

# **March 1977**

**MSC** evaluates job creation

Mr Justice Phillips, President of the Appeal Tribunal

North Sea oil tests Scottish skills

**Retail prices in 1976** 

Family Expenditure Survey

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# **MSC** evaluates job creation

CINCE the introduction of the Job Creation Programme (JCP) by the Government in October 1975 the Office ) of the Manpower Services Commission (OMSC), which administers the Programme on behalf of the Secretary of State for Employment, has been involved in a series of projects designed to monitor and evaluate the impact of the Programme.

### Job Creation Programme

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The main aim of the Programme is to provide temporary worthwhile jobs of social value, at the appropriate local wage rate, for people who would otherwise be unemployed and would benefit from such work. Particular attention is given to young unemployed people aged 16 to 24 years and the over 50's and account is taken of training requirements where practical. Sponsors, which can include local authorities, voluntary organisation, private employers, community groups, and individuals, can submit projects and if approved, are given a grant to cover the approved wage costs and the equivalent of up to 10 per cent of that figure towards running costs where these cannot be provided from other sources. Projects must provide new employment opportunities and must not be merely a means of avoiding normal labour costs.

To date the Government has allocated £130m to JCP and this should provide 90,000 short term jobs averaging about 32 weeks by March 1978 when the programme is due to end. The closing date for applications for projects is August 31, 1977. So far over 10,000 project applications have been received, over two thirds of which have been approved, providing more than 66,000 jobs. The average cost of an approved JCP job is currently £1,375 but of course this figure does not take account of the payments of unemployment and supplementary benefits which would otherwise have occurred, nor the National Insurance contributions and tax payments made by individuals in JCP employment. It has been calculated that the net cost of JCP is of the order of one third of the gross cost, but as the Programme develops the figure is subject to review. Full information about sponsoring projects can be obtained from any of the ten JCP Area Offices or from the JCP Central Unit at the Offices of the Manpower Services Commission, Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6PF.

### Monitoring and evaluation

Day to day monitoring is carried out by JCP staff but in addition the OMSC has developed a computer held management information system covering basic data on projects and individual employees on the Programme. In addition to this regular monitoring system, the OMSC



Site supervisor Bill Gillespie, previously unemployed for 15 months through sickness, teaches 17-year-old Rodney Jones to use a spirit level. 'At my age I didn't think I'd ever work again," said Mr Gillespie. "Now I am working and doing something worthwhile for the community."

carried out a survey of ex-JCP employees in September 1976. A larger survey was undertaken in March 1977, the results of which will be available later this year. Incorporated here is information about the results so far of the monitoring and evaluation work of the OMSC.

### **JCP** projects

Given the broad framework of objectives for JCP it is inevitable that a wide range of project sponsors and types of project activity has developed. A summary of the range is shown in table 1.

Table 1Percentage distribution of project character-<br/>istics for the four quarters of 1976 and for the<br/>programme to end February, 1977, by date<br/>of starting

	1976 Q1	1976 Q2	1976 Q3	1976 Q4	Whole JCP
Number of projects started during period*†	647	1,077	1,292	1,308	6,582
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
(a) By JCP Area					10
Scotland East and North	11	10	13	10	12
Scotland West	16	18	14	14	14
Merseyside	9	7	9	7	7
Northern including Cum-					
bria	21	17	17	19	19
South West	9	7	9	9	7
Wales	17	15	10	9	12
Yorkshire and Humber-					
side	4	7	11	12	9
Midlands	6	6	6	7	6
North West	6	8	7	7	8 5
London	3	4	5	6	5
(b) By type of sponsor	00	()	59	54	60
Local authority	80	62		8	8
Other public body	4	10	8	0	0
Trade union/private em-		-	-	-	2
ployer	3	3	3	3	3
National voluntary sector including local charities and voluntary organisa-					
tion	13	25	30	35	29
(c) By type of activity					
Construction	12	16	14	15	15
Environmental improve- ment	46	36	27	27	32
Production	-10	50			
	1	1	1	1	1
(including workshops)		1	1 A.		
Educational/information	4.4	19	24	22	19
work	14		17	14	13
Social/health services	11	17			
Research/surveys	12	9	11	12	11
Other	3	3	6	10	8

\* Initially the programme was restricted to the Assisted Areas (Scotland, Northern, South West, Wales and Merseyside) but was extended in 1976 to the rest of Great Britain. † JCP areas do not always coincide with the boundaries of the Standard Economic Regions.

As can be seen from table 1 the majority of projects have in fact been sponsored by local authorities, although the proportion has gradually fallen to 60 per cent at end February 1977. In practice the full range of local authority departments and responsibilities have submitted projects, including departments of social services, environment, recreation as well as local education authorities. The scale of the initial response from local authorities was not surprising partly because they are large organisations and employers with the support services available to prepare projects rapidly, but also because they are often the focal point of pressure for measures to ease local unemployment. Several authorities have in fact created special JCP teams to coordinate projects within their area, using JCP funds to recruit the necessary supervisory and technical staff. Some idea of the range of local authority activities can be gained from the projects briefly outlined helow

Derbyshire County Council are employing 25 young people on a project to provide practical and inexpensive help to the elderly who are at risk during the winter. A simple training programme is being carried out so that young people can be employed on various tasks in the homes of elderly people. These include eliminating draughts through insulation, checking for damp, checking heating appliances to ensure they are safe, economical and give sufficient heat, providing safe low-voltage electric blankets for the bedridden and making a room as near 21°C as possible.

□ Under a scheme put forward by Kingston-upon-Hull City Council 25 people are employed on excavation work along the proposed route of the new South Orbital/ South Docks Road. Archaeology of the medieval part of Hull is being investigated along the route of the new road which will destroy merchants' houses, an Augustinian Friary, part of the City Gaol and Guildhall as well as part of the river frontage of the port. In view of Hull's pre-eminence as a port, this project is considered to be of national importance by the Department of the Environment and on site training will be given by Humberside Archaeological Unit Staff.

The next largest group of project sponsors has been from the voluntary sector including nationally and locally based charities such as Oxfam, voluntary organisations like Community Service Volunteers and local community groups. Partly because of the lack of experience and resources in many of these groups in acting as employers the proportion of projects sponsored by the voluntary sector was initially limited but it had risen to 35 per cent of the total by the end of December 1976. Although many of the projects initiated from the voluntary sector have a life which will last only as long as JCP funding, several will lead or have led to permanent employment opportunities. This is illustrated in one of the examples of voluntary sector projects shown below.

Under a scheme proposed by Community Service Volunteers, jobs have been provided for 200 young people, in



JCP sponsors are encouraged to provide further education and training where appropiate. Safety training is particularly important. Here NCB foreman Frank Leigh gives instruction on lifting heavy weights.

teams of ten, on a range of social service activities in the Sunderland area. On-the-job training and work experience is given in a selection of establishments including children's nurseries, old people's homes and units for the mentally and physically handicapped. This yearlong complex of projects has demonstrated the potential of young people in social case-work. Given the 10 per cent vacancy rate in the social services, experience on the projects may lead to permanent work for some of the young people involved.

The Sue Ryder Foundation in Lancashire has two projects which are providing employment for 72 young people for periods up to 45 weeks. The first project involves conversion and renovation of Birchley Hall into a residential home for frail and elderly people who have no relatives to care for them. The second project is for the landscaping of the grounds to the house.

The remainder of project sponsors are drawn from other public bodies such as Health and Water Authorities, nationalised industries, community relations, councils and private employers. As with the other projects a wide range of activities is being sponsored but there has been little change in the proportion of projects sponsored by these groups over the life of the Programme, at around 8 per cent of the total. The Programme's constraints on profit making activities have meant particular problems for private employers who have found it difficult to separate schemes from their normal business activities. Because of this difficulty the criteria have recently been amended to allow projects which could be of some indirect financial advantage to the sponsoring firm, provided that there would be no significant commercial advantage.

However the role of private firms should not be underestimated in the operation of JCP as many have provided



This environmental improvement project provides work for 13 young people in the grounds of a National Trust beauty spot. Members of the group are shown levelling a footpath.

cash, equipment, materials and premises without which many sponsors would have found it difficult to proceed. One example of this type of help is a project sponsored by the Hammersmith Council for Community Relations, in which four adults and eight young people cleared a derelict but well-located site, reconstructing on it a prefabricated building for use as a community centre, primarily for minority ethnic groups. Local firms have contributed funds and equipment. All the young people attended day release classes throughout the six months project. The Centre itself is a welcome addition to community facilities in the area and, through receipts from the hire of the accommodation, a permanent full-time job has been created for a warden/caretaker.

### Variety of sponsors

The range of activities carried out on the projects is as great as that of sponsors and the main types are shown in table 1. However within each type the variety of projects has been considerable. Building and construction activity has for example included the rebuilding of a derelict farmhouse into a youth centre, the construction of adventure playgrounds and a riding school for the disabled and the conversion of a disused church into a museum. Environmental projects have led to the creation of a country leisure centre from waste land, the provision of a wheel chair sports track for the disabled and tree planting to replace dead elms. Projects in the area of personal social services have provided day nurseries for deprived families, auxiliary help in a centre for spastics, and an educational theatre for children in a deprived area. Survey work has resulted in the publication of a directory of facilities for disabled people in one area and some of the workshops funded under the Programme make and repair toys and equipment for handicapped children, or renovate furniture and household goods for use by the social services. As well as the extensive job experience provided on these types of projects, some 10 per cent of projects provide day-release training or education facilities and 70 per cent provide on-the-job training.

The main change in the pattern of project activity over the life of the Programme has been the decline of the proportion of environmental improvement projects to 27 per cent by the end of December 1976. A second change in the pattern has been the increase in the number of projects under the heading of education and information. Partly this reflects the development of projects specifically designed to use the skill of qualified teaching staff and graduates who would otherwise be unemployed. Many of these projects provide assistance to disadvantaged people, often in deprived urban areas. A recent analysis of approved projects has shown that nearly 700 projects are located in the inner city areas of Birmingham, Bradford, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Liverpool and Newcastle. At the time of the analysis these accounted for nearly 13 per cent of JCP projects and a rather higher proportion of approved jobs. While a majority of the projects provide work in education, health and social services, a significant number are concerned with construction and environmental improvement.

Although the lifespan of projects varies considerably, the average duration of approved projects over the whole programme is 32 weeks but the range is indicated in table 2.

Table 2 Analysis of 5,648 approved projects by duration, cumulative to end December 1976

	Per cent
Up to 13 weeks	12
Up to 13 weeks 14–26 weeks	33
27-39 weeks	16
40-52 weeks	37
More than 1 year*	2
	100

\* The maximum period for which projects can be approved is limited initially to 12 months, but exceptionally extensions are approved.

In terms of the projects put forward by sponsors, the Programme has to a very large extent met the Government's objectives that the active cooperation of the local authorities and health service authorities should be sought in the social services and other fields and that public bodies including nationalised industries and private employers, and voluntary organisations, charities and community groups should also be encouraged to sponsor projects. JCP has also given priority wherever possible to projects which would assist urban renewal and which would benefit communities either through the improvement of the local environment or by assistance in social and community problems.

### Employees participating in JCP sponsored projects

As outlined earlier the management information system has provided considerable material about the characteristics of individuals joining JCP projects. By the end of December 1976 just over 32,500 returns had been made, about 71 per cent of the number of jobs provided by projects which had started at the end of the year. (Early projects and some small projects did not provide information). The results are summarised in table 3 below.

### Table 3 Characteristics of employees joining JCP, by date of joining (total number and percentage distribution)

	1975 Q4	1976 Q1	1976 Q2	1976 Q3	1976 Q4	Total JCP
Number of records*	799	4,928	7,492	10,107	9,320	32,646
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Male	82	82	80	74	72	76
Female	18	18	20	26	28	24
Age on entry:						
16-18 years	79	57	45	45	40	46
19-24	9	25	29	30	32	29
25-39	6	8	14	14	16	14
40+	6	10	12	11	12	11
Percentage without a job since leaving school	39	24	22	36	26	28
Percentage with a job since leaving school	61	76	78	64	74	72
of whom Percentage who left		10	10	01		12
last job voluntarily	38	38	40	41	37	39

\* All percentages related to total entrants during the period but, where appropriate, gures have been calculated from numbers excluding those not replying to the question.

The characteristics of entrants have tended to vary as the Programme developed, and have also reflected the impact of school leaving dates for young people. Overall

however 46 per cent of entrants were between the ages of 16 and 18 years, with a further 29 per cent between 19 and 24 years. The target of providing employment for young people has therefore been met by the Programme. but the provision of employment for the over-50's has not been so extensive, perhaps of the order of 6 per cent.

There was however a decline in the proportion of young school leavers (that is 16 to 18 years) entering over 1976. from 57 per cent in the first quarter to 40 per cent in the last quarter of the year. This was accompanied by an increase in the proportion aged 19 to 24 years, from 25 per cent to 32 per cent over the same period, with a similar rise in the proportion of 25 to 39 year olds. To some extent this reflects the general upward trend in the level of unemployment among the insured population. There is however no evidence to suggest that young people are being displaced from JCP employment opportunities by older age groups. Indeed the proportion of first job seekers, that is those who have not had a job since leaving school or college, has remained remarkably constant (excluding the summer school leavers' bulge in the third quarter of the year), giving an average for the programme of 28 per cent.

Many JCP jobs are of a manual nature—for example general labour-on construction or environmental improvement activities, and this has resulted in 76 per cent of entrants in 1976 being male. However this overall figure disguises the gradual increase in the proportion of women or girls employed from 18 per cent in the first quarter, to 20 per cent, 26 per cent and 28 per cent in each of the succeeding quarters. This is partly a reflection of the growth in non-manual and clerical types of project which may take longer in preparation and planning to initiate.

Just over 70 per cent of all entrants have had at least



Thirty teenage girls are working as helpers in this home for handicapped people. Here 18 year-old Dawn Roberts collects menu orders from a patient.

one full-time job since leaving school and before entering of this group were aged 16 to 18 years, it is likely that JCP, the proportion varying by age and entrants had this group had been continuously unemployed since leavpreviously been employed on a whole range of occupaing school in the summer of 1975. The pattern continued tions. Of the 12,000 returns which provided useable inforin the second quarter of the year when over a quarter of mation for occupational classification, 16 per cent had entrants had been unemployed for more than 6 months, been in general labouring jobs with a further 46 per cent probably once again the "tail" of the previous school in other manual work and 11 per cent in craft and similar year leavers, but in this quarter over half of the entrants were from the short term unemployed. Some of these occupations and the remaining 27 per cent were in clerical entrants were probably young people who had left school and related and other non-manual occupations. These proin the summer term immediately following their 16th birthportions are generally in line with the occupational disday. The pattern again alters radically for the third and tribution of the labour force over the country as a whole. final quarters of the year, the most marked aspect being (It should be noted however that self-coded occupational the decline in longer-term unemployed to less than 10 per data are always subject to some inaccuracy). cent and the rise in medium term unemployed, that is The records also indicate the proportion of entrants who have had some form of earlier training, including summer school leavers.

apprenticeship, achievement of HNC or ONC qualification or attendance at a course in a government training centre/ skillcentre or at a college of further education (CFE). Thirty-seven per cent had undertaken one of the types of training listed, and of these over half had attended a course at a CFE with a further third having undertaken an apprenticeship though not necessarily completed it. Information on general educational achievements is discussed later in the article.

Of those who had a job before JCP some 39 per cent had left voluntarily, with little variation in the proportion over the programme to date. A further 30 per cent had been declared redundant from their last job, a proportion which has also remained fairly constant over the period. However, there has been a considerable variation in the duration of pre-JCP unemployment experienced by individuals with a job before entry to JCP. The most marked change has been the rise in recruitment from the short term unemployed (up to eight weeks) from 35 per cent in the first quarter to 50 per cent in the last quarter of 1976. Conversely there has been a persistent decline in the proportion of medium term unemployment (from 9 to 26 weeks) from 42 per cent to 30 per cent over the year, together wth a lesser decline in the proportion of those unemployed for more from 6 months, to 20 per cent in the last quarter.

The pattern of unemployment duration for those with no employment experience since leaving school is, as could be expected, quite different as it closely follows the rise in the number of shorter term unemployed from the summer school leaving period. The pattern is perhaps best illustrated by table 4.

### Table 4 Duration of unemployment of those not having a job since leaving school and entering **JCP in 1976**

	Percentage entering in 1976							
Duration	Q1	Q2	<b>Q</b> 3	Q4				
Up to 8 weeks 9 to 26 weeks	27	56	54	17				
9 to 26 weeks	37	16	40	74				
More than 26 weeks	36	28	6	9				
	100	100	100	100				

In the first quarter of 1976 over one-third of entrants without previous work experience had been unemployed for more than six months. As the overwhelming majority

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In general therefore the data on participants confirms that JCP has provided employment for unemployed young people, for the relatively unskilled or unqualified and to a lesser extent for the longer term unemployed of all ages. This is being reinforced by asking Employment Offices and Careers Offices to give preference wherever possible in considering candidates for submission to JCP projects to young people who have been unemployed for eight weeks or more, to adults aged 25 to 49 who have been unemployed for six months or more, and to those 50 years and over who have been unemployed for eight weeks or more.

### **JCP** wages

There has been some criticism that the wage rates payable on JCP have been too high (particularly for young people) in comparison with the rate paid for similar local jobs, and that skilled men have been paid less for JCP work than they could have expected in normal employment. It has also been argued that high JCP wages could act as a disincentive for young people to move into permanent employment or into training. However, given the fact that JCP is based on the principle of "the rate for the job", wage rates are determined on the basis of rates within the local labour market, and where a direct analogue does not exist the local authority minimum manual rate is paid according to age. The adult rate is normally paid at age of 18 years. The maximum payable was originally £50 per week, but this was increased in May 1976 to £56 per week.

The survey mentioned earlier included questions on take home pay while on JCP, and in any employment both before and after JCP. There are considerable difficulties in discussing wage rates over a period of time, since JCP rates relate to July 1976 and the information on post JCP earnings relates to payments at the time of the survey in September 1976, or the most recent job if the respondent was unemployed at the time of the interview. Taking the sample as a whole, the median take home pay under JCP was £24, compared with the median of £27 before JCP for those with a previous job and a median take home pay of £29 after JCP for those who had found a job. Once again the pattern varied by age as could be expected. Take home pay for 16 year olds in employment after JCP, was on average £2.14 per week higher than that received by the same age group while on JCP; for 18 year olds the differential post JCP rose to £6.82 per week and for the prime age group of 25 to 49 years take home pay was on average £13.13 per week higher than JCP pay.

This information does of course reflect pay patterns averaged over groups but its conclusions were confirmed by an analysis of individual earnings showing the individual's earnings on the first job after JCP as a percentage of earnings when on JCP. For all age groups, over 70 per cent of individuals received the same or higher take home pay on the job after JCP than on JCP, and indeed almost 60 per cent received higher levels of pay. The proportion was however smaller for 16 year olds, with 45 per cent receiving higher pay and for 17 year olds with 48 per cent receiving higher pay. Where lower post JCP take home pay occurred (41 per cent of 16 year olds and 36 per cent of 17 year olds) there was a small dispersion in the range of earnings, and the majority who received lower pay earned between 1 and 20 per cent less than on JCP. At the other extreme some 16 and 17 year olds were claiming to earn twice the level of JCP earnings in their subsequent employment. Further information on a much larger sample of post-JCP earnings will be available from the second survey and should help confirm the general pattern of post-JCP earnings.

### Survey of exparticipants in JCP

As part of the evaluation of the Programme a survey was undertaken in September 1976 of 520 ex-employees of JCP projects in the five areas of the country where JCP was first launched. The survey was designed to provide information on the work progress of people subsequent to JCP employment and to explore the attitudes and experiences of employees from the JCP project; the skills they learned and used, the contribution, if any, towards permanent employment after JCP and general reactions, likes and dislikes, to JCP projects. One particular area of interest was to see to what extent JCP had affected individuals' subsequent labour market behaviour. There are a number of possible ways in which the experience of JCP could influence participants' subsequent activity. Firstly, JCP may be no more than an interruption to a prolonged period of unemployment and individuals will at the completion of a JCP project return to the unemployment register. Secondly, either through the training content or experience of a job or work in general, individuals may be more selective and therefore effective in the job search or training process and thus remain on the register for a shorter time. Thirdly, some employers as sponsors may in effect use JCP as an extended recruitment or probationary period in which to select best candidates. It is virtually impossible to test all these possible effects but the material generated by the survey provides some tentative guidelines for analysis.

### **Respondents covered**

Since the survey covered only those who had already left JCP by July 1976 respondents were more likely to have entered projects initiated in the very early days of the Programme. The projects and the individuals may therefore not be representative of JCP as it now operates, but a comparison of the general characteristics of the sample with those of an entrant to JCP as a whole suggests that there was a broad similarity to the characteristics of all entrants.

In general the survey indicated that the programme has succeeded in reaching those who would be most affected in any period of economic recession-that is the unskilled, unqualified and untrained. The majority of JCP participants were found to have left school at the earliest opportunity (90 per cent of those aged 16 or 17 at the time of the survey had left school at age 16) and almost two-thirds had not achieved any educational qualification. Only one in eight had attended full-time further education, the majority to study for GCE "O" or "A" levels. Most of those who had worked at some time prior to entry to JCP had worked in manual unskilled occupations (58 per cent) but the proportion of the 16 to 17 year olds in that occupational grouping rose to 83 per cent. Only 12 per cent of the previously employed had had their last job in skilled occupations and 15 per cent in non-manual jobs. Because of the limited sample size these results should be treated with similar caution as that applying to the occupational analysis from the wider data base of JCP as a whole.

Although there are considerable conceptual and methodological problems in attempting to measure the value of experience in JCP employment and its contribution to subsequent employment, the survey tried to identify aspects which the respondents felt had contributed to their personal development or to their ability to obtain a job in the open labour market. The majority of respondents thought they had positively benefited from the JCP experience; the main gains reported were experience of particular work or skill, general experience of work and responsibility as well as simply the opportunity provided by JCP to be in employment. A fifth of the respondents said JCP had affected the type of work they sought afterwards, in that they wanted to continue in similar work or had acquired a liking for that type of work.

About two-thirds of respondents continued to look for permanent work while employed on JCP and 16 per cent looked for a training place. Of the sample, less than onefifth left JCP to take up other employment before the project was completed (though almost one-third of the 25-49 group did so), and a further 6 per cent transferred to the sponsor's workforce or joined another JCP project. Excluding those respondents who were engaged on another JCP project, 62 per cent of the sample were unemployed immediately after JCP, but for over half this group the unemployment lasted eight weeks or less. By the time of the interview in September 1976 the proportion unemployed had altered considerably, as is shown in table 5.

The figure of 36 per cent continuously unemployed since JCP does not of course take account of the variation in

### Table 5 Employment status at time of interview, September 1976

	Per	r cent*
Employed	53	(of which 7 per cent were employed with JCP spon- sors' permanent work force)
Unemployed but had held a job since JCP	11	
Unemployed continuously since JCP	36	
	100	

\* Figures have been calculated from numbers excluding those not replying to the uestion and those in employment in another JCP project.

time between the time leaving JCP and the time of the interview, and the variation in the rate across the five areas in which the survey was held. However the fact that 64 per cent were currently or had been in employment after JCP is an undoubted improvement on the fact that all were unemployed before entry to JCP. Although we cannot predict what degree of movement off the unemployment register would have occurred without the opportunity of a JCP job, it is possible that many of the participants would have remained unemployed for a lengthy period and would have continued to be in receipt of unemployment and supplementary benefits.

### General

To date JCP has created more than 66,000 jobs and there is every indication that the target of 90,000 will be achieved by the end of the present programme. JCP has in general

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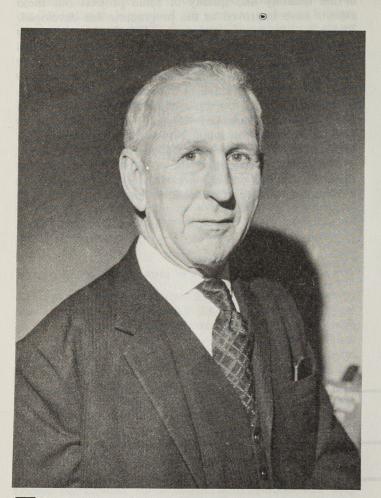
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operated successfully and has met most of its objectives in terms of projects, sponsors and the participants. It has responded well to local needs and has been operated with a minimum of bureaucracy. There have been criticisms of the quantity and quality of some projects but these aspects have improved as the programme has developed. There has also been criticism that JCP finances relatively low-priority local authority jobs at a time when authorities are having to cancel or defer more important work because of public expenditure constraints. However the primary objective of the programme is to create temporary jobs for selective groups of unemployed people who need them most, and it has achieved this goal. It has also enabled work of value to the community to be carried out which would otherwise have not been done.

The OMSC is continuing the programme of monitoring the impact of JCP and it is hoped that fuller results will be published in a more extended form later this year.

## Employment people



THE President of the Appeal Tribunal is the Hon Sir Raymond Phillips—Mr Justice Phillips—who has been a Judge of High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division since 1971. Born in Radyr in Glamorgan, he was educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, and became a Gray's Inn barrister in 1939; he later edited a publication on the Belsen Trial, at which he appeared as a defending officer while serving in the Royal Artillery.

Discussing the first twelve months of the Appeal Tribunal, Sir Raymond considers that the overall objective is to act as an efficient court of appeal. Judging by feedback of information it would appear that the Appeal Tribunal has been accepted as a responsible body. He said his first objective was to weld a team together of Judges, employers and trade unionists. At present the Appeal Tribunal aims to have three judges in London at any one time from a pool of six or seven-Mr Justice Phillips on a full-time basis and the others in sessions of six weeks at a time. He stressed that this was one feature of the work that does not work properly. largely due to the acute shortage of High Court Judges in the country and that while there are usually two courts sitting it is not always possible to have three. Ideally, the Appeal Tribunal would like always to have another Judge, but this requirement has to be assessed by the Lord Chancellor's Office. Judges cannot be nominated to serve at EAT without their consent, and while there are plenty of

The Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) was set up in March 1976. Twelve months later, the Employment Gazette spoke to its President.

# Mr Justice Phillips, President of the Appeal Tribunal

The function of the Employment Appeal Tribunal, set up by the Employment Protection Act 1975, is to hear appeals from decisions of industrial tribunals and of the Certification Officer, whose office was also established by the Act. Included in the statutes which appeals cover are the Sex Discrimination Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Redundancy Payments Act, the Contracts of Employment Act, and the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act.

volunteers, it was unlikely that any Judge would welcome the over-specialisation that its full-time work demands. But Sir Raymond considers that in the long term, amendment to the legislation enabling Circuit Judges to sit on the EAT may well provide a solution to the problem.

In Scotland the Appeal Tribunal is operated by Lord MacDonald, a Judge of the Court of Session, but interchangeability of Judges and members can and does occur. There are no differences between Scottish and English statutory law, what is different is the underlying law and the procedure. Differences in findings however, between the two courts would result in different routes of appeal. The appeal from London would go to the Court of Appeal, whilst that in Scotland would be submitted to the Court of Session the final court of appeal for both would be the House of Lords. To obviate such difficulties, Mr Justice Phillips liaises with Lord MacDonald when differences are likely to arise in the emphasis or interpretation of a judgement.

The law of Equal Pay is the principal area of doubt and uncertainty the Appeal Tribunal has been able to clarify. This is a very difficult field largely because it is new, and the industrial tribunals, for various reasons, had come to a lot of much criticised and contradictory decisions. To overcome this, the Appeal Tribunal has laid down a uniform approach which has been its biggest single achievement to date. Some of the judgements in unfair dismissal cases were important and could well give personnel officers a lot of food for thought and room for improving or modifying their procedures.

A great deal of work is in the area of Unfair Dismissals where the basic case law was drawn up by the National Industrial Relations Court and is being further developed by the Appeal Tribunal. It involves questions such as how far is it right for industrial tribunals to say what they would have done, or how far they ought to say that management has to manage provided it is reasonable. What they must not do is to say, if we were the management we would have done this—there is a fine line between the two. In the future Sir Raymond suspects that Race Relations and Sex Discrimination will feature prominently in their work.

Relevant Common Market laws have to be observed too. In an Equal Pay case recently a lot of the argument was devoted to what the Community Law required. A very real problem arises when employees work abroad and Mr Justice Phillips feels that there is probably something wrong with the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act in this respect. In effect the present Act says that if an employee works a substantial amount of time abroad, he does not benefit from the "unfair dismissal" provisions. With people who are much more mobile between countries such as salesmen, pilots, and ships' crew, the Act will have to be reviewed, but at the moment the Appeal Tribunal must take the law as it stands.

Mr Justice Phillips considers EAT can cope reasonably well with present case loads unless there is a dramatic increase in the work. The major limiting factor as far as expansion of the Tribunal is concerned is the shortage of Judges. Three Judges, including the President, are essential to ensure that the majority of appeals are disposed of in three to four months. Longer is undesirable, though in some cases the delay of hearings was for the convenience of the parties concerned. With present Judge and member power the President says the position is tolerable but not as good as it should be.

Rough estimates of the length of appeals are made by one of the Judges. A list is prepared of the hearings, bearing in mind that some of the lay members have difficulty in attending on consecutive days. Over-runs would result in the hearing being adjourned for some weeks until all representatives could reassemble. The longest appeal so far lasted a week, but most finish in one day, largely due to the fact that unlike other ordinary Courts the papers are read in advance of the hearing, and as an appellate Court no witnesses are, called. Difficulties can arise when people decide to present the case themselves. Mr Justice Phillips states that there are relatively few problems in sorting out the facts, but that when a question of law arises it makes it difficult for a Judge to crystallise his judgement when at the same time he is assisting the "lay party".

Working with lay members he finds most satisfactory due to the industrial knowledge they bring with them, as either senior members of a union, personnel officers of large companies or consultants in the field of industrial relations. The lay members' sense of responsibility, he says, and the conscientiousness with which they approach their task, together with the grasp they have of some of the rather difficult legal problems impress him. Judges are very much

### Employment people

re-inforced when sitting with two lay members, especially when questions of industrial practice arise. Judgements are normally made known, with reasons, at the end of the hearing. Further appeals can be made within a period of forty-two days after written receipt of the judgement and the transcript of the hearing—the latter is also available to interested parties and some find themselves in the "Law Reports".

The present pattern of most appeals relating to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act (TULRA) 1974 in contrast to the very modest number to the Certification Officer would appear to be the "norm". On Equal Pay it may be that the activity will soon begin to decline, since most of the areas of obscurity have been clarified. But the full effect of the new rights established by the Employment Protection Act, that is, the right to guaranteed pay, maternity pay, the right to trade union membership and activities, time off for trade union duties, time off to look for work when being made redundant, the right of trade unions to be consulted about impending redundancies etc., had not yet been felt. It may be, however, that in practice this will not provide much work for the Appeal Tribunal. As far as appeals relating to the Certification Officer were concerned-at the outset the EAT held that there was no jurisdiction to people who had opposed the granting of a certificate of independence to appeal to the Tribunal, so that eliminates a number. The President said that no one states the decision is wrong, but some people are of the opinion that the statute should be amended.

Under one of the Rules an appeal which does not disclose an arguable point of law is rejected from the outset. A substantial number of notices of appeal are rejected, and in some instances, rejected again on resubmission. Mr Justice Phillips emphasises that in working this Rule, acceptance of a notice of appeal can take place at a low administrative level in the Appeal Tribunal, whilst refusal would emanate either from the Registrar, or in his absence, his deputy. Rejected cases receive a detailed explanatory letter, and if a case is re-submitted the matter is referred to the President for his direction. Fortunately, he says, only a small percentage are. One thing that concerns Sir Raymond is that with a growing number of rejected cases credence might be given to the view that it is a waste of time appealing to EAT. Guidelines are available to assist people to make an appeal, which explain what is a question of law. Unfortunately from evidence at hand this leaflet does not appear always to have the desired effect. But no appellant is turned away without a full, personal letter of explanation why his appeal is unarguable.

The Appeal Tribunal can hear appeals outside the London and Glasgow courts. Since many provincial solicitors are geared to working through their London agents and normally the counsel appearing before the Tribunal are London based, there is little demand for regional hearings. But the Appeal Tribunal has sat in Wales.

Mr Justice Phillips clearly thinks highly of the work of the staff at EAT, many of whom had no previous association with legal procedures, who had adapted to the work in hand very well. They are extremely helpful to callers, but for one reason or another few call personally, so the majority are telephone queries.

# Manpower planning

# North Sea oil industry tests **Scottish skills**

**DEVELOPMENTS** associated with the discovery of Doil in the North Sea have had a significant impact on the labour market in Scotland. Monthly figures collected by the Department of Employment Office for Scotland show that the numbers employed by companies wholly engaged on North Sea oil-related work increased from 3,000 in January 1973 to over 21,000 in September 1975 and the figure stood at about 26,000 in January 1977. A recent survey carried out by the Department of Industry suggested that there were a further 10,200 oil-related jobs in companies with part of their output directed at North Sea oil markets.

The speed and scale of this build-up of North Sea oilrelated work created strains in the labour market, particularly in the manufacturing sector, which accounts for 60 per cent (12,700) of jobs in wholly-involved companies and virtually all the 10,200 jobs in the partly-involved firms. From mid-1974 reports of labour shortages in engineering and fabrication skills, both from firms engaged on oil work and others, became widespread. The problems were compounded by the tight production schedules dictated by the North Sea "weather window", the location of many oil-related companies away from the main reservoir of skills in the central belt, and the coincidence of oil work with a high level of activity in shipbuilding, mechanical engineering and construction.

### Shortage

In this context in September 1975, DE Office for Scotland undertook a survey\* of employment in oil-related manufacturing activity-the key shortage sector. The objectives were to:

- identify and quantify the skilled occupations involved in oil-related manufacturing activity.
- assess the amount of training being undertaken by oil-related firms.
- assess the extent of labour shortages and methods of overcoming them in these companies.

A total of 160 companies (50 wholly-involved, 110 partlyinvolved), identified from Department of Employment and Department of Industry sources as employing 10 or more on oil-related manufacturing work, were sent questionnaires in September 1975. Information was sought on occupational stock, numbers being trained, and shortages. Follow-up visits were made to 33 key companies to gather pay information and more qualitative evidence of the impact of oil.

Effective responses were obtained from 70 per cent (112) of companies-41 wholly-involved employing 11,600, and 71 partly-involved with 10,200 engaged on oil work. These 21,800 oil jobs represented almost 90 per cent of estimated oil-related manufacturing employment in September 1975.

### Nature and location of firms surveyed

There were basic differences, confirmed by the findings of the survey between wholly and partly-involved firms. The wholly-involved companies were, for the most part, new, having been established and located specifically to produce for the North Sea oil market, and their impact on local labour markets considerable. Their labour forces had to be built up quickly from scratch (and in many cases this process was still going on in September 1975) but they had the advantages of novelty, and the ability to pay well. They were therefore often free to tailor recruitment and manning practices to their needs.

The partly-involved firms, on the other hand, were already well established in other markets, and oil work generally constituted a relatively small and variable proportion of their total output. In most cases only comparatively minor adjustments to existing labour forces were required, but insofar as they were constrained by traditional working practices, these companies were less able to respond flexibly to the employment changes called for than the new companies.

Of the 11,600 wholly-involved jobs surveyed, the bulk (7,500) was in the five platform yards (three for steel construction and two for concrete) and a further 1,800 were employed in four module construction yards, giving geographical concentrations in Highland (40 per cent), Strathclyde (31 per cent) and Fife (15 per cent) where these activities were located. As platform yards require varying combinations of flat land and access to deep water the major impact of these companies was felt in relatively isolated parts of the country where labour resources were scattered. By contrast the siting of module yards was less constrained physically, and they were all located in areas with a tradition of shipbuilding and other metal fabrication

activity. Apart from one fairly large pipecoating firm, most of the other wholly-involved companies were small (less than 50 employees) and engaged in the manufacture of oil tools or light fabrications. Frequently combining manufacturing and service activities, these firms tended to be located in Grampian and Tayside for ease of access to North Sea operations.

Chart 1 shows the regions of Scotland which are referred to throughout.

Most of the partly-involved companies were in Strathclyde where three-quarters of the 10,200 oil-related jobs were located. Lothian and Grampian were the only other regions with significant numbers. Metal manufacture accounted for a third of these oil-related jobs and shipbuilding for a further 25 per cent.

Some firms were fairly heavily engaged in fabrication work for the North Sea, but for other companies, supplying pipework, pumps and electrical equipment, oil work was marginal to total production. Overall the degree of involvement ranged from less than 1 per cent to nearly 90 per cent.

### Occupations

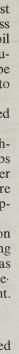
Although the new wholly-involved companies demanded skills which have traditionally been employed in large numbers in the Scottish manufacturing sector, their impact

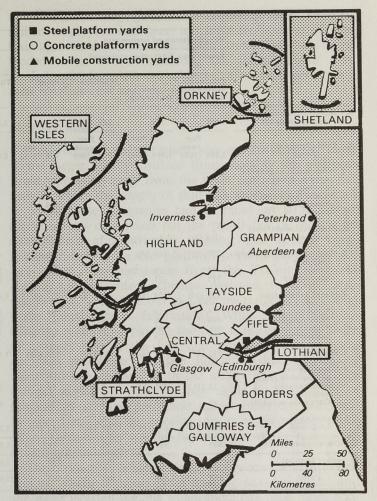
was particularly severe because of the geographical mismatch between supply and demand. The heaviest demand was not in the central belt with its established heavy industrial base, but in Grampian and Highland, where the existing stock of skilled labour was low. A breakdown of skilled manual group occupations is given in table 1 showing the wholly-involved and partlyinvolved companies separately. In the wholly-involved companies, half the employees (and more than half in steel platform and module construction) were skilled manual workers. Table 1 shows the heavy dependence of the wholly-involved firms on metal fabrication and welding skills. Of a total of 5,850 skilled manual workers, metal fabrication occupations constituted a third, another 25 per cent were welders. Within this framework significant differences in skill distribution emerged.

### **Skilled workers**

In the steel platform yards over 70 per cent of skilled pared with 26 per cent for the partly-involved firms. This workers were engaged in metal fabrication; about half of them were welders, while most of the others were plater/ difference could in part, be attributed to the operational fabricators and rigger/erectors. Fairly small numbers of site nature of the platform yards-much of the planning, design and administrative work being carried out elsewhere. maintenance engineers were employed and the category "other skilled production" consisted mainly of scaffolders In the partly-involved firms 45 per cent of the labour force was in the skilled manual category compared with and crane operators. The occupational mix of the module only 39 per cent of their non-oil employees. The spread of companies closely resembled that of the steel platform skills was wider than in the wholly-involved companies yards but with an even greater dependence (90 per cent of skilled manual) on traditional fabrication skills. In the reflecting the broader range of industry represented. Metal concrete yards the skill content was lower and biassed fabrication and welding trades were still significant-36 per towards construction trades, particularly joiners; large cent of the 4,800 skilled manual on oil work-but numbers of scaffolders, steel fixers and plant operators were mechanical engineering (27 per cent) and maintenance also employed. Other wholly-involved companies (especiengineering were also strongly represented. Perhaps because ally the oil tool firms) relied more on non-fabrication of the high specifications called for by the oil market there

Manpower planning





**REGIONS OF SCOTLAND** (Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973)

engineering skills-turners, production and maintenance fitters. There were some wholly-involved firms where the emphasis on skilled manual occupations was low: pipecoating, for example, was a relatively unskilled activity, while manufacturers of specialist electrical and electronic equipment employed white-collar technicians rather than skilled manual workers. Overall, the proportion of administrative/technical staff was low-only 18 per cent com-

<sup>\*</sup> A report of this survey appeared in the February 1977 issue of the Scottish Economic Bulletin together with a complementary report by the Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department.

### Manpower planning\_

### Table 1 Occupational structure

4th quarter 1975

	Wholly-involved companies								Partly-involved companies				
	Employees	(including t	rainees)	rainees)				Short- ages	Employees (including trainees)		Trainees		Short- ages
	Platforms		Modules	Other	Total	Appren-	Others		Oil	Total	Appren- Others tices		5
	Steel	Concrete			allar sealer	cices		50°-10	T MEAREY ST	1. 1926.B. 190.B			10209200
A Administrative technicians, etc	767	383	395 57	575	2,120	6	62	5	2,469	13,960	446	219	39
B Skilled manual Total	Per cent 2,502 (100)	Per cent 1,494 (100)	Per cent 992 (100)	Per cent 860 (100)	Per cent 5,848 (100)	174	429	445	Per cent 4,811 (100)	Per cent 22,088 (100)		292	737
1 Mechanical engineers (production) including Machine tool setter/				227 (26)	227 (4)	14	63	25	1,342 (27)	6,452 (29)	760	40	56
operator Turners				28 141	28 141	10	3 50	9 14					2 26
2 Electrical/electronic engineers	14 (1)		1 —	22 (3)	37 (1)	2	-	-	99 (2)	1,335 (6)	260	10	115
3 Maintenance engineers including	205 (8)	105 (7)	83 (8)	98 (11)	491 (8)	15	1	9	769 (16)	2,719 (12)	209	10 m	16
Fitters Electricians	94 111	74 31	47 36	56 36	271 214	7 7		6 3					6 10
4 Metal fabrication	858 (34)	221 (15)	489 (49)	233 (27)	1,801 (31)	69	134	106	1,052 (22)	4,627 (21)	887	76	221
Pipefitters Plater/fabricators Rigger/erectors Caulker/burners	14 498 286 42	63 18 105 24	24 194 110 158	24 169 4 13	125 879 505 237	1 62 —	114 20						85 81
5 Welders	911 (37)	57 (4)	393 (40)	152 (18)	1,513 (26)	66	142	300	655 (14)	2,737 (13)	670	83	269
6 Construction production and	in the second										aven.	abiaw	Kills.
maintenance including	33 (1)	459 (31)	8 (1)	14 (2)	514 (9)	8			123 (3)	509 (2)	36	17	33 33
Carpenters/Joiners	19	457	6	10	492	8							33
7 Other skilled Production	481 (19)	652 (43)	18 (2)	114 (13)	1,265 (21)	e <del>nt</del> e be	89	5	771 (16)	3,709 (17)	327	66	27
C Other production	809	959	92	99	1,959		66		1,802	11,473	1004-30	80	23
O other manual	177	462	326	729	1,694	7 <u>—</u> 780.5	13		1,083	6,895	100-20-5	58	28
Total	4,255	3,298	1,805	2,263	11,621	180	570	550	10,165	54,416	3,595	649	827

### Table 2 "New" oil jobs in key skills

	Welders		Platers/cau	Platers/caulkers		<b>Riggers/erectors</b>		Turners		
	Oil jobs	Impact Per cent	Oil jobs	Impact Per cent	Oil jobs	Impact per cent	Oil jobs	Impact Per cent		
Grampian	61	10	70	13	venter in sector de la	rio - seriante	110	61		
Highland	733	*	394	*	151	*	5	*		
Strathclyde	324	3	287	3	179	6	CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF	1990 <u>- 199</u> 0 - 1990		
Fife	314	36	221	27	146	42	Mesia	h y <u>sta</u> tion was		
Tayside	40	6	24	7		_	23	5		
othian	35	3	35	8	26	5				
Scotland	1,513	11	1,115	11	505	10	141	2		

\* 1971 stock negligible.

was less standardised production, and, as a consequence, the ratio on oil work of skilled to other workers was higher (particularly in pumps, valves and electrical equipment). However, for the most part the types of skills employed on oil mirrored those used on non-oil production.

Unlike the oil jobs in partly-involved firms, which were filled largely by redeploying existing labour, employment in wholly-involved companies was new. It therefore, imposed additional demands on the labour market, particularly for fabrication skills. The concentration of these jobs in Highland and Grampian outside the central belt (the main reservoir of these skills), accentuated the impact of the new companies on the metal using skill stock in these

regions. A crude indication of this is given in table 2 in which the "new" oil jobs in key skills are expressed as a percentage of the pre-oil stock as measured by the 1971 Census of Population.

In the Highlands the effect of oil developments was considerable. Faced with virtually a no-skill stock situation employers had to build up their labour forces from scratch, and quickly, by mounting extensive training programmes and by importing skills from elsewhere. In Grampian, where the existing stock of skills was bigger, the needs of the wholly-involved manufacturing firms were, for the most part, met from within the region, largely at the expense of indigenous companies. The impact on Fife was partly eased by recruitment from its neighbouring regions of Tayside and Lothian. Given the size of the labour market, the effect on Strathclyde appeared marginal, both in absolute and proportional terms, but the impact was greater than the figures suggest. In the first place the additional demand coincided with a high level of activity in other industries using fabrication skills, particularly shipbuilding, and secondly there was some evidence of skilled workers being syphoned off by oil-related companies using Strathclyde as a recruiting ground for projects elsewhere in Scotland.

### Training

No formal training of any kind was undertaken by 41 per cent of the wholly-involved companies and what training was being done was concentrated within eight firms. It focused mainly (over 70 per cent of the total) on "green" labour. In contrast among the partly-involved companies, training was more evenly spread (only 11 per cent did no training) and was largely geared to the apprenticeship system.

The volume and type of training in the wholly- and partly-involved companies is shown in table 3.

### Table 3 Training activity in oil-related firms (skilled manual)

	Wholly	-involve nies	d	Partly- compa	involved nies	
	Num- ber of	Numbe		Num- ber of	Numbe	
	firms	Appren- tices	Others	firms	Appren- tices	Other
Apprentices only Other trainees	12	46		39	1,113	
only Apprentices and	2		97	3		33
other trainees Not training	6 17	128	332	19 8	2,036	259
Total	37	174	429	69	3,149	292

Various reasons were advanced by the wholly-involved companies for the lack of training activity-the range of work was too narrow for apprenticeships; heavy investment

### Table 4 Designed distribution of skilled as small to

Nu firr em	Wholly-invol	Wholly-involved firms			Partly-involv	Partly-involved firms			
	Number of firms employing skills	Number of firms training	Apprentices	Others	Number of firms employing skills	Number of firms training	Apprentices	Others	
Grampian	17	7	16	65	13	12	263	67	
Highland	5	4	58	241	a de la compañía de l		1990	1995 <del></del> - 1985	
Western Isles	1	1	6	64		- Contra Maria	and the second has been and	-	
Strathclyde	3	2	31	11	37	32	2,284	115	
Central	1	0	_		2	2	94	20	
Lothian	2	10 and second	6	- Instan Bas	11	10	421	63	
Fife	ā	2	34	6	5	4	87	21	
Tayside	Š	3	23	42	TOLE ONE DESC	HB YOL GOLDON	a data <u>n</u> seberahasa	ar <u>ta</u> tatas	
Borders	serve press admit fin	man weig an a	2.5	74	lende 1 reteredten	1	18 m 1 10 10 10 10 10	6	
Scotland	37	20	174	429	71	61	3,149	292	

### Manpower planning

in training was risky, given the instability of the oil market; skilled employees had been too busy to be diverted into training activities. The recruitment strategy of these firms tended to be one of attracting the skilled labour they needed away from other companies rather than developing their own internal sources.

### Not feasible

However, such an approach was not feasible for some of the larger wholly-involved firms, notably the platform yards, operating away from the main centres of industrial activity where the supply of skill was short. The time span in which these companies had to build up large labour forces in any case ruled out the possibility of relying on conventional apprenticeship training, and several companies, including the steel platform yards in the Highlands, had, often with assistance from the Training Services Agency, implemented schemes designed to train large numbers of "green" labour in a narrow range of specialised skills (mostly metal fabrication). While this proved an effective method of putting together a skilled labour force in a short period, the fact that the skills obtained are company specific could raise difficulties should redeployment prove necessary. Both the ability of these specially trained workers to transfer their skills to other types of fabrication activity, and their acceptability as "dilutees" in more traditional engineering sectors might present problems. Table 4 sets out the regional pattern of training in skilled manual trades.

There is a noticeable distinction between the central belt regions where apprenticeship training has dominated and the more isolated regions where there has been more noncraft training.

In the partly involved companies "green" labour training was marginal (9 per cent) to their total training effort. Training activity in these companies was part of their established practice, reflecting industrial traditions in the central belt, which diversification into oil work had done little to alter. They relied almost exclusively on the apprenticeship system, especially in mechanical, electrical and maintenance engineering trades. Proportionately there was a strong bias towards fabrication trades-almost 50

### Manpower planning\_

per cent of apprentices were being trained in this sector although employment in those skills amounted to only 35 per cent of the skilled manual total. Training volume was more evenly distributed between companies than in the wholly involved firms although shipbuilding establishments, with only 20 per cent of total employment (oil plus non-oil) in partly-involved companies undertook nearly half of the skilled manual training.

### Availability of labour

Firms were asked to provide an occupational breakdown of their labour shortages, defined as "the additions to employment in each occupation which you would wish to make to work on current contracts if labour were immediately available".

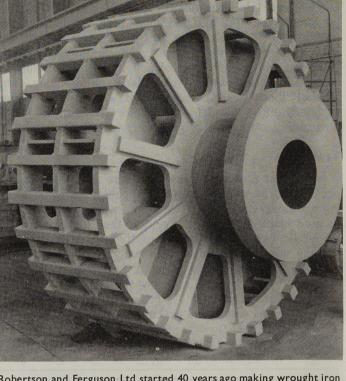
Wholly-involved companies reported shortages amounting to about 8 per cent of skilled manual employment and, for the partly-involved companies the corresponding figure was 3 per cent. On the other hand only 29 per cent of the wholly-involved firms considered that labour was not readily available, compared with 44 per cent of the partlyinvolved firms. This apparent contradiction may be partly explained by different interpretations placed on the term "shortages" by wholly- and partly-involved firms. The wholly-involved firms indicating shortages were all in the process of expanding their labour forces and, from past experience expected little difficulty in attracting suitable recruits. The shortages reported by them could perhaps be considered "frictional" and were more indicative of future recruitment intentions than evidence of major recruitment difficulty. While shortages among party-involved firms were smaller, they tended to reflect a genuine inability to maintain (or reach) the desired level of employment and presented a more intractable problem.

### **Main difficulties**

In table 1 it is clear that the main difficulties in September 1975 were in skilled manual occupations. Welding accounted for nearly half the shortages with large numbers also reported for platers, caulkers/burners, production electricians and turners. While the concentration of partlyinvolved firms in Strathclyde produced the largest number of shortages in absolute terms, the relative position (that is shortages as a percentage of employment) was more severe in both Grampian and the Highlands. In Grampian, shortages in the mechanical, electrical and maintenance engineering trades tended to be small but widespread, whereas those in the metal fabrication occupations were fairly severe for a few firms. Most of the shortages in Highlands Region were reported by one of the steel platform yards.

The labour market, both overall and in specific occupations, has eased considerably since the survey was conducted and a year later, in the third quarter of 1976 unemployment, for example among welders, had increased and notified vacancies had dropped by about one third.

There were noticeable differences in the way wholly- and partly-involved companies perceived their shortage diffi-



Robertson and Ferguson Ltd started 40 years ago making wrought iron gates. Now North Sea oil means orders like this 27 ton rotor.

culties, and in their response to them. Competition from other employers was the most frequently mentioned problem in the partly-involved firms and they were much more likely to regard training as a remedy. Wholly-involved companies on the other hand enjoyed the advantage of high pay—information gathered in the course of company visits confirmed that both rates of pay and hours of overtime worked by skilled workers were generally higher in these firms. Only one mentioned competition as a problem. Wholly-involved companies were more inclined to extend recruitment catchment areas to alleviate shortages than to seek internal solutions such as training. Lack of housing was seen as a constraint in Grampian by both wholly- and partly-involved companies.

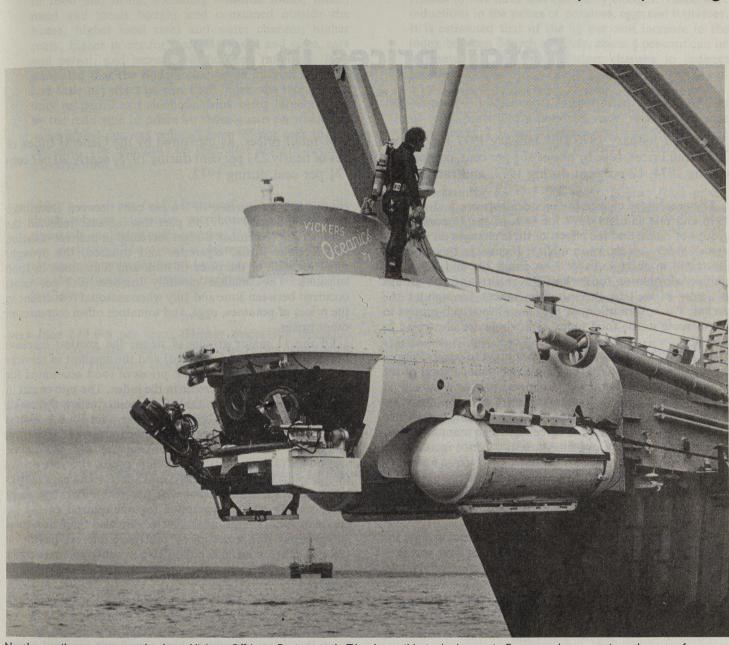
### Summary

The main findings of the survey were that:

oil-related work has generally required a high input of manual skills;

the key occupations are in the metal fabrication category—welders, plater/fabricators, caulkers/burners and rigger/erectors;

the impact of the new oil jobs was greatest in the Highlands-where the largest demand coincided with the



North sea oil means new technology. Vickers Offshore Engineering's T1 submersible is the largest in Europe and can remain underwater for more than eight hours.

lowest skill base—and in other areas outside the centr belt;

the majority of wholly-involved firms either did no training at all or did it only on a small scale, except the away from readily available supplies of skilled labour who achieved their build up with large scale "green labour training programmes;

most of the longer established partly-involved companiwere doing training and used the traditional apprentic ship methods;

B \* \*

### Manpower planning

al	virtually all labour shortages were in skilled manual occupations (especially welders);
n-	wholly-involved firms reported more shortages in relation
se	to their employment than the partly-involved but they
ır,	were frictional shortages;
n"	recruitment problems of the wholly-involved firms were eased by their ability to offer high earnings.
es	More generally there was encouraging evidence of the
e-	ability of sections of the labour market to respond rapidly

# **Retail prices in 1976**

Detween January 1976 and January 1977 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the General Index of D Retail Prices, rose by about 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent, compared with rises of nearly 23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent during 1975, nearly 20 per cent during 1974, 12 per cent during 1973, and rather more than 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent during 1972.

The percentage change in the index between mid-January 1976 and mid-January 1977 for each of the 11 component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "allitems" index, are shown in table 1. Figures in this table are illustrated in chart 1. Table 2 on pages 228 and 229, gives similar information for each of the groups and sub-groups of items as well as the monthly indices throughout the period. The contributions of the several food sub-groups to the increase in the food index as a whole are illustrated in chart 2

During 1976 the Government continued to control prices through the operation of the Price Code under Part II of the Counter-Inflation Act 1973. Changes, primarily aimed at improving the level of investment, were made in the Price Code with effect from August 1, 1976. In addition, "Price Check", a voluntary scheme agreed between manufacturers, distributors and the Government, limited price increases to 5 per cent on a wide range of consumer goods from February to August. In the event, the Price Commission reported that, on a weighted average basis, the prices of all items in the scheme increased by only 2.8 per cent during the six months of the scheme.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the percentage increase in the General Index of Retail Prices over the preceding 12 months, continued the downward trend which had begun in September 1975 until July, when it was 12.9 per cent: subsequently it started to rise again, reaching 16.6 per cent in January 1977. The largest monthly percentage

### Table 1

Expenditure group	Change in group index between January 1976 and January 1977	Effect on "all- items" index of change in group index between January 1976 and January 1977
	per cent	per cent
Food	+23.5	+5.4
Alcoholic drink	+16.6	+1.3
Tobacco	+18.8	+0.9
Housing	+14.3	+1.6
Fuel and light	+17.8	+1.0
Durable household goods	+11.5	+0.9
Clothing and footwear	+12.9	+1.1
Transport and vehicles	+13.9	+1.9
Miscellaneous goods	+15.7	+1.2
Services	+ 8.3	+0.5
Meals bought and consumed		o the second same
outside the home	+17.9	+0.8
All items	+16.6	+16.6

change was an increase of 2.6 per cent between December 1976 and January 1977: in part this increase reflected the effect of the December Budget increases in indirect taxation on alcoholic drink, cigarettes and tobacco, the drought relief increase in the price of milk and reductions in food subsidies. The smallest monthly increase (0.2 per cent)occurred between June and July when seasonal reductions in the prices of potatoes, eggs, and tomatoes offset increases in other prices.

Of the 11 major groups of items, the greatest increase occurred in food (23.5 per cent) and the smallest in services (8.3 per cent). Increases in the prices of food accounted for one third of the total increase in the index. The movement in the sub-group indices in table 2 pinpoints where the major increases took place. Within food there were six sub-groups in which increases of 20 per cent or more occurred: viz butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat (40 per cent); vegetables (37 per cent); tea, coffee, cocoa and soft drinks (36 per cent); fish (25 per cent); milk, cheese and eggs (24 per cent); and meat and bacon (20 per cent). Between them these six sub-groups accounted for one quarter of the increase in the all-items index. There were also three non-food sub-groups—owner occupiers' mortgage interest payments (26 per cent), coal and coke (21 per cent) and passenger fares (20 per cent)—in which increases of 20 per cent or more occurred.

The average level of retail prices for "all-items" other than food rose by 14.5 per cent between mid-January 1976 and mid-January 1977. The index for "all-items" except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations, rose by 15.8 per cent. The index for goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries rose by 15.0 per cent.

### Chronological summary of monthly changes during the year

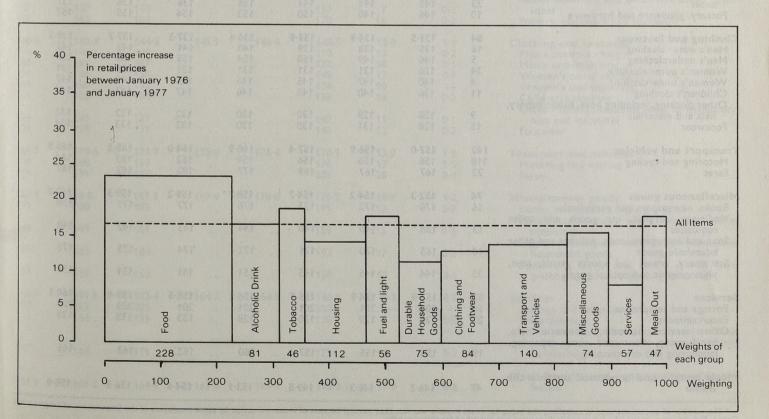
The principal factors contributing to the monthly changes in the index during the year were as follows:

- January-February (+ 1.3 per cent). Higher prices for potatoes and other fresh vegetables, beer, eggs and many other articles of food and clothing; higher average charges for canteen and restaurant meals. Petrol prices fell
- February-March (+ 0.5 per cent). Higher average prices for seasonal foods, chiefly potatoes and other fresh vegetables.

- March-April (+ 1.9 per cent). Higher prices for many items of food and drink, including seasonal foods, bread, reductions in the prices of potatoes, eggs and tomatoes. meat and meals bought and consumed outside the home; higher local rates and water charges; higher index between March and July, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent can be rents; higher prices for electricity, coal and coke, cars and petrol; and increases in bus and rail fares. It is attributed to the April Budget changes in indirect estimated that the Budget changes in indirect taxation taxation. had little net effect on the April index, the increases in duty on petrol and alcoholic drink being largely offset July-August (+ 1.4 per cent). Higher prices of many articles by the reduction in prices on those goods on which the of food, particularly potatoes, eggs, meat and bread; value-added tax was reduced from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$ increases in London Underground rail fares and in per cent. The new duty on cigarettes did not become motoring costs. Reductions in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables. effective until May.
- April-May (+ 1.1 per cent). Increased prices in alcoholic drink, tobacco, cigarettes, petrol, meat and butter; increases in motoring costs and bus fares and in charges for electricity. There was a decrease in the level of mortgage-interest payments by owner-occupiers following the reduction in interest rates charged by Building Societies.
- May-June (+ 0.5 per cent). Higher prices for alcoholic October-November (+ 1.4 per cent). Higher food prices, drink, cigarettes, meat and butter; increases in motoring particularly those of fresh fruit and vegetables, tea and costs and electricity charges. coffee; increases in the charges for gas and other fuels.

June-July (+ 0.2 per cent). Increases in the prices of alcoholic drink, cars, some foods, surgical goods, toilet

Chart 1 Contributions of the main groups of goods and service to the increase in the "All items" index in 1976. The area of each bar (weight  $\times$  price increase) shows the amount each group contributed to the overall increase for the year (16.6 per cent, see table 1)



	MARCH	1977	DEPARTMENT	OF	EMPLOYMENT	GAZETTE	227
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requisites and many other goods and services; increases in bus fares and electricity charges. There were It is estimated that of the  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent increase in the

- August-September (+ 1.3 per cent). Higher food prices, particularly those of potatoes and other vegetables, milk, meat and bacon.
- September-October (+ 1.8 per cent). Higher food prices; increases in the prices of household appliances, furniture and floor coverings, coal and coke, cars, men's and women's outer clothing, stationery, travel and sports goods; increases in rents.
- November-December (+ 1.3 per cent). Higher food prices; increase in the level of mortgage interest payments by

Table 2 Indices and weights for "all items", groups and sub-groups from January 1976 to January 1977

	Group and	1976	0/11	bietuo ber	manca b	ni idvitor	d meals	Le asser
	and sub-group weights	Jan. 13	Feb. 17	March 16	April 13	May 18	June 15	July 13
All items	1,000	147.9	149.8	150.6	153.5	155·2	156.0	156-3
All items other than food	772	147.9	149-1	149.8	152·7	154·7	155-9	157·2
Food	228	148.3	152·1	153.8	156.7	157-1	156.7	153-4
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	28	141	142	143	147	148	148	149
Meat and bacon	61	129	131	131 126	134 129	136 129	140 130	140 130
Fish Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	7 9	124 154	125 156	158	162	167	173	177
Milk, cheese and eggs	32	132	135	136	138	136	136	134
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	10	149	152	153	153	154	155	157 196
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	19 31	190 216	192 239	193 250	193 260	194 249	196 232	189
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	11	142	143	145	147	150	152	154
Other food	20	156	158	158	159	180	160	163
lcoholic drink	81	149.0	150.9	151.9	154·3	158.7	159.7	162·4
Tobacco	46	162.6	162·8	162.8	162·8	170.8	175-3	175-3
lousing (including owner occupiers'								
dwelling insurance premiums and	a dan ta una			124.2	1.02	101	101	142.0
ground rent)	112	134.8	135-8 119	136-3 119	143·5 127	142·6 127	143·1 128	143·8 129
Rent Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest pay-	29	118	118	117	127	127	120	
ments	24	109	111	112	113	109	110	111
Rates and water charges	35	159	161	161	174	174	173	173
Charges for repair and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	22	164	165	166	171	172	173	173
usl and light (including oil)	56	168.7	169-4	169.7	174-6	180.0	183-8	185-6
uel and light (including oil) Coal and coke	10	159	159	159	175	175	175	175
Gas	15	144	144	144	144	144	145	145
Electricity	27	186	188	188	192	205	213	217
urable household goods	75	140.8	141-2	141.9	140.7	141-1	141.5	142.7
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish- ings	32	137	137	138	141	142	142	144
Radio, television and other household appli-	22	1.42	142	143	136	136	136	137
ances Pottery, glassware and hardware	33 10	143 146	143 148	143	153	154	155	157
lothing and footwear	84	131-5	134.9	135.9	136-6	137-3	137.7	138-3
Men's outer clothing	16	135	138	139	140	141	142	143
Men's underclothing	5	146	149	150	154	155	155	157 131
Women's outer clothing	24	126	131	131 145	131 145	131 145	130 146	147
Women's underclothing Children's clothing	4 11	140 136	147 140	145	145	145	147	146
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,		155	110	chica ha L				
hats and materials	9	128	129	130	130	132	132	132 134
Footwear	15	128	131	130	130	132	133	13-1
ransport and vehicles	140	157.0	156.9	157.4	160.9	164.0	165·2	166-9
Motoring and cycling	118	156	156	156	159	162	163	164
Fares	22	167	167	169	177	182	182	187
	74	152.3	154·2	154.7	158-7	159-2	159-3	162.0
<b>1iscellaneous goods</b> Books, newspapers and periodicals	74 16	152·3 170	154.2	173	176	177	177	178
Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet								
requisites Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other	13	138	140	140	144	143	142	148
household goods	10	165	170	171	172	174	175	176
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,				4.17	4.54	454	454	154
photographic and optical goods, etc	35	144	145	145	151	151	151	
ervices	57	154.0	154.9	155.7	156-1	158-6	159.4	160-1
Postage and telephones	16	201	201	201	201	201	203	203
Entertainment	22	128	129	130	128	133	133	133
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,								
laundering and dry cleaning	19	154	155	157	160	162	163	165
foole hought and service it with the								
leals bought and consumed outside the					153·1	154.6	156-3	158.0

\* The number of quotations used in compiling the index for these months was less than normal because of industrial action by some employees of the Department of Employn Group. For the same reason, the sub-group indices were not published for these months. Note: Figures for sub-groups have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

1977

Jan. 18

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**154·1** 136

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193

169

**166·8** 202

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Table 2 (continued)

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**144-5** 130

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203 133

167

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166 191

Sept. 14

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154

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187·3

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Nov. 16 \*

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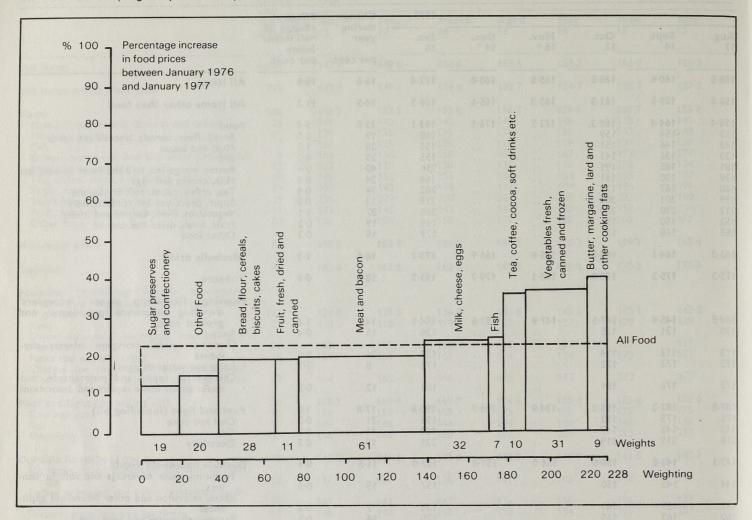
196.7

January 15, 1974 = 100

Change during year	Effect of change on "all items" index	
per cent	per cent	
16.6	16.6	All items
14.5	11-2	All items other than food
23.5	5.4	Food
19	0.5	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes
20	1.2	Meat and bacon
25 40	0·2 0·4	Fish Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat
24	0.8	Milk, cheese and eggs
36	0.4	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc
13 37	0·2 1·1	Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen
19	0.2	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
15	0.3	Other food
16-6	1.3	Alcoholic drink
18.8	0.9	Tobacco
14-3	1.6	Housing (including owner occupiers dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent)
15	0.4	Rent Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest pay
26	0.6	ments
8	0.3	Rates and water charges
12	0.3	Charges for repair and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decoration
17.8	1.0	Fuel and light (including oil)
21 11	0·2 0·2	Coal and coke
19	0.5	Gas Electricity
11.5	0.9	Durable household goods
15	0.5	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish ings
7	0.2	Radio, television and other household appli
16	0.2	ances Pottery, glassware and hardware
12.9	1.1	Clothing and footwear
13	0.2	Men's outer clothing
18 13	0·1 0·3	Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing
10	_	Women's underclothing
16	0.2	Children's clothing
11	0.1	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery hats and materials
12	0.1	Footwear
13.9	1.9	Transport and vehicles
13	1.5	Motoring and cycling
20 -	0.4	Fares
15.7	1.2	Miscellaneous goods
12	0.2	Books, newspapers and periodicals
15	0.2	Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toile requisites
		Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and othe
17	0.2	household goods Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys
17	0.6	photographic and optical goods, etc
8.3	0.5	Services
8	0.2	Postage and telephones Entertainment Other services, including domestic help
ADALOTT.	Mary Mary	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing
15	0.3	laundering and dry cleaning
17.9	0.8	Meals bought and consumed outside the

Chart 2 Contributions of food subgroups to the increase in the food index in 1976.

The area of each bar (weight  $\times$  price increase) shows the amount each group contributed to the overall increase for the year (23.5 per cent, see table 2)



owner-occupiers following the increase in interest rates charged by building societies from  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum; increases in motoring costs and gas tariffs.

**December-January** (+2.6 per cent). Higher food prices, particularly those of milk and vegetables; increases in the prices of alcoholic drink, cigarettes and tobacco arising from the December 1976 Budget changes in indirect taxation; increases in motoring costs and passenger fares.

### Movement of prices within the major groups

**Group 1—Food (Weight 228).** The index for the food group as a whole rose in all months of the year except June and July when reductions in the prices of seasonal foods more than offset other increases. The upward trend was noticeably more steep towards the end of the year than at the beginning. At January 1977 it was 23.5 per cent higher than in January 1976. Upward pressures came from seasonal foods, notably vegetables, foods imported for direct consumption and home-produced foods. The indices for these three groups of foods rose by 35 per cent, 25 per cent and 23 per cent respectively, whereas the indices for manufactured foods rose by only 17 per cent. The average level of prices of all food items other than those whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose during the year by 21 per cent, a similar rate of increase to the previous year.

