teachers in establishments for	97-6	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	20-2	58-5	59-6	137-4	282-5	33-9	0-8	6-6	7-3
further education Secondary teachers	113·5 94·1	0·8 0·2	0.0	0·1 0·0	0.0	2·3 16·6	31·9 58·9	86·9 64·6	148·3 121·5	373·4 336·9	30·0 27·8	0·2 0·1	5·7 4·2	5·5 6·7
Primary teachers Vocational/industrial trainers	91·9 86·4	0·1 1·4	0·0 0·7	0·0 0·2	0.6	18·1 17·3	62·7 80·5	63·5 64·2	120·3 113·3	338-6 226-9	27·1 38·2	0·1 0·6	5·1 7·1	6·4 9·1
Welfare workers Nurse administrators and execu-	78-7	2.4	0-1	0.5	2.1	45.5	84-6	50-2	110-8	205-9	38-7	1.2	10-2	10-6
tives	87.4	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	12.7	84-9	68-3	105-5	217-1	40.3	0-4	5.8	6.9
Literary, artistic and sports	86-5	3.8	1-1	0.5	1.6	36-5	72-9	51-1	128-6	218-5	39-1	1-6	5.8	7.3
Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	94-4	3.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	22-3	65·3 51·2	60·6 68·9	135·1 154·8	239·9 286·4	<b>38-9</b> 38-0	1·3 0·7	8·8 8·5	9·9 9·5
Scientists and mathematicians Engineers—civil, structural,	108-2	1.6	0-9	0.7	0.0	11·3 10·1	49-5	69-8	146.6	276-3	37.9	0.6	10-7	9.0
municipal Engineers—mechanical Engineers—electrical/electronic	104·3 104·8	3.3	0·3 0·2	0·5 1·1	0·0 0·1	8·1 7·8	45·1 47·3	74·2 72·1	133·8 139·4	271·4 272·1	38·3 38·5	0.9	4·8 6·2	8·5 10·1
Engineers—planning, quality con-	93.5	3.1	0.5	0-4	0.7	16-9	69-9	65-2	129-4	239-3	39-0	1.3	11-3	8-1
Engineering and other draughts- men	78.5	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	35.6	89-7	59-7	100-4	198-9	39-1	1.9	9.5	11.0
Laboratory technicians (scientific, medical)	74-8	2.8	0-3	1.7	0.9	52.5	87-4	52-0	107-1	191-7	38-8	1.3	7-7	11-6
Engineering technicians etc Planning assistants and building	82-3	5.4	1.3	1.0	0.4	34.0	83-6	57-3	108-8	203-4	40-2	2.5	8.8	11.0
etc technicians	79.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	36-7	84-4	51.3	106-0	213-5	37-0	0-3	8-1	10-4
Managerial (excluding general management)	88-3	2.3	1.9	0-4	1.9	32.6	71.0	51-3	131-6	224-8	39-9	1.2	9-4	9-7
Production and works managers, works foremen Engineering maintenance managers Site managers, clerks of works,	98·3 92·7	2·8 3·1	0·8 2·1	0•8 0·9	0·3 1·6	14·5 19·4	61·0 66·7	65·5 61·5	141·3 130·2	244·5 231·4	40·1 40·2	1·3 1·5	8·7 11·0	10·6 9·0
general foremen (building and civil engineering)	86-4	2.2	1:1	0-3	0-4	25.5	79-2	60-9	113-3	214-1	40-6	1-3	7.8	9.9
Transport managers Warehousing, etc managers	86·9 80·6	2·9 3·2	0·8 1·2	1·2 0·3	0·7 1·4	28·0 38·8	75·9 82·2	57·6 53·6	121·2 112·9	217·2 199·2	39·9 40·4	1.4	(5·6) 10·7	7·0 10·3
Office managers Branch managers of shops other	103.7	1·1	2.3	0.1	0.3	17.5	53-0	61.8	152-6	281-1	37-1	0.5	9.8	9-4
than department stores, super- markets, etc	68-5	0.9	4-1	0-3	2.7	63-3	91.7	46-0	96-9	167-8	40-5	0-6	(9-4)	13.4
Clerical and related	67·2 77·1	5·0 2·6	0·6 0·4	1·2 0·2	2·4 0·2	63·4 34·2	94·3 93·4	47·4 57·5	91·4 94·9	167·1 202·2	40·1 38·0	2·8 1·2	8.0	9·2 8·4
Supervisors of clerks Costing and accounting clerks Cash handling clerks	61.8	2.4	0·3 2·1	0·2 1·0	3·9 3·5	76·2 64·2	96·8 95·7	45·1 45·8	81·0 89·4	160·8 167·0	38·2 39·2	1.3	9·7 10·2	11.9
Finance, insurance, etc clerks Production and materials control-	67.1	1.6	0.8	0.0	2.4	62-1	96.7	46.8	88-7	185-3	36-1	0.8	6.3	12-4
ling clerks Records and library clerks	63·0 62·3	4·5 4·9	0.8	0·6 1·1	2·7 2·8	74·8 74·6	96·3 97·6	46·8 45·2	81·5 83·4	153-6 151-2	40·7 40·7	2·6 2·8	9·5 10·6	9·6 10·0
General clerks and clerks nie Postmen, mail sorters, messengers M	62·1 70·0	3·0 11·0	0·8 0·1	0·3 3·6	3·5 1·2	75·9 61·0	96·9 91·0	45·4 51·1	81·9 97·8	159-7 154-4	38·6 45·1	1.7	8·2 4·0	10·5 3·8
Selling	71.9	1.7	12-5	0.3	7-7	55-8	88-2	41-5	104-5	175-7	40-1	1.5	12-8	13-6
Salesmen, shop assistants, shelf fillers	54-5	1.1	8.5	0.2	21.7	84-5	95.2	34-9	81.6	130-1	40.7	0.8	(12·1) 12·9	(14·2) 13·3
Roundsmen and van salesmen M Technical sales representatives Sales representatives (wholesale	67·9 82·7	8·8 0·6	8·7 11·7	1·6 0·0	2·8 1·3	58·0 31·0	97·4 82·4	46·2 55·6	89·3 111·5	142·9 217·5	48·0 37·8	7·5 0·3	8-4	10-0
goods) Other sales representatives and	73.8	0.6	10.2	0.2	4.5	53.8	87-8	47.6	106-0	192.5	38-4	0.5	13.7	14-3
agents Security and protective service	81·2 78·5	0·2 10·6	23·9 0·3	0·1 1·9	5·8 0·9	47·9 <b>39·4</b>	80·1 84·5	45·3 <b>54·7</b>	124-4	213·6 171·5	37·2 45·8	0·2 6·1	(14·5) 6·9	7.6
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting etc)	94-3	9.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	8-4	71.3	72.0	126-4	224-4	42.1	4.5	see foo	
Policemen (below sergeant) (public and private)	80-5	10.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	35-2	82.4	57-9	111-2	192-4	41.6	5.2	see foo	tnote
Firemen (public and private) Security guards, patrolmen M	71·1 70·2	3·2 13·5	0·4 0·9	1.1	0·0 2·7	49·7 55·9	98·3 91·8	58·8 48·3	81·3 96·5	144·1 136·8	49·4 51·3	2·3 9·8	6·8 13·7	8·8 11·5
, g as, pan c.iiicii 11						33,	-1.3	10 3	,,,,	,,,,,	3, 3	, ,		

Table 8 Occupations (continued)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay for the survey pay period was not affected by absence	e
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Occupation	Averag	e gross w	eekly ea	rnings	Distrib	oution of	weekly e	arnings	Harry Start			e weekly	Increas	
	Total	of whic	h	li da	Percen	tage ear	ning	10 per c earned	ent	hourly earning excl.		Over-	earning	weekly s April April 1977
		Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc prem- ium pay	£40	£70	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below	of over- time	incl. over- time	time	Based on com-	Based on matched
(In "clerical", "selling" and "security" groups, M denotes manual occupation)										2007		9461	plete 1976 an 1977 sample	1976/77 d samples
The control of the second	£	£	£	£	per	per	per	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per	per cent
MANUAL														
Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	59-2	7.7	2.3	2.2	12-0	76-4	96-2	38-2	84-8	128-2	45-7	5.7	8.6	8-4
Ambulancemen Hospital porters	74·2 58·8	10·3 7·4	3·0 2·7	6·7 4·0	0·8 4·2	45·7 81·8	95·3 99·0	56·7 42·8	92·1 76·9	160·4 129·0	46·3 45·4	6·3 5·5	(5·2) 3·3	(8·0) 6·2
Caretakers Other cleaners	56·2 59·3	6·9 8·4	1.7	1·0 2·2	7·1 8·0	82·0 79·1	98·3 96·4	41·3 41·2	78·7 83·2	123·5 127·7	45·6 45·5	5·3 5·8	6·5 9·0	6.8
Farming, fishing and related	55-1	6.6	3.0	0.1	8.9	86-4	98-4	40-4	73.9	118-3	45-5	5.2	9.6	10-9
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	63-6	6.8	3-0	0-1	0.9	71.8	99-1	48-2	83-7	140-3	45-6	5.3	(11-3)	11-0
General farm workers Stockmen	51·6 57·8	8·1 8·2	0.6	0·2 0·0	14·2 6·4	91·0 84·7	98·8 99·0	39·5 42·8	69·2 73·2	108·4 114·8	46·6 49·2	6·4 7·4	10·8 10·7	13·2 9·6
Gardeners and groundsmen (non- domestic)	53-3	4-1	4-6	0.2	6-4	89-2	99-2	41.2	71-6	123-2	42.9	2.9	8-7	9.0
Agricultural machinery drivers/ operators	56-8	11-4	1.3	0.0	5.6	84-5	99-6	42.3	74-9	112.5	49-3	8-9	13.0	14-2
Materials processing (excluding														
metals) Spinners, doublers/twisters	71·2 70·9	9·4 9·3	5·6 7·4	3·8 6·0	2·4 0·0	52·0 51·0	92·2 96·2	48·8 56·4	<b>96·5</b> 86·6	153·8 152·8	45·8 46·0	5·8 5·7	10-1	<b>9.9</b> (8.9)
Bleachers, dyers, finishers Foremen—chemical processing	65·6 89·0	8·8 7·1	9.3	2·6 5·3	3-9	62·5 16·2	97·7 76·6	50·7 67·0	83·2 114·9	142·6 205·6	46·0 43·1	6·1 3·4	(10·0) (10·2)	10·4 10·3
Chemical, gas, etc, plant operators Foremen—food and drink proces-	79-4	8-3	1.9	7.0	0-0	27-5	89-9	60-4	100-1	176-6	44-4	4.4	8.8	8-5
sing Butchers, meat cutters	76·6 52·3	9.6	1·3 2·8	2·4 0·3	1·6 13·2	43·4 91·1	87·6 100·0	57·4 39·1	103·1 69·3	164·0 120·2	46·4 43·0	6·2 2·1	(11·9) 8·7	12·4 10·0
Making and repairing (excluding									0,1	.202	.50			
metal and electrical) Foremen—woodworking	71·3 78·8	7·6 8·8	9·2 6·0	1-3	1.8	56·7 37·7	91-4 88-5	<b>49·5</b> 57·7	97·6 102·9	159·0 170·8	44·2 45·6	4·3 4·7	10·8 (13·0)	10-7 6-4
Carpenters and joiners—building and maintenance	69-3	5-1	10.4	0.1	0.6	63-5	94-3	52.9	92-4	158-9	43-8	3.4	9.5	9-1
Carpenters and joiners—others Woodworking machinists and saw-	72.7	10-1	6.8	0.4	0-5	55-0	91.9	53-3	94.8	155-6	45-8	5-6	(13.0)	(11.8)
yers Moulding machine operators (rub-	65-6	5.9	11-2	0.5	1.3	69-1	97-3	48-3	87-9	148-5	44.0	3.7	7-7	10-2
ber, plastics)	70-7	9.8	12-1	4.6	0.7	56-6	93.7	52-1	96-4	152-3	46.0	6.0	(12.5)	(8.6)
Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and elec-														
trical) Foremen—metal making and treat-	76-7	10-4	6.7	2.1	0.7	42.7	87-9	54-3	103-4	166-4	45-3	5.4	9.9	10-6
ing	88-4	9.7	4.4	5.5	0.0	15.5	76.4	66.9	111.8	199-1	44-1	4.7	(6.8)	(5.1)
Furnacemen Moulders, coremakers, diecasters	82·4 76·6	12·7 7·1	12·7 22·4	4·8 2·4	0.0	22·8 38·7	84·6 89·5	59·5 55·7	105·9 101·1	174·9 174·6	46·9 44·3	7·0 4·4	(5·7) (9·5)	(7·3) (9·1)
Foremen—engineering machining Press and machine tool setters	83·7 73·5	8.6	2·2 7·1	2·3 3·0	0.0	20·3 43·4	85·0 94·9	65·1 55·7	106·0 89·4	188·9 163·4	43·8 44·3	4·1 4·6	9·3 8·6	9·0 10·7
Other centre lathe turners Machine tool setter operators	74·8 75·2	8.9	8·0 9·1	2·2 3·4	0.0	44·2 41·1	93·7 92·2	56·9 56·8	96·0 95·3	165·4 167·4	44·5 44·3	4·6 4·5	11·7 10·0	11·7 10·9
Machine tool operators (not setting up)	72-7	7.7	9.6	3-4	0-9	48-2	94-4	53.9	93-6	163-2	44.0	4.2	11.9	12-2
Press and stamping machine opera- tors	71.9	6-8	12.8	4-0	0.5	49.7	93-0	52-8	95-3	163-6	43-6	3.9	(11.0)	(11.2)
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	87-3	13-0	1.6	1.5	0.0	21.0	76.9	64-2	117-1	187-5	45.1	5.5	(10-8)	(9-6)
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-	77.5	10-5	5-1	2.0	0.0	39.0	89-6	57-8	100-9	167-7	45-1	5-2	10.8	11.9
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	74-2	8-6	7.8	1.6	0.0	46.7	91.6	55-4	98.0	164-2	44.4	4.4	8-4	8-6
Foremen-installation and main-													12-0	10-5
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical)	84·9 80·3	12·3 14·6	3·2 4·0	2·0 2·5	0.6	29·7 37·8	77·6 83·8	59·1 56·1	118·6 109·2	180-9 165-4	45·9 47·1	5·8 7·4	10-0	10-6
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled) Foremen—installation and main-	68-8	9.6	6-1	0-7	1.7	61-1	93·1	48-2	93.7	147-2	45.7	5.5	12-4	12.9
tenance (electrical/electronic) Electricians—installation and main-	89-9	8.9	1.3	1-0	0.0	8-3	79-9	72-4	113-1	203-8	43-3	3-5	9.2	9.6
tenance—plant, etc Electricians—installation and main-	82.7	13-6	4.9	2.7	0-4	32.1	81.6	57.9	113-0	174-0	46-2	6-6	9-4	9.1
tenance—premises and ships Telephone fitters	76·3 68·8	12·0 2·4	3·8 0·3	0·5 0·0	0·5 0·8	47·8 55·0	88·3 98·5	55·5 60·9	104·3 80·5	161·6 166·3	46·1 41·1	6·5 1·1	5·3 8·9	6·3 11·6
Maintenance fitters/mechanics— radio, TV etc	69-8	5-5	0.9	0-6	0.9	55-5	93-6	50-9	91-9	162-5	42-3	2.7	9-1	9.9
Cable jointers and linesmen Foremen—metal pipes, sheets, etc	73·6 91·6	7·4 15·9	3·1 5·6	0.3	0-0 0-4	54·1 20·5	92·8 69·1	61·5 61·3	94·0 124·4	165·0 190·1	45·9 47·3	5·9 7·5	12·7 (14·5)	13·2 (13·7)
Plumbers, pipe fitters Gas fitters	73.6	9-8	6.9	0·6 1·2	0.6	57·3 36·7	85·3 88·3	52·5 58·4	104·7 105·3	158·6 174·2	45·5 45·1	5·2 5·1	7·2 (5·2)	8·7 (8·5)
Sheet metal workers	77·8 72·6	8·1 9·3	12·8 8·2	0.8	0.9	48-6	92-4	52.8	94-5	158-0	45.1	5.0	11.3	10-1
Welders (skilled Coach and vehicle body builders/	81.4	12-4	11-1	2.0	0.3	35.7	85-3	57-5	109-0	172-9	46.0	6.1	10.2	10-4
Painting partition and the	74-6	9.9	11.3	1.2	0.0	38-5	94-6	56-3	95-4	162-3	45.2	5-3	(6.8)	(6.8)
Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging								<b></b>	05.0	457.7	442	.,	0.7	0.4
and related Painters and decorators	70·4 66·5	8·1 6·0	5·5 8·9	2·1 0·3	1·8 1·4	55·5 69·9	93·0 94·6	50·2 52·4	<b>95·2</b> 88·0	156·6 150·2	<b>44·3</b> 43·9	4·6 3·7	9·7 10·1	9·6 10·4
painters, other spray	71.3	9.7	7-8	1.3	0.5	48-8	92-0	50-8	95-7	153-7	45-4	5-3	(8-3)	8-9
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical)	69-3	7-3	7.4	2-3	1.9	57-6	94.9	50-5	91-3	155-7	43.9	4-0	10-7	11.8
Foremen—product inspection and	82-1	9.9	1.2	2.2	0-3	30-3	82-6	58-8	108-9	182-6	44-4	4.8	9.4	8-6
electrical)					0.0	43.5	92.2	56-1	96-3	168-9	43.7	4.3	9.5	9.5
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	75·0 66·1	8·3 10·5	2·7 4·1	2·6 2·4	5·1	64.2	93.8	56·1 44·4	93.7	140-5	46.0	6.3	12.3	11.3

#### 1064 OCTOBER 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### Table 8 Occupations (continued)

### NES Streamlined analyses

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay for the survey pay period was not affected by absence

APRIL 1977

Occupation	Averag	e gross w	eekly ea	rnings	Distri	bution of	weekly ea	arnings	terric screen	Average	Averag	e weekly	Increase	in
	Total	of whic	h	ile en	Percer	ntage ear	ning	10 per ce earned	ent	earnings excl. effect		Over-	average earnings 1976 to A including	April
		Over- time	PBR etc	Shift etc	£40	£70	£100	less than	more than	of over-	over- time		time pay	У
(In "clerical", "selling" and "security" groups, M denotes manual occupation)		pay	pay	prem- ium pay				amount below	amount below	time			Based on com- plete 1976 and 1977 samples	Based on matched 1976/77 samples
100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per
MANUAL (continued)														
Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	72:7	8-8	7.8	0.9	0.7	51-4	89-1	49-6	101-8	158-5	44-9	5.2	9.0	8.0
Foremen—building and civil engineering nie	81-8	11.2	7.5	0.4	0.2	32.3	82-6	56-1	113-8	174-1	46.9	6.6	10.0	8.9
Bricklayers Roadmen	71·5 61·5	5·6 7·4	11·9 9·0	0·7 0·0	0·5 0·4	57·3 79·2	93·1 96·3	53·8 46·6	93·8 81·0	162·2 134·5	43·6 45·5	3·3 5·4	8·4 6·7	7·4 6·3
Mains, etc layers, pipe jointers and														
sewermen (maintenance) Craftsmen's mates, building	68-3	7.2	10.5	0.5	0.0	62.2	93.9	50.3	88-9	152-2	45.3	5.2	(6.4)	(5.0)
labourers nie	64-1	6-4	9.3	0.5	1.0	71-6	95-1	46.7	88-7	141-2	45-2	4.8	10-2	10.2
Civil engineering labourers	64·2 95·8	8·1 13·3	8.3	0·3 0·1	1·7 0·0	69·7 0·0	96·6 50·0	47·1 80·6	85·6 109·8	137-2	46.7	6.1	(9·8) 8·3	6.0
Deputies—coalmining Face-trained coalminers	84.9	11.1	1.3	2.7	0.0	11.1	82.0	68-8	110.9	202-2	40-6	4-1	4.9	(8·1) 3·6
Transport operating, materials moving and storing and re-														
lated	70.8	12.2	4.7	2.1	2.6	55-3	91-3	47-4	97.5	145-6	47.7	7.6	10.0	9.7
Locomotive drivers, motormen Railway guards	80·2 70·1	9·3 12·2	1·9 1·2	9·5 6·9	0·5 0·0	26·5 54·5	90·0 97·0	64·3 54·2	100·1 87·0	178·3 145·2	44·0 46·9	4·2 7·0	7·4 (5·4)	8·0 (1·3)
Bus and coach drivers	77.3	16.0	3.0	5.7	1.0	34.5	88-88	54-6	101.3	152-5	51.1	10.5	8.3	8.1
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons)	73.9	16.5	5.9	0.9	0.8	46.5	90-8	51.1	98.4	139-4	51.7	10.8	9.8	9.4
Other goods drivers Other motor drivers	59·6 63·6	8·6 12·0	3·0 2·1	0·5 0·6	7·6 7·1	77·0 69·7	96·5 92·6	41·0 41·0	83·5 89·0	126·1 129·7	46·2 48·0	5·9 8·0	10.6 (11.6)	9·5 11·5
Bus conductors	74.4	14.7	2.7	6.2	0.0	49.6	89.6	54.8	100-8	146-3	50.7	9.8	(8.8)	(7.3)
Mechanical plant drivers/operators														
(civil engineering)	76·2 80·2	15·1 14·9	9·3 9·2	0·9 4·0	0·6 0·5	50·4 38·4	86·9 83·5	52·4 54·1	105·8 113·0	150·8 163·8	50·3 47·8	9·8 7·9	(12·0) 8·7	9·8 10·7
Crane drivers/operators Fork lift, etc, drivers/operators	71.9	12.0	6.5	2.9	0.6	55.0	91.7	49.8	96.8	149.6	47.3	7.3	10.1	10.7
Foremen-materials moving and					0.5	F0.7	00.2	F4.4	101.1	400	440	Contraction of		
Storekeepers, etc	73·6 60·6	10·1 7·5	1·9 2·8	0.9	0·5 5·4	52·7 76·5	89·3 96·8	51·4 42·4	101·4 83·7	160·5 133·4	44·9 44·5	5·4 4·8	8·0 11·3	9·7 10·8
Goods porters—warehouse, mar-									037		113			100
ket, etc	60-7	9-1	2.5	1.7	9.8	73.2	96-7	40-1	84-6	129-2	45.6	5-8	(6.9)	8-4
Refuse collectors, dustmen	64-6	5.7	13.7	0.1	0.0	72-9	98-9	51.0	81.1	147-2	44-3	4-3	11-1	10.8
Miscellaneous Electricity power plant operators,	66-3	9-1	4.2	3:1	5.0	63.5	92-4	43.6	95-2	143-4	45-4	5.6	8.3	8.8
switchboard attendants	82.3	11.8	5.6	8.5	0.0	23.1	81.9	64-1	107-4	176-9	46.5	6.5	11.6	10-4
General labourers (including engineering, shipbuilding)	60-1	7.8	3.8	1.7	6-9	76-8	96-6	41.7	83-5	131-5	44-9	5-1	7-5	8.9
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	88.9	2.6	2.1	0.5	2.3	34-5	71-1	51.5	133-3	227-9	38-7	1.4	8.7	9.9
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	71-5	9.8	5.7	2.0	2.5	53-6	90-8	48-1	98-5	154-3	45.7	5.8	9.8	9.9
ALL OCCUPATIONS	78-6	6.8	4-2	1-4	2.4	45.7	82.7	49-3	114-0	181-5	43.0	4-1	9.5	10-0

Note: When the 1977 Survey returns for the police were submitted, the rates of pay had not been increased since the 1976 survey. Survey estimates of the percentage increases in average earnings are therefore not comparable with the estimates for most other occupations in this table, and have been omitted. The estimates of percentage increases, based on complete and matched samples respectively, were, for supervisors 1.4 and 3.6 and for policemen 2.4 and 4.3.

#### Table 9 Occupations

#### **NES Streamlined analyses**

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

Occupation	Averag	e gross w	veekly ea	rnings	Distrib	ution of	weekly ea	arnings	es se dare ya	Average hourly	Average	weekly	Increase average	
	Total	of which	h		Percen- under	tage earr	ning	10 per co	ent	earnings excl.		Over-		April 1976
		Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc pre- mium pay	£30	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below	effect of over- time	incl. over- time	time	Based on com- plete 1976 and 1977 samples	matched
and patients	£	£	£	£	per	per	per	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per	per
NON-MANUAL (except for parts of "Clerical", "Selling" and "Security" groups)					cent	cent	cent						cent	cent
Professional and related support- ing management and admin- istration	75.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.2	7-2	28-6	43-4	107-8	208-6	36.7	0.2	11:4	12-5
Professional and related in educa- tion, welfare and health Secondary teachers Primary teachers Other teachers	69·6 82·3 78·2 83·5	0·4 0·1 0·0 0·1	0·0 0·0 0·0	1·0 0·0 0·0 0·1	1·3 0·2 0·1 0·0	5·8 0·6 0·7 1·5	39·7 14·0 15·2 11·9	42·4 57·8 57·4 56·8	98·5 109·5 100·4 108·0	193·3 292·8 285·7 295·9	34·9 27·9 27·3 28·0	0·2 0·0 0·0 0·0	6·0 4·8 6·1 (8·6)	8·6 7·4 7·5 7·6
Registered and enrolled nurses, midwives	60·6 78·2	1·4 0·3	0.0	0·6 2·4 2·0	5·6 0·6	12·6 2·5	54·7 10·1 78·8	37·4 59·9 40·1	86·0 92·6 71·7	161·7 199·9	39·6 39·6	0·8 0·2 0·2	9-9 4-7 6-1	11·6 7·5 11·0
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants  Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and	47-4	0.4	0.0	2.9	1.6	15.2	92.7	38-8	58.7	123-2	38-6	0.3	8.7	7.2
similar fields Laboratory technicians (scientific medical)	<b>63·7</b> 56·7	0.8	0.6	<b>0·2</b> 0·3	1.3	5·0 7·9	<b>56·5</b> 70·2	<b>43.7</b> 41.0	<b>90·5</b> 77·8	169·3 150·1	37·5 37·7	0.3	13·7 11·8	14·4 15·2
Managerial (excluding general management)  Clerical and related  Supervisors of clerks  Costing and accounting clerks  Cost handling clerks	52·9 47·9 62·1 45·9 46·7	0·5 0·6 0·9 0·5 1·2	1·1 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·0 0·2	7·7 4·4 0·4 4·2 3·4	27·4 26·7 7·1 31·6 30·3	72·2 85·1 48·8 90·2 87·7	31·9 33·7 42·1 33·2 34·0	83·8 63·9 83·7 59·9 62·0	140·3 129·8 167·4 124·4 125·9	38·8 36·9 37·1 36·8 37·0	0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·8	11·5 8·6 12·2 12·9	11·4 13·5 11·2 12·8 17·1
Cash handling clerks Finance, insurance etc clerks Production and materials controlling clerks Records and library clerks General clerks and clerks nie	43·6 47·9 47·6	0·5 0·6 0·5 0·4	0·1 0·5 0·2 0·2	0·0 0·1 0·2 0·0	3·8 5·4 3·8 4·0	30·8 37·9 23·9 23·5	91·8 86·2 87·0	33·5 31·8 34·8 34·3	64·3 57·9 63·5 62·0	132·6 116·1 129·7 129·1	35·8 37·5 37·0 36·9	0·3 0·4 0·4 0·3	10·3 10·7 11·9 11·0	15·0 13·0 13·0 13·0
Receptionists Secretaries, shorthand typists Other typists Supervisors of office machine operators	37·5 51·1 43·8	0·3 0·3 0·3	0·5 0·2 0·4	0·0 0·0 0·0	20·9 2·6 6·1	66·5 17·8 34·6	96·0 79·1 96·0	26·0 36·2 32·0 45·0	51·7 67·3 55·1	101·0 140·5 120·3	37·2 36·4 36·4 36·5	0·3 0·2 0·2 0·5	12·6 13·0 10·4	15·4 13·4 13·9 (9·0)
Calculating machine operators Key punch operators ADP processing equipment operators Office machine operators nie Telephonists	42·9 46·4 48·8 45·8 47·1	0·5 0·8 0·5 0·3 1·5	0·1 0·7 0·5 0·1 0·1	0·0 0·0 0·7 0·1 0·6	4·8 2·1 1·2 2·0 5·1	40·8 20·8 20·8 28·0 30·4	93·9 93·8 83·9 92·7 88·9	32·0 36·1 37·0 33·8 32·9	53·8 57·8 63·9 58·5 60·9	117·1 124·3 132·7 124·3 124·1	36·5 37·2 36·7 36·7 37·6	0·4 0·5 0·3 0·2 1·0	11·4 9·7 (8·4) 8·3 13·6	12·7 11·8 13·2 11·1 13·6
Selling Sales supervisors Saleswomen, shop assistants, shelf	36·9 46·4	0·5 1·0	1·2 0·1	<b>0·2</b> 0·1 0·2	19·5 0·5 22·4	75·3 27·7 83·7	95·9 88·8 98·5	26·8 34·8 26·4	48·3 61·5 42·7	94·3 116·7 89·6	<b>38·7</b> 39·7 38·6	0·4 0·7	15·9 16·3	15·6 14·5 16·2
fillers Security and protective service	34·7 61·1	3.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	2.8	58-7	48.2	78.9	150-0	40.9	2.0	(4.9)	(4.5)
MANUAL														
MANUAL Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service Catering supervisors Chefs/cooks Counter hands Kitchen hands Home and domestic helpers, maids Hospital ward orderlies Other cleaners	41·7 46·8 42·0 39·8 36·1 43·0 51·9 40·7	1·3 1·4 1·6 1·7 0·5 0·8 2·3 1·4	1·1 0·5 0·3 0·5 0·6 0·7 0·6 1·1	1·3 0·4 1·0 1·2 0·6 2·0 5·9 0·9	14·7 4·3 6·7 16·6 17·1 9·0 2·6 15·0	49·8 37·5 52·9 59·6 75·3 38·6 11·7 49·3	92·6 88·3 92·7 95·1 98·4 95·0 81·3 94·9	27-6 33-8 31-3 26-8 27-5 30-7 38-8 27-5	57·3 63·1 56·8 54·4 47·1 56·2 66·0 54·0	107·6 121·7 110·5 101·8 99·7 113·2 128·1 105·6	38·7 38·3 38·0 39·0 36·4 38·4 40·5 39·0	1·1 1·0 1·1 1·4 0·4 0·7 1·8 1·2	9·5 8·7 9·7 13·5 6·7 8·4 5·8	9·7 8·9 8·5 11·5 8·8 9·5 5·3 8·2
Materials processing (excluding metals)	43.5	1-2	5.9	0.5	5.5	38-3	94-9	32-5	56-1	108-3	40.0	0.9	11-1	11:3
Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) Sewing machinists (textiles)	<b>42·3</b> 39·3	0·8 0·4	9·3 12·3	0·2 0·1	11·7 15·7	<b>45·0</b> 57·2	<b>92.7</b> 96.6	<b>29·3</b> 28·0	<b>57·0</b> 51·6	107·8 102·1	<b>39·1</b> 38·5	0·6 0·3	12·0 12·5	13·6 14·4
Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)  Machine tool operators (not setting up)	<b>49·1</b> 52·6	1.4	<b>7·6</b> 10·9	0·5 0·6	4·5 1·5	19·8 14·3	<b>84·6</b> 83·5	<b>34·7</b> 38·2	<b>64·0</b> 68·0	121·9 130·9	40·2 40·1	1·0 1·0	12·3 (14·2)	12·7 11·6
Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	45.8	1-2	4-1	0.5	5-3	28.7	91-4	32.6	59.0	114-2	39.9	0.9	11.6	12-1
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical inspectors and testers (metal and electrical)	46·8 49·8	1.0	5·6 2·2	0·2 0·4	2·7 2·8	20.7	91·9 89·0 93·6	34·9 40·0 31·5	58·3 60·6 57·0	116·3 123·4 109·9	40·1 40·2 40·1	0·7 1·0 1·0	9·6 8·7 12·9	11·6 12·1 12·6
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers  Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	44·2 47·2	1·3 3·1	2·8	0·8 1·0 0·2	7·1 7·0 7·5	36·9 43·2	82·3 92·0	31·9 32·0	67·8 56·1	112·7 107·9	41·5 39·9	2·3 1·0	10·8 11·9	11·3 10·8
Storekeepers, warehousemen  ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	43·1 53·8	0.5	0.3	0.3	4.8	24.5	71.9	33.5	81.4	143.7	36.7	0.3	10:1	12-1
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	43.7	1.3	4-1	0.7	10-1	40·1	91.6	29.9	58.7	110-7	39-4	1.0	10.8	11:4
ALL OCCUPATIONS	51.0	0.7	1.4	0.4	6.3	28-8	77-3	32.2	76-1	133-9	37.5	0.5	10-3	11-9

Table 10 Age-groups

FULL-TIME MALES, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

April 1977

Age-group	Averag	e gross v	veekly e	arnings	Distril	bution of	weekly ea	arnings		Average hourly earnings	Average	e weekly	Increase age wee	kly
	Total	of whi	ch		Percer	tage ear	ning	10 per ce earned	ent	excl. effect	- Cover	C) come	earnings 1976 to includin time par	April 1977 g over-
	sured some	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc pre- mium pay	£40	£70	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below	over- time	Total incl. over- time	Over- time	Based on com- plete 1976 and 1977 samples	Based o matched 1976/77 samples (see note
	£	£	£	£	per	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per	per
Full-time manual males Under 18 18 to 20	32·3 49·9	2·0 4·4	1·2 3·3	0·2 0·6	82·4 27·8	98·5 90·0	99·8 99·0	21·5 32·2	44·3 70·0	76·1 113·9	41·9 43·3	2·0 3·4	12·2 9·4	39·7 24·5
21 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 39 40 to 49 50 to 59	65·4 71·9 75·8 74·5 70·1	7·9 9·8 11·5 10·9 9·1	5·4 6·4 6·7 6·1 5·0	1·5 2·0 2·3 2·3 2·0	4·3 2·2 1·5 1·8 2·2	66·7 53·0 44·9 47·7 55·7	94·7 91·2 87·5 88·4 92·4	44·7 48·5 51·1 50·7 48·2	89·6 98·1 103·9 103·0 95·3	144·0 155·2 160·3 159·1 152·9	44·7 45·9 46·7 46·1 45·1	4·8 5·9 6·7 6·3 5·4	9·9 9·4 10·0 10·0 9·7	13·1 11·8 10·3 9·5 8·9
60 to 64 65 and over	64·1 52·7	7·2 4·4	4·2 3·0	1·7 0·8	4·4 27·3	68·9 82·7	96·1 97·7	44·4 28·7	86·7 78·1	142·9 123·4	44·3 42·8	4·5 3·2	8.8	7·6 4·3
18 and over 21 and over	70·0 71·5	9·4 9·8	5·6 5·7	1·9 2·0	4·2 2·5	56·0 53·6	91·4 90·8	46·0 48·1	97·4 98·5	151·6 154·3	45·5 45·7	5·6 5·8	10·3 9·8	10·5 9·9
All ages	68-8	9.2	5.4	1.9	6.7	57-4	91-6	43.7	96-9	149-1	45-4	5.5	9.7	10-9
Full-time non-manual males under 18 18 to 20	29·7 43·4	0·7 1·4	0·4 0·7	0·1 0·3	92·3 42·1	99·8 96·9	99·8 99·6	22·0 30·1	38·7 58·5	76·0 111·4	38·9 38·6	0·7 1·0	13·8 10·7	34·6 24·3
21 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 39 40 to 49 50 to 59	60·5 77·9 93·5 99·4 95·3	2·5 2·7 2·8 2·6 2·3	1·2 2·1 2·4 2·3 2·0	0·4 0·5 0·5 0·5 0·5	6·7 1·7 1·1 1·4 1·9	78·1 41·4 24·0 23·3 30·4	96·6 85·8 65·9 59·8 65·0	42·5 52·4 58·2 57·3 53·5	81·7 106·5 134·2 149·0 148·8	241.2	38·8 38·5 38·7 38·7 38·7	1·5 1·5 1·4 1·3 1·3	9·2 9·3 8·1 8·2 8·9	16·5 13·5 10·1 8·3 8·0
60 to 64	81.6	2.1	1.6	0.4	3.8	46.2	78-1	46-4	125-9	205-8	38-8	1.2	6.3	7-1
18 and over 21 and over	86·9 88·9	2·5 2·6	2·0 2·1	0·5 0·5	4·0 2·3	<b>3</b> 7·3 34·5	72·4 71·1	48·4 51·5	131·8 133·3	222·2 227·9	38·7 38·7	1·3 1·4	8·8 8·7	10.2
All ages	86-2	2.5	2.0	0.5	5-1	38-0	72-7	47-2	131-4	220-2	38-7	1-3	8.9	10-3
All full-time males under 18 18 to 20	31·7 47·8	1·7 3·5	1·0 2·5	0·1 0·5	84·4 32·3	98·8 92·2	99·8 99·2	21·6 31·3	43·2 67·0	76·1 113·2	41·3 41·9	1·8 2·6	12·4 9·6	38·7 24·5
21 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 39 40 to 49 50 to 59	63·4 74·6 83·6 84·9 79·5	5·7 6·5 7·7 7·4 6·6	3·7 4·4 4·8 4·5 3·9	1·0 1·3 1·5 1·6 1·4	5·3 2·0 1·3 1·6 2·1	71·4 47·7 35·7 37·6 46·2	95·5 88·7 78·0 76·6 82·2	43·6 50·2 53·1 52·5 49·7	86·7 102·5 118·9 123·9 116·8	148·0 174·8 192·3 195·0 183·3	42·4 42·6 43·4 43·3 42·9	3·5 3·9 4·5 4·4 3·9	9·7 9·2 9·3 9·5 9·5	14·8 12·7 10·3 8·9 8·5
60 to 64	69-8	5-5	3.3	1.3	4.2	61.5	90-2	45.0	99-5	161-3	42-6	3.5	8-4	7-4
18 and over 21 and over	76·9 78·6	6.6	4·1 4·2	1·3 1·4	4·1 2·4	48·4 45·7	83·7 82·7	46·8 49·3	112·4 114·0	177·4 181·5	42·9 43·0	4·0 4·1	9·4 9·5	10·4 10·0
All ages	75-8	6.5	4-1	1.3	6-1	49-6	84-1	45-0	111-8	174-8	42.9	3.9	9.5	10-7

Note: The figures in this column relate to those in the specified age group at January 1, 1976 for whom returns received in both the 1976 and 1977 surveys and whose pay for each survey reference period was not affected by absence.

Table 11 Age-groups

#### **NES Streamlined analyses**

FULL-TIME FEMALES, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

Age-group	Averag	e gross v	veekly e	arnings	Distrib	oution of	weekly e	arnings		hourly	hours	e weekly	Increase average	weekly
	Total	of which	ch	2000 in 1000 i	Percentunder	tage earn	ing	10 per ce earned	ent	earnings excl. effect of			earnings 1976 to A including time pay	April 1977 g over-
		Over- time pay	PBR etc. pay	Shift etc pre- mium pay	£30	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below	over- time	Total incl. over-time	Over- time	Based on com- plete 1976 and 1977 samples	
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per	per cent
Full-time manual females under 18 18 to 20	29·7 38·9	0·6 0·8	4·0 4·6	0·1 0·3	53·3 20·0	88·1 55·7	99·5 97·6	17·9 25·5	41·0 52·6	74·0 97·8	40·0 39·9	0·7 0·7	10·0 9·3	32·1 16·9
21 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 39 40 to 49 50 to 59	43·5 45·7 45·1 44·7 44·0	1·1 1·6 1·5 1·3 1·2	4·6 6·1 4·9 3·8 3·3	0·6 0·7 0·9 0·9 0·8	10·1 10·1 9·1 7·8 8·1	38·6 34·9 36·2 36·0 39·1	92·8 86·9 88·6 91·1 91·6	29·9 29·9 30·7 31·3 31·0	57·6 63·5 61·1 59·1 58·6	108-7 113-5 114-2 113-8 112-0	39·8 39·9 39·4 39·2 39·3	0·9 1·2 1·1 0·9 0·9	12·4 12·3 11·4 11·5 10·0	12·5 12·0 12·1 11·1 10·0
60 to 64	41-2	1.0	2.8	1.0	12.5	51-3	94-6	28-5	55-6	107-4	38-6	0.8	9-5	8-3
18 and over 21 and over	43·7 44·2	1·3 1·3	4·1 4·0	0·7 0·8	10·1 9·0	40·1 38·3	91·6 90·9	29·9 30·5	58·7 59·3	110·7 112·2	39·4 39·4	1·0 1·0	10·9 11·1	11·4 10·9
All ages	42-8	1.2	4-1	0.7	12-7	42.9	92-0	28-5	58-1	108-5	39-5	0.9	10-4	12.0
Full-time non-manual females Under 18 18 to 20	28·8 39·0	0·2 0·4	0·2 0·2	0·1 0·3	62·1 12·9	93·4 55·7	99·6 98·2	20·6 28·6	37·9 49·4	76·6 103·5	37·6 37·6	0·3 0·3	12·1 12·7	32·3 20·2
21 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 39 40 to 49 50 to 59	48·9 57·4 58·7 58·8 57·9	0·5 0·6 0·6 0·5 0·5	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·4	0·3 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·3	2·7 2·1 3·1 3·7 4·6	21·8 14·0 17·2 19·7 21·1	85·4 60·6 60·6 63·5 65·7	35·2 37·5 35·8 35·1 34·1	63·3 79·3 87·6 91·4 91·1	131·8 155·7 157·9 157·4 154·6	36·8 36·3 36·4 36·3 36·8	0·3 0·4 0·4 0·3 0·3	9·6 10·6 10·3 10·1 8·4	14·2 12·6 10·9 10·2 9·2
18 and over 21 and over	53·8 56·2	0·5 0·5	0-3 0-3	0·3 0·3	4·8 3·5	24·5 19·2	71·9 67·4	33·5 35·2	81·4 84·1	143·7 151·1	36·7 <b>3</b> 6·5	0.3	10·0 9·8	12·1 11·2
All ages	52-6	0.5	0.3	0.3	7.6	27.8	73-2	31-6	80.8	140-2	36-7	0.3	10-4	12-6
All full-time females Under 18 18 to 20	29·1 39·0	0·4 0·5	1-4	0·1 0·3	59·2 14·4	91·7 55·7	99·6 98·1	20·1 28·1	39·1 50·1	75·7 102·3	38·4 38·1	0·4 0·4	11·9 12·1	32·4 19·8
21 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 39 40 to 49 50 to 59	48·0 55·6 54·9 54·0 52·3	0·6 0·8 0·8 0·7 0·8	1·0 1·2 1·6 1·5 1·6	0·3 0·4 0·5 0·5 0·5	3·9 3·3 4·8 5·1 6·0	24·6 17·2 22·4 25·2 28·3	86·6 64·6 68·3 72·8 76·0	34·1 35·7 33·8 33·3 32·4	62·4 77·6 82·9 84·9 81·3	127·8 148·7 144·9 141·5 136·6	37·3 36·8 37·3 37·3 37·8	0·4 0·5 0·6 0·5 0·6	9·8 11·0 10·7 10·4 9·2	14·1 12·3 11·1 10·5 9·4
60 to 64	50-4	0-7	1.5	0.6	10-9	38-3	77-2	29-3	79.5	132-7	37-5	0.6	10-5	8.7
18 and over 21 and over	51·0 52·8	0·7 0·8	1·4 1·4	0·4 0·5	6·3 5·1	28·8 24·7	77-3 74-2	32·2 33·3	76·1 78·9	133·9 139·0	37·5 37·4	0·5 0·5	10·4 10·2	11·9 11·1
All ages	49-8	0.7	1-4	0.4	9.0	32-1	78-5	30-5	75-1	130-7	37.5	0.5	10-4	12-5

Note: The figures in this column relate to those in the specified age-group at January 1, 1976 for whom returns were received in both the 1976 and 1977 surveys and whose pay for each survey reference period was not affected by absence.

#### Table 12 Regions and sub-regions

### NES Streamlined analyses

Region ( ) And the second seco	Averag	e gross w	eekly ear	nings	Distrib	ution of v	weekly ea	rnings	V1010 08	Average	Averag	e weekly	Increase in average weekly
Sub-region	Total	of whic	h	31	Percent	tage earn	ing	10 per ce earned	ent	earnings excl. effect	Total incl.	Over-	earnings April 1976 to April 1977 including
		Over- time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc pre-	£40	£70	£100	less than amount	more than amount	of over-	over- time	3,000	overtime pay  Based on com-
(MC denotes Metropolitan County)			vend energy	mium pay				below	below				plete 1976 and 1977 samples
and TVP best	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	4	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent
FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN													
Regions of England				3960	Territoria de la compansión de la compan	No. of Section							
South East East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North	73·1 66·2 65·4 72·0 70·0 71·2 70·7 74·1	10·2 8·5 7·7 9·1 9·8 10·2 9·7 10·3	4·4 4·9 4·8 7·9 6·5 7·1 5·7 6·6	1.9 1.5 1.5 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.6	2·6 2·8 3·6 1·9 2·5 2·2 2·6 2·1	50·8 64·4 65·9 49·9 55·9 54·0 54·9 48·3	89·3 95·4 95·2 91·8 92·5 90·4 91·8 88·8	48·8 46·0 45·3 49·9 48·0 48·2 48·1 50·3	101·3 88·5 89·2 97·1 95·1 99·3 96·6 102·0	157·1 142·9 144·4 157·6 151·1 152·4 152·4 160·4	46·0 45·6 44·9 45·2 45·6 45·9 45·8 45·5	6·1 5·4 4·9 5·3 5·9 6·1 5·8 5·8	9·6 9·1 9·7 10·9 10·3 9·4 9·8 8·8
England Wales England and Wales Scotland	71·3 72·2 71·4 72·5	9·7 9·3 9·7 10·8	5·8 5·1 5·7 5·8	2·0 3·1 2·1 1·9	2·5 2·4 2·5 2·8	53·6 51·8 53·5 53·9	91·1 89·8 91·0 89·3	48·3 48·2 48·2 47·2	98·1 100·4 98·2 101·6	154·1 157·7 154·3 154·5	45·7 45·0 45·6 46·0	5·8 5·3 5·7 6·1	9-8 10-5 9-8 9-5
Great Britain	71.5	9-8	5.7	2.0	2.5	53-6	90-8	48-1	98-5	154-3	45.7	5.8	9-8
Sub-Regions Greater London Remainder of South East Region West Midlands MC South Yorkshire MC West Yorkshire MC Greater Manchester MC Merseyside MC Tyne and Wear MC	75·5 71·1 73·9 75·9 68·3 69·1 73·6 73·1	10·5 10·0 9·2 11·1 9·6 9·4 11·3 10·6	3.9 4.9 8.5 10.2 5.8 6.1 4.8 7.0	2·2 1·7 2·2 2·7 2·0 1·6 2·5 1·8	2·6 2·6 1·6 1·0 2·5 2·7 2·8 1·5	45·8 54·9 43·9 44·7 59·7 58·4 48·8 48·7	86·6 91·6 91·5 85·9 93·9 93·4 89·8 90·5	49·7 48·1 51·8 51·4 47·7 48·3 49·5 50·0	105·9 96·7 97·5 105·1 93·0 94·3 100·4 99·2	163·3 152·0 162·1 162·7 146·9 149·5 155·8 157·6	45·9 46·1 45·2 45·5 45·9 45·6 46·2 45·7	6·1 6·0 5·3 6·0 6·0 5·7 6·4 6·0	8-5 10-8 10-9 9-2 8-9 9-8 8-4 6-9
FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN	N. YEAR												
Regions of England South East East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West	95·2 82·8 84·0 84·3 83·0 83·1 86·3 84·5	2·9 1·7 2·1 2·4 2·0 2·3 2·5 2·8	2·2 2·3 2·0 1·7 2·0 2·2 2·4 1·6	0·4 0·5 0·5 0·4 0·5 0·4 0·5	1·7 3·1 3·2 1·9 2·3 2·3 2·7 2·7	29·0 42·5 39·6 36·5 39·6 40·8 36·8 37·0	65·2 76·8 75·1 77·1 78·1 76·1 72·8 76·2	54·2 48·9 49·4 51·5 50·8 49·6 50·5 51·4	144-9 127-0 125-1 122-1 119-8 122-3 127-8 124-6	244·9 205·3 221·4 215·3 212·9 212·8 220·7 217·0	38·7 39·1 38·1 38·6 38·4 38·5 38·8 38·8	1·5 1·0 1·1 1·3 1·1 1·2 1·4 1·5	8·5 9·4 9·0 10·4 10·8 8·7 7·9 7·9
England Wales England and Wales Scotland	89·2 84·4 89·0 88·0	2·6 2·2 2·5 2·8	2·1 1·4 2·1 2·2	0·5 0·6 0·5 0·7	2·2 3·0 2·2 2·9	34·2 37·1 34·4 35·7	71·0 75·2 71·1 70·7	51·8 50·1 51·7 49·6	133-9 124-2 133-4 132-5	229·2 214·4 228·6 220·3	38·6 38·7 38·6 39·2	1·4 1·1 1·3 1·5	8·8 7·9 8·7 8·5
Great Britain	88-9	2.6	2-1	0.5	2-3	34-5	71-1	51-5	133-3	227-9	38-7	1-4	8-7
Sub-Regions Greater London Remainder of South East Region West Midlands MC South Yorkshire MC West Yorkshire MC Greater Manchester MC Merseyside MC Tyne and Wear MC	101·1 88·1 85·7 85·4 83·3 86·0 85·2 82·0	3·1 2·6 2·6 2·5 2·1 2·6 2·5 2·9	1·8 2·7 1·8 1·8 2·2 2·3 2·0 1·6	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·5 0·4 0·7 0·7	1·4 2·1 1·4 1·2 2·7 3·1 2·2 3·0	24·9 33·8 35·3 36·8 41·4 37·4 36·1	59·6 72·0 75·2 75·4 74·1 73·0 73·8 78·5	56-5 52-2 52-6 51-4 48-7 50-5 50-3 49-0	157·7 130·1 124·2 123·5 124·3 125·0 127·5 122·0	261-6 224-2 218-7 217-1 215-6 222-4 215-8 208-4	38·4 39·0 38·7 38·5 38·3 38·5 38·8 39·1	1.5 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.2 1.4 1.4	8-6 8-5 11-6 9-0 9-5 7-0 7-1 8-1

ALL	FUL	L-TIME	MEN

ALL FULL-TIME MEN													
Regions of England													
South East	84-1	6.6	3.3	1.2	2.2	39-9	77-3	50-9	124-5	197-3	42.5	3.9	9.1
East Anglia	72.6	5.9	3.9	1.1	2.9	56.0	88-2	46.8	103-5	163-6	43.4	3.9	9.4
South West	73-4	5.3	3.6	1.0	3.4	54.6	86.6	46-4	106-3	174-5	42.1	3.3	9.2
West Midlands	76-3	6.8	5.7	1.5	1.9	45.2	86.6	50-4	105-4	175-6	43-1	4.0	10.7
East Midlands	74.5	7.1	4.9	1.5	2.4	50-3	87.5	48.9	104-7	170-2	43.3	4.3	10.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	75-4	7-4	5.3	1.5	2.2	49-3	85.3	48-6	107-9	171.7	43.4	4.5	9.4
North West	76-8	6.9	4-4	1.5	2.6	47-8	84-4	48-8	110-2	176-1	43.2	4.2	9.2
North	77-5	7.8	5.0	2.0	2.3	44.6	84.6	50-6	108-6	177-2	43-4	4.5	8.6
England	78-8	6.7	4-2	1.3	2.4	45.5	82.7	49-5	114-1	182-4	42.9	4.0	9.5
Wales	76.5	6.8	3.8	2.3	2.6	46.6	84.7	48-8	109-2	175-1	43.0	4.0	9.6
England and Wales	78-7	6.7	4.2	1.4	2-4	45.6	82.8	49-4	113-8	182-1	42-9	4.0	9.5
Scotland	78-3	7.8	4-4	1.5	2.8	47-1	82-3	48.0	116-1	176-7	43-6	4.5	9.3
Great Britain	78-6	6.8	4.2	1.4	2.4	45.7	82.7	49-3	114-0	181-5	43.0	4-1	9.5
Sub-Regions													
Greater London	89-4	6.4	2.8	1.2	1.9	34-5	71.9	52-4	134.8	213-4	41.9	3.7	8.8
Remainder of South East Region	78-8	6.7	3.9	1.1	2.4	45-4	82-8	49.5	113-9	181-4	43.1	4.1	9-8
West Midlands MC	78-0	6.9	6.2	1.6	1.5	41.0	85-9	52-0	106-4	179-2	43.2	4-0	11.2
South Yorkshire MC	79-3	8-0	7.2	1.9	1.1	41.9	82.1	51.4	111.8	180-1	43-2	4-4	9.5
West Yorkshire MC	73.7	7.0	4.5	1.4	2.6	53.1	86-8	47-9	105-6	169-2	43-3	4.4	9.4
Greater Manchester MC	75.8	6.7	4.6	1.1	2.8	50-1	85-3	48-8	109-3	175-2	43.0	4.1	8-6
Merseyside MC	78-4	7.6	3.7	1.8	2.6	43.6	83-2	50-0	112-4	178-2	43.4	4.5	8.2
Tyne and Wear MC	76-3	7.8	5.0	1.3	2.0	45.1	86-2	49.9	106-7	173-9	43-5	4.5	7.5

Table 13 Regions and sub-regions

NES Streamlined analyses

Region	Averag	e gross w	reekly ea	rnings	Distril	oution of	weekly ea	arnings				e weekly	
Sub-region	Total	of whic	ch	ega Weda englisch	Percer	tage ear	ning	10 per c earned	ent	hourly earnings excl.	hours Total	Over-	average weekly earnings April 1976 to April
- Menes a de 44 bega remetal		Over-	PBR	Shift	£30	£40	£60	less	more	effect of	incl. over-	time	1977 including overtime pay
MC denotes Metropolitan County)		time pay	etc pay	etc pre- mium pay				than amount below	than amount below	over- time	time		Based on com- plete 1976 and
Pic denotes i ionoponium coomey,	£	£	E	£	per	per	per	- <u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	pence	L.		1977 samples
ULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN					cent	cent	cent			pence	hours	hours	per cent
Regions of England	45.4					150							
South East East Anglia	45·6 42·8	1·7 0·9	2·1 3·1	0·9 0·7	9·1 11·0	36·5 41·3	87·6 94·0	30·4 29·3	62·5 56·6	114·2 109·9	39·6 38·8	1·3 0·7	9·5 10·2
South West West Midlands	42·6 44·0	1.1	3.8	0·7 0·5	13·1 9·3	42·7 36·9	92·3 92·1	28·2 30·3	57·8 58·7	108·2 112·9	39·4 39·2	0.9	12·1 12·4
East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside	42·0 42·3	1·0 1·2	7·1 4·7	0·6 0·7	12·4 11·7	46·8 45·5	92·9 94·0	28·9 29·1	56·4 56·7	107·0 107·3	39·2 39·4	0.7	10·8 11·9
North West North	42·9 43·2	1·0 0·7	4-4	0·6 1·1	10·4 8·9	42·1 40·7	93·7 93·9	29·7 30·7	56·5 56·5	109·9 111·0	39·1 39·1	0.8	11·8 10·2
ingland	43.7	1.2	4-2	0.7	10-3	40-5	91-4	29.8	58-8	111.0	39.3	0.9	10.9
Vales ngland and Wales	43·3 43·7	0·9 1·2	3·8 4·2	0·7 0·7	10·6 10·3	36·9 40·3	92·0 91·5	29·5 29·8	57·3 58·7	109-1	39.7	0.7	8.4
cotland	43.7	1.5	3.3	0.8	8.7	38-8	92.2	30.9	57.9	110·9 109·5	39·3 40·0	0·9 1·2	10·8 11·0
reat Britain	43-7	1.3	4-1	0.7	10-1	40-1	91-6	29.9	58.7	110-7	39-4	1-0	10-8
Gub-Regions Greater London	47-8	1.9	1.7	1.0	7.9	30-7	83-9	31-3	65-6	119-2	20.0		0.4
Remainder of South East Region West Midlands MC	43·6 44·8	1.5	2·4 7·2	0·8 0·4	10.1	41.8	90-9	29-9	59-3	109-6	39.8	1.4	8·1 11·4
South Yorkshire MC	43-2	1.1	3.9	0.9	11.5	34·7 43·6	90.9	30·1 29·1	59·5 59·1	114·6 110·0	39·2 39·3	0·8 0·9	10·9 11·1
West Yorkshire MC Greater Manchester MC	41·9 42·3	1·4 0·9	5·7 3·9	0·7 0·5	11·1 9·2	46·4 45·9	94·8 94·5	29·5 30·4	55·8 55·5	105·9 109·4	39·4 38·6	1·0 0·7	13·3 14·3
Merseyside MC Tyne and Wear MC	44.5	1·4 0·5	3·3 4·7	0·8 1·0	10·3 7·5	38·3 42·7	90·9 92·5	29·8 31·3	59·3 56·9	112·9 111·8	39·5 38·9	0·9 0·4	(11·3) (9·3)
ULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WO	MEN			4 489		11				radio.	9-3		C. C
Regions of England	F7.F		•					75.5					
South East East Anglia	57·5 50·8	0.6	0·3 0·2	0.3	3·6 7·2	17·7 30·1	64·1 76·8	35·5 32·0	85·5 76·4	153·3 130·7	36·7 37·1	0.4	9·7 12·7
South West West Midlands	51·7 51·8	0·4 0·4	0·3 0·5	0·4 0·3	6·2 5·4	29·2 27·6	74·5 76·5	32·2 32·9	80·7 78·7	143·5 140·2	36·2 36·5	0·3 0·3	11·5 8·8
East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside	50·4 50·6	0·5 0·4	0·2 0·3	0·3 0·4	6.4	31·9 30·2	77·6 78·5	31·9 31·9	78-9 77-0	134·9 136·8	36·6 36·6	0·4 0·3	9·8 10·2
North West North	52·4 52·2	0·5 0·5	0·3 0·4	0.3	4·0 5·7	26·6 28·0	75·5 76·1	33·5 32·7	80·6 81·4	138·9 138·7	36·8 36·9	0.3	11·1 10·1
England	54-1	0.5	0-3	0.3	4.7	23.9	71-1	33-6	81-8	144-8	36.6	0.4	10-1
Wales England and Wales	53·3 54·1	0·3 0·5	0·2 0·3	0·4 0·3	6·1 4·8	25·3 24·0	73·1 71·2	32·5 33·5	81·8 81·8	140·0 144·6	36·8 36·7	0·2 0·3	11·2 10·2
Scotland Great Britain	51·2 53·8	0·5 0·5	0·2 0·3	0.4	5·3 4·8	28·6 24·5	77·5 71·9	33·2 33·5	75·9 81·4	135-4	37-0	0-3	8-9
ub-Regions	ogner	baltinege	el spaler		70	243	71.7	33.3	01.4	143.7	36-7	0.3	10-1
Greater London Remainder of South East Region	61·1 53·0	0·7 0·5	0·3 0·3	0.3	2·3 5·2	11·2 25·7	56·7 73·4	38·9 33·3	89·0 80·9	164·1 139·7	36·6 36·8	0·4 0·3	9.5
West Midlands MC South Yorkshire MC	52·4 49·8	0·4 0·5	0·3 0·1	0·3 0·4	4·8 5·1	26·0 30·0	75.4	33.7	79-5	141-4	36-5	0.3	10·2 9·3
West Yorkshire MC Greater Manchester MC	51·3 52·1	0·5 0·5	0.4	0-4	5.6	29.0	80·1 76·7	32·2 32·6	75·1 78·7	130·9 140·5	37·1 36·4	0·4 0·3	8·6 11·3
Merseyside MC Tyne and Wear MC	53·7 52·2	0·5 0·5	0·2 0·2 0·6	0·3 0·4 0·3	3·8 4·7 5·4	28·3 24·4 25·0	75·7 72·8 77·2	33.6 33.9 33.2	80·4 81·5 80·4	137·4 147·3 137·5	36·8 36·4 37·0	0·3 0·3	11·3 11·5 8·6
LL FULL-TIME WOMEN	10000							0.0		60 56			100 m
legions of England	50			.0	55	100	15						
South East East Anglia South West	54·9 48·4	0·9 0·7	0·7 1·1	0·4 0·4	4·8 8·3	21·7 33·3	69·2 81·8	34·0 31·1	81·5 70·4	144·3 124·1	37·3 37·7	0·6 0·5	9·7 11·8
West Midlands	49·6 49·2	0·5 0·6	1.1	0·6 0·4	7·8 6·7	32·4 30·7	78·7 81·6	31·0 31·7	75·8 72·1	134·6 130·8	37·0 37·4	0·4 0·5	12·0 9·6
East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside	47·2 47·9	0·7 0·7	2·8 1·7	0·4 0·5	8·7 7·9	37·5 35·1	83·4 83·5	30·7 30·9	69·1 70·0	123·8 126·9	37·6 37·5	0·5 0·5	10·0 10·8
North West North	49·4 49·6	0·7 0·6	1.6	0·4 0·6	6.6	31·4 31·6	81·2 81·2	32·2 32·0	72·5 74·3	129·2 130·3	37·5 37·5	0·5 0·4	11·3 10·4
ngland	51-3	0.7	1.4	0.4	6.2	28.4	76.7	32.2	76.8	135.0	37.4	0.5	10-4
Vales Ingland and Wales	50·2 51·2	0·5 0·7	1.3	0·5 0·4	7·5 6·3	28·8 28·5	78·8 76·8	31·5 32·2	76-3	129-9	37-7	0.4	10-5
cotland	48.9	0.8	1.2	0.5	6.4	31.8	82.1	32.1	76·8 70·0	134·7 126·8	37·4 37·9	0·5 0·6	10·4 9·6
Freat Britain	51-0	0-7	1-4	0.4	6.3	28-8	77-3	32-2	76-1	133-9	37-5	0.5	10-3
ub-Regions Greater London	58-5	0.9	0.6	0.4	3-4	15-0	61.9	36.8	85.5	155-0	37-2	0.6	9.5
Remainder of South East Region West Midlands MC	50·7 50·0	0.8	0·8 2·4	0·4 0·4	6.4	29·7 28·7	77·7 80·2	32·0 32·2	76·9 73·8	131·7 132·5	37·5 37·4	0·6 0·5	10·3 9·6
South Yorkshire MC West Yorkshire MC	47·7 48·0	0·7 0·8	1.3	0·5 0·5	7·2 7·6	34·3 35·2	83·6 83·2	31·3 31·1	68·0 70·4	123·9 127·7	37-8	0.5	9.3
Greater Manchester MC Merseyside MC	48.9	0-6	1.4	0.4	5.6	34.1	81.9	32-3	72-6	127.5	37·5 37·4	0·6 0·5	12·3 12·0
Tyne and Wear MC	51·4 50·1	0·7 0·5	1·0 1·6	0·5 0·4	6·1 5·9	27·9 29·3	77·4 80·9	32·4 32·5	77·2 73·4	138·1 130·8	37·2 37·5	0·5 0·3	11·7 9·1

Table 14 Estimated number of adults with earnings below specified amounts: NES Summary analyses percentages with earnings in specified ranges

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence APRIL 1977

Weekly earnings	Number	with gross	weekly ear	nings below	specified a	mount	Number below spe	with gross ecified amo	weekly ea	rnings exclu	ding overt	me earnin
gaitalani (191 sente	Men aged	d 21 and ove	er	Women	aged 18 and	over	Men aged	21 and ove	er	Women	aged 18 and	over
	Manual	Non- manual	Total	Manual	Non- manual	Total	Manual	Non- manual	Total	Manual	Non- manual	Total
The state of the s							(4)			15/40/00	milli	ons
Under £20					0.1	0.1				0.1	0-1	0.1
Under £25 Under £27 Under £30			0.1	0·1 0·1	0·1 0·2	0·2 0·3			0-1	0·1 0·1	0·1 0·2	0·1 0·2 0·3
Under £32 Under £35 Under £37 Under £40	0·1 0·1 0·2	0·1 0·1	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·2	0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5	0·3 0·4 0·6 0·8	0·5 0·8 1·0 1·4	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·3	0·2 0·3 0·4 0·6	0·3 0·5 0·6 0·9	0·5 0·8 1·0 1·4
Under £45 Under £50	0·4 0·7	0·2 0·4	0·6 1·1	0·8 1·0	1·3 1·8	2·1 2·7	0·7 1·3	0·2 0·4	0·9 1·7	0·8 1·0	1·3 1·8	2·2 2·8
Under £55 Under £60	1·3 1·9	0.6	1·8 2·7	1·1 1·2	2·2 2·5	3·3 3·7	2·2 3·0	0·6 1·0	2·8 4·0	1·2 1·2	2·2 2·5	3·4 3·7
Under £65 Under £70	2·6 3·2	1·1 1·4	3·7 4·6	1·3 1·3	2·7 2·8	3·9 4·1	3·8 4·5	1·3 1·6	5·1 6·1	1·3 1·3	2·7 2·8	4·0 4·1
Under £75 Under £80	3·8 4·3	1·7 2·0	5·5 6·3	1·3 1·3	2·9 3·0	4·2 4·3	5·0 5·3	1·9 2·2	6·9 7·5	1·3 1·3	3·0 3·1	4·3 4·4
Under £85 Under £90	4·7 5·0	2·3 2·5	7·0 7·5	1·3 1·3	3·1 3·2	4·4 4·5	5·6 5·7	2·5 2·7	8·0 8·4	1·3 1·3	3·1 3·2	4·5 4·5
Under £95 Under £100	5·2 5·4	2·8 3·0	8·0 8·4	1·3 1·3	3·3 3·3	4·6 4·6	5·8 5·8	2·9 3·1	8·7 8·9	1·3 1·3	3.3	4·6 4·6
Under £110 Under £120 Under £130 Under £140 Under £150	5·7 5·8 5·9 5·9 5·9	3·3 3·5 3·7 3·8 3·9	9·0 9·3 9·6 9·7 9·8	1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3	3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4	4·7 4·7 4·7 4·7 4·7	5·9 5·9 5·9 5·9 6·0	3·4 3·6 3·7 3·8 3·9	9·3 9·5 9·7 9·8 9·9	1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3	3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4	4-7 4-7 4-7 4-7 4-7
Under £160 Under £180 Under £200	5·9 6·0 6·0	4·0 4·0 4·1	9·9 10·0 10·0	1·3 1·3 1·3	3·4 3·4 3·4	4·7 4·7 4·7	6·0 6·0	4·0 4·1 4·1	9·9 10·0 10·1	1·3 1·3 1·3	3·4 3·4 3·4	4·7 4·7 4·7
Under £220 Under £250 Under £300 Under £400	6·0 6·0 6·0	4·1 4·1 4·2 4·2	10·1 10·1 10·1 10·1	1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3	3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4	4·7 4·7 4·7 4·7	6·0 6·0 6·0	4·1 4·1 4·2 4·2	10·1 10·1 10·1 10·1	1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3	3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4	4-7 4-7 4-7 4-7
Number of full-time adults whose pay was not affected by absence	6.0	4-2	10-1	1.3	3.4	4.7	10 100	1370	\$1.70 \$3.6 \$20.6 \$20.6		Figure Children	gan ye dou naliblik yew gantary ge gantary
Number of full-time adults in employment	6.9	4-3	11-3	1.6	3-6	5-2	90 1 F0	290	10.09	24		

Weekly earnings	Percenta	ge with gro	ss weekly	earnings in s	pecified ran	nge		ge with gro in specified		earnings exc	luding over	rtime
£20-£25 means	Men aged	d 21 and ove	r	Women	aged 18 and	over	Men aged	21 and ove	r	Women	aged 18 and	over
less than £25	Manual	Non- manual	Total	Manual	Non- manual	Total	Manual	Non- manual	Total	Manual	Non- manual	Total
Carlo Sala Salas Const					100		100		14		per	cent
Under £20	0.0	0-1	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.1	0-1	0-1	0.9	0-4	0.5
220 to £25 225 to £27 227 to £30	0·1 0·1 0·2	0·1 0·1 0·2	0·1 0·1 0·2	2·7 2·1 4·4	1·1 1·1 2·2	1·6 1·3 2·8	0·1 0·1 0·2	0·1 0·1 0·2	0·1 0·1 0·2	2·9 2·1 4·8	1·2 1·1 2·4	1·6 1·4 3·0
30 to £32 32 to £35 35 to £37 37 to £40	0·2 0·4 0·5 1·0	0·2 0·4 0·4 0·7	0·2 0·4 0·5 0·8	5·0 8·5 6·5 10·0	2·7 5·4 4·7 6·9	3·3 6·3 5·2 7·7	0-3 0-6 0-7 1-7	0·3 0·4 0·5 0·7	0·3 0·5 0·6 1·3	5·2 9·0 6·7 10·7	2·8 5·6 4·8 7·1	3·5 6·6 5·3 8·1
40 to £45 45 to £50	3·7 6·2	2·2 3·9	3·1 5·3	18·1 16·0	13·8 13·5	15·0 14·2	7·3 11·1	2·5 4·6	5·3 8·4	19·1 16·5	14·0 13·6	15·4 14·4
50 to £55 55 to £60	9·0 10·4	5·2 6·6	7·4 8·8	10·9 6·5	11·3 8·8	11·2 8·2	14·5 14·3	5·9 7·4	11·0 11·5	10·5 5·5	11·2 8·8	11·0 7·9
60 to £65 65 to £70	11·5 10·3	6·9 7·4	9·6 9·1	3·5 2·1	6·1 4·7	5·4 4·0	13·4 10·4	7·8 7·8	11·1 9·4	3·0 1·5	5·9 4·6	5·1 3·7
70 to £75 75 to £80	10·1 8·2	7·1 6·9	8·8 7·6	1·3 0·5	3·2 3·0	2·7 2·3	8·4 5·6	7·3 6·9	8·0 6·2	0·7 0·3	3·1 2·9	2·5 2·1
80 to £85 85 to £90	6·9 5·0	6·8 5·5	6·8 5·2	0·4 0·2	2·9 1·8	2·2 1·3	4·2 2·3	6·4 5·2	5·1 3·5	0·2 0·1	2·8 1·7	2·1 1·3
90 to £95 95 to £100	4·1 3·1	5·6 4·8	4·7 3·8	0·2 0·0	2·0 1·1	1·5 0·8	1·5 0·9	5·1 4·3	3·0 2·3	0·1 0·0	2·0 1·0	1·5 0·8
100 to £110 110 to £120 120 to £130 130 to £140 140 to £150	4·0 2·2 1·2 0·6 0·4	8·2 5·7 4·0 2·6 2·0	5·8 3·6 2·3 1·5 1·1	0-1 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0	1·4 0·8 0·4 0·2 0·1	1·1 0·6 0·3 0·2 0·1	1·0 0·5 0·2 0·1 0·1	7·4 5·0 3·5 2·4 1·8	3·6 2·4 1·6 1·0 0·8	0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0	1·4 0·7 0·4 0·2 0·1	1·0 0·5 0·3 0·2 0·1
150 to £160 160 to £180 180 to £200	0·2 0·2 0·1	1·6 2·0 1·0	0·8 1·0 0·5	0·0 0·0	0·1 0·1 0·0	0·1 0·1 0·0	0·1 0·1 0·0	1·4 1·9 0·9	0·6 0·8 0·4	0·0 0·0 0·0	0·1 0·1 0·0	0·1 0·1 0·0
200 to £220 220 to £250 250 to £300	0·0 0·0 0·0	0·6 0·6 0·4	0·3 0·3 0·2	0·0 0·0 0·0	0-0 0-0	0·0 0·0	0-0 0-0 0-0	0·5 0·6 0·3	0·2 0·3 0·2	0-0 0-0 0-0	0-0 0-0 0-0	0·0 0·0
300 to £400	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0-0	0.0	0.0	0-2	0-1	0-0	0.0	0.0
400 or more	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0-0	0.0	0-0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 15 Dispersions of gross weekly earnings: 1970 to 1977

**NES Summary analyses** 

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

antison pri								As perce	ntages of th	e correspo	nding media	ın
Highest Mese ducile	Upper duardle	Lowe		Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Mean	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Mean
		£	£	£	£	£	£	100 July 1000				
Manual men 1970 1971 1972 1973		17-2 19-2 21-2 24-6	20-8 23-0 25-5 29-8	25·6 28·1 31·3 36·6	31·3 34·3 38·3 44·5	37·7 41·2 45·9 53·2	26·8 29·4 32·8 38·1	67·3 68·2 67·6 67·3	81·1 81·8 81·3 81·4	122·3 122·1 122·3 121·6	147·2 146·5 146·6 145·3	104·6 104·8 104·6 104·1
1974 1975 1976 1977		28·7 36·8 43·6 48·1	34-4 44-1 51-8 56-7	41·8 53·2 62·1 68·2	50·6 64·5 75·1 82·1	60·3 76·9 90·1 98·5	43·6 55· <b>7</b> 65·1 71·5	68·6 69·2 70·2 70·6	82·2 82·8 83·4 83·1	121·0 121·3 120·8 120·3	144·1 144·4 144·9 144·4	104·3 104·7 104·8 104·8
Non-manual men		40.4	242	24.4	44		25.0	44.0				15%
1970 1971 1972 1973		19·4 21·2 23·7 26·4	24·2 26·3 29·6 32·9	31·4 34·4 38·5 42·8	41·1 45·1 50·5 56·0	55·0 60·0 66·8 74·0	35·8 39·1 43·5 48·1	61·8 61·7 61·7 61·6	77·1 76·5 76·8 76·7	130·8 131·2 131·3 130·9	175·1 174·4 173·7 172·7	114-0 113-6 113-1 112-5
1974 1975 1976 1977		30·5 38·7 46·2 51·5	37·6 47·9 57·5 63·5	48·5 61·8 73·9 81·1	63·1 80·2 96·4 104·4	83·1 103·1 123·7 133·3	54·4 68·4 81·6 88·9	62·9 62·6 62·5 63·6	77·6 77·5 77·8 78·4	130·2 129·6 130·5 128·8	171·6 166·7 167·5 164·5	112·4 110·6 110·4 109·7
All men 1970 1971 1972 1973		17·8 19·7 21·9 25·2	21·7 24·0 26·6 30·7	27·2 29·8 33·4 38·4	34·5 37·8 42·2 48·1	43·7 48·0 53·7 60·9	30·0 32·9 36·7 41·9	65·4 66·1 65·5 65·6	79·7 80·3 79·7 79·9	126·7 126·5 126·4 125·3	160·6 160·7 160·9 158·5	110·3 110·4 109·9 109·1
1974 1975 1976 1977		29·3 37·5 44·5 49·3	35·4 45·3 53·5 58·9	43·8 55·9 65·8 72·3	54·6 70·1 82·7 90·8	68·8 88·2 104·9 114·0	47·7 60·8 71·8 78·6	66·8 67·0 67·6 68·1	80·7 81·0 81·3 81·4	124·6 125·3 125·6 125·6	157·0 157·6 159·5 157·7	108·8 108·6 109·1 108·8
Manual women 1970 1971 1972 1973		8·8 10·2 11·3 13·1	10·6 12·2 13·5 15·7	12·8 14·6 16·4 18·9	15·4 17·6 19·9 22·9	18·5 20·9 23·9 27·3	13·4 15·3 17·1 19·7	69·0 70·2 68·9 69·2	83·0 83·6 82·5 82·8	120·1 120·4 121·6 121·4	144·8 143·0 145·9 144·4	104·5 104·6 104·6 104·3
1974 1975 1976 1977		15.7 21·2 26·0 29·9	18·8 25·8 31·7 35·5	22·7 31·0 38·4 42·6	27·2 37·1 45·9 50·3	32·5 43·8 53·9 58·7	23·6 32·1 39·4 43·7	69·1 68·4 67·8 70·3	83·0 83·3 82·6 83·3	119·8 119·6 119·6 118·3	143·4 141·4 140·6 137·8	103·8 103·6 102·8 102·6
Non-manual women 1970 1971 1972 1973		10·2 11·7 12·9 14·6	12·4 14·2 15·8 17·7	15·9 18·0 20·1 22·3	20·6 23·1 26·0 28·7	27·6 30·6 34·4 37·8	17·8 19·8 22·2 24·7	64·2 65·0 64·0 65·6	78·3 78·8 78·2 79·2	129·4 128·2 129·1 129·0	173·7 169·9 170·9 169·5	111·8 109·8 110·2 110·8
1974 1975 1976 1977		17·4 23·9 28·8 33·5	20·7 28·8 35·3 40·2	26·1 35·9 44·2 49·2	33·4 45·7 56·9 62·4	42·3 61·6 76·4 81·4	28·6 39·6 48·8 53·8	66·5 66·5 65·1 68·1	79·4 80·3 79·9 81·7	127·9 127·2 128·6 126·8	162·0 171·5 172·9 165·6	109·4 110·2 110·5 109·3
All women 1970 1971 1972 1973		9·7 11·0 12·2 14·1	11·6 13·3 14·8 16·9	14·6 16·6 18·6 20·9	18·8 21·1 23·9 26·7	24·8 27·5 31·1 34·4	16·3 18·3 20·5 23·1	66·4 66·6 65·6 67·4	79·8 80·2 79·6 80·7	129·3 127·3 128·6 127·6	170-4 165-8 167-1 164-7	111·8 110·2 110·4 110·4
1974 1975 1976 1977		16·8 23·0 28·0 32·2	20·0 27·8 34·0 38·6	24·7 34·1 42·4 46·9	31·3 42·7 53·3 58·5	39·4 56·2 70·3 76·1	26·9 37·4 46·2 51·0	67·7 67·4 66·1 68·6	81·0 81·5 80·2 82·1	126·4 125·2 125·9 124·7	159·1 164·5 165·9 162·1	108·9 109·6 109·0 108·6

Notes: 1. From 1974, age has been measured in completed years at January 1, not, as previously, at the time of the survey. 2. From 1975, the survey has covered only employees who are members of PAYE schemes.

An order form for the six parts of the full New Earnings Survey 1977 will be found on page 1188. The subscription, including postage, is £9.84, and a special binder for the series can also be bought from HMSO, price £1.25 (£1.67 by post).

Table 16 Dispersions of gross hourly earnings: 1970 to 1977 FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over\*

NES Summary analyses

							As perce	ntage of the	correspon	ding media	n
	Lowest	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Mean	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Mean
fanual men 1970	99·4	45·6	54·6 61·2	66·5 74·5	79·1 88·6	57·1 64·0	72·3 72·5	83·6 83·5	121·9 121·6	144·9 144·6	104·7 104·5
1971 1972	44·4 49·0	51·1 56·9	68.6	83.4	99.1	71.4	71.4	83.0	121.6	144-4	104-0
1972	49·1	56·9	68·4	83·0	98·5	71·3	71·8	83·2	121·4	144·0	104-2
1973	56·7	66·1	78·6	94·6	111·5	81·7	72·2	84·1	120·4	141·9	104-0
1974	65·9	76·4	90·1	107·6	126·5	93·5	73·1	84·8	119·5	140·5	103-9
1975	86·4	100·5	118·0	139-7	164·1	122·2	73·2	85·1	118·4	139·0	103·5
1976	102·6	118·4	139·1	164-2	191·9	143·7	73·8	86·1	118·1	138·0	103·4
1977	112·8	129·8	151·4	178-0	206·4	156·5	74·5	85·7	117·5	136·3	103·4
on-manual men 1970 1971 1972	48·3 53·2 60·0	60·1 66·4 74·9	79·4 87·8 98·3	108·7 119·9 134·1	150·1 162·1 181·2	90·5 99·2 110·5	60·8 60·6 61·0	75·7 75·6 76·1	136·9 136·5 136·4	189·1 184·5 184·3	113·9 113·0 112·4
1972	60·2	75·0	98·5	134·3	181·4	110·7	61·1	76·2	136·4	184·2	112·4
1973	66·6	82·9	109·0	146·9	198·1	121·6	61·1	76·0	134·8	181·8	111·6
1974	76·9	95·4	123·6	165·1	221·4	137·9	62·2	77·2	133·6	179·1	111·6
1975	99·1	122·5	158·1	209-6	281·4	174·3	62·7	77·5	132·6	178-1	110·3
1976	118·3	146·9	190·1	256-7	345·6	210·3	62·2	77·2	135·0	181-8	110·6
1977	131·4	161·3	206·7	274-8	364·8	227·2	63·6	78·0	132·9	176-5	109·9
II men 1970 1971 1972	40-9 45-9 50-7	48·1 53·9 60·3	59·7 66·8 75·1	76·9 86·0 96·7	103·7 115·8 129·4	66-7 74-4 83-1	68·6 68·7 67·5	80·5 80·7 80·3	128-9 128-8 128-7	173·8 173·5 172·2	111·7 111·5 110·6
1972	51·0	60·6	75·5	97·4	131·9	83·7	67·5	80·2	129·0	174·7	110·9
1973	58·7	69·6	85·7	109·4	145·7	9 <b>4·</b> 3	68·5	81·3	127·6	170·1	110·1
1974	68·3	80·3	98·1	124·3	164·3	107·6	69·6	81·8	126·6	167·4	109·7
1975	89-4	105·2	128·0	161·4	212·5	139·9	69·8	82·2	126·1	166·0	109·4
1976	106-1	124·8	151·6	191·9	258·7	166·8	69·9	82·3	126·6	170·6	110·0
1977	116-9	136·6	165·1	207·7	277·6	181·1	70·8	82·7	125·8	168·2	109·7
anual women 1970 1971 1972	23·8 26·9 29·9	27·4 31·6 35·4	32·1 36·8 41·6	38·0 43·6 49·3	45·2 51·2 58·6	33·6 38·3 43·1	74·2 73·3 71·9	85·5 85·9 85·3	118·5 118·6 118·7	140·8 139·2 141·1	104·7 104·3 103·8
1972	29·6	35·4	41·4	49·2	58·4	43·0	71·6	85·5	118·9	141·2	104-0
1973	34·6	40·8	48·0	56·6	66·3	49·6	71·2	85·1	118·0	138·2	103-5
1974	41·3	49·2	57·5	67·4	78·6	59·3	71·7	85·6	117·2	136·7	103-1
1975	56·1	67·7	79·6	93·3	108·0	81·6	70·5	85·1	117-3	135-8	102-6
1976	70·1	84·0	98·6	115·3	132·7	100·7	71·1	85·2	117-0	134-5	102-1
1977	79·7	94·8	108·9	125·7	143·7	111·2	73·2	87·0	115-4	131-9	102-1
on-manual women 1970 1971 1972	26·3 30·4 33·6	32·7 37·2 41·4	42·2 47·6 53·6	55·8 63·1 71·4	78·3 86·1 98·5	47·6 53·0 59·8	62.3 63.9 62.7	77·5 78·1 77·2	132·2 132·6 133·4	185-6 181-0 183-8	112·8 111·3 111·6
1972	33·7	41·5	53·7	71·6	98·6	59·9	62·7	77-3	133-3	183·6	111·6
1973	38·2	46·5	59·0	77·6	108·3	66·2	64·7	78-9	131-5	183·6	112·2
1974	45·7	55·0	70·0	89·8	121·7	76·9	65·3	78-6	128-2	173·8	109·8
1975	63·8	77·0	95·2	122·1	173·2	106·1	67·1	80·9	128·2	181·9	111·4
1976	76·4	94·6	118·1	152·2	220·5	132·0	64·7	80·1	128·9	186·7	111·8
1977	89·0	106·4	130·2	164·9	226·7	143·8	68·3	81·7	126·7	174·1	110·4
I women 1970 1971 1972	25·1 28·7 31·8	29·6 34·0 38·1	36·9 42·3 47·4	48·2 54·9 62·4	66·0 74·1 84·6	42·0 47·4 53·5	68·0 67·9 67·1	80·2 80·4 80·3	130-4 129-8 131-6	178·6 175·2 178·4	113·7 112·0 112·8
1972	31·9	38·3	47·9	63·3	86·2	54·0	66·6	79·9	132·0	179·9	112-7
1973	36·7	44·0	54·2	69·9	94·6	60·5	67·7	81·1	128·9	174·5	111-6
1974	44·1	52·4	64·2	81·6	106·8	70·8	68·7	81·7	127·2	166·4	110-3
1975	61·1	73·5	89·2	111-9	153·2	98·5	68·5	72·4	125·4	171·7	110-4
1976	74·4	90·2	110·9	139-2	194·5	122·6	67·1	81·4	125·6	175·5	110-6
1977	85·9	101·6	122·5	152-1	203·9	134·0	70·1	83·0	124·1	166·4	109-4

<sup>\*</sup> For each group of employees, the estimates for 1970, 1971 and in the first line for 1972 include employees whose pay for the survey pay-period was affected by absence; the other estimates exclude such employees.

Note: Refer to notes 1 and 2 to Table 15.

Table 17 Average earnings in April 1977 and increases since April 1976

**NES Summary analyses** 

0·48 0·21

0·35 0·53 0·31

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over

		WEEKLY E	ARNINGS		HOURLY	EARNINGS	Standar	d error		
		including those whose	excluding to pay was af absence	those whose fected by	excluding to pay was aff absence	hose whose ected by	Weekly (note 1)	earnings	Hourly e (note 2)	arnings
		pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	A PARTY OF THE PARTY OF T			
Today All		£	£	£	pence	pence	£	per cent	pence	per cent
a) AVERAGE GROSS (based on the comp	EARNINGS: Allete 1977 sample	PRIL 1977								639
All industries and s Full-time men:	ervices manual non-manual all	69·5 88·4 76·8	71·5 88·9 78·6	61·7 86·3 7 <b>1</b> ·8	156·5 227·2 181·1	154·3 227·9 181·5	0·10 0·21 0·11	0·14 0·24 0·14	0·18 0·62 0·30	0·12 0·27 0·16
Full-time women:	manual non-manual all	42·2 53·4 50·0	43·7 53·8 51·0	42·4 53·3 50·2	111·2 143·8 134·0	110-7 143-7 133-9	0-12 0-13 0-10	0·28 0·23 0·19	0·27 0·41 0·32	0·24 <b>0</b> ·29 0·24
All manufacturing Full-time men:	industries manual non-manual all	71·8 88·2 76·1	74·2 88·9 78·5	63·9 86·0 70·3	162·6 223·4 177·7	160·0 223·8 177·1	0·13 0·40 0·15	0·18 0·44 0·20	0·25 1·05 0·38	0·15 0·47 0·21
Full-time women:	manual non-manual ali	43·0 48·1 44·9	45·0 48·4 46·4	43·8 47·9 45·5	113·4 130·1 120·0	112·7 129·8 119·6	0·15 0·22 0·13	0·34 0·46 0·28	0·34 0·59 0·33	0·30 0·45 0·27
b) INCREASES IN A (based on the co			APRIL 1976	TO APRIL 197	7					
All industries and s Full-time men:	manual non-manual	6·2 7·4 6·7	6·4 7·1 6·8	5·3 6·9 6·1	12·9 16·2 14·2	13·4 16·5 14·9	0·10 0·21 0·10		0·18 0·60 0·27	
Full-time women:	manual non-manual all	4·1 4·9 4·7	4·3 4·9 4·8	4·0 4·8 4·6	10·6 11·8 11·4	10·5 11·8 11·5	0·13 0·11 0·09		0·27 0·29 0·38 0·30	
All manufacturing Full-time men:	industries manual non-manual all	5·1 7·6 5·7	6·8 7·6 7·0	5·5 7·2 5·9	13·5 17·8 14·4	13·8 18·1 14·9	0·14 0·37 0·15		0·25 0·99 0·35	
Full-time women:		4·5 5·2 4·8	4·7 5·2 4·9	4·4 5·1 4·7	11·4 13·9 12·3	11·3 13·8 12·3	0·16 0·23 0·13		0·36 0·61 0·33	
c) PERCENTAGE IN (based on the comp	CREASES IN AV	ERAGE GROSS	EARNING	S: APRIL 1966	TO APRIL	1977				
Constitution of The	210	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent		as a per- centage of 1976 avera		as a per- centage of 1976 average
All industries and s		ods (extens sented)								ton and the
Full-time men:	manual non-manual all	9·8 9·1 9·6	9·8 8·7 9·5	9·4 8·7 9·3	8·9 7·7 8·5	9·5 7·8 9·8		0·15 0·25 0·15		0·12 0·28 0·16
Full-time women:	manual non-manual all	10·7 10·2 10·4	10·8 10·1 10·3	10-5 10-0 10-2	10·5 8·9 9·3	10·5 9·0 9·4		0·32 0·23 0·19		0·28 0·29 0·24
All manufacturing in Full-time men:	ndustries manual	7-9	10-2	9-3	9-1	9-5		0-21		0.17

11·7 12·1 11·9

Notes: 1. The standard errors in this column relate to the estimates for gross weekly earnings excluding those whose pay was affected by absence. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates including those whose pay was affected by absence are similar.

2. The standard errors in this column relate to the estimates for gross hourly earnings including the effects of overtime pay and overtime hours. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding the effects of overtimes pay and overtime hours are similar.

\* The numbers in the sample to which the estimates of average earnings in April 1977 relate are given in table 21.

Table 18 Increases in average earnings between April 1976 and April 1977

#### NES Summary analyses

MATCHED 1976 AND 1977 SAMPLE

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay for either survey pay-period was not affected by absence (note 3)

			IN AVERAGE EAR AND APRIL 1977	NINGS BETW	EEN	Standard error increase (note 1)		Number of employees i
		Weekly earn	ings	Hourly earni	ngs	Weekly — earnings	Hourly earnings	the matched
		including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	including overtime pay and overtime	excluding overtime pay and overtime	— earnings	earnings	(note 2)
glacinos stario	2400 1960	£	enting (Continue)	hours	hours	** E2 183345 4 18534	pence	number
		100 - 100 m	100	pence		A gratumas	The administrative	matched
a) INCREASE IN AVE (based on the match		ARNINGS: APRI	L 1976 TO APRIL	1977				
All industries and se	rvices							
Full-time men:	manual	6.5	5.4	13.1	13.7	0.09	0.13	33,418
	non-manual all	8·2 7·2	7·9 6·5	20·0 15·5	20·4 16·3	0·14 0·08	0·38 0·17	24,901 59,443
Full-time women:	manual	4.6	4-4	11.3	11-4	0.10	0.22	5,624
run-time women.	non-manual	6.0	6.0	16-3	16-4	0.06	0.15	17,681
	all	5.7	5.6	15-0	15.1	0.05	0-12	23,628
All manufacturing in		7-1	5.7	13.8	14-2	0.13	0.19	15,604
Full-time men:	manual non-manual	9.0	8.6	21.5	21.9	0.21	0.48	6,841
	all	7.7	6-6	15.8	16.4	0.11	0.19	22,871
Full-time women:	manual	5-1	4.8	12-3	12.3	0.13	0.29	3,100
	non-manual	5·9 5·5	5·8 5·3	15·7 13·8	15·7 13·8	0·13 0·09	0·32 0·21	2,548 5,716
) PERCENTAGE INC (based on the mate		RAGE GROSS E.	ARNINGS: APRIL	1976 TO APRI	L 1977 per cent		as a percentage	
						of 19/6 average	of 1976 average	matched
All industries and se Full-time men:	rvices manual	9.9	9.6	9.0	9.6	0.14	0.09	67
run-cime men.	non-manual	9.9	9.8	9-4	9.6	0.18	0.18	71
	all	10-0	9.8	9-2	9.7	0.11	0.10	70
Full-time women:	manual	11.4	11.2	11.0	11-1	0.25	0.21	55
	non-manual all	12·1 11·9	12·0 11·9	12·3 12·0	12·3 12·1	0·11 0·10	0·11 0·10	66 64
All manufacturing in	dustries							
Full-time men:	manual	10.4	9.6	9.2	9.6	0.19	0.13	64
	non-manual all	11·1 10·7	10·9 10·1	10·4 9·6	10·6 10·0	0·26 0·15	0·23 0·12	67 67
Full-time women:	manual	12.5	12-0	11-9	11.9	0.32	0.28	54
	non-manual	13-4	13.3	13-3	13.4	0.29	0.27	62
	all	12-9	12.6	12.6	12-6	0.22	0.19	58

Notes: 1. The standard errors given in these columns relate to the estimated increases in average earnings including overtime pay (and overtime hours). The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding overtime pay (and overtime hours) are similar.

2. This column gives (a) the numbers in the matched sample to whom the estimated increases in weekly earnings relate and (b) these numbers as percentages of the numbers in the complete 1977 sample whose pay was not affected by absence (see table 21). The numbers on which the estimated increases in hourly earnings are based are a little lower.

3. In this and other tables based on matched samples, age is measured at January 1, 1976 (not 1977).

Table 19 Distributions of gross weekly earnings

**NES Summary analyses** APRIL 1977

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ADULTS AND JUVENILES

Range of weekly earnings		oloyees in the for the surve			se who rec	eived		es whose pa by absence	y for the sui	rvey pay-pe	riod was n	ot
	Full-tim	ne	77 102 14	Telda, er e	Part-tim	ne la	Full-time	•	and the second		Part-tim	e
(£15 to £20 means £15 or more) but less than £20)	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Youths and boys aged under 21	Girls aged under 18	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Youths and boys aged under 21	Girls aged under 18	Men aged 21 and over	Womer aged 18 and over
Nil Others under £15	1,093 450	314 273	84 78	17 53	167 1,332	352 5,331	24	47	13	20	1,186	4,519
£15 to £20 £20 to £25 £25 to £27 £27 to £30	233 372 204 300	319 850 612 1,297	181 698 375 577	206 499 255 351	587 453 107 121	4,699 4,772 1,497 1,830	45 104 105 147	151 581 499 1,051	124 578 322 491	175 443 235 319	552 432 98 110	4,303 4,401 1,411 1,714
£30 to £32 £32 to £35 £35 to £37 £37 to £40	312 533 538 988	1,442 2,602 2,103 3,132	433 691 459 693	207 251 115 128	73 95 67 56	888 895 523 468	198 317 402 719	1,232 2,323 1,910 2,862	388 606 420 621	184 239 108 122	65 88 60 51	836 850 499 441
£40 to £45 £45 to £50 £50 to £55 £55 to £60	3,224 5,219 7,077 8,257	5,979 5,594 4,372 3,176	1,107 876 712 512	104 49 21 4	65 54 27 38	526 275 133 89	2,630 4,476 6,291 7,507	5,538 5,248 4,127 3,027	1,010 779 640 461	92 45 19 4	54 50 24 36	487 255 122 86
£60 to £65 £65 to £70 £70 to £75 £75 to £80	8,886 8,372 8,025 6,889	2,081 1,534 1,038 902	353 232 142 115	5 3 1	33 22 16 13	47 45 20 22	8,150 7,730 7,513 6,474	1,996 1,470 991 861	325 210 124 106	4 2	31 21 15 12	43 43 19 21
£80 to £85 £85 to £90 £90 to £95 £95 to £100	6,126 4,609 4,216 3,350	836 514 584 312	66 54 25 25	1	24 11 15 17	14 10 7 5	5,807 4,386 4,026 3,227	816 494 565 303	60 51 23 21	1	24 10 15 17	14 9 7 4
£100 to £110 £110 to £120 £120 to £130 £130 to £140 £140 to £150	5,081 3,204 2,073 1,275 916	406 221 124 62 29	30 13 7 5		13 14 14 8 5	7 8 1 2	4,885 3,094 1,994 1,243 895	391 213 116 58 28	26 12 5 4		13 13 13 8 5	7 6 1 2
£150 to £160 £160 to £180 £180 to £200	676 837 420	29 28 10	1		2 11 4		654 821 402	28 27 9	1		11 3	
f200 to <b>£220</b> f220 to <b>£250</b> f250 to <b>£300</b>	225 238 136	4 3 2			1 5 1		219 232 136	4 3 2			0 5 1	
£300 to £400 £400 or more	69 32						68 32					
Mean (£)	75-9	49-6	41.9	28.5	23-0	21.9	78-6	51-0	43.0	29·1	24.5	22.6
Highest decile (£) Upper quartile (£)	112·0 89·0	74·9 57·6	63·0 51·1	39·0 33·4	45·1 26·2	34·8 27·3	114·0 90·8	76·1 58·5	63·4 51·6	39·1 33·7	47·5 27·0	35·2 27·7
Median (£)	70.7	46-1	40-0	27-9	17-1	20.7	72.3	46-9	40-6	28-4	18-1	21-2
Lower quartile (£) Lowest decile (£)	56·9 46·1	37·4 30·6	30·6 23·9	23·0 19·1	9.5	14·9 9·5	58·9 49·3	38·6 32·2	31·7 25·2	23·6 20·1	10·8 6·3	15·7 10·9
—as percentage of the correspon Highest decile (per cent) Upper quartile (per cent)	158·4 125·9	162·6 125·1	157·4 127·6	139·6 119·5	263·5 153·0	167·9 131·7	157·7 125·6	162·1 124·7	156·4 127·2	137·8 118·7	262·6 149·2	166·3 130·9
Lower quartile (per cent) Lowest decile (per cent)	80·6 65·3	81·2 66·4	76·5 59·7	82·5 68·3	55·8 0·0	72·0 45·8	81·4 68·1	82·1 68·6	78·0 62·0	83·1 70·9	59·8 34·7	73·9 51·5
Standard error of mean (£)	0.11	0-10	0.18	0.18	0.43	0.07	0-11	0.10	0.19	0.18	0.47	0-08
Percentage standard error of mean (per cent)	0-14	0.20	0-43	0.65	1.87	0.34	0.14	0.19	0-43	0-62	1.90	0.34
Standard error of median (£) Percentage standard error of	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.22	0.28	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.17	0.26	0.25	0.08
median (per cent)	0.13	0.19	0.44	0.79	1-63	0-31	0.14	0.20	0-41	0-91	1.39	0-36
Number of employees included	94,4 <b>5</b> 5	40,784	8,544	2,271	3,471	22,467	84,953	36,971	7,421	2,013	3,025	20,101
Number of employees excluded— : no pay for period : pay affected by absence							1,093 8,409	314 3,499	84 1,039	17 241	167 279	352 2,014

Table 20 Distributions of gross hourly earnings

NES Summary analyses

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ADULTS AND JUVENILES whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

Range of hourly earnings	Full-time 21 and ov	e men aged ver	Full-time aged 18 ar		Full-time youths and	Full-time girls aged under 18	Part-time men aged 21 and over	Part-time women
(40p to 50p means 40p or more but less than 50p)	Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual	under 21	under 16	21 and over	aged 18 and over
Under 40p 40 to 50p 50 to 60p	8 7 44	13 9 19	10 38 98	13 26 106	20 133 415	23 111 299	12 19 52	62 54 130
60 to 65p 65 to 70p 70 to 75p 75 to 80p	34 44 61 112	26 27 28 55	105 136 249 377	95 164 286 449	308 307 360 389	213 205 168 178	42 51 73 87	175 349 491 790
30 to 85p 35 to 90p 90 to 95p 95 to 100p	148 217 318 541	63 100 108 122	386 522 579 880	688 830 913 979	412 380 389 412	192 127 122 76	91 106 121 152	1,091 1,203 1,094 2,633
100 to 110p 110 to 120p 120 to 130p 130 to 140p 140 to 150p	2,284 3,689 4,690 5,802 5,420	496 715 1,103 1,235 1,523	1,753 1,582 1,196 806 512	2,544 2,496 2,786 2,253 1,838	906 740 881 485 334	144 49 33 15 3	246 151 103 65 59	2,820 2,026 1,341 959 647
150 to 160p 160 to 170p 170 to 180p 180 to 190p 190 to 200p	5,292 4,599 3,727 2,878 2,403	1,731 1,743 1,714 1,647 1,556	284 175 108 70 22	1,547 1,102 907 640 511	227 131 96 50 37	1 1	43 33 25 12 21	378 248 190 141 94
200 to 220p 220 to 240p 240 to 260p 260 to 280p 280 to 300p	3,092 1,474 683 364 210	3,099 2,427 2,066 1,670 1,312	16 14 4 3 2	968 594 451 339 307	35 19 3 5 2	1 200	34 25 31 30 19	122 98 63 52 48
100 to 350p 150 to 400p 100 to 450p 150 to 500p	165 65 24 9	2,327 1,415 940 456	1 1	524 287 124 54	4		67 56 31 21	67 50 12 11
500 to 550p 550 to 600p	5 4	258 143		18			12 18	2 5
500 to 650p 50p or more	3 5	111 201		4 2			6 8	1 2
1ean (pence)	156-5	227-2	111-2	143-8	103-3	75-9	134-9	109-4
lighest decile (pence) Ipper quartile (pence)	206·4 178·0	364·8 274·8	143·7 125·7	226·7 164·9	145·8 123·4	103·1 88·3	322·5 151·9	147·3 121·1
1edian (pence)	151-4	206.7	108-9	130-2	100-6	74-0	105-2	101.8
ower quartile (pence) owest decile (pence)	129·8 112·8	161·3 131·4	94·8 79·7	106·4 89·0	78·2 62·5	61·5 52· <b>7</b>	87·1 70·8	90·1 77·4
-as a percentage of the corresponding r	median—							
Highest decile (per cent)  Jpper quartile (per cent)	136·3 117·5	176·5 132·9	131·9 115·4	174·1 126·7	144·9 122·7	139·3 119·3	306·6 144·4	144·7 118·9
ower quartile (per cent) owest decile (per cent)	85·7 74·5	78·0 63·6	87·0 73·2	81·7 68·3	77·7 62·1	83·1 71·2	82·8 67·3	88·5 76·1
standard error of mean (pence) Percentage standard error of mean	0.18	0.62	0.27	0.41	0-40	0-47	2-60	0-31
(per cent)	0.12	0.27	0.24	0-29	0-39	0-83	1.93	0.29
tandard error of median (pence) ercentage standard error of median	0.21	0.56	0-31	0-33	0.44	0.63	0.98	0.18
(per cent)	0.14	0.27	0.28	0-25	0.44	0.85	0.93	0-18
Number for whom hourly earnings were calculated	48,421	30,458	9,930	24,853	7,180	1,967	1,922	17,449
Number for whom normal basic hours not reported	1,618	4,456	382	1,806	241	46	1,103	2,652
otal whose pay was not affected by absence	50,039	34,914	10,312	26,659	7,421	2,013	3,025	20,101

Table 21 Numbers of employees in various categories

**NES Summary analyses** 

**APRIL 1977** 

	AX	Total: males and females	Males	Females	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Youths and boys aged under 21	Girls aged under 18
LL EMPLOY	EES IN THE SAMPLE	(including those who r	eceived no pay	for the survey pa	y-period)			
ull-time:	manual	78,060	64,637	13,423	58,285	12,593	6,352	830
	non-manual	67,994	38,362	29,632	36,170	28,191	2,192	1,441
	total	146,054	102,999	43,055	94,455	40,784	8,544	2,271
<sub>art-time</sub> :	manual	14,156	1,830	12,326	1,757	12,281	73	45
	non-manual	12,079	1,792	10,287	1,714	10,186	78	101
	total	26,235	3,622	22,613	3,471	22,467	151	146
All workers:	manual:	92,216	66,467	25,749	60,042	24,874	6,425	875
	non-manual	80,073	40,154	39,919	37,884	38,377	2,270	1,542
	total	172,289	106,621	65,668	97,926	63,251	8,695	2,417
MPLOYEES '	WHO RECEIVED SOM	E PAY FOR THE SU	RVEY PAY-P	ERIOD				
ull-time:	manual	76,771	63,551	13,220	57,272	12,395	6,279	825
	non-manual	67,775	38,271	29,504	36,090	28,075	2,181	1,429
	total	144,546	101,822	42,724	93,362	40,470	8,460	2,254
Part-time:	manual	14,000	1,794	12,206	1,721	12,162	73	44
	non-manual	11,711	1,659	10,052	1,583	9,953	76	99
	total	25,711	3,453	22,258	3,304	22,115	149	143
MPLOYEES	WHOSE PAY WAS N	OT AFFECTED BY A	BSENCE DU	RING THE SUR	VEY PAY-PERIOD			
-ull-time:	manual	66,352	55,385	10,967	50,039	10,312	5,346	655
	non-manual	65,006	36,989	28,017	34,914	26,659	2,075	1,358
	total	131,358	92,374	38,984	84,953	36,971	7,421	2,013
Part-time:	manual	12,542	1,633	10,909	1,574	10,871	59	38
	non-manual	10,846	1,521	9,325	1,451	9,230	70	95
	total	23,388	3,154	20,234	3,025	20,101	129	133
MPLOYEES	FOR WHOM HOURL	Y EARNINGS WERE	CALCULATI	ED				
Full-time:	manual	64,188	53,622	10,566	48,421	9,930	5,201	636
	non-manual	58,621	32,437	26,184	30,458	24,853	1,979	1,331
	total	122,809	86,059	36,750	78,879	34,783	7,180	1,967
Part-time:	manual	10,985	1,265	9,720	1,225	9,692	40	28
	non-manual	8,600	756	7,844	697	7,757	59	87
	total	19,585	2,021	17,564	1,922	17,449	99	115
EMPLOYEES '	WHOSE PAY WAS AFF	ECTED BY ABSENCE	DURING TH	E SURVEY PAY-	PERIOD (excluding	those who receive	ed no pay for the	survey pay-pe
Full-time:	manual	10,419	8,166	2,253	7,233	2,083	933	170
	non-manual	2,769	1,282	1,487	1,176	1,416	106	71
	total	13,188	9,448	3,740	8,409	3,499	1,039	241
Part-time:	manual	1,458	161	1,297	147	1,291	14	6
	non-manual	865	138	727	132	723	6	4
	total	2,323	299	2,024	279	2,014	20	10

Notes: 1. Analyses of weekly earnings generally exclude employees who received no pay for the survey period. Table 19 is an exception.

2. Analyses of distributions of weekly earnings generally exclude employees whose pay was affected by absence during the survey pay-period as well as those who received no pay for the pay-period. Table 19 is an exception.

3. Analyses of hourly earnings and of total weekly hours exclude employees whose pay was affected by absence during the survey period and those for whom normal basic hours were not reported.

4. Where the returns relating to two (or more) separate jobs held by the employee were received, the employee is counted twice (or more) in this analysis.

## Unfair dismissal cases—1976

A N ANALYSIS of the unfair dismissal complaints which were settled during 1976 is provided in the accompanying tables. Figures for the first two quarters of 1976 were previously published in the November 1976 Gazette on page 1256 but they have been reproduced here together with the figures for the last two quarters to make comparison easier between all four quarters of 1976. Figures for the years 1972 to 1975 were given on pages 590 to 595 of the June 1976 edition of the Gazette.

The annual figure shows an increase of almost 50 per cent over the 1975 total and probably reflects the effect of the first full year of the reduction in the qualifying period to 26 weeks which took effect on March 16, 1975. In addition, the rise of unemployment over the period will have also made some impact on the number of complaints. However, there is no real evidence from these figures that the removal of the small firms exclusion on October 1, 1976 has had the significant effect many small employers feared.

The 1976 outcomes both at conciliation and as a result of tribunal hearings show little difference to those of 1975 except that the level of compensation has increased, probably as a result of the general increase in pay over the period.

The delay in the publication of the 1976 figures occurred because of teething troubles with the new computer programme which was devised to take account of the changes made in the unfair dismissal provisions on June 1, 1976. The accompanying tables therefore represent a combination of two sets of data; one related to dismissals which took effect before June 1, 1976 (irrespective of when they were cleared), and the other for dismissals which took effect after that date. The new programme has provided a slightly more detailed analysis. For example, table 2 shows a further

breakdown of the withdrawn and dismissed cases by identifying those which were withdrawn because of a private settlement and those which were dismissed by tribunals because the dismissal was fair. Awards of compensation made by tribunals are analysed by size bands in tables 3R and 3C, the latter table relating to dismissals which took effect on or after June 1, 1976 when the new "basic award" came into effect. The median amount of this award alone was about £90 whereas the median amount of the compensatory award by itself was just over £200 which was about the same as the median amount for compensation awarded in respect of dismissals which took effect before June 1976

Table 2 combines both sets of data so that information on the two additional items referred to above is not shown for the first two quarters of the year. The final line of the table gives figures of cases in which more than one remedy was awarded. Most entailed two remedies, but three remedies were awarded in three cases in the first quarter, in two cases in the second quarter, in six cases in the third quarter and in four cases in the fourth quarter making a total for the year of 15 cases with three remedies each.

The new computer programme will provide an analysis of characteristics of applicants as did the previous one but instead of the 100 per cent analysis formerly made, figures will be based on a 10 per cent sample. It is hoped that tables showing characteristics will be published in the November issue of the Gazette. An analysis of applications and their outcome for the first three quarters of 1977 is expected to be given in the January 1978 Gazette. This will clear the backlog which has built up because of the computer problems and ensure a return to the regular quarterly articles on unfair dismissal statistics together with an overall annual analysis.

Table 1 All unfair dismissal applications analysed by region

	January-	January-March		April-June		July-September		-Decembe	r Total	
Region	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
South East	2,689	33.9	2,868	32-8	2,703	32-3	2,960	34-2	11,220	33-3
South West	670	8.4	590	6.7	633	7.6	607	7.0	2,500	7.4
Midlands	759	9.6	1,407	16.1	1,306	15.6	1,299	15.0	4,771	14-2
Yorkshire and Humberside	793	10.0	818	9.4	838	10.0	866	10.0	3,315	9.8
North West	1,191	15.0	1,391	15.9	1,243	14.9	1.045	12.1	4,870	14.5
Northern	488	6.2	440	5.0	462	5.5	466	5.4	1,856	5.5
Wales	518	6.6	397	4.5	379	4.5	399	4.6	1,693	5.0
Scotland	823	10-3	834	9.5	804	9.6	1,015	11.7	3,476	10-3
Total	7,931	100.0	8,745	100.0	8,368	100-0	8,657	100.0	33,701	100-0

Note: In all tables, percentages have been rounded to one decimal place.

Table 2 Outcome of all completed cases

		January-	March	April-Ju	ne	July-Sep	tember	October	-Decembe	r Total	
		Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Conciliatio	2010 104 n	TO SECURE OF THE		3000 000		0		Same Same			
	out of scope	243	3.1	182	2.1	304	3.6	220	2.5	949	2.8
Complaint	on other grounds	892	11-2	1,071	11.2	1,176	14.1	1,412	16.3	4,551	13.5
withdrawn	private settlement					159	1.9	446	5.6	605	13.3
Reinstateme		98	1.2	105	1.2	102	1.2	122	1.4	427	1.3
Re-engageme		92	1.2	71	0.8	63	0.8	64	0.7	290	0.9
Compensation	on	2,463	31.1	2,808	32.1	2,524	30-2	2,626	30.3	10,421	30.9
edundancy		47	0.6	52	0.6	49	0.6	32	0.4	180	0.5
Other reme		120	1.5	131	1.5	153	1.8	203	2.3	607	1.8
Julier Terrice	ares area area area area area area area	120		100		133	10	203	2.3	607	1.0
Non-concil	iated withdrawals	1,044	13-2	970	11-1	728	8.7	203	2.3	2,945	8.7
Tribunal he	earings										
	out of scope	257	3.2	212	2.4	274	3.3	289	3.3	1,032	3.1
Complaint	deld to be fair	_	_	_	_	293	3.5	1,129	13.0	1,422	
dismissed	for other reasons	1,588	20.0	1,981	22.7	1,628	19.5	961	11.1	6,158	18-3
Reinstateme	nt o o	46	0.6	37	0.4	34	0.4	61	0.7	178	0.5
Re-engageme	ent	28	0.3	25	0.3	27	0.3	29	0.3	109	0.3
Compensatio	on	971	12.2	1,075	12.3	932	11.1	972	11.2	3,950	11.7
Redundancy		217	2.7	112	1.3	101	1.2	79	0.9	509	1.5
Other remed		42	0.5	65	0.7	51	0.6	90	1.0	248	0.7
	fair but no remedy										
awarded	9.2	61	0.8	62	0.7	51	0.6	23	0.2	197	0.6
Total		7,931	100-0	8,745	100.0	8,368	100.0	8,657	100-0	33,701	100.0
Cases with m	nore than one remedy	278		214		314		281		1.087	

Table 3A Compensation agreed at conciliation

Amount	January-1	March	April-June		July-September October-December		December	Total		
£	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.7	18	0.2
0-49	441	17-9	519	18.5	363	14-3	337	12.8	1,660	15.9
50-99	674	27-4	759	27-0	667	26.4	613	23.3	2,713	26.0
100-149	430	17-5	520	18-5	466	18-4	501	19-3	1,917	18-4
150-199	268	10-9	268	9.6	267	10.6	282	10.7	1,085	10.4
200-299	278	11-3	320	11.4	341	13.5	372	14.2	1,311	12.6
300-399	118	4.8	139	5.0	131	5.2	164	6.2	552	5.3
400-499	57	2.3	64	2.3	64	2.6	60	2.3	245	2.4
500-749	92	3.7	106	3.8	111	4.4	117	4.5	426	4.1
750-999	35	1.4	35	1.2	38	1.5	41	1.6	149	1.4
1,000-1,499	29	1.2	33	1.2	37	1.5	41	1.6	140	1.3
1,500-1,999	11	0.4	17	0.6	17	0.7	19	0.7	64	0.6
2,000-2,999	17	0.7	15	0.5	12	0.5	25	1.0	69	0.7
3,000-3,999	6	0.2	8	0.3	7	0.3	19	0.7	40	0.4
4,000-4,999	1	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.2	6	0.2	13	0.1
5,000 over	6	0.2	4	0.1	1	0.0	10	0.4	21	0.2
Total	2,463	100-0	2,808	100-0	2,527	100-0	2,625	100-0	10,423	100.0

Table 3B Compensation awarded by a tribunal (dismissals prior to June 1 1976)

Amount	January-N	January-March		April-June		July-September		October-December		Total	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	
-49	80	8.2	93	8.7	54	6.9	20	7.4	247	8-0	
0-99	149	15-3	137	12.7	102	13.0	20	7.4	408	13.2	
00-149	156	16.1	157	14.6	109	13.9	30	11.2	452	14.6	
50-200	104	10.7	97	9.0	81	10-3	18	6.7	300	9.7	
00-299	143	14.7	178	16-6	121	15.4	51	19.0	493	15.9	
00-399	75	7.7	106	9.8	82	10.4	19	7.1	282	9.1	
0-499	59	6.1	78	7-3	44	5.6	16	5.9	197	6.4	
0-749	102	10-5	88	8-2	86	10-9	29	10.8	305	9.8	
0-999	37	3.8	44	4.1	29	3.7	27	10.0	137	4.4	
000-1,499	28	2.9	45	4.2	26	3.3	19	7.1	118	3.8	
500-1,999	14	1.4	18	1.7	19	2.4	10	3.7	61	2.0	
000-2,999	11	1:1	14	1.3	16	2.0	6	2.2	47	1.5	
000-3,999	1	0.1	10	0.9	8	1.0	2	0.7	21	0.7	
000-4,999	8	0.8	3	0.3	4	0.5	1	0.4	16	0.5	
000-5,129	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	
200	3	0.3	6	0.6	4	0.5	1	0.4	14	0.5	
otal	971	100-0	1,075	100-0	786	100-0	269	100.0	3,101	100.0	

#### Table 3C Compensation awarded by a tribunal (dismissals on or after June 1 1976)

(Basic award plus, where made, compensatory award)

Amount	July-Septem	ber	October-Dec	ember	Total	Total		
£	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent		
0-49	3	2.1	17	2.5	20	2.5		
50-99	16	11.3	50	7.5	66	8.1		
100-149	27	19-2	66	9.9	93	11.5		
150-199	15	10.6	55	8-2	60	7.4		
200-299	25	17-7	141	21.0	166	20.5		
300-399	19	13.5	69	10.3	88	11.0		
400-499	19	8.5	66	9.9	85	10.5		
500-749	14	10.0	91	13.6	105	13.0		
750-999	4	2.8	42	6.2	46	5.7		
1,000-1,499	2	1.4	38	5.7	40	4.9		
1,500-1,999	2	1.4	13	1.9	15	1.8		
2,000-2,999	2	1.4	12	1.8	14	1.7		
3,000-3,999	ō	0.0	3	0.4	3	0.4		
4,000-4,999	0	0.0	3	0.4	3	0.4		
5,000-5,999	0	0.0	4	0.6	4	0.5		
6,000–6,999	0	0.0	Ó	0.0	ó	0.0		
7,000–7,599	Ö	0.0	0	0.0	Ö	0.0		
7,600	Ö	0.0	Ö	0.0	Ö	0.0		
Total	141	100.0	670	100-0	811	100.0		
Cases where basic								
award only made	16	11.3	59	8.8	75	9.2		
Cases in which the basic award was						attana sen media.		
the minimum	85	60-3	395	59.0	480	59-2		

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

THE Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restric-I tions on the employment of women and young people under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young people aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on August 31, 1977, according to the type of employment permitted\*

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young people of 16 but under 18	Female young people of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	20,112	935	1,528	22,575
Double day shifts‡	42,775	3,064	2,388	48,227
Long spells Night shifts	10,092 56.004	373 1,845	1,126	11,591 57,993
Part-time work§	15,823	64	163	16,050
Saturday afternoon work	7,196	258	236	7,690
Sunday work	44,052	1,332	1,552	46,936
Miscellaneous	6,947	337	195	7,479
Total	203,001	8,208	7,332	218,541

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

‡ Includes 16,554 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or n Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.
§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

## Occupational mortality 1970-72: a preview

by A. J. Fox, office of Population Censuses and Surveys

THE OFFICE of Population Censuses and Surveys will shortly be publishing the twelfth in a series of decennial supplements concerned with mortality of different occupations. The first, in 1855, described differences between selected occupations, but with time different groupings have evolved, groupings which distinguish social and occupational factors. In the latest report mortality at all ages below 75 in the three year period 1970-72 is described, initially for broad social groups and then for more detailed jobs.

The data is taken from two separate sources, namely death registrations and census returns, and consequently has limitations even apart from those created by small numbers of deaths. Instrinsic to the data are the different patterns of reporting occupation at census and death registration. The informant at death may be unfamiliar with the work performed by the deceased and the appropriate job title. In common with most other routine statistics these figures must be based on answers to a simple question such as "what was the last occupation?". However, this may not be the most suitable indicator of social background, or of occupational exposure. It may not reflect a complete occupational history and almost invariably does not indicate the chemicals to which a person was exposed during his working life. Nevertheless, despite these limitations this series has provided the only regular analysis of mortality in relation to occupation and social class, and its findings have been broadly accepted.

#### Findings

Social class variations reflect factors thought of as extrinsic to the occupation; factors associated with similarities in conditions and life styles of persons following different occupations. Job titles, on the other hand, relate more closely to factors intrinsic to the work performed, including chemicals and radiation to which men may be exposed as well as the physical hazards of the work (see figure 1).

Physical hazards often result in immediately recognisable associations between mortality and work. For example drivers of motor vehicles are involved in motor transport accidents, men working with trains, boats and planes are involved in other transport accidents, men working at heights suffer from falls and so on. The characteristic Monday morning chest tightness associated with early stages of byssinosis among cotton workers illustrates short-term reaction to exposure. The effects of hazardous exposures, particularly to a diversity of chemicals, may on the other hand be long term and may not be distinguishable from chronic disease of quite different aetiology. Naturally disease processes including a period when the effect is latent present a more complex picture than do those where the cause and

effect relationships are direct and immediate. In special circumstances even chronic diseases which result from exposures in specific occupations may be readily associated with the work performed.

There is little argument, for example, that pneumoconiosis associated with dusty work, such as that performed by coal miners, stone masons and slate workers, is a direct consequence of the work performed. Attribution is difficult, however, when alternative explanations may be equally plausible. Previous studies have for example tended to attribute high bronchitis rates in dusty trades to the general circumstances and way of life of men following those trades rather than to dust itself. The balance of the evidence has moved, so that these high rates would now be attributed to work exposure.

Because of the lack of information on exposure some of the relationships found remain only as associations between a job title and a cause of death, giving no clues as to what it is about the job that may lead to the excess mortality. There are various hypotheses explaining the high mortality from cancer of the lip and skin among farmers, foresters and fishermen, the high rates for cancer of the nose for woodworkers and the high rates for cancer of the scrotum for machine tool operators. For relationships such as between metal plate workers and riveters, and gas and electric welders and mesothelioma (a rare form of cancer occurring mainly in the lining of the lung) prospective and retrospective studies confirm these relationships and explain the association in terms of asbestos exposure.

As well as confirming previously reported associations deaths in 1970-72 have uncovered new associations, some of which may have plausible explanations. Butchers, for example, had high rates for cancer of the lung and maxillary sinus. Their exposure to saw-dust suggests that these high rates may be related to those for woodworkers noted above. Similarly there is some evidence from prospective studies that chrome platers have high rates from lung cancer and these may be the reason for the high rates among electroplaters and dip platers. Such relationships, found here for the first time, should stimulate detailed studies to follow-up the clues provided.

Lung cancer mortality and smoking habit by occupation order

Order	Carrier Control	Lung cancer SMR	Smoking score*
1	Farmers, foresters, fishermen	84	77
H	Miners and quarrymen	116	137
III	Gas, coke and chemicals makers	123	117
IV	Glass and ceramics makers	128	94
٧	Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill		
	workers	155	116
VI	Electrical and electronic workers	101	102
VII	Engineering and allied trades		
	workers nec	118	111
VIII	Woodworkers	113	93
	Leather workers	104	88
X	Textile workers	88	102
	Clothing workers	104	91
	Food, drink and tobacco workers	129	104
XIII	Paper and printing workers	86	107
XIV	Makers of other products	96	112
	Construction workers	144	113
	Painters and decorators	139	110
XVII	Drivers of stationary engines, cranes		
	etc	113	125
	Labourers nec	146	133
XIX	Transport and communications		
	workers	128	115
XX	Warehousemen, storekeepers,		
	packers, bottlers	115	105
	Clerical workers	79	87
	Sales workers	85	91
XXIII	Service, sport and recreation		
	workers	120	100
XXIV	Administrators and managers	60	76
XXV	Professional, technical workers,		
	artists	51	66

<sup>\*</sup> Observed proportion currently smoking cigarettes as percentage of expected pro-

The prime objective of detailed analysis of mortality by occupation is to identify relationships as described above. However, the data also contains useful information pertaining to more general influences on health. An illustration of the value of relating health measures for occupations to other measures is given in the use of smoking data from the General Household Survey. This demonstrated quite clearly that those occupations in which a high proportion of men smoked tended to have high lung cancer rates (see table 1)

A further example of how occupational analyses help identify general influences on health is given by occupations such as watchmakers, precision instrument makers, tailors and various other groups relying on their hands for performing precision tasks. Each of these groups had high mortality from arthritis, a condition which does not usually cause death. These occupations also had high rates from anaemias. One possible explanation for these high rates was the treatment of people with severe arthritis with drugs such as butozolidin and phenyl-butozone; anaemia being a sideeffect of the treatment. This was the case for some of the deaths which contributed to the high mortality from these causes. The relationship with occupation may have reflected an effect of the work done, it might have resulted from arthritics doing this type of work being treated more frequently and with more powerful drugs or it may simply reflect the type of work selected by disabled people.

Whatever the explanations of individual associations noted here it is clear that occupational mortality, through social class and job title analyses, offers valuable clues about disease processes. It is important that these clues are not ignored if preventive measures are to be found. After all, it is only once these are implemented that the full benefit of these analyses will be derived.

### Disabled people

#### Returns of unemployed disabled people at August 11, 1977

	Males	Females	Total
Registered	55,195	8,296	63,491
Unregistered	53,521	13,425	66,946
Section II	Males	Females	Total
Registered	9,093	1,724	10,817
Unregistered	3,244	886	4,130

#### Placings of unemployed disabled people from July 9, 1977 to August 5, 1977

		Males	Females	Total
Registered disabled people	Section I Section II	1,884 87	390 37	2,274 124
Unregistered* disabled people	Section I	1,258	404	1,662
Total of placing	gs	3,229	831	4,060

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

ment.
Section I classifies suse disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under special or sheltered conditions.

(b) At April 18, 1977, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 was 532,402.

(c) Unregistered disabled people are those who satisfy the eligibility conditions for registration but have chosen not to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 (registration is voluntary).

## Career attitudes of undergraduates

### Men in their final year

IN RECENT years there has been a certain amount of public debate about the number of graduates willing to go into industry, and the imbalance existing at almost all levels between the young people that industry and commerce are looking for, and the young people that are entering the labour market from full-time education. Of particular interest to manpower planners facing problems in finding the kind of graduate entrants that their organisations are trying to recruit, is a summary of one of the few sources of statistical information on the attitudes of undergraduates to

In May of 1976 Market & Opinion Research International\* (MORI) carried out a research study on behalf of a number of public companies and government departments, in which they looked into job recruitment, and the attitudes towards careers of final-year male undergraduates at universities throughout Great Britain. This 1976 survey by MORI was the latest in a series of annual surveys starting

The researchers covered such areas as:

relevance of degree subject careers considered

factors influencing career choice

how, where, and when careers information was obtained, and what weight was given to it

when decisions had been made

preferences about the location of work-home or abroad, London or the provinces

The opinions of undergraduates about the type of graduate they thought would work in the Civil Service, and the type that would work for an industrial organisation were also explored. Comparisons were made between these images and the students' self-image in terms of their own personalities and characters. They were also asked about their expectations of the class of degree they would obtain, and the salary they felt they might earn when first starting work, and again later at the ages of 30 and 45 years.

#### Method

Altogether 982 final-year male undergraduates in 18 universities† in Great Britain were selected by quota samples, and interviewed. Students of medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, theology and divinity were excluded from the sample as it was considered that nearly all of them had already determined their careers before entering university, and so they were not relevant to this particular exercise.

A questionnaire was used by the interviewer, and the student's responses were analysed by:

(a) educational background, using three school groups grammar/direct grant, public, and other.

- (b) university type—by the four groups, Oxbridge (Oxford and Cambridge), London, the Redbricks (for example Birmingham or Manchester), and the new universities (for example Essex or Lancaster).
- (c) degree subject—using six groups, mechanical/chemical engineering, other engineering, physical sciences, other sciences, arts, and social sciences/economics (these were condensed for some purposes into four groups—arts, sciences, economics/social science, and engineering).

#### Subjects being studied

When the major subjects being studied by the undergraduates in the sample were collected into four broad groups, it appeared that about the same proportion of the students were reading arts (including law) (30 per cent) as were reading sciences (including mathematics) (30 per cent), and there were three economists/social scientsts (24 per cent) to every two engineers (16 per cent) ||. Between the 18 universities the distribution of subjects was rather uneven at Oxford and Cambridge there were proportionately fewer engineers (7 per cent) than at other universities and 44 per cent of the Oxbridge students were reading arts subjects. while at London University 45 per cent were scientists. The newer universities had proportionately more social scientists than the older foundations (17 per cent against 3 per cent at Oxbridge, and 1 per cent in London), but economists were to be found in highest proportions in Oxford, Cambridge and London (17 per cent at each). Ex-public school boys were heavily biassed towards arts subjects 49 per cent—only 23 per cent of them reading sciences.

#### Relevance of degree subject

Overall 69 per cent of the sample considered their degree subject "very relevant" or "quite relevant" to their choice of career. Comparisons made with the replies given in 1974 to this question showed an increase in those replying "very relevant" (see table 1, last 2 rows).

\* Address-29 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1.

+	Birmingham	Edinburgh	Manchester
	Bristol/Leeds‡	Essex	Newcastle
	Brunel	Lancaster	Nottingham
	Cambridge	Leicester	Oxford
	Cardiff	London§	Swansea
	Durham	Loughborough	Warwick

‡ Leeds University was substituted for Bristol when it became impossible to complete the quota of interviews at Bristol

§ London included Chelsea College, Imperial College, Kings College, London School of Economics, Queen Mary College and University

|| These proportions correspond roughly with the proportions of similar subject groups in the 1976 University Grants Committee statistics for first destinations of first degree male graduates in Great

Differences appeared to reflect the pattern of the major subjects being studied with the arts students, understandably, considering their particular subject less relevant to their career choice than those reading subjects with close vocational links-53 per cent of engineering students answered "very relevant" against 37 per cent arts/social science students (table 1). Those educated at public schools and the Oxbridge students might seem to have given less weight when choosing their careers to the relevance of their degree subjects.

However, as these students leaned to the arts, it seems much more likely that their replies were conditioned by their subjects rather than their backgrounds, particularly when it is considered that those at the newer universities were also less inclined to think their degrees relevant, and their group had a social science bias.

Table 1 Relevance of degree subject in career choice

Reply	Very rele- vant	Quite rele- vant	Not very rele- vant	Not at all relevant	Don't know
Breakdown by subject group	%	%	%	%	%
arts/social science	37	28	22	11	2
science	45	25	17	9	4
engineering	53	29	13	4	2
Total respondents 1976	42	27	18	9	3
Total respondents 1974	37	30	20	11	2

When asked "How important is it to you that you should be able to use your degree directly in your future career", the engineers again rated this most highly—30 per cent of them considered it very important against 24 per cent of the others and only 4 per cent thought it "very unimportant" against 8 per cent of the others. The total response is shown in chart 1.

#### **Degree expectations**

Asked about the class of degree they expected to get, 6 per

cent of the students in the sample said they thought they would get a first, 45 per cent expected an upper second.

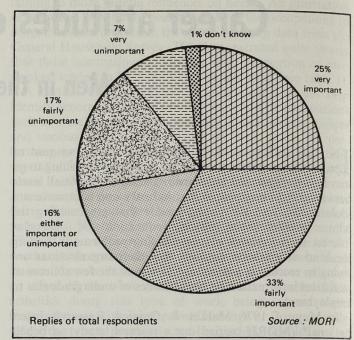


Chart 1 Importance of using degree in future career

33 per cent a lower second, 7 per cent a third, and 6 per cent pass only—2 per cent either "didn't know" or thought they would fail.

Some of those expecting upper seconds could be regarded as being rather over optimistic in their expectations, as an average of under 30 per cent get upper seconds.

#### Careers considered

To get information about career preferences of students, questions were posed in two stages. First they were shown a list of jobs and asked "have you ever considered doing any of these jobs", and then each was asked to give a

Table 2 Groups of careers which had at sometime been considered

terranis stadic fermilianos ejermente	de tra como o			sold a medicates	Short stre	<u> annaineam</u>	and becale	Percentage
Have you ever considered doing any of these jobs?	Academic research	Business and industry	Teaching	Civil service (all levels)	Other professions	Commerce (banking, insurance, etc)	welfare	Chartered accountancy
TOTAL (996)	49	49	44	42	32	20	20	19
Those with expectations of getting a first or 2(1) honours degree (534) EDUCATION	59	50	43	42	31	20	20	17
Grammar/Direct grant schools (612)	52	50	46	45	34	20	22	22
Public schools (180)	36	52	39	41	38	28	17	20
Other (252) DEGREE SUBJECTS	50	43	45	36	23	16	17	12
Mechanical/chemical/engineering (74)	50	79	36	18	18	14	11	17
Other engineering (97)	31	59	28	36	28	19	12	6
Physical sciences (146)	73	56	44	45	26	13	13	18
Other sciences (147)	53	43	38	37	30	15	14	22
Arts (354)	43	38	52	46	38	21	23	17
Social sciences (246) UNIVERSITY	44	52	45	47	32	28	32	30
Oxbridge (208)	67	57	55	53	36	26	24	28
ondon (146)	45	44	28	32	21	17	13	15
Redbrick (434)	46	46	46	42	34	19	19	18
New (207)	39	51	42	36	32	19	24	15

Chart 2 Current career intentions

	Academic Research	Business & Industry	Teaching	Civil Service	Other Professions	Social Welfare	Commerce	Chartered Accountance
Considered & rejected	11%	14%	12%	13%	8%	6%	5%	::11%:
Would never consider	22%		26%	23%	21%	43%	40%	organity to his lock in a cast does from sud does from sud passessing at arrange to a arrange to a arrange to a
Might consider	21%	23%	23%	31%	27%	341 × 99 15 × 2		62%
Would consider	29%:	33%	25%		27%	28%	26%	
Firmly intend	16%	24%	13%	30%	17%	20%	5%	7%
ercentage bases:	(874)	(904)	(902)	(882)	(797)	(870)	(841)	(878)
							So	urce: MORI

measure of the depth, or seriousness of his consideration. A five point scale was used ranging from "firmly intend" through "would consider", "might consider" to "would never consider" and lastly "considered and rejected".

Table 2 sets out the percentages of affirmative responses received to the initial question (with breakdowns into school, subject and university groups) and chart 2 shows the seriousness of intent. Naturally both the class of degree expected, and the subject being studied affected the careers which students had considered.

Any fears that students might tend to shun business and industry at a time of economic depression proved unfounded. It was second only to academic research in popularity, and was the group most seriously considered (24 per cent—see chart 2). Each group of respondents had overall considered more than one career—Oxbridge undergraduates were more likely than the others to have done this, and London students less likely.

Engineers, predictably, were most likely to have considered careers in business and industry, and it was

#### Table 3 Factors influencing career choice

Factor suggested	Percentage responding
Intellectual challenge	55
Responsibility	37
Interesting colleagues	36
Constructive use of time	36
Opportunity to be creative and original	36
Working with other people rather than things	33
Long-term opportunities	31
A sense of service to the community	30
Opportunities for foreign travel	28
Opportunity to manage others	23
To work in a team	23
Freedom from supervision	22
To do creative research	21
A high starting salary	20
Changes in job location	20
Opportunity for rapid promotion	20
Responsibility for others	20
Opportunity for work out doors	19
Employment security	18
Valuable training	18
A job where people respect you	16
Fraining given	16
ndividual assessment by performance	15
Academic environment	13
nvolvement in technical change	12
Physical challenge or adventure	12
Regular hours	6

interesting to note that Oxbridge students were the university group most likely to have looked in that direction.

Academic research, teaching and the Civil Service were with business and industry the careers most popularly considered. Whilst those from public schools were the least likely to have considered careers in academic research or teaching, they were the most likely to have considered careers in business or industry.

Those with high degree expectations (a first or an upper second) were shown to have considered the careers in the list in similar proportions to the sample overall with the marked exception of academic research where a substantially higher proportion had considered it—in practice nearly all students expecting first, and most of those expecting upper

seconds would have had some discussion about academic research with a professor or tutor.

"What is it in a job that influences career choice?"

The need for work to provide intellectual challenge has consistently been the major factor concerning students over the years that these surveys have been held, and 1976 was no exception-55 per cent of students gave it as a factor influencing their career choice (see table 3). Oxbridge students were those most concerned with this factor, 68 per cent of them looked for intellectual challenge compared with 54 per cent of London students, 53 per cent of those at the Redbricks and 45 per cent of students at the new universities.

Other considerations of importance were responsibility. constructive use of time, the opportunity to be creative and original, and "to work with people rather than things".

The overall picture is of undergraduates being more interested in the job itself, than the personal material rewards—a high starting salary (20 per cent), and job security (18 per cent) occupied relatively minor positions. This picture is very similar to that gained from responses to similar questions put in previous surveys, and what comes through is probably exactly what could be expected when students are approached at this stage in the process of moving from academic to working life; they were in their final year at the time the survey was held.

Overall results obscure variations which can be seen when responses are broken down by the type of school, degree subject and type of university (see table 4 which sets out detailed analyses of eight representative job factors). However it is important when looking at responses by groups to bear in mind the inter-relationships already seen to be existing between the type of university, the school group and degree subjects.

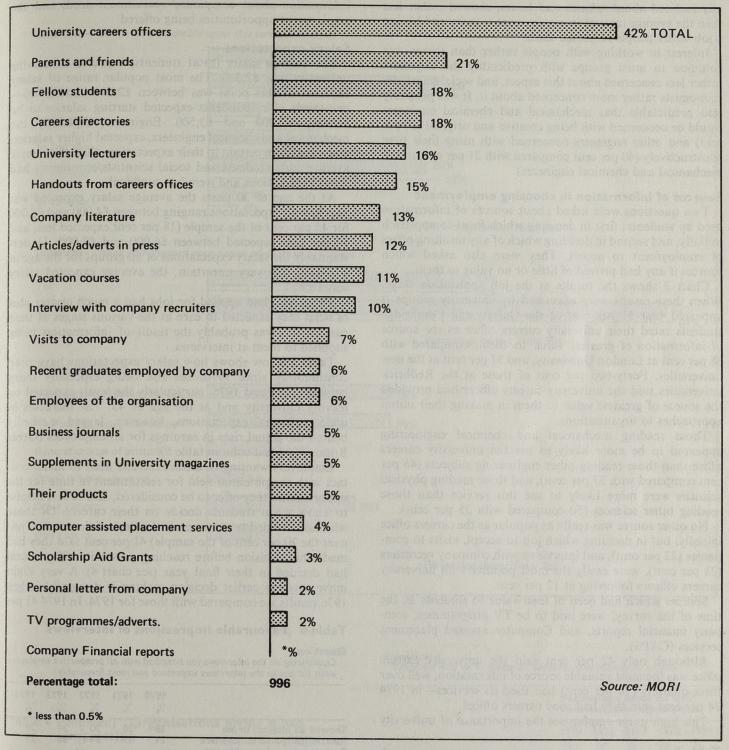
Those educated in public schools showed a more than average interest generally in those factors with an idealistic bias, and a much less than average interest in the materialistic. The ex-grammar/direct grant school pupils who

Table 4 Job factors influencing career choice Those with idealistic bias

	School	attende	d	Degree	subject					University					
	Direct grant or gram- mar	Public	Other	Mecha- nical/ ical engine- ering	Other engine- ering		Other sciences		Social scien- ces/ econo- mics	Ox- bridge	London	Red brick	New	Overal total	
Intellectual										3.5					
challenge	57	51	52	54	44	59	62	58	49	68	54	53	45	55	
Responsibility	37	42	37	50	41	36	33	37	34	38	32	39	34	37	
Interesting												3,			
colleagues	37	41	30	31	31	33	40	36	43	50	37	30	35	36	
Creative and										30		30	33	30	
original	37	39	33	40	32	34	35	36	34	42	33	34	36	36	
More materialistic															
factors															
High starting															
salary	24	11	19	26	25	17	20	18	20	15	23	19	25	20	
Employment	TRUE WAY	HOLD STRATEGY	100 PK 100				200	10	20	367 20000	120000	BALL REE	23	20	
security	20	12	20	14	15	24	17	21	16	20	17	20	15	18	
People respect						2-1	17	21	10	20	17	20	13	10	
you	16	12	18	25	18	9	17	18	14	14	10	44	44	14	
Regular hours	6	3	9	8	18	6	6	6	14	16	19	16	14	16	

Note-Undergraduates gave both the single most important factor and other important factors when answering this q

Chart 3 Sources of information used when choosing which organisations to apply to



showed the greater feeling for intellectual challenge, also showed a greater than average interest in a high starting salary and in employment security. The remainder (those educated in other types of schools) were rather less idealistically inclined; regular hours and status ("people respect you") tended to count more with them, but still much less than idealistic factors generally.

Looking at the degree subject groups, the scientists, arts students and the social/economics groups tended to put most weight on intellectual challenge, and also the need to work with interesting colleagues. They were less interested in high starting salaries, which were more important to

the engineers. This along with their need for respect was mentioned by a higher than average proportion of those engineers taking mechanical or chemical engineering.

All students who had said they had seriously considered a career in business and industry were more than averagely concerned with responsibility.

Oxbridge students were the university group most concerned to get intellectual challenge from their jobs, and they showed a higher than average concern generally about the more idealistic factors. Both they and the Redbrick students showed a slightly higher than the average (for the sample) concern about employment security. In contrast students at

the new universities, while being rather more materialistically inclined about salaries and hours, showed rather less than the average interest in employment security and having

a job where people respected them.

Interest in working with people rather than things was common to most groups with predictably the engineers rather less concerned about this aspect, and social scientists/ economists rather more concerned about it. It was probably also predictable that mechanical and chemical engineers would be concerned with being creative and original (40 per cent) and other engineers concerned with using their time constructively (40 per cent compared with 31 per cent of the mechanical and chemical engineers).

#### Sources of information in choosing employment

Two questions were asked about sources of information used by students; first in deciding which firms to approach initially, and second in deciding which of any resulting offers of employment to accept. They were also asked which sources if any had proved of little or no value to them.

Chart 3 shows the results at the job application stage. When these results were examined by university groups it appeared that 51 per cent of the Oxford and Cambridge students rated their university careers office as the source of information of greatest value to them, compared with 38 per cent at London University, and 37 per cent at the new universities. Forty-two per cent of those at the Redbrick universities said the university careers officer had provided the source of greatest value to them in making their initial approaches to organisations.

Those reading mechanical and chemical engineering appeared to be more likely to use the university careers office than those reading other engineering subjects (46 per cent compared with 37 per cent), and those reading physical sciences were more likely to use this service than those reading other sciences (50 compared with 35 per cent).

No other source was really as popular as the careers office initially, but in deciding which job to accept, visits to companies (22 per cent), and interviews with company recruiters (21 per cent), were easily the most popular with university careers officers following at 12 per cent.

Sources which had been of least value to students at the time of the survey, were said to be TV programmes, company financial reports, and Computer assisted placement services (CAPS).

Although only 42 per cent said the university careers office was the most valuable source of information, well over three-quarters (78 per cent) had used its services—in 1974 74 per cent said they had used careers offices.

This high usage emphasises the importance of university

Table 5

	Index of exp	ectations*	esds indust	Index of earnings†
Year	On leaving	At 30	At 45	All workers (GB) (January each year)
1970	100	100	100	100
1971	104	101	100	114
1972	110	105	104	124
1973	126	113	114	143
1974	134	131	121	154
1976	209	184	207	248

<sup>†</sup> Source-DE Gazette June 1977 (Table 129):

careers officers receiving good quality and wide ranging information about companies' recruitment needs and the employment opportunities being offered.

#### Salary expectations

The average salary (total students) expected on leaving university was £2,530. The most popular range of salary expected at this point was between £2,600 and £2,800 two-thirds of respondents expected starting salaries to be between £2,200 and £3,500. Engineers, especially the mechanical and chemical engineers, expected higher salaries and were more certain in their expectations than the sample average; arts students and social scientists/economists had lower expectations and were less confident.

At the age of 30 years the average salary expected was £4,990 with expectations ranging between £4,000 and £6,000 for 45 per cent of the sample (18 per cent expected less, and 10 per cent expected between £6,000 and £7,000. Understandably the salary expectations of all groups for the age of 45 years were very uncertain; the average expected salary was £8,820.

Those who had applied for jobs had a much clearer idea of what they expected to earn at the various stages of their career—this was probably the result of information being supplied to them at interviews.

Table 5 below shows how salary expectations have risen continuously since 1970, the rise being especially sharp between 1974 and 1976, particularly the levels expected on leaving university and at the age of 45. The increases in undergraduates' expectations, however, lagged markedly behind the actual rises in earnings for all employees (Great Britain) (see last column table 5).

Employers wanting to attract recruits need to make contact with the potential field for recruitment in time for the opportunities they offer to be considered, and so it is helpful to know when students decide on their careers. Of those who had decided on a career at the time of the survey (just over the 70 per cent of the sample) 41 per cent said they had made that decision before reaching university; 30 per cent had decided in their final year (see chart 4). A very slight move towards earlier decision making is discernible when 1976 results are compared with those for 1974. In 1974 41 per

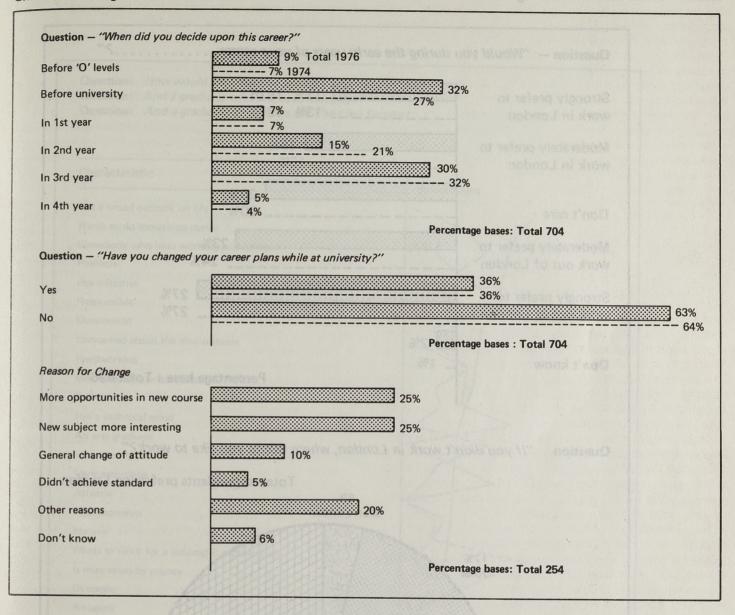
Table 6 Favourable impressions of interviews

#### Question

Considering all the interviews you have had with all prospective employers, what factors in the interviews impressed you most favourably?

All and a second	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Showed an interest in me	28	30	30	34	29
Relaxed/congenial atmosphere Recruiter knowledgeable and	24	29	34	30	35
informative	31	22	22	20	22
Impressed with the people I talked	War war				The same
to	26	20	14	20	19
Presentation of opportunities					
available	27	23	22	15	24
Presented company policy well	16	11	8	11	13
Good organised approach	16	10	11	8	15
Salary and benefits	3	10	11	6	13
Research programmes	7	2	4	5	4
Geographical location	4	6	5	4	7
Company personnel and facilities	2	4	3		2
Printed material	3	5	2	3	2
Opportunity for service for the	d inui	odilai	m na	idais	
public good	1	2	2	2	2
Opportunity to travel	3	6	9	2	6

#### Chart 4 Timing of career decision



What did they do to create an unfavourable impression on you

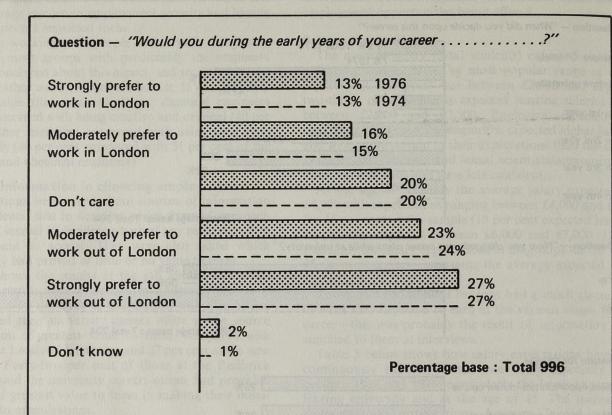
#### Table 6 (continued) Organisations giving a bad impression

#### Question

Have any organisations made a bad impression on you while recruiting this

	base: all having had interviews	Yes %
1970 1971	Percentage base : Total 290	54 53
1972 1973 1974		52 53

			base: le im			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
as not been as described and the day of the second of the	%	%	%	%	%	
Poor interviewer	43	40	43	38	46	
Unorganised approach	15	14	13	11	15	
Lack of definite information	29	23	11	11	19	
Application form too long/						
complicated	1	2	3	9	5	
Interested in above average						
students only	10	8	9	8	6	
False representation	8	6	3	7	6	
Too many tests/questions	5	3	A	5	4	
	,	,	7	,	7	
Did not hear from them after	•		-		-	
interview	2	3	3	4	2	
Company did not seem reliable	3	4	3	4	3	
Selection procedure too						
complicated	1	2	10	4	7	
Salary too low	4	5	3	2	5	
Bad accommodation at interview	*	*	1	0	1	
Other answers	33	47	25	54	38	
Other answers		ne form or emply		- 1	-	



Question "If you didn't work in London, where would you like to work?"

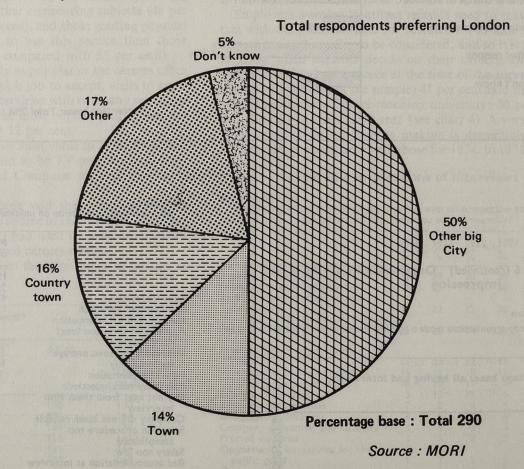


Chart 6 Graduate profiles

Question: How would you describe yourself? Question: And a graduate who works in industry? Question: And a graduate who works for The Civil Service? Characteristic Percentages Has a broad outlook on life Wants to do something useful Somebody who likes working with people Realistic Has initiative Concerned about the environment Hardworking Motivated by personal success Self assured Has a technical mind An arts graduate Very intelligent Very ambitious Wants to work for a successful organisation Is motivated by money Can't get a job elsewhere Wants to work for a powerful organisation Is prepared to use any means to achieve aim 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% Self description Graduate in industry BASE: Total 996 Graduate in Civil Service Source : MORI

cent said that they had made their career decisions during or before their first year at university; in 1976 this proportion had risen to 48 per cent.

About a third of those who had decided upon a career when they entered university had had a change of mind while there (chart 4)—25 per cent because a new subject interested them, another 25 per cent had changed because of opportunities being available (14 per cent) or not available (11 per cent). About one in ten respondents were rather vague on the questions of why they had changed their minds —they put it down to a general change of attitude. Engineers made decisions earliest, and scientists latest-there is no information as to which of the students were sponsored on their courses by organisations.

No information was asked for in 1976 about the impressions made on students by prospective employers at interviews but table 6 below sets out the results of questions asked in previous years. Atmosphere, interest, and information were the most important factors throughout on the positive side, and the quality of the interviewer where an unfavourable impression was gained.

#### Location of employment

When questioned on the preferred location of their employment 50 per cent of the students interviewed wanted to worked outside London, and only 29 per cent preferred London (see chart 5). It is interesting to note that London University students were more than averagely in favour of working in London (23 per cent compared with 16 per cent Oxbridge, 12 per cent New and 9 per cent Redbrick), and also that of those in the sample who preferred London, 50 per cent preferred big cities generally (chart 5A).

Social scientists and economists favoured London most (41 per cent), and it found least favour with engineers and the physical scientists. There is probably some link between these responses and job opportunities.

More students (47 per cent) were keen to work overseas than at the time of the 1974 survey (39 per cent) although slightly fewer than in 1972 (50 per cent). One in five of the 1976 survey respondents said they were considering emigration—this 20 per cent was spread over all analysis groups with only a slightly heavier proportion (25 per cent) in the ex-public school group.

#### Graduate profiles

The students in the sample were asked the questions "how would you describe

- (a) yourself
- (b) a graduate who works in the civil service and
- (c) a graduate who works for a large (specified) industrial

A list of characteristics was supplied and the resulting overall profiles are shown in chart 6.

The students had a rather benign if slightly contradictory view of themselves when their responses were taken together to form a collective character. "A broad outlook" was high on their list with 66 per cent mentioning it, and 58 per cent wanted "to do something useful"; but maturity was relatively low (25 per cent); they said they liked "working with people" (54 per cent), were realistic (51 per cent), "had initiative" (49 per cent), and were "responsible" (47 per cent) and determined (40 per cent). However leadership came relatively low on their list with 26 per cent, and dynamism very low at 13 per cent. Possibly the fact that only

32 per cent considered themselves "self assured" helps to explain this fairly modest picture of themselves.

A graduate who would fit well into the civil service was seen as being an arts graduate (45 per cent) who liked working with people (42 per cent), hardworking (34 per cent) and one who wanted to "do someting useful" (33 per cent) —only 2 per cent mention dynamism. Nearly one-third of respondents said that civil servants were civil servants because they could not get a job elsewhere!

The graduate in industry was quite different—he was much more interested in success than either the graduate himself or the civil servant—he wanted to work for "a successful organisation" (64 per cent) or a "powerful organisation" (51 per cent). He was considered to be technically minded (55 per cent), and quite ambitious. The more unpleasant characteristics of arrogance and authoritarianism scored very low (5 per cent and 9 per cent respectively), but so did "a broad outlook on life" and "concerned about the environment" (both 13 per cent). The impressions held by the undergraduates of both civil service and business and industrial recruits seem to be rather vague with the student feeling that he, himself, had a broader outlook on life, and was more idealistically concerned generally, than was required of recruits to either of these employment fields.

There were few surprises when responses about characteristics were looked at by analysis groups—the distribution was fairly even although mechanical and chemical engineers were very much of the opinion that the graduate recruit to the civil service was concerned about the environment (32 per cent compared with the average of 19 per cent). They and other engineers also saw civil servants as less hardworking (14 per cent and 13 per cent compared with the average of 34 per cent) and although they were slightly more ready to concede that a civil servant wanted "to do something useful" (39 per cent and 35 per cent compared with the average of 33 per cent), only 10 per cent mechanical and chemical engineers and 13 per cent of other engineers thought civil servants were "very intelligent" compared with the average 19 per cent. In fact 18 per cent and 15 per cent respectively, rather characteristically, said "not very intelligent" (average 9 per cent). Social scientist/economists, and art students on the other hand, saw those entering industry as being more ambitious generally and more interested in success and rewards.

#### Conclusion

Most of the undergraduates in the sample were (or at least believed themselves to be):

more concerned with the job appeal than such matters as salaries, promotion prospects and security of employment and anxious that their qualification should be relevant in their job. Several were slightly overoptimistic about the level of qualification they expected to obtain, and one in five said he firmly intended going into "business and industry" (a further third would consider it).

This being so it would seem that companies seeking to attract graduate recruits should be careful not to overshadow, by concentrating on the material rewards, those aspects of the job which are most likely to fulfil a potential recruit's aspirations. Also as most career decisions are made while at university and with the help of university careers officers, it is important that these advisers are well briefed and supplied with good quality literature and handouts.