Prices of bread rose by about 23 per cent during the year, the principal increases occurring in April, August and January 1977. A rise of 19 per cent was shown in the index for the sub-group, which includes bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes. The largest contribution (see chart 2) to the increase in the food index derived from the prices of meat and bacon which rose steadily throughout the year by 20 per cent: within this sub-group the prices of beef rose by 27 per cent, lamb (including imported) by 35 per cent and chicken by about 30 per cent, while the prices of pork and bacon rose by only 6 per cent. Fish prices rose by 25 per cent during the year, the rate of increase being more pronounced towards the end of the year. There was a greater rise than any other in the index of the sub-group consisting of butter, margarine and cooking fats, which rose by 40 per cent. Butter prices rose by some 60 per cent, about half of which could be attributed to the reduction in, and eventual abolition of, the

subsidy. In contrast, the prices of margarine and cooking changes in the rate of interest charged by building societies, fats rose by only 15 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. a reduction of one half of one per cent in May and an The maximum permitted prices of milk were raised on two increase of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent in December to  $12\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. Over the occasions during the year, in September 1976 and January year the index rose by 26 per cent, accounting for well over 1977, giving an annual increase of 24 per cent. The price of one third of the increase in the index for the housing group cheese rose by 23 per cent, over three-quarters of which as a whole, which rose by rather more than 14 per cent over could be related to reductions in subsidies. The prices of the year. The cost of repairs and maintenance rose by 12 per eggs fell in the summer months but were 35 per cent higher cent. in January 1977 than they were in January 1976. The level of Group V-Fuel and light (Weight 56). There were two inprices for milk, cheese and eggs taken together, rose by 24 creases of about ten per cent in the prices of household coal per cent over the year. Beverages and soft drinks increased and coke in April and October with the result that over the in price by 36 per cent. The price of tea rose on average by year the average level of prices of solid fuels rose by 21 per some 65 per cent having remained steady until September cent. Gas tariffs were held until October when they increased when the subsidy was withdrawn. Prices of coffee and cocoa by about ten per cent, the index rising by 11 per cent over rose continuously throughout the year by about 70 per cent the year. Electricity tariffs were increased in April and and 50 per cent respectively, but those of soft drinks rose by together with fuel clause adjustments caused the index to only 8 per cent. Sugar prices remained steady throughout rise by 19 per cent over the year. Prices of paraffin and the year and the index for the sub-group of sugar, preserves domestic fuel oils were raised in August and again in and confectionery rose by 13 per cent, the lowest increase of November and over the year showed an increase of 28 per any of the food sub-groups. Vegetable prices, another major cent. The index for fuel and light as a whole rose over the contributor to the increase in the food index, rose by 37 per year by almost 18 per cent, half of which was due to rises in cent over the year, chiefly as a result of the high prices of electricity prices. fresh vegetables. Raw potatoes began the year at average prices of  $9\frac{1}{2}p/10p$  per pound and ended the year at average Group VI-Durable household goods (Weight 75). Prices of prices of 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>p/13p per pound. Prices of fresh, dried and furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings rose slowly canned fruit, taken together, rose by 19 per cent over the during the first nine months of the year but more sharply year, but dried fruit prices rose rapidly toward the end of following the termination of the Price Check scheme and by the year and were about 50 per cent higher on average in January 1977 were 15 per cent more than in the previous January 1977 than in the previous January.

The levels of government food subsidies were substantially reduced over the year as follows:

	Approximate subsidies at re	value of tail level
	January 1976	January 1977
	pence	pence
Milk (per pint)	2	1
Bread (per large loaf)	2	1
Butter (per lb)	11	nil
Cheese (per Ib)	12	3
Tea (per lb)	8	nil
Household flour (per 3 lb)	3	3

The value of the subsidies in operation at the end of the year was equivalent to about 2 points on the food index and those in operation at the beginning of the year were equivalent to just over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points. The reduction in the subsidies could thus have added about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points (some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent) to the food index over the year.

Group II—Alcoholic drink (Weight 81). Prices of alcoholic drinks rose by  $16\frac{1}{2}$  per cent during the year, but more than half of this increase could be attributed to increases in the rates of indirect taxation imposed by the April and December Budgets.

Group III—Tobacco (Weight 46). The prices of cigarettes and tobacco rose by almost 19 per cent over the year. The increases were due almost entirely to increases in indirect taxation imposed by the two Budgets in April and December.

Group IV—Housing (Weight 112). The indices for rents and rates rose by 15 per cent and 8 per cent respectively after taking rebates into account. The index for mortgage interest payments made by owner-occupiers was affected by two **Group VI—Durable household goods (Weight 75).** Prices of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings rose slowly during the first nine months of the year but more sharply following the termination of the Price Check scheme and by January 1977 were 15 per cent more than in the previous January. Prices of radio and television sets and many domestic electrical appliances fell, following the reduction from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the rate of value-added tax in the April Budget but rose again after the Price Check scheme had ended. Over the year prices rose by 7 per cent. The prices of pottery, glassware and hardware increased steadily over the year by 16 per cent and combined with the other sub-groups to produce a rise of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for all durable household goods.

**Group VII**—Clothing and footwear (Weight 84). Prices of clothing and footwear rose gradually throughout the year by almost 13 per cent. The prices of children's clothing and men's underclothing rose rather more than those of men's and women's outer clothing, while the prices of women's underclothing rose least at 10 per cent. Footwear prices rose by 12 per cent.

Group VIII—Transport and vehicles (Weight 140). The prices of new and second-hand motor vehicles rose steadily throughout the year by about 19 per cent. The costs of maintenance rose by about the same amount; towards the end of the year the costs were affected by the termination of the Price Check scheme and the increase in the fee for the MOT test. Petrol prices were falling in the early months of the year but rose in April as a result of indirect tax changes. They did not rise again significantly until late in the year and in January 1977 were 7 per cent higher than in the previous January. Taken together, motoring and cycling costs rose by some 13 per cent over the year. Fares on public transport, on the other hand, increased by 20 per cent. British Rail increased their fares in April and again in January 1977, while London Underground fares rose in July, giving an increase of 25 per cent over the year for all rail fares. Bus fares rose steadily throughout the year by about 18 per cent. The group index for transport and vehicles as a whole rose by

almost 14 per cent during the year, compared with over 20 per cent during the previous year.

Group IX-Miscellaneous goods (Weight 74). The prices of books, newspapers and periodicals rose steadily during the year by some 12 per cent, whilst those of medicines, surgical goods and toiletries rose by 15 per cent. The prices of soaps and detergents increased by 10 per cent, but those of soda and polishes increased by about 26 per cent; the sub-group index for these articles rose by 17 per cent. Prices of stationery also increased by about 17 per cent, and the index for all these miscellaneous goods taken together, by nearly 16 per cent.

Group X-Services (Weight 57). Apart from increases in parcel postage rates in June there was little change in the index for postage and telephone. Television rentals benefited

from the reduction in value-added tax in the April Budget, but rose again by about 5 per cent, while admission charges to cinemas and football matches rose by some 13 per cent during the year. Other services such as domestic help, hairdressing, shoe repairing, laundering and dry-cleaning rose on average by about 15 per cent. The group index for all these services rose by rather more than 8 per cent, the lowest increase of all the major groups.

Group XI-Meals bought and consumed outside the home (Weight 47). The charge for state school meals did not change during the year. Charges for canteen and restaurant meals rose on average by about 19 per cent so that, taken together, the costs of meals bought and consumed outside the home increased on average by about 18 per cent at a rate very similar to the all-items index.

### Employment of women and young people: special exemption orders-end-year 1976 and January 1977

THE Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young people under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young people aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on December 31, 1976, and the distribution of these workers by 14 main industry groups were:

Industry group	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	60,666	1,506	1,730	63,902
Coal and petroleum products and	9,909	330	506	10,745
chemicals and allied industries		637		2,971
Metal manufacture	2,333	037	1	2,771
Mechanical, instrument and elec-	34,299	736	660	35,695
trical engineering	13,281	546	159	13,986
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,769	167	288	3,264
Hosiery and other knitted goods		603	457	8,887
Cotton, linen and lace	7,827		428	6,303
Wool and worsted	5,526	349	355	7,001
Other textiles	6,071	575	333	7,001
Clothing and footwear, leather	( 005	400	4 300	7,513
goods and fur	6,005	128	1,380	5,209
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	4,904	241	64	659
Timber, furniture, etc	473	167	19	
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries and	16,640	852	584	18,076
miscellaneous services	25,813	725	479	27,017
Total	196,516	7,562	7,110	211,188

The number of Special Exemption Orders issued during the calendar year ended on December 31, 1976<sup>†</sup> were:

Period of validity	Number of new orders	Number of renewal orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months Over 3 months and up to 6 months Three months or less	836 65 87	2,728 46 19
Total	988	2,793

The number of women and young people covered by special Exemption Orders current on January 31, 1977 according to the type of employment permitted<sup>‡</sup>

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours§	22,016	942	1,476	24,434
Double day shifts   Long spells	43,104 9,969	2,927 284	2,336 1,087	48,367
Night shifts	44,459	1.282	1,007	45,741
Part-time work¶	18,201	86	115	18,402
Saturday afternoon work	7,273	214	164	7,651
Sunday work	40,428	1,407	1,493	43,328
Miscellaneous	6,022	383	217	6,622
Total	191,472	7,525	6,888	205,885

\* See page 128 of the February 1977 issue of the Gazette for analysis according to type

of employment permitted by these orders. † Corresponding information for December 31, 1975, was published on page 260 of the March 1976 issue of the Gozette. ‡ 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,

numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, nowever, vary from time to time. § "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours of overtime. || Includes 18,601 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. If Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

# **The Family Expenditure Survey and** annual revision of the weights for the retail prices indices

THE DATA from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), which have been used as a basis for calculating the weights of the retail prices index relating to 1977, are published herein. The weights for the general index of retail prices are given later in this article while those for the retail price indices for pensioner households will be published in the April issue of the Gazette. Similar articles giving the FES data have been published in recent years, the last two being in the Gazettes for December 1974 and January 1976. The main results of the FES are published on a calendar year basis, those relating to 1975 appearing in the Gazette for September 1976. The somewhat later than usual publication of the FES data in this article has resulted from a delay in compilation because of the effects of recent industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment.

The figures from the FES in this article relate to the year ending June 1976, the latest date for which information is available. The tables show the information relating to the broad group of households covered by the general index of retail prices and to the households covered by each of the two indices for "pensioners" (pensioners of limited means as defined below). In addition, for purposes of comparison, the expenditure pattern is shown for all households that took part in the FES.

### Definition of "pensioner" households

The pensioner households covered by the special price indices are those of limited means. A "pensioner" household is defined as one in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to, or instead of, such pensions. All heads of households included, whether men or women, are over 60 years of age. The term "national insurance and similar pensions" covers, as well as national insurance pensions proper, national insurance disablement and war disability pensions, and supplementary benefit in conjunction with these disability payments; in a small number of cases unemployment, sickness and industrial injury benefits paid to men and women over retirement age who have not worked for long periods are also included. The intention is to identify income from the state (other

than occupational pensions) paid to people who have ceased to work on account of age. The list above does not include income received by anyone under 60. All households in which the total income received from the above sources is at least three-quarters of the total household income are defined as "pensioner" households: these amount to about 11 per cent of households.

The form of this definition excludes most households in which there is a retired person in receipt of a sizeable occupational pension in addition to NI retirement or similar pensions; also any household in which there is significant earned income. In fact, the number of retired persons (men 65 and over, women 60 and over, not working) in the survey was 2,665 of whom only 1,047 were located in pensioner households as defined for the retail prices index. Most of the remainder were part of general index households, some 667, or 11 per cent, of such households having a retired head.

Of the 790 pensioner households in the survey, 501 consisted of one person, and 278 of two persons, leaving 11 larger pensioner households.

### General index and higher income households

The general index of retail prices covers all households with the exception of (a) "pensioner" households as already described and (b) those households in which the head had an income above a certain limit. This income limit is set so as to exclude some 3-4 per cent of households. In effect this means

### Household characteristics by type of household in the year ended June 1976

	One- person pen- sioner house- holds	Two- person pen- sioner house- holds	"Gen- eral index" house- holds	All house- holds in survey
Total number of households	501	278	6,107	7,159
Total number of persons	501	556	17,900	19,873
Total number of adults	501	556	12,314	13,954
Total number of retired persons	491	530	1,597	2,665
Average number of persons per household All persons	1.00	2.00	2.93	2.78
P IN STREET IN ALL MAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A		0.94	1.44	1.3
Males Females	0·16 0·84	1.07	1.44	1.4
Adults	1.00	2.00	2.02	1.9
Persons under 65 Persons 65 and over	0·11 0·89	0·22 1·78	1·76 0·25	1.60 0.3
Children	100 _ 1		0.92	0.83
Children under 2	1990	-	0·08 0·16	0.0
Children 2 and under 5 Children 5 and under 18		Ξ	0.18	0.6
Persons working	0.02	0.05	1.51	1.3
Persons not working Men 65 and over, women	0.98	1.95	1.42	1.4
60 and over Others	0.98	1·91 0·04	0·26 1·16	0·3 1·0
Average age of head of household	73	73	47	50
Number of households by type of housing tenure	and as			
Rented unfurnished	395	195	2,442	3,051
Local authority	282	134	1,831	2,257
Other	113	61	611	794
Rented furnished	13	3	310	328 189
Rent-free	16 77	3 80	166 3.189	3,591
Owner-occupied In process of purchase	6	4	1,880	2.069
Owned outright	71	76	1,309	1,522

Average weekly household expenditure grouped by type of household in the year ended June 1976

Commodity or service	One- person pen- sioner house- holds	Two- person pen- sioner house- holds	"Gen- eral index" house- holds	All house- holds in survey	Standard error as percen- tage of the esti- mated all house- holds mean
and distances increased	£	£	£	£	per cent
Housing Payments such as rent or rental equivalent*, rates, water, insurance of structure, less					
receipts from (sub-) letting Rental equivalent* included above	4·06 0·44	3·86 1·01	6·96 2·89	6·90 2·87	0·8 1·4
Repairs, maintenance and decora- tions	0·14	0.42	1.16	1.21	7.2
Total	4.21	4.27	8·13	8.11	1.3
Fuel, light and power Gas and hire of gas appliances	0.53	0.61	0.86	0.85	na
Electricity and hire of electric appliances	0.87	1.14	1.71	1.66	na
Coal Coke	0·45 0·13	0·82 0·16	0·47 0·11	0·48 0·11	5·3 9·1
Fuel oil, and other fuel and light	0.14	0.15	0.25	0.25	9.1
Total	2.13	2.89	3.40	3.35	na
Food Bread, rolls, etc Flour	0·34 0·03	0·55 0·08	0·70 0·07	0·67 0·07	0·9 3·0
Biscuits, cakes, etc	0·33 0·09	0·46 0·11	0·76 0·21	0·71 0·20	1·8 1·5
Breakfast and other cereals Beef and veal Mutton and lamb	0·30 0·20	0.76	0·97 0·41	0·93 0·40	1.8
Pork	0.08	0.20	0.30	0·29 0·44	3.1
Bacon and ham (uncooked) Ham, cooked (including canned)	0·19 0·07	0·36 0·11	0·45 0·16	0.44	1·4 2·0
Poultry, other and undefined meat Fish	0·45 0·16	0·77 0·33	1·25 0·36	1·18 0·35	1·1 1·4
Fish and chips	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.11	2.8
Butter Margarine	0·17 0·04	0·27 0·10	0·32 0·11	0·31 0·11	1·3 1·9
Lard, cooking fats and other fat Milk, fresh	0·04 0·44	0·10 0·69	0·12 1·06	0·12 1·01	2·6 1·0
Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc Cheese	0·05 0·11	0·08 0·20	0·17 0·30	0·16 0·29	1·9 1·4
Eggs Potatoes	0·17 0·23	0·27 0·52	0·36 0·80	0·35 0·74	1·2 1·2
Other and undefined vegetables	0.32	0.59	0.89	0.84	0.9
Fruit Sugar	0·29 0·14	0·47 0·25	0·72 0·26	0·70 0·25	1·1 1·2
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.10	2.1
Sweets and chocolates Tea	0·09 0·13	0·21 0·20	0·49 0·19	0·45 0·18	1·6 1·1
Coffee Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.14	2.1
food drinks Soft drinks	0·02 0·08	0·02 0·17	0·02 0·36	0·02 0·33	4·3 1·5
Ice cream	0·01 0·28	0·04 0·41	0·13 0·84	0·12 0·78	2·5 1·4
Other food, foods not defined Meals bought away from home	0.20	0.22	2.02	1.94	2.0
Total	5·22	9.18	15.13	14.42	0.7
Alcoholic drink Beer, cider, etc	0.16	0.58	2.05	1.85	2.1
Wines, spirits, etc Drinks not defined	0·10 0·01	0·24 0·01	0·92 0·25	0·91 0·24	3·1 5·9
Total	0.26	0.83	3.22	2.99	1.8
Tobacco					
Cigarettes Pipe tobacco	0·34 0·03	0·97 0·18	2·14 0·12	1·95 0·12	1.6 5.0
Cigars and snuff	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.08	6.3
Total	0.38	1.18	2.35	2.15	1.5
Clothing and footwear Men's outer clothing	0.06	0.27	1.01	0.96	13.7
Men's underclothing and hosiery Women's outer clothing	0·04 0·19	0·21 0·51	0·32 1·46	0·32 1·44	3·8 4·5
Women's underclothing and hosiery	0.15	0.22	0.34	0.33	2.8
Boys' clothing Girls' clothing	-	0.01	0.23	0.21	5·6 5·8
Infants' clothing	0·01 0·01		0·25 0·17	0·23 0·16	5.2
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc Clothing materials and making-	0.02	0.09	0.22	0.23	3.0
up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.13	6.2
Footwear	0.28	0.26	0.97	0.91	2.6
Total	0.81	1.28	5.14	4.90	3.3

that virtually all households headed by manual workers and most of those headed by salaried workers are covered by the index. The upper income level in the second half of 1975 was £125 per week and the first half of 1976 it was £130 per week.

Commodity or service	One- person pen- sioner house- holds	Two- person pen- sioner house- holds	"Gen- eral index" house- holds	All house- holds in survey	Standard error as percen- tage of the esti- mated all house- holds mean
Durable bounded goods	£	£	£	£	per cent
Durable household goods Furniture	0·04 0·05	0·14 0·01	0·76 0·42	0·73 0·42	10.1
Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household					15.1
textiles Television, radio and musical in-	0.08	0.21	0.43	0.42	6.0
struments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances,	0.09	0.14	0.82	0.78	7.3
including repairs Appliances other than gas or	0.09	0.20	0.87	0.80	6.0
electric appliances China, glass, cutlery, hardware,	-	0.04	0.09	0.09	19.8
ironmongery, etc Insurance of contents of dwelling	0·08 0·03	0·11 0·05	0·59 0·10	0·57 0·10	3·0 1·9
Total	0.47	0.89	4.10	3.89	3.6
	0.47	0.83	410	3.93	3.0
Other goods Leather, travel and sports goods,					
jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	0.03	0.05	0.68	0.63	5.1
Books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals	0.36	0.61	0.94	0.91	1.2
Toys, stationery goods, etc	0·09 0·11	0·11 0·28	0.58 0.25	0·54 0·24	3·0 4·6
Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	0.18	0.32	0.68	0.65	1.5
Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials,	0.01	0.04	0.27	0.22	7.1
etc Seeds, plants, flowers, horticul-	0.26	0.35	0.43	0.42	1.2
tural goods Animals and pets	0·04 0·09	0·13 0·13	0·26 0·41	0·26 0·38	5·3 3·7
Total	1.17	2.01	4.49	4.27	1.3
Fransport and vehicles					the letter
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	0.03	0.33	2.80	2.63	3-2
Maintenance and running of					
motor vehicles Purchase and maintenance of	0.06	0.52	3.88	3.66	1.9
other vehicles and boats Railway fares	0.03	0.10	0·13 0·37	0·13 0·36	15·9 4·9
Bus and coach fares	0·15 0·07	0.34	0.78	0.70	2.1
Other travel and transport		0.10	0.45	0.43	11.2
Total	0.34	1.39	<b>8</b> ∙41	7.92	1.8
Postage, telephone telegrams	0.27	0.37	0.86	0.84	1.3
Cinema admissions Theatres, sporting events, and	—	—	0.08	0.07	5.4
other entertainment except betting	0.02	0.03	0.42	0.40	4.0
Television licences, television	0.42	0.55	0.86	0.82	1.1
and radio rental Domestic help, etc	0.42	0.35	0.86	0.82	5.8
Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	0.15	0.27	0.38	0.38	2.1
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.15	11.6
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing Educational and training ex-	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.15	3.4
penses			0.28	0.38	7.3
Medical, dental and nursing fees Subscriptions and donations,	0.02	0.08	0.15	0.15	20.7
hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services	0.34	0.33	2.25	2.21	6.0
Total	1.44	1.83	5.77	5.75	2.6
liscellaneous	www.urite	Ne rene	Plan an	age to	
Expenditure not assignable else-					
where, including pocket money for children	0.01	0.02	0.30	0.28	5.3
Total, all above expendi-	Carl Street	R TINS COM	A product on a	Sand Con .	and the server
ture	16.42	26.07	60.42	58·02	na

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

\* The weekly equivalent of the adjusted rateable value for owner-occupied and rent free tenures.

The table above gives the expenditure patterns, by main groups of commodities and services, both for the general and "pensioner" index groups. As was explained in the article in the October 1975 Gazette, "The unstatistical reader's guide to the Retail Prices Index", the higher income households and also the "pensioner" households are excluded from the general index on the grounds that their spending

### Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total, year ended June 1976

Commodity or service	One person pensioner households	Two person pensioner households	"General Index" households	High income households	All households in survey
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Group totals					
Housing	25.6	16.4	13.4	16.6	14.0
Fuel, light and power	13.0	11.2	5.7	4.3	5.8
Food	31.8	35.2	25.0	18.0	24.8
Meals bought away from home	1.2	0.8	3.3	4.6	3.3
Alcoholic drink	1.6	0·8 3·2 4·5	5.3	4.4	5.1
Tobacco	2.3	4.5	3.9	1.7	3.7
Clothing and footwear	4.9	6.0	8.5	9.2	8.5
Durable household goods	2.8	3.4	6.8	7.7	6.7
Other goods	7.1	7.7	7.4	6.5	7.4
Transport and vehicles	2.1	5.3	13.9	15.6	13.6
Services	8.7	7.0	9.6	15.3	9.9
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5

patterns differ greatly from those of the others; this is confirmed by the table above showing the percentage pattern of expenditure in terms of broad categories. There were 6,107 general index households in the survey in the period and 262 higher income households, making, together with the "pensioner" households, a total of 7,159 co-operating in the survey.

### Weights for retail price indices

Since January 1975 most of the weights for the general index have been based upon FES expenditure data over the one-year period ending in the June previous to the year in question. There are a few exceptions where weights based on expenditure in one year are subject to excessive sampling variation; these are furniture, floor coverings, repair and maintenance of dwellings, and for these the weights are based upon three years' expenditure. This is explained in a report of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee in February 1975.\* The weights for the general index for 1977 are based upon FES expenditure for the period ended June 1976 and will take effect as from the index for February 1977.

Separate indices are calculated for one-person and twoperson pensioner households. The weights for these are also revised each January and are still based upon three-year expenditure patterns from the survey. They will be published in the April 1977 issue of the Gazette.

In the table payments into gas and electricity prepayment meters, included under the gas and electricity headings of the fuel, light and power commodity group, are for the first time shown net of rebate; in previous tables the payments were recorded gross. The information provided by households and shown in the table has not been adjusted to take account of the under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals taken outside the home, sweets and chocolate which occurs in household expenditure surveys; these adjustments are made, however, in the calculation of the weights for the general index. Also, before the weights are calculated, recorded expenditure is re-valued to a common base date of January, whereas the information in the table relates to the recorded expenditure at the time of interview. The weights are not therefore comparable directly with the proportions shown for expenditure on the commodity or service group.

### Treatment of housing costs

In the table on page 234, owner-occupiers' housing costs, other than payment for rates, water, insurance and repairs and maintenance, are represented by a rental equivalent,

which is the basis consistently used in the FES since its inception. The rental equivalent is also calculated and included for the few households that pay no rent. Mortgage payments incurred by owner-occupiers in course of purchase are not included in the housing costs section.

Rental equivalent is taken to be the adjusted weekly equivalent of the rateable value. To the end of 1975 the adjustment was in proportion to the increase in the rent component of expenditure in the general index of retail prices. From 1976 it is based on the movement of an index, compiled by the Central Statistical Office for use in the National Accounts, which measures the increase in the total value of gross public sector rents and housing subsidies and gross rents in the private sector. It has been found that the movements of this index have corresponded more closely with movements in the total domestic rateable value than have movements in the rent index.

Until January 1975 the rental equivalent for owneroccupiers was used in the calculation of their housing costs in the general index. However, following a recommendation of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee\*, the rental equivalent is now replaced by the cost of mortgage interest net of income tax relief. Accordingly, for index purposes, the expenditure figures in the FES require adjustment as in the table below.

Average weekly household expenditure	Year ended June 1976
and a second second second second second second second second	£
1 Total expenditure on commodities and services (in- cluding rental equivalents for owner-occupiers and	
those with free accommodation) (from table)	60.42
2 Rental equivalent included (from table)	2.89
<ul> <li>3 Estimated mortgage interest net of income tax relief</li> <li>4 Total expenditure (with owner occupiers' mortgage interest used in place of rental equivalent)</li> </ul>	1.48
(=1-2+3)	59.01

The estimate of mortgage interest above is averaged over all "general index" households in the survey in common with all expenditures, even though it is, of course, incurred only by households with mortgages still outstanding. The average payment for the households actually incurring the expenditure can be obtained by multiplying the average above by 6,107, the number of "general index" households in the survey, and dividing by 1,880, the number still purchasing their dwelling, and amounts to £4.81 per week. It should be noted that some estimation is involved in obtaining mortgage payments net of tax relief since in the survey this item is recorded gross.

\* Housing costs, weighting and other matters affecting the retail price index (Cmnd 5905). HMSO, 1975.

### General index of retail prices: annual revision of weights

DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

### Weights to be used in 1977

In line with the above description, the FES data have been adjusted for the purposes of the general index of retail prices and the following weights will be used in 1977:

FOOD Bread	
Flour	
Other cereals	
Biscuits Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	
Beef	. 1
Mutton and lamb	
Pork Bacon	
Ham (cooked)	Repairie
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry Fish, fresh, dried, canned, etc	2
Butter	
Margarine	
Lard and other cooking fats Cheese	
Eggs	
Milk, fresh	2
Milk, canned, dried, etc Tea	
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	
Soft drinks	
Sugar Jam, marmalade and syrup	
Potatoes	1
Tomatoes	1
Other fresh vegetables and canned, frozen, etc vegetables	1
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc Sweets and chocolates	i
Ice cream	1.1.
Other foods Food for animals	1
rood for animals .	8. 41 <u>1 1 1</u>
Total, Food	24
ALCOHOLIC DRINK	
Beer, etc	5
Spirits, wines, etc	3
Total, Alcoholic drink	8
TOBACCO Cigarettes	4
Tobacco	
Total Tabasso	4
Total, Tobacco	in an
HOUSING	
Rent	3
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	2
Owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent	3
Rates and water charges Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc	3
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc	1
	11
Total, Housing	1
and a secommentation of the second	
FUEL AND LIGHT Coal	English 1
Coke	1
Gas	
Electricity Oil and other fuel and light	2
and the second	
Total, Fuel and light	54
	1997 T

### Furniture Radio, television, etc Other household appliances Floor coverings Soft furnishings Chinaware, glassware, etc Hardware, ironmongery, etc Total, Durable household goods CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing Children's outer clothing Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc Clothing materials Men's footwear Women's footwear Children's footwea Total, Clothing and footwear TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil Motor licences Motor insurance Cycles and other vehicles Rail transport Bus, etc transport 139 Total, Transport and vehicles MISCELLANEOUS GOODS Books Newspapers and periodicals Writing paper and other stationers' goods Medicine and surgical, etc goods Toilet requisites Soap and other detergents Soda, polishes, etc Other household goods Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc Photographic and optical goods Toys Plants, flowers, horticultural goods, etc 71 Total, Miscellaneous goods SERVICES Postage, etc Telephone, telegrams, etc Television licences and set rentals Other entertainment Domestic help Hairdressing Boot and shoe repairing Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services 54 **Total**. Services MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME 1,000 TOTAL, ALL ITEMS

Note: Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of at least £125 a week in the second half of 1975, £130 a week in the first half of 1976 and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

### General

The FES expenditure figures in the table are subject to sampling variation, and approximate standard errors as percentage of the estimated mean for all households are given. Standard errors of the estimated means for any other household groups may be obtained on request from the Department of Employment, Statistics D1, 26 King Street, London SW1Y 6RB.

A description of the survey is contained in the Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1975 (HMSO, £4.00). Preliminary results of the survey for the calendar year 1976 will be published in mid-1977 and a fully detailed report will be issued later in the year.

# That's the way the money goes

13 10 15

63

16

23

82

50 14

14

12

3 10 13

45

THE itemised pay statement provisions of the 1975 Employment Protection Act come into force on April 6, 1977. By then employers should have completed whatever arrangements are necessary to enable them to comply with the law. Some may still need help in identifying the most likely areas in which their present system may not comply.\*

Employers whose pay statements do not comply with the law may be giving their workers good grounds for a complaint to an industrial tribunal, which could possibly award compensation if it upheld the case. Many part-time employees now qualify to receive pay statements too. Not only are employees who work more than 16 hours or more per week included in the Act's provisions, but also those who only work eight or more hours a week, if they have been with their employer for at least five years on that basis.

As far as the practise of issuing pay statements is concerned, employers tend to fall into four main groups:

- those who never give any kind of pay statement; usually paying straight from the till, or from petty cash, or out of their own pocket;
- those who scribble figures on a scrap of paper and leave the employee to work out for himself how his net pay has been calculated;
- those who use pay envelopes by themselves or in conjunction with the manual systems supplied by commercial stationers;
- those who use computerised payroll systems.

The first two groups of employers will have to start from scratch. The free guide, Itemised Pay Statement, from their local office of the Department of Employment or the Employment Service Agency will give them the advice they need. The guide has been available since August 1976.

Employers in the second two groups are possibly in a more difficult position because a system which they have been using satisfactorily in the past and, no doubt, complies with the spirit of the law, may have to be revised to make sure that it also complies with the letter of the law.

### **Common ground**

Every pay statement issued by employers in those two groups will almost certainly show the gross pay and in many cases how it is made up. The latter is highly desirable even though the Act does not oblige employers to show the makeup of gross pay. Pay statements will also show the usual deductions for income tax and earnings-related national insurance contributions and, because these deductions normally apply to every employee, their purpose will usually be already printed on the pay statement. The final item which every pay statement will have in common with those required by the Act is net pay. Thus, in all the items mentioned employers will probably find that no changes are necessary in their present procedure.

### **Problem areas**

Problems are most likely to arise from the way in which deductions are treated. The Act refers to two types of deduction-those which are fixed and those which are variable. In addition to income tax and national insurance there may be other variable deductions, for instance, court orders may be related to earnings and may therefore vary in the same way as income tax. The point to remember is that the Act requires that all variable deductions should be shown separately, and their purpose stated, on every pay statement.

Fixed deductions such as savings or trade union subscriptions may also be shown separately, with their purpose, on every pay statement if employers find that this method is easier for them. Employers who use computerised payroll systems appear for the most part to have decided that this method is the most satisfactory for them. But the Act does provide employers with an alternative method of dealing with fixed deductions if they prefer it. This method allows all fixed deductions to be aggregated on each pay statement and the purpose has to be shown, of course, as "fixed deductions". Before employers may make use of this alternative they must provide their employees, before or at the time that wages or salary is paid, with a standing statement of fixed deductions showing each one of them separately, its purpose, and the intervals at which it is made.

### Standing statement of fixed deductions

A standing statement must be issued by employers opting for the alternative method of dealing with fixed deductions. It has a life of no longer than 12 months. In fact, the Act requires that the statement be re-issued within 12 months of the date on which the earlier one was issued so that its actual life is 364 days (or 365 days in a leap year). It may be issued more frequently, for example, if there is a change to be made in the fixed deductions shown on the current standing statement. If changes are not notified to employees in this way, employers must instead advise employees of the specific change in writing before any payment is affected by the relevant deduction. The changed deduction must, of course, be included in the next standing statement to be issued within 12 months of its predecessor. This applies even if it is the employee who asks for the change to be made.

The information to be given on a standing statement of fixed deductions is laid down in the Act. The amount of each deduction must be shown, its purpose, and the intervals at which the deduction is to be made. Normally, these intervals will correspond with the pay periods, that is weekly or monthly, but in some cases, a certain deduction may be made at less frequent intervals, for example, quarterly, half-yearly or even, annually. Most employers, if faced with such deductions would normally, with the consent of the employee, spread them over the pay periods but even this has its problems when it comes to completing a standing statement

\* This should not be regarded as an authoritative interpretation of the law; only an industrial tribunal or, on appeal, the Employment Appeal Tribunal can give that.

of fixed deductions. A quarterly payment for, say, an endowment policy, will rarely divide neatly by 13 or 3 to produce equal amounts for weekly or monthly deduction as the case may be.

At least one of the commercial stationers has produced a form of standing statement which provides space, and appropriate wording, so that the amount and the purpose of each balancing deduction can be entered along with the month or the number of the week in which this deduction is made. The week numbers used are those related to the tax year getting round the problem which does not arise with monthly payments where the month can be named. Even this approach may prove too much for some employers. Because the balancing deduction will be different from the other deductions for the same purpose, they may find it easier to treat quarterly payments of this type as variable deductions and show the monthly amount separately on every pay statement. The purpose will have to be stated each time and the amount cannot be aggregated with any other variable deduction even if space is short on the type of pay statement employed.

The Act makes special provision for part-payments of net pay which may be paid in different ways. Employers who make such payments may find that there is no provision made for special treatment on the pay statements they use. The Act requires that the amount and method of each partpayment should be shown on the pay statement, for example £50 cash and £50 to bank account. But there is another type of part-payment not covered by the Act, where an employer makes an advance of salary, sometimes called a "sub". Such advances may be considered to be loans and so do not need to be accompanied by a pay statement. The pay statement provided with the payment of wages or salary proper should show the loan as a deduction and its purpose stated eg salary advance.

### The "purpose" of a deduction

It is not possible at this stage to be certain how tribunals will construe the requirement to show the "purpose" of a deduction, should this be at issue. The best view is probably that the destination of each deduction should be shown on the pay statement, either in full or by means of a clearly comprehensible abbreviation, in those cases (probably relatively rare) when more than one deduction could be said to fall within a single generic "purpose" in broad terms, for example "savings".

### Non-compliance with the provisions

An employer's non-compliance, whether whole or partial, may be referred by his employee, to an industrial tribunal. An employer who fails to issue a pay statement at all or provides a statement which is inadequate or inaccurate will provide grounds for complaint. Similarly, references may be made to tribunals in relation to the standing statement of fixed deductions where one has not been issued or is inadequate or inaccurate if, but only if, the employee's fixed deductions have not been shown separately on the pay statement but have been aggregated through lack of space or any other reason. But no-one can complain to a tribunal over the accuracy of an amount on either statement.

An employee's complaint will be copied to the employer and to a conciliation officer of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) who will be available to assist the parties, to reach a settlement without the need for a tribunal hearing.

If a tribunal finds the complaint proved it will make a statement to that effect and where it finds that any "unnotified deductions" have been made in the period of 13 weeks immediately preceding the date of the complaint, it may order the employer to pay compensation to the employee of an amount not exceeding the aggregate of the unnotified deductions. If no pay statement is issued this means all deductions are unnotified. And when one considers the present levels of deductions for tax and national insurance alone, up to 13 weeks of such amounts is no small sum to have to pay out a second time. An aggregated amount of fixed deductions shown on a pay statement would mean that all deductions so aggregated were unnotified deductions if they were not covered by a properly drawn, properly issued and valid standing statement of fixed deductions. However, if there had been a change in the fixed deductions which had not been notified to the employee in accordance with the Act then, providing everything else in the pay statement or standing statement complied, it is likely that only the changed deduction would be treated as unnotified for the purposes of compensation.

### **Employers' reference to tribunals**

Employers can also refer questions relating to the itemised pay statement or the standing statement to industrial tribunals. The reference must be in respect of a statement which "has been given to an employee" from which it may be gathered that tribunals will not consider general questions on the subject from employers. However, if an employer is faced with a specific question from an employee on the adequacy of a pay statement or standing statement he could make a reference in respect of that statement to an industrial tribunal.

### Employers more fortunate than others

Those employers who make use of pay statements and standing statements of fixed deductions which were designed to comply with the Payment of Wages Act 1960 will find that there is little changed as far as they are concerned. The pay statement provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 follow the earlier provisions very closely for the sole purpose of ensuring that employers affected by the 1960 Act were not put to great inconvenience by a later statute. The provisions relating to pay statements in the 1960 Act are to be repealed on April 6, 1977 but, of course, the rest of the Act still applies. Employers who are unaware of the object of the 1960 Act may obtain an explanatory leaflet from the local offices mentioned above.

### Further advice

If, after reading this article and the leaflet, there are still points on which you are not sure, further advice may be obtained from ACAS. A list containing the addresses and telephone numbers of the ACAS offices is given on the back of the leaflet.

# **Earnings and hours of manual** workers in October 1976

VERAGE earnings last October of full-time men Amanual workers in the United Kingdom, in the industries covered by the regular annual inquiry conducted by the Department of Employment, were £66.97 per week, an increase of £7.39, or 12.4 per cent on a year earlier. Their weekly hours worked were 44.0 and their hourly earnings 152.2p. For full-time women manual workers average earnings were £40.61 per week, an increase of £6.42 or 18.8 per cent on a year earlier. Their weekly hours worked were 37.4 and their hourly earnings 108.6p.

General results for all industries covered by the inquiry and all manufacturing industries for October 1974, 1975, and 1976 are given in table 1.

### The inquiry

This inquiry is one of the substantial sources of information on the earnings of manual workers; a particular feature is the detail it gives for industry at the level of minimum list heading of the Standard Industrial Classification. It is now held in October each year and a continuous series is available back to 1938 with similar information collected at intervals back to 1886. The other main source of detailed information on earnings is the New Earnings Survey, relating to April each year; it covers non-manual as well as manual workers in all industries and services and is particularly important for information relating to occupations and collective wage agreements, the make-up

### Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual men and women: October 1974, 1975, 1976 (a) all industries covered by the inquiry (b) all manufacturing industries

245	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	Percenta 1974-75	ge incre 1975-7
All industries covered					
Average weekly earnings men women	£48·63 £27·01	£59·58 £34·19	£66·97 £40·61	22·5 26·6	12·4 18·8
Average hours worked men women	45·1 37·4	43·6 37·0	44·0 37·4		
Average hourly earnings men women	107·8р 72·2р	136·7р 92·4р	152·2р 108·6р	26·7 28·0	11·3 17·5
Manufacturing industries					
Average weekly earnings men women	£49·12 £27·05	£59·74 £34·23	£67·83 £40·71	21·6 26·5	13·5 18·9
Average hours worked men women	44·0 37·2	42·7 36·8	43·5 37·2		-
Average hourly earnings men women	111·6р 72·7р	139·9р 93·0р	155-9p 109-4p	25·3 27·9	11·4 17·6

of pay and the dispersion of earnings of individuals around the average.

The present inquiry used to be held in April as well as October but from 1970, with the introduction of the New Earnings Survey, it has been conducted only in October except in a very limited number of industries. Figures for April 1976 for these particular industries were published on page 833 of the August 1976 issue of the Gazette.

### **Industries covered**

The inquiry covers all manufacturing industries, the construction industry, some mining and quarrying, gas, electricity and water supply industries, some transport industries, certain miscellaneous services and public administration. Agriculture, coal-mining, and railways are among those not covered. Information on earnings of agricultural workers obtained by the agricultural departments was published in the February 1977 issue of the Gazette, together with some information supplied by the National Coal Board. British Rail and the London Transport Executive on the earnings of their manual employees. This information is not on a precisely comparable basis to that obtained from the Department of Employment inquiry.

### Workers covered

The results of the inquiry are based on returns furnished on a voluntary basis for about 35,000 establishments employing about 5 million manual workers, almost twothirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services covered by the inquiry in the United Kingdom. Foremen (except works and other higher level foremen), transport workers, warehousemen, canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned) were included, but administrative, technical and office employees generally, sales representatives, shop assistants and canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors were excluded from the returns.

### Date of inquiry

The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included October 6, 1976. Where work at an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings. inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to national insurance schemes. Separate information was given about

UNITED KINGDOM

### Average weekly earnings: by industry group, Table 2 October 1976

Industry group (SIC 1968)		Youths and boys (under	Wome and ove	Girls (under 18 years)	
	and over)	(under 21 years)	Full- time	Part- time	io years)
Contraction of the second s	£	£	£	- E	£
Food, drink and tobacco	66.81	39.30	43.69	22.02	29.97
Coal and petroleum products	76.75	38.54	48.46	22.53	+
Chemicals and allied indus-	1015	50 54	10 10	22 33	T
tries	71.72	43.12	44.11	22.66	30.83
	73.72	42.93	43.58	20.93	28.98
Metal manufacture		34.60	46.77	21.10	29.11
Mechanical engineering	66.11			22.17	27.65
Instrument engineering	61.64	33.49	42.32		
Electrical engineering	63-48	35.76	43.54	24.62	28.80
Shipbuilding and marine					6 6 M 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
engineering	72.09	36.88	46.08	20.69	+
Vehicles	72.48	39.12	50.43	25.50	30.71
Metal goods not elsewhere					
specified	64.90	35.31	42.21	22.02	25.62
Textiles	61.19	40.07	37.93	21.27	27.75
Leather, leather goods and fur	55.89	35.28	32.61	18.59	21.49
Clothing and footwear	53.30	31.15	33.59	20.93	24.82
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	55 50	5115			
etc	68·82	43.97	42.22	21.94	28.42
Timber, furniture, etc	61.48	37.40	42.14	19.08	25.38
	73.88	40.19	45.20	22.46	26.59
Paper, printing and publishing	13.00	40.13	43.20	11.40	20 37
Other manufacturing indus- tries	66.27	39.05	39.49	21.59	27.94
tries					
All manufacturing	67.83	37.75	40.71	22.06	26.87
industries	67.83	31.15	40.71	11.00	20.01
Mining and quarrying (except					
coal)	66.36	41.76	+	13.06	‡
Construction	65.80	40.64	36.11	15.88	26.63
Gas, electricity and water	68.42	37.10	43.43	22.26	+
Transport and communica-					angagan.
tion (except railways, etc)	71.22	42.13	50.23	22.24	18.00
Certain miscellaneous ser-	CALL DE ST	State State of	The state of the		
vices§	57.36	31.63	31.69	16.41	22.71
Public administration	53.97	40.35	43.62	18.80	28.29
autonic automistration					
All industries covered	66.97	37.94	40.61	21.50	26.70

\*+±\$|| See footnotes to table 4.

part-time workers, that is those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week. The numbers of women working part-time are considerable and therefore separate analyses are given, in the appropriate tables, for women working full and part-time.

### **General averages**

All earnings in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations. They represent the actual *earnings* in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, nightwork, etc, and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results. They also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week.

Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, halfyearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation.

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

### Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises, by industry group (Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification), average weekly earnings in October 1976 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group of industries have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total number of manual workers employed in those industries at the latest available date. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 7.

### Weekly hours worked

Table 3 shows, by industry group, the average weekly hours worked in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of industry group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime and any hours not actually worked but nevertheless paid for under guaranteed schemes. They exclude other lost time and also intervals for main meals, etc. The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in table 8.

The detailed figures show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 41 and 46, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 38 and 42, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 35 and 40, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 36 and 40; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 19 and 24.

Table 3	Average	hours	worked:	by	industry	group,
	October					

Industry group (SIC 1968)		Youths and boys (under		n (18 years er)†	Girls (under 18 years)
hours of full-fine	and over)	(under 21 years)	Full- time	Part- time	10 years
Food, drink and tobacco	45.9	41.6	37.9	20.9	38.0
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied indus-	42.9	38-8	36.5	20.4	\$
tries	44.1	39.7	38.4	21.0	38.4
Metal manufacture	44.0	40.0	37.7	20.8	38.6
Mechanical engineering	42.9	39.6	38.0	20.7	38.6
Instrument engineering	42.7	39.1	37.6	21.5	38.4
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	42.3	39.5	37.6	21.7	38.2
engineering	43.4	38.8	37.4	20.3	<b>.</b> _ <b>‡</b>
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	42.6	39.6	37.8	21.4	37.3
specified	43.2	39.7	37.5	21.2	37.9
Textiles	43.4	40.0	36.7	21.9	37.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	43·1	40.3	36.4	21.5	36.6
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	40.9	39.1	36.0	23.3	37.1
etc	45.3	41.3	36.7	20.5	38.0
Timber, furniture, etc	42.8	40.1	37.3	20.3	37.8
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing indus-	43.6	40.9	38.4	21.0	38.6
tries	43.3	40.4	37.3	21.9	37.7
All manufacturing industries	43·5	40.0	37·2	21.6	37.6
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	46.4	41.7	+	15.3	‡
	44.3	41.6	38.3	17.6	38.5
Construction	44.3	39.9	36.4	19.6	±
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communica-	42.8	42.7	41.6	21.0	+ 25.1
tion (except railways, etc) Certain miscellaneous ser-					37.5
vices§ Public administration	43·0 42·7	40·4 39·3	37·8 39·9	20·7 18·7	36.4
All industries covered	44.0	40.5	37.4	21.2	37.5

\*†‡§|| See footnotes to table 4.

### Table 4 Average hourly earnings: by industry group. October 1976 \*

Industry group (SIC 1968)	Men (21 years and	Youths and boys (under	Women and over		Girls (under	
and the second se	over)	21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 year	
	P	P	P	P	P	
Food, drink and tobacco	145.6	94.5	115.3	105.4	P 78.9	
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied indus-	178.9	99.3	132.8	110.4	+	
tries	162.6	108.6	114.9	107.9	80.3	
Metal manufacture	167.5	107.3	115.6	100.6	75.1	
Mechanical engineering	154.1	87.4	123.1	101.9	75.4	
Instrument engineering	144.4	85.7	112.6	103.1	72.0	
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	150.1	90.5	115.8	113.5	75.4	
engineering	166.1	95.1	123.2	101.9	±	
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	170.1	98.8	133.4	119.2	82.3	
specified	150.2	88.9	112.6	103.9	67.6	
Textiles	141.0	100.2	103.4	97.1	74.4	
Leather, leather goods and fur	129.7	87.5	89.6	86.5	58.7	
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	130.3	79.7	93.3	89.8	66.9	
etc	151.9	106.5	115.0	107.0	74.8	
Timber, furniture, etc	143.6	93.3	113.0	94.0	67.1	
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing indus-	169.4	98.3	117.7	107.0	68.9	
tries	153.0	96.7	105.9	98.6	74·1	
All manufacturing	155.9				Bessler	
industries	155.9	94.4	109.4	102.1	71.5	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	143.0	100.1	+	85.4	-	
Construction	148.5	97.7	\$ 94·3	90.2	69·2	
Gas, electricity and water	159.9	93.0	119.3	113.6		
Transport and communica-	149.9	25-65	Company 194		+	
tion (except railways, etc) Certain miscellaneous ser-		98.7	120.7	105.9	71.7	
vices§	133-4	78.3	83.8	79.3	60.6	
Public administration	126.4	102.7	109.3	100.5	77.7	
All industries covered	152·2	93.7	108.6	101.4	71.2	

\* For details of earnings and hours of men and women working full time, by industry group, for the most recent periods see table 122. † Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-

ime workers. ‡The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general

<sup>‡</sup> The numbers returned were too small to provide a saturation, bank to provide a saturation, transport and communication, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments. Police and fire services are not covered by the inquiry.

### Hourly earnings

Table 4 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and hours, that is, weighted both by employment and hours worked. They thus include the effects of overtime earnings, overtime hours, bonuses and other additional or premium payments. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given in table 8.

### Movement of earnings and hours

The movements since October 1969 in average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked of full-time adult manual workers, as measured by these inquiries, are shown in table 5. The earnings figures are expressed in index form (October 1969 = 100).

### **Regional analyses**

The regional analyses for men given in tables 9-11 show earnings and hours for England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the standard regions of England. Similar details for women, aged 18 years and over working full-time, are set out in tables 12-14. It should be noted that the levels of average earnings and hours worked for different regions are affected by influences such as variations in the pattern of industry. It follows, therefore, that they may not give precise indications of differences for comparable work. C \* \*

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### Part-time workers

Separate information was obtained for men (21 years and over) and women (18 years and over) ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week). Details relating to the large number of part-time women are given in tables 7 and 8. Part-time men, however, have been excluded from the statistics given in this article, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The weekly earnings of the small number involved averaged £19.30 and the hours worked 19.1.

### National health services

The regular inquiries held by the Department of Employment into the earnings and hours of manual workers have included those employed in hospitals under the national health services.

The figures for these workers are shown separately in table 6 and are excluded from the summary tables and "all industries covered" figures because they do not relate to a complete industry (Minimum List Heading of the Standard Industrial Classification) and are based on a different definition of part-time workers, namely those whose employment ordinarily involved service for less than the full hours for their grade.

Table 5 Average earnings and hours of full-time men and women, October 1969 to 1976: all industries covered

Index: October 1969 = 100

Date		Average weekly earnings		Average hourly earnings		Average hours worked—actual	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1969 October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.5	38.1	
1970 October	113.0	115.5	114.9	116.1	45.7	37.9	
1971 October	124.6	130.5	129.6	131.9	44.7	37.7	
1972 October	144.3	151.1	149-1	151.9	45.0	37.9	
1973 October	164.8	174.7	168.1	176.6	45.6	37.7	
1974 October	195-9	223.0	201.9	227.2	45.1	37.4	
1975 October	240.0	282.3	255.9	290.8	43.6	37.0	
1976 October	269.7	335-3	285.0	341.5	44.0	37.4	

### Table 6 National health services: earnings and hours of manual workers: October 1974, 1975, 1976

	October	October	October
	1974	1975	1976
Number of workers on returns	taninin garan		Contraction of the
Men (21 and over) Youths and boys (under 21) Women (18 and over)	53,070 3,094	76,486 5,219	79,381 5,193
Full-time	48,109	63,665	60,629
Part-time	68,059	102,319	108,800
Girls (under 18)	998	1,448	1,005
Average weekly earnings Men (21 and over) Youths and boys (under 21) Women (18 and over)	£ 42·30 31·58	£ 54·02 40·87	£ 60·48 46·63
Full-time	30·63	40·47	46·88
Part-time	17·15	21·81	24·19
Girls (under 18)	22·74	30·11	37·06
Average hours worked Men (21 and over) Youths and boys (under 21) Women (18 and over)	46·0 43·0	45·4 41·8	45·8 42·1
Full-time	40·9	41·0	41·0
Part-time	24·3	23·4	22·8
Girls (under 18)	39·5	37·3	39·8
Average hourly earnings	р	р	р
Men (21 and over)	92·0	119·0	132·0
Youths and boys (under 21)	73·4	97·8	110·7
Women (18 and over) Full-time Part-time Girls (under 18)	74·9 70·6 57·6	98·7 93·2 80·7	114·4 106·2 93·1

Table 7 Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings by industry in October 1976: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Mini- mum	Number received	s of work	ers shown	on the ret	urns	Average	e weekly e	arnings*	a dia ang	
	List Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and o	ver)†	Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and o	over)†	Girls
the second second state and second second		20 40 X 100 V 1		Full-time	Part-time		CARE AND AND		Full-time	Part-tim	e
							£	£	£	£	£
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining) Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	102 103 104/109	7,039 7,391 4,680	310 555 166	32 40 44	86 37 39	2 4 2	65·01 59·39 79·25	42·55 38·85 —	Ē	Ξ	=
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits‡ Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocca, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 221 229 221 229 231 239 230 239 240	9,569 26,886 9,444 18,929 19,955 6,058 17,980 16,173 7,921 2,427 10,561 33,104 6,450 9,909 10,682	356 2,673 617 3,038 1,080 372 1,001 1,076 278 205 603 918 1,640 499 312	1,275 7,064 7,574 12,288 4,465 1,189 9,635 12,661 776 318 6,135 2,298 2,457 5,916 12,834	336 7.257 13,507 8,833 1,172 473 11,664 6,795 476 136 3,800 1,305 1,459 614 2,804	81 850 841 1,689 237 92 1,084 931 7 11 571 36 204 400 363	75.40 59.94 69.02 57.66 66.03 83.49 65.35 65.45 71.02 68.01 72.42 75.36 61.06 66.19 83.07	48.05 34.37 44.05 39.22 45.10 53.22 39.17 41.87 48.16 36.98 43.07 47.62 30.73 47.46 49.70	48-16 34-61 40-97 40-06 45-53 52-96 42-06 44-11 44-11 42-11 48-76 41-26 49-78 59-99	19.45 19.30 23.42 21.12 22.59 27.51 22.81 21.42 22.02 19.71 23.38 19.56 21.00 22.24 30.54	23-97 31-37 31-21 29-43 28-57 30-04 
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel‡ Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	261 262 263	4 674 9,432 1,511	224 505 30	4 301 174	32 223 50		74·78 80·36 70·83	43·83 34·25	49·58	26.85	111
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations‡ Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents	271 272 273 274 275	57,481 10,883 1,800 6,704 5,929	3,339 560 215 422 317	3,411 8,266 3,133 1,085 1,593	2,095 3,540 1,384 674 1,326	288 708 421 49 130	75·26 66·68 61·34 64·49 75·44	42.60 41.50 41.45 40.54 47.23	46-31 43-71 38-23 43-64 42-51	24·47 21·67 20·91 21·63 24·43	30·07 30·72 30·49 —
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	276 277 278 279	18,806 9,962 2,656 14,958	704 403 85 980	1,201 365 77 7,934	579 285 63 3,272	29 11 412	72·16 72·65 70·53 69·05	44·56 44·98 44·79	41.63 46.15 	22.90 27.35 23.54	 32·02
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)§ Steel tubes Iron castings, etc§ Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	311 312 313 321 322 323	117,118 23,545 44,511 22,186 13,611 12,157	9,677 1,690 3,456 1,236 1,053 638	3,053 928 2,576 2,048 1,798 777	1,625 872 895 829 620 297	61 11 59 99 97 13	77-16 74-41 69-66 71-68 65-67 68-09	45.87 48.23 36.24 39.49 35.80 42.29	43·41 43·37 44·49 43·70 42·96 43·06	21-55 19-68 19-03 22-15 21-59 21-22	
Mechanical engineering 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 steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349	15,945 21,052 25,736 21,614 14,181 14,699 19,610 6,751 66,320 45,355 9,926 51,275	1,849 2,730 2,851 1,905 1,691 1,760 2,255 387 7,458 5,054 1,136 4,258	412 1,311 1,787 1,294 1,221 432 2,738 6,041 919 2,220 9,062	153 890 573 538 273 139 294 526 1,632 768 428 2,232	12 59 29 13 15 3 5 63 167 13 96 262	62-67 63-36 64-77 70-79 61-03 69-62 67-50 61-02 64-00 71-49 70-53 65-20	34-25 32-49 36-17 38-15 32-98 36-91 33-86 37-72 33-65 34-59 36-21 35-56	44-59 40-15 44-89 49-78 42-76 46-98 47-81 44-76 48-85 47-61	18-29 20-41 21-06 26-79 19-00 17-88 18-65 24-02 21-94 17-23 23-22 21-73	   28·81
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	351 352 353 354	3,001 2,370 4,908 14,891	243 233 867 1,919	797 3,555 3,501 6,910	220 947 1,585 2,159	25 127 308 282	77·31 62·58 58·70 60·35	39·13 34·18 29·98 34·45	46·36 42·68 40·14 42·91	25·41 26·71 20·13 21·87	 27·47 26·89
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables‡ Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369	41,776 16,674 16,499 14,721 7,305 3,397 12,080 17,201 21,339	4,948 916 1,753 2,033 946 112 1,902 1,662 1,619	11,701 4,862 12,707 17,628 10,637 2,388 4,895 10,351 15,859	2,237 1,150 2,337 8,096 2,560 242 2,218 1,752 6,042	604 328 382 1,376 910 44 211 759 829	64-42 72-36 57-50 59-44 57-70 71-99 62-61 59-56 67-16	33-06 43-61 35-08 34-63 36-78 	42.66 47.32 44.69 40.18 42.18 50.29 42.75 44.27 45.36	22.68 26.99 26.22 23.86 25.38 30.92 26.15 21.77 24.69	24-52 29-16 31-29 27-84 29-53 
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	370·1 370·2	82,109 14,123	12,262 2,041	1,355 295	1,147 289	37 1	72·07 72·22	37·16 34·95	46·10 45·92	21·64 16·35	-

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

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.
‡ A limited inquiry covering these industries was carried out in April 1976, and the results were published in the August 1976 issue of the Gazette.
§ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

Table 7 (continued) Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings by industry in October 1976: manual workers

List		1	an alan kira	and the second			e weekly e			
Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and o		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and or	ver)†	Girls
2 (10) (10) (	1. 1. 4 (2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	10.9	Full-time	Part-tim	e			Full-time	Part-time	
						£	£	£	£	£
380 381 382 383 384 385	7,187 236,042 5,043 79,105 6,435 2,434	181 11,826 565 7,588 999 348	132 16,759 1,182 6,080 442 13	54 3,193 281 1,510 200 42	467 66 111 6	84·81 73·72 55·77 67·22 68·08 61·06	43·19 33·20 33·22 36·09 32·69	51-74 43-43 48-28 43-64	25·45 20·72 26·43 25·54	32·57
390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399	14,131 4,695 2,990 10,915 16,660 6,944 3,753 77,428	1,654 537 373 875 1,233 703 433 8,263	2,814 2,101 1,882 3,260 1,712 3,213 1,250 23,291	841 504 842 995 676 2,492 417 7,213	32 73 153 70 77 188 118 1,203	64-13 57-90 64-08 61-92 69-77 73-47 65-80 64-49	32.47 32.62 30.75 36.12 42.02 41.94 33.93 35.23	44·28 44·05 41·43 43·29 39·58 46·41 37·34 41·63	21.61 23.10 21.90 20.83 20.85 22.99 19.41 22.10	  26·00
411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429	24,111 16,583 15,143 24,499 3,056 1,347 13,563 1,189 13,324 2,200 2,307 18,531 7,726	1,271 1,653 1,565 2,293 254 207 1,448 177 1,187 275 420 1,259 368	2,611 11,515 8,502 14,424 1,388 1,253 28,222 1,381 6,026 2,914 4,994 4,947 1,286	715 4,228 2,079 4,802 2,89 531 7,361 456 1,474 947 1,436 1,644 332	84 669 582 1,226 89 91 3,878 228 323 231 643 308 35	72-00 57-22 58-11 59-11 54-44 56-55 59-07 59-12 65-43 54-68 52-61 58-93 66-87	46·22 41·79 40·55 40·31 36·60 35·14 34·92 47·04 35·34 30·00 40·94 42·70	46.38 40.13 39.68 37.89 42.48 39.67 35.83 33.62 48.31 35.57 32.69 38.95 41.53	22-22 21-07 19-33 20-77 19-56 20-05 22-24 19-59 24-22 19-91 20-01 20-13 20-13 21-68	31·33 31·20 30·93  26·23 28·07 33·75 27·19 24·91 30·12 
431 432 433	7,883 1,024 660	1,237 262 68	1,538 2,244 351	493 833 127	77 285 28	58·79 46·07 61·55	39·98 28·90	41·59 30·31 35·35	21·35 17·93 19·83	20.71
441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450	946 6,172 2,354 1,452 1,765 395 1,606 17,189	172 1,115 458 458 462 69 268 2,813	4,089 26,377 8,008 12,212 20,731 1,107 9,159 22,944	1,071 5,784 1,876 2,749 6,400 314 2,444 3,683	557 4,607 1,407 2,696 3,835 101 2,044 2,309	49.62 52.08 51.15 49.32 49.54 49.96 48.78 57.54	30·35 30·01 29·45 28·52 29·46 34·21	34.04 34.11 33.87 31.67 32.39 28.94 33.10 37.89	23.09 21.20 20.80 19.70 21.19 17.64 20.12 23.55	22.91 26.48 23.99 23.97 23.67 
461 462 463 464 469	21,076 15,234 24,693 9,305 26,379	1,659 1,649 2,515 491 1,420	982 12,466 5,057 133 1,358	421 2,039 1,880 98 633	26 980 239 —	69·88 62·85 70·58 79·00	44·86 39·29 44·18 48·63	39·73 40·55 46·38	18·82 24·16 21·62	28·92 25·96
			.,	055	-13	07:39	45.14	42.31	19.50	a de la co <del>nte</del> n accadante da
471 472 473 474 475 479	25,537 28,979 3,964 6,147 5,475 4,175	4,640 4,297 577 886 944 781	1,477 3,737 1,709 309 1,050 1,115	448 827 315 151 295 371	52 227 155 29 51 126	58·44 63·59 60·32 72·69 53·30 56·39	37·90 36·90 37·36 41·38 33·91 35·41	45·44 45·02 42·37 36·09 37·58 36·94	15·09 21·92 20·45 16·54 18·33 19·96	26.15
481	32,842	2,309	3,196	1,219	212	71·25	50·52	43·08	21.55	27·82
482 483 484 485 486 489	21,637 4,975 9,002 25,192 6,400 45,548	1,729 484 595 1,021 147 4,662	9,912 3,776 3,722 781 546 18,858	3,575 1,000 885 1,474 203 4,603	605 194 213 65 30 1,600	71.14 64.03 66.74 81.68 88.94 70.93	42·47 37·48 43·74 40·52 36·19	43·85 44·06 45·70 43·31 56·21 45·72	23·13 23·51 22·97 19·23 18·89 22·86	25·80 30·80  26·56
491 492 493 494 495 496 499	44,983 4,187 1,763 5,265 1,530 27,267 3,802	1,784 152 274 951 183 1,769 574	7,607 507 1,812 6,065 1,604 9,483 2,542	3,032 78 699 3,631 361 5,102 1,038	288 5 222 748 111 531 307	69·96 60·47 52·78 56·12 61·39 66·18 62·13	45·47 36·17 35·89 38·11 33·60	45·73 40·61 37·13 34·50 40·75 40·52 34·57	25·92 21·90 20·16 19·60 21·51 18·05	31.90 27.57 28.55 28.24 22.43
500	382,342	41,357	1,792	3,269	88	65.80	40.64	36.10	15.88	
601 602 603	31,179 87,774 24,870	5,305 4,407 563	584	1,761 3,675	4	71·54 69·23	38·31 34·41	39·56 48·02	21·16 24·09	=
	381         382         383         384         385         390         391         392         393         394         395         396         399         411         412         413         414         415         416         417         429         431         422         423         422         423         422         423         441         445         446         449         450         461         462         463         464         469         471         472         473         474         450         461         462         463         464         469         471         472         473         484         485         4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	381         236,042         11,826           382         5,043         565           383         79,105         7,588           384         6,435         999           385         2,434         348           390         14,131         1,654           391         4,695         537           392         2,990         373           395         6,244         703           395         6,753         433           395         3,753         433           395         3,753         433           395         3,753         433           411         24,111         1,271           412         16,583         1,653           413         15,143         1,565           414         24,499         2,293           415         3,056         5,44           1,89         1,77           419         13,224         1,187           414         24,499         2,293           423         1,024         262           433         7,883         1,237           441         946         172           <	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	t $t$ <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c </math></td>	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

†‡ See footnotes on previous page.

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§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table 7 (continued) Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings by industry in October 1976: manual workers

	Mini- mum	Number received	s of work	ers shown o	on the retu	urns	Average	weekly ea	arnings*	(2041 AU CA	affican
	List Heading	Men (21 and	Youths and	Women (18 and ov	ver)†	Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov	ver)†	Girls
		over)	boys	Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
							£	£	£	£	£
Transport and communication (except railways and											
sea transport) Road passenger transport (except London Transport)	702	85,358	2,934	7,670	1,443	30	67.49	42.54	52.25	21.14	11/21/20
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	36,070	1,409	304	589	48	67.68	35.39	32.40	13.80	1
Other road haulage	704	7,849	282	202	143	6	70.29	36.96	42.28	20.10	1071 (c)
Port and inland water transport	706	37,326	543	235	547	2	80.70	42·41 44·36	37·10 58·23	19.54	States in
Air transport	707	17,652	442	690	63	157	74·05 74·57	44.36	48.55	27.35	11.11.
Other transport and communications§	708/709	232,807	13,343	6,034	7,381	157	/4.2/	40.24	40.33	21.33	die beide
Certain miscellaneous services				0.007	1.470	994	48.92	28.03	28.89	15.67	22.35
Laundries	892	4,754	1,016	9,887 907	4,436 542	67	50.27	20.03	31.33	17.94	22.35
Dry cleaning, etc‡	893	603 45,150	10,809	2,741	1,408	140	59.56	32.42	38.56	16.96	1
Motor repairers, garages, etc Repair of boots and shoes‡	894 895	45,150 950	296	346	280	52	49.43	25.45	29.40	15.98	10. 10 <del>-</del>
Public administration, etc	004	26.667	1,075	9,762	4,947	92	53·28	41.29	44.63	23.05	a Define a
National government service (except where included	901	36,667	1,075	7,762	7,747	12	33 20				
above)   Local government service¶	906	134,400	7,455	6,976	20,240	155	54.18	40.21	42.07	17.67	1777

\*1+ See footnotes on page 242. § Mainly postal services and telecommunications, but including also some returns for storage. If These figures related to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

I Excluding police and fire services. Industrial employees have, as appropriate, been included in such industries as construction, water supply and transport and communication.

Table 8 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1976: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Mini- mum			of hours wo the return			Average shown o	hourly ea on the retu	rnings* of rns receive	the worke ed	rs
	List Heading	(21 and	Youths and	Women (18 and o	ver)†	Girls	Men (21 and	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov	ver)†	Girls
		over)	boys	Full-time	Part-time		over)	boys	Full-time	Part-time	
10 M INC. DISC. CLM NEWS	1		11. V. 47.18	2			р	p	р	р	р
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining) Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	102 103 104/109	49·6 44·8 42·8	44·0 40·1	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	131·1 132·6 185·2	96·7 96·9	Ξ	Ξ	=
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits‡ Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Coccoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 221 229 231 239 239 239 240	48.7 48.2 43.8 45.7 49.5 43.7 46.1 46.8 48.6 46.4 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 43.1	44.6 42.2 43.0 40.9 42.7 43.4 41.8 41.3 43.4 40.7 42.3 41.7 39.9 41.9 38.1	39.1 38.3 38.7 38.1 40.8 38.1 36.9 35.0 40.3 37.3 37.8 37.6 37.6 39.5 36.7	19.8 21.0 22.2 20.5 21.1 21.9 21.2 20.1 20.1 19.9 20.9 20.9 20.9 20.9 18.2 19.6 18.2 20.8	37·9 38·5 37·5 38·2 37·2 38·1 	154-8 124-4 143-2 131-6 144-5 168-7 149-5 142-0 151-8 139-9 156-1 169-3 136-9 142-3 192-7	107.7 81.4 102.4 95.9 105.6 122.6 93.7 101.4 111.0 90.9 101.8 114.2 77.0 113.3 130.4	123.2 90.4 105.9 105.1 119.5 129.8 110.4 114.0 126.0 109.5 112.9 129.0 109.7 126.0 163.5	98.2 91.9 105.5 103.0 107.1 125.6 107.6 106.6 110.7 94.8 111.9 107.5 107.1 122.2 146.8	63·2 81·5 83·2 77·0 76·8 78·8 80·2 69·6 78·8 108·8
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel‡ Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	261 262 263	45·5 40·0 45·1	39·1 38·4	35.5	22.9	Ξ	164·4 200·9 157·1	112·1 89·2	139.7	117·2	
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations‡ Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279	44·1 44·0 45·1 44·1 45·6 43·1 44·0 45·7 44·3	38.6 40.3 42.5 40.9 40.2 40.1 39.8 39.9	39·8 38·3 38·4 38·6 37·4 37·6 37·3 38·2	21.5 20.6 20.6 21.4 21.8 19.9 23.2 21.3	39·9 39·5 36·9 — — 37·5	170·7 151·5 136·0 146·2 165·4 167·4 165·1 154·3 155·9	110.4 103.0 97.5 99.1 117.5 111.1 113.0 112.3	116.4 114.1 99.6 113.1 113.7 110.7 123.7 124.7	113.8 105.2 101.5 101.1 112.1 115.1 117.9 110.5	75-4 77-8 82-6 
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)§ Steel tubes Iron castings, etc§ Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	311 312 313 321 322 323	43.6 44.5 44.1 45.2 43.8 43.5	39·8 40·9 39·9 40·3 40·0 40·1	38·0 38·2 37·3 37·8 37·6 37·7	21.8 20.1 19.6 20.9 20.7 20.6		177-0 167-2 158-0 158-6 149-9 156-5	115·3 117·9 90·8 98·0 89·5 105·5	114·2 113·5 119·3 115·6 114·3 114·2	98·9 97·9 97·1 106·0 104·3 103·0	

\*†‡§ See footnotes on next page.

### Table 8 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1976: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Mini- mum			of hours w the retur			Average shown o	hourly each the return	arnings* of urns receive	the worke	ers
Energy antiport banks	List Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and o	ver)†	Girls	Men (21 and	Youths and	Women (18 and o		Girls
	1975			Full-time	Part-time		over) 	boys	Full-time	Part-time	
							Р	Р	Р	р	Р
Mechanical engineering 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	331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338	42.5 41.5 42.6 43.6 41.4 43.9 44.8 41.6	41·3 39·1 38·5 40·1 39·5 39·6 40·3 39·8	37·4 37·4 37·9 36·7 36·9 	19·4 21·8 19·9 20·8 21·0 19·8 19·3 21·1		147.5 152.7 1520 162.4 147.4 158.6 150.7	82·9 83·1 93·9 95·1 83·5 93·2 84·0	119·2 107·4 118·4 135·6 115·9 120·2	94·3 93·6 105·8 128·8 90·5 90·3 96·6	111111
Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	339 341 342 349	42.8 43.5 42.6 42.5	39.8 39.9 35.9 39.9	37.6 37.4 37.7 38.8	21·4 20·1 18·7 20·6	  39·8	146·7 149·5 164·3 165·6 153·4	94·8 84·5 86·7 100·9 89·1	126·0 127·2 119·7 129·6 122·7	113·8 102·5 85·7 124·2 105·5	72.4
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	351 352 353 354	43·6 43·9 42·0 42·7	39·7 39·9 39·8 38·7	36·9 36·6 37·3 38·3	23·9 21·0 20·9 22·0	 37·9 38·5	177·3 142·6 139·8 141·3	98.6 85.7 75.3 89.0	125·6 116·6 107·6 112·0	106·3 127·2 96·3 99·4	
Electrical engineering											
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables‡ Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio, and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369	42.8 44.7 39.7 42.7 42.6 43.5 42.4 41.0 42.2	39·3 39·4 37·6 39·8 40·3 	37-4 36-9 38-0 38-2 37-6 37-1 37-3 37-7	21.8 23.1 22.6 21.7 23.2 22.0 22.9 20.6 20.2	37·4 38·4 37·8 38·2 38·6 38·4 38·9 37·4	150.5 161.9 144.8 139.2 135.4 165.5 147.7 145.3 159.1	84·1 110·7 93·3 87·0 91·3 	114.1 128.2 121.1 105.7 110.4 133.8 115.2 118.7 120.3	104·0 116·8 116·0 110·0 109·4 140·5 114·2 105·7 122·2	65.6 75.9 82.8 72.9 76.5 77.1 78.6 76.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	370·1 370·2	43·4 43·3	38·7 39·3	37·3 38·3	20·7 18·6	Ξ	166·1 166·8	96·0 88·9	123·6 119·9	104·5 87·9	
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing‡ Locomotives and railway track equipment∥ Railway carriages and wagons and trams∥	380 381 382 383 384 385	45·1 42·9 41·0 41·2 42·6 41·7	40·0 38·7 39·0 40·2 40·1	38·0 36:8 37·5 34·3	20·5 22·8 22·8 24·1	37·3 — — —	188·0 171·8 136·0 163·2 159·8 146·4	108-0 85-8 85-2 89-8 81-5	136·2 118·0 128·7 127·2	124·1 90·9 115·9 106·0	87·3
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b> Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes‡ Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399	42·4 41·6 44·0 41·9 44·7 45·2 44·6 43·2	39·3 38·9 40·1 39·9 40·8 40·6 40·5 39·7	37-8 37-5 37-0 37-4 37-2 39-5 38-1 37-3	20·8 21·4 21·5 19·6 20·9 21·5 22·3 21·3		151·3 139·2 145·6 147·8 156·1 162·5 147·5 149·3	82.6 83.9 76.7 90.5 103.0 103.3 83.8 88.7	117·1 117·5 112·0 115·7 106·4 117·5 98·0 111·6	103·9 107·9 106·3 99·8 106·9 87·0 103·8	
extiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute‡ Rope, twine and net	411 412 413 414 415 416	42·3 43·6 40·9 45·7 43·0 43·9	38.6 40.6 38.6 41.2 39.7 40.1	37·0 37·7 37·2 36·9 37·5 37·2	20·0 21·0 20·3 21·0 20·5 22·4	37·6 38·2 38·0	170·2 131·2 142·1 129·3 126·6 128·8	119-7 102-9 105-1 97-8 92-2 87-6	125·4 106·4 106·7 102·7 113·3 106·6	111·1 100·3 95·2 98·9 95·4 89·5	83·3 81·7 81·4
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries‡	417 418 419 421 422 423 423 429	42·4 44·9 42·1 44·1 43·0 45·1 44·5	39·5 38·7 40·8 39·9 41·7 39·7	36·1 36·7 37·0 37·4 36·1 37·3 36·1	23·3 23·9 20·2 21·8 22·6 20·5 19·9	37·0 38·1 37·2 37·8 37·2 38·3	139·3 131·7 155·4 124·0 122·3 130·7 150·3	88·4 121·6 86·6 75·2 98·2 107·6	99·3 91·6 130·6 95·1 90·6 104·4 115·0	95.5 82.0 119.9 91.3 88.5 98.2 108.9	70.9 73.7 90.7 71.9 67.0 78.6
e <b>ather, leather goods and fur</b> Leather (tanning, and dressing) and fellmongery‡ Leather goods Fur	431 432 433	43·7 41·5 43·2	40·1 40·6	37·9 35·8 38·4	20·3 21·6 22·9	37.1	134·5 111·0 142·5	99·7 71·2	109·7 84·7 92·1	105·2 83·0 86·6	55.8
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear, etc Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450	40·9 41·9 40·5 42·3 41·5 42·0 41·1 40·3	38-8 39·3 40·2 40·2 39·3 38·7	35·2 35·6 35·7 36·0 36·2 33·9 37·5 35·7	23·9 23·3 23·1 23·1 23·1 23·8 22·1 23·8 23·2	37·6 37·1 37·1 37·0 37·3 36·8 37·2	121-3 124-3 126-3 116-6 119-4 119-0 118-7 142-8	78·2 76·4 73·3 70·9 	96·7 95·8 94·9 88·0 89·5 85·4 88·3 106·1	96.6 91.0 90.0 85.3 89.0 79.8 84.5 101.5	60·9 71·4 64·7 64·8 63·5 75·2 67·4

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

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\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.
‡ A limited inquiry covering these industries was carried out in April 1976, and the results were published in the August 1976 issue of the Gozette.
§ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".
|| Excluding railway workshops.

Table 8 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1976: manual workers

Classification 1969)       List Heading       Men (21 and over)       Youths and over)       Women (18 and over)t       Girls       Men (21 and over)t       Youths and over)t       Women (18 and over)t         Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Glass       461       45.4       41.0       36.4       18.8        153.9       109.4       109.4       109.4       109.4       109.4       109.4       109.4       109.4       109.4       109.4       112.3       107.6       112.3       107.6       112.3       107.6       112.4       112.4       112.3       107.6       112.4       112.4       112.4       112.4       112.4       112.4       112.4       112.4       112.4       112.4       107.6       115.6       99.7       -       115.9       107.6       115.6       99.7       112.4       107.6       115.6       99.7       112.4       103.7       107.6       115.6       99.7       122.4       103.7       121.4       103.7       121.4       103.7       121.4       103.7       121.4       103.7       121.4       103.7       121.4       103.7       121.4       103.7       121.4       103.7       121.4       103.7       121.4       103.7       121.4       103.7	P 75	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc         461         454         410         364         18-8         -         153-9         109-4         109-1         100-7           Bricks, freelay and refractory goods         462         440         404         364         22.5         382         142.8         97.3         112.3         100-7           Pottery         463         43.9         40.5         37.9         19.3         37.2         160.8         109.1         112.4         112.3         100-7           Class         464         49.6         44.9         -         -         -         159.3         100.8         109.1         112.4         112.3         100-6         115.6         99           Cament         464         49.6         44.9         -         -         -         147.3         100-6         115.6         99           Timber, furniture, etc         471         42.6         40.2         37.8         17.9         -         137.2         94.3         120.2         84           Shop and office fitting         473         431         401         37.7         21.2         -         140.0         39.2         112.4         96         36.7         92	P 75	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc       461       45.4       41.0       36.4       18.8       —       153.9       109.4	6	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods $\frac{402}{402}$ $\frac{440}{402}$ $\frac{404}{404}$ $\frac{364}{404}$ $\frac{3262}{404}$ $\frac{142.8}{408}$ $97.3$ $112.3$ $107.7$ Glass46343940.5 $37.9$ 193 $37.2$ $160.8$ $109.1$ $122.4$ $112.7$ Glass46343940.5 $37.9$ 193 $37.2$ $100.8$ $100.8$ $109.1$ Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere469 $45.9$ $42.5$ $36.6$ $19.7$ $ 147.3$ $107.6$ $115.6$ Fimber, furniture, etc471 $42.6$ $40.2$ $37.8$ $17.9$ $ 137.2$ $94.3$ $120.2$ $84.7$ Furniture and upholstery47343140.1 $37.7$ $21.2$ $ 140.0$ $93.2$ $112.4$ $96.7$ Bedding, etc47348141.9 $37.7$ $20.1$ $ 151.1$ $98.8$ $95.7$ $82.7$ Wooden containers and baskets47541.5 $38.8$ $36.6$ $19.8$ $122.4$ $102.7$ $92.7$ Paper, printing and publishing491 $45.3$ $42.5$ $38.4$ $20.8$ $38.9$ $157.3$ $118.9$ $112.2$ $103.7$ Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials491 $45.3$ $42.5$ $38.4$ $20.8$ $38.9$ $157.3$ $118.9$ $112.2$ $103.7$ Packaging products of paper, board and elsewhere specified491 $42.5$ $38.4$ $20.8$ $38.9$ $157.3$	6	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods $422$ $440$ $404$ $361$ $22.5$ $38.2$ $142.8$ $97.3$ $112.3$ $107.7$ Glass $463$ $439$ $40.5$ $37.9$ $19.3$ $37.2$ $160.8$ $109.1$ $122.4$ $112.7$ Glass $464$ $496$ $449$ $    159.3$ $108.3$ $ -$ Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere $469$ $45.9$ $42.5$ $36.6$ $19.7$ $ 147.3$ $107.6$ $115.6$ $99.$ Timber, furniture, etc $471$ $42.6$ $40.2$ $37.8$ $17.9$ $ 137.2$ $94.3$ $120.2$ $84.$ Furniture and upholstery $473$ $431$ $40.1$ $37.7$ $21.2$ $ 140.0$ $93.2$ $112.4$ $96.$ Shop and office fitting $472$ $41.6$ $39.5$ $37.4$ $112.4$ $102.7$ $84.$ Micellaneous wood and cork manufactures $479$ $42.4$ $40.1$ $37.1$ $21.2$ $a8.8$ $95.7$ $82.$ Paper, printing and publishing $491$ $45.3$ $42.5$ $38.4$ $20.8$ $38.9$ $157.3$ $118.9$ $112.2$ $103.7$ Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials $492$ $44.5$ $411.4$ $38.0$ $21.5$ $37.4$ $159.9$ $103.3$ $115.4$ $07.7$ Pakes ing products of paper, board and elsewhere specified $492$ $44.5$ $411.4$ $38.3$ $21.6$ <td>6</td>	6	
Pottery $463$ $439$ $40.5$ $37.9$ $19.3$ $37.2$ $160.8$ $109.1$ $122.4$ $112.7$ Cement $464$ $49.6$ $44.9$ $    159.3$ $108.3$ $ -$ Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified $469$ $45.9$ $42.5$ $36.6$ $19.7$ $ 147.3$ $107.6$ $115.6$ $99$ Timber Furniture and upholstery $471$ $42.6$ $40.2$ $37.8$ $17.9$ $ 137.2$ $94.3$ $120.2$ $84.7$ Furniture and upholstery $472$ $41.6$ $39.5$ $37.7$ $21.2$ $ 140.0$ $93.2$ $112.4$ $96.7$ Shop and office fitting $471$ $40.1$ $37.7$ $20.1$ $ 137.2$ $94.3$ $102.7$ $82.7$ Wooden containers and baskets $475$ $41.5$ $38.8$ $36.6$ $19.8$ $ 128.4$ $87.4$ $102.7$ $92.7$ Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures $477$ $42.4$ $40.1$ $37.1$ $21.1$ $ 133.0$ $88.3$ $99.6$ $94.7$ Paper and boardPare and board $481$ $45.3$ $42.5$ $38.4$ $20.8$ $38.9$ $157.3$ $118.9$ $112.2$ $103.7$ Packaging products of paper, bard and associated materials $481$ $45.7$ $42.4$ $40.1$ $37.7$ $12.7$ $149.6$ $93.5$ $117.5$ $110.7$ Pare and board $ -$	6	
Cement494495417LL <t< td=""><td>6</td></t<>	6	
Abraives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified46945-942-536-619-7-147-3107-6115-699-imber, furniture, etc Turniture and upholstery47142-640-237-817-9-137-294-3120-284-Bedding, etc47343-140-137-721-2-140093.2112-3103-Shop and office fitting47448-141-937-720-1-151-198.857-782-7Shop and office fitting47541-538-836-619-8-128-487-4102-792-7Wooden containers and baskets47541-538-836-619-8-128-487-4102-792-7Paper and board48145-342-538-420-838-9157-3118-9112-2103-7Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials48244-541-137-521-2-149-693-5117-5110-7Maufactures of paper, and board not elsewhere specified48443-740-437-321-837-712-299-7103-3115-4107-6Printing, publishing of periodicals48641-5-39-21-637-3165-8117-5110-7Other printing, publishing of periodicals49142-240-338-321-637-3165-8112-8119-4120Printin	6	
imber, furniture, etc47142.640.237.817.9-137.294.3120.284.Timber47241.639.537.121.238.8152.993.4121.3103.Bedding, etc47343.140.137.721.2-140.093.2112.496.Shop and office fitting47448.141.937.720.1-151.198.895.782.Wooden containers and bakets47541.538.836.619.8-128.487.4102.792.Wooden containers and babitsingPaper and board48145.342.538.420.838.9157.3118.9112.2103.3Paper and boardPaper and board48145.342.538.420.838.7155.9103.3115.4107.4Manufactures of paper, board and associated materials482444.511.380.021.537.4159.9103.3115.4107.4Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified48342.840.137.521.2-149.693.5117.5110.2Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified48543.241.639.319.4-189.197.4110.299.9Printing, publishing of periodicals49142.240.438.921.239.2163.189.6117.5107.6Other printing, pub	6	
Timber $71/2$ $41/6$ $39/5$ $57/4$ $21/2$ $38/8$ $152.9$ $93.4$ $121.3$ $103.5$ Bedding, etc $4773$ $431$ $40.1$ $37.7$ $21.2$ $ 140.0$ $93.2$ $112.4$ $96.5$ Bedding, etc $4773$ $431$ $40.1$ $37.7$ $21.2$ $ 140.0$ $93.2$ $112.4$ $96.5$ Shep and office fitting $474$ $48.1$ $41.9$ $37.7$ $21.2$ $ 151.1$ $98.8$ $95.7$ $82.5$ Wooden containers and baskets $475$ $41.5$ $38.8$ $36.6$ $19.8$ $ 128.4$ $87.4$ $102.7$ $92.7$ Waoden containers and baskets $477$ $41.4$ $40.1$ $37.1$ $21.1$ $ 133.0$ $87.4$ $102.7$ $92.7$ Aper, printing and publishingPaper and board $481$ $45.3$ $42.5$ $38.4$ $20.8$ $38.9$ $157.3$ $118.9$ $112.2$ $103.7$ Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials $482$ $44.5$ $41.1$ $380$ $21.5$ $37.4$ $159.9$ $103.3$ $112.5$ $107.5$ Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified $484$ $43.7$ $40.4$ $37.3$ $21.8$ $37.7$ $120.7$ $108.9$ $122.5$ $116.5$ Printing, publishing of newspapers $486$ $41.5$ $ 38.9$ $12.4$ $37.5$ $116.5$ $117.5$ $107.5$ Other manufacturing industries $491$	6	
Timber $\frac{172}{473}$ $\frac{472}{473}$ $\frac{472}{431}$ $\frac{471}{377}$ $\frac{212}{212}$ $$		
furniture and upholstery $473$ $431$ $401$ $377$ $212$ - $1400$ $932$ $112.4$ $96$ Shop and office fitting $474$ $481$ $4119$ $377$ $201$ - $1514$ $98.8$ $957$ $82$ Shop and office fitting $475$ $415$ $388$ $366$ $19.8$ - $128.4$ $87.4$ $102.7$ $92$ Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures $477$ $42.4$ $401$ $37.1$ $2111$ - $133.0$ $88.3$ $99.6$ $94$ 'aper, printing and publishing $481$ $45.3$ $42.5$ $38.4$ $20.8$ $38.9$ $157.3$ $118.9$ $112.2$ $103.3$ Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials $482$ $44.5$ $41.1$ $38.0$ $21.5$ $37.4$ $159.9$ $103.3$ $115.4$ $107.4$ Manufactured stationery $483$ $42.8$ $40.4$ $37.3$ $21.8$ $37.7$ $152.7$ $108.3$ $122.2$ $103.3$ Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified $484$ $43.7$ $40.4$ $37.3$ $21.8$ $37.7$ $152.7$ $108.3$ $122.5$ $105.7$ Printing, publishing of periodicals $486$ $41.5$ $ 38.9$ $18.8$ - $214.3$ - $144.5$ $100.7$ Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc $491$ $42.2$ $40.3$ $38.3$ $21.6$ $37.3$ $165.8$ $112.8$ $119.4$ $100.6$ Discleaneous statio		
Decoding, etc. Shop and office fitting47448141.937.720.1151.198.895.782.2Wooden containers and baskets47541.538.836.619.8128.487.4102.792.4Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures47942.440.137.121.1133.088.399.694.Paper, printing and publishingPaper, poard and associated materials48145.342.538.420.838.9157.3118.9112.2103.3Pater and boardPaper, board and associated materials48244.541.137.521.2149.693.5117.5110.7Manufactures distionery48342.840.137.521.2149.693.5117.5110.2109.7Manufactures distionery48443.740.437.321.837.7108.312.2103.3Printing, publishing of newspapers48543.241.639.319.4189.197.4110.299.7Printing, publishing of periodicals48641.538.918.8-221.4.3149.4100.2Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc49142.240.338.321.637.3165.8112.8119.4100.2Dielem neufacturing industries49142.240.338.321.437.3125.489.9	;	
Wooden containers and baskets $173$ $112$ $401$ $371$ $211$ $ 133.0$ $88.3$ $99.6$ $94$ Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures $479$ $42.4$ $401$ $37.1$ $21.1$ $ 133.0$ $88.3$ $99.6$ $94$ Paper and boardPaper and board $481$ $45.3$ $42.5$ $38.4$ $20.8$ $38.9$ $157.3$ $118.9$ $112.2$ $103.3$ Paper and board $482$ $44.5$ $41.1$ $38.0$ $21.5$ $37.4$ $159.9$ $103.3$ $115.4$ $107.9$ Manufactures of paper, board and associated materials $482$ $44.5$ $41.1$ $38.0$ $21.5$ $37.4$ $159.9$ $103.3$ $115.4$ $107.9$ Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified $484$ $43.7$ $40.4$ $37.3$ $21.8$ $37.7$ $152.7$ $108.3$ $112.5$ $110.9$ Printing, publishing of newspapers $485$ $43.2$ $41.6$ $39.3$ $19.4$ $ 189.9$ $18.8$ $ 214.3$ $ 144.5$ $100.2$ Other manufacturing industries $491$ $42.2$ $40.3$ $38.3$ $21.6$ $37.3$ $165.8$ $112.8$ $119.4$ $120.2$ Other manufacturing industries $491$ $42.2$ $40.3$ $38.3$ $21.6$ $37.3$ $165.8$ $112.8$ $119.4$ $120.9$ Dialogue matrix $494$ $42.4$ $39.9$ $34.2$ $39.9$ $21.2$ $39.2$ $1.7$ $132.4$ <		
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Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.       100       100       100       100       100       100       100       100         Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.       100       100       100       100       100       100       100         Puber       Rubber       91       42:2       40:3       38:3       21:6       37:3       165:8       112:8       119:4       120         Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc       492       44:7       -       39:2       -       -       135:3       -       103:6       -         Brushes and brooms       493       42:4       39:9       34:8       22:4       37:3       132:4       89:9       99:1       90         Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment       494       42:4       39:9       34:8       22:4       37:3       132:4       89:9       99:1       90         Miscellaneous stationers' goods       496       44:6       40:9       38:2       21:7       38:5       148:4       93:2       106:4       99         Miscellaneous manufacturing industries       499       43:2       40:4       37:4       21:5       37:0       143:8       83:2		
Rubber       11/2       14-7       -       39-2       -       -       135-3       -       103-6       -         Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc       492       44-7       -       39-2       -       -       -       135-3       -       103-6       -         Brushes and brooms       493       42-4       39-5       36-6       22-1       37-7       124-5       91-6       101-4       99         Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment       494       42-4       39-9       34-8       22-4       37-3       132-4       89-9       99-1       90         Miscellaneous stationers' goods       495       44-3       -       40-2       21-2       -       138-6       -       101-4       92         Plastics products not elsewhere specified       496       44-6       40-9       38-2       21-7       38-5       148-4       93-2       106-1       99         Miscellaneous manufacturing industries       499       43-2       40-4       37-4       21-5       37-0       143-8       83-2       92-4       84         construction       500       44-3       41-6       38-3       17-6       -       148-5		
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$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	an sansta	
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment44:437'537'537'537'537'537'537'537'537'537'537'538'6101'492Miscellaneous stationers' goods49544:3 $$ 40'221'2 $$ 138'6 $$ 101'492Plastics products not elsewhere specified49644:640'938'221'738'5148:493'2106'199Miscellaneous manufacturing industries49943:240'437'421'537'0143:883'292'484construction50044:341:638:317'6148'597'794'390das, electricity and water60145:040'935'919'5159'093'7110'2108		
Miscellaneous stationers' goods     1736     44.6     40.9     38.2     21.7     38.5     148.4     93.2     106.1     99       Plastics products not elsewhere specified     496     44.6     40.9     38.2     21.7     38.5     148.4     93.2     106.1     99       Miscellaneous manufacturing industries     499     43.2     40.4     37.4     21.5     37.0     143.8     83.2     92.4     84       Honstruction     500     44.3     41.6     38.3     17.6     148.5     97.7     94.3     90       Has, electricity and water     601     45.0     40.9     35.9     19.5     159.0     93.7     110.2     108		
Plastics products not elsewhere specified     476     476     4007     3074     2105     3700     143.8     83.2     92.4     84       Miscellaneous manufacturing industries     499     43.2     40.4     37.4     2105     3700     143.8     83.2     92.4     84       construction     500     44.3     41.6     38.3     17.6     148.5     97.7     94.3     90       cas, electricity and water     601     45.0     40.9     35.9     19.5     159.0     93.7     110.2     108		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries         477         43.2         40.4         57.7         21.6         67.6         11.6         21.6         67.6         11.6         21.6         67.6         11.6         21.6         67.6         11.6         21.6         67.6         11.6         21.6         67.6         11.6         21.6         67.6         11.6         21.6         67.6         11.6         21.6         67.6         11.6         21.6         21.6         21.6         21.6         21.6		
Construction 500 415 410 505 770 1050 1050 1050 1050 1050 1050		
	2	
	5	
Gas		
Electricity 603 44-5 40-8 - 17-7 - 141-4 106-2 - 100- Water supply	ł	
ransport and communication (except railways and		
sea transport) 702 47:3 41:2 42:5 21:4 - 142:7 103:3 122:9 98		
Road passenger transport (except London Transport) 703 51.9 45.0 36.0 16.7 - 130.4 78.6 90.0 82	6	
Road haulage contracting for general intervence 704 48-3 42-2 39-8 20-4 — 145-5 87-6 106-2 98		
Port and inland water transport /06 421 41-5 554 100 -	,	
Air transport 707 44-7 400 421 024 1425 109.0 119.6 118	4	
Air transport         Other transport and communication§         708/709         45.9         42.5         40.6         23.1         —         162.5         109.0         119.6         118	and the last	
ertain miscellaneous services 892 44·3 40·8 37·4 20·3 36·9 110·4 68·7 77·2 77	2 6	
Laundries 893 43-2 - 37-5 22-2 - 116-4 - 83-5 80		
Dry cleaning, etc. 894 42.8 40.2 38.6 20.6 — 139.2 80.6 99.9 82		
Motor repairers, garages, etc 895 42.0 40.3 39.2 21.5 — 117.7 63.2 75.0 74 Repair of boots and shoes‡	5	
ublic administration, etc		
National government service (except where included 901 44.4 41.3 40.5 20.8 — 120.0 100.0 110.2 110		
above)   Local government service¶ 905 42·2 39·0 38·8 18·1 — 128·4 103·1 108·4 97		

\*1‡ See footnotes on page 242. § Mainly postal and telecommunications, but including also some returns for storage. II These figures related to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

 ${\rm I\!I}$  Excluding police and fire services. Industrial employees have, as appropriate, been included in such industries as construction, water supply and transport and communication.

# Table 9 Average weekly earnings (men 21 and over): analysis by standard region: by industry group: manual workers

<sub>ndustry</sub> Group SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London		South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hur berside	North West n-	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
A STATE OF A	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ood, drink and tobacco	71·44 78·53	73·06 82·63	64·84 *	63·75 *	70·45 65·57	67·65 66·20	64·06 76·91	66·69 78·19	62·91 72·89	67·38 75·77	59·58 81·40	64.82	65·76
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries	70.61	71.52	69.22	70.75	69.15	61.31	68.40	72.52	77.41	72.07	68·20	75·45 70·94	61·15
detal manufacture	64.82	62.72	61.18	67.30	70.01	73.99	73.83	68.06	77.62	72.74	77.21	74.57	*
lechanical engineering	67.00	67.20	68.47	62.60	65.96	62.84	64.09	63.05	68.00	65.49	66.53	71.38	
nstrument engineering	60·35 63·47	59.02 64.59	57·74 58·68	68·89 59·55	54·99 61·99	58·19 61·25	58·32 58·42	60·43 65·89	56·64 64·33	61.18	60.98	66.45	68·17†
lectrical engineering hipbuilding and marine engineering	68.38	78.31	66.93	69.01	*	*	68.69	77.67	75.02	63·28 72·27	61·40 54·90	67·59 70·65	
(chicles	74.62	78.15	65·38	67.53	72.54	64.59	72.75	73.01	70.83	72.88	70.91	67.94	70.70
fetal goods not elsewhere specified	63.27	62.93	62.88	59.23	65.36	64.41	64.40	62·24	66.73	64.63	71.23	65.67	54.37
extiles	62·05 56·84	64·06 58·02	62·34 52·77	62·59 60·12	64.35	61.97	61.70	58.52	62.94	61.02	64.90	57.82	64·81
eather, leather goods and fur	52.54	52.07	53.88	64.73	50·34 52·49	54·01 51·87	62·32 51·94	53·90 51·53	51·96 55·59	56·03 53·34	55·83 52·13	55·47 54·28	*
lothing and footwear ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	72.19	68.97	65.08	60.89	64.31	68.71	72.14	69.24	67.99	68.94	66.37	69.61	50·95 64·66
imber, furniture, etc	64.79	66.91	59.94	55.47	59.51	56.21	59.26	62.16	61.47	61.82	63.46	59.62	51.60
aper, printing and publishing	79.23	81.71	67.71	69.17	68·33	64.64	65.45	72.34	76.15	74.42	69.62	69·21	71.33
other manufacturing industries	63.85	61.03	61.91	69.23	70.20	60.67	62.94	64.05	68.98	66·25	63.87	63.43	77.70
All manufacturing industries	68·91	69·29	65·00	64.68	67.89	64·03	66·25	66.57	70.58	67·71	70.33	67.96	66.00
lining and quarrying (except coal mining)	67.63	*	65.42	62.09	63·03	70·22	65·18	71.46	66.44	61.67	61.95	94.33	56.72
onstruction	66·52 70·50	71·25 73·59	60.90	57.09	62.37	63.33	63.38	64.90	65.30	65.36	61.03	69.05	55.57
as, electricity and water ransport and communication (except rail-	70.50	13.34	66.78	66-21	68·01	66.44	67.52	66.42	70.06	68.46	71.68	68·23	62·18
ways, etc)	71.33	70.92	73.81	67.58	71.22	67.26	70.38	70.96	67.52	71.32	73.72	69.53	69.50
ertain miscellaneous services‡	61.41	63.46	54.15	54.94	58.37	55.83	55.59	59.86	53.66	56.88	55.09	63.25	57.76
ublic administration§	57.67	60.37	51.86	52.90	54.97	53.15	51.67	51.22	50.62	54·58	49.52	52.01	49.72
All industries covered	67.99	69.35	64.35	62.63	66.88	63.82	65.45	66.25	68·28	66.85	67.69	67.88	62.59

SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hur berside	North West n-	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
a state of the second state of the	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ood, drink and tobacco	71·44 78·53	73·06 82·63	64·84	63·75	70·45 65·57	67·65 66·20	64·06 76·91	66·69 78·19	62.91	67.38	59.58	64.82	65·76
oal and petroleum products	70.61	71.52	69.22	70.75	69.15	61.31	68.40	72.52	72·89 77·41	75·77 72·07	81.40	75.45	*
hemicals and allied industries	64.82	62.72	61.18	67.30	70.01	73.99	73.83	68.06	77.62	72.74	68·20 77·21	70.94	61·15 *
etal manufacture	67.00	67.20	68.47	62.60	65.96	62.84	64.09	63.05	68.00	65.49	66.53	74.57	*
echanical engineering	60.35	59.02	57.74	68.89	54.99	58.19	58.32	60.43	56.64	61.18	60.98	71.38	
strument engineering ectrical engineering	63.47	64.59	58.68	59.55	61.99	61.25	58.42	65.89	64.33	63.28	61.40	66·45 ( 67·59	68·17†
hipbuilding and marine engineering	68·38	78.31	66.93	69.01	*	*	68.69	77.67	75.02	72.27	54.90	70.65	1.
ehicles	74.62	78.15	65.38	67.53	72.54	64.59	72.75	73.01	70.83	72.88	70.91	67.94	70.70
etal goods not elsewhere specified	63.27	62.93	62.88	59.23	65.36	64.41	64.40	62.24	66.73	64.63	71.23	65.67	54.37
extiles	62.05	64.06	62.34	62.59	64.35	61.97	61.70	58.52	62.94	61.02	64.90	57.82	64.81
eather, leather goods and fur	56.84	58.02	52.77	60.12	50.34	54.01	62.32	53.90	51.96	56.03	55.83	55.47	*
lothing and footwear	52.54	52.07	53.88	64.73	52.49	51.87	51.94	51.53	55-59	53.34	52.13	54.28	50.95
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	72.19	68.97	65.08	60.89	64.31	68·71	72.14	69.24	67.99	68.94	66.37	69.61	64.66
mber, furniture, etc	64.79	66.91	59.94	55.47	59.51	56.21	59.26	62.16	61.47	61.82	63.46	59.62	51.60
oper, printing and publishing	79.23	81.71	67.71	69.17	68·33	64.64	65.45	72.34	76.15	74.42	69.62	69.21	71.33
ther manufacturing industries	63.85	61.03	61.91	69.23	70.20	60.67	62.94	64·05	68.98	66.25	63.87	63.43	77.70
All manufacturing industries	68·91	69·29	65·00	64.68	67.89	64·03	66·25	66.57	70.58	67.71	70·33	67.96	66.00
ining and quarrying (except coal mining)	67.63	*	65.42	62.09	63.03	70.22	65·18	71.46	66.44	61.67	61.95	94.33	56.72
onstruction	66.52	71.25	60.90	57.09	62.37	63.33	63.38	64.90	65.30	65.36	61.03	69.05	55.57
as, electricity and water	70.50	73.59	66.78	66.21	68·01	66.44	67.52	66.42	70.06	68.46	71.68	68·23	62.18
ansport and communication (except rail-		million .	1 2 2 2 3 1 1 5	The second	A STATE AND A STATE								Charles Contraction of the
ways, etc)	71.33	70.92	73.81	67.58	71.22	67.26	70.38	70.96	67.52	71.32	73.72	69.53	69.50
ertain miscellaneous services‡	61.41	63.46	54.15	54.94	58.37	55.83	55.59	59.86	53.66	56.88	55.09	63.25	57.76
Iblic administration§	57.67	60.37	51.86	52.90	54.97	53.15	51.67	51.22	50.62	54.58	49.52	52.01	49.72
All industries covered	67.99	69.35	64·35	62.63	66.88	63.82	65·45	66·25	68·28	66·85	67.69	67.88	62.59

### Table 10 Average hours worked (men 21 and over): analysis by standard region: by industry group: manual workers

ndustry Group SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum berside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Norther Ireland
ood, drink and tobacco	47.0	47.5	45.5	45.4	46.5	46.1	45.3	46.4	46.1	46.0	45.4	46.0	44.9
Coal and petroleum products	40.8	48.0	*	*	45.2	43.4	45.9	41.4	44.8	43.1	42.9	41.4	*
Chemicals and allied industries	44.5	44.6	45.6	44.4	44.9	44.1	45.0	43.7	44.3	44.2	42.3	44.1	45.5
letal manufacture	43.4	43.8	43.0	46.0	44.5	44.3	43.8	43.4	44.2	44.2	42.7	44.4	*
lechanical engineering	43.6	43.9	44.4	43.7	43.1	42.6	42.3	41.7	42.8	43.0	43.5	42.2)	
nstrument engineering	42.6	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.0	42.4	40.5	42.6	39.3	44.4	1101
lectrical engineering	42.9	42.9	42.2	42.4	41.2	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.8	42.2	40.9	44.2	44·2†
hipbuilding and marine engineering /ehicles	44.6	46.5	44.5	45.9	*	*	42.7	45.4	42.6	44.0	44.1	40.7	
	43.2	43.4	42.4	41.4	42.1	41.1	43.2	43.3	39.9	42.6	42.6	42.1	44.3
1etal goods not elsewhere specified extiles	43.6	43.2	43.3	41.9	42.6	43.2	43.6	43.0	43.0	43.1	46.0	42.9	42.3
extiles	43.2	44.7	43.5	41.8	43.5	43.2	45.5	43.2	41.9	43.7	41.3	42.3	42.8
eather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	43.2	43.4	43.0	43.3	41.6	43.6	44.6	43.4	42.2	43.1	43.2	43.8	*
ricke patter tootwear	40.8	40.4	39.6	41.0	42.0	40.3	42.8	40.3	40.0	40.9	41.5	41.9	40.8
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	47.4	46.0	47.8	44.8	44.0	45.1	46.1	43.9	44.7	45.2	44.1	46.2	46.7
imber, furniture, etc	43.5	43.8	43.4	42.4	43.0	42.3	42.5	42.6	43.5	43.0	40.9	42.9	40.7
aper, printing and publishing	44.6	45.1	44.1	43.3	43.5	43.8	43.3	43.2	43.4	43.7	44.1	43.0	46.0
Other manufacturing industries	45.2	44.6	44.3	42.4	41.8	43.9	43.8	43.6	44.0	43.5	43.3	41.2	39.6
All manufacturing industries	44.0	44.2	44.2	43.4	43.0	43·2	43.9	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.0	43.2	43.6
lining and quarrying (except coal mining)	54.9	*	56.8	43.0	50.5	51.3	51.0	48.0	46.1	46.4	47.4	46.5	44.4
	45.5	46.1	44.5	43.2	43.8	44.7	43.5	42.7	43.6	44.4	44.3	43.8	42.5
as, electricity and water	42.9	43.1	40.9	41.5	42.7	42.8	45.2	41.7	45.7	43.0	42.6	41.1	42.6
ransport and communication (except roll		15 1	10 5	11.5	727	72 0	43.2	41.7	43.7	43.0	42.0	41.1	42.0
	47.5	47.0	49.7	46.7	48.2	48.5	48.2	47.3	49.5	47.5	48.0	47.6	44.7
ertain miscellaneous services‡	43.1	42.6	42.3	42.1	42.4	43.5	42.3	43.3	42.9	43.1	42.1	43.2	42.4
ublic administration §	43.5	43.0	42.9	43.5	41.2	42.8	42.5	42.5	41.8	42.8	42.6		43.9
All industries covered	44.7	<b>44</b> ·8	44.8	43.6	43.4	44·0	44.2	43.6	43.9	<del>44</del> ·0	43.6	43.7	43·3
Preceding inquiry figures											And and a second	anna test	
II manufacturing industries													
(October 1975)	43.5	43.5	43.6	42.9	42.0	42.5	43.0	42.7	42.0	42.9	10.0	42.8	42.5
(October 1975) Il industries covered (October 1975)	13.5	43.3	-3.0	42.7	42.0	42.2	43.0	42.7	42.9	42.8	40.8	42.8	42.2
	44.6	44.8	44.7	43.6	42.6	43.5	43·7	43.3	43.6	43.7	42.3	43.7	42.8

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum berside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Norther Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	47.0	47.5	45.5	45.4	46.5	46.1	45.3	46.4	46.1	46.0	45.4	46.0	44.9
Coal and petroleum products	40.8	48.0	*	*	45.2	43.4	45.9	41.4	44.8	43.1	42.9	41.4	*
Chemicals and allied industries	44.5	44.6	45.6	44.4	44.9	44.1	45.0	43.7	44.3	44.2	42.3	44.1	45.5
Metal manufacture	43.4	43.8	43.0	46.0	44.5	44.3	43.8	43.4	44.2	44.2	42.7	44.4	*
Mechanical engineering	43.6	43.9	44.4	43.7	43.1	42.6	42.3	41.7	42.8	43.0	43.5	42.2)	
Instrument engineering	42.6	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.0	42.4	40.5	42.6	39.3	44.4	1101
Electrical engineering	42.9	42.9	42.2	42.4	41.2	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.8	42.2	40.9	44.2	44·2†
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	44.6	46.5	44.5	45.9	*	*	42.7	45.4	42.6	44.0	44.1	40.7	
	43.2	43.4	42.4	41.4	42.1	41.1	43.2	43.3	39.9	42.6	42.6	42.1	44.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	43.6	43.2	43.3	41.9	42.6	43.2	43.6	43.0	43.0	43.1	46.0	42.9	42.3
Textiles	43.2	44.7	43.5	41.8	43.5	43.2	45.5	43.2	41.9	43.7	41.3	42.3	42.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	43.2	43.4	43.0	43.3	41.6	43.6	44.6	43.4	42.2	43.1	43.2	43.8	*
Clothing and footwear	40.8	40.4	39.6	41.0	42.0	40.3	42.8	40.3	40.0	40.9	41.5	41.9	40.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	47.4	46.0	47.8	44.8	44.0	45.1	46.1	43.9	44.7	45.2	44.1	46.2	46.7
Imper, furniture etc	43.5	43.8	43.4	42.4	43.0	42.3	42.5	42.6	43.5	43.0	40.9	42.9	40.7
Paper, printing and publishing	44.6	45.1	44.1	43.3	43.5	43.8	43.3	43.2	43.4	43.7	44.1	43.0	46.0
Other manufacturing industries	45.2	44.6	44.3	42.4	41.8	43.9	43.8	43.6	44.0	43.5	43.3	41.2	39.6
All manufacturing industries	44.0	44.2	44.2	43.4	43.0	43.2	43.9	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.0	43.2	43.6
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	54.9	*	56.8	43.0	50.5	51.3	51.0	48.0	46.1	46.4	47.4	46.5	
	45.5	46.1	44.5	43.2	43.8	44.7	43.5	48.0					44.4
Gas, electricity and water	42.9	43.1	40.9	41.5	43.8	42.8			43.6		44.3	43.8	42.5
ransport and communication (except mil	72 /	43.1	40.3	41.2	42.7	42.0	45.2	41.7	45.7	43.0	42.6	41.1	42.6
	47.5	47.0	49.7	46.7	48·2	48.5	48.2	47.3	49.5	47.5	48.0	47.6	44.7
Certain miscellaneous services‡	43.1	42.6	42.3	42.1	42.4	43.5	42.3	43.3	42.9				
Public administration§	43.5	43.0	42.9	43.5	41.2	42.8	42.5	43.3	41.8		42·1 42·6	43·2 41·4	42·4 43·9
All industries covered	44.7	44.8	44.8	43.6	43.4	44.0		43.6	43.9		43.6		43.3
Preceding inquiry figures								43.0	43.7		43.0	43.1	43.3
All manufacturing industries		<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u>aanin taanaa</u> k					<u>e esta la consta</u> Maria Maria Ala				
All industries covered	43·5	43.5	43.6	42.9	42.0	42.5	43.0	42.7	42.9	42.8	40.8	42.8	42.5
(October 1975)				43.6			43·7	43.3					

Table 11 Average hourly earnings (men 21 and over): by industry group: analysis by standard region: manual workers

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum berside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
				D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
m i i i i i i i i bassa	152.0	153.8	142.5	140.4	151.5	146.7	141.4	143.7	136.5	146.5	131.2	140.9	146.5
Food, drink and tobacco	192.5	172.1	*	*	145.1	152.5	167.6	188.9	162.7	175.8	189.7	182.2	*
Coal and petroleum products	158.7	160.4	151.8	159.3	154.0	139.0	152.0	165.9	174.7	163.1	161.2	160.9	134.4
Chemicals and allied industries		143.2	142.3	146.3	157.3	167.0	168.6	156.8	175.6	164.6	180.8	168.0	*
Metal manufacture	149.4		154.2	143.2	153.0	147.5	151.5	151.2	158.9	152.3	152.9	169.1	
Mechanical engineering	153.7	153-1			131.6	134.1	138.9	142.5	139.9	143.6	155.2	149.7	States and
Instrument engineering	141.7	139.5	136.2	162.1		146.5	140.1	155.8	150.3	150.0	150.1	152.9	154.2†
Electrical engineering	147.9	150-6	139.1	140.4	150.5	140.5	160.9	171.1	176.1	164.3	124.5	173.6	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	153.3	168-4	150.4	150.3		4570			177.5	171.1	166.5	161.4	159-6
Vehicles	172.7	180.1	154.2	163.1	172.3	157.2	168.4	168.6		150.0	154.8	153.1	128.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	145.1	145.7	145.2	141.4	153.4	149.1	147.7	144.7	155.2				
Textiles	143.6	143.3	143.3	149.7	147.9	143.4	135.6	135.5	150.2	139.6	157.1	136.7	151.4
	131.6	133.7	122.7	138.8	121.0	123.9	139.7	124.2	123.1	130.0	129.2	126.6	*
Leather, leather goods and fur	128.8	128.9	136.1	157.9	125.0	128.7	121.4	127.9	139.0	130.4	125.6	129.5	124.9
Clothing and footwear	152.3	149.9	136.2	135.9	146.2	152.4	156.5	157.7	152.1	152.5	150.5	150.7	138.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	148.9	152.8	138.1	130.8	138.4	132.9	139.4	145.9	141.3	143.8	155-2	139.0	126.8
Timber, furniture, etc	177.6	181.2	153.5	159.7	157.1	147.6	151.2	167.5	175.5	170.3	157.9	161.0	155.1
Paper, printing and publishing			139.8	163.3	167.9	138.2	143.7	146.9	156.8	152.3	147.5	154.0	196.2
Other manufacturing industries	141.3	136.8	139.8	103.3	10/ /		-		10 <u>200000000000000000000000000000000000</u>		OWNER ALL		Contraction
All manufacturing industries	156.6	156.8	147.1	149.0	157.9	148-2	150.9	153.7	163-0	155.7	163.6	157.3	151.4
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	123.2	*	115.2	144.4	124.8	136.9	127.8	148.9	144.1	132.9	130.7	202.9	127.7
	146.2	154.6	136.9	132.2	142.4	141.7	145.7	152.0	149.8	147.2	137.8	157.6	130.8
Construction	164.3	170.7	163.3	159.5	159.3	155.2	149.4	159.3	153-3	159-2	168.3	166.0	146.0
Gas, electricity and water	104.2	1101	105 5										
Transport and communication (except rail-	450.0	150.9	148.5	144.7	147.8	138.7	146.0	150.0	136.4	150.1	153.6	146.1	155.5
ways, etc)	150.2		128.0	130.5	137.7	128.3	131.4	138.2	125.1	132.0	130.9	146.4	136.2
Certain miscellaneous services‡	142.5	149.0			133.4	124.2	121.6	120.5	121.1	127.5	116.2	125.6	113.3
Public administration§	132-6	140.4	120.9	121.6	155.4	124.2		1000 m				- Charles - Charles	a the second
All industries covered	152·1	154.8	143.6	143.6	154·1	145.0	148.1	151.9	155.5	151.9	155-3	155-3	144.5

### **Preceding inquiry figures**

All manufacturing industries (October 1975)	•	141.6	143.3	129.6	133·5	141.7	132.7	133·8	137·5	147·5	139.6	145-9	141.1	133·8
All industries covered , (October 1975)	٩	137.7	140.7	126.8	128.4	138-4	130.1	131.7	135.8	140.9	136-2	137.6	138·9	128.1

Table 12	Average weekly	earnings	(women	18 ar	nd over):	by	industry	group:	analysis	БУ	standard	region:
	manual workers											

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hur berside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
				£	f	f	f	£	£	£	£	£	£
man and the base	44·71	44.34	42.49	44.05	40.43	42.69	40.73	43.18	39.39	43.53	36.80	43.81	55.28
Food, drink and tobacco	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Coal and petroleum products	43.20	42.78	35.59	40.01	40.40	39.67	40.33	46.10	45.93	44.09	46.24	44.98	29.00
Chemicals and allied industries		42.70	48.10	45.15	41.66	48.74	44.67	41.72	43.79	43.44	45.69	42.73	*
Metal manufacture	41.94		47.31	43.51	47.79	43.50	42.39	43.79	45.45	46.27	50.16	51.04	
Mechanical engineering	47.59	45.30			39.34	33.68	39.41	45.62	39.69	41.52	48.17	45.13	15 071
Instrument engineering	41.58	43.07	40.61	41.89			37.91	45.26	42.03	43.21	43.42	45.08	45.27†
Electrical engineering	42.32	43.20	41.24	38.88	45·37 *	40·51 *	37.91	*3.70	*	*	*	*	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	*	*	*	*					62.53	50.10	52.77	52.45	49.74
Vehicles	51.22	49.14	52.00	44.45	50.33	47.72	47.64	50.98			43.75	43.96	39.31
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	41.61	40.39	35.95	36.50	40.89	41.64	39.18	43.17	48.90	42.06			35.09
Textiles	36.78	38.96	35.95	40.26	40.83	35.93	37.72	38·85¶	38.08	37.97	38.73	38.81	35.07
Leather, leather goods and fur	33.80	32.97	31.93	39.67	27.59	34.59	33.71	34.45	31.92	32.63	33.03	34.53	24 70
	33.64	33.73	34.50	35.61	34.16	33.21	33.73	32.85	33.62	33.54	34.33	34.55	31.79
Clothing and footwear	39.93	39.04	43.86	34.62	40.45	43.03	52.41	44.18	45.25	41.99	43.77	47.33	43.91
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	43.42	43.19	41.58	40.77	45.07	40.00	40.48	40.87	44.97	43.02	45.82	37.73	28.33
Timber, furniture, etc		45.73	46.68	45.11	40.68	40.56	40.91	44.82	50.37	45.29	40.53	46.05	41.53
Paper, printing and publishing	46.67		35.93	40.52	43.31	38.55	41.33	40.49	37.48	39.62	35.70	45.47	46.64
Other manufacturing industries	38.17	36.96	35.93	40.52	45.21								
All manufacturing industries	41.33	40.01	39.95	40.53	42.02	37.41	38.64	40.57	39.94	40.58	40.92	42.04	38.94
Mit in (accept and mining)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas, electricity and water	Ŧ	The second second											
Transport and communication (except rail-			- 14 75	11.01	F4 42	44.75	48.57	45.77	47.57	49.53	49.68	52.92	35.80
ways, etc)	51.34	53.70	°41.75	44.86	51.43		28.98	32.87	28.15	31.31	32.28	35.66	26.05
Certain miscellaneous services‡	32.37	32.32	30.06	29.52	34.13	33.25			41.90	43.75	42.13	40.70	48.93
Public administration§	46.29	49.73	41.85	43.13	39.81	40.33	41.25	40.89	41.90	43.75	72 13		
All industries covered	41.13	39.94	39.54	40.03	41.92	37.42	38.53	40.48	39.79	40.45	40.78	42·21	38.68

### **Preceding inquiry figures**

All manufacturing industries (October 1975)	34.88	34.00	33.10	34.66	34.73	31.78	32.48	34.20	34.11	34.19	34.08	35·14	31.93
All industries covered (October 1975)	34.76	33.96	32.78	34.37	34.74	31.83	32.50	34.15	33.93	34.13	33.98	35-28	31.95

Table 13 Average hours worked (women 18 and over): by industry group: analysis by standard region: manual workers

to this hand to hacco			Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hun berside	North West m-	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
ood, drink and tobacco	38.3	38.6	36.9	37.3	38·1	36.4	38.6	37.8	37.4	37.7	38.8	38.3	39.0
oal and petroleum products	38.0	37.3	36.4	37.5	37.4	37.9	38.3	39.3	39.0	38.4	39.0	*	*
hemicals and allied industries	38.0	38.2	40.0	37.7	36.5	39.0	38.5	37.3	37.7	37.7	39.0	38.0	38.1
letal manufacture	37.8	37.3	37.1	39.6	38.1	38.0	36.8	36.9	37.9	38.0	39.0	36.3	*
lechanical engineering	37.5	38.0	37.8	39.6	38.1	36.4	36.5	39.5	36.8	37.7	39.0	38.0	
strument engineering	37.7	37.8	37.5	38.3	37.0	37.5	34.2	37.2	37.0	37.3	38.2	37.6	38.4+
lectrical engineering	*	\$70	*	30.3	\$7.0	\$1.5	34.2	31.7	37.0	37.3	38.7	38.4	
hipbuilding and marine engineering	38.2	37.5	39.7	36.5	37.6	36.7	35.1	38.5	41.1	37.6	38.8		20.4
ehicles	37.9	37.7	35.6	38.2	37.0	37.7	37.5	38.1	39.9	37.5	38.3	38·3 37·6	39.4
letal goods not elsewhere specified	36.8	36.3	37.2	37.2	36.2	35.8	36.7	37.3	36.6	36.7	38.3		37.8
extiles	37.0	37.0	36.1	37.5	35.0	38.0	37.0	36.3	37.3	36.4	35.9	36.9	36.9
eather, leather goods and fur	35.9	36.0	35.2	36.1	35.0	35.3	35.4	35.4	37.3			37.3	and a state of the last
lothing and footwear	37.0	37.7	39.4	36.1	36.0	37.3	35.4	35.4		35.8	37.2	· 37·5	35.8
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	36.6	36.2	38.7	36.9	38.5				38.4	36.5	39.0	39.0	41.1
imber, furniture, etc	38.5	38.4	38.9	38.9	38.4	36·7 38·2	36.6	37.3	39.0	37.3	37.5	37.7	33.8
aper, printing and publishing	38.2	37.5					38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.0
ther manufacturing industries	38.7	37.5	38.1	37.1	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.5	37.8	37.7	34.0	38.5	36.3
All manufacturing industries	37.5	37-2	36.9	37.7	37.0	36-2	36.7	37.2	36.8	37.1	37.6	37.8	37.2
lining and quarrying (except coal mining)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
onstruction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
as, electricity and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ransport and communication (except rail-													
ways, etc)	41.7	41.2	40.4	40.3	42.3	38.4	39.3	42.6	41.1	41.5	41.5	42.1	35.0
ertain miscellaneous services‡	38.1	38.2	38.2	37.6	38.6	37.7	37.1	37.8	36.3	37.7	37.7	38.2	37.7
ublic administration §	40.1	40.0	41.0	40.5	37.4	39.9	40.4	39.5	40.6	39.9	39.9	38.5	43.3
All industries covered	37.7	37.4	37.1	37.9	37.1	36.3	36.8	37.2	36.9	37.3	37.7	38.0	37.3

<sub>ndustry</sub> Group SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hur berside	North West n-	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
ood, drink and tobacco	38.3	38.6	36.9	37.3	38.1	36.4	38.6	37.8	37.4	37.7	38.8	38.3	39.0
a all and petroleum products	38.0	37.3	36.4	37.5	37.4	37.9	A STATE OF A	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied industries	38.0	38.2	40.0	37.5	36.5	37.9	38·3 38·5	39·3 37·3	39.0	38.4	39.0	38.0	38.1
letal manufacture	37.8	37.3	37.1	39.6	38.1	38.0	36.8	36.9	37·7 37·9	37.7	39.6	36.3	*
lechanical engineering	37.5	38.0	37.8	39.6	38.1	36.4	36.5	39.5	36.8	38·0 37·7	39.0	38.0	
nstrument engineering	37.7	37.8	37.5	38.3	37.0	37.5	34.2	37.2	37.0	37.3	37·3 38·2	37.6	38.4+
lectrical engineering	\$1.1	\$1.0	\$1.2	30.3	37.0	37.5	34.7	31.7	37.0	37.3	38.7	38.4	
hipbuilding and marine engineering	38.2	37.5	39.7	36.5	37.6	36.7	35.1	38.5	41.1	37.6	38.8	38.3	20.4
/ehicles 1etal goods not elsewhere specified	37.9	37.7	35.6	38.2	37.0	37.7	37.5	38.1	39.9	37.5	38.8	38.3	39·4 37·8
	36.8	36.3	37.2	37.2	36.2	35.8	36.7	37.3	36.6	36.7	35.7	36.9	37.8
Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur	37.0	37.0	36.1	37.5	35.0	38.0	37.0	36.3	37.3	36.4	35.9	37.3	30.9
Clothing and footwear	35.9	36.0	35.2	36.1	35.2	35.3	35.4	35.4	35.1	35.8	37.2	37.5	35.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	37.0	37.7	39.4	36.1	36.0	37.3	38.2	36.3	38.4	36.5	39.0	° 39.0	41.1
Timber, furniture, etc	36.6	36.2	38.7	36.9	38-5	36.7	36.6	37.3	39.0	37.3	37.5	37.7	33.8
aper, printing and publishing	38.5	38.4	38-9	38.9	38.4	38.2	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.0
Other manufacturing industries	38.2	37.5	38.1	37.1	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.5	37.8	37.7	34.0	38.5	36.3
All manufacturing industries	37.5	37.2	36.9	37.7	37.0	36.2	36.7	37.2	36.8	37.1	37.6	37.8	37.2
lining and quarrying (except coal mining)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas, electricity and water ransport and communication (except rail-	*	1960 <b>*</b> 18	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ways, etc)	41.7	41.2	40.4	40.3	42.3	38.4	39.3	42.6	41.1	41.5	41.5	42.1	35·0 o
Certain miscellaneous services‡	38.1	38.2	38.2	37.6	38.6	37.7	37.1	37.8	36.3	37.7	37.7	38.2	37.7
Public administration§	40.1	40.0	41.0	40.5	37.4	39.9	40.4	39.5	40.6	39.9	39.9	38.5	43.3
All industries covered	37.7	37.4	37.1	37.9	37.1	36.3	36.8	37.2	36.9	37.3	37.7	38.0	37.3
Preceding inquiry figures	190 777 710												1. En.
All manufacturing industries			2.425	4.3 204	C LO FRE	1 - 2 d al Miller	10000 100	RAN DESE	<del>utgår i</del>	et prove	wind d	9 30 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THE BUSIE
(October 1975)	37.2	36.9	36.5	37.1	36.3	35.9	36.2	36.8	36.8	36.7	37.2	37.1	36.5
Il industries covered	27.4	27.4	24.7		24.5	COLOR S	10	(annicol	anne mi	04.010 01		and the state of the	
(October 1975)	37.4	37.1	36.7	37.4	36.5	36.0	36.3	36.8	36.9	36-9	37.3	37.3	36.6

### workers

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglía	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hu berside		North	• England	Wales	Scotland	Norther Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	р 116·7	P 114·9	P 115·1	P 118·1	P 106·1	P 117·3	P 105·5	P 114·2	P 105·3	P 115.5	P 94·8	р 114·4	P 141·7
Coal and petroleum products	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied industries	113.7	114.7	97.8	106.7	108.0	104.7	105.3	117.3	117.8	114.8	118.6	118.4	76.1
Metal manufacture	110.4	108-2	120.3	119.8	114.1	125.0	116.0	111.8	116.2	115.2	115.4	117.7	*
Mechanical engineering	125.9	121.4	127.5	109.9	125.4	114.5	115.2	118.7	119.9	121.8	128.6	134.3	
nstrument engineering	110.9	113.3	107.4	105.8	103.3	92.5	108.0	115.5	107.9	110.1	129.1	120.7	117.9†
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering	112·3 *	114·3 *	110·0 *	101·5 *	122.6	108·0 *	110·8 *	121·7 *	113·6 *	115·8 *	113·7 *	117.4	117.91
Vehicles	134.1	131.0	131.0	121.8	133.9	130.0	135.7	132.4	152.1	133-2	136.0	136.9	126.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	109.8	107:1	101.0	95.5	110.5	110.5	104.5	113.3	122.6	112.2	114.2	116.9	104.0
Textiles	99.9	107.3	96.6	108.2	112.8	100.4	102.8	104.2	104.0	103.5	108.5	105.2	95.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	91.4	89.1	88.4	105.8	78.8	91.0	91.1	94.9	85.6	89.6	92.0	92.6	*
Clothing and footwear	93.7	93.7	98.0	98.6	97.0	94.1	95.3	92.8	95.8	93.7	92.3	92.1	88.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	107.9	103.6	111.3	95.9	112.4	115.4	137.2	121.7	117.8	115.0	112.2	121.4	106.8
Timber, furniture, etc	118.6	119.3	107.4	110.5	117.1	109.0	110.6	109.6	115.3	115.3	122.2	100.1	83.8
aper, printing and publishing	121.2	119.1	120.0	116.0	105.9	106.2	107.4	117.3	133.6	117.9	106.1	120.5	109.3
Other manufacturing industries	99.9	98.6	94.3	109.2	114.3	104.2	110.2	108.0	99.2	105.1	105.0	118.1	128.5
All manufacturing industries	110.2	107.6	108·3	107.5	113.6	103-3	105-3	109-1	108-5	109.4	108.8	111-2	104·7
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining) Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication (except rail-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ways, etc)	123.1	130.3	103.3	111.3	121.6	116.5	123.6	107.4	115.7	119.3	119.7	125.7	102.3
Certain miscellaneous services‡	85.0	84.6	78.7	78.5	88.4	88.2	78·1	87.0	77.5	83.1	85.6	93.4	69.1
Public administration §	115.4	124.3	102.1	106.5	106.4	101.1	102.1	103.5	103.2	109.6	105.6	105.7	113.0
All industries covered	109.1	106.8	106.6	105-6	113.0	103-1	104.7	108.8	107.8	108.4	108-2	111.1	103.7

All manufacturing industries			Trace .		Nr.	- Terra	Carlos Carlos		C. C	No. Contraction			
All industries covered	93.8	92.1	90.6	93.4	95.7	88·5	89.7	92.9	92·7	93·2	91·5	94.7	87·5
(October 1975)	92.9	91.5	89.4	91.9	95.2	88.4	89.5	92.8	92.0	92·5	91.1	94.6	87·3

Note: In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the pro-portion of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. \* The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general \* to the state of the provide a satisfactory basis for general \* The numbers returned were too small to produce averages. averages. † It is not possible to publish separate figures for mechanical engineering, instrument engineering, electrical engineering and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.

\*†‡§¶ See footnotes to table 14.

Table 14 Average hourly earnings (women 18 and over): by industry group: analysis by standard region: manual

Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes.
§ Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and communication, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments. Police and fire services are not covered by the inquiry.
The corresponding figure for October 1975 in the February 1976 Gazette should have been "£32-73" and not "£37-23".

# Working population by region: 1966–1975

### Historical series derived from the new continuous employment series

HISTORICAL series of statistics of the working population and its components, based on the new continuous employment series, were published in the March 1975 issue of the *Gazette* (for Great Britain) and the October 1975 issue (for the United Kingdom). Regional employment estimates on the same basis were published in the August 1976 issue (for employees in employment) and the December 1976 issue (for employers and self-employed persons). The continuous series has now been extended to provide a historical series by region of the working population and its components for each region for the years 1966 to 1975, as shown in the following table.

All estimates refer to mid-year and relate to the regional boundaries as they exist at present after the re-organisation in April 1974. The methods used in compiling employment estimates on a continuous basis were described in the previous articles. Regional estimates of HM Forces refer to those stationed in the region: hence, the regional estimates do not sum to the United Kingdom total which includes persons stationed overseas. The numbers unemployed exclude adult students.

Standard region	Employe	ees in emplo	yment	Employe	ers and self-e	mployed	НМ	Em-	Unem-	Working
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Forces	ployed* labour force	ployed	popula- tion
South East		The second second		-		and the second second				The second
1966	4,686	2,836	7,522	395	107	502	105	8,129	54	8,183
1967	4,595	2,819	7,414	432	108	540	110	8,064	112	8,176
1968	4,574	2,826	7,400	439	110	549	115	8,064	112	8,176
1969	4 520	2,849		470	111	582	108	8,078	106	8,184
	4,538		7,388							
1970	4,464	2,849	7,313	494	113	607	105	8,025	111	8,136
1971	4,412	2,834	7,247	491	114	605	103	7,955	133	8,088
1972	4,392	2,870	7,261	491	114†	605	107	7,973	142	8,115
1973	4,394	2,956	7,350	523	114†	638	103	8,091	102	8,193
1974	4,347	3,022	7,368	523	114†	637	98	8,103	102	8,205
1975	4,291	3,028	7,319	523†	<b>114</b> †	<b>637</b> †	95	8,051	182	8,233
East Anglia										
1966	391	207	599	50	10	59	18	676	6	682
1967	389	206	596	50	10	60	18	674	10	684
1968	387	211	598	56	11	66	19	683	11	694
1969	394	222	616	58	11	69	15	700	11	711
1970	395	229	623	60	11	71	16	710	12	722
1074		224	023	50	12		16	694	18	712
1971	383	224	607	59		71				
1972	391	231	622	64	12†	75	17	714	16	730
1973	403	249	652	66	12†	78	17	747	11	758
1974	404	261	665	62	12†	74	15	754	11	765
1975	406	265	671	62†	12†	74†	15	760	21	781
South West										
1966	951	514	1,465	131	34	166	53	1,684	18	1,702
1967	931	509	1,440	142	35	177	55	1,672	29	1,701
1968	923	518	1,440	139	37	176	55	1,671	30	1,701
1969	899	524	1,422	150	38	188	52	1,662	32	1,694
1970	901	530	1,430	157	39	196	56	1,682	35	1,717
1971	895	535	1,429	158	40	198	51	1,678	41	1,719
1972	899	552	1,429	161	40†	201	56	1,707	45	1,752
1972	077		1,450		401		50		40	1,799
	920	590	1,510	165	40†	205	52	1,767	32	
1974	913	607	1,519	154	40†	195	49	1,763	34	1,797
1975	906	616	1,523	154†	<b>40</b> †	195†	50	1,768	64	1,832
West Midlands										NAME OF THE OWNER
1966	1,530	833	2,363	102	33	135	12	2,510	14	2,524
1967	1,478	812	2,290	108	32	140	12	2,442	39	2,481
1968	1,450	816	2.266	110	32	142	13	2,421	44	2,465
1969	1,441	821	2,262	120	32	152	11	2,425	37	2,462
1970	1,427	820	2,247	121	32	153	11	2,411	40	2,451
1971	1,393	814	2,207	123	32	154	11	2,372	61	2,433
1972	1,364	808	2,207		32†		12			2,416
	1,304		2,171	125	327	157		2,340	76	
1973	1,390	852	2,242	125	32†	157	11	2,410	46	2,456
1974	1,372	875	2,247	126	32†	157	10	2,414	43	2,457
1975	1,350	862	2,212	126†	32†	157†	9	2,378	82	2,460

Total working population, by regions: mid-year estimates 1966 to 1975 (continued)

Standard region	Employe	es in emplo	yment	Employe	ers and self-e	employed	HM Forces	Em- ployed*	Unem- ployed	Working* popula-
THO IS	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		labour force	pioyeu	tion
East Midlands										
1966	954	512	1,465	82	26	109	16	1,590	12	1,602
1967	949	514	1,463	89	26	115	17	1,595	22	1,617
1968	928	510	1,438	95	26	121	16	1,575	25	1,600
1969	923	521	1,444	98	26 26	124 126	15 15	1,583 1,582	26 32	1,609 1,614
1970	910 888	530 522	1, <del>44</del> 1 1,411	101 98	26	126	15	1,550	40	1,590
1971	887	535	1,422	102	26†	128	15	1,565	42	1,607
1972 1973	905	566	1,471	102	26†	128	14	1,613	29	1,642
1973	898	585	1,483	92	26†	118	13	1,614	30	1,644
1975	896	589	1,485	92†	26†	118†	13	1,616	49	1,665
Yorks and Humbers	ide									
1966	1,353	732	2,086	103	32	135	15	2,236	18	2,254
1967	1,312	718	2,030	110	32	142	14	2,186	35	2,221
1968	1,280	715	1,996	110	32	142	16	2,154	48	2,202
1969	1,270	721	1,990	118	32	150	16	2,156	46	2,202
1970	1,247	721	1,969	114	32	146	16	2,131	53	2,184
1971	1,212	706	1,918	120	32	151	16	2,085	71 76	2,156 2,157
1972	1,200	716 750	1,916 1,968	119 121	32† 32†	150 153	15 17	2,081 2,138	52	2,157
1973	1,218 1,214	750	1,968	121	32† 32†	155	15	2,150	47	2,209
1974 1975	1,205	780	1,985	125†	32†	156†	14	2,155	71	2,226
North West										
1966	1,780	1,083	2,862	137	55	192	4	3,058	35	3,093
1967	1,735	1,057	2,792	145	54	199	4	2,995	62	3,057
1968	1,712	1,056	2,768	147	53	200	3	2,971	65	3,036
1969	1,695	1,060	2,755	156	51	207	2	2,964	64	3,028
1970	1,663	1,049	2,711	158	50	208	2	2,921	71	2,992
1971	1,623	1,034	2,657	161	49	210	2	2,869	100	2,969
1972	1,598	1,041	2,639	151	49†	200	1	2,840	126	2,966
1973	1,611	1,080	2,691	151	49†	200 208	1 2	2,892 2,912	94 85	2,986 2,997
1974 1975	1,600 1,572	1,101 1,103	2,702 2,675	159 159†	49† 49†	208	2	2,885	136	3,021
Month										
North	~ ~ ~		1077		47	70	-	4 353	24	4 370
1966	862	414	1,277	55	17	72 72	3 4	1,352	26 47	1,378 1,371
1967 1968	836 805	412 416	1,248 1,221	55 54	17 17	72 71	4	1,324 1,296	57	1,353
1969	795	426	1,220	53	18	71	3	1,294	56	1,350
1970	798	436	1,233	60	18	78	2	1,313	55	1,368
1971	772	434	1,207	61	18	79	2	1,288	67	1,355
1972	763	442	1,205	57	18†	75	2	1,282	74	1,356
1973 -	779	468	1.248	58	18†	76	1	1,325	56	1,381 1,375
1974	768	477	1,245	58	18†	76	1	1,322	53	1,375
1975	774	491	1,266	58†	18†	76†	1	1,343	72	1,415
Wales										
1966	701	327	1,028	81	23	104	9	1,141	21	1,162
1967	677	317	994	83	23	106	9	1,109	35	1,144
1968	663	326	989	83	23	106	9	1,104	35	1,139
1969	650	325	975	79	24	102	9	1,086	35	1,121
1970	636	332	967	85	24	109	8	1,084	33	1,117
1971	629	333	962	87	24	111	7	1,080	40	1,120
1972	630	342	973	82	24†	106	7	1,086	44	1,130
1973 1974	636	364	1,000	86	24†	110	6	1,116	32	1,148 1,137
1975	621 618	371 380	992 998	82 82†	24† 24†	106 106†	6 6	1,104 1,110	33 51	1,137
Scotland										
Scotland	1.0.10							0.071	50	2.204
1966 1967	1,342	777	2,120	111	24	135	19	2,274	50	2,324
1968	1,312	768	2,080	114	24	137	20	2,237	74	2,311 2,302
1969	1,290	778	2,068	115	24	139	20	2,227	75 71	2,302
1970	1,286 1,267	789	2,075	113	25	138	18	2,231	82	2,302 2,297
1971	1,26/	791	2,058	113	25 25	138	19	2,215 2,160	116	2,276
1972	1,216 1,194	787 795	2,003 1,989	114 112	25 25†	139 137	18 19	2,160 2,145	116	2,270
	1,194	/95	1,989 2,050	112 114	25† 25†	137	19	2,145 2,207	91	2,271 2,298
1973	1 7 7 1									
	1,221 1,227 1,219	828 857	2,084	112	25†	137	16	2,237	77	2,314

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THOUSANDS

Total working population, by regions: mid-year estimates 1966 to 1975 (continued)

Standard region	Employe	es in emplo	yment	Employ	ers and self-e	employed	HM Forces	Em- ployed*	Unem- ployed	Working
injerd property.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	- Forces	labour force		popula- tion
Great Britain										
1966	14,551	8,237	22,787	1,249	360	1,609	417	24,813	253	25,066
1967	14,214	8,133	22,347	1,326	362	1,689	417	24,453	466	24,919
1968	14,013	8,173	22,186	1,349	365	1,713	400	24,299	506	24,805
1969	13,891	8,257	22,148	1,416	367	1,783	380	24,311	483	24,794
1970	13,706	8,287	21,993	1,463	369	1,832	372	24,197	524	24,721
1971	13,424	8,224	21,648	1,471	371	1,842	368	23,858	687	24,545
1972	13,319	8,331	21,650	1,464	371†	1,835	371	23,856	765	24,621
1973	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,513	371†	1.884	361	24,427	545	24,972
1974	13,363	8,933	22,297	1,493	371†	1,864	345	24,506	515	25,021
1975	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,493†	371†	1,864†	336	24,413	828	25,241
Northern Ireland										
1966	292	174	466	68	4	72	4	542	28	570
1967	290	171	460	68	5	73	5	538	37	575
1968	292	172	464	68	5	72	3	539	35	574
1969	293	178	471	66	4	70	5	546	35	581
1970	295	184	478	66	4	70	9	557	32	589
1971	290	184	473	63	4	67	11	551	37	588
1972	289	181	470	61	4	65	16	551	39	590
1973	293	187	479	60	3	63	19	561	30	591
1974	296	198	494	58	3	61	18	573	27	600
1975	293	201	494	58	3	61	16	571	38	609
United Kingdom										
1966	14,843	8,410	23,253	1,317	365	1,681	417	25,351	281	25,632
1967	14,504	8,303	22,808	1,395	367	1,762	417	24,987	503	25,490
1968	14,306	8,344	22,650	1,416	369	1,786	400	24,836	542	25,378
1969	14,184	8,436	22,619	1,482	371	1,853	380	24,852	518	25,370
1970	14,002	8,470	22,471	1,529	373	1,902	372	24,745	555	25,300
1971	13,714	8,408	22,122	1,534	375	1,909	368	24,399	724	25,123
1972	13,608	8,512	22,120	1,524	375	1,899	371	24,390	804	25,194
1973	13,771	8,891	22,662	1,572	375	1,947	361	24,970	575	25,545
1974	13,659	9,131	22,790	1,551	374	1,925	345	25,060	542	25,602
1975	13,532	9,174	22,707	1,551†	374†	1,925†	336	24,968	866	25,834

Notes: 1. Estimates relate to standard regions as at present constituted. Estimates for the years 1966 to 1973 inclusive for South East, South West, East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside, North West and North have been revised to take account of the change of boundaries as a result of the reorganisation of local government in April 1974.
 2. From 1971 the employees in employment estimates used in this table are based on an annual census of employment taken in June each year which excludes private domestic servants. For the years before 1971, estimates of employees in employment are taken from the continuous employment series which was published in the August 1976 issue of the Gazette.
 3. The employers and self-employed estimates are taken from the continuous series published in the December 1976 issue of the Gazette and based primarily on the censuses of population held in 1966 and 1971.
 4. The figures for Great Britain and the United Kingdom include members of HM Forces serving overseas but these are excluded from the regional tables.
 \* The employed labour force comprises employees in employment and employers and self-employed persons plus HM Forces. The working population comprises the employed labour force together with the registered unemployed.
 \* Estimates for employers and self-employed persons are assumed unchanged until later data become available.

# **Employment of registered disabled people** in the public sector

The quota figures for a number of employers in the public sector were published in the November 1976 issue of the Gazette. At the time it was not possible to include the figures relating to the National Health Service (NHS). However these figures, which relate to June 1, 1976, are now given below.