## Manpower planning literature: statistical techniques of manpower analysis

by D. J. Bartholomew, London School of Economics

Since manpower planning is concerned with bringing the numbers of jobs available into balance with the supply of people to fill them, it is obvious that there is a role for statistics in manpower analyses. The numerical description of a manpower system the forecasting of its future behaviour, and the devising of strategies for control, all call statistical techniques into play. However, the statistical aspect is only one of several in the inter-disciplinary activity known as manpower planning. For this reason relatively little of the literature is concerned solely with the statistical aspects. This guide is therefore largely devoted to identifying those parts of the general literature of manpower planning which pay particular attention to statistical problems. The term 'statistics' will be interpreted broadly to include not only the collection and analyses of data, but also such things as model building and optimization. We thus include many topics which would be classed by some as operational research or management science.

The last few years have seen the appearance of several books on manpower planning. Those by Stainer<sup>1</sup>, Bell<sup>2</sup>, Burack and Walker<sup>3</sup> and Bramham<sup>4</sup> all give attention to statistical methods while those of Smith<sup>5</sup> and Grinold and Marshall<sup>6</sup> have a very strong quantitative orientation. A forthcoming book by Bartholomew and Forbes is designed as a manual for those who wish to acquire a working knowledge of the techniques.

WASTAGE, or turnover, occupies a central place in manpower planning and this was one of the first areas to receive serious statistical attention. Three early papers which are still well worth reading are Rice, Hill and Trist8, Silcock<sup>9</sup>, and Lane and Andrew<sup>10</sup>. All contain a blend of data and theory and all helped to establish the strong dependence of propensity to leave on length of service. Perhaps the most useful discovery, by Lane and Andrew<sup>10</sup>, was that completed length of service (CLS) distributions could often be graduated successfully by the lognormal distribution. Its use for this purpose is also illustrated in Young<sup>11</sup>, Ashdown <sup>12</sup>, Butler and Rowntree<sup>13</sup>, Hyman<sup>14</sup>, Bartholomew<sup>15</sup> and Clark<sup>16</sup>. The ubiquity of the lognormal distribution has never been satisfactorily explained and, indeed, there are other distributions which fit the data almost equally well. Some of these derive from models based on assumptions of heterogeneity which see observed CLS distributions as mixtures of exponentials, as in Silcock<sup>9</sup> and Bartholomew<sup>17, 18</sup>. Others, leading to distributions of the same form, view the stay in a job as a series of stages reflecting different degrees of commitment, see, for example, Herbst<sup>19</sup>, Clowes<sup>20</sup>, McLean<sup>21</sup> and Bartholomew<sup>17</sup>.

The data to which CLS distributions have to be fitted are often incomplete and fragmentary, the two commonest forms are known as census and cohort data. Lane and Andrew<sup>10</sup> first showed how to estimate survivor functions in this context and their work was extended by Forbes<sup>22</sup>. The question of fitting parametric forms to these distributions is discussed in most of these papers and also in Marshall<sup>23</sup> and Bartholomew and Forbes<sup>7</sup>. The use of fitted distributions for forecasting wastage is treated in Bartholomew<sup>15</sup>, and Bartholomew and Forbes7.

The problem of constructing measures of wastage (or stability) has a conspicuous place in the literature. Because of the dependence of propensity to leave on length of service it is now widely recognized that the crude wastage rate (alias the B.I.M. index) is potentially very misleading. No single generally accepted alternative index has yet emerged, though the median (or half-life) first suggested by Silcock<sup>9</sup> is perhaps the most useful. The expected length of service, advocated by Lane and Andrew<sup>10</sup> is beset by practical problems of calculation detailed in Bartholomew and Forbes<sup>7</sup> (Chapter 3). Van der Mewe and Miller<sup>24</sup> give a good account of the shortcomings of many indices but are less convincing on their own proposal to combine the crude wastage rate with the median of the current length of service distribution of those in post. Bowey<sup>25, 26</sup> discusses the whole problem from a different, non-statistical point of view and proposes various measures of stability which have been critically reviewed, for example, by Hyman<sup>14</sup>.

There has been surprisingly little sophisticated statistical work published on relating propensity to leave to other variables such as sex, place of residence, level of skill etc. Silcock<sup>9</sup> lists many such variables which have been shown to affect wastage and his conclusions seem to have been upheld by more recent work. Hyman<sup>14</sup> investigated the relationship between wastage and local unemployment levels—a topic which seems to have attracted less empirical work than its importance justifies. It is possible that techniques involving regression and life tables as proposed by Cox<sup>27</sup> may prove useful here. The comparison of wastage rates between groups and overtime can often be facilitated by graphical means as shown by Mahon and Jones<sup>28</sup>.

#### Models of manpower systems

Wastage is only one component of a total manpower system and a full study of the inter-relationships between the wastage, promotion and recruitment flows is essential for effective planning. It was recognized at an early stage that the prediction of manpower stocks under the assumption of constant flow rates could be modelled by the theory of Markov chains. The pioneers were Young and Almond<sup>29</sup> and Gani<sup>30</sup>. Since then such models have been developed and applied very widely as illustrated in Dawson and Denton<sup>31</sup>, Forbes<sup>32</sup>, Hopkins<sup>33</sup>, Mahoney and Milkovich<sup>34</sup>, Nielson and Young<sup>35</sup>, Rowland and Sovereign<sup>36</sup>, Sales<sup>37</sup>, Stewman<sup>38</sup>, Thonstad<sup>39</sup>, and Vassiliou<sup>40</sup>.

The basic Markov model involves the assumption that the flows are independent. It seems plausible to suppose that feedback mechanisms operate and hence that nonlinear models may be more appropriate. First steps in this direction have been taken by Young<sup>11</sup>, and Young and Vassiliou<sup>41</sup>.

In a Markov model the flow rates are fixed and the grade sizes free to vary. In many applications this is unrealistic as the grade sizes are controlled. The appropriate kind of model in these circumstances is one based on renewal theory. Derivation of the theory of such models is given in Bartholomew 42, 43, 17, 18 but the best known computer-based model working on renewal principles is the KENT model described in Hopes<sup>44</sup> and Smith<sup>5</sup>. A novel, alternative, way of looking at renewal systems was introduced by White45 who set up vacancy chain models in which the flows of vacancies rather than of people are modelled by a Markov chain. This idea was applied in a manpower context by Stewman 38, 46 and the model has been further developed by Bartholomew<sup>47</sup> and Bartholomew and Forbes<sup>7</sup>.

Both classes of model discussed above are concerned with stocks and flows. The manpower planner, as well as the employee, is also interested in investigating the career prospects which a system offers in terms of times and probabilities of advancement. An early paper dealing with this is Vroom and McCrimmon<sup>48</sup>. For Markov models a great deal of information can be derived from the so-called fundamental matrix discussed in Bartholomew<sup>17</sup> (Chapter 3). Various extensions and modifications are given in Bartholomew and Forbes<sup>7</sup> (Chapter 6). Another approach to the problem based on the analyses of age by grade distributions was developed by Morgan<sup>49</sup>, and Morgan, Keenay and Ray <sup>50</sup>, and its use is described in Hopes<sup>44</sup>, Butler and Wishart<sup>51</sup>, and Bartholomew and Forbes7 (Chapter 6).

Although Markov and renewal models are very flexible, there are advantages, especially with small systems, in making a stochastic simulation of individual behaviour within the system. Such simulation models need to be computer based and each run of the model produces a projected set of stocks and flows. Several such runs enable one to build up a picture of the likely variations in the predicted quantities. An early example of such a model is described in Price<sup>52</sup> and a more recent one by Blom and Knights<sup>53</sup>. The United Kingdom Civil Service uses a model called MANSIM described in Hopes<sup>44</sup> and Wishart<sup>54</sup>. A large and flexible model designed for research purposes was constructed by Briceno<sup>55</sup>.

Some progress has been made towards the theoretical investigation of the variations to be expected in forecasts made using stochastic models. The main source of information on this is Bartholomew<sup>17</sup> but see also Bartholomew and Butler <sup>56</sup>, Butler <sup>57</sup>, and, for examples, Forbes <sup>32</sup> and Sales <sup>37</sup>.

Simulation models and stochastic theory enable us to study the variation in forecasts arising from the uncertainties of individual behaviour. In any planning situation there are many other uncertainties, many of which are not easy to quantify. Methods of coping with the problems which thees raise are discussed in Bartholomew, Hopes and Smith<sup>58</sup>.

#### Optimisation and control

The models described in the last section were mainly constructed with a view to forecasting. By considering a

range of forecasts it is often possible, by trial and error, to decide on a suitable course of action. In cases where clear manpower goals are stated it is natural to pose the problem as one of how to attain them in an optimal manner. There has been a considerable amount of work in this area. One strand is represented in a long series of papers by Charnes Cooper and their associates. Most of their work is based on a Markov model for flows and they use techniques of goal programming in order to devise optimal strategies. One of their earliest papers which gives a good idea of the basic approach is Charnes, Cooper and Niehaus<sup>59</sup> and a selection of their writings will be found in Charnes, Cooper and Niehaus<sup>60</sup>. Optimization techniques are also discussed in Grinold and Marshall<sup>6</sup>. Mathematical programming techniques in a manpower context will also be found in Purkiss and Richardson<sup>61</sup> and El Agizy<sup>62</sup>.

A second strand is concerned with mapping out the set of control strategies which are feasible and with determining the character of good strategies. An introductory account will be found in Bartholomew<sup>17</sup> (Chapter 4) and more recent work in the same vein is contained in Bartholomew<sup>17</sup> Davies<sup>63, 64</sup>, Grinold and Stanford<sup>65</sup> and the book by Grinold and Marshall (1976) (Chapter 2). All of this work rests on deterministic assumptions but an investigation of how the strategies behave in a stochastic environment has been made by Bartholomew<sup>66</sup>, <sup>67</sup>.

#### Demand forecasting

This aspect has already been reviewed in this series by Purkiss<sup>68</sup>. There is no set of demand forecasting models to set beside the supply models with which the earlier sections have been largely concerned. Indeed, although statistical methods certainly have a role in demand forecasting they tend to be less important than on the supply side. This is, perhaps, why the number of well-documented examples in the published literature is small.

Multiple regression techniques for predicting manpower needs as a function of work-load variables have been used by Drui<sup>69</sup> and critically reviewed by Livingstone and Montgomery<sup>70</sup>. Regression methods were also used by Halpern<sup>71</sup> to relate the total numbers employed in the Civil Service to various indices of public expenditure. The best results, in this case, were obtained by using lagged

Time series extrapolation has also been used for predicting work loads and manning levels. Young and Vassiliou<sup>41</sup> used exponentially weighted moving averages, while Box-Jenkins techniques were the basis of Cameron and Nash's<sup>72</sup> work. Factor analysis methods have also been used to reduce the dimensionality of several workload series prior to projecting the series by time series methods by Rowntree and Stewart<sup>73</sup> and Cameron and Nash<sup>72</sup>.

#### Where to start

The statistical literature of manpower planning is very varied both in its level of technical difficulty and the audience to which it is addressed. The best point of entry will therefore depend on the interests and background of the enquirer but the following suggestions may be helpful. A good starting point would be the book of readings edited by Bartholomew<sup>74</sup>. This begins with some general introductions to manpower planning which set the statistical aspects in a

wider context and it includes some of the papers referred to above. The lists of references at the end of each article together with the Further Reading at the end will lead to much of the relevant literature. Next the book edited by Smith<sup>5</sup> provides a thorough account of practical manpower planning with a strong statistical emphasis based on experience in the U.K. Civil Service. Bartholomew and Forbes? is written as a manual for those who wish to master the basic techniques. Much of the research on manpower planning prior to 1970 is contained in volumes of collected papers edited by Jessop<sup>75</sup>, Wilson<sup>76</sup>, Bartholomew and Morris<sup>77</sup>, Smith<sup>78</sup>, Clough, Lewis and Oliver<sup>79</sup> and Bartholomew and Smith80. Current research of a statistical nature appears in the professional journals especially in the journals of the Royal Statistical Society, The Statistician Management Science, Operations Research and The Operational Research Quarterly.

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# Earnings in shipbuilding and chemicals: June

### Occupational details of earnings and hours of manual workers

THE RESULTS of this regular survey, conducted in June 1977, provide occupational details of earnings and hours of adult male manual workers in engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing and chemical manufacture in Great Britain. These occupational earnings surveys which are carried out by the Department of Employment under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, relate to June each year; in shipbuilding and ship-repairing and in chemicals there are similar surveys in January also.

Also included are some comparisons with results of the June 1976 inquiry. Detailed results of that inquiry were published in the October 1976 issue of the Gazette and those of the January 1977 inquiry in the May 1977 issue. Summary results over a longer period are given in index form each month in Table 128 of this Gazette.

The estimates given here are of average weekly and hourly earnings, both including and excluding overtime premium, and weekly hours worked, for full-time adult male manual workers. They include details for skilled and semi-skilled workers and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately.

#### Summary of results

Table 1 gives details of the coverage

Tables 2, 3 and 4 give the summary results for average earnings with comparisons between June 1976 and June 1977. Separate figures are given for:

(a) average weekly earnings including overtime premium and (b) average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium Tables 5-12 give more detailed results

Table 1 Returns received

Industry group	Size range of firm	Number of returns received suitable for processing	Number of adult males included on these returns
Engineering	500 or more	539	540,230
	100–499	902	136,930
	25–99	409	18,650
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	500 or more	29	63,480
	100-499	27	5,190
	25-99	10	650
Chemical manufacture	500 or more	62	37,420
	100-499	135	17,320
	25-99	51	2,260

## Family Expenditure Survey

### Report for 1975

This report, the latest in an annual series, contains information of value to everyone concerned with household expenditure and income. It provides analyses of the expenditure on goods and services of all households included in the survey. Separate tables give analyses of household income by source for various groups of households.

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Table 2 All engineering industries covered\*

	June 1976	June 1977	June 197	6-June 1977		June 1976	June 1977	June 1976	June 1977
			Absolute	Percentage change	The state of the s	1776	1977	Absolute	Percentage change
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	INCLUD	ING OVE	RTIME PRE	MIUM	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				EMIUM
Timeworkers‡	_	_	_		Timeworkers‡	P	P	P	
Skilled	66-22	72.78	+6.56	+ 9.9	Skilled	148-5	159-8	+11-3	
Semi-skilled	64-24	68-71	+4.47	+ 7.0	Semi-skilled	142-0	151.5	+ 9.5	+7.6
Labourers	52-17	57-11	+4.94	+ 9.5	Labourers	115-7	124-7	+ 9.0	+6·7 +7·8
All timeworkers	64-22	69-74	+5.52	+ 8.6	All timeworkers	143-0	153-3	+10-3	+7.2
Payment-by-result workers					Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	66-37	73.78	+7-41	+11.2	Skilled	157-4	171-2	+13.8	+8.8
Semi-skilled	59-34	66-25	+6.91	+11.6	Semi-skilled	141-8	154-8	+13.0	+9.2
Labourers	52-42	57-38	+4.96	+ 9.5	Labourers	120-2	128-7	+ 8.5	+7.1
All payment-by-result workers	62-60	69-57	+6.97	+11-1	All payment-by-result workers	148-8	161-8	+13.0	+8.7
All workers					All workers				
Skilled workers	66-28	73-17	+6.89	+10-4	Skilled workers	152-1	164-1	+12-0	+7.9
Semi-skilled workers	62-10	67-71	+5.61	+ 9.0	Semi-skilled workers	141-9	152-8	+10-9	+7.7
Labourers	52-23	57-17	+4-94	+ 9-5	Labourers	116-8	125-6	+ 8.8	+7.5
All workers covered	63-55	69-67	+6.12	+ 9.6	All workers covered	145-3	156-5	+11-2	+7.7

<sup>\*‡</sup> See footnotes below table 12.

Table 3 Shipbuilding and ship-repairing\*

	June 1976	June 1977	June 197	6-June 1977		June 1976	June 1977	June 1976	June 1977
and the case of the continues of the continues of the case of the	1970	1,,,,	Absolute change	Percentage change	May 1977 hand. Summary	0.01 mi v	tiopa: 1	Absolute	Percentage change
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	INCLUD		RTIME PRE	MIUM	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	EXCLU	DING OV	ERTIME PR	EMIUM
	£	£	£			P	P	P	
Timeworkers					Timeworkers				
Skilled	68-43	75-81	+7.38	+10.8	Skilled	147-5	162-2	£14·7	+10-0
Semi-skilled	63-07	68-60	+5.53	+ 8.8	Semi-skilled	129-1	134-1	+ 5.0	+ 3.9
Labourers	63.76	62-67	-1.09	- 1.7	Labourers	124-4	130-7	+ 6.3	+ 5.1
All timeworkers	66-21	72-37	+6.16	+ 9.3	All timeworkers	138-7	149-6	+10-9	+ 7.9
Payment-by-result workers†					Payment-by-result workers†				
Skilled	77-19	79-14	+1.95	+ 2.5	Skilled	164-3	172-3	+ 8.0	+ 4-9
Semi-skilled	68-39	70-96	+2.57	+ 3.8	Semi-skilled	138-1	143-3	+ 5.2	+ 3.8
Labourers	63-01	66-54	+3.53	+ 5.6	Labourers	126-7	137-6	+10-9	+ 8.6
All payment-by-result workers	73-81	75.93	+2.12	+ 2.9	All payment-by-result workers	154-5	161-5	+ 7.0	+ 4.5
All workers					All workers				
Skilled workers	75-38	77-81	+2.43	+ 3.2	Skilled workers	160-8	168-3	+ 7.5	+ 4-7
Semi-skilled workers	66.85	69.71	+2.86	+ 4.3	Semi-skilled workers	135-5	138-4	+ 2.9	+ 2.1
Labourers	63-23	65-30	+2.07	+ 3.3	Labourers	126.0	135-4	+ 9.4	
All workers covered	72.02	74.38	+2.36	+ 3.3	All workers covered	150-8	156-3	+ 5.5	+ 7.5 + 3.6

<sup>\*†</sup> See footnotes below table 12.

Table 4 Chemical manufacture\*

	June 1976	June 1977	June 1976	-June 1977		June 1976	June 1977	June 1976	-June 1977
			Absolute change	Percentage change		1776	1777	Absolute change	Percentage change
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	INCLUD		RTIME PREI	MIUM	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	EXCLU	DING OV	ERTIME PR	EMIUM
Timeworkers‡	£	£	£		TOTAL TELESCOPE DESCRIPTION	P	P	P	
General workers	70-28	7141			Timeworkers‡		4473		
		76.16	+5.88	+ 8.4	General workers	160-8	167-3	+ 6.5	+4.0
Craftsmen	76.10	81.58	+5.48	+ 7.2	Craftsmen	169-1	176-1	+ 7.0	+4.1
All timeworkers	71.83	77-53	+5.70	+ 7.9	All timeworkers	163-0	169-5	+ 6.5	+4.0
Payment-by-result workers					Payment-by-result workers				
General workers	70-27	74-44	+4:17	+ 5.9	General workers	154-5	162-8	+ 8.3	+5.4
Craftsmen	74-53	82-33	+7.80	+10.5	Craftsmen	166-9	177-9	+11.0	+6.6
All payment-by-result workers	71.00	75-61	+4.61	+ 6.5	All payment-by-result workers	156-6	165-0	+ 8.4	+5.4
All workers									
					All workers				
General workers	70-28	75.95	+5.67	+ 8.1	General workers	160-0	166-8	+ 6.8	+4.3
Craftsmen	75-98	81-63	+5.65	+ 7.4	Craftsmen	169-0	176-2	+ 7.2	+4-3
All workers covered	71.74	77-32	+5.58	+ 7.8	All workers covered	162-3	169-0	+ 6.7	+4.1

<sup>\*‡</sup> See footnotes below table 12.

Table 5 Summary by skill for Great Britain

graven on march.	Average earnings	weekly	hours	hours of	Average earnings	hourly		Average earnings	weekly	Average hours actually	hours of	Average earnings	hourly
AND STATE OF	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	worked	time	overtime	excluding overtime premium	Antherse enlaytant estatanen aprilateko estatanen artikearia	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		time	including overtime premium	overtime
ALL ENGINEERIN	G INDUS	TRIES CO	VERED*				SHIPBUILDING A	ND SHIP	REPAIRIN	NG (contin	ued)		
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	£ 72·78 68·71 57·11 <b>69·74</b>	£ 69·22 65·09 54·04 <b>66·20</b>	43·3 43·0 43·3 43·2	4·8 5·1 5·4 <b>5·0</b>	p 168·0 159·9 131·8 161·5	P 159·8 151·5 124·7 153·3	Payment-by-result workers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All P-B-R workers	£ 79·14 70·96 66·54	£ 74·42 64·50 62·12 70·79	43·2 45·0 45·1 43·8	5·1 7·3 7·3 5·9	p 183·1 157·6 147·4 173·2	P 172·3 143·3 137·6 161·5
Payment-by-result workers							All workers				18.03		
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	73·78 66·25 57·38	71-54 64-38 54-96	41·8 41·6 42·7 41·7	3·5 3·3 4·5 3·4	176·5 159·3 134·4 166·7	171·2 154·8 128·7 161·8	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All workers	77·81 69·71 65·30	72·62 62·70 61·04	43·2 45·3 45·1	5·4 7·6 6·9	180·3 153·9 144·8	168·3 138·4 135·4
All P-B-R workers	69.57	67-50	41.7	3.4	100-7	VIOLE IN	covered	74-38	68-71	44-0	6.2	169-2	156-3
All workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	73·17 67·71 57·17	70·11 64·79 54·25	42·7 42·4 43·2	4·3 4·4 5·2	171·2 159·7 132·4	164·1 152·8 125·6	CHEMICAL MANU Timeworkers‡ General workers	76·16	74·95	44-8	5-8	170-0	167-3
All workers covered	69-67	66-70	42.6	4-4	163-5	156-5	Craftsmen All timeworkers	81·58 77·53	78·88 <b>75·92</b>	44·8 44·8	6·1 5·9	182·1 173·1	176·1 169·5
							Payment-by-result workers						
SHIPBUILDING A	ND SHIP	REPAIRI	NG*				General workers Craftsmen All P-B-R workers	74·44 82·33 75·61	72·47 79·89 <b>73·57</b>	44·5 44·9 <b>44·6</b>	5·2 5·8 <b>5·3</b>	167·1 183·3 169·6	162·8 177·9 165·0
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled	75·81 68·60	69·91 61·10	43·1 45·5	5·8 7·9	176·0 150·6	162·2 134·1	All workers General workers Craftsmen	75·95 81·63	74·64 78·93	44·8 44·8	5-7	169·6 182·2	166·8 176·2
Labourers All timeworkers	62·67 72·37	58·76 65·98	45·0 44·1	6.3	139·4 164·0	130·7 149·6	All workers covered	77-32	75-67	44-8	5.8	172-7	169-0

<sup>\* † ‡</sup> See footnotes below table 12.

Table 6 Summary by skill for particular engineering industry groups\*

	Average earnings	weekly	hours	hours of	Average earnings	hourly		Average earnings	weekly	hours		Average earnings	hourly
1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		over- time worked	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	19.000 1.000 19.000 1.000 19.000 1.000	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		time	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
MECHANICAL EN	GINEERI	NG					MOTOR VEHICLE	MANUF	ACTURIN	IG			
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	£ 70-10 61-34 55-19	£ 66·32 57·82 52·21	43·5 43·1 43·3	4·9 4·8 5·2	p 161·0 142·4 127·3	p 152·3 134·2 120·5	Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	£ 80·80 77·19 66·33	£ 77·07 73·03 62·39	43·6 43·0 44·9	5·3 5·6 6·9	P 185·1 179·6 147·8	P 176-6 169-8 139-0
Payment-by-result							Payment-by-result workers						
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	72·57 66·17 58·00	70-09 63-95 55-40	42·0 41·9 43·0	3·7 3·9 4·9	172·8 157·8 135·0	166·9 152·5 129·0	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	78·36 73·07 61·46	76·24 71·15 58·56	42·2 41·8 43·4	3·6 3·4 4·7	185·8 175·0 141·5	180·8 170·4 134·8
ELECTRICAL ENG	INEERIN	G					AEROSPACE EQU	IPMENT	MANUFA	CTURIN	GAND	REPAIRI	NG .
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	71·30 60·35 55·67	67·78 57·96 52·89	43·5 42·4 43·1	4·9 4·0 5·2	164·0 142·4 129·3	156-0 136-8 122-8	Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	71·25 64·07 55·27	68·81 61·28 53·10	41·2 42·1 42·0	3·5 4·4 4·5	172·7 152·3 131·5	166·8 145·7 126·3
Payment-by-result							Payment-by-result workers						
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	72·47 60·27 56·90	70-42 58-99 54-82	41·6 40·8 42·0	3·3 2·5 4·4	174·3 147·8 135·6	169·3 144·6 130·6	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	73·68 66·35 57·77	72·22 64·84 55·74	40·3 40·9 43·1	2·4 3·0 4·1	182·9 162·3 134·1	179·3 158·6 129·5

<sup>\* ‡</sup> See footnotes below table 12.

Table 7 Regional analysis by skill: all engineering industries covered\*

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	u	N	-	-	
	_	_	_	-	١.

	Average earnings		Average hours actually	hours of	Average earnings	hourly		Average earnings	weekly	nours	hours of	Average earnings	hourly
enibutana matalah malanyan dinanga atawa sa matawa A Salah atawa di Mata	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		time worked	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	graduros galdusas professor estricurs muorand must no a ve ha on the last	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	actually worked includ- ing over- time	time	including overtime premium	excludin overtime premium
SOUTH EAST							YORKSHIRE AND	HUMBE	RSIDE			HACE RECORD	CONTRACTOR OF
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	£ 71.77 70.99 57.45	£ 67·96 66·42 54·04	43·7 43·1 44·2	5·1 5·8 6·0	p 164·3 164·8 130·0	P 155-6 154-1 122-3	Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	£ 68·38 60·43 56·42	£ 64·85 57·72 53·64	43·5 43·6 43·3	4·8 5·3 5·3	p 157·1 138·6 130·1	p 149·0 132·4 123·7
Payment-by-result workers							Payment-by-result workers						
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	72·30 64·89 53·23	69·84 63·04 50·95	41·9 41·4 40·7	3·7 3·2 4·0	172·6 156·8 130·8	166·8 152·3 125·1	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	74·35 67·00 57·20	72·25 64·82 55·03	41·8 42·5 43·1	3·4 4·2 5·1	177·6 157·5 132·8	172·6 152·3 127·8
EAST ANGLIA							NORTH WEST						
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	70·17 66·16 49·52	66·18 63·46 47·35	43·8 42·3 41·4	5·4 4·2 4·0	160·2 156·2 119·6	151·1 149·8 114·3	Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	74·11 71·22 56·49	70·17 67·84 53·46	43·8 42·4 42·0	5·2 4·8 4·9	169·3 167·8 134·5	160·3 159·8 127·3
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled	69·67 62·08	67·15 59·97	42·3 43·0	4·3 4·3	164·5 144·5	158·6 139·6	Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled	74·37 62·56	71·96 60·64	42·1 41·7	3·6 3·5	176·4 150·0	170·7 145·4
Labourers	57-61	55-90	42.8	4.0	134-5	130-5	Labourers	55-87	53-45	42.8	3.8	130-5	124-8
SOUTH WEST							NORTH						
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	65·87 55·83 50·33	62·86 52·71 48·35	42·6 42·0 42·3	3·9 4·1 3·5	154·7 132·8 119·1	147·7 125·4 114·3	Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	74·25 64·37 58·64	70·35 61·18 55·52	43·6 43·0 43·3	4·9 4·5 5·3	170·5 149·6 135·6	161·5 142·2 128·3
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled	67·61 63·31	65·81 61·14	40·7 41·6	2·7 3·5	166·2 152·0	161·8 146·8	Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled	77-09 63-91	75·17 61·84	41·1 41·6	3.2	187-5	182-8
Labourers	59-39	56.78	43.2	4.9	137-5	131.4	Labourers	59.53	57.45	42.3	3.5	153·7 140·6	148·7 135·7
WEST MIDLANDS							WALES						
Timeworkers‡ Skilled	74-59	72.00	42.7		174-5	168-5	Timeworkers‡ Skilled	73-20	69-03	43-1	5.0	169-7	160-1
Semi-skilled Labourers	68·76 56·39	66·45 54·00			160·4 131·0	155·0 125·4	Semi-skilled Labourers	67·65 65·16	64·22 59·89	42·5 43·0	4.6	159·3 151·5	151·2 139·2
Payment-by-result workers Skilled	75-21	73-57	41.6	3-1	180-8	176-9	Payment-by-result workers Skilled	74-71	71.56	41.8	4-1	178-9	171-3
Semi-skilled Labourers	70·86 54·39	69-20	41.5	3.1	170·6 128·6	166·6 124·0	Semi-skilled Labourers	65·14 67·36	63·96 60·89	40·0 47·9	1.9	163·0 140·7	160·0 127·2
EAST MIDLANDS		444					SCOTLAND						
Fimeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	68·57 60·78 50·85		42.4	5-0	165·5 143·5 120·5	158·8 136·6 115·8	Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	80·38 73·32 63·85	74·65 68·07 59·10	45·1 44·5 45·6	6·5 7·5 7·1	178·1 164·8 140·1	165·5 153·0 129·7
Payment-by result workers							Payment-by-result workers						
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	74·74 64·48 59·82	62.95	40.7	3.0	179·5 158·3 142·5	174·6 154·5 138·5	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	73·50 68·26 63·14	70-29 65-97 59-60	42·4 41·6 44·3	4·2 3·5 5·7	173·4 164·0 142·5	165·8 158·5 134·5

<sup>\* ‡</sup> See footnotes below table 12.

Table 8 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing\*

	Average earnings		Average hours actually		Average earnings	hourly		Average earnings	weekly	hours	hours of	Average earnings	hourly
description description of the second of the	including overtime premium	overtime		time worked	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Part House	overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually worked includ- ing over- time	over- time worked	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
SOUTH EAST§							Payment-by-result	19	GENOO	SELECTED	actions the	AND DESCRIPTION	189 J.30
Timeworke: s Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	£ 75·60 70·75 60·70	£ 67·64 59·79 57·28	43·6 46·2 44·2	6·0 8·8 5·6	p 173·3 153·1 137·3	P 155·1 129·4 129·5	workers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers NORTH§	x,=;		κsΞ			
Payment-by-result workers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	77·89 64·23	70·62 55·63	44·8 44·7	6·6 7·2	174·0 143·6	157-7 124-4	Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	66·18 61·95	61·93 58·57	43·6 45·2	 6·4 5·5	151·8 137·0	142·1 129·5
SOUTH WEST§							Payment-by-result	01 73	30 37	732	3-3	137 0	1273
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled	70·67 67·57	64-38	42·1 47·0	4-6	167-8	152-9	workers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	85·70 78·88 69·33	81-97 74-18 64-98	43·8 45·9 45·6	5·3 8·2 7·9	195·8 171·9 152·0	187·3 161·6 142·4
Labourers Payment-by-result	61.21	60.67	47.0	9.3	143.9	129.2	WALES						
workers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	三		Ξ				Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	72·00 79·75	63·47 69·64	43·3 50·8	11·1 14·7	166·3 157·0	146·6 137·1
YORKSHIRE AND	HUMBEI	RSIDE					Payment-by-result						
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	84·16 68·31 58·32	77-98 63-47 53-86	46·9 46·4 44·7	8·8 8·8 8·4	179·5 147·1 130·4	166·3 136·7 120·5	workers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	Ξ		Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
Payment-by-result							SCOTLAND						
workers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	82·25 71·03	76·48 63·93	43·7 47·0	6·9 10·0	188·3 151·2	175·1 136·1	Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	80·52 71·15 62·59	76·03 65·37 59·96	42·4 44·1 43·9	4·6 6·3 4·9	189·8 161·3 142·6	179·2 148·2 136·6
NORTH WEST§							Payment-by-result	20,	.,,0	13		. 12 0	,300
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	85·47 82·48 —	79-37 75-13	47·6 53·7	9·2 14·1	179·4 153·5	166·6 139·8	workers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	75·54 67·97 63·09	70·94 62·35 59·25	42·5 43·5 44·9	4·9 5·7 7·1	177-8 156-3 140-6	167·0 143·4 132·0

<sup>\* † §</sup> See footnotes below table 12.

Table 9 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture\*

	Average earnings		Average hours actually	hours of	Average earnings	hourly		Average earnings	weekly	hours	hours of	Average earnings	hourly
Carlotte Carlotte	overtime	excluding overtime premium		time	overtime	excluding overtime premium		overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually worked includ- ing over- time	time	overtime	excluding overtime premium
SOUTH EAST§							Payment-by-result			enter	New to the	451 84061	una Eq.
Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	£ 74-07 79-77	£ 71·85 76·35	45·8 46·9	6·5 7·4	P 161·5 170·1	p 156·7 162·8	workers General workers Craftsmen	77-38 87-28	77·72 85·07	42·7 46·4	5·0 6·0	181·1 188·1	182·0 183·4
Payment-by-result							NORTH WEST						
workers General workers Craftsmen	70-54	70-02	41.5	2.0	169-9	168-6	Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	78·30 81·25	77·11 78·89	44·0 43·4	4·9 4·7	178·1 187·1	175·4 181·6
SOUTH WEST§							Payment-by-result						
Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	82·17 86·25	80·43 83·14	46·1 45·8	6·7 7·0	178·2 188·3	174·5 181·5	workers General workers Craftsmen	74·79 81·30	72·75 75·04	47·6 48·2	10·0 11·5	157·1 168·8	152·9 155·8
Payment-by-result							NORTH§						
workers General workers Craftsmen	T			6 T	#E		Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	78·71 86·76	78·15 84·11	43·4 44·2	5·4 6·7	181·2 196·1	179·9 190·2
WEST MIDLANDS	9						Payment-by-result						
Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	75·72 78·50	75·42 75·93	46·6 46·3	6.9	162·5 169·4	161·8 163·9	workers General workers Craftsmen	77-25	76.25	43.8	4-7	176-3	174-0
Payment-by-result	0.8	6.65		1000	0152	100	WALES						
workers General workers Craftsmen	69-32	68-68	41.7	2.5	166-3	164-8	Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	71·15 77·87	70·50 75·28	41·6 44·6	3·2 6·0	171·0 174·7	169·4 168·9
EAST MIDLANDS							Payment-by-result	0.					
Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	67·85 67·88	67·32 65·28	44·9 45·5	5·0 6·5	151·1 149·2	150·0 143·5	workers General workers Craftsmen	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	=
Payment-by-result							SCOTLANDS						
workers General workers Craftsmen	=	=	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	74·89 81·07	73·47 79·04	44·0 43·2	5·3 4·7	170·1 187·6	166·8 182·9
YORKSHIRE AND	HUMBEI	RSIDE§						01-07	77.04	13.2	7,	.0. 0	.02
Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	74·72 79·73	73·10 76·32	46·9 46·1	7·4 6·7	159·4 173·0	156·0 165·6	Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen	=	=	=	=	Ξ	=

<sup>\*‡§</sup> See footnotes below table 12.

Table 10 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

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	u	N	в	- 4	07

Classes of workers	Timewor	kers (incl	luding lie	u workers	)		Schwarze of	Payment	-by-result	workers	nething we go	ionauth a		
		Average		Average hours actually		Average		Numbers of adult males	Average earnings		Average hours actually	Average hours of over-	Average	hourly
sources andread delivers	covered by the survey	overtime			time	overtime	excluding overtime premium	covered by the	overtime			time	including overtime premium	Overtime
ALL ENGINEERING INDUS	TRIES CO	VERED*												Bryo
Fitters (skilled—other than		£	£			P	P		£	£			P	P
toolroom and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'	56,770	70-13	66-57	43-1	4.7	162-5	154-3	41,620	73-41	71-04	41.9	3.6	175-2	169-5
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	43,930 18,400	70·87 <b>7</b> 0·34	68·17 67·67	42·3 43·1	3·9 4·1	167·6 163·2	161·3 157·0	49,450 32,580	72·95 68·34	71·14 66·71	41.2	2.9	177·0 166·9	172·6 163·0
Toolroom fitters and turners  Maintenance men (skilled)  Skilled maintenance fitters	30,530 18,500	74·55 78·60	71·57 73·40	42·6 45·5	4·1 7·1	174·8 172·5	167-8	7,890 4,300	76·88 79·41	74·70 75·17	41.7	3·2 6·3	184·3 178·5	179·0 169·0
Skilled maintenance elec-	11,890	83.01	77:04	46.0	7.5	180-5	167-5	2,530	81.78	77-20	45.2	6.6	180-8	
Other skilled maintenance					7-1	172.0	160-5	2,590			43.8	5.4		170-6
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	11,040 2,080 9,990	78·49 71·86 73·98	73·21 69·14 70·09	45·6 42·9 43·3	3·9 5·1	167·5 170·6	161·1 161·6	1,120 7,110	76·13 75·22 72·39	72·61 73·22 70·38	42·6 41·5	3·5 3·1	173·7 176·5 174·5	165·7 171·9 169·6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	1,030 5,090 108,180	70·20 76·07 71·54	66·78 71·95 68·22	43·8 43·6 43·1	4·8 5·2 4·6	160·2 174·3 166·0	152·4 164·8 158·3	2,100 6,250 61,010	69·71 75·53 73·60	68·65 72·72 71·36	40·3 41·9 41·8	1·9 3·9 3·5	172·9 180·1 176·0	170-3 173-5 170-6
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	247,810 50,550	68·58 57·11	64·89 54·04	42·9 43·3	5·2 5·4	159·6 131·8	151·1 124·7	150,000 14,690	65·80 57·38	63·86 54·96	41·7 42·7	3·4 4·5	157·7 134·4	153·1 128·7
Firms with 25-99 employee	s	£	£			P	P		£	£			D	P
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Furners and machinemen (other than toolroom and main-	20,780	66-60	62-57	44-4	5-5	149-8	140-7	6,670	71-17	67-82	42.9	4-6	166-0	158-1
(a) rated at or above fitters'	13,950	68-17	65-10	42-9	4.6	159-0	151-8	10,080	68-77	66-78	41.7	3-4	164-9	160-1
(b) rated below fitters' rate Foolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	2,750 6,970	60·14 72·31	56·65 69·20	45·0 43·5	5·8 4·5	133·6 166·2	125·9 159·1	2,780 1,600	65·65 72·81	63·72 70·43	42·0 40·8	4-3 2-9	156·2 178·5	151·6 172·6
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	2,830	68-65	64-35	45-4	7.0	151-1	141.6	420	73-23	69-21	44.8	5-6	163-3	154-3
tricians	2,130	76-37	70-39	46.6	7.3	163-8	151-0	360	76-83	72-39	46.0	6.7	167-0	157-3
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,050	66.78	63-63	44.7	5-7	149-5	142-4	110	78-17	74-00	48-0	8-3	162-8	154-1
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	470 4,540	63·03 72·28	60·82 67·86	42·3 43·3	3·5 5·2	149·0 166·7	143·8 156·5	270 2,040	77·51 69·00	75·32 66·53	44-2 41-6	4·4 3·3	175·4 166·0	170·5 160·0
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	1,460	70·00 68·42 69·57	66·28 64·06 65·32	44·2 44·4 44·6	5·0 5·1 6·0	158·1 154·0 155·9	149·8 144·2 146·3	480 1,180 11,120	64·46 70·51 69·81	63·96 67·17 67·32	39·3 42·5 41·9	1·0 4·4 3·7	164·1 166·0 166·4	162·8 158·1 160·5
All other adult semi-skilled grades .abourers		58·53 52·49	55·45 49·60	43·2 43·2	5·0 5·3	135·5 121·6	128·4 114·9	21,320 3,260		60·70 49·96	41·4 41·5	3·8 4·5	151·6 126·1	146·6 120·3
Firms with 100-499 employe	ees	£	£			P	P		£	£			D	P
ritters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) rurners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	14,230	70-13	66-46	43-3	4.9	161-8	153-3	11,480	72-60	70-29	42-3	3.8	171-5	166-0
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'														
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate colroom fitters and turners	3,280	67.07	63.86	42.8	4.3	162·6 156·6 162·0	156·4 149·1 156·3	16,680 9,470 1,910	72·57 67·56 74·99	70·36 66·00 72·28	41·7 40·8 42·5	3·3 2·7 3·8	173·8 165·5 176·5	168·6 161·7 170·1
1aintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	6,040	75-41	70-21	45.8	7-1	164-7	153-3	1,800	82-61	77-82	45.8	7.4	180-3	169-8
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	3,240	77-28	71.89	46-2	7.0	167-3	155-6	880	84-35	79.59	45-9	7-1	183-6	173-3
Other skilled maintenance classes atternmakers	590	69.02	66.71	42.8	3.5	158·3 161·3	148·1 155·9	750 360	75·52 76·03	71·77 73·71	44·7 42·8	6·3 3·7	168·8 177·6	160·4 172·2
heet metal workers (skilled) loulders						167-6	158-6	2,290	73-10	71.13	41.7	3.2	175-5	170-7
(loose pattern—skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers Ill other adult skilled grades Ill other adult semi-skilled	2,550	75.92	71-67	43-0	4.9	159·4 176·4 159·0	153·3 166·5 151·5	930 2,890 21,320	71·53 76·42 74·84	70·29 73·85 72·60	40·4 41·3 42·0	2·1 3·3 3·7	177·2 185·0 178·1	174·1 178·8 172·7
grades abourers						140·1 128·0	132·5 121·7	51,040 5,710	65·36 59·00	63·38 56·42	41·9 43·6	3·6 5·0	155·9 135·2	151·1 129·3

<sup>\* ||</sup> See footnotes below table 12.

Table 10 (continued) Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timewor	kers (incl	uding lie	workers	)			Payment	-by-result	workers				
	Numbers of adult males	Average	weekly	Average hours actually		Average			s Average earnings		Average hours	hours of	Average	
turova escuració terávola go mesoral manusara	covered by the survey	overtime	excluding overtime premium		time worked	overtime		covered	overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including overtime	over- time worked	including overtime premium	overtime
Firms with 500 or more en	mployees													
		£	£			P	P		£	£			P	P
than toolroom and mainten-	24 740	72.40	70.47	44.0	2.0	477.0								
ance) Furners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	21,760	73-48	70-47	41.8	3-8	175-9	168-7	23,480	74-44	72-32	41-4	3-3	179-8	174-6
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	18,510	74-17	71.74	41-8	3.6	177-4	171-6	22,700	75-10	73-67	40-6	2.4	184-8	181-3
rate Toolroom fitters and turners	12,370 15,780	73·47 78·46	71·14 75·24	42·7 42·4	3·7 4·2	172·0 185·1	166·5 177·5	20,320 4,380	69·07 79·19	67·45 77·31	40·9 41·7	2·8 3·0	169·0 189·8	165·1 185·3
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	9,630	83-54	78-07	45-4	7-2	183-8	171.8	2,080	77-89	74-09	43-2	5.5	180-1	171-3
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians Other skilled maintenance	6,510	88-03	81.78	45.7	7.8	192-7	179-0	1,290	81-40	76-90	44-6	6.2	182-6	172-6
classes	6,450	84-89	78-67	46-1	7-8	184-3	170-8	1,740	76-27	72.89	43-2	4-8	176-7	168-9
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,020 2,810	77·60 78·26	74·42 75·18	43·2 43·5	4·3 5·2	179·5 179·8	172·1 172·8	490 2,780	73·38 74·29	71·74 72·59	41·6 41·3	2.9	176·4 180·0	172·5 175·8
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	150	76-37	71-99	45-1	6.3	169-2	159-5	690	70-90	69.72	41.0	2.3	173-0	170-1
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	1,080 56,640	86·74 73·92	83·27 70·99	44·0 42·5	6·2 4·0	197·1 173·8	189·2 166·9	2,180 28,570	77·06 74·14	74·25 72·02	42·4 41·6	4·4 3·2	181·5 178·1	174-9 173-0
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	172,820 20,650	72·34 61·90	68·46 58·43	42·8 43·8	5·3 5·7	169·0 141·3	159·9 133·4	77,640 5, <b>72</b> 0	66·92 58·61	65·06 56·35	41·7 42·4	3·2 3·9	160·6 138·1	156·2 132·8
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP		G*¶									· ·			
		,	,											
Platers Welders		£	£			P	Р	3,970 4,320	£ 78·80 80·35	£ 76·03 76·86	42·3 41·5	3·6 4·3	P 186·5 193·6	P 179·8 185·2
Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc)	workers	in shipb	uilding. Fi	upation wa	skilled an	d semi-sk	illed	3,770	80-21	76-00	42.9	5.1	186-8	177-0
Shipwrights Joiners Plumbers	workers	and labou	rers on tin	nework are	given in ta	ibles 3, 5 ai	nd 8)	2,610 1,920 1,800	79·55 75·00 77·29	74·21 71·64 73·42	42·7 42·5 42·8	5·1 3·8 5·0	186·4 176·3 180·4	173·8 168·4 171·4
Electricians Fitters								3,280 4,490	81·18 78·34	75·20 72·59	44·8 43·9	6·8 5·9	181·1 178·6	167·8 165·5
Turners	1,680							510	82-26	75-44	45-9	7.5	179-1	164-3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTUR	E*													
General workers engaged in		£	£			P	Р		£	£			P	P
production Day workers	19,660	66-22	63-90	45-1	6.5	146-7	141-6	3,010	65.70	60-35	45-0	6.4	146-0	134-1
Continuous 3-shift workers Non-continuous 3-shift	32,180	81.74	81-24	43.7	4.6	187-0	185-9	2,470	82-77	82-79	44-3	4.6	186-6	186-7
workers 2-shift workers	5,610 3,840	77-55 78-00	75·06 76·29	47·2 47·5	7·7 8·0	164·3 164·3	159·0 160·7	1,910 1,080	76·92 78·79	75·57 78·46	43·5 45·6	4·7 3·8	176·9 172·7	173·8 172·0
Others including night workers	1,770	76-67	72-21	47-5	9.5	161-5	152-1	350	63.78	63-53	44-1	5.2	144-7	144-1
Craftsmen	10 500	02.20	70.40	4E.4	4.5	102.3	176.4	940	92.40	90.54	44.6	5.7	105.0	100.4
Fitters Other engineering craftsmen Electricians Building craftsmen	10,500 5,140 3,450 2,190	82·28 82·15 82·93 74·75	79·60 79·46 80·13 72·15	45·1 44·4 44·8 44·2	6·5 5·8 6·1 5·5	182·3 185·0 185·3 169·0	176·4 179·0 179·0	810 260 290 180	82·60 77·47 88·99 77·77	80·54 75·03 85·36	44·6 43·4 47·1	5·7 4·4 7·6 5·4	185·0 178·5 188·8	180·4 172·8 181·2
Danielli Craitamen	2,170	, 175	12.13	11.7	33	107.0	163-1	100	11.11	75-64	44-7	3.4	173.8	169-0

<sup>||\*¶</sup> See footnotes below table 12.

Table 11 Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

JUNE 197	J	U	N	Е	1	9	77
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Classes of workers	Timewop	kers (inc	luding lie	u workers	)			Payment-	by-result	workers	150-77		environ t	
	Numbers of adult males			Average hours actually		Average		Numbers of adult males			Average hours actually	Average hours of over-	Average earnings	hourly
pribativa evination and being	covered by the survey	overtime	excluding overtime premium		time worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium		overtime	excluding overtime premium		time worked	including overtime premium	overtime
Mechanical engineering*		£	£						£	£			ent debut	
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	30,990	66.75	63.00	43-5	4-8	P 153·4	P 144·8	19,420	71.07	68.52	42-0	3.8	169-3	163·2
(a) rated at above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	21,770 6,140	68·32 65·85	65·46 62·53	42·3 43·3	4·0 4·7	161·4 152·1	154·6 144·5	28,620 17,160	70·96 65·98	69·04 64·20	41·3 41·4	3·0 3·1	171·9 159·4	167·3 155·1
Toolroom fitters' and turners Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	9,840 5.660	72·87 76·14	69·77 70·67	42·9 45·6	4·2 7·3	170·0 166·8	162·7 154·9	3,220 2,390	75·39 79·45	73·06 74·99	41.5	3·4 6·6	181·8 177·0	176·1 167·1
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	3,660	80.73	74.24	46.9	7.8	172-1	158-3	1,460	81.14	76-49	45.2	6.6	179-4	169-1
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,560	74-52	69.78	45.7	7-1	163.0	152-6	1,410	75.50	72.07	43.6	5.3	173.0	165-1
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	1,020 2·850	65·89 65·92	63·85 63·00	42·5 41·6	3.3	155·0 158·3	150·1 151·3	720 2,470	75·48 72·95	73·04 70·32	42·9 42·1	3.9	175·8 173·4	170·1 167·1
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	690 3,690 40,380	69·28 72·48 71·09	66·89 68·64 67·03	43·3 43·7 43·8	4·2 4·9 5·0	160·0 165·7 162·5	154·5 157·0 153·1	1,640 4,860 25,080	70·39 76·64 73·13	69·36 73·57 70·40	40·1 42·0 42·4	1·9 4·1 4·0	175·3 182·5 172·5	172·8 175·1 166·0
grades abourers	67,300 20,280	60·93 55·19	57·39 52·21	43·1 43·3	4·8 5·2	141·5 127·3	133·3 120·5	5,8770 6,640	66·24 58·00	63·88 55·40	42·1 43·0	4·1 4·9	157·3 135·0	151·7 129·0
Electrical engineering*§		£	£			P	P		£	£			Р	Р
ritters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	7,540	73.22	69·11	43·8	5.5	167-2	157-8	5,350	73-49	71.46	41.7	3.2	176-0	171.1
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate oolroom fitters and turners	950	72·69 62·60 73·23	69·43 60·10 70·72	43·0 42·5 42·8	4·6 4·3 3·6	168·9 147·3 171·0	161·3 141·4 165·2	4,890 3,290 910	71·71 64·43 72·35	69·79 62·97 70·79	41·3 40·8 40·5	3·0 2·6 2·4	173·7 158·1 178·5	169·1 154·5 174·7
faintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters		77-82	72.78	45-5	6.7	171.0	159-9	500	79-40	75.18	43-4	5.6	183-1	173-4
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians Other skilled maintenance	2,510	77-95	72.74	45-4	6.9	171-8	160-3	280	84-89	80-14	45-3	6.8	187-2	176-8
classes		70·85 67·42	67·04 66·65	44·4 40·4	5·5 1·9	159·6 166·9	151·0 165·0	390	78-85	74-85	45.0	5-9	175.0	166-1
heet metal workers (skilled) loulders	1,570	68-07	63-02	43.8	5.6	155-2	143.7	640	69-96	68-10	42.2	3.5	165-8	161.5
(loose pattern—skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers Ill other adult skilled grades Ill other adult semi-skilled		66·58 67·67	64·49 64·78	41·8 42·8	3·8 4·3	159·4 158·2	154·4 151·4	140 130 8-510	67·56 74·64 71·41	66·35 71·57 69·53	41·3 43·0 41·3	2·5 4·4 3·1	163·7 173·5 172·8	160·8 166·3 168·2
grades abourers		60·28 55·67		42·4 43·1	4·0 5·2	142·3 129·3	136·6 122·8	28,450 1,240	59·79 56·90	58·53 54·82	40·8 42·0	2·5 4·4	146·5 135·6	143·5 130·6
farine engineering*§		£	£			P	P		£	£			P	P
itters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) urners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	1,030	83·17	78-97	45·2	7.3	184-1	174-8	900	76-13	73-43	42.6	4.2	178.8	172-5
(a) rated at or above fitters'	- 020	75.40	70.45	40.4	4.7	477.0	470.4	4.400	72.04	70.00	44.2	2.0	470 5	175.0
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate oolroom fitters and turners laintenance men (skilled)	280	75·42 66·62 81·09	62.28	43.0	3.9	177·8 155·1 180·8	170·1 145·0 174·4	1,100 200 140	73·91 69·00 73·53	72·09 68·07 72·11	41·2 39·7 40·7	2·8 1·6 2·0	179·5 173·8 180·6	171·5 177·1
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance electricians Other skilled maintenance	=	=		=	Ξ		=	100 110	81·15 84·47	77·53 79·84	44·3 45·1	5·7 8·0	183·3 187·1	175·1 176·8
classes atternmakers heet metal workers (skilled)						198·5 171·6	193·0 160·3	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	Ξ		=
oulders (loose pattern—skilled) aters, riveters and caulkers Il other adult skilled grades						203·2 165·8	 198·1 158·6	350 850	75·89 79·93	74·21 76·97	40·8 42·9	2·7 4·7	186·2 186·5	182·1 179·5
ll other adult semi-skilled grades abourers						142·1 133·1	134·3 125·2	1,300 680	65·93 59·96	63·10 57·57	43·6 43·2	5·1 4·8	151·4 138·6	144·8 133·1

<sup>\*§||</sup> See footnotes below table 12

Table 11 (continued) Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timewor	kers (incl	luding lie	u workers	)			Payment	-by-result	workers				
	Numbers of adult males			Average hours actually	Average hours of over-	Average	hourly	Number of adult males	s Average earnings	weekly	Average	hours of	Average	hourly
produce gradulos como de la creo estada de la como de l	covered by the survey	overtime			time worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	covered by the	overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including overtime	over- time worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium
Motor vehicle manufacturing*	§	£	£			P	P		£					
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	8,160	76.75	74-04	41.8	3.5	183-6	177-1	6,010	82-47	£ 79.54	43.5	4.7	P 189·6	183·0
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'														
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	6,490 9,100 7,670	78·89 75·35 82·70	76·21 73·07 78·93	43·7 43·0 42·9	4·3 3·6 5·0	180·5 175·1 192·6	174·4 169·8 183·9	7,870 8,200 1,110	79·69 76·26 81·11	77-90 74-75 78-00	41·8 40·1 43·4	3.1	190·6 190·0	186·3 186·3
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	3,780	88-15	81.96	46.5	8.5	189-5	176-2	510	83.87	79.42	45.9	4·6 7·5	186·0 182·8	179·6 173·1
tricians Other skilled maintenance	2,950	94.08	86-97	46-1	8.7	203-8	188-5	310	83-21	78-65	45.2	6.0	183-9	173-8
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	3,550 530 2,100	91·16 81·99 80·93	83·61 77·18 78·17	47·1 44·4 44·1	8·9 5·2 5·1	193·7 184·5 183·6	177·6 173·6 177·4	220 150 1,800	78·00 78·75 74·70	74·03 77·17 72·46	44·9 43·6 42·0	5·4 3·9 3·4	173·7 180·6 177·8	164·9 177·0 172·4
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	=		=	Ξ	_	11161	Ξ	320	76·45		39.7	0.9	192.3	190.8
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	25,060 113,400	77·90 77·34	74·84 73·02	43·2 43·0	4·9 5·8	180·3 179·9	173·2 169·8	13,180	75·73 72·06	73-97	41.5	3.1	182-6	178-4
Labourers	8,750	66-33	62-39	44.9	6.9	147-8	139.0	2,680	61.46	70·03 58·56	42·3 43·4	3·6 4·7	170·4 141·5	165·6 134·8
Aerospace equipment manufac	cturing and	repairing	£*§			P	p		£	£			P	
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Furners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	7,220	71.57	68-67	41.9	4-1	170-8	163.9	6,810	72.71	71.20	40.2	2.5	181.0	P 177-2
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	7,280	69-17	67-49	39-8	2.3	173-9	169-6	4,150	73-85	72.92	39-4	1.6	187-5	185-2
(b) rated below fitters' rate foolroom fitters and turners faintenance men (skilled)	1,070 2,680	65·53 72·58	64·09 70·52	40·1 41·0	2·4 3·4	163·6 177·0	160·0 171·9	1,910 1,340	66·30 76·00	65·28 74·00	40·2 41·8	2.0	165·0 182·0	162·4 177·1
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,660	76-12	72-43	43.2	5.5	176-1	167-6	190	82-22	77-68	44-7	7.3	183-9	173-8
Other skilled maintenance	1,090	79.60	75-21	43.9	5.9	181.2	171-2	130	88-21	81.50	47-9	10.0	184-2	170-2
classes 'atternmakers heet metal workers (skilled) 1oulders	970 120 1,400	72·33 58·79 73·03	69·36 58·38 70·54	42·3 37·1 41·0	4·6 1·0 3·3	171·1 158·6 178·2	164·1 157·5 172·1	180 110 1,090	79·87 75·19 73·82	75·40 74·32 72·78	45·0 40·6 40·1	6·8 2·0 2·0	177·3 185·0 184·2	167·5 182·8 181·6
(loose pattern-skilled)	60 <u>-</u>	6 i <del>-</del>	-	_	_	-		T	75 <b>–</b>	B -	-	_	_	_
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	12,800	69.75	67.60	41.2	3.2	169.2	164.0	3,410	73.10	71.68	40.3	2.5	181.5	178.0
grades abourers	12,700 3,270	63·94 55·27	61·03 53·10	42·2 42·0	4·5 4·5	151·4 131·5	144·5 126·3	5,390 620	66·36 57·77	64·67 55·74	41·1 43·1	3·4 4·1	161·4 134·1	157·3 129·5

<sup>\* §</sup> see footnotes below table 12.

Table 12 Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries\*

on.	ш		-	1	230
.,	U	N	E	1	97

Classes of workers	Timewor	kers (incl	uding lie	workers	)			Payment-	by-result	workers				
	Numbers of adult			Average	hours of	Average		Numbers of adult			Average	hours of	Average	hourly
	males covered by the survey	overtime		worked including overtime		overtime	excluding overtime premium	males covered by the survey	overtime		worked including overtime	over- time worked	including overtime premium	overtime
South East§			£			P	P		£	£			p make	
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	13,460	£ 68·50	64-99	43-6	5-1	157-0	148-9	6,000	70-73	68-45	41-5	3-6	170-3	P 164-8
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	8,900 3,570 8,060	69·09 62·96 76·03	66·21 59·65 72·72	42·9 44·4 42·8	4·2 5·1 4·3	161·1 141·8 177·8	154·3 134·3 170·0	6,600 4,210 850	72·73 64·75 74·45	70-39 63-50 72-77	42·1 39·3 40·1	3·6 2·4 2·6	172·6 164·6 185·5	167·1 161·5 181·3
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	4,510	80-46	74-71	46-8	7.9	172-0	159-7	450	81.82	77-11	46-2	8-1	177-1	166-9
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	3,320	88-46	81-36	46-9	8-4	188-5	173-4	260	83.76	77-85	45.5	8-4	184-0	171.0
Other skilled maintenance classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	4,000 480 2,870	79·17 79·25 67·16	73·22 74·45 63·60	45·3 43·9 42·0	7·5 5·1 4·5	174·7 180·5 160·0	161·6 169·6 151·5	310 1,740	77·16 71·82	73·75 69·60	44·2 41·4	5·4  3·2	174·5 173·5	166·8 168·1
Moulders	190	71-38	65-95	47-2	7.9	151-1	139-6	110	71-04	68-78	44-2	4.5	160-6	155-5
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	540 29,430	73·46 68·99	69·96 65·59	45·4 43·2	5·9 4·7	161·8 159·6	154·0 151·7	770 11,130	74·26 71·88	70·07 69·43	44·1 41·6	5.9 3·5	168·3 172·7	158·8 166·8
grades Labourers	86,000 12,060	71·32 57·45	66·71 54·04	43·0 44·2	5·9 6·0	165·7 130·0	155·0 122·3	26,170 1,830	64·91 53·23	62·97 50·95	41.7	3·3 4·0	155·6 130·8	151·0 125·1
East Anglia§		£	£			p	P		£	£			D	D
ritters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Furners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	1,940	66.78	62.50	44-1	6.3	151.3	141-6	1,080	70-07	67-03	42.0	4-5	167-0	159-7
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'	0.40	40.00	44.75	440		455.0	147.1	1.630	45.00	63.79	41 5	3.8	158-8	4527
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate Foolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	910 360 430	68·30 57·00 68·33	64·75 56·21 65·25	44·0 40·5 42·9	5·0 2·0 4·0	155·2 140·7 159·1	147·1 138·8 152·0	1,630 1,040 190	65·89 58·07 71·76	57·15 68·95	41.5 40·3 44·7	2·0 5·4	144·1 160·4	153·7 141·8 154·1
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	350	82-32	73.84	47.0	9-0	175-1	157-1	200	LINE TO	DEST.	003.5	Chaile Stanzii e	SALES AND ALE	-
tricians	210	78-50	72.40	45-4	7.3	173-0	159-5	200		_	0000	90/2	100 min	ta Edite
Other skilled maintenance classes	120	77-33	71.36	45.9	7.0	168-5	155-5		100	22425	100 T	in <u>a</u> symen		_
atternmakers heet metal workers (skilled) 1oulders	190	65.70	62-35	44-3	5-2	148-2	140-6	300	72-93	70-20	43-3	4.8	168-6	162-2
(loose pattern—skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers	=			=	Ξ	=	<u> </u>	240 220	64·72 74·20	63·92 71·36	40-1	1.7	161·2 181·4	159·1 174·5
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	3,340 6,650	71·27 66·66	67·79 63·85	43-2	4.7	165·0 157·0	157·0 150·4	1,790 3,140 330	71·26 63·41 57·61	68·75 60·92 55·90	43·9 42·8	4·7 5·0 4·0	165·4 144·6 134·5	159·6 138·9 130·5
abourers	710	49-52	47-35	41.4	4.0	119-6	114-3	330	37 01	33 70	42.0	70	1545	1303
outh West§		£	£			P	P		£	£			P	P
itters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) urners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	5,220	64·10	61-46	42-1	3.6	152-1	145-8	3,410	65-09	63-47	39-9	2.4	163-3	159-3
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,840	66-19	63-89	41-4	3-1	159-8	154-2	3,630	68-21	66-54	40-5	2.4	168-4	164-3
(b) rated below fitters' rate oolroom fitters and turners laintenance men (skilled)	1,840	58·39 68·55	55·57 66·07	41·6 42·6	3·8 3·7	140·5 160·8	133·7 155·0	2,100	61·78 75·02	60·20 72·71	40·9 41·3	2·3 3·8	151·1 181·5	147·2 175·9
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-		71-60	66-84	45.2		158-4	147-9	170	69-94	66-64	42-2	5-3	165-6	157-8
tricians Other skilled maintenance		74-30	69-14	45.7		162-5	151.1							
classes atternmakers heet metal workers (skilled) loulders	130	70·37 67·77 64·21	66·61 65.56 61·47	44·2 42·3 42·1	5·1 3·2 3·7	159·1 160·3 152·5	150·6 155·1 146·0	250	71.79	69-49	41.6	3.6	_ 172·5	167-0
(loose pattern—skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers Ill other adult skilled grades	6,410	7·78 64·19	62·65 61·10	47·4 42·5	8·1 3·9	149·3 150·9	132·1 143·6	160 2,990	63·60 68·35	60·56 66·45	41·3 41·3	3·8 3·1	154·1 165·5	146·7 160·8
All other adult semi-skille grades abourers	10,160	55·67 50·33	52·53 48·35	42·0 42·3		132·4 119·1	124·9 114·3	7,580 710	63·73 59·39	61·42 56·78	41·9 43·2	3·9 4·9	152·2 137·5	146·7 131·4

<sup>\*||§</sup> See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries\*

Classes of workers	Timewor	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)					Payment-by-result workers							
	Number of adult males	s Average earnings		Average hours actually		Average			Average earnings		Average hours	hours of	Average earnings	
can be married to the married and the married	covered by the survey	overtime			time	overtime	excluding overtime premium	covered by the survey	overtime		worked including overtime	over- time worked	including overtime premium	overtime
West Midlands		£				P			£					
itters (skilled-other than tool-	2.00					S. Sales II	P		L	£			Р	P
room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)	11,790	70-91	68-82	41-4	2.8	171-3	166-2	5,240	78-42	76-34	43.0	4.0	182-2	177-4
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	11,270	74-89	72:57	42.7	3.7	175-4	170-0	9,350	74-99	73-70	41-2	2.6	182-1	179-0
(b) rated below fitters' rate colroom fitters and turners daintenance men (skilled)	9,700 10,670	74·78 76·01	72·53 73·63	42·9 42·5	3·6 3·9	174·3 178·8	169·1 173·1	7,230 1,370	74·58 84·41	72·84 83·35	40·9 41·1	3·0 2·0	182·3 205·2	178·0 202·6
Skilled maintenance fitters	4,380	80-42	75-92	45-4	6.9	177-1	167-2	730	77-50	73-88	43-4	5.9	178-5	170-1
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	2,620	82-14	77-72	45-4	6.7	180-8	171-1	390	82-46	77-90	46-6	7.7	177-0	167-2
Other skilled maintenance														
classes Patternmakers	2,450 370	77·85 70·78	73·38 69·25	45·8 41·7	7·0 2·6	169·8 169·7	160·1 166·0	310 120	72·17 68·90	68·65 68·38	42·9 40·5	5·8 1·2	168·2 170·2	160·0 168·9
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	2,230	77-42	75-35	43-0	4-2	179-9	175-1	1,250	74-14	72-59	41.6	2.8	178-3	174-6
(loose pattern—skilled)	240	69-82	67-81	43-2	4-0	161-5	156-8	260	62-35	61-68	38-5	1.4	162-0	160-2
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	830 28,730	74·86 73·46	71·60 71·07	42·8 42·5	4·6 4·1	175·0 173·0	167·3 167·4	760 12,340	70·96 73·39	69·14 71·85	40·6 41.2	3·0 2·8	174·7 178·3	170·3 174·5
grades Labourers	46,940 12,310	67·52 56·39	65·18 54·00	42·9 43·1	3·9 5·1	157·5 131·0	152·1 125·4	3 <b>5</b> ,380 1,650	70·10 54·39	68·45 52·43	41·6 42·3	3·2 4·6	168·3 128·6	164·3 124·0
East Midlands§		,	,											
fitters (skilled-other than tool-		£	£			P	P		£	£			P	
room and maintenance) furners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)	3,880	68-88	65-84	41.9	4.5	164-2	157-0	3,340	76-05	74-22	41-4	2.7	183-7	179-3
(a) rated at or above fitters'														
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	3,280 550	67·68 61·92	66·02 59·72	38·9 41·1	2·8 4·1	173·8 150·7	169·5 145·4	4,080 2,840	73·78 65·81	72·20 64·72	41.0	2.7	180.0	176-1
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	1,400	68-19	66-53	40-2	2.7	169.7	165-6	560	72.54	71.50	40.4	2.2	162·8 175·7	160·1 173·2
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,600	70-10	65-95	43-1	6.2	162-5	152-8	410	78-41	74-61	43-7	5-2	179-4	170-7
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	810	77.70	72-67	45-1	7-2	172-2	161-1	260	79-46	75-15	45-3	6.2	175-6	166-0
Other skilled maintenance classes	570	66-24	62-92	41-6	5-1	159-0	454.4	220						
atternmakers	-	_	56 Y	-	2.1	-	151-1	220	73.56	71.09	43.4	3.9	169-4	163-6
heet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	750	65-34	63-03	39-6	3.0	164-9	159-0	310	71-24	70-15	40.8	2-2	174-5	171-8
(loose pattern—skilled)	-	-=		0=	-	(C) TO	_	140	78-18	77-28	40-1	2-2	195-0	192-7
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	150 5,980	67·28 68·03	63·03 65·25	42·5 42·0	6·0 4·4	158·4 162·0	148·4 155·4	740 3,970	74-97 74-32	72·27 71·74	42·0 42·0	3.9	178·5 176·8	172·0 170·6
All other adult semi-skilled														
grades abourers	10,320 2,360	60·72 50·85	57·77 48·89	42·4 42·2	5·1 4·1	143·1 120·5	136·1 115·8	10,490	64·12 59·82	62·46 58·14	40·8 42·0	3·2 3·5	157·0 142·5	153·0 138·5
forkshire and Humberside§		£	£						£	£				
ritters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) urners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	3,310	64-07	60-45	43.5	4.5	P 147·1	P 138·8	4,280	68-95	67-39	40-9	2.4	P 168-4	P 164-6
ance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,830	66-14	63-46	41.6	4.3	158-8	152-4	7,960	74-86	72-63	42.0	3.5	178-0	172-7
(b) rated below fitters' rate oolroom fitters and turners	540 1,690	67·42 68·07	64·81 65·45	42·3 42·7	5.5	159·5 159·6	153·3 153·4	4,970 770	68·35 73·31	66·67 70·46	41.9	3.4	163-0	159.0
faintenance men (skilled)											42-8	4:1	171-1	164-5
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,350	76-10	71-67	45-2	6.4	168-4	158-6	710	82-03	76-82	46-3	8.0	177-2	166-0
tricians Other skilled maintenance	770	79-44	72-14	46-7	7-8	170-1	154-5	350	80-74	76-40	46-0	7.2	175-6	166-2
classes	590	72-20	68-09	45.5	7.0	158-5	149-5	360	80-31	76-07	46-0	6.7	174-5	165-3
atternmakers heet metal workers (skilled) loulders	220 270	61·78 69·08	60·59 64·35	42·1 46·5	2·3 7·8	146·8 148·6	144·0 138·5	170 850	73·14 69·39	71·89 67·77	41.1	2.1	177·8 169·6	174-8 165-6
(loose pattern—skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers	270	69.79	44.00	42.4	2.0	450.	450.0	320	70-24	69-60	38-2	1.3	183-8	182-2
all other adult skilled grades other adult semi-skilled	6,650	68·78 68·49	66·00 65·06	43·4 43·5	3·8 4·5	158·6 157·3	152·2 149·4	920 7,390	78·68 75·92	76·36 74·14	41.5	3·4 3·2	189·6 182·6	184-0 178-4
grades abourers	10,040 4,580	60·06 56·42	57·34 53·64	43·7 43·3	5·2 5·3	137·5 130·1	131·3 123·7	15,670 2,280	66·57 57·20	64·22 55·03	42·7 43·1	4·4 5·1	155·7 132·8	150·2 127·8

Table 12 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries\*

J	U	N	E	4	0.	

Classes of workers	Time@orkers (including lieu workers)							Payments-by-result workers						
	Numbers of adult males			Average hours actually		Average		Numbers of adult males			Average hours actually	Average hours of over-	Average	hourly
privation of the set o	covered by the survey	overtime			time worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	covered	overtime			time worked	including overtime premium	OVertim
North West										,			s short	
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	5,610	£ 72.96	£ 68·21	45.0	6-1	P 162·1	P 151-6	11,580	74-71	£ 72.07	42-3	3.9	P 176·4	P 170·1
(a) rated at or above fitters'	5,300	69-88	67-43	41.9	3.5	166-8	161-0	8,210	72-38	70-78	41.0	2.6	176-3	172-4
(b) rated below fitters' rate Foolroom fitters and turners	750 2,960	60·45 71·57	58·54 68·67	41·1 41·8	2·9 3·8	147·1 171·2	142·5 164·3	4,990 2,870	65·77 76·19	64·02 73·46	41·3 42·0	3·2 3·6	159·3 181·4	155·0 174·9
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	2,250	77-54	72-65	44-7	6.5	173-5	162-5	690	75-86	72-39	43.8	5-3	173-0	165-1
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	1,340	81.71	76-49	45.2	6.8	181-0	169-4	440	80-06	75-28	44-7	5.9	179-0	168-3
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,280	77.57	73-71	45.0	6.0	172-4	163-8	690	74-35	71-36	42-4	4-1	175-3	168-2
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	280 620	71·60 73·21	69·28 67·99	43·1 43·4	3·7 4·6	166·1 168·8	160·8 156·7	290 1,530	77·58 72·08	75·65 70·22	42·9 41·1	3·6 2·6	180·6 175·3	176·1 170·8
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	220	71-16	68-63	42.7		166-6	160-7	390	74-47	73-03	41.6	2.5	178-9	175-4
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled		77·38 75·35	70·81 71·32	46·0 44·0	7·1 5·5	168·1 171·1	153·8 162·0	790 10,380	72·58 75·10	71·36 72·39	40.4	1.7	179·5 175·1	176·5 168·8
grades _abourers		71·44 56·49	68-03 53-46	42·5 42·0	4·8 4·9	168·2 134·5	160·2 127·3	22,380 3,580	61·84 55·87	59·89 53·45	41·8 42·8	3.6	148·0 130·5	143·3 124·8
North														
ritters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Furners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	3,470	£ 74·22	£ 70-35	44.0	5-1	P 168·5	P 159·7	2,780	£ 76·93	£ 75·15	41-0	3.0	P 187-6	P 183·2
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'														
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate		69·49 64·96	67·40 62·84	41·9 42·4		165·6 153·0	160·6 148·0	3,260 2,020	76·17 68·08	74-96 66-39	39·9 41·5	2.2	190·6 164·0	187-6
oolroom fitters and turners			71.18	43.5		171-1	163-6	470	79.45	77-63	40.8	2.6	194-5	159·9 190·0
1aintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,100	78-49	73.09	45.7	6.9	171.8	159-9	380	81.26	78-04	43-4	5-0	187-0	179-6
tricians	710	81.77	76-39	46-1	7-1	177-5	165-8	270	81-99	79-38	42-6	4-4	192-6	186-5
Other skilled maintenance classes			74-20			173-0	161-5	280	82.70	78-07	46-1	8.1	179-3	169-3
'atternmakers heet metal <b>wo</b> rkers (skilled) 1oulders		65·14 82·28	62·9 <b>7</b> 74·89	42·5 44·0		153·1 186·8	148·0 170·0	110 450	67·00 75·08	65·29 72·21	41·0 42·5	2·7 4·7	163·2 176·8	159·0 170·0
(loose pattern—skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers			65·89 75·17			164·7 190·6	153·6 179·9	280 930	64·79 78·90	64·27 76·54	40·4 40·8	1.0	160·1 193·3	158·8 187·5
all other adult skilled grades				43.3		166-3	158-3	2,980	77-63	75.45	41.6	3.9	186-5	181.3
grades abourers				43·1 43·3		149·4 135·6	141·8 128·3	8,390 2,020	62·91 59·53	60·75 57·45	41·6 42·3	3·6 3·8	151·2 140·6	146·0 135·7
Vales§														
itters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) urners and machine men (other than toolroom and mainten-			£ 64·36	41.8		161·9	154·0	700	£ 83·89	£ 76·85	47-0	8-6	P 178-4	P 163·4
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'														
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	1,340	76-06	70-77	45·1	6.6	168-6	156-8	1,610 530	69·79 66·98	67·25 65·84	40·4 41·5	3·6 2·4	172·9 161·2	166·6 158·5
oolroom fitters and turners faintenance men (skilled)	930	79-27	73.75	43.7	5.6	181-4	168-7	=				L destro		
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	830	77-35	72-25	44-6	6.9	173-2	161-8	280	83-64	78-63	42-6	5-1	196-3	184-5
tricians Other skilled maintenance	410	38-25	79-54	46-9	9.2	188-3	169-7	120	92.78	86.56	44.6	6.8	208-2	194-2
classes	210	77-31	70-00	46-3	8.7	166-9	151-1	122	-		-	Tours and a	Transmit	500 E
atternmakers heet metal workers (skilled) loulders	140	66-57	64-20	41.2	2·1	161-4	155-6	_	=	40.75	4	E Challe	25 50 vacua	T.
(loose pattern—skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers	290	61.86	61.10	40.9	1.4	151-1	149-2	350				Called Last	Beng Broose	_
Il other adult skilled grades Il other adult semi-skilled	4,310	72.00	68-59	42.4	4-1	170-0	161-8	1,860	72.98	70.82	41.1	3.0	177-5	172-2
grades abourers							150·8 139·2	7,140 290	65·00 67·36				163·1 140·7	160·1 127·2

<sup>\*||§</sup> See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries\*

Classes of workers	Timework	kers (incl	uding lie	workers	)		1821 -	Payment-by-result workers						
	Numbers of adult males	earnings		Average hours actually	Average hours of over-	Average	hourly	Numbers of adult males	Average	weekly	Average hours	hours of	Average	hourly
the creeks and the con-	by the survey	overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked including overtime	time worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	covered by the	overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including overtime	over- time worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium
Scotland §								estamos esta		y Dis	1		X	-
- (abilled asher short sail		£	£			P	P		£	£				
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance)	6,290	78-05	72-07	44.7		4740				Opposition :			P	P
Turners and machinemen (other	0,270	10 03	1201	77'	6.4	174-8	161-3	3,210	73-40	69.68	42.8	4.9	171.5	162-8
than toolroom and mainten-														
ance														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,800	75-21	70.05	12.2	Arrest M.									
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,250	80.21	70·95 74·75	43·2 45·0	5.1	174-2	164-3	3,110	70.35	68-18	40.7	2.8	173.0	167-7
Toolroom fitters and turners	1.720	80-69	74.96	45.1	6.8	179·0 178·7	165-9	2,660	74-20	71.71	41-3	3.8	179-5	173.5
Maintenance men (skilled)	.,. 20	00 07	7170	73.1	0.0	1/8./	166-0	450	75-89	72-29	43.5	4.5	174-5	166-3
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,170	86.97	78.99	47-2	9.0	184-4	167-5	370	82-82	77.03	Will be		gan sh	
Skilled maintenance elec-					anoit	1011	107 3	3/0	97.97	77.03	46.2	7-6	179-1	166-6
tricians	1,100	81-03	74.34	45.5	7.5	178-1	163-4	280	86-21	80-32	46-6	7.7	185-1	172-4
Other skilled maintenance classes	950	93-71	05.44		SHEEF			2-13×32 17 12	The said only	00 31	10 0	1	102.1	1/2.4
Patternmakers		84.84		50-1	9.6	187-0	169-9		77-41	72.46	44-3	6.1	174-6	163-5
Sheet metal workers (skilled)		88-21		46·6 48·3	8.0	182-2	172.5		77-07	73.93	44-4	5.3	173-4	166-4
Moulders	1,540	00 21	02.24	48.3	9-0	182-6	171.0	360	75-22	71.88	42.7	4.7	176-3	168-5
(loose pattern—skilled)	_	_						200	70.50					100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,050	83-40	80.14	43-3	5.4	192-6	185-1	260 860	72.53	70.63	41.5	2.9	174-8	170-1
All other adult skilled grades	7,220	80-18			6.1	177-6	164-8		78·72 72·76	73.70	44.7	6.2	176.0	164-8
All other adult semi-skilled							1010	0,200	12.16	69-88	42.1	3.8	172.8	166-0
grades					7.5	164-0	152-2	13,670	67-11	64.85	41-7	3.4	4/40	455.5
Labourers	4,010	63.85	59.10	45.6	7-1		129.7		63.14	59.60	44-3	5.7	161·0 142·5	155·5 134·5
								No. of the last of	Reserved to the last of the la	0.00	113	31	147.2	134.2

<sup>\*</sup> Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968

Marine engineering: 370-2.
† Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
‡ Includes lieu workers.
§ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the numbers of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

|| Numbers covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.
¶ Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contact workers and lieu workers.