### **National Health Service**

Area health authorities

THOUSANDS

	Registered disabled employees	%		Registered disabled employees	%
Avon	120.5	0.8	Kingston and Richmond	25	0.7
Barking and Havering	49	0.9	Kirklees	36	0.7
Barnet	42	0.8	Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham	97.5	0.6
Barnsley	37	1.6	Lancashire	191.5	0.9
Bedfordshire	21	0.4	Leeds	93	0.8
Berkshire	57	0.2	Leicestershire	79	0.7
Birmingham	212	0.3	Lincolnshire	90	1.4
Bolton	35	1.2	Liverpool	86	0.7
Bradford	72	1.2	Manchester	154	1.2
Brent and Harrow	56		Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth	110	1.0
		0.8	Mid Glamorgan	92	1.1
Bromley	43	1.0	Newcastle	73.5	0.9
Buckinghamshire	19	0.3	Norfolk	96	1.3
Bury	29.5	1.7	Northamptonshire	and the second	
Calderdale	27	1.1		38	0.4
Cambridgeshire	73	0.8	North Tyneside	17.5	1.1
Camden and Islington	72	0.4	Northumberland	74	1.4
Cheshire	137	1.1	North Yorkshire	94	1.3
City and East London	164	0.8	Nottinghamshire	180.5	1.4
Cleveland	52	0.7	Oldham	17.5	0.7
Clwyd	62	1.1	Oxfordshire	29.5	0.4
Cornwall and The Isles of Scilly	56	1.3	Powys	27	1.7
Coventry	20	0.4	Redbridge and Waltham Forest	75.5	1.2
Croydon	47.5	1.1	Rochdale	31	1.5
Cumbria	57	0.9	Rotherham	21	0.9
Derbyshire	111	0.9	Salford	34	0.6
Devon	180	1.0	Salop	33	0.8
Doncaster	27.5	0.8	Sandwell	4	0.2
Dorset	44.5	0.8	Sefton	65	1.1
Dudley	28	0.9	Sheffield	105.5	1.1
Durham	106		Solihull	16	0.6
Dyfed		1.0	Somerset	75	1.3
Ealing, Hammersmith and	63·5	1.9	South Glamorgan	108	1.1
Hounslow	48.5		South Tyneside		
East Sussex		0.5	Staffordshire	13	0.8
Enfield and Haringey	80	0.6		89.5	0.8
Essex	50.5	0.9	St. Helens and Knowlesey	27	0.8
Gateshead	213	1.2	Stockport	32.5	0.9
Gloucestershire	28	1.2	Suffolk	56	0.8
Greenwich and Bexley	26	0.3	Sunderland	42	0.8
Gwent	55	0.7	Surrey	124	0.6
Gwynedd	67	0.9	Tameside	15	0.7
Hampshire	51	1.6	Trafford	35	1.6
	87.5	0.5	Wakefield	50	0.8
Hereford and Worcester Hertfordshire	99.5	1.1	Walsall	21	0.6
	67	0.6	Warwickshire	34	0.4
Hillingdon	15	0.4	West Glamorgan	61	1.1
Humberside	129.5	1.1	West Sussex	57	0.7
sle of Wight	14.5	0.9	Wigan	16	0.5
Censington, Chelsea and		NY NY NY	Wiltshire	99	0.2
Westminster Kent	72	0.3	Wirral	33	
vent	215	1.2	Wolverhampton	33 18·5	0.6 0.5

A full explanation of the background to the publication of the quota figures for employers in the public sector, was provided in the introductory note on page 1225 of the November issue. This refers to the factors to be borne in mind in considering these figures.

	Registered disabled employees	%
East Anglia	4.5	0.8
Mersey	8 5·5	0.5
North East Thames	5.5	0.6
North	9	1.3
North West Thames	9 8	0.5
North Western	26	1.2
Oxford	7	0.6
South East Thames	10	0.7
South Western	16	1.0
South West Thames	10	1.1
Trent	23.5	1.2
Wessex	4	0.4
West Midlands	14	1.1
Yorkshire	38	1.4

### **Regional health authorities**

### Scottish health boards

	Registered disabled employees	%
Argyll and Clyde	40	0.5
Ayrshire and Arran	28	0.6
Borders	5	0.4
Dumfries and Galloway	43	1.4
Fife	9	0.2
Forth Valley	31	0.7
Grampian	94	1.0
Greater Glasgow	165	0.5
Highland	40	1.1
Lanarkshire	45	0.6
Lothian	37	0.2
Orkney	Nil	Nil
Shetland	Nil	Nil
Tayside	110	1.2
Western Isles	3	0.7

### Other bodies within the NHS

	Registered disabled employees	%
Dental Estimates Board	46	3.4
Prescription Pricing Authority Welsh Health Technical Services	15	0.8
Organisation Scottish Health Service Common	9	1.5
Services Agency	26	0.7

### Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: December 1976

THE table below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended December 11, 1976. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	ment	ber of en s per 100 oyed at ning of d		charg losses emple	nber of dis- ges and other s per 100 loyed at nning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confec-	<b>III</b> 211	1·9 1·2	2·2 1·5	<b>2</b> ·1 1·3	2.0 1.5	<b>3</b> ⋅ <b>3</b> 3⋅8	2.6 2.0	
tionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish	212 213	3·1 1·5	2·9 1·3	3·0 1·4	3·1 1·6	3·3 4·7	3·2 3·5	
products Milk and milk products Sugar	214 215 216	2·5 1·4 1·7	3·5 2·0 2·8	3·0 1·5 2·0	2·9 1·6 1·2	3·0 2·4 2·6	2·9 1·8 1·5	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable pro-	217	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	4·0	3.1	
ducts Animal and poultry foods	218 219	1.6 1.9	1.7 1.3	1.6 1.8	1.6 1.0	2·8 1·8	2·3 1·2	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not else-	221	1.3	6.4	2.3	4.6	1.4	4.0	
where specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries	229 231 232 239	2·0 1·2 2·6 1·9	2.6 1.9 3.6 1.6	2·2 1·4 2·9 1·8	1.9 1.2 2.4 2.6	4·5 1·9 4·5 5·3	3·0 1·3 3·1 3·7	
Tobacco Coal and petroleum pro-	240	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	
ducts Coke ovens and manufac-	IV	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.0	
tured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	261 262 263	1·0 0·5 1·4	0·9 2·8 0·9	1.0 0.7 1.3	1·2 0·9 0·6	1·1 2·1 0·7	1·2 1·0 0·6	
Chemicals and allied in- dustries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals	<b>V</b> 271	1·1 0·8	2·0 1·7	1·4 1·0	1·1 0·8	<b>2·1</b> 1·8	1·4 1·0	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents	272 273 274 275	1.0 1.6 1.4 2.6	1·2 4·1 1·6 3·1	1.1 3.1 1.4	1·1 1·8 1·5 0·7	2·2 2·5 2·2 3·9	1.6 2.3 1.7	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	1.1	2.0	2.8	1.2	1.5	1·9 1·2	
Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	277 278 279	0·8 1·1 1·4	0·8 3·1 2·2	0·8 1·4 1·7	1·1 0·5 1·5	1·1 1·4 2·0	1·1 0·7 1·7	
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium	VI 311 312 313	1·2 1·0 1·2 1·4	1·9 1·4 1·3 1·4	1·3 1·0 1·2 1·4	1·5 1·0 1·2 3·1	1.6 1.5 1.4 1.7	1.5 1.0 1.3 3.0	
alloys Copper, brass and other	321	1.4	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.1	
copper alloys Other base metals	322 323	1·6 1·1	2·7 2·8	1·8 1·4	2·1 1·3	1·3 2·8	1·9 1·6	
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery	VII	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	
(excluding tractors) Metal-working machine	331	1.2	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.5	1.1	
tools Pumps, valves and com- pressors	332 333	1·2 1·3	1·5 1·9	1·2 1·4	1·2 1·1	1·3 1·1	1·2 1·1	
Industrial engines Textile machinery and	334	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	
accessories Construction and earth-	335	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.7	
moving equipment Mechanical handling equip- ment		1·3 1·6	2·3	1.4	1.1		1.2	
Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including pro-	337 338 339	1.1 1.4	1.8	1·7 1·3 1·5	1·0 1·4 1·4	1.9	1∙0 1∙6 1∙4	
cess) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engin- eering not elsewhere	341 342	2·0 1·2	2·2 1·9	2·0 1·4	2·2 0·9		2·3 0·9	
specified	349	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	

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

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

Labour turnover statistics derived from the General Household Survey and the New Earnings Survey were given on pages 22-26 of the January 1975 issue of the Gazette.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	ments per 100 LH employed at				Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Instrument engineering	VIII	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.1		
Photographic and docu- ment copying equipment Watches and clocks	351 352	2·2 0·9	2·3 2·0	2·2 1·5	1.6 0.8	3·9 2·1	2·2 1·5		
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	4.6	2.9	3.8	4.5	2.4	3.6		
Scientific and industrial in- struments and systems	354	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.7		
Electrical engineering	IX	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5		
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361 362	0·9 0·8	1·6 1·2	1·1 0·9	1·3 1·1	1·2 1·5	1·3 1·2		
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.1		
Radio and electronic com- ponents	364	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.5		
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equip-									
ment Electronic computers	365 366	1·3 1·6	1·5 3·6	1·4 2·2	1·3 1·2	2·9 2·7	2·1 1·6		
Radio, radar and electronic	367	1.1			1.1	1.7			
capital goods Electric appliances pri-			2.9	1.5			1.3		
marily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	2·0 1·8	2·2 2·5	2·0 2·1	1·6 1·2	2·8 1·8	2·1 1·5		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2		
Vehicles	XI	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.9		
Wheeled tractor manufac- turing	380	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.7		
Motor vehicle manufactur- ing	381	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.0		
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufactur- ing	382	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9		
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and									
Locomotives and railway	383	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.8		
track equipment Railway carriages and	384	0.5	3.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.7		
wagons and trams	385	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	2.4 .	3.6	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.6		
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1		
Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and	391	4.8	2.5	4.1	4.1	2.4	3.5		
plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets,	392	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.7	3.3	1.8		
etc Wire and wire manufac-	393	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8		
tures Cans and metal boxes	394 395	2·0 2·1	2·6 2·6	2·1 2·3	1·6 1·0	2·7 2·2	1.9 1.6		
Jewellery and precious metals	396	1.2	3.2	2.0	1.4	2.4	1.8		
Metal industries not else- where specified	399	2.6	4.6	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.9		
Textiles	xIII	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.2		
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on	411	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	2.3	1.1		
the cotton and flax systems	412	3.1	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.7		
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	2.4	2.0	2.2.	2.4	1.7	2.1		
Woollen and worsted Jute	414 415	2·8 3·1	2·2 3·7	2·5 3·3	3·0 2·8	2·0 2·3	2·5 2·6		
Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted	416	0.8	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.6		
goods	417 418	2·4 2·9	3·0 3·5	2·8 3·3	2·1 2·3	3·1 2·1	2·8 2·2		

### Labour turnover (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	1LH employed at losses per 100		er 100 ed at og of		nents per 100 mployed at eginning of		charges and other losses per 100 employed at		charges and other losses per 100 employed at		charges and other losses per 100 employed at		Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engage- ments per 100 employed at beginning of period		gage-	Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period	
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		-	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota					
Narrow fabrics (not more	104							The fact the second second	the second	-	Contra Inca	and the	and the second							
than 30 cm wide)	421	3.0	3.6	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	Wooden containers and												
Made-up textiles	422 423	2·5 1·8	2·8 2·1	2·7 1·9	2·9 1·4	2·6 1·9	2.7	baskets	475	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.7	4.0	2.3					
Textile finishing Other textiles industries	423	1.0	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.9	1·6 1·2	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.5					
eather, leather goods								Paper, printing and pub-												
and fur	XIV	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	lishing	XVIII	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5					
Leather (tanning and dress-						- intelle		Paper and board	481	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.5					
ing) and fellmongery	431	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	Packaging, products of	101	a service and the		1 1	12	2.2	1.2					
Leather goods	432	2.5	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.6	paper, board and associ-												
Fur	433	0.7	0.5	0.6	5.7	3.7	4.7	ated materials	482	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.6					
								Manufactured stationery	483	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.3					
Clothing and footwear	XV	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.6	Manufactures of paper and												
Weatherproof outerwear	441	2.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	board not elsewhere												
Men's and boys' tailored	112		24					specified	484	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5					
outerwear	442	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.7	Printing and publishing of	105					1.						
Women's and girls'	443	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.9	4.6	4.1	newspapers	485	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.0					
Overalls and men's shirts,	TTJ	3.7	3.0	3.9	2.9	4.0	4.1	Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	1.1	1.9	4.2	~~	12						
underwear, etc	444	1.8	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.7	2.6	Other printing, publishing,	100	1.1	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.0					
Dresses, lingerie, infants'							20	bookbinding, engraving,												
wear, etc	445	2.9 1	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.7	etc	489	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8					
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.6	1.0	1.1	2.8	2.4	2.5		107			• •	10		1.0					
Dress industries not else-		4						Other manufacturing in-												
where specified	449	2.0	3:0	2.8	1.4	2.6	2.4	dustries	XIX	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.3	2.5					
Footwear	450	1.8 .	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.7	16	Rubber	491	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.6					
								Linoleum, plastics, floor-												
ricks, pottery, glass,	~~~							covering, leather cloth,												
cement, etc	XVI	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.0	etc	492	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.0					
Bricks, fireclay and refrac-	461	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	Brushes and brooms	493	2.8	3.8	3.3	2.0	1.4	1.6					
tory goods Pottery	462	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	Toys, games, children's												
Glass	463	2.0	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	carriages and sports equipment	494	3.1	24									
Cement	464	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.8	Miscellaneous stationers'	474	3.1	2.1	2.5	3.3	4.7	4.2					
Abrasives and building	101		00	00		0.0	1.0	goods	495	2.1	3.1	2.6	1.7	6.7	12					
materials, etc not else-								Plastics products not else-	475	21	51	2.0	1.1	0.1	4.3					
where specified	469	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.1	1.5	2.9	where specified	496	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.9					
								Miscellaneous manufactur-	China Stan St.	-			- '	5.4	1.7					
imber, furniture, etc	XVII	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	ing industries	499	1.2	3.1	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.4					
Timber	471	1.2	1.6	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.4								1050					
Furniture and upholstery	472	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	TOTAL, ALL												
Bedding, etc	473	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	MANUFACTURING												
Shop and office fitting	474	1.6	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.6	2.8	INDUSTRIES		1.6	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.8					

### Im Hmso Books

# **Family Expenditure Survey** Report for 1975

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### Unemployed minority group workers

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

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

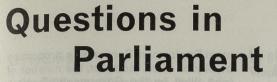
### Table 1 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: February 10, 1977

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Total (all listed countries): Total expressed as percentage	24,378	367	964	11,615	4,055	3,521	4,061	347	183	306	49,797
of all persons unemployed Area of origin East Africa*	7.3	1.0	0.9	9-2	5.4	3.1	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.6
Males Females Other Africa*	2,485 1,301	35 31	44 15	669 422	1,026 502	139 54	326 171	22 8	9 6	21 5	4,776 2,515
Males Females	1,593 551	9 6	25 9	123 69	113 42	78 30	279 64	17 1	17 1	18 6	2,272 779
West Indies† Males Females	7,318 2,799	82 42	395 106	2,418 1,357	508 161	518 180	629 136	27 3	19	7	11,921 4,792
India				Wanterson Thomas					0	and a state of the	4,/92
Males Females	2,835 1,466	40 18	95 45	2,027 1,679	835 471	517 242	862 253	47 25	17 6	73 18	7,348 4,223
Pakistan Males	1,384	72 5	92	1,877	255	1,293	963	114	37	102	6,189
Females	269	5	10	163	38	154	99	20	8	22	788
Bangladesh Males Females	550 36	9 1	9 1	409 12	40 5	118 3	104 5	9	7	1 2	1,256
Other Commonwealth territories‡						and Was	a Constant of the		ent was	posta son pre-	00
Males Females	1,415 376	13 4	90 28	311 79	41 18	151 44	132 38	45 9	43 4	28 3	2,269 603
ersons born in UK of parent Males	s from listed	countries (i	included in fi	gures above)	~	75	10 E			n kundigaen p	
Females	492	14	64 35	409 348	91 29	75 49	208 59	23 10	14 9	27 8	1,865 1,053
OTAL (all listed countries): November 11, 1976	gana na kanan	and the second second second	Contraction of the second								
August 12, 1976 May 13, 1976 February 12, 1976 November 13, 1975	28,115 24,398 22,407 18,924	411 370 296 261	1,143 1,165 858 712	14,625 11,773 11,730 11,111	5,095 4,317 4,405 3,999	4,073 3,050 3,084 2,819	4,736 3,782 3,437 3,096	340 264 235 236	255 240 215 184	277 297 275 259	59,070 49,656 46,942 41,601

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

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

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



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of the Gazette between February 14 and March 4 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

### PER

Mr Anthony Steen (Wavertree) asked for the cost of using a computer for matching executive jobs with the personnel avaialable. Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the total cost to professional and executive recruitment (PER) of using my Department's computer centre at Runcorn in 1975-76 was approximately £405,555. PER uses its computer system for several purposes in addition to the direct matching of people and jobs, but the separate costs are not identified. (March 1).

Mr Steen also asked what criteria for success was used to judge the viability of using the computer for matching purposes.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the concept of computer-assisted matching of people and jobs, used by professional and executive recruitment (PER), has been thoroughly proven by over four years' practical experience. With a total register of over 100,000 job seekers, relevant candidates for job vacancies are identified with far greater speed and thoroughness than is possible under a manual system. (March 1).

Mr Steen further asked what was the average delay for matching a job with an unemployed person as a result of using the computer in the personnel executive register.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the computer-assisted matching system used by professional and executive recruitment gives the results of a full search of the 100,000 plus candidate register within three days of the notification of a job vacancy. (March 1).

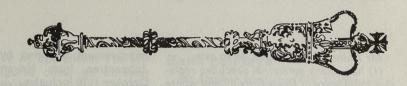
State

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that professional and executive recruitment (PER) had a trading deficit for the financial year 1975-76 of £0.6 million. The projected trading deficit for 1976-77 is £0.4 million. (March 1).



of

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### **Department of Employment Ministers**

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

Harold Walker M.P., Minister of State

John Golding M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of

John Grant M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Mr Steen additionally asked how much the personnel executive register lost during the financial year 1975–76; and what was the projected loss for 1976-77.



Mr Steen then asked the Secretary State for Employment what was the failure rate from using computers in matching senior personnel to jobs.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the computer-assisted matching system used by professional and executive recruitment

identifies and initial field of relevant candidates for virtually every vacancy notified. (March 1).

Mr Steen further asked what was the future of the personnel executive register and if he would make a statement.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that following a comprehensive review of this specialist service it has reaffirmed the aim of making professional and executive recruitment (PER) financially self-supporting. Although this aim has not yet been achieved, PER is continuing to reduce its trading deficit and is providing a recruitment and placing service at a substantially less cost, in equivalent money terms, than the service it superseded. At present a study is being carried out jointly by my Department, the MSC and the Treasury, of the implications, financial and otherwise, of merging PER with jobcentres.

(March 1).

### **Ouestions** in Parliament.

Mr Anthony Steen went on to ask:

(1) how many personnel executive registers there were in Great Britain ; and where they were placed;

(2) how many consultants were attached to each personnel register; and what were their rates of pay;

(3) how many supporting staff each consultant attached to the personnel executive register had; and what were their rates of pav.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that there is one central register operated by professional and executive recruitment (PER) comprising both candidates and vacancies. The network of 36 public offices located in the main centres of population have access to this central register. There are 207 staff currently employed as recruitment consultants. Apart from typing and miscellaneous services, they work on their own without direct support. Their rates of pay are within the salary range £2,065 to £4,846 plus £312 per annum supplement, according to their age and grade. (March 1).



Mr Steen finally asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people had been placed by each of the personnel executive registers during the last 12 months, and what is the average cost of each placement.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that in the 12-month period ending December 31, 1976, 9,201 people have been placed by professional and executive recruitment (PER). The most recent information of the average cost per placement by PER is as given in my reply to Mrs Wise (Coventry, South-West) on October 11, 1976 (Vol. 917, col. 48). (March 1).

### **Jobcentres and vacancies**

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked if the new Jobcentres attracted more vacancies from employers than do employment exchanges; and, if so, for details of the increased attractiveness of Jobcentres to employers.

Mr Golding: Jobcentres do attract more vacancies from employers than the employment offices they replaced. The following table gives details of the relative

improvement obtained by a sample of ment Employment Service as a proportion October 1976 inclusive:

Rela	tive	improvemen	nt in	Va	acancies	
notified	by	employers	in	a	sample	o
		iobcentr	es			

Statistical month	Number of Jobcentres in the sample	Relative improvement in vacancy notification
November 1975	55	+ 21.9%
December 1975	55	+ 41.4%
January 1976	69	+ 19.2%
February 1976	69	+ 26.9%
March 1976	69	+ 21.8%
April 1976	83	+ 26.1%
May 1976	86	+ 27.0%
June 1976	86	+ 12.9%
July 1976	92	+ 18.7%
August 1976	92	+ 28.3%
September 1976	92	+ 27.3%
October 1976	105	+ 16.0%

Notes : 1 This analysis is restricted to an assessment of the relative im-

provement obtained by Jobecntres that completely replace a former employment office and service the same local area but from a different building. 2 The calculation takes account of labour market changes by setting the Jobecntre results, and those of the former employment offices, against those obtained by all other offices. 3 It aleau uses 1973 a vort in which thore wore four lobecntree in 3 It also uses 1973, a year in which there were few Jobcentres in

operation, as a common base for comparison.
 New Jobcentres are added to the "sample" three months after opening to avoid exaggerating the level of improvement that results from their often considerable impact on the local labour market.

(February 14).

Mr Steen (Wavertree) asked the Secretary of State if he would make a statement on the numbers of people placed in 1976 as against the numbers placed over the same period in the previous year in the same areas through the now defunct employment offices.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the number of people placed in employment by the Government's employment service between March and October 1976 was 1,006,742, compared with 906,026 placings in the same period in 1975. Where jobcentres have replaced employment offices our estimate is that the number of persons placed has been increased by an average of over 30 per cent. (March 1).

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked for the date when the first Jobcentres were brought into existence, and for details from that year of the percentage number of jobs filled through the Government's Employment Service.

Mr Golding: The first Jobcentre was opened on May 14, 1973.

There are no reliable estimates of total engagements in all industries, so I am not able to express placings by the Govern-

Jobcentres from November 1975 to of all jobs filled. However, the number of jobs filled by the Government Employment Service is as follows:

Date (Financial year)	No. of placings
April 1973–March 1974 April 1974–March 1975 (9 months not including December 1974, Jan and Feb 1975)	1,600,902 1,216,464
April 1975–March 1976 April 1976–October 1976 7 months)	1,290,367 904,515
(1	February 14)

Mr Richard Wainwright also asked the number and percentage of employment exchanges that had been re-cast as Jobcentres; and for a detailed estimate for the next five years of the programme to convert the remainder of employment exchanges.

Mr Golding: Up to and including January 31, 1977 a total of 279 Jobcentres have been opened replacing 27.5 per cent of the former network of employment offices. Replacement, however, is not strictly on a one-for-one basis as current network plans include the provision of additional smaller offices in certain large towns and in conurbations. Present plans for the next five years are to provide new Jobcentres at the rate of approximately 100 per annum by which time the conversion and resiting programme should be virtually complete. (February 15).

Mr Anthony Steen (Wavertree) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the Government's intention in setting up iobcentres; and whether their expectation had been fulfilled.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission, which has the responsibility for the employment services, that jobcentres are an intrinsic part of the modernisation programme to ensure the employment service fulfils its rôle. They are designed to provide a better and wider range of services than old-style employment offices. The jobcentre programme has been continually monitored, and the results of a major evaluation project will be available shortly. Jobcentres have fulfilled expectations by catering for substantially more clients, and of a wider range, than the more traditional offices; by placing more job seekers and filling more vacancies; and by increasing users' satisfaction with the employment service. (March 1).

### Overtime

Mr Jeff Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the full-time job equivalent, assuming a 40-hour week, of the hours of overtime worked in each sector of manufacturing industry at the latest date; and how these figures compared with the numbers of registered unemployed in each sector at a similar date.

Mr Golding: Statistics of overtime relate

are gent of the total On-Fedguary II (25) and parate words micelung allowarces. Amin all the seven of the scheme frage of jet even	Hours of overtime worked by operatives divided by 40: Week ended August 14 1976	Unemployed on August 12 1976
Food, drink and tobacco	48,200	38,962
Coal and petroleum products	2,100	2,270
Chemicals and allied industries	18,000	16,063
Metal manufacture	28,300	26,079
Mechanical engineering	46,400	39,752
Instrument engineering	3,900	4,661
Electrical engineering	19,500	30,496
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	13,400	8,332
Vehicles	29,000	27,079
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	25,500	36,651
Textiles	16,800	27,923
Leather, leathergoods and fur	1,400	3,552
Clothing and footwear	2,200	20,994
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	18,200	14,417
Timber furniture, etc.	11,400	16,557
Paper printing and publishing	24,900	18,570
Other manufacturing industries	14,300	17,859

available.



### **Race relations**

Mr Dudley Smith (Warwick and Learnington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he had been taking to encourage the promotion, where it is merited on grounds of ability and performance, of black people employed in British industry and commerce.

Mr Grant: Promotion based on merit alone is a central feature of any worthwhile policy of equal opportunity in employment which my Department, particularly through the work of the Race Relations Employment Advisers, encourages both employers and workpeople to implement. It will be open to the Commission for Racial Equality to deal with this matter, if it so wishes, by means of Codes of Practice, for which provision has been made in the Race Relations Act 1976. It is, of course, unlawful for an employer to discriminate on racial grounds by failing or refusing to promote an employee. (March 1\*).

Mr Dudley Smith further asked the Secretary of State, if, pursuant to his responsibility for race relations, he was satisfied with the progress being made by Government departments and industry and commerce in giving promotion,

Mr Grant: I would refer Mr Smith to the reply that I gave to his related question (Official Report 2/3 Vol. 927 col. 167) on March 1. It would be unwise to generalise about progress in this area, but I look forward to co-operating with the Commission for Racial Equality in finding additional ways of eliminating unlawful discrimination as regards promotion.

### Maternity pay

Miss Jo Richardson (Barking) asked whether, since some women would be leaving work within six weeks of April 6, 1977 who would be entitled to receive a proportion of the six weeks' maternity pay under the Employment Protection Act 1975, he intended to make any transitional arrangements with respect to the maternity pay provisions.

Mr Walker: Transitional provisions were made on August 23, 1976 in the Employment Protection Act 1975 (Commencement No 5) Order, 1976, to provide that maternity pay will be payable only where the first six weeks of absence for pregnancy or confinement begins on or after April 6, 1977. (February 21).

### Questions in Parliament

to hours worked by operatives. The unemployment figures cover all workers, including administrative, technical and clerical employees. Following is the information for August 1976, the latest date for which an industrial analysis of the unemployed is available. This analysis is normally made quarterly but because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, information for November 1976 is not

### (March 2).

### where it was merited on grounds of ability and performance, to black people; and what positive steps he was taking to discourage discrimination was concerned.

(March 3).

### **Bank holidays**

Mr Stephen Hastings (Mid-Bedfordshire) asked the Secretary of State when he intends to inform the House of the future dates for the May Day Bank Holiday, in the light of the importance of an early announcement to industry, business and those responsible for many sporting fixtures.

Mr Harold Walker: I would refer Mr Hastings to the answer given by the Secretary of State for Employment, to Mr Bob Cryer (Keighley) on July 27, 1976 (vol. 916 cols 161-162) in which he announced that the May Day Bank holiday to be introduced in 1978 will be taken on May 1 in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, I hope to be able to make a further announcement in the near future about the arrangements in 1979 and subsequent years.

In answer to a question from Mr J. White (Pollok), on January 27, (vol. 924, cols 732-37) the Secretary of State for Scotland announced that in Scotland the last Monday in May will be designated as the additional bank holiday in 1978 and subsequent years. (March 1).

### **Trade union membership**

Mr John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked what percentage of the total working population in the United Kingdom were (a) members of trade unions affiliated to the TUC, (b) members of other trade unions and (c) not members of trade unions.

Mr Golding: The proportions are as follows:

(a) 42 per cent

(b) 3 per cent

(c) 55 per cent

The working population consists of employees in employment, employers and self employed persons, HM forces and registered unemployed as published in table 101 of the Department of Employment Gazette. (February 28).

### **Retail prices**

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what consideration he had given to producing regional retail price indices to reflect more accurately changes in the level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by all types of households in each of the standard planning regions of the United Kingdom.

Mr Golding: The matter has been carefully considered. We have no present plans to produce separate regional indices. (February 25).

### **Ouestions** in Parliament.

### **Job Creation**

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked what was the minimum and what was the maximum weekly wage paid for work through the Job Creation Programme.

Mr Golding: Minimum and maximum wage rates are not laid down under the Job Creation Programme. Employees are paid at the local rate for the particular job. The Manpower Services Commission's contribution to an employees wages is. however limited to a maximum of £56 per week. (February 15).

Mr Howell also asked for figures showing the estimated gross cost and net cost per employee in 1976 in the Job Creation Programme.

Mr Golding: The average gross cost to the Manpower Services Commission of each job provided under the Job Creation Programme in 1976 was £1.357. It is estimated that the net cost is not much more than a third of this figure, i.e. about £450. (February 15).



Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would make a statement about the number of job opportunities produced by the Government's job creation programme,

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that to date approximately 65,500 temporary jobs have been created under the Job Creation Programme. (March 1\*).

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked if consideration would be given to amending the criteria of the job creation scheme to assist areas of urban deprivation, by, for example, increasing the percentage grant of labour costs available to help with the provision of materials and equipment, etc.

Mr Golding: The Job Creation Programme is already giving substantial assistance to deprived urban areas. I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that about one sixth of the jobs created under the Programme involve work in these areas. The future of the Job Creation Programme is at present under review. (March 1).

Mr David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked the Secretary of State how many people had been employed by small firms under the job creation programme: and what practical steps have been taken to contact and encourage small firms to employ extra people.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the information requested is not available as records are not kept of the size of firms sponsoring projects under the Job Creation Programme.

Wide publicity has been given to this, as to all of the Government's special measures for creating employment opportunities. The publicity is aimed at all employers regardless of size. (March 1).

Mr John Hannam (Exeter) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the estimated expenditure on each of the following schemes in the last month for which figures are available: Community Industry, the Employment Transfer Scheme, Job Search, the Job Creation Programme. the Job Release Scheme, Temporary Employment Subsidy, the Training Opportunities Scheme, the Work Expenditure Programme and Youth Employment Subsidy ; what proportion of the expenditure on each scheme was on administration, how many persons were assisted by each scheme in the last month for which figures are available ; if he considered each scheme was achieving its object; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Golding: Not all the information is available in exactly the form requested. The information on the schemes which my Department administers is as follows.

(a) At February 18, about 180,000 jobs were being preserved by payment of Temporary Employment Subsidy at an estimated gross cost of £161m, allowing for payment continuing for a full 12 months in respect of each of these jobs. This estimate does not include expenditure on administration of the scheme which is included in the total administration costs of my Department and no separate figure is available. I am satisfied that the subsidy is achieving its object of encouraging companies to defer redundancies.

(b) From the commencement of the scheme on October 1, 1976 to February 18, 1977, 9,590 applications for Youth Employment Subsidy had been approved. Assuming all applications will continue for the full period of 26 weeks for which the subsidy is payable the estimated cash commitment was almost £2.5m. This figure does not include administrative costs which are included in the total administration costs of my Department and no separate figure is available. This scheme is achieving its aim of persuading employers to employ young people who have been unemployed for over six months.

(c) During the four week period to February 22 a total of £600,000 was spent under the Job Release Scheme. The administrative costs of the scheme are included in the administrative costs of my Department and are estimated at 3 per cent of the total. On February 23, 7,259 people were receiving allowances. While the take-up of the scheme has so far been lower than was hoped, it is making a valuable contribution to helping the unemployed by creating vacancies and by reducing the competition amongst the unemployed for the jobs which are available.

(d) The estimated expenditure on Community Industry from central government funds in December 1976 was £670,000 of which nearly 30 per cent was on administration. On February 17, 3,700 young people were employed in the scheme, Community Industry is achieving its objective which is to help young people who find it difficult to settle in employment, by engaging them in community work projects under intensive supervision.

The Manpower Services Commission have provided the following information about the schemes for which they are responsible:

(e) During January 1977, £4.18m was paid to sponsors of projects under the Job Creation Programme. No separate figures are available for administrative costs during that month, but it is estimated that the cost of administering the programme will be just over 2 per cent of the total allocation of funds. At February 24, projects involving over 39,000 jobs were in operation. The programme is achieving its object of providing worthwhile temporary work for people who would otherwise be unemployed.

(f) Payments under the Employment Transfer Scheme and Job Search schemes in the month ending January 31, 1977 were £891,897 and £8,635 respectively. It is estimated that in the same period the costs of administration were £91,250 and £880. Statistics about the number of people assisted by the schemes are collected guarterly-the number of moves assisted in the quarter which ended on September 30, 1976 were 6,205 and 3,501 respectively. Both schemes are currently under review.

(g) By February 18, schemes involving 11.656 places had been approved under the Work Experience Programme at an estimated financial commitment of £5.6m.

It is estimated that less than 5 per cent of total expenditure on the programme will be on staff salaries and expenses. The programme is achieving its aim of providing unemployed young people with an introduction to working life and an opportunity to gain practical experience of a range of different tasks in employment.

(h) In January 1977, total expenditure on the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) was £17.27m of which £3.625m was spent on administration. At the end of January there were 48,714 people receiving training under TOPS. The scheme is providing opportunities for a large number of individuals to increase their skills and is helping to build up the stock of skilled manpower which will be needed as the economy begins to recover. (February 28).

### Self-employed

Mr Michael Marshall (Arundel) asked how many people were registered as selfemployed in each of the last six years.

Mr Golding: Following is the information available about the numbers of employers and self-employed persons working on their own account (with or without employees) in the United Kingdom in each year from 1969 to 1974, the latest date for which these estimates have been compiled.

1969	1,853,000
1970	1,902,000
1971	1,909,000
1972	1,899,000
1973	1,947,000
1974	1,925.000

(March 3).

### Work Experience Programme

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked the numbers of unemployed young persons who had been covered by the Work Experience Programme since the scheme was first introduced, and for details of the money: (a) allocated and (b) spent on the project.

Mr Golding: By February 5, 4,623 young people had been recruited under the programme. By that date schemes involving 5,728 places had started out of a total of 10,165 places approved. The gross costs of allowances for the young people recruited is approximately £2.1 million and the total commitments by February 5 for

January February March April May June July August September October November December

Because of industrial action by local officers of the Employment Service Agency information for these months is not available (March 3).

Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich West) asked the Secretary of State if he

problems.

Mr Grant: Rehabilitation facilities are available for hearing-impaired people at 26 employment rehabilitation centres run by the Employment Service Agency.

The training for disabled people provided by the Training Services Agency is vocational training for open employment. The agency is unable to provide special training facilities to overcome communications problems, but profoundly deaf people with these problems have been trained.

In these cases generally, the course has contained a major element of demonstration methods, or communication by lipreading or sign language where possible. If necessary, the help of local societies for the deaf has been sought. The agency runs a wide range of courses, and is prepared to consider individual cases for training where the communication problem can be overcome. (February 14).

Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich West) asked the Secretary of State if he would publish the percentage of unemployed registered disabled people in 1975 and 1976. Mr Grant: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the information is as shown below:

MARCH 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 261

Questions in Parliament

(February 14).

### **Disabled** people

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked what rehabilitation facilities were provided for the hearing-impaired by the Manpower Services Commission; and if the commission would expand the range of occupations for which training was offered to provide career opportunities particularly suited to people with communication

> Percentage of registered disabled people unemployed

1975	1976
*	13.8
11.3	13.9
11.4	13.9
11.7	14.0
12.0	14.0
12.1	13.8
12.4	14.3
12.5	14.0
12.7	13.9
13.0	14.1
13·2	16010-ue enserout
13.5	*

all approved schemes was £4.6 million would list in the Official Report the percentage of employers failing to fulfil their obligations to employ 3 per cent disabled for 1948, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1964, 1960 and each subsequent year.

Mr Grant: I am advised that the Manpower Services Commission have no information about the percentage of employers below quota prior to 1956. The information requested for 1960 onwards is as follows:

Percentage of employers below quota in Great Britain								
38.2	1 34							
58.2								
and the second								
00.0								
61.1								
61.3								
調査の部門部一時対応	below quota in Great Brita 38-2 45-2 57-3 58-2 57-8 58-4 60-0 61-1							

(March 3).

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would make a statement on the employment prospects in industry of those who are mentally or physically disabled.

Mr Grant: The employment prospects of disabled people in industry depend primarily on the general employment situation. The Government's special measures for mitigating unemployment. will be of general help to disabled people who are unemployed. However, disabled people are also supported by the resettlement, rehabilitation, and training services provided by the Manpower Services Commission and its agencies. Registered disabled people are covered by the quota scheme. Additional measures proposed are the issue of an employers' guide calling for positive employment policies on behalf of disabled people; and a scheme consisting of grants to employers for adaptation to premises and equipment to assist the resettlement of disabled people, which I announced in the House on March 1. (Official Report Vol. 927, col. 176). (March 7).

### **Regional Employment** Premium

Mr Malcolm Rifkind (Edinburgh, Pentlands) asked what representations had been received calling for the phasing out of the regional employment premium over a period of years.

Mr Golding: I have received five letters suggesting that the withdrawal of the Regional Employment Premium should be phased over a period. (March 1\*).

### **Ouestions** in Parliament

### Training

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the outcome of the consultations on the consultative document "Training for Vital Skills": and if he would make a statement.

Mr Booth: In July 1976, the Government and the Manpower Services Commission published jointly a consultative document "Training for Vital Skills" which set out as a basis for discussion a new scheme for the collective funding of initial training in transferable skills in certain selected occupations. The document also included a proposal that the operating costs of Training Boards should be financed by levies paid by employers.

A large number of comments and suggestions were received. Although many bodies expressed agreement with the objectives which the collective funding proposals were designed to achieve, the reaction to the particular proposals varied greatly.

The Government and the Manpower Services Commission have reached the view that there is not an agreed basis for proceeding with the collective funding proposals at the present time, but that, in view of the importance of ensuring that skill shortages do not impede industrial growth, it is essential to continue working for practical solutions to the problems which are generally acknowledged to exist. The Manpower Services Commission will therefore be establishing a Task Group under the chairman of the Commission with the following terms of reference:

"To consider the range of possibilities for action which would help to ease problems arising from skill shortages; to examine in particular the extent to which training measures and financial mechanisms can play a part in maintaining an adequate skilled workforce; and to pay special attention to the systematic recruitment of young people."

The Task Group, which will report in the autumn, will include representatives of the TUC and CBI as well as of education and Industrial Training Boards. Among the initiatives being taken by the Boards, the Engineering ITB is setting up a working party under the chairman of the Board to examine the issues in the engineering industry and to work in close liaison with the Task Group.

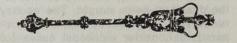
The Government attach high priority to the establishment of arrangements to help avoid industrial growth being impeded by skill shortages and it will consider with the Manpower Services Commission how best to make progress following the work of the group.

The consultative document also included a proposal that the operating costs of Industrial Training Boards should in future be financed from levies paid by employers. This proposal was generally opposed. The Government have accepted that no changes should be made for the present in the arrangements for public funding of these expenses. (February 24).

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked how many people underwent training in each of the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 for which they received state training allowance; and what were the comparable figures in Germany, France and Sweden.

Mr Golding: pursuant to his reply (Official Report, February 15, 1977; Vol. 926 c. 87) gave the following information:

I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the numbers trained under the Training Opportunities Scheme in the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 were 45.416, 60,724 and 89,651 respectively. I regret that no comparable figures are available for Germany, France and Sweden. (February 28).



Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State how many new jobs he estimated needed to be created by 1980 to provide employment for those coming onto the labour market, either for the first time, through technological innovation, or increased productivity.

Mr Walker: If present trends continue we estimate that about 140,000 additional people each year may be seeking employment. No reliable estimates exist of the employment effects of technological innovation or increased productivity. (March 1\*).

Mr Tony Newton (Braintree) asked what estimate had been made of the net effect on employment of measures taken by the department since March 1974.

Mr Golding: It is estimated that at the end of January 1977 the net effect of the special employment measures was to increase employment by 220,000 jobs. (March 1\*).

Mr Anthony Steen (Wavertree) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people entered training opportunities scheme courses from full employment so as to learn a new skill.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that approximately one-third of TOPS trainees enter training from full employment.

(March 1)

Mr Steen further asked what percentage of those on training opportunities scheme courses were placed in work for which they were trained; and what period elapsed between completion of the course and the start of a iob.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that a per cent random sample survey of all those who completed TOPS courses in June and July 1976 showed that in the period up to the end of October 1976, 51 per cent had found a job in which they considered that they had made use of their training. Another 18 per cent had found other jobs, and a further 2 per cent were in, or awaiting, further training. The period between completion of the course and the start of a job can vary substantially from one individual to another: some trainees receive offers of work before their courses have ended, whereas others may wait several months before obtaining (March 1). suitable employment.

Mr Steen continued by asking the Secretary of State what steps his Department had taken to ensure that those on training opportunities scheme courses found a job suitable to their training at the end of their courses.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Employment Service Agency and the Training Services Agency offer a comprehensive placing service to assist trainees to find employment in their training trades. At skillcentres there are specialist placing officers. Trainees at other institutions are put in touch with the local ESA employment office or jobcentre in advance of the end of their course. (March 1).

Mr Steen further asked what screening the Manpower Services Commission instituted so as to ascertain the benefits which applicants to training opportunities scheme courses may obtain or their suitability.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that selection procedures for TOPS training incorporate a variety of tests, depending on the course concerned. These tests include a simple arithmetic test, a colour vision test and a variety of more demanding mathematical and English tests.

### Training—continued

Applicants for many courses, particularly in skillcentres, must also appear before a selection panel containing representatives of employers and trade unions. Selection procedures are currently being reinforced to ensure as far as possible that applications are taken only from candidates who are suitable for the training course concerned, and likely to find employment using their new skill.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East) asked the Secretary of State, how many separate applications were being considered currently by his department for assistance in training, re-training and other antiunemployment measures from the EEC Social Fund; and what was the total estimated value of all these schemes if approved.

Mr Grant: 102 applications have so far

### **Employment transfer**

Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list in the Official Report the number of persons who have obtained help under the employment transfer scheme for each year since it was first introduced; and if he would also detail the cost of the scheme for each of the relevant vears.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the

Period	Expenditure £m.	Number of Moves
Year Ended : March 31 1973	Line in factor of the second second	and them the shift
March 31 1973 March 31 1974	4.463	19,406 (18,557)
March 31 1974 March 31 1975	4·518	15,995 (15,237)
March 31 1975	4.372	15,120 (14,333)
April 1 1076 Contact Do 1070	5.965	16,143 (15,701)
April 1 1976–September 30 1976	4.734	11,193 (10,955)

### Wages blitz

Mr Michael Brotherton (Louth) asked the Secretary of State what consultations he had with the Confederation of British Industry, the Institute of Directors, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the Independent Business Association before authorising the recent intensive investigation into low pay undertaken by the Wages Inspectorate.

Mr Grant: None. The saturation inspections formed part of the programme of random selection to which my depart-

gations.

Mr Grant: Approximately 100 inspectors have spent one or two weeks each on these inspections since September 1976. Had the inspections not taken place those inspectors would have been carrying out other routine wages inspections or investigating complaints. (March 11).

Manpower Services Commission that this information is not available in the form requested. The total number of moves assisted and the annual expenditure on the Employment Transfer Scheme, the Job Search Scheme, the Key Workers Scheme, and the Nucleus Labour Force Scheme since April 1, 1972 is available and is recorded in the table below, together with the number of moves under the Employment Transfer Scheme in brackets.

skillcentres.

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Questions in Parliament

been made to the EEC Social Fund for assistance towards UK expenditure in 1977 on eligible activities. Of these, 88 have been in respect of the training or retraining of people who are unemployed or threatened with unemployment, and the amount involved is £96.7 million.

Further applications will be made as appropriate, (March 1\*).

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Vallev) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what plans he had to encourage the establishment of miniature job schools in towns too small to support full scale

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Training Services Agency is currently considering: the training needs of those areas where it is not feasible to set up a full-scale skillcentre. (March 1).

### (February 24).

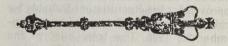
ment has long been publicly committed. (March 11).

Mr Brotherton further asked how many wages inspectors were involved in the intensive investigations into low pay; and what they would have been occupied in doing had there not been such an investi-

### **Community industry**

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked what representations had been received regarding the expansion of community industry; and how many of the places presently available under this scheme had been taken up.

Mr Golding: On February 17, 3,700 young people were employed in Community Industry. The 4,000 available places have all been allocated to particular areas. Representations have been received from a number of local authorities for the provision of additional places or for the extension of the scheme to new areas. We are giving urgent consideration to the possibility of increasing Community Industry's overall capacity. (February 28).



### Wages councils

Mr Robin F. Cook (Edinburgh Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, when he expected to receive the report of the ACAS on objections to his order of December 1975 amalgamating the nine wages councils in retail distribution ; and whether he would make provision for Scottish employees covered by such wages councils to receive the higher rates agreed by English and Welsh wages councils backdated to the publication of his amalgamation order.

Mr Grant: I understand from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service that its report is likely to be submitted to Mr Cook in the Spring. Wages councils have no powers to backdate any award to a date earlier than the date of the council meeting at which proposals for the higher rates are agreed.

(February 24).

### Minimum wage

Mr James Dempsey (Coatbridge and Airdrie) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would communicate with the relevant interests with a view to introducing a national minimum wage ; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Walker: Since the Government took office, the most practical approach to the problem of low pay has been the special provision included in the TUC guidelines for negotiators. We have been glad to endorse these provisions and we are taking steps to improve enforcement of existing statutory minimum pay in Wages Council industries. (March 1\*).

### **Ouestions in Parliament**

### **Temporary Employment**

Mr Geoffrev Pattie (Chertsev and Walton) asked how many jobs had been : (a) saved, (b) created by each of the temporary employment programmes introduced by the Government since October 1974; and what had been the cost.

Mr Golding: For the programmes administered by my department, the information is as follows:

By February 11, 1977, Temporary Employment Subsidy had been paid for 195,708 jobs with an estimated financial commitment of £185 million.

By February 4, 1977, 7,666 applications had been approved for the Youth Employment Subsidy involving an estimated financial commitment of about £1.5 million.

Some 30,000 applications have been approved for the Recruitment Subsidy for school-leavers which ended on September 30, 1976. The total cost of the subsidy is estimated at just over £3 million.

Two hundred and thirty new posts have been created in the Careers Service; the new staff have found over 15,000 extra vacancies for young people. The cost of the new posts is £1.15 million in a full financial year.

By February 11, 1977, 6,512 applications had been approved under the Job Release Scheme at a gross cost of £7.7 million assuming they run for a full year.

The Manpower Services Commission has provided me with the following information about the schemes which it operates.

By February 3, grants totalling £86.5 million had been approved under the Job Creation Programme for projects involving 63,471 jobs.

By February 5 the total financial commitment under the Work Experience Programme was £4.6 million; 1,422 schemes had been approved involving 10,165 places.

In addition to these employment measures, the Government has allocated over £140 million since July 1975 both to support training in industry and to increase the training provided directly by the Training Services Agency. (February 15).

Mr Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked what was the estimated net cost to public expenditure of the temporary employment subsidy from its introduction to the latest available date.

Mr Golding: Due to offsetting savings on unemployment benefit and the maintenance of revenue from taxation and

National Insurance contributions, the net Job Release Scheme cost to public expenditure is very low. The estimate depends upon a number of variables and as some of these are still being studied it is not possible at this stage to quote a final figure. The gross costs of the scheme, assuming take-up continues at the present rate until April 30 will be about £260 million. (February 15).

Mr Harry Cowans (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked whether Temporary Employment Subsidy was payable to nationalised industry.

Mr Golding: No. (March 3).

Mr Harry Cowans also asked whether Temporary Employment Subsidy was payable to the public sector.

Mr Golding: The Temporary Employment Subsidy is not normally available in the public sector. Exceptionally, applications from certain organisations which operate as ordinary industrial or commercial enterprises may be considered if they satisfy certain criteria. (March 3).

### Youth Employment Subsidy

Mr Jim Callaghan (Middleton & Prestwich) asked what arrangements had been made in the operation of the Youth Employment Subsidy scheme in connection with the eligibility condition of six months continuous registration as unemployed.

Mr Booth: The scheme aims to help young people aged under 20 on October 1, 1976 who have been continuously registered as unemployed for six months or more immediately before the start of the employment for which subsidy is claimed. Within the six months' qualifying period the following count as registered unemployment:

(i) periods of recorded sickness;

- (ii) any period of full-time training under TOPS or similar Training Services Agency recognised scheme or an ITB Training Award scheme:
- (iii) any period of rehabilitation under an Employment Service Agency sponsor scheme, and
- (iv) any period of time spent under the Community Industry, Job Creation or Work Experience programmes.

In addition within the six months' qualifying period minor breaks in continuity of registration as unemployed not exceeding 18 days (excluding Sundays) in payment of unemployment benefit. total are disregarded. (February 17).

Mr A, G, F. Hall-Davis (Morecambe and Lonsdale) asked what was the total number of applications received to date under the Job Release Scheme, how many were received in each week since the scheme commenced and whether he could break down the total by region or other geographical area.

Mr Golding: The number of applications received by February 11 was 8,805\*. The Job Release Scheme came into operation on January 3, 1977, but advance applications were accepted from November 1 onwards. The number received each week since then was as follows:

Week-Ending	The states
November 12, 1976	29
November 19, 1976	186
November, 26 1976	560
December 3, 1976	784
December 10, 1976	721
December 17, 9176	544
December 24, 1976	632
December 31, 1976	312
January 7, 1977	200
January 14, 1977	1,200
January 21, 1977	1,200
January 28, 1977	941
February 4, 1977	782
February 11, 1977	714

\* This figure includes a small number of re-applications.

A breakdown of applications received is not available, but the breakdown of applications approved by region on February 8 was as follows:

South Western	321
West Midlands	21
East Midlands	100
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,260
North West	2,169
Northern	740
Wales	548
Scotland	928

(February 14).

### PAYE

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked how many extra staff would be needed if the department acted as if they were employers for PAYE purposes during periods of payment of unemployment benefit.

Mr Golding: In the absence of detailed proposals (including for example how the scheme might affect people receiving supplementary benefit as unemployed) no reliable staffing estimates can be made. Other factors which would influence the staff cost are the future levels of unemployment and the rate of progress with the scheme for computerisation of the

(March 3).

# **Unemployment and training measures** extended

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for be expanded to provide an additional 1,500 Employment, announced early this month the extension of measures designed to tackle the problems of unemployment and plans to ensure that training in industry will he kept up to meet industry's needs.

The measures to be extended to August 31,1977 are the Youth Employment Subsidy and the Work Experience Programme, both due to close for applications on March 31, and the Job Creation Programme due to close for applications on April 30.

The extra help for training is intended to keep up the level needed by industry including apprentices and technicians by supporting about 41,500 places, mainly for young people. Training courses for young people under the Training Opportunities Scheme will also be increased by 5,000, raising the total to 17,000 places this year.

"Serious"

### Flexibility-key to industrial democracy

There will be no "legal straightjacket" to trap unions and management into a uniform system of industrial democracy, said Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment.

Explaining the Government's policy in the wake of the Bullock Committee's recommendations on worker-directors, he told the Guardian Business Services Seminar on February 25 in London:

"We are conscious of the need for flexibility to allow agreement to be reached at all levels."

However, he believed that workers should have the legal right to board level representation.

### Wide agreement

He pointed out that there was wide agreement on the need for greater democracy in the world of work. The differences of opinion were over how it should be achieved. It was essential to have a system that would create a more stable and productive basis for industrial relations. Labour law must not only be right and workable but, above all, have agreement.

"The law can only be a beginning-not would complement existing collective baran end" he said. Many top-level decisions were of fundamental concern to employees, he continued. particularly in the long-term. A share in formulating them would help to develop a greater partnership and mutual sense of responsibility for a company's success.

He cited mergers and takeovers as an example. At present workers were rarely told of these decisions in advance, let alone allowed to influence them. Yet a take-over would almost certainly affect their livelihood and often lead to redundancies. Future investment could determine the location of factories, introduction of new machinery and methods-all things which directly concerned earnings, promotion and working conditions.

other" he said.

### News and notes

places, making in all 5,500. The extra 230 unemployment specialist posts for the Careers Service already provided under the special measures will be increased by a continued into 1978/79 and reviewed in September 1978.

These changes can be made within the during 1977/78. On December 15 the Chancellor made £120 million available. In the case of training in industry the cost is spread over two financial years.

mentary statement Mr Booth said, "The Manpower Services Commission has stated

should become an objective of the Commission to ensure that all young people of 16 to 18 years of age who have no job or who are not engaged in further or higher full-time education should have the opfurther 90 posts, and the scheme will be portunity of training, of participation in a job creation programme or of work experience. I share this ultimate objective, but, as the Commission recognised, it is resources available for special measures ambitious and has considerable resource implications. The Manpower Services Commission has set up a working party, on which educational interests are represented, to study the current measures and investigate the feasibility of achieving its objective. The working party is due to report to Announcing the measures in a parlia- the Commission within the next few months, however in the meantime the measures have been reviewed in the light of that the problems of unemployment the unemployment position as it now exists The Community Industry scheme will amongst young people are so serious that it and the appropriate action taken."

> Worker representation on the board would also guarantee arrangements for participation below board level.

likely to be fully effective without the

Mr Walker stressed that the trade unions had a vital role in making industrial democracy work. The Bullock proposals

gaining arrangements. These were based on the unions so it followed that new representation structures—such as the election of worker-directors-must be closely linked with the union systems. Worker-directors need to be part of one system of representation, reaching from the boardroom to the shop floor. Creation of a rival system of representation would create confusion and conflict.

### Training and back-up services

Worker-directors in an unfamiliar setting would need training and back-up services if they were to be effective in the boardroom. The unions were in a position to organise this.

The Government, he continued, remained committed to the provision of a right to board level representation for "The two are complementary. Neither is workers and to the essential role of trade unions in the process.

"We, like the TUC, are wholly convinced that worker directors can make a positive contribution to the regeneration of British industry" he said.

### News and notes

### Deaths and injuries down in 1975

work in 1975 than in the previous year according to a Health and Safety Executive report, Industry and Services 1975\*, which has recently been published. But it shows that the number of deaths and injuries for construction processes rose in 1975.

### Lowest this century

The number of deaths in factory processes was the lowest this century (231), the report says. Altogether there were 427 deaths compared with 479 in 1974 out of 243,140 injuries (256,930 in 1974). However, in construction processes 181 people were killed as against 161 in 1974. The total number of accidents in this sector rose "A significant increase" from 32,656 to 34,161 in 1975.

### 8 million covered

The report is the successor to what was formerly the annual report of HM Chief Inspector of Factories and deals not only with premises covered by the Factories Act, but also with the workplace safety of some eight million people brought under legislative protection for the first time by the Health and Safety at Work Act.

Also included are accounts of the year's work of HM Explosives Inspectorate, now within the Health and Safety Executive; and of the Railway Inspectorate for which there is an agreement between the Health and Safety Commission and the Department of Transport to implement the Health and Safety at Work Act as far as railway work is concerned.

### Accountability of management

Mr Jim Hammer, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, says in his foreword to the report that the accountability of management for safety is crucial to reducing the number of accidents generally. He cites one factory which virtually eliminated accidents, and another where the total number of injuries fell by half

This was because the company which owned the factories followed Factory Inspectorate recommendations which made management accountable for safety.

"If industry were to follow this approach more widely the total effect on accidents and occupational ill-health would be enormous," Mr Hammer states. The key

Fewer people were killed or injured at factor was "improvements aimed at ensur- are quoted where inspectors' time was ing that the individual manager is commit- saved by knowledgeable worker repreted to and accountable for the level of sentatives and proper use of voluntary safety performance of the unit within his safety committee procedure. control"

A fall in the number of cases heard in Guidance court in 1975 is also noted in the report. These dropped from 1,826 to 1,433-and the average fine imposed was £75. However, the number of notices issued by inspectors under the Health and Safety at Work Act in 1975 was over 6.000.

Mr Hammer said this showed inspectors were "more than ever determined to use all the methods of enforcement available to them".

The report also says that inspectors noticed "a significant increase in the interest in health and safety matters among employees and trade unions". Examples



### **Medical consultant** adviser

Dr Suzette Gauvain, deputy director of medical services, Employment Medical Advisory Service, is to be consultant adviser on medical training and related medical projects to the director, Dr Kenneth Duncan.

She takes up her new appointment, which is part-time, in May.

But there are still a good many instances where workers' representatives still require guidance in distinguishing between those problems which are immediate and should be dealt with urgently and those which do not present an imminent risk, it says.

"The answer to these problems," says Mr Hammer, "lies in the better training of workers' representatives. This will give them the confidence both to deal directly with management at the outset and also to know when it will be right to call on the inspector to advise and enforce. It will also help them to understand the advice the inspector gives".

\* Health and Safety: Industry and Services 1975, HMSO,

### Improve pressure testing safety

A guidance note aimed at improving safety standards in the pressure testing of closed vessels and components has been issued by the Health and Safety Executive\*. The note points out that pressure testing, when the energy contained in the vessels can be released with explosive force, has resulted in a number of serious accidents, some fatal.

Particular attention is drawn to the serious hazard that exists when using compressed gas, steam or air (pneumatic testing) as the test medium instead of water (hydraulic) testing. In the most common range of test pressures, the stored energy during a pressure test using compressed air is more than 200 times greater than when using water.

Advice is given in the note both for full pressure tests intended to prove the strength of the vessel, and for leak tests usually carried out at a much lower pressure to prove freedom from leaks. Leak testing of vessels not intended to be under pressure is also dealt with and alternative methods of testing are recommended.

\* Safety in pressure testing, a Guidance Note (General series/4) available from the General Enquiry Point, Health and Safety Executive, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF, or from Area Offices of the Health and

### **Employment** opportunities for women

Women's employment opportunities were less seriously affected than men's during the recent recession in most of 16 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries studied, according to a report recently published by the Organisation.

### Impact of recession assessed

The report, The 1974-1975 Recession and the Employment of Women\*, assesses the impact of the recession by examining labour market indicators such as unemployment. employment and labour force participation rates for both men and women. The analysis is largely based on figures covering a recent period of low unemployment (mainly in 1973 or 1974) and their most recent period of high unemployment (1975). The countries covered were: Australia,

Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States. The report notes that, while the labour market impact of the recent recession on women was not the same in all countries, present statistical material sug- mark, Finland, Germany and the Nethergests that there are significant similarities in country experience.

"The results of the employment analysis show that during the recession twelve of the countries experienced an absolute decline in the number of men employed, while women's employment declined in only five countries. Relatively, the change in the employment situation was generally more favourable for women than for men. In seven of the countries (Austria, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States) women's

### Role of immigrants in the labour market

Department's Unit for Manpower Studies has been engaged on an examination of the market. Particular attention was paid to those areas of employment where immi-

### Seasonal adjustments

The seasonal adjustments for unemployment and notified vacancies have been recalculated, taking into account the figures for the latest year, 1976. Such periodic updating is a normal feature of the seasonal have been made to the seasonally adjusted figures from January 1974 onwards.

The method used for seasonal adjustment of the unemployment series is described on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of the Gazette. Statistics of vacancies tions of the causes of migration, of some (mainly for adults) notified to local offices of the Employment Service Agency are also seasonally adjusted by means of Census Method II Variant X-II, additive version. The quarterly (rather than the standard monthly) programme from the above method is now used to seasonally adjust the industrial analysis of unemployment (see Table 108 of the Statistical Series).

Over the past two or three years the The project covered immigrants from the Irish Republic, foreign and Commonwealth countries with rather more emrole of immigrant workers in the labour phasis on New Commonwealth immigrants. The Unit's report on their main findings brings together a large amount of relevant grants form a large part of labour supply. statistical and other information. For example, special tabulations from the 1971 Census of Population have been used to show how the geographical, industrial and occupational distributions of immigrant workers differ from those of other members of the labour force. The role of immigrant workers in a number of industries, including foundries and textiles, and also the National Health Service, in which they account for an appreciable part of labour supply, is adjustment procedure. The new adjust- examined. Comparisons with migrant ments will be used during 1977. Revisions workers in other European countries and earlier migrants to Britain are made.

bibliography.

News and notes

Other items detailed include: Past changes in the flow of people from overseas into employment in Britain; results of various studies by other individuals and organisaof its economic effects, and of the educational attainments and jobs obtained by young black people with different lengths of schooling in this country; a fairly extensive

Copies of the report are available from the Unit for Manpower Studies, Department of Employment, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LN.

employment increased while men's employment declined; in two countries (Canada and New Zealand) both men's and women's employment expanded but in each case the total employment of women increased proportionately more than that of men. In five countries (Australia, Denlands) employment declined for both men and women but in each case the absolute and proportionate decline was less for women than for men." In only two countries (France and Japan) did women's share of total employment decline.

### **Employment trends compared**

The report also attempts to identify the main factors affecting the impact of the recession on women by comparing employment trends and distribution of employment by sector in 13 OECD countries. "Business downturns tend to be more severe in manufacturing and construction industries (the 'industry sector') than in the service industries. Since working women are, in many countries, relatively more concentrated in the service industries than men, their overall employment may be relatively less affected during recessions." Though, women employed in the industry sector did experience more unemployment than men

### Faster than for men

The report also notes that in "most of the countries studied employment among women had been growing substantially faster than for men. The strength of this long term trend was likely to carry over into the relatively short period of the recession. It is therefore not surprising that during the recession in all countries (except Japan and France) women's employment increased faster (or declined less) than men's."

\* The 1974-1975 recession and employment of women OECD Paris. L97. £1. ISBN 92-64-11587-0, available from

### **Common Market** unemployment

According to figures from the European Commission's statistical office, about 5.4 million people were registered as unemployed in the EEC by the end of last year. This compared with some 5.3 million in December 1975.

### News and notes

### Careers and occupational information

Employers, and organisations concerned with the recruitment and training of personnel, may well be interested in what the Employment Service Agency's Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC)\* has to offer. COIC is rapidly developing a wide range of literature and audio visual aids. Originally aimed at the school leaver population they are now also taking into account the needs of adults, who are obliged not only to change job but also consider a change of occupation or career. The value of adequate well presented information is clear-a fully informed applicant is likely to be better suited to the work of his choice and remain in it so avoiding the waste of time and effort involved in an engagement based on trial and error which is eventually terminated because the job does not turn out to be what was expected.

COIC operates mainly on two fronts:

- (1) the production and publication of literature and audio visual aids and
- (2) the distribution of free items of literature to schools and the careers service.

The oldest established publication is the Choice of Careers series of booklets which, although continually up dated, goes back to the days when the work was done by the old Central Youth Employment Executive. Now however this series is just one of a range of publications which has expanded considerably since those days, and now includes other series of "for sale" publications plus a variety of free handout material. Among the more recent innovations produced for sale are a number of audio visual (A/V) aids designed for classroom use in the schools, but which employers and other organisations find to be of increasing interest. These include separate slide/tape presentations, sets of overhead projector slides, and wall charts. A recent product, likely to be of as much interest to the industries concerned as to schools, is the Close up series of A/V packs. These comprehensive packs contain film strip/tape, overhead projector slides, wall charts, literature sheets, and users guide, all attractively packaged and marketed at £31.30 per pack. Each pack provides an insight into the occupations in a particular industry or area of work and the first to be released is Close up on Garages. During the coming year packs will be produced on offices, catering, factories, engineering,



### More job swappers needed

known."

A personal appeal to support the scheme's life, I am a little disappointed by Government's "job swap" scheme went out on February 21 to thousands of the country's employers and trade union officials from Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment.

In a letter to 28,500 individual employers and 400 leading trade union officials Mr Booth asked for help in making the scheme as effective as possible.

The Job Release Scheme is one of the special measures to help reduce unemployment. Its objective is to enable workers within one year of statutory pensionable age (65 for men and 60 for women) to give up their job and make way for a younger unemployed person.

The scheme applies to Assisted Areas only. It started on January 3 and by March 16 8,818 applications had been received. Mr Booth wrote "Although it is early in the ments or on works notice boards.

Approved applications by regions at March 11 were:

East Midlands	157	Wales	816
Yorks and Humberside	1,779	Scotland	1,351
South West West Midlands (Oswestry)	492 23	North West Northern	3,124

construction, public utilities and local careers teachers in schools and to careers government, distribution, transport, agriculture and horticulture, and hospitals. COIC will be pleased to hear from anyone who would like more information.

The free distribution of occupational literature provides another service which is aimed at helping the school leaver. In the course of a year it is usual for some 500 different free publications to be sent out to

offices in the careers service; in total a matter of some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million individual items. The service is confined to literature providing occupational and careers information which is unbiased in its presentation and COIC will consider the distribution of any such material which meets these criteria.

the number of those in employment so far

taking part, and I fear that this may, per-

haps, be because the existence of details of

the scheme are not sufficiently widely

scheme to the attention of their employees

he pointed out that the replacement does

not necessarily have to be a direct swap.

The employer can, for example, promote

from within and recruit further down the

ladder. He has to be able to show that the

departure of the older person led to

the recruitment of someone else off the

Mr Booth concluded by offering em-

ployers posters and leaflets about the

scheme for display in personnel depart-

unemployment register.

In appealing to employers to bring the

\* Manpower Services Commission, Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn, London WC2.

### **PM** opens Welsh **Jobcentre**

The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. James Callaghan, gets to grips with a large-gauge spanner. It was presented to him when he opened Cardiff's first industrial Jobcentre during a visit to the city last month.

### **Road haulage**

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, has accepted a recommendation to abolish the Road Haulage Wages Council made by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) in a report published on February 17.

The Secretary of State referred the question of whether the Wages Council should be abolished to ACAS for investigation and report on January 8, 1976. He made a second reference to ACAS to consider whether the Wages Council should be converted into a Statutory Joint Industrial Council (SJIC) on September 9, 1976.

ACAS recommend that the Road Haulage Wages Council should be abolished because it is no longer necessary for the purpose of maintaining a reasonable standard of pay for workers in scope of the Council. They found that the majority of workers in the industry were covered by voluntary collective agreements and that the present bargaining powers of the trade unions were sufficient to maintain an adequate level of pay.

ACAS also recommend that the Road Haulage Wages Council should not be converted into an SJIC for the industry.

### Establish national body

Further recommendations to the industry by ACAS are that a national body should be established in road haulage for discussion of matters of common interest to those concerned in the industry; joint industrial machinery should be resuscitated; and that existing local agreements should be built upon and developed into Joint Industrial Councils incorporating well founded procedural agreements.

The Secretary of State will take the necessary steps to implement the recommendation to abolish the Road Haulage Wages Council and will shortly publish a Notice of Intention in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes.

Under the Employment Protection Act 1975, which amends the Wages Councils Act 1959, the ACAS now undertake the duties formerly carried out by commissions of inquiry. The relevant sections of the Employment Protection Act were brought into operation on January 1, 1976.

### Fur-ACAS advice sought

Mr Albert Booth has also referred the question of the abolition of the Fur Wages

Certificates have now been issued to 234 trade unions (of which 146 are affiliated to the TUC or are constituents of affiliated unions), 22 applications have been refused, three applications have been withdrawn and one has lapsed.

Applications from 34 unions (of which three are affiliated to the TUC or are constituents of affiliated unions) are under consideration.

Association of Lecturers in Colleges of Education in Scotland Association of Nurse Administrators Bolton and District Union of Textile and Allied Workers Cadbury Schweppes Senior Managers' Association Colne and District Textile Warehouse Association Council of Bank Staff Associations Health Visitors' Association National Union of Co-operative Insurance Society Employees North-East Coast Tug-Boatmen's Association Nursing Auxiliaries Association Textile Manufacturing Trades' Federation of Bolton and Surrounding Districts

Applications from the following trade unions have been refused:

Bank of England Staff Organisation Guinness Brewing Staff Association (UK) HSD (Stevenage) Staff Association

Application withdrawn:

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### Wages councils-recent developments

Arbitration Service.

Representations have been made to the Secretary of State that the wages council has not in recent years fulfilled its proper role and the trade union mainly concerned in the trade (USDAW) has also intimated that the council is no longer needed.

Preliminary inquiries have suggested that organisation is still very weak in the trade; ACAS has therefore been asked to investigate conditions in the fur industry and to report on the advisability of abolishing the wages council.

The Fur Wages Council was originally set up as a Trade Board in 1919. The numbers of establishments and workers have declined over the years, and it is estimated that now about 7,000 workers in some 750 establishments come within its scope.

### **Guarantee pay exemption**

Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment, has made an Order\* exempting certain workers in the wire and wire rope industries from the guarantee pay provisions of the Employment Protection

Council to the Advisory, Conciliation and Act. The Order was published recently and has been applied since February 14, 1977.

The exempted workers are those covered by the national agreement of the Joint Industrial Council for the Wire and Wire Rope Industries.

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

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

Sections 22-28 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 provide that, under certain conditions, employers must make guarantee payments to all workers who are on short-time or laid-off. The guarantee is for a day's pay limited initially to £6 per day for the first five days of short-time or lay-off per quarter.

\* SI 1977 No 208 HMSO, price 15p (Wire and Wire Rope

### Trade union certification

Since February 11, 1977 the Certification Officer (Mr John Edwards) has issued certificates of independence to a further 11 trade unions under section 8 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. They are:

The National Union of Co-operative Insurance Agents

### News and notes.

### **Training levy orders**

### Iron and Steel

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, has approved proposals submitted by the Iron and Steel Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within the scope of the Board at a rate of £25 for each employee.

The number of employees will be calculated as the average of those employed on April 5, 1976 and October 4, 1976. Employers with less then twenty-six employees will be exempt.

The levy will be used to finance the Board's levy-related grants scheme. Employers who meet the Board's training requirements will have their levy progressively reduced. Those meeting the criteria in full will be exempted from levy. The Board also offers, in respect of the grant year ending on March 31, 1977, grants for sandwich courses, for courses on management responsibility for training, courses for training officers, group training and for research and experimental training proiects.

### Knitting, Lace and Net

Mr Booth has also approved proposals submitted by the Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within the scope of the Board equal to 0.425 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1976.

Employers whose total payroll is less than £30,000 or who employ fewer than twenty-five persons, are to be excluded from the payment of the levy.

Employers who satisfy the board's training criteria may obtain exemption from levy. Those not obtaining exemption may qualify for grants for carrying out training approved by the Board. The Board also offers grants for training in key priority areas such as group training schemes and the training of knitting machine mechanics, and leavers lace twisthands.

### Air Transport and Travel

Proposals submitted by the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board have also been approved for a levy on employers within the scope of the Board equal to 1.0 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1976.



### **New Director of HCITB**

Mr Duncan Rutter, has been appointed director of the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board. Currently deputy director of the National Coal Board, he takes up the appointment of director designate on May 16 and succeeds Dr G. C. Shipp as director on July 1.

Employers who employ less than sixteen persons will be exempt from levy. The levy is payable in one instalment due one month after the date of a notice requiring payment

The levy will be used to finance training approved by the Board. Employers meeting the Board's training criteria in full will be exempted from levy. Employers carrying out training which meets with some of the Board's training criteria will qualify for a proportional reduction of levy.

The balance of the levy remaining after the award of levy-related grants will be used to pay grants for key training areas.

The three Orders\* respectively were made by Mr Booth and laid before Parliament recently. All three Orders come into effect on April 1, 1977.

Employers may appeal to an independent tribunal against assessment.

\* SI 1977 No 214, HMSO, price 25p. SI 1977 No 282, HMSO, price 20p. SI 1977 No 215, HMSO, price 25p.

### **U.K.** allocations from the **European Social Fund**

The final round of allocations from the European Social Fund (ESF) to member states was set out in a Commission Decision of December 22, 1976. It brought the UK's total of allocations for 1976 to £44.21 million-or 24.1 per cent of all allocations from the Fund.

The ESF is essentially an employment and training fund, designed to increase the geographical and occupational mobility of workers. Within this context, it contributes to the cost of a broad spectrum of activity: 1976 allocations in the UK ranged from helping unemployed young people (for example £1.3 million for Community Industry and £2.8 million for special courses under TOPS) to activities undertaken by public bodies such as the Department of Manpower Services in Northern Ireland (£3.1 million). The allocations also included one of £2.75 million-to help the national newspaper industry retrain its workers to operate the new technology of photocomposition with the aid of computers.

### **Disabled** people

At April 19, 1976 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 543,064 compared with 557,217 April 21, 1975.

At January 13, 1977, there were 79,825 disabled people on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 69,249 were males and 10,576 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 59,651 males and 8,743 females, while there were 11,431 severely disabled people classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled people are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the Gazette.

In the four weeks ended February 4, 1977 2,931 registered disabled people were placed in ordinary employment. They included 2,388 males, and 543 females. In addition 169 placings were made of registered disabled people in sheltered employment.

# Collective bargaining and strikes: a review of **Canadian research findings\***

by Richard Clifton-Economic Adviser at the Department of Employment

It is interesting to note that industrial Important objection relations researchers in Canada are now leading the way in developing methods of measuring strike activity. This is to be expected since, in recent years, the Canadians have led the developed world in activity in relation to labour force. While some overseas commentators have quite erroneously, dubbed strike activity as the "English Sickness", there is no doubt that if the disease is to be described as the predominant characteristic of any single nation that nation has to be Canada.

There is no sense, however, in implying that strike activity is uniquely the problem of any single country. It is a problem in many and a different type of problem in some. For example, an analysis published in the Canadian Labour Gazette in January 1976 shows that strikes are no less common average strike in Canada lasts almost four times as long as the average British stoppage. Thus the Canadians are faced with the problem of more protracted stoppages.

Measuring Strike Activity is concerned, as its title implies, exclusively with the methodology of measurement. The main thesis put forward is a simple one, that the level of strike activity must be related to the level of bargaining activity if meaningful comparisons of variation in strike activity over time and between industries are to be made. For this reason the author proposes to replace certain conventional measures (number of strikes, number of workers involved, number of working days lost) by the proportion of wage settlements that are preceded by a strike, the number of workers involved as a proportion of workers covered by settlements and the number of days lost per worker covered by settlements.

An important objection to this approach, which the author makes no attempt to deal with, is that a sizeable proportion of stoppages are not related to wage settlements. If the measures proposed are to be the number of working-days lost from strike used correctly they should only be used in respect of pay strikes or, more precisely, those pay strikes that occur at the termination of a collective agreement over the negotiation of its successor. There is a belief that strikes in the United States and Canada only occur at the termination of such contracts and, though such stoppages tend to be much bigger, they are more predictable and less damaging than the typically shorter British stoppages which are usually unrelated to the negotiation of any contract. In fact, the international pattern is not nearly so simple. A pattern of short stoppages is just as typical of certain in Canada than in the UK, but that the other European countries such as France and Italy as of Britain, while there are undoubtedly many short stoppages in North American manufacturing industries unrelated to the negotiation of agreements. After all, the term "wildcat strike" derives from American experience.

Accepting this limitation on the validity of the proposed measures, how useful are they? For time series analysis, the adjustment of the conventional measures to take account of the level of settlements appears to make little difference to the pattern over time. More emphasis is laid on the use of the measures in cross-section analysis, and a cross-section study of strikes in Ontario manufacturing industries in 1975 is presented in support of this case. Unfortunately the case that the author seeks to prove-that differences between industries can be better measured if number of strikes, days lost and workers involved are deflated by the number of settlements in the case of strikes and the number of

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workers covered in the case of the other two measures—is not a case that anyone disputes. Of more interest is why Mr Kelly's measures should be preferable to the measures previously used in this country whereby the conventional indicators are simply deflated by the number of workers in the whole industry. (See, for example, the Gazette of February 1976, pages 117-126). Mr Kelly's approach implicitly assumes that any workers not covered by collective agreements never strike, are of no interest and consequently can be ignored completely.

### Stoppage concentration

In considering alternative methods of measuring strike activity it is worthwhile considering the concentration of stoppages as well as their aggregate size and distribution. Research in the United Kingdom, published in the Gazette of November 1976 has developed measures of the concentration of strike activity not used in previous studies and derived the important conclusion that strike activity in British manufacturing industry is concentrated in a small minority of plants. Since these measures have not been used in research in other countries it would be more interesting were Mr Kelly to look at this aspect of the 123 strikes in Ontario in 1975 that he examines. It is to be hoped that the current research into strike activity that is taking place in Canada will not neglect these measures of concentration.

While the latter provide an indication of the spread of strike activity that could easily be applied in the Canadian context, the approach adopted in this pamphlet could hardly be applied to British experience and is of limited use elsewhere.

Measuring Strike Activity - By L. A. Kelly: The Industrial Relations Centre, Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, Canada -Research and Current Issues series No. 33, 1976.

# **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-January 1977 was 9,099,800 (6,807,600 males and 2,292,100 females). The total included 7,207,300 (5,091,200 males and 2,116,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,221,300 (1,124,500 males and 96,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 32,300 lower than that for December 1976 and 2.200 lower than in January 1976. The total in manufacturing industries was 32,200 lower than in December 1976 and 35,500 higher than in January 1976. The number in construction was 400 higher than in December 1976 and 23,100 lower than in January 1976. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av. 1970 = 100) was 88.9(88.6 at mid-December) and for manufacturing industries 88.1 (87.9 at mid-December).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on February 10, 1977 was 1.325,760. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,278,400, representing 5.5 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,284,600 in January 1977. In addition, there were 39,398 unemployed school-leavers, so that the total number unemployed was 1,365,158, a fall of 25,060 since January 13, 1977. This total represents 5.9 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in February 1977, 351,276 (25.7 per cent) had been on the register for up to eight weeks, 208,587 (15.3 per cent) for up to four weeks, and 111,034 (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 February 4, 1977 was 132,137. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 148,700. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on February 4, 1977 was 17,360.

### **Temporarily stopped**

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on February 10, 1977 was 19,551, a rise of 4,644 since January 13, 1977.

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

In the week ended January 15, 1977 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,728,800. This is about 33.0 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.3 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.78 millions (15.51 millions in December). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 41,100 or about 0.8 per cent of all operatives, each losing 15.0 hours on average.

### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At February 28, 1977 the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 222.6 and 223.9, compared with 222.4 and 223.8 at January 31, 1977.

### Index of retail prices

At February 15, 1977, the official retail prices index was 174.1 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 172.4 at January 18, 1977. The index for food was 184.5, compared with 183.1 at January 18 1977.

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in February which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 221, involving approximately 137,500 workers. During the month approximately 100,200 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 713,000 working days were lost, including 326,000 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-January 1977, for the two preceding months and for January 1976.

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

### **Employees in employment: Great Britain**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH	Januar	y 1976*	100 A	Noven	nber 1976*		Decem	ber 1976*	2.677.556	January	1977*	
Classification (700)	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†		6,824·6	2,277.4	9,102·0	6,840·2	2,310.1	9,150·4	6,823·0	2,309.1	9,132·1	6,807·6	2,292.1	9,099-8
Fotal, all manufacturing industries‡		5,071·7	2,100.1	7,171.8	5,107.8	2,133.9	7,241.7	5,106.5	2,133.0	7,239.5	5,091·2	2,116.0	7,207-3
Mining and quarrying Coalmining	II 101	331·4 288·8	<b>13·9</b> 9·7	<b>345·3</b> 298·5	<b>327·1</b> 284·7	<b>13·9</b> 9·7	<b>341.0</b> 294.4	<b>326·6</b> 284·2	<b>13·9</b> 9·7	<b>340·5</b> 293·9	<b>326·4</b> 284·0	<b>13·9</b> 9·7	<b>340·3</b> 293·7
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk, products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified	<b>III</b> 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 217 218 219 221 229	<b>415.9</b> 17.4 65.5 53.4 42.3 9.4 30.5 28.6 20.9 6.0 19.1	<b>278:4</b> 4.7 37:1 25:7 49:5 15:0 2:8 36:6 33:4 4:9 1:3 14:6	694·3 22·1 102·6 42·1 103·0 57·4 12·2 67·2 62·0 25·8 7·3 33·8	<b>420.8</b> 16.7 66.6 16.7 53.9 43.0 10.7 31.4 28.7 21.2 5.6 19.2	<b>289-2</b> 4-8 38-2 27-5 51-0 15-5 3-4 39-1 34-9 4-8 1-3 15-0	<b>710.0</b> 21.5 104:8 44:2 104:9 58:5 14:1 70:6 63:6 26:0 6:9 34:1	<b>420</b> ·4 16·8 66·5 16·7 53·7 43·0 10·7 31·5 28·7 21·3 5·4 19·2		707.9 21.5 104.6 43.5 105.0 58.5 14.0 70.6 63.2 26.1 6.8 33.9	<b>417·3</b> 16·8 66·1 16·6 53·2 42·7 10·8 31·3 28·3 21·3 21·3 21·3 5·5 19·1	281-5 4-7 37-7 26-1 50-7 15-4 3-3 38-4 33-3 4-9 1-3 14-3	698.8 21.5 103.8 42.7 103.9 58.1 14.0 69.7 61.6 26.2 6.8 33.4
Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drinks industries Tobacco	231 232 239 240	55-5 16-5 19-3 14-9	12·9 9·0 12·5 18·3	68·4 25·4 31·7 33·3	55·4 17·1 19·6 14·9	12·9 9·9 13·7 17·4	68·2 27·1 33·3 32·3	55·5 17·0 19·5 14·9		68·5 26·7 32·8 32·2	55·0 16·5 19·2 14·9	9.2	67·8 25·7 31·5 32·0
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	IV 261 262 263	34·7 11·5 17·6 5·7	4·2 § 2·1 1·6	<b>39·0</b> 12·0 19·7 7·3	34·3 11·2 17·3 5·8	4·2 § 2·1 1·5	38·4 11·8 19·4 7·3	34·2 11·2 17·2 5·8	2·1	38·3 11·7 19·3 7·3	34·1 11·1 17·2 5·8	4·2 § 2·1 1·5	38-3 11-7 19-3 7-3
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents	<b>V</b> 271 272 273 274 275	<b>301</b> ·1 110·6 40·9 8·5 19·0 10·3	<b>119-7</b> 21-9 33-5 13-9 7-5 6-6	<b>420.8</b> 132-5 74-4 22-4 26-5 16-9	<b>308·3</b> 112·7 40·8 9·0 19·3 10·7	<b>122-0</b> 21-7 33-6 15-0 7-6 6-3	<b>430·3</b> 134·4 74·4 23·9 26·8 17·1	308.0 112.6 40.8 8.8 19.3 10.9	21.6 33.3 14.9 7.5	<b>429·5</b> 134·2 74·1 23·7 26·8 17·2	<b>307·7</b> 112·4 40·8 8·8 19·3 10·8	<b>120·4</b> 21·7 33·0 14·3 7·4 6·2	<b>428 · 1</b> 134 · 1 73 · 8 23 · 0 26 · 7 17 · 0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and syn- thetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	276 277 278 279	41·1 18·4 10·4 41·9	7·4 3·4 1·7 23·9	48·5 21·8 12·1 65·7	43·0 19·0 10·4 43·4	7·8 3·3 1·6 25·1	50·8 22·3 12·1 68·5	42·9 19·0 10·5 43·3	1.7	50·7 22·2 12·1 68·5	10.5	1.7	50·5 22·2 12·1 68·5
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323	<b>427·9</b> 215·8 45·0 74·5 40·6 34·5 17·4	7·0 7·6 7·2 8·3	482.7 236.1 52.1 82.1 47.8 42.8 21.7	<b>427·4</b> 212·6 44·9 74·3 42·6 35·0 18·1	18·9 6·9 7·8 7·2	<b>481·3</b> 231·6 51·8 82·1 49·7 43·6 22·5	213·5 44·9 73·1 42·9 34·8	19-0 6-8 7-8 7-3 8-7	<b>481·3</b> 232·5 51·7 80·9 50·2 43·5 22·4	213·1 44·7 73·2 43·2 34·9	19·0 6·8 7·8 7·4 8·6	<b>480.9</b> 232.1 51.5 81.0 50.5 43.5 22.3
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textiles machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery	VII 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339	783-3 25-5 53-7 68-6 22-7 25-0 35-8 52-8 17-1 180-7	3.7 8.9 14.9 3.8 4.4 4.4	<b>926.4</b> 29.2 62.6 83.5 26.6 29.4 40.2 61.0 23.8 215.6	53:4 68:3 23:1 22:1 36:0 54:9 16:6	9·0 15·1 3·8 3·9 4·3 8·5 6·5	923.5 29.3 62.4 83.3 26.9 26.0 40.3 63.4 23.0 217.9	25.5 53.3 68.6 23.0 22.3 36.0 55.5 16.6	3·8 8·8 15·2 3·8 3·9 4·3 8·5 6·5	923.1 29.4 62.1 83.8 26.8 26.2 40.3 64.0 23.0 216.9	53.1 68.5 23.1 22.2 35.9 54.9 16.5	3.9 8.9 15.1 3.8 3.9 4.3 8.4 6.4	<b>918 6</b> 29-5 62-0 83 6 26-8 26-1 40-2 63-3 23-0 216-9
Industrial (including process) plant and steel- work Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	341 342	145·1 16·8		162·0 21·3		4.7	159·0 21·9	17.3	4.7	157·9 22·0 170·6	17.3	4.7	155-3 22-0 170-0
astrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	349 VIII 351 352 353 354	139·7 95·3 8·9 6·1 15·8 64·6	3·2 7·4 11·7	171·2 148·8 12·1 13·4 27·5 95·8	<b>94·5</b> 8·9 5·9 16·0	53·3 3·1 6·8 11·7	170·1 147·8 12·0 12·7 27·7 95·4	8·8 5·9 16·0	<b>53·3</b> 3·1 6·8 11·9	147.5 11.9 12.7 27.9 95.0	<b>93.7</b> 8.5 5.7 16.0	<b>52.7</b> 3.0 6.7 11.7	146-4 11-4 12-4 27-7 94-9
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equip-	IX 361 362	<b>467·3</b> 103·9 31·5	273·9 32·5	741·2 136·4 44·1	468-4 102-8	273·7 32·3	<b>742·1</b> 135·2 44·3	468·3	274·5 32·4	<b>742</b> -8 134-9 44-2	467·4	32.4	740-1 134-8 44-1
ment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing	363 364	50·1 60·2		80·2 124·2			70.6 128.5			70·7 128·5			70-0 128-2
equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	365 366 367 368 369	24·3 31·5 65·9 38·9 60·9	11·9 24·3 22·8	51·1 43·4 90·2 61·7 109·9	32·4 67·2 38·0	11·3 24·1 22·1	51-9 43-7 91-3 60-2 116-5	32·4 67·2 38·1	11·3 24·4 22·1	51.6 43.7 91.7 60.2 117.4	32·6 67·0 38·3	11.0 24.5 22.0	51.1 43.7 91.5 . 60.3 116.4

\* See footnote \* at end of table.
 † Industries included in Index of Production, namely Order II–XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).
 ‡ Order III–XIX.
 § Under 1,000.

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.

THOUSANDS

### **Employees in employment: Great Britain**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH	Januar	ENGS INTE		Novem	ber 1976*	18 8 9710- C	Decem	ber 1976*	178	Januar	y 1977*	Ann and
	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	161-3	12-4	173.7	159-3	12·2	171-5	158·9	12.0	170-9	159·2	11.9	171-1
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	XI 380 381	642·4 31·0 386·8	88·5 2·5 52·5	730·9 33·5 439·3	654·6 32·7 401·4	<b>90·3</b> 2·6 55·3	744·9 35·2 456·7	656·1 32·8 403·8	<b>90·8</b> 2·6 55·8	<b>746·9</b> 35·3 459·6	656·7 32·8 404·8	<b>90·5</b> 2·6 55·7	747·2 35·4
Motor cycle, tricyle and pedal cycle manufac- turing	382	8.1	2.9	11.0	8.0	2.8	10.8	7.9	2.8	10.8	8.0	2.8	460·5 10·8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repair- ing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	383 384 385	175·7 16·9 23·9	28·3 1·1 1·2	204·0 17·9 25·2	171·3 17·0 24·2	27·3 1·0 1·2	198-6 18-0 25-5	170·4 17·0 24·3	27·3 1·1 1·2	197·7 18·0 25·5	169·9 17·1 24·1	27·2 1·1 1·2	197-1 18-1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII 390	380-5	149-3	529·8	384·3	153·2	537·6	385·3	153.7	538.9	384-1	151.8	25·4 535·9
Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	390 391 392	49·2 13·0 7·6	12·3 6·4 5·7	61·5 19·4 13·3	48·2 12·9 7·4	11·7 6·2 5·8	59·9 19·1 13·2	48·2 13·0 7·5	11·8 6·1 5·7	60·0 19·1 13·1	47·8 12·8 7·5	11·9 6·1 5·6	59·7 18·9 13·1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures	393 394 395	25·0 29·2	10·5 8·0	35.5	25·1 30·1	10·9 7·9	36·0 38·0	25·1 30·2	10·8 8·0	35·9 38·2	25·2 30·1	10·7 7·9	35·9 38·0
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	395 396 399	16·5 13·2 226·7	12·5 7·3 86·7	29·0 20·5 313·4	17·0 13·2 230·4	13·1 7·9 89·7	30·2 21·1 320·1	17·3 13·2 230·8	13·2 8·0 90·2	30·4 21·2 321·0	17·1 13·3 230·4	12·8 8·0 89·0	29·9 21·2 319·3
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	<b>XIII</b> 411	<b>263·8</b> 29·4	<b>217·9</b> 4·8	<b>481·6</b> 34·2	<b>267·9</b> 28·5	<b>222.5</b> 4.9	<b>490·4</b> 33·3	<b>268·3</b> 28·4	<b>223·3</b> 4·8	<b>491.6</b> 33.1	<b>267·7</b> 28·3	<b>222.7</b> 4.8	490-5 33-1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	412 413	28·5 24·6	22·0 17·9	50·6 42·4	29·7 24·9	22·2 17·7	51·9 42·5	29·9 24·9	22·2 17·7	52·2 42·6	29·8 25·0	22·3 17·6	52·1 42·7
Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net	414 415 416	46·8 5·1 2·9	37·6 2·7 3·1	84·4 7·8	47·4 5·3	37·7 2·8	85·1 8·2	47·3 5·4	37·8 2·9	85·1 8·2	47·2 5·4	37·4 2·9	84·6 8·2
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	416 417 418	36·9 2·1	75·3 2·5	6·1 112·2 4·6	2·9 38·1 1·9	3·0 79·3 2·9	5·8 117·4 4·8	2·8 38·1 1·9	3·0 79·5 2·9	5·9 117·7 4·8	2·9 38·1 2·0	3·0 79·6 2·9	5·9 117·7 4·9
Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	419 421	23·5 5·5	12·4 6·6	36·0 12·1	23·4 5·7	12·0 6·9	35·4 12·6	23·4 5·8	12·0 7·0	35·4 12·8	23·5 5·7	12.1	35.6
Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	422 423 429	7·3 32·7 18·3	14·2 12·9 5·8	21.5 45.6 24.1	7·9 33·9 18·5	13·9 13·5 5·8	21·8 47·4 24·3	7·9 34·1 18·5	14·1 13·4 5·9	21.9 47.5 24.5	7.6 33.8 18.6	13·8 13·4 6·0	21·3 47·2 24·6
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	<b>XIV</b> 431	<b>23.6</b> 14.6	<b>18·2</b> 4·2	<b>41·8</b> 18·8	23·2 14·6	18·3 4·3	41·5 18·9	23·2 14·6	18·4 4·4	41·6 19·0	23·2 14·6	18·6 4·3	41·8 18·9
Leather goods Fur	432 433	6·8 2·2	11.9 2.1	18·7 4·3	6·3 2·3	11·6 2·4	17·9 4·7	6·3 2·3	11·7 2·4	18·0 4·7	6·4 2·2	12·0 2·3	18·4 4·5
lothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear	<b>XV</b> 441	91·6 3·7	<b>285·3</b> 14·3	376·9 17·9	91·1 3·6	289·4 13·7	380·5 17·3	91·1 3·6	<b>290.0</b> 13.9	381-1 17-5	<b>90·8</b> 3·6	288·0 13·5	378·8
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	442 443	17·9 11·9	60·3 30·4	78·2 42·3	17·4 11·9	58·1 31·4	75·5 43·3	17·1 12·1	57·9 31·3	75·0 43·3	16·9 12·0	57·4 31·0	74-3 43-0
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery	444 445	5·5 12·7	32·2 80·0	37·6 92·7	5.6 13.0	33·7 82·7	39·3 95·7	5·5 13·0	34·0 82·8	39·5 95·8	5·6 12·8	33·8 82·8	39·4 95·6
Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	446 449 450	1·4 5·7 32·9	3·2 23·2 41·7	4·6 28·9 74·6	1·4 5·7 32·6	3·6 24·6 41·7	5·0 30·2 74·2	1·3 5·8 32·6	3·6 24·9 41·7	4·9 30·6 74·4	1·3 5·7 32·8	3·5 24·8 41·3	4·9 30·6 74·1
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	<b>XVI</b> 461	201·2 36·0	60·4 4·2	261·6 40·2	204·8 38·3	61·1 4·5	<b>265·9</b> 42·8	203·8 38·6	60·8 4·5	<b>264·6</b> 43·2	<b>202·4</b> 37·6	61·0 4·5	<b>263</b> ·4 42·1
Pottery Glass	462 463	28·2 50·8	28·4 15·3	56·6 66·1	28·7 53·6	28·4 15·9	57·1 69·5	28·8 53·7	28·0 16·0	56·8 69·6	29·0 53·8	28·5 15·8	57.5
Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc, not else- where specified	464 469	12·8 73·4	1·1 11·3	14·0 84·7	12·0 72·2	1·1 11·3	13·1 83·4	11·8 70·9	1·1 11·3	12·9 82·2	11·7 70·4	1·1 11·2	12·7 81·5
<b>mber, furniture, etc</b> Timber	<b>XVII</b> 471	210·0 76·0	50·3 11·9	260.3	212.8	51-3	264.1	212.0	51·3	263-3	210.3	51-4	261.7
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc	472 473	71·9 10·5	16·8 10·0	87·9 88·7 20·5	76·8 72·8 10·8	11·9 17·2 10·5	88·7 90·0 21·3	76·0 73·2 10·7	11·8 17·4 10·4	87·8 90·6 21·1	75·1 72·7 10·8	12·0 17·3 10·4	87·1 90·0 21·3
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets	474 475	26·5 12·2	3·9 3·7	30·5 15·9	26·9 11·8	4·0 3·6	30·9 15·5	26·7 11·8	4·0 3·6	30·7 15·4	26·6 11·7	3.9 3.5	30·5 15·3
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures per, printing and publishing Paper and board	479 XVIII	12.9 367.2	3·9 174·8	16·8 542·0	13·7 363·6	4·1 173·4	17·8 537·0	13·6 363·4	4·1 173·0	17·6 536·4	13·3 361·9	4·2 171·8	17·5
Packaging products of paper, board and associ- ated materials	481 482	53·4 51·3	11·1 30·4	64·4 81·7	54·2 52·3	11·3 31·0	65·5 83·3	54·2 52·2	11·3 31·0	65·4 83·2	54·0 52·2	11·1 30·9	65·1 83·1
Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	483 484	21·3 14·9	17·7 9·9	39·0 24·9	20·5 15·3	16·5 10·1	37.0	20.2	16.2	36.4	20.1	16.1	36-2
Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals	485 486	55·5 42·1	16·5 18·3	72·0 60·4	54·7 40·6	16·7 18·6	25·4 71·4 59·2	15·3 54·8 40·8	10·1 16·7 18·6	25·4 71·5 59·4	15·2 54·6 40·6	10·0 16·7 18·5	25·2 71·3 59·2
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engrav- ing, etc	489	128.6	70.9	199.5	125.9	69.1	195.1	125.9	69·1	195.0	125.0	68.5	193·5
t <b>her manufacturing industries</b> Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth,	<b>XIX</b> 491	<b>204·6</b> 84·2	<b>115·6</b> 24·4	<b>320·2</b> 108·6	211-9 86-5	<b>123·0</b> 25·2	<b>334·9</b> 111·7	212·1 86·6	<b>121·7</b> 25·2	<b>333-8</b> 111-8	211-6 86-6	<b>120·3</b> 25·1	<b>331·9</b> 111·7
etc Brushes and brooms Foys, games, children's carriages and sports	492 493	11·6 4·2	2·6 4·8	14·2 9·0	11·6 4·3	2·6 5·4	14·3 9·8	11·7 4·3	2·6 5·3	14·3 9·6	11·7 4·3	2·7 5·1	14·4 9·4
equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	494 495	16·9 4·1	24·4 4·4	41·3 8·4	17·6 4·4	27·5 4·6	45·1 9·0	17·5 4·4	26.6	44·1 9·0	17.4	26·0 4·3	43·4 8·7
Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	72·2 11·4	44·4 10·8	116·5 22·2	75·7 11·7	46-8 10-9	122.5 22.6	76·0 11·5	4·6 46·7 10·7	122.7 22.2	4·4 75·7 11·5	46.6 10.6	122·3 22·1
nstruction	500	1,147.6	96.8	1,244.4	1,138.8	96.8	1,235.6	1,124.1	96.8	1,220.9	1,124.5	96.8	1,221.3
is, electricity and water Gas	<b>XXI</b> 601	274·1 74·8	66·6 26·7	<b>340.7</b> 101.6	266·5 73·7	65·5 25·8	332·1 99·5	<b>265·8</b> 73·5	65·4 25·8	331·2 99·3	265·5 73·5	65·4 25·8	<b>330·9</b> 99·3
Electricity Water	602 603	149·1 50·2	33·1 6·8	182·1 57·0	144·1 48·7	25.8 32.6 7.1	99.5 176.7 55.9	73.5 143.6 48.7	25.8 32.5 7.1	176-0 55-9	143·3 48·7	25.8 32.5 7.1	175·7 55·9

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

Because of industrial action by some staff within the Department of Employment Group, there has been a delay in the publication of information on overtime and short-time for November and December. Information for these months and for January 1977 is shown in the following tables.

THOUSANDS

It is estimated that the total numbers of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries in the selected weeks in November 1976, December 1976 and January 1977 were 1,866,200, 1,913,300 and 1,728,800, respectively.

In the same weeks, the estimated numbers on short-time were 32,900, 43,000 and 41,100, respectively.

Overtime and short-time worked by operativ November 13, 1976

Industry	OPERA		VORKING	• 16 E	OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number	centage	Hours of worked	fovertime	Stood of whole w		Workin	g part of	a week	Total		and the second	Coldensed Torong and
	opera- tives	of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total	Average	Number	Total number		Hours lost		Number	Per- centage	Hours la	ost
an officer additional and a second se	(000's)		r get state	opera- tive working overtime	of opera- tives (000's)	opera- of hours tives lost	of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	of opera- tives (000's)	of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Great Britain—analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	A THE		0										
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	<b>202·3</b> 152·3 42·7 7·4	<b>36·7</b> 34·8 47·8 30·5	<b>1,977·6</b> 1,511·7 413·9 51·9	9·8 9·9 9·7 7·0	0·1 0·1 	2·7 2·6 0·1	0·7 0·6 0·1	4·9 3·6 1·3	6.6 5.8 11.0	0·8 0·7 0·1	0·1 0·2 0·1	7·6 6·2 1·4	9·4 9·0 11·7
Coal and petroleum products	8.1	30.7	82·5	10.2			_	<u> </u>	—		<u> </u>		
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	<b>83·8</b> 28·0	31·9 33·6	805·5 276·0	9.6 9.9		1·0 0·8	0.1	1.4	14.6	0.1	Ξ	2·4 0·8	20·1 40·0
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	147·4 52·0 56·7 38·7	<b>40·0</b> 29·8 52·7 44·6	<b>1,441·4</b> 495·9 596·8 348·7	9·8 9·5 10·5 9·0	0·1 	2·3 1·7 0·6	3·1 1·6 1·0 0·5	<b>27·8</b> 14·5 9·1 4·2	9-0 9-1 8-8 8-9	3·2 1·6 1·0 0·5	0·9 0·9 1·0 0·5	30·1 16·3 9·7 4·2	9·5 9·9 9·3 8·9
Mechanical engineering	293·5	48·0	2,354.6	8.0		1.0	2.8	28.6	10.4	2.8	0.2	29.6	10.6
Instrument engineering	31.4	33·8	216.5	6.9		. <del></del>	0.1	1.0	9.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	9.9
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	<b>140·6</b> 31·8	<b>28·6</b> 37·1	<b>1,157·6</b> 249·4	8·2 7·8	0·7 0·7	<b>29·4</b> 28·7	2·9 0·2	57·3 3·8	<b>19·5</b> 15·9	3.7 1.0	0·7 1·1	<b>86·7</b> 32·5	<b>23·6</b> 33·9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	62·7	47.4	663·7	10.6	0.5	7.0	0.1	2.0	14.1	0.3	0.5	9.0	28.4
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	<b>222·1</b> 159·8	<b>41·9</b> 44·8	<b>1,605·7</b> 1,169·9	<b>7·2</b> 7·3	=	1·3 1·2	1·1 0·6	13·1 8·4	<b>11·9</b> 14·8	1·1 0·6	<b>0·2</b> 0·2	14·4 9·6	12·7 16·1
repairing (383)	34.1	33.6	223.7	6.6	-		0.5	4.7	8.9	0.5	0.5	4.7	8.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	164.8	40.1	1,334.6	8·1	1·0 0·4	40·7 16·0	1·7 3·5	17·8 31·7	10·2 9·2	2·8 3·9	0·7 1·0	58·5 47·7	21·2 12·4
Textiles Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	<b>102·4</b> 7·0 17·3	25·6 27·2 21·1	877·7 69·5 143·0	8.6 9.9 8.3			 0·6		— 7·7	0.6	 0·7	 5·4	8.9
Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	24·0 14·2	34·0 14·4	239·3 96·0	10·0 6·8	0·1 0·1	3·8 3·0	0·3 0·8	2·8 7·6	9·3 9·2	0·4 0·9	0.6 0.9	6·6 10·7	16·5 11·8
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.8	24.9	70.0	8.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.5	15.4	0.2	0.4	3.5	23.6
<b>Clothing and footwear</b> Clothing industry (441-449) Footwear (450)	<b>24·3</b> 15·9 8·4	7·5 6·1 13·4	<b>133·4</b> 94·0 39·4	5·5 5·9 4·7	0·3 0·3	11-1	7·4 2·2 5·2	62·0 29·7 32·3	8·4 13·3 6·2	7·7 2·5 5·2	2·4 1·0 8·2	73·1 40·8 32·3	9·5 16·2 6·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	81·0	39.1	787·6	9.7	0.5	9.7	2.3	16.8	7.3	2.5	1.2	26.5	10.4
Timber, furniture, etc	78·2	38.6	601·0	7.7	0.1	2.5	1.9	32.8	16.9	2.0	1.0	35.3	17.6
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	<b>130·1</b> 54·0 76·1	<b>35·1</b> 33·4 36·4	<b>1,097·7</b> 507·9 589·8	8·4 9·4 7·8	0·1 0·1	4·6 4·6	1·3 1·3 0·1	12·5 12·1 0·4	9·3 9·5 6·0	1·5 1·4 0·1	0·4 0·9	17·1 16·7 0·4	11·7 12·0 6·0
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	<b>84·7</b> 29·6	<b>33·3</b> 36·3	<b>745·2</b> 267·8	<b>8∙8</b> 9∙1	0.1	<b>2</b> .7 1.0	0·3 0·1	2.7 0.9	8·1 6·6	<b>0·4</b> 0·2	0·2 0·2	5·4 1·9	13·5 11·4
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,866-2	35.4	15,952.1	8.5	3.4	134.1	29.6	313.8	10.6	32.9	0.6	447.9	13·6
Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	544.6 110.6 241.1 146.0 215.8 261.5 104.7 62.7 179.3	39.0 37.2 32.6 32.4 38.9 33.8 31.1 25.3 37.5	4,702.6 907.8 1,907.1 1,234.9 1,901.0 2,276.2 938.8 535.5 1,548.2	8.6 8.2 7.9 8.5 8.8 8.7 9.0 8.5 8.5 8.6	1·2 0·5 0·1 0·9 0·1 0·1 0·4 0·1	47.5 19.0 5.6 35.6 2.3 3.2 17.6 3.2	3.8 1.2 6.8 3.2 3.8 3.8 4.1 0.1 2.7	32.5 9.7 76.7 26.3 34.4 44.7 63.9 0.7 24.9	8.5 7.8 11.3 8.2 9.1 11.6 15.5 9.2 9.1	5.0 1.2 7.2 3.3 4.7 3.9 4.2 0.5 2.8	0.4 0.4 1.0 0.7 0.8 0.5 1.3 0.2 0.6	80.0 9.7 95.7 31.9 70.0 47.0 67.1 18.4 28.1	15.9 7.8 13.2 9.6 15.0 12.1 16.0 35.3 10.0

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

the for d for king cs in were The estimates are based on returns from a sample of employers. They are analysed by industry and by region in the following tables.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries-Great Britain: week ended December 11, 1976

Industry	OPERA OVERT	TIVES V	VORKIN	G	OPERA	OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number	centage	Hours of worked	of overtime	Stood o whole v		Worki	ng part o	f a week	Total			dulávak	
	opera- tives	of all opera-	Total (000's)	Average	Number			r Hours lost		Number		Hours	lost	
tali de baganete dadi en asseter anatiza e la marca de calenda da rectante da tri de bases perdita rectante da tri de bases perdita rectante da tri de bases perdita	(000's)	tives (per cent)		opera- tive working overtime	of opera- tives (000's)	number of hours lost (000's)		Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	tives (000's)	centage of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time	
Great Britain—analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)														
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229)	207.5	37.8	2,077.0	10.0	0.1	2.9	1.0	8.1	8.4	1.0	0.2	11.0	10.6	
Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	156·0 44·1	35·8 49·7	1,581·1 444·6	10·1 10·1	0.1	2·4 0·5	0·8 0·1	6·8 1·3	8·2 9·9	0·9 0·1	0·2 0·2	9·2 1·7	10·3 12·5	
Coal and petroleum products	7.4	30.8	51.3	6.9	- 1997	The Design of the	no we ling	Ver ander	10 103	-	-	-		
	9.3	35.3	99.6	10.7		_	_	_	2.00	TTPLA	Tarra	22.47	a contra de la	
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	<b>89·1</b> 30·2	34·0 36·3	859·5 302·9	9.6 10∙0	=	0·5 0·5	0.1	1.5	18.2	0.1	=	2·0 0·5	21·0 40·0	
Metal manufacture	156.8	42.5	1,501.6	9.6	0.1	2.6	4.1	49.7	12.0	4.2	1.1	52·3	12.4	
Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	55·4 59·0	31·7 55·3	527·1 585·2	9·5 9·9		1·4 0·5	0·9 2·6	7·4 35·0	8·3 13·3	0·9 2·6	0·5 2·5	8·7 35·5	9·5 13·4	
Mechanical engineering	42.4	48.8	389.3	9.2	_	0.8	0.6	7.3	11.7	0.6	0.7	8.0	12.6	
Instrument engineering	300.8	49.2	2,453.4	8.2	0.1	2.3	1.9	19.1	10.1	2.0	0.3	21.4	11.0	
Electrical engineering	33·1 145·1	35.7	226.6	6.9	-	0.4	0.2	1.3	6.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	7.9	
Electrical machinery (361)	32.7	<b>29·6</b> 38·3	<b>1,158·5</b> 252·7	8·0 7·7	0·5 0·5	<b>19·1</b> 19·1	1·9 0·3	23·5 4·3	12·7 14·6	2·3 0·8	0·5 0·9	42·6 23·4	18·3 30·3	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	67·3	51·1	708·6	10.5	-		0·2	2.4	12.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	12.2	
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	212·6 143·0	<b>40·0</b> 39·9	1,644.5	7.7	- 22	0.8	12.9	293.5	22.7		2.4	294.4	22.7	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)		34.8	1,113·4 240·2	7·8 6·8	- 6	0.7	12.0	285.4	23.8	12.0	3.4	286.0	23.8	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		41.5	1,379.0	8.1	0.3	10.8	0·9 1·8	8·2 20·9	8·7 11·4	13	0.9	8.2	8.7	
Textiles		26.8	919-3	8.6	0.3	11.8					0.5	31.7	15.0	
Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen		32.8	66.7	7.9	_		4.0	41.6	10.3	4.3	1.1	53.4	12.4	
and man-made fibres (412-413) Woollen and worsted (414)		21·3 35·2	145·0 240·3	8.3	- 1	0.3	0.4	3.5	8.6		0.5	3.8	9.2	
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)		12.8	83.4	9·6 6·6	0.1	1·8 2·7	0·6 1·7	9·1 15·8	15·4 9·3		0·9 1·8	10·9 18·5	17·1 10·5	
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.4	23·8	70-2	8.3	- 98	<u></u>	0.1	1.7	13-3	0.1	0.4	1.7	13·3	
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449)	<b>25·4</b> 17·6	7·8 6·7	135-8 98-6	5·4 5·6		22·2 22·2	8·6 3·2	69·5	8.1		2.8	91.7	10.1	
Footwear (450)		12.4	37.1	4.8	-	_	5.4	35·8 33·7	11·1 6·3		1·4 8·5	58·0 33·7	15·4 6·3	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	80.8	39-2	779-4	9.6	0.1	4.1	1.9	14.0	7.6	2.0	0.9	18.1	9.3	
Timber, furniture, etc	79.9	39.5	620·2	7.8	0.1	3.1	0.9	6.7	7.6	1.0	0.5	9.8	10.2	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)		<b>36·6</b> 35·5	1,172·2 553·2	8·7 9·7	0·2 0·1	8·3 3·8	1·0 0·9	6·7 6·3	6.6 6.7		0.3	15.0	12.3	
Printing and publishing (485-489)		37.5	619.0	7.9	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.4	6.2		0·6 0·1	10·1 4·9	9·7 28·1	
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)		<b>32·7</b> 36·6	730·3 258·3	8·8 8·7	=	0·8 0·5	0·2 0·1	1·8 1·4	8·5 9·3		0·1 0·2	2.6 1.9	11-0 11-6	
Fotal, all manufacturing industries	1,913.3	36.3 1	6,535.8	8.6	2.2	89.5	40.8	562·2	13.8	43.0	0.8	651.6	15.1	
Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	112.9 3 251.9 3 156.8 3 219.1 3 266.8 3 114.1 3	4·9 9·5	4,767.9 959.7 2,055.8 1,262.5 1,926.0 2,385.8 998.0 612.8	8·5 8·2 8·1 8·8 8·9	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	6.0	3.6 1.3 9.5 5.2 5.9 10.1 2.7 0.7	33.9 20.2 154.0 55.4 54.3 184.6 32.7 13.4	9.5 15.8 16.2 10.7 9.1 18.3 12.2 19.1	1·3 ( 9·7 1 5·4 1 6·1 1 10·3 1 2·8 (	0-3 0-4 1-3 1-2 1-1 1-3 0-8 0-3	77·1 20·7 161·9 63·9 61·7 191·7 38·7 13·8	16.6 16.0 16.7 11.8 10.1 18.7 13.7 19.4	

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.

Industry	OPERA OVERT		VORKING		OPERA	OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME									
	Number of opera-	Per- centage of all	Hours o worked	fovertime	Stood o whole w		Workin	g part of	a week	Total			VERION.		
	tives (000's)	opera- tives	Total (000's)	Average	Number	Total number	Number	Hours	ost	Number		Hours I	ost		
		(per cent)	(0000)	opera- tive working overtime	opera- tives (000's)	of hours lost (000's)	opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of	of opera- tives (000's)	centage of all opera- tives (per cent)	iotal (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time		
Great Britain—analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)				16 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	( <u>a ed)</u> modula	<u>- 1997 -</u> 9-1997 - 0	10 <u>0255 (</u> 10-0559)	6 <u>0000000</u> - 111000-	the week		a <u>nd i</u> Jobelodi	7 <u>1 . 100</u> 7 30 <sup>6</sup> 0			
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	<b>184·2</b> 142·7 35·5 6·0	34·0 33·1 41·0 25·1	<b>1,744·6</b> 1,400·5 302·8 41·2	9·5 9·8 8·5 6·9	0·3 0·3 —	10·4 10·4 	0·7 0·7 	8·3 8·2 0·1	11·2 11·6 3·2	1.0 1.0 	0·2 0·2 —	<b>18·8</b> 18·6 0·1	18·8 19·3 3·2		
Coal and petroleum products	9.3	35-2	94.9	10.2	—	100				-		_	1 <u>-</u> 1		
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	<b>81·8</b> 28·2	<b>31·3</b> 33·8	<b>767·3</b> 273·4	<b>9·4</b> 9·7	Ξ	Ξ	0·1	0.9	15.3	0.1	=	0.9	15.3		
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	<b>130-5</b> 39-4 51-2 39-9	<b>35·4</b> 22·5 48·1 45·9	<b>1,202·3</b> 371·1 490·3 340·8	9·2 9·4 9·6 8·5	0·6 0·6 0·1	<b>25·7</b> 22·6 2·4 0·7	4·4 1·5 2·3 0·6	<b>44·6</b> 13·7 24·3 6·5	<b>10</b> ·1 9·4 10·5 10·2	5·1 2·0 2·4 0·7	1·4 1·2 2·2 0·8	<b>70·2</b> 36·3 26·7 7·3	<b>13·9</b> 17·9 11·2 11·0		
Mechanical engineering	279.1	45·8	2,178.6	7.8	_	1.4	3.3	33.0	10.0	3.4	0.6	34.4	10.3		
Instrument engineering	28.0	30.4	182·9	6.5	—	0.2	0.2	1.0	6.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	8.5		
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	<b>133·1</b> 31·5	<b>27·2</b> 36·9	<b>1,020·1</b> 234·3	7·7 7·4	0·2	6·0	0·8 0·3	<b>10·2</b> 4·0	<b>12·2</b> 14·6	1·0 0·3	<b>0</b> ∙2 0·3	<b>16·3</b> 4·0	<b>16·4</b> 14·6		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	53·0	40·2	533·5	10.1	5.0	201.1	0.1	1.6	17.2	5·1	3.9	202.7	39.6		
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	<b>199·9</b> 142·1	<b>37·5</b> 39·5	<b>1,475·2</b> 1,055·9	7·4 7·4	Ξ	<b>0</b> ∙ <b>6</b> 0∙6	2.5 1.8	<b>24·0</b> 18·5	<b>9·7</b> 10·4	2.5 1.8	<b>0·5</b> 0·5	<b>24·6</b> 19·1	<b>9</b> ∙ <b>9</b> 10∙6		
repairing (383)	30.6	30.4	217.6	7.1	—	-	0.7	5.4	8·1	0.7	0.7	5.4	8.1		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	155-3	37.9	1,210.8	7.8	0.1	5.8	1.3	11.0	8.2	1.4	0.4	16.8	11.7		
Textiles Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	97.5 7.5	<b>24·4</b> 29·4	801-9 75-0	8·2 10·0	0.6	23.2	3.6	29·3	8·2 —	4·1 —	1.0	52·6	12.7		
Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	17·2 23·2 11·0	20·9 33·0 11·1	140·1 211·9 67·9	8·1 9·1 6·2	0.1	0·1 1·1 4·2	0·3 0·2 2·1	2·8 2·4 16·6	8·4 9·8 7·8	0·3 0·3 2·3	0·4 0·4 2·3	3·0 3·5 20·8	8·7 12·8 9·3		
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.6	24.2	67.5	7.9	- 1	—	0.4	3.0	7.2	0.4	1.2	3.0	7.2		
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450)	<b>21·4</b> 14·6 6·8	6.6 5.6 10.9	113·6 83·2 30·4	5·3 5·7 4·5	0·2 0·2 0·1	9·0 6·8 2·2	8·2 3·3 4·9	65·2 32·6 32·6	8·0 9·9 6·7	8·4 3·5 4·9	<b>2·6</b> 1·3 7·9	<b>74·3</b> 39·5 34·8	8·8 11·4 7·1		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	75.4	36.8	698·1	9.3	0.3	13.8	1.9	16.1	8.3	2.3	1.1	29.8	13.1		
Timber, furniture, etc	70.6	35.1	495-4	7.0	0.7	26.6	3.1	17.7	5.7	3.8	1.9	44.3	11.8		
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	122.6 51.9 70.8	<b>33·3</b> 32·3 34·1	<b>1,034·6</b> 490·3 544·4	8·4 9·5 7·7	0·1 0·1 0·1	5·7 3·6 2·0	1·1 0·9 0·2	<b>9·3</b> 6·7 2·5	<b>8·5</b> 7·2 15·8	1·2 1·0 0·2	0·3 0·6 0·1	<b>14·9</b> 10·4 4·6	<b>12·1</b> 10·1 21·6		
O <b>ther manufacturing industries</b> Rubber (491)	<b>78·5</b> 28·6	31·2 35·1	<b>676·7</b> 247·4	<b>8.6</b> 8.6	0.1	<b>4</b> ∙0 0∙4	1·1 0·3	8·1 1·7	7·5 6·0	1·2 0·3	0·5 0·4	12·1 2·1	10·2 7·1		
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,728.8	33.0	14,298.0	8.3	8.3	333.8	32.8	283.3	8.6	41.1	0.8	617.2	15.0		
Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales	512.6 106.3 239.5 138.0 188.9 237.4 98.4 62.0	37.0 35.9 32.3 30.8 34.2 30.9 29.5 25.1	4,250.4 865.9 1,851.8 1,094.1 1,613.8 2,034.7 842.2 516.9	8·3 8·1 7·7 7·9 8·5 8·6 8·6	0·2 0·2 0·5 0·2 0·8 5·0 0·4	8·2 8·8 18·1 7·1 33·7 201·4 16·2	3.1 1.5 9.6 5.9 4.4 2.8 2.8	26·3 8·9 88·5 46·8 36·0 29·0 26·4	8·4 5·8 9·2 8·0 8·2 10·3 9·5	3·3 1·8 10·1 6·0 5·2 7·8 3·2	0·2 0·6 1·4 1·3 0·9 1·0 1·0	34·5 17·6 106·6 53·9 69·7 230·4 42·6	10·4 10·0 10·6 8·9 13·3 29·4 13·4		

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 February 10, 1977

The number unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on February 10, 1977, was 1,325,760, 16,271 less than on January 13, 1977. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,278,400 (5.5 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 6,200 between the January and February counts.

Between January and February the number unemployed fell by 25,060. This change included a fall of 8,789 school-leavers.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on February 10, 1977 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 8.1 per cent, 15.3 per cent, and 25.7 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in January 1977 were 9.0 per cent, 14.9 per cent, and 27.8 per cent respectively.

Total	unemployed in Grea	t Britain:	duration
	analysis: February	10, 1977	

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less	36,148	14,522	50,670
Over 1, up to 2	43.207	17,157	60,364
Over 2, up to 3	35,350	14,624	49.974
Over 3, up to 4	33,501	14.078	47,579
Over 4, up to 5	32,554	14,676	47.230
Over 5, up to 8	66,866	28,593	95,459
Over 8	768,392	245,490	1,013,882
Total	1,016,018	349,140	1,365,158

#### Regional analysis of unemployment: February 10, 1977

Annale in state Annale in sector provide the Control and Soldered C. St Control and Soldered C. St Control and Soldered C. St Control and Soldered Soldered Sol Solder Control and Soldered Sol	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‡
The Astanikon in the			<u> </u>					10 <u>-</u>	<u></u>				d <u></u>	
Unemployed, excluding school-		4/0.454	36,755	108,772	122,674	74,490	111,102	192,411	102,495	78,408	167,933	1,325,760	54,226	1,379,986
Actual Seasonally adjusted	330,720	160,451	36,755	108,772	122,074	74,470	111,102	172,411	102,475	70,400	107,755	1,525,700	54,220	1,577,700
Number	318,600		34,500	103,300	120,300	71,700	106,700	187,000	99,800	75,700	161,600	1,278,400	53,000	1,331,400
Percentage rates*	4.2		5.0	6.5	5.2	4.7	5.2	6.7	7.5	7.2	7.4	5.5	10.0	5.6
School-leavers (included in uner	mployed)													
Males	2,477	1,136	307	1,226	1,221	533	1,039	3,422	1,634	1,314	6,511	19,684	1,319	21,003
Females	2,521	1,054	290	1,194	2,078	623	1,381	3,192	1,738	1,569	5,128	19,714	1,115	20,829
Unemployed														
Total	335,718	162,641	37,352	111,192	125,973	75,646	113,522	199,025	105,867	81,291	179,572	1,365,158	56,660	1,421,818
Males	257,391 78,327	127,317 35,324	29,104 8,248	83,215 27,977	92,159 33.814	56,826 18.820	85,489 28.033	148,675 50,350	77,204 28,663	59,406 21,885	126,549 53,023	1,016,018 349,140	39,521 17,139	1,055,539 366,279
Females Married femalest	25,935	35,324	3,248	10.053	12,188	7,229	10,123	20,143	12.613	8,887	22,852	133,266	9,120	142,386
Constantine of the second									3 Brank		10.1	1.3		
Percentage rates*	4.5	12	5.4	7.0	5.5	4.9	5.5	7.1	7.9	7.8	8.3	5.9	10.7	6.0
Total Males	4·5 5·8	4·2 5·5	6.9	8.7	6.5	6.1	6.8	8.8	9.3	9.0	9.8	7.3	12.4	7.4
Females	2.6	2.3	3.1	4.5	3.9	3.2	3.5	4.5	5.7	5.6	6.0	3.8	8.1	3.9
Length of time on register														
Males														
up to 2 weeks	23,969	11,845	2,814	5,799	6,700	4,498	6,946	9,657	5,567	3,858	9,547	79,355		
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	19,804	10,018	2,320	5,242	5,877	3,671	5,768	9,024	4,744	3,757 5,210	8,644	68,851 99,420	•••	
over 4 and up to 8 weeks over 8 weeks	27,691 185,927	13,465 91,989	3,185 20,785	7,875 64,299	7,746 71.836	5,541 43,116	7,778 64,997	13,318 116,676	6,236 60.657	46.581	14,840 93,518	768,392		
Total	257,391	127.317	29,104	83,215	92,159	56,826	85,489	148,675	77,204	59,406	126,549	1,016,018	39,521	1,055,539
Females up to 2 weeks	9.273	4,182	817	2,305	2,670	1.593	2,561	4.080	2.203	1,709	4,468	31.679		
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	7,667	3.460	763	2,200	2,582	1,417	2,200	3,903	1,912	1,730	4,328	28,702		
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	10,356	4,559	1,068	3,319	3,801	2,395	3,415	5,726	3,117	2,578	7,494	43,269		
over 8 weeks	51,031	23,123	5,600	20,153	24,761	13,415	19,857	36,641	21,431	15,868	36,733	245,490	17.139	366,279
Total	78,327	35,324	8,248	27,977	33,814	18,820	28,033	50,350	28,663	21,885	53,023	349,140	17,137	300,277
Adult students (excluded from a	unemployed	)												
Males	-		-			-	-	-		-	_		-	_
Females			-	2	12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				-		-		1	

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

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

#### Industrial analysis of unemployed people at February 10, 1977

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

#### Total, all industries and services

Total, index of production industries

Total, manufacturing industries

Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing

Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying

#### Food, drink and tobacco

Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco

Tobacco

Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases

Chemicals and allied industries

General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dystuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries

Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals

Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories lextile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified

Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems

#### Electrical engineering

Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods

Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering

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

GREAT BRI			UNITED KI	NGDOM	
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1,016,018	349,140	1,365,158 596,430	1,055,539	366,279	1,421,818
505,260 256,184	91,170 86,165	342,349	527,537 263,619	97,379 92,107	624,916
23,549	3,171	26,720	25,775	3,258	29,033
19,619 783	3,073 40	22,692 823	21,616 832	3,158 40	24,774 872
3,147	58	3,205	3,327		3,387
16,689 14,543 670	326 161 43	<b>17,015</b> 14,704 713	<b>16,876</b> 14,546 818	336 162 50	17,212 14,708 868
363 669	15 62	378 731	386 670	15 62	401
444	45	489	456	47	503
<b>29,976</b> 750 7,299	<b>13,343</b> 146 2,209	<b>43,319</b> 896 9,508	<b>31,386</b> 801 7,648	14,222 159 2,302	45,60 960 9,950
1,009 4,897	983 2,620	1,992 7,517	1,023 5,279	996 2,779	2,01
2,056 1,245	717 212	2,773 1,457	2,237 1,247	796 212	3,03 1,45
1,589 2,095	1,233 1,730	2,822 3,825	1,609 2,183	1,254 1,798	2,86 3,98
1,949 385	387 69	2,336 454	2,062 389	411 70	2,47
1,069 1,973	697 368 630	1,766 2,341 2,741	1,075 2,001 2,186	706 379 644	1,78 2,38 2,83
2,111 808 741	832 510	1,640 1,251	824 822	835 881	1,65 1,70
2,083	213	2,296	2,110	217	2,32
344 1,580 159	14 178 21	358 1,758 180	346 1,604 160	14 182 21	36 1,78 18
<b>12,414</b> 4,237	<b>4,239</b> 845	<b>16,653</b> 5,082	<b>12,589</b> 4,286	<b>4,285</b> 856	16,87 5,14
1,289 605	819 758	2,108 1,363	1,305 607	826 764	2,13 1,33
1,152 574	235 275	1,387 849	1,166 580	236 276	1,40
2,160 448	485 59	2,645 507	2,191 454	494 59	260
322 1,627	43 720	365 2,347	357 1,643	46 728	4( 2,37
<b>22,615</b> 12,393	2,008 855	<b>24,623</b> 13,248	<b>22,723</b> 12,440	2,021 860	<b>24,7</b> 13,30
1,690 4,063	133 404	1,823 4,467	1,693 4,099	133 409	1,8
1,811 1,421 1,237	277 164 175	2,088 1,585 1,412	1,818 1,427 1,246	277 165 177	2,0 1,5 1,4
33,814 889	<b>4,942</b> 115	<b>38,756</b> 1,004	<b>34,621</b> 905	<b>5,119</b> 116	<b>39,7</b> -1,0
1,929 2,040	264 371	2,193	1,953 2,063	265 379	2,2 2,4
808 1,117	101 133	2,411 909 1,250	813 1,286	105 177	9 1,4
752 1.811	88 232	840 2,043		91 235	8 2,0
1,136 9,951	405 1,581 491	1,541 11,532	1,216 10,219	44/ 1,622	1,6 11,8
6,396 475 6,510	80 1,081	909 1,250 840 2,043 1,541 11,532 6,887 555 7,591	476 6,613	91 235 447 1,622 507 81 1,094	5 7,7
<b>2,877</b> 397	<b>1,643</b> 128		2,955	<b>1,700</b> 130 456	<b>4,6</b> 5
345 583	447 334	<b>4,520</b> 525 792 917 2,286	348	456 373	8
1,552	734			741	2,3
<b>17,740</b> 2,881 1,369	<b>10,197</b> 880 432	27,937 3,761 1,801	18,308 2,921 1,470 2,032 2,767	<b>10,960</b> 893 465	<b>29,2</b> 3,8 1,9
1,883 2,738	1,496 2,156	3,379 4,894	2,032	1,958	3,9
1,323 777	1,236 409	2,559 1,186	1,367	1,296 447	2,6 1,3
1,544 2,408 2,817	589 1,180 1,819	2,133 3,588 4,636	1,563 2,471 2,858	465 1,958 2,193 1,296 447 603 1,248 1,857	2,1 3,7
8,895 8,122	311 269	<b>9,207</b> 8,391	<b>9,225</b> 8,435	<b>333</b> 290	<b>9,5</b> 8,7
774	42		790	43	8
<b>19,713</b> 464 13,441	66	<b>22,419</b> 530 15,299 1,110	465	<b>2,752</b> 67 1,874 204 536 43	5 15.4
906 4,135	204 508	1,110 4,643	910 4 374	204	1,1
361 406	42	403	362 407	43 28	4

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	particular and a second	UNEMPLOYE	D	in the sufference in the	Stated Judice	Contract Contract
	GREAT BR Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Territ
al according to a first state of the set					- Females	Total
1etal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges	<b>27,328</b> 1,765	6,950 377	<b>34,278</b> 2,142	<b>27,637</b> 1,801	7,031 383	34,668
Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	832 518	210 278	1,042 796	843 523	213 286	2,184
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures	1,134 1,413	313 304	1,447 1,717	1,139	316	809 1,455
Jewellery and precious metals	667	351	1,018	1,423 679	308 356	1,731 1,035
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	720 20,279	609 4,508	1,329 24,787	722 20,507	612 4,557	1,334 25,064
extiles	17,014	8,830	25,844	18,500	10,246	28,746
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,400 2,177	283 776	1,683 2,953	1,688 2,633	509 1,069	2,197 3,702
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	1,913 3,284	613 1,474	2,526 4,758	2,090 3,324	773 1,519	2,86 4,84
Jute Rope, twine and net	670 279	211 177	881 456	673 302	225 205	89
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	1,850 120	2,481 78	4,331 198	2,066 122	2,769 86	4,83
Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	1,107 447	457 339	1,564 786	1,194	498	20 1,69
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	744	814	1,558	468 775	368 982	83 1,75
Other textile industries	2,163 860	960 167	3,123 1,027	2,300 865	1,071 172	3,37 <sup>4</sup> 1,037
ea <mark>ther, leather goods and fur</mark> Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	<b>2,240</b> 1,264	<b>980</b> 229	<b>3,220</b> 1,493	2,273	999	3,27
Leather goods	782 194	640 111	1,493 1,422 305	1,279 797 197	233 655 111	1,51 1,45 30
othing and footwear	6,629	14,170	20,799	6,879	16,157	23,03
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	349 1,467	641 3,122	990 4,589	355 1,509	658 3,416	1,01
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	993 472	1,922	2,915	1,000	1,952	4,92
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery	1,191	1,883 4,208	2,355 5,399	579 1,230	2,925 4,576	3,50 5,80
Tress industries not elsewhere specified ootwear	107 395 1,655	140 859 1,395	247 1,254 3,050	114 404 1,688	165 951	279 1,35
icks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	11,330			i asiz	1,514	3,202
Pricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	2,979	<b>1,972</b> 206	<b>13,302</b> 3,185	<b>11,806</b> 3,160	2,019 217	<b>13,82</b> 3,37
Glass	1,546 2,907	690 726	2,236 3,633	1,578 2,954	698 738	2,276 3,692
Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	619 3,279	54 296	673 3,575	650 3,464	55 311	705 3,775
mber, furniture, etc Timber	13,196	2,142	15,338	13,509	2,200	15,709
Furniture and upholstery	4,181 5,191	486 707	4,667 5,898	4,283 5,339	494 725	4,777
Bedding, etc hop and office fitting	798 1,140	422 175	1,220 1,315	811 1,170	432 187	1,243
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	884 1,002	130 222	1,014 1,224	888 1,018	132 230	1,020 1,248
per, printing and publishing aper and board	13,979	5,838	19,817	14,198	6,045	20,243
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	2,665 1,897	641 1,174	3,306 3,071	2,700 1,966	654 1,236	3,354 3,202
Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	601 913	358 384	959 1,297	617 916	365 389	982 1,305
rinting, publishing of newspapers rinting, publishing of periodicals	1,955 1,545	569 594	2,524 2,139	1,992 1,556	611 610	2,603
Dther printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	4,403	2,118	6,521	4,451	2,180	6,631
her manufacturing industries	<b>1,4340</b> 3,451	<b>5,681</b> 773	<b>20,021</b> 4,224	<b>14,809</b> 3,755	<b>5,801</b> 815	<b>20,61</b> 0 4,570
inoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms	625 360	139 228	764 588	629 370	142	771
oys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Aiscellaneous stationers' goods	1,817 371	1,517 236	3,334	1,824	236 1,523	3,347
lastics products not elsewhere specified fiscellaneous manufacturing industries	6,092 1,624	1,979 809	607 8,071	374 6,202	236 2,031	610 8,233 2,472
nstruction	223,756	3,687	2,433	1,655 238,299	818 	2,473
s, electricity and water	8,631	992	9,623	8,743	1,041	9,784
sas Electricity Vater supply	3,062 4,552 1,017	389 505 98	3,451 5,057	3,097 4,620	394 548	3,491 5,168
ansport and communication	57,087	7,022	- <u>1,115</u> <u>64,109</u>	1,026 58,731	- <u>99</u> 7,271	
ailways .oad passenger transport	5,615 9,208	511 1,127	6,126 10,335	5,706 9,506	524 1,148	6,230 10,654
oad haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage	14,999 1,268	661	15,660	15,491	679	16,170
ea transport ort and inland water transport	6,231	105 510	1,373 6,741	1,306 6,439	113 524	1,419
ostal services and telecommunications	3,711 1,899	150 496	3,861 2,395	3,828 1,927	157 506	3,985 2,433
liscellaneous transport services and storage	9,747 4,409	2,045 1,417	11,792 5,826	10,046 4,482	2,163 1,457	12,209 5,939
t <b>ributive trades</b> Yholesale distribution of food and drink	84,948	56,065	141,013	87,645	58,525	146,170
vnolesale distribution of petroleum products	11,581 753	3,126 149	14,707 902	12,163 765	3,328 154	15,491 919
etail distribution of food and drink ther retail distribution	10,583 18,121	4,495 14,184	15,076 32,305	10,878 18,661	4,668 14,775	15,546 33,436
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials grain and agricultural supplies	29,876 4,780	32,373 633	62,249 5,413	30,578 5,052	33,765 681	64,343 5,733 10,702
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	9,254	1,105	10,359	9,548	1,154	10,702

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance, Danking, Insurance and Insurance 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 Professional and scientific services Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Research and development services Other professional and scientific services Other professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services 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 Private domestic service Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services Public administration and defence National government service Local government service

Ex-service personnel not classified by industry

Other persons not classified by industry

NUMBERS	UNEMPLOYE	D	and a strange to the strange to the	and a farmer and a second	and the second
GREAT BRI	TAIN	and and a start of the second	UNITED KI	NGDOM	
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
19,535	10,891	30,426	19,848	11,242	31,090
5,111	2,512	7,623	5,187	2,632	7,819
3,260	1,795	5,055	3,298	1,885	5,183
1,404	988	2,392	1,417	1,042	2,459
2,356	1,006	3,362	2,418	1,047 633	3,465 1,568
926	625	1,551 10,133	935 6.374	3,907	10,281
6,262 216	3,871 94	310	219	96	315
24,348	25,216	49.564	25,034	27,014	52,048
1,028	742	1,770	1,043	770	1,813
11,393	7,994	19,387	11,788	8,516	20,304
829	1,614	2,443	841	1,717	2,558
7,410	13,205	20,615	7,622	14,280	21,902
413	190	603	426	204	630
818	274	1,092	821	279	1,100
2,457	1,197	3,654	2,493	1,248	3,741
97,052	57,857	154,909	99,222	59,647	158,869
7,032	2,845	9,877	7,110	2,879	9,989
5,291	1,683	6,974	5,378	1,719	7,097
3,785	1,961	5,746	3,916	2,026	5,942 48,574
27,267	20,405	47,672	27,666	20,908	13,645
7,029	6,313	13,342	7,104 6,408	6,541 3,523	9,931
6,086	3,444	9,530 4,405	3.073	1,396	4,469
3,023	1,382	2.889	1,649	1,292	2,941
1,623	1,266 4,138	5,469	1,348	4,271	5,619
1,331 1,204	2,893	4,097	1,227	3,103	4,330
1,204	2,131	4,113	2,033	2,203	4,236
655	624	1,279	670	655	1,325
17.811	3,775	21,586	18,384	3,922	22,306
258	93	351	262	94	356
12,675	4,904	17,579	12,994	5,115	18,109
54,416	15,546	69,962	56,635	16,492	73,127
21,947	6,994	28,941	23,065	7,669	30,734
32,469	8,552	41,021	33,570	8,823	42,393
3,306	774	4,080	3,385	780	4,165
146,517	81,428	227,945	151,727	84,671	236,398

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#### Area statistics of unemployment

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in the assisted areas, certain local areas and counties, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. A full description of the assisted areas is given on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of the Gazette.