### **W** HM50 BOOKS

## Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

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

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

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

follows:
All engineering industries covered: 331–349; 361; 363–369; 370·2; 380–385; 390–391; 393; 399.
Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370·1.
Chemical manufacture: 271–273; 276–278.
Mechanical engineering: 331–349; 390.
Electrical engineering: 361; 363–369.
Motor vehicle manufacturing: 380–382.
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing: 383.

#### Survey sample

The sampling frame used for the survey was the list of addresses of manufacturing establishments used for the department's October inquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers. Inquiry forms were sent to all establishments on this list with 500 or more manual employees, to a 50 per cent sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees (inclusive), and to a 10 per cent sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees (inclusive).

#### Establishments covered

In the current inquiry about 2,890 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers of manual men employed in the pay-week which included June 15, 1977, the total number of hours worked. including overtime, the total number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime premium payments. 2,164 forms were returned which were suitable for processing (see table 1). Where work at an establishment was stopped for all or part of the specified pay-week, because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute details for the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

#### Industries and occupations covered by the survey

For the purpose of this survey, the engineering group of industries comprises those industries in Orders VII, IX, X. XI and XII of the Standard Industrial Classification, and the chemical manufacturing group comprises those industries in Order V, which are listed at the end of this article. The shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry comprises part of Order X: the other part—marine engineering—belongs to the engineering group. The survey did not extend to Northern Ireland.

The survey did not cover all full-time adult male workers in these industries: for example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen and canteen workers were not included. The occupations for which information was sought varied between the industries covered. The selected occupations may be grouped to distinguish between skilled men, semiskilled men and labourers—see for example table 2.

In the engineering industries and chemical manufacture,

time-workers were distinguished from workers paid by results. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing, however, information for the individual occupations was reported only for those paid by results; the information about timeworkers was reported only in summary form. In the engineering industries and chemical manufacture, lieu workers (that is to say workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payments-by-results) were treated as timeworkers; in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, however, such workers were treated as payment-by-result workers.

#### Number of workers covered

Table 1 gives the numbers of workers actually included in the returns. After grossing-up to allow for sampling fractions, these represent about 1,000,000 full-time adult male manual workers in engineering industries, 80,000 in shipbuilding and ship-repairing and 95,000 in chemical manufacture, in firms with 25 or more employees, who were at work for the whole or part of the pay-week which included June 15, 1977. These numbers are equivalent to about fourfifths of the total numbers of full-time adult male workers in the manual occupations concerned in each of these

#### Comparisons with results of earlier surveys

When comparisons are made with corresponding results of earlier surveys, it may be necessary to bear in mind that earnings in the particular reference pay-week used for the survey may not be representative of pay over longer periods. particularly when overtime pay is included. The incidence of overtime is liable to vary. For payment-by-result workers, average earnings fluctuate with changes in output per head. The extent to which average earnings are affected by those who were paid for less than a full week, because of shorttime working or absences of various kinds, will also vary from week to week. Since they are not based on matched samples of either establishments or employees the changes in average earnings over the previous 12 months, as measured by the survey, include the effects of turnover in the sample of establishments submitting returns and of labour turnover within the establishments. The returns covered some 190 more establishments and some 80,000 more employees in 1977 than in 1976.

#### Definition of terms

As for previous inquiries (see for example pages 903-4 of the October 1974 issue of the Gazette).

#### Composition of the industry groups surveyed

	Standard Industrial Cl	assificat	tion
	Order Group	Minim	num List Heading
Engineering			· 我是蒙蒙。是在这句句
VII	Mechanical engineering	All	
IX (part)	Electrical engineering		cept 362 Insulated wires and cables
X (part)		Only t	the following sub-heading
		370.2	Marine engineering
XI	Vehicles	All	
XII (part)	Metal goods not specified elsewhere in the classi-	Only	the following headings
	fication	390	Engineers' small tools and gauges
		391	Hand tools and implements
		393	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.
		399	Metal industries not specified elsewhere in the classification
	and ship-repairing	Only	the following sub-heading
X (part)	Drawmon 20, 1976, with comparable inergal	370.1	Shipbuilding and ship-repairing
Chemical man	ufacture	Only	the following headings
V (part)	Chemicals and allied industries	271	General chemicals
		272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations
		273	Toilet preparations
		276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber
		277	Dyestuffs and pigments
		278	Fertilisers

## Agricultural workers in Great Britain: earnings and hours

THE YEAR ended March 31, 1977 the average gross I weekly earnings of regular men workers, aged 20 or more, employed full time in agriculture in Great Britain were £51.50, according to estimates compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Information for the previous year was published in the October 1976 issue

Within this overall figure, average weekly earnings for different agricultural occupations ranged from £47.27 for horticultural workers to £61.94 for dairy cowmen. Total average weekly earnings for youths were £34.81 and for women and girls £41.18.

In England and Wales, during the year, 5.1 per cent of men received part payment of their wages in kind by provision of board and/or lodging; 50.7 per cent by provision of a house and 14.6 per cent by provision of milk. In Scotland 4.0 per cent of men received board and/or lodging; 70.5 per cent a house and 42.4 per cent milk.

In Great Britain men working regularly and whole-time worked an average of 45.5 hours per week. The longest average hours worked were by dairy cowmen-51.5 hours a week; and the shortest by horticultural workers 42.7 hours

The total weekly hours worked include both contract and non-contractual overtime. For all men average basic hours worked in a week were 39.6 and in addition, 1.9 hours contract overtime and 4.0 hours non-contractual overtime. Youths worked an average of 43.8 hours a week, including 1.5 hours contract overtime and 2.9 hours non-contractual overtime. The corresponding figures for women and girls were 42.4 average weekly hours, including 1.2 hours contract overtime and 1.5 hours non-contractual overtime.

Under the Agricultural Wages Acts minimum wages are determined by the agricultural wages boards. These boards prescribe the weekly minimum wage and the standard number of hours to which it relates; they define the hours of work which qualify for overtime payment and fix an hourly

overtime rate for them, and they prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled. They also specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be reckoned as part-payment of wages.

In England and Wales the statutory minimum weekly wage for men and women (ordinary rate) was raised from £36.50 to £39.00 on January 20, 1977 for a 40 hour standard week. There were comparable increases from this date in the rates for craftsmen, graded workers, youths and girls.

In Scotland the statutory minimum weekly wage for adult general workers was raised from £37.50 to £40.00 on December 20, 1976, with comparable increases from this date for other workers.

#### Six thousand farms covered

To make sure that the wages board orders are complied with, officers of the agricultural departments are authorised to enter farms and require employers and workers to inform them about wages paid and about hours and conditions of employment. In addition to their investigation of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investigations of farms selected as statistically random samples. These samples cover about 6,000 farms annually in Great Britain and this article is based on the results of these visits.

In the tables, which relate to employed regular full-time workers in Great Britain, analysis by occupation is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers carry out a variety of duties the classification is somewhat arbitrary. Not all the people classified together will be doing exactly the same work.

#### **Definition of terms**

Hours—Basic hours are the hours which it is agreed between the employer and worker shall be worked for the minimum wage. The hours cannot be more than the standard number

#### Composition of average weekly earnings-April 1976-March 1977

	Men								Youths	Women
	General farm workers £	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticul- tural workers	Other farm workers	Average (all men)	£	and girls
		£						£		£
Standing wage										
(a) Cash and insurance	41.84	51-21	55-09	46-18	42-41	41-60	46-19	44-34	20.72	20.27
(b) Payments-in-kind	1.58	1.70	2.34	1.76	1.50	0.47	1.63	1.56	30-62	38-37
Other earnings	4-73	5-63	4.51	4.72	7.26	5.20	6.71	5.59	1·42 2·77	1·01 1·80
Total earnings of which:	48-15	58-53	61-94	52.66	51-17	47-27	54-53	51-50	34-81	41-18
(a) Prescribed wage	43-57	48-80	53-16	46.20	45-88	40.98	44.40	45 50	20.74	20.07
(b) Premium	4.57	9.74	8.78	6.46	5.30	6.29	10.13	45·50 6·00	32·71 2·10	39·07 2·∳1

Second Second	A STATE OF THE STA	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticul- tural workers	Other farm workers	All men
July-Septembe	er 1976		39.18					per ce	ent of workers
6		2.5		0.7		0.4		lie years)	
Under 36.00 36.00 and under	- 37.00	4.3		0.7	0·2 1·4	0·4 0·7	1·9 8·1	5.5	1·3 2·4
7·00 —	38.00	1.4		0.2	0.3	0.6	3.5	_	0.9
8.00 —	39.00	4.1	Williams Interest	1.0	1.4	0.8	4.4		2.2
9.00 —	40.00	3.5		1.0	4.0	2.5	5.9		2.9
0.00 —	41.00	4.5	0.4	<u> </u>	1.7	3.0	5.4	2.1	3.1
1.00 —	42.00	7-2	0.3	1.9	1.8	4.7	5.0	10.1	4.8
2.00 —	43·00 44·00	3·7 5·8	0·7 0·9	0.4	2.1	4.7	5.5	3.3	3.4
3·00 — 4·00 —	45.00	3.2	2.0	0.4	2·6 5·2	4·5 6·8	5·1 4·8	1.9	4-1
5.00 —	46.00	4.4	3.8	1.2	2.6	5.0	3.7	5·5 1·9	4·4 3·9
6.00 —	47.00	3.6	1.7	1.4	5.2	3.4	5.2	0.7	3.5
7.00 —	48.00	2.6	3.3	1.4	4.6	4.8	3.3	0.7	3.5
8.00 —	49.00	4.6	4.1	2.8	3.3	3-7	5.1		3.9
9.00 —	50.00	3.5	3.5	3.0	7.8	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.0
0.00 —	51·00 52·00	3.0	3.5	1.4	5.1	2.4	3.9	4.8	3.1
1·00 — 2·00 —	53.00	2·6 3·2	4·4 6·2	2·1 2·0	5·1 4·7	2.6	0.9	4-0	3.0
3.00 —	54.00	1.9	1.9	2.9	6.0	2·8 4·3	3·6 1·4	0.7	3·4 3·1
4.00 —	55.00	1.8	1.5	3.3	4.8	2.5	2.4	5.1	2.7
5.00 —	56.00	2.8	5.2	1.5	4.2	3.1	2.7	_	3.0
6.00 —	57.00	2.9	4.9	4.9	2.8	3.4	1.5	7.9	3.4
7.00 —	58.00	2.0	5.8	5.9	1.7	2.1	1:1	0.7	2.4
8.00 —	59.00	1.0	0.4	2.9	2.2	1.6	0.2	2.1	1.4
9.00 —	60.00	2·5 1·4	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.9	<del>-</del>	2.1
0·00 — 1·00 —	62.00	1.1	4·6 3·7	5·1 4·2	2·8 2·3	2·1 2·6	2·3 1·0	10/18/1-19/01	2.3
2.00 —	63.00	1.5	3.2	4.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.5
3.00 —	64.00	1.1	2.2	4.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	9.4	1.9
4.00 —	70.00	5.2	10-4	19.9	5.2	6.8	3.5	10-6	7.2
0.00 and over		7.1	19-7	17-7	4.4	10-2	2.9	18-2	9-2
Total	under state of the	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
anuary-Marci	h 1977								
Inder 36-00		2.1	<u> </u>	<u>_</u>	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1
6.00 and under		0.2	_	_		0.4	2.4	_	0-4
7.00 —	38.00	1.4	-	co —	0.3	0.1	3.3	_	0.8
8.00 —	39.00	2.0		-	0.6	0.4	1.6		1.0
9.00 —	40.00 41.00	5·1 4·3	0.4	-	0.9	1.1	7.3	-77	2.8
1.00	42.00	4.5	0	0.2	0·4 1·4	1·7 2·8	9.9 4.1	1·1 4·9	2·8 2·9
2.00 —	43.00	5.3		2.2	1.5	5.6	5.8	6.5	4.3
3.00 —	44.00	5.9	0.8	0.8	1.6	4.2	1.6	_	3.6
4.00 —	45.00	5.6		_	2.8	6.2	5.7	8.7	4.7
5.00 —	46.00	6.1	3.5	1.1	3.9	5.9	1.5	7.0	4·8 4·9
5.00 —	47.00	5.3	1.4	0.5	2.7	6.8	7.4	3.9	4.9
7·00 — 8·00 —	48·00 49·00	5.0	2.7	0.5	4.8	5.5	4.6	7.5	4.7
9.00 —	50.00	6·1 3·7	3·6 2·4	0.5	6·6 6·8	5·4 5·5	5·1 1·9	4.8	5·1 4·2
0.00 —	51.00	3.6	2.5	3.7	5.2	4.9	4.9	1.5	4.2
1.00 —	52.00	3.0	4.6	2.2	5.5	3.9	2.9	2.6	3.6
2.00 —	53.00	2.7	3.7	0.9	4.2	4-4	3.1	1.4	3.3
	54.00	2.7	4.0	2.9	5.4	4.1	1.9	5-7	3·6 3·5
3.00 —	55.00	3.9	4.2	3.2	4.5	3.1	1.6	3.1	3.5
3·00 — 4·00 —		2.5	5.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.9	1.9	3.0
3·00 — 4·00 — 5·00 —	56.00	2.8	3.1	1·7 2·2	5.4	2.8	1.7	4.5	3·1 2·4
3-00 — 4-00 — 5-00 —	57.00		2/		3.5	2.4	2.7	1.0	2.4
3-00 — 4-00 — 5-00 — 5-00 —	57·00 58·00	1.7	3.6		2.0	The second secon			
3·00 — 4·00 — 5·00 — 6·00 — 7·00 —	57·00 58·00 59·00	1·7 2·2	6.8	1.8	2.8	1·3 1·5	2.0	3-4	2·3 1·7
3·00 — 4·00 — 5·00 — 3·00 — 3·00 — 0·00 —	57·00 58·00	1.7	6·8 3·3		2.0	1.5	0-3	=	1·7 2·2
3·00 — 4·00 — 5·00 — 6·00 — 3·00 — 9·00 — 1·00 —	57·00 58·00 59·00 60·00 61·00 62·00	1·7 2·2 1·2	6.8	1·8 4·2	2·0 2·2	1·3 1·5 2·4 1·2	0·3 1·5	— 3·3	1·7 2·2 2·1
3-00 — 4-00 — 5-00 — 5-00 — 3-	57·00 58·00 59·00 60·00 61·00 62·00 63·00	1·7 2·2 1·2 1·7	6·8 3·3 4·2 6·2 1·8	1·8 4·2 3·6 4·1 3·4	2·0 2·2 2·3 2·2	1·5 2·4	0·3 1·5 2·4 1·7	3·3 7·6	1·7 2·2 2·1 1·8
3-00 — 4-00 — 6-	57·00 58·00 59·00 60·00 61·00 62·00 63·00 64·00	1.7 2.2 1.2 1.7 1.4 1.3 0.8	6·8 3·3 4·2 6·2 1·8 3·1	1·8 4·2 3·6 4·1 3·4 3·5	2·0 2·2 2·3 2·2 1·5	1·5 2·4 1·2 1·3 1·3	0·3 1·5 2·4 1·7 0·7	3·3 7·6 2·1	1-7 2-2 2-1 1-8 1-4
3·00 — 4·00 — 5·00 — 8·00 — 9·00 — 1·00 — 2·00 — 4·	57·00 58·00 59·00 60·00 61·00 62·00 63·00	1.7 2.2 1.2 1.7 1.4 1.3 0.8 4.0	6·8 3·3 4·2 6·2 1·8 3·1 14·3	1.8 4.2 3.6 4.1 3.4 3.5 23.2	2·0 2·2 2·3 2·2 1·5 10·1	1·5 2·4 1·2 1·3 1·3 6·2	0·3 1·5 2·4 1·7 0·7 3·9	3·3 7·6 2·1 8·4	1-7 2-2 2-1 1-8 1-4 7-6
2-00 — 3-00 — 4-00 — 6-00 — 7-00 — 9-00 — 9-00 — 1-09 — 2-00 — 3-00 — 0-00 and over	57·00 58·00 59·00 60·00 61·00 62·00 63·00 64·00	1.7 2.2 1.2 1.7 1.4 1.3 0.8	6·8 3·3 4·2 6·2 1·8 3·1	1·8 4·2 3·6 4·1 3·4 3·5	2·0 2·2 2·3 2·2 1·5	1·5 2·4 1·2 1·3 1·3	0·3 1·5 2·4 1·7 0·7	3·3 7·6 2·1	1·7 2·2 2·1 1·8 1·4

prescribed in agricultural wages boards' orders, but a smaller number can be agreed.

Contractual overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the terms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours.

Contract hours are the total of basic and contractual

Non-contractual overtime hours are the hours worked in excess of contract hours. They consist mainly of overtime worked because of seasonal operations.

### Average weekly earnings

Type of job	April-June 1976	July-September 1976	October- December 1976	January-March 1977	April 1976- March 1977
express statem	£	£	£ toroits and	£	£
Men:					
General farm workers	46-42	49-92	47-44	48-81	48-15
Foremen and grieves	57-16	59.99	56.72	60-26	58-53
Dairy cowmen	59.83	61.23	62.10	64-62	61-94
Other stockmen	52-73	51.98	51.35	54-57	52-66
Tractor drivers	49-50	53-34	50.33	51-51	51-17
Horticultural workers	47.50	46.98	45.85	48.76	47.27
Other farm workers	51.74	58.03	53-64	54-68	54-53
All hired men	50-15	52-74	50-63	52-46	51-50
Youths	34-62	34-89	34-24	35-47	34-81
Women and girls	41.17	41.05	41.07	41-44	41-18

### Payments-in-kind (to men)—April 1976-March 1977

Type of payment-in-kind	Percentage of	Average weekly value					
	workers receiving	Per worker receiving	All workers				
	Per cent	£	£ 00 %				
England and Wales							
Board and/or lodging	5.1	8-45	0.43				
House	50-7	1.46	0.74				
Milk	14-6	0.55	0.08				
Scotland							
Board and/or lodging	4.0	10-65	0.45				
House	70.5	0.98	0.69				
Milk	42.4	1.22	0.52				

# Average total weekly hours

Type of job	April-June 1976	July-September 1976	October- December 1976	January-March 1977	April 1976- March 1977
Men:	a seal debanda se as se	STREET, SECTION		Lagran and this s	
General farm worker	44.2	46.9	44-6	43.5	44.8
Foremen and grieves	44.7	45-6	43.7	43.8	44.5
Dairy cowmen	50-6	51.4	52.8	51.4	51.5
Other stockmen	46-8	45.8	45-3	45-4	45-8
Tractor drivers	45.2	48-3	44.8	43-9	45-6
Horticultural workers	42.7	42.8	43.0	42-5	42-7
Other farm workers	43.8	47.5	45.1	44-2	45-1
All hired men	45.2	47-1	45-2	44-4	45.5
Youths	44.5	44.9	43-3	42.5	43.8
Women and girls	43.6	41.8	42.8	41-4	42-4

# Average weekly hours-April 1976-March 1977 Hours

Type of job	Basic hours	Contract overtime	Non- contractual overtime	Total hours
Men:		S. Jackson A.	The sale of	
General farm workers	39-3	1.8	3.7	44-8
Foremen and grieves	40-1	1.3	3-1	44.5
Dairy cowmen	39.8	9.0	2.9	51.5
Other stockmen Tractor drivers Horticultural workers	40.2	2.2	3.4	45.8
	39.6	0.6	5.4	45.6
	39-4	0.4	2.9	42.7
Other farm workers	39.8	0.4	4-9	45.1
All hired men	39-6	1.9	4.0	45.5
Youths	39-3	1.5	2.9	43.8
Women and girls	39.6	1.2	1.5	42.4

Due to rounding, figures will not necessarily add to totals shown

Total hours are defined for England and Wales as all hours actually worked plus statutory holidays only. For Scotland all paid absences are included.

Earnings-Standing wage is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contract hours. It may be paid partly in cash and partly in allowable and non-allowable payments-in-kind.

Allowable payments-in-kind are specified benefits and advantages which are legally reckonable as valued by agricultural wages boards' orders, as part payment of the prescribed wage.

Other earnings are made up chiefly of earnings for non-contractual overtime, but include piece-work and bonuses and are net of any deductions for time not worked.

Prescribed wage is the wage prescribed by agricultural wages boards' orders for total hours.

Premium is the excess of total earnings over prescribed

# Unemployment rates by age

N article in the July issue of Employment Gazette A(pp. 718-719) presented a new series of estimated unemployment rates by age-group and explained in detail how they had been derived. Using the latest age analysis of the unemployed, estimates have now been made for July 1977. These new unemployment rates are given in the table below, alongside those for earlier dates; in addition to the separate figures for males and females given previously, a total combining them is now included.

As indicated in the previous article, the rates for the youngest age-group in July 1977 are inevitably high, reflecting the inclusion of school leavers at the end of the school year.

# Estimated unemployment rates by age, Great Britain

PERCENTAGES

	July 1975	January 1976	July 1976	January 1977	July 1977
Males					Andre I State I
16-17	13.8	12-3	26.7	12.8	28-6
18–19	9.6	11-2	10.7	11.1	11.4
20-24	6.8	10.0	9.3	10.1	9.7
25-29	5.2	7.0	6.6	7.3	6.7
30-39	4-4	5.9	5.6	6.3	6.0
40-49	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.8
50-59	3.7	4.7	4.6	5.1	4.9
60 and over	7-8	9-1	9-1	9.5	8.7
All ages*	5-4	6-9	7-2	7-2	7.5
Females					
16-17	10-4	12-0	25.6	14-1	29.6
18-19	6.1	8-1	9.2	9.9	11-2
20-24	3.1	5.3	5.9	7.0	7-6
25-29	2.1	3.1	3.5	4-4	4.6
30-39	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.3
40-49	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
50-59	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2
60 and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All ages*	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.8	4.9
Total					
16-17	12-1	12-1	26.2	13-3	29.1
18-19	8.0	9.8	10-0	10-6	11.3
20-24	5.2	8-0	7-9	8-9	8.8
25-29	4.2	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.0
30-39	3.1	4.2	4-1	4.7	4.6
40-49	2.5	3.3	3-3	3.6	3.5
50-59	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.8
60 and over	5.5	6-4	6-4	6.7	6.2
All ages*	4.1	5-3	5.9	5-8	6.5

Note: While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree.

\* These rates differ very slightly from those published monthly (see page 1136) because of the particular method of calculation, described in the article in the July 1977 Gazette pages 718–719.

# Deaths and diseases—June and July 1977

Fatal accidents	June	July
Factories acts	8-200 VS-0	9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Factory processes	14	14
Building operations	7	10
Works of engineering construction	2	2
Docks and warehouses	1	
Total factories acts Fatalities reported under other acts	24	26
explosives  Mines and quarries*  Coal mines	100 M	
(i) Underground	4	2
(ii) Surface	1	1
Other stratified mines	10 A 20	4.50
Miscellaneous mines		和 <b>企</b> 任 主任有
Quarries	1	1
Total Mines and Quarries Act	6	4
Railway service	4	3
Seamen		
(i) Trading vessels	3	3
(ii) Fishing vessels		
Agricultural employees	3	3
Total of above	40	39

Notified diseases*	June	July
Aniline	4	1
Anthrax	1	_
Arsenical		
Beryllium	Tester	_
Cadmium		abus — haddin
Carbon bisulphide	— — 15	_
Chrome ulceration	15	16
Chronic benzene	_	a problem — la compa
Compressed air	三	_
Epitheliomatous ulceration		_
Lead poisoning		-
Manganese	<b>第二 第</b> "	-
Mercurial	_	_
Phosphorous	— galesyste	granda — g John is
Toxic anaemia		_
Toxic jaundice		
Total of above	20	17

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

<sup>\*</sup> Figures relate to a period of four weeks in June and five weeks in July.

# Quarterly estimates of employees in employment-June 1977

THERE was little change (a rise of some 10,000 seasonally A adjusted) in employment during the second quarter of 1977. This followed small rises in the two preceding quarters. The net increase (seasonally adjusted) over the past year has been some 65,000, comprising a fall in male employment of some 30,000 and a rise in female employment of some

Employment in the manufacturing industries (for which monthly figures are compiled) rose by 0.4 per cent, or about 35,000, seasonally adjusted, during the second quarter of 1977, although the estimates for later months (see table 103) indicate that this rise in manufacturing employment, evident over the past fifteen months, has now ceased.

The following tables (which have not been seasonally adjusted) show that, compared with a year previously, employment in the production industries rose by 67,000:

there was a rise of 104,000 in the manufacturing industries but a fall of 33,000 in construction. These changes contrasted with those in the previous year (June 1975 to June 1976) when employment in the production industries fell by some 260,000, of which 200,000 was in manufacturing. Employment in the service industries, however, changed little between June 1976 and June 1977. In the preceding year there had been a rise of 49,000 which itself was much smaller than the increase recorded in each of the four previous years. These figures indicate that the proportion of employees working in manufacturing industries rose slightly over the past year, reversing the previous downward

The estimates in this article are provisional; they will be revised in due course to conform with the results of the 1976 and ultimately the 1977 censuses of employment.

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification	June 197	76*			March 1	977*			June 1977*			
1968)	Males	Female	s	Total,	Males	Female	s	Total,	Males	Female	5	Total,
tenter of the control est unest of the control of t	no co figuralis con tals con col societalis colo con col	Total (incl. part- time)	Part- time†	and females	********	Total (incl. part- time)	Part- time†	- males and females		Total (incl. part- time)	Part- time†	and female
Totals, all industries and services‡	13,052	8,945	3,437	21,997	12,976	8,945	3,435	21,921	13,024	9,039	3,480	22,063
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	282-7	97-0	40.8	379-7	278-7	80-2	33-4	358-9	290-9	90-3	31-5	381-2
ndex of Production industries§	6,775-4	2,267-5	504-5	9,042-9	6,782-5	2,299-5	507-0	9,081-9	6,792-9	2,316-6	514-7	9,109-7
of which, manufacturing industries	5,045.0	2,090-7	453-5	7,135-8	5,096-9	2,122.9	455-8	7,219-7	5,099-5	2,140-7	464-0	7,240-3
Service industries‡§	5,993.9	6,580-4	2,891.6	12,574-6	5,914-6	6,565-7	2,894-9	12,480-5	5,940-3	6,631-6	2,933-6	12,572-0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	282·7 262·4	<b>97·0</b> 95·2	40·8 40·1	<b>379·7</b> 357·6	<b>278·7</b> 258·4	<b>80·2</b> 78·4	33·4 32·7	<b>358-9</b> 336-8	<b>290·9</b> 270·6	<b>90-3</b> 88-5	31·5 30·8	381·2 359·1
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	328·1 285·7	13·9 9·7	3·1 2·3	342·0 295·4	327·4 285·0	13·9 9·7	3·1 2·3	341·3 294·7	<b>329·4</b> 287·0	13·9 9·7	3·1 2·3	343·3 296·7
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling	416-3	277-5	96.2	693-8	415-2	280-4	97-5	695.6	420-9	284-4	97.8	705-3
Bread and flour confectionery	17·2 66·3	4·6 37·1	1·6 18·7	21·8 103·4	16·9 66·3	4·9 37·6	1.4	21·8 103·9	17·1 67·8	4·9 38·2	1·4 19·4	106.0
Biscuits	16.4	25.7	13.3	42.1	16.5	26-0	13.5	42.4	16.6	26.4	12.6	43-
Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	52·7 44·5	48·6 16·5	16·5 3·5	101-3	52·9 43·0	50·4 15·7	16·9 3·6	103·4 58·7	54·1 44·2	51·0 16·9	16-7	105-
Sugar	8.8	2.8	0.5	11.6	8.9	3.0	0.6	11.9	8.9	3.0	0.6	11-
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	30.8	37.8	17-3	68.5	31-2	37-6	17.0	68-8	31.1	38.0	18-0	69.
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	28.3	31.5	9.9	59.8	28.1	32.8	10-3	60.9	28.0	32-3	9.8	60-
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	20·4 5·7	4·7 1·3	1·1 0·2	25·1 7·0	21·3 5·4	4·9 1·3	1.1	26.2	21.0	4.8	1.0	25-
Food industries not elsewhere specified	19.0	14.2	4.4	33.2	19.2	14.7	0·2 5·4	6·7 33·9	5·4 19·5	1·3 14·8	0·2 5·1	34
Brewing and malting	54.9	12-6	1.9	67.5	55.0	12.7	1.9	67.6	55.6	12.8	1.7	68
Soft drinks	17-2	10.0	3.0	27-3	16.5	9.1	2.5	25.7	17-6	10.3	3-1	27
Other drink industries Tobacco	19·0 15·0	12·3 17·9	1·0 3·2	31·3 32·9	19·2 14·7	12·8 17·0	1·1 3·0	32·0 31·7	19·4 14·5	13·1 16·6	1.1	32· 31·
oal and petroleum products	34-1	4.2	0.5	38-3	33.9	4.2	0.6	38-1	33-8	4.2	0.5	38-
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	11.1	0.6	0.1	11-6	11-1	0.6	0.2	11.7	11-1	0.6	0.1	11.
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	17·4 5·7	2·1 1·5	0·2 0·2	19·5 7·2	17·0 5·9	2·1 1·5	0·2 0·2	19·1 7·4	16·8 5·9	2·1 1·5	0·2 0·2	18.
hemicals and allied industries	304.0	119-5	23.7	423-5	308-6	121-1	23-5	429-6	308-1	122-4	24-7	430-
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	111·3 40·5	21.4	4.2	132.7	113.0	22.0	4.0	135-0	113-6	22.0	4-1	135.
Toilet preparations	8.8	33·0 14·1	6·3 2·5	73·5 23·0	40·9 8·9	33·1 14·4	6·4 2·1	74.1	41.0	33.2	6.6	74-
Paint	19-2	7.6	1.8	26.8	19.2	7.4	1.9	23.3	8·9 19·3	15·0 7·4	2.7	26.
Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	10.4	6.5	1.6	16.9	10.9	6.0	1.3	16.9	10.6	6.3	1.7	16-
synthetic rubber	42.2	7.6	1.6	49.8	42.8	7.8	1.7	50-5	42.4	7.7	1.7	50-
Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers	18.5	3.3	0.6	21.8	19-1	3.3	0.4	22-4	19-1	3.3	0.5	22.
Other chemical industries	10·4 42·6	1·7 24·3	0.2	12·1 66·9	10·3 43·4	1·7 25·4	0·3 5·3	12·0 68·8	10·0 43·2	1·6 25·8	0·3 5·4	11-

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

ndustry Standard Industrial Classification	June 197	6*		Car of this	March 1	977*		Parts about	June 197	7*		, Silver
968)	Males	Females		Total, males	Males	Females	and section	Total, males	Males	Females		Total, males
spiters -rest tenor	izas saismai	Total (incl. part- time)	Part- time†	and females	bron bron polacinal	Total (incl. part- time)	Part- time†	and females		Total (incl. part- time)	Part- time†	and females
Actal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	419·9 209·7 43·9 73·0 41·4 34·4 17·5	53·5 19·3 6·9 7·5 7·2 8·4 4·3	9·5 2·9 1·7 1·3 1·4 1·5 0·6	473·4 229·0 50·7 80·5 48·6 42·8 21·8	425·8 212·3 44·8 71·9 43·7 35·2 18·0	54·0 19·0 6·7 7·6 7·7 8·6 4·3	10·2 3·3 1·6 1·5 1·4 1·7 0·7	479·8 231·3 51·5 79·5 51·4 43·8 22·3	425·9 213·2 44·4 71·4 43·7 35·0 18·0	54·3 19·3 6·8 7·5 7·8 8·5 4·4	10·0 3·0 1·7 1·5 1·4 1·7 0·6	480·2 232·5 51·3 78·9 51·5 43·6 22·4
Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and	777-2 25-2 52-5 68-2 22-8 23-3 35-8 53-5 16-8 180-2	142·1 3·8 8·8 15·0 3·8 4·1 4·4 8·3 6·5 34·8	28·0 0·8 2·3 2·5 0·5 0·8 0·7 1·6 0·7 7·2	919·3 29·0 61·3 83·2 26·5 27·4 40·3 61·8 23·3 215·0	777-3 25-8 53-4 68-2 23-3 22-1 36-4 55-1 16-6 181-7	143·5 3·8 9·0 15·0 3·8 3·9 4·4 8·6 6·4 35·3	26·7 0·7 1·9 2·4 0·4 0·8 0·6 1·6 0·6 6·7	920·8 29·7 62·4 83·2 27·1 26·0 40·8 63·6 23·0 217·0	777-4 26-4 53-5 68-4 23-1 21-5 36-4 55-8 16-2 182-1	143·4 3·9 9·0 14·9 3·8 3·7 4·4 8·7 6·3 35·4	26·7 0·8 2·1 2·6 0·5 0·8 0·6 1·6 0·5 6·6	920·8 30·3 62·5 83·2 27·0 25·2 40·8 64·4 22·4 217·5
steelwork Ordnance and small arms	144·7 17·0	16·8 4·7	3·6 0·6	161·6 21·7	138·1 17·3	16·7 4·8	3·4 0·7	154·8 22·1	136·5 17·2	16·7 4·7	3·4 0·7	153·2 21·8
Other mechanical engineering not else- where specified	137-1	31.1	6.6	168-2	139-3	31.8	6-8	171-1	140-5	31-9	6.6	172-4
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying	93-8	52.5	9.7	146-2	94-2	53-2	10-3	147-4	94.8	53-7	10-5	148-5
equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and	8·7 6·0 16·2	3·0 7·1 11·6	0·3 0·8 2·7	11·7 13·1 27·7	8·9 5·7 16·0	3·2 6·6 11·7	0·4 0·6 2·9	12·1 12·3 27·7	9·1 5·7 16·1	3·2 6·7 11·9	0·5 1·0 2·9	12·3 12·4 28·0
systems	63.0	30.8	5.8	93.7	63.5	31.7	6-5	95-3	63.9	31.8	6.1	95.7
lectrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	464·0 103·0 31·8	268·0 32·1 12·6 25·8	53·3 4·9 1·8	731·9 135·1 44·4	468·3 102·5 31·3	273·0 32·7 12·8	50·4 4·6 2·1	741·3 135·2 44·1	466·2 101·9 31·1 43·5	274·3 33·4 12·8	55·0 4·9 2·1	740·5 135·3 43·9
Radio and electronic components Broadcasting receiving and sound repro-	60-3	64.1	17.0	124.4	63.0	65-8	15.0	128-8	63.0	65.7	17.5	128.6
ducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic	23·8 32·4 65·8	25·6 11·8 24·0	5·7 1·6 4·5	49·5 44·2 89·8	23·9 32·8 67·0	26·0 11·3 24·5	4·9 1·4 4·5	49-9 44-1 91-5	23·6 33·4 66·9	25·3 11·4 25·0	5·3 1·4 4·5	48·9 44·8 91·9
Other electrical goods	37·5 61·9	21·2 50·8	3·6 11·1	58·7 112·7	39·0 64·0	22·1 54·0	3·6 12·2	61·1 118·0	39·1 63·8	22·4 54·8	3·6 13·0	61·5 118·5
hipbuilding and marine engineering	159-5	12-3	2.6	171-8	158-9	12.0	2.5	171.0	158-4	12-2	2.6	170-6
ehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle	638·6 31·0 387·6	88·1 2·5 53·0	10·2 0·3 6·0	<b>726·6</b> 33·5 440·6	660-5 32-8 410-0	91·1 2·6 56·4	11·4 0·2 7·2	751·6 35·4 466·4	660·0 32·8 411·8	92·2 2·5 57·4	11·2 0·3 7·5	752-1 35-3 469-1
manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing	7.9	2.9	0.5	10-7	8.1	2.9	0.5	11.0	8-2	2.9	0.5	11-1
and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	171·5 16·8 23·9	27·4 1·0 1·2	3·0 0·2 0·2	198·9 17·8 25·1	168·6 17·0 24·1	27·0 1·0 1·2	3·2 0·2 0·1	195·6 18·0 25·3	166·4 16·8 24·0	27·0 1·0 1·2	2·7 0·2 0·1	193·5 17·8 25·2
etal goods not elswhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated	377·5 48·0 12·7	148·6 11·7 6·2	33·0 2·6 1·2	<b>526·2</b> 59·7 18·9	386·2 47·6 12·6	153·3 11·9 6·2	34·7 2·8 1·2	<b>539·6</b> 59·4 18·8	386·5 47·7 12·8	154·6 11·9 6·3	34·6 2·7 1·1	541·1 59·6 19·1
tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	7·4 24·6 29·4 16·6 12·7 226·2	5·7 10·3 7·8 12·6 7·5 86·8	1·3 1·8 1·3 4·3 1·7 18·8	13·2 34·9 37·2 29·1 20·2 313·0	7·5 25·4 30·1 17·4 13·3 232·4	5·7 10·6 7·9 12·9 7·8 90·3	1·6 2·2 1·5 4·3 1·7 19·5	13·2 36·1 38·0 30·3 21·1 322·7	7·6 25·4 29·9 17·6 13·4 232·1	5·7 10·6 8·0 13·2 8·0 90·9	1·5 2·2 1·4 4·5 1·7 19·6	13·3 36·0 37·9 30·7 21·4 323·0
extiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	<b>265-4</b> 28-7	220·8 4·8	43·1 0·6	486·2 33·5	<b>267.9</b> 27.9	223·0 4·6	44·0 0·6	<b>490.8</b> 32.5	<b>267·2</b> 27·5		43·5 0·6	492·1 32·1
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	29·4 25·1 47·2 5·1 2·8 37·2 1·8 23·5 5·6 7·5 33·3 18·0	22·4 17·7 37·8 2·7 2·9 78·2 2·7 12·2 6·7 13·7 13·7 13·2 5·7	3-2 8-7 0-4 0-5 13-6 0-8 1-5 2-9 3-0 1-0	51·8 42·8 85·0 7·9 5·8 115·4 4·5 35·7 12·4 21·2 46·5	29·6 25·1 47·3 5·4 2·9 38·2 2·0 23·5 5·7 7·6 33·9	22·4 17·7 37·3 2·9 3·1 80·1 2·8 12·1 6·8 14·0 13·4	3·2 3·9 0·4 0·6 14·4 0·8 1·8 1·4 2·8 2·8	52·0 42·8 84·6 8·3 6·0 118·2 4·8 35·5 12·5 21·6 47·3	29·3 25·1 47·5 5·3 2·9 38·7 2·0 23·1 5·7 8·0 33·6 49·5	3·1 82·4 2·9 11·8 7·1 13·4 13·4	5·3 3·1 8·9 0·4 0·6 14·9 0·8 1·6 1·5 2·5 2·4 1·0	51·6 42·4 85·4 8·2 5·9 121·1 4·9 35·0 12·7 21·4 47·0 24·4
eather, leather goods and fur	23-3	18-4	4.5	23.8	18.9	5.9	1.0	24.8	18·5 23·1	18.5	5.0	41.6
Leather (canning and dressing) and fell mongery Leather goods Fur	14·4 6·6 2·3	4·2 11·8 2·4	1·3 2·7 0·5	18·6 18·5 4·7	23·3 14·5 6·5 2·3	18·6 4·3 11·9 2·3	4·3 1·3 2·6 0·5	18·8 18·5 4·6	14·3 6·5 2·2	4·3 11·9	1·5 2·8 0·6	18-7 18-5 4-5
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	90·6 3·5 17·7 11·6 5·4 12·7 1·4 5·6 32·6	285·1 13·8 59·1 30·3 32·1 81·5 3·6 23·6 41·1	49·9 2·5 10·5 4·8 5·0 15·9 0·9 4·8 5·6	375-7 17-3 76-8 41-9 37-5 94-2 5-0 29-2 73-7	90·5 3·6 16·8 11·9 5·7 12·8 1·3 5·8 32·7	290·4 13·7 57·9 31·1 34·0 83·3 3·5 25·2 41·6	49·8 2·3 10·3 5·4 5·5 15·5 0·7 5·0 5·1	380·9 17·3 74·7 43·0 39·7 96·2 4·8 31·0 74·3	90.6 3.6 16.7 11.8 5.6 12.7 1.3 5.7	293·0 13·9 58·9 31·4 34·3 83·6 3·5 25·2	51·1 2·3 9·8 5·2 5·7 16·6 0·7 5·3 5·5	383.6 17.5 75.7 43.2 39.8 96.3 4.8 31.0 75.3

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

T	н	0	u	9	Δ	N	n	

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification	June 19	76*			March	1977*			June 197	7*	R. L.	1000
1968)	Males	Female	S MARCHAN	Total,	Males	Females	s salasiya	Total,	Males	Females		Total.
Does county county a county of the county of		Total (incl. part- time)	Part- time†	- males and females		Total (incl. part- time)	Part- time†	and females		Total (incl. part- time)	Part- time†	males and females
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc not	201·9 36·8 28·2 51·7 12·3	59·6 4·3 27·8 15·5 1·1	9·9 0·7 3·5 3·0 0·2	261·6 41·0 56·0 67·2 13·4	201·6 37·4 29·3 54·1 11·7	60·9 4·5 28·5 15·9 1·1	10·2 0·8 3·4 3·3 0·2	262·5 41·8 57·8 70·0 12·7	203·0 37·1 29·7 54·8 12·2	62·1 4·5 28·9 16·4 1·1	9·9 0·9 3·4 2·9 0·2	265·2 41·6 58·6 71·1 13·3
elsewhere specified  Timber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	72·9 208·9 76·7 70·2 10·3 26·6 11·8 13·3	11·1 50·4 12·3 16·6 10·0 4·0 3·5 4·0	2·5 11·0 3·2 2·9 1·6 1·2 0·9 1·1	83·9 259·3 89·0 86·8 20·3 30·5 15·3 17·3	69·2 209·6 73·8 73·4 10·7 26·4 11·9 13·4	50·5 11·9 17·1 9·8 4·0 3·6 4·2	2·5 12·0 3·5 3·1 1·9 1·2 1·0 1·4	80·2 260·1 85·6 90·5 20·5 30·4 15·5 17·6	207·9 74·7 71·5 10·6 25·6 11·9 13·6	49·9 11·9 16·7 9·5 4·1 3·6 4·1	2·5 12·4 3·6 3·1 1·9 1·5 1·1	80-6 257-8 86-5 88-3 20-1 29-7 15-5 17-7
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers	363·7 53·4 51·3 20·6 15·3 55·0	172·4 11·0 30·7 16·8 10·1 16·5	37-2 2-5 7-6 3-8 1-8 4-2	536·1 64·4 82·0 37·4 25·3 71·5	361·7 54·0 52·2 20·2 15·3 54·7	172-2 11-1 30-8 16-3 10-0 16-8	36·0 2·1 7·2 4·0 1·9 4·3	533·9 65·2 83·0 36·5 25·2 71·5	362·1 54·2 52·3 20·5 15·1 54·4	174-6 11-4 30-9 16-4 10-0 16-9	36·4 2·1 7·3 3·9 1·9 4·4	536-7 65-6 83-2 36-9 25-2 71-3
Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc  Other manufacturing industries Rubber	41·1 127·0 206·4	18·2 69·0 117·7	4·0 13·2 31·0	59·4 196·1 324·1	40·9 124·5 213·2	18·5 68·6 121·5	3·5 13·0 31·8	59·4 193·1 <b>334·7</b>	40·4 125·3 213·5	18·8 70·2 122·2	3·6 13·2 32·1	59·1 195·4 335·7
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather- cloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	84·6 11·6 4·3 17·3	25·0 2·6 4·9 25·4	4·5 0·3 0·8 7·8	109·6 14·2 9·2 42·7	87·0 11·8 4·3	25·2 2·7 5·6 25·8	0·3 0·9 7·3	112·3 14·5 9·8	87·9 11·6 4·2	25·3 2·7 4·9	0·3 0·8	113·2 14·3 9·1
Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Construction	4·1 72·9 11·6	4·3 44·9 10·6	0.7 · 14.0 3.0	8·4 117·8 22·1 1,231·7	4·4 76·7 11·5	4·3 47·1 10·8	0·7 14·4 3·3	43·2 8·7 123·8 22·3	17·5 4·4 76·6 11·3	25·9 4·6 47·5 11·3	8·0 0·7 14·7 3·1	43·4 9·0 124·1 22·7
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	267·4 73·5 145·7 48·2	66·1 26·3 32·7 7·1	14·6 5·8 7·2 1·6	333·4 99·8 178·4 55·2	264·9 73·2 142·5 49·1	65·9 25·7 32·1 8·1	14·8 5·7 6·9 2·2	330·7 98·9 174·6 57·2	262·2 72·6 141·3 48·3	65·2 25·7 32·2 7·3	14·3 5·8 6·9 1·6	327·5 98·3 173·5 55·7
Fransport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	1,212·2 204·0 187·4	248·9 15·5 33·0	49·1 1·4 5·6	1,461·4 219·5 220·5	1,191·1 197·6 178·7	244-5 14-9 31-6	47·9 1·1 5·9	1,435·6 212·5 210·3 196·7	1,190·3 196·3 180·3	244·3 14·8 32·2 18·0	48·3 1·1 6·3	1,434·6 211·1 212·5
Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	18·7 148·5 59·1 317·2 97·3	2·2 12·6 21·6 100·0 47·2	0·6 2·2 0·5 23·7	20·9 161·1 80·7 417·2	19·5 146·6 59·5 312·0	2·6 12·5 21·8 95·8	0·7 2·3 0·4 21·8	22·1 159·1 81·3 407·8	19·3 146·3 60·0 310·0	2·6 12·7 22·5 94·1	0·7 2·3 0·4 21·7	21·9 159·0 82·5 404·1
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	1,181·6 159·4 27·5	1,473·2 68·1	<b>712.9</b> 21.4	2,654·8 227·5	98·2 1,171·8 156·4	47·6 1,463·5 68·2	9·7 698·8 19·9	145·8 2,635·3 224·6	99·0 1,174·5 159·8	47·4 1,474·3 68·6	9·5 710·4 19·9	2,648·8 228·4
Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	162·3 222·2 398·1 84·7	109·5 377·3 840·3	0·5 33·5 207·4 428·6	33·5 271·9 599·5 1,238·5	28·0 162·4 217·9 396·9	6·1 112·0 374·9 830·4	0·6 33·0 204·0 420·6	34·0 274·3 592·8 1,227·3	27·3 163·6 220·5 393·3	6·1 111·3 379·6 836·1	0·5 34·6 209·2 425·4	33·4 274·9 600·1 1,229·4
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery  nsurance, banking, finance and business services	127·4 532·0	40·4 562·3	11·2 149·7	167·8 1,094·4	126·2 533·0	41·2	11-0	167-4	126·5 535·0	41.6	10-8	168-1
Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	141·8 144·8 49·3 46·0 17·3 85·4 47·4	114-7 173-0 53-6 42-6 13-5 134-5 30-4	24·0 24·8 10·7 17·6 2·4 65·4 4·8	256-5 317-8 102-9 88-6 30-9 219-9 77-8	144-9 146-3 47-5 44-4 16-9 86-3 46-7	117·4 176·0 50·8 39·5 13·3 135·7 30·4	22·8 24·7 8·6 14·8 2·1 71·7 4·5	262·3 322·3 98·3 83·9 30·2 222·0 77·1	143·4 145·6 47·4 46·3 16·4 88·4 47·5	566·1 116·8 174·4 51·4 42·0 13·5 137·6 30·4	156-6 23-2 24-8 8-7 16-5 2-2 76-6 4-6	1,101·1 260·2 320·0 98·8 88·3 29·9 226·0 77·9
rofessional and scientific services Accountancy services   Educational services Legal services   Medical and dental services	1,123·4 557·4 300·6	2,406·7 1,237·2 969·0	1,135·3 667·9 407·6	3,530·1 1,794·6 1,269·6	1,124·7 559·6 300·1	2,424·5 1,247·7 976·7	1,153·9 679·2 414·6	3,549·4 1,807·4 1,276·8	1,112·7 548·8 300·0	2,410·7 1,232·0 979·1	1,144·2 668·1 416·3	3,523·5 1,780·9 1,279·1
Religious organisations   Research and development services Other professional and scientific services   liscellaneous services‡	82·3 183·1	28·7 171·8	5·6 54·2	111·0 354·9	81·1 183·9	28·1 172·0	5·5 54·6	109-2 356-0	81·1 182·8	28·4 171·2	5·5 54·3	109·5 354·0
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses Clubs Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Laundries	938·1 59·2 52·8 32·7 102·2 55·6 79·0 39·0 16·5 10·3 17·8	1,241·2 45·2 38·8 56·4 153·1 102·1 156·2 60·2 51·5 82·3 36·7	662·1 18·0 25·0 35·9 60·9 58·9 119·5 47·0 20·2 23·0 15·4	2,179·2 104·4 91·6 89·0 255·3 157·8 235·2 99·2 68·1 92·7 54·4	907·3 59·3 52·7 30·3 83·6 50·8 78·7 38·5 16·4 9·1 16·3	1,210·9 45·2 39·8 54·9 129·1 96·0 152·1 62·7 48·0 81·0 33/5	658·1 17·1 25·4 34·8 54·4 55·0 114·7 47·4 20·0 22·5 13·4	2,118·2 104·4 92·4 85·3 212·7 146·8 230·8 101·1 64·4 90·1 49·8	936·7 58·5 53·4 31·0 102·5 53·2 77·9 39·5 18·2 8·4	1,275·4 45·3 42·0 57·8 161·6 103·8 161·1 62·0 50·7 83·1	687·0 17·2 27·0 35·1 64·5 58·4 124·1 47·3 21·4 20·8	2,212-1 103-9 95-4 88-8 264-0 157-0 239-0 101-6 68-9 91-4 52-9
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	5.6	19.2	8-8	24.8	5.6	19-1	9-2	49·8 24·7	17·0 5·6	35·9 19·3	14·0 9·8	52·9 24·9

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

Industry	June 197	6*			March 1977*				June 1977*			
(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females		Total,	Males	Females		Total,	Males	Females		Total, - males and females
festiments endepoints	Total (incl. part- time)	Part- time†	males and females	Total (incl. part- time)		Part- time†	males and females		Total (incl. part- time)	Part- time†		
Miscellaneous Services (cont) Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services	330·2 2·3 134·9	96·5 1·6 341·4	33·8 1·0 194·7	426·7 3·9 476·2	329·9 3·2 133·0	97·8 1·9 350·0	33·3 1·1 209·9	427·7 5·1 483·0	333·1 3·2 135·2	99·2 1·9 351·7	34·4 1·1 211·9	432·4 5·1 486·8
Public administration and defence** National government service Local government service	1,006·6 352·6 654·0	648·1 280·1 368·0	182·5 29·7 152·8	1,654·7 632·7 1,022·0	986·7 351·0 635·7	659·2 287·1 372·1	187·0 30·6 156·4	1,645·9 638·1 1,007·8	991·1 349·2 641·9	660·8 286·1 374·7	187·1 30·4 156·7	1,651-9 635-3 1,016-6

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.

\* Estimates 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.

\* 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.

If the figures for "sea transport" and "port and inland water transport" are combined and those for "accountancy services", "legal services and "religious organisations" are included in "other professional and scientific services".

\*\* These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health, which are activities separately identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees in police forces, fire brigades and other national and local government services which are not activities identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in the Gazette (see pages 816-819 of the August 1977 issue).

Table

	2 Quarterly		and the second second	A CONTROL OF THE CONT	1 /	-				HOUSAN
125 125 126 126	spin-mah spin-mah spin-mah spin-spin- spin-spin-spin-spin-spin-spin-spin-spin-	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 manufac- ture
st a	and East Anglia									
	1976*	7,903	4,621	3,282	1,254	120-7	13-7	200-7	143-9	36-2
per	1976*	7,908	4,630	3,277	1,234	129-2	13-7	204-0	145-3	36.9
er	1976*	7,959	4,638	3,321	1,265	119-1	13-7	205-9	146-7	36.8
	1977*	7,885	4,599	3,286	1,262	108-0	13-8	202-1	146-4	37-7
	1977*	7,922	4,611	3,311	1,267	121-1	13-9	205-6	146-4	37.6
est										
	1976*	1.517	901	615	254	48-8	11-3	59-3	15-8	72
er	1976*	1,517	904	613	248	48-5	11.3	59.8	15.8	7·2 7·4
er	1976*	1,509	900	609	246	46-2	11-3	59.1	16.0	
	1977*	1,504	896	607	248	48-0	11.3	59-1	15.9	7.8
	1977*	1,541	912	630	261	48.7	11.3	60-4	16.3	7.9
					201	10 /	113	00.4	10.3	8-1
llan										
	407/*	2 475	4 240	OF/	220			The second secon	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	

South East June September December March June South Wes
June
Septembe
December
Morch
June West Midlands
June 1976\*
September 1976\*
December 1977\*
June 1977\* 1,319 1,328 1,329 1,323 1,317 21·6 21·9 22·0 22·1 23·2 117·7 119·0 120·4 120·5 120·0 East Midlands
June 1976\*
September 1976\*
December 1976\*
March 1977\*
June 1977\* 590 592 597 593 597 71·1 71·2 71·1 71·8 73·1 30·0 31·0 30·5 30·7 30·2 39·1 39·6 39·4 39·4 39·3 Yorkshire and Humberside
June 1976\*
September 1976\*
December 1976\*
March 1977\*
June 1977\* 1,193 1,202 1,196 1,188 1,191 786 788 795 787 794 34·2 34·6 35·2 33·8 34·7 89·6 90·7 90·9 89·6 89·3 North West June September December March June 1,555 1,563 1,552 1,541 1,541 1,092 1,098 1,095 1,090 1,094 20·6 20·7 20·8 20·5 20·5 760 763 758 753 757 Wales
June
September
December
March
June 377 377 379 379 380 140 136 135 138 137 26·1 25·0 24·6 26·2 25·4 Scotland
June
September
December
March
June 289 284 285 285 293 38·9 39·2 39·3 38·9 38·5 Great Britain
June 1976\*
September 1976\*
December 1976\*
March 1977\*
June 1977\* 21,997 22,057 22,082 21,921 22,063 13,052 13,108 13,068 12,976 13,024 8,945 8,949 9,014 8,945 9,039 3,437 3,382 3,444 3,435 3,480

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.

379·7 390·2 376·6 358·9 381·2

473-4 479-4 481-3 479-8 480-2

Table 2 Quarterly series of employees in employment: regional analysis

										HOUSANDS
Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construc-	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscel- laneous services‡	Public administra- tion and defence**	J. W.	
	420.7	F24.3	400.4	44/3					South East a	nd East Anglia
,020·9 ,029·0	128·7 129·0	521·3 522·9	400·1 399·6	116·3 116·3	663·1 662·5	1,056·8 1,057·2 1,078·1	2,837·7 2,819·3	643·1 642·7	June September	1976* 1976*
035-3	130-6 130-6	527·8 524·5	396-6	115-4	662-4	1,078-1	2,848-2	642.7	December	1976*
037·9 035·7	130.4	525.1	386·8 389·5	115·0 114·3	657:3 656:5	1,048·6 1,053·4	2,848·2 2,843·4 2,857·2	632·8 635·2	March June	1977* 1977*
214-3	36-9	86-2	91.0	30.4	82-9	197-6	F20.4	444.0	South West	
217-4	37-4	87.3	90.8	30-1	82-1	196-8	520·1 517·1	114·8 115·2	June September	1976* 1976*
219·8 219·9	38·1 38·1	88·0 88·1	90·2 87·9	30·1 29·9	80·2 80·5	199·9 196·5	509-1	113-1	December	1976*
221.6	38-0	88.7	88-5	29.7	82.0	201.4	507·7 533·8	112·9 113·0	March June	1977* 1977*
579-4	45-4	167-8	101-9	29-4	97-2	228-3	547-7	124.7	West Midlan	
585-3	45.3	169-5	101-8	29.5	96-1	227-0	545-9	124·7 125·8 125·0	June September	1976* 1976*
590·4 593·9	46·4 45·8	169·3 169·8	101·0 98·5	29·6 29·4	95·7 95·2	230·7 225·5	551.5	125.0	December	1976*
592.2	45-9	169-8	99-2	29-1	94.6	222.2	546·7 551·4	125·9 124·1	March June	1977* 1977*
205-4	170-6	91.5	73-2	23.9	71.3	155-2	363-5	95-3	East Midland	
205·4 207·4	172-1	92.6	73.1	23.9	71.0	155-6	361.5	96-0	June September	1976* 1976*
208·4 208·0	173·3 172·8	93·0 92·5	72·6 70·7	23·9 23·8	70-0 69-9	159·6 157·5	363·8 363·8	95·0 95·3	December	1976*
209-2	175-8	93.4	71.2	23.5	70.1	155.5	362.9	95.2	March June	1977* 1977*
246-1	151-9	109-6	106-6	33-1	111.5	226.5	536-1	131-9		d Humbersid
246·1 250·2	151-5	111-5	106-4	32-9	110-5	225-2	538-1	133-4	June September	1976*
251·8 251·1	151·4 151·5	111·5 111·0	105·6 102·9	32·8 32·5	109·0 109·3	230·3 219·8	536·6 535·6	131·2 132·3	December	1976*
252.2	152-1	111-7	103-7	32.1	108.9	219-3	541.9	133.7	March June	1977* 1977*
399-7	194-0	193-9	135-4	35-6	174-2	318-4	752-8	180-8	North West June	1976*
402.7	194-2	196-0	135-2	35.6	171.2	316-2	759-2	183-9	September	1976*
403·6 403·5	195·7 194·3	195·1 194·0	134·2 130·8	35·4 35·4	169·6 168·8	316·5 312·5	749·4 746·6	181·5 183·4	December	1976*
405-9	194-8	193.9	131.7	35.0	167.5	314-2	744-2	183.3	March June	1977* 1977*
91-0	53-1	64-1	92.6	19-1	66-6	139-9	333-1	92-8	North June	1976*
91-2	52-7	64.7	92.5	19-2	66.3	142.0	333-1	94-6	September	1976*
88·7 89·0	52·5 52·9	65·0 63·6	91·8 89·4	19·2 19·1	65·4 65·5	147·0 142·9	331·9 333·6	93·4 94·2	December March	1976* 1977*
89-7	53-7	63-6	90-1	18-7	64-7	143-8	336-1	94.5	June	1977*
04-0	30-3	49-0	63-5	19-4	58-9	97-2	277-2	95-4	Wales June	1976*
06.9	30-5	50-2	63-4	19.5	58-6	97-9	274-7	96.4	September	1976*
08.9	31·0 30·7	49·9 49·5	62.9	19·4 19·5	58·2 57·3	98·9 97·4	271·2 271·4	94·4 95·5	December March	1976* 1977*
08-7	29.7	49-2	61.7	19-2	57-2	98-4	274-9	96.2	June	1977*
61-0	92.8	97-7	167-4	26-2	135-6	234-9	635-6	175-9	Scotland June	1976*
262-7	94·1 95·4	98-5	167-2	26.3	135-3	234-2	635-3	177-6	September	1976*
263·4 259·4 258·5	96·9 96·8	98·5 98·3 99·8	165·9 161·7 162·9	26·4 26·2 25·9	133·5 132·0 133·1	237·8 234·6 240·8	616·8 614·9 634·5	174·9 173·6 176·7	December March June	1976* 1977* 1977*
		/ duel sur	Bi taon 190		ilgaA	anoigna wit	nessured )		GREAT BRI	
122·0 152·9	903·7 906·9	1,381·0 1,393·2	1,231-7	333·4 333·2	1,461-2	2,654-8	6,803-6	1,654-7	June	1976*
270-2	914-3	1,398-1	1,220-9	332-0	1,453·8 1,443·8	2,652·1 2,698·9	6,784·0 6,778·2	1,665·6 1,651·0	September December	
271·7 273·6	913·7 917·3	1,391-3	1,190-2	330-7	1,435-6	2,635-3	6,763-7	1,645-9	March	1977*
1130	717.3	1,395-3	1,198-6	327-5	1,434-6	2,648-8	6,836-8	1,651.9	June	1977*

# Characteristics of the unemployed: regional analysis

IN JUNE 1976, the Department of Employment con-Iducted a sample survey of the unemployed aged 18 and over registered at employment offices. The coverage, survey methods, the information sought and main results were published in the Gazette (June 1977, pages 559-574). A second article covering the follow-up survey, some analyses by occupation and the training data was published in the Gazette (September 1977, pages 965-975).

Some further results of the survey data analysed by region are now available. Some of the analyses relate to data not available from the regular unemployment statistics, while in other cases the analyses are more readily compiled than if the regular statistics had been used. Regional tables relating to prospects of obtaining long term work and attitude towards work were given in the June 1977 article.

The following tables covering unemployed men are given:

- (1) distribution by local area\* percentage unemployment rate
- (2) age
- (3) duration of unemployment
- (4) occupational group
- (5) completed spells of unemployment in the previous year for men unemployed for up to three months
- (6) disablement status
- (7) weekly pension (men aged 55–64 only)
- (8) reason for leaving the register.

These tables show in general a broad similarity in the characteristics of the unemployed between the regions. Some particular points of comparison are noted below. The sample size for East Anglia (391) is small and the distributions are subject to wider sampling error than the other

### Regional and local percentage unemployment rates

The percentage unemployment rates in the regions from the regular unemployment statistics at the time of the sample survey are shown in table 1, together with the percentage rates for unemployed males, excluding school leavers. This latter gives a closer approximation for the male population covered in the survey, which excluded school leavers and others aged under 18. While there was variation in the percentage rates between regions, it is also of interest to examine how uniform was the incidence of unemployment between different areas within the regions.

Table 1 shows the distribution of unemployed men in the sample within each region by local area\* percentage unemployment rates. A local area is defined as the area associated with one or more employment office(s) combined where necessary to form "travel-to-work" areas; in some cases, notably the conurbations, these local areas are large (for

example Greater London is a single travel-to-work area). There was greater uniformity in some regions than in others. In the North West region a large proportion (43 per cent) of men were in areas with rates 8 per cent or over whereas in the North region, where unemployment overall was similarly high, a very large proportion (69 per cent) was in areas with smaller rates, between 6.5 per cent and 8 per cent, and only 17 per cent in areas with rates of 8 per cent and over. All but 6 per cent of unemployed men in the South East region were in areas with percentage rates below 6.5 per cent.

The age distribution of unemployed men in the sample was broadly similar in the regions, the most appreciable difference being among men aged 55 and over, varying (apart from East Anglia) from 26 per cent in the South West to 16 per cent in Scotland (see table 2). Table 7 (weekly pension) indicates that roughly a third of men aged 55-64 received an occupational pension. In the South West the proportion is higher than in other regions and includes 11 per cent with a pension over £35 per week. Information for Great Britain on unemployed men receiving an occupational pension was presented in the June 1977 article. The proportions aged under 25 occur more evenly than in 1973, at the time of the previous survey, varying (apart from East Anglia) from 21 per cent in the South West to 26 per cent in the North West; in 1973 the proportions varied from 13 per cent in the South West and East Midlands to 22 per cent in Scotland.

#### **Duration**

Fifteen per cent of men in the South East had been unemployed for over a year, much lower than the other regions where the percentage was 21-29 per cent, (see table 3). The regions with the highest unemployment rates tend to have a higher proportion of men experiencing long periods of unemployment.

#### Occupation

There were marked differences between the regions in the occupational structure of unemployed men (see table 4), reflecting to some degree differences in the occupational structure of the employed. Among the non-manual groups, the South East had a high proportion in managerial and

Table 1 Unemployed men by local area unemployment percentage rate and region

REGION	Regular un	employment	statistics	Sample sur	vey June 29,	1976					
	Unemploy	ment percent	tage rate*	Unemployed men by local area† Unemployment percentage rate* (total—including females: May 1976)§							
	MALES (Excluding	school	TOTAL (including	Sample nui	mbers with p	ercentage of	regional total	in brackets			
	leavers)	50	females)	Up to 4.4	4.5 to 6.4	6.5 to 7.9	8.0 per cent	Total‡			
25 25 (198) (198)	May 1976§	July 1976	May 1976§	per cent	per cent	per cent	and over	100/07/10/2006			
South East	5.2	5.2	4-0	2,607	752	182	47	3,588			
East Anglia	5.9	5-6	4.7	(72·7) 145 (37·1)	(21·0) 168 (43·0)	(5·1) 28 (7·2)	(1·3) 50 (12·8)	(100) 391 (100)			
South West	7.6	7.5	6.0	82 (7·4)	488 (43·8)	326 (29·3)	217 (19·3)	1,113			
West Midlands	6.7	6.7	5.5	`268 (18·7)	318 (22·1)	845 (58·8)	5 (0·3)	1,436 (100)			
East Midlands	5.6	5.6	4.5	241 (29·9)	523 (64·8)	28 (3·5)	15 (1·9)	807 (100)			
Yorkshire and Humberside	6.5	6.4	5.2	333 (26·4)	572 (45·4)	296 (23·5)	58 (4·6)	1,259 (100)			
North West	8.4	8.4	6.6	145 (6·7)	937 (43·3)	167 (7·7)	914 (42·3)	2,163 (100)			
North	8-2	8-2	6.9	36 (3·5)	113 (11.1)	697 (68·7)	169 (16·7)	1,015			
Wales	8-3	8-1	7.0	10 (1·2)	358 (44·5)	166 (20·6)	271 (33·7)	805 (100)			
Scotland	8.0	8·1	6.5	125 (7·8)	398 (24·8)	705 (43·9)	379 (23-6)	1,607 (100)			
Great Britain	6.7	6.6	5-3	3,992 (28·1)	4,267 (32·6)	3,440 (24·3)	2,125 (15·0)	14,184 (100)			

\* Expressed as a percentage of the number of employees employed and unemployed, including unemployed school leavers, in mid-1975.
† A local area is the area associated with one or more employment office(s) combined where necessary to form "travel-to-work" areas.
‡ Excludes 215 men for whom no valid data were received.
§ The local percentage unemployment rates for May were used. The rate for unemployed, excluding school leavers, for May 1976 were very similar to those at the time of the survey.

Table 2 Analysis by age within region: unemployed men: June 1976

Sample numbers (percentages in brackets)

REGION	Age							Total
	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	
South East	221	684	914	574	448	225	568	3,634
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	(6.1)	(18.8)	(25.2)	(15.8)	(12.3)	(6.2)	(15-6)	(100)
East Anglia	29	49	81	56	51	39	86	391
\$19.F	(7-4)	(12.5)	(20.7)	(14-3)	(13.0)	(10.0)	(22.0)	(100)
South West	60	174	252	168	169	86	206	1,115
	(5.4)	(15.6)	(22-6)	(15.1)	(15.2)	(7.7)	(18.5)	(100)
West Midlands	93	258	346	224	213	101	201	1,436
	(6.5)	(18.0)	(24.1)	(15.6)	(14.8)	(7.0)	(14.0)	(100)
East Midlands	48	133	201	157	98	52	119	808
	(5.9)	(16.5)	(24.9)	(19.4)	(12-1)	(6.4)	(14.7)	(100)
Yorkshire and Humberside	84	225	286	208	202	77	178	1,260
	(6.7)	(17.9)	(22.7)	(16.5)	(16.0)	(6.1)	(14·1)	(100)
North West	173	390	531	362	338	128	244	2,166
1, 45 West Plants delicted that	(8.0)	(18-0)	(24-5)	(16.7)	(15.6)	(5.9)	(11.3)	(100)
North	89	176	221	166	179	70	154	1,055
	(8.4)	(16.7)	(21.0)	(15.7)	(17-0)	(6.6)	(14-6)	(100)
Wales	(8·4) 51	152	221	133	107	50	93	807
	(6.3)	(18.8)	(27-4)	(16.5)	(13.3)		(11.5)	(100)
Scotland	109	289	394	339	240	(6·2) 87	169	1,627
	(6.7)	(17.8)	(24-2)	(20.8)	(14.8)	(5.4)	(10-4)	(100)
Great Britain	957	2,530	3,447	2,387	2,045	915	2,018	14,299
	(6.7)	(17-7)	(24-1)	(16.7)	(14.3)	(6.4)	(14-1)	(100)

<sup>\*</sup> All local areas have been taken into account in this analysis though only a selection of such areas is shown in the "Area statistics of unemployment" published in the Gazette.

(4.1)

(3.8)

221

(4.2)

Table 3 Duration of unemployment by region: unemployed men: June 1976

Sample number	s (percentages	in	brackets)
			A SERVICE AND A

REGION	Duration	of unemployme	ent (weeks)				Total
andulati-icte	0-4	4-13	13-26	26-52	52-104	over 104	_
South East	632 (17·4)	901 (24·8)	816 (22·5)	752 (20·7)	374	159	3,634
East Anglia	62	97	71	75	(10·3) 54	( <del>4·4</del> ) 32	(100)
	(15.9)	(24-8)	(18-2)	(19.2)	(13.8)	(8.2)	391
South West	153	258	238	224	167	75	(100)
	(13.7)	(23.1)	(21.3)	(20.1)	(15.0)	(6.7)	1,115
West Midlands	162	312	258	351	255	98	(100)
	(11.3)	(21.7)	(18-0)	(24-4)	(17.8)	(6.8)	1,436 (100)
East Midlands	115	181	172	167	106	67	808
	(14-2)	(22-4)	(21-3)	(20-7)	(13.1)	(8.3)	(100)
Orkshire and Humberside	117	294	216	271	186	116	1,260
	(14.0)	(23.3)	(17-1)	(21.5)	(14-8)	(9.2)	(100)
North West	277	438	390	457	357	247	2,166
	(12.8)	(20.2)	(18.0)	(21.1)	(16.5)	(11.4)	(100)
North	120	243	192	195	157	148	1,055
	(11.4)	(23.0)	(18-2)	(18.5)	(14.9)	(14.0)	(100)
<b>Vales</b>	105	166	136	189	141	70	807
	(13.0)	(20.6)	(16.9)	(23-4)	(17-5)	(8.7)	(100)
Scotland	243	385	301	304	184	210	1,627
Self-control (Supplementary	(14.9)	(23.7)	(18-5)	(18.7)	(11-3)	(12.9)	(100)
Great Britain	2,046 (14·3)	3,275 (22·9)	2,790 (19·5)	2,985 (20·9)	1,981 (13.9)	1,222 (8·5)	14,299 (100)

Table 4 Analysis by occupation for which registered and region: unemployed men: June 1976

REGION	Occupational	group					Total*
anno de la morante en escar anno Constante del consepti Constante del consepti Constante del consepti Constante del consepti	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non-manual	Craft and similar, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual	— all occupa- tions
South East	497	413	132	600	988	1,003	3,633
	(13.7)	(11.4)	(3.6)	(16.5)	(27.2)	(27.6)	(100)
East Anglia	33	46	13	55	135	108	390
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	(8.5)	(11.8)	(3.3)	(14-1)	(34-6)	(27.7)	(100)
South West	93	153	37	172	388	271	1,114
CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	(8.3)	(13.7)	(3.3)	(15.4)	(34.8)	(24.3)	(100)
West Midlands	91	94	41	251	516	441	1,434
	(6.3)	(6.6)	(2.9)	(17.5)	(36-0)	(30.8)	(100)
East Midlands	43	57	22	117	384	185	808
	(5.3)	(7.1)	(2.7)	(14.5)	(47.5)	(22.9)	(100)
Yorkshire and Humberside	88	110	29	156	575	302	1,260
Appet-	(7.0)	(8.7)	(2.3)	(12.4)	(45.6)	(24.0)	(100)
North West	131	131	52	375	1,025	452	2,166
All and even	(6.0)	(6.0)	(2.4)	(17.3)	(47-3)	(20.9)	(100)
North	47	56	21	160	559	212	1,055
The season and loss were	(4.5)	(5.3)	(2.0)	(15.2)	(53.0)	(20.1)	(100)
Wales	51	49	17	127	394	168	806
	(6.3)	(6.1)	(2.1)	(15.8)	(48.9)	(20.8)	(100)
Scotland	94	75	40	260	803	356	1,628
	(5.8)	(4.6)	(2.5)	(16.0)	(49.3)	(21.9)	(100)
Great Britain	1,168 (8·2)	1,184 (8·3)	404 (2.8)	2,273 (15·9)	5,767 (40·3)	3,498 (24·5)	14,294 (100)

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding five men for whom valid occupation codes were not obtained.

professional occupations, 14 per cent, against the figure of 8 per cent for Great Britain. In the South East, East Anglia and South West there was a high proportion in clerical and related occupations. It was shown in the previous articlet that approaching half of this group were aged 60-64, including many retired men.

Among the manual occupations, there was relatively little variation in the proportion of the "craft and similar"

group, but in the West Midlands, the South East and East Anglia, the proportion in "other manual" occupations (excluding general labourers) was higher than elsewhere. There were much smaller percentages of general labourers in the three southern regions and the West Midlands

Table 5 Number of completed spells of registered unemployment in previous year\* by region: Men unemployed for up to three months: June 1976

(31·4) 184

(29.3)

1,403 (26·4)

REGION Number of previous spells of registered unemployment\* Total Three or more Not known South East 110 1,533 (100) 159 (62·2) 103 (7·2) 12 (3.8)(3.2)East Anglia (64·8) 233 (56·7) 296 (62·4) 187 (63·2) 265 (56·3) 417 (58·3) 210 (57·9) 150 (22.6)(2·5) 15 (100) 411 (2.5)South West (26·3) 128 (9·2) 24 (3.6) (100) 474 (4.1)West Midlands (27·0) 70 (5·1) 24 (3.0) (2.5)(100) 296 (100) 471 (100) 715 (100) 363 (100) 271 (100) 628 (100) East Midlands (3.7) (23.6)(1.4)Yorkshire and Humberside (1.1) (5.5) North West (27.3)(1.8) North (28.4)(6·1) 22 (1.7)

(8.1)

(8.4)

Wales

Scotland

Great Britain

Table 6 Disablement status by region: unemployed men: June 1976

(55·4) 356

(56.7)

Sample numbers (percentage in brackets)

5,321

(100)

(1.1)

(1.8)

122

(2.3)

Sample numbers (percentages in brackets)

REGION	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Neither	Total
South East	232	172	3,230	3,634
	(6.4)	(4.7)	(88.9)	(100)
East Anglia	35	18	338	391
AND THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	(9.0)	(4.6)	(86.4)	(100)
South West	68	56	991	1,115
	(6·1)	(5.0)	(88.9)	(100)
West Midlands	104	86	1,246	1,436
	(7.2)	(6.0)	(86.8)	(100)
East Midlands	64	51	693	808
	(7.9)	(6.3)	(85.8)	(100)
Yorkshire and Humberside	122	73	1,065	1,260
A SPENDED TENNESTED TO THE SPENDED	(9.7)	(5.8)	(84.5)	(100)
North West	184	48	1,934	2,166
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	(8.5)	(2.2)	(89.3)	(100)
North	78	64	913	1,055
SHALL CLEEK AND THE PUBLICATION SHARE HERE	(7.4)	(6·1)	(86.5)	(100)
Wales	57	45	705	807
the south the standard the standard the	(7.1)	(5.6)	(87.4)	(100)
Scotland	83	68	1,476	1,627
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	(5.1)	(4.2)	(90.7)	(100)
	(91)	(12)	(707)	(100)
Great Britain	1,027	681	12,591	14,299
Treat Direction	(7.2)	(4.8)	(88.1)	(100)

(27-36 per cent) than in the other regions, where the range was 46-53 per cent.

# Previous completed spells of unemployment

In the previous article,† the frequency of previous spells of unemployment was shown to be greater for men in manual occupations and for younger men. Table 5 shows the variation by region. It is seen that in the regions of high unemployment there is a tendency for the proportion with previous spells of unemployment to be higher; but this may also be associated with the higher proportion in manual occupations.

### Reason for leaving the register

The proportion of the sample of the unemployed in June 1976 leaving the register in the following six months was generally higher in regions of lower percentage unemployment rates. In the South East with a male percentage rate of 5.2 per cent the proportion was highest, 59 per cent against 48-55 per cent in other regions, where the rate (exclusive of school leavers) was in the range 5.6-8.4 per cent. However, in Wales despite a high percentage rate (8.1 per cent) the proportion leaving (54 per cent) was relatively high.