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at February 10, 1977

DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS South Western DA Merseyside SDA North Yorkshire DA Northern DA North East SDA West Cumberland SDA	13,792 58,410		-	ALE IS	*Newport (IoW) *Oxford	2,347	820	3,167	- rate 
DEVELOPMENT AREAS South Western DA Merseyside SDA North Yorkshire DA Northern DA North East SDA	13,792				*Oxford	E 4 4 C			
Merseyside SDA North Yorkshire DA Northern DA North East SDA					*Portsmouth	5,146 8,665	2,421 3,157	7,567 11,822	4·4 6·4
North Yorkshire DA Northern DA North East SDA	58,410	4,671	18,463	11-4	*Ramsgate *Reading	1,639 4,610	414 1,617	2,053 6,227	7.5
Northern DA North East SDA		21,765	80,175	10.6	*Slough *Southampton	2,454 6,777	799 2,296	3,253 9,073	3·9 2·7 5·1
North East SDA	3,444	1,431	4,875	6.6	*Southend-on-Sea *St. Albans	11,415 1,806	3,376 580	14,791 2,386	7·7 2·6
	77,204	28,663	105,867	7.9	Stevenage *Tunbridge Wells	1,231 2,309	465 629	1,696 2,938	4·3 3·7
West Cumberland SDA	53,424	17,828	71,252	8.7	*Watford *Weybridge	3,092 2,287	864 732	3,956 3,019	3.2
	3,049	1,792	4,841	8.2	*Worthing	2,136	509	2,645	3·3 4·7
Scottish DA	126,549	53,023	179,572	8.3	East Anglia Cambridge	2,018	(12)	2 (90	2.2
West Central Scotland SDA		26,334	90,843	9.6	Great Yarmouth *lpswich	2,302 3,521	662 544 946	2,680 2,846	3·3 7·7
Girvan SDA	387	123	510	11.7	Lowestoft *Norwich	1,110	346	4,467 1,456	4·6 5·2
Leven and Methil SDA	977	470	1,447		Peterborough	5,138 2,361	1,185 940	6,323 3,301	5·0 5·1
Glenrothes SDA	817	649	1,466	8.0	South West	2.052	(00		relation of the local distribution of the
Livingston SDA	935	470		10.4	Bath *Bournemouth	2,052 7,234	600 2,130	2,652 9,364	5·6 7·6
Welsh DA	48,779		1,405	10.4	*Bristol Cheltenham	15,624 2,664	3,924 795	19,548 3,459	6·1 5·5
South Wales SDA	20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	17,520	66,299	7.7	*Exeter Gloucester	3,102 2,483	912 983	4,014 3,466	5·6 5·4
	12,667	5,503	18,170	8.1	*Plymouth *Salisbury	6,668 1,360	3,135 726	9,803 2,086	8·3 5·2
North West Wales SDA	4,338	1,382	5,720	12.4	Swindon Taunton	3,648 1,486	1,444 459	5,092 1,945	6·7 4·9
Total all Development Areas	328,178	127,073	455,251	8.5	*Torbay *West Wiltshire	5,735 1,544	1,764 539	7,499 2,083	11·3 4·0
Of which special					*Yeovil	1,359	593	1,952	4.8
Development Areas	199,513	76,316	275,829	9.5	West Midlands *Birmingham	22 225	10 577	42.000	
Northern Ireland	39,521	17,139	56,660	10.7	Burton-upon-Trent Cannock	33,325 929	10,577 419	43,902 1,348	6·4 3·7
Junious .	1941140				*Coventry	1,375 10,735	438 5,130	1,813 15,865	7·0 6·5
NTERMEDIATE AREAS					*Dudley Hereford	4,653 1,416	1,505 520	6,158 1,936	4·0 5·5
South Western	6,940	3,207	10,147	8.3	*Kidderminster Leamington	1,687 1,576	623 645	2,310 2,221	5·7 4·4
Dswestry	796	257	1.053	8.1	*Oakengate Redditch	2,323 1,072	1,196 380	3,519 1,452	7.1
ligh Peak	1,075	312	1,387	3.3	Rugby Shrewsbury	1,138 1,370	610 465	1,748 1,835	4·5 5·7 4·5
North Lincolnshire	2,468	788	3,256	8.6	*Stafford *Stoke-on-Trent	1,176 5,900	518 1,665	1,694 7,565	3·2 3·7
North Midlands	6,510	2,024	8,534	4.8	*Tamworth *Walsall	1,550 4,354	798 1,589	2,348 5,943	6·7 5·1
orks and Humberside	82,045	26,602		5.5	*West Bromwich *Wolverhampton	4,359 5,453	1,752 2,517	6,111 7,970	4·4 5·7
North West	90,265		108,647		*Worcester	1,937	590	2,527	4.8
forth Wales	5,606	28,585	118,850	5.8	East Midlands	0.000	1.050		
outh East Wales		2,420	8,026	10.1	*Chesterfield Coalville	2,983 573	1,050 155	4,033 728	5·0 2·1
the description of the second state	5,021	1,945	6,966	6.4	Corby Derby	1,534 4,093	824 1,433	2,358 5,526	7·5 4·2 3·5
otal all intermediate areas	200,726	66,140	266,866	5.8	Kettering Leicester	803 9,246	222 3,033	1,025 12,279	3·5 5·3
a martine and a second second by the					Lincoln Loughborough	2,446 1,017	1,034 410	3,480 1,427 2,754	5·8 3·3
					Mansfield *Northampton	2,121 3,081	633 791	2,754 3,872	3·3 4·6 4·4
OCAL AREAS (by region)					*Nottingham Sutton-in-Ashfield	12,047 976	3,103 196	15,150 1,172	5·2 3·6
outh East					Yorkshire and Humberside		170	1,172	50
*Aldershot Aylesbury	1,166 864	390 337	1,556 1,201	3.5	*Barnsley	3,456	1,074	4,530	5.8
Basingstoke Bedford	1,376	446	1,822	2·9 4·4	*Bradford *Castleford	8,205 2,696	2,464 856	10,669 3,552	6·4 5·9
*Braintree	1,988 1,143	663 548	2,651 1,691	3·7 5·0	*Dewsbury *Doncaster	2,614 4,680	744 1,981	3,358 6,661	5·2 6·3
*Brighton *Canterbury	7,079 2,038	2,093 607	9,172 2,645 5,495	6·7 6·8	Grimsby *Halifax	3,574 1,813	998 551	4,572 2,364	6·1 3·8
Chatham *Chelmsford	3,880 1,985	1,615 690	5,495 2,675	6·7 4·0	Harrogate Huddersfield	985 2,376	348 1,148	1,333 3,524	4·0 3·9
*Chichester Colchester	2,035 2,094	615 863	2,650 2,957	5·5 5·2	*Hull Keighley	11,018	2,840	13.858	7·7 5·2
*Crawley *Eastbourne	2,860 1,709	881 446	3,741 2,155	2.6 5.8	*Leeds	1,142 13,954	419 3,800	1,561 17,754	5.7
*Gravesend *Guildford	3,156 1,543	954	4,110	5.9	*Mexborough Rotherham	1,837 2,664	934 1,062	2,771 3,726	9·0 6·0
*Harlow *Hastings	2,145	433 728	1,976 2,873	3·1 4·2	*Scunthorpe *Sheffield	1,828 9,115	891 3,021	2,719 12,136	4·3 4·3
*Hertford	2,375	666 160	3,041 802	7·7 2·2	Wakefield York	1,707 2,588	545 963	2,252 3,551	3·8 4·5
*High Wysembe	1,603	524	2,127	2.4		-,		5,551	
*High Wycombe *Letchworth *Luton	1,075 5,066	382 2,054	1,457 7,120	3.2	North West				

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

And Sal	Males	Females	Total	Percentag rate
OCAL AREAS (by region	m)—continued	one 152,15	9	ast Anglis ouch switts
The All Charles and State 1990	3,154	1,049	4,203	6.3
*Blackburn *Blackpool	6,132	2,197	8,329	7.9
*Bolton	4,981	1,435	6,416	5·8 4·6
*Burnley	1,588	581	2,169	4.6
*Bury	1,979	742	2,721	5.7
Chester	2,393	925	3,318 1,912	3.6
*Crewe	1,254	658		7.9
*Lancaster	2,655	1,049	3,704 2,414	5.6
*Leigh	1,745	669 18,710	70,702	11.0
*Liverpool	51,992	7,794	40,545	5.8
*Manchester	32,751 841	306	1,147	4.5
*Nelson	1,508	529	2,037	5.3
*Northwich	3,654	1,065	4,719	4.9
*Oldham	4,929	1,986	6,915	4.9
*Preston	2,343	701	3,044	5.9
*Rochdale	2,188	854	3,042	9.6
Southport	3,174	1,453	4,627	7.7
St. Helens	2,622	1,139	3,761	4.8
*Warrington	3,244	1,602	4,846	9.0
*Widnes	4,099	1,674	5,773	8.0
*Wigan				
*Rishan Auckland	2,758	995	3,753	7.7
*Bishop Auckland	1,861	839	2,700	5.4
Carlisle *Chester-le-Street	2,538	766	3,304	8.6
*Consett	2,130	683	2,813	9.0
*Darlington	2,262	1,095	3,357	5.5
Durham	1,612	508	2,120	5.5
*Furness	1,269	1,160	2,429	5.4
Hartlepool	2,806	1,099	3,905	8-9
*Peterlee	1,777	692	2,469	9.9
*Wearside	10,086	3,745	13,831	11.3
*Teesside	11,819	4,625	16,444	7.4
*Tyneside	26,608	8,287	34,895	8.3
*Workington	1,560	861	2,421	7.9
∀ales	trop in instant	100	2 750	10.9
*Bargoed	2,066	693	2,759	6.3
*Cardiff	9,866	2,644	12,510 2,715	6·3 8·9
*Ebbw Vale	1,862	853	2,/15	5.3
*Llanelli	1,088	529	1,617	
*Neath	965	605	1,570 5,103	6·0 6·3
*Newport	3,709	1,394	3,103	6.3
*Pontypool	2,130	973	3,103	7.9
*Pontypridd	3,645	1,503	5,148	6.7
*Port lalbot	3,532	1,825 1,225	5,357 3,606	8.6
*Shotton	2,381	1,225	6,216	6.3
*Swansea	4,702	957	4,022	10.1
*Wrexham	3,065	751	7,022	101
antional				
Scotland	3,354	1,186	4,540	3.9
*Aberdeen	2,805	1,227	4,032	9.3
*Ayr *Bathgate	3,080	1,624	4,704	10.4
*Dumbarton	1,990	1,151	3,141	10.8
*Dumfries	1,591	521	2,112	6.8
Dundee	5,516	2,630	8,146	8.6
*Dunfermline	2,464	1,394	3,858	7.7
*Edinburgh	13,611	4,177	17,788	6.5
*Falkirk	2.829	1,729	4,558	6.9
*Glasgow	38,950	11,565	50.515	9.4
*Greenock	3,003	1,594	4,597	9.7
*Hawick	521	138	659	4.2
*Irvine	3,084	1,513	4,597	11.7
*Kilmarnock	2,123	949	3,072	8.6
*Kirkcaldy	3,205	1,864	5,069 19,172	8.0
*North Lanarkshire	11,606	7,566	19,172	10.7
*Paisley	3,810	7,566 1,796	5,606	6.4
*Perth	1,509	568	2,077	5.8
*Stirling	2,425	1,100	3,525	7.6
stanland tanglasa arting				
Northern Ireland	MER		4 505	12.7
Armagh	1,121	464	1,585	13.7
‡Ballymena	2,659	1,609	4,268 23,996 2,958	9.9
‡Belfast	16,105	7,891 796	23,996	8·1 12·6
‡Coleraine	2,162	/96	2,958	
Cookstown	836	250	1,086	20.6
‡Craigavon	2,216	919	3,135	7.8
‡Downpatrick	1,317	644	1,961	13.2
Dungannon	1,598	587	2,185	22.3
Enniskillen	1,469	672	2,141	14.9
\$Londonderry	4,709	1,472	6,181	16.5
Newry	2,578	865	3,443	21.6
0				
Omagh Strabane	966 1,785	530 440	1,496 2,225	13·2 27·4

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1975 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) except for the special development areas, counties and local areas in Scotland for which the mid-1974 estimates have been used. The estimates are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ. The composition of the assisted areas is shown on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of the Gazette. 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 Burnisland 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 Areas. The percentage rate for the sentents are in the Newport and Port Talbot travel to work areas, the majorities of which are outside the Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the inter-

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Balenod animals control	Males	Females	Total	Percentag rate
COUNTIES (by region)§	rd bille	Article 123	W PRANT	er nead T
South East Bedfordshire Berkshire Buckinghamshire East Sussex Greater London Hampshire Hertfordshire Isle of Wight Kent Oxfordshire Surrey West Sussex	7,072 8,007 4,112 10,894 22,022 127,317 2,347 23,277 6,230 8,148 6,629	2,722 2,714 1,676 35,324 7,176 35,324 7,264 3,013 820 7,417 2,887 2,270 1,875	9,794 10,721 5,788 14,063 29,198 162,641 28,619 12,994 3,167 30,694 9,117 10,418 8,504	4-9 3-6 3-3 6-7 6-1 4-2 5-2 3-1 8-0 6-0 4-6 3-3 3-6
East Anglia Cambridgeshire Norfolk Suffolk	7,304 13,029 8,771	2,429 3,351 2,468	9,733 16,380 11,239	4∙6 6∙4 5∙0
South West Avon Cornwall Devon Dorset Gloucestershire Somerset Wiltshire	19,725 11,524 20,478 10,678 7,782 5,865 7,163	5,251 3,943 7,377 3,369 2,891 2,113 3,033	24,976 15,467 27,855 14,047 10,673 7,978 10,196	6·2 12·0 8·6 7·4 5·4 5·4 5·4
West Midlands West Midlands Metropolitan Hereford and Worcester Salop Staffordshire Warwickshire	60,461 8,550 5,886 11,971 5,291	21,862 2,944 2,343 4,269 2,396	82,323 11,494 8,229 16,240 7,687	5·8 5·3 6·4 4·2
East Midlands Derbyshire Leicestershire Lincolnshire Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire	12,381 12,364 8,656 6,803 16,622	4,029 4,207 3,583 2,377 4,624	16,410 16,571 12,239 9,180 21,246	4·4 4·6 6·6 4·5 5·0
Yorkshire and Humberside South Yorkshire Metropolita West Yorkshire Metropolitan Humberside North Yorkshire		8,371 11,229 5,252 3,181	30,989 47,967 23,300 11,266	5·4 5·3 6·7 5·0
North West Greater Manchester Metropolitan Merseyside Metropolitan Cheshire Lancashire	53,883 56,678 13,896 24,218	14,689 20,452 6,168 9,041	68,572 77,130 20,064 33,259	5·7 10·7 5·5 6·2
North Cleveland Cumbria Durham Northumberland Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	14,625 7,600 12,628 5,208 n 37,143	5,724 4,406 4,608 1,769 12,156	20,349 12,006 17,236 6,977 49,299	7·7 6·2 7·1 7·3 9·0
Wales Clwyd Dyfed Gwent Gwynedd Mid-Glamorgan Powys South Glamorgan West Glamorgan	8,932 7,453 8,955 5,952 10,573 1,309 8,840 7,392	3,409 2,760 3,839 1,949 3,890 396 2,301 3,341	12,341 10,213 12,794 7,901 14,463 1,705 11,141 10,733	10.0 9.3 6.9 11.5 8.0 6.2 6.3 6.4
Scotland Borders Central Dumfries and Galloway Fife Grampian Highlands Lothians Orkneys Shetlands Strathclyde Tayside	1,362 5,152 3,151 6,311 5,493 4,403 17,072 176 222 73,443 8,765	377 2,751 1,266 3,608 2,301 2,041 6,012 51 61 30,281 4,009	1,739 7,903 4,417 9,919 7,794 6,444 23,084 227 283 103,724 12,774	4.5 7.2 8.8 7.6 4.6 9.3 7.0 4.3 4.8 9.6 7.7

mediate 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 Asthon-under-Lyne travel-to-work area, the remainder of which is not in the High Peak Intermediate Area. \* Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given in Appendix E of British Labour Statistics Year Book 1974. † 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 offices 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. I ha 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 February 10, 1977 was 19,551.

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 February 10, 1977: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	1,836	168	2.004
Greater London	353	77	430
East Anglia	219	50	269
outh West	1,207	119	1,326
Nest Midlands	7,073	376	7,449
ast Midlands	1.030	301	1,331
orkshire and Humberside	844	152	996
North West	1,953	151	2,104
lorth	1.278	68	1,346
Vales	358	114	472
cotland	2,144	110	2,254
Great Britain	17,942	1,609	19,551

# Notified vacancies

THE number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on February 4, 1977 was 132,137.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on February 4, 1977 was 132,100.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on February 4, 1977 was 17,360.

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

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

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number workers r 1977	of temporarily ecorded on Feb	stopped oruary 10,
the state of the s	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	17,942	1,609	19,551
Total, index of production industries	13,491	1,104	14,595
Total, all manufacturing industries	11,323	1,069	12,392
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3,768	128	3,896
Mining and quarrying	65	_	65
Food, drink and tobacco	328	155	483
Coal and petroleum products	2		2
Chemicals and allied industries	73	46	119
Metal manufacture	962	35	997
Mechanical engineering	1,159	8	1,167
nstrument engineering	8	6	14
Electrical engineering	34	49	83
hipbuilding and marine engineering	306	1000 3 hours	309
/ehicles	6,562	63	6,625
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	747	55	802

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number workers 1977	of temporarily s ecorded on Feb	stopped ruary 10,
The second secon	Males	Females	Total
Textiles	411	395	806
Leather, leather goods and fur	8	7	15
Clothing and footwear	72	106	178
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	307	56	363
Timber, furniture, etc	238	31	269
Paper, printing and publishing	66	22	88
Other manufacturing industries	40	32	72
Construction	2,102	34	2,136
Gas, electricity and water	1 3,205	1	2
Transport and communication	161	12	173
Distributive trades	200	141	341
nsurance, banking, finance and business services	10	4	14
Professional and scientific services	56	24	80
Miscellaneous services	216	176	392
Public administration	40	20	60

Table 2 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on February 4: industrial analysis

ndustry group (Standard ndustrial Classification 1968)	Number of notifie unfilled on Februa	d vacancies remain ry 4, 1977
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
Total, all industries and services	132,137	17,360
Total, Index of production indus- tries	64,077	7,335
Total, all manufacturing industries	52,183	6,454
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	886	261
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	<b>1,428</b> 1,235	55 48
Food, drink and tobacco	2,880	345
Coal and petroleum products	159	6
Chemicals and allied industries	2,583	256
Metal manufacture	2,401	200
Mechanical engineering	9,308	632
Instrument engineering	1,428	179
Electrical engineering	5,760	529
Shipbuilding and marine engin- eering	840	63
Vehicles	4,002	142
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,300	809
Textiles Cotton linen and man-made fibres	3,222	527
(spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	435 421	56 75
Leather, leather goods and fur	484	160

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

### Table 1

#### Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on February 4: regional analysis

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on February 4, 1977				
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*			
South East	54,048	7,864			
Greater London	29,868	4,683			
East Anglia	3,305	558			
South Western	7,148	897			
West Midlands	8,772	2,078			
East Midlands	9,211	1,310			
Yorkshire and Humberside	10,781	1,487			
North Western	11,533	1,261			
Northern	8,758	690			
Wales	5,538	463			
Scotland	13,043	752			
Great Britain	132,137	17,360			

ing

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notifie unfilled on Februa	d vacancies remain ry 4, 1977
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
Clothing and footwear	6,009	1,121
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,186	160
Timber, furniture, etc	2,265	423
Paper, printing and publishing	1,920	516
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	826	143
Printing and publishing	1,094	373
Other manufacturing industries	2,436	386
Construction	9,510	760
Gas, electricity and water	956	66
Transport and communication	5,768	594
Distributive trades	15,758	3,813
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	6,406	1,389
Professional and scientific services	9,086	852
Miscellaneous services	21,981	2,189
Entertainments, sports, etc	1,485	202
	9,187	442
Catering (MLH 884-888) Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	491	85
Public administration	8,175	927
National government service	3,408	539
	4,767	388

#### 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:

Туре А:	those for which the indices pub- lished in table 127 have been rebased on January 1976, by scaling:
Type B:	those for which indices were not available before 1976:
Туре С:	those for which indices were available before 1976 but with narrower coverage than those now available.
-	C '11 1 1'

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

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

			st figures y 1976 =				
SIC Order	Туре	Social Contraction in Rolands Activities and a social soc	Sep- tember 1976 (final)	October 1976 (final)	Nov- ember 1976 (final)	Dec- ember 1976 (final)	January 1977 (provis- ional)
l to XXVII	В	WHOLE ECONOMY	108·3	108·5	110.6	111.3	111-1
I	С	Agriculture and forestry	112.4	110.1	110.7	112.9	not
ll	A	Mining and quarrying	107-2	108-2	109.2	110.3	available 110.8
III to XIX	С	ALL MANUFAC- TURING INDUS-			Hang Court	model 1	of brance
		TRIES	107.8	109.3	111.3	111.7	112.1
	A	Food, drink and tobacco	107.5	107.5	111.3	113.3	111.1
IV V	A A	Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied in-	106.5	107.5	109.9	110.9	110.8
	~	dustries	107.4	108.0	112.8	111.7	110.1
VI	A	Metal manufacture	109.3	112.4	113.4	113.3	114.9
VII	С	Mechanical engineering	107.1	108.8	110.7	111.7	112.0
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	108.1	108.8	111.5	111.4	112.9
X	A	Electrical engineering	108.6	109.4	111.3	112.2	111.6
×	С	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	109.0	108.3	111.3	111.4	113.7
XI	A	Vehicles	107.0	109.5	109.5	109.8	111.1
XII	A	Metal goods not else- where specified	108.1	110.6	113.4	113.0	113-2
XIII	A	Textiles	107.8	109.8	111.2	111.5	113.2
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods	402.0	1011	10/1	400 5	445.4
		and fur	103.9	104-1	106.1	108.5	112.1
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	105.7	108.5	111.2	112.4	113.0
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass,	106.9	107.2	100 2	444.2	100.0
XVII		cement, etc	and the second second second second	107.3	109.3	111.3	109.0
	A	Timber, furniture, etc	106.1	107.2	108.4	110.9	110.4
XVIII XIX	C A	Paper, printing and pub- lishing Other manufacturing in-	109.9	110.3	112.0	111.0	113·2
	~	dustries	108.3	110.5	111.8	111.7	113-2
XX XXI	CA	Construction Gas, electricity and	110.3	110.3	112.6	113.5	111.3
		water	110.1	110.3	109.6	109-8	111.8
XXII	С	Transport and com- munication	104.7	105.0	109.3	106-4	108.6
XIII	В	Distributive trades	110.1	109.6	113.7	117.1	114.6
XIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	101.4	102.7	107.2	106.0	105.2
κxv	В	Professional and scien-	444.2		444.2		
	C	tific services	111.3	109.6	111.2	112.4	110.8
XVI	C	Miscellaneous services	109.1	108.6	109.0	114.0	111.6
XVII	В	Public administration	106.8	105.5	106.2	106.0	106.3

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

#### 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 this Gazette, page 330.

1970 = 100

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

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	85.8	86.1	86.4	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.8	89.0	90.2	90.8	91.9	93.0
970	94.2	95.4	96.7	98.0	98.9	99.8	101.0	101.8	102.3	103-0	104.3	105.2
971	106-4	107.9	108.6	108.1	107.5	107.9	108.8	108-9	109.4	109.4	109.6	109.4
972	109.8	*	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.5	113.7	114.4	114.7	114.7	114.9	114.8
973	114.8	115.1	116.8	118.9	121.1	122.1	123.0	123.9	125.2	126.7	129.4	130.9
974	131.7	132.8	134.0	138-3	141.0	145.7	148.4	152.7	157.6	163.5	170-1	173.1
975	175-8	177.7	183.0	189-3	193.8	198-2	202.4	205-3	207.1	207.0	210.8	212.1
976	213.5	213.3	214.5	214.7	218-2	220.6	225.3	224.1	225.2	225.1	228.9	

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

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

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

#### Indices

At February 28, 1977, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weeky hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date		Indices J	uly 31, 1972 =	= 100	Percenta over prev 12 month	ge increas vious 15
		Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1976	September 30 October 31 November 30 December 31	217·9 218·2 219·4 220·2	99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4	219·2 219·5 220·7 221·5	17·8 17·1 12·8 11·7	17·8 17·1 12·8 11·7
1977	January 31 February 28	222·4 222·6	99-4 99-4	223·8 223·9	10·7 8·5	10·7 8·5

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

#### Principal changes reported in February

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

Furniture manufacture—Great Britain: Special allowance increased by a further 5 per cent of total earnings with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of 44 a week. Juveniles receive proportional amounts (first full pay week in January). Papermaking, paper coating, paper board and building board making—UK: Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for workers 18 and over. Part-time workers and juveniles receive proportional amounts (February 4). Retail meat trade—England and Wales: Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for workers 18 or over. Juveniles receive £1.50 a week

(reoruary 21). Cinema theatres—UK: Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week. Part-time workers receive proportional amounts (January 2).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in February indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 415,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,030,000 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 February with operative effect from earlier months (210,000 workers, and £535,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £1,030,000 about £565,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils and similar bodies established by

voluntary agreement, £335,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £120,000 from statutory wages orders and £10,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

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

	Basic weekly wages or mi entitlements	nimum	Normal weekly hours of work		
Industry group	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco	270,000 15,000 80,000	£ 670,000 35,000 205,000		E	
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	12,000	30,000	er bo⊒tero Stinnation	Ξ	
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	230,000	565,000	1995 mi 494 mi 1996 - Proje 1997 - Proje 1997 - Proje		
specified Textiles	30,000	80,000 45,000			
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	295.000	Martin State	R. S. Starter	
Clothing and footwear	120,000	15,000			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, e	tc. 6,000		STORE THE CONST	State and the	
Timber, furniture, etc.	125,000	310,000 110,000		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	
Paper, printing and publishing	45,000	110,000	Autora and a second	States and the	
Other manufacturing industrie	s	145,000	CARLAN ANTA CA. ST. C.	Contractions of the	
Construction	45.000	105,000	A GENERAL IN THE	A DESCRIPTION OF	
Gas, electricity and water	250.000	625,000	NEW TRANSFE	A Constant	
Transport and communication Distributive trades	105,000	260,000	and the second second	and log	
Public administration and	105,000	200,000			
professional services	15.000	35.000		station and	
Miscellaneous services	360,000	890,000			
Totals—January-February	1,785,000	4,420,000	1000 - 1000 - 1000 1000 - 1000 - 1000		
Totals—January-February 1976	4,475,000	14,185,000			

#### Table (b) Monthly effect of changes

Month	Basic weekly or minimum	rates of wages entitlements	of work	kly hours
	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				
February	2,685	6,750	<u> </u>	-
March	710	3,750	-	-
April	820	3,950	—	-
May	495	2,325	7	-
June	1,685	8,225	7	7
July*	1,355	5,975	-	-
August*	150	380	-	-
September	305	625		-
October	440	1,035	<u> </u>	-
November*	1,580	3,830	—	-
December*	460	1,115		-
1977				
January*	1,580	3,925	-	-
February	205	495		-

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

### Retail prices, February 15, 1977

At February 15, 1977 the general\* retail prices index was 174.1 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 172.4 at January 18, 1977 and with 149.8 at February 17, 1976. The index for February 1977 was published on March 18, 1977.

The rise in the index during the month was due largely to increases in the prices of many foods, household goods and appliances, and of many articles of clothing and footwear; to increases in the prices of alcoholic drink; and to increases in motoring costs.

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 216.8, and that for all other items of food was 178.5. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 172.5.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by rather less than one per cent to 184.5, compared with 183.1 in January. Prices of beef, pork, bacon, potatoes and carrots were all lower on average than in January, but the prices of many other foods rose, notably eggs, coffee, tea, cheese, chicken, chocolates and canned and dried fruit. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by almost one per cent to 216.8, compared with 214.8 in January.

Alcoholic drink: There was an increase of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the prices of beer, wines and spirits, causing the group index to rise to 176.4, compared with 173.7 in January.

Fuel and light: There was a fall of nearly one half of one per cent in the group index due to the special discount scheme for certain consumers in receipt of supplementary benefit or family income supplement.

Durable household goods: There were increases in the prices of most goods in this group, particularly in the prices of bedding, bedroom furniture and gas appliances, causing the group index to rise by two per cent to 160.1, compared with 157.0 in January.

Clothing and footwear: Most articles of clothing and footwear increased in price, particularly women's and girls' underclothing, men's footwear and men's woollen outerwear. The group index rose by rather less than two per cent to 151.1 compared with 148.5 in lanuary.

Transport and vehicles: There were increases in the prices of cycles, cars, tyres and batteries and in service charges, motor insurance premiums and some provincial bus fares, causing the group index to rise by rather less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 181.3, compared with 178.9 in January.

Miscellaneous goods: There were increases in the prices of many goods in this group, including some national newspapers, stationery, travel and sports goods, causing the group index to rise by rather less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 178.5, compared with 176.2 in January.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in the charges for meals at cafes, restaurants and canteens, caused the group index to rise by nearly one per cent to 173.8, compared with 172.3 in January.

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

lines.	Food: Total	184.5
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	168
	Meat and bacon	155
	Fish	154
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	220
	Milk, cheese and eggs	167
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	209
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	220
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	295
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	173
	Other food	182
e hrow	beauted workers past.	102
1	Alcoholic drink	176-4
	Tobacco	194·3
V	Housing: Total	154.6
	Rent	136
	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	
	Rates and water charges	138†
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials	172
	for home repairs and decorations	183
1	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	198·0
	Coal and coke	192
	Gas	160
	Electricity	219
VI	Durable household goods: Total	160.1
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	161
	Radio, television and other household appliances	156
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	172
11	Clothing and footwear: Total	151-1
	Men's outer clothing	156
	Men's underclothing	175
	Women's outer clothing	142
	Women's underclothing	166
	Children's clothing	161
		101
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats	4.45
	and materials	145
	Footwear	146
/111	Transport and vehicles: Total	181.3
	Motoring and cycling	178
	Fares	204
¥	Miscellaneous goods: Total	178·5
~		194
	Books, newspapers and periodicals	161
	Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toilet requisites Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other house-	
	hold goods	195
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photo- graphic and optical goods, etc	171
		Server and S
<	Services: Total Postage and telephones	<b>167.7</b> 202
		139
	Entertainment Other services including domestic help, beirdress	137
	Other services, including domestic help, hairdress-	
	ing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	180
		CALIFORNIA -
XI.	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	173.8

\* The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices are given in tables 132(a) and 132(b) in the Gazette. † January 14, 1975 = 100. From January 1974 to January 1975 the indicator for owner-occupiers' housing costs was the rent index, which showed an increase over this period of 3 per cent. Accordingly, if a link back to January 1974 is equired for owner-occupiers' housing costs the index for mortgage interest should be multiplied by 1.03.

# Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on February 15, 1977 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Įtem	Number of quotations February 15, 1977	Average price February 15, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
And the second second	Contain Prov	P	P
Beef: Home-killed Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak*	725 699 754 497 601 640 749	87·5 132:1 113·4 80·3 79·0 78·5 149·3	78 - 96 110 -160 100 -126 65 - 96 68 - 90 64 - 92 126 -170
Lamb: Home-killed Loin (with bone) Breast <sup>*</sup> Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	615 597 540 603 621	98-7 33-1 73-8 69-2 94-4	84 -112 25 - 44 48 - 96 60 - 80 85 -105
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone) Breast <sup>®</sup> Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	419 428 404 447 449	82·6 26·2 67·5 57·9 86·6	72 - 9220 - 3445 - 8250 - 6580 - 92
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly* Loin (with bone)	726 720 745	68·8 52·7 83·5	55 - 86 47 - 58 75 - 94
Pork sausages Beef sausages	734 576	43·9 39·3	38 - 50 34 - 46
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb)	548	40·3	37 - 44
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb), oven ready	414	46.3	40 - 53
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked whole Plaice fillets Halibut cuts Herrings Kippers, with bone	423 449 356 393 86 326 451	80·7 81·1 77·5 87·5 125·0 37·9 48·1	70 - 9070 - 9065 - 9074 - 10075 - 16028 - 4639 - 58
Bread White, per 1 <sup>2</sup> Ib wrapped and sliced loaf White, per 1 <sup>2</sup> Ib unwrapped loaf White, per 14 oz Ioaf Brown, per 14 oz Ioaf	657 467 507 557	19·8 21·3 14·7 15·9	$\begin{array}{r} 18 \ - \ 21 \\ 19 \ - \ 24 \\ 13\frac{1}{2} - \ 16 \\ 15\frac{1}{2} - \ 16\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
Flour Self-raising, per 3 lb	687	23.6	20 – 29
Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose White Red	500 260	12·0 12·9	10 – 14 11 – 15

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

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 tell.

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.

ltem	Number of quotations February 15, 1977	Average price February 15, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
	THE PARTY OF	p	р р
Fresh vegetables—continued			
Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	672	38.8	35 - 44
Cabbage, greens	423	16.2	10 - 24
Cabbage, hearted	473	14.3	10 - 20
Cauliflower or broccoli	300	27.9	16 - 38
Brussels sprouts	509	21.4	18 - 26 10 - 16
Carrots	689 710	12·3 16·5	14 - 20
Onions Mushrooms, per 🕹 Ib	642	15.0	13 - 17
Fresh fruit	665	15.3	12 - 18
Apples, cooking	709	17.9	12 - 18 15 - 22
Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	637	18.1	15 - 22
Oranges	578	15.3	12 - 20
Bananas	681	17.2	15 – 20
Bacon Collar*	404	68.7	60 - 78
Gammon*	454	87.7	75 -100
Middle cut,* smoked	313	81.7	72 - 96
Back, smoked	295	88.3	72 -102 68 -102
Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	370 226	86·3 72·2	68 –102 62 – 84
Ham (not shoulder)	572	116.8	94 –140
Pork luncheon meat, per 12 oz can	580	31.7	25 - 37
Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can	527	89.0	82 - 98
Milk, ordinary, per pint	i de <del>- d</del> est e de	10.5	
Butter			10 (1
Home-produced	470	58.1	42 - 64
New Zealand Danish	629 644	54·6 59·5	51 - 58 56 - 64
Margarine	150	13.1	12 <u>1</u> - 14
Standard quality, per ½ lb Lower priced, per ½ lb	121	12.3	$12\frac{1}{2} - 12\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	737	22.5	19 – 27
Cheese, cheddar type	730	59.5	52 - 68
Eggs	632	54.7	52 - 58
Large, per dozen	638	51.0	48 - 54
Standard, per dozen Medium, per dozen	317	46.6	44 - 49
Sugar, granulated, per kg	745	25.5	24 – 27
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	614	78.9	69 - 95
Tea Higher prices, per ‡ lb	249	20.5	19 - 21
Medium priced, per 4 lb Lower priced, per 4 lb	1,689 619	17·7 16·6	$16 - 19\frac{1}{2}$ 15 - 18

#### 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 people laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1975 on pages 469 to 477 of the May 1976 issue of the Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in February\* which came to the notice of the department, was 221. In addition, 80 stoppages which began before February 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 137,500, consisting of 100,200 involved in stoppages which began in February and 37,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 4,900 workers involved for the first time in February in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 100,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 50,600 were directly involved and 49,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 713,000 working days lost in February includes 326,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### **Prominent stoppages of work during February**

A six week dispute by nearly 840 brewery delivery men at nine distribution depots in London, the South East and East Anglia ended on February 21. The men's refusal to take out new, larger vehicles, despite assurances that there would be no redundancies, caused a further 230 workers to be laid off. Work was resumed following agreement to re-commence trials on the vehicles and to have further consultations over the introduction of the new delivery system.

A stoppage of work by over 200 process operatives which began on February 15 caused 1,350 other workers to be laid off at a frozen food factory in East Anglia. The stoppage was in support of a claim for increased manning levels for operating modernised machinery which had been re-located. Work was resumed on February 28 following management's agreement to provide an additional worker to assist the machine minders as necessary.

A five week stoppage of work by 330 paint shop workers at a car plant in the Midlands led to 2,600 workers being laid off. The stoppage, which was in protest against the use of industrial engineers on work study exercises, ended on March 8.

About 2,300 toolroom workers at eight plants in the South East, Midlands and North West belonging to the same company stopped work from February 18 in pursuance of a claim for separate bargaining rights and the restoration of differentials. The stoppage has led to progressive lay offs of large numbers of other workers at the plants and was still in progress at the end of the month.

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

Industry group Standard Industrial	January	y to Febru	ary 1977	January to February 1976				
Classification 1968	No. of stop- pages	Stoppage progress	s in	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress			
	begin- ning in period		Working days lost	begin-	Workers in- volved	Working days lost		
Agriculture, forestry,						-		
fishing	_	_			-			
Coal mining All other mining and	32	15,700	16,000	36	5,400	8,000		
quarrying Food, drink and	-	500	2,000	2	100	†		
tobacco Coal and petroleum	20	6,400	25,000	11	1,500	6,000		
products Chemicals and allied	2	100	+	- 43		1993		
industries	10	5,000	83,000	5	600	1,000		
Metal manufacture	26	9,400	76,000	29	22,500	167,000		
Engineering Shipbuilding and	72	19,600	138,000	60	21,500	122,000		
marine engineering	6	5,600	36,000	7	14,400	17,000		
Motor vehicles	43	83,200	389,000	19	18,500	52,000		
Aerospace equipment	2	1,300	2,000	_		-		
All other vehicles Metal goods not	3	5,200	145,000	2	600	1,000		
elsewhere specified	25	6,700	43,000	19	3,800	15,000		
Textiles	8	1,000	3,000	5	1,300	6,000		
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	6	2,500	9,000	7	1,400	5,000		
cement, etc	11	1,200	3,000	3	700	1,000		
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and	2	1,000	2,000	6	300	1,000		
publishing All other manufactur-	8	1,900	8,000	5	500	3,000		
ing industries	15	2,100	9,000	9	1,300	6,000		
Construction Gas, electricity and	68	8,000	56,000	35	8,600	70,000		
water Port and inland water	4	800	2,000	4	24,100	37,000		
transport Other transport and	10	2,800	7,000	13	2,700	5,000		
communication	25	3,800	21,000	15	3,200	15,000		
Distributive trades Administrative, finan- cial and professional	17	2,200	25,000	8	400	2,000		
services	24	11,600	45,000	13	2,400	8,000		
Miscellaneous services	6	1,000	10,000	7	2,600	14,000		
Total	445	198,500	1,156,000	320	138,400	563,000		

#### **Causes of stoppages**

Principal cause	Beginnin Sebruary		Beginning in the first two months of 1977		
	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved	
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	96	25,000	181	38,500	
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	11	3,200	28	35,200	
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	300	6	500	
Redundancy questions	10	7,000	20	9,600	
Trade union matters	25	2,400	46	4,400	
Working conditions and supervision	21	4.200	56	8,300	
Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disciplinary	33	5,100	61	7,400	
measures	22	3,400	47	10,900	
Miscellaneous	100	-	2007 40 61	1999	
Total	±221	50,600	§445	114,900	

#### Duration of stoppages ending in February

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	26	10,500	15,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	24	4,600	8,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	36	6,800	21,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	50	7,000	58,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	39	14,800	229,000
Over 12 days	49	10,300	538,000
Total	224	53.900	870,000

\* 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 328 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown. tals shown. † Less than 500 working days. ‡ Includes one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action. § Includes three 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 guarterly estimates are now given for other groups (table 103). Quarterly estimates for all industries and services, agriculture, Index of Production industries and service industries are separately analysed by region in table 102.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

	not available
a <del>an</del> g ang	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified

SIC

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

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

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

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

### EMPLOYMENT working population

TA	BLE	101		

TABLE 1			1						DUSANDS
Quarter		Employee Males	es in employme Females	Total	Employers — and self- employed	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Un- employed excluding adult students	Working population
A. UNIT		and the second	es celle address						and Balling
Numbe	rs unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1973	March June September December	13,722 13,771 13,850 13,819	8,861 8,891 8,902 8,953	22,583 22,662 22,752 22,773	1,935 1,947 1,942 1,937	367 361 358 354	24,885 24,970 25,052 25,064	717 575 556 512	25,602 25,545 25,608 25,576
1974	March June September December	13,620 13,659 13,726 13,643	8,997 9,131 9,209 9,229	22,617 22,790 22,935 22,871	1,931 1,925 1,925* 1,925*	349 345 347 343	24,897 25,060 25,207 25,139	618 542 650 †	25,515 25,602 25,857 †
1975	March June September‡ December‡	13,534 13,532 13,541 13,436	9,094 9,174 9,172 9,200	22,629 22,707 22,714 22,636	1,925* 1,925* 1,925* 1,925* 1,925*	338 336 340 339	24,892 24,968 24,979 24,900	803 866 1,145 1,201	25,695 25,834 26,124 26,101
1976	March‡ June‡ September‡	13,305 13,344 13,400	9,072 9,146 9,150	22,378 22,491 22,550	1,925* 1,925* 1,925*	337 336 338	24,640 24,752 24,813	1,285 1,332 1,456	25,925 26,084 26,269
Numbe	rs adjusted for seasonal variation	the sound							
1973	March June September December	13,783 13,782 13,815 13,782	8,875 8,878 8,886 8,959	22,658 22,660 22,701 22,741	1,935 1,947 1,942 1,937	367 361 358 354	24,960 24,968 25,001 25,032		25,639 25,600 25,539 25,540
197 <del>4</del>	March June September December	13,684 13,673 13,679 13,611	9,021 9,118 9,195 9,223	22,705 22,791 22,874 22,834	1,931 1,925 1,925* 1,925*	349 345 347 343	24,985 25,061 25,146 25,102		25,572 25,659 25,770 †
1975	March June September‡ December‡	13,600 13,548 13,485 13,407	9,129 9,161 9,158 9,185	22,729 22,709 22,643 22,592	1,925* 1,925* 1,925* 1,925* 1,925*	338 336 340 339	24,992 24,970 24,908 24,856		25,771 25,892 26,023 26,055
1976	March‡ June‡ September‡	13,374 13,361 13,340	9,117 9,130 9,136	22,491 22,491 22,476	1,925* 1,925* 1,925*	337 336 338	24,753 24,752 24,739		26,016 26,138 26,162
	BRITAIN								
Number 1973	rs unadjusted for seasonal variation	12 420	9 676	22.104	1,872	367	24,345	683	25.029
1973	March June September December	13,430 13,478 13,556 13,525	8,676 8,705 8,713 8,761	22,106 22,182 22,269 22,286	1,872 1,884 1,879 1,874	361 358 354	24,427 24,506 24,514	545 527 484	25,028 24,972 25,033 24,998
1974	March June September December	13,325 13,363 13,431 13,349	8,802 8,933 9,010 9,029	22 127 22,297 22,441 22,377	1,869 1,864 1,864* 1,864*	349 345 347 343	24,345 24,506 24,652 24,584	590 515 618 †	24,935 25,021 25,270 †
1975	March June September‡ December‡	13,240 13,240 13,249 13,144	8,894 8,973 8,971 8,999	22,135 22,213 22,220 22,142	1,864* 1,864* 1,864* 1,864* 1,864*	338 336 340 339	24,337 24,413 24,424 24,345	768 828 1,097 1,152	25,105 25,241 25,521 25,497
1976	March‡ June‡ September‡	13,013 13,052 13,108	8,871 8,945 8,949	21,884 21,997 22,057	1,864* 1,864* 1,864*	337 336 338	24,085 24,197 24,259	1,235 1,278 1,395	25,320 25,475 25,654
Number	rs adjusted for seasonal variation								
1973	March June September December	13,490 13,490 13,521 13,487	8,690 8,692 8,697 8,768	22,180 22,182 22,218 22,255	1,872 1,884 1,879 1,874	367 361 358 354	24,419 24,427 24,455 24,483		25,065 25,027 24,966 24,963
1974	March June September December	13,388 13,377 13,384 13,317	8,826 8,920 8,996 9,023	22,214 22,297 22,380 22,340	1,869 1,864 1,864* 1,864*	349 345 347 343	24,432 24,506 24,591 24,547		24,992 25,075 25,185 †
1975	March June September‡ December‡	13,307 13,257 13,193 13,115	8,928 8,960 8,957 8,984	22,235 22,217 22,150 22,099	1,864* 1,864* 1,864* 1,864* 1,864*	338 336 340 339	24,437 24,417 24,354 24,302		25,181 25,299 25,424 25,454
1976	March‡ June‡ September‡	13,083 13,069 13,048	8,915 8,930 8,935	21,998 21,999 21,983	1,864* 1,864* 1,864*	337 336 338	24,199 24,199 24,185		25,411 25,529 25,551

Note: From June 1975 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland. • Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data become available. † Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. See footnote ‡ to table 104. ‡ Employment estimates after June 1975 are provisional.

itandard region	Regional totals as	Numbers	of employe	es in employ	ment (Thousa	unds)	and the second second	entre contraction	Regional in	dices of emp (June 1974	
	percentage of Great	All indus	tries and ser	vices	Agricul- ture,	Index of* Produc-	of which† manufac-	Service§ industries	Index of Produc-	Manufac- turing	Service
-	Britain Total	Total	Males	Females	forestry and fishing	tion	turing industries		tion industries	industries	
South East and East Anglia 975 March June September‡ 976 March‡ June‡ September‡	36-09 35-97 36-05 36-04 35-97 35-93 35-85	7,988 7,990 8,010 7,979 7,872 7,903 7,908	4,708 4,697 4,703 4,660 4,608 4,621 4,630	3,280 3,293 3,307 3,319 3,264 3,282 3,277	119 126 131 116 113 121 129	2,706 2,657 2,639 2,624 2,583 2,582 2,582	2,168 2,110 2,092 2,079 2,051 2,052 2,052 2,067	5,163 5,208 5,240 5,238 5,176 5,201 5,182	97·6 95·8 95·2 94·6 93·2 93·1 93·6	97-4 94-8 94-0 93-4 92-1 92-2 92-9	100·7 101·6 102·2 102·2 100·9 101·4 101·1
outh West June September‡ December‡ June‡ September‡	6-78 6-86 6-81 6-77 6-82 6-90 6-88	1,501 1,523 1,513 1,498 1,493 1,517 1,517	900 906 904 898 893 901 904	601 616 610 601 600 615 613	48 50 48 45 46 49 49	574 563 561 559 552 552 552 557	439 427 425 423 419 420 425	880 910 904 894 895 915 911	98.0 96.2 95.9 95.5 94.3 94.3 95.2	98·0 95·2 94·8 94·5 93·5 93·7 94·9	99.6 103.0 102.4 101.3 101.3 103.7 103.2
Nest Midlands 975 March June September‡ December‡ 976 March‡ June‡ September‡	10.07 9.96 9.91 9.92 9.90 9.89 9.90	2,229 2,212 2,203 2,196 2,166 2,175 2,183	1,363 1,350 1,346 1,332 1,315 1,319 1,328	866 862 857 863 851 856 856 854	30 32 32 29 29 32 33	1,210 1,183 1,172 1,162 1,142 1,145 1,155	1,052 1,021 1,011 1,002 984 987 997	989 997 999 1,004 995 998 995	97·4 95·2 94·3 93·5 91·8 92·1 92·9	97·3 94·5 93·5 92·7 91·1 91·3 92·3	101·9 102·8 102·9 103·5 102·5 102·5 102·8 102·5
tast Midlands 975 March June September‡ December‡ 976 March‡ June‡ September‡	6-69 6-69 6-70 6-73 6-74 6-71 6-72	1,481 1,485 1,488 1,491 1,474 1,475 1,483	893 896 899 894 886 885 890	588 589 589 597 587 590 590 592	35 37 39 35 35 36 37	774 765 767 762 752 754 762	604 593 594 591 583 586 594	672 682 682 694 687 685 685 684	98-2 97-1 97-3 96-6 95-4 95-7 96-6	98·0 96·2 96·4 95·8 94·6 95·1 96·3	102·4 104·1 104·1 105·8 104·8 104·5 104·5
Yorkshire and Humberside 975 March June September‡ December‡ June‡ September‡	8·90 8·94 8·95 8·97 8·97 8·99 9·00 9·02	1,969 1,985 1,989 1,986 1,968 1,979 1,990	1,202 1,205 1,207 1,199 1,189 1,193 1,202	767 780 782 787 779 786 788	33 34 34 31 31 34 35	967 961 950 937 939 948	742 733 732 725 715 718 727	969 990 1,004 1,006 1,006 1,007	97-5 96-9 96-8 95-8 94-5 94-7 94-7 95-6	97·0 95·8 95·8 94·9 93·6 93·9 95·1	100·5 102·7 103·3 104·1 103·7 104·3 104·4
Jorth West June September‡ December‡ 976 March‡ June‡ September‡	12-01 12-04 12-05 12-06 12-05 12-04 12-06	2,658 2,675 2,677 2,670 2,637 2,648 2,660	1,568 1,572 1,575 1,566 1,550 1,555 1,563	1,090 1,103 1,101 1,104 1,087 1,092 1,098	16 18 17 16 16 18 18	1,252 1,235 1,231 1,221 1,204 1,204 1,212	1,063 1,042 1,038 1,029 1,017 1,018 1,027	1,390 1,423 1,429 1,434 1,417 1,426 1,431	97·1 95·8 95·5 94·7 93·4 93·4 93·4	97·5 95·6 95·2 94·4 93·2 93·4 94·2	99.7 102.0 102.5 102.8 101.6 102.3 102.6
North 975 March June September‡ December‡ 976 March‡ June‡ September‡	5-66 5-70 5-69 5-70 5-71 5-67 5-69	1,252 1,266 1,265 1,263 1,249 1,248 1,254	770 774 774 767 759 760 763	481 491 491 496 489 488 491	17 17 16 16 16 16 16 17	622 620 618 612 600 599 601	459 454 452 448 440 439 441	613 629 631 635 633 632 636	98-0 97-6 97-3 96-4 94-5 94-3 94-6	98·2 97·2 96·8 96·0 94·1 94·0 94·4	103·3 106·0 106·4 107·1 106·7 106·7 107·3
Wales 1975 March June September‡ December‡ June‡ September‡	4·50 4·49 4·46 4·45 4·46 4·46 4·46 4·47	996 998 992 986 975 982 986	622 618 615 608 603 605 609	374 380 377 378 372 377 377 377	23 26 24 24 24 24 26 25	453 445 441 436 430 427 434	326 317 313 309 306 303 310	520 527 527 525 521 529 528	97.6 95.7 94.9 93.8 92.6 91.9 93.3	97-3 94-5 93-3 92-2 91-1 90-3 92-3	103·9 105·3 105·4 105·1 104·1 105·7 105·5
Scotland June September‡ December‡ June‡ September‡	9·31 9·35 9·37 9·37 9·37 9·37 9·42 9·42	2,061 2,076 2,083 2,074 2,050 2,072 2,078	1,213 1,219 1,226 1,219 1,208 1,212 1,219	847 858 857 855 843 860 858	49 49 49 48 49 49 49	879 872 867 858 846 841 847	650 637 632 625 617 613 619	1,132 1,155 1,167 1,167 1,156 1,182 1,182	96-7 95-9 95-4 94-5 93-1 92-5 93-2	96·2 94·2 93·5 92·5 91·2 90·6 91·5	100.6 102.7 103.7 103.8 102.8 105.1 105.1
Great Britain 1975 March June September‡ December‡ 1976 March‡ June‡ September‡	100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00	22,135 22,213 22,220 22,142 21,884 21,997 22,057	13,240 13,240 13,249 13,144 13,013 13,052 13,108	8,894 8,973 8,971 8,999 8,871 8,945 8,945 8,949	370 388 391 362 359 380 390	9,437 9,300 9,254 9,184 9,047 9,043 9,112	7,503 7,334 7,289 7,232 7,131 7,136 7,207	12,327 12,522 12,575 12,576 12,478 12,574 12,556	97-5 96-1 95-6 94-9 93-5 93-4 94-1	97·4 95·2 94·6 93·9 92·6 92·6 93·5	100·9 102·5 103·0 103·1 102·2 103·0 102·8

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

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

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

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

#### EMPLOYMENT

playees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

# EMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103

		ti	ndex of Pro on industri		Manufi	acturing ries							50	8			
		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
972	May June	21,650	9,598 9,596	93·9 93·8	7,623 7,613	93·5 93·4	416	379 377	727 730	42 42	426 424	516 516	966 964	156 156	786 780	179 177	776 776
	July August September		9,627 9,653 9,637	93·8 93·8 93·6	7,638 7,663 7,665	93·3 93·3 93·3		374 374 373	742 746 741	42 42 42	425 427 426	516 515 516	963 962 963	156 156 156	787 788 786	176 176 178	775 777 781
	October November December		9,656 9,696 9,683	93-8 94-0 93-9	7,668 7,678 7,676	93·2 93·2 93·2		372 371 370	740 740 733	42 41 41	424 424 425	517 518 518	961 962 964	157 157 158	790 793 794	177 175 175	781 783 785
973	January February March		9,631 9,670 9,672	94·1 94·5 94·7	7,639 7,652 7,657	93·4 93·6 93·9		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	827 824 825	176 176 175	789 785 782
	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	825 829 830	175 174 175	783 783 783
	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	835 838 837	174 176 178	783 785 787
	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	176 178 177	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 40	440 438 436	512 511 510	973 970 966	159 157 157	809 802 797	176 175 175	786 779 771
	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 39	433 430 428	507 505 501	960 955 949	156 154 154	786 777 768	175 174 174	768 757 748
	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	498 495 494	945 943 944	153 152 152	761 760 758	173 173 174	740 740 740
	October‡ November‡ December‡	22,142	9,217 9,214	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	938 936 932	151 150 150	757 754 749	175 175 174	735 733 735
976	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	421 421 421	483 480 478	926 924 922	149 148 147	741 737 736	174 174 173	731 729 728
	April‡ May‡ June‡	21,997	9,027 9,025	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	422 422 424	476 475 473	921 919 919	147 147 146	734 731 732	173 173 172	726 723 727
	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	426 428 428	475 477 479	920 919 924	147 147 147	734 734 737	172 171 172	729 732 739
	October‡ November‡ December‡		9,135 9,150 9,132	88·8 88·7 88·6	7,231 7,242 7,240	88·0 87·9 87·9		340 341 341	710 710 708	38 38 38	429 430 430	481 481 481	924 924 923	148 148 148	740 742 743	172 172 171	741 745 747
977	January‡		9,100	88.9	7,207	88·1		340	699	38	428	481	919	146	740	171	747

\* 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.

THOUSANDS

TABLI	E 103 (co	ntinued)														Great Brit	
Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services§	Public administration and defence†		
553 553	559 558	45 45	428 426	294 295	269 270	573 573	329 331	1,247 1,258	349 347	1,520	2,588	983	3,031	2,002	1,514	May June	1972
554 555 559	557 561 562	45 45 45	425 430 431	297 299 298	272 275 275	574 575 572	332 334 335	1,269 1,271 1,254	346 345 345							July August September	
561 562 563	560 560 559	45 45 45	431 431 430	297 298 297	277 280 282	573 572 571	335 337 337	1,271 1,303 1,294	345 344 343							October November December	
561 564 563	558 559 559	45 45 44	426 426 426	296 297 297	281 283 284	567 566 566	336 337 339	1,281 1,309 1,309	343 341 340							January February March	1973
563 563 563	557 556 555	44 44 44	425 423 418	299 299 299	284 286 287	567 567 568	340 344 344	1,323 1,321 1,338	339 337 335	1,501	2,691	1,043	3,171	2,114	1,544	April May June	
567 569 569	557 556 554	44 44 43	416 413 412	301 302 300	288 288 289	574 576 578	347 348 347	1,348 1,349 1,347	335 335 336			, t				July August September	
572 577 580	551 553 556	43 43 43	413 415 415	299 300 301	289 289 289	582 584 586	351 353 354	1,338 1,342 1,331	336 335 335							October November December	
573 572 570	549 547 545	43 43 43	410 407 406	296 294 293	283 282 280	584 585 584	347 345 346	1,310 1,316 1,295	336 335 335							January February March	1974
574 576 577	546 547 546	43 43 42	406 408 404	294 295 295	279 279 278	583 586 582	348 351 351	1,288 1,283 1,290	338 337 337	1,483	2,707	1,101	3,284	2,088	1,551	April May June	
582 581 579	545 547 542	42 42 42	403 405 403	295 297 294	276 276 274	585 587 586	355 357 354	1,290 1,292 1,292	338 339 341	1,493	2,709	1,107	3,353	2,078	1,570	July August September	
580 579 576	537 532 525	42 42 42	402 403 401	292 290 284	274 271 268	586 587 584	356 354 349	1,292 1,262 1,250	342 343 344	1,494	2,767	1,092	3,414	2,021	1,577	October November December	
569 564 558	516 510 503	42 42 42	395 392 389	284 283 281	263 263 263	579 574 572	343 336 333	1,246 1,244 1,241	343 343 343	1,500	2,699	1,081	3,433	2,027	1,587	January February March	1975
554 547 542	500 498 494	41 42 41	388 386 383	278 275 270	262 260 259	568 565 559	328 325 323	1,253 1,270 1,273	343 343 343	1,495	2,709	1,088	3,465	2,157	1,608	April May June	
540 538 537	492 492 488	42 43 43	382 382 381	270 269 267	258 259 260	558 556 555	323 323 321	1,27 <del>4</del> 1,277 1,273	344 344 344	1,494	2,699	1,093	3,488	2,170	1,631	July ‡ August ‡ September ‡	
535 534 534	485 485 484	43 43 42	381 382 381	266 266 265	260 262 262	552 548 546	323 325 323	1,261 1,270 1,265	343 343 342	1,475	2,750	1,088	3,537	2,116	1,631	October ‡ November ‡ December ‡	
530 528 526	482 482 482	42 42 42	377 375 374	262 260 260	260 261 260	542 540 538	320 320 320	1,244 1,234 1,233	341 340 339	1,456	2,660	1,081	3,544	2,099	1,639	January ‡ February ‡ March ‡	1976
523 526 526	483 484 486	42 42 42	371 373 376	261 261 262	260 258 259	536 535 536	322 323 324	1,227 1,231 1,232	336 335 333	1,461	2,655	1,094	3,530	2,179	1,655	April ‡ May ‡ June‡	
531 533 534	488 489 489	42 42 42	376 376 376	264 265 265	261 261 261	537 537 537	329 330 331	1,231 1,225 1,230	333 333 333	1,454	2,652	1,107	3,484	2,193	1,666	July‡ August‡ September‡	
536 538 539	489 490 492	42 42 42	380 381 381	265 266 265	264 264 263	537 537 536	334 335 334	1,231 1,236 1,221	333 332 331							October‡ November‡ December‡	
536	491	42	379	263	262	534	332	1,221	331							January‡	197

MARCH 1977	DEPARTMENT	OF	EMPLOYMENT	GAZETTE	:
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#### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEM	LOYED			An and a start	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS							Adult stud-
				of whic	h:	School- leavers	Actual	Seasona	lly adjuste	dli	1 9 1	н. Т		ents regis- tered for vacation
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	included in total (000's)	(000's)	Total number (000's)	Percen- tage rate*	Change since prev- ious month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
1973	2 February 14 March 13	4·2 4·2	968·2 967·0	814·4 812·5	 153·9 154·5	9·2 7·8	959·0 959·2	911·5 916·8	4·0 4·0	+9.6 +5.3	+11.9 +9.3	767·7 771·3	143·8 145·5	0.1
	April 10 May 8 June 12	4·2 3·8 3·5	956·5 871·9 804·3	800·0 729·7 675·5	156·4 142·2 128·8	17·9 11·1 9·3	938-6 860-8 794-9	910-9 878-1 847-9	4·0 3·8 3·7	-5.9 -32.8 -30.2	+3.0 -11.2 -22.9	764·2 735·0	146·7 143·1	0·1 16·4 0·2
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3.6 3.8 3.8	817·7 875·1 862·4	680·9 716·2 710·0	136·8 158·9 152·4	22·5 64·3 44·9	795-2 810-8 817-5	844-0 838-4 840-6	3·7 3·7	3·9 5·6	-22·3 -13·3	709·6 704·7 698·5	138-3 139-3 139-9	1-8 30-9 33-3
	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	3.7 3.5 3.5	+2·2 -28·7 -20·5	-2·4 -10·7 -15·7	702·9 676·3 657·5	137·7 135·6 133·9	28·1 3·3
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	764-9 741-6 701-6 673-6	3·3 3·2 3·0 2·9	-26·5 -23·3 -40·0	+25·2 -24·4 -29·0	635-5 613-7 580-9	129· <del>4</del> 127·9 120·7	1·8 17·5
	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	-28·0 -23·6 -16·0 -14·0	-30·4 -30·5 -22·6 -17·8	558-5 538-3 528-4	115-1 111-7 105-6	0·1 47·6
	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		516·3 501·7 483·7	103·7 99·5 94·0	1.6 22.2 21.7
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·3 2·2 2·2	533·8 520·4 511·5	444-8 435-8 431-6	89·0 84·6 79·9	5·9 2·8 2·0	527·9 517·6 509·3	539·2 522·0 513·0	2·3 2·2 2·2	-18·4 -17·2 -9·0	-20.8 -20.6 -18.6 -14.9	467·8 454·8 442·6	89·8 84·4 79·4	21.7 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	434·2 475·7 488·8	78·8 87·7 88·9	2·0 8·4
	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	494·1 489·6 483·5	88·4 92·3 90·7	0·1 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 <sup>4</sup> 0 616 <sup>5</sup> 627 <sup>6</sup>	2·5 2·6 2·7	+6·4 +21·5 +11·1	+4·3 +14·1 +13·0	493·9 499·7 516·7	94·7 95·3 99·8	1.6 27.2 30.5
	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	523·8 534·7 542·2	103·8 103·4 106·7	32·9 2·6
1975	January 20† February 10 March 10	3·3 3·4 3·4	771-8 791-8 802-6	635·1 650·2 657·7	136·7 141·6 144·9	9·1 9·3 6·7	762·7 782·4 795·9	707·3 734·3 764·4	3·0 3·1 3·2	+ 27·0 + 30·1		584·5 605·6 627·9	122-8 128-7	4.6
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3.6 3.6 3.7	845·0 850·3 866·1	690-2 693-9 706-6	154·9 156·4 159·4	21·8 15·8 19·9	823·2 834·5 846·1	805·5 853·7 898·8	3·4 3·6 3·8	+41·1 +48·2 +45·1	+ 32.8 + 39.8 + 44.8	660·6 696·3 731·9	136-5 144-9 157-4	0·1 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	166-9 187-4 196-9 206-9	3-8 97-8 99-3 103-8
	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	5.0	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 10·7
1976	January 8§ February 12 March 11	5.5		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	946·7 959·6 961·1	256·8 266·2	127.1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5.4	1,281·1 1,271·8 1,331·8	994-2 982-9 1,009-4	287·0 288·9	22·7 37·8	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	967-0 973-5 977-2	270·5 274·8 279·8	0.1 179.3 0.3
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6.4	1,502.0	1,071·2 1,093·2 1,059·8	392·2 408·8		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	983·5 990·5	283·9 305·4 318·3	6-0 108-8 122-7 131-9
	October 14 November 11¶ December 9¶	5.8		1,010·0 	367·1	82·7 51·0	1,294·4 1,320·0	1,307·9 1,325·7	5-5 5-6	-10·8	+6.3	994·2 984·4	324·5 323·5	131·8 9·1
1977	January 13 February 10	6.1	1,448.2	1,074·1 1,055·5	374·1 366·3	51·0 41·8	1,397·2 1,380·0	1,338·2 1,331·4	5.7 5.6	+12·5 -6·8		 999·8 995·5	 338·4 335·9	 10·3

Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate in the descape of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made a figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made a figure for December 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers § In January 1975, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and female figures and female figures for some offices for males and female figures and female figures for some offices of the numbers of the numbers of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers § 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 for male set 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.

TA	BLE	105	

ABL	E 105	UNEMP	OYED		and a state		UNEMP		XCLUDI	NG SCHOOL	L-LEAVERS			Adult stud-
				of which	: and the second second	School- leavers	Actual		ly adjusted					ents regis- tered for vacation
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	included in total (000's)	(000's)	Total number (000's)	Percen- tage rate*	Change since prev- ious month (000's)	Average change over 3 months ended (000's)	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
972	February 14	4·1 4·1	925·1 924·7	781·2 780·2	143·9 144·4	8·4 7·1	916·7 917·6	870·7 876·2	3.9 3.9	+10·2 +5·5	+12·1 +9·5	736·7 740·6	134·0 135·6	0·1 0·1
	March 13 April 10 May 8	4·1 3·7 3·4	911·8 831·8 765·5	766·7 699·6 646·8	145·1 132·2 118·7	16·5 10·1 8·4	895·3 821·7 757·1	868·1 838·0 808·1	3·9 3·7 3·6	8·1 30·1 29·9	+2·6 -10·9 -22·7	732·2 704·9 680·1	135·9 133·1 128·0	16·4 0·2 1·8
	June 12 July 10 August 14 September 11	3·5 3·7 3·7	775-1 833-4 823-0	649·8 686·1 681·8	125·3 147·3 141·1	19·2 60·9 42·0	755-9 772-5 781-0	804·6 799·9 803·3	3·6 3·6 3·6	-3·5 -4·7 +3·4	-21·2 -12·7 -1·6	675·4 670·1 675·6	129·2 129·8 127·7	28·6 30·4 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	44·1 1·0
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·4 2·3	535·4 551·6 526·9	450·8 460·1 440·5	84·5 91·5 86·4	7·7 21·6 13·0	527·7 530·0 513·9	571·2 548·5 529·1	2·5 2·4 2·3	17·8 22·7 19·4	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	66·9 1·1
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·4 2·8 2·7	542·5 628·7 617·8	458·4 517·5 509·3	84·1 111·2 108·5	14·4 56·0 33·4	528·1 572·7 584·4	566·2 588·0 598·5	2·5 2·6 2·6	+5·7 +21·8 +10·5	+3·9 +13·5 +12·6	478·1 495·6 502·4	88·1 92·4 96·1	24-4 27-6 29-3
	October 14† November 11† December 9†	2·7 2·7	610·3 621·4	507·0 516·3	103·2 105·1	13·4 8·0	596·8 613·4	608·4 618·5	2·7 2·7	+9·9 +10·1	+14·1 +10·2	512·6 519·7	95·8 98·8	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 10·5
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	+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	5·4 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	1,255.8	5.5	-9·9 	+6.3	948·3 	307·5 	8·0 
1977	January 13 February 10	6·0 5·9	1,390·2 1,365·2	 1,034·0 1,016·0	356·2 349·1	48·2 39·4	1,342·0 1,325·8	1,284.6	5.6	+11·2 -6·2	.: 	962·7 958·5	322·0 319·8	9·5

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

summary analysis: Great Britain

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the uppropriate mid-year. The mid-1975 estimate (23,041,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1975 onwards.  $\uparrow, \uparrow, \S, \parallel, \P$ , see footnotes to table 104.

### 298 MARCH 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

### regional analysis

TABLE 106

		UNEMI	PLOYED				UNEM	LOYED	EXCLUDI	NG SCHO	OOL-LEA	VERS		Adult
				Of whi	ch :	School- leavers	Actual	Seasona	lly adjuste	d†				students registered
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females			Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	for vacation employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
		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)
sou	JTH EAST													
1976	February 12 March 11	4·0 4·0	301·5 298·9	239·4 237·3	62·1 61·6	3·9 3·1	297·6 295·8	285·5 288·1	3·8 3·8	+7·3 +2·6	+9·8 +6·9	227·5 229·2	58·0 58·9	Ξ
	April 8 May 13 June 10	4·0 4·0 4·1	299·7 296·5 307·9	238·1 234·8 240·9	61·6 61·7 67·1	3·9 6·1 23·7	295·8 290·4 284·3	289·9 294·0 295·6	3·9 3·9 3·9	+1·8 +4·1 +1·6	+3·9 +2·9 +2·5	230·6 233·2 235·2	59·3 60·8 60·4	38·5 0·4
	July 8 August 12 September 9	4·4 4·7 4·6	331·8 349·8 343·5	252.7 263.6 258.9	79·2 86·2 84·6	37·7 37·6 27·4	294·1 312·1 316·1	304-3 314-9 318-9	4·1 4·2 4·3	+8·7 +10·6 +4·0	+4·8 +6·9 +7·8	239·3 244·4 247·1	65·0 70·5 71·8	22·1 27·2 27·8
	October 14 November 11‡ December 13‡	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
1977	January 13 February 10	4.6 4.5	342·8 335·7	262·4 257·4	80·3 78·3	6·7 5·0	336·1 330·7	 322.8 318.6	4·3 4·2	 -4·2	··· ···	 247·8 245·2	 75·0 73·4	 4·1 —
EAS	T ANGLIA		A. Dallar	and the second	100	and a	A MAR	2731	12.65	1.10	10-20-52 10-20-52	1997 - 1997 1997 - 1997		Pressue"
1976	February 12 March 11	4·9 4·8	33·9 33·2	27·0 26·3	6·9 6·9	0·4 0·4	33·4 32·8	31·1 31·1	4·5 4·5	+0.5	+0·9 +0·5	24·7 24·6	6·4 6·5	=
	April 8 May 13 June 10	4·8 4·7 4·9	33·2 32·6 33·6	26·2 25·7 26·0	7·0 6·9 7·6	0·4 0·8 3·1	32·8 31·7 30·5	31·4 31·5 32·0	4·5 4·6 4·6	+0·3 +0·1 +0·5	+0·3 +0·1 +0·3	24-8 25-0 25-3	6·6 6·5 6·7	4·2 
	July 8 August 12 September 9	5·0 5·2 5·0	34·4 35·8 34·7	25·9 26·8 25·9	8·5 9·0 8·8	3.9 3.9 2.9	30·5 32·0 31·8	32·4 33·4 33·2	4·7 4·8 4·8	+0·4 +1·0 -0·2	+0·4 +0·6 +0·4	25·3 25·8 25·6	7·1 7·6 7·6	1.8 2.4 2.5
	October 14 November 11‡ December 13‡	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	5·3 5·4	36·9 37·4	28·4 29·1	8·5 8·2	0·7 0·6	36·2 36·8	34·0 34·5	4∙9 5∙0	+0.5		26·1 26·8	7·9 7·7	0·7 
sou	TH WEST	a state the B			and the second s	553	6/84	Wigers .	a to for	o da	5 913 9	17 -	1000 <u>1000</u> 1000 1000	Alexandre and
1976	February 12 March 11	6·5 6·4	102·5 101·4	79·2 78·3	23·2 23·1	1.9 1.5	100-6 99-9	95·0 95·4	6·0 6·0	+2·6 +0·4	+2·7 +1·9	74·1 74·3	20·9 21·1	
	April 8 May 13 June 10	6·3 6·0 6·2	99-9 95-5 97-6	77·5 74·5 75·1	22·4 21·0 22·6	1.6 2.2 8.6	98·3 93·3 89·0	95·6 95·2 95·3	6·0 6·0 6·0	+0·2 -0·4 +0·1	+1·0 +0·1	74-5 74-3 74-3	21·1 20·9 21·0	12.4
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6.6 6.7 6.6	104·1 107·1 104·4	78·5 80·0 78·0	25·7 27·1 26·4	12·2 12·2 8·8	91-9 94-9 95-6	97·1 98·2 99·3	6·1 6·2 6·3	+1·8 +1·1 +1·1	+0·5 +1·0 +1·3	75·2 75·2 75·7	21-9 23-0 23-6	6·4 7·7 8·0
	October 14 November 11‡ December 13‡	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 
977	January 13 February 10	7·1 7·0	113·1 111·2	84·7 83·2	28·4 28·0	2·9 2·4	110·2 108·8	104 2 103·3	6·6 6·5	-0·9	::	78·7 77·9	25·6 25·4	0.4
NES.	T MIDLANDS	1467911	e attaining 6 Mary Si			NER ST	18 16 19 19 18 16 19 19 18 18 19 19 19	20.015 29.05	all		1000 (S. 100) 1000 (S. 100) 1000 (S. 100)			
976	February 12 March 11	5·7 5·6	130·1 127·8	101·5 99·8	28·5 28·1	2.6 2.1	127·5 125·7	125·1 124·7	5-5 5-4	+2.7	+3·5 +2·3	98·2 97·6	26·9 27·1	Ξ
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·5 5·5 5·5	125·5 125·9 126·9	97·6 97·4 96·8	27·9 28·5 30·1	4.2	123·3 121·7 119·5	123·6 123·5 123·3	5·4 5·4 5·4	-1·1 -0·1 -0·2	+0·4 -0·6 -0·4	96·3 96·2 95·6	27·3 27·3 27·7	16·2 0·4
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·5 6·7 6·4	149-3 152-8 145-8	107·2 109·2 104·0	43.6	24.5	125-0 128-3 128-4	126·9 127·1 127·8	5·5 5·5 5·6	+3.6 +0.2 +0.7	+1·1 +1·2 +1·5	96·1 96·0 95·9	30·8 31·1 31·9	11-3 13-0 14-3
	October 14 November 11‡ December 13‡	5·7 	131·7 	95·0 	36·7 	9·2 	122·5	121·9 	5·3 	-5.9	-1·7	91·3	30·6	1.1
	January 13 February 10	5.6 5.5	129·1 126·0	94·4 92·2	34·7 33·8	4.0			5·3 5·2	- <u>1</u> .6		90·2 88·7	31·7 31·5	0.6

\*, †, ‡, see footnotes at end of table.

-	E 106 (continued)	UNEMP	LOYED	Non-second	ingen fin	Sector Sector	UNEMP			NG SCHO	OL-LEAV	EKS		Adult students
				Of which	:	School- leavers	Actual		ly adjuste			Malar	Females	registered for vacatio employ-
		Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total		Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	remaies	ment (not included in previous columns)
	analyna Arwenno 74 Arealanta	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)
AST	MIDLANDS										+1.6	52.9	14.3	_ (m. i
76	February 12 March 11	4·6 4·5	71·1 69·4	56·1 54·6	15·0 14·8	1·1 0·8	70·0 68·6	67·2 66·9	4·4 4·4	0·3 0·3	+0.8	52.5	14.4	-
	April 8 May 13 June 10	4·5 4·5 4·8	68·6 68·4 74·2	53·7 53·2 55·8	14·9 15·2 18·4	0·8 1·6 8·7	67·8 66·8 65·5	66·7 67·5 68·3	4·3 4·4 4·5	-0·2 +0·8 +0·8	-0.3 +0.1 +0.5	52·1 52·5 52·9	14·6 15·0 15·4 16·8	12.5 — 5.9
	July 8 August 12 September 9	5·3 5·4 5·2	81·3 82·4 80·1	59·2 60·0 58·5	22·1 22·3 21·6	11·8 9·9 6·8	69·5 72·5 73·3	71·2 72·7 73·5	4·6 4·7 4·8	+2·9 +1·5 +0·8	+1.5 +1.7 +1.8	54·4 55·2 55·6	17.5 17.9 17.2	7·5 8·1 0·5
	October 14	4.7	72.5	53.6	19·0 	3.2	69·4 	70·5 	4·6 	-3·0 	-0·3	53·3 		
977	November 11‡ December 13‡ January 13 February 10	5·0 4·9	 76·3 75·6	 57·4 56·8	 18·9 18·8	 1·4 1·2	74-9 74-5	72·0 71·7	4·7 4·7	 -0·3		54·0 53·7	18·0 18·0	0.4
OF		1978 (1) 		10		1143 <u>146</u>								ast Alter
н 976	UMBERSIDE	5·4 5·3	110·7 108·1	87·9 85·5	22·9 22·6	2·2 1·5	108-6 106-6	104·2 103·7	5·1 5·0	+3·0 -0·5	+3·1 +1·7	83·1 82·3	21·1 21·4	Ξ
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·2 5·2 5·6	107·9 107·4 115·8	84·8 84·1 87·8	23·0 23·3 28·0	2·3 3·6 14·1	105·6 103·8 101·7	104·2 105·6 106·6	5·1 5·1 5·2	+0·5 +1·4 +1·0	+1·0 +0·5 +1·0	82·5 83·5 83·7	21.7 22.1 22.9	18·6 0·4
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·1 6·2 5·9	126·2 126·5 121·4	91-9 91-1 87-8	34·4 35·4 33·7	21· <del>4</del> 19·9 14·2	104·8 106·6 107·3	108·7 108·5 108·3	5·3 5·3 5·3	+2·1 -0·2 -0·2	+1·5 +0·9 +0·6	84-2 82-9 82-4	24·5 25·6 25·9	10·8 13·3 13·9
	October 14 November 11‡ December 13‡	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
977	January 13 February 10	5.6 5.5	115·1 113·5	86·6 85·5	28·5 28·0	3·1 2·4	112·0 111·1	106·5 106·7	5·2 5·2	+0.2	A-FAT	80·5 80·8	26·1 26·0	0.3
NO	RTH WEST											442.4	25.0	
976	6 February 12 March 11	6·7 6·6	188·1 185·6	148·8 146·9	39·2 38·7	4·7 3·8	183·3 181·8	178·0 178·4	6·3 6·3	+1·7 +0·4	+3·6 +1·8	142·1 142·0	35-9 36-4	Ξ
	April 8 May 13 June 10	6·6 6·6 7·1	185-3 185-9 199-1	146·4 145·7 152·3	38·9 40·2 46·8	3·2 6·9 24·1	182·1 179·0 175·0	179·6 180·7 181·3	6·4 6·4 6·4	+1·2 +1·1 +0·6	+1·1 +0·9 +0·9	142·4 142·6 142·9	37·2 38·1 38·4	23.9 0.3
	July 8 August 12 September 9	7·6 7·7 7·5	214·9 217·1 211·3	159-4 159-9 155-6	55.6 57.2 55.7	32·5 31·8 24·7	182·4 185·3 186·5	185·7 186·2 187·3	6.6 6.6 6.7	+4·4 +0·5 +1·1	+2·1 +1·8 +2·0		42·3 43·1 44·1	16-7 18-3 19-5
	October 14 November 11‡ December 13‡	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  
197	7 January 13 February 10	7·2 7·1	203-0 199-0	151·8 148·7	51·2 50·4	8·1 6·6	194·9 192·4	187-9 187-0	6·7 6·7		- <u>101</u>	142·0 141·1	45·9 46·0	1.1
N	ORTH	End barblige		Litab Par		an Chelana E ghadha	ana sere ana tan saat te	Sycians.	A A THE PROPERTY			67.3	20.3	
197	76 February 12 March 11	6·9 6·8	92·7 90·7	70-8 68-9	21.9 21.9	2·4 1·8	90·3 88·9	87·6 87·8	6·5 6·6	+1.0 +0.2	+0.9	67.0	20·3 20·8 21·3	- 11.2
	April 8 May 13 June 10	6·9 6·9 7·8	91·8 92·7 104·8	69·5 69·9 76·2	22·3 22·8 28·5	1.6 3.5 15.9	90·2 89·2 88·9	89·7 91·0 92·4	6.7 6.8 6.9	+1.9 +1.3 +1.4		69·2 69·9	21.3 21.8 22.5 23.8	0.1
	July 8 August 12 September 9	8·5 8·5 8·2	113·2 113·6 110·1	79·6 80·7 78·1	33·5 32·9 32·0	21.6 19.6 14.2	91.6 94.0 95.8	93·7 94·3 96·0	7·0 7·0 7·2	+1.3 +0.6 +1.7	+1.1	2 /1.1	24·4 24·9	8·1 9·3 0·2
	October 14 November 11‡ December 13‡	7·8  	104·6 	75·2 	29·5  	8·2  	96·4 	96·6 	7·2  	+0+0+0-1	\$ +0. 			::
19	77 January 13 February 10	8·0 7·9	107·1 105·9	78·0 77·2	29·1 28·7	4·3 3·4	102-9 102-5	98·8 99·8	7·4 7·5	+1.	o	72·4 73·3	26·4 26·5	0.7

\*, †, ‡, see footnotes at end of table.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

regional analysis

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### regional analysis

#### TABLE 106 (continued)

			UNEMP	PLOYED				UNEMP	LOYED	XCLUDI	NG SCHO	DOL-LEA	VERS		Adult
					Of which	ch:	School- leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjuste	d†				students registered
			Percen- tage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	number	Total number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	for vacation employ- ment (not included in previous
	- Propagation - mail	and a second second	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	columns) (000's)
WA	LES													alci ja	ALCONT THE
1976	February 12 March 11		7·3 7·1	76·1 74·3	59·5 57·7	16·6 16·6	2·5 1·9	73·6 72·4	70-9 70-9	6-8 6-8	+0.6	+1·3 +0·6	55·9 55·5	15-0 15-4	
	April 8 May 13 June 10		7·0 7·0 7·0	73·9 73·6 73·8	57·4 56·6 56·1	16·5 16·9 17·7	1.5 3.2 5.9	72·4 70·4 67·9	71·8 71·7 71·7	6·9 6·8 6·8	+0·9 -0·1 -	+0·5 +0·3 +0·2	56·0 55·8 55·5	15·8 15·9 16·2	13·0 0·1
	July 8 August 12 September 9		7.8 8.1 7.9	81·5 84·8 82·5	59·1 61·1 59·5	22·3 23·7 23·0	11·3 13·4 10·5	70·2 71·3 72·0	72·9 72·6 72·9	7·0 6·9 7·0	+1·2 -0·3 +0·3	+0·4 +0·3 +0·4	55-3 55-0 54-9	17·6 17·6 18·0	7·9 8·8 10·1
	October 14 November 11:		7.6	79·5	57·6	21.8	6.1	73.4	73·5	7.0	+0.6	+0.2	55·1	18.4	0.2
	December 13‡								 				 		
1977	January 13 February 10		8·0 7·8	83·4 81·3	61·0 59·4	22·3 21·9	3·5 2·9	79·8 78·4	75·8 75·7	7·2 7·2	 -0·1	 	56·2 55·8	19·7 19·9	0.7
sco	TLAND													.CMA BO	Delates Delates
1976	February 12 March 11		6·7 6·7	146·8 145·1	108·6 107·3	38·2 37·8	6·3 4·9	140·4 140·2	134-1 136-5	6·2 6·3	+3·4 +2·4	+3·0 +2·9	100·3 102·0	33-8 34-5	=
	April 8 May 13 June 10		6·7 6·5 6·6	145·6 141·9 1 <del>44</del> ·1	107·9 105·2 105·4	37·6 36·7 38·8	3·8 2·9 6·7	141·8 139·1 137·4	140·4 142·5 144·2	6·5 6·5 6·6	+3·9 +2·1 +1·7	+3·2 +2·8 +2·6	105·1 106·2 106·5	35·3 36·3 37·7	21.9 0.3 2.9
	July 8 August 12 September 9		7·6 7·8 7·4	165·6 170·1 161·4	117·3 119·7 113·4	48·4 50·4 48·0	22·7 21·7 15·3	142·9 148·4 146·1	146·5 148·2 149·3	6·7 6·8 6·9	+2·3 +1·7 +1·1	+2·0 +1·9 +1·7	107·1 107·1 107·2	39·4 41·1 42·1	11.0 10.2 11.5
	October 14 November 11‡ December 13‡		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		8·4 8·3	183·4 179·6	129·3 126·5			169·8 167·9	160-3 161-6	7·4 7·4	+1.3	41.::	114·5 115·4	45·8 46·2	0.7
NOR	THERN IREL	AND										-			
976	February 12 March 11		9·6 9·5	51·0 50·3	35·8 35·2	15·2 15·1	2·1 1·7	48·9 48·6	47·7 48·3	9·0 9·1	+0·6 +0·6	+0·7 +0·9	33-5 33-9	14-2 14-4	0-1
	April 8 May 13 June 10		9·4 9·7 10·1	49·9 51·5 54·0	35·0 35·9 37·1	14·9 15·6 16·9	1·4 2·7 4·7	48·5 48·8 49·2	48·5 49·7 51·0	9·1 9·3 9·6	+0·2 +1·2 +1·3	+0.5 +0.6 +0.9	34·1 34·8 35·5	14·4 14·9 15·5	7.0
	July 8 August 12 September 9		11·5 11·7 11·4	61∙0 62∙0 60∙6	40·5 40·9 40·2	20·5 21·1 20·3	9·1 8·9 7·5	51·9 53·1 53·1	51·9 52·7 53·0 1	9-8 9-9 10-0	+0.9 +0.8 +0.3	+1·2 +1·0 +0·6	35·9 36·3 36·6	16·0 16·4 16·4	6·8 6·1 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 
977	January 13 February 10		10·9 10·7	58·0 56·7	40·1 39·5	17·8 17·1	2·8 2·4	55·2 54·2		0·1 0·0	+1·3 -0·6	+0·5 +0·4	37·2 37·0	16·4 16·0	0.7

\* 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.

BL	E 10	07		

TAB	LE 107	A CONTRACTOR OF STREET									
		GREAT B 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†	United 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	February 14	179	11	618	113	921	185	11	653	115	964
	March 13	163	10	633	115	921	169	10	667	117	963
	April 10†	177	11	607	113	908	184	11	641	115	951
	May 8†	149	10	569	111	839	156	10	601	113	880
	June 12	137	9	518	109	773	143	9	550	111	812
	July 10	172	10	492	108	782	179	10	525	110	824
	August 14	207	11	515	108	841	215	11	547	110	883
	September 11	180	11	532	108	831	187	11	562	110	870
	October 9	178	11	500	108	797	185	11	528	110	834
	November 13	157	10	502	109	778	163	10	530	111	814
	December 11	134	9	496	110	749	140	9	524	112	785
1973	January 8	152	10	506	112	780	157	10	537	114	818
	February 12	136	9	472	108	725	142	9	500	110	761
	March 12	124	8	451	107	690	129	8	479	109	725
	April 9	129	8	415	104	656	134	8	441	106	689
	May 14	109	7	380	102	598	114	7	404	104	629
	June 11	103	7	344	97	551	108	7	367	99	581
	July 9	124	8	314	96	542	130	8	337	98	573
	August 13	137	8	319	95	559	143	8	342	97	590
	September 10	124	8	309	93	534	130	8	330	95	563
	October 8	127	9	286	92	514	132	9	306	94	541
	November 12	112	8	288	91	499	117	8	309	92	526
	December 10	106	7	285	91	489	111	7	306	92	516
1974	January 14§ February 11§ March 11§		1	:: :	·····	610 606 598	 	······································	 		640 636 627
	April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95	614
	May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
	June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
	July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
	August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
	September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	166 154 	9 9	354 372	91 92 	620 627	172 160	9 9 	377 397	93 94 	651 660 
1975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	174 162	10 9	485 509	96 97	738 765 777	180 168	ii 9	512 535	98 99	773 800 811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	September 8†	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	October 9†	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
	August 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
	September 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
	October 14 November 11¶ December 9¶	237	13  	946  	125 	1,321 1,316	245 	13  	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	200	11	1,025	129	1,365	207	11	1,073	131	1,422

\* (1) Detailed analyses of duration of unemployment by age of the unemployed are obtained in January and July of each year in Great Britain and in December and June in Northern Ireland. The distributions by age in this table for Great Britain (in months other than January and July) and for the United Kingdom are estimated. The figures since January 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.
 Tefore May 1972, total unemployed and the age and duration analyses were adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date montified during the four days following the date of the count. From May 1972 to September 1975 the age and duration analyses were not so adjusted and for these months the totals in Gazette.) From October 1975 onwards, all adjustments were discontinued and the date of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday.
 T, see footnotes to table 104.
 Because of the energy crisis, the detailed information about age and duration was not collected in January, February and March 1974. Northern Ireland was not affected.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

simplified analysis by duration and age

THOUSANDS

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

# 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 services	Public adminis- tration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Total unem- ployed
		<u> </u>			<u>xx</u>	xxı	XXII	××III	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
		Total num	nber (thousan	ids)								
1973	May August November	11·4 9·3 9·6	17·9 17·6 17·3	174·3 152·4 129·6	90·1 79·3 75·6	7·1 6·5 5·9	40·4 33·9 32·7	56·3 49·6 42·8	89·8 83·0 86·3	31·2 29·8 30·2	75·8 76·0 67·0	587·7 530·0 491·2
974	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
976	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
977	February	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192-6	1,325.8
		Percentag	e rate§									
973	May August November	2.6 2.2 2.2	4·7 4·7 4·6	2·2 1·9 1·7	6·3 5·6 5·3	2·1 1·9 1·7	2·6 2·2 2·1	2·1 1·8 1·6	1·4 1·3 1·3	2·0 1·9 1·9		2.6 2.3 2.2
974	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		2.6 2.3 2.5 2.7
975	February May August November‡	4·0 3·7 4·2 5·1	4·3 4·2 4·5 4·7	2·9 3·3 3·9 4·2	10·1 10·4 11·5 13·0	1.7 1.8 2.0 2.2	2·8 2·9 3·2 3·7	2.6 2.9 3.4 3.8	1.8 1.8 2.2 2.8	2·4 2·5 2·7 3·2	  	3·2 3·5 4·1 4·7
976	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
977	February	6.6	4.7	4.5	16·0	2.8	4.2	5.1	3.4	4.2		5.8
		Total num	ber, seasonal	ly adjusted	(thousands)							
973	May August November	11·8 10·9 9·5	18·3 17·7 17·1	172·3 153·8 137·7	92·1 87·1 80·4	7·2 6·5 5·9	40·6 36·5 32·8	56·4 50·6 45·0	95·9 89·5 79·7	32·2 30·9 29·4	80·7 72·3 66·3	602·8 548·5 495·2
974	February May August November	10·3 10·7 11·6 12·2	17·5 16·4 16·0 15·6	151·3 145·6 159·7 174·4	98·7 97·2 108·3 116·8	6·0 5·8 5·8 5·8	33·3 33·3 34·9 36·2	51·7 50·5 54·5 58·9	89·9 90·1 97·3 101·4	30·2 33·4 35·2 36·1	70·7 70·8 74·8 71·5	549·8 547·5 588·0 618·5
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	199·4 201·8 209·6	55·6 57·7 61·8	139·4 148·5 189·0	1,178·1 1,203·6 1,256·1
TT	February	24.6	16.6	333-1	213.6	9.4	60.5	135.9	225.3	68·8	195.3	1,278.4

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.

	E 109	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other non- manual occupa- tions‡	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc§	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations
		CARL PART		8 28 TON				
973	ES September December	32,727 31,268	53,241 48,952	9,561 9,353	40,940 40,881	220,365 197,838	82,557 80,077	439,391 408,369
974	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 
975	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
976	March June September	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
	and the second		tal number unemp	loyed 2·2	9-3	50·2	18.8	100-0
1973	September December	7·4 7·7	12·1 12·0	2.3	10.0	48.4	19.6	100.0
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	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
EEM	ALES							
	September December	8,590 7,292	24,046 19,552	7,087 6,085	2,222 1,765	18,877 14,485	20,846 18,867	81,668 68,046
1974	March June September December¶	7,525 6,617 8,944	23,194 20,269 31,251	8,387 6,654 9,015	2,240 1,967 2,385	17,715 16,275 26,648 	21,833 17,712 22,251	80,894 69,494 100,494 
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	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
1973	September	Percentage of to 10.5	tal number unemp 29·4	8.7	2.7	23.1	25.5	100-0 100-0
	December	10.7	28.7	8.9	2.6	21·3 21·9	27·7 27·0	100-0
1974	March June September December¶	9-3 9-5 8-9	28·7 29·2 31·1	10·4 9·6 9·0	2.8 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	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

\* The figures from December 1975 exclude adult students. † CODOT (and Key List) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors. ‡ CODOT (and Key List) groups VII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen ‡ CODOT (and Key List) groups VII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen ‡ CODOT (and Key List) groups VII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen § Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII. § Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII. I This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills. II Information is not available for December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. Note: Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for December 1976 are not available.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

occupational analysis: numbers registered at employment offices in Great Britain

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#### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

	en antropy and	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	Total
MA	LES				nin de lan bond	tale	and stress	Cration disease	and and a second
1971	January July	22·6 31·4	34·1 44·5	135-9 156-3	95·0 100·7	89·4 95·8	88·7 92·6	106- <del>4</del> 107-0	572·1 628·3
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‡	57-5	73·0	297.5	168-5	130.0	123-2	131.6	981.3
1977	July January	146·6 62·9	70·3 72·5	276·8 307·6	158-9 181-3	124·3 136·8	121-3 134-3	132-5 138-6	1,030·7 1,034·0
1971	January	3.9	f total number u 6 <sup>.</sup> 0	23.8	16.6	15-6	15-5	18-6	100-0
1972	July January*	5·0 4·3	7·1 6·6	24·9 26·0	16·0 17·2	15·2 15·5	14·7 14·5	17·0 15·8	100-0 100-0
	July January	5·2 4·3	7·0 6·8	24·9 24·8	15·8 15·6	15·0 14·8	14·8 15·4	17·4 18·3	100-0 100-0
1974	July Januaryt	3.5	6.1	22.6	14-5	14.6	16.5	22.1	100-0
	July Januaryt	4.4	6.7	25.1	15-1	13.7	15-3	19-6	100.0
	July	7.5	9.9	29.7	15-1	12:2	11.8	13.8	100-0
1976	January‡ 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
1977	January	6.1	7∙0	29.8	17.5	13-2	13.0	13.4	100-0
FEM	ALES								
971	January July	13·4 18·1	13·2 16·7	29·0 33·2	10·1 10·3	13·8 14·0	19·6 19·6	0.6 0.7	99·6 112·6
972	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 <sup>.</sup> 3	15.4	0.4	93·3
975	January† July	43·7	47.0	75 <sup>.</sup> 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	59.5	57.4	125.4	37.8	34-4	40.4	1.4	356-2
971	January July	Percentage of 13·4 16·0	f total number u 13·2 14·8	nemployed 29·1 29·5	10·1 9·2	13·8 12·5	19·7 17·4	0.6 0.6	100-0 100-0
972	January*	15.2	15·1 15·7	30·7 31·3	9-4 8-8	12·1 11·1	17·1 16·3	0.5 0.4	100·0 100·0
973	July January	16·3 14·0	16-8	32.0	8.8	11-1 11-0	16·8 19·2	0-4 0-4	100·0 100·0
974	July January†	11.5	15.6	33-4	8.8			0.5	100.0
975	July January†	13.0	17:0	34-3	8.7	10.0	16.5		
	July	19·2	20.7	33-4	8.0	8.1	10.3	0.4	100.0
976	January‡ July	18·0 32·8	16·8 13·8	33·8 27·6	9-9 8-3	9·4 7·8	11·7 9·3	0·4 0·3	100·0 100·0
977	January	16.7	16.1	35-2	10.6	9.6	11-3	0.4	100-0

\* Up to January 1972, the figures were adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days follow-ing the date of the count. Subsequent figures are not 50 adjusted. † Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. ‡ Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday. || Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

TABL	E 111	and the second second second second			andrena server data era hararan			Т	HOUSANDS
-	1003 hornstein	Under 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total§
TOT	AL, MALES AND FEI	MALES							
1973		101·5 86·0	49·9 49·6	59·1 63·1	47·9 47·6	73·1 65·3	78·8 62·1	150·9 142·6	561·3 516·3
1974	January† April July October	136-1 123-0 105-1	79·2 60·0 69·7	74·1 68·5 88·8	67 <sup>.5</sup> 52·3 70·9	93·3 76·6 88·3	71 <sup>.5</sup> 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 <sup>.6</sup> 143 <sup>.</sup> 0	920·4 1,042·2
	October‡	163-9	103.7	157.7	162·5	195·1	154.5	161-2	1,098.6
1976	January April July October	109·2 120·1 213·4 136·4	97·4 90·5 142·9 113·4	190·3 152·4 206·7 166·9	184·4 151·1 142·7 151·5	280·8 249·4 223·6 262·8	207·3 256·7 243·5 225·3	182-3 211-0 229-8 264-6	1,251·8 1,231·2 1,402·5 1,320·9
1977	January	125.7	81-0	179.7	183-0	279-9	256.8	284-3	1,390-2
1973	July October	Percentage of t 18·1 16·7	otal number une 8·9 9·6	mployed 10·5 12·2	8·5 9·2	13·0 12·6	14·0 12·0	26·9 27·6	100∙0 100∙0
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	9-0	5.8	12.9	13-2	20.1	18·5	20.5	100.0
MAL	ES	anticus tracas activities	note to the other	see al topographiston.					and the second
1973	July October	78∙0 67∙3	39·8 38·8	48·1 50·3	39·0 38·9	60·2 55·1	67·4 53·2	137·3 129·2	469·8 432·9
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	104-9 134-2	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 <sup>.5</sup> 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	87-4	57-6	131-4	130.7	197-6	186-9	242.4	1,034.0
FEM	ALES								
	July October	23·6 18·7	10·2 10·8	11·1 12·8	8·9 8·7	12·9 10·2	11·4 8·8	13·6 13·3	91.5 83.4
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	15·7 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	38-2	23.4	48.3	52·3	82.3	69.9	41.9	356-2

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

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain\*

HOUSANDS

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

### unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

TABL	.E 112					THOUSANDS
1	an Crue II anno Than	Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receiving supplementary allowance only	Others registered for work	Total
1973	February	236	75	261	145	718
	May	186	55	223	126	591
	November	150	41	180	122	494
1974	February† May November	172 209	58 67	186 201	119 144	599 535 621
1975	February	271	91	236	159	757
	May	303	96	252	162	813
	November	421	124	373	202	1,120
1976	February	483	152	416	202	1,253
	May	454	143	420	203	1,220

Notes: (1) The analysis by entitlement to benefit is made on the first Monday in the month. Estimates based on this analysis are made for a date later in the month, currently the second Thursday, when the numbers unemployed are counted.
 (2) The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school-leavers, people previously self-employed and others seeking employment with an employer, who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed to qualify for unemployment benefit; some retired people who are again seeking paid employment; and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment.
 (3) Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.
 † Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.

1				

	United	Kingdom*	Belgium†	Denmark§	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy‡	Nether- lands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States
	Incl. school- leavers	Excl. school- leavers										5
UMBERS UNEM	PLOYED											
nnual averages 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776	875 619 615** 978 1,359	855 611 600** 929 1,270	87 92 105 177 229	30 20 45 103 107	380 394 498 840 933	246 274 583 1,074 1,055	48 44 48 75	696 669 560 654	108 110 135 195 211	730 670 740 1,000 1,078	555 519 519 697 736	4,840 4,305 5,076 7,830 7,288
uarterly averages 074 4th	647**		127	83	682	806	55	605	158	770	518	5,612
975 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	789 854 1,096 1,172		152 161 178 218	114 95 88 116	763 744 836 1,015	1,151 1,036 1,024 1,133	73 74 75 79	603 667 648 699	196 178 194 214	1,073 947 943 1,030	745 693 678 674	8,282 8,004 7,809 7,223
976 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	1,298 1,295 1,474 1,374e		226 217 224 248	123 91 91 123	978 853 868 1,034	1,296 989 928 1,006	87 84 82	681 693 776 777	230 194 209 210	1,257 1,083 1,010 963	787 726 718 714	7,911 6,950 7,309 6,983
UMBERS UNEMI	PLOYED,	SEASON	ALLY ADJU	STED								
uarterly averages 974 4th		644**	122	77	616	815	56	604	156	842	551	6,117
175 1st 2nd 3rd 4th		735 853 998 1,131	142 170 190 209	101 101 99 111	708 829 915 916	1,019 1,073 1,110 1,141	69 74 78 80	553 727 653 698	174 190 207 211	910 962 1,025 1,124	667 702 716 719	7,476 8,087 7,997 7,912
976 1st 2nd 3rd 4th		1,220 1,252 1,306 1,317e	210 229 240 237	111 98 102 118	907 950 951 932	1,163 1,027 1,015 1,014	82 84 85	625 755 780 775	208 206 222 207	1,067 1,100 1,102 1,051	704 738 751 772	7,151 7,014 7,439 7,632
976 latest data												
Month Number Percentage rates		Feb 77 1,331 5.6	Feb 77 241e 9.0	Feb 77 135e 12·1	Jan 77 945 5.5	Feb 77 1,061e 4.6e	Nov 76 83e 12·3e	Oct 76 775 3.9	Jan 77 197e 5·1e	Jan 77 999e 1·8	Jan 77 780 7·5	Feb 77 7,183 7·5

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.

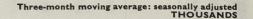
\* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
† Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
§ Unemployed claiming benefits under trade union schemes. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
§ Unemployed claiming benefits under trade union schemes. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
§ Unemployed claiming benefits under trade union schemes. Rates are calculated as percentages of total number insured.

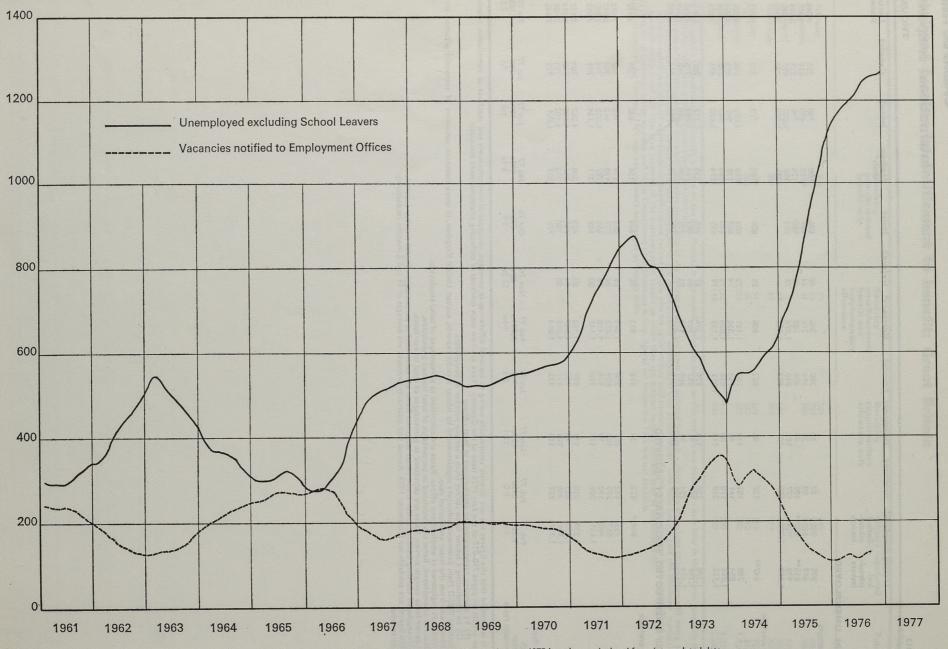
#### UNEMPLOYMENT

international comparisons

THOUSANDS

#### **Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain**





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

MARCH 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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#### UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

Avera	ge of 3 months	UNEM	LOYMENT	<b>'</b> ‡	and an and the			in series			VACAN	CIES	
ended	- A	Joining	register (infl	ow)	Leaving	register (ou	tflow)	Excess o	f inflow over	outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over
		Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)	(10)	(11)	outflow (12)
1967	October 9 January 8	249 243	92 88	341 331	242 240	93 88	335 328	7 3	-1 -1	6 3	173 172	169 172	4
968	April 8 July 8 October 14 January 13	248 241 241 246	89 82 82 83	337 323 323 329	247 237 247 251	91 83 83 84	338 320 330 335	1 - 6 - 6	-2 -1 -1 -1	- 1 3 - 7 - 7	181 181 182 190	179 178 180 188	3 3 1 3
1907	April 14 July 14 October 13 January 12	251 248 250 251	80 80 81 80	331 328 331 331	252 247 245 249	81 79 80 81	333 327 326 329	- 1 1 4 3	-1 1 -1	- 2 1 5 1	181 179 178 179	180 179 178 180	- <u>1</u> 
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 78 77	329 322 315 313	- 1 2 10	1 1 2	3 	189 187 183 176	192 187 187 187 181	- 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	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	2 -19 - 8 -19	163 174 180 198	159 172 174 182	4 2 5 16
1974	April 9 July 9 October 8 January 14	210 210 206 214	76 74 73 74	286 283 278 288	232 223 219 213	80 77 76 73	312 300 295 286	-22 -13 -13 2	-4 -4 -4 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				 	:: ::	 	···		 	 		
	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	4 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	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

\* 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.

as collected. § From April 1974 the vacancy figures include some that are suitable for young persons. Il 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. Note: Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for November, December 1976 and January 1977.

#### VACANCIES

#### notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
i walitus	Numbe	rs notified	to employ	ment offices	ten leste	· ·	11- 30) 11- 30)	1125 Pr.	and The sector	in Ferr	a 14		
1974 December 4*			16.4			17-2	20.0	10.4	7.2	21.0	•••	3.5	••
1975 January 8* February 5* March 5	80·2 75·5	5·0 5·6	11·2 12·5	 10 <sup>.</sup> 0	10-0 9-5	14·3 14·0	14·5 14·0	10 <sup>.6</sup> 11.3	5.9 6.5	17·1 19·1	180·6 178·0	3·3 3·9 3·6	184-5 181-6
April 9	72·7	4·8	12·8	8·8	9·0	13·9	14·2	11·1	6·5	19-7	173·4	3·4	176-8
May 7	67·3	5·1	12·2	8·0	8·8	12·4	13·9	10·9	6·2	19-3	164·1	3·2	167-3
June 4	64·8	4·9	12·4	7·3	8·7	11·5	14·0	10·8	6·0	18-6	159·0	3·1	162-1
July 9	59·1	4·5	10·5	6·9	7·7	10·3	12·6	9·7	5·4	16·1	142·7	2·6	145-4
August 6	54·6	4·7	9·9	6·7	7·4	9·4	12·2	9·9	5·1	16·0	135·8	2·7	138-5
September 3	57·2	4·6	10·3	7·0	7·8	9·4	12·7	9·8	5·1	16·9	140·8	2·6	143-4
October 3†	54·4	4·2	8·6	6·3	7·6	8·7	11·3	8·4	4·5	15·5	129·4	2·5	132-0
November 7	46·0	3·3	6·7	5·7	7·0	7·6	10·9	7·2	3·9	14·9	113·3	2·4	115-7
December 5	39·5	3·0	6·4	5·2	6·2	7·1	9·8	6·4	3·7	13·7	101·0	2·1	103-1
1976 January 2	33·8	2·5	5·1	4·5	5·7	5·9	8·0	5·8	3·8	11·6	86·8	2·0	88·8
February 6	37·7	2·7	6·2	5·1	5·7	7·1	8·9	6·8	4·1	12·9	97·2	2·3	99·5
March 5	40·7	3·2	7·4	5·6	6·3	7·8	9·8	7·3	4·5	14·4	106·9	2·1	109·0
April 2	44·6	3·4	8·7	6·0	6·9	9·3	10·2	7·8	5·4	15·0	117·4	2·3	119·7
May 7	46·2	3·8	9·4	6·1	6·9	10·1	10·6	7·6	5·6	15·6	122·0	2·4	124·4
June 4	48·9	3·8	9·5	6·1	7·0	9·7	10·9	7·9	5·3	15·7	124·8	2·2	127·0
July 2	50·1	4·0	9·1	6·4	7·2	10·4	11·0	8.6	5·7	14·5	127·1	2·0	129·1
August 6	50·3	3·9	8·9	6·9	7·7	10·4	11·1	8.5	5·5	14·9	128·0	1·8	129·8
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	54.0	3.3	7·1	8.8	9·2	10.8	11.5	8.8	5.5	13.0	132 <sup>.</sup> i	1·8 1·8	133.9
1974 December 4*		ers notified	to career 3·1			5.6	4.6	1.7	1.7	5.5		1.7	
1975 January 8* February 5* March 5	17·9 17·5	 1.5 1.6	2.2	4·2 4·4	 2·4 3·0	4·3 4·6	3·2 3·6	1.5	14	2.6 2.6	41·2 42·9	1.6 1.5 1.2	42.7 44.2
April 9	16·1	1.6	3·0	3·7	2.6	4·5	3·3	2.0	1.4	2·7	40·9	1·3	42·1
May 7	15·1	1.4	2·6	3·1	2.2	4·0	3·1	1.7	1.2	3·0	37·5	1·1	38·6
June 4	14·7	1.0	2·1	3·1	1.9	3·2	2·7	1.4	1.3	3·5	34·8	1·1	36·0
July 9	13·2	1·2	2·2	6·3	2·2	3·4	2·6	1.7	1·2	3·1	37·0	0·9	38·0
August 6	10·1	1·0	2·0	3·1	1·5	2·6	2·1	1.4	1·0	2·4	27·2	0·9	28·1
September 3	10·3	1·0	2·1	2·4	1·6	2·2	2·5	1.4	1·0	2·3	26·8	0·8	27·6
October 3†	10- <del>4</del>	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	7·9	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	17.4	0·5 0·5	17.9

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to local employment offices and careers offices and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. They are not a measure of total vacancies. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together. \* Because of industrial action at local offices (a) some of the figures for December 1974 and for February 1975 include estimates for certain offices which did not render returns, (b) in December 1974, no count of unfilled vacancies was made in the South East, East Anglia, West Midlands and East Midlands regions, and (c) in January 1975 no count of unfilled vacancies was made in any region in Great Britain. † From October 1975 the day of the count was changed from a Wednesday to a Friday. ‡ Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for Great Britain for November and December 1976 and January 1977 are not available.

available.

THOUSANDS

TABLE	119					and and a second se					(asyre)		тно	USANDS
		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
1971	October 6	50·5	3·2	9.6	7.7	7·4	8·4	12·1	5·2	4·5	5.6	117·5	1.7	119·2
	November 3	51·0	3·4	10.7	7.8	7·1	8·1	11·8	5·4	4·4	5.7	119·3	2.0	121·3
	December 1	51·4	3·7	10.6	7.6	7·1	8·8	11·5	5·9	4·7	6.2	118·9	2.1	121·0
1972	January 5	54·0	3·8	10·7	7·8	8·0	9·5	10·9	5·5	4·6	6·2	121·6	2·0	123·6
	February 9	56·7	4·2	11·0	7·7	8·1	9·6	10·7	5·4	4·6	6·2	124·1	1·9	126·0
	March 8	60·1	4·2	11·4	7·8	8·1	9·5	10·6	5·4	5·0	6·1	126·8	1·8	128·6
	April 5	63·9	4·3	10·7	8·0	8·4	9·9	10·3	5·3	4·9	5·9	130·0	1·7	131-7
	May 3	65·3	4·4	11·2	8·0	8·3	10·1	10·0	5·3	4·9	6·3	132·1	1·8	133-9
	June 7	67·6	4·6	11·5	8·6	9·0	10·3	9·7	5·9	5·4	7·0	138·0	2·0	140-0
	July 5	67·9	4-8	12·0	8·4	9·1	10·1	10·2	6·0	5·0	7·5	139·9	2·1	142-0
	August 9	70·7	5-1	12·7	9·0	9·6	10·9	11·4	6·4	5·5	8·0	150·2	2·2	152-4
	September 6	72·8	5-0	12·9	9·2	9·5	10·4	11·1	5·9	5·0	6·8	151·2	2·1	153-3
	October 4	76·7	5·6	13·8	10·2	10·3	11.5	10·9	6·5	5·0	7·9	161·5	2·3	163·8
	November 8	81·7	6·2	14·9	11·9	11·5	12.9	12·6	7·7	5·3	8·9	176·3	2·3	178·6
	December 6	88·0	6·8	16·2	13·6	12·4	13.9	14·0	8·3	5·7	10·0	190·8	2·4	193·2
1973	January 3	94·7	7·4	17·4	14·7	13·3	14·7	15·9	9·2	6·2	10·9	204·6	2·4	207-0
	February 7	105·9	8·1	19·7	17·3	14·8	16·2	18·3	10·8	7·1	13·5	232·3	2·7	235-0
	March 7	117·2	9·0	21·3	19·3	16·3	17·5	20·6	11·9	7·3	14·8	255·6	2·9	258-5
	April 4	125·6	9·9	23·0	21·1	18·0	18·8	22·0	12·8	8·0	16·1	275-6	3·2	278-8
	May 9	134·0	11·0	24·3	23·1	19·8	20·5	23·9	13·3	8·6	17·3	296-0	3·2	299-2
	June 6	141·5	11·5	24·9	24·1	19·9	21·6	25·3	13·3	8·9	17·5	308-5	3·0	311-5
	July 4	149·4	12·1	26·2	25·6	21·0	22·5	26·3	14·2	9·2	18·3	324·8	2·9	327·7
	August 8	152·6	12·3	26·8	26·1	21·1	22·9	27·1	14·1	9·0	18·8	330·9	3·1	334·0
	September 5	156·1	12·8	27·9	27·7	21·8	24·6	28·3	15·2	9·3	19·3	343·2	3·2	346·4
	October 3	161-6	13·2	28·2	29·1	22.5	25·3	29·9	15·8	9·8	19·8	354·9	3·3	358·2
	November 7	167-0	13·4	28·6	29·1	22.2	25·7	30·0	15·6	9·8	20·0	360·8	3·5	364·3
	December 5	164-8	12·9	27·6	28·8	22.1	25·5	29·9	15·1	9·8	19· <del>4</del>	356·1	3·6	359·7
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 <sup>.3</sup> 10 <sup>.7</sup>	11·2 10·5	15·4 14·6	16·3 15·1	11·1 11·2	6·4 6·7	17 <sup>.7</sup> 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	61·7	4·1	10.1	9.5	10.6	12.0	13 <sup>.5</sup>	9.3	6.1	13.7	148 <sup></sup>	2·1 1·8	150.5

(1) See first note on table 118. (2) Vacancies notified to employment offices 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. § See note † on table 118. § See note † on table 118. Note: Because of recent industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for November and December 1976 and January 1977.

#### VACANCIES

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

#### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

#### Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

		OPERA	NG OVER	TIME			ON SI	HORT-TIM	F						<u></u>
	Hoursbeens Tuise		NG OVER	HOLE YE	£	unantrad	Stood o	off for whole		- nowt of	week	Total	ingen ander		
Wee	k ended			Hours o	f overtime	worked	week†		w orking	Hours		1 otai			
		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 opera- tives (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)	Hours Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
972	June 17	1,567	30.8	8.2	12.88	12.61	3	135	38	317	8.4	41	0.8	452	11.0
	July 15	1,503	29·5	8·4	12·6 <del>4</del>	12-59	3	113	29	239	8·3	32	0·6	352	11·1
	August 19	1,485	29·1	8·2	12·15	13-14	5	182	28	241	8·6	33	0·6	424	12·9
	September 16	1,578	30·8	8·2	12·99	12-74	5	200	26	218	8·5	31	0·6	418	13·6
	October 14	1,660	32·4	8·3	13·72	13·10	4	150	25	222	8·9	29	0-6	372	12·9
	November 18	1,742	33·9	8·3	14·39	13·44	1	56	20	156	7·7	22	0-4	212	9·8
	December 9	1,732	33·7	8·4	14·61	13·90	1	41	16	138	8·5	17	0-3	179	10·4
973	January 13	1,643	32·1	8·2	13·41	14·26	4	176	27	207	7·7	31	0-6	384	12·3
	February 17	1,754	34·2	8·3	14·55	15·11	6	253	17	160	9·5	23	0-5	412	17·9
	March 17	1,757	34·3	8·3	14·61	15·22	8	308	25	350	13·8	33	0-6	657	19·9
	April 14 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	1,760	34·0	8·8	15·48	15·37	1	46	13	116	9·0	14	0·3	162	11.6
	August 18	1,717	33·1	8·5	14·62	15·42	1	47	11	82	7·6	12	0·2	129	10.8
	September 15	1,823	35·2	8·6	15·76	15·47	14	571	9	97	10·4	24	0·5	668	28.3
	October 13	1,885	36·3	8·7	16·32	15·72	1	32	10	90	9·4	10	0·2	121	11.7
	November 17	1,940	37·2	8·6	16·73	15·79	3	109	21	211	10·3	23	0·4	320	13.8
	December 15	1,969	37·6	8·9	17·43	16·7 <b>3</b>	1	35	9	71	7·9	10	0·2	105	10.7
974	January 19‡	1,264	24·4	7·8	9·81	10·74	8	309	1,130	15,543	13·8	1,137	22·2	15,852	13·9
	February 16‡	1,397	27·1	7·7	10·79	11·42	8	317	941	12,430	13·2	949	18·5	12,747	13·4
	March 16‡	1,586	30·8	8·1	12·89	13·55	8	319	227	2,725	12·0	235	4·6	3,044	13·0
	April 6	1,735	33·7	8·4	14·53	14·78	3	110	33	360	11·0	35	0·7	470	13·2
	May 18	1,769	34·3	8·5	15·13	14·87	6	221	28	244	8·6	34	0·6	465	13·7
	June 15 (a) *	1,742	33·9	8·6	14·84	14·54	3	107	23	245	10·6	25	0·5	352	13·7
	June 15 (b) *	2,066	36.7	8.6	17.71	17.61	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.5	375	13.7
	July 13	1,994	35·2	8·8	17·60	17·39	3	104	24	273	11·2	27	0·5	377	14·0
	August 17	1,880	33·1	8·8	16·47	17·36	4	140	31	306	9·9	34	0·6	446	13·0
	September 14	1,989	35·1	8·7	17·31	16·94	6	226	58	722	12·5	63	1·1	948	15·0
	October 19	2,011	35·5	8·5	17·00	16·24	23	927	59	769	13·1	82	1·4	1,696	20·7
	November 16	2,017	35·6	8·5	17·07	15·89	19	740	65	632	9·7	84	1·5	1,373	16·4
	December 14	2,003	35·7	8·6	17·19	16·18	8	321	64	686	10·7	72	1·3	1,008	13·9
975	January 18	1,785	32·1	8·3	14·88	16·30	6	222	124	1,261	10·2	130	2·3	1,483	11·5
	February 15	1,758	31·9	8·2	14·45	15·20	11	449	171	1,762	10·3	182	3·3	2,210	12·1
	March 15	1,729	31·6	8·2	14·14	14·82	17	665	206	2,076	10·1	222	4·1	2,740	12·3
	April 19	1,683	31·0	8·1	13·71	13·95	11	444	228	2,250	9·9	239	4·4	2,695	11·3
	May 17	1,610	29·8	8·3	13·34	13·04	17	681	221	2,291	10·3	238	4·4	2,973	12·5
	June 14	1,560	29·1	8·2	12·86	12·84	14	570	194	1,865	9·6	208	3·9	2,434	11·7
	July 19§	1,510	28·2	8·8	13·22	12·98	21	846	111	1,159	10·4	132	2·5	2,006	15·1
	August 16§	1,389	26·0	8·4	11·61	12·47	17	684	107	1,090	10·2	124	2·3	1,774	14·3
	September 13§	1,560	29·3	8·4	13·04	12·65	12	490	119	1,176	9·9	131	2·5	1,667	12·7
	October 18§	1,617	30·5	8·3	13·40	12·61	6	229	146	1,556	10·7	151	2·9	1,784	11·8
	November 15§	1,667	31·8	8·3	13·77	12·55	20	812	156	1,529	9·8	176	3·4	2,341	13·3
	December 13§	1,685	32·2	8·5	14·30	13·28	24	936	127	1,221	9·6	150	2·9	2,157	14·4
976	January 10§	1,427	27·5	7·8	11·16	12·62	13	501	139	1,339	9·6	151	2·9	1,839	12·2
	February 14§	1,563	30·3	8·3	13·00	13·77	6	246	159	1,526	9·6	166	3·2	1,771	10·7
	March 13§	1,616	31·4	8·4	13·58	14·30	4	175	127	1,287	10·1	132	2·6	1,462	11·1
	April 10§	1,627	31·6	8·3	13·48	13·68	4	164	110	1,048	9·5	114	2·2	1,213	10·6
	May 15§	1,680	32·7	8·4	14·10	13·80	2	94	100	918	9·2	102	2·0	1,012	9·9
	June 12§	1,632	31·7	8·3	13·53	13·54	6	257	76	716	9·5	82	1·6	973	11·8
	July 10§	1,658	32·0	8·6	14·19	13·93	2	83	51	484	9·5	53	1∙0	566	10·7
	August 14§	1,515	29·2	8·5	12·93	13·77	6	228	42	393	9·3	48	0∙9	621	13·0
	September 11§	1,703	32·7	8·6	14·65	14·26	3	104	52	488	9·4	54	1∙0	592	10·9
	October 16§	1,845	35·1	8·6	15·84	15·04	3	126	43	377	8·8	46	0·9	503	10·9
	November 13§	1,866	35·4	8·5	15·95	14·70	3	134	30	314	10·6	33	0·6	448	13·6
	December 11§	1,913	36·3	8·6	16·54	15·51	2	90	41	562	13·9	43	0·8	652	15·1
77	January 15§	1,729	33·0	8.3	14.30	15.78	8	334	33	283	8.6	41	0.8	617	15.0

\* 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 is include.
† 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.
I) See pages 275-277 for detailed analyses.

TABLE	Construction and the second second	INDEX	OF TOTAL OPERATIVE	WEEKLY	HOURS WO	ORKED		INDEX O	F AVERAGE	WEEKLY	HOURS WO	ORKED	erandersen soner Franklind
			ufacturing	Engin- eering, shipbuild electrica		Textiles,	Food,	All manuf industries	acturing	Engin- eering, shipbuildi electrical goods,	ing,	Textiles,	Food,
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	metal goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	drink, tobacco
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967 1968 1970 1970 1970 1971 1973 1974 1975		104-6 103-9 100-9 100-9 103-9 102-9 102-9 98-4 100-7 99-8 97-3 92-4 97-3 92-4 91-5 92-4 84-4 81-3 83-2 83-2 83-2 83-2		98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 101.0 96.8 94.6 94.1 94.3 87.2 82.7 85.8 84.7 80.2	106-9 104-6 101-6 104-9 107-9 102-9 100-0 99-1 96-2 91-5 86-1 87-0 88-3 88-3 88-7 82-1 79-8 82-6 79-3 75-2	119-0 117-7 108-3 108-6 110-1 100-7 98-2 98-2 98-2 98-2 98-2 98-2 95-6 91-7 84-4 83-3 83-6 78-3 74-0 71-7 71-2 66-1 61-2	100-1 99-5 100-1 99-1 100-1 100-0 98-4 97-3 96-6 95-2 92-8 90-4 90-4 90-8 89-3 85-9 84-5 85-4 87-2 82-1	103.7 103.6 102.5 103.3 102.4 101.0 100.0 99.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9		103-7 103-5 102-8 101-7 101-7 100-0 99-6 100-7 98-8 97-4 96-6 96-8 97-3 96-1 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 94-9 94-9 94-9 94-9	104.1 104.5 103.2 104.9 101.7 100.6 100.0 100.0 100.2 100.8 98.4 95.7 95.7 95.7 95.7 95.7 95.7 95.4 95.4 95.4 95.1 91.8 92.5	104.3 104.5 103.0 104.5 104.8 101.1 100.0 100.5 101.4 100.3 98.5 97.3 98.3 97.3 98.3 97.7 96.9 96.9 96.7 96.7 94.8 93.7	102-8 102-7 102-5 102-0 101-7 100-4 100-4 100-4 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 98-0 98-1 98-0 98-4 97-5 96-6 96-7 97-6 95-4
Week 1973	January 13 February 17	82·8 83·6	82·1 83·3	85-0 86-3 86-6	83·1 83·3 82·3	73·5 73·8 74·2	82·8 82·2 82·8	95·0 96·0 95·9	96·2 97·0 96·6	93·3 94·5 94·6	93·5 94·6 93·0	95·8 96·6 96·7	95·8 96·2 96·4
	March 17 April 14 May 19 June 16	83·8 84·1 84·7 84·9	83·3 83·1 83·1 83·1 83·1	86·9 87·3 87·2	83-2 84-1 84-9	74·1 74·1 73·2	83·4 84·7 85·1	96·2 96·6 96·5	96·4 96·4 96·3	94·6 95·1 94·9	94·2 94·6 94·5	96·8 96·8 96·8	97·1 97·6 97·9
	July 14	80·3	83·0	82·9	74·0	66·5	86·4	96·9	96·2	95·3	95·9	96·9	98·4
	August 18	70·5	83·1	72·0	74·5	57·7	78·9	97·6	96·6	95·9	96·2	97·1	99·2
	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	83·4	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	84·1	89·4	86·7	71·7	90·0	97·1	97·0	95·7	97·3	97·3	98·5
1974	January 19†	76·8	76·2	78·9	70·8	59·8	89·6	86·3	87·4	84·2	79·3	81·6	96-8
	February 16†	77·7	77·4	80·3	71·9	60·4	88·8	88·2	89·2	86·4	81·2	83·4	96-6
	March 16†	81·9	81·5	85·2	78·1	68·2	87·5	93·5	94·2	92·4	88·9	94·6	96-3
	April 6	83·6	82·5	87·2	82·9	70·1	87·2	95·5	95·6	94·1	94·1	97·5	97·1
	May 18	84·4	82·8	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	82·5	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	80·4	87·1	83·6	66·9	87·4	94·8	94·4	93·3	94·5	95·3	96·2
	December 14	82·6	80·6	87·5	83·7	67·0	87·2	94·9	94·8	93·2	94·5	95·3	97·0
1975	January 18	80·6	80·1	85·5	81·5	65·3	85·1	93·3	94·7	92·0	92·4	94·1	95·0
	February 15	79·3	79·0	84·3	79·6	63·9	83·0	92·9	94·1	91·7	91·7	93·8	94·8
	March 15	78·5	78·2	84·0	78·2	62·8	82·3	92·7	93·5	91·6	91·4	93·8	94·5
	April 19	78·0	77·0	83·3	78·4	62·9	82·1	92·6	92·6	91·4	91·5	93·9	94·5
	May 17	76·8	75·4	84·2	75·8	64·2	81·6	92·5	92·2	91·4	91·1	93·9	94·6
	June 14	76·4	74·7	81·4	75·6	63·8	82·1	92·3	92·1	90·9	91·9	94·3	94·8
	July 19*	71·8	74·1	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	73·2	80·2	75·8	61·4	83·2	92·4	92·1	90·6	93·3	92·8	95·5
	November 15*	75·1	73·0	78·4	75·4	60·7	81·3	92·5	92·1	90·8	93·5	93·1	95·6
	December 13*	75·3	73·5	78·8	74·9	60·9	81·1	93·1	93·0	91·5	94·6	93·5	95·8
1976	January 10*	73·9	73·5	76·6	74 9	60·9	78·9	91·4	92·8	89·2	93·3	92·7	94·1
	February 16*	74·1	73·9	77·1	75·9	60·9	77·9	91·7	92·9	89·8	93·7	92·9	93·8
	March 13*	73·5	73·2	76·2	75·6	60·1	77·8	92·1	92·9	90·1	94·3	93·0	94·3
	April 10*	74·2	73·2	77·0	75·9	60·6	79·2	92·7	92·7	91·7	94·5	93·7	95·2
	May 15*	75·0	73·6	77·7	76·8	61·3	80·2	93·0	92·8	91·1	95·2	94·0	95·2
	June 12*	75·5	73·9	77·6	77·6	62·3	81·5	92·9	92·7	90·6	95·2	94·0	95·4
	July 10* August 14* September 11	71·9 63·0	74·2 74·3 74·5	74·3 64·2 78·9	68·5 67·3 79·2	57·3 49·6 62·7	82·7 75·5 84·1	93·7 94·1 93·4	92·9 93·2 93·1	91·3 91·6 91·2	97·1 95·2 95·3	94·4 94·6 94·0	96·4 96·9 95·9
	October 16* November 13 December 11	* 77·3	75·2 75·2 75·6	79·3 79·6 79·8	80·5 80·3 79·6	63·1 63·3 63·5	84·0 84·0 83·8	93·8 93·9 94·2	93·5 93·4 94·1	91·7 92·0 92·5	96·5 95·9 95·0	94·4 94·7 94·9	95·7 95·8 96·4

\* 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 1975 to take account of the results of the October 1976 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers and from November 1976, when the results of the October 1977 enquiry into the proportion of operatives to total employees become available. † In January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.

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.

### HOURS OF WORK

# manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain

1962 AVERAGE = 100

#### EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122 Standard Industrial Classification 1968 FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER) Coal and petro-leum products Shipbuild- Vehicles ing and marine Metal goods not else-where specified Chemicals Metal and manu-allied facture indus-Leather, leather goods and fur Food, drink and Mech-anical Instru-ment Electrical Textiles Clothing engineer-ing and engineer-ing engineer-ing footwear tobacco engineer-ing tries Average weekly earn £ 41·39 50·76 55·89 £ 47·97 60·29 66·81 £ 50·40 67·53 72·09 £ 46·97 56·12 64·90 £ 57·01 69·74 76·75 £ 51.76 62.50 73.72 £ 48·49 58·86 66·11 £ 40·37 48·16 53·30 £ 52·73 62·52 72·48 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. 51·29 63·10 71·72 43·74 53·65 61·19 44·32 53·35 61·64 46·18 56·79 63·48 
 Average hours worked

 1974 Oct.
 46.6

 1975 Oct.
 46.2

 1976 Oct.
 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 43·6 42·4 43·4 44·2 43·7 43·1 43.7 41·1 40·5 40·9 42·1 43·2 Average hourly earni р 102·9 130·5 145·6 P 93·6 116·2 129·7 P 98·2 118·9 130·3 P 116·0 147·8 162·6 P 101·4 127·0 144·4 1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct. P 130·2 163·7 178·9 P 115·5 149·2 167·5 P 109·7 138·2 154·1 P 106·4 134·6 150·1 P 115·9 153·8 166·1 P 107·5 133·3 150·2 P 124·7 151·0 170·1 P 100·3 126·5 141·0

	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 week	y earnings				1	A CONTRACTOR				C. State		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1974 Oct.	50.40	45.61	54.96	48·23	49.12	48.46	48·75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
1975 Oct.	61.07	55·83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63·81	50·71	49.88	59.58
1976 Oct.	68·82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
Average hours	worked											
1974 Oct.	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1976 Oct.	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
Average hourly	earnings											
	P	Р	P 125·2	P 109·9	р	P	P	P	р	Р	P 86·7	P 107·8
1974 Oct.	109.3	104.1			111.6	P 101·0	104.2	108.4	105-2	95.2	86.7	
1975 Oct.	137.2	129.5	153.7	136.6	139.9	126.7	133.6	142.9	134.9	117.4	115.5	136.7
1976 Oct.	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9	133.4	126.4	152.2

	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	The second second		STATE R		1	P.0	5 6 6 6 6	199 <u>97 - 2</u> 9	120	X. The state	
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	ours 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 h	ourly earnin	ngs											
1974 Oct. 1975 Oct. 1976 Oct.	р 75·7 98·9 115·3	P 81.0 111.2 132.8	P 74·8 98·7 114·9	P 73·0 96·5 115·6	P 79·0 103·8 123·1	P 70·9 94·9 112·6	P 75·8 98·1 115·8	P 76·3 105·9 123·2	P 88·3 112·9 133·4	P 72·2 93·5 112·6	P 68·6 88·0 103·4	р 62·0 77·1 89·6	р 66·6 80·9 93·3

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industrie covered
Average week	y earnings		Con English and	Carlos and	elen e	Contraction of the	Ma man	er		240	* 5 %	
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	£ 	£ 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		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.	P 75∙9 98∙1 115∙0	P 76·6 99·4 113·0	P 77·8 101·6 117·7	P 70·1 88·3 105·9	P 72·7 93·0 109·4	P 	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.

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

TABLE 123	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
Interest and an and a set	for the second	s hourse	p	£	V LANDING COL	P	£		P
All manufacturing industries Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	49·12 27·05 14·56 26·31 19·31	44·0 37·2 21·4 40·3 37·8	111.6 72.7 68.0 65.3 51.1	59-74 34-23 18-38 32-87 23-15	42-7 36-8 21-4 39-7 37-5	139·9 93·0 85·9 82•8 61·7	67-83 40-71 22-06 37-75 26-87	43·5 37·2 21·6 40·0 37·6	155-9 109-4 102-1 94-4 71-5
All industries covered† Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	48·63 27·01 14·28 26·00 19·23	45·1 37·4 21·2 41·2 37·8	107·8 72·2 67·4 63·1 50·9	59·58 34·19 18·02 33·08 23·03	43·6 37·0 21·2 40·4 37·5	136·7 92·4 85·0 81·9 61·4	66·97 40·61 21·50 37·94 26·70	44·0 37·4 21·2 40·5 37·5	152·2 108·6 101·4 93·7 71·2

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

2013 70 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	ALL INDUS	STRIES: non-manual	TANEL	ALL MANU	FACTURING INDUS	TRIES: non-mai
	ALL AGES,	including part-time of	employees	- 2012 / 2013		and a start
	Males	Females	Males and females	Males	Females	Males and females
970 April 971 April 972 April 973 April 974 April	100-0 112-4 125-5 138-5 156-0	100-0 112-4 125-3 139-1 158-5	100·0 112·4 125·4 138·7 156·8	100-0 111-6 124-0 137-7 153-3	100·0 112·9 126·2 142·5 167·4	100·0 111·7 124·4 138·6 155·8
Weights	515	485	1,000 re series terminated at Apri	648	(49 part-time, 303 full-time)	1,000
	FULL-TIME		years and over) women		Code story B1) name	
	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
970 April 971 April 972 April 973 April 974 April 975 April	100-0 111-5 124-1 137-3 155-3 195-0 232-6	100-0 112-2 125-8 139-8 161-8 224-0 276-6	100-0 111-7 124-5 138-0 157-0 202-9 244-5	100-0 110-7 122-3 135-9 152-1 191-8 225-6	100-0 112-5 124-9 139-9 165-2 226-7 276-2	100·0 111·0 122·7 136·5 154·3 197·5 233·9
1976 April						

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 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 TARLE 125

				Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
962	April	and particular in the second	the second second	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October			+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2 + 0.4
963	April			+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6 + 2.3	+ 0.4 + 1.3
964	October			+ 5.3	+ 4·1 + 7·4	+ 3.6 + 6.5	+ 2.3 + 4.9	+ 1.6
704	April October			+ 9·1 + 8·3	$+ \frac{1}{4}$ + 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
965	April			+ 8.3 + 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October			+ 8.5	+10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
966	April			+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October			+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
967	April			+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1.51	October			+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
968	April			+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
010	October			+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
969	April			+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
970	October			+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
971	October			+13.5	+15.3	+16.0	+12.4	+ 3.6 + 2.1
972	October			+11.1	+12.9	+13.7	+11·6 +18·1	+ 2.1 - 3.5‡
973	October			+15.7	+15.0	+14·6 +13·6	+12.1	+ 1.5
974	October October			+15.1	+14·1 +21·4	+13.6 +21.9	+12.1	+ 1.3
1975	October			+20·0 +23·4	+21.4 +26.9	+21.9 +28.6	+26.5	+ 2.1
1975 1976	October			+23.4 +13.2	+12.1	+11.6	+18.0	- 6.4§

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular inquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122). \* The figures in column (3) are calculated by: 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours; 2. Multiplying this difference by 14 (the assumed rate of overtime pay); 3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and 4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime. The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index. The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rate increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry. § The reason for the negative figure is that a flat rate supplement to pay represents a higher proportion of basic wage rates than of earnings.

### EARNINGS AND HOURS

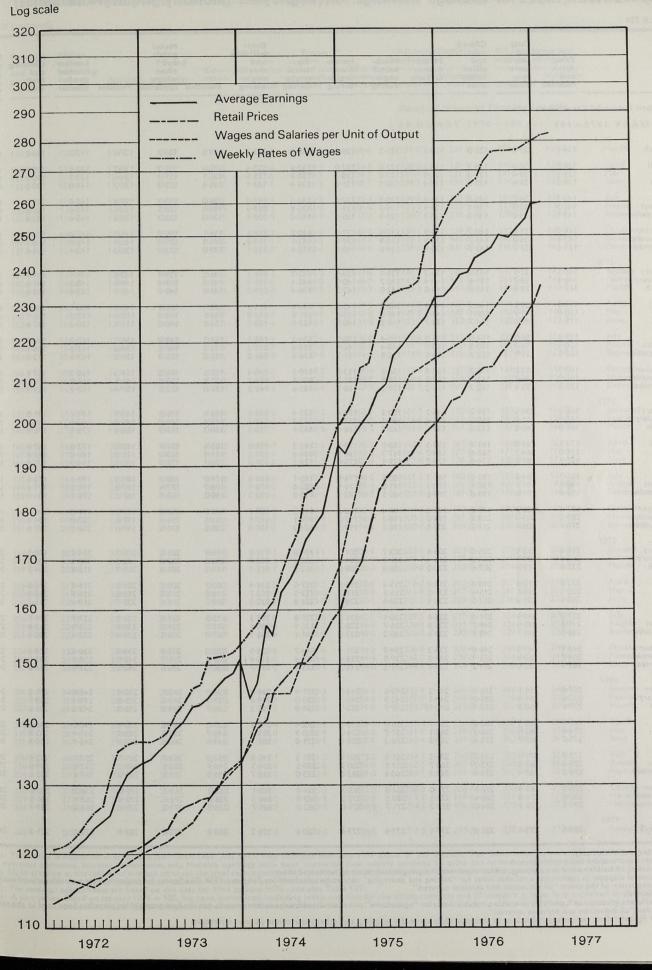
#### index of average salaries: non-manual employees: Great Britain

#### EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

	MANUFA	CTURING	INDUSTRI	ES		ALL IND	USTRIES			ent to be been
	Average w earnings	veekly	Average hours	Average l earnings	ourly	Average w earnings	eekly	Average hours	Average H earnings	ourly
			excluding t affected by	hose whose p absence	ay was	· · 양·태····· 장·문 · · · · · ·		excluding t affected by	hose whose p absence	ay was
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	tori trast buto travo bra trastante contratori	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)	£	£	60-CL	Р	Р	£	£	y cara)	P	P
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	33·6 38·6 43·6 54·5 65·1	34·5 39·9 45·1 56·6 67·4	45·6 46·4 46·2 45·0 45·1	75·8 86·0 97·4 125·8 149·2	83·7 95·2 123·1 146·3	32·1 37·0 42·3 54·0 63·3	32·8 38·1 43·6 55·7 65·1	46·0 46·7 46·5 45·5 45·3	71·3 81·7 93·5 122·2 143·7	69·1 79·2 91·1 119·2 141·0
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	43·7 48·4 54·1 68·2 80·2	43·8 48·7 54·5 68·7 80·9	38·9 39·2 39·1 39·2 39·1	111·3 122·4 137·7 173·2 204·3	122-4 137-8 173-3 204-4	43·4 47·8 54·1 67·9 81·0	43·5 48·1 54·4 68·4 81·6	38·7 38·8 38·8 38·7 38·7 38·5	110.7 121.6 137.9 174.3 210.3	110·8 121·7 138·1 174·6 210·6
All full-time men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	36·2 41·1 46·3 58·1 69·2	37·1 42·3 47·7 60·2 71·4	43·9 44·5 44·3 43·4 43·4	83·7 94·5 106·9 137·7 163·2	93-5 106-1 136-5 162-0	36·0 40·9 46·5 59·2 70·0	36·7 41·9 47·7 60·8 71·8	43·4 43·8 43·7 43·0 42·7	83·7 94·3 107·6 139·9 166·8	83·3 93·7 107·2 139·3 166·6
Full-time manual women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	17·0 19·6 23·1 30·9 38·5	17·7 20·5 24·1 32·4 40·3	40·0 40·0 39·9 39·5 39·6	44·4 51·2 60·6 81·8 102·0	50·7 60·1 81·4 101·5	16·6 19·1 22·8 30·9 38·1	17-1 19-7 23-6 32-1 39-4	39·9 39·9 39·8 39·4 39·3	43·0 49·6 59·3 81·6 100·7	42.6 49.1 58.7 81.1 100.2
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and) over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	19·4 21·8 25·6 35·2 42·8	19·5 21·8 25·8 35·4 43·1	37·3 37·3 37·3 37·1 37·1	52-3 58-5 69-0 95-2 115-9	58·3 68·8 95·0 115·6	22·1 24·5 28·3 39·3 48·5	22-2 24-7 28-6 39-6 48-8	36-8 36-8 36-8 36-6 36-5	59·9 66·2 76·9 106·1 132·0	59·8 66·1 76·7 105·9 131·8
All full-time women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1975 April 1976	17·8 20·3 23·9 32·4 40·1	18·4 21·0 24·8 33·6 41·5	39·0 39·0 38·9 38·5 38·5	47·0 53·9 63·8 87·2 107·6	53·5 63·4 86·9 107·2	20·1 22·6 26·3 36·6 45·3	20·5 23·1 26·9 37·4 46·2	37-8 37-8 37-8 37-4 37-3	54·0 60·5 70·8 98·5 122·6	53·9 60·3 70·6 98·3 122·4
Full-time adults (a) { Men (21 years and over) { Women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	31·7 36·0 40·8 52·1 62·5	32-7 37-3 42-3 54-2 64-7	42.6 43.1 43.0 42.3 42.3	76·4 85·7 97·6 127·2 151·8	84·1 96·1 125·4 150·0	31-4 35-5 40-6 52-7 62-7	32-0 36-4 41-7 54-0 64-2	41·8 42·1 42·0 41·3 41·1	75-8 85-2 97-8 128-9 154-7	75·0 84·1 96·8 127·7 153·8
(b) Males and females (18 years and over) April 1973 April 1974 April 1975 April 1976	35·6 40·3 51·5 61·8	36·8 41·8 53·6 64·0	43·1 43·0 42·3 42·5	84·6 96·4 125·8 150·1	83·1 95·0 124·1 148·3	35·0 40·1 52·0 61·8	35·9 41·1 53·4 63·4	42·1 42·0 41·4 41·1	84·1 96·6 127·3 152·6	82·9 95·5 126·0 151·6
*Full-time youths and boys (under 21) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	16·7 19·9 26·1	17·1 20·4 26·9	42·7 43·0	48·0 62·5	46·7 60·7	16·0 19·0 24·7	16·2 19·3 25·1	42·3 42·4	45·5 59·1	44·3 57·4
April 1975 April 1976	33·4 39·4	34·2 40·2	42·0 41·9	81-5 96-3	79·5 94·4	32.9 38.2	33·3 38·7	41·8 41·6	79·8 93·3	78·1 91·7
*Full-time girls (under 18) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	11·0 12·8 16·6	11·3 13·1 17·1	39·6 39·2	33·2 43·8	33·0 43·6	10·2 11·8 15·4	10·3 11·9 15·7	39∙0 38∙4	30·6 40·9	30·4 40·7
April 1975 April 1976	22·8 26·4	23·4 27·3	38·7 38·9	60·3 70·2	60·2 70·0	22·0 25·7	22·3 26·0	38·1 38·2	58·5 68·3	58·3 68·1
*Part-time men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	10·4 12·8 14·0	10·5 13·0 14·3	20·4 20·2	56·0 66·0	55·5 65·5	12·1 15·0 14·8	12·2 15·2 15·1	18·9 19·0	64·6 72·2	64·4 72·0
April 1975 April 1976	20·1 24·2	20·3 24·6	20·2 20·4	89·4 114·0	88·3 112·6	17·9 22·1	18·3 22·5	18·2 18·0	93·9 122·2	93·6 121·9
*Part-time women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	9·3 10·8 12·5	9·5 11·0 12·9	22·6 22·7	49·0 57·3	48·7 57·0	8·5 9·9 11·7	8·6 10·1 11·9	20·3 20·7	49·1 57·5	49·0 57·4
April 1975 April 1976	17·0 21·0	17·6 21·5	22.9 22.8	77·5 95·8	77·3 95·5	17·1 20·3	17·4 20·5	21·4 20·9	81·3 99·2	81·2 99·1

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



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

AVERAGE 1970 = 100

#### EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Standard Industria	l Classificati	on 1968				and the state			4 <u>A</u>				1:000	
JANUARY 19	70 = 100													
1972 March	136.6	127.6	133-0	120·1	125-2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	137-2	128.7	127.1
April	136·8	130·6	134·3	124·2	127·0	127·0	130·4	125·4	130·4	125·3	130·7	135·9	129·1	131·3
May	139·3	129·4	133·2	125·9	127·5	128·7	130·8	125·6	136·1	127·4	134·0	137·7	130·0	132·3
June	139·5	129·4	138·0	134·4	130·1	131·6	136·4	123·1	135·6	129·2	138·7	141·0	130·2	135·1
July	140·2	134·5	140-0	135·8	130·8	132·6	136·6	123·0	136·0	130·3	137·8	145·6	130·9	134·0
August	141·3	135·5	138-1	129·9	129·5	131·7	135·8	119·9	136·5	128·5	136·5	143·6	129·5	132·4
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	144·9	135·6	140·2	136·9	137·4	137·1	140·2	131·3	141·1	136·1	139·7	147·4	136·5	142·0
November	147·7	136·8	143·7	136·5	138·9	139·9	143·1	135·0	145·3	139·4	141·4	145·8	138·3	143·2
December	151·6	137·7	143·7	133·8	136·6	140·9	143·6	125·1	139·0	133·3	136·2	142·4	136·5	143·2
973 January February March	145·2 146·4 161·1	137·7 138·7 139·6	142·9 151·6 143·5	135·2 140·4 1 <del>44</del> ·0	139·5 140·7 142·0	138·9 140·9 143·5	142·9 145·4 146·4	135·3 137·3 139·2	145·2 141·8 141·0	139·1 139·6 140·1	142·0 144·5 145·7	149·4 148·3 152·6	139·7 141·6 143·6	145·1 146·6 146·5
April	154·0	139·5	146·2	141·9	140·5	143·0	146·6	133·3	142·1	138·0	142·7	150·1	140·1	147·4
May	158·0	141·7	148·1	145·3	145·8	145·8	151·8	144·8	148·1	144·6	152·8	153·2	146·7	151·9
June	158·1	145·6	154·7	152·7	148·8	148·8	155·0	148·1	153·5	148·2	156·3	155·2	147·9	154·9
July	157·9	150·2	154·0	155·0	150·4	150·3	154·3	148·6	153·3	148·9	156·3	162·2	146·9	154·6
August	158·5	150·0	150·8	150·7	148·4	146·9	153·8	145·2	152·3	145·6	154·6	161·3	146·7	151·2
September	160·5	151·9	152·8	154·1	152·8	151·7	156·6	146·0	152·8	150·5	155·7	162·0	152·6	156·3
October	160·7	153·0	155·2	154·9	156·6	153·5	158·5	148·4	155·5	154·2	159·3	160·2	157·1	159·7
November	165·8	148·7	161·1	157·5	158·9	155·7	161·1	154·7	157·8	158·4	161·6	161·8	159·2	162·7
December	170·3	152·8	162·3	155·2	159·5	160·2	161·6	145·2	157·0	155·5	157·4	157·9	159·4	163·0
974 January†† February†† March	166·3 165·3 169·0	150·6 151·0 160·2	159·2 169·5 162·3	145·2 153·6 159·5	150·5 154·1 165·0	154·6 157·9 166·6	155·4 157·3 162·9	142·8 148·2 158·5	144·6 144·4 160·3	145·6 149·0 163·3	142·9 146·0 168·6	159·6 164·4 176·1	141·0 145·8 170·4	155-3 157-5 166-2
April	170·2	163·0	161·9	159·3	158·5	159·9	162·2	159·0	155·6	157·7	166·6	172·8	167·7	167·2
May	176·0	164·2	165·6	163·7	167·2	166·9	168·8	159·2	164·9	165·0	175·5	180·0	169·6	171·4
June	181·9	169·6	174·8	174·7	179·1	175·0	178·5	176·3	174·7	175·6	185·1	184·5	175·9	178·6
July	186·2	184·0	185·2	181·2	180·5	176·9	183·1	176-8	174·0	180·0	188·4	199·2	176·6	180·1
August	188·6	197·1	188·1	180·5	181·8	176·9	182·6	170-5	178·7	177·4	187·5	190·1	175·6	181·8
September	193·6	197·6	190·8	184·8	185·5	182·1	190·8	178-2	180·2	182·1	187·3	196·1	184·0	188·5
October	197·4	200·2	199·2	184·8	190·4	188·6	192·5	175·7	183·5	187·9	191·5	197·6	190·4	192·1
November	209·2	203·4	209·2	195·0	198·3	197·2	199·1	187·1	204·5	196·4	197·6	207·0	194·4	199·4
December	218·6	206·1	211·3	200·8	198·5	199·3	204·3	191·8	201·6	196·9	199·6	206·3	197·0	203·0
975 January February March	214·8 214·5 233·0	212·1 209·1 219·3	205·5 213·2 207·6	203·6 214·4 220·0	203·7 205·3 208·8	201·2 204·4 209·2	204·0 208·4 212·2	197·8 202·8 211·3	196·9 200·2 199·3	201·0 203·8 209·4	200·7 203·7 203·7	214·5 209·1 215·8	198·1 202·3 204·7	204·9 207·0 206·0
April	220·8	213·0	210·8	212·9	215·4	210·5	217·5	221·4	200·7	209·1	208·5	215·1	210·5	210·8
May	225·4	215·6	215·4	221·2	215·5	215·2	222·0	218·7	198·8	210·7	218·5	216·9	210·5	213·2
June	233·1	223·2	217·5	222·5	220·5	224·2	226·8	232·2	207·5	218·6	225·7	219·6	215·3	220·1
July	237·2	240·9	251·4	225·6	230·1	231·5	237·8	217·3	213·5	227·8	233·2	227·7	219·7	224·9
August	241·0	242·9	249·7	225·8	226·7	228·7	236·9	200·1	219·9	224·9	230·1	225·9	213·0	224·6
September	245·0	245·1	245·5	229·6	230·2	232·9	241·1	236·1	217·0	228·2	233·4	232·1	220·5	231·7
October	248·1	247·2	246·6	236·2	234·7	236·1	244·7	238·5	223·0	232·8	238·8	236·6	228·6	236·5
November	254·7	250·6	255·9	241·3	239·8	238·4	248·4	244·4	227·3	239·7	242·9	238·5	232·0	242·2
December	263·5	252·8	264·2	235·0	241·2	248·3	255·4	239·7	230·3	240·8	242·5	237·9	236·8	246·6
76 January February March	257·0 255·6 277·0	251·1 251·4 260·8	256·0 256·0 258·8	241·2 249·1 249·9	243·6 242·9 247·9	244·2 245·3 252·9	251·4 253·0 259·8	244·8 249·6 251·3	234·0 237·7 236·7	243·7 243·8 249·9	250·6 251·6 256·3	248·1 241·4 242·2	240·2 238·7 245·6	247·7 247·1 250·4
April	265·8	262·3	260·8	257·7	250·0	250·7	262·4	248·3	237·2	251·8	252·6	240·2	246·1	253·9
May	274·6	265·4	266·3	264·1	257·7	254·7	268·9	255·0	249·7	258·5	268·2	245·4	252·2	259·5
June	273·5	265·7	275·6	259·5	258·3	258·0	271·0	255·7	249·9	260·6	268·8	245·9	250·6	264·1
July	275·7	271·4	274·7	271·3	261·5	260·9	271·3	246·8	253·0	263·0	269·5	257·7	252-6	261-3
August	277·6	265·6	273·7	260·7	259·1	260·7	270·5	254·3	248·7	260·5	269·1	253·6	249-6	259-8
September	276·3	267·4	274·8	263·5	260·6	263·8	273·0	258·7	250·3	263·2	269·9	257·6	253-6	264-7
October 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	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	258·2 263·1 269·0	260·5 266·9 269·7	265·8 270·7 275·6
77 January¶	285.6	278.1	281.8	277.1	272.6	275.5	280.6	273-2	259.8	275.8	283.5	278.0	271.2	269.9