Of those leaving the register, the proportion placed by ESA (excluding placings through the self service system<sup>‡</sup>)

<sup>† &</sup>quot;Characteristics of the unemployed: follow-up survey and occupational analyses": the *Gazette*, September 1977.

<sup>\*</sup> Excludes current spell of unemployment

<sup>‡</sup> The self-service system was discussed in the September 1977 Gazette article.

Table 7 Pension from previous employer by region: unemployed men aged 55 to 64: June 1976

REGION	Weekly pens	ion			No pension	Not known	Total
	Up to £9.99	£10 to £34.99	£35 more	All amounts			
South East	56	139	68	263	336	172	771
	(7.3)	(18.0)	(8.8)	(34.1)	(43.6)	(22-3)	(100)
East Anglia	5	17	12	34	65	25	124
	(4.0)	(13.7)	(9.7)	(27-4)	(52.4)	(20-2)	(100)
South West	22	64	32	118	115	47	280
	(7.9)	(22.9)	(11.4)	(42-1)	(41.1)	(16.8)	(100)
West Midlands	41	44	12	97	159	37	293
	(14.0)	(15.0)	(4.1)	(33.1)	(54.3)	(12-6)	(100)
East Midlands	15	26	13	54	96	18	168
	(8.9)	(15.5)	(7.7)	(32.1)	(57.1)	(10-7)	(100)
Yorkshire and Humberside	20	32	18	70	122	40	232
	(8.6)	(13.8)	(7.8)	(30-2)	(52.6)	(17-2)	(100)
North West	40	45	23	108	203	52	363
	(11.0)	(12.4)	(6.3)	(29.8)	(55.9)	(14-3)	(100)
North	24	32	8	64	123	30	217
	(11.1)	(14.7)	(3.7)	(29.5)	(56.7)	(13.8)	(100)
Wales	15	16	10	41	72	28	141
	(10.6)	(11-3)	(7.1)	(29.1)	(51.1)	(19.9)	(100)
Scotland	23	31	16	70	131	44	245
	(9.4)	(12-7)	(6.5)	(28.6)	(53-5)	(18-0)	(100)
Great Britain	261 (9·2)	446 (15·7)	212 (7·5)	919 (32·4)	1,422 (50·2)	493 (17·4)	2,834 (100)

Table 8 Reason for leaving the register by region: unemployed men: June 1976

REGION	Sample nu (percentag	mbers e in brackets)	balannaU )		Percentage by reason	e of registrants for leaving	leaving the	register
	Total on* 29.6.77	Still unem- ployed on 7.1.77	Transferred employ- ment office	Left register before 7.1.77	Placed by ESA†	Found work or became self employed	Sick, died, retired or left labour labour force	Left for other reasons or not known
South East	2.542	4.357	04	2015	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
South East	3,512 (100)	1,356 (38·6)	91	2,065	8.5	39-2	5.5	46.8
East Anglia	387 (100)	178 (46·0)	(2·6) 4 (1·0)	(58·8) 205 (53·0)	18-5	42.4	13.7	25-4
South West	1.081	466	43	572	17-1	40-2	12.9	29.7
	(100)	(43.1)	(4.0)	(52.9)				
West Midlands	1,406	644	26	736	12-2	45.7	7.9	34-2
	(100)	(45.8)	(1.8)	(52-3)				
East Midlands	796	346	9	441	13.4	44.7	10-4	31-5
	(100)	(43.5)	(1.1)	(55.4)				
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,254	544	25	685	12.3	47.6	13.0	27.2
The second secon	(100)	(43.4)	(2.0)	(54.6)				
North West	2,138	1,050	52	1,036	14-3	43.5	9.0	33-2
	(100)	(49.1)	(2.4)	(48.5)			15/2	
North	1,046	514	13	519	16-6	48-2	12.7	22.5
Wales	(100) 795	(49·1) 354	(1·2) 13	(49.6)	22.7	20.4	40.0	20.2
TVales	(100)	(44.5)	(1.6)	428	77.1	38-1	10.0	29-2
Scotland	1,606 (100)	783 (48·8)	36 (2·2)	(53·8) 787 (49·0)	13-9	45-2	8-3	32.7
Great Britain	14,021 (100)	6,235 (44·5)	312 (2.2)	7,474 (53·3)	13-2	42.9	9.0	34-9

was highest in Wales (23 per cent) and East Anglia (18.5 per cent). It was noticeably lower in the South East (8.5 per cent), than in the other regions (12-23 per cent). This is despite the fact that in the South East, there are usually more vacancies per unemployed person than in the other

A large proportion, 38-48 per cent, in each region were

known to have found employment (in addition to those placed by ESA) but for a third overall the reason for leaving the register was not known.

The proportion leaving due to sickness, death, retirement or leaving the labour force varied between 5 and 14 per cent. This variation may be partly explained by the varying proportions of older unemployed men in the regions.

# News and notes

# Attitude and personality lose young people jobs

The most frequently quoted reasons for refusing job applications from young people are related to attitude and personality. Mr Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, says that 45 per cent of young people were refused work for this reason.

### Predominant reasons

Speaking at a conference in London given by the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education (BACIE) on "The Transition from School to Work", Mr O'Brien said that the two other predominant reasons for young people not getting jobs were:

> Appearance and manners 27 per cent Lack of basic education 24 per cent

"All those involved with and concerned about the employment of young people

# Urban spread probe

A two-year research programme into some of the problems associated with the spread of large urban areas is to be undertaken by all the member states of the Common Market, including Britain. Among the projects planned is a study of urban employment and population mobility in

The programme is divided into four main

- Location of economic activities
- Migration
- Evaluation of urban planning policies
- Other aspects

Britain has expressed an interest in all these areas except the third. A study of regional migration is already under way and this will form part of the British contribution. Other studies will include regional prosperity indicators and urban change.

The Department of the Environment or its regional offices will be responsible for most of the research carried out in this country, but other bodies involved include the Centre for Research in the Social Sciences at Kent University; the London School of Economics; Glasgow University; and Newcastle University.

must work together to develop programmes and services so that we can offer young people a sound start to their working lives," said Mr O'Brien. "Above all, we must widen the area of choice:

"choice as to place in the world of work. Too often options are unschool or inadequate preparation for work. The best job security is the ability to learn throughout life;

"choice within employment: oppor-

tunities for all to develop their potential "choice for the unemployed: hope must be kept alive or they may become unemployable."

"Many people and organisations have been working to improve the transition from school to work and to widen the necessarily closed by early decisions in choices open to young people. but there is still much to be done. The key to success is co-operation and partnership by all concerned. We can achieve our objectives but only if we work together."



# Statue mass-production by Job Creation

TUC General Secretary,-Mr Len Murray (extreme right) takes a closer look at some of the unique

statuettes which might soon be mass-produced as part of a unique Job Creation Project.
Inspecting the statuettes at Hanley's Grand Hotel before a TUC dinner are (left-to-right) Polytechnic lecturer Mr Collin Melbourne, the man who has created them, Mr Les Sillitoe, head of the Ceramic and Allied Trades Union, Mr John Golding, Under Secretary of State for Employment and MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Mr Murray, who described the figures as "terrific".

Mr Melbourne originally designed the statue of a steel-worker to symbolise the fight of employees keep open Shelton Bar, Stoke-on-Trent's iron and steel complex. Since then, other unions have expressed interest in having statuettes made to represent their industries, possibly for sale to

Talks are now being held with the MSC to decide how the figures could be mass-produced as part of a Job Creation scheme, possibly a manufacturing co-operative.

<sup>\*</sup> No follow up data were received for 278 men in the sample. † Excludes those placed in work by ESA through the self service system

News and notes

# Combating menace of long-term employment

"We may soon have an economy which gives the appearance of 'thriving'-good balance of payments, rising production high earnings. But it is also likely that unemployment will continue at historically high levels for some time," said Mr Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, speaking at the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on "New Patterns of Enterprise for a Thriving Society" at Imperial College, London.

Mr O'Brien said: "We should beware of supposing that indicators of economic success indicate a thriving society. The likelihood is: there will be gold inside the gates, but deprivations outside."

Mr O'Brien outlined three problems to be faced in the task of providing more employment:

The working population was expected to grow by 170,000 a year over the next few years—so assuming all existing jobs remain available, we would need an increase of nearly 500 jobs a day just to stop unemployment from rising. But jobs were disappearing all the time due to improved efficiency, advances in technology and restructuring, so the number of new jobs required was even higher than this.

And the problem was magnified in terms of reducing unemployment. A job gap curve produced by MSC's planning staffnot a precise calculation, but useful in that it showed the amount of employment creation necessary—revealed that 1.4 million net additional jobs would be needed to reduce unemployment by about 600,000 to a level of 800,000 in 1981.

Mr O'Brien said that Britain needed to increase productivity; it had fallen during the current recession and was now lower than in 1973. But increased productivity, in the short term, would not create additional

"There is much spare capacity in the economy, and output could be increased considerably without any increase in employment," he said. And the message was coming through loud and clear: more. and new, and transferable skills would be

see clearly what people wanted from work. "People do want to work," he said.

Referring to recent surveys by the Department of Employment and the MSC, he added: "A very large number of the long-term unemployed are people who, in the normal state of the labour market, scroungers.

"They are willing and anxious to find work, but cannot because the jobs are not there. It is a mistake to suppose that disinclination to work is increasing . . . the unemployed cannot be described as lazy in job search, nor as over-choosy about jobs."

There were, he suggested, four areas for study teams to investigate:

- ☐ Creating more work—such as bringing in new firms to mop up redundancies, developing small craft enterprises in inner cities, resurrecting traditional skills (particularly in the domestic field where the demand existed but the suppliers had disappeared).
- Taking more people out of the labour market—did it really benefit people to have earlier retirement or longer education? Did people really want this highcost remedy?
- Sharing available work among more people—reducing the working week, longer holidays, reducing overtime, worksharing would not necessarily create more jobs, it would probably lead to lower pay packets and possibly lower standards of living. Are people that altruistic?
- Finding useful alternatives to unemployment—the method adopted by the Government and the MSC. Special measures programmes have assisted well over 500,000 people since their introduction in 1975, and are believed to have reduced unemployment by about 210,000. But has the full range of alternatives been exploited? Are these programmes the right and relevant solution?

Mr O'Brien also posed other questions ripe for investigation. "I am clear that we need to strengthen the link between learning and doing . . . I would therefore support more being done in secondary schools to help young people make the transition from school to working life.

"But there are problems. Extending the scope of education might mean longer stays at school and young people might be reluctant to accept that. So we need to Mr O'Brien said it was also important to think of alternatives. I would welcome suggestions from study teams on how together industry, education and the training services can lessen the present sharp distinction between being a school pupil and a young worker."

Mr O'Brien said that mobility of labour within firms needed to be examined, would be in employment. They are not together with training opportunities and training for skills.

# Trainees for employers

A scheme offering employers trainees who are likely to become some of their most loyal and determined workers-and for whom the employer does not have to make any financial commitment for over three months—this is the Training Services Agency (TSA) plan to help disabled people train for jobs and to help employers train for their own needs.

Training under the scheme is tailored to the needs of the employer and the capabilities of the individual disabled person. It ranges from training for jobs involving a minimum of skill to fully skilled training; and it can last from four weeks to one year or more.

#### Trainee allowance

Trainees receive an allowance from the TSA: in return, employers are asked to offer a minimum of six months' wageearning employment after training and to contribute on an ascending scale towards the cost of the trainee's allowance if the training course exceeds 13 weeks.

"The TSA sees this scheme as a particularly effective way of helping unemployed disabled youngsters to settle into worthwhile jobs with a sympathetic employer who is interested in training them," says

"The TSA would like a lot more use to be made of this scheme, both by disabled people, especially youngsters, and employers. We'd like to see over a thousand people take advantage of it this year-but obviously its success or failure will depend on whether employers are prepared to come

"We're not asking for charity; this scheme is designed to concentrate on a disabled person's ability rather than disability. We know from experience that disabled people usually make excellent employees and we've a lot of success stories

He added: "It is clear, too, that entry to jobs should be made more flexible in such matters as age of entrance. There should be more provision for training and retraining adults as well as young people whether or not they are in employment."

Study teams might examine barriers to job entry and progressions within the job which might frustrate the hopes of individuals, he said.

# Special committees to monitor hazards

A new system of advisory committees to scrutinise work hazards and monitor new developments in a number of specific industries and industry groups will soon be set up by the Health and Safety Commission.

At present plans are being made to create 20 industrial advisory committees, each with experts from the industries concerned. Railways, the paper industry, steelmaking, and chemicals are among those already selected for this fresh approach to the task of improving current safety performance and providing early warning of possible dangers to workers and members of the public who might be affected. Each of the committees will have direct access to the Health and Safety Commission itself. which is responsible for developing new safety policies and recommending legislation if necessary.

The new Industrial Advisory Committees form part of a five year programme of work outlined in a report earlier this month by Mr Bill Simpson, who has recently been reappointed as chairman of the Commis-

Specific projects in the programme, which will be carried out by the operational arm of the Commission, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), are to include preparing new regulations to reduce the risk of workers developing cancer from substances used in industry; tighter controls on offshore diving operations; and protecting workers and the general public from the hazards of working in the field of genetic manipulation. A study of the effects of alcoholism in industry is also planned. In all 140 projects are proposed in the five year programme, covering virtually every aspect of the HSE's work.

Speaking at the launch of the Commission's five year programme, Mr Simpson said that it marked an important milestone in health and safety history. "We are setting ourselves targets and getting employers thinking about the health and safety issues facing them", he said. As yet no cost could be put on the programme, but Mr Simpson pointed to particular examples of firms who had found that the reduction of accidents brought actual economic savings.

Two additional mobile laboratories will be brought into service by the Health and Safety Executive in the new year. One will operate from Leeds and the other from Cardiff bringing the number of mobile laboratories available outside London to four.



Bill Simpson addresses conference in London

# More members for arbitration

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, has appointed 16 additional members to the Central Arbitration Committee. They are:

### Representing employers:

Mr C. V. D. Willis

Mr L. P. Grice

Mr L. Waywell

Mr W. L: Beavington

Mr J. N. Walwyn

Mr A. G. Bailey Mr E. S. Booth

Mr Ivor E. Baggs

## Representing workers:

Mr R. N. Bottini Mr G. Drain Mrs T. Marsland

Mr A. F. Davis

Mr N. Comerford Mr B. Rubner

Mr R. Dickinson Mr V. F. MacDonald

All the appointments are for three years.

The Central Arbitration Committee was set up on February 1, 1976 under the Employment Protection Act 1975. It has taken over the functions of the former Industrial Arbitration Board, and has additionally new responsibilities, under the Employment Protection Act, for hearing complaints and making awards under the provisions dealing with trade union recognition, the disclosure of information to trades unions for collective bargaining, and the extension of terms and conditions of employment.

# Research to help less qualified

A three-year research project designed to January 1, 1978. improve employment prospects for less qualified school leavers—particularly 16jobs, is to be carried out by the Manpower Services Commission in conjunction with Coventry, Leeds and Liverpool local education authorities, beginning on will be selected in each of the three areas.

Each of the local education authorities involved will contribute to the project, which year-olds—and their ability to compete for will cost £35,000 for each year. It is also being supported by the European Social Fund. A sample of the jobs most frequently entered by boys and girls leaving school

News and notes

# Escalation of helicopter dispute "should never have happened"

The Report\* of the Court of Inquiry into the trade dispute involving Bristow Helicopters Ltd and the British Airline Pilots' Association (BALPA), conducted by the Hon Lord McDonald, was published on September 28, 1977.

## Tragic affair

The main conclusions of Lord Mc-Donald's report on what he describes as "this tragic affair" are contained in his Summary of the Report. He says:

"This dispute, like all trade disputes, would not have happened if parties had acted reasonably throughout. The initial fault lay with the Company for failing to appreciate the strength of feeling among their pilots at Aberdeen and to provide a satisfactory channel of communication for this feeling to be expressed. The Company were also at fault for insisting that Captain Royston accept a posting away from Aberdeen when they had no power under his contract so to do. When they dismissed him for refusing to accept the posting the Company were in breach of their contract with Captain Royston. "The other dismissed pilots were at fault for trying to seek their own solution by taking industrial action. The legal remedies which exist not merely for wrongful dismissal but for unfair dismissal are designed to meet this type of situation and are adequate. They are also at fault for not accepting the offer which was made on Sunday, April 17,

#### Shared

"Thereafter blame for failure to terminate the dispute more quickly must be shared by the Company, the striking pilots and BALPA. The use—or abuse of the services of the press, radio and television by all parties put any prospect of negotiated settlement out of the question. The actions of BALPA officials in involving other unions and organisations on inadequate and misleading information caused the dispute to escalate in a way that should never have happened."

The Court of Inquiry was set up by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, on June 8, 1977.

# Packing case guarantee pay exemption

Employment, has made an Order\* (No. 10) ing guaranteed pay provided that: exempting manual workers in the Fibreboard Packing Case industry from the guarantee pay provisions of the Employment Protection Act. The Order applied from October 18, 1977.

The exempted workers are those covered by the agreement between the Fibreboard Packing Case Employers' Association and the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades.

The appropriate Minister may grant exemption from the provisions for employers and employees who have their own

\* SI 1977 No. 1522 available from HMSO, (Fibreboard Packing Case Industry). Price 15p.

Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for collective agreement or wages order cover-

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

Sections 22-28 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 provide that, under certain conditions, employers must make guarantee payments to all workers who are on short-time or temporarily laid-off. The guarantee is for a day's pay limited initially to £6 per day for the first five days without work per quarter.

# Children killed every year on construction sites

About 20 children are killed every year on construction sites, the Health and Safety Executive say in a Guidance Note (GS7. "Accidents to Children on Construction Sites", HMSO, 30p).

The note, which is intended to warn all in the construction industry of the risks to children and gives advice on precautions to reduce the risk, will be distributed widely to the industry. It points out that the number of children killed does not differ much from the number of adult deaths in some dangerous areas of construction work, and is comparable to that for children killed on railway property or farms.

#### Late in afternoon

"Many accidents to children on construction sites tend to happen late in the afternoon, or at weekends," says Jim Hammer, HM Chief Inspector of Factories. "All who have responsibility for children out of school," he added, "should be aware of the terrible risks they run—risks of maiming, with scars they may carry for the rest of their lives, or death, from which a family will never recover. We want an end to it."

Twenty-eight children were killed over an 18 month period, 22 of them boys, and eight of them under 6, a 1976 Factory Inspectorate survey revealed, says the note. It points out that the largest single cause of death was falling into holes so that children were either drowned or smothered by falling earth.

### Duty on employers

The guidance note details practical precautions for employers on construction sites. It draws attention to Section 3 of the Health and Safety at Work Act, which imposes a duty on employers and selfemployed people to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that people who are not in their employ, including the public, are not exposed to risks to their health or safety from the employer's work activity. (Prosecutions have been taken under this section following the accidental death of children on construction sites.)

# Provision of substances and articles for use at work

of substances and articles for use at work was published recently by the Health and Safety Commission.

This guidance is contained in the guidance note Articles and substances for use at work\*, which is specially aimed at designers, manufacturers, importers, suppliers, erectors and installers and all others who have duties and obligations under Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work

## Criminal liability

For the first time this section of the Act imposes a criminal liability on all connected with the provision of articles and substances for use at work. Previously such obligations had existed in Common Law only.

"One of the principles underlying the Health and Safety at Work Act is that industry should take responsibility for the health and safety of those persons likely to be affected by its activities," says the note. "The first link in this chain is Section 6, where acceptable levels of health and safety should be incorporated at the design and manufacturing stage."

Among the obligations imposed by Section 6 are the duties to ensure that articles and substances for use at work are "safe and without risks to health when properly used"; to carry out testing and examination; to provide adequate informa-

The note, which includes a series of definitions of terms used in the Section, reproduces Section 6 in full and contains a 15 point summary check list of practical guidance.

## Responsibilities

Apart from general responsibilities the note looks separately at the responsibilities for articles and the responsibilities for substances. For some aspects, as in the guidance on "so far as is reasonably practicable" the note makes the same points for both articles and substances, but in many cases the guidance differs. For example while an article is usually designed for a specific use or range of uses, it is not always possible to predict the uses to which a substance may be put.

Tests on an article should show whether it performed its function, whether components were liable to failure or fatigue,

Guidance for all involved in the provision not only under normal conditions but also under predictable extremes of use, says the

#### Provision of information

The importance of striking a balance between the provision of inadequate and excessive information is emphasised. Indeed, says the note, manufacturers etc. should "avoid the provision of excessive information which may lead to the essential facts becoming obscured."

The note warns against the danger of regarding the initial supplying of information as constituting a complete discharge of responsibilities. "There is an implicit commitment to remain aware of research and progress in the relevant fields and that if any new significant information comes to taken. light, steps should be taken to bring it to the attention of the user."

Information provided to the user should include details of the means to avoid any hazards that research or experience have indicated may arise. This may include rapid shut-down procedures, and use of protective clothing.

The note adds that information has a particularly important role to play in the provision of substances since the properties of a substance are inherent and, "the manufacturer etc. therefore has few opportunities, other than through the provision of information, to reduce the likelihood of the substance endangering safety and health when used at work."

#### **Precautions**

However since it cannot always be arranged for information to be available to suit every individual use the information should inform the user of a substance's properties and hazards in order that he can then decide what precautions must be

The section does not only cover the provision of new products and substances. "The user of a substance or an article may become a supplier, for example when disposing of waste products, by products, second-hand or redundant machinery," says the note, which also refers to articles sent for repair or refurbishing.

# Trade union certification

Since September 12, 1977, Mr John Edwards, the Certification Officer, has issued certificates of independence to a further 10 trade unions under section 8 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. They are:

Association of Principals of Colleges

\*Bank of England Staff Organisation

†Bolton and District Powerloom Overlookers Trade, Sick and Burial Association

\*British Aerospace Staffs' Association

\*British Aircraft Corporation (Military Aircraft Division) Professional Staff Association British Fire Service Federation

Eagle Star Staff Association

\*EMI Electronics Limited Feltham Junior and Middle Management Staff Association Grindlays Staff Association

Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru (National Association of Teachers of Wales)

An application from the following trade union has been refused:

Societe Generale Staff Association

Certificates have now been issued to 270 trade unions (of which 155 are affiliated to the TUC or are constituents of affiliated unions), 29 applications have been refused, three applications have been withdrawn and one has lapsed.

The certificate issued to the Group 1 Staff Association has been cancelled following the transfer of its engagements to the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial

Applications from 23 unions are under consideration.

\* Second application.
† Affiliated to the TUC or a constituent of an affiliated union.

<sup>\*</sup> Cmnd 6951 HMSO, price 75p.

<sup>\*</sup> Articles and substances for use at work, HMSO, price

# **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-August 1977 was 9,160,600 (6,834,700 males and 2,325,800 females). The total included 7,272,500 (5,122,900 males and 2,149,600 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,222,000 (1,125,200 males and 96,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 12,800 higher than that for July 1977 and 67,000 higher than in August 1976. The total in manufacturing industries was the same as in July 1977 and 79,200 higher than in August 1976. The number in construction was 18,000 higher than in July 1977 and 2,900 lower than in August 1976. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 89.0 (89.1 at mid-July 1977) and for manufacturing industries 88.6 (88.9 at mid-July 1977).

#### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on September 8, 1977 was 1,375,688. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,388,700, representing 6.0 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,356,500 in August 1977. In addition, there were 166,156 unemployed school-leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,541,844, a fall of 25,169 since August 1977. This total represents 6.7 per cent of all employees

Of the number unemployed in September 1977, 448,165 (29.1 per cent) had been on the register for up to eight weeks, 241,978 (15·7 per cent) for up to four weeks, and 124,705 (8·1 per cent) for up to two weeks.

#### **Vacancies**

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 2, 1977 was 158,953; 3,449 higher than on August 5, 1977. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 142,900, compared with 151,900 in August. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 2, 1977 was 21,055; 634 higher than on August 5, 1977.

# Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on September 8, 1977 was 18,402, a rise of 8,806 since August 11, 1977.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended August 13, 1977 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,631,500. This is about 30.8 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 9.0 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.71 millions (16.04 millions in July 1977).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 49,500 or about 0.9 per cent of all operatives, each losing 23.8 hours on average.

### Average earnings

In August 1977 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 7.2 per cent higher than in August 1976. The seasonally adjusted "old series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 288.6 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 286.5 in July 1977 and was 8.0 per cent higher than in August 1976.

## Basic rates of wages

At September 30, 1977, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 4.7 per cent higher than at September 1976: this increase reflects that nationally-negotiated rates for engineering workers have not changed since February 1976. The index was 228.2 (July 31, 1972 = 100).

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

## Index of retail prices

At September 13, 1977, the official retail prices index was 185.7 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 184.7 at August 16, 1977. The index for food was 192.5 compared with 191.9 at August 16, 1977

#### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in September which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 200, involving approximately 66,200 workers. During the month approximately 149,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 1,152,000 working days were lost, including 665,000 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-August 1977, for the two preceding months and for August 1976.

The term employees in employment includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' payrolls and persons imable 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

Industry (Standard Industrial)	Order or MLH	August	1976*		June 19	*77		July 19	77*		August	1977*	
Classification 1968)	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
otal, Index of Production Industries†		6,805-9	2,287-8	9,093-6	6,792-9	2,316-6	9,109-7	6,819-3	2,328-4	9,147-8	6,834-7	2,325-8	9,160-6
otal, all manufacturing industries‡		5,081-9	2,111-4	7,193-3	5,099-5	2,140-7	7,240-3	5,120-3	2,152-2	7,272-5	5,122-9	2,149-6	7,272-5
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	328·1 285·4	13·9 9·7	342·0 295·1	<b>329·4</b> 287·0	13·9 9·7	343·3 296·7	<b>329·4</b> 287·0	13·9 9·7	343·3 296·7	324·2 281·8	13·9 9·7	338·1 291·5
ood, drink and tobacco	9m	427-7	288-0	715-7	420-9	284-4	705-3	428-8	290-6	719-4	429.0	291-1	720-1
Grain milling	211	17-2	4.7	21.9	17-1	4.9	22.0	17.1	5.0	22.1	17-1	5.0	22-2
Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits	212 213	68.8	38·5 26·5	107-2	67-8	38-2	106-0	69.4	38.9	108-3	69.5	39.0	108-4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	16·5 54·9	50-8	43·0 105·7	16·6 54·1	26·4 51·0	43·0 105·1	16·8 55·6	26·6 51·7	43·4 107·3	16·8 55·8	26·8 52·0	43·6 107·8
Milk and milk products	215	45.3	16.8	62.1	44-2	16.9	61.2	44.6	17.4	61.9	44.0	16.8	60.9
Sugar	216	9.0	2.8	11.8	8-9	3.0	11.8	9-0	3-0	12-0	9.0	3.0	12-0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	31.6	39.7	71.3	31.1	38.0	69-1	31.5	38-7	70.3	31.7	38-7	70.5
Fruit and vegetable products	218 219	29·1 20·7	33·1 4·8	62.2	28.0	32.3	60-3	29.7	34.4	64-0	29-9	34-8	64·8 25·7
Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.7	1.3	25·5 7·0	21·0 5·4	4·8 1·3	25·9 6·7	21·1 5·4	1.3	26·0 6·7	20·9 5·4	4·9 1·3	6.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.2	14-8	34.0	19-5	14.8	34-3	19.8	15.0	34.9	19.7	15.0	34.7
Brewing and malting	231	56.2	12.9	69-1	55-6	12.8	68-5	56.4	13.0	69-3	56.7	13.0	69.7
Soft drinks	232	18-9	10-9	29.8	17.6	10-3	27-9	18-1	10-9	29.0	18-1	10-5	28.5
Other drinks industries Tobacco	239 240	19·3 15·3	12·7 17·8	32·0 33·1	19-4 14-5	13·1 16·6	32·5 31·1	19·6 14·7	13·2 16·6	32·8 31·4	19·5 14·7	13·6 16·6	33·1 31·3
Coal and petroleum products	IV	34-1	4-2	38-3	33-8	4-2	38-0	34.0	4-2	38-2	33.9	4.2	38-2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	11.2	5	11.7	11-1	•	11.7	11.3	2.1	11.8	11-2	5	11.8
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	17·2 5·8	2·1 1·5	19·3 7·3	16·8 5·9	2·1 1·5	18·9 7·4	16·7 6·0	2·1 1·6	18·8 7·5	16·7 6·0	2·1 1·6	18·8 7·5
chemicals and allied industries	v	306-8	121-4	428-2	308-1	122-4	430-5	309-0	123-3	432-3	310-2	123-7	433-9
General chemicals	271	112.0	21.6	133-6	113-6	22.0	135-5	113.7	22.1	135-8	114-0	22-2	136-2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	41-0	33.6	74.6	41.0	33-2	74-2	41-3	33.5	74-8	41.6	33.8	75-4
Toilet preparations	273	8.9	14-7	23.6	8.9	15.0	24.0	8-9	15.4	24.3	9.0	15.2	24-2
Paint Soap and detergents	274 275	19·4 10·7	7-6 6-4	26·9 17·1	19·3 10·6	7-4	26·7 16·9	19·6 10·7	7·5 6·4	27·1 17·0	19·7 10·6	7·5 6·3	27·2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and s		42.9	7.8	50.7	42.4	6·3 7·7	50.1	42.4	7.5	49.9	42.3	7.5	49-8
thetic rubber												See F.	
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	18-8	3.3	22.2	19-1	3.3	22-4	19-2	3.4	22-6	19.2	3.4	22.6
Fertilizers Other chemical industries	278 279	10·4 42·8	1.7	12·0 67·5	10-0 43-2	1·6 25·8	11·6 69·0	9.9 43.3	1·6 25·8	11·6 69·1	9·9 43·7	1·6 26·2	11·5 69·9
fetal manufacture	VI	423.0	53-4	476-5	425-9	54-3	480-2	426-5	54-5	481-1	426-4	54-6	481-0
Iron and steel (general)	311	210-8	19-1	229-9	213-2	19-3	232-5	213.7	19-6	233-3	213-6	19-7	233-3
Steel tubes	312	44.2	6.9	51.2	44-4	6.8	51.3	44-4	6.8	51.2	44-3	6.9	51.2
Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313 321	73·6 42·1	7·5 7·2	81-1	71.4	7.5	78.9	71.5	7·4 7·8	78·9 51·6		7.4	78·8 51·5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.5	8.4	49-4	43·7 35·0	7-8 8-5	51·5 43·6		8.5	43.6		8.5	43.7
Other base metals	323	17.8	4-3	22.1	18.0	4.4	22.4	18-0	4.5	22-4		4.4	22.5
Mechanical engineering	VII	776-7	142-5	919-1	777-4	143-4	920-8		144-2	923-0		144·2 3·9	925·4 30·2
Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools	331 332	25·3 52·7	3·9 8·9	29·2 61·5	26·4 53·5	3.9	30·3 62·5			30·1 62·9	26·3 54·2	9.1	63.2
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	68.5		83.5		14.9	83.2			83-4		14.9	83-3
Industrial engines	334	22.7	3.8	26.5	23-1	3.8	27.0			27-0	23.3	3.9	27-1
Textile machinery and accessories	335	23.1	4-1	27.1	21.5	3.7	25.2			25.0			25.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment	336 337	35·4 53·9		39.7	36.4	4.4	40.8			40·9 64·4			41·0
Office machinery	338	16.6		62·3 23·0	55·8 16·2	8·7 6·3	64·4 22·4		6.1	22.0			22.0
Other machinery	339	180-8		215-8		35-4	217-5		35.7	218-2		35.7	218-8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelw	ork 341	142-9		159-9			153-2			153-6	136-9		153-8
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere	342 ere	17-0	4.7	21.7	17-2	4.7	21.8	17-1	4-6	21.8	17-1	4-6	21.8
specified	349	137-9	31.0	168-9	140-5	31.9	172-4	141-6	32-2	173.9		32.2	174-3
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipme	VIII	94-3		146-9			148-5			148-8			149·2 12·3
Watches and clocks	nt 351 352	8·7 5·9	3·1 6·9	11·8 12·8		3·2 6·7	12·3 12·4			12·3 12·5			12.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.1		27.7		11.9	28.0			27.7		11.7	27-6
Scientific and industrial instruments and syste	ms 354	63.5		94-6			95.7			96-3			96-8
lectrical engineering Electrical machinery	XI 361	465-2 103-1		733·8 135·3			740·5 135·3			745-4 136-0			745-6 136-1
Insulated wires and cables	362	31.8		135.3	31.1		135·3 43·9	31.3		136.0			44-3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipr	nent 363	46.5		44·5 71·4	43.5		67.0	43.2		66.8		23.5	66-4
Radio and electronic components	364	61.3		125-9			128-6			130-8			130-3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing eq	uip-	15 To 1910								red to a res		25.4	40 5
ment Electronic computers	365	24.1		49.8			48.9			49-1			49·2 45·7
Radio, radar and electronic canital goods	366 367	32·5 66·4		44·2 90·2			44-8 91-9	33.7		45.3			93.0
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	37-3		58.6			61.5			61-8	38.9	22.4	61:
Other electrical goods	369	62.3		113-8			118-5			119-			119-

See footnote \* at end of table. Industries included in Index of Production, namely Orders II-XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

# Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial	Order	August	1976*		June 19	77*		July 19	77*	1 000 00	August	1977*	
Classification 1968)	or MLH of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	×	159-1	12-3	171-4	158-4	12-2	170-6	158-2	12-3	170-5	158-5	12-3	170-9
Vehicles	XI	642-4	89-1	731-5	660-0	92.2	752·1 35·3	661·7 33·0	92.5	754·2 35·6	661·2 33·0	92·4 2·6	753-6
Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	380 381	31·3 391·4	2·5 54·1	33·8 445·5	32·8 411·8	2·5 57·4	469-1	413-8	57-6	471.5	413-2	57-3	35·6 470·5
Motor cycle tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing		7·9 170·8	2·8 27·4	10·7 198·3	8·2 166·4	2·9 27·0	11·1 193·5	8·4 165·8	3·0 27·1	11-3	8·4 165·5	3·0 27·3	11·3 192·7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16.8	1.0	17.8	16.8	1.0	17.8	16.8	1.0	17·8 25·2	16·8 24·4	1·0 1·2	17-9
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.1	1.3	25-4	24.0	1.2	25.2	24.0					25-6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII 390	382·3 47·7	151·0 11·8	<b>533·3</b> 59·6	386·5 47·7	154·6 11·9	<b>541·1</b> 59·6	388·9 48·2	155·6 12·1	544·5 60·2	388·2 48·1	154·8 12·0	543·0 60·1
Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements	391	12.8	6.2	19.0	12.8	6·3 5·7	19-1 13-3	13·1 7·6	6.4	19·5 13·5	13·1 7·6	6·3 5·7	19-4
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	392 393	7·5 24·7	5·8 10·4	13·3 35·1	7·6 25·4	10-6	36-0	25.2	10-6	35.8	25.4	10-5	13·2 35·9
Wire and wire manufactures	394 395	29·7 16·8	7-7 13-2	37-4	29·9 17·6	8·0 13·2	37·9 30·7	29·9 17·9	8·0 13·5	37·9 31·4	29·9 18·0	8·0 13·5	37·9 31·4
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	396	12-9	7.6	20.5	13-4	8.0	21.4	13-5	8·1 91·0	21·6 324·6	13·6 232·6	8·1 90·8	21.7
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	230-3	88-3	318-6	232-1	90-9	323.0	233.5					323-3
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	XIII 411	267·1 28·8	221·8 4·8	<b>488.9</b> 33.7	267·2 27·5	<b>224.9</b> 4.5	492·1 32·1	267·2 27·4	224·3 4·5	<b>491.5</b> 31.9	266.1	223·2 4·5	489·3 31·7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax	412	29.8	22-2	52.0	29-3	22-4	51-6	29-3	22-2	51.5	29.0	22.0	51-0
systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	25·2 47·3	17·8 37·4	43·0 84·6	25·1 47·5	17·3 37·9	42·4 85·4	25·1 47·8	17·3 37·9	42·3 85·6	25·0 47·7	17·2 37·6	42·2 85·3
Woollen and worsted Jute	414 415	5.2	2.8	8.0	5.3	2.9	8.2	5.2	2.7	8.0	5·2 2·9	2.7	7.9
Rope, twine and net	416 417	2·8 37·7	2·8 79·0	5·7 116·7	2·9 38·7	3·1 82·4	5·9 121·1	2·9 38·8	3·1 82·5	6·0 121·2	38-8	3·0 82·3	5·9 121·0
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	418 419	1·8 23·1	2·8 12·4	4·6 35·5	2·0 23·1	2·9 11·8	4·9 35·0	2.0	2·9 11·7	4·9 34·7	2·0 22·7	2.9	4·9 34·3
Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	5.7	6.9	12.5	5.7	7-1	12.7	5.7	7.0	12.7	5.7	6.9	12.7
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	422 423	7·8 33·6	13·7 13·5	21·5 47·1	8.0	13·4 13·4	21·4 47·0	8·0 33·5	13·4 13·3	21·4 46·7	7·9 33·5	13·2 13·3	21·1 46·8
Other textile industries	429	18-2	5.7	24-0	18-5	5.9	24-4	18-5	5.9	24-4	18-6	5-9	24-5
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	23-4	18-5	41-8	23-1	18-5	41·6 18·7	22·7 14·2	18·2 4·2	41·0 18·4	22·7 14·2	18·2 4·2	40·8 18·3
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods	431 432	14.5	4·1 11·9	18·6 18·2	14·3 6·5	4·3 11·9	18-5	6.3	12-0	18-3	6.4	12-0	18-3
Fur	433	2.5	2-5	5-0	2.2	2.3	4.5	2.2	2.0	4.2	2.1	2.0	4-1
Clothing and footwear	XV	91.0	284-8 13-6	375·8 17·0	90·6 3·6	293·0 13·9	383·6 17·5	90·6 3·6	291·3 13·9	382·0 17·5	90·4 3·6	289·5 13·8	379-8 17-5
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	441 442	3·5 17·6	58-6	76.2	16.7	58-9	75.7	16.7	58-3	75-0	16.4	57-3	73.7
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	443 444	11·8 5·4	30·4 32·7	42·2 38·1	11·8 5·6	31·4 34·3	43·2 39·8	11·7 5·6	31·3 34·4	43·0 40·0	11·8 5·6	31·1 34·1	42·8 39·8
Dresses, lingerie infants' wear, etc.	445	12-8	80-9	93.7	12·7 1·3	83·6 3·5	96·3 4·8	12·5 1·4	82·6 3·5	95·1 4·9	12-4	82·4 3·5	94.9
Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified	446 449	1·4 5·8	3·7 23·6	5·1 29·4	5.7	25.2	31-0	5.8	25.1	30-9	5.8	24.9	30.7
Footwear	450	32.7	41.3	74-1	33-1	42.2	75-3	33-2	42-3	75-5	33.3	42-2	75.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI 461	204·4 37·8	60-2	264·6 42·3	203·0 37·1	62·1 4·5	265·2 41·6	<b>204-9</b> 37-5	62·5 4·6	267·4 42·1	204·9 37·2	62·6 4·5	267·5 41·7
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	462	28.5	27.9	56.4	29.7	28-9	58-6	29.8	29.0	58-8	29-9	29-1	59·0 72·2
Glass Cement	463 464	52·6 12·2	15·6 1·1	68·1 13·3	54·8 12·2	16-4	71.1	55·3 12·3	16-6	71·9 13·4	55·5 12·4	16-7	13.5
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not else- where specified	469	73-2	11-2	84-5	69-4	11-2	80-6	70-0	11.2	81-1	69.9	11-2	81-1
	XVII	210-9	50-3	261-3	207-9	49-9	257-8	207-4	49-8	257-2	207-8	49-3	257-2
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber	471	78-1	12.0	90-1	74-7	11.9	86-5	74-7	12-2	86·9 87·3	74·5 71·3	12·2 16·4	86·7 87·6
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc.	472 473	70·2 10·5	16·5 10·1	86·7 20·5	71·5 10·6	16·7 9·5	88·3 20·1	70·8 10·5	16·5 9·4	19-9	10:4	9.3	19-7
Shop and office fitting	474 475	26.6	4·0 3·6	30·7 15·5	25·6 11·9	4·1 3·6	29·7 15·5	25·7 12·0	4·1 3·6	29·8 15·6	25·8 12·0	4·1 3·5	29·9 15·6
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	13.5	4.1	17.7	13-6	4.1	17-7	13-7	3.9	17-6	14-0	3.8	17-8
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII 481	363·9 53·9	172·7 11·2	536·6 65·1	362·1 54·2	174·6 11·4	536·7 65·6	362·8 54·3	176-4 11-4	539·1 65·7	362·9 54·1	176·9 11·5	<b>539</b> -8
Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated		51.8	30-8	82-6	52.3	30-9	83-2	52.6	31-3	83.9	52.8	31-2	84-1
materials Manufactured stationery	482 483	20-4	16.7	37.1	20-5	16.4	36.9	20.5	16.7	37.2	20.5	16.7	37-2
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	15-4	10-2	25.6	15-1	10-0	25-2	15-2	10-3	25.5	15-2	10.2	25.4
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485 486	54·9 40·9	16·5 18·4	71·4 59·4	54·4 40·4	16·9 18·8	71-3 59-1	54·5 40·3	17·1 18·9	71·6 59·2	54·5 40·3	17·1 19·1	71·6 59·4
Printing and publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving,			68.7	195-3	125-3	70-2	195-4	125-4	70-7	196-1	125-4	71.0	196-5
etc.	489	126-6						214-2	122-9	337-0	214-2	122-9	337-2
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX 491	209·5 85·1	120·0 25·1	329·5 110·2	213·5 87·9	122·2 25·3	335·7 113·2	88-1	25-5	113.5	87.9	25-3	113-2
Linoleum, plastics, floor-covering, leather cloth, etc.	492 493	11·6 4·4	2·6 5·1	14·2 9·5	11·6 4·2	2·7 4·9	14·3 9·1	11·6 4·3	2·7 4·9	14·3 9·2	11·5 4·3	2·7 5·0	14·2 9·2
Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports										44-0	18-0	26-3	44-3
equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	494 495	17-7	26·5 4·4	44·3 8·8	17.5	25·9 4·6	43·4 9·0	17·8 4·5	26·2 4·6	9.1	4.4	4.6	9.0
Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	74·7 11·5	45·6 10·5	120·3 22·1	76·6 11·3	47·5 11·3	124·1 22·7	76·5 11·4	47·6 11·4	124·0 22·8	76·8 11·4	47·7 11·3	124.5
Construction	500	1,128-1	96-8	1,224-9	1,101-8	96-8	1,198-6	1,107-2	96-8	1,204-0	1,125-2	96-8	1,222-0
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	267-8	65-7	333-4	262-2	65-2	327-5	262-4	65-5	328-0		65-5	328·0 98·7
Gas Electricity	601 602	74·1 145·2	25·9 32·7	99.9	72·6 141·3	25·7 32·2	98·3 173·5	72·9 141·2	25·7 32·5	98·7 173·6	72·9 141·2		173-6
						7.3	55.7		7-3	55-7	48-3	7-3	55-7

Notes: Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. They are shown in this way in order to give as much information as is available about the extent of the change from one month to the next.

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the June 1976 census of employment are available.

# Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended August 13, 1977 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,631,500 or about 30.8 per cent of all operatives, each working 9.0 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 49,500 or 0.9 per cent of all operatives, each losing 23.8 hours on

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

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

# Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries-Great Britain: week ended August 13, 1977

Industry		ERAT ERTIN		ORKING		OPERA	TIVES O	N SHOR	T-TIME	w WEST.	1281 200 1281 200	I DOUGHT AND	1	145 a. 10 68 . 155
	of		centage	Hours o	f overtime	Stood o		Workin	g part of	a week	Total			
	oper tives (000		of all opera-	Total	Average	Number			Hours le	ost	Number		Hours lo	st
Project Common Proper (COM) (5), ACLOS (20), ACCORD (COM) (C			tives (per cent)	(000's)	per opera- tive working overtime	of opera- tives (000's)	number of hours lost (000's)	of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per- opera- tive working part of the week	of opera- tives (000's)	centage of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Great Britain analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classificatio	n 1968)													
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240);	14	6.8	34·7 33·1 45·7 22·2	2,043·3 1,575·1 426·1 42·1	10-6 10-7 10-2 8-1	0·2 0·2 —	7·6 6·8 0·8	0·4 0·4 —	4·8 4·8	11·5 11·9 2·0	0-6 0-6 —	0·1 0·1 —	12·4 11·6 0·9	20·5 20·2 24·2
Coal and petroleum products		9-3	35-4	104-4	11-2	_	_	_	_	_		_ 6	_	_
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)			<b>30·7</b> 32·6	821·9 294·6	10·1 10·7	=	0·5 —	Ξ	=	=	=	=	_ 0.5	40-0
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	4	1.7	35·8 29·5 43·0 39·9	1,386·6 556·5 509·8 320·4	10-5 10-8 11-4 9-1	=	1·5 0·8 — 0·6	3·1 0·9 1·7 0·4	26·7 8·3 14·5 3·9	8·7 9·0 8·5 8·7	3·1 0·9 1·7 0·5	0·8 0·5 1·6 0·5	28·2 9·1 14·5 4·5	9·1 9·7 8·5 9·8
Mechanical engineering	26	0.2	42-4	2,137-3	8-2	0-1	4-6	1.5	15-9	10-3	1-7	0.3	20.6	12-4
Instrument engineering	2	7-1	29-0	189-9	7.0	<u></u>	0.5	0-1	0.8	14-0	0-1	0-1	1.2	18-7
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)			24·8 34·1	955·7 226·2	7·8 7·7	12.0	479-9	0.4	9·3 0·3	24·9 5·8	12-4	2·5 0·1	489·2 0·3	<b>39.5</b> 5.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	ng 5:	3.2	40-4	674-7	12-7	4-6	182-4	0-1	0.8	9.9	4.6	3.5	183-2	39-5
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturi repairing (383)	ing and	3-1	29·2 28·1	1,201·7 779·6	7·7 7·6	2.2	<b>87·4</b> 45·1	1·3 1·3	13·8 13·3	10·4 10·5	3·5 2·4	0·7 0·7	101·3 58·4	28·8 24·4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified			27·1 34·8	1,173-5	7.5	1.1	42.2	0-1	0.5	8.0	1.1	1:1	42-8	38-1
Textiles			21.0	692.8	8·1 8·3	0·2 2·7	7·4 107·3	2·0 5·9	23.6	11.7	2.2	0.5	31.0	14-0
Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, fla and man-made fibres (412-413) Woollen and worsted (414)	x, linen	7·1 3 3·8 9·6	29·1 17·1 27·6	69·2 114·1 178·2	9·7 8·3 9·1	0·1 0·1 0·4	4-0 2-1 15-9	1·4 1·0	50·6 — 12·4 9·8	9·2 10·0	8·6 0·1 1·4 1·4	2·1 0·4 1·7 1·9	157·9 4·0 14·6 25·7	40·0 10·4 17·8
Hosiery and other knitted goods (41 Leather, leather goods and fur	AND ASSESSED.		10.2	64.2	6-2	0.2	7.6	1.4	10-7	7.7	1.6	1.5	18-3	11.7
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450)	21	6·9 ; 0·2 3·9 6·3	20·0 6·3 5·4 9·8	59·9 104·1 77·5	8·7 5·2 5·6	0·2 0·1	6·4 5·8	0·4 4·8 0·9	1·6 28·8 9·1	6·0 10·5	0·4 5·0 1·0	1·2 1·5 0·4	35·2 14·8	7·1 14·7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.			35.8	26·6 751·0	10.0	0.8	0.6	3.9	19.7	5-0	3.9	6.2	20-3	5.2
Timber, furniture, etc			32.0	477-3	7-6	_	31·0 0·3	0·7 3·5	7-4	11-0	1·4 3·5	0·7 1·8	38-4	26·5 12·1
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-4 Printing and publishing (485-489)	12 (84) 5	9·6 1·4	34·8 31·6 37·2	1,122·7 553·7 669·1	9·4 10·8 8·6	0·1 0·1	3·4 2·9 0·6	0·6 0·6	4.7	7·4 7·4	0·7 0·7	0·2 0·4	8·2 7·6 0·6	11·2 10·6 40·0
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)		2·6 6·7	<b>28·4</b> 32·3	654·3 240·5	9·0 9·0	0.5	19·2 0·4	1:3	8·7 0·2	6·8 7·8	1.8	0.7	27·9 0·6	15·9 15·6
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,63	1.5	30-8	14,651.0	9.0	23-5	939-6	26.0	239-2	9.2	49.5	0-9	1,178-8	23.8
Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West Nates South	10 22 13 17 22 9	2·5 5·0 9·1 3·3 5·0 0·7 5·3	33·3 33·7 30·2 30·6 31·1 29·1 27·0 22·4 32·3	4,517-3 892-6 1,785-7 1,130-9 1,582-7 2,036-9 777-5 495-0	9·7 8·7 7·9 8·1 9·1 9·1 8·6	0·6 	22-6 1-2 524-8 13-5 54-1 193-2 30-1 0-8	1·0 2·5 6·3 4·9 3·5 3·2 0·9 0·8	9-7 14-5 70-3 38-2 42-2 26-6 5-2 7-8	9·5 5·8 11·1 7·8 12·0 8·4 5·7 9·5	1·6 2·6 19·4 5·2 4·9 8·0 1·7 0·8	0·1 0·8 2·6 1·2 0·9 1·0 0·5 0·3	32·3 15·7 595·1 51·7 96·3 219·7 35·3 8·6	20·4 6·2 30·6 9·9 19·8 27·5 21·3 10·2

Notes: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included.

Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. They are shown in this way in order to give as much information as is available about the extent of the change from month to month.

# Unemployment on September 8, 1977

The number unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on September 8, 1977, was 1,375,688, 29,052 more than on August 11, 1977. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,388,700 (6.0 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 32,200 between the August and September counts, and by an average of 30,300 per month between June and September.

Between August and September the number unemployed fell by 25,169. This change included a fall of 54,221 school-leavers.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on September 8, 1977 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 8.1 per cent, 15.7 per cent, and 29.1 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in August were 8.7 per cent, 17.1 per cent, and 35.3 per cent respectively.

Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: September 8, 1977

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2 Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8 Over 8	41,291 42,137 41,043 37,808 39,063 97,331 780,907	20,971 20,306 19,896 18,526 18,012 51,781 312,772	62,262 62,443 60,939 56,334 57,075 149,112 1,093,679
Total	1,079,580	462,264	1,541,844

# Regional analysis of unemployment: September 8, 1977

THE SOLUTION OF SECTION STATES	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-leave	rs 340.840	165,605	36,156	105,466	131,951	79.033	118.041	203.006	107.915	82,287	170.993	1,375,688	57,793	1,433,481
Seasonally adjusted	10,010	105,005	30,130	105,100	131,731	17,033	110,011	203,000	107,713	02,207	170,773	1,373,000	31,173	1,133,101
Number 3 Percentage rates*	4.6		37,600 5·4	109,200 6.9	131,500 5·7	79,200 5·2	119,100 5·8	203,800 7·3	108,100 8·1	83,200 7·9	174,200 8·0	1,388,700 6·0	57,700 10·8	1,446,400 6·1
School-leavers (included in unemploy	ved)													
Males	16,289 14,416	6,745 5,571	1,809 1,730	5,787 4,951	9,245 11,258	4,060 4,047	7,489 8,580	15,768 14,130	7,661 8,554	6,169 6,130	9,597 8,486	83,874 82,282	5,103 4,323	88,977 86,605
Unemployed														
	71,545	177,921	39.695	116.204	152,454	87,140	134,110	232,904	124,130	94.586	189.076	1.541.844	67,219	1,609,063
Males 2	70,128	132,562	28,617	83,329	103,419	61,898	93,533	163,060	83,605	64,578	127,413	1,079,580	44,719	1,124,299
	01,417 28,222	45,359 11,663	11,078 3,663	32,875 10,095	49,035 14,131	25,242 8,357	40,577 12,015	69,844 21,821	40,525 14,189	30,008 10,469	61,663 26,971	462,264 149,933	22,500 9,489	484,764 159,422
Percentage rates*														
Total	5.0	4.6	5.7	7.3	6.6	5.7	6.5	8-3	9.3	9.0	8.7	6.7	12-6	6.8
Males	6.1	5.7	6.7	8.7	7.3	6.6	7.4	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.8	7.8	14-0	7.9
Females	3.3	2.9	4-1	5.2	5.6	4.2	5.1	6.2	8.0	7.7	7.0	5.1	10-6	5.2
Length of time on register Males														
	23,748	11,678	2,524	6,694	6,955	4,683	7,572	10,273	6,033	4,555	10,391	83,428	2,754	86,182
	22,363	10,997	2,112	5,900	7,180	4,484	7,231	10,598	5,457	4,556	8,970	78,851	2,789	81,640
	38,334 85,683	19,158 90,729	3,692 20,289	10,544 60,191	12,099 77,185	8,792 43,939	12,328	18,659	9,332	8,255	14,359	136,394	4,686	141,080 815,397
	70,128	132,562	28,617	83,329	103,419	61,898	66,402 93,533	123,530 163,060	62,783 83,605	47,212 64,578	93,693 127,413	780,907 1,079,580	34,490 44,719	1,124,299
E-males 1955								,	00,000	.,		1,017,000		
Females up to 2 weeks	11.376	5,158	444	22/0	2 742	2404	2242	F 474	2011	0.544		44 277	4 755	43.032
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	9,908	4,562	1,146	3,268 2,896	3,712 3,516	2,181 2,127	3,342 3,431	5,174 5,474	3,046 2,759	2,516 2,206	5,516 5,139	41,277 38,422	1,755	40,199
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	18,506	8,947	1,867	5,197	7.052	4,099	5,979	9,889	5.070	4,308	7,826	69,793	3.268	73,061
	61,627	26,692	7,099	21,514	34,755	16,835	27,825	49,307	29,650	20,978	43,182	312,772	15,700	328,472
在班上 多年 1 24 1 24 1	01,417	45,359	11,078	32,875	49,035	25,242	40,577	69,844	40,525	30,008	61,663	462,264	22,500	484,764
Adult students (excluded from unemp	ployed)													
Males	18,612	7,439	1,486	5,666	8,110	4,615	7,759	12,108	5,057	5,196	7,972	76,581	3,282	79,863
1 cinales	13,527	4,902	1,256	4,398	6,856	4,040	6,595	9,632	4,455	4,697	6,351	61,807	3,494	65,301

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

# Area statistics of unemployment

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

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at September 8, 1977

27 21,633 60 27,731 46 28 21,249 50	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentag rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS		966.171 309.7	9/3) 2/3	del total	*Newport (loW)	1,906	591	2,497	6.3
AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAST					*Oxford *Portsmouth	5,526 9,185	3,353 3,860	8,879 13,045	5·1 7.1
outh Western DA	12,099	3,797	15,896	9.8	*Ramsgate *Reading	1,686 5,575	2,189	2,135 7,764	7·8 4.9
full and Grimsby DA	16,679	5,733	22,412	8.8	*Slough	2,819	1,015	3,834	3.2
Vhitby and Scarborough DA	1,587	484	2,071	6.7	*Southampton *Southend-on-Sea	7,065 11,599	2,919 4,451	9,984 16,050	5.7 8·4
erseyside SDA	65,029	28,919	93,948	12-4	*St. Albans Stevenage	2,093 1,378	941 673	3,034 2,051	3·4 5·1
orthern DA	83,605	40,525	124,130	9-3	*Tunbridge Wells	2,533	921	3,454	4.4
				10-3	*Watford *Weybridge	3,425 2,488	1,035 921	4,460 3,409	3·6 3·7
North East SDA	57,823	26,327	84,150		*Worthing	2,131	659	2,790	4-9
West Cumberland SDA	3,275	2,091	5,366	9-1	East Anglia			Mark Shi	
Welsh DA	55,922	26,124	82,046	9-1	Cambridge Great Yarmouth	2,084 1,408	926 360	3,010 1,768	3·7 4·8
North West Wales SDA	4,179	1,604	5,783	12-6	*lpswich Lowestoft	3,613 1,241	1,423 411	5,036 1,652	5·2 5·9
South Wales SDA	14,138	7,796	21,934	9.8	*Norwich	5,108	1,718	6,826	5-4
cottish DA	124,432	60,359	184,791	9-0	Peterborough	2,679	1,368	4,047	6.2
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,442	3,288	9,730	9-3	South West Bath	2,525	1,034	3,559	7.6
Girvan SDA	450	124	574	13-1	*Bournemouth	5,948	1,699	7,647	6.2
Glenrothes SDA	885	586	1,471		*Bristol Cheltenham	16,584 2,989	5,714 1,228	22,298 4,217	7.0 6·7
LUSTE LESTER Someth			}	9.0	*Exeter	3,482	1,274	4,756 4,029	6.6
Leven and Methil SDA	1,511	503	2,014		Gloucester *Plymouth	2,619 7,707	1,410 3,774	11,481	9.7
Livingston SDA	815	570	1,385	9.9	*Salisbury Swindon	1,564 3,856	924 1,961	2,488 5,817	6·2 7·6
West Central Scotland SDA	68,516	33,401	101,917	10-5	Taunton	1,517	610	2,127	5.4 8-5
Total all Development	Table 18	2013 3 E	Consultation of the	NO STREET, SOR	*Torbay *West Wiltshire	4,346 1,796	1,301 901	5,647 2,697	5.2
Areas	359,353	165,941	525,294	9-6	*Yeovil	1,710	862	2,572	6.4
of which, Special	222.042	105 200	220 272	10-9	West Midlands	25.745	44700	FO FO2	7-4
Development Areas	223,063	105,209	328,272		*Birmingham Burton-upon-Trent	35,765 1,153	14,738 678	50,503 1,831	5-0
Northern Ireland	44,719	22,500	67,219	12-6	Cannock *Coventry	1,612 12,094	689 7,525	2,301 19,619	8·9 8·0
1.21 22.20	6.85	100.00	mente se spart	strice of the	*Dudley	4,982	2,237	7,219	4.7
NTERMEDIATE AREAS†					Hereford *Kidderminster	1,583 1,761	718 953	2,301 2,714	6.5 6·7
South Western	7,952	3,880	11,832	9-6	Leamington *Oakengates	1,881 2,982	957 1,951	2,838 4,933	5·6 10·0
Dswestry ACCAC	865	370	1,235	9.5	Redditch	1,360	673	2,033	6.3
ligh Peak	1,175	526	1,701	3.9	Rugby Shrewsbury	1,232 1,661	800 700	2,032 2,361	6·6 5·8
18,267 (67	2.5		Line No.		*Stafford *Stoke-on-Trent	1,368 6,888	817 2,731	2,185 9,619	4.2 4·8
orth Lincolnshire	1,980	749	2,729	7-2	*Tamworth	2,017	1,178	3,195	9.1
North Midlands	7,727	2,941	10,668	6-0	*Walsall *West Bromwich	5,064 4,912	2,337 2,459	7,401 7,371	6·4 5·3
orks and Humberside	75,267	34,360	109,627	6-2	*Wolverhampton Worcester	6,684 2,239	3,408 885	10,092 3,124	7·2 5·9
North West	98,031	40,925	138,956	6-8		2,237	003	3,121	
North Wales					East Midlands *Chesterfield	3,605	1,570	5,175	6.5
	2,960	997	3,957	10-3	Coalville	707 1,745	276 1,005	983 2,750	2·9 8·8
outh East Wales	5,696	2,887	8,583	8.2	Corby Derby	4,456	2,163	6,619	5.1
Aberdeen	2,981	1,304	4,285	3.7	Kettering Leicester	939 9,938	350 3,628	1,289 13,566	4·3 5·9
Total all intermediate	2.0	380,3		Centeral	Lincoln	2,752 1,287	1,529	4 281	7·2 4·4
areas	204,634	88,939	293,573	6.5	Loughborough Mansfield	2,615	1,030	3,645	6.1
F	2.5	Feb.a		Psylonous (i)	*Northampton *Nottingham	3,532 12,978	1,255 4,074	1,889 3,645 4,787 17,052	5·4 5·9
OCAL AREAS (by region)					Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,244	349	1,593	4.9
South East		197			Yorkshire and Humberside	19.1	100 to 1		**************************************
*Aldershot Aylesbury	1,300 938	636 581	1,936 1,519	4·3 3·6	*Barnsley *Bradford	3,980 9,005	1,731 3,312	5,711 12,317	7.4 7.4
Basingstoke Bedford	1,534 2,432	618 1,255	2,152 3,687	5·2 5·2	*Castleford	2,978 2,980	1,172 923	4,150 3,903	6.9
*Braintree	1,195	609	1,804	5.3	*Dewsbury *Doncaster	5,391	3,179	8,570	8-1
*Brighton *Canterbury	8,172 2,102	2,441 731	10,613 2,833	7.8 7·3	Grimsby *Halifax	3,964 2,074	1,337 877	5,301 2,951	7·1 4·7
Chatham *Chelmsford	4,146	2,138	6,284	7.7	Harrogate	1,168	498	1,666	4.9
*Chichester	1,983 1,942	917 613	2,900 2,555	4-3 5-3	Huddersfield *Hull	2,504 12,715	1,631 4,396	4,135 17,111	9.5
Colchester *Crawley	2,567 3,010	1,338	3,905	6.9	Keighley	1,284	517 5,732	1,801 20,235	6·0 6·5
*Eastbourne	1,462	1,239 374	4,249 1,836	2.9 4.9	*Leeds *Mexborough	14,503 2,143	1,232	3,375	11.0
*Gravesend *Guildford	3,079 1,576	1,229 564	4,308 2,140	6·2 3·4	Rotherham *Scunthorpe	3,182 2,048	1,744 1,530	4,926 3,578	8·0 5·6
*Harlow	2,388	1,305	3,693	5.4	*Sheffield	9,901	4,448	14,349	5·1 4·6
*Hastings *Hertford	2,398 601	695 274	3,093 875	7·8 2·3	Wakefield York	1,933 2,937	821 1,373	2,754 4,310	5.4
*High Wycombe *Letchworth	1,736 1,230	681	2,417	2.7		N Matter State	seculari octs	HOUSE ASSET	
*Luton	5,668	630 3,000	1,860 8,668	4·1 6·9	North West *Accrington	1,227	630	1,857	6.1
Maidstone	2,676	996	3,672	4.7	*Ashton-under-Lyne	4,305	1,968	6,273	6.6

# Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at September 8, 1977 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by regi	on)—continued		ALANCES SE	a RECORDERATE	COUNTIES (By region)§	SHIT TO S	oguy de	TO SECURE SECURE	
*Blackburn	3,354	1,387	4,741	7-1	South East				
*Blackpool *Bolton	5,204 5,677	1,888 2,274	7,092 7,951	6·8 7·2	Bedfordshire	8,054	4,250	12,304	6-1
*Burnley	1,781	738	2,519	5.3	Berkshire Buckinghamshire	9,416 4,401	3,717 2,199	13,133	4·4 3·7
*Bury	2,246	1,041	3,287	5-3	East Sussex	11,709	3,479	15,188	7.3
Chester *Crewe	2,718	1,331	4,049	7.0	Essex	23,046	9,592	32,638	6.8
*Lancaster	1,538 2,437	1,045 964	2,583 3,401	4·9 7·3	Greater London Hampshire	132,562 22,480	45,359 9,369	177,921 31,849	4·6 5·8
*Leigh	2,121	1,046	3,167	7-3	Hertfordshire	11,066	4,424	15,490	3.7
*Liverpool *Manchester	57,833 36,031	24,654	82,487	12.8	Isle of Wight	1,906	591	2,497	6.3
*Nelson	1,018	11,997 492	48,028 1,510	6·8 5·9	Kent Oxfordshire	23,540 6,578	9,157 3,969	32,697 10,547	6·4 5·3
*Northwich	1,686	820	2,506	6.6	Surrey	8,568	2,970	11,538	3.6
*Oldham *Preston	3,938	1,444 2,908	5,382	5.6	West Sussex	6,802	2,341	9,143	3.8
*Rochdale	5,603 2,602	906	8,511 3,508	6·0 6·8	East Anglia				
Southport	2,197	1,096	3,293	10-4	Cambridgeshire	7,935	3,462	11,397	5-3
St. Helens	3,432	1,927	5,359	9.0	Norfolk	11,889	4,178	16,067	6-3
*Warrington *Widnes	3,137 3,764	2,073 2,338	5,210 6,102	6·7 11·3	Suffolk	8,793	3,438	12,231	5.5
*Wigan	4,674	2,470	7,144	9.9	South West				
					Avon	21,331	7,609	28,940	7-2
North *Bishop Auckland	2,825	1,572	4,397	9-0	Cornwall Devon	10,088 20,165	3,241 7,791	13,329	10-2
Carlisle	2,187	1,140	3,327	6.6	Dorset	9,195	3,040	27,956 12,235	8.6
*Chester-le-Street	2,868	1,252	4,120	10-7	Gloucestershire	8,407	4,197	12,604	6.3
*Consett *Darlington	2,306 2,470	1,119 1,591	3,425 4,061	11.0	Somerset Wiltshire	6,231	2,797	9,028	6.1
Durham	1,736	921	2,657	6.7	VYIItSnire	7,912	4,200	12,112	6.5
*Furness	1,455	1,430	2,885	6-6	West Midlands				
*Peterlee	3,160 1,820	1,604 1,066	4,764 2,886	10.9	West Midlands Metropolitan	66,620	30,922	97,542	6.9
*Wearside	11,271	5,389	16,660	11·6 13·6	Hereford and Worcester Salop	9,672 6,836	4,304 3,607	13,976 10,443	6·4 8·1
*Teesside	13,112	6,398	19,510	8.8	Staffordshire	14,253	6,734	20,987	5.5
*Tyneside *Workington	28,272 1,599	11,877	40,149	9.6	Warwickshire	6,038	3,468	9,506	
	1,377	1,074	2,673	8-7	East Midlands				
Wales					Derbyshire	13,872	5,851	19,723	5-3
*Bargoed *Cardiff	2,310 11,158	1,059 4,004	3,369	13.3	Leicestershire	13,613	5,378	18,991	5-3
*Ebbw Vale	2,075	1,171	15,162 3,246	7·7 10·7	Lincolnshire Northamptonshire	8,327 7,668	4,383 3,152	12,710 10,820	6·9 5·4
*Llanelli	1,277	774	2,051	6.7	Nottinghamshire	18,418	6,478	24,896	5.8
*Neath *Newport	1,177	746	1,923	7.3					
*Pontypool	4,094 2,804	2,006 1,638	6,100 4,442	7·5 9·0	Yorkshire and Humberside South Yorkshire Metropolitan	25,608	12,785	38,393	6-7
*Pontypridd	4,073	2,190	6,263	9.6	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	39,838	16,145	55,983	6-1
*Port Talbot *Shotton	4,098	2,365	6,463	8-1	Humberside	20,018	7,871	27,889	8-1
*Swansea	3,022 5,259	1,902 2,175	4,924 7,434	11·7 7·5	North Yorkshire	8,069	3,776	11,845	5-3
*Wrexham	3,675	1,663	5,338	13.4	North West				
					Greater Manchester				
cotland *Aberdeen	2,981	1,304	4,285	3.7	Metropolitan	59,841	22,291	82,132	6.9
*Ayr	2,972	1,475	4,447	10.3	Merseyside Metropolitan Cheshire	62,621 16,239	26,931 9,546	89,552 25,785	12·4 7·0
*Bathgate	2,710	1,767	4,477	9.9	Lancashire	24,359	11,076	35,435	6-6
*Dumbarton *Dumfries	1,987 1,449	1,187	3,174	10-9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Dundee	5,883	662 2,860	2,111 8,743	6·8 9·2	North Cleveland	16,272	8,002	24,274	9-2
*Dunfermline	2,593	1,612	4,205	8-4	Cumbria	8,128	5,203	13,331	7.0
*Edinburgh *Falkirk	13,684	5,394	19,078	7.0	Durham	13,483	7,283	20,766	8-5
*Glasgow	2,638 39,578	1,956 14,810	4,594 54,388	6·9 10·2	Northumberland Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	5,701	2,566	8,267 57,492	8·7 10·5
*Greenock	3,130	1,804	4,934	10-5	Tyne and Wear Pletropolitan	40,021	17,471	37,472	10.2
*Hawick *Irvine	479	153	632	4.0	Wales				
*Kilmarnock	3,304	1,804	5,108	13.0	Clwyd	10,038	4,742	14,780	12.0
*Kirkcaldy	2,480 3,818	1,174 1,890	3,654 5,708	10·2 9·0	Dyfed Gwent	7,038 10,577	3,152 5,680	10,190	9·3 8·7
*North Lanarkshire	12,412	8,925	21,337	11.9	Gwynedd	5,326	1,960	16,257 7,286	10-9
*Paisley *Perth	4,073	2,246	6,319	7·2 4·5	Mid-Glamorgan	11,717	5,939	17,656	9-8
*Stirling	1,159 2,353	458 1,147	1,617 3,500	4·5 7·6	Powys South Glamorgan	1,486 9,975	663	2,149 13,471	7·3 7·7
			3,300		West Glamorgan	8,421	3,496 4,376	12,797	7.7
orthern Ireland	4045					,	.,00		
‡Ballymena	1,215 3,040	590 2,062	1,805 5,102	15·6 11·8	Scotland	4.005	10.4		42
‡Belfast	18,964	10,561	29,525	10.0	Borders Central	1,225 4,866	424 2,998	1,649 7,864	4·2 7·0
‡Coleraine	2,295	1,001	3,296	14-1	Dumfries and Galloway	2,823	1,384	4,207	8-3
Cookstown ‡Craigavon	735	376	1,111	21.0	Fife	7,030	3,880	10,910	8.3
‡Downpatrick	2,556 1,458	1,275 790	3,831 2,248	9·5 15·2	Grampian	4,869	2,583	7,452	4-4
Dungannon	1,550	731	2,246	23-3	Highlands Lothians	4,252 16,787	1,814 7,404	6,066 24,191	8·8 7·2
Enniskillen	1,759	865	2,624	18-2	Orkneys	197	84	281	5-4
‡Londonderry Newry	5,298	1,944	7,242	19-3	Shetlands	174	58	232	3.9
Omagh	2,813 1,137	1,143 688	3,956 1,825	24·8 16·1	Strathclyde Tayside	76,073	36,711	112,784 12,573	10·5 7·6
Strabane	1,899	474	2,373	29-2	1 a y si u c	8,420	4,153	14,3/3	11.1

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1975 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) except for the areas within Scotland for which the mid-1974 estimates have been used. The estimates are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 19J.

\*Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given in Appendix E of British Labour Statistics Year Book 1975.

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

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

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

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

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

# Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on September 8, 1977 was 18,402.

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 September 8, 1977: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	1,828	243	2,071
Greater London	140	39	179
East Anglia	280	189	469
South West	353	15	368
West Midlands	8,070	2,379	10,449
East Midlands	461	172	633
Yorkshire and Humberside	773	142	915
North West	634	127	761
North	609	16	625
Wales	769	84	853
Scotland	1,156	102	1,258
Great Britain	14,933	3,469	18,402

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

# **Notified vacancies**

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 2, 1977 was 158,953; 3,449 higher than on August 5, 1977.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on September 2, 1977 was 142,900; 9,000 lower than that for August 5, 1977 and 12,900 lower than on June 1, 1977.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on September 2, 1977 was 21,055; 634 higher than on August 5, 1977.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on September 2, 1977 and are not a measure of total vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

### Table 1 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on September 2, 1977: regional analysis

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	63,995	8,909
Greater London East Anglia	34,029 5,468	4,925 684
South West West Midlands	9,242 10.642	981 3,537
East Midlands	10,339	1,367
Yorkshire and Humberside North West	12,606 12,801	1,520 1,234
North	9,551	1,000
Wales Scotland	6,222 18,087	587 1,236
Great Britain	158,953	21,055

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

and November.

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

# Monthly index of average earnings: new series

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

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

There are three sets of industry groups:

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

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

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

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

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

SIC Order	Туре			FIGURES 1976 = 100)	PERCEN	TAGE CHA	ANGE OVER	12 MONTHS E	NDING
-orknow Colores		siegiesis tenoiges (TW) E	July 1977	August* 1977	March 1977	May 1977	June 1977	July 1977	August* 1977
I to XXVII	В	WHOLE ECONOMY	116-2	115-5	10-8	9-0	8-2	8-1	7-2
	CA	Agriculture and forestry† Mining and quarrying	124·3 114·2	not available 114·0	7·1 10·1	8·8 6·8	4·9 7·0	4·9 7·4	not availabl 8·1
III to XIX III III III IV V VI VIII IX XI XIII XIII	CAAAACAAAAAAAAAAA	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 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 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	117·3 116·1 118·0 114·6 126·0 117·9 116·9 115·1 115·1 119·7 116·8 114·4 116·9 113·6 118·4 118·4 116·6	115-6 113-8 115-9 113-3 116-9 116-4 118-1 115-8 112-4 113-6 117-2 116-4 113-7 116-0 113-1 114-0 117-0 114-3	11·5 11·3 9·1 10·5 12·5 12·1 13·0 11·1 7·0 8·4 13·4 11·8 14·1 12·7 10·1 10·9 12·3 11·0	10-0 9-9 9-2 9-6 9-3 11-2 11-2 8-0 10-5 9-4 10-6 9-9 9-2 10-6	8-9 8-9 8-8 7-5 9-3 10-0 10-2 6-2 9-5 7-3 9-3 8-5 13-2 11-4 9-6 7-3 9-6 7-7	8-9 8-2 9-1 6-8 12-0 9-6 9-3 6-6 11-6 5-5 10-9 8-5 10-1 11-0 8-1 7-4 9-5 8-2	8·1 5·4 9·6 6·0 8·1 9·4 10·6 7·6 5·2 6·8 9·6 8·3 11·2 11·6 7·9 9·7 8·3
XX XXII XXIII XXIIV XXIV XXVI XXVI	C A C B B C B	Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration	118-9 117-0 112-6 120-3 107-8 115-1 117-3 114-5	116-9 115-4 112-2 119-1 107-5 118-0 117-5 112-6	13·8 10·8 9·6 14·8 12·8 8·6 11·7 7·4	13·6 7·9 8·9 10·5 11·1 4·4 12·1 5·8	11·6 8·6 4·7 11·2 9·3 4·9 11·1 7·2	10·8 1·9 7·3 10·3 6·1 4·8 12·3 8·1	8-8 4-5 8-7 5-8 4-7 7-9 6-0

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. tEngland and Wales only.

# Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of the Gazette, page 1040.

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

	) =

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976	94·4 106·3 112·3 114·2 132·2 176·2 213·8 231·7	95·5 108·0 * 114·8 133·6 178·1 214·3 232·7	96·2 108·6 112·9 116·6 134·4 182·9 215·1 236·3	97·3 108·5 112·9 118·2 138·2 188·8 215·8 239·4	98·5 107·7 113·1 120·2 140·8 192·9 218·2 245·2	99·5 108·3 113·6 120·9 145·6 197·0 220·0 246·9	100·8 109·1 114·5 121·5 148·7 200·9 223·5	102·0 109·9 115·2 122·4 153·2 204·2 223·3	102·7 110·5 115·3 123·9 158·3 206·1 224·6	103·5 110·9 115·4 125·8 164·0 205·9 224·7	104·4 110·6 114·7 128·9 170·2 209·2 227·7	105-2 110-8 114-4 131-0 173-6 211-5 229-6

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

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

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

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

#### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

inuices 3	uly 31, 1972 —	Percentage increase over previous 12 months		
Basic	Normal	Basic	Basic	Basic
weekly	weekly	hourly	weekly	hourly
rates	hours	rates	rates	rates
224·6	99·4	226·0	7·6	7·6
225·5	99·4	226·8	7·1	7·1
228-1	99·4	228·7	5·6	5·6
	99·4	229·5	4·8	4·8
	99·4	229·5	4·7	4·8
	Basic weekly rates  224-6 225-5 227-3	Basic weekly rates weekly hours  224-6 99-4 225-5 99-4 227-3 99-4 228-1 99-4 228-1 99-4	Basic weekly weekly hours rates  224-6 99-4 226-0 225-5 99-4 226-8 227-3 99-4 228-7 228-1 99-4 229-5 228-1 99-4 229-5	Basic weekly weekly hours rates Basic weekly rates hours Factor weekly rates Basic weekly rates Basic weekly rates P9-4 226-0 7-6 225-5 99-4 226-8 7-1 227-3 99-4 228-7 5-6 228-1 99-4 229-5 4-8 228-1 99-4 229-5 4-8

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 131.

2. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of the Gazette for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and

September 1972.

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

# Principal changes reported in September

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

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

Heavy chemicals manufacture (ICI Ltd)—GB: Introduction of a further nonenhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash minimum of £2.50
a week and a maximum of £4 a week for full-time workers 18 and over. Limits for young
workers are reduced proportionally (June 6).