TABLE 127 (continued)

		All industr services co	acturing	All manufa industries	here t	Trans- port	Gas, elec-		Mining		Other manu-	Paper, printing	-
ana ana	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Miscel- laneous services‡	and com- munica- tion†	tricity and water	Con- struc- tion	and quarry- ing	Agricul- ture*	facturing indus- tries	and publish- ing	Timber, furni- ture, etc
	on 1968	Classificatio				1976	1976	2541	1978	2523 	1929	the owner State	
1972		= 1 0 0	RY 1970	JANUA									
March	128.3	129.0	128-2	128-2	136.6	127·7	137.6	128·5	134.5	129.8	127·7	124.0	131-8
April	129·4	130·6	130·1	130·2	134·5	128·9	138·8	129·8	132·9	134·2	132·6	130·0	132·6
May	130·5	131·6	131·2	131·8	134·1	129·5	137·8	129·4	131·1	134·1	129·1	133·4	131·8
June	132·1	134·6	132·9	134·5	138·7	134·3	137·1	133·7	134·3	137·7	136·3	133·2	135·3
July	132·8	134·4	133·9	134·8	138·4	133·7	140·6	128·7	135·1	139·0	135·3	131·4	34·4
August	134·1	133·4	135·1	133·6	135·6	141·8	140·3	119·9	134·7	148·7	132·7	132·1	31·8
September	137·8	138·7	138·2	137·7	142·3	140·9	140·8	140·5	136·7	150·9	136·2	137·4	39·8
October	140·2	141·4	139·7	139·7	145·5	143·2	142·7	149·7	137·8	144·9	138·7	140·0	141·3
November	141·7	143·2	140·7	142·1	144·1	145·8	143·1	149·5	139·8	143·0	140·3	141·7	145·8
December	142·5	141·3	141·0	139·5	144·0	142·4	154·0	146·8	141·2	144·3	139·1	137·0	140·8
1973 January February March	143·1 144·4 145·9	142·9 144·5 146·7	142·1 143·7 145·5	141·9 143·5 145·3	147·6 148·7 151·7	144·2 144·0 145·5	145·4 141·8 145·4	147·0 150·7 156·9	140·9 141·1 140·6	139·6 148·8 145·5	141·3 143·0 144·1	139·5 140·6 143·3	47·6 49·3
April May June	148·3 149·5 152·8	145·8 150·6 155·2	147·7 148·9 152·0	144·0 149·5 153·3	149·5 147·0 154·0	147·2 149·9 155·1	148·1 152·6 161·6	152·6 157·7 163·9	144-8 146-9 149-8	160·3 167·9 175·6	145·6 148·9 154·6	141·6 148·7 152·6	150·6 151·7 157·1 160·9
July	153·4	155·5	152·3	153·6	156-0	157·1	158·7	163·7	150·3	171·3	154·1	151·3	161-1
August	154·2	153·5	153·3	151·7	152-6	155·0	155·7	159·7	148·9	185·7	154·0	149·1	156-4
September	155·8	157·0	155·3	154·8	154-3	157·0	160·8	166·3	152·5	181·4	154·7	154·5	162-4
October	157·8	159-1	157·3	157·4	158·4	159·2	160·2	169·4	153·1	167·4	158·9	156-1	165·7
November	158·8	160-9	158·6	160·6	158·7	160·7	160·2	169·9	139·1	172·5	163·3	160-2	166·6
December	160·9	159-7	161·4	159·8	157·9	155·9	156·8	168·4	139·8	167·5	163·1	155-8	163·5
1974 January†† February† March	154·0 156·8 166·6	153·9 156·9 167·6	152·0 155·1 165·2	151·7 154·8 165·0	162·7 163·1 172·2	157·2 157·4 161·8	160·2 163·8 177·1	163·3 166·8 174·2	139·2 § 191·3	170·5 184·0 194·0	151·7 154·6 172·3	153·9 155·3 162·9	157·7 160·8 173·0
April	165·2	166·1	163·1	162·7	172·3	162·6	170·7	174·3	189·1	202·3	168·7	162·3	172·3
May	174·9	171·0	173·9	168·6	170·6	168·8	176·6	175·6	187·3	206·8	172·4	165·6	172·9
June	177·5	180·0	176·7	177·9	183·4	171·7	186·0	189·3	195·3	203·3	181·8	169·6	183·0
July	181-0	183·6	180-0	181·5	188·5	177·9	185·2	192·3	198·3	213·9	184·4	175·9	185·2
August	185-9	184·9	184-2	182·1	185·4	184·6	196·0	188·3	199·0	230·4	183·7	174·9	183·9
Septembe	188-5	189·9	187-5	186·9	190·7	186·5	204·4	196·8	204·1	229·0	188·4	183·7	192·9
October	191.6	193·0	190·6	190·6	193·5	189·4	202·0	200·9	208·2	217·3	190·4	186·0	198·1
Novembe	199.0	201·7	197·7	200·2	198·8	205·4	206·8	203·3	214·5	215·9	198·6	190·8	204·2
December	207.9	206·6	204·0	202·4	194·2	234·2	221·3	205·7	215·9	218·9	201·9	191·1	202·4
1975 January February March	205·8 210·1 213·0	205·7 210·2 214·2	203-8 207-6 210-9	203·6 207·3 210·8	209·6 208·9 220·6	214·1 214·6 215·7	216·3 219·3 214·7	204·7 217·4 219·1	215·5 218·2 253·0	225·7 232·5 236·1	203·7 212·2 207·6	194·0 193·6 199·4	212·4 220·3 223·4
April	216·1	217·1	213·0	212·2	223·7	219·2	219·5	225·6	261·6	249·1	213·4	199·9	223·6
May	221·0	219·6	217·7	214·9	220·5	225·0	227·8	223·2	256·9	259·2	217·3	202·7	222·6
June	223·3	226·0	220·1	221·2	237·4	223·8	249·9	231·7	262·3	257·7	221·1	210·4	231·8
July	230·9	234·3	227·5	229·5	242·7	227·8	287-0	241-6	260·2	259•4	227·7	216·3	241·7
August	233·9	232·8	231·1	228·5	238·6	232·7	262-9	235-9	258·7	280·1	226·7	215·6	234·8
Septembe	237·1	239·0	233·2	232·5	240·5	256·1	257-4	244-9	261·4	290·1	232·1	221·6	241·8
October	239·3	240·9	236·9	236·9	244·3	241·6	256·6	248·9	263·5	275·4	237·1	224·5	247·0
Novembe	241·1	244·6	238·8	242·2	244·4	244·6	255·5	248·9	265·6	267·4	241·7	230·7	249·8
Decembe	248·1	246·6	246·1	244·4	244·0	245·6	258·6	252·8	267·3	259·5	243·5	227·6	248·6
1976 January February March	248·3 250·0 254·4	248·2 250·1 255·7	246·2 248·1 252·8	245·9 247·6 252·7	256·5 259·3 271·0	253·3 250·9 252·2	261·0 261·9 270·2	245·8 248·3 254·3	268-1 268-3 288-0	273·4 288·0 301·9	249·7 257·5 259·9	231·3 232·7 237·3	254·7 259·3 258·3
April	255-0	255·9	254·5	253·3	266·0	253·5	274·4	251·0	286·1	307·7	258·3	242·4	256·0
May	259-6	262·0	259·7	261·0	268·2	258·9	278·0	255·5	281·0	298·1	261·6	249·0	259·6
June	261-2	263·9	261·6	262·4	267·1	259·1	280·9	261·8	282·4	312·1	267·4	251·2	262·8
July	263·1	267·0	262·2	264·5	273·2	261·2	299·7	264·6	285-0	325·3	268·9	250·2	269·3
August	267·2	266·0	265·5	262·5	284·5	260·8	288·0	264·7	282-8	333·5	268·0	250·2	264·6
Septembe	266·1	268·3	265·6	264·7	281·3	263·6	287·2	271·8	287-3	307·4	270·3	254·5	270 1
October	269·0	270·8	268·4	268·3	282-8	265-3	287·7	272·3	290·1	300·9	275·8	255·4	272·9
Novembe	272·2	276·2	269·4	273·3	282-5	281-3	286·0	278·1	292·8	302·0	279·2	259·5	276·0
Decembe	277·1	275·5	276·3	274·5	284-8	265-5	286·5	280·2	295·7	308·8	278·9	256·9	282·4
1977 January¶	277.5	277.5	275.8	275.3	294.5	274.5	291.8	274-4	297·1	**	282·7	262·1	281.2

\* 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".
\* I 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".
\*\* 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".
\*\* 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.

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 (3): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to June 1976—sea also Table 129. Note (3): A new series, based on January 1976 = 100, has been introduced, including index numbers for the whole economy and 27 industry groups. It is explained in an article in the April 1976 issue of the Gazette. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue.

EARNINGS

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

#### EARNINGS

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

ndustry group	Averag	e weekly e	arnings in	cluding over	ertime pr	emium	Averag	e hourly ea	rnings ex	cluding ove	ertime pr	emium
SIC (1968)	June 1974	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	June 1976	June 1974	January 1975	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	June 1976
HIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR	RING*					£						_
						L						р
imeworkers					T. MARKAN	ONEP?	2,32.2	12467	1 1 10 10 1	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		
Skilled	277.3	315.7	327.0	399.5	403.2	68.43	297.4	345-2	370.7	437.3	448.7	147.5
Semi-skilled	281.7	341.9	356.9	438.7	452.6	63.07	290.9	356.5	391.9	455-3	480.4	129.1
Labourers	300.9	360.4	391.4	404.1	479.0	63.76	307.4	393.9	405.6	464.2	505·2	124.4
All timeworkers	288.8	337.7	351.7	423.7	436.5	66-21	307.6	367.7	395.7	462.9	479.7	138.7
ayment-by-result workers					100.0		0744	2424		14 / 4	428·1	
Skilled	268.5	313-1	370.0	381.9	420.2	77.19	274.1	340.1	380.6	416-1		164-3
Semi-skilled	277.5	326.5	386-2	409.2	452.1	68.39	291.8	367.9	410·1 389·8	459·6 425·5	476·2 441·3	138-1
Labourers	263-2	307.5	365.0	375-2	401.2	63.01	274.5	341.8		425.5	438.8	126.7
All payment-by-result workers	270.2	315.7	373.4	388-3	426.4	73.81	276.4	344·4 335·2	386·0 374·1	416.3	430.0	154.5
All skilled workers	268.9	311.1	357.2	384.1	416-1	75.38	276.0	335.2	402.3	416-3	430.2	160.8
All semi-skilled workers	282.5	336-3	383.0	425.1	461.1	66-85	288.7		402.3	454.8	474.1	135·5 126·0
All labourers	280.5	330-1	382.3	392.9	432.9	63·23	290.4	368.0		432.0	448.5	
All workers covered	273.2	318-9	365-8	395-4	428.8	72.02	281.9	346.1	386.3	432.0	448.2	150-8
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
imeworkers									1.20	Contraction of the second	-	
General workers	270.1	313.9	328.3	379.7	414.6	70.28	311.9	369.9	394-2	449.9	484.1	160.8
Craftsmen	259.7	305.3	312.2	371.6	404.4	76.10	291.1	342.8	360.3	416.7	449.1	169.1
All timeworkers	268.0	312.3	324.7	379.1	413.2	71.83	308.0	364.7	387.2	443.8	477.7	163-0
ayment-by-result workers										274 4	402.0	48.4-
General workers	247.8	296.2	302.6	352.6	395.1	70.27	253.5	303.0	326.8	371.4	402.8	154.5
Craftsmen	230.7	285.8	300.7	333-1	372.9	74.53	246.1	288.1	317-2	361-2	390.5	166-9
All payment-by-result workers	243.7	294.0	302.9	346.7	388.5	71.00	251.2	299.0	324.4	366.4	397.4	156-6
Il general workers	263.0	307.1	320.0	370.8	406.3	70.28	290.6	345.6	368.8	421.2	453.9	160.0
All craftsmen All workers covered	251·1 260·4	297·6 305·3	305-6 316-9	361·3 369·5	393-9 404-1	75·98 71·74	273·8 286·7	322·4 340·1	341·0 362·1	393·9 415·0	424·9 447·2	169·0 162·3

	Average wee	ekly earnings includin	g overtime p	remium	Average hou	Irly earnings excludi	ng overtime pr	emium
	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1976	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1976
ENGINEERING‡	TO THE CONSTRUCT	The Transferrer	A COLOR	1000	14873	carlo losuese di	**************************************	
				£				р
Timeworkers								
Skilled	244.6	294.9	339.8	66.22	264.3	333-2	381.6	148.5
Semi-skilled	257.0	310.2	371.7	64.24	283.0	359.8	416-1	142.0
Labourers	257.3	311.6	372.6	52.17	275.7	360.0	423.3	115.7
All timeworkers	253.0	305-2	359.1	64.22	275.4	349.1	402.8	143.0
ayment-by-result workers								
Skilled	240.0	287.9	330.7	66.37	257.1	318-2	368.7	157.4
Semi-skilled	230.1	273.7	319.0	59.34	243.8	307.1	356.0	141.8
Labourers	246.4	304.0	352.5	52.42	270.2	348.9	406-9	120.2
All payment-by-result workers	235.9	281.7	326.6	62.60	251.6	314.0	364.7	148.8
All skilled workers	242.1	291.3	335-2	66.28	259.5	324.3	373.3	152.1
	243.1	291.6	345.3	62.10	261.1	330.6	382.6	141.9
All semi-skilled workers	254.7	309.8	368.0	52.23	274.6	357.7	420.3	116.8
All labourers	244.4	293.5	343.3	63.55	262.9	330.9	382.8	145.3
All workers covered	244.4	273'5	343.3	03.33	101.3	550.9	302 0	1155

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.

Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: manual workers: United Kingdom

#### Table 130

The indices for all manual workers in both manufacturing industries and in all industries and services have now been incorporated in Table 131.

Separate indices for men, women and juveniles are no longer

published but for a limited period these series will be available on request. Users wishing to receive these figures are asked to write to the Statistics Division (Stats C4), Department of Employment, Watford, Herts, indicating the purposes for which they are needed and for how long they will be required.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average
NEW SERI	ES: unadjusted	I: January 19	976 = 100	landers and		000 100-00	Constanting and a second s	a a la seguera e		a Managara			
Whole eco	nomy												
976 977	100∙0 111∙1¶	100.6	102-2	103·3	105.5	106.7	107.6	107.8	108-3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
	S: SEASONA		STED: Jan	nuary 1970 =	= 100								
All industri	ies and service	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
971 972 973 974	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	205·8 248·3 277·5¶	210·1 250·0	213·0 254·4	216·1 255·0	221·0 259·6	223·3 261·2	230·9 263·1	233·9 267·2	237·1 266·1	239·3 269·0	241·1 272·2	248·1 277·1	226·6 261·9
	cturing indust	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	203·8 246·2 275·8¶	207·6 248·1	210·9 252·8	213·0 254·5	217·7 259·7	220·1 261·6	227·5 262·2	231·1 265·5	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	MONTHS				
NEW SER	IES: unadjuste	d											
Whole eco	nomy												
1977	111-1¶												
OLD SERI	ES: SEASONA	LLY ADJU	STED										
All industr	ies and service	es covered											
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 11∙8¶	(28)‡ 19∙0	27·9 19·4	30∙8 18∙0	26·3 17·5	25·8 17·0	27·6 13·9	25·8 14·2	25·8 12·2	24·9 12·4	21·2 12·9	19·3 11·7	26·6 15·6
All manufa	acturing indust	tries											
1967 1968 1969 1970	2·2 8·3 8·2 8·9	2·3 8·3 7·1 10·7	2·1 8·2 7·7 11·4	1·3 7·6 9·4 10·9	1·5 8·8 6·9 12·5	1·9 9·0 8·0 12·8	3·4 7·9 7·8 13·4	3·3 8·4 7·9 14·6	4·8 7·9 8·3 13·6	5·9 7·1 9·0 14·3	7·3 7·6 8·5 14·9	6·8 9·3 8·6 14·1	3·6 8·2 8·1 12·7
1971 1972 1973 1974	14·4 9·6 13·3 (7·0)†	13·5 * * (7·9)†	12·3 10·8 13·4 13·5	11-9 11-9 13-6 10-4	12·8 11·1 13·5 16·8	10·8 12·7 14·4 16·2	10·9 12·2 13·7 18·2	10·2 12·0 13·5 20·1	10·7 13·8 12·3 20·8	9·9 14·3 12·6 21·1	8·7 14·8 12·7 24·6	8·8 14·0 14·4 26·4	11·2 12·8 12·9 17·1
1975 1976 1977	(25)‡ 20·8 12·0¶	(26½)‡ 19·5	27·7 19·9	30·6 19·5	25·2 19·3	24·6 18·8	26·4 15·2	25·5 14·9	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 excluding 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.

table. ¶ Provisional.

# EARNINGS

Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain

### WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

indices	of	basic	weekly	and	hourly	v re
indices	01	Dusic	weekiy	Guid	110411	

	and reacted and an arrange	Agricul-	Mining	Food,	Chemicals	All metals	Textiles	Leather,	Clothing	Bricks,	Timber,	Paper,	Other	Construc-	Gas,	Transport	Distributive	Pr
1968 Standar	rd Industrial Classification	ture, forestry and fishing	and quarrying	drink and tobacco	and allied industries IV and V	combined		leather goods and fur	and footwear	pottery, glass, cement, et	furniture, etc c	printing and publishing	manu- facturing industries	tion	electricity and water	and communi- cation	trades	ar ac tr
	weekly rates of wages				a transmission		and a second second		The State State		a and a second second				0.010		wers in Animeterie	
	Average of monthly index numbers	100 116 149 186 232	100 106 143 190 211	100 112 136 177 209	96 106 124 165 199	104 119 137 179 214	97 110 136 176 211	95 108 136 171 200	100 111 129 167 213	100 112 133 171 203	100 113 138 171 199	98 105 126 160 198	99 109 130 158 183	109 139 162 215 247	102 111 135 170 199	97 107 131 169 199	101 114 138 181 217	10 11 14 18 21
1975	February March	177 177	159 201	168 168	141 141	150 164	159 160	158 158	156 167	156 162	164 164	150 151	144 157	199 199	155 173	158 160	168 172	17
	April May June	177 180 180	201 201 201	170 170 178	141 152 176	165 182 185	161 178 182	158 158 179	167 167 167	166 166 168	165 167 167	155 155 161	157 158 161	199 199 228	173 173 173	164 164 166	173 176 176	17 17 17
	July August September	192 192 192	192 192 193	178 181 181	182 182 182	185 186 186	182 182 184	179 181 181	167 167 172	174 174 178	170 172 178	162 165 165	161 161 162	228 228 228	173 173 173	173 175 175	183 184 184	18 18 18
	October November December	192 192 199	193 193 193	181 192 193	182 182 182	186 204 204	184 191 193	181 181 184	172 172 174	180 187 190	178 179 182	168 173 173	162 162 163	228 228 228	173 173 176	176 177 178	189 198 199	18 19 21
1976	January February March	230 232 232	193 194 214	197 199 199	184 184 184	206 214 214	195 195 195	191 191 191	201 202 214	191 193 197	197 198 198	174 180 180	164 164 164	229 229 229	187 187 201	185 193 196	200 202 202	21 21 21
	April May June	232 232 232	215 215 215	202 202 213	184 195 208	215 215 215	195 217 219	191 191 191	214 214 214	203 203 204	198 198 198	204 204 204	169 169 176	229 229 260	201 201 201	200 200 200	203 209 209	21 21 21
	July August September	232 232 232	215 215 215	213 214 214	208 208 208	215 215 215	220 220 220	210 210 210	214 214 216	205 205 207	198 199 200	205 205 205	199 199 199	260 260 260	201 201 201	202 202 202	227 227 227 227	21 21 21
	October November December	232 232 233	215 215 215	214 219 219	208 208 208	215 215 215	220 220 220	210 210 210	216 217 217	207 210 210	200 200 200	205 205 205	199 199 199	260 260 260	201 201 202	202 203 203	231 235 235	21
1977	January February	246 247	215 215	220 220	209 209	217 217	222 222	216 216	227 228	210 210	211 211	205 205	199 199	260 260	209 209	206 206	235 237	2:
Norm	al weekly hourst	(42·2)	(36·0)	(40.0)	(40·0)	(40.0)	(40·0)	(40-0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(40.0)	(39.6)	(39·3)	(40·0)	(40·0)	(40.6)	(40·9)	. (*
	Average of monthly {	100·0 100·0 99·3 99·2 99·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 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	100·0 100·0 100.0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 99·8 99·8 99·8	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 99-7 99-7	100-0 98-7 97-4 97-4 97-4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	99·8 97·9 97·7 97·7 97·7	10 10 10 10
1977	February	99-2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99-8	100-0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	1
<b>Basic</b> H	hourly rates of wages	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100	98	99 109	109	102	97	101	1
1973	Average of monthly index numbers	116 150 187 233	106 143 190 211	112 136 178 210	106 124 165 199	119 137 179 214	110 136 176 211	108 136 171 200	111 129 167 213	112 134 172 203	113 138 170 199	105 126 160 198	109 130 159 183	139 162 215 248	112 138 175 204	107 131 169 199	117 141 185 222	1.1.2
1975	February March	179 179	159 201	169 169	141 141	150 164	159 160	158 158	156 167	156 163	164 164	150 151	144 157	200 200	159 178	158 160	171 176	1:
	April May June	179 181 181	201 201 201	170 170 178	141 152 176	165 182 185	161 178 182	158 158 179	167 167 167	166 166 168	165 167 167	155 155 161	157 158 161	200 200 228	178 178 178	164 164 166	177 180 180	1 1 1
	July August September	194 194 194	192 192 193	178 182 182	182 182 182	185 186 186	182 182 184	179 181 181	167 167 172	174 174 179	170 172 178	162 165 165	161 161 162	228 229 229	178 178 178	173 175 175	187 188 188	1: 1 1
	October November December	194 194 200	193 193 193	182 193 194	182 182 182	186 204 204	184 191 193	181 181 184	172 172 174	180 187 191	178 179 182	168 173 173	162 162 163	229 229 229	178 178 180	176 177 178	193 202 204	112
1976	January February March	231 233 233	193 194 214	197 200 200	184 184 184	206 214 214	195 195 195	191 191 191	201 202 214	191 194 197	197 198 198	174 180 180	164 164 164	230 230 230	192 192 207	185 193 196	204 207 207	222
	April May June	233 233 233	215 215 215	203 203 214	184 195 208	215 215 215	195 217 219	191 191 191	214 214 214	203 203 205	198 198 198	204 204 204 204	169 169 176	230 230 260	207 207 207	200 200 200	208 214 214	222
	July August September	233 233 233	215 215 215 215	214 215 215	208 208 208	215 215 215	220 220 220	210 210 210	214 214 216	206 206 207	198 199 200	205 205 205	199 199 199	260 260 260	207 207 207	202 202 202	232 232 232	222
	October November December	233 233 233 235	215 215 215 215	215 215 220 220	208 208 208 208	215 215 215 215	220 220 220 220	210 210 210 210	216 217 217	207 210 210	200 200 200	205 205 205	199 199 199	260 260 260	207 207 208	202 203 203	236 241 241	2222
1977	January February	235 248 249	215 215 215	220 221 221	208 209 209	215 217 217	222 222	216 216 216	217 227 228	210 210 210	211 211	205 205	199 199	261 261	214 214	206 206	241 242	2

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

quently.
 Publication of these figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.
 The figures given in brackets are the average normal weekly hours at the base date, July 31, 1972.

### WAGE RATES AND HOURS ates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries*	All industries and services*	
entering Search	Annelli Lagera Stangen vergette Verkens	in <mark>er</mark>		Basic weekly rates of wages
100	97	101·5	101-3	Average of monthly
114	105	114·6	115-2	index numbers
145	128	134·3	138-0	1975
182	163	174·4	178-7	1975
214	212	209·0	213-2	1976
177	149	152·2	161·1	February 1975
177	149	161·4	168·1	March
177	149	162·6	169·1	April
177	149	174·3	175·4	May
179	161	178·7	181·5	June
181	165	179·6	183·7	July
181	165	180·6	184·4	August
181	165	181·4	184·9	September
181	177	182·1	186·3	October
194	180	193·7	194·4	November
211	190	194·4	197·0	December
211	198	197·7	200-9	January 1976
211	204	203·1	205-1	February
211	204	203·8	206-7	March
211	204	206·8	208·8	April
211	204	209·1	210·5	May
211	217	211·2	215·3	June
214 214 214	217 217 217 217	212·3 212·5 212·7	217·7 217·8 217·9	July August September
214	218	212·7	218·2	October
220	218	213·3	219·4	November
227	221	213·3	220·2	December
227	227	215·4	222·4	January 1977
227	227	215·4	222·6	February
(40·0)	(41.3)	(40.0)	(40·2)	Normal weekly hourst
100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	99·7 98·5 97·2 97·0 96·9	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	99·9 99·6 99·5 99·4 99·4	Average of monthly index numbers 1975 1976
100.0	96.9	100.0	99-4	February 1977
				Basic hourly rates of wages
100	97	101·5	101·4	Average of monthly
114	106	114·6	115·6	index numbers
145	132	134·2	138·7	1975
182	168	174·5	179·8	1975
214	218	209·1	214·5	1976
177	154	152·3	162∙0	February 1975
177	154	161·5	169∙0	March
177	154	162·7	170·1	April
177	154	174·3	176·4	May
179	166	178·8	182·6	June
181	171	179·7	184·8	July
181	171	180·7	185·6	August
181	171	181·5	186·0	September
181	182	182·2	187·5	October
194	186	193·8	195·6	November
211	196	194·5	198·2	December
211	204	197·8	202·1	January 1976
211	211	203·2	206·4	February
211	211	203·9	207·9	March
211	211	206·9	210·1	April
211	211	209·2	211·7	May
211	224	211·3	216·6	June
214 214 214 214	224 224 224 224	212·4 212·6 212·8	219·0 219·1 219·2	July August September
214	225	212·8	219·5	October
220	225	213·4	220·7	November
227	228	213·4	221·5	December
227	235	215·5	223·8	January 1977
227	235	215·5	223·9	February

(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-

### RETAIL PRICES

# United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	THE HE WALL	ALL	FOOD†								All items	s All items	TABLE 13	Station of the second
		ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	other than	Items ma the Unite	inly manufac d Kingdom	tured in	Items mainly	Items mainly	except food	except items of food the	Goods and services	Alcoho drink
	n finn on i Distantistation artist actually politicistic film		anna anna anna anna anna anna anna anna	which show significant seasonal variations	show	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significant seasonal variations	mainly produced by national- ised industries:	÷
JAN U Weight	ARY 16, 1962 = 100 s 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251 248 253	46-4-48-0 44-0-45-5 46-0-47-5 41-7-43-2 39-6-41-4 41-3-42-5 47-5-48-8	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	39.6-40.7 38.8-39.9 38.5-39.5 41.0-42.0 39.9-41.1 38.0-38.3 39.2-40.0	64·4-64·9 64·3-64·7 64·6-65·1 63·8-64·3 61·7-62·3 58·9-59·2 57·1-57·6	104·0–105·6 103·1–104·6 103·1–104·6 104·8–106·3 101·6–103·4 96·9– 98·1 96·3– 97·6	53·4 51-4 48·7 47·5 50·3 53·3 48·7	57-6 54-0 55-7 54-5 57-7 55-3 59-2	737 746 745 750 749 752 747	952-0-953-6 954-5-956-0 956-8-958-0 956-8-958-3 958-6-960-4 957-5-958-7 951-2-952-5	95 93 92 91 92 89 80	63 64 66 65 66 73 70
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	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
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	133-0	125-0
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	139.9	134.7
1970 1971	January 20	135·5 147·0	134·7 147·0	136·8 145·2	134·5 147·8	130·6 146·2	137-6 151-6	135·1 149·7	140·6 153·4	128·2 139·3	135.8	135-5	146-4	143.0
1971	January 19 January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163-2	161.8	176.1	163-1	147·0 157·4	147·1 159·1	160.9	151·3 154·1
1973	January 16	171-3	180-4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168-8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168-4	170.8	179·9 190·2	163-3
1974	January 15	191.8	216.7	254-4	209.8	196-9	190-9	193-7	224.5	227.0	184-0	189-4	198-9	166-0
JANU	ARY 15, 1974 = 100													
Weights		1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	253 232 228 247	33·7–38·1 35·9–42·0	193·9–198·3 186·0–196·1	39·2–40·0 40·4–41·6 35·9–41·4 38·4§	57·1–57·6 66·0–66·6 56·9–66·5 61·9§	96·3–97·6 106·4–108·2 92·8–107·9 100·3§	48·7 42·3-45·3 45·3-50·7 52·9§	59·2 42·9–46·1 42·1–43·9 47·6§	747 768 772 753	951-2-952-5 961-9-966-3 958-0-964-1 953-8§	80 77 90 89	70 82 81 83
1974 1975 1976	Monthly averages	<pre>{ 108·5     134·8     157·1</pre>	106·1 133·3 159·9	103·0 129·8 177·7	106·9 134·3 156·8	111·7 140·7 161·4	115·9 156·8 171·6	114·2 150·2 167·4	94·7 116·9 147·7	105-0 120-9 142-9	109·3 135·3 156·4	108-8 135-1 156-5	108·4 147·5 185·4	109·7 135·2 159·3
1974	September 17	111.0	107.5	99.8	109.3	116.8	120.8	119-2	92·3	107-2	112-1	111.5	113.6	111.6
	October 15 November 12 December 10	113·2 115·2 116·9	110·4 113·3 114·4	104·6 105·7 106·5	111·8 115·0 116·3	119·7 121·9 123·9	124-7 130-3 133-4	122-6 126-9 129-5	93·8 97·2 96·4	108-9 110-4 111-1	114·2 115·8 117·7	113·7 115·6 117·4	114·0 117·2 118·8	115·4 116·0 116·3
1975	January 14 February 18 March 18	119·9 121·9 124·3	118·3 121·3 126·0	106·6 108·9 114·9	121·1 124·2 128·7	128·9 131·7 133·1	143-3 150-8 153-7	137·5 143·0 145·3	98·1 98·8 108·9	113·3 114·2 116·9	120-4 122-1 123-8	120·5 122·5 124·8	119-9 123-1 128-3	118·2 119·5 120·7
	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	135·0 143·2 150·8	122·3 137·3 139·7
	July 15 August 12 September 16	138·5 139·3 140·5	136·3 136·3 137·3	140·2 131·7 133·8	135·7 137·5 138·3	143·0 143·5 144·6	160·6 160·3 160·0	153·4 153·4 153·7	115·9 121·8 123·0	121·4 122·5 122·6	139·2 140·3 141·5	138·5 139·7 140·9	154·0 154·1 155·7	141·8 143·5 143·8
	October 14 November 11 December 9	142·5 144·2 146·0	138· <del>4</del> 141·6 144·2	137·9 140·1 148·9	138·9 142·4 143·9	147·2 148·9 149·8	158·8 158·5 160·4	154·1 154·6 156·1	123·1 133·1 134·6	124·7 126·5 128·2	143.8 145.0 146.6	142·8 144·5 146·1	165·1 169·0 171·5	144·3 144·5 146·6
1976	January 13 February 17 March 16	147·9 149·8 150·6	148·3 152·1 153·8	158·6 173·5 181·2	146·6 148·2 148·6	151·2 153·9 154·3	162·4 164·5 165·0	157·8 160·2 160·6	137·3 137·5 138·0	132·4 134·1 134·4	147·9 149·1 149·8	147·6 149·0 149·5	172-8 173-2 173-9	149·0 150·9 151·9
	April 13 May 18 June 15	153·5 155·2 156·0	156-7 157-1 156-7	189·9 184·8 174·3	150·4 151·9 153·5	157·4 157·9 157·8	166·6 167·6 168·4	162·8 163·6 164·1	139·6 141·3 144·7	135·5 137·9 139·7	152·7 154·7 155·9	152·2 154·2 155·4	179-1 183-8 186-5	154·3 158·7 159·7
	July 13 August 17 September 14	156·3 158·5 160·6	153·4 158·4 164·4	149·0 163·6 178·6	154·8 157·8 161·9	160·3 162·0 163·8	169·6 173·5 175·5	165·8 168·8 170·7	145·6 148·7 157·2	140·6 143·2 146·5	157·2 158·6 159·5	156·8 158·5 160·0	188-9 190-5 190-7	162·4 163·3 164·1
	October 12 November 16   December 14	163·5 165·8 168·0	169·3 172·7 176·1	184·0 192·8 202·1	166∙8 169∙1 171∙4	171·1 172·6 174·4	179·1 182·2 184·8	175·8 178·3 180·5	160·9 160·2 161·8	152·1 157·4 160·5	161·8 163·8 165·6	162-8 164-8 166-8	193·4 195·1 196·4	164-5 165-8 166-9
1977	January 18 February 15	172·4 174·1	183·1 184·5	214·8 216·8	177·1 178·5	178·7 179·8	189·7 192·7	185·2 187·5	169·6 169·1	165-7 167-3	169·3 171·1	170·9 172·5	198·7 198·7	173·7 176·4

\* See footnote on page 288. † 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. II The number of quotations used in compiling the indices for these months was less than normal because of recent industrial action by some employees of the Department <sup>of</sup> Employment Group.

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‡												
	2.804 2.001 9.005		F-601 F-601	- 1403 0-951						100	JANUARY 16, 19	62 = 100
95 93 92 91 92 89 80	63 64 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 61 58 58 64	89 86 87 89 89 91	120 124 126 136 139 135 135	60 66 65 65 65 65 63	56 57 55 54 52 53 54	41 42 43 44 46 46 51	1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1973	Weights
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	143.0	135-8	150.6	145-3	122·2 132·3	120·5 128·4	125·4 141·2	136·4 151·2	147·6 160·8	139·4 153·1	January 20 January 19	1970 1971
160·9 179·9	151·3 154·1	138·6 138·4	164·2 178·8	152-6 168-2	132.3	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
											JANUARY 15, 19	74 - 100
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	197 197 197 197 197	6
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
113·6 114·0 117·2 118·8	111.6 115.4 116.0 116.3	121·6 121·6 121·6 123·8	105·8 107·1 108·6 109·0	115·8 116·0 120·4 122·4	110·5 113·7 115·3 116·9	112·9 115·1 116·3 117·2	113·5 115·0 117·1 123·3	115·4 120·1 121·6 122·4	110·3 111·7 113·2 113·7	111·7 113·8 115·3 116·5	September 17 October 15 November 12 December 10	1974
119-9 123-1 128-3	118·2 119·5 120·7	124·0 124·0 125·5	110·3 111·1 111·8	124·9 127·8 130·0	118·3 119·8 121·3	118·6 121·0 122·5	130·3 132·6 134·5	125·2 127·9 130·2	115·8 116·7 121·0	118·7 120·5 122·1	January 14 February 18 March 18	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	124·0 131·7 133·3	123·0 123·8 125·1	138·1 142·5 144·6	134·5 136·3 137·7	126·3 135·8 138·0	128·0 129·9 132·3	April 15 May 13 June 17	2009 1000 1000 1000
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	1970
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	173·7 176·4	193·2 194·3	154·1 154·6	198-8 198-0	157·0 160·1	148·5 151·1	178·9 181·3	176·2 178·5	166·8 167·7	172·3 173·8	January 18 February 15	197

# **RETAIL PRICES**

general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

#### **RETAIL PRICES**

### United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

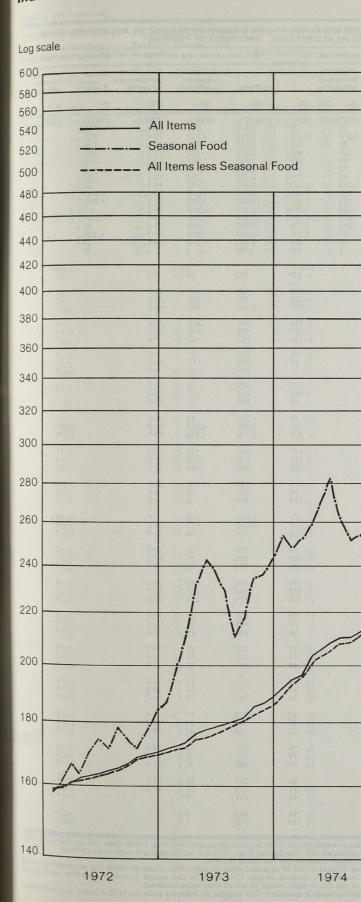
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

	INDEX	FOR										
	One-per	son pensio	ner househ	olds	Two-pe	rson pensio	ner househ	olds	General	index of re	etail prices	
	Quarter				Quarte	r	and the second		Quarte	r		- Aller
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
ANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1962	100-2	102-1	101-2	101-9	100-2	102.1	101-2	101.7	100.2	102-2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104-3	103-1	103.5	102.5	103-3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105-3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111-4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111-4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119-4	118.0	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123-2	123.8	125-3
1969	129.4	130-8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133-8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136-9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137-3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153-4	156-5	159-3	148.4	153-4	156-2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170-3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165-5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175-2	181.1	183-0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199-4	207.5	214.1	225-3	199-5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101-1	105-2	108-6	114-2	101.1	105-8	108.7	114-1	101-5	107.5	110.7	116-1
1975	121.3	134.3	139-2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158·3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156-6	160.4	168.0

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR	R ONE-PERSON	PENSIONEI	R HOUSEHO	DLDS		Ther shill	Pate Witte	CIBAL 176-1 -3	PAR HAR A	041 1111 3.4	an anna an a
ANUARY	16, 1962 = 100										
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1973	103-9 107-0 111-5 116-3 119-0 124-5 131-1 140-2 154-4 166-2 182-2 211-6	104-4 107-5 111-3 115-3 118-0 122-4 129-4 138-2 153-9 167-5 193-7 226-2	102-8 108-6 117-8 122-4 126-0 128-0 137-1 143-9 152-0 158-4 163-5 181-7	100-0 105-8 118-1 120-9 120-9 125-8 136-1 136-9 139-1 140-1 141-9 165-7	105-7 108-5 113-0 120-2 123-7 131-5 136-4 146-8 161-8 161-8 175-3 180-6 209-9	98-5 100-5 102-8 105-0 106-8 110-8 116-5 124-7 133-3 138-0 145-5 166-9	103-5 104-7 106-4 108-9 110-5 112-0 115-8 120-8 129-0 138-2 150-6 176-5	105-7 111-6 118-6 127-1 130-8 137-4 143-9 156-9 189-3 203-0 205-1 201-8	102-8 106-4 111-8 114-7 115-7 126-9 132-7 145-3 161-5 172-7 179-2 217-9	102-9 105-0 111-4 119-6 124-8 128-9 139-0 148-3 160-8 170-6 187-0 209-1	104-6 108-1 112-9 117-5 120-8 126-7 134-0 143-6 160-7 176-2 209-1 249-1
ANUARY 1	15, 1974 = 100										
974 975 976	107·3 135·0 160·8	104-0 129-5 156-3	110-0 135-8 160-2	115·9 147·8 171·5	109·9 145·5 179·9	108·5 131·0 145·2	109·5 124·9 137·7	109·0 144·0 178·0	114·5 147·7 171·6	106·7 134·4 155·1	108·8 133·1 159·5
NDEX FOR	R TWO-PERSON	PENSIONE	R HOUSEH	OLDS							
ANUARY 1	16, 1962 = 100										
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	103-7 107-2 112-0 116-5 119-2 124-6 131-5 140-3 154-2 165-6 182-5 212-0	104-3 108-1 112-1 116-0 118-5 123-3 130-5 139-7 139-7 155-3 169-7 197-8 230-9	102-5 108-2 117-3 121-9 125-7 125-7 127-1 136-5 144-7 154-2 160-9 166-2 184-7	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	104-5 109-1 116-4 124-1 127-3 135-0 141-6 151-7 175-1 187-1 187-1 192-9 214-7	102.4 106-2 108.6 111.3 112.5 123.1 129.3 141.4 157.3 167.5 173.3 208.1	102·2 103·8 109·6 117·3 122·1 126·2 136·2 145·4 159·3 168·8 168·8 185·9 207·5	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	15, 1974 = 100										
974 975 976	107- <del>4</del> 134-6 159-9	10 <del>1</del> 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 RETA 6, 1962 = 100	IL PRICES									
1963 1964 1965 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1967 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	103-1 103-1 106-2 111-2 115-1 117-7 123-1 130-1 138-1 151-2 161-2 175-4 204-7	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	100-0 105-8 118-0 120-8 120-8 125-5 135-5 136-3 138-5 139-5 139-5 141-2 164-8	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	103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9 111-7 113-4 117-7 123-8 132-2 141-8 132-2 141-8 155-1 182-3	100-5 102-1 106-7 109-9 112-2 119-1 123-9 132-1 147-2 155-9 155-0 194-3	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 1	5, 1974 - 100										
974 975 976	108-9 136-1 159-1	106·1 133·3 159·9	<b>109-7</b> 135-2 159-3	115-9 147-7 171-3	110-7 147-4 182-4	107·9 131·2 144·2	109·4 125·7 139·4	111·0 143·9 166·0	111·2 138·6 161·3	106·8 135·5 159·5	108·2 132·4 157·3

Index of retail prices



1975

1977

January 1962 = 100

#### **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \***

### United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

		NUMB	ER OF STOP	PPAGES		NUMBE	R OF WOR	KERS PPAGES‡	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§							
		Beginni			In progress	Beginnin	ng in period‡			stries and se	Mining	and quarrying				
		Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)	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 1964 1965 1966 1966 1966 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1973 1974 1975 1976		2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228 2,497 2,873 2,922 2,282 1,990	60 78 49 97 97 60 108 91 98 162 161 161 160 132 125 139 †	2·2 3·2 2·4 2·8 4·1 3·1 3·1 4·1 7·2 6·4 4·6 4·3 6·1 †	2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,385 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263 2,530 2,530 2,902 2,530 2,902 2,332 2,008	(000's) 771 4,420 590 872   868 530   731   2,255   1,654   1,793 1,171   1,773   1,773   1,773   1,713   1,622 789 658	(000's) 80 3,809 80 161 94 50 36 1,565 283 296 376 635 396 467 80 †	(000's) 779 4,423 593 883   876 544   734   2,258   1,665   1,801 1,734   1,734   1,738   1,734   1,528 1,626 809 661	(000's) 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980 13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750 6,012 3,286	(000's) 861 4,109 527 690 607 1,172 3,34 2,199 1,613 3,320 10,050 18,228 2,009 7,040 1,148 †	(000's) 28:3 70:9 30:0 30:3 20:8 48:9 14:1 46:9 23:6 30:2 74:2 74:2 74:2 74:2 74:2 19:1 19:1 †	(000's) 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041 1,092 10,800 91 5,628 56 76	(000's) 42 			
1972	December	111	4	3.6	152	Tot: 124		130	232	45	19-4		Total 3			
1973	January February March	207 243 293	11 11 10	5·3 4·5 3·8	236 308 355	165 265 248	5	175 288 297	400 695 1,161	157 402 575	39·3 57·8 49·5		6 19 5			
	April May June	234 249 262	9 8 12	3·8 3·2 4·6	299 323 332	109 88 114	8	138 117 135	641 499 763	208 145 58	32·5 29·1 7·6		6 4 7			
	July August September	178 261 239	12 8 13	6·7 3·0 5·4	233 307 314	56 85 100	5	72 94 121	276 378 699	21 117 68	7·6 31·0 9·7		3 16 9			
	October November December¶	327 309 71	18 15 5	5-5 4-9 7-0	391 399 120	146 111 30	1	167 167 61	702 715 269	90 137 32	12·8 19·2 11·9		12 5			
1974	January¶ February¶ March¶	104 116 251	9 5 16	8·7 4·3 6·4	128 154 281	67 324 107	4	71 338 399	213 4,085 2,196	68 3,955 1,728	31-9 96-8 78-7		,897 ,670			
	April May June	300 292 323	13 7 15	4·3 2·4 4·6	377 409 403	130 102 160	2	147 151 183	667 838 856	116 109 189	17·4 13·0 22·1		11 4 11			
	July August September	188 236 289	10 8 15	5·3 3·4 5·2	283 303 366	80 77 129	7	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	214 156 75	6	273 257 138	1,656 1,456 764	110 177 328	6·6 12·2 42·9		10 9 2			
1975	January February March	189 235 220	11 22 13	5·8 9·4 5·9	239 301 302	70 97 76		89 109 108	339 388 711	37 55 63	10·9 14·2 8·9		6 4 2			
	April May June	261 229 257	19 12 11	7·3 5·2 4·3	335 339 352	87 76 112	6	121 118 150	668 864 935	179 265 252	26·8 30·7 27·0		6 7 8			
	July August September	235 149 157	10 7 10	4·3 4·7 6·4	330 218 207	63 48 37	3	92 74 56	631 469 300	97 10 21	15·4 2·1 7·0		5 4 4			
	October November December	170 115 65	10 11 3	5·9 9·6 4·6	213 158 88	58 30 34	0	67 44 40	352 220 135	52 74 42	14·8 33·6 31·1		4 3 2			
976	January February March	165 154 203	12 7 6	7·3 4·5 3·0	183 197 252	77 58 68	8	80 69 74	323 240 303	13 54 19	4·0 22·5 6·3		4 4 4			
	April May June	157 157 175	8 9 6	5·1 5·7 3·4	219 214 233	48 39 47	9	68 49 56	298 200 224	19 22 44	6·4 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	44 70 71	0	56 78 96	221 321 388	53 45 45	24·0 14·0 11·6		5 6 4			
	October November December	190 190 86	5 6 †	2·6 3·2	248 239 143	44 61 33		60 73 43	257 329 181	45 52 †	17·5 15·8		10 18 4			
977	January February	224 221	‡		261 301	87 105		94 137	443 713	‡			15 3			

\* 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 this hasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures form 1976 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 directly and indirectly involved in stoppages which began in an earlier month, and in col. (7), in each month in which they first participated (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 (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they month in which they first participated.
Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.
I Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
I 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.

Textile	s. clo				
Total	ar	known official	ch	Total	of which known official (18)
- (000's) 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 384 71 274 193 255 350		(000's 14 21 		(000's) 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 278 242 255 4,188 176 252 247	(13) (000's) 444 61 279 16 6 17 10 10 21 3,842 15 22 69 †
	Tota 10				otal 4
	4 				31 23 17
	3 12 11				8 14 14
	7 7 22 20 98				13 16 15 13 6 5
	1 12 3 4				10 7 14
	18 29 1 <del>4</del>				22 41 33
	15 3 <del>4</del> 37				10 15 26
	36 25 29				34 30 9
	12 10 23				13 38 32
	12 13 53				35 29 16
	51				14 6 7 23 22
					11 31 39 37
	7				65 31 50
	85				46 46 62
	3 1 4				75 65 24
	5 8				19 37
	Textile s footwes Total (15) (000's) 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 384 71 274 33 40 140 384 71 274 355 350 65	Textiles, clov           Footwear           Total           (15)           (000's)           22           34           52           12           31           40           140           384           71           274           193           255           350           65           Tota           4           7           222           200           98           12           11           7           22           200           98           12           13           34           18           29           14           15           34           16           29           12           13           36           25           37           36           25           37           38           8 <td< td=""><td>Textiles, clothing an footwear footwear <math>rac{1}{rotal}</math> of whick who we have a straight of the second straight of</td><td>Textiles, clothing and footwear         of which known known (nown)         Total       official         (15)       (16)         (000's)       14         37       21         34       10         9       22         11       10         140       7         384       58         77       10         274       129         193       82         255       23         350       70         65       t         <b>Total</b>       10         4       8         31       10         4       8         31       12         11       7         7       22         20       98         1       12         3       3         12       3         14       15         34       4         18       29         14       15         34       37         36       25         29       12         10       23     &lt;</td><td>es footwear Construct Total official Total (15) (16) (17) (000's) (16) (17) (000's) (17) (200's) (200's) 37 21 222 37 21 222 33 122 4 125 52 20 133 12 4 145 31 10 201 40 6 233 140 7 278 364 58 242 771 10 255 274 129 4,188 175 255 23 25 350 70 247 65 t 571 T Total T 4 4 18 29 10 4 11 7 7 7 22 20 98 1 1 12 3 3 4 4 18 29 12 10 23 38 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 8 5 5 8 8 5 5 3 3 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td></td<>	Textiles, clothing an footwear footwear $rac{1}{rotal}$ of whick who we have a straight of the second straight of	Textiles, clothing and footwear         of which known known (nown)         Total       official         (15)       (16)         (000's)       14         37       21         34       10         9       22         11       10         140       7         384       58         77       10         274       129         193       82         255       23         350       70         65       t <b>Total</b> 10         4       8         31       10         4       8         31       12         11       7         7       22         20       98         1       12         3       3         12       3         14       15         34       4         18       29         14       15         34       37         36       25         29       12         10       23     <	es footwear Construct Total official Total (15) (16) (17) (000's) (16) (17) (000's) (17) (200's) (200's) 37 21 222 37 21 222 33 122 4 125 52 20 133 12 4 145 31 10 201 40 6 233 140 7 278 364 58 242 771 10 255 274 129 4,188 175 255 23 25 350 70 247 65 t 571 T Total T 4 4 18 29 10 4 11 7 7 7 22 20 98 1 1 12 3 3 4 4 18 29 12 10 23 38 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 5 5 8 8 5 5 8 8 5 5 3 3 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

WORKI

Metals, shipbuil

Total (13)

(000's) 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540 6,035 6,636 4,799 5,837 3,932 1,970

#### **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\*** stoppages of work: United Kingdom

)ş	Transport communit		All other and service			
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	нокоза взони	
-	(19)	(20)	<u>(21)</u>	(22)	and the second	
	(000's) 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786	(000's) 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 90	(000's) 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862	(000's) 143 100 49 95 93 26 112 274		1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967 1968 1969
	1,313 6,539 876 331 705 422 134	590 6,242 576 102 33 23	3,409 586 1,135 1,608 2,072 1,006 472	2,076 225 301 887 794 172		1970 1971 1972 ¶1973 ¶1974 1975 1976
		tal 3		† otal 104	December	1972
		11 49 31		89 312 508	January February March	1973
		60 7 11		83 21 35	April May June	
		12 12 21		74 44 174	July August September	
		46 41 28		112 109 46	October November ¶December	
		27 17 19		33 26 53	¶ January ¶ February ¶ March	1974
		42 92 19		134 217 268	April May June	
		26 13 24		168 126 87	July August September	
		151 183 93		323 305 331	October November December	
		27 27 218		86 81 109	January February March	1975
		66 24 11		128 132 207	April May June	
		9 10 8		97 51 31	July August September	
		7 11 5		50 25 10	October November December	
		17 3 17		16 64 24	January February March	1976
		15 7 18		43 39 45	April May June	
		13 7 11		32 28 38	July August September	
		7 13 6		55 55 33	October November December	
		16 11		54 158	January February	1977

### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

#### per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134

TABL	E 134	Diver.	- All and all	The second second	and the seal	ALC LE				(1	1970 = 100)	TABL	E 134 (c	ontinued)	an and a	- for a for		a for the line
	SALTER STATES STATES	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975†	1976†	1972			1973			
			(ficial) Marcine	ngilan (m. Parest	population and					alitist the		2	3	4	1	2	3	
1 1a 1b 1c	WHOLE ECONOMY Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product§ Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	92·5 100·9 91·6	96·3 100·4 95·9	98·2 100·4 97·8	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	101∙5 98∙3 103∙3	104·5 99∙0 105·6	110·4 101·0 109·3	109·5 101·4 108·0	107·2 (100·8) (106·3)		104·6 98·6 106·1	105·2 99·0 106·3	106·9 99·7 107·2	110·5 100·9 109·5	109·8 100·9 108·8	110·6 101·1 109·4	110·7 101·2 109·4
1d 1e 1f	<b>Costs per unit of output</b> Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	86·4 85·5 84·4	89·4 87·4 86·7	92·7 91·2 91·0	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	110·3 108·7 108·2	121·5 117·7 116·9	132·5 127·8 126·6	152·9 153·9 153·2	196·8 203·8 204·1		119·2 115·6 114·8	122.7 118.2 117.2	125·2 120·2 119·5	129·4 122·1 121·8	129·3 124·9 123·4	133·6 130·0 128·4	137·7 133·9 132·7
2 2a 2b 2c	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	91.7 102.8 89.2	97·2 101·4 95·9	99-8 101-5 98-3	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·5 96·9 103·7	102·7 94·6 108·6	110·3 95·8 115·1	106∙4 95∙6 111∙3	101·3 (92·3) (109·8)	102·2 (89·9) (113·7)	103·3 94·5 109·3	103·8 94·5 109·8	106·1 94·7 112·0	110·4 95·4 115·7	109·9 95·7 114·8	110·6 95·9 115·3	110·3 96·0 114·9
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	85·7 84·8	85·4 84·6	90·2 89·7	100∙0 100∙0	107·2 107·3	113·7 114·4	124·2 124·6	152·1 153·8	200·3 204·9								
3 3a 3b 3c	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	89-8 99-8 90-0	96·0 99·0 97·0	99·6 100·3 99·3	100·0· 100·0 100·0	99·7 96·8 103·0	102·4 93·7 109·3	111-0 94-2 117-8	108·2 94·4 114·6	101·7 (90·3) (112·6)	103·3 (87·8) (117·7)	101 <sup>.</sup> 9 93 <sup>.</sup> 7 108 <sup>.</sup> 8	103·0 93·6 110·0	106·7 93·4 114·2	110·5 93·8 117·8	110·6 94·1 117·5	111.5 94.2 118.4	111·3 94·6 117·7
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	82·9 82·2	83·1 82·3	88·4 87·8	100∙0 100∙0	108·5 109·1	112·9 114·0	122·3 123·6	149·0 151·7	196·8 202·5		112.0	114·3	114.8	115.6	120.7	124.0	129.0
4 4a 4b 4c	MINING AND QUARRYING Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	114·5 132·1 86·7	111·2 117·5 94·6	104-0 106-5 97-7	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	100∙0 96∙8 103∙3	84·1 92·7 90·7	92·6 88·4 104·8	78·8 85·3 92·4	86·0 (85·8) (100·2)	89·2 (84·3) (105·8)	97·1 93·0 104·4	96·0 92·0 104·3	97·1 91·4 106·2	99·0 90·5 109·4	95·5 89·2 107·1	93·8 87·7 107·0	82·0 86·0 95·3
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	92·3 91·5	89·2 89·3	92·8 92·8	100·0 100·0	101·0 100·7	139·3 144·7	126·3 133·7	187·0 202·3	251·3 272·8								
5 5a 5b 5c	METAL MANUFACTURE Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	92·0 100·7 91·4	98-0 98-7 99-3	100·3 99·3 101·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	91·3 94·4 96·7	91·4 87·4 104·6	100-0 87-3 114-5	91·7 85·9 106·8	78·6 (84·2) (93·3)	85·0 (80·6) (105·5)	92·1 87·4 105·4	93·2 86·8 107·4	98·2 86·8 113·1	101·0 87·5 115·4	101·1 87·6 115·4	100·2 87·4 114·6	97·8 86·7 112·8
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	78·0 77·2	76·7 76·0	84·2 84·0	100·0 100·0	112·3 112·7	116·9 117·4	124·9 126·1	158·4 169·9	243·8 252·5								
6a 6b 6c	MECHANICAL INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGIN Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	87·5 98·9 88·5	91·2 97·6 93·4	97·1 99·1 98·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·8 96·7 104·2	100∙4 92∙1 109∙0	111-3 92-6 120-2	109·8 94·2 116·6	106∙0 (90∙4) (117∙3)	103·0 (86·9) (118·5)	99·7 92·1 108·3	99·7 91·9 108·5	103·2 91·5 112·8	110·8 91·9 120·6	110·4 92·3 119·6	111·5 92·6 120·4	112·4 93·5 120·2
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	84·1 83·2	85·6 84·6	89·3 88·9	100∙0 100∙0	106·7 107·3	108·7 110∙0	116·1 117·7	141·8 145·0	184·4 191·1								
7a 7b 7c	VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	94·5 97·8 96·6	102·9 97·0 106·1	106·9 99·3 107·7	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·2 97·5 102·8	104·2 93·9 111·0	107·1 95·0 112·7	102·5 94·5 108·5	96·2 (90·6) (106·2)	95·9 (88·2) (108·7)	104·1 93·7 111·1	105-4 93-8 112-4	110·9 94·0 118·0	107·8 94·6 114·0	105·2 95∙0 110·7	108·1 95·3 113·4	107·4 95·0 113·1
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	78·1 77·6	78∙6 78∙0	83·6 83·2	100∙0 100∙0	108·4 108·7	116·7 117·9	135-3 136-3	163·2 165·6	207·4 212·8								
8a 8b 8c	TEXTILES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	84·1 104·8 80·2	97·1 103·0 94·3	100·2 104·6 95·8	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	100-6 92-6 108-6	102-9 88-6 116-1	108·6 87·9 123·5	99·2 85·8 115·6	93·8 (78·5) (119·5)	97·2 (77·0) (126·2)	102-5 88-7 115-6	105·3 88·4 119·1	107·6 88·3 121·9	111·2 88·6 125·5	109·9 88·1 124·7	106·7 87·6 121·8	106·8 87·2 122·5
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·3 91·2	87·3 86·2	93·8 93·2	100∙0 100∙0	104·8 105·2	108·8 109·3	121·1 121·9	156·4 159·1	192·7 196·8								
9a 9b 9c	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	86·0 111·4 77·2	91·5 108·1 84·6	96·0 103·9 92·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	103·9 96·0 108·2	111·4 91·1 122·3	118·1 88·4 133·6	118-6 88-7 133-7	120·5 (89·9) (134·0)	123·6 (87·8) (140·8)	114-8 91-4 125-6	115·5 90·6 127·5	111·8 89·9 124·4	116·1 89·3 130·0	116·8 88·4 132·1	116·8 88·0 132·7	122·9 87·7 140·1
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	97·0 96·7	93·5 93·4	94·1 94·1	100-0 100-0	108·2 108·7	112·8 113·0	115·8 116·7	137·4 139·3	181·8 186·0								

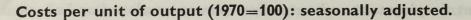
\* Civil employment and HM Forces. \*\* The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 286 of this issue. † Figures shown in brackets are provisional. § As from 1970 the gross domestic product is 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.

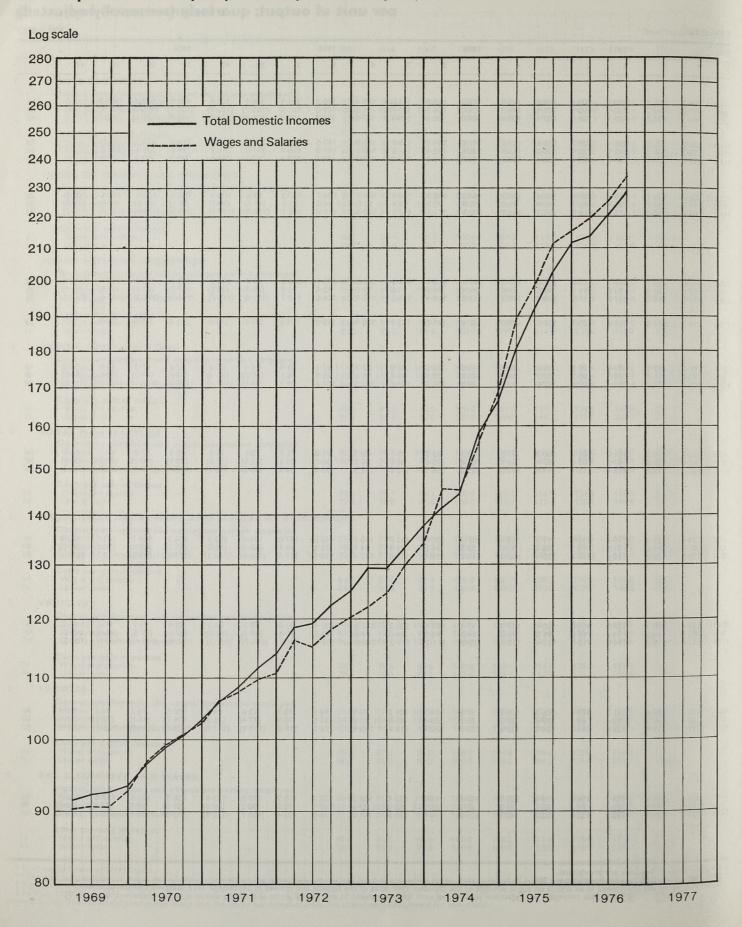
Figures show in brackets are provisional. Figures not available, see footnote on page 286. <sup>Vote:</sup> This series was introduced in an article on pages 801–806 of the October 1968 issue of the *Gazette* and revised in September 1973 using 1970 as the base year.

#### MARCH 1977 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 331

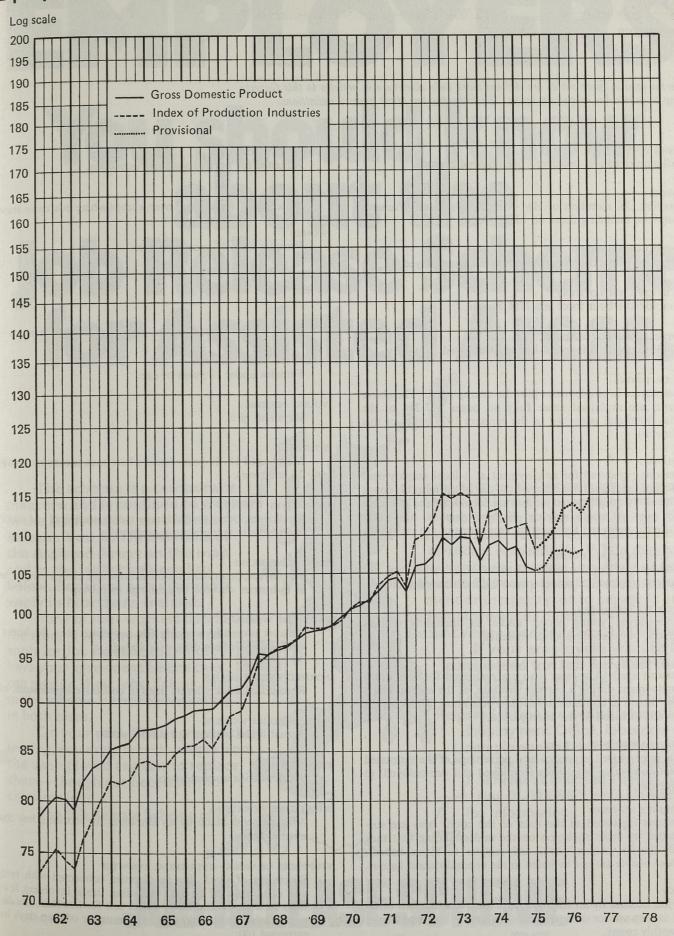
**OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS** indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted) (1970 = 100)

1976           4†         1†         2†         3†         4†
<u>4†</u> <u>1†</u> <u>2†</u> <u>3†</u> <u>4†</u>
106.5         108.1         107.7         (108.0)         1a           ) (100.5)         (100.1)         (100.0)         1b           ) (106.0)         (108.0)         (107.6)         (108.0)         1c
100-4 102-1 102-4 101-5 102-9 2a ) (90-7) (90-1) (89-9) (89-9) (89-7) 2b ) (110-7) (113-3) (113-9) (112-9) (114-7) 2c
) (88·3) (87·7) (87·6) (87·9) (88·1) 3b ) (113·7) (116·3) (118·2) (117·6) (118·3) 3c
210·0 213·8 217·8 224·9 3d
86-8 87-6 89-3 86-9 93-2 4a (85-4) (84-9) (84-2) (84-1) (84-0) 4b (101-6) (103-2) (106-1) (103-3) (111-0) 4c
75-5 83-3 87-8 84-7 84-3 5a ) (82-0) (80-9) (80-2) (80-3) (80-8) 5b i) (92-1) (103-0) (109-5) (105-5) (104-3) 5c
4 102·3 102·2 104·3 102·9 102·6 6a b) (88·0) (87·2) (87·0) (86·8) (86·7) 6b b) (116·3) (117·2) (119·9) (118·5) (118·3) 6c
: 94·3 95·8 95·7 95·6 96·5 7a ) (88·0) (87·6) (87·5) (88.4) (89·2) 7b ) (107·2) (109·4) (109·4) (108·1) (108·2) 7c
3 94-5 98-5 95-2 96-6 98-4 8a 4) (76-5) (76-7) (76-8) (77-0) (77-4) 8b 9) (123-5) (128-4) (124-0) (125-5) (127-1) 8c
0 123-6 128-0 121-8 118-6 126-0 9a 2) (89-6) (89-0) (88-0) (87-3) (86-8) 9b 7) (137-9) (143-8) (138-4) (135-9) (145-2) 9c





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



#### DEFINITIONS

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

#### WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

#### HM FORCES

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Employed labour force less HM Forces.

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

#### TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

#### UNEMPLOYED

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

#### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

#### UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS

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

ADULT STUDENTS

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

#### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

#### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

#### VACANCY

A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

#### MEN

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

WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS Men and women.

#### BOYS

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

#### GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

#### YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

#### YOUTHS

Males aged 18–20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

#### OPERATIVES

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

#### MANUAL WORKERS

Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

#### PART-TIME WORKERS

Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

#### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

#### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.

#### SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

# You should know about the Job Release Scheme for Assisted Areas.

The scheme is a temporary measure and is confined to workers in the Assisted Areas of Great Britain. You will find details of the Assisted Areas on the map and in the leaflet referred to below. Separate arrangements apply in Northern Ireland.

If any of your workers decide that the scheme will benefit them and apply for Job Release, they must have your agreement before they can give up their jobs. Taking part in the scheme is entirely voluntary in both cases.

On your part, if you agree to their leaving, you must recruit people from the unemployed register to replace them—though not necessarily for the same jobs.

The Job Release Scheme offers



EMPLOYERS

men aged 64 and women aged 59 on or before 30 June the opportunity to stop work up to a year early and get £23 a week tax-free until their 65th or 60th birthdays respectively. While they are receiving this allowance they must undertake not to claim any benefit for unemployment or incapacity, or to engage in any paid employment or business on their own account where earnings exceed £4 a week. If your employees wish to be considered for Job Release, they

must apply by 30 June.

Leaflets with full details of the Job Release Scheme are available from any Employment Office, Jobcentre or Unemployment Benefit Office. Just ask for copies of 'Job Release Scheme: Employed People'. Or ring 01-214 6403 or 01-214 6497 for information.

### Subscription form for the Department of Employment Gazette

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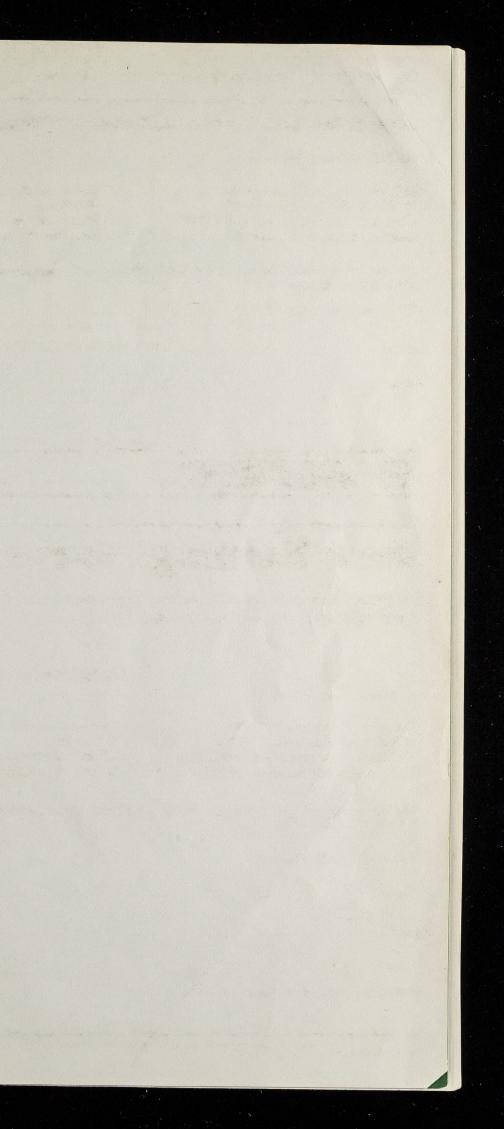
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