Clothing manufacture—GB: Existing supplements of 15.25p an hour incorporated
into the general minimum time rates and yield levels for standard performance. Increases
in these new general minimum time rates of 8p an hour for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. The new yield levels for standard performance are
increased by 8.75p an hour (September 22),
Footwear manufacture—United Kingdom (except East Lancashire and the
Fylde Coast): Workers (other than pieceworkers)—Increases of £4 or 9 per cent
(whichever is the greater) on existing contract rates, together with the consolidation of
previous supplements for dayworkers 19 and over, with proportional amounts for young
workers. Pieceworkers—increase of 14.5 per cent (representing consolidation of stage 2
supplement of 5 per cent, and 9 per cent "new" money) (First pay day in September).

Evall details of changes reported daywing the mounts have given in

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in September indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 200,000 workers were increased by a total of £640,000, 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 September with operative effect from earlier months (80,000 workers and £215,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £640,000 about £420,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions and £220,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement.

## Analysis of aggregate changes

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

### Table (a)

	Basic weekly wages or mit entitlements	nimum	Normal wee	kly hours
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount o reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	270.000	670,000	0390	
Mining and quarrying	290,000	810,000	6 10 <u>10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1</u>	
Food, drink and tobacco	270,000	675,000		
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	13,000		
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	165,000	430,000	<u></u>	_
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering	220.000	040.000		
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering	330,000	840,000		
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere				
specified	000 000	F00 000		
Textiles	230,000	580,000		
Leather, leather goods and fur	30,000	70,000	ALLES TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	La Contraction
Clothing and footwear	390,000	1,080,000		—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	100 000	250 000		
etc.	100,000	250,000		Alexander of the second
Timber, furniture, etc.	135,000	360,000		
Paper, printing and publishing	215,000	530,000	-	10.00
Other manufacturing industries	100,000	250,000	BROWN-	A PART TO G
Construction	935,000	2,340,000	<del>-</del>	_
Gas, electricity and water	155,000	380,000	and the same	The second second
Transport and communication	815,000	2,255,000		
Distributive trades Public administration and	695,000	1,720,000		
professional services	230,000	580,000	_	-
Miscellaneous services	565,000	1,400,000		_
Totals—January-September 1977	5,925,000	15,235,000		1000 E 1
Totals—January-September 1976	9,550,000	39,410,000	7,000	7,000

#### Table (b)

Month		rates of wages entitlements	Normal weekly hours of work				
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases (000's)	Estimated amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)			
1976							
September	305	625	- The state of the	_			
October	470	1,115		_			
November	1,595	3,870	_	_			
December	460	1,115	_	_			
1977							
January	1,600	3,970	_	_			
February	795	2,045	_	_			
March	370	905	_	_			
April	680	1,715	_	-			
May*	445	1,110	_	-			
June*	1.260	3,150	_	-			
July*	680	1,915	_	_			
August	3	2	-	_			
September	120	425	_	_			

<sup>\*</sup> Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly, or with retrospective

# Retail prices, September 13, 1977

At September 13, 1977 the general\* retail prices index was 185.7 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 184.7 at August 16, 1977 and with 160.6 at September 14, 1976. The index for September 1977 was published on October 14, 1977.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of meals bought and consumed outside the home and many items of food and drink, clothing and footwear: and to increases in the prices of cars. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for some fresh fruits and vegetables and by a reduction in the level of telephone charges.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 176.9, and that for all other items of food was 195.6. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 186.2.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent to 192.5, compared with 191.9 in August. The prices of some fresh fruits and vegetables fell, noticeably those of apples, carrots and cauliflowers, but the prices of many other foods rose, particularly those of meat, bacon, butter, margarine, sweets, chocolates, biscuits, fish, cheese, eggs, coffee and cocoa. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by 34 per cent to 176.9, compared with 182.8 in August.

Alcoholic drink: There were increases in the prices of some beers, wines and spirits, causing the group index to rise by nearly one per

Durable household goods: Prices rose by about one per cent over a wide range of household goods causing the group index to rise to 170.7, compared with 169.1 in August.

Clothing and footwear: With the conclusion of summer sales, the prices of most items of footwear rose, particularly children's shoes, slippers and sandals. There were increases also in the prices of jeans, slacks, overalls and other articles of clothing, causing the group index to rise by nearly one per cent to 161.8, compared with 160.4 in August.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in the levels of car prices and motor insurance premiums caused the group index to rise by rather less than one-half of one per cent to 193-7, compared with 192-9 in

Miscellaneous goods: There were increases in the prices of some toiletries, polishes, cleaning powders, sports equipment and toys, causing the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent to 192.5, compared with 190.9 in August.

Services: Increases in charges for admission to football matches and some cinemas and for domestic help and hairdressing were more than offset by a reduction in the level of charges for telephone services, after taking into account the special rebate of £7 on bills issued during the last quarter of 1977. The group index fell by about one-half of one per cent to 173.3, compared with 174.4 in August.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: An increase in the average charge for a school meal and increases in the prices of meals at canteens restaurants caused the group index to rise by rather more than 3 per cent to 194.7, compared with 188.7 in August.

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

1	Food: Total Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon	192.5 187
	Fish	160
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	173
	Milk, cheese and eggs	219
		179
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	287
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	242
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	200
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	225
	Other food	200
11	Alcoholic drink	187-4
Ш	Tobacco	217-6
IV	Housing: Total	164-8
	Rent	149
	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	129†
	Rates and water charges	
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials	194
	for home repairs and decorations	202
ylles.		203
٧	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	217-5
	Coal and coke	201
	Gas	177
	Electricity	246
VI	Durable household goods: Total	170-7
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	173
	Radio, television and other household appliances	164
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	184
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	161-8
	Men's outer clothing	164
	Men's underclothing	191
	Women's outer clothing	153
	Women's underclothing	177
	Children's clothing	173
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats	
	and materials	154
	Footwear	157
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	402.7
1000	Motoring and cycling	193.7
	Fares	190 218
~	Missella	
X	Miscellaneous goods: Total	192-5
	Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toilet requisites	216 175
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other house- hold goods	
		215
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	180
×	Services: Total	173-3
Marie	Postage and telephones	165
	Entertainment	
		154
	Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry	
	cleaning	196
KI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	194-7
	All Items	185-7

# Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on September 13, 1977 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer, and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table, which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

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

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

item	Number of quotations September 13, 1977	Average price September 13, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
	20,563	P	P
Beef: Home-killed Chuck	720	86-7	79- 95
Sirloin (without bone)	691	141-8	116-172
Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)*	739	117-4	104-130
Back ribs (with bone)*	495	81.5	68- 98
Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone)	582 651	80·1 80·5	68- 90 68- 94
Rump steak*	744	159-7	136–180
Lamb: Home-killed		Berger serv	
Loin (with bone)	633	103-4	86-120
Breast* Best end of neck	587 512	34·2 75·6	25- 48 48-100
Shoulder (with bone)	608	71.0	60- 85
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	633	97-9	60- 85 86-112
Lamb: Imported		TO SEE OF THE	
Loin (with bone)	399 399	78·5 24·6	69- 86
Breast* Best end of neck	348	63.0	18- 32 44- 78
Shoulder (with bone)	410	56.2	49- 64
Leg (with bone)	413	83-9	78- 89
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off) Belly*	654 703	71·5 53·7	58- 88 48- 60
Loin (with bone)	727	86.5	78- 96
Pork sausages	731	45-3	39- 52
Beef sausages	580	40-3	33- 48
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb)	551	41-7	38- 46
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 4 lb, oven ready	428	48-9	42- 56
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	406	90-4	80-100
Haddock fillets	419	89-8	76–100
Haddock, smoked whole Plaice fillets	322 388	84·4 93·6	70- 98 80-110
Halibut cuts	64	146.1	82-195
Herrings	290	48-4	38- 58
Kippers, with bone	439	60-4	50- 72
Bread‡			
White, per 13 lb wrapped and sliced loaf	300	22-3	19- 25
White, per 13 lb unwrapped loaf	230	24.5	22- 27
White, per 13 lb unwrapped loaf White, per 14 oz loaf	264	16.0	22- 27 14- 18
Brown, per 14 oz loaf	243	17-1	16- 18
Flour Self-raising, per 3 lb†	564	29-8	25- 36
	307	27.0	25- 36
Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose			
White	501	4-6	4- 5
Red	185	5.2	4- 6

\* Or Scottish equivalent. † Some metric packs included but price adjusted to 3 lb. ‡ The number of quotations was less than normal. Many shops had no bread on sale as e result of an industrial dispute involving some bakeries.

Item	Number of quotations September 13, 1977	Average price September 13, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
- i		p	P
Fresh vegetables—continued Potatoes, new loose			_
Tomatoes	700	26.3	20- 32
Cabbage, greens	382	7-1	4- 10
Cabbage, hearted	495 505	6·9 15·1	4- 10 9- 20
Cauliflower or broccoli Brussels sprouts	306	18-8	16- 24
Carrots	682	7.6	5- 10
Onions	703	10.6	8- 14
Mushrooms, per 1 lb	641	15.0	12- 17
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	632	18.6	14- 24
Apples, dessert	695 617	25·6 26·0	19- 32
Pears, dessert Oranges	558	21.6	20- 30 15- 28
Bananas	678	21.4	20- 24
Bacon			But of the
Collar*	360	69-9	60- 82
Gammon*	433	93-9	80-105
Middle cut*, smoked	307 293	86·5 95·5	74- 98 76-112
Back, smoked	379	93.3	73-112
Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	211	74-4	64- 89
Ham (not shoulder)	579	120-4	96–144
Pork luncheon meat, per 12 oz can	509	31.8	25- 37
Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can	549	90-4	82- 99
Milk, ordinary, per pint	lo i <del>l s</del> alah ing	11-5	die <del>-</del> ne
Butter			45 50
Home-produced	481	52·0 50·3	45- 58 47- 53
New Zealand Danish	596 621	54.6	50- 59
Margarine			
Standard quality, per ½ lb	153	15-9	141- 17
Lower priced, per ½ lb	87	15-0	14- 16
Lard	727	24.9	22- 29
Cheese, cheddar type	677	65-3	56- 74
Eggs	(2)	55-3	50- 60
Large, per dozen	626 630	48-8	44- 54
Standard, per dozen Medium, per dozen	318	43.6	39- 46
Sugar, granulated, per kg	742	26.5	25- 28
Coffee instant, per 4 oz	599	124-1	114–140
Теа	244	33.5	30- 35
Higher priced, per 1 lb	244 1,660	33·5 29·2	27- 33
Medium priced, per ‡ lb Lower priced, per ‡ lb	623	28-1	26- 31

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

13 (a) 13 (b) 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.

# Stoppages of work

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

The number of stoppages beginning in September\* which came to the notice of the department, was 200. In addition, 113 stoppages which began before September 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 149,400 consisting of 66,200 involved in stoppages which began in September and 83,200 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 34,000 workers involved for the first time in September in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 66,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in September, 55,800 were directly involved and 10,400 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 1,152,000 working days lost in September includes 665,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

# Prominent stoppages of work during September

A series of stoppages by an estimated 8,000 bakery workers, in dispute over Bank Holiday payments and entitlements, began on August 29 in bakeries operated by the three major bread manufacturers, mainly in Wales, the South West and the London area. From September 10, when a national stoppage commenced, the numbers involved increased to an estimated 48,000 workers throughout England and Wales. A settlement was reached over Bank Holiday working arrangements following meetings held under the auspices of ACAS. The stoppage ended on September

As a result of a pay dispute, 2,300 process workers employed at two glass manufacturing plants in Lancashire withdrew their labour on September 2 and September 7 respectively. Work was resumed on October 3 following a settlement which provided for a pay increase and the backdating of a productivity deal.

The rejection of a company's pay offer, based on the government's 10 per cent guidelines, was followed by industrial action by their employees which halted production at several Lancashire bus and truck plants. Over 10,600 production workers did not return to work on September 19, the day they were due to resume work after a week's holiday. Work was re-started on October 3 to allow negotiations over a new pay deal to proceed.

# Stoppages of work in the first nine months of 1977 and

Industry group Standard Industrial	Januar	y to Septe	mber 1977	Januar	January to September 1976				
Classification 1968	No. of stop-	Stoppage		No. of stop-	Stoppage				
	pages begin- ning in period		Working days lost	pages begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost			
Agriculture, forestry,	291000	1000000	PARTY SHOW	100	to appti s	A PROPERTY.			
fishing	2	100	+		- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1				
Coal mining	163	38,100	64,000	193	27,000	41,000			
All other mining and						11,000			
quarrying	5	900	7.000	4	400	4,000			
Food drink and						1,000			
tobacco	104	69,400	630,000	48	12,500	71,000			
Coal and petroleum						. 1,000			
products	5	900	7,000	1	400	2,000			
Chemicals and allied				TO SEE	COUNTY OF	2,000			
industries	49	16,100	203,000	23	3.900	14,000			
Metal manufacture	134	42,300	621,000	104	43,700	263,000			
Engineering	341	127,300	1,434,000	222	68,100	445,000			
Shipbuilding and		1000	A street Class & Street		00,.00	115,000			
marine engineering	36	16,100	154,000	28	17,700	54,000			
Motor vehicles	159	205,000	1,556,000	141	161,400	603,000			
Aerospace equipment	46	20,900	102,000	17	4,900	46,000			
All other vehicles	23	18,900	238,000	12	15,100	36,000			
Metal goods not else-	Personal States	recommendation to	and the state of the second	-	13,100	30,000			
where specified	118	23,700	197,000	90	17,300	128,000			
Textiles	55	10,000	66,000	43	8,900	33,000			
Clothing and footwear	31	8,200	45,000	25	5,400	24,000			
Bricks, pottery, glass,	9 15		100		3,100	24,000			
cement, etc	51	10.900	104,000	22	5,500	17.000			
Timber, furniture, etc	14	2,100	7,000	18	1,800	11,000			
Paper, printing and	mount Office	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		1,000	11,000			
publishing	42	8,300	71,000	25	4.900	25,000			
All other manufactur-	1000				1,700	25,000			
ing industries	66	34,900	173,000	31	11,500	46,000			
Construction	203	28,100	248,000	189	40,700	403,000			
Gas, electricity and			100		10,700	103,000			
water	23	8,500	44,000	18	27,100	49,000			
Port and inland water	2 2 2		EFE		2.,,00	17,000			
transport	67	17,500	72,000	62	11,900	36,000			
Other transport and	61.6	,500	2,000	02	11,700	30,000			
communication	101	19,900	121,000	82	17,900	71,000			
Distributive trades	60	6,700	51,000	35	2,000	12,000			
Administrative, finan-	200	0,700	31,000	33	2,000	12,000			
cial and professional									
services	82	20,900	122,000	73	9.200	58,000			
Miscellaneous services	16	1,500	32,000	23	3,400	22,000			
Total	1,991‡	757,400	6,367,000	1,524‡					
lotal	1,7717	757,400	0,307,000	1,544‡	522,400	2,515,000			

#### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning Septemb		Beginning first nine of 1977	
	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	132	42,100	999	228,200
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	8	2,900	120	103,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	_	_	36	4,100
Redundancy questions	3	600	58	17,800
Trade union matters	16	1,900	161	22,100
Working conditions and supervision	13	1.200	187	34.700
Manning and work allocation	12	4,300	254	40,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	16	2,700	176	38,100
Miscellaneous				
Total	200	55,700	1,991	488,700

### Duration of stoppages ending in September

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	11	3,700	3,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	24	3,400	8,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	14	2,000	5,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	50	10,900	52,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	58	9,100	89,000
Over 12 days	61	44,500	1,049,000
Total	218	73,700	1,207,000

\*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 1182 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 rotals shown

days; If the tables the same of the tables the tables the tables the tables to tables hown.

† Less than 500 working days.

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

§ Includes two stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

| Includes 19 stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

# Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

not available nil or negligible (less than half the final digit

not elsewhere specified n.e.s.

shown)

..

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

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

Quarte	autona Susmanian and auton	Employe	es in employm	ent	Self-em-	нм	Employed	Unem-	Working
		Males	Females	Total	ployed persons (with or without employees)	Forces	labour force	ployed excluding adult students	population
A. UNI	TED KINGDOM	8:54: :	SIGN TO TOP	§ 782	3 3 mg 3 mg	estori bita	Thomas Shieve	antiferras in	Displayer Act
Numb	June	13,771	0 004	22.662	A DAT	ni mort n	24.070	to empagnes	a beat
1775	September December	13,850 13,819	8,891 8,902 8,953	22,662 22,752 22,773	1,947 1,942 1,937	361 358 354	24,970 25,052 25,064	575 556 512	25,545 25,608 25,576
1974	March June	13,620 13,659	8,997 9,131	22,617 22,790	1,931 1,925	349 345	24,897 25,060	618 542	25,515 25,602
	September December	13,726 13,643	9,209 9,229	22,935 22,871	1,915 1,905	347 343	25,197 25,119	650	25,847
1975	March June September‡	13,534 13,532	9,094 9,174	22,629 22,707	1,895 1,886	338 336	24,862 24,929	803 866	25,665 25,795
	December‡	13,541 13,436	9,172 9,200	22,714 22,636	1,886* 1,886*	340 339	24,940 24,861	1,145 1,201	26,085 26,062
1976	March‡ June‡ September‡	13,305 13,344 13,400	9,072 9,146 9,150	22,378 22,491	1,886* 1,886*	337 336	24,601 24,713	1,285 1,332	25,886 26,045
1977	December‡	13,361	9,215	22,550 22,577	1,886* 1,886*	338 334	24,774 24,797	1,456 1,371†	26,230 26,168
	March‡ June‡	13,269 13,317	9,146 9,240	22, <del>4</del> 15 22,557	1,886* 1,886*	330 327	24,631 24,770	1,383 1,450	26,014 26,220
Number 1973	ers adjusted for seasonal variation	13,782	0.070	22.44	istolid mercycl	grade on	(210 zalala)		
1773	September December	13,782 13,815 13,782	8,879 8,888 8,957	22,661 22,703 22,739	1,947 1,942 1,937	361 358 354	24,969 25,003 25,030		25,600 25,538 25,540
1974	March June	13,683 13,673	9,021 9,119	22,704 22,792	1,931 1,925	349 345	24,984 25,062		25,576 25,659
	September December	13,679 13,612	9,198 9,217	22,877 22,829	1,915 1,905	347 343	25,139 25,077		25,757 †
1975	March June	13,600 13,548	9,132 9,163	22,732 22,711	1,895 1,886	338 336	24,965 24,933		25,749 25,851
	September‡ December‡	13,485 13,410	9,163 9,173	22,648 22,583	1,886* 1,886*	340 339	24,874 24,808		25,979 26,010
1976	March‡ June‡ September‡	13,374 13,360	9,124 9,132	22,498 22,492	1,886* 1,886*	337 336	24,721 24,714		25,994 26,096
	December‡	13,339 13,337	9,141 9,181	22,480 22,518	1,886* 1,886*	338 334	24,704 24,738		26,117 26,112
1977	March‡ June‡	13,339 13,333	9,207 9,225	22,546 22,558	1,886* 1,886*	330 327	24 762 24,771		26,136 26,273
	T BRITAIN								
1973	rs unadjusted for seasonal variation  June	13,478	0.705	22.402	berehismon en	# 0047 ple	and 25 kinds	Appeared in	
	September December	13,556 13,525	8,705 8,713 8,761	22,182 22,269 22,286	1,884 1,879 1,874	361 358 354	24,427 24,506 24,514	545 527 484	24,972 25,033 24,998
1974	March June	13,325 13,363	8,802 8,933	22,127 22,297	1,869 1,864	349	24,345	590	24,935
	September December	13,431 13,349	9,010 9,029	22,441 22,377	1,854 1,844	345 347 343	24,506 24,642 24,564	515 618 †	25,021 25,260 †
1975	March June	13,240 13,240	8,894 8,973	22,135 22,213	1,834 1,825	338 336	24,307 24,374	768 828	25,075 25,202
	September‡ December‡	13,249 13,144	8,971 8,999	22,213 22,220 22,142	1,825* 1,825*	340 339	24,385 24,306	1,097 1,152	25,482 25,458
1976	March‡ June‡	13,013 13,052 13,108	8,871 8,945	21,884 21,997 22,057	1,825* 1,825* 1,825*	337 336	24,046 24,158 24,220	1,235 1,278	25,281 25,436 25,615
	September‡ December‡	13,108 13,068	8,949 9,014	22,057 22,082	1,825* 1,825*	338 334	24,220 24,241	1,395 1,316†	25,615 25,557
1977	March‡ June‡	12,976 13,024	8,945 9,039	21,921 22,063	1,825* 1,825*	330 327	24,076 24,215	1,328 1.390	25,404 25,605
	rs adjusted for seasonal variation								
1973	June September December	13,490 13,521 13,488	8,693 8,699 8,765	22,183 22,220 22,253	1,88 <del>4</del> 1,879	361 358	24,428 24,457		25,026 24,965
1974	March	13,488	8.826		1,874	354 349	24,481 24,432		24,963 24,996
	June September December	13,377 13,385	8,921 8,999	22,214 22,298 22,384	1,869 1,864 1,854	345 347	24,507 24,585		25,074 25,172
1975	March	13,318 13,306	9,016 8,932	22,334	1,844	343	24,521		25,160
	June September‡ December‡	13,256 13,193 13,117	8,962 8,962 8,971	22,238 22,218 22,155	1,834 1,825 1,825*	336 340	24,410 24,379 24,320		25,258 25,380
1976	March‡ June‡	13,082	8.923	22,088	1,825*	339 337 336	24,252		25,409 25,388
	September‡ December‡	13,068 13,047 13,043	8,931 8,940 8,980	22,005 21,999 21,987 22,023	1,825* 1,825* 1,825* 1,825*	336 338 334	24,160 24,150 24,182		25,487 25,506 25,503

Notes: 1. From June 1975 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.

2. From June 1974 the figures for self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.

\* Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data become available.

† Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. The figures for December 1976 were estimated. See footnote ‡ to table 104.

‡ Employment estimates after June 1975 are provisional.

# **EMPLOYMENT**

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

tandard region	Regional totals as	Number	of employe	es in employ	ment (Thous	ands)	Market to Calvertonia	TENNETHER PARENTS	Regional in	dices of em	
	percentage of Great	All indus	tries and se	rvices	Agricul-	Index of*	of which†	Service§	Index of	Manufac-	Service
	Britain Total	Total	Males	Females	ture, forestry and fishing	Produc- tion Industries	manufac- turing industries	industries	Produc- tion industries	turing industries	industries
outh East and			100 3	and the same							
East Anglia 975 December‡ 976 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 977 March‡ June‡	36·04 35·97 35·93 35·85 36·04 35·97 35·91	7,979 7,872 7,903 7,908 7,959 7,885 7,922	4,660 4,608 4,621 4,630 4,638 4,599 4,611	3,319 3,264 3,282 3,277 3,321 3,286 3,311	116 113 121 129 119 108 121	2,624 2,583 2,582 2,597 2,609 2,595 2,599	2,079 2,051 2,052 2,067 2,083 2,079 2,081	5,238 5,176 5,201 5,182 5,231 5,182 5,202	94·6 93·2 93·1 93·6 94·1 93·6 93·7	93·4 92·1 92·2 92·9 93·6 93·4 93·5	102·2 100·9 101·4 101·1 102·0 101·1 101·5
outh West  975 December‡  976 March‡ June‡  September‡  December‡  977 March‡ June‡	6·77 6·82 6·90 6·88 6·83 6·86 6·98	1,498 1,493 1,517 1,517 1,509 1,504 1,541	898 893 901 904 900 896 912	601 600 615 613 609 607 630	45 46 49 49 46 48 49	559 552 552 557 560 558 563	423 419 420 425 429 429 433	894 895 915 911 902 898 930	95·5 94·3 94·3 95·2 95·7 95·3 96·1	94·5 93·5 93·7 94·9 95·7 95·7	101·3 101·3 103·7 103·2 102·2 101·7 105·3
West Midlands 975 December‡ 976 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 977 March‡ June‡	9·92 9·90 9·89 9·90 9·94 9·95 9·90	2,196 2,166 2,175 2,183 2,194 2,181 2,184	1,332 1,315 1,319 1,328 1,329 1,323 1,317	863 851 856 854 865 858 867	29 29 32 33 31 28 32	1,162 1,142 1,145 1,155 1,160 1,160 1,160	1,002 984 987 997 1,004 1,007 1,006	1,004 995 998 995 1,003 993 992	93·5 91·8 92·1 92·9 93·4 93·4 93·3	92·7 91·1 91·3 92·3 92·9 93·1 93·1	103·5 102·5 102·8 102·5 103·3 102·3 102·2
East Midlands 1975 December‡ 1976 March‡ 1978 June‡ 1977 March‡ 1977 March‡ 1917 June‡	6·73 •6·74 6·71 6·72 6·74 6·74	1,491 1,474 1,475 1,483 1,489 1,477 1,486	894 886 885 890 891 884 889	597 587 590 592 597 593 597	35 35 36 37 37 31 36	762 752 754 762 764 760 767	591 583 586 594 596 593 5 <del>9</del> 9	694 687 685 684 688 687 684	96·6 95·4 95·7 96·6 96·9 96·4 97·3	95·8 94·6 95·1 96·3 96·6 96·2 97·2	105-8 104-8 104-5 104-3 105-0 104-7 104-3
orkshire and Humberside											
975 December‡ 976 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 977 March‡ June‡	8-97 8-99 9-00 9-02 9-01 9-00	1,986 1,968 1,979 1,990 1,991 1,975 1,985	1,199 1,189 1,193 1,202 1,196 1,188 1,191	787 779 786 788 795 787 794	31 31 34 35 35 34 35	950 937 939 948 949 944 947	725 715 718 727 729 726 728	1,004 1,000 1,006 1,007 1,007 997 1,004	95·8 94·5 94·7 95·6 95·7 95·2 95·5	94·9 93·6 93·9 95·1 95·4 95·0 95·2	104·1 103·7 104·3 104·4 104·4 103·4 104·1
North West 975 December‡ 976 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 977 March‡ June‡	12·06 12·05 12·04 12·06 11·99 12·00	2,670 2,637 2,648 2,660 2,647 2,631	1,566 1,550 1,555 1,563 1,552 1,541 1,541	1,104 1,087 1,092 1,098 1,095 1,090 1,094	16 16 18 18 18 17	1,221 1,204 1,204 1,212 1,212 1,203	1,029 1,017 1,018 1,027 1,028 1,022	1,434 1,417 1,426 1,431 1,417 1,411	94·7 93·4 93·4 94·0 94·0 93·3	94·4 93·2 93·4 94·2 94·3 93·8	102-8 101-6 102-3 102-6 101-6 101-2 101-1
North		2,034	1,541	100 E-1000		1,208	1,027	1,409	93.7	94-2	
1975 December‡ 1976 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 1977 March‡ June‡	5-70 5-71 5-67 5-69 5-68 5-68	1,263 1,249 1,248 1,254 1,252 1,246 1,253	767 759 760 763 758 753 757	496 489 488 491 494 492 496	16 16 16 17 17 18 17	612 600 599 601 597 592 597	448 440 439 441 439 436 440	635 633 632 636 638 636 639	96·4 94·5 94·3 94·6 94·0 93·2 93·9	96·0 94·1 94·0 94·4 93·9 93·3 94·2	107·1 106·7 106·7 107·3 107·6 107·3 107·8
Wales 975 December‡	4-45	986	608	378		436	309		93.8	92-2	105-1
1976 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 1977 March‡ June‡	4·46 4·46	975 982 986 982 980 984	603 605 609 603 601 603	372 377 377 377 379 379 380	24 24 26 25 25 26 25	430 427 434 435 432 431	306 303 310 312 311 310	525 521 529 528 523 523 522 527	92.6 91.9 93.3 93.6 93.1 92.9	91·1 90·3 92·3 93·0 92·7 92·3	104·1 105·7 105·5 104·5 104·3 105·3
Scotland											
1975 December‡ 1976 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 1977 March‡ June‡	9·37 9·42 9·42	2,074 2,050 2,072 2,078 2,059 2,043 2,073	1,219 1,208 1,212 1,219 1,201 1,190 1,203	855 843 860 858 859 853 869	48 49 49 49 49 50	858 846 841 847 847 838 839	625 617 613 619 621 616 617	1,167 1,156 1,182 1,182 1,163 1,155 1,186	94·5 93·1 92·5 93·2 93·2 92·2 92·4	92·5 91·2 90·6 91·5 91·8 91·1 91·3	103·8 102·8 105·1 105·1 103·4 102·7 105·4
Great Britain	100-00	22,142	13,144	8,999	362	9,184	7 222		94.9	93.9	103-1
1976 March‡ June‡ September‡ December‡ 1977 March‡ June‡	100-00 100-00 100-00	22,142 21,884 21,997 22,057 22,082 21,921 22,063	13,013 13,052 13,108 13,068 12,976 13,024	8,871 8,945 8,949 9,014 8,945 9,039	359 380 390 377 359 381	9,047 9,043 9,112 9,133 9,082 9,110	7,232 7,131 7,136 7,207 7,240 7,220 7,240	12,596 12,478 12,574 12,556 12,572 12,481 12,572	93.4 93.4 94.1 94.4 93.8 94.1	92.6 92.6 93.5 94.0 93.7 94.0	102·2 103·0 102·8 102·9 102·2 102·9

Note: Approximately 6,000 employees work within the Welsh sector of the Chester employment office area and are included in the figures for North West Region.

\* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II–XXI of the
SIC (1968).

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

| Regional indices of employment are not adjusted for seasonal variations.

THOUSANDS

**EMPLOYMENT** 

# Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TAE	BLE 103	e agram dominadassimos e filosoficios (fi	COLUMN STORY	designation and	distribution (	G	andriani Servensio	dT) sec	erconocci es poligios	CIYSI	emenos Manta I				olanii T	нои	SAND
		to make i	Index of	Produc- ustries*		ufacturing stries		stabus.ik.		ang irrae	bagas	paydon	Therein, Therein	33,400	10708 12.15		
	Approximately  Califf Consequence  Califf Cons	Total all industries and services §	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970 = 100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1972	December	5.85	9,683	93.9	7,676	93.2		370	733	41	425	518	964	158	794	175	785
1973	January February March		9,631 9,670 9,672	94·1 94·5 94·7	7,639 7,652 7,657			369 368 367	721 715 715	41 41 41	422 423 424	519 521 520	960 960 961	158 159 160	790 793 795	174 174 175	785 789 788
	April May June	22,182	9,681 9,679 9,698	94·7 94·7 94·9	7,655 7,658 7,664	93·9 94·0 94·1	421	365 363 361	716 721 728	41 41 40	422 423 425	520 518 518	960 956 956	160 159 159	796 796 795	175 179 177	786 785 789
	July August September		9,748 9,764 9,761	95·0 94·9 94·8	7,706 7,724 7,724	94·1 94·0 94·0		358 357 354	749 752 742	40 40 40	427 429 429	519 520 519	960 959 964	159 159 160	800 804 810	174 174 178	790 792 791
	October November December		9,767 9,805 9,813	94·8 95·0 95·2	7,741 7,779 7,799	94·1 94·4 94·7		351 349 347	744 749 750	39 39 39	431 434 436	518 517 516	965 971 972	160 161 161	816 827 831	177 177 177	793 790 793
974	January February March		9,711 9,698 9,660	94·9 94·8 94·6	7,719 7,701 7,686	94·3 94·2 94·2		346 346 344	741 742 741	39 39 39	431 432 431	511 510 508	960 960 959	160 160 159	827 824	176 176	789 785
	April May June	22,297	9,662 9,674 9,679	94·6 94·6 94·6	7,691 7,708 7,705	94·3 94·5 94·5	404	346 347 347	738 739 740	39 39 39	431 433 432	507 505 507	962 964 965	159 158 159	825 825 829	175 175 174	782 783 783
	July August September	22,441	9,713 9,745 9,728	94·6 94·6 94·5	7,739 7,767 7,748	94·6 94·6 94·4	400	346 347 348	751 752 744	40 40 40	437 441 441	509 511 512	969 974 977	159 160 159	830 835 838 837	175 174 176	783 783 785
	October November December	22,377	9,725 9,682 9,629	94·5 93·8 93·4	7,744 7,730 7,688	94·2 93·8 93·4	381	347 347 347	742 741 736	40 40 40	442 442 441	513 514 515	978 978 976	160 160 160	836 832 823	178 176 178 177	787 788 788 791
975	January February March	22,135	9,549 9,490 9,437	93·3 92·8 92·4	7,612 7,555 7,503	93·0 92·4 91·9	370	347 348 350	728 719 710	40 40	440 438	512 511	973 970	159 157	809 802	176 175	786 779
	April May June	22,213	9,394 9,352 9,300	92·0 91·5 90·9	7,447 7,389 7,334	91·3 90·6 89·9	388	351 350 350	705 702 701	40 40 40 39	436 433 430 428	510 507 505	966 960 955	157 156 154	797 786 777	175 175 174	771 768 757
	July‡ August‡ September‡	22,220	9,287 9,280 9,254	90·4 90·1 89·9	7,322 7,311 7,289	89·5 89·1 88·8	391	348 349 348	716 717 708	40 40 40	431 430 429	501 498 495 494	949 945 943	154 153 152	768 761 760	174 173 173	748 740 740 740
	October‡ November‡ December‡	22,142	9,217 9,214 9,184	89·6 89·3 89·1	7,266 7,254 7,232	88·4 88·0 87·8	362	347 346 345	708 710 707	40 39 39	426 424 424	491 489 487	944 938 936 932	152 151 150 150	758 757 754 749	174 175 175 174	735 733
76	January‡ February‡ March‡	21,884	9,102 9,065 9,047	88·9 88·6 88·6	7,172 7,147 7,131	87·6 87·5 87·4	359	345 345 343	694 688 685	39 39 39	421 421	483 480	926 924	149 148	741 737	174 174	735 731 729
	April‡ May‡ June‡	21,997	9,027 9,025 9,043	88·4 88·3 88·4	7,120 7,116 7,136	87·3 87·3 87·6	380	343 343 342	687 688 694	39 38 38	421 422 422 424	478 476 475	922 921 919	147 147 147	736 734 731	173 173 173	728 726 723
	July‡ August‡ September‡	22,057	9,085 9,094 9,112	88·5 88·3 88·5	7,180 7,193 7,207	87·8 87·6 87·8	390	342 342 342	712 716 708	38 38 38	426 428	473 475 477	919 920 919	146 147 147	732 734 734	172 172 171	727 729 732
	October‡ November‡ December‡	22,082	9,129 9,151 9,133	88·7 88·7 88·6	7,231 7,242 7,240	88·0 87·9 87·9	377	340 341 340	710 710 708	38 38 38	428 429 430 430	479 481 481	924 924 924	147 148 148	737 740 742	172 172 172	739 741 745
77	January‡ February‡ March‡	21,921	9,084 9,081 9,082	88·7 88·8 88·9	7,207 7,218 7,220	88·1 88·3 88·5	359	340 340 341	699 697 696	38 38 38	428 429 430	481 480 480	923 919 920	148 146 148	743 740 740	171 171 172	747 747 751
	April‡ May‡ June‡	22,063	9,084 9,089 9,110	89·0 89·0 89·1	7,221 7,224 7,240	88·6 88·7 88·9	381	343 343 343	696 697 705	38 38 38	430 430 430 431	480 481 480	921 922 922	147 148 148	741 742 741	171 171 171	752 750 751
	July‡ August‡		9,148 9,161	89·1 89·0	7,273 7,273	88·9 88·6		343 338	719 720	38	432 434	480 481 481	921 923 925	149 149 149	741 745 746	171 171 171	752 754 754

<sup>\*</sup>The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).
† Excluding members of HM Forces.

‡ Figures after June 1975 are provisional § Excludes private domestic service

# **EMPLOYMENT** employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

# summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEME	PLOYED				UNEM	PLOYED	EXCLUDI	NG SCHOO	L LEAVERS			Adult stud-
				of which	h:	School leavers	Actual number	Seasona	lly adjuste	d				ents regis- tered for vacation
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since prev- ious month	Average change over 3 months	Males	Females	employment (not included in previous columns)
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	ended (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1972	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 November 13 December 11	3·6 3·5 3·4	826·3 807·1 779·8	678·8 663·5 645·6	147·5 143·6 134·2	25·2 14·7 10·6	801·1 792·4 769·2	811·9 791·4 764·9	3·5 3·5 3·3	-28·7 -20·5 -26·5	-10·7 -15·7 +25·2	676·3 657·5 635·5	135·6 133·9 129·4	3·3 1·8
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·5 3·2 3·1	806·3 753·3 717·2	667·6 623·1 594·4	138·7 130·2 122·9	9·8 7·2 5·6	796·5 746·1 711·6	741·6 701·6 673·6	3·2 3·0 2·9	-23·3 -40·0 -28·0	-24·4 -29·0 -30·4	613·7 580·9 558·5	127·9 120·7 115·1	17·5 0·1
	April 9 May 14 June 11	2·9 2·7 2·5	680·8 621·7 574·6	564·2 519·7 483·0	116·6 102·0 91·6	4·7 3·8 4·1	676·1 617·9 570·5	650·0 634·0 620·0	2·8 2·7 2·7	-23·6 -16·0 -14·0	-30·5 -22·6 -17·8	538·3 528·4 516·3	111·7 105·6 103·7	47·6 1·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·5 2·4	567·0 582·3 556·2	473·7 482·3 461·7	93·3 100·0 94·5	9·3 23·1 14·3	557·7 559·2 542·0	601·2 577·7 557·6	2·6 2·5 2·4	-18·8 -23·5 -20·1	-16·3 -18·8 -20·8	501·7 483·7 467·8	99·5 94·0 89·8	22·2 21·7 21·7
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·3 2·2 2·2	533-8 520-4 511-5	444·8 435·8 431·6	89·0 84·6 79·9	5·9 2·8 2·0	527·9 517·6 509·3	539·2 522·0 513·0	2·3 2·2 2·2	-18·4 -17·2 -9·0	-20·6 -18·6 -14·9	454·8 442·6 434·2	84·4 79·4 78·8	3.4
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·7 2·7 2·7	627·5 628·8 618·4	528·1 529·8 523·4	99·4 99·0 95·0	5·0 3·4 2·3	622·5 625·4 616·1	563·4 577·7 582·5	2·4 2·5 2·5	+50·4 +14·3 +4·8	+8·1 +18·6 +23·1	475·7 488·8 494·1	87·7 88·9 88·4	8·4 0·1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·6 2·4 2·3	607·6 561·6 541·5	510·3 475·4 459·8	97·3 86·2 81·7	5·8 5·5 6·0	601·8 556·1 535·5	581·9 574·2 588·6	2·5 2·5 2·5	-0·6 -7·7 +14·4	+6·2 -1·2 +2·1	489·6 483·5 493·9	92·3 90·7 94·7	72·8 
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·5 2·8 2·8	574·3 661·0 649·7	481·6 540·7 532·0	92·7 120·3 117·7	17·5 59·6 36·3	556·8 601·4 613·4	595·0 616·5 627·6	2·5 2·6 2·7	+6·4 +21·5 +11·1	+4·3 +14·1 +13·0	499·7 516·7 523·8	95·3 99·8 103·8	27·2 30·5 32·9
	October 14† November 11† December 9†	2·7 2·8	640·8 653·0	529·3 539·4	111·5 113·6	15·1 9·4	625·7 643·6	638·1 648·9	2·7 2·8	+10·5 +10·8	+14·4 +10·8	534·7 542·2	103·4 106·7	2.6
975	January 20† February 10 March 10	3·3 3·4 3·4	771·8 791·8 802·6	635·1 650·2 657·7	136·7 141·6 144·9	9·1 9·3 6·7	762·7 782·4 795·9	707·3 734·3 764·4	3·0 3·1 3·2	+27·0 +30·1	2000	584·5 605·6 627·9	122·8 128·7 136·5	4·6 0·1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3·6 3·6 3·7	845·0 850·3 866·1	690·2 693·9 706·6	154·9 156·4 159·4	21·8 15·8 19·9	823·2 834·5 846·1	805·5 853·7 898·8	3·4 3·6 3·8	+41·1 +48·2 +45·1	+32·8 +39·8 +44·8	660·6 696·3 731·9	144·9 157·4 166·9	94.8
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4·2 4·9 4·9	990·1 1,151·0 1,145·5	784·5 885·2 883·3	205·6 265·8 262·2	62·1 165·6 124·2	927·9 985·4 1,021·3	963·4 997·1 1,034·1	4·1 4·2 4·4	+64·6 +33·7 +37·0	+52·6 +47·8 +45·1	776·0 800·2 827·2	187·4 196·9 206·9	97·8 99·3 103·8
	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	4·9 5·0 5·1	1,147·3 1,168·9 1,200·8	888·8 909·0 940·5	258·5 259·9 260·3	69·6 43·8 35·0	1,077·6 1,125·1 1,165·8	1,090·8 1,131·9 1,170·7	4·6 4·8 5·0	+56·7 +41·1 +38·8	+42·5 +44·9 +45·5	866·5 895·7 925·7	224·3 236·2 245·0	18-1
976	January 8§ February 12 March 11	5·5 5·5 5·5	1,303·2 1,304·4 1,284·9	1,017·4 1,014·6 997·7	285·8 289·8 287·2	40·7 30·1 23·4	1,262·6 1,274·3 1,261·5	1,203·5 1,225·8 1,231·6	5·1 5·2 5·2	+32·8 +22·3 +5·8	+37·6 +31·3 +20·3	946·7 959·6 961·1	256·8 266·2 270·5	127·1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·4 5·4 5·6	1,281·1 1,271·8 1,331·8	994·2 982·9 1,009·4	287·0 288·9 322·4	22·7 37·8 122·9	1,258·4 1,234·1 1,208·9	1,241·8 1,253·3 1,261·1	5·3 5·3 5·3	+10·2 +11·5 +7·8	+12·8 +9·1 +9·9	967·0 973·5 977·2	274·8 279·8 283·9	179·3 0·3 6·0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·2 6·4 6·2	1,463·5 1,502·0 1,455·7	1,071·2 1,093·2 1,059·8	392·2 408·8 395·9	208·5 203·4 149·8	1,255·0 1,298·6 1,305·9	1,288·9 1,308·8 1,318·7	5·5 5·6 5·6	+27·8 +19·9 +9·9	+15·7 +18·5 +19·2	983·5 990·5 994·2	305·4 318·3 324·5	108-8 122-7 131-8
	October 14 November 11¶ December 9¶	5·8 5·8	1,377·1 1,371·0	1,010-0	367-1	82·7 51·0	1,294-4	1,307-9	5·5 5·6	<b>−10·8</b>	+6.3	984-4	323-5	9.1
77	January 13 February 10 March 10	6·1 6·0 5·9	1,448·2 1,421·8 1,383·5	1,074·1 1,055·5 1,028·5	374·1 366·3 355·0	51·0 41·8 33·3	1,397·2 1,380·0 1,350·1	1,338·2 1,331·4 1,321·1	5·7 5·6	+12·5 -6·8		999·8 995·5	338·4 335·9	10:3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·9 5·7	1,392·3 1,341·7 1,450·1	1,032·4 994·3 1,050·8	359·9 347·4 399·2	53·6 45·1 149·0	1,338·7 1,296·6	1,322·6 1,315·9	5·6 5·6 5·6	-10·3 +1·5 -6·7	-1·6 -5·2 -5·1	988·8 982·1	333·8 333·8	92·8 0·9
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6.9	1,622·4 1,635·8 1,609·1	1,132·7 1,143·5 1,124·3	489·6 492·3 484·8	253·4 231·4 175·6	1,369·0 1,404·4 1,433·5	1,352·9 1,402·2 1,413·8 1,446·4	5·7 5·9 6·0 6·1	+37·0 +49·3 +11·6 +32·6	+26·5 1 +32·6 1	,006·9 ,023·6 ,029·0 ,048·6	346·0 378·6 384·8 397·8	6·7 133·4 130·3 145·2

# UNEMPLOYMENT summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMP	LOYED			SACE GRA	UNEMP	LOYED E	XCLUDII	NG SCHOO	L LEAVERS	343		Adult stud- ents regis-
				of which	:	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	d				tered for vacation
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	e di	Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since prev- ious month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	employment (not included in previous columns)
	- (4900) - (48	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1972	September 11	3.7	823.0	681-8	141-1	42.0	781.0	803-3	3.6	+3.4	-1.6	675-6	127-7	25.0
	October 9 November 13 December 11	3·5 3·4 3·3	789·5 770·4 743·1	652·7 637·2 618·9	136·8 133·3 124·2	23·2 13·4 9·7	766·3 757·1 733·4	775·7 755·6 729·5	3·5 3·4 3·3	-27·6 -20·1 -26·1	-9·6 -14·8 -24·6	649·9 631·5 609·8	125·8 124·1 119·7	2·6 1·8
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·4 3·2 3·0	769·4 717·5 682·6	640·4 596·7 568·9	129·0 120·8 113·8	9·1 6·6 5·0	760·4 710·9 677·6	707·6 667·9 640·2	3·1 2·9 2·8	-21·9 -39·7 -27·7	-22·7 -29·2 -29·8	589·0 556·4 534·2	118·6 111·5 106·0	15.6
	April 9 May 14 June 11	2·9 2·6 2·4	647·8 591·0 545·0	540·2 497·2 461·0	107·6 93·8 83·9	4·2 3·3 3·6	643·6 587·7 541·4	617·8 602·8 589·0	2·7 2·7 2·6	-22·4 -15·0 -13·8	-29·9 -21·7 -17·1	515·0 505·6 493·4	102·8 97·2 95·6	1+1 1-0
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·4 2·3	535·4 551·6 526·9	450·8 460·1 440·5	84·5 91·5 86·4	7·7 21·6 13·0	527·7 530·0 513·9	571·2 548·5 529·1	2·5 2·4 2·3	-17⋅8 -22⋅7 -19⋅4	-15·5 -18·1 -20·0	479·7 462·1 446·6	91·5 86·4 82·5	19·8 19·2 18·5
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·2 2·2 2·1	506·8 493·6 484·3	425·2 416·1 411·3	81·6 77·5 73·0	5·1 2·3 1·8	501·6 491·2 482·5	511·9 495·2 486·2	2·3 2·2 2·1	-17·2 -16·7 -9·0	-19·8 -17·7 -14·3	434·5 422·6 414·3	77·4 72·6 71·9	2·8 1·9
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·6 2·6 2·6	597·7 599·2 590·1	505·3 507·1 501·9	92·4 92·1 88·2	4·5 3·1 2·0	593·1 596·1 588·1	535·9 549·8 554·9	2·3 2·4 2·4	+49·7 +13·9 +5·1	+8·0 +18·2 +22·9	455·0 467·6 473·4	80·9 82·2 81·5	7.9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·5 2·3 2·3	579·9 535·4 514·6	489·6 455·6 439·5	90·3 79·7 75·1	5·6 4·9 5·4	574·3 530·4 509·2	554·7 547·5 560·5	2·4 2·4 2·5	-0·2 -7·2 +13·0	+6·2 -0·7 +1·8	469·4 463·5 472·8	85·3 84·0 87·7	1.1
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·4 2·8 2·7	542·5 628·7 617·8	458·4 517·5 509·3	84·1 111·2 108·5	14·4 56·0 33·4	528·1 572·7 584·4	566·2 588·0 598·5	2·5 2·6 2·6	+5·7 +21·8 +10·5	+3·9 +13·5 +12·6	478·1 495·6 502·4	88·1 92·4 96·1	24·4 27·6 29·3
	October 14† November 11† December 9†	2·7 2·7	610·3 621·4	507·0 516·3	103·2 105·1	13·4 8·0	596·8 613·4	608·4 618·5	2·7 2·7	+9·9 +10·1	+14·1 +10·2	512·6 519·7	95·8 98·8	2·3 
1975	January 20† February 10 March 10	3·2 3·3 3·4	738·0 757·1 768·4	610·0 624·6 632·8	128·0 132·5 135·6	8·0 8·4 5·8	730·0 748·7 762·6	676·3 701·8 731·6	2·9 3·0 3·2	+25·5 +29·8		561·7 581·9 604·1	114·6 119·9 127·5	4.0
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3·5 3·6 3·6	808·2 813·1 828·5	663·3 666·9 679·6	144·9 146·2 148·9	19·9 14·3 18·4	788·3 798·8 810·1	770·7 817·0 861·1	3·3 3·5 3·7	+39·1 +46·3 +44·1	+31·5 +38·4 +43·2	635·1 669·6 704·7	135·6 147·4 156·4	91·5 2·8
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4·1 4·8 4·8	944·4 1,102·0 1,096·9	753·0 851·5 849·9	191·3 250·5 247·0	55·3 158·2 117·9	889·1 943·8 979·0	924·6 955·9 991·7	4·0 4·1 4·3	+63·5 +31·3 +35·8	+51·3 +46·3 +43·5	748·1 770·5 796·7	176·5 185·4 195·0	92·0 93·5 97·4
	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	4·8 4·9 5·0	1,098·6 1,120·1 1,152·5	855·1 875·0 906·6	243·5 245·2 245·9	65·3 40·4 32·1	1,033·3 1,079·7 1,120·4	1,045·8 1,086·3 1,125·0	4·5 4·7 4·9	+54·1 +40·5 +38·7	+40·4 +43·5 +44·4	834·3 863·2 893·3	211·5 223·1 231·7	15-6
1976	January 8§ February 12 March 11	5·4 5·4 5·4	1,251·8 1,253·4 1,234·6	981·3 978·8 962·5	270·5 274·6 272·1	38·0 28·0 21·7	1,213·8 1,225·4 1,212·9	1,156·4 1,178·1 1,183·3	5·0 5·1 5·1	+31·4 +21·7 +5·2	+36·9 +30·6 +19·4	913·6 926·1 927·2	242·8 252·0 256·1	120-6
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·3 5·3 5·5	1,231·2 1,220·4 1,277·9	959·1 947·1 972·4	272·1 273·3 305·5	21·3 35·1 118·2	1,209·9 1,185·3 1,159·7	1,193·3 1,203·6 1,210·1	5·2 5·2 5·3	+10·0 +10·3 +6·5	+12·3 +8·5 +8·9	932·9 938·7 941·7	260·4 264·9 268·4	172·3 0·3 4·6
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·1 6·2 6·1	1,402·5 1,440·0 1,395·1	1,030·7 1,052·3 1,019·6	371·8 387·7 375·5	199·4 194·5 142·3	1,203·1 1,245·4 1,252·8	1,237·0 1,256·1 1,265·7	5·4 5·5 5·5	+26·9 +19·1 +9·6	+14·6 +17·5 +18·5	947·6 954·2 957·6	289·4 301·9 308·1	102·0 116·5 125·0
	October 14 November 11¶ December 9¶	5·7 5·7	1,320-9	972-2	348-8	78·0 48·0	1,243·0 1,268·0	1,255.8	5·5 5·5	-9·9 	+6.3	948-3	307-5	8.0
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	6·0 5·9 5·8	1,390·2 1,365·2 1,328·1	1,034-0 1,016-0 989-5	356·2 349·1 338·6	48·2 39·4 31·3	1,342·0 1,325·8 1,296·8	1,284·6 1,278·4 1,268·1	5·6 5·5 5·5	+11·2 -6·2 -10·3	 -1:8	962·7 958·5 950·6	322-0 319-8 317-5	9·5 — —
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·8 5·6 6·0	1,335·6 1,285·7 1,390·4	992·5 954·6 1,009·4	343·1 331·1 381·0	50·4 42·0 142·7	1,285·3 1,243·7 1,247·7	1,269·2 1,262·1 1,297·8	5.5	+1·1 -7·1 +35·7	-5·1 -5·4 +9·9	951·1 943·8 967·9	318·1 318·3 329·9	91·0 0·9 5·4
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·7 6·8 6·7	1,553·5 1,567·0 1,541·8	1,087·3 1,097·9	466·2 469·1 462·3	241·6 220·4 166·2	1,311·9 1,346·6 1,375·7	1,345·1 1,356·5 1,388·7	5·8 5·9	+47·3 +11·4 +32·2	+25·3 +31·4 +30·3	984·1 989·2 1,008·6	361·0 367·3 380·1	127·1 124·6 138·4

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

† \$ || ¶ see footnotes to table 104.

<sup>\*</sup> Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1975 estimate (23,573,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1975 onwards.
† Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made for December 1974, and for January 1975 on estimate was made based on simplified procedures.
‡ From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see Gazette, September 1975, page 906).
§ In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

		UNEMI	PLOYED	tooms	s amana	G2(3) (0.5)	UNEMI	LOYED	XCLUDI	NG SCH	OOL LEA	VERS		Adult
			al self	Of whi	ch:	School leavers	Actual	Seasona	lly adjuste	d†	78			registered
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	months ended		Females	for vacation employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
	The second control of	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
sol	JTH EAST													
1976	September 9	4-6	343-5	258-9	84-6	27-4	316-1	318-9	4-3	+4.0	+7.8	247-1	71.8	27-8
	October 14 November 11‡	4-3	325-6	246-4	79-1	13.3	312-2	315-1	4.2	-3.8	+3.6	243-1	72.0	2.7
	December 9‡										1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	17.	ti: a	
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	4·6 4·5 4·3	342·8 335·7 325·1	262·4 257·4 249·3	80·3 78·3 75·8	6·7 5·0 3·9	336·1 330·7 321·3	322·8 318·6 313·8	4·3 4·2 4·2	-4·2 -4·8		247·8 245·2 241·2	75·0 73·4 72·6	4-1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	4·4 4·2 4·4	326·5 314·0 332·0	250·8 241·4 250·8	75·7 72·5 81·2	7·5 6·7 23·9	319·0 307·3 308·1	313·3 310·9 319·4	4·2 4·1 4·3	-0·5 -2·4 +8·5	-3·2 -2·5 +1·8	241·6 240·0 245·7	71·7 70·9 73·7	20·9 0·5 0·4
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4·9 5·0 5·0	371·3 375·6 371·5	270·3 272·9 270·1	101·0 102·7 101·4	45·5 42·0 30·7	325·8 333·6 340·8	335·9 336·1 343·6	4·5 4·5 4·6	+16·5 +0·2 +7·5	+7·6 +8·4 +8·0	253·4 251·9 257·1	82·5 84·1 86·5	29·1 29·2 32·1
EAS	T ANGLIA	A - 40.	-				10.00							
	September 9	5.0	34-7	25.9	8-8	2.9	31-8	33-2	4-8	-0.2	+0.4	25.6	7.6	2.5
	October 14 November 11‡ December 9‡	4.9	33.7	25-2	8.5	1.4	32-2	33-2	4-8		+0.3	25-4	7.8	0-1
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·3 5·4 5·3	36·9 37·4 37·0	28·4 29·1 28·6	8·5 8·2 8·3	0·7 0·6 0·5	36·2 36·8 36·5	34·0 34·5 34·8	4·9 5·0 5·0	+0·5 +0·3		26·1 26·8 26·9	7·9 7·7 7·9	0.7
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·3 5·1 5·4	37·0 35·1 37·2	28·5 26·9 28·0	8·5 8·2 9·2	1·0 1·0 3·3	36·0 34·1 33·9	34·6 33·8 35·4	5·0 4·9 5·1	-0·2 -0·8 +1·6	+0·2 -0·2 +0·2	26·8 26·2 27·4	7·8 7·6 8·1	2·2 0·1
	July 14 August 11 September 8	5·8 5·8 5·7	39·9 40·4 39·7	28·8 29·2 28·6	11·2 11·2 11·1	5·4 4·9 3·5	34·5 35·4 36·2	36·4 36·8 37·6	5·3 5·3 5·4	+1·0 +0·4 +0·8	+0·6 +1·0 +0·7	27·5 27·7 28·1	9-0 9-1 9-4	2·7 2·6 2·7
sou	TH WEST	THE SEC	File		1 10 10		100		9.95	1 648	2 2 200		Service Control	REUMAA
	September 9	6-6	104-4	78-0	26-4	8-8	95-6	99-3	6-3	+1·1	+1.3	75-7	23-6	8-0
	October 14	6.6	105-5	78-4	27-1	5-1	100-4	102-1	6.4	+2.8	+1.7	77-3	24-8	0.1
	November 11‡ December 9‡	1.25	2.75				1.000	+1			0.000	::	::	
977	January 13 February 10 March 10	7·1 7·0 6·9	113·1 111·2 109·1	84·7 83·2 81·9	28·4 28·0 27·2	2·9 2·4 1·9	110·2 108·8 107·2	104·2 103·3 102·7	6·6 6·5 6·5	-0.9 -0.6	1 000 1 000 1 000 1 000	78·7 77·9 77·8	25·6 25·4 24·9	0.4
	April 14 May 12 June 9	6·8 6·4 6·7	107·5 101·3 106·4	80·6 76·3 79·3	26·9 24·9 27·1	3·1 2·5 9·2	104·3 98·8 97·2	101-6 100-6 103-5	6·4 6·3 6·5	-1·1 -1·0 +2·9	-0.9 -0.9 +0.3	76·8 76·0 78·4	24·8 24·5 25·1	6·8  0·1
	July 14 August 11 September 8	7·3 7·3 7·3	115·3 115·8 116·2	82·9 83·2 83·3	32.6	15·0 13·6 10·7	100·3 102·2 105·5	105·4 105·5 109·2	6·6 6·6 6·9	+1·9 +0·1 +3·7	+1·3 +1·6 +1·9	78·2 78·1 80·0	27·2 27·4 29·1	8·7 8·9 10·1
VEST	T MIDLANDS	4 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15					2.8%	1 (a) \$483 (b) \$785 (c) \$1	9630 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1		1 7 5000 1 V UFFS			
	September 9	6-4	145-8	104-0	41-7	17-4	128-4	127-8	5-6	107	149	05.0	24.0	443
	October 14	5.7	131-7	95.0	36-7	9.2	122-5	121-9	5.3	+0·7 -5·9	+1.5	95.9	31.9	14-3
	November 11‡ December 9‡	1112 62	ii.	::	il was	::	::	:: 10	4 94	-3.7	-1.7	91-3	30.6	1-1
	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·6 5·5	129·1 126·0 123·0	94·4 92·2 90·8	34·7 33·8 32·2	4·0 3·3		121-9	5·3 5·2 5·2	-1·6 -0·9	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	90·2 88·7 88·6	31·7 31·5 30·8	0-6
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·5 5·3	125·9 121·7 125·0	92·2 89·0 90·7	33·7 32·7 34·3	5·4 4·1		120·8 119·5	5·3 5·2 5·3	+1·4 -1·3 +1·3	-0·3 -0·3 +0·5	89·4 88·2 89·4	31·4 31·3 31·4	8·3 0·1 0·3
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·7 6·8	154·9 156·0	105·3 106·5 103·4	49·6 49·4	29·2 26·7	125·7 129·2	127·5 127·9	5·6 5·6 5·7	+6·7 +0·4 +3·6	+2·2 +2·8 +3·6	92·0 92·7 94·4	35·4 35·2 37·1	14·0 14·0 15·0

<sup>\* † ‡</sup> see footnotes at end of table.

# UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

		UNEMP	LOYED	2,914101	MONR GR		UNEMP	LOYED E	XCLUDI	NG SCHO	OL LEAV	/ERS		Adult
		100		Of which	h:	School leavers	Actual	Seasona	lly adjuste	d†				students registered
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	included in total	(000's)	Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	for vacation employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
	(819/00) (8 POO)	per cent	(000 3)	(000 3)	(000 3)	(000 3)	(000 3)	(000 3)	per cent	(000 s)	(000 s)	(000 3)	(000 3)	(000's)
	T MIDLANDS													
76	September 9	5-2	80.1	58-5	21.6	6.8	73.3	73.5	4.8	+0.8	+1.8	55.6	17-9	8-1
	October 14 November 11‡ December 9‡	4.7	72.5	53.6	19-0	3.2	69-4	70·5 	4-6	—3·0 	-0·3 	53.3	17·2 	0.5
77	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·0 4·9 4·9	76·3 75·6 75·0	57·4 56·8 56·2	18·9 18·8 18·8	1·4 1·2 0·9	74·9 74·5 74·2	72·0 71·7 72·5	4·7 4·7 4·7	-0·3 +0·8	# II	54·0 53·7 54·1	18·0 18·0 18·4	0-4
	April 14 May 12 June 9	4·9 4·7 5·2	75·6 72·1 80·3	56·7 53·8 58·4	19·0 18·2 22·0	2·4 1·8 10·0	73·3 70·2 70·3	72·1 70·9 73·1	4·7 4·6 4·8	-0·4 -1·2 +2·2	-0·3 +0·2	54·1 53·1 54·9	17·9 17·9 18·2	6·5 — 0·2
	July 14 August 11 September 8	5·8 5·8 5·7	88·3 89·5 87·1	61·8 63·0 61·9	26·5 26·5 25·2	13·8 11·5 8·1	74·5 78·0 79·0	76·2 78·2 79·2	5·0 5·1 5·2	+3·1 +2·0 +1·0	+1·4 +2·4 +2·1	55·9 57·4 58·5	20·3 20·8 20·7	8·1 8·0 8·7
OR	KSHIRE AND UMBERSIDE	146			TAK.		915 637							0399,1700
76	September 9	5-9	121-4	87-8	33-7	14-2	107-3	108-3	5-3	-0.2	+0.6	82-4	25.9	13.9
	October 14 November 11‡ December 9‡	5-5	113-4	83.5	29.9	6.8	106-6	107-4	5-2	-0·9 	-0·4 	81.5	25-9	0-3
77	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·6 5·5 5·3	115·1 113·5 109·5	86·6 85·5 82·4	28·5 28·0 27·1	3·1 2·4 1·7	112·0 111·1 107·7	106·5 106·7 104·8	5·2 5·2 5·1	+0·2 -1·9		80·5 80·8 79·3	26·1 26·0 25·6	0.3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·4 5·2 5·7	110·9 107·2 117·7	82·9 79·8 84·8	28·0 27·3 32·9	5·0 3·7 14·4	105·9 103·4 103·3	104·5 105·4 108·1	5·1 5·1 5·3	-0·3 +0·9 +2·7	-0·7 -0·4 +1·1	79·1 79·4 80·9	25·4 26·0 27·2	9·1 0·5
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·6 6·6 6·5	134·9 135·6 134·1	92·8 93·8 93·5	42·2 41·8 40·6	24·9 21·6 16·1	110·1 114·0 118·0	113·9 115·7 119·1	5·5 5·6 5·8	+5·8 +1·8 +3·4	+3·1 +3·5 +3·6	83·5 84·7 87·4	30·3 31·0 31·7	13·5 13·0 14·4
OI	RTH WEST	(4)			394 679								53 96 N. AMERIC	Mas (E) nor
76	September 9	7.5	211-3	155-6	55-7	24.7	186-5	187-3	6.7	+1.1	+2.0	143-2	44-1	19-5
	October 14 November 11‡ December 9‡	7-0	196.4	146-0	50-5	14-1	182-4	184-4	6.6	-2·9 	-0·4 	140-8	43.6	0.7
77	January 13 February 10 March 10	7·2 7·1 6·8	203·0 199·0 192·3	151·8 148·7 144·1	51·2 50·4 48·2	8·1 6·6 5·4	194·9 192·4 186·9	187·9 187·0 183·6	6·7 6·7 6·5	-0·9 -3·4		142·0 141·1 138·6	45·9 46·0 45·0	1-1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	7·0 6·8 7·5	196·4 191·9 210·4	146·5 143·1 152·9	49·9 48·7 57·5	8·7 7·9 25·8	187·7 183·9 184·6	185·3 185·6 190·9	6·6 6·6 6·8	+1·7 +0·3 +5·3	-0.9 -0.5 +2.5	139·5 139·6 143·0	45·8 46·0 47·9	12.7
	July 14 August 11 September 8	8·4 8·4 8·3	235·7 236·0 232·9	165·4 165·3 163·1	70·3 70·7 69·8	40·8 37·5 29·9	194·9 198·5 203·0	198·1 199·3 203·8	7·0 7·1 7·3	+7·2 +1·2 +4·5	+4·2 +4·6 +4·3	145·7 145·9 148·4	52·4 53·4 55·4	20·4 20·0 21·7
01	RTH	s baroloine) s coo, sec c abi	es yelqisib i emdani bi b	o evodenso os a ridesta	Tarke USeS of DY 1250 ACC.	is the regard		Volume (1) a	mendanska tud Mi dagovi (103	en arb gales 0,103, f. seat	or the argre	internet na		Total Control of the
76	September 9	8-2	110-1	78-1	32-0	14-2	95-8	96.0	7-2	+1.7	+1.2	71-1	24.9	9-3
	October 14 November 11‡ December 9‡	7·8 	104-6	75·2 	29.5	8·2 	96.4	96-6	7.2	+0.6	+0.9	71.4	25.2	0.2
77	January 13 February 10 March 10	8·0 7·9 7·7	107·1 105·9 102·6	78·0 77·2 75·1	29·1 28·7 27·5	4·3 3·4 2·5	102·9 102·5 100·1	98·8 99·8 99·0	7·4 7·5 7·4	+1·0 -0·8		72·4 73·3 73·0	26·4 26·5 26·1	0.7
	April 14 May 12 June 9	7·9 7·5 8·6	105·1 100·8 115·5	76·3 73·2 80·8	28·8 27·6 34·7	5·4 4·1 17·2	99·7 96·8 98·3	99·2 98·6 101·9	7·4 7·4 7·6	+0·2 -0·6 +3·3	+0·1 -0·4 +1·0	73·2 72·3 74·2	26·1 26·3 27·7	5·5 0·2
	July 14 August 11 September 8	9·5 9·5 9·3	126-9 127-3 124-1	85·6 86·4 83·6	41·3 40·9 40·5	23·9 22·4 16·2	102-9 104-9 107-9	105·0 105·2 108·1	7·8 7·9 8·1	+3·1 +0·2 +2·9	+1·9 +2·2 +2·1	75·1 74·9 76·4	29·9 30·3 31·7	9·1 8·0 9·5

<sup>\* † ‡</sup> see footnotes at end of table.

# regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

			UNEMI	PLOYED	# 2510	A 4,305,0 OX5	Abhail	UNEMP	LOYED E	XCLUDI	NG SCHO	OL LEAV	/ERS		Adult
					Of which	ch:	School	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	d†				registered
			Percentage rate*	Total number (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	leavers included in total	(000's)	Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	for vacation employ- ment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
_	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR					•								900	
WA								70.0	70.0	7.0		+0.4	54.9	18-0	10-1
1976	September 9		7.9	82.5	59.5	23.0	10-5	72.0	72.9		+0.3		55.1	18-4	
	October 14 November 11: December 9‡		7·6 	79·5 	57-6	21.8	6.1	73.4	73·5 	7·0 	+0.6	+0·2 			0·2 
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10		8·0 7·8 7·5	83·4 81·3 79·0	61·0 59·4 57·7	22·3 21·9 21·3	3·5 2·9 2·2	79·8 78·4 76·8	75·8 75·7 75·3	7·2 7·2 7·2	-0·1 -0·4	# :: ::	56·2 55·8 55·5	19·7 1 <del>9</del> ·9 19·8	0·7 
	April 14 May 12 June 9		7·7 7·4 7·6	80·5 77·6 79·6	58·4 56·2 57·4	22·0 21·3 22·3	4·2 3·9 5·8	76·3 73·7 73·8	75·7 74·8 77·6	7·2 7·1 7·4	+0·4 -0·9 +2·8	-0·3 +0·7	55·7 55·0 56·9	20·0 19·8 20·8	6·5 0·1
	July 14 August 11 September 8		8·8 9·0 9·0	92·0 94·5 94·6	63·2 64·9 64·6	28·8 29·6 30·0	15·3 15·4 12·3	76·7 79·2 82·3	79·4 80·2 83·2	7·6 7·7 7·9	+1·8 +0·8 +3·0	+1·3 +1·8 +1·8	57·2 57·7 59·3	22·2 22·5 23·9	9·6 8·8 9·9
sco	TLAND													THE SERVICE	CONTROL OF
1976	September 9		7-4	161-4	113-4	48-0	15-3	146-1	149-3	6.9	+1·1	+1.7	107-2	42-1	11-5
	October 14 November 11: December 9‡		7·3	158.0	111.4	46.6	10-6	147-4	150-5	6.9	+1.2	+1.3	108-0	42·5 	2.1
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10		8·4 8·3 8·1	183·4 179·6 175·4	129·3 126·5 123·3	54·1 53·0 52·2	13·6 11·6 9·8	169·8 167·9 165·7	160·3 161·6 162·1	7·4 7·4 7·4	+1·3 +0·5	E71 ::	114·5 115·4 115·3	45·8 46·2 46·8	0·7 
	April 14 May 12 June 9		7·8 7·5 8·6	170·2 164·2 186·2	119·6 114·7 126·4	50·6 49·5 59·8	7·5 6·3 25·0	162·7 157·9 161·2	161·3 161·3 167·9	7·4 7·4 7·7	-0·8 +6·6	+0·4 -0·1 +1·9	114·6 113·6 117·4	46·7 47·7 50·5	12:5 0:2 3:0
	July 14 August 11 September 8		8·9 9·0 8·7	194·3 196·3 189·1	131·1 132·6 127·4	63·2 63·7 61·7	27·8 24·7 18·1	166·5 171·6 171·0	170·0 171·4 174·2	7·8 7·9 8·0	+2·1 +1·4 +2·8	+2·9 +3·4 +2·1	118·3 118·6 119·9	51·7 52·8 54·3	12·0 12·1 14·3
NOF	RTHERN IRE	LAND												37	EW NO.
1976	September 9		11:4	60-6	40-2	20-3	7.5	53-1	53-0	10-0	+0.3	+0.6	36-6	16-4	6.9
	October 14 November 11 December 9		10·6 10·4 10·4	56·2 55·5 55·1	37·8 37·5 37·6	18·4 18·0 17·5	4·7 3·7 3·0	51·5 51·8 52·1	52·1 52·0 52·3	9·8 9·8 9·8	-0·9 -0·1 +0·3	+0·1 -0·2 -0·3	36·1 35·9 36·1	16·0 16·1 16·2	1.1
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10		10·9 10·7 10·4	58·0 56·7 55·4	40·1 39·5 39·0	17·8 17·1 16·4	2·8 2·4 2·0	55·2 54·2 53·3	53·6 53·0 53·0	10·1 10·0 10·0	+1·3 -0·6 —	+0·5 +0·4 +0·2	37·2 37·0 37·5	16·4 16·0 15·6	0·7 
	April 14 May 12 June 9		10·6 10·5 11·2	56·6 56·0 59·7	39·8 39·7 41·4	16·8 16·3 18·2	3·2 3·0 6·3	53·4 52·9 53·4	53·4 53·8 55·1	10·0 10·1 10·4	+0·4 +0·4 +1·3	-0·1 +0·3 +0·7	37·7 38·3 39·0	15·7 15·5 16·1	1·8 1·3
	July 14 August 11 September 8		13·0 12·9 12·6	68·9 68·8 67·2	45·4 45·6 44·7	23·5 23·2 22·5	11·8 11·1 9·4	57·1 57·8 57·8	57·1 57·3 57·7	10·7 10·8 10·8	+2·0 +0·2 +0·4	+1·2 +1·2 +0·9	39·5 39·8 40·0	17·6 17·5 17·7	6·3 5·7 6·8

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

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT simplified analysis by duration and age

TABLE 107

	A ST	GREAT B	RITAIN*				UNITED	KINGDOM*			
	rante ton rante ton ments beritants yourseld	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†
1972	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§ February 11§ March 11§		1111 h	S ASS.		610 606 598	100			::	640 636 627
	April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95	614
	May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
	June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
	July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
	August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
	September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	166 154	9 9	354 372	91 92	620 627	172 160	9 9	377 397	93 94	651 660
1975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	174 162	iò 9	485 509	96 97	738 765 777	180 168	i	512 535	98 99	773 800 811
	April 14 May 12 June 9	182 167 167	9 9 9	540 547 561	98 100 101	829 823 838	191 174 173	9 9	568 576 591	100 102 103	868 861 876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	September 8†	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	October 9†	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
	August 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
	September 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
	October 14 November 11¶ December 9¶	240	10	946	125 	1,321 1,316	248	10	992  	127	1,377 1,371
1977	January 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448
	February 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128	1,422
	March 10	183	10	1,010	125	1,328	190	10	1,057	127	1,383
	April 14	213	10	989	123	1,336	221	10	1,036	125	1,392
	May 12	187	10	969	120	1,286	193	10	1,016	122	1,342
	June 9	278	10	982	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122	1,450
	July 14	379	10	1,046	118	1,553	394	10	1,099	120	1,622
	August 11	259	10	1,178	120	1,567	267	10	1,237	122	1,636
	September 8	232	10	1,178	122	1,542	241	10	1,234	124	1,609

<sup>\*(1)</sup> Detailed analyses of duration of unemployment by age of the unemployed are obtained in January and July of each year in Great Britain and in December and June in Northern Ireland. The distributions by age in this table for Great Britain (in months other than January and July) and for the United Kingdom are estimated. The figures since July 1977 may be revised when the next detailed analyses are available.

(2) Adult students registered for vacation employment are excluded from this table. They were excluded from detailed analyses of the unemployed from October 1975 onwards and from all unemployment statistics from March 1976. Estimates of the numbers of adult students have been deducted in earlier months.

† The figures in this table for the total unemployed before October 1975 and the corresponding age and duration analyses are not adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count. For these months the totals in columns 5 and 10 differ slightly from those in tables 104 and 105 in the Gazette. From October 1975 onwards, all adjustments were discontinued and the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday.

‡ ¶, see footnotes to table 104.

§ Because of the energy crisis, the detailed information about age and duration was not collected in January, February and March 1974. Northern Ireland was not affected.

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

TABLE 108

		Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Transport and commun- ication	Distri- butive trades	Financial, profes- sional and mis- cellaneous	Public adminis- tration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Total unem- ployed†
			II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	Services XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
		Total num	nber (thousai	nds)						A STATE OF THE STA		
1973	August November	9·3 9·6	17·6 17·3	152·4 129·6	79·3 75·6	6·5 5·9	33·9 32·7	49·6 42·8	83·0 86·3	29·8 30·2	76·0 67·0	530·0 491·2
1974	February May August November	12·4 10·0 10·1 12·2	17·9 15·9 15·9 15·7	159·9 146·5 158·4 165·7	112-9 95-8 100-6 111-7	6·1 5·7 5·8 5·8	37·1 32·7 31·9 35·9	56·6 49·8 53·1 56·0	98·9 83·4 90·0 107·9	31·8 32·3 34·1 37·0	69·3 65·8 82·7 71·2	596·1 530·4 572·7 613·4
1975	February May August November‡	15·9 14·9 16·8 20·5	15·7 15·5 16·6 17·0	217·1 248·4 293·4 318·0	144-2 148-6 163-6 184-7	5·9 6·3 6·9 7·7	43·6 44·7 48·6 56·8	74·0 80·8 95·2 107·3	123·8 125·0 148·3 191·1	40·2 41·2 45·3 52·7	76·7 83·4 123·6 123·7	748·7 798·8 943·8 1,079·7
1976	February May August November**	24·4 22·0 21·9	17·5 17·1 17·1	357·1 353·6 350·2	221·7 206·6 193·8	8·7 8·6 9·3	64·4 60·3 58·8	128·8 125·8 131·0	209·0 192·9 202·8	56·8 56·6 60·9	136·9 141·8 199·5	1,225·4 1,185·3 1,245·4
1977	February May August	26·7 23·7 23·1	17·0 16·6 21·1	342·3 330·6 342·3	227·4 204·1 196·0	9·6 9·2 9·4	64·1 59·7 58·2	141·0 131·7 137·7	234·9 211·6 223·2	70·0 68·7 73·5	192-6 187-8 262-4	1,325·8 1,243·7 1,346·6
		Percentag	e rate§									SHALA
1973	August November	2·2 2·2	4·7 4·6	1·9 1·7	5·6 5·3	1.9	2·2 2·1	1·8 1·6	1·3 1·3	1·9 1·9	42.	2.3
1974	February May August November	3·0 2·4 2·5 3·0	4-9 4-4 4-4 4-3	2·0 1·9 2·0 2·1	8·2 6·9 7·3 8·1	1·8 1·7 1·7 1·7	2·4 2·2 2·1 2·4	2·1 1·8 1·9 2·0	1·5 1·3 1·4 1·6	2·0 2·0 2·2 2·3	55 6 vad	2·6 2·3 2·5 2·7
1975	February May August November‡	4·0 3·7 4·2 5·1	4-3 4-2 4-5 4-7	2·9 3·3 3·9 4·2	10·1 10·4 11·5 13·0	1·7 1·8 2·0 2·2	2·8 2·9 3·2 3·7	2·6 2·9 3·4 3·8	1·8 1·8 2·2 2·8	2·4 2·5 2·7 3·2	44 CERT 165 45 E 27 186 47 E 208	3·2 3·5 4·1 4·7
1976	February May August November**	6·1 5·5 5·4	4·8 4·7 4·7	4·7 4·7 4·6	15·6 14·5 13·6	2·5 2·5 2·7	4·2 3·9 3·8	4·6 4·5 4·7	3·1 2·8 3·0	3·4 3·4 3·7		5·3 5·1 5·4
1977	February May August	6·6 5·9 5·7	4·7 4·5 5·8	4·5 4·4 4·5	16·0 14·3 13·8	2·8 2·6 2·7	4·2 3·9 3·8	5·1 4·7 4·9	3·4 3·1 3·3	4·2 4·2 4·5		5·8 5·4 5·8
		Total num	ber, seasonal	ly adjusted	(thousands)	1						
973	August November	10·9 9·5	17·7 17·1	153·8 137·7	87·1 80·4	6·5 5·9	36·5 32·8	50·6 45·0	89·5 79·7	30·9 29·4	72·3 66·3	548·5 495·2
1974	February May August November	10·3 10·7 11·6 12·2	17·5 16·4 16·0 15·6	151·3 145·6 159·7 174·4	98·7 97·2 108·3 116·8	6·0 5·8 5·8 5·8	33·3 33·3 34·9 36·2	51·7 50·5 54·5 58·9	89·9 90·1 97·3 101·4	30·2 33·4 35·2 36·1	70·7 70·8 74·8	549·8 547·5 588·0 618·5
975	February May August November‡	13·8 15·5 18·2 20·7	15·3 16·0 16·7 16·9	207-9 248-1 293-8 327-1	130·2 149·7 171·1 190·1	5·7 6·4 6·9 7·7	39·9 45·4 51·3 57·3	68·9 81·6 96·2 110·5	114-5 133-8 155-1 184-9	39·0 42·2 46·3 52·0	78-8 89-9 114-0 124-6	701·8 817·0 955·9 1.086·3
976	February May August November**	22·3 22·6 23·3	17·1 17·6 17·2	348·1 353·4 350·4	207·9 207·5 201·3	8·5 8·7 9·3	60·7 60·8 61·5	123·8 126·5 132·0	199·4 201·8	55·6 57·7 61·8	139·4 148·5 189·0	1,178·1 1,203·6 1,256·1
	February May August	24·6 24·3 24·5	16·6 17·1 21·2	333·1 330·4 342·3	213·6 204·9 203·5	9·4 9·3 9·4	60·5 60·2 60·8	135·9 132·5 138·7	225·3 220·6 229·9	68·8 69·8 74·4	195·3 194·6 251·4	1,278·4 1,262·1 1,356·5

\* Classified by industry in which last employed. Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.
† The figures of total unemployment before November 1975 in this table, are adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified on the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures, and all the industry figures are not adjusted.
‡ From October 1975 the day of the count of unemployed was changed from Monday to Thursday.
§ The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). The latest available, that for mid-1975, has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1975 onwards.

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT occupational analysis: numbers registered at employment offices in Great Britain

TABLE 109

	AL PERSON A	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other no manual o tions‡		Craft and occupation occupation occupation of the column of the column occupation occupa	oremen, ssing, on,	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations
MAL	ES	50FF 400								
	March June September December¶	33,243 32,093 36,611	50,357 48,655 56,327	12,151 10,457 11,211		61,599 49,802 55,102		229,952 200,737 238,112	108,479 91,799 104,523	495,781 433,543 501,886
1975	March June September December*	39,611 40,958 51,489 56,460	60,357 61,530 76,294 72,949	15,150 16,015 19,248 21,667		89,931 98,019 112,510 133,461		269,213 287,686 377,729 360,540	146,304 157,656 195,076 222,717	620,566 661,864 832,346 867,794
1976	March June September December¶	58,289 56,787 65,013	76,242 74,202 83,773	24,054 23,640 24,860		150,256 141,193 137,903		378,769 361,428 374,066	244,129 230,633 231,679	931,739 887,883 917,294
1977	March June	64,069 70,053	80,607 76,662	26,592 25,969		153,581 143,324		379,340 368,032	247,363 227,579	951,552 911,619
		Percentage of to	tal number unemp	oloyed						
1974	March June September December¶	6·7 7·4 7·3	10·2 11·2 11·2	2·5 2·4 2·2		12·4 11·5 11·0		46·4 46·3 47·4	21-9 21-2 20-8	100·0 100·0 100·0
1975	March June September December*	6·4 6·2 6·2 6·5	9·7 9·3 9·2 8·4	2·4 2·4 2·3 2·5		14·5 14·8 13·5 15·4		43·4 43·5 45·4 41·5	23·6 23·8 23·4 25·7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1976	March June September December¶	6·3 6·4 7·1	8·2 8·4 9·1	2·6 2·7 2·7		16·1 15·9 15·0		40·7 40·7 40·8	26·2 26·0 25·3	100-0 100-0 100-0
1977	March June	6·7 7·7	8·5 8·4	2·8 2·8		16·1 15·7		39·9 40·4	26-0 25-0	100·0 100·0
FEM	ALES	7.01	0.57 5.0	B(1) 12/4	Věr	12.5	26.4	No.	\$ 4.7 May	TARREST CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY
1974	March	7,525	23,194 20,269	8,387 6,654		2,240 1,967		17,715 16,275	21,833 17,712	80,894 69,494
	June September December¶	6,617 8,944 	31,251	9,015		2,385		26,648	22,251	100,494
1975	March June September December*	9,199 8,894 14,600 16,161	38,908 41,739 70,924 70.173	14,645 15,308 22,523 26,324		3,351 4,137 5,270 6,320		28,518 32,869 65,968 47,590	29,065 31,044 44,253 47,043	123,686 133,991 223,538 213,611
1976	March June September December¶	17,124 16,216 24,011	80,113 77,624 97,455	32,350 31,488 36,021		7,363 7,765 8,168		53,477 53.526 60,539	53,972 52,596 59,024	244,399 239,215 285,218
1977	March June	23,899 25,353	100,401 97,480	42,366 40,631		8,391 8,300		62,173 62,554	66,520 63,546	303,750 297,864
1074	March		tal number unem	ployed 10·4		2.8		21.9	27.0	100-0
1974	March June September December¶	9·3 9·5 8·9	28·7 29·2 31·1	9·6 9·0		2·8 2·4		23·4 26·5	25-5 22-1	100·0 100·0
1975	March June September December*	7·4 6·6 6·5 7·6	31·5 31·2 31·7 32·9	11·8 11·4 10·1 12·3		2·7 3·1 2·4 3·0		23·1 24·5 29·5 22·3	23·5 23·2 19·8 22·0	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0
1976	March June September December¶	7·0 6·8 8·4	32·8 32·4 34·2	13·2 13·2 12·6		3·0 3·2 2·9		21·9 22·4 21·2	22·1 22·0 20·7	100·0 100·0 100·0
1977	March June	7.9 8.5	33·1 32·7	13·9 13·6		2·8 2·8		20·5 21·0	21·9 21·3	100·0 100·0

<sup>\*</sup> The figures from December 1975 exclude adult students.
† CODOT (and Key List) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.
‡ CODOT (and Key List) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.
§ Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.

This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.
¶ Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for December 1974 and December 1976 are not available.

# detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

	186 - 180 o 2 060 - 285 g to 0 p	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	Total §
MA	LES			checkiestish congression	deres co	constant trace,	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Cartin Silver	
1971	July	31-4	, 44-5	156-3	100-7	95.8	92.6	107-0	628-3
1972	January* July	33·9 35·0	51·7 47·1	202·6 168·2	134·3 106·8	120·7 101·1	113·0 100·3	123·6 117·5	779·8 676·0
1973	January July	28·1 16·5	44·9 28·7	163·7 106·4	103·4 68·1	97·9 68·7	101·5 77·7	121·1 103·7	660·6 469·8
1974	January† July	21.2	32.4	120-3	72.6	65.9	73.5	94.4	480-3
1975	January† July	61.3	80.9	241.9	123.2	99.4	95.9	112.3	814.9
1976	January‡ July	57·5 146·6	73·0 70·3	297·5 276·8	168·5 158·9	130·0 124·3	123-2	131-6	981-3
1977	January	62-9	72.5	307-6	181-3	136-8	121·3 134·3	132·5 138·6	1,030-7
	July	166·2  Percentage o	76·8 f total number (	286·6	170-8	128-7	130-7	127-5	1,087-3
	July January*	5.0	7-1	24.9	16.0	15-2	14-7	17.0	100-0
	July	4·3 5·2	6·6 7·0	26·0 24·9	17·2 15·8	15·5 15·0	14·5 14·8	15·8 17·4	100·0 100·0
1973	January July	4·3 3·5	6·8 6·1	24·8 22·6	15·6 14·5	14·8 14·6	15·4 16·5	18·3 22·1	100·0 100·0
1974	January† July	44	6.7	25.1	15-1	13.7	15.3	19-6	100.0
975	January† July	7.5	9.9	29.7	15.1	12.2	11.8	13.8	100.0
976	January‡ July	5·9 14·2	7·4 6·8	30·3 26·9	17·2 15·4	13·3 12·1	12·6 11·8	13·4 12·9	100·0 100·0
977	January July	6·1 15·3	7·0 7·1	29·8 26·4	17·5 15·7	13·2 11·8	13·0 12·0	13·4 11·7	100·0 100·0
EM/	ALES	TELL TE		100		910	28180	aren e	Santa .
	July	18-1	16.7	33.2	10-3	14.0	19-6	0.7	112-6
9/2	January* July	22·0 21·9	21·8 21·2	44·4 42·2	13·6 11·9	17·5 14·9	24·8 22·0	0·7 0·6	144·7 134·7
973	January July	18·9 10·5	22·8 14·3	43·4 30·6	11·9 8·0	15·0 10·1	22·8 17·6	0·6 0·4	135·4 91·5
974	January† July	12:1	15.8	32.0	8-1	9.3	15.4	0.4	93.3
975	January† July	43.7	47·0	75.8	18-1	18.4	23.4	0.9	227.2
976	January‡ July	48·6 121·8	45·5 51·5	91·4 102·7	26·8 30·8	25·5 29·2	31·7 34·5	1·1 1·3	270·5 371·8
977	January July	59·5 146·5	57·4 66·7	125·4 134·0	37·8 40·9	34·4 35·9	40·4 40·8	1.4 1.4	356·2 466·2
71	July	Percentage of 16.0	total number us	nemployed 29·5	9-2	12.5			
72	January*	15·2 16·3	15·1 15·7	30·7 31·3	9·4 8·8	12·1 11·1	17·4 17·1 16·3	0·6 0·5 0·4	100·0 100·0 100·0
73	January July	14·0 11·5	16·8 15·6	32·0 33·4	8·8 8·8	11·1 11·1 11·0	16·8 19·2	0·4 0·4 0·4	100·0 100·0 100·0
74	Januaryt	13.0							with the second
75	July January† July	13·0 19·2	17·0 20·7	34.3	8.7	10·0	16.5	0-5	100-0
	January‡	18:0	16.8	33.4	8.0	8.1	10-3	0.4	100-0
	July	32.8	13.8	33·8 27·6	9·9 8·3	9·4 7·8	11·7 9·3	0·4 0·3	100·0 100·0
	January July	16·7 31·4	16·1 14·3	35·2 28·7	10·6 8·8	9·6 7·7	11·3 8·8	0·4 0·3	100·0 100·0

# UNEMPLOYMENT detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain\*

		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	Totals
тот	AL, MALES AND FE	MALES		April 2 april	no a l'overceo no a l'overceo				
1974	January† April July October	136·1 123·0 105·1	79·2 60·0 69·7	74·1 68·5 88·8	67·5 52·3 70·9	93·3 76·6 88·3	71·5 69·4 72·0	131·9 123·9 127·7	653·8 573·6 622·6
1975	January† April July	140.9 197.6	141·9 148·7	132·4 140·1	108·4 114·8	147·9 165·5	113·3 132·5	135·6 143·0	920·4 1,042·2
	October‡	163-9	103-7	157-7	162-5	195-1	154-5	161-2	1,098-6
1976	January April	109·2 120·1	97·4 90·5	190·3 152·4	184·4 151·1	280·8 249·4	207·3 256·7	182·3 211·0	1,251·8 1,231·2
	July October	213·4 136·4	142·9 113·4	206·7 166·9	142·7 151·5	223·6 262·8	243·5 225·3	229·8 264·6	1,402·5 1,320·9
1977	January April July	125·7 126·6 189·5	81·0 96·8 199·8	179-7 151-7 230-3	183·0 151·7 150·6	279·9 249·7 233·7	256-8 262-8 242-6	284·3 296·3 307·1	1,390·2 1,335·6 1,553·5
		Percentage of to	otal number uner	mployed					
1974	January† April July October	20-8 21-4 16-9	12·1 10·5 11·2	11·3 11·9 14·3	10·3 9·1 11·4	14·3 13·3 14·2	10·9 12·1 11·6	20·2 21·6 20·5	100·0 100·0 100·0
1975	January† April July	15·3 19·0	15·4 14·3	14·4 13·4	11·8 11·0	16·1 15·9	12·3 12·7	14·7 13·7	100·0 100·0
	October‡	14-9	9-4	14-4	14.8	17-8	14-1	14-7	100-0
1976	January April July October	8·7 9·8 15·2 10·3	7·8 7·4 10·2 8·6	15·2 12·4 14·7 12·6	14·7 12·3 10·2 11·5	22·4 20·3 15·9 19·9	16·6 20·9 17·4 17·1	14·6 17·1 16·4 20·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1977	January April July	9·0 9·5 12·2	5·8 7·2 12·9	12·9 11·4 14·8	13·2 11·4 9·7	20·1 18·7 15·0	18·5 19·7 15·6	20·5 22·2 19·8	100·0 100·0 100·0
MAL	ES								
1974	January† April July October	99·3 93·8 81·4	60·3 48·2 54·5	60·6 56·5 70·0	56·0 43·4 57·0	79-8 65-0 74-7	62·5 60·7 62·8	119·5 112·7 115·9	537·8 480·3 516·3
1975	January† April July	104 <sup>.9</sup> 134·2	97·4 106·5	103-5 108-9	85·4 90·9	121·9 132·8	97.5 112.5	122.9 129.2	733·5 814·9
	October‡	118-6	75-3	115-6	117-9	154-6	128-5	144-5	855-1
1976	January April July October	77-7 89-0 135-0 95-5	73·1 66·8 94·8 77·8	144·3 111·9 142·1 114·7	138-7 111-3 102-7 105-2	213·7 190·2 165·2 181·5	170·3 203·6 189·1 169·7	163·5 186·2 201·8 227·8	981·3 959·1 1,030·7 972·2
1977	January April July	87-4 88-6 119-3	57·6 70·3 122·1	131·4 108·0 148·1	130-7 106-9 105-5	197·6 179·4 162·8	186·9 189·8 175·0	242·4 249·5 254·5	1,034·0 992·5 1,087·3
FEM.	ALES								
1974	January† April July October	36·8 29·2 23·7	18·9 11·8 15·2	13·5 12·0 18·8	11·6 8·8 13·9	13·6 11·6 13·6	9·1 8·7 9·2	12·5 11·2 11·9	115·9 93·3 106·3
1975	January† April July	36·0 63·4	44.5 42.2	29·0 31·3	23·0 23·9	26·1 32·6	15 <sup>.</sup> 7 19·9	12·8 13·9	186·9 227·2
	October‡	45-2	28-4	42.1	44-6	40-6	26.0	16-7	243-5
1976	January April July October	31·5 31·1 78·4 40·9	24·3 23·7 48·0 35·5	45·9 40·5 64·6 52·3	45·8 39·8 40·0 46·3	67·1 59·2 58·3 81·3	37·1 53·1 54·4 55·6	18·8 24·8 28·0 36·8	270·5 272·1 371·8 348·8
1977	January April July	38·2 38·0 70·1	23·4 26·4 77·7	48·3 43·7 82·2	52·3 44·8 45·1	82·3 70·3 70·8	69·9 73·0 67·6	41·9 46·7 52·6	356·2 343·1 466·2

<sup>\*</sup> Up to January 1972, the figures were adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures are not so adjusted.
† Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
‡ Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of § 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.

<sup>\*</sup> All the figures in this table are unadjusted in respect of amendments notified on the four days following the count.
† Information is not available for January 1974 because of an energy crisis and for January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
‡ From October 1975 onwards the figures exclude adult students. Also from October 1975 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.

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

# unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

TABLE 112	

eseria Notes	(lapeY askeen)	Class O	No 12 Marks	Receiving unemployment benefit only		Receiving unemploym benefit and supplements allowance		Receiv supple allowa	ring mentary ince only		Others registered for work	Total
1973	February May November		78.5 65.6 73.6	236 186 150	6 40 30 3-45 1-26	75 55 41	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	261 223 180	\$100 0100 0100 0100	113 th	145 126 122	718 591 494
1974	February* May November			172 209		58 67		186 201			119 144	599 535 621
975	February May November			271 303 421		91 96 124		236 252 373			159 162 202	757 813 1,120
976	February May November†			483 454		152 143		416 420			202 203	1,253 1,220
977	February May	0 100 200 200 200		469 427		144 136		535 511			217 211	1,365 1,286

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

# international comparisons

TABLE 113

	United	Kingdom*	Belgium†	Denmark	c* France*	German	y* Ireland	† Italy‡ ††	Nether- lands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	Salas (Status)		Laborate Printer		13 (0) 100 (1) 100 (1)				Charles	
NUMBERS UNEME	LOYED										erre Tentropolis	
Annual averages												
972	876 619	855 611	87 92	21	380 394	246 274	48	696	108	730	555	4,840
973 974	615**	600**	105	50	394 498	583	44 48	669 560	110 135	670 740	520 521	4,305 5,076
975	978	929	177	124	840	1,074	75	654	195	1,000	697	7,830
976	1,359	1,270	229	126	933	1,060	84	732	211	1,080	736	7,288
Duarterly averages												
975 2nd	854		161	115	744	1,036	74	667	178	947	693	8,004
3rd	1,096		178	109	836	1,024	75	648	194	943	678	7,809
4th	1,172		218	136	1,015	1,133	79	699	214	1,030	674	7,223
976 1st	1,298		226	143	978	1,296	87	681	230	1,257	786	7,911
2nd 3rd	1,295 1,474		217 224	108	853 868	989 928	84	693	194	1,083	726	6,950
4th	1,374e		248	142	1,035	1,006	82 82	776 777	209 210	1,010 963	718 714	7,309 6,983
977 1st	1,418 1,395		260 250	163 142	1,048	1,182 972	87	1,459	215	1,210	922	7,838
2nd 3rd	1,622		250	142	981	949	83	1,432 1,692	185	1,087	851	6,724 7,050
NUMBERS UNEMP		SEASON	ALLY ADJU	STED								,,050
Quarterly averages												
975 2nd		853	170	119	829	1,077	74		191	962	698	8,126
3rd		998	190	122	915	1,128	78		205	1,025	715	7,998
4th		1,131	209	123	916	1,142	80		210	1,124	721	7,855
976 1st		1,220	210	119	907	1,139	82		208	1,067	705	7,130
2nd 3rd		1,252	229	115	950	1,033	84		208	1,100	730	7,043
4th		1,306 1,317e	240 237	120 126	951 932	1,035 1,014	85 83		221	1,102 1,051	752 764	7,457 7,578
									200	1,031	704	7,576
977 1st		1,330	243	140	973	1,022	82		194	1,027	822	7,068
2nd 3rd		1,330 1,421	264	147	1,096	1,017 1,068	83		198	1,107	853	6,816
		1,721				1,000						
977 latest data												
Month		Sep 77	Aug 77	Aug 77	Aug 77	Sep 77	July 77		Aug 77	Aug 77	Aug 77	Sep 77
Number		1,446	280e	155e	1,216	1,043	84e		221e	1,153e	879	6,773
Percentage rates		6.1	10·5e	7-4e	6.7	4.6	12·1e		5.7e	2·1e	8.2	6.9

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

(1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices:
(2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

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

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

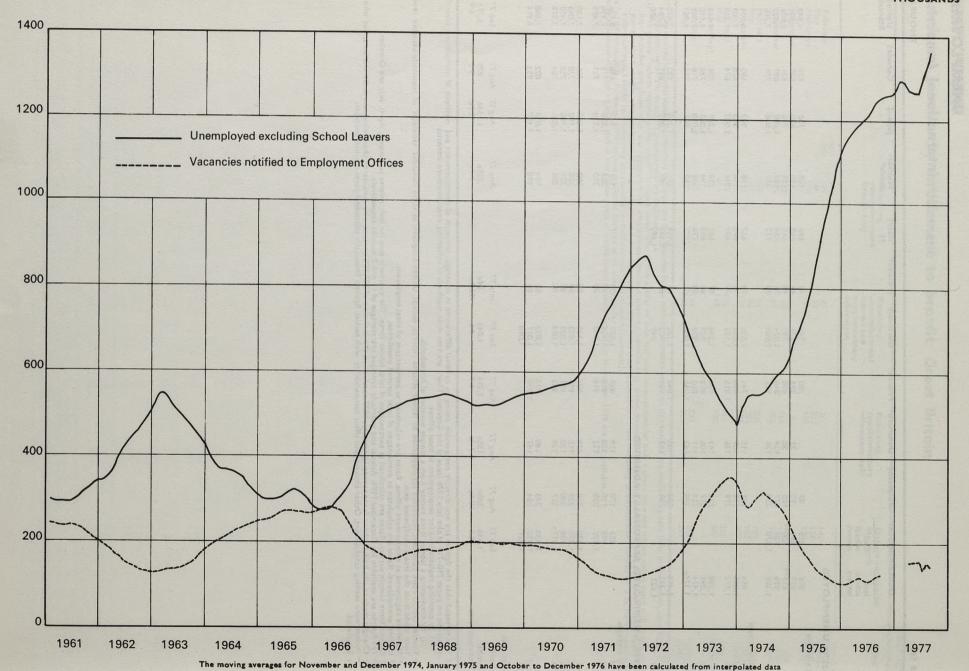
† Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.

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

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

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

Estimated.



# UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

TABLE 117

Avera	ge of 3 months	UNEMI	PLOYMENT	<b>‡</b>		030, 301 00 <b>3</b> 00 3 <b>9</b> 0	en Kan en ozel				VACAN	CIES	
ended			register (infl			register (ou			f inflow over		Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over
		Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	(4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	(7)	Females (8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	outflow (12)
1970	January 12	251	80	331	249	81	329	3	-1	1	179	180	
1971	April 13 July 13 October 12 January 11	252 244 239 246	80 78 79 79	332 322 318 325	250 244 237 236	79 78 78 77	329 322 315 313	- 1 2 10	1 1 2	3 3 12	189 187 183 176	192 187 187 181	- 2 - 4 - 5
1972	April 5 July 12 October 11 January 10	251 248 250 245	81 78 81 84	332 326 332 329	233 227 236 232	78 75 78 81	311 302 314 313	18 21 15 13	4 3 3 3 3	22 24 18 16	158 157 157 160	167 162 159 157	- 9 - 6 - 2 3
1973	April 10 July 10 October 9 January 8	230 228 227 213	78 80 78 75	308 308 304 288	228 245 234 231	78 82 78 77	306 327 312 307	-17 - 7 -18	-2 -1 -1	-19 - 8 -19	163 174 180 198	159 172 174 182	4 2 5 16
1974	April 9 July 9 October 8 January 14	210 210 206 214	76 74 73 74	286 283 278 288	232 223 219 213	80 77 76 73	312 300 295 286	-22 -13 -13 2	-4 -4 -4 1	-26 -17 -17 2	235 232 233 207	213 217 222 219	22 15 11 -12
	February 11 March 11 April 8§	221 225 228	75 76 78	296 300 305	210 210 220	72 73 76	281 283 296	11 15 7	3 2 2	15 18 9	194 189 207	214 209 208	-20 -20 - 1
	May 13 June 10 July 8	227 231 232	79 82 83	306 313 315	227 230 230	79 81 82	306 311 312	1 1 2	1	2 4	218 223 220	208 212 216	10 11 4
	August 12 September 9   October 14	238 239 238	86 86 86	323 325 324	230 231 229	83 83 84	313 314 313	8 8 9	3 3 3	11 11 12	212 208 204	219 216 213	- 6 - 8 - 9
1975	November 11   December 9   January 20	240 	87 	327	232	85 	317	8	2  	10	201	211	-10 
	February 10   March 10   April 14	8 34 111		::			::				1 1 60r		
	May 12   June 9 July 14	258 264	102 110	360 375	225 228	94 98	319 326	34 36	 8 13	41 49	159 157	179 173	-20 -16
	August 11 September 8 October 9	264 266 264	113 117 118	377 383 383	230 236 239	100 104 108	330 340 347	34 30 25	13 13 11	47 43 36	160 163 161	167 167 165	- 8 - 4 - 5
1976	November 13 December 11 January 8	260 254 246	119 116 112	379 371 357	235 226 215	109 106 99	344 332 314	25 29 31	10 11 12	35 39 43	155 148 146	161 154 147	- 6 - 5 - 1
	February 12 March 11 April 8	242 240 244	110 111 113	352 351 357	217 229 239	99 101 108	315 330 347	25 11 5	12 10 5	37 22 10	148 156 163	144 149 159	7 4
	May 13 June 10‡ July 8	245 249 251	116 120 127	361 369 378	240 242 244	112 116 117	352 358 361	5 7 6	4 4 10	9 11 17	165 164 170	168 172 173	- 3 - 8 - 3
	August 12 September 9 October 14	248 244 242	128 129 129	376 373 371	248 245 246	118 119 124	367 364 370	-1 -4	9 10 5	9 9 1	180 186 188	176 180 185	4 6 3
1977	November 11** December 13** January 13**	0.02 11		61:			d		22 5 26 5 24 6	::	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	::	F.: 64
	February 10** March 10** April 14	231	122	354	236	 122	358	 -5		  -5		1	
	May 12 June 9 July 14	236 238 248	126 127 141	362 365 389	242 232 242	126 124 131	369 356 373	-6 6 6	-1 3 10	-7 9 16	196 192 192	197 198 196	- 6 - 4
	August 11	245	139	384	237	130	367	7	9 3 3	17	193	195	- 1

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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

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

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

# **VACANCIES**

# notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

THOUSANDS TABLE 118

to seems!   works	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 Kingdor
\$ WHEELO   1	Numbe	rs notified	to employ	ment offices		Andrees h	3 001	atri te	not today	7(\$)	10 To		
1975 July 9	59·1	4·5	10·5	6·9	7·7	10·3	12·6	9·7	5·4	16·1	142·7	2·6	145·4
August 6	54·6	4·7	9·9	6·7	7·4	9·4	12·2	9·9	5·1	16·0	135·8	2·7	138·5
September 3	57·2	4·6	10·3	7·0	7·8	9·4	12·7	9·8	5·1	16·9	140·8	2·6	143·4
October 3*	54·4	4·2	8·6	6·3	7·6	8·7	11·3	8·4	4·5	15·5	129·4	2·5	132·0
November 7	46·0	3·3	6·7	5·7	7·0	7·6	10·9	7·2	3·9	14·9	113·3	2·4	115·7
December 5	39·5	3·0	6·4	5·2	6·2	7·1	9·8	6·4	3·7	13·7	101·0	2·1	103·1
1976 January 2	33·8	2·5	5·1	4·5	5·7	5·9	8·0	5·8	3·8	11·6	86·8	2·0	88·8
February 6	37·7	2·7	6·2	5·1	5·7	7·1	8·9	6·8	4·1	12·9	97·2	2·3	99·5
March 5	40·7	3·2	7·4	5·6	6·3	7·8	9·8	7·3	4·5	14·4	106·9	2·1	109·0
April 2	44·6	3·4	8·7	6·0	6·9	9·3	10·2	7·8	5·4	15·0	117·4	2·3	119·7
May 7	46·2	3·8	9·4	6·1	6·9	10·1	10·6	7·6	5·6	15·6	122·0	2·4	124·4
June 4	48·9	3·8	9·5	6·1	7·0	9·7	10·9	7·9	5·3	15·7	124·8	2·2	127·0
July 2	50·1	4·0	9·1	6·4	7·2	10·4	11·0	8·6	5·7	14·5	127·1	2·0	129·1
August 6	50·3	3·9	8·9	6·9	7·7	10·4	11·1	8·5	5·5	14·9	128·0	1·8	129·8
September 3	54·7	4·0	9·7	8·3	8·5	11·1	12·3	8·8	6·3	15·8	139·3	2·3	141·6
October 8 November 5† December 3†	57·0 	4-1	7·9 ··	8·0 	8.7	11.2	11.9	8.5	5.5	14.8	137-7	2·1 1·9 1·7	139-8
1977 January 7† February 4 March 4	54·0 57·4	3·3 3·6	7·1 8·8	8·8 9·2	9·2 9·7	10·8 11·5	11·5 12·2	8·8 9·3	5·5 5·9	13·0 15·0	132·1 142·5	1·8 1·8 1·8	133·9 144·3
April 6	62·1	4·0	9·8	9·2	10·8	12·3	12·6	9·3	6·7	17·1	153-9	1·8	155·7
May 6	68·2	4·4	10·3	9·4	10·9	13·7	13·3	9·8	6·6	17·0	163-6	1·8	165·4
June 1	69·4	4·7	11·0	9·3	10·6	13·8	13·7	9·2	7·1	18·0	166-8	2·0	168·8
July 8	66·6	5·4	9·7	9·2	10·7	13·2	13·6	9·2	6·7	16·9	161·2	2·0	163·2
August 5	63·6	5·2	9·3	9·8	10·3	12·4	12·8	9·1	6·1	16·9	155·5	2·0	157·5
September 2	64·0	5·5	9·2	10·6	10·3	12·6	12·8	9·6	6·2	18·1	159·0	2·1	161·0
	Numbe	rs notified	to career	s offices									
1975 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
976 January 2	7·1	0·6	1·0	1·5	1·3	1·5	1·7	0·9	0·6	1·8	17·9	0·6	18·5
February 6	7·1	0·6	1·0	1·6	1·2	1·5	1·8	0·9	0·6	1·4	17·6	0·6	18·3
March 5	8·3	1·0	1·5	2·0	2·0	1·9	2·0	0·8	0·6	1·3	21·2	0·6	21·9
April 2	9·8	1·0	1·4	2·2	2·0	1·9	2·1	1·1	0·7	1·4	23·6	0·7	24·3
May 7	11·7	1·2	1·8	3·8	2·5	2·2	2·0	1·2	0·7	1·7	28·7	0·7	29·3
June 4	12·0	0·9	1·2	4·2	1·6	1·9	1·3	1·6	0·7	2·3	27·7	0·5	28·2
July 2	11·7	0·8	1·2	3·7	1·5	2·1	1·2	1·3	0·8	1·7	26·0	0·5	26·5
August 6	11·3	0·7	1·3	3·5	1·6	1·7	1·4	0·9	0·8	1·6	24·8	0·5	25·4
September 3	11·7	0·7	1·4	3·6	1·7	1·9	1·8	1·0	0·7	1·1	25·6	0·7	26·3
October 8 November 5† December 3†	10.3	0·7 	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.8	0·7 	1-1	22.7	0·6 0·5 0·5	23.3
977 January 7† February 4 March 4	7·9 10·5	0.6 0.9	0.9 1.3	2·1 2·2	1·3 1·9	1.5 2.2	1·3 1·7	0·7 0·8	0·5 0·5	0·8 1·0	17·4 22·9	0-5 0-5 0-5	17·9 23·4
April 6	11·9	1·1	1·3	2·5	1·9	2·4	1·8	1·0	0·6	0·9	25·4	0·5	25·9
May 6	13·8	1·1	1·7	5·5	2·1	3·2	2·0	1·1	0·5	1·5	32·4	0·6	33·0
June 1	12·0	0·6	1·0	5·1	1·6	2·3	1·4	0·9	0·5	1·6	27·0	0·6	27·6
July 8	8·5	0·6	1·0	3·9	1·3	1·9	1·1	1·0	0·5	1·2	20·8	0·4	21·2
August 5	8·4	0·6	1·1	3·7	1·2	1·8	1·2	0·9	0·5	1·2	20·4	0·4	20·8
September 2	8·9	0·7	1·0	3·5	1·4	1·5	1·2	1·0	0·6	1·2	21·1	0·6	21·6

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to local employment offices and careers offices and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. They are not a measure of total vacancies. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.

\* From October 1975 the day of the count was changed from a Wednesday to a Friday.

† Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, information for Great Britain is not available for November and December 1976 and January 1977.

# **VACANCIES**

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

		South East†	East Anglia	South West†	West Midlands	East Mid- lands†	York- shire and Humber side†	North West†	North†	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
1972	May 3 June 7	65·3 67·6	4-4 4-6	11·2 11·5	8·0 8·6	8·3 9·0	10·1 10·3	10·0 9·7	5·3 5·9	4.9	6·3 7·0	132·1 138·0	1.8	133·9 140·0
	July 5	67·9	4-8	12·0	8·4	9·1	10·1	10·2	6·0	5·0	7·5	139·9	2·1	142·0
	August 9	70·7	5-1	12·7	9·0	9·6	10·9	11·4	6·4	5·5	8·0	150·2	2·2	152·4
	September 6	72·8	5-0	12·9	9·2	9·5	10·4	11·1	5·9	5·0	6·8	151·2	2·1	153·3
	October 4	76·7	5·6	13·8	10-2	10·3	11·5	10·9	6·5	5·0	7·9	161·5	2·3	163-8
	November 8	81·7	6·2	14·9	11-9	11·5	12·9	12·6	7·7	5·3	8·9	176·3	2·3	178-6
	December 6	88·0	6·8	16·2	13-6	12·4	13·9	14·0	8·3	5·7	10·0	190·8	2·4	193-2
1973	January 3	94·7	7-4	17·4	14·7	13·3	14-7.	15-9	9·2	6·2	10·9	204·6	2·4	207-0
	February 7	105·9	8-1	19·7	17·3	14·8	16-2	18-3	10·8	7·1	13·5	232·3	2·7	235-0
	March 7	117·2	9-0	21·3	19·3	16·3	17-5	20-6	11·9	7·3	14·8	255·6	2·9	258-5
	April 4	125·6	9·9	23·0	21·1	18-0	18·8	22·0	12·8	8·0	16·1	275·6	3·2	278·8
	May 9	134·0	11·0	24·3	23·1	19-8	20·5	23·9	13·3	8·6	17·3	296·0	3·2	299·2
	June 6	141·5	11·5	24·9	24·1	19-9	21·6	25·3	13·3	8·9	17·5	308·5	3·0	311·5
	July 4	149·4	12·1	26·2	25·6	21·0	22·5	26·3	14·2	9·2	18·3	324·8	2·9	327·7
	August 8	152·6	12·3	26·8	26·1	21·1	22·9	27·1	14·1	9·0	18·8	330·9	3·1	334·0
	September 5	156·1	12·8	27·9	27·7	21·8	24·6	28·3	15·2	9·3	19·3	343·2	3·2	346·4
	October 3	161-6	13-2	28·2	29·1	22·5	25·3	29·9	15·8	9·8	19·8	354-9	3·3	358-2
	November 7	167-0	13-4	28·6	29·1	22·2	25·7	30·0	15·6	9·8	20·0	360-8	3·5	364-3
	December 5	164-8	12-9	27·6	28·8	22·1	25·5	29·9	15·1	9·8	19·4	356-1	3·6	359-7
1974	January 9	142·6	14·7	23·9	24·4	18·9	21·8	25·3	12·8	8·7	17·7	307-6	3·5	311·1
	February 6	130·8	15·0	21·9	21·5	17·6	20·4	23·4	11·8	7·8	15·8	281-6	3·4	285·0
	March 6	130·6	14·9	21·1	21·1	17·3	19·4	23·4	12·1	7·9	15·4	278-1	3·6	281·7
	April 3	137-8	- 13-6	23·1	- 23-1	18-6	22.2	26.7	12-5	8-7	17-4	300-4	3-8	304-2
	April 3 May 8 June 5	135·5 143·2 144·7	12·5 11·5	29·9 27·7 26·6	25·1 24·7	19·4 20·5 19·9	22·7 23·5 24·5	26-0 27-9 28-1	11·9 13·4 13·9	8·7 9·4	19·2 19·7	318·6 323·2	3·8 3·8	322·4 327·0
	July 3	145·3	10·6	26·0	24·1	19·1	23·4	27·1	13·6	9·5	19·9	319-1	4·2	323·3
	August 7	136·3	9·9	23·2	22·2	18·0	22·1	24·4	13·2	9·2	19·4	298-8	4·1	302·9
	September 4	132·5	9·8	22·8	21·0	17·6	21·7	24·7	13·0	9·2	21·2	294-3	4·1	298·4
	October 9   November 6   December 4	129·5 121·6	9·2 8·3	20·9 18·5 17·6	20·8 17·9 16·3	16·9 16·5 15·0	21·0 19·7 18·0	23.7 21.8 20.5	13·2 12·2 11·7	8-9 8-7 8-0	22·2 21·7 21·7	286·4 267·5	4·2 3·9 3·7	290·6 271·4
1975	January 8   February 5 March 5	87·5 82·8	5·8 6·0	14·1 13·7	12·3 10·7	11·2 10·5	15·4 14·6	16·3 15·1	11-1 11-2	6·4 6·7	17·7 19·0	196·3 190·3	3·6 3·8 3·6	200·1 193·9
	April 9	76·1	5·1	12·2	9·3	9·3	13·4	14·5	10·7	6·2	19·0	176·1	3·2	179·3
	May 7	67·9	4·6	10·7	8·1	8·8	11·7	13·5	10·4	5·6	18·3	159·7	3·0	162·7
	June 4	60·8	4·2	9·8	7·1	8·3	10·6	12·5	10·2	5·3	18·0	147·2	3·1	150·3
	July 9	52·8	3-9	8-6	6·4	7·3	9-9	11·7	9·2	4·8	16·8	131-9	2·8	134-7
	August 6	52·0	4-5	9-0	6·6	7·2	9-3	11·6	9·4	4·9	16·2	132-1	2·7	134-8
	September 3	51·0	3-9	8-3	6·0	7·1	8-8	11·2	9·0	4·6	15·8	126-3	2·5	128-8
	October 3‡	46·3	3·5	8·1	5·4	6·6	8·0	10·2	7·8	4·5	14-7	115·1	2·4	117-5
	November 7	42·2	3·4	7·2	5·3	6·3	7·4	10·6	7·7	4·3	14-6	109·3	2·4	111-7
	December 5	42·4	3·5	7·7	5·3	6·2	7·9	10·3	7·8	4·6	14-4	109·1	2·3	111-4
1976	January 2	42·4	3·4	9-2	5-5	6·6	7-5	10·4	7·3	4·7	13·8	110·2	2·4	112·6
	February 6	45·3	3·5	9-2	5-8	7·0	8-3	10·8	7·3	4·6	13·5	113·5	2·2	115·7
	March 5	48·2	3·7	8-6	6-3	7·2	8-4	11·0	7·2	4·8	14·3	119·7	2·1	121·8
	April 2	48·2	3·7	8·2	6-6	7·3	8-8	10·6	7·4	5·1	14·3	120-3	2·2	122-5
	May 7	47·1	3·4	7·8	6-3	7·0	9-4	10·1	7·1	5·0	14·6	117-8	2·2	120-0
	June 4	45·2	3·1	6·9	6-0	6·5	8-8	9·4	7·3	4·7	15·1	113-5	2·2	115-7
	July 2	44·0	3·5	7·3	5·9	6·9	9·9	10·0	8-1	5·1	15·3	116·5	2·1	118·6
	August 6	47·7	3·7	8·0	6·7	7·6	10·4	10·5	8-0	5·3	15·1	124·3	1·9	126·2
	September 3	48·1	3·3	7·6	7·2	7·7	10·5	10·7	7-9	5·7	14·6	123·8	2·1	125·9
	October 8 November 5   December 3	48-3	3-4	7·5 	7-1	7.6	10.6	10-8	8.0	5.5	13.6	122.6	1-9 2-0 2-0	124-5
1977	January 7   February 4 March 4	61·7 65·0	4·1 4·0	10·1 10·0	9-5 10-0	10·6 10·6	12·0 12·1	13·5 13·5	9·3 9·2	6·1 6·1	13·7 15·0	148·7 155·5	2·1 1·8 1·8	150·5 157·3
	April 6	65·8	4·3	9·2	9-8	11·2	11·8	13·0	8·9	6·4	16·4	156·9	1-6	158·5
	May 6	69·1	4·0	8·7	9-6	11·0	13·0	12·8	9·3	6·9	16·0	159·6	1-6	161·2
	June 1	65·9	4·1	8·4	9-2	10·2	12·9	12·2	8·6	6·5	17·4	155·8	2-0	157·8
	July 8	60·5	4·9	7·8	8·7	10·3	12·7	12·6	8·7	6·1	17-7	150-6	2·1	152-7
	August 5	61·0	5·0	8·4	9·7	10·1	12·4	12·2	8·7	5·9	17-2	151-9	2·1	154-1
	September 2	57·2	4·7	7·1	9·5	9·5	11·9	11·3	8·7	5·6	16-9	142-9	1·9	144-7

Note: The figures relate only to the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled and include some that are suitable for young persons. In the period before April 1974 the figures relate to vacancies for adults.

\* The series for Great Britain, Northern Ireland and United Kingdom from January 1974 onwards have been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette. The boundaries of this region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis.

\$ See note \* on table 118.

Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, (a) some of the figures for October. November and December 1974 and for February 1975 include estimates for certain offices which did not render returns, (b) in December 1974 no count of unfilled vacancies was made in the South East, East Anglia, West Midlands and East Midlands regions, and (c) figures are not available for January 1975, November and December 1976 and January 1977.

# **OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME**

# Great Britain: manufacturing industries

		OPERA	TIVES	A residence of the second						Supracional					925 3 10
		WORK	ING OVE	RTIME			ON SI	HORT-TIM	E	ean schilleston	and the state of the second	distriction of the Control of the Co	a se ampres a se a a de s	Section Sectio	
We	ek ended			Hours	of overtime	e worked	Stood o	off for whol	e Workin	g part of	week	Total			
				ag tay mai			funda funda			Hours	lost			Hours	lost
	ARREST SEE STORY OF S	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1973	January 13 February 17 March 17	1,643 1,754 1,757	32·1 34·2 34·3	8·2 8·3 8·3	13·41 14·55 14·61	14·26 15·11 15·22	4 6 8	176 253 308	27 17 25	207 160 350	7·7 9·5 13·8	31 23 33	0·6 0·5 0·6	384 412 657	12·3 17·9 19·9
	April 14 May 19 June 16	1,772 1,827 1,830	34·5 35·5 35·6	8·4 8·5 8·5	14·80 15·60 15·50	15·05 15·35 15·21	4 5 3	142 185 103	20 13 13	155 117 112	7·7 8·9 8·8	24 18 15	0·5 0·3 0·3	297 302 215	12·6 16·9 14·0
	July 14 August 18 September 15	1,760 1,717 1,823	34·0 33·1 35·2	8·8 8·5 8·6	15·48 14·62 15·76	15·37 15·42 15·47	1 1 14	46 47 571	13 11 9	116 82 97	9·0 7·6 10·4	14 12 24	0·3 0·2 0·5	162 129 668	11·6 10·8 28·3
	October 13 November 17 December 15	1,885 1,940 1,969	36·3 37·2 37·6	8·7 8·6 8·9	16·32 16·73 17·43	15·72 15·79 16·73	1 3 1	32 109 35	10 21 9	90 211 71	9·4 10·3 7·9	10 23 10	0·2 0·4 0·2	121 320 105	11·7 13·8 10·7
974	January 19‡ February 16‡ March 16‡	1,264 1,397 1,586	24·4 27·1 30·8	7·8 7·7 8·1	9·81 10·79 12·89	10·74 11·42 13·55	8 8	309 317 319	1,130 941 227	15,543 12,430 2,725	13·8 13·2 12·0	1,137 949 235	22·2 18·5 4·6	15,852 12,747 3,044	13·9 13·4 13·0
	April 6 May 18 June 15 (a) *	1,735 1,769 1,742	33·7 34·3 33·9	8·4 8·5 8·6	14·53 15·13 14·84	14·78 14·87 14·54	3 6 3	110 221 107	33 28 23	360 244 245	11·0 8·6 10·6	35 34 25	0·7 0·6 0·5	470 465 352	13·2 13·7 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 August 17 September 14	1,994 1,880 1,989	35·2 33·1 35·1	8·8 8·8 8·7	17·60 16·47 17·31	17·39 17·36 16·94	3 4 6	104 140 226	24 31 58	273 306 722	11·2 9·9 12·5	27 34 63	0·5 0·6 1·1	377 446 948	14·0 13·0 15·0
	October 19 November 16 December 14	2,011 2,017 2,003	35·5 35·6 35·7	8·5 8·5 8·6	17·00 17·07 17·19	16·24 15·89 16·18	23 19 8	927 740 321	59 65 64	769 632 686	13·1 9·7 10·7	82 84 72	1·4 1·5 1·3	1,696 1,373 1,008	20·7 16·4 13·9
975	January 18 February 15 March 15	1,785 1,758 1,729	32·1 31·9 31·6	8·3 8·2 8·2	14·88 14·45 14·14	16·30 15·20 14·82	6 11 17	222 449 665	124 171 206	1,261 1,762 2,076	10·2 10·3 10·1	130 182 222	2·3 3·3 4·1	1,483 2,210 2,740	11·5 12·1 12·3
	April 19 May 17 June 14	1,683 1,610 1,560	31·0 29·8 29·1	8·1 8·3 8·2	13·71 13·34 12·86	13·95 13·04 12·84	11 17 14	444 681 570	228 221 194	2,250 2,291 1,865	9·9 10·3 9·6	239 238 208	4·4 4·4 3·9	2,695 2,973 2,434	11·3 12·5 11·7
	July 19§ August 16§ September 13§	1,510 1,389 1,560	28·2 26·0 29·3	8·8 8·4 8·4	13·22 11·61 13·04	12·98 12·47 12·65	21 17 12	846 684 490	111 107 119	1,159 1,090 1,176	10·4 10·2 9·9	132 124 131	2·5 2·3 2·5	2,006 1,774 1,667	15·1 14·3 12·7
	October 18§ November 15§ December 13§	1,617 1,667 1,685	31-8	8·3 8·3 8·5	13·40 13·77 14·30	12·61 12·55 13·28	6 20 24	229 812 936	146 156 127	1,556 1,529 1,221	10·7 9·8 9·6	151 176 150	2·9 3·4 2·9	1,784 2,341 2,157	11·8 13·3 14·4
76	January 10§ February 14§ March 13§	1,427 1,563 1,616	30-3	7·8 8·3 8·4	11·16 13·00 13·58	12·62 13·77 14·30	13 6 4	501 246 175	139 159 127	1,339 1,526 1,287	9·6 9·6 10·1	151 166 132	2·9 3·2 2·6	1,839 1,771 1,462	12·2 10·7 11·1
	April 10§ May 15§ June 12§	1,627 1,680 1,632	32.7	8·3 8·4 8·3	13·48 14·10 13·53	13·68 13·80 13·54	4 2 6	164 94 257	110 100 76	1,048 918 716	9·5 9·2 9·5	114 102 82	2·2 2·0 1·6	1,213 1,012 973	10·6 9·9 11·8
	July 10 § August 14 § September 11 §	1,658 1,515 1,703	32·0 29·2	8·6 8·5 8·6	14·19 12·93 14·65	13·93 13·77 14·26	2 6 3	83 228 104	51 42 52	484 393 488	9·5 9·3 9·4	53 48 54	1·0 0·9 1·0	566 621 592	10·7 13·0 10·9
	October 16§ November 13§ December 11§	1,845 1,866 1,913	35.4	8·6 3·5 3·6	15·84 15·95 16·54	15-04 14-70 15-51	3 3 2	126 134 90	43 30 41	377 314 562	8·8 10·6 13·9	46 33 43	0·9 0·6 0·8	503 448 652	10·9 13·6 15·1
777	January 15§ February 12§ March 12§	1,729 1,850 1,856	35.2	8·3 8·6 8·6	14·30 15·93 15·93	15·78 16·71 16·67	8 5 8	334 190 335	33 36 43	283 436	8·6 12·0	41 41 51	0·8 0·8	617 626	15·0 15·3 14·9
	April 23§ May 14§ June 18§	1,825 1,926 1,794	34·7 8 36·6 8	8·5 3·6	15·60 16·58		13 9 6	535 360 240	33 36 33	423 279 349 356	10·0 8·5 9·6 10·7	46 45 39	1·0 0·9 0·9 0·7	758 813 709 595	17·7 15·6 15·2
	July 16§ August 13§	1,822	34-4 8	3-9	16-26	16.04	5	205 940	30 26		10·3 9·2	35 50	0·7 0·7 0·9	515	14·7 23·8

<sup>\*</sup> In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.

‡ In January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.

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

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE=100

		INDEX BY ALL	OF TOTAL OPERATIVE	WEEKLY	HOURS WO	ORKED		PER OPE	F AVERAGE	WEEKLY H	OURS W	ORKED	
		All man	ufacturing es	Engin- eering, shipbuild electrica goods,		Textiles,	Food,	All manu	facturing s	Engin- eering, shipbuilding electrical goods,	3 (2.7.3 (2.7.3.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	Textiles,	Food,
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Vehicles	leather, clothing	drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	metal goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	drink, tobacco
957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 9773 9774 9775	TA STATE	103-9 100-4 100-9 102-9 102-9 102-9 98-4 100-7 99-8 97-3 92-4 91-5 92-4 81-3 81-2 81-0 75-4 74-2	Open Tong	98-6 96-5 96-3 99-4 101-9 100-0 97-6 101-7 101-9 101-0 96-1 94-6 94-6 94-1 94-3 87-2 82-7 85-8 84-7 80-2 76-6	104-6 101-6 101-9 107-9 102-9 100-0 99-1 99-1 96-2 91-5 86-1 87-0 88-3 86-7 82-1 79-8 82-6 79-3 75-2 74-9	117-7 108-3 108-6 110-1 104-7 100-0 98-2 98-8 95-6 91-7 84-4 83-3 83-6 74-0 71-7 71-2 66-1 60-3	99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6 95·2 92·8 90·4 90·8 89·3 85·9 84·5 87·2 82·1 80·5	103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4 97·8 97·1 97·9 98·0 95·1 94·7 96·5 93·8 93·1		103-5 102-4 102-8 101-7 101-3 100-0 99-6 100-7 98-8 97-4 96-6 96-8 97-3 96-1 93-4 92-6 94-9 94-9 91-3 91-1	104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 96·9 97·4 93·2 92·8 95·1 91·8 92·5 93·7	104-5 103-0 104-8 104-8 101-1 100-0 100-5 101-4 100-3 98-5 97-3 98-3 98-3 96-7 96-7 96-7 94-8 93-7	102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·0 199·9 99·0 98·1 98·3 98·4 97·5 96·6 96·7 97·6 95·4 95·1
е <b>ек</b> 73	ended September 15	85-4	82-9	88-1	84-6	72.1	88-9	96.5	96-3	94-8	96-1	96-4	98-1
	October 13	85·7	83·3	88·4	85·8	71·8	89·1	96·5	96·3	94·9	95·6	96·4	97·9
	November 17	85·8	83·3	88·9	84·9	71·5	90·1	96·7	96·2	95·1	95·5	96·8	98·2
	December 15	86·3	84·2	89·4	86·7	71·7	90·0	97·1	97·0	95·7	97·3	97·3	98·5
974	January 19†	76·8	76·2	78·9	70·8	59·8	89·6	86·3	87·4	84·2	79·3	81·6	96·8
	February 16†	77·7	77·4	80·3	71·9	60·4	88·8	88·2	89·2	86·4	81·2	83·4	96·6
	March 16†	81·9	81·4	85·2	78·1	68·2	87·5	93·5	94·2	92·4	88·9	94·6	96·3
	April 6	83·6	82·6	87·2	82·9	70·1	87·2	95·5	95·6	94·1	94·1	97·5	97·1
	May 18	84·4	82·9	88·1	84·2	70·9	87·7	95·8	95·6	94·3	95·4	98·0	96·9
	June 15	84·4	82·6	88·3	84·5	70·7	88·1	95·7	95·5	94·3	95·7	98·3	96·5
	July 13	79·9	82·6	84·6	72·8	64·7	87·9	96·0	95·2	94·6	95·6	98·6	97·4
	August 17	70·3	82·8	73·1	72·8	56·4	79·6	95·6	94·6	95·0	95·1	98·7	97·9
	September 14	84·3	81·8	88·7	83·3	69·9	88·8	95·1	94·8	93·6	93·4	97·9	96·6
	October 12	83·2	80·8	87·3	82·8	68·5	87·0	94·7	94·4	93·1	93-7	97·9	96·2
	November 16	82·7	80·3	87·1	83·6	66·9	87·4	94·8	94·4	93·3	94-5	95·3	96·2
	December 14	82·6	80·5	87·5	83·7	67·0	87·2	94·9	94·8	93·2	94-5	95·3	97·0
75	January 18	80·6	80·1	85·5	81·5	65·3	85·1	93·3	94·7	92·0	92·4	94·1	95·0
	February 15	79·3	79·0	84·3	79·6	63·9	83·0	92·9	94·1	91·7	91·7	93·8	94·8
	March 15	78·5	78·2	84·0	78·2	62·8	82·3	92·7	93·5	91·6	91·4	93·8	94·5
	April 19	78·0	77·0	83·3	78·4	62·9	82·1	92·6	92·6	91·4	91·5	93·9	94·5
	May 17	76·8	75·5	84·2	75·8	64·2	81·6	92·5	92·2	91·4	91·1	93·9	94·6
	June 14	76·4	74·8	81·4	75·6	63·8	82·1	92·3	92·1	90·9	91·9	94·3	94·8
	July 19*	71·8	74·2	76·3	65·4	57·5	84·0	93·1	92·3	91·4	93·1	94·2	97·4
	August 16*	62·1	73·2	65·4	65·8	48·7	75·1	93·1	92·1	91·1	93·0	94·0	96·6
	September 13*	75·9	73·6	80·6	76·0	62·0	84·0	92·5	92·2	90·7	93·0	93·2	95·6
	October 18*	75·3	73·1	80·2	75·8	61·4	83·2	92·4	92·1	90·6	93·3	92·8	95·5
	November 15*	75·1	72·9	78·4	75·2	60·7	81·2	92·5	92·1	90·8	93·4	93·1	95·5
	December 13*	75·3	73·3	78·8	74·6	60·9	81·0	93·1	93·0	91·5	94·3	93·5	95·7
976	January 10*	73·9	73·4	76·6	74·5	60-9	78·8	91·4	92·8	89·2	92·8	92·7	94·0
	February 16*	74·1	73·8	77·1	75·4	60-9	77·7	91·7	92·9	89·8	93·1	92·9	93·6
	March 13*	73·5	73·2	76·2	75·0	60-0	77·6	92·1	92·9	90·1	93·5	92·9	94·1
	April 10*	74·2	73·3	77·0	75·1	60·5	79·0	92·7	92·7	91·7	93·5	93·6	95·0
	May 15*	75·0	73·7	77·7	75·9	61·2	80·0	93·0	92·8	91·1	94·0	93·9	94·9
	June 12*	75·6	74·0	77·7	76·5	62·2	81·2	92·9	92·7	90·6	93·9	93·9	95·1
	July 10* August 14* September 11*	72·0 63·1	74·4 74·4 74·6	74·4 64·3 79·0	67·3 65·9 77·6	57·2 49·4 62·5	82·4 75·2 83·8	93·7 94·1 93·4	92·9 93·2 93·1	91·3 91·6 91·2	95·7 93·6 93·6	94·3 94·4 93·8	96·1 96·5 95·5
	October 16* November 13* December 11*	77-4	75·2 75·3 75·6	79·4 79·7 79·9	78·8 78·5 77·7	62·9 63·1 63·3	83·6 83·6 83·4	93·8 93·9 94·2	93·5 93·4 94·1	91·7 92·0 92·5	94·6 93·8 92·8	94·2 94·5 94·7	95·3 95·3 95·9
977	January 15* February 12* March 12*	76·5 77·0 77·0	76·0 76·7 76·7	78·6 79·7 79·9	78·3 77·8	63·0 63·4 63·3	81·4 81·1 81·2	93·2 93·8 93·8	94·6 95·1 94·6	91·4 92·4 92·4	93·1 92·2 92·8	94·1 94·6 94·6	94·5 94·9 94·7
	April 23* May 14* June 18*	77·0 77·4 77·4	76·1 76·1	79·8 80·3	78-0 77-1 79-3	63·5 63·4	81·6 81·9	93·8 94·2 93·9	93·8 94·0 93·7	92·1 92·8 91·9	93·2 94·1 93·7	94·5 94·5 94·4	95·0 95·3 95·7
	July 16* August 13*	73·5 63·8	75·8 75·9 75·3	79·6 76·5 65·1	79·2 69·5 67·5	63·4 57·7 49·7	83·3 83·3 75·7	94·7 95·0	93·8 94·1	93·0 93·2	95·6 93·0	94·5 94·7	95·9 96·9

<sup>\*</sup> The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from July 1975 when the results of the June 1976 Census of Employment become available. Both indexes are subject to revision from November 1976 to take account of the October 1977 enquiries into the hours of manual workers and the proportion of operatives to total employees.
† In January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.
Note:

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

## **EARNINGS AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 122

Standard	Industrial C	lassification	1968	entitiale. CN		atrana de la composição d			*************	FULL-TII	ME MEN (	1 YEARS	ND OVE
Nucl. est	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w	eekly earni	ngs	TAISH DESIGN		SHITTEEN.				120130	Sala T	Jen Park U.b.		
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	£ 47·97 60·29 66·81	£ 57·01 69·74 76·75	£ 51·29 63·10 71·72	£ 51·76 62·50 73·72	£ 48·49 58·86 66·11	£ 44-32 53-35 61-64	£ 46·18 56·79 63·48	£ 50·40 67·53 72·09	£ 52·73 62·52 72·48	£ 46-97 56-12 64-90	£ 43·74 53·65 61·19	£ 41·39 50·76 55·89	£ 40·37 48·16 53·30
Average h	ours worke	4											
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	46·6 46·2 45·9	43·8 42·6 42·9	44·2 42·7 44·1	44·8 41·9 44·0	44·2 42·6 42·9	43·7 42·0 42·7	43·4 42·2 42·3	43·5 43·9 43·4	42·3 41·4 42·6	43·7 42·1 43·2	43·6 42·4 43·4	44·2 43·7 43·1	41·1 40·5 40·9
Average he	ourly earning	ngs											
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	P 102·9 130·5 145·6	p 130·2 163·7 178·9	p 116·0 147·8 162·6	P 115·5 149·2 167·5	p 109·7 138·2 154·1	P 101·4 127·0 144·4	p 106·4 134·6 150·1	P 115·9 153·8 166·1	P 124·7 151·0 170·1	P 107·5 133·3 150·2	p 100·3 126·5 141·0	P 93·6 116·2 129·7	P 98·2 118·9 130·3

A ST	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industrie covered
Average weekl	y earnings											
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			£	£
1974 Oct.	50-40	45-61	54-96	48-23	49-12	48-46	48.75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48-63
1975 Oct.	61-07	55-83	65-17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60-38	60-45	63-81	50.71	49.88	59.58
1976 Oct.	68-82	61.48	73.88	66-27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68-42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
Average hours	worked											
1974 Oct.	46-1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44-0	48-0	46-8	44-0	49-5	43-8	43.7	45.4
1975 Oct.	44.5	43-1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47-2	45.2	42-3	47.3			45.1
1976 Oct.	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43·2 43·0	43·2 42·7	43·6 44·0
Average hourly	earnings											
1974 Oct.	P 109·3	P 104·1	P 125·2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
1975 Oct.	137.2			109-9	111-6	101-0	104-2	108-4	105-2	95.2	86.7	107-8
1976 Oct.		129-5	153-7	136-6	139-9	126.7	133-6	142-9	134.9	117-4	115.5	136.7
1976 Oct.	151-9	143-6	169-4	153-0	155-9	143.0	148-5	159-9	149-9	133-4	126-4	152-2

240 200	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w	eekly earni	ngs	7.77			400				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		-
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	28·75 37·28 43·69	£ 31·41 42·91 48·46	£ 28·73 37·40 44·11	£ 27·38 35·41 43·58	£ 30-02 38-94 46-77	£ 26·87 35·48 42·32	£ 28·21 36·38 43·54	£ 28·01 39·19 46·08	£ 33·48 42·33 50·43	£ 26·79 34·40 42·21	£ 25-52 31-76 37-93	£ 22·38 28·13 32·61	£ 24·04 28·70 33·59
Average ho	urs worked												
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	38·0 37·7 37·9	38·8 38·6 36·5	38·4 37·9 38·4	37·5 36·7 37·7	38·0 37·5 38·0	37·9 37·4 37·6	37·2 37·1 37·6	36·7 37·0 37·4	37·9 37·5 37·8	37·1 36·8 37·5	37·2 36·1 36·7	36·1 36·5 36·4	36·1 35·5 36·0
Average he	ourly earnin	gs											
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	75·7 98·9 115·3	81·0 111·2 132·8	74·8 98·7 114·9	P 73·0 96·5 115·6	P 79·0 103·8 123·1	P 70-9 94-9 112-6	P 75·8 98·1 115·8	P 76·3 105·9 123·2	P 88·3 112·9 133·4	P 72·2 93·5 112·6	P 68·6 88·0 103·4	P 62·0 77·1 89·6	P 66·6 80·9 93·3

Table of the second sec	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industrie covered
Average weekly	earnings								O THE REAL PROPERTY.		4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	£ 27·54 35·20 42·22	£ 28·86 36·77 42·14	£ 30·09 38·51 45·20	£ 26·27 32·94 39·49	£ 27·05 34·23 40·71	<u>£</u>	£ 23.92 30.45 36.11	£ 29·89 38·76 43·43	£ 34·58 44·07 50·23	£ 21.73 26.59 31.69	£ 29·18 38·64 43·62	£ 27·01 34·19 40·61
Average hours	worked											
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	36·3 35·9 36·7	37·7 37·0 37·3	38-7 37-9 38-4	37·5 37·3 37·3	37·2 36·8 37·2	Ξ	38·1 37·5 38·3	36·7 35·4 36·4	42·4 41·5 41·6	38·7 38·3 37·8	39·5 40·3 39·9	37·4 37·0 37·4
Average hourly	earnings											
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	75·9 98·1 115·0	76·6 99·4 113·0	P 77·8 101·6 117·7	70·1 88·3 105·9	P 72-7 93-0 109-4	<u>P</u>	p 62·8 81·2 94·3	P 81-4 109-5 119-3	P 81·6 106·2 120·7	P 56·2 69·4 83·8	P 73·9 95·9 109·3	P 72·2 92·4 108·6

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

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

107) Company of the state of th	October 1	974		October 1	975		October 1	976	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
alana anama Amerika W	£	glausel	P	£	el dans la se	P	£		P
All manufacturing industries			A decision of the						
Full-time men (21 years and over)	49-12	44.0	111-6	59.74	42.7	139-9	67.83	43.5	155-9
Full-time women (18 years and over)	27-05	37-2	72-7	34-23	36-8	93-0	40.71	37-2	109-4
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	14-56	21.4	68-0	18-38	21.4	85-9	22.06	21.6	102-1
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	26-31	40-3	65-3	32.87	39.7	82-8	37-75	40-0	94-4
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	19-31	37.8	51-1	23.15	37.5	61.7	26.87	37-6	71.5
All industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	48-63	45-1	107-8	59.58	43-6	136-7	66-97	44.0	152-2
Full-time women (18 years and over)	27-01	37-4	72-2	34-19	37-0	92-4	40-61	37-4	108-6
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	14-28	21-2	67-4	18-02	21.2	85.0	21.50	21-2	101-4
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	26.00	41.2	63-1	33.08	40-4	81.9	37-94	40.5	93.7
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	19.23	37-8	50.9	23.03	37.5	61-4	26.70	37-5	71.2

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

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

TABLE 124

				ALL INDUS	TRIES: non-manual		ALL MANUF	ACTURING INDU	ISTRIES: non-manual
				FULL-TIME	ADULTS: MEN (21 ye	ars and over) WOMEN	(18 years and over)		The state of the s
				Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
1970 1971 1972	April April April	2 A12	2 81 7 82	100·0 111·5 124·1	100·0 112·2 125·8	100·0 111·7 124·5	100·0 110·7 122·3	100·0 112·5 124·9	100·0 111·0 122·7
1973 1974 1975 1976	April April April April			137-3 155-3 195-0 232-6 253-6	139·8 161·8 224·0 276·0 304·5	138·0 157·0 202·9 244·5 267·3	135-9 152-1 191-8 225-6 248-0	139·9 165·2 226·7 276·2 310·0	136-6 154-3 197-5 233-9 258-1
1977 Wei	April			575	425	1,000	689	311	1,000

Notes: These fixed weighted series are based on results of the New Earnings Survey and are described in articles in the May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and January 1976 (page 19) issues of the Gazette.

The series for full-time adults relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

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

	5-000) 7-001 5-001 5-01	\$ 95 \$ 95 \$ 95	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1962	April October	8-10	+ 4·0 + 3·2	+ 5·1 + 4·1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1·1 + 0·2
1963	April October		+ 3·0 + 5·3	+ 3·6 + 4·1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3·6 + 2·3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
1964	April October		+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1·6 + 2·4
1965	April October		+ 7·5 + 8·5	+ 8·4 +10·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5·3 + 7·3	+ 2·7 + 2·2
1966	April October		+ 7·4 + 4·2	+ 9·8 + 6·2	+ 9·7 + 6·5	+ 8·0 + 5·6	+ 1·7 + 0·9 + 0·3
1967 1968	April October		+ 2·1 + 5·6	+ 2·8 + 5·3	+ 3·0 + 5·0 + 7·7	+ 2·7 + 5·3 + 8·6	+ 0·3 - 0·9
1969	April October April		+ 8·5 + 7·8 + 7·5	+ 8·1 + 7·2 + 7·1	+ 7·7 + 7·0 + 6·9	+ 6·7 + 5·4	+ 0·3 + 1·5
1970	October		+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5·5 +12·4	+ 2·5 + 3·6
1971 1972	October October		+13·5 +11·1	+15·3 +12·9	+16·0 +13·7	+11·6 +18·1	+ 2·1 - 3·5‡
1973	October October		+15·7 +15·1	+15·0 +14·1	+14·6 +13·6 +21·9	+12·1 +20·6	+ 1·5 + 1·3
1975	October October October		+20·0 +23·4 +13·2	+21·4 +26·9 +12·1	+21·9 +28·6 +11·6	+26·5 +18·0	+ 2·1 - 6·4§

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular inquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and

4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

1 The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

2 The engineering and construction industries had large wage rate increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry.

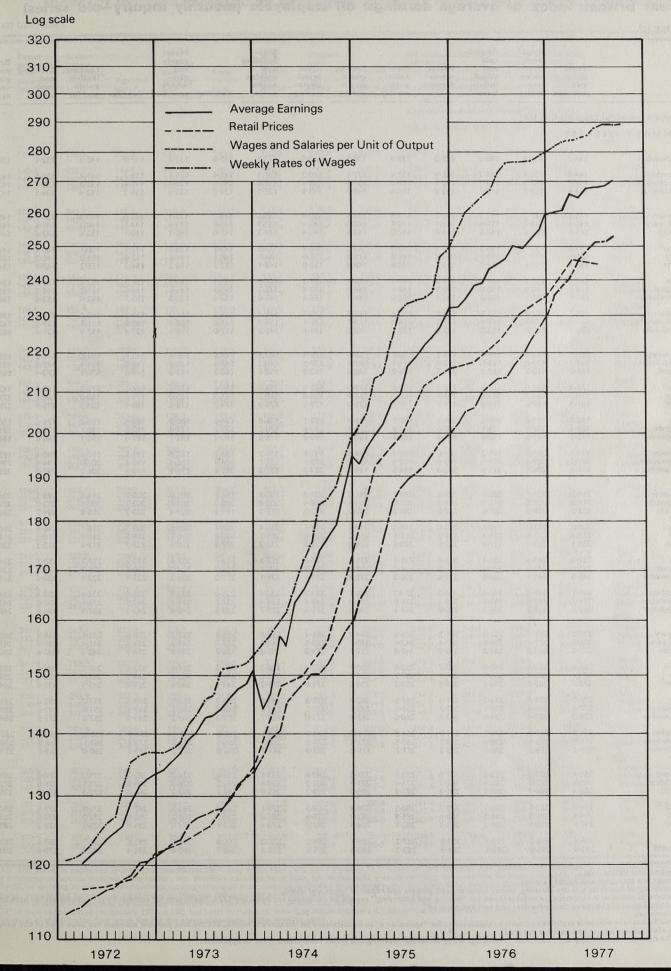
3 The reason for the negative figure is that a flat rate supplement to pay represents a higher proportion of basic wage rates than of earnings.

	MANUFA	ACTURING	INDUSTRI	ES		ALL IND	USTRIES		08/15/19/050	
	Average v	weekly	Average hours	Average earnings	hourly	Average v	veekly	Average hours	Average	hourly
			excluding affected by	those whose absence	pay was	224		excluding affected by	those whose passence	pay was
THE RESERVE TO THE RE	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	82.04 10.04 10.04 10.04	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	(save to freeze to to a	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over Manual occupations	£	£	15,152 	Р	р 8 3 8	£	£	Constitution of the consti	p	p
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	33·6 38·6 43·6	34·5 39·9 45·1	45·6 46·4 46·2	75·8 86·0 97·4	83·7 95·2	32·1 37·0 42·3	32·8 38·1 43·6	46·0 46·7 46·5	71·3 81·7 93·5	69·1 79·2 91·1
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	54·5 65·1 71·8	56·6 67·4 74·2	45·0 45·1 45·6	125·8 149·2 162·6	123·1 146·3 160·0	54·0 63·3 69·5	55·7 65·1 71·5	45·5 45·3 45·7	122·2 143·7 156·5	119·2 141·0 154·3
Non-manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	43·7 48·4 54·1	43·8 48·7 54·5	38·9 39·2 39·1	111·3 122·4 137·7	122·4 137·8	43·4 4 <b>7</b> ·8 54·1	43·5 48·1 54·4	38·7 38·8 38·8	110·7 121·6 137·9	110·8 121·7 138·1
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	68·2 80·2 88·2	68·7 80·9 88·9	39·2 39·1 39·2	173·2 204·3 223·4	173·3 204·4 223·8	67·9 81·0 88·4	68·4 81·6 88·9	38·7 38·5 38·7	174·3 210·3 227·2	174·6 210·6 227·9
All occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	36·2 41·1 46·3	37·1 42·3 47·7	43·9 44·5 44·3	83·7 94·5 106·9	93·5 106·1	36·0 40·9 46·5	36·7 41·9 47·7	43·4 43·8 43·7	83·7 94·3 107·6	83·3 93·7 107·2
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	58·1 69·2 76·1	60·2 71·4 78·5	43·4 43·4 43·8	137·7 163·2 177·7	136·5 162·0 177·1	59·2 70·0 76·8	60·8 71·8 78·6	43·0 42·7 43·0	139·9 166·8 181·1	139·3 166·6 181·5
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over										
Manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	17·0 19·6 23·1	17·7 20·5 24·1	40·0 40·0 39·9	44·4 51·2 60·6	50·7 60·1	16·6 19·1 22·8	17·1 19·7 23·6	39·9 39·9 39·8	43·0 49·6 59·3	42·6 49·1 58·7
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	30·9 38·5 43·0	32·4 40·3 45·0	39·5 39·6 39·8	81·8 102·0 113·4	81·4 101·5 112·7	30·9 38·1 42·2	32·1 39·4 43·7	39·4 39·3 39·4	81·6 100·7	81·1 100·2
Non-manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	19·4 21·8 25·6	19·5 21·8 25·8	37·3 37·3 37·3	52·3 58·5 69·0	58·3 68·8	22·1 24·5 28·3	22-2 24-7 28-6	36·8 36·8 36·8	59·9 66·2 76·9	59·8 66·1 76·7
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	35·2 42·8 48·1	35·4 43·1 48·4	37·1 37·1 37·1	95·2 115·9 130·1	95·0 115·6 129·8	39·3 48·5 53·4	39·6 48·8 53·8	36·6 36·5 36·7	106·1 132·0 143·8	105-9 131-8 143-7
NI occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	17·8 20·3 23·9	18·4 21·0 24·8	39·0 39·0 38·9	47·0 53·9 63·8	53·5 63·4	20·1 22·6 26·3	20·5 23·1 26·9	37·8 37·8 37·8	54·0 60· <b>5</b> 70·8	53·9 60·3 70·6
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	32·4 40·1 44·9	33·6 41·5 46·4	38·5 38·5 38·7	87·2 107·6 120·0	86·9 107·2 119·6	36·6 45·3 50·0	37·4 46·2 51·0	37·4 37·3 37·5	98·5 122·6 134·0	98·3 122·4 133·9
ULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over and WOMEN, 18 years and over										
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	31·7 36·0 40·8	32·7 37·3 42·3	42·6 43·1 43·0	76·4 85·7 97·6	84·1 96·1	31·4 35·5 40·6	32·0 36·4 41·7	41·8 42·1 42·0	75·8 85·2 97·8	75·0 84·1 96·8
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	52·1 62·5 68·9	54·2 64·7 71·3	42·3 42·3 42·7	127·2 151·8 165·8	125·4 150·0 164·3	52·7 62·7 68·7	54·0 64·2 70·2	41·3 41·1 41·3	128·9 154·7	127·7 153·8
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over	on Inserted to a	grants of a long	Contract and	10 4 m/m 20 a/m	MOBINETERS BOXES	restriction and area.	to the street of	11:3	168-0	167-5
April 1973 April 1974		36·8 41·8	43·1 43·0	84·6 96·4	83·1 95·0	35·0 40·1	35·9 41·1	42·1 42·0	84·1 96·6	82·9 95·5
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	61.8	64.0	42·3 42·5 42·7	125·8 150·1 163·8	124·1 148·3 162·3	52·0 61·8 67·8	53·4 63·4 69·3	41·4 41·1 41·3	127·3 152·6 165·7	126·0 151·6 165·1

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

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





## **EARNINGS**

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemi cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture		Instru- ment engin-	Elec- trical engin-	Ship- building and marine engin-		Metal goods not else- where	. Asse	goods	Clothing and foot-	Bricks, pottery glass, cement
			- tries		eering	eering	eering	eering	Vehicles	specified	Textiles	and fur	wear	etc
Standard Industr		tion 1968												
1972	770=100													
September	144-1	134-6	140-3	135-3	133-9	135-5	140-0	127-1	139-8	133-3	137-8	145-4	132-9	136-9
October November December	144·9 147·7	135·6 136·8	140·2 143·7	136·9 136·5	137·4 138·9	137·1 139·9	140-2 143-1	131·3 135·0	141·1 145·3	136·1 139·4	139·7 141·4	147·4 145·8	136·5 138·3	142·0 143·2
1973	151-6	137-7	143.7	133-8	136-6	140-9	143.6	125-1	139-0	133-3	136-2	142-4	136.5	143.2
January February March	145·2 146·4 161·1	137·7 138·7 139·6	142·9 151·6 143·5	135·2 140·4 144·0	139·5 140·7 142·0	138·9 140·9 143·5	142·9 145·4 146·4	135·3 137·3 139·2	145·2 141·8 141·0	139·1 139·6 140·1	142·0 144·5 145·7	149·4 148·3 152·6	139·7 141·6 143·6	145·1 146·6 146·5
April May June	154·0 158·0 158·1	139·5 141·7 145·6	146·2 148·1 154·7	141·9 145·3 152·7	140·5 145·8 148·8	143·0 145·8 148·8	146·6 151·8 155·0	133·3 144·8 148·1	142·1 148·1 153·5	138·0 144·6 148·2	142·7 152·8 156·3	150·1 153·2 155·2	140·1 146·7 147·9	147·4 151·9
July August September	157·9 158·5 160·5	150·2 150·0 151·9	154·0 150·8 152·8	155·0 150·7 154·1	150·4 148·4 152·8	150·3 146·9 151·7	154-3 153-8 156-6	148·6 145·2 146·0	153·3 152·3 152·8	148·9 145·6 150·5	156·3 154·6 155·7	162·2 161·3 162·0	146·9 146·7 152·6	154-6 151-2
October November December	160-7 165-8 170-3	153·0 148·7 152·8	155·2 161·1 162·3	154-9 157-5 155-2	156·6 158·9 159·5	153·5 155·7 160·2	158-5 161-1 161-6	148·4 154·7 145·2	155-5 157-8 157-0	154·2 158·4 155·5	159·3 161·6 157·4	160·2 161·8 157·9	157·1 159·2	156·3 159·7 162·7
1974 January††	444.2	450.4	1500						137 0	1333	137-4	137.9	159-4	163-0
February†† March	166·3 165·3 169·0	150·6 151·0 160·2	159·2 169·5 162·3	145·2 153·6 159·5	150·5 154·1 165·0	154·6 157·9 166·6	155·4 157·3 162·9	142·8 148·2 158·5	144·6 144·4 160·3	145·6 149·0 163·3	142-9 146-0 168-6	159·6 164·4 176·1	141·0 145·8 170·4	155·3 157·5 166·2
April May June	170·2 176·0 181·9	163·0 164·2 169·6	161-9 165-6 174-8	159·3 163·7 174·7	158·5 167·2 179·1	159·9 166·9 175·0	162·2 168·8 178·5	159·0 159·2 176·3	155-6 164-9 174-7	157·7 165·0 175·6	166·6 175·5 185·1	172·8 180·0 184·5	167-7 169-6 175-9	167-2 171-4 178-6
July August September	186·2 188·6 193·6	184·0 197·1 197·6	185·2 188·1 190·8	181·2 180·5 184·8	180-5 181-8 185-5	176·9 176·9 182·1	183·1 182·6 190·8	176·8 170·5 178·2	174·0 178·7 180·2	180-0 177-4 182-1	188·4 187·5 187·3	199-2 190-1 196-1	176·6 175·6 184·0	180·1 181·8 188·5
October November December	197·4 209·2 218·6	200·2 203·4 206·1	199·2 209·2 211·3	184-8 195-0 200-8	190·4 198·3 198·5	188·6 197·2 199·3	192·5 199·1 204·3	175·7 187·1 191·8	183·5 204·5 201·6	187-9 196-4 196-9	191·5 197·6 199·6	197·6 207·0	190·4 194·4	192·1 199·4
975	2440								2010	170.7	177'6	206-3	197-0	203-0
January February March	214·8 214·5 233·0	212·1 209·1 219·3	205·5 213·2 207·6	203-6 214-4 220-0	203·7 205·3 208·8	201·2 204·4 209·2	204·0 208·4 212·2	197·8 202·8 211·3	196·9 200·2 199·3	201·0 203·8 209·4	200·7 203·7 203·7	214·5 209·1 215·8	198·1 202·3 204·7	204·9 207·0 206·0
April May June	220·8 225·4 233·1	213·0 215·6 223·2	210·8 215·4 217·5	212·9 221·2 222·5	215·4 215·5 220·5	210·5 215·2 224·2	217·5 222·0 226·8	221·4 218·7 232·2	200·7 198·8 207·5	209·1 210·7 218·6	208·5 218·5 225·7	215·1 216·9 219·6	210-5	210·8 213·2 220·1
July August September	237·2 241·0 245·0	240·9 242·9 245·1	251·4 249·7 245·5	225·6 225·8 229·6	230·1 226·7 230·2	231·5 228·7 232·9	237·8 236·9 241·1	217·3 200·1 236·1	219-9	227·8 224·9 228·2	233·2 230·1 233·4	227-7 225-9 232-1	213.0	224·9 224·6 231·7
October November December	248-1 254-7 263-5	247·2 250·6 252·8	246·6 255·9 264·2	236·2 241·3 235·0	234·7 239·8 241·2	236·1 238·4 248·3	244·7 248·4 255·4	238·5 244·4 239·7	227-3	232·8 239·7 240·8	238·8 242·9 242·5	236·6 238·5 237·9	228·6 232·0	236·5 242·2 246·6
976 January February March	257·0 255·6 277·0	251·1 251·4 260·8	256·0 256·0 258·8	241·2 249·1 249·9	243·6 242·9 247·9	244·2 245·3 252·9	251·4 253·0 259·8	249-6	237-7	243·7 243·8 249·9	250·6 251·6	248·1 241·4	240·2 238·7	247·7 247·1
April May June	265·8 274·6 273·5	262·3 265·4 265·7	260·8 266·3 275·6	257·7 264·1 259·5	250·0 257·7 258·3	250·7 254·7 258·0	262·4 268·9 271·0	248·3 255·0	237·2 249·7	251·8 258·5 260·6	252·6 268·2	240·2 245·4	246·1 252·2	250·4 253·9 259·5
July August September	275·7 277·6 276·3	271·4 265·6 267·4	274·7 273·7 274·8	271·3 260·7 263·5	261·5 259·1 260·6	260-9 260-7 263-8	271·3 270·5 273·0	246·8 254·3	253·0 248·7	263-0 260-5	269·5 269·1	257·7 253·6	252·6 249·6	264·1 261·3 259·8 264·7
October November December	276·3 286·0 291·2	269-9 276-0 278-3	276·5 288·6 286·0	271·0 273·5 273·2	264·8 269·5 271·7	265·7 272·2 271·8	274·9 279·8 282·0	258·1 266·3	256·2 2 256·1 2	269·5 276·2	275·0 2 278·4 2	258·2 263·1	260-5 2	265·8 270·7 275·6
77 January February March	286·4 285·5 308·4	277·4 277·2 284·7	282·6 283·9 285·9	277·9 282·7 281·3	272·5 274·4 277·8	275·4 277·9 285·9	280·8 282·2 288·7	270.6	253-2	278-4	284-8	272-1	270·8 2 276·6 2	269·4 272·2
April May June	291·0 301·9	282·9 289·9 288·9	286·5 291·8 296·3	279·7 288·6 283·5	280·5 285·9 283·9	279·3 283·2 284·4	288·5 290·5 287·7	271·1 281·0	260·3 270·3	282·9 285·7	287·6 293·4	278·9 278·3	277-8	275·8 280·0 285·1 289·5
July August¶	298-4	296·2 291·0	293-2	303-8	287·2 283·3	285-2	289·2 291·0							289-5

\* 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 February 1974. The figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".

¶ Provisional.
\*\* Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".
†† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

imber,	Paper, printing	Other manu-		Mining		Gas, elec-	Trans- port	Missel	All manufindustries	acturing	All industri		
urni- ure, etc	and publish- ing	facturing indus- tries	Agricul- ture*	and quarry- ing	Con- struc- tion	tricity and water	and com- munica- tion†	Miscel- laneous services‡	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Carried Control
	Surcent 181	1781	3765						Standard	Industrial	Classificatio	n 1968	
									JANUA	RY 1970	0 = 100		
39-8	137-4	136-2	150-9	136-7	140-5	140-8	140-9	142-3	137-7	138-2	138-7	137-8	1972 September
41·3	140·0	138·7	144·9	137·8	149·7	142·7	143·2	145·5	139·7	139·7	141·4	140·2	October
45·8	141·7	140·3	143·0	139·8	149·5	143·1	145·8	144·1	142·1	140·7	143·2	141·7	November
40·8	137·0	139·1	144·3	141·2	146·8	154·0	142·4	144·0	139·5	141·0	141·3	142·5	December
47·6 49·3 50·6	139·5 140·6 143·3	141·3 143·0 144·1	139·6 148·8 145·5	140·9 141·1 140·6	147-0 150-7 156-9	145·4 141·8 145·4	144·2 144·0 145·5	147·6 148·7 151·7	141·9 143·5 145·3	142·1 143·7 145·5	142·9 144·5 146·7	143·1 144·4 145·9	1973 January February March
51·7	141·6	145·6	160·3	144·8	152-6	148·1	147·2	149·5	144·0	147·7	145·8	148·3	April
57·1	148·7	148·9	167·9	146·9	157-7	152·6	149·9	147·0	149·5	148·9	150·6	149·5	May
60·9	152·6	154·6	175·6	149·8	163-9	161·6	155·1	154·0	153·3	152·0	155·2	152·8	June
61·1	151·3	154·1	171·3	150·3	163·7	158·7	157·1	156·0	153·6	152·3	155·5	153·4	July
56·4	149·1	154·0	185·7	148·9	159·7	155·7	155·0	152·6	151·7	153·3	153·5	154·2	August
62·4	154·5	154·7	181·4	152·5	166·3	160·8	157·0	154·3	154·8	155·3	157·0	155·8	September
65·7	156·1	158·9	167·4	153·1	169·4	160·2	159·2	158·4	157·4	157·3	159·1	157·8	October
66·6	160·2	163·3	172·5	139·1	169·9	160·2	160·7	158·7	160·6	158·6	160·9	158·8	November
63·5	155·8	163·1	167·5	139·8	168·4	156·8	155·9	157·9	159·8	161·4	159·7	160·9	December
57·7 60·8 73·0	153-9 155-3 162-9	151·7 154·6 172·3	170-5 184-0 194-0	139·2 § 191·3	163·3 166·8 174·2	160·2 163·8 177·1	157·2 157·4 161·8	162·7 163·1 172·2	151-7 154-8 165-0	152·0 155·1 165·2	153·9 156·9 167·6	154·0 156·8 166·6	1974 January†† February†† March
72·3	162-3	168·7	202·3	189·1	174·3	170·7	162·6	172·3	162·7	163·1	166·1	165·2	April
72·9	165-6	172·4	206·8	187·3	175·6	176·6	168·8	170·6	168·6	173·9	171·0	174·9	May
83·0	169-6	181·8	203·3	195·3	189·3	186·0	171·7	183·4	177·9	176·7	180·0	177·5	June
85·2	175-9	184·4	213·9	198·3	192·3	185·2	177-9	188·5	181·5	180·0	183·6	181-0	July
83·9	174-9	183·7	230·4	199·0	188·3	196·0	184-6	185·4	182·1	184·2	184·9	185-9	August
92·9	183-7	188·4	229·0	204·1	196·8	204·4	186-5	190·7	186·9	187·5	189·9	188-5	September
98·1	186·0	190·4	217·3	208·2	200·9	202·0	189·4	193·5	190·6	190·6	193·0	191·6	October
04·2	190·8	198·6	215·9	214·5	203·3	206·8	205·4	198·8	200·2	197·7	201·7	199·0	November
02·4	191·1	201·9	218·9	215·9	205·7	221·3	234·2	194·2	202·4	204·0	206·6	207·9	December
12·4 20·3 23·4	194·0 193·6 199·4	203·7 212·2 207·6	225·7 232·5 236·1	215·5 218·2 253·0	204·7 217·4 219·1	216·3 219·3 214·7	214·1 214·6 215·7	209·6 208·9 220·6	203·6 207·3 210·8	203·8 207·6 210·9	205·7 210·2 214·2	205·8 210·1 213·0	1975 January February March
23·6	199·9	213·4	249·1	261·6	225·6	219·5	219·2	223·7	212·2	213·0	217·1	216·1	April
22·6	202·7	217·3	259·2	256·9	223·2	227·8	225·0	220·5	214·9	217·7	219·6	221·0	May
31·8	210·4	221·1	257·7	262·3	231·7	249·9	223·8	237·4	221·2	220·1	226·0	223·3	June
41·7	216·3	227·7	259·4	260·2	241·6	287·0	227·8	242·7	229·5	227·5	234·3	230-9	July
34·8	215·6	226·7	280·1	258·7	235·9	262·9	232·7	238·6	228·5	231·1	232·8	233-9	August
41·8	221·6	232·1	290·1	261·4	244·9	257·4	256·1	240·5	232·5	233·2	239·0	237-1	September
47·0	224·5	237·1	275·4	263·5	248-9	256·6	241·6	244·3	236·9	236·9	240·9	239·3	October
49·8	230·7	241·7	267·4	265·6	248-9	255·5	244·6	244·4	242·2	238·8	244·6	241·1	November
48·6	227·6	243·5	259·5	267·3	252-8	258·6	245·6	244·0	244·4	246·1	246·6	248·1	December
54·7 59·3 58·3	231·3 232·7 237·3	249·7 257·5 259·9	273·4 288·0 301·9	268·1 268·3 288·0	245·8 248·3 254·3	261·0 261·9 270·2	253·3 250·9 252·2	256·5 259·3 271·0	245·9 247·6 252·7	246·2 248·1 252·8	248·2 250·1 255·7	248·3 250·0 254·4	1976 January February March
56·0	242·4	258·3	307·7	286·1	251·0	274·4	253-5	266·0	253·3	254·5	255·9	255·0	April
59·6	249·0	261·6	298·1	281·0	255·5	278·0	258-9	268·2	261·0	259·7	262·0	259·6	May
62·8	251·2	267·4	312·1	282·4	261·8	280·9	259-1	267·1	262·4	261·6	263·9	261·2	June
.69·3	250·2	268·9	325·3	285·0	264·6	299·7	261·2	273·2	264·5	262·2	267·0	263·1	July
.64·6	250·2	268·0	333·5	282·8	264·7	288·0	260·8	284·5	262·5	265·5	266·0	267·2	August
.70·1	254·5	270·3	307·4	287·3	271·8	287·2	263·6	281·3	264·7	265·6	268·3	266·1	September
72·9	255·4	275·8	300·9	290·1	272·3	287·7	265·3	282·8	268·3	268·4	270·8	269·0	October
76·0	259·5	279·2	302·0	292·8	278·1	286·0	281·3	282·5	273·3	269·4	276·2	272·2	November
82·4	256·9	278·9	308·8	295·7	280·2	286·5	265·5	284·8	274·5	276·3	275·5	277·1	December
81·3 84·5 86·5	260·9 260·6 266·6	283·2 286·8 288·4	298·5 312·2 322·6	297·4 297·0 317·3	274·0 278·3 290·4	291·7 295·2 299·6	274·9 270·8 272·9	294·7 295·8 312·4	276·1 276·8 281·6	276·5 277·4 281·8	278·1 278·8 285·3	278·1 278·7 283·8	1977 January February March
281·7	271·5	288·2	329·8	304·0	283·3	297·6	275·0	305·4	281·3	282·8	284·0	283·1	April
283·4	275·6	291·0	323·3	300·1	291·1	299·9	278·4	301·5	287·1	285·7	288·9	286·2	May
282·1	275·6	288·0	326·7	302·1	293·0	305·1	281·8	305·0	285·6	285·0	288·9	286·2	June
289·3	273·9	291·0	340-5	306·1	293·7	305·3	282·4	304·4	288·1	285·6	290·8	286·5	July
290·4	270·7	285·3		305·7	288·4	301·1	281·5	302·7	283·9	287·1	287·3	288·6	August¶

Note (1): This series is explained in articles in the March 1967, July 1971, May 1975 and February 1977 issues of the Gazette. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees.

Note (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to June 1976—see also table 129.

Note (3): A new series, based on January 1976 = 100, has been introduced, including index numbers for the whole economy and 27 industry groups. It is explained in an article in the April 1976 issue of the Gazette. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue.

# **EARNINGS**

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

												RY 1964 - 1
Industry group SIC (1968)	Averag	e weekly e	arnings in	ncluding over	ertime pr	emium	Averag	e hourly ea	rnings ex	cluding ove	ertime pr	emium
	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	June 1977	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	June 1977
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAI	RING*											
						£						P
Timeworkers												
Skilled	327-0	399-5	403-2	452.0	446-7	75-81	370-7	437-3	448-7	475-4	493-4	4/22
Semi-skilled	356-9	438-7	452.6	498-3	492.3	68-60	391-9	455-3	480-4	483-0	499.0	162-2
Labourers	391-4	404-1	479.0	466-5	470-8	62.67	405-6	464.2	505.2	508-8	530.7	134·1 130·7
All timeworkers	351-7	423.7	436-5	483.5	477-1	72.37	395.7	462.9	479.7	500-7	517-3	149.6
Payment-by-result workers							3,3,	102	1171	300 /	3173	147.6
Skilled	370-0	381-9	420-2	411-1	430-8	79.14	380-6	416-1	428-1	432-8	449-0	172-3
Semi-skilled	386-2	409-2	452-1	444-7	469-1	70.96	410-1	459-6	476.2	475.9	494-1	143.3
Labourers	365-0	375-2	401.2	426.4	423.7	66.54	389-8	425.5	441.3	457-4	479-3	137.6
All payment-by-result workers	373-4	388-3	426.4	419-7	438-6	75.93	386-0	425.5	438-8	441.7	458.7	161.5
All skilled workers	357-2	384-1	416.1	419-5	429.5	77.81	374-1	416.3	430.2	434-0	450-3	168-3
All semi-skilled workers	383-0	425-1	461-1	471.5	480-8	69.71	402-3	454.8	476.1	469.8	486-3	138-4
All labourers	382-3	392-9	432.9	448-8	447-1	65-30	408-1	450-8	474-1	487-6	509.5	135.4
All workers covered	365-8	395-4	428-8	434-3	442.9	74.38	386-3	432.0	448-5	448-8	464.9	156-3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†												
Timeworkers												
General workers	328-3	379.7	414-6	425-6	449-3	76-16	394-2	449-9	484-1	494-0	503.7	4/70
Craftsmen	312-2	371-6	404-4	416.2	433.5	81.58	360-3	416.7	449.1	455-8	467.7	167-3
All timeworkers	324-7	379.1	413-2	424.7	446.0	77.53	387-2	443-8	477.7	486-7	496.7	176-1
Payment-by-result workers					1100	11 33	307.2	443.0	4/1/1	400.1	470.1	169-5
General workers	302-6	352-6	395-1	411-9	418-6	74-44	326-8	371-4	402-8	415-0	424-4	1/20
Craftsmen	300-7	333-1	372.9	387-0	412.0	82-33	317-2	361-2	390.5	399-7	416-3	162-8
All payment-by-result workers	302-9	346.7	388-5	404.6	413.7	75.61	324.4	366.4	397.4	408-8	418.7	177-9
All general workers	320-0	370-8	406.3	418-0	439-1	75.95	368-8	421.2	453.9	463.8	473.2	165-0
All craftsmen	305-6	361-3	393-9	405.6	423.2	81.63	341.0	393.9	424.9	431.4	4/3.2	166.8
All workers covered	316.9	369-5	404-1	415.9	435.5	77-32	362.1	415.0	447.2	456-3	465.7	176·2 169·0

	Average w	eekly earnings	including overtime p	remium	Average h	ourly earnings ex	cluding overtime p	remium
	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977
ENGINEERING‡						State - 1945	100 TO 10	
				£				P
Timeworkers								
Skilled	294-9	339-8	373-4	72.78	333-2	381-6	410-6	159-8
Semi-skilled	310-2	371-7	397-6	68-71	359-8	416-1	444.0	151-5
Labourers	311-6	372-6	407.9	57-11	360.0	423-3	456-2	124-7
All timeworkers	305-2	359-1	390-0	69.74	349-1	402-8	431.8	153-3
Payment-by-result workers						1020	131 0	133 3
Skilled	287-9	330-7	367-6	73.78	318-2	368-7	401-0	171-2
Semi-skilled	273-7	319-0	356-2	66.25	307-1	356.0	338-6	154-8
Labourers	304.0	352-5	385-9	57.38	348-9	406-9	435.6	128-7
All payment-by-result workers	281.7	326-6	363-0	69.57	314-0	364-7	396-5	161-8
All skilled workers	291.3	335-2	370-0	73.17	324-3	373.3	402.7	164-
All semi-skilled workers	291.6	345-3	376-5	67.71	330.6	382-6	412.0	152-8
All labourers	309-8	368-0	402-8	57-17	357-7	420-3	451.9	125-6
All workers covered	293-5	343-3	376-4	69-67	330-9	382-8	412.3	156-5

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

# **EARNINGS** Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain

TABLE 129 (new version)

yester TV	January	February	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average
NEW SERIES	: unadjusted	i: January 19	976 = 100	portunitation of the second		500-000	Leavisian (1923) Chillian (1924)			egreedisce s	neli Maz		
Whole econo	my												
1976 1977	100·0 110·9	100·6 111·0	102·2 113·3	103·3 113·1	105·5 114·9	106·7 115·4	107·6 116·2	107⋅8 115⋅5¶	108-3	108-5	110.6	111-3	106-0
OLD SERIES:	SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	STED: Jan	uary 1970 =	= 100								
All industries	and services	s covered:											
1967 1968 1969 1970	79·4 85·4 92·2 100·0	79·8 86·1 91·7 101·8	80·2 86·3 92·7 103·0	80·4 86·2 94·0 103·8	80·6 87·6 93·4 104·9	81·2 87·5 95·0 106·3	82·4 88·2 95·3 106·9	82·2 89·1 95·7 108·9	83·1 89·6 96·7 109·3	83·7 90·0 97·5 110·6	84·6 91·1 98·2 112·0	84·2 91·9 99·6 113·1	81·8 88·2 95·2 106·7
1971 1972 1973 1974	114·2 124·4 143·1 (154·0)†	114·6 —* 144·4 (156·8)†	115·8 128·3 145·9 166·6	116·0 129·4 148·3 165·2	117·6 130·5 149·5 174·9	117·8 132·1 152·8 177·5	119·4 132·8 153·4 181·0	120·7 134·1 154·2 185·9	121·1 137·8 155·8 188·5	122·0 140·2 157·8 191·6	122·2 141·7 158·8 199·0	123·3 142·5 160·9 207·9	118·7 134·0* 152·1 (179·1)†
1975 1976 1977	205·8 248·3 278·1	210·1 250·0 278·7	213-0 254-4 283-8	216·1 255·0 283·1	221·0 259·6 286·2	223·3 261·2 286·2	230·9 263·1 286·5	233·9 267·2 288·6¶	237·1 266·1	239·3 269·0	241·1 272·2	248·1 277·1	226·6 261·9
All manufactu	ring industr	ries											
1967 1968 1969 1970	78·3 84·8 91·8 100·0	79·0 85·5 91·5 101·3	79·4 85·9 92·5 103·0	79·5 85·6 93·7 103·8	80·0 87·1 93·1 104·7	80·3 87·4 94·4 106·5	81·5 88·0 94·8 107·5	81·6 88·5 95·5 109·5	82·6 89·1 96·5 109·7	83·3 89·3 97·3 111·2	84·0 90·4 98·1 112·7	83·9 91·7 99·6 113·7	81·1 87·8 94·9 107·0
1971 1972 1973 1974	114·4 125·4 142·1 (152·0)†	115·0 —* 143·7 (155·1)†	115·7 128·2 145·5 165·2	116·2 130·1 147·7 163·1	118·1 131·2 148·9 173·9	118·0 132·9 152·0 176·7	119·3 133·9 152·3 180·0	120·6 135·1 153·3 184·2	121·4 138·2 155·3 187·5	122·2 139·7 157·3 190·6	122·6 140·7 158·6 197·7	123·6 141·0 161·4 204·0	118·9 134·2* 151·5 (177·5):
1975 1976 1977	203·8 246·2 276·5	207·6 248·1 277·4	210·9 252·8 281·8	213·0 254·5 282·8	217·7 259·7 285·7	220·1 261·6 285·0	227·5 262·2 285·6	231·1 265·5 287·1¶	233·2 265·6	236·9 268·4	238·8 269·4	246·1 276·3	223·9 260·8
				PERCE	NTAGE IN	CREASES	OVER PRE	VIOUS 12 I	MONTHS				
NEW SERIES	: unadjusted	1											
Whole econor	my												
1977	10-9	10-3	10.8	9-4	9-0	8.2	8-1	7-2¶					
OLD SERIES:	SEASONA	LLY ADJU	STED										
All industries													
1967 1968 1969 1970	3·1 7·6 7·9 8·5	3·0 7·9 6·5 11·0	2·3 7·5 7·5 11·2	2·1 7·3 9·1 10·4	1·7 8·7 6·6 12·4	2·2 7·8 8·5 11·9	3·6 7·1 8·0 12·2	3·3 8·3 7·4 13·8	4·3 7·8 7·9 13·0	5·1 7·5 8·4 13·4	6·6 7·7 7·9 14·0	5·5 9·0 8·4 13·6	3·6 7·8 7·8 12·1
1971 1972 1973 1974	14·2 9·0 15·0 (7·7)†	12·5 —* —* (8·6)†	12·4 10·8 13·7 14·2	11·8 11·5 14·6 11·3	12·1 11·0 14·5 17·1	10·8 12·2 15·6 16·2	11·7 11·3 15·5 18·0	10·8 11·1 15·0 20·6	10·9 13·8 13·0 21·0	10·3 14·9 12·5 21·4	9·2 15·9 12·1 25·3	8·9 15·6 12·9 29·2	11·3 12·9 13·5 17·8
1975 1976 1977	(27)‡ 20·6 12·0	(28)‡ 19·0 11·5	27-9 19-4 11-6	30·8 18·0 11·0	26·3 17·5 10·2	25·8 17·0 9·6	27·6 13·9 8·9	25·8 14·2 8·0¶	25·8 12·2	24·9 12·4	21·2 12·9	19·3 11·7	26·6 15·6
All manufactu	ring industr	ries											
967 1968 1969 1970	2·2 8·3 8·2 8·9	2·3 8·3 7·1 10·7	2·1 8·2 7·7 11·4	1·3 7·6 9·4 10·9	1·5 8·8 6·9 12·5	1·9 9·0 8·0 12·8	3·4 7·9 7·8 13·4	3·3 8·4 7·9 14·6	4·8 7·9 8·3 13·6	5·9 7·1 9·0 14·3	7·3 7·6 8·5 14·9	6·8 9·3 8·6 14·1	3·6 8·2 8·1 12·7
971 972 973 974	14·4 9·6 13·3 (7·0)†	13·5 —* —* (7·9)†	12·3 10·8 13·4 13·5	11·9 11·9 13·6 10·4	12·8 11·1 13·5 16·8	10·8 12·7 14·4 16·2	10·9 12·2 13·7 18·2	10·2 12·0 13·5 20·1	10·7 13·8 12·3 20·8	9·9 14·3 12·6 21·1	8·7 14·8 12·7 24·6	8·8 14·0 14·4 26·4	11·2 12·8 12·9 17·1
1975 1976 1977	(25)‡ 20·8 12·3	(26½)‡ 19·5 11·8	27·7 19·9 11·5	30·6 19·5 11·1	25·2 19·3 10·0	24·6 18·8 9·0	26·4 15·2 8·9	25·5 14·9 8·1¶	24·3 13·9	24·3 13·3	20·8 12·8	20·7 12·2	26·2 16·5

Notes: Figures are given to one decimal place, but this does not imply that the final digit is significant. Figures to two decimal places were used in calculating the percentage changes, and so the percentages may differ from those based on the rounded figures.

\* As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February 1972. Consequently it is not possible to calculate indices for that month nor percentage increases involving that month. The annual averages of the indices for 1972 are based on data for eleven months—ie. excl. February.

† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

† These are estimates of the percentage increases in the indices that would have occurred if there had been no reductions in earnings in January and February 1974 as a result of three-day working and other restrictions.

§ In this column, the percentage increases given in the lower part of the table are obtained by simple comparisons of the figures for successive years in the upper part of the table.

¶ Provisional.

## **WAGE RATES AND HOURS**

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

	CAN, Michigania Temperaturan	Agricul-	Mining	Food,	Chemicals	All metals	Textiles	Leather,	Clothing	Bricks,	Y 31, 1972 =
1968 Stand	ard Industrial Classification	ture, forestry and fishing	and quarrying	drink and tobacco	and allied industries IV and V	combined VI-XII	A VALUE	leather goods and fur	and footwear	pottery, glass, cement, et	furniture
Basic	weekly rates of wages				A-100-100-1		and the second			-	
1972	Average of monthly and index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100
1973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113
1974		149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133	138
1975		186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171	171
1976		232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1975	September	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	178	178
	October	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	180	178
	November	192	193	192	182	204	191	181	172	187	179
	December	199	193	193	182	204	193	184	174	190	182
1976	January	230	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197
	February	232	194	199	184	214	195	191	202	193	198
	March	232	214	199	184	214	195	191	214	197	198
	April	232	215	202	184	215	195	191	214	203	198
	May	232	215	202	195	215	217	191	214	203	198
	June	232	215	213	208	215	219	191	214	204	198
	July	232	215	213	208	215	220	210	214	205	198
	August	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	205	199
	September	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	October	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	November	232	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
	December	233	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977	January	246	215	220	209	217	222	216	227	210	211
	February	247	225	222	209	217	222	216	228	210	211
	March	247	225	222	209	217	222	216	232	213	211
	April	247	226	224	209	217	222	216	232	215	212
	May	247	226	224	213	218	233	216	232	216	212
	June	247	226	228	219	218	234	216	232	216	212
	July	247	226	228	219	218	234	224	232	216	212
	August	247	226	228	219	218	234	224	232	216	212
	September	247	226	228	219	218‡	234	224	235	216	212
Norm	al weekly hours†	(42·2)	(36-0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40-0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40-1)	(40.0)
	Average of monthly sindex numbers	100·0 100·0 99·3 99·2 99·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 99·6 99·6	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100.0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 99·8 99·8 99·8	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
977	September	99-2	100-0	99-6	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8	100-0
	hourly rates of wages	100									
	Average of monthly index numbers	100 116 150 187 233	100 106 143 190 211	100 112 136 178 210	96 106 124 165 199	104 119 137 179 214	97 110 136 176 211	95 108 136 171 200	100 111 129 167 213	100 112 134 172 203	100 113 138 170 199
975	September	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	179	178
	October	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	180	178
	November	194	193	193	182	204	191	181	172	187	179
	December	200	193	194	182	204	193	184	174	191	182
976	January	231	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197
	February	233	194	200	184	214	195	191	202	194	198
	March	233	214	200	184	214	195	191	214	197	198
	April	233	215	203	184	215	195	191	214	203	198
	May	233	215	203	195	215	217	191	214	203	198
	June	233	215	214	208	215	219	191	214	205	198
	July August September	233	215 215 215	214 215 215	208 208 208	215 215 215	220 220 220	210 210 210	214 214 216	206 206 207	198 199 200
	October November December	233	215 215 215	215 220 220	208 208 208	215 215 215	220 220 220	210 210 210	216 217 217	207 210 210	200 200 200
77	January	248	215	221	209	217	222	216	227	211	211
	February	249	225	223	209	217	222	216	228	211	211
	March	249	225	223	209	217	222	216	232	214	211
	April	249	226	224	209	217	222	216	232	216	212
	May	249	226	224	213	218	233	216	232	216	212
	June	249	226	229	219	218	234	216	232	217	212
	July August September	249	226 226 226	229 229 229	219 219 219	218 218 218‡	234 234 234	224 224 224	232 232 235	217 217 217	212 212 212

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

# WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

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

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

# RETAIL PRICES

# United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices

		ALL	FOOD	t							All item	s All items
			All	Items the prices of	other tha	n the Unit	ainly manufa ed Kingdom	ctured in	Items mainly	Items mainly	food	except items of food the
	on i strong of Condition graphs present to bloom o	Andreas (Andreas (And	Then Then Order	which show significant seasonal variations	show	Primarily from home- produced raw	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significan seasonal variation
JAN	UARY 16, 1962 = 10	0						THE CO.	256	No.		
Weigh	nts 1968 1969 1970 1971 1971 1972 1973	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251 248 253	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·5 41·7-43·2 39·6-41·4 41·3-42·5 47·5-48·8	215·0–216·6 208·5–210·0 207·5–209·0 206·8–208·3 209·6–211·4 205·5–206·7 204·2–205·5	38·8–39·9 38·5–39·5 41·0–42·0 4 39·9–41·1 7 38·0–38·3	64·6–65·1 63·8–64·3 61·7–62·3 58·9–59·2	104-0-105-6 103-1-104-6 103-1-104-6 104-8-106-3 101-6-103-4 96-9- 98-1 96-3- 97-6	53·4 51·4 48·7 47·5 50·3 53·3 48·7	57·6 54·0 55·7 54·5 57·7 55·3 59·2	737 746 745 750 749 752 747	952-0-953- 954-5-956- 952-5-954- 956-8-958- 958-6-960- 957-5-958- 951-2-952-
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Monthly averages	125-0 131-8 140-2 153-4 164-3 179-4 208-2	123·2 131·0 140·1 155·6 169·4 194·9 230·0	121-7 136-2 142-5 155-4 171-0 224-1 262-0	123·8 130·1 139·9 156·0 169·5 189·7 224·2	118-9 126-0 136-2 150-7 163-9 178-0 220-0	126·1 133·0 143·4 156·2 165·6 171·1 221·2	123-5 130-5 140-8 154-3 165-2 174-2 221-1	130-2 136-8 145-6 167-3 181-5 213-6 212-5	119·0 123·8 133·3 149·8 167·2 198·0 238·4	125-7 132-2 140-3 152-8 162-7 174-5 201-2	125-2 131-7 140-2 153-5 164-1 177-7 206-1
1968	January 16	121-6	121-1	121-0	121-3	115-9	120-9	119-2	128-2	119-3	121-9	121-7
1969	January 14	129-1	126-1	124-6	126-7	121-7	129-6	126-7	133-4	121-1	130-2	129-3
1970 1971	January 20	135-5	134-7	136-8	134-5	130-6	137-6	135-1	140-6	128-2	135-8	135-5
1972	January 19 January 18	147·0 159·0	147·0 163·9	145·2 158·5	147·8 165·4	146-2	151-6	149.7	153-4	139-3	147-0	147-1
973	January 16	171-3	180-4	187-1	179-5	158·8 170·8	163·2 168·8	161·8 170·0	176·1 205·0	163-1	157-4	159-1
1974	January 15	191-8	216-7	254-4	209-8	196-9	190-9	193-7	224-5	176·0 227·0	168·4 184·0	170·8 189·4
ANU	JARY 15, 1974 = 10	10									1010	107-4
	ts 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8 2		39-2-40-0	57·1–57·6	96-3-97-6	48-7	59-2	747	951-2-952-5
	1975 1976 1977	1,000 1,000 1,000	232 228 247	35-9-42-0 1	93·9–198·3 86·0–196·1 00·8§	40·4-41·6 35·9-41·4 38·4§	66·0–66·6 56·9–66·5 61·9§	106·4–108·2 92·8–107·9 100·3§	42·3–45·3 45·3–50·7 52·9§	42·9–46·1 42·1–43·9 47·6§	768 772 753	961·9–966·3 958·0–964·1 953·8§
974 975 976	Monthly averages	{ 108-5 134-8 157-1	106·1 133·3 159·9	103·0 129·8 177·7	106·9 134·3 156·8	111·7 140·7 161·4	115·9 156·8 171·6	114·2 150·2 167·4	94·7 116·9 147·7	105·0 120·9 142·9	109·3 135·3 156·4	108·8 135·1 156·5
975	March 18	124-3	126-0	114-9	128-7	133-1	153-7	145-3	108-9	116-9	123-8	124-8
	April 15 May 13 June 17	129·1 134·5 137·1	130·7 132·7 135·9	124·8 129·4 140·3	132·2 133·8 135·2	137·7 139·3 141·0	156·3 158·4 160·0	148·7 150·6 152·2	113·8 115·3 116·7	119·2 120·2 121·2	128·7 135·0 137·5	129·4 134·8 137·1
	July 15 August 12 September 16	138·5 139·3 140·5	136·3 136·3 137·3	140·2 131·7 133·8	135·7 137·5 138·3	143·0 143·5 144·6	160·6 160·3 160·0	153·4 153·4 153·7	115·9 121·8 123·0	121·4 122·5 122·6	139·2 140·3 141·5	138·5 139·7 140·9
	October 14 November 11 December 9	142·5 144·2 146·0	138·4 141·6 144·2	137·9 140·1 148·9	138·9 142·4 143·9	147·2 148·9 149·8	158·8 158·5 160·4	154·1 154·6 156·1	123·1 133·1 134·6	124·7 126·5 128·2	143.8 145.0 146.6	142·8 144·5 146·1
976	January 13 February 17 March 16	147·9 149·8 150·6	148·3 152·1 153·8	158·6 173·5 181·2	146·6 148·2 148·6	151-2 153-9 154-3	162·4 164·5 165·0	157·8 160·2 160·6	137-3 137-5 138-0	132-4 134-1 134-4	147·9 149·1 149·8	147-6 149-0 149-5
	April 13 May 18 June 15	153-5 155-2 156-0	156·7 157·1 156·7	189·9 184·8 174·3	150-4 151-9 153-5	157·4 157·9 157·8	166·6 167·6 168·4	162·8 163·6 164·1	139-6 141-3 144-7	135·5 137·9 139·7	152·7 154·7 155·9	152·2 154·2 155·4
	July 13 August 17 September 14	156·3 158·5 160·6	153-4 158-4 164-4	149·0 163·6 178·6	154-8 157-8 161-9	160·3 162·0 163·8	169-6 173-5 175-5	165·8 168·8 170·7	145·6 148·7 157·2	140·6 143·2 146·5	157-2 158-6 159-5	156·8 158·5 160·0
	October 12 November 16   December 14	163·5 165·8 168·0	169·3 172·7 176·1	184·0 192·8 202·1	166·8 169·1 171·4	171·1 172·6 174·4	179·1 182·2 184·8	175-8 178-3 180-5	160·9 160·2 161·8	152·1 157·4 160·5	161·8 163·8 165·6	162·8 164·8 166·8
77	January 18 February 15 March 15	172-4 174-1 175-8	183·1 184·5 186·5	214·8 216·8 215·7	177·1 178·5 181·0	178·7 179·8 185·1	189·7 192·7 197·8	187-5	169·6 169·1 168·9	165·7 167·3 167·9	169·3 171·1 172·6	170-9 172-5 174-3
	April 19 May 17 June 14	180·3 181·7 183·6	189·6 189·9 193·7	223·9 213·7 219·4	183·2 185·4 189·0	189·7 191·8 192·2	200·6 205·0 206·8	196·2 199·6	168·9 169·9 177·5	169-7 170-9 174-5	177·6 179·3 180·8	178-7 180-5 182-4
	July 12 August 16 September 13	183·8 184·7 185·7	192-0 191-9 192-5	194·1 182·8 176·9	191·8 193·8 195·6	196·3 196·9 198·3	210·2 214·9 216·9	204·5 207·6	178·4 178·8 179·7	177·5 179·3 182·1	181·5 182·7 183·8	183·5 184·9 186·2

\* See footnote on page 1142.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of the Gazette.
‡ These are: coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.
§ Provisional.

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

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

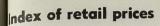
TABLE 132 (continued)

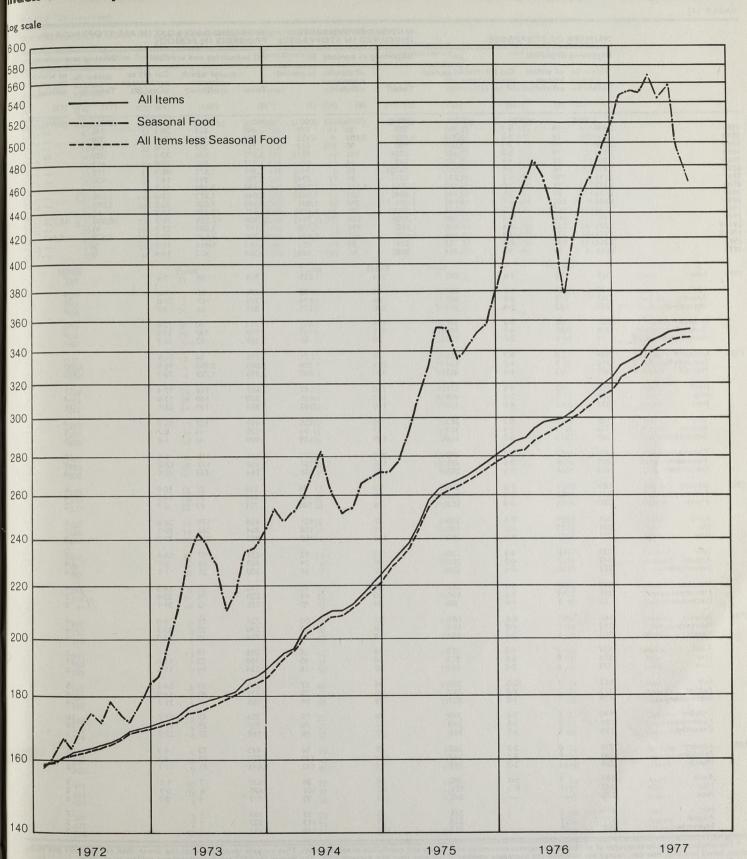
Goods and services mainly produced by national-	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home		
ised industries‡												
1 5 50 5 50 5 100	7.501	A 0 601	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8/22 A-201	2 (CO)	0-61	0 464 0 0012		401 0-16 201 - 7 0	JANUARY 1	6, 1962 = 100
95 93 92 91 92 89 80	63 64 66 65 66 73 70	66 68 64 59 53 49 43	121 118 119 119 121 126 124	62 61 61 60 60 58 52	59 60 60 61 58 58 64	89 86 86 87 89 89	120 124 126 136 139 135 135	60 66 65 65 65 65 63	56 57 55 54 52 53 54	41 42 43 44 46 46 51		1968 Weights 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974
135·0 140·1 149·8 172·0 185·2 191·9 215·6	127-1 136-2 143-9 152-7 159-0 164-2 182-1	125·5 135·5 136·3 138·5 139·5 141·2 164·8	141-3 147-0 158-1 172-6 190-7 213-1 238-2	133·8 137·8 145·7 160·9 173·4 178·3 208·8	113·2 118·3 126·0 135·4 140·5 148·7 170·8	113-4 117-7 123-8 132-2 141-8 155-1 182-3	119-1 123-9 132-1 147-2 155-9 165-0 194-3	124·5 132·3 142·8 159·1 168·0 172·6 202·7	132-4 142-5 153-8 169-6 180-5 202-4 227-2	126·9 135·0 145·5 165·0 180·3 211·0 248·3	Monthly averages	1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974
133-0	125.0	120-8	138-6	132-6	110-2	111-9	113-9	116-3	128-0	121-4	January 16	1968
139-9	134-7	135-1	143-7	138-4	116-1	115-1	122-2	130-2	140-2	130-5	January 14	1969
146·4 160·9	143·0 151·3	135-8	150·6 164·2	145·3 152·6	122-2 132-3	120-5	125·4 141·2	136·4 151·2	147·6 160·8	139·4 153·1	January 20 January 19	1970 1971
179-9	154-1	138-4	178-8	168-2	138-1	136-7	151-8	166-2	174-7	172-9	January 18	1972
190-2	163-3	141-6	203-8	178-3	144-2	146-8	159-4	169-8	189-6	190-2	January 16	1973
198-9	166-0	142-2	225-1	188-6	158-3	166-6	175-0	182-2	212-8	229-5	January 15	1974
80 77 90 89	70 82 81 83	43 46 46 46	124 108 112 112	52 53 56 58	64 70 75 63	91 89 84 82	135 149 140 139	63 71 74 71	54 52 57 54	51 48 47 45	JANUARY 1	5, 1974 = 100 1974 Weights 1975 1976 1977
108-4 147-5 185-4	109·7 135·2 159·3	115-9 147-7 171-3	105·8 125·5 143·2	110-7 147-4 182-4	107·9 131·2 144·2	109·4 125·7 139·4	111-0 143-9 166-0	111·2 138·6 161·3	106·8 135·5 159·5	108·2 132·4 157·3	Monthly averages	{ 1974 1975 1976
128-3	120-7	125-5	111-8	130-0	121·3 124·0	122·5 123·0	134-5	130·2 134·5	121·0 126·3	122·1 128·0	March 18 April 15	1975
135·0 143·2 150·8	122·3 137·3 139·7	125·7 152·6 158·4	125·8 126·6 128·7	136·7 144·0 151·4	131·7 133·3	123·8 125·1	142·5 144·6	136·3 137·7	135·8 138·0	129·9 132·3	May 13 June 17	
154-0 154-1 155-7	141·8 143·5 143·8	158·7 158·8 160·5	129·3 130·5 131·1	154·9 155·0 155·6	134·2 135·2 136·3	125·7 127·6 129·3	145·9 148·2 149·8	141·4 142·4 143·5	140·4 137·8 139·6	135·4 136·6 139·2	July 15 August 12 September 16	
165-1 169-0 171-5	144·3 144·5 146·6	160·7 160·7 162·2	133·1 133·8 134·2	159-6 161-9 166-8	138·8 140·2 141·3	129·6 130·5 131·4	150·8 153·4 156·0	146·9 147·6 149·1	150·4 151·6 152·5	140·8 142·1 143·6	October 14 November 11 December 9	
172·8 173·2 173·9	149·0 150·9 151·9	162·6 162·8 162·8	134-8 135-8 136-3	168·7 169·4 169·7	140·8 141·2 141·9	131·5 134·9 135·9	157·0 156·9 157·4	152-3 154-2 154-7	154·0 154·9 155·7	146·2 148·3 149·5	January 13 February 17 March 16	197
179·1 183·8 186·5	154·3 158·7 159·7	162·8 170·8 175·3	143·5 142·6 143·1	174-6 180-0 183-8	140·7 141·1 141·5	136·6 137·3 137·7	160·9 164·0 165·2	158·7 159·2 159·3	156·1 158·6 159·4	153·1 154·6 156·3	April 13 May 18 June 15	
188-9 190-5 190-7	162·4 163·3 164·1	175·3 175·3 175·3	143·8 144·5 145·4	185·6 187·0 187·3	142·7 143·3 143·8	138·3 140·5 142·4	166·9 169·5 170·6	162-0 163-4 163-8	160·1 160·9 161·6	158·0 159·9 161·2	July 13 August 17 September 14	
193-4 195-1 196-4	164·5 165·8 166·9	175·0 178·1 179·7	147-5 147-9 153-6	191·3 194·9 196·7	150·0 151·0 151·8	144·5 145·9 146·8	171·7 175·4 176·4	167·5 169·4 170·8	163·4 164·2 164·8	164·4 167·0 169·1	October 12 November 16   December 14	
198-7 198-7 199-3	173·7 176·4 179·3	193·2 194·3 193·7	154·1 154·6 155·7	198-8 198-0 198-7	157·0 160·1 162·0	148·5 151·1 153·4	178·9 181·3 182·4	176·2 178·5 180·9	166·8 167·7 168·1	172·3 173·8 176·5	January 18 February 15 March 15	197
203·1 208·0 211·4	181·2 183·9 184·0	206·5 206·5 216·1	166·3 164·3 164·3	202-9 210-4 214-5	163·7 165·2 166·0	153·8 154·6 155·7	189·1 192·2 193·2	185·9 187·2 187·8	170-0 171-9 173-3	178-8 182-0 184-0	April 19 May 17 June 14	
211·6 211·4 209·6	184·6 185·7 187·4	216·1 217·6 217·6	163·3 164·3 164·8	216·6 217·3 217·5	166·8 169·1 170·7	157·4 160·4 161·8	193·8 192·9 193·7	189·9 190·9 192·5	172·9 174·4 173·3	186·4 188·7 194·7	July 12 August 16 September 13	

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

		INDEX	FOR	Mynes	-topulty_re-	entrant T	RaideelD	Sidera Ci	last	poisso)	f equipment	and the state of t	
		One-pe	rson pensio	ner househ	olds	Two-pe	rson pensio	ner househ	olds	Genera	l index of r	etail prices	
		Quarte	rage			Quarte	r			Quarte	r		
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUAR	RY 16, 1962 = 100					MARCHE DIS		e de la companya de l		1,00			
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 1964		104-4	104-1	102-7	104-5	104-0	103-8	102-6	104-3	103-1	103-5	102-5	103-3
1965		105-4 110-4	106·6 110·7	107·2 111·6	108-7	105-3	106-8	107-6	109-0	104-1	105-9	106-8	107-8
1966		114-3	116.4	116-4	113·4 117·9	110·5 114·6	111-4	112-3	113-8	108-9	111-4	111-8	112-5
1967		118-8	119-2	117-6	120-5	118-9	116·6 119·4	116.7	118-0	113-3	115-2	115.5	116-4
1968		122.9	124-0	124-3	126-8	122.7	124-3	118-0	120-3	117-1	118-0	117-2	118-5
1969		129-4	130-8	130-6	133-6	129.6	131-3	124-6	126.7	120-2	123-2	123-8	125-3
1970		136-9	139-3	140-3	144-1	137.0	139.4	131·4 140·6	133-8	128-1	130-0	130-2	131-8
1971		148-5	153-4	156.5	159-3	148-4	153-4	156-2	144-0	134-5	137-3	139-0	141.7
1972		162-5	164-4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166-7	158·6 170·3	146-0	150-9	153-1	154-9
1973		175-3	180-8	182-5	190-3	175-2	181.1	183-0	190-6	157-4	159.5	162-4	165-5
1974		199-4	207-5	214-1	225-3	199-5	208-8	214-5	225-2	168·7 190·7	173·8 201·9	176·6 208·0	182·6 218·1
ANUAR	Y 15, 1974 - 100												
1974		101-1	105-2	108-6	114-2	101-1	105-8	108-7	114-1	101-5	107-5	110-7	116-1
1975		121-3	134-3	139-2	145-0	121-0	134.0	139-1	144-4	123-5	134-5	140-7	145.7
1976		152-3	158-3	161-4	171-3	151.5	157-3	160-5	170-2	151-4	156-6	160-4	168-0
1977		179-0	186-9	191-1		178-9	186-3	189-4		176-8	184-2	187-6	100.0

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought an consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR	R ONE-PERSON	PENSIONER	HOUSEHO	DLDS		in The Epicol X	PREMIUM	C#ST/CE1	B-8703.53	ERROR :	14/2
JANUARY 1	6, 1962 - 100										
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	103-9 107-0 111-5 116-3 119-0 124-5	104·4 107·5 111·3 115·3 118·0 122·4	102-8 108-6 117-8 122-4 126-0 128-0	100·0 105·8 118·1 120·9 120·9 125·8	105·7 108·5 113·0 120·2 123·7 131·5	98·5 100·5 102·8 105·0 106·8 110·8 116·5	103·5 104·7 106·4 108·9 110·5 112·0	105-7 111-6 118-6 127-1 130-8 137-4	102·8 106·4 111·8 114·7 115·7 126·9	102-9 105-0 111-4 119-6 124-8 128-9	104·6 108·1 112·9 117·5 120·8 126·7
1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	131·1 140·2 154·4 166·2 182·2 211·6	129·4 138·2 153·9 167·5 193·7 226·2	137·1 143·9 152·0 158·4 163·5 181·7	136·1 136·9 139·1 140·1 141·9 165·7	136·4 146·8 161·8 175·3 180·6 209·9	116-5 124-7 133-3 138-0 145-5 166-9	115·8 120·8 129·0 138·2 150·6 176·5	143-9 156-9 189-3 203-0 205-1 211-8	132-7 145-3 161-5 172-7 179-2 217-9	139·0 148·3 160·8 170·6 187·0 209·1	134-0 143-6 160-7 176-2 209-1 249-1
JANUARY 1	5, 1974 - 100							4-081		bini da 1	
1974 1975 1976	107-3 135-0 160-8	104·0 129·5 156·3	110·0 135·8 160·2	115·9 147·8 171·5	109·9 145·5 179·9	108·5 131·0 145·2	109·5 124·9 137·7	109·0 144·0 178·0	114·5 147·7 171·6	106·7 134·4 155·1	108·8 133·1 159·5
NDEX FOR	TWO-PERSON	PENSIONER	HOUSEHO	DLDS							
ANUARY 1	6, 1962 = 100										
963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973	103-7 107-2 112-0 116-5 119-2 124-6 131-5 140-3 154-2 165-6 182-5 212-0	104-3 108-1 112-1 116-0 118-5 123-3 130-5 139-7 155-3 169-7 197-8 230-9	102-5 108-2 117-3 121-9 125-7 127-1 136-5 144-7 154-2 160-9 166-2 184-7	100·0 105·9 118·3 121·1 121·1 126·0 136·4 137·3 139·5 140·5 142·3 166·1	105-4 108-3 112-7 120-2 124-3 132-3 137-3 147-2 162-6 176-1 181-5 210-9	99-7 101-7 104-4 106-8 108-8 113-0 118-9 127-7 137-0 141-3 148-1 170-3	103·9 105·3 107·3 110·0 111·7 113·5 117·9 123·8 132·3 141·6 155·0 182·2	104-5 109-1 116-4 124-1 127-3 135-0 141-6 151-7 175-1 187-1 192-9 214-7	102-4 106-2 108-6 111-3 112-5 123-1 129-3 141-4 157-3 167-5 173-3 208-1	102-2 103-8 109-6 117-3 122-1 126-2 136-2 145-4 159-3 168-8 185-9 207-5	104·6 108·1 112·9 117·5 120·8 126·7 134·0 143·6 160·7 176·2 209·1 249·1
ANUARY 1	5, 1974 = 100									e ere osci, in	
974 975 976	107·4 134·6 159·9	104·0 128·9 155·8	110·0 135·7 160·5	116·0 148·1 171·9	110·0 146·0 180·7	108·2 132·6 146·3	109·7 126·4 139·7	111-0 145-4 171-4	113·3 144·6 168·2	106·7 135·4 157·1	108·8 133·1 159·5
	NDEX OF RETAI	L PRICES					562 TO 5	8.487 193-9 & 6.481 153-5 &			
ANUARY 16											
963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 971 973	103-1 106-2 111-2 115-1 117-7 123-1 130-1 138-1 151-2 161-2 175-4 204-7	104·8 107·8 111·6 115·6 118·5 123·2 131·0 140·1 155·6 169·4 194·9 230·0	102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7 125·3 127·1 136·2 143·9 152·7 159·0 164·2 182·1	100-0 105-8 118-0 120-8 120-8 125-5 135-5 136-3 138-5 139-5 141-2 164-8	106-0 109-3 114-5 120-9 124-3 133-8 137-8 145-7 160-9 173-4 178-3 208-8	100-1 102-3 104-8 107-2 109-0 113-2 118-3 126-0 135-4 140-5 148-7 170-8	103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9 111-7 113-4 117-7 123-8 132-2 141-8 155-1 182-3	100-5 102-1 106-7 109-9 112-2 119-1 123-9 132-1 147-2 155-9 165-0 194-3	101-9 105-0 109-0 112-5 113-7 124-5 132-3 142-8 159-1 168-0 172-6 202-7	104·0 106·9 112·7 120·5 126·4 132·4 142·5 153·8 169·6 180·5 202·4 227·2	104-2 107-5 111-9 116-1 119-0 126-9 135-0 145-5 165-0 180-3 211-0 248-3
ANUARY 15	television to the province										
974 975 976	108-9 136-1 159-1	106·1 133·3 159·9	109·7 135·2 159·3	115·9 147·7 171·3	110·7 147·4 182·4	107·9 131·2 144·2	109·4 125·7 139·4	111·0 143·9 166·0	111·2 138·6 161·3	106·8 135·5 159·5	108·2 132·4 157·3





# **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \*** United Kingdom: stoppages of work

		NUMBI	ER OF STO	PPAGES		NUMB	ER OF WOR	KERS PPAGES‡	WORK	ING DAYS L	OST IN AL	L STOPP	AGES IN
		Beginnir	ng in period	ni ili solgentia	In	Beginni	ng in period‡		All indu	stries and se	rvices	Mining	and quarrying
		Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)	progress in period	Total	of which known official	progress in period	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)		of which known official
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1961 1962 1963		2,686 2,449 2,068	60 78 49	2·2 3·2 2·4	2,701 2,465 2,081	(000's) 771 4,420 590	(000's) 80 3,809 80	(000's) 779 4,423 593	(000's) 3,046 5,798 1,755	(000's) 861 4,109 527	(000's) 28·3 70·9 30·0	(000's) 740 308	(000's)
1964		2,524 2,354	70 97	2-8	2,535 2,365	872   868	161 94	883   876	2,277 2,925	690 607	30-3 20-8	326 309 413	42
1966		1,937 2,116	60 108	4·1 3·1 5·1	1,951 2,133	530   731	50 36	544   734	2,398 2,787	1,172 394	48·9 14·1	118 108	_
1968 1969		2,378 3,116	91 98	3·8 3·1	2,390 3,146	2,255   1,654	1,565	2,258   1,665	4,690 6,846	2,199 1,613	46·9 23·6	57 1,041	_
1970 1971		3,906 2,228	162 161	4·1 7·2	3,943 2,263	1,793" 1,171	296 376	1,801 1,178	10.980 13,551	3,320 10,050	30·2 74·2	1,092	_
1972 1973¶		2,497 2,873	160 132	6·4 4·6	2,530 2,902	1,722   1,513	635 396	1,734   1,528	23,909 7,197	18,228 2,009	76·2 27·9	10,800	10,726
1974¶ 1975		2,922 2,282	125 139	4-3 6-1	2,946 2,332	1,622	467 80	1,626	14,750	7,040	47-7	91 5,628	5,567
1976		2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	46	668	6,012 3,284	1,148 472	19·1 14·4	56 78	Ξ
1973	June July	262 178	12 12	4·6 6·7	332 233	To 11	14	135	763	58	7-6		Total 7
	August September	261 239	8	3·0 5·4	307 314		56 35 00	72 94 121	276 378 699	21 117 68	7·6 31·0 9·7		3 16
	October	327	18	5.5	391	14	16	167	702	90	12.8		9
	November December 1	309 71	15 5	4·9 7·0	399 120	11	11	167 61	715 269	137 32	19·2 11·9		5
1974	January¶ February¶ March¶	104 116 251	9 5 16	8·7 4·3 6·4	128 154 281	32 10	57 14	71 338 399	213 4,085 2,196	68 3,955 1,728	31·9 96·8 78·7		3,897
	April	300	13	4-3	377	13		147	667	116	17-4		1,670
	May June	292 323	7 15	2·4 4·6	409 403	10	)2	151 183	838 856	109 189	13-0 22-1		11
	July August September	188 236 289	10 8 15	5·3 3·4 5·2	283 303 366	8 7 12	0 7 9	121 94 159	499 520 999	167 45 48	33·5 8·7 4·8		4 5 5
	October November December	401 309 113	13 8 6	3·2 2·6 5·3	490 431 203	21 15 7		273 257 138	1,656 1,456 764	110 177 328	6·6 12·2 42·9		10 9 2
975	January	189	11	5-8	239	7	70	89	339	37	10-9		6
	February March	235 220	22 13	9·4 5·9	301 302		6	109 108	388 711	55 63	14-2		4 2
	April May	261	19	7-3	335		7	121	668	179	26-8		6
	June	229 257	12 11	5·2 4·3	339 352	11	6 2	118 150	864 935	265 252	30·7 27·0		7 8
	July August	235 149	10	4-3	330		3	92	631	97	15-4		5
	September	157	7 10	4·7 6·4	218 207	4	8 7	74 56	469 300	10 21	2·1 7·0		4 4
	October November December	170 115 65	10 11 3	5·9 9·6 4·6	213 158 88	3	8 0 4	67 44 40	352 220 135	52 74 42	14·8 33·6 31·1		4 3
976	January February	166 154	11 7	6·6 4·5	184 197	7 5		80 69	324 240	13	4·0 33·3		4 4
	March April	203 157	6	3.0	252	6	8	74	304	19	6.3		4
	May June	156 175	7 9 6	4·5 5·8 3·4	219 213 233	4 3 4	8 9 7	68 49 56	298 200 224	15 22 44	5·0 11·0 19·6		3 11 3
	July August September	162 172 179	4 3 1	2·5 1·7 1·0	219 210 237	4 7 6	0	57 78 94	219 321 385	53 45 45	24·2 14·0 11·7		5 6 4
	October November December	190 199 103	5 7 3	2·6 3·5 2·9	248 249 161	65	4 5 7	59 76 46	254 327 188	45 39 52	17·7 11·9 27·7		10 18 5
777	January February March	229 260 266	8 8 6	3·5 3·1 2·3	265 347 351	89	4	96 148	445 770	19 33	4·3 4·3		15 8
	April May	197	2	1.0	290	93		142 86	1,046	81	7·7 1·1		6
	May June July	242 172	1	0.4	321 242	82 66		101	685 517	6 4	0.9		8 6
	August September	151 274 200	†		221 327 313	40 99 100		55 113 149	304 827 1,152	†			7 5 5

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

	133 (continued)							Les.		Action to the Action	
	NG DAYS LOST engineering, ding and vehicles	Textiles.	STOPPAGES IN	Construct		Transpor	t and cation	All other and service	industries es		
Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	YPERIAL SEE MURE	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
(000's) 1,464 4,559 854 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540 6,636 4,799 5,837 4,977	(000's) 624 3,652 189 501 455 163 205 2,010 1,229 587 3,552 2,654 923 602 814 209	(000's) 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 140 149 384 71 274 193 255 350 65	(000°s) 14 21 4	(000's) 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 278 242 255 4,188 176 252 247 570	(000's) 44 61 279 — 16 6 17 31 12 10 21 3,842 15 22 69 185	(000's) 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539 876 331 705 422 132	(000's) 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 90 590 6,242 576 102 33 23 5	(000's) 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,135 1,608 2,072 1,006 461	(000's) 143 100 49 29 95 93 26 112 274 2,076 225 301 887 794 172 71		1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 ¶1973 ¶1974 1975 1976
	Total 684		Total 11	1	Total 14	7	otal 11	T	otal 35	June	1973
	167 282 458		7 7 22		13 16 15		12 12 21		74 44 174	July August September	
	499 456 189		20 98 1		13 6 5		46 41 28		112 109 46	October November ¶ December	
	131 136 437		12 3 4		10 7 14		27 17 19		33 26 53	¶ January ¶ February ¶ March	1974
	439 455 512		18 29 14		22 41 33		42 92 19		134 217 268	April May June	
	275 327 820		15 34 37		10 15 26		26 13 24		168 126 87	July August September	
	1,103 903 300		36 25 29		34 30 9		151 183 93		323 305 331	October November December	
	195 228 327		12 10 23		13 38 32		27 27 218		86 81 109	January February March	1975
	420 658 640		12 13 53		35 29 16		66 24 11		128 132 207	April May June	
	468 370 213		38 27 38		14 6 7		9 10 8		97 51 31	July August September	
	261 108 44		8 51 64		23 22 11		7 11 5		50 25 10	October November December	
	247 127 218		9 2 4		31 39 37		17 3 17		16 64 24	January February March	1976
	161 105 103		12 7 5		65 31 50		15 7 18		43 38 45	April May June	
	115 230 268		8 5 5		46 46 59		13 7 11		32 28 38	July August September	
	108 178 116		3 1 4		75 67 25		7 11 7		52 52 30	October November December	
	333 521 822		5 10 9		19 40 46		17 12 12		56 180 148	January February March	1977
	441 433 423		10 26 6		27 37 20		58 46 13		80 135 49	April May June	
	201 571 558		3 5 37		27 11 21		7 9 21		60 226 510	July August September	

<sup>\*</sup> The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1977 are provisional and subject to revision. Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred (including workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated \$ Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

| Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began. Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10–March 8 1974, are not available for December 1973–March 1974.

# OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

# indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TA					
IA	ы	•	7	.54	ъ.

		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	4072	4074		(1970 - 100
	Applied to the principle of the property	90,000	40.339	nchine Ches to	_ ://0	_ 1771	- 19/2			1975†	1976†
1	WHOLE ECONOMY										
1a	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product§	20 01.10									
1b	Employed labour force*	92·5 100·9		98·3 100·4			104·4 99·0		109·7 101·3	107-7	108-9
100	Costs per unit of output	91.6	96.0	97-9	100.0	103-3	105-5		108.3	(100·7) (107·0)	(99·9) (109·0)
1d 1e	Total domestic incomes	86-6	89-6	92.8	100-0	110-4	121-6	424.0	4505		
11	Wages and salaries Labour costs	86·1 85·0	88·2 87·4	91·3 91·0	100·0 100·0	108·6 108·6	118-1	131·8 128·2	153·7 156·7	197·6 205·1	225·4 227·0
2	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES				1000	100.0	118-4	128-0	156-9	206-9	231-6
2a	Output, employment and output per person employed										
2b 2c	Employment Output per person employed	91·7 102·8	97·2 101·4	99·9 101·5	100·0 100·0	100·3 96·9	102·5 94·6	110·0 95·8	106·9 95·6	101-7	102-2
	Costs per unit of output	89.2	95-9	98-4	100-0	103-5	108-4	114-8	111.8	(92·3) (110·2)	(89·9) (113·7)
2d 2e	Wages and salaries	85-7	85-5	90.2	100-0	107-5	114-5	405.0	4540		
3	Labour costs	84-8	84.6	89.7	100-0	107-8	115-2	125·2 125·6	156·8 160·5	204·9 210·9	231.3 240.8
3	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed										
3a 3b	Output Employment	89.8	96-0	99.6	100-0	99-4	102-0	110-6	108-9	102-4	400 /
Зс	Output per person employed	99·8 90·0	99-0 97-0	100·3 99·3	100·0 100·0	96·8 102·7	93·7 108·9	94·2 117·4	94·4 115·4	(90.3)	103·4 (87·8)
3d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries**					.02,	100 )	117:4	115.4	(113.4)	(117-8)
3e	Labour costs	82·9 82·2	83·1 82·3	88·4 87·8	100·0 100·0	109·1 109·6	113·9 115·0	121-5	149-3	196-1	220.9
4	MINING AND QUARRYING			0.0	1000	107-6	113.0	122.8	154-1	203.5	232.0
4a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output										
4b 4c	Employment Output per person employed	114·5 132·1	111·2 117·5	104·0 106·5	100·0 100·0	100·0 96·8	84·1 92·7	92·6 88·4	78·8 85·3	86.0	89-2
	Costs per unit of output	86.7	94.6	97.7	100.0	103-3	90.7	104.8	92.4	(85·8) (100·2)	(84·3) (105·8)
4d 4e	Wages and salaries	92.3	89-2	92.7	100-0	101.0	139-3	420.2			
	Labour costs	91.5	89.2	92.8	100.0	100.7	144.7	130·3 136·7	219·6 234·5	290·8 311·7	308.6 330.7
5 1	METAL MANUFACTURE Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a 5b	Output Employment	92.0	98-0	100-3	100-0	91-3	91.4	100-0	91.7	70 (	05.0
5c	Output per person employed	100·7 91·4	98.7 99.3	99·3 101·0	100·0 100·0	94·4 96·7	87·4 104·6	87.3	85.9	78·6 (84·2)	85·2 (80·6)
5d	Costs per unit of output				1000	707	104.6	114.5	106-8	(93.3)	(105.7)
5e	Wages and salaries Labour costs	78·0 77·2	76·7 76·0	84·2 84·0	100·0 100·0	112-3	116-9	121-3	163-2	247-1	253.8
1	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENG			010	100.0	112.7	117-4	123-3	1.71 · 5	261-6	272.1
6a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output			100							
6b 6c	Employment Output per person employed	87·5 98·9	91·2 97·6	97·1 99·1	100·0 100·0	99·6 96·7	99·1 92·1	110·0 92·6	113·5 94·2	109·1 (90·4)	103·4 (86·9)
	Costs per unit of output	88-5	93.4	98.0	100.0	103.0	107-6	118.8	120.5	(120.7)	(119.0)
6d 6e	Wages and salaries	84-1	85-6	89-4	100-0	107-8	109-8	4440	400.5		
	Labour costs	83.2	84.6	88.9	100.0	108-3	111.1	114·9 115·9	138·5 143·7	178·4 186·3	212.3 224.4
	EHICLES Output employment and output										
7a 7b	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment	94.5	102-9	106-9	100-0	100-2	104-0	107-6	103-0	04.7	04.0
7c	Output per person employed	97·8 96·6	97·0 106·1	99·3 107·7	100·0 100·0	97·5 102·8	93·9 110·8	95.0	94.5	96·7 (90·6)	96·8 (88·2)
7d (	Costs per unit of output				1000	102.6	110.9	113.3	109-0	(106-7)	(109.8)
7e	Wages and salaries Labour costs	78·1 77·6	78·4 77·8	83·3 82·9	100-0	108-4	117-0	133-4	160-4	200-9	230.6
Т	EXTILES	.,		02.9	100-0	108-7	118-1	135-6	166-9	209.7	243.6
8a (	Output, employment and output per person employed Output										
8b 8c	Employment	84·1 104·8	97·1 103·0	100·2 104·6	100·0 100·0	100·6 92·6	102·9 88·6	108·6 87·9	99.2	93.8	97.4
	Output per person employed	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.6	116-1	123.5	85·8 115·6	(78·5) (119·5)	(77·0) (126·5)
84	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	93.3	87-3	93-8	100.0	404.0	400				
8e	Labour costs	91.2	86.2	93.8	100·0 100·0	104·8 105·2	108·8 109·3	131·3 131·3	155·7 158·6	189·0 193·2	213.5 220.7
G	AS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									368	
Pa Pb	Output, employment and output per person employed	86.0	91.6	96.2	100-0	104-0	444.4	440.2	440.0	400	100 5
e de	Employment Output per person employed	111·4 77·2	108-1	103.9	100-0	96.0	111·6 91·1	118·3 88·4	118·9 88·7	120·8 (89·9)	123·5 (87·8)
C	osts per unit of output	11.2	84.7	92.6	100-0	108-3	122-5	133-8	134-0	(134-4)	(140.7)
9d 9e	Wages and salaries Labour costs	97.0	93.7	94-2	100-0	108-2	112-8	111-5	142.0	185-1	209.7
		96.7	93.4	94-2	100.0	108-7	113.0	113.4	146.0	191.1	219.1

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.

\*\* The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 1140 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.

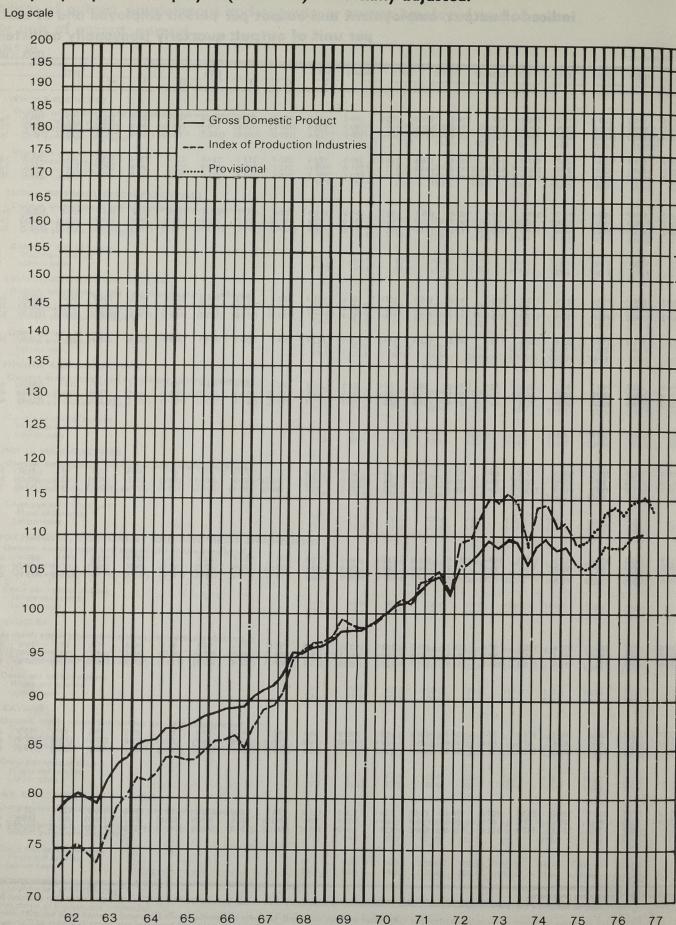
# **OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS**

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

972		1973				1974				1975				1976				1977		
	4	1	2	3	- 4	1	_ 2	3	- 4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†	2†	_
99.0	107·1 99·7 107·4	110·2 100·9 109·2	109·7 101·0 108·6	110·7 101·1 109·5	110·6 101·2 109·3	107·4 101·0 106·3	110·2 101·3 108·8	111·4 101·6 109·6	109·8 101·4 108·3	109·5 100·9 108·5	107·5 100·8 106·6	106·6 (100·6) (106·0)	107·1 (100·3) (106·8)	108·6 (99·9) (108·7)	108·5 (99·9) (108·6)	108·5 (99·9) (108·6)	110·1 (100·0) (110·1)	110·4 (100·1) (110·3)	109·1 (100·2) (108·9)	1a 1b 1c
17.7	125·4 121·5 121·9	128·8 123·3 124·0	128·3 125·1 124·4	132·7 129·3 128·7	137·4 135·1 135·0	142·7 147·9 147·7	145·1 149·7 149·2	158·6 156·9 157·4	168·0 172·3 173·1	181·5 191·8 192·1	192·3 199·0 201·2	203·7 212·7 215·1	213·3 217·0 219·4	214·9 217·9 221·0	221·7 223·5 228·5	228·4 230·9 236·0	236·6 235·7 240·7	246·0 246·1 250·8	251·3 244·4 250·6	1c 1c 1f
94.5	106·3 94·7 112·2	109·7 95·4 115·0	109·5 95·7 114·4	110·7 95·9 115·4	109·9 96·0 114·5	104·0 95·8 108·6	108·9 95·7 113·8	109·1 95·7 114·0	105·7 95·0 111·3	104·8 94·0 111·5	101·0 92·8 108·8	100·0 (91·5) (109·3)	100·9 (90·7) (111·2)	101·4 (90·1) (112·5)	102·5 (89·9) (114·0)	101·8 (89·9) (113·2)	103·1 (89·7) (114·9)	103·6 (89·9) (115·2)	102·0 (90·1) (113·2)	2a 2b 2c
93.6	106·7 93·4 114·2	109·7 93·8 117·0	110·0 94·1 116·9	111·6 94·2 118·5	111·1 94·6 117·4	106·7 94·4 113·0	111·0 94·6 117·3	110·9 94·6 117·2	107·1 93·9 114·1	106·6 92·6 115·1	101·4 90·8 111·7	100·4 (89·3) (112·4)	101·2 (88·3) (114·6)	101·6 (87·7) (115·8)	103·6 (87·6) (118·3)	103·8 (87·9) (118·1)	104·7 (88·1) (118·8)	105·6 (88·5) (119·3)	102·9 (88·9) (115·7)	3:
15-0	114.8	115-2	119-8	122-6	128-6	133-4	141.5	153.4	169-3	179·1	192.9	203.7	208-9	214-4	218-0	223.8	227-3	233-6	243.8	3
	96·9 91·4 106·0	98·5 90·5 108·8	95·7 89·2 107·3	94·2 87·7 107·4	81·9 86·0 95·2	52·9 85·0 62·2	86·3 85·1 101·4	88·5 85·4 103·6	87·5 85·6 102·2	86·5 85·9 100·7	85·6 86·1 99·4	85·1 (85·7) (99·3)	86·6 (85·4) (101·4)	86·7 (84·9) (102·1)	89·1 (84·2) (105·8)	87·2 (84·1) (103·7)	94·0 (83·9) (112·0)	103·1 (84·0) (122·7)	105·7 (84·2) (125·5)	4 4 4
	98·0 86·8 112·9	100·9 87·5 115·3	101·2 87·6 115·5	100·5 87·4 115·0	97·4 86·7 112·3	89·5 85·8 104·3	93·2 85·6 108·9	96·1 86·0 111·7	88·1 86·3 102·1	89·9 86·0 104·5	75·8 85·2 89·0	73·5 (83·5) (88·0)		81·7 (80·9) (101·0)	87·7 (80·2) (109·4)	86·4 (80·3) (107·6)	85·1 (80·8) (105·3)	84·2 (80·9) (104·1)	81·0 (81·2) (99·8)	
1.9	103·7 91·5 113·3	108·0 91·9 117·5	108·8 92·3 117·9	111-3 92-6 120-2	112·0 93·5 119·8	109·4 93·5 117·0	113·5 94·2 120·5	116·0 94·8 122·4	115·1 94·1 122·3	114·3 92·9 123·0	110·5 91·1 121·3	106·5 (89·4) (119·1)	104·9 (88·0) (119·2)	102·9 (87·2) (118·0)	104·2 (87·0) (119·8)	102·9 (86·8) (118·5)	103·6 (86·7) (119·5)	104·9 (87·1) (120·4)	101·4 (87·5) (115·9)	6 6
5·1 3·8 2·0	110·8 94·0 117·9	108·7 94·6 114·9	105·2 95·0 110·7	108·6 95·3 114·0	108·1 95·0 113·8	97·6 94·3 103·5	105·7 94·5 111·9	105·7 94·6 111·7	102·9 94·6 108·8	102·1 93·5 109·2	93·4 91·4 102·2	95·8 (89·3) (107·3)	95·4 (88·0) (108·4)	96·1 (87·6) (109·7)	96·7 (87·5) (110·5)	97·0 (88·4) (109·7)	97·6 (89·2) (109·4)	97·3 (90·1) (108·0)	98·4 (90·6) (108·6)	7777
8.4	107·7 88·3 122·0	111·2 88·6 125·5	109·7 88·1 124·5	106·7 87·6 121·8	106·9 87·2 122·6	97·3 86·8 112·1	104·7 86·6 120·9	101·6 85·8 118·4	93·2 83·8 111·2	92·9 81·0 114·7	94·1 78·9 119·3	93·1 (77·4) (120·3)	94·9 (76·5) (124·1)	97·5 (76·7) (127·1)		97·5 (77·0) (126·6)	99·3 (77·4) (128·3)	99·5 (78·0) (127·6)	93·3 (77·9) (119·8)	8 8 8
0.6	114·8 89·9 127·7	115·8 89·3 129·7	118·9 88·4 134·5	118·0 88·0 134·1	120·5 87·7 137·4	107·8 87·8 122·8	118·6 88·5 134·0	124·5 88·9 140·0	124·8 89·6 139·3	120·5 89·9 134·0	121·9 90·0 135·4	118·3 (90·2) (131·2)	122·6 (89·6) (136·8)	125·0 (89·0) (140·4)	124·3 (88·0) (141·3)	119·8 (87·3) (137·2)	125·0 (86·9) (143·8)	128·6 (86·7) (148·3)	131·6 (86·6) (152·0)	

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.
Note: This series was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of the Gazette.

# 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.

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

# EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Working population less the registered unemployed.

## TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Employed labour force less HM Forces.

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

#### TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

#### UNEMPLOYED

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

#### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

#### UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS

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

### ADULT STUDENTS

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

# UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

#### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

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

#### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

Females aged 18 years and over.

#### ADULTS

Men and women.

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

Females under 18 years of age.

#### YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

#### **OPERATIVES**

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

#### MANUAL WORKERS

Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

#### PART-TIME WORKERS

Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

## NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

#### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

## **OVERTIME**

Work outside normal hours.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

